



Occurrence dataset of waterbirds in the Tiaozini Wetland, a World Nature Heritage, China

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Abstract

Background

Tiaozini, the core area of the Yellow (Bohai) Sea Migratory Bird Habitat in Dongtai, Jiangsu Province and a World Heritage Site, has provided an ideal habitat for migratory birds. As an important hub on the East Asian–Australasian Flyway (EAAF), Tiaozini Wetland provides pivotal stopover and wintering sites for tens of thousands of migratory waterbirds, including some global critically endangered species, such as Spoon-billed Sandpiper (*Calidris pygmaea*) and Spotted Greenshank (*Tringa guttifer*). Although many researchers have conducted a lot of studies on waterbirds in Tiaozini Wetland, there is still a lack of a dataset on waterbird species composition and individual quantity in Tiaozini Wetland throughout the year. Here, we conducted a one-year waterbird survey in the Tiaozini Wetland during 2020–2021 and provided an occurrence dataset with detailed species and geographic information.

New information

This occurrence dataset is the first public record of species and number of waterbirds in Tiaozini Wetland for a whole year, which includes the taxonomic information, location

information, number, investigation date and endangered level for each species. All data have been published on GBIF.

Keywords

Tiaozini Wetland, World Nature Heritage, waterbirds, endangered species, dataset

Introduction

The East Asian–Australasian Flyway (EAAF) is one of the nine major migratory bird migration routes in the world, with a total length of about 12,000 kilometres, spanning 22 countries and nearly 50 million waterbirds migrating on this route, which is the most crowded and also the most threatened migratory route for migratory birds (Chen 2015). As the centre of the EAAF, China's coastal wetlands provide habitats for more than 200 migratory waterbirds species and over 70% of the globally-threatened waterbirds species on the EAAF depend on China's Yellow and Bohai Seas intertidal wetlands (Xia et al. 2017). However, in the past 50 years, due to the substantial increase in land demand caused by population growth and economic development, about 40% of China's coastal wetlands have been degraded or disappeared (Xia et al. 2017). Coastal wetlands reclamation, environmental pollution and biological invasion have caused the loss and fragmentation of waterbirds' habitats, which have seriously threatened the survival of waterbirds on EAAF (Peng et al. 2017).

The Tiaozini Wetland is located in Dongtai, Jiangsu Province, China, which is an important stopover and wintering habitat for migratory waterbirds on the EAAF (Tong et al. 2012, Gao et al. 2021). Amongst the waterbirds inhabiting in the Tiaozini Wetland, 21 species accounted for more than 1% of the total species on the EAAF (Bai et al. 2015). At the same time, about 40% of the world's Spoon-billed Sandpiper population moult in the Tiaozini Wetland and the number of Spotted Greenshank recorded in the Tiaozini Wetland is twice the estimated world population of this species in 2016 (Bai et al. 2015, Chang et al. 2019). Therefore, the Tiaozini Wetland is not only a pivotal area for endangered species protection, but also a hotspot for waterbirds observation and waterbirds research. Considering the importance of the Tiaozini Wetland for migrating waterbirds on the EAAF, on 5 July 2019, the first phase of the China Yellow and Bohai Seas Migratory Bird Habitat, which is located in the Tiaozini Wetland, was listed as a World Natural Heritage Site by UNESCO and it was also the first intertidal Wetland Heritage Site in China and the second in the world (IUCN 2019, Wang et al. 2021). Therefore, many bird researchers have carried out various studies in the Tiaozini Wetland. Clark et al. (2016) first accurately estimated the global population of Spoon-billed Sandpiper by surveys in Tiaozini, Yangkou and Dongling in 2014 (Clark et al. 2016); Gao et al. (2021) investigated the diversity index of waterbird communities in the Tiaozini and Rudong Wetlands during the overwintering period from 2017 to 2020 (Gao et al. 2021); Sun et al. (2021) studied the habitat selection of waterbirds in coastal wetlands for the impact of reclamation on migratory waterbirds during the overwintering period from 2018 to 2019 in Jiangsu Province (Sun et al. 2021). In addition,

many researchers used published data to study habitat suitability, network structure and function in the Tiaozini Wetland (Duan et al. 2020, Wang et al. 2022). However, most studies only recorded and published waterbirds data on part of the species and some months. The annual list of waterbirds in the Tiaozini Wetland was not published, so we investigated the species composition and waterbirds quantities in the Tiaozini Wetland throughout the year and provided occurrence data in order to support waterbird diversity research and endangered species protection in the future.

Sampling methods

Sampling description: We used the sampling points method to investigate species composition and individual quantity of waterbirds in Tiaozini Wetland. After the pre-survey fieldwork, we set up 55 observation points with an interval of about 1 km (Fig. 1). The waterfowl survey was conducted on a monthly basis during good weather conditions, within a 2 h time window before and after high tide according to the local tidal table. The time spent at each observation site was approximately 4 minutes and the observation area was a circle area with a 500 m radius centred on the observation site. The species and quantity of waterbirds in the field of view were counted using Shuntu 8 x 42 binoculars and Nikon 10 x 60 monoculars and waterbirds were photographed and recorded using a Canon 6D2 camera with external 150-600 mm lens. To save time and avoid duplicate counts, three groups of experienced researchers (two in each group) conducted surveys simultaneously in different areas of the Tiaozini Wetland. Only waterbirds staying or flying into the observation area were recorded, while waterbirds flying out of the observation area were not recorded. For bird groups that were easy to identify and small in number, the species and quantity of birds were recorded directly using the count method; for bird groups that were difficult to identify and large in number, the quantity of waterbird clusters and the proportion of each species were estimated using the photo-taking method, followed by identification. Classification of waterbirds was undertaken according to *A Checklist on the Classification and Distribution of the Birds of China (Third Edition)* (Zheng 2017). Collation and summary of waterbirds data were carried out after the daylight fieldwork by using Microsoft Office Excel 2021 and the data set was organised according to the Darwin Core format and uploaded to GBIF after the one-year survey (Hu et al. 2022).

Geographic coverage

Description: We downloaded the Landsat8 satellite image on 18 September 2020 and drew the investigation scope by using ArcGIS 10.7 software. Our survey covered almost all areas of Tiaozini Wetland, such as estuary, intertidal, aquaculture pond and farmland.

Coordinates: 32.71N and 32.89N Latitude; 120.89E and 120.97 E Longitude.

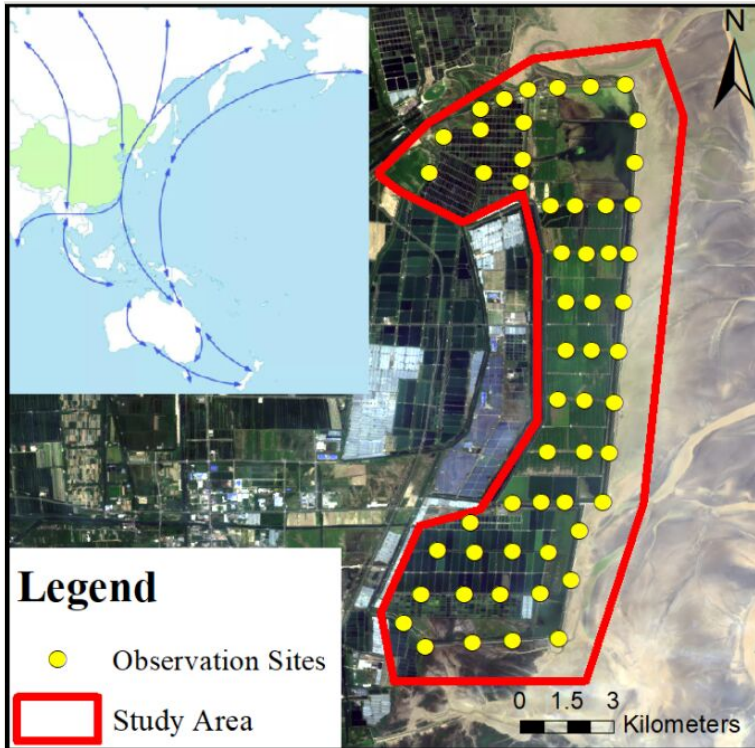


Figure 1. [doi](#)

Location of observation sites and study area.

Taxonomic coverage

Description: A total of 51231 waterbirds were recorded in this occurrence dataset, belonging to 104 species, 16 families and nine orders (Table 1). Many species were included in the China Species Red List and the IUCN Red List (Wang and Xie 2009, IUCN 2021). In the China Species Red List, *Calidris pygmaea* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Tringa guttifer* (Nordmann, 1835), *Saundersilarus saundersi* (Swinhoe, 1871), *Ciconia boyciana* (Swinhoe, 1873), *Platalea minor* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1849) and *Pelecanus crispus* (Bruch, 1832) were ranked as National First-class Protected Animals; *Anser albifrons* (Scopoli, 1769), *Cygnus columbianus* (Ord, 1815), *Aix galericulata* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Mergellus albellus* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Podiceps nigricollis* (Brehm, 1831), *Limnodromus semipalmatus* (Blyth, 1848), *Numenius minutus* (Gould, 1841), *Numenius arquata* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Numenius madagascariensis* (Linnaeus, 1766), *Arenaria interpres* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Calidris tenuirostris* (Horsfield, 1821), *Calidris falcinellus* (Pontoppidan, 1763) and *Platalea leucorodia* (Linnaeus, 1758) were ranked as National Second-class Protected Animals. In the IUCN Red List, *Calidris pygmaea* (Linnaeus, 1758) was ranked as Critically Endangered (CR); *Numenius madagascariensis* (Linnaeus, 1766), *Tringa guttifer* (Nordmann, 1835), *Calidris tenuirostris* (Horsfield, 1821), *Ciconia boyciana*

(Swinhoe, 1873) and *Platalea minor* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1849) were ranked as Endangered (EN); *Aythya ferina* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *Saundersilarus saundersi* (Swinhoe, 1871) were ranked as Vulnerable (VU); *Mareca falcata* (Georgi, 1775), *Aythya nyroca* (Güldenstädt, 1770), *Haematopus ostralegus* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Vanellus vanellus* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Limnodromus semipalmatus* (Blyth, 1848), *Limosa limosa* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Limosa lapponica* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Numenius arquata* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Tringa brevipes* (Vieillot, 1816), *Calidris canutus* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Calidris ruficollis* (Pallas, 1776), *Calidris ferruginea* (Pontoppidan, 1763) and *Pelecanus crispus* (Bruch, 1832) were ranked as Near Threatened (NT). The reason for the rank differences of some waterbird species between the China Species Red List and IUCN Red List is due to the large difference between the distribution quantity of these species in the world and China.

Table 1.

Waterbirds list in the Tiaozini Wetland.

Rank	Order	Family	Scientific name	Number of observations
1	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Anser fabalis</i>	70
2	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	1
3	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	5
4	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	358
5	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	38
6	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	2
7	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	98
8	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Mareca falcata</i>	354
9	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Mareca penelope</i>	47
10	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	426
11	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Anas zonorhyncha</i>	2097
12	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Anas acuta</i>	23
13	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Anas crecca</i>	1475
14	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	135
15	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>	25
16	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	861
17	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	4
18	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	502
19	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Aythya marila</i>	16
20	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	2

Rank	Order	Family	Scientific name	Number of observations
21	Anseriformes	Anatidae	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	30
22	Podicipediformes	Podicipedidae	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	285
23	Podicipediformes	Podicipedidae	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	36
24	Podicipediformes	Podicipedidae	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	7
25	Phoenicopteriformes	Phoenicopteridae	<i>Phoenicopus roseus</i>	14
26	Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	152
27	Gruiformes	Rallidae	<i>Fulica atra</i>	10188
28	Charadriiformes	Haematopodidae	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	263
29	Charadriiformes	Recurvirostridae	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	374
30	Charadriiformes	Recurvirostridae	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	4175
31	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	45
32	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	<i>Vanellus cinereus</i>	73
33	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	109
34	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	814
35	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	98
36	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	1438
37	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	288
38	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	795
39	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	2
40	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	13
41	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	2
42	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i>	38
43	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	1360
44	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	1214
45	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius minutus</i>	3
46	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	84
47	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	1563
48	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Numenius madagascariensis</i>	52
49	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	149
50	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	378

Rank	Order	Family	Scientific name	Number of observations
51	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	158
52	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	546
53	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa guttifer</i>	65
54	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	14
55	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	30
56	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Tringa brevipes</i>	22
57	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	170
58	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	22
59	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	59
60	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	148
61	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	33
62	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris alba</i>	1581
63	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris ruficollis</i>	4301
64	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris pygmaea</i>	31
65	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	3
66	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	20
67	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris subminuta</i>	69
68	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris acuminata</i>	754
69	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>	144
70	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	1
71	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	381
72	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	5281
73	Charadriiformes	Scolopacidae	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	5
74	Charadriiformes	Glareolidae	<i>Glareola maldivarum</i>	281
75	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	821
76	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Saundersilarus saundersi</i>	983
77	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Larus crassirostris</i>	179
78	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Larus smithsonianus</i>	294
79	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	2
80	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Larus schistisagus</i>	41

Rank	Order	Family	Scientific name	Number of observations
81	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	160
82	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	583
83	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	231
84	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	341
85	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	63
86	Charadriiformes	Laridae	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	34
87	Gaviiformes	Gaviidae	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	1
88	Ciconiiformes	Ciconiidae	<i>Ciconia boyciana</i>	23
89	Suliformes	Phalacrocoracidae	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	341
90	Pelecaniformes	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	479
91	Pelecaniformes	Threskiornithidae	<i>Platalea minor</i>	227
92	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	1
93	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	2
94	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	<i>Ixobrychus eurhythmus</i>	1
95	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	129
96	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	<i>Butorides striata</i>	3
97	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	<i>Ardeola bacchus</i>	15
98	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	91
99	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	439
100	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	2
101	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea alba</i>	264
102	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	19
103	Pelecaniformes	Ardeidae	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	721
104	Pelecaniformes	Pelecanidae	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	41

Temporal coverage

Notes: This survey was conducted monthly from July 2020 to June 2021. The specific dates were: 2020/07/16; 2020/08/15; 2020/09/26; 2020/10/30; 2020/11/17; 2020/12/07; 2021/01/17; 2021/02/21; 2020/03/18; 2021/04/15; 2021/05/21; 2021/06/16.

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Data resources

Data package title: Occurrence dataset of waterbirds in the Tiaozini Wetland, the World Nature Heritage, China

Resource link: <https://www.gbif.org/dataset/4c3b430e-1b2b-4668-9f07-6c8d7cf60e2e#dataDescription>

Alternative identifiers: <https://doi.org/10.15468/npfwev>

Number of data sets: 1

Data set name: Occurrence dataset of waterbirds in the Tiaozini Wetland, the World Nature Heritage, China

Download URL: https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/download?dataset_key=4c3b430e-1b2b-4668-9f07-6c8d7cf60e2e

Data format: Darwin Core Archive format

Description: Our occurrence data contains 30 column labels and all data are georeferenced. Due to the limitations of bird observation, the coordinates of all species are replaced by the coordinates of the observation site.

Column label	Column description
occurrenceID	An identifier for the bird occurrence.
basisOfRecord	The specific nature of the data record.
licence	A legal document giving official permission to do something with the resource.
ownerInstitutionCode	The name (or acronym) in use by the institution having ownership of the object(s) or information referred to in the record.
recordedBy	A list (concatenated and separated) of names of people, groups or organisations responsible for recording the original Occurrence. The primary collector or observer, especially one who applies a personal identifier (recordNumber), should be listed first.
individualCount	The number of individuals present at the time of the Occurrence.
occurrenceStatus	A statement about the presence or absence of a Taxon at a Location.
eventDate	The date when the event was recorded.
year	The four-digit year in which the Event occurred, according to the Common Era Calendar.

month	The integer month in which the Event occurred.
day	The integer day of the month on which the Event occurred.
countryCode	The standard code for the country in which the Location occurs.
stateProvince	The name of the next smaller administrative region than country (state, province, canton, department, region etc.) in which the Location occurs.
county	The full, unabbreviated name of the next smaller administrative region than stateProvince (county, shire, department etc.) in which the Location occurs.
locality	The specific description of the place.
decimalLatitude	The geographic latitude of the geographic centre of a Location.
decimalLongitude	The geographic longitude of the geographic centre of a Location.
scientificName	The full scientific name, with authorship and date information, if known. When forming part of an Identification, this should be the name in lowest level taxonomic rank that can be determined. This term should not contain identification qualifications, which should instead be supplied in the IdentificationQualifier term.
kingdom	The full scientific name of the kingdom in which the taxon is classified.
phylum	The full scientific name of the phylum in which the taxon is classified.
class	The full scientific name of the class in which the taxon is classified.
order	The full scientific name of the order in which the taxon is classified.
family	The full scientific name of the family in which the taxon is classified.
genus	The full scientific name of the genus in which the taxon is classified.
genericName	The genus part of the scientificName without authorship.
specificEpithet	The name of the first or species epithet of the scientificName.
taxonRank	The taxonomic rank of the most specific name in the scientificName as it appears in the original record.
vernacularName	A common or vernacular name.
taxonomicStatus	The status of the use of the scientificName as a label for a taxon. Requires taxonomic opinion to define the scope of a taxon. Rules of priority then are used to define the taxonomic status of the nomenclature contained in that scope, combined with the experts opinion. It must be linked to a specific taxonomic reference that defines the concept.
taxonRemarks	Comments or notes about the taxon or name.

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Author contributions

Wei Hu – dataset preparation, manuscript preparation.

Taiyu Chen – fieldwork, species identification.

Zheping Xu – Review and upload data to GBIF.

Dawei Wu – GIS processing.

Changhu Lu – Review and editing.

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