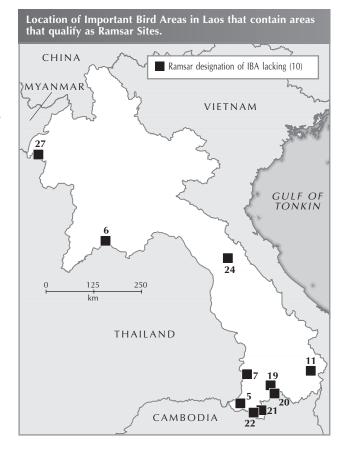
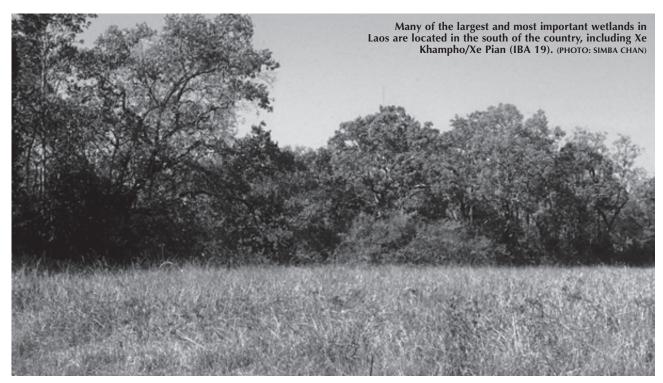


NOT A CONTRACTING PARTY TO THE RAMSAR CONVENTION (at 31 August 2005)

Laos is a mountainous landlocked country, and most of the large and important wetlands are located along the Mekong River and its tributaries, particularly in the south near the border with Cambodia. The deciduous dipterocarp forests and associated wetlands in this part of Laos support several threatened waterbird species, including the Critically Endangered Giant Ibis *Thaumatibis gigantea* and White-shouldered Ibis *Pseudibis davisoni*. An inventory has been published of about 30 wetland sites in Laos (Claridge 1996). Laos was not a contacting party of Ramsar Convention as of 31 August 2005, but it plans to join in the near future. Ten potential Ramsar Sites have been identified in the country.





Summary of Important Bird Areas that contain areas that qualify as Ramsar Sites in Laos.

Ran	Ramsar designation of IBA lacking (10 IBAs)													
				Ramsar criteria										
IBA	IBA name	IBA area (ha)		2	4	5	6							
5	Dong Khanthung	191,560		V	V		V							
6	Mekong Channel upstream of Vientiane	18,230					V							
7	Mekong Channel from Phou Xiang Thong to Siphandon	34,200												
11	Upper Xe Khaman	34,780		~										
19	Xe Khampho/Xe Pian	197,280		~			V							
20	Xe Kong Plains	37,150		~										
21	Dong Kalo	41,460		~			V							
22	Siphandon	37,320												
24	Nakai Plateau	136,550		V			V							
27	Upper Lao Mekong	10,980					V							

Summary of the occurrence of globally threatened wetland-dependent bird species within the selected IBAs in Laos.

IBA	Leptoptilos javanicus	White-shouldered Ibis Pseudibis davisoni	Giant Ibis Thaumatibis gigantea	White-winged Duck Z Cairina scutulata	Sarus Crane Grus antigone	Masked Finfoot Heliopais personata	Wood Snipe Callinago nemoricola	Manchurian Reed-warbler Acrocephalus tangorum	Total
5	~		~	V		V		~	5
11						~			1
19				~		~			2
20	~	~	~		~	~			5
21	'		~						2
24				~			~		2
Total	3	1	3	3	1	4	1	1	

