



11th International Living Lakes Conference

*Sustainable Lake Management
Balancing Agriculture and Lake Protection*

October 29 — November 2, 2006
JIANGXI CHINA





11th Living Lakes Conference
Sustainable Lake Management
Balancing Agriculture and Lake Protection

CONTANTS

INFORMATION	1
FIELD TRIP ARRANGEMENT	18
INTRODUCTIONS	24
Poyang Lake	24
The National Nature Reserve of the Poyang Lake	28
Lushan Mountain	31
Lushan Botanic Gardens	40
Sanjiaolong Cuijia Village in Liaohua Town	42
Jiangxi Guohong Group Company Limited	44

INFORMATION

Information about the Conference

Dear Delegates:

Welcome to attend the 11th World Living Lake Conference. In order to have a safe, happy and convenient stay during the Conference, please pay attention to the following information:

1 Timetable

Breakfast: 7:00~8:15

During field visits: October 30: 7:00~7:45

October 31: 6:30~7:30

Meeting in the morning: 8:30~12:45

Lunch: 12:30~13:30

Meeting in the afternoon: 14:00~18:00

Dinner: 19:30

Dining place: breakfast, lunch and dinner (buffet, with meal coupons of the meeting);

Barbeque party on October 30: the bonfire square of the hotel at 19:30.

2 Meeting services, phone numbers and other contact ways you may need

2.1 Meeting services:

- 1) A meeting service center is set up in the Tianmuge lobby of the hotel, equipped with computers, providing internet service and related meeting services for the delegates;
- 2) Those delegates with laptop computers can access Internet in the hotel room. Please follow the direction as follow:
 - a) Find the connecting cable in the desk;
 - b) Plug the cable in your room into the socket of Internet card on your computer;
 - c) Set IP address as automatic retrieval of IP, and then you can access internet through IE or others software (If failed, please restart your computer);
 - d) Please contact the secretariat if you meet difficulties in accessing Internet.

- 3) Enquiry desk and information bulletin is set in the lobby of the hotel to provide you with meeting services. Please pay attention to relevant announcement of meeting information on the bulletin.
- 4) Volunteers are available to provide meeting services and interpretation services to the delegates.

2.2 Telephone and other contact ways when you may need

Secretariat:	room No.:2102	phone number: 0792-2615888-2102
Medical service:	room No.:2111	phone number: 0792-2615888-2111

2.3 Contact and telephone numbers in emergency

Yan Bangyou	Telephone number: 13970937780
Liu Meiyong	Telephone number: 13970097317
Shen Wenqing	Telephone number: 13870969729

2.4 The hotel address and phone

Tianmu Hotspring Holiday Hotel of Xingzi County you stay is located at Wenquan township.

A. Telephone exchange (0792-2615888)

Fax number: 0792-2615777

General service desk: 0792-2615888 extension: 8113

B. Phone number of room service desk in the hotel: dial "6100";

C. How to use the telephone:

- (1) Between rooms, please dial the room number directly;
- (2) When calling the room from outside lines, dial the Telephone exchange (2615888) to extend to your room number;

3. Attention

- 1) Please wear the Meeting Card during the conference for your convenience to attend the conference, have meals and other relevant activities; Please keep your Meeting Card safely.
- 2) Rooms of all the delegates are arranged uniformly. In order to keep contact smoothly, please do not change rooms by yourselves.
- 3) All the delegates will leave the hotel at 8:00 a.m. on October 31. Please pack your luggage in advance and post tag on it. Please return the room card to the general

service desk of the hotel. Please leave your personal baggage in Tianmuge lobby.

The secretariat will deliver all your baggage to Nanchang Lakeview Hotel.

- 4) Please contact the secretariat if you need Muslim's meals.
- 5) The delegates themselves shall pay such expenses as telephone call and laundry services occurred in the hotel; please contact the room service center of the hotel if you need the local and long-distance call services..
- 6) One free ticket is provided to each delegate for bathing in the Outdoor Hotspring Area of Lingtangyuan of the hotel. Other fees occurred in the Outdoor Hotspring Area shall be paid by the delegate himself / herself.
- 7) The secretariat will book the return tickets for the delegates. The deadline for booking service is 18:00 on November 1, 2006. Please go to the secretariat for ticket-booking after your returning time and train or flight number is fixed. You can also book ticket in the business center on the first floor of Nanchang Lakeview Hotel. Telephone number: 0791-8521888-238.
- 8) Seeing-off services at the airports/train stations will be provided to the delegates invited by the Conference. For those delegates who need seeing-off services, please register with the secretariat by 19:00 on October 30.
- 9) Other matters for attention:
 - 1) The delegates are required to attend the Conference on time;
 - 2) Please keep your documents and personal things safely;
 - 3) Any comments and suggestions for the Conference are welcome.

Have a good time!

Secretariat of Conference

Sustainable Lake Management

Balancing Agriculture and Lake Protection



About 95 per cent of the world's population of Siberian Crane overwinter at Lake Poyang. It's surrounding reed and swamp areas are an ideal habitat for about 500,000 waders and water fowl. 54 of the 300 occurring bird species are on the Red List of endangered species.

Lakes and wetlands have many important functions. They provide food, water and habitats for many endangered species. During the last hundred years many lakes, wetlands and reservoirs worldwide have encountered severe deterioration caused by eutrophication and other human activities such as agriculture, fishing, mining and water extraction. Shortage of water supply seriously affects economic development and the well being of the people living in the watershed. Economic development – including agriculture as a major economic factor in many rural areas - and protection of our water resources are intrinsically linked to each other. Sustainable and equitable water management must be balanced with sustainable agriculture in order to ensure that proper nutrition is available for people now and to preserve our resources for future generations.

Poyang-Lake, located in the Jiangxi Province in Southeast China, is the largest freshwater lake and the largest natural water resource in China. The area of the lake is subject to dramatic fluctuations of water levels, shrinking to a tenth of this size in winter. Consequently the diverse mosaic of shallow lakes, mudflats and wet grasslands make Poyang one of the most important bio-diversity sites both in China

and worldwide. However the area suffers from deforestation, draining of wetlands and pollution due to human activities and economic development.

The main objective of the 11th Living Lakes Conference is to share experience on how to balance lake protection, economic development and agricultural use of the watershed in sensitive lake and wetland regions in China and worldwide. The conference will focus on the following aspects:

- Policy and Legislation in Lake and Wetland Management;
- Impact of Agriculture and other Economic Activities on the Environment;
- Best Practice Examples and Visions from Sustainable Agriculture and other Economic Activities in Lake Regions;
- Challenges to reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The Conference will include a FAO and UNEP/CMS Seminar on Avian Influenza, Wildlife and Environment with a lively, interactive exchange of views on how to balance agricultural development with the conservation of key habitats for wildlife.

11th Living Lakes Conference, Lake Poyang, China

Agenda of the

Annual General Meeting and Delegates

Session

for Living Lakes Partners, Candidates and Applicants

28 October and 3 November 2006

SATURDAY, 28 OCTOBER 2006 – ARRIVAL DAY OF LIVING LAKES DELEGATES	
14.00 – 18.00	Arrival at Nanchang International Airport - Bus Shuttle to TianMu Hotspring Resort
19.00	Dinner
SUNDAY, 29 OCTOBER 2006 – FIRST PART OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING <i>Moderators: Udo Gattenlöhner, Jörg Dürr-Pucher, GNF</i>	
7.00 – 8.30	Breakfast at TianMu Hotspring Resort
8.30 – 8.45	Welcome and Opening of Living Lakes Annual General Meeting <i>Marion Hammerl, President of Global Nature Fund</i>
8.45 – 9.30	Presentation of new Candidates for Living Lakes Membership - Discussion and Decision - <i>Lago Trasimeno, Dr. Francesco Allegrucci, Province of Perugia, Comunità Montana & Mrs Alessandra Paciotto, Legambiente, Italy</i> - <i>Lakes Bolgoda, Maduganga and Madampeganga, Abeyratne Ekanayake, EMACE, Sri Lanka</i>
9.30 – 10.30	Living Lakes Events in 2005/2006 - Follow up on 10th Living Lakes Conference, Philippines, 2005 <i>Amy Lecciones, CLEAR, Laguna de Bay, Philippines (10 min)</i> - Follow up on African Living Lakes Conference, Kenya, 2005 <i>Dr Obiero Ong'an'ga, OSIENALA, Lake Victoria, Kenya (5 min)</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 11th World Water Forum in Mexico, 2005 <i>Marion Hammerl, President, Global Nature Fund (5 min)</i> - International Workshop on Tourism and Environmental Protection, Hungary, 2006 <i>Gábor Molnár, Lake Balaton Development Coordination Agency, Lake Balaton, Hungary (5 min)</i> - First Solar Lakes Conference, Friedrichhafen, Germany, 2006 <i>Udo Gattenlöhner, Global Nature Fund, Germany (5 min)</i>
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee Break
11.00 – 12.30	<p>Living Lakes Activities 2005/2006 <i>Udo Gattenlöhner, Director, Global Nature Fund, Germany</i></p> <p>Supported Projects in 2005/2006 (5 minutes presentations)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project for protection of Siberian Crane at Lake Poyang <i>Meiying Liu, MRLSD, Lake Poyang, China</i> - Conservation of the nature paradise Barycz Valley <i>Sabina Lubaczewska, Pro Natura, Milicz Ponds, Poland</i> - Conservation of Spur-winged Plovers in the Nestos Delta <i>Hans Jerrentrup, EPO, Nestos Lakes and Lagoons, Greece</i> - Lake protection and environmental education in Estonia <i>Jaanika Kaljuvee, Lake Võrtsjärv Foundation, Estonia</i> - Ecological Gardens at the Dead Sea <i>Gidon Bromberg, FoEME, Dead Sea, Israel, Jordan, Palestine</i> - Protection of Irawaddy Dolphins in the Mahakam Wetlands <i>Dr. Danielle Krebs, YK-Rasi, Mahakam Wetlands, Indonesia</i> - Mangrove Restoration after the Tsunami <i>Abeyratne Ekanayake, EMACE, Lakes Bolgoda, Maduganga and Madampeganga, Sri Lanka</i>
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch
14.00 -15.00	<p>Planned Future Activities and Events</p> <p>Post-Tsunami Conference, Sri Lanka, April 2007 <i>Udo Gattenlöhner, GNF (5 minutes)</i></p> <p>12th World Lakes Conference, Jaipur, India, October 2007 <i>Naoko Kimura, ILEC, Japan (5 minutes)</i></p> <p>12th Living Lakes Conference at Lake Trasimeno, Italy, 2008 <i>Marion Hammerl, GNF, Germany (15 minutes)</i></p>
15.00 – 15.45	Presentation of the GNF-Advisory Board

	<p>Marion Hammerl, GNF, Germany</p> <p>New Advisory Board Members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roger de Freitas, BTCV, UK - Dr. Antonio Gomez Reina, University of Guadalajara - Prof. Dr. Manfred Niekisch, IUCN, Germany - Michael Ounsted, Wetlands International, Netherlands - Jim Strock, Consultant, USA - Prof. Dr. Michael Succow, University Greifswald, Germany <p>Knowledge Pool on the GNF-Website</p> <p>How can resources and know-how effectively be shared and exchanged. Living Lakes partners can present and provide studies and useful documents to offered in the Knowledge Pool.</p>
15.45 – 16.30	Coffee Break
16.30 – 18.00	<p>Introduction to Living Lakes Visioning Session – Open Discussion</p> <p>To be continued on Friday, 3 November 2006</p>
19.30	Dinner

FRIDAY, 3 NOVEMBER 2006 – SECOND PART OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Moderators: Udo Gattenlöhner, Jörg Dürr-Pucher, GNF

7.30 – 8.30	Breakfast at Nanchang Lake View Hotel
8.30 – 9.00	<p>Presentation of Applicant for Associated Membership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lake Atitlán <i>Eduardo Secaira, Vivamos Mejor, Guatemala</i> - Lake Issyk Kul <i>Dr. Valentina Toropova and Thomas Tennhardt, NABU Kyrgyzstan</i>
9.00 – 9.30	<p>The Living Lake Goals 2005 - 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - POSTER SESSION: Short introductions of the members about their activities within the Living Lakes Network and Presentation of current projects in the specific regions. The Living Lake Goals 2005-2010: Current situation, what has been achieved, what is planned in the next years, are there any obstacles.
9.30 – 10.30	Living Lakes and its next 10 years –Visioning Session

	<p><i>Udo Gattenlöhner, Marion Hammerl, Global Nature Fund</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How can GNF improve the network management – taking into account that resources for co-ordination will not grow? - What happens with the results and recommendations of this session (e.g. monitoring of projects and activities, obligations of members, regional networks, fundraising policy, etc.)? - Limited funding for participation of network members in future Living Lakes conferences. - Patronages between Living Lakes members. How can the network members help each other to raise funding for the participation in the Living Lakes conferences. - Increasing the network effectiveness: Defining the Criteria for Associated Membership and full Living Lakes Membership.
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee Break
11.00 – 12.30	<p>Continuation of Visioning Session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New Funding Opportunities: How can Living Lakes access GEF, World Bank and other new sources for funding our activities? - Networking within the next years: Next steps / activities of the existing working groups, new working groups? - Presentation of activities of working groups of last year's Annual General Meeting - Regional networks – Presentation of Living Lakes Eastern Europe
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch
14.00 – 16.00	<p>Open Space: Boulevard of Ideas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Future plans</i> - <i>Visions & New ideas</i> - <i>Possible partnership activities</i>
19.30	Dinner

SUNDAY, 29 OCTOBER 2006 – ARRIVAL DAY

12.00 – 20.00	Arrival at Nanchang International Airport - Bus Shuttle to TianMu Hotspring Resort Departure of Shuttles at 16.00 and 19.00 hours
14.00 – 20.00	Registration and Check-in at TianMu Hotspring Resort
20.00	Dinner (Snack provided for participants arriving late)

MONDAY, 30 OCTOBER 2006 – GUIDED FIELD TRIP – DAY I

7.00 – 8.00	Breakfast at TianMu Hotspring Resort
8.00 – 11.50	Field Trip to Lushan Mountains Bus departs from TianMu Hotspring Resort
11.50 – 12.50	Lunch
12.50 – 14.30	Field Trip to Lushan Botanic Garden
14.30 – 17.30	Field Trip to Rural Development Project
17.30	Arrival at TianMu Hotspring Resort
19.00	Welcome Dinner by MRL Development Committee: Barbecue and Tea-making Performance Welcome Remarks - Prof. Zhengpeng Hu , Standing Deputy Director of MRL Committee and Vice Governor of Jiangxi Provincial Government

TUESDAY, 31 OCTOBER 2006 – GUIDED FIELD TRIP – DAY II

7.00 – 8.00	Breakfast at TianMu Hotspring Resort and Check-out
8.00 – 12.30	Field Trip to Lake Poyang Bus departs from TianMu Hotspring Resort
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 16.00	Field Trip to Jiangxi Guohong Group Company Limited
16.20	Arrival in Nanchang

16.20 – 19.00	Check-in at Nanchang Lake View Hotel Registration for Participants arriving to Conference only
19.30	Welcome Dinner by Jiangxi Provincial Government
WEDNESDAY, 1 NOVEMBER 2006 – CONFERENCE DAY I Topic: Agriculture and Environmental Problems	
7.00 – 8.30	Breakfast at Nanchang Lake View Hotel
8.00 – 9.00	Conference Registration at Nanchang Lake View Hotel
9.00 - 9.50	<p>Opening of Conference Session hosted by Xinxiong Wu, Vice-Governor of Jiangxi Provincial Government, China</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zhiquan Huang, Governor of Jiangxi Province - Zongze Wu, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Science and Technology, P.R.China - Xiaojian Fan, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Agriculture, P.R.China - Xuemin Zhao, Vice-Minister, State Forestry Administration of China - Siyi Hu, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Water Resources, P.R.China - Xiaoqing Wu, Vice-Minister, State Environmental Protection Administration of China - Marion Hammerl, President, Global Nature Fund, Germany
9.50 – 10.45	<p>Keynote Presentations: Balancing Agriculture and Sustainable Development of Lakes and Wetlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prof. Hartmut Vogtmann, President, Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, Germany - Prof. Wenhua Li, Academician, Chinese Academy of Engineering, China Topic: Primary Study on Balancing Agriculture and Sustainable Development of Lakes
10.45 – 11.15	Photo Session and Coffee Break

Session 1: Policy and Legislation on Lake and Wetland Management

Moderator: Prof. Guishan Yang, Director of Nanjing Institute of Geography & Limnology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

11.15 – 12.45

- **Prof. Manfred Niekisch**, *International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Germany*. Topic: Sustainability: a key word in lake management and agriculture?
- **Prof. Zhengpeng Hu**, *Deputy Director of MRL Committee and Vice Governor of Jiangxi Provincial Government*
Topic: Lake Poyang - The Balance between Agriculture and Integrated Lake Basin Management.
- **Mike Ounsted**, *Chair, Wetland and Livelihoods Working Group, UK*. Topic: Sustainable Lake and Wetland Management as a Tool to Preserve Biodiversity, Sustain Livelihoods, Improve Nutrition & Health and Reduce Poverty in Developing Countries.
- **Friedrich Barth**, *Vice-Chairman, European Water Partnership*
Topic: New Developments in European Water Policy.

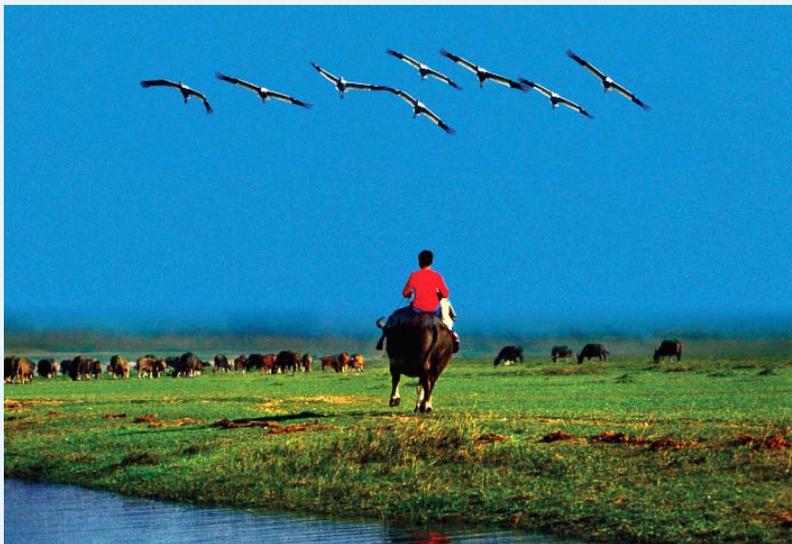
12.45 – 14.15

Lunch



The goal of MRLSD is to promote the sustainable development of Lake Poyang through mobilising the participation of local communities and the establishment of partnerships among different stakeholders such as farmers, fishermen, local communities, government agencies and enterprises, to help solve the issues of ecological degradation and poverty.

14.15 – 15.30	<p>Session 2: Agriculture and Sustainable Lake Management</p> <p>Moderator: Prof. Xiubin Li, Vice-Director of Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research, Chinese Academy of Sciences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Daqing Chen, Vice-Director, Yangze River Institute of Fishery Sciences, Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences. Topic: Aquatic Resources Protection and Reasonable Utilization of Lakes - Dr. Raquel Gutiérrez Nájera, Institute of Environmental Law (IDEA), Mexico. Topic: Irrigation and Pollution – The End of Lake Chapala? - Prof. Xiaohong Wang, Director of Jiangxi Mountain-River-Lake Development Office Topic: Practice and Prospect of Sustainable Development of Poyang Lake Watershed
15.30 – 16.00	Break
16.00 – 18.00	<p>Parallel Workshops I: Agriculture and Impact on Environment</p> <p>Workshop 1: Reducing Non-Point Pollution and Other Threats Caused by Agriculture Through Management Mechanisms Moderator: Prof. Manfred Niekisch, International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Germany</p> <p>Introductory Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Naoko Kimura, International Lake Environment Committee (ILEC), Lake Biwa, Japan - Prof. Linzhang Yang, Vice-Director of Institute of Soil Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China - Prof. Fengyan Huang, Director of Jiangxi Livestock Management Bureau, China <p>Workshop 2: Balancing Irrigation and Ecological Minimum Water Level Moderator: Haoming Huang, Director China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO), China</p> <p>Introductory Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gidon Bromberg, Israeli Director, Friends of the Earth Middle East (FoEME), Dead Sea, Israel, Jordan, Palestine - Prof. Lida Weng, Director of Changjiang Water Resources Commission of the Ministry of Water Resources, China - Prof. Wenjie Zhang, President of Academy of Science for Water Conservancy of Jiangxi Province, Lake Poyang, China

	<p>Workshop 3: Establishment of Sustainable Forms of Aquaculture Moderator: Dr. Danielle Krebs, YK-Rasi, Mahakam Wetlands, Indonesia</p> <p>Introductory Presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lennie Santos-Borja, Chief of Research and Development Division, Laguna Lake Development Authority, Laguna de Bay, Philippines - Prof. Shaofei Guan, Director of Aquaculture Administrative Management Bureau of Jiangxi Province, Lake Poyang, China
18.00 – 18.30	Break
18.30 – 19.30	<p>Exhibition Presentation</p> <p>Opening Speech</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Fiorello Primi, Representative of the President of the Province Perugia, Italy - Dr. Prof. Bangyou Yan, Vice-Director of Jiangxi Mountain-River-Lake Development Office - Guochao Liao, Project Coordinator, WWF Wuhan Office
19.30	Dinner
<div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>GNF and MRLSD are carrying out sustainable agricultural projects in order to present alternatives to the unremunerated cultivation of rice and fishing to the rural population. An innovative pilot scheme for the use of the wild grass Lihao and Lotos has successfully been launched and shall be transferred to other lake regions. MRLSD will support this project and foster extensive cattle breeding in order to create a lasting source of income for the rural poor.</p> </div> </div>	
<p>THURSDAY, 2 NOVEMBER 2006 - CONFERENCE DAY II Topic: Agriculture and Sustainability Approaches</p>	
7.00 – 8.30	Breakfast at Nanchang Lake View Hotel
9.00 – 9.45	<p>Vision of Sustainable Lake Basin Management</p> <p>Hosted by Prof. Honglie Sun, Academician, Former Standing Vice President of Chinese Academy of Sciences</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summarization of Yesterday's Parallel Workshops <p>Keynote Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prof. Qiguo Zhao, Academician, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Topic: Problems of Fresh-Water Lakes in Southeast China and the Sustainable Development of Poyang Lake - Rainer Baake, CEO Deutsche Umwelthilfe. Former Vice Minister for the Environment of Germany
9.45 – 12.30	<p>Session 3: Avian Influenza, Wildlife and Environment Moderator: Dr. Taej Mundkur. Wetlands International - South Asia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Peter Bridgewater, Executive Director Ramsar Topic: Healthy Lakes & Wetlands and Healthy people - Marco Barbieri, Scientific & Technical Officer, UNEP/CMS Secretariat. Topic: Avian Influenza, Wildlife and the Environment <p>Coffee Break</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Wolfgang Fiedler, Max Planck Institute for Ornithology, Germany. Topic: Risk Assessment and the Role of Wild Birds - Dr. Vincent Martin, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Italy. Topic: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza and Social Economic Impact - Dr. Scott Newman, FAO, Italy. Topic: Fishfarming - Are we Promoting the Spread of Avian Influenza?
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch Break
14.00 – 15.30	<p>Session 4: Best Practices in Sustainable Agriculture and Other Economic Activities in Lake Regions Moderator: Prof. Aitken Clark, Vice-President, Global Nature Fund, UK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Lifeng Li, Director Freshwater and Marine Programme, WWF China. Topic: Balance between Agricultural Use of Resources and Protection of Lakes and Wetlands - Patrick Trötschler, Lake Constance Foundation, Germany Topic: Sustainable Farming and Effective Marketing Strategies - Alvaro Casanova, Fundación Global Nature, Spain. Topic: Landscape Preservation and Agricultural Traditions
15.30 – 16.00	Break

16.00 – 17.30	<p>Parallel Workshops II: Solutions and Best Practice Examples</p> <p>Workshop 1: Agriculture and Eco-Tourism Moderator: Marion Hammerl, President, Global Nature Fund, Germany</p> <p>Introduction Presentations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jorge Cárdenas Robles, <i>President of the Board, Trópico, Lake Titicaca, Bolivia</i> - Dr. Gábor Molnár, <i>Managing Director, Lake Balaton Development Coordination Agency, Lake Balaton, Hungary</i> <p>Workshop 2: Agriculture and Renewable Energy Technologies Moderator: Jörg Dürr-Pucher, Global Nature Fund, Germany</p> <p>Introduction Presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prof. Herick Othieno, <i>Osiendela, Lake Victoria, Kenya.</i> - Rensheng Fang, <i>Director of Jiangxi Rural Energy Office.</i> <p>Workshop 3: Public Private Partnership and Community Participation Moderator: Jika Mendoza-Dalupan, Unilever Philippines</p> <p>Introduction Presentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Johann Senner, <i>Landscape Architect, Germany & China</i> - Haoming Huang, <i>Director of China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO), China</i>
17.30 – 18.00	Break
18.00 – 18.45	<p>Closing Programme</p> <p>Best Conservation Practice Award Ceremony</p> <p>Poyang Lake Protection Declaration</p> <p>Initiation for Establishing China Living Lakes Network</p> <p>Closing Remarks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Udo Gattenlöhner, <i>Executive Director, Global Nature Fund, Germany</i> - Prof. Zhengpeng Hu, <i>Deputy Director of MRL Committee and Vice Governor of Jiangxi Provincial Government, China</i>
20.00	Cultural Performance, Farewell Party
FRIDAY, 3 NOVEMBER 2006 – DEPARTURE DAY	
7.00 – 8.30	Breakfast and Shuttle to Nanchang International Airport

Hosts and Contact Addresses of Conference Team

Conference Organisers

The 11th Living Lakes Conference 2006 is hosted by the Global Nature Fund (GNF) and our Living Lakes partner organisation Promotion Association for Mountain-River-Lake Regional Sustainable Development (MRLSD) and in collaboration with Office of Mountain-River-Lake Development Committee of Jiangxi Province (MRLDO) and the Government of the Jiangxi Province, China. The event is organised in partnership with the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)/Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WWF China Programme Office.

Headquartered at Lake Constance, Germany, the Global Nature Fund (GNF) is an independent, international non-profit foundation for the protection of the environment and nature. The Living Lakes partnership was launched by GNF in 1998.

Promotion Association for Mountain-River-Lake Sustainable Development of Jiangxi Province (MRLSD) is a non-profit and non-government organization founded in 1999. Its purpose is to promote the sustainable development of China's largest freshwater lake, Poyang Lake, and its watershed.

The Office of Mountain-River-Lake Development Committee of Jiangxi Province (MRLDO) is a quasi-department of the provincial government affiliated with the Science & Technology Department (STD) of Jiangxi province. It was established in 1985 to institutionalize a holistic approach and to promote sustainable development in the Poyang watershed (MRL region).



MRLSD

Promotion Association for Mountain-River-Lake Regional Sustainable Development
MRL Office Building
Contact persons: Meiyong Liu, Kui Chen
Phone: + 86 - 791 - 62 71 - 022, 6288-748
Fax: + 86 - 791 - 62 88 - 747
E-mail: llc-china@mrl.org.cn, or meiyongliu@vip.sina.com



MRLDO

Office of Mountain-River-Lake Development Committee of Jiangxi Province
Contact persons: Bangyou Yan
Phone: + 86 - 791 - 62 88 - 746
Fax: + 86 - 791 - 62 88 - 747
E-mail: yanbangyou@mrl.org.cn
MRL Office Building, Provincial Governmental Complex
South One Road 007
Nanchang City, 330046, China



Global Nature Fund (GNF)

International Foundation for Environment and Nature
Contact persons: Udo Gattenlöhner, Bettina Jahn
Fritz-Reichle-Ring 4, 78315 Radolfzell, Germany
Phone: + 49 - (0) 77 32 - 99 95 - 80 / - 84, Fax: + 49 - (0) 77 32 - 99 95 - 88
E-mail: jahn@globalnature.org or info@globalnature.org
Website: www.globalnature.org; www.livinglakes.org

In partnership with



FAO

(Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00100 Rome, Italy
Tel: +39 - 06 57051, Fax: +39 - 06 570 53152
Email: FAO-HQ@fao.org



UNEP/CMS Secretariat

(United Nations Environment Programme / Convention on Migratory Species)
The CMS Secretariat is provided and administered by the United Nations Environment Programme.
Hermann-Ehlers-Str. 10, 53113 Bonn, Germany
Tel. +49 - 228 815 2401 / 02, Fax. +49 - 228 815 2449
E-mail: secretariat@cms.int
Website: www.cms.int



WWF China Programme Office

Wen Hua Gong,
Beijing Working People's Culture Palace
Beijing 100006, China
Tel: (86) (10) 6522 7100
Fax: (86) (10) 6522 7300
Email: wwfchina@wwfchina.org
<http://www.wwfchina.org>

Conference Supporters:



Provincia di Perugia

Living Lakes Supporters:



FIELD TRIP ARRANGEMENT

1、Field trip route

Day One(30 October,2006): Tianmu Hotspring Hotel(Xingzi County)→
Lushan Mountain → Cuijia Village of Liaohua Township in Xingzi County
→Tianmu Hot Spring Hotel

Day Two(31 October,2006): Tianmu Hotspring Hotel(Xingzi County) →
Wucheng → Guohong Agricultural Corporation(Nanchang County)→Lake View
Hotel(Nanchang City)

2、Schedule

October 30, 2006, Monday	
7: 00—8: 00	Breakfast
8: 00—8: 30	Departure from TianMu Hotspring Hotel to Tea garden of Lushan Tea Research Institute
8: 30—9: 00	Visiting the tea garden (30minutes) Introduction of the ecological tea production and management
9: 00—9: 40	Leaving for Lushan International Conference Centre (40minutes)
9: 40—10: 10	Introduction of Lushan Mountain (30minutes) Moderator: Yu Xiaoming Speaker: Chen Shuqin Topic: The integrated management of Lushan
10: 10—10: 15	Leaving for Jinxiu Valley (5minutes)
10: 15—11: 45	Visiting Jinxiu Valley (90minutes)
11: 45—12: 00	Departure from Jinxiu Valley to Rendaxiuyangsuo in Lushan Mountain (15 minutes)
12: 00—12: 50	Lunch (Rendaxiuyangsuo in Lushan Mountain)

12: 50—13: 30	Visiting Hanpokou (40minutes)
13: 30—14: 30	Visiting Lushan Botanical Garden (60minutes)
14: 30—15: 30	Departure from Botanical Garden to Cuijia Village(About 1 hour)
15: 30—17: 30	<p>Visiting Cuijia Village (about 2 hours), .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 15: 30 —15: 40 Welcome by the villager with firecrackers and trumpet ● 15: 40 —16: 10 Visiting the local farmers ● 16: 10 —16: 40 Picking oranges in the orchard ● 16: 40 —17: 30 Introduction and Traditional Performance: <p>A. Chinese traditional culture performance (Such as lion dance, local cultural performance, etc. 30minutes)</p> <p>B. Introduction of the Xingzi County (15 minutes)</p> <p>C. Introduction of Cuijia Village (15 minutes)</p>
17: 30—17: 50	Return to Tianmu Hotspring Hotel
19: 00	<p>Welcome dinner provided by MRL Development Committee: barbecue and tea-making performance (Overnight at Tianmu Hotspring Hotel)</p> <p>Welcome remarks: Hu Zhengpeng, Vice-Governor of Provincial Government of Jiangxi, Standing Vice Director of MRL Development Committee</p>
October 31, 2006, Tuesday	
7: 00—8: 00	Breakfast
8: 00—9: 30	Departure from Tian mu hot spring hotel to Bird-viewing Site of Baziqiang in Wucheng(90minutes)
9: 30—10: 00	Viewing migratory birds (20minutes)
10: 00—10: 20	Departure from Bird-viewing Site of Baziqiang to Wucheng township (20minutes)
10: 20—10: 40	Overlooking the Poyang Lake on Wanghu pavilion(20minutes)
10: 40—11: 10	Visiting sample exhibition and model of Poyang Lake(Due

	to the limited space, the delegates will be divided into two groups to visit by turns, 30minutes)
11: 10—11: 40	Introduction of Yongxiu county and Poyang Lake National Nature Reserve (30minutes)
11: 40—12: 30	Lunch
12: 30—14: 30	Departure from Wucheng to Guohong Agricultural Corporation(2 hours)
14: 30—16: 00	Visiting Guohong Agricultural Corporation(90 minutes) ● 14: 30—15: 00 Introduction of Guohong Agricultural Corporation ● 15: 00-16: 00 Visiting the farm
16: 00—16: 20	Leaving for Lake View Hotel
16: 20 – 19: 00	Check-in at Nanchang Lake View Hotel
19: 00– 19: 30	Official VIP Interview by Jiangxi Provincial Governor
19: 30	Welcome Dinner by Jiangxi Provincial Government

3. The objective of the field trip

A two-day field trip in Lake Poyang Region will be arranged for all the delegates of the Living Lakes' members and representatives at the 11th Living Lake Conference. The objectives of the field trip are: 1) To show the outstanding ecological environment of Jiangxi Province; 2) To introduce the successful experiences achieved in promoting rural community development, lake protection and sustainable agricultural development by Jiangxi Provincial Government and MRL Programme. The field trip includes:

1) Field Trip in Lushan Mountain

Lushan Mountain is one of the tour resorts, where there are beautiful natural scenery and rich cultural background and the tour industry is the supporting industry. The tea is the main local agricultural production. After treatments, all of the local waste and sewage will flow into Poyang Lake finally. There are three major contents will be showed to the participants: 1) Beautiful natural scenery; 2) Tea Production and management; 3) Treatment of the sewage and waste.

2) Field Trip in Cuihua village

Cuijia Village of Liaohua Township in Xingzi County is one of the villages in the Poyang Lake Region, the typical example of rural communities in Lake area. As the only one village visited by the delegates of the 11th Living Lakes Conference, Cuijia Village will show the following: 1) the harmony between human activities, lifestyle and environment protection; 2) the optimistic attitude of local farmers to develop their community; 3) Chinese traditional culture.

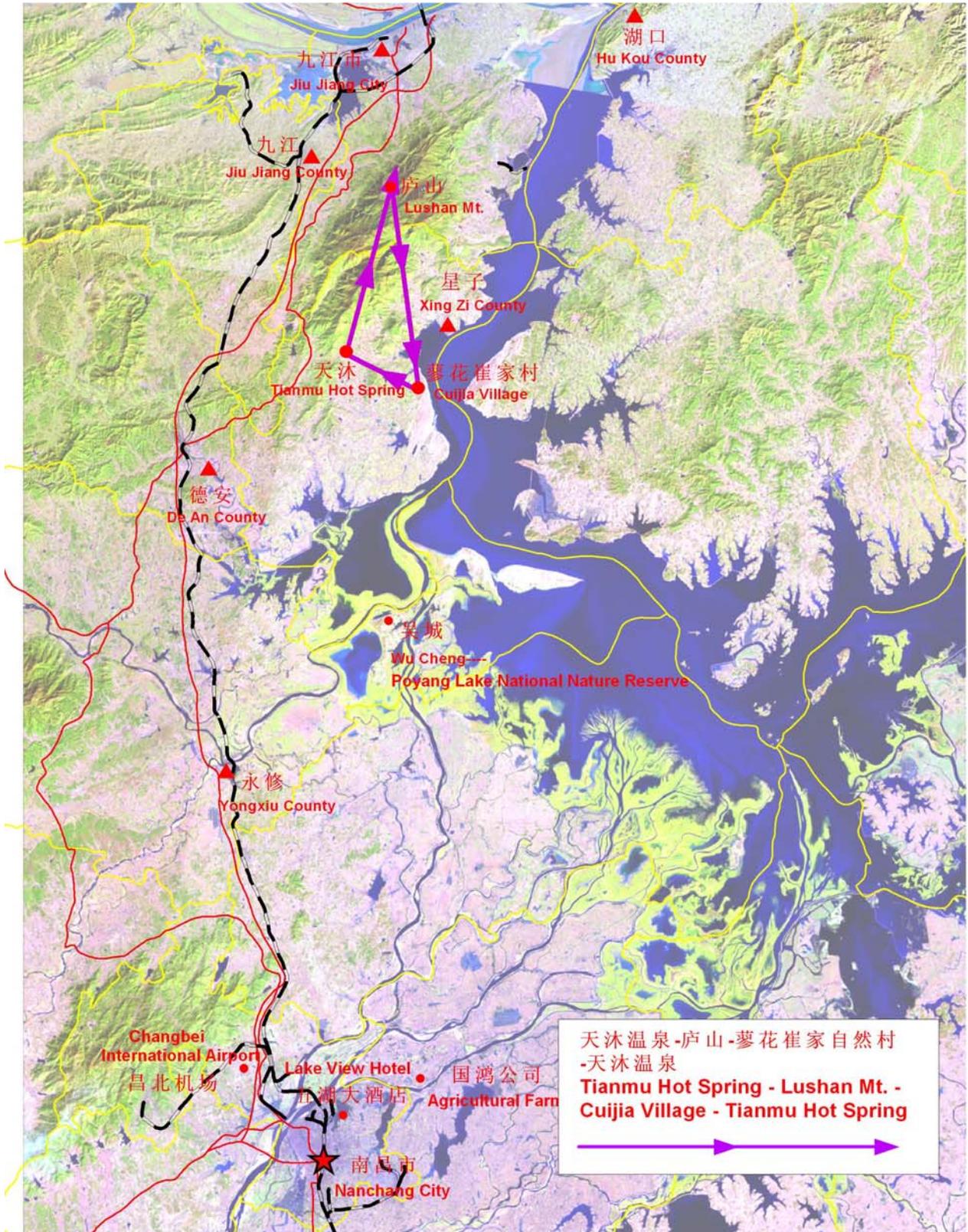
3) Field Trip in Poyang lake

Visiting Poyang Lake wetland, viewing migratory bird, and understanding the current situation of wetland protection and community development.

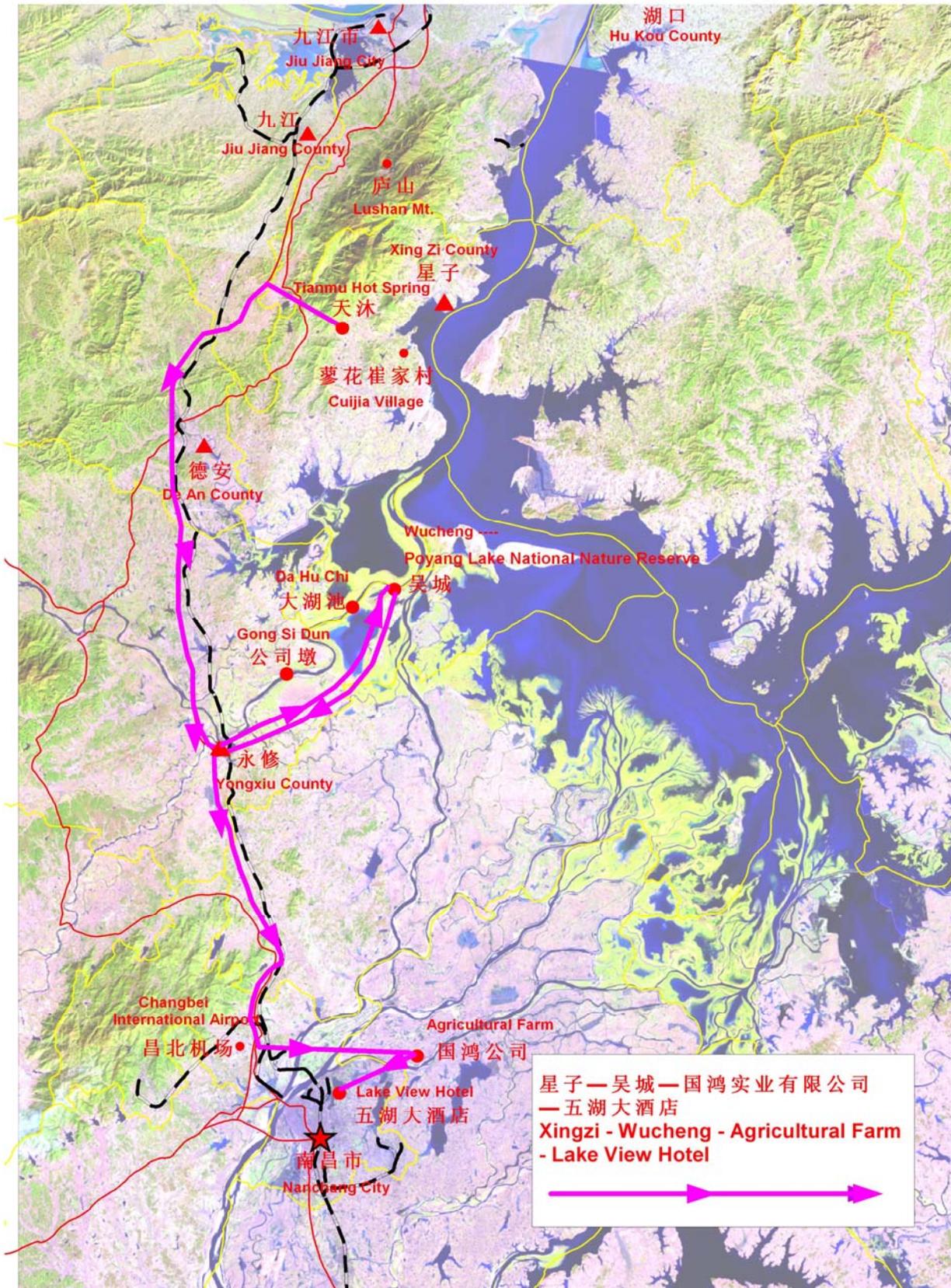
4) Field Trip in Guohong Agricultural Corporation.

The Guohong Agricultural Corporation combines the livestock cultivation with agricultural exploitation and meat processing together. The three main industries with the central of the livestock cultivation have formed a production chain of recycling resources. The resource recycling mode in developing industries will be shown.

10月30日考察线路示意图 Field Visit Map(Oct. 30)



10月31日考察线路示意图 Field Visit Map(Oct. 31)



INTRODUCTIONS

Poyang Lake

Geographical Situation

Poyang Lake is located at 28°22′– 29°45′ north latitude and 115°47′– 116°45′ east longitude. It lies in the northern part of Jiangxi Province, at the southern bank of the middle and lower reaches of Yangtze River (or Changjiang River as commonly called by Chinese people). It is divided into two parts by Songmenshan Mountain. The northern part is the water channel joining the Changjiang River, with the length of 40km and the width of 3–5km (the narrowest point is 2.8km or so). The southern part is the main lake, with the length of 173km and the furthest width of 70km with a mean width of 16.9m from west to east

Poyang Lake is the largest fresh lake in China. The lakeshore is 1200km long, and the area of the water body 3,283 km² (when the water level at Hukou is 21.71m), mean depth 8.4m, and the inmost depth about 25.1m. Its volume is 27.6 billion m³. It holds water from the five rivers – Gan River, Fu River, Xing River, Rao River and Xiu River, and emptied into Changjiang River, the longest river in China. Its annual afflux of water to Changjiang River exceeds the total water amount of the three rivers -- Huanghe River, Huaihe River and Haihe River. It is a seasonal lake with the feature of taking in and sending out water. The area of the watershed is 162.2 thousand km², taking up 97% of Jiangxi provincial territory, 9% of the Basin of Changjiang River. The annual mean runoff of the watershed is 152.5 billion M³, accounting for 16.3% of that of the watershed of Changjiang River.

The mean water level of Poyang Lake in many years is 12.86m, the highest 22.59m on July 31, 1998, the lowest 5.9m on Feb. 6, 1963 (at Hukou Hydrological Station, Wusong Base Level). The amplitude of variation of water level is from 9.79m to 15.36 in a year. The absolute fluctuation of water level is up to 16.69m. With variation of water amount, the fluctuating range of water level is relatively large. It can naturally store floodwater. The area of the Lake greatly varies with the fluctuation of its water level. The water level rises at flood season and then the water surface suddenly expands. And it drops at low water and bottomland comes out, and only several wandering watercourses remain. The landscape looks like a line at low water and an ocean at flood.

Culture and History

Poyang Lake was called Pengli Pond, Guantinghu Lake and many other names in ancient period. Over very long time, Penglize Bog expanded to the south and water went over Songmenshan Mountain and reached over the vicinity of Poyang County, under the interaction of geological, meteorological and hydrological factors. So its name is changed to Poyang Lake. Before the invasion of water to the south, the south to Songmenshan Mountain is originally a well-populated Xiaoyang Plain. With gradual expansion of water to the south, Xiaoyang County and Haihun County in the Basin of Poyang Lake is submerged into water successively. There is a saying that “ Xiaoyang submerged and Duchang appeared, and Haihun submerged and Wucheng appeared” . Over long-term evolution, the modern miniature of the mist-covered and vast Poyang Lake formed about 1600 years ago. It is like a big precious gourd tied with the girdle – Changjiang River of thousands of miles long.

Poyang Lake Watershed has been one of the rich, economically forward areas in China since ancient time. Many historically distinguished characters of our Nation, such as Xu Zhi, Tao Yuanmin, Lin Shihong, Liu Shu, Hong Shi, Zhu Yuanzhang and Zhu Da, had lived in the lake area. Many powerful heroes’ stories have taken place here. For example, Zhou Yu trained his marine; marine war in Poyang Lake brought about between Zhu Yuanzhang and Chen Youliang; Taiping Army won great victory at Hukou; and Li Liejun launched “ Secondary Revolution” at Hukou. Poyang Lake was the only waterway to Jiangxi from the north in ancient time. Anecdotes and legends arising from Poyang Lake are countless. The well-known lines – “ fisher boat singing in the sunset glow and echoing at the Pengli Shore” , of “ Protasis of Tengwang Pavilion” wrote by Wang Bo, a poet in Tang Dynast, has depicted the fishers’ cheerful scene of harvesting of fish back from Poyang Lake. Su Shi, a great poet in Song Dynasty, wrote that “ Green Mountains around, water without boundary, in the middle was painted small or big island” in the poem of “ Li Sishun’ s Drawing of Splendid Island of Changjiang River” , which has given us a picture of the beautiful scenery of Poyang Lake.

Splendid mountains and wonderful islands can be found everywhere around Poyang Lake. Mt. Shizhongshan and Mt. Dagushan in Hukou County, Mt. Nanshan and Laoyemiao Shrine in Duchang County and Mt. Luoxingdun in Xingzi County are intriguing tourist attractions. All scenic spots are connected to form a tourist route through cruisers, under the efforts of Jiujiang Tourism Administration.

The Important International Wetland

Poyang Lake is an important international wetland, and an important storing lake of the main tributaries of Changjiang River. It possesses very important ecological functions, e.g. floodwater storage and biological diversity protection, in the watershed of Changjiang River. It is one of the 10 ecological conservation areas in China, and also one of the global important ecological areas regulated by GEF. It plays very important roles in maintaining the ecological safety of the region and the Nation.

'The World of White Cranes' and 'The Kingdom of Rare Birds'

Poyang Lake has the annual mean precipitation of 1,636mm, because of the contribution of warm and humid monsoon. Since it possesses humid monsoon climate, Poyang Lake becomes accordingly “ the country of rivers and green grass, and blooming plums in the misty rain” , and “ a land flowing with milk and honey” . Its environment and climatic conditions are suitable for migratory birds to live through the winter. In late autumn and early winter in every year, thousands and thousands of birds migrate over here from Siberia of Russia, Mongolia, Japan, Korea, and northeastern and northwestern China. In spring (April) of next year, they gradually migrate away. So far, there are more than 300 kinds and a million (?) of birds, among which 50 kinds are rare birds, in the conservation area. It becomes one of the biggest bird conservation areas in the world. Especially, it is here where the biggest group of white cranes was found in the world. The total number of wintering populations was above 4,000 in 2002, accounting for more than 95% of total of white crane in the world. This is why Poyang Lake comes to be known as “ the world of white cranes” and “ the kingdom of rare birds” .

Agricultural Situation

The primary industry accounts for 28.6% of the industry composition in the Lake area, much higher than the 17.9% for the entire province; but the secondary industry accounts for 40.4%, much lower than the provincial 47.3%. This demonstrates fully that agricultural economy still holds a relatively important position and industry is relatively under-developed in the Lake area. Farming (crop planting and fishery) dominate in the agricultural economy, representing 71.2% of the total agricultural output value. The agricultural structure in the Lake area is somewhat different from that in the whole province, in which crop plantings and animal husbandry dominates (accounting for 76.6% of the total output value). The percentage of crop plantings in agriculture is similar to that of the whole province, but the percentage of fishery output value in the Lake area doubles that in the

whole province; the percentage of animal husbandry output value in the Lake area is relatively lower; however, the percentage of animal husbandry output value of the entire province is higher than that of the Lake area. All this fully shows that the economy in the Lake area has started to enter the initial stage of industrialization, but agriculture still holds relatively larger percentage. Crop plantings and fishery dominate in the agricultural structure.

There exist big differences in the agricultural production activities among farmer households in different living places in the Lake area. Villagers in the market areas and lakeside villages consisting of the countless hamlets distributed along the natural banks or islands of Poyang Lake make a living by fishing, forming specialized fishing villages, or make a living by farming, forming farming areas in the markets, or lakeside hamlets of half-farming and half-fishing. The households on the Lake include the specialized fishermen living in the boats and boatmen making a living mainly by transportation.

The National Nature Reserve of the Poyang Lake *—An Internationally Important Wetland*

The National Nature Reserve of the Poyang Lake is located in the northwestern corner of the Poyang Lake, the largest fresh water lake of China, at the confluence of Gan River and Xiu River. It runs across Xinjian County of Nanchang City, Yongxiu and Xingzi Counties of Jiujiang City, with a total area of 224 km². The major objects protected here are wintering waterfowl consisting mainly of such rare birds as white cranes and oriental white storks and the ecological systems of the wetland.

The Nature Reserve of the Poyang Lake was approved and established by the Provincial People's Government in June 1983. It was approved and upgraded as the National Nature Reserve by the State Council in 1988. The Reserve was listed as one of the class A priority fields with global significance in February 1992 and was designated by the Chinese Government to enter the Lists of the Treaty on Internationally Important Wetlands Especially Those as the Habitats of Waterfowl in July 1992, being one of the first six Reserves on the lists of internationally important wetlands. It was defined as the priority Reserve of biodiversity in the Action Plans of Biodiversity Conservation of China approved by the State Environmental Protection Committee in 1994. In 1997, it was designated by the State Forestry Bureau to enter the Crane Protection Networks of North-eastern Asia. It participated in the Networks of Biosphere Reserves of China in 2002.

The Poyang Lake Reserve provides the wintering rare birds like white cranes with excellent wintering places because it enjoys complete wetland ecological systems, perfect ecological functions and unique geographical and natural conditions. Three hundred and ten species of birds inhabit here, of which 10 species are national first class protection animals and 44 are second-class ones. Thirteen species of birds are listed as the endangering birds in the world by the International Bird Protection Organization. The Reserve has become the world-famous paradise of rare birds and kingdom of cranes. The migratory birds wintering in the Reserve every year include such 10 major species as black storks, oriental white storks, Ardeidea (herons), little swans, swan geese, white-fore headed geese, white cranes, white-necked cranes, grey cranes and white-headed cranes, with the number of its waterfowl exceeds the standard set for internationally important wetlands. The

Reserve is by far the place of the largest numbers of white crane groups wintering in the world. The highest statistic number of white cranes in the Reserve in 2003 amounted to over 3,100. It is also the place where the biggest number of wintering swan geese group found in the world up to now, with the number reaching over 60,000. The highest number of little swans wintering in the Big Lake Pool totaled 70,000 plus. In addition, the statistic number of plovers and snipes like black-abdomen beach snipes for last year in the Dachahu lake was over 100,000, equivalent to the total number of plovers and snipes in the entire New Zealand. So many species and such a large number of migratory birds wintering in the Reserve are really seldom seen. The poem “ Do you know how many birds there are in the Poyang Lake? The clouds and sun are covered when they are flying in the sky and the grasses along the Lakesides can’ t be seen when they settle” is a true depiction of migratory birds wintering in the Poyang Lake.

Since its establishment, the Poyang Lake Reserve has always been devoting itself to the protection and management of wintering migratory birds and the wetland resources. The wintering migratory birds and the wetland resources under its governance have been effectively monitored and maintained by adopting the following three methods. Firstly, the three-level management systems involving bureaus, stations and specific spots has been practised; secondly, the continuous management is carried out all the year round; and thirdly, the monitoring at specified spots and regular times is combined with the floating patrol and maintenance. The Poyang Lake Reserve was one of the first national stations defined for monitoring the infectious sources and epidemics of bird flu. The Reserve carefully formulated proposals for the monitoring, prevention and control of infectious sources and epidemics; conducted training courses on the monitoring, prevention and control of bird flu; and launched publicity campaigns on the monitoring, prevention and control of infectious sources and epidemics as well as knowledge about the prevention and control of bird flu to the public around the Lake, thus playing a positive role in effectively preventing and controlling bird flu of migratory birds wintering in the Poyang Lake area and also in protecting the safety of life and property of the masses in and around the Lake areas. In active cooperation with relevant research institutions, academies and universities, the Reserve conducted surveys on the biological resources including birds, fishes, benthos, plankton, vegetation, soils, hydrology and meteorology as well as investigation on the social and economic conditions of communities; carried out the scientific research on the raising and treatment of such rare birds as white

cranes, white storks, black storks and white-headed cranes and the raising and reproduction of river deer, as well as Monitoring of White Crane Populations and Research on the Growth Law of Eel Grass; made surveys on numbers, distribution and migration of cranes and storks wintering in the Poyang Lake, in cooperation with the International Crane Fund, Dawuershiji(?) and Yakute(?) Nature Reserves of Russia and the Japanese Association of Wild Birds; and made research on the Relationships among Waterfowl, Water Level and Hydrophytes in the Poyang Lake, in cooperation with the International Crane Fund. Through cooperation, the professional quality of the scientific research personnel was increased and the monitoring systems of scientific research including waterfowl, water quality and hydrology were established and improved.

The unique wetland landscape and magnificent inhabiting bird groups have attracted large numbers of domestic and international experts, scholars and tourists to pay a visit here. Prince Phillip of England, Prince Hemrich of Denmark, Dr. Arch Ibo, chairman of the International Crane Fund and Jim. Harris, deputy chairman of ICF, John. Hauwe of the Wetland Investigation Bureau of Asia, Zitianmuzi (?) from the Research Department of the Japanese Association of Wild Birds as well as experts and scholars from over 20 countries and regions such as Malaysia, England, Denmark and Germany came to the Reserve to see / watch birds and to make observations and studies. All the visitors in succession commended the Poyang Lake Reserve as the kingdom of cranes, a second Great Wall of China and a safe “ oasis” of wildlife, thus spreading its fame far and near.

The Administration Bureau of the National Nature Reserve of the Poyang Lake,
Jiangxi Province

Telephone: 0791-3857576, 3856879, 0792-3280430

Address: 490 Chunhui Road, Honggutun New Area, Nanchang City, Jiangxi
Province

Email: pyyujun@163.com.cn, website: <http://www.poyanglake.org>

Lushan Mountain

Lushan Scenic Spot Administration of Jiangxi Province

Lushan is located in the north of Jiangxi Province of China, neighboring to the Yangtze River in the north and to the Poyang Lake in the east. The total area of the scenic spots is 302 square kilometers, of which 118 square kilometers are under the governance of Lushan Administration. The elevation of Dahanyang Peak, the highest peak, is 1,474 meters. Lushan is a world famous mountain in terms of scenery, culture, education, religion, politics and science and technology. Lushan incorporates profound historical and cultural connotations, colorful ecological environment and diverse scientific landscape in one mountain. The complex geomorphologic landscapes, changing natural climatic phenomenon and vegetation together with the biodiversity constitute a splendid painting with the grand, spectacular, precipitous and beautiful features, forming the beautiful scenery of Lushan, which is like “a wonderful dreamland in spring, a delicate beauty in summer, an intoxicated vision in autumn and a white jade in winter.” The natural beauty and creation of the human make Lushan become a masterpiece of “human and nature are merged into a whole” in which the human and nature coexist extremely harmonious. The UNESCO spoke highly of Lushan: “the historical relics of Lushan is incorporated into the natural beauty with distinguished values in a unique way, forming a cultural landscape with very high aesthetic values and closely related to the spiritual and cultural life of the Chinese nationality.”

Since being approved as a key national scenic spot in 1982, Lushan has in succession been named as one of the Top 40 Tourism Resorts of China, National Sanitary Mountain, National Safe Mountain, National Advanced Area of Culture, one of the First National Geological Parks, one of the First AAAA-rank Tourism Areas, one of the Top 10 Famous Mountains of China and has passed certification of the ISO14001 Environmental Management Systems. The UNESCO approved Lushan to enter the World Heritage Lists as a “World Cultural Landscape” in 1996; Lushan succeeded in the application for the World Geological Park, becoming one of the first world geological parks in 2004; and it was evaluated and defined as an excellent ecological tourism scenic spot of CCC-rank by the United Nations in 2005, symbolizing that Lushan has entered a higher level of new protection fields.

In recent years, Lushan Administration has taken the construction of a civilized, peaceful, safe, harmonious, strong and prosperous new socialist Lushan as its target, firmly established the concept of “people oriented” and “environment is the biggest name brand”, made great efforts to strengthen the protection and administration of ecological environment, improved environmental rectification campaigns and created a beautiful surroundings with blue sky, green mountains and limpid water, thus greatly promoting the development of tourism economy and various social undertakings.

The Public Awareness of Environmental Protection Has Been Raised Continuously

We have always regarded improving the public awareness of environmental protection as the foundation of ecological environment construction and taken various measures, considering the reality of Lushan tourism area, to expand the publicity and education campaigns of environmental protection, thus bringing the demonstrative and radioactive functions of famous mountains in the aspect of education into full play.

1. Formulate a Scientific Publicity and Education Planning for Lushan’s Environmental Protection

The administration procedures and plans of environmental training have been established to provide training and education to large numbers of officials and staff members, continuously upgrading their knowledge and skills of environmental protection administration.

2. Launch Special Activities for the Publicity and Education of Resources and Environment Protection

All kinds of public lectures and “high-level forum of the protection and research on world heritages” have been conducted. Diverse publicity campaigns are organized on “June 5th, the World Environment Day” of each year.

3. Make Extensive Publicity Efforts, Taking Advantage of such Media as Lushan Cable TV, Lushan Broadcasting Station, Lushan Tourism Newspaper and Lushan Tourism Website

A Pamphlet of Civilized Languages and Behaviors of People in Lushan in the Twenty-first Century has been handed out to every and each official, employee and inhabitant of Lushan and various warm suggestions with rich contents have been provided to visitors here, thus making the resources and environment protection efforts known to all households and people.

4. Establish and Practice the ISO14001 Environment Administration Systems and Stimulate to Set up Green Schools, Communities, Government Organs and Construction Sites and Actively Encourage All the Working Units in Lushan To Make Efforts to Protect Resources and Environment.

The Administration of Environment Conservation Is Scientific and Orderl

To firmly cultivate the consciousness of “protection ranks first”, persist in the guidelines of “strict preservation, unified management, rational development and sustainable and permanent utilization”, and continuously explore and practice new mechanisms of environmental protection administration based on the scientific and standardized management, thus promoting the effective protection and sustainable and permanent utilization of the World Heritage Origin and the World Geological Park of Lushan.

Scientific Planning

Specialized protection arrangements and action plans for the scenery and tourism resources of Lushan have been formulated. “The core protection area”, “scenic spot area for tourism”, “special protection area”, “class A protection area”, “Class B protection area”, “class C protection area” and “protection belts on the periphery” have been clearly divided. Furthermore, detailed protection planning and explanations on the action plans have been worked out.

Standardized Administration

Some local rules and regulations like the Regulations on the Administration of Urban Appearance and Environmental Sanitation and the Temporary Stipulations on Construction Projects etc. have been issued in succession so that the administration can be executed in accordance with rules. Lushan Administration took the lead in practicing the ISO 14001 Environment Administration Systems in the scenic spots of China in 2000.

Specified Responsibilities

The Environment Protection Committee under the Administration and the Leading Group for the Work of the ISO14001 Environment Administration Systems has been set up. The Environmental Protection Administration has been established as the executive responsible agency of environmental protection and administration. The Implementation Methods of Responsibility Systems for Environmental Protection of Lushan Administration has been formulated.

Strict Control

To strictly control the scales of infrastructure construction and intensify administration of construction projects. Firstly, to improve rules and regulations on environmental protection administration of construction projects. Environmental appraisal is mandatory for all new projects prior to their construction; secondly, to monitor and supervise the administration of environmental protection of construction projects; and thirdly, to conduct comprehensive environmental rectification and treatment and demolish buildings constructed against rules and regulations.

Steadily Push Forward the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution

To implement the strategy of ecological environment construction in an all-round way, take the ideas of “protecting environment, promoting development and bringing happiness to people” as footing, and regard the implementation of the four integrated environmental treatment and control projects of “blue sky, limpid water, peace and tranquility plus cleanliness and sanitation” as the focus of work, thus realizing sustained growth of tourism economy and in the mean time effectively controlling environmental contamination and protecting ecological environment in Lushan.

Blue Sky Project

To implement the Blue Sky Project in an all-round way, focusing on the prevention and control of air pollution. Administration based on laws has been consolidated, inputs in the prevention and control of air pollution have been increased and a range of measures has been taken in Lushan. First, the environmental protection project of “Smog Free Mountain” has been implemented. More than 40 million Yuan has been invested in the transformation of electrical grids and the construction of power transmission station and substation of 110 kilovolts, making efforts to adjust the energy structure and promote the practices of replacing coal and petrol fuel with electricity. Second, to strengthen the prevention and control of pollution by vehicles. To start up the environment friendly tour coach / car project. To reduce and update taxies, with the over 200 old Changhe brand cars being replaced by Jieda brand cars. The discharge of exhaust follows the National Standards of European II. Station for monitoring vehicle exhaust has been set up. One hundred and fifty thousand Yuan has been invested in purchasing the monitoring equipment of vehicle exhaust. The exhaust of vehicles going to the Mountain is monitored and number of taxies is under strict control. Meanwhile, paths for walkers have been built and tour on foot is advocated. Coaches and cars for self-use of working

units are controlled to go out on important occasions, festivals and holidays, thus effectively reducing their movement. Third, to conduct specialized rectification and control of waste oil and smog discharged by catering industry. The Standards of Rectification to Be Met by the Catering Industry in the street Face Transformation Project of Guling Street and Action Plans have been formulated. Fourth, Such environment unfriendly behaviours as burning fireworks and firecrackers, dry droppings, dry branches and fallen leaves are absolutely prohibited. Fifth, construction sites of all buildings should be fenced off to control the floating dust of construction operations. The air pollution index of Lushan is less than 50. All the indices monitored are up to class A defined in the GB3095-1996 Standards of Air Quality in the Environment.

Limpid Water Project

The Limpid Water Project has been completely implemented, focusing on the prevention and control of water contamination. Such environmental protection laws and regulations as Law for Water Pollution Prevention and Control of the People's Republic of China and Regulations on Preventing and Controlling Environmental Pollution of Jiangxi Province have been earnestly executed. The Procedures to Control Sewage Discharge have been established. The administration measures like water source control, total volume control and tail end treatment have been taken to prevent and control water pollution as well as improve and protect environmental quality of water bodies, so as to ensure that the discharge of sewage from the service facilities in Lushan Scenic Spots meet the standards.

At the same time, sewage treatment in the whole mountain are planned and controlled according to the full-scale planning. Sewage of daily life is completely treated and controlled by combining the concentrated processing with the decentralized processing facilities. Firstly, 14 million Yuan has been invested in constructing Violin-like Lake and Scissors Valley Sewage Processing Stations, which have been put into operation. Their daily capacity of sewage processing reaches 5,5000 tons. Secondly, according to the topographic features of Lushan, everyday life sewage that can't enter the centralized processing stations is processed in a decentralized way "in the daily life sewage processing facilities buried underground", which are up to the national standards. Forty-five small-scale sewage-processing facilities have been built in Lushan.

The planning, monitoring and control over the environment in the upper reaches of the drinking water sources like Luling Lake and Lianhuatai Reservoir has been improved. Contamination of water sources is gradually reduced and treatment and control efforts

are extended. An input of 500,000 Yuan has been used to implement the project of splitting the rainwater and sewage flow. Sample monitoring at the sewage discharging spots meet class A standard set in GB8978-1996 Comprehensive Standards of Sewage Discharge.

Peace and Tranquility Project

The Peace and Tranquility Project has been implemented fully, emphasizing noise control. Sections to prohibit tooting horns are defined on the main traffic lines and scenic spots. The major street of Guling is prohibited from parking. Detailed records for monitoring and controlling the key noise sources have been kept. The monitoring and control of noises from the recreational services, traffics in the scenic spots and construction sites in the entire mountain has been enhanced. Vast majority of the noise monitoring and control stations of the Project meet class 0 standard stipulated in GB3096-1993 Standards of Environment Noises in Urban Regions.

Cleanliness and Sanitation Project

The Cleanliness and Sanitation Project has been implemented in full-scale, highlighting the improvement of environmental sanitation appearance. The Administration Station of Environmental Sanitation has been specifically set up. A special Administrative Team of Environmental Sanitation consisting of more than 300 members has been formed, which conducts long-lasting administration on environmental sanitation and keep cleanliness around the clock. The administration practices of putting rubbish into plastic bags and going to the doorsteps to collect the bags have been adopted since 1995. In recent years, 2.5 million Yuan has been invested in building 5 new transfer stations of rubbish; nearly 10 million Yuan has been invested in upgrading 24 public toilets in accordance with the national class A standards and purchasing 3 ecological toilets with the environment friendly, energy efficient, water efficient and clean features. All the toilets are open for free. In addition, toilet paper is available to the tourists. Meanwhile, since July 2004, all the daily life rubbish produced in Lushan is transported to Jiujiang City Rubbish Processing Station for harmless treatment, with 100% rubbish being harmlessly treated and the annual freight and processing costs totaling 1.5 million Yuan. The administration of environmental sanitation is highly praised by leaders at all levels and tourists.

To Produce Organic Tea Actively in Lushan and Implement Sustainable Development Strategy

The organic tea production has been greatly developed by taking advantage of the original basic conditions of favorable ecological environment and little pollution. Up to now, over 3,000 mu of tea plantings here have passed the certification of organic tea. Lushan is one of the major production bases of organic tea of Jiangxi Province.

In the course of organic tea development, ecological environment of the tea plantings are protected and improved through organic production approaches like artificial farming practices and biological measures.

1. Afforestation to Improve the Microclimate of Tea Plantings

Suitable tree species are planted along the ditches of main roads and around houses. To protect the habitats of organisms in the tea plantings as much as possible by combing forests and bushes with grass, in order that growing environment of tea trees can be improved, such natural resources as light, heat, air, water and manures can be used better and biodiversity of the tea plantings are enlarged.

2. Adopting Farming Practices to Promote the Growth of Tea Trees

All tea plantings of Lushan are on slope land with relatively serious water and soil erosion. In order to stimulate the vigorous growth of tea trees on the slope land, the practices taken are as follows: build protection risers, contour planting, reasonably dense planting, grass cover in the plantings, organic things covered on the ground surface, grass and crop residues covered between tree rows, reduced tillage and no tillage, weaken soil erosion on the ground, improve water permeability, stabilize soil temperature and humidity, and increase soil diversity and biodiversity.

3. In the Course of Tea Plantings Maintenance, Any Chemicals Are Prohibited

Organic manures (cake fertilizers) are applied. Main agricultural measures are combined with biological and physical measures for pest and disease prevention and control in the tea plantings, thus natural enemies in the plantings are protected and low-level ecological balance between pests and their natural enemies are maintained.

To Implement the Action Plans of Green Environmental Protection in an All-round Way

Incorporating the basic national policy of environmental protection into the strategic targets of national social and economic development of Lushan. Beginning from 2005, the following 6 major action plans of green environmental protection have been implementing in an all-round way.

Raise the green environmental protection awareness of all people, actively launch science popularization campaigns of environmental protection

To strengthen the science popularization publicity and education campaigns of environmental protection, advocate ecological civilization, cultivate environmental culture, thus further raising the environmental protection awareness of all officials, employees and inhabitants in Lushan.

Consolidate the fire prevention systems of the forests, further strengthen fire prevention of the forests to protect forest resources

First, infrastructure is improved. Construction of the firebreak circling the Mountain, fire tanks and fire prevention patrol systems were finished within 2 years. Electronic monitoring equipment was installed in major lookouts within five years. Electronic intelligence is completely used for lookout and observation, thus improving the capacity of fire prevention and monitoring. Second, plans and team for rapid response to extinguishing fire are improved and established. Third, special administration of fire use in dry seasons is intensified and preventive measures are accordingly worked out in order to prevent and guard strictly and ensure that no fire can enter the scenic spots.

Sustained and effective operation of ISO14001 Environment Administration Systems to further reinforce pollution prevention and control and ecological protection

First, to further standardize the operation of the Environment Administration Systems. Second, to classify the daily life rubbish on a trial basis. Third, to continue to optimize energy structure to consolidate the project of “Smog Free Mountain”. Fourth, to actively promote the use of phosphorus free detergents. Fifth, to further strengthen the integrated treatment of medical wastewater and waste materials. Sixth, to make further efforts to prevent and control pollution of sewage and waste oil and smog discharged by kitchens. To strictly control the establishment of new catering services in the sensitive inhabitant areas, scenic spots and sanatorium areas. To control flowing contaminants and firmly eradicate the outdoor barbeque and food stands. Seventh, to further strengthen the monitoring of vehicle exhaust.

Enhance environmental monitoring and set up the public notice systems of environment quality

Establish the automatic monitoring station of air quality in Lushan; delegate qualified environment monitoring agencies to conduct a full-scale monitoring on the atmosphere,

surface water, drinking water sources, sound environment and negative ion of oxygen every six months and announce the results to the public; create favorable conditions to strive for finishing the construction of online monitoring systems of sound environment and drinking water sources in 3 years.

Promote the use of “environment friendly bags”, control “white pollutants”

Make great efforts to advocate and promote the use of environment friendly articles like “rice bags”, “vegetable baskets” and “paper bags” etc. Beginning from July 2005, name cards of all leaders in Lushan should be printed on recycled paper. Mandatory measures have been taken to control “white pollutants”. Shops and stands in Lushan are prohibited to provide and use such “white pollutants” as plastic bags, disposable plastic containers and rice boxes that can't be degraded

Create green hotels, actively promoting the systems of warm suggestions on the “environment friendly cards”

Starting from 31 July 2005, all the hotels (restaurants) in the entire Mountain are required to provide “warm suggestion cards of environment protection” to advocate the environment protection actions or green consumption of tourists. All hotels (restaurants) in the whole Mountain are advocated to reduce the use of disposable consumption articles.

Lushan Botanic Gardens

Lushan Botanic Garden, a member of the IUCN, is under the joint management of Jiangxi Province and the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The main part of the garden is located in the valley of Hankopu, southeast of Mount Lushan, Jiangxi province at latitude 29° 35' N, longitude 115° 59'E, and 1000-1300 m above sea level.

The Botanic Garden was founded in 1934 by Professor Hu Hsenchu, Prof. Chin Renschang and Prof. Chen Fengwhwai, and was formerly called the Lushan Forest Botanic Garden. The garden is now a nationally important base for conservation, education and research into the uses of wild plant resources.

Occupying nearly 300 ha of land, and holding a living collection of some 3400 plant taxa, sections include the Coniferous Garden, the International Friendship Rhododendron Garden, Herbaceous section, Rock Garden, Medicinal Herb section, Arboretum, the Actinidia Garden and Tea Plantation. The Arboretum holds a collection of over 300 rhododendron species from home and abroad. The internationally famous “Lushan Mist Tea” is produced in the Tea Plantation. The Medicinal Herb Garden cultivates more than 300 species of medicinal plants. 260 species of gymnosperms are grown in the Coniferous Garden including the “living fossil”, *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, and Chinese endemic *Pseudolarix amabilis*. The herbarium has 170,000 specimens, and the library is stocked with 60,000 books.

In the last 30 years, over 60 research programmes have been undertaken. Major successes include Volume 1 of the Flora of Jiangxi Province; the introduction and acclimatisation of *Abies firma*, *Cryptomeria fortunei*, *Chamaecyparis obtusa*, *C. pisifera*, and *Thuja occidentalis*; a study on techniques of experimental plant taxonomy; a study on the moths of Mount Lushan; the breeding of *Actinidia chinensis*'79-2'. Six books and over 600 scientific papers have been published.

There is a staff of 116, including 47 researchers and technicians. Seed exchange and academic contacts are made with 270 different institutions in 68 countries.

The garden receives over 80,000 visitors including 20,000 foreign guests, Chinese students and professionals per year.

Lushan Botanic garden is fast becoming a sub-alpine botanic garden of high international esteem, leading in studies in biodiversity conservation and also contributing to the 'greening' of urban areas and helping the economic development of less-wealthy areas and communities.

Sanjiaolong Cuijia Village in Liaohua Town

A Civilized Model Hamlet with Moderate Prosperity

Sanjiaolong Cuijia natural village is at the north of Liaohua town, just besides the Guiheng highway, with excellent communications and beautiful environment. There are 176 villagers in 44 households of the hamlet, with 76 migrating outside in search of off – farm jobs. The total arable land area is 97mu including 67 *mu* of paddy fields and 30 *mu* of dry lands. In recent years, under the leadership of the party committees and governments at upper levels, the villagers there have actively participated in the construction drive of the new socialist countryside. With the implementation of the 4 projects, namely road construction, drinking water, information networks as well as ecological protection projects, a new socialist countryside with relatively comfortable life, civilized ecological environment, relatively developed production and democratic administration has emerged.

Infrastructure construction has been strengthened and ecological and living environment has been improved recently in the hamlet. In 2004, its migrant farmers raised 165,000 Yuan to build a concrete road surrounding the hamlet, which is 500 meters long and 4–5 meters wide. Furthermore, 15 road lamps were installed on both sides. The clean and wide road circling the hamlet offers great conveniences for the villagers’ communications.. Under the support of relevant government agencies and with efforts of the villagers, a 60 meters deep power–operated well and a 25 cubic meters of water tank was built In 2005. Since then, every household has been able to use clean and sanitary tap water. The hamlet was named as one of the “ 100 civilized model villages with moderate prosperity” in Jiujiang City in the same year. By the end of 2005, all households of the hamlet have had telephone connections and 18 households have been able to watch cable TV, and internet service has been available in some families. The access to information networks has not only widened the villagers’ horizons and enriched their recreational activities, but has also broadened channels of farmers’ becoming rich. Thirty–two households can now use biogas for cooking and every household has a clean water–flushed toilet. The implementation of the above–mentioned 4 projects has not only improved the villagers’ living conditions, but has also greatly protected the ecological environment. Furthermore, it has put an end to the arbitrary discharge and piling of sewage and rubbish. The principle of “ every thing

should be discussed and consulted” has been adopted to strengthen the villagers’ democratic administration awareness. A Villagers Council has been spontaneously formed in order to ensure that each villager is able to take active part in the construction drive of the new countryside as well as to guarantee the openness, justice and transparency in the process of decision-making. The council will take the lead to organize the villagers to jointly discuss all matters related to all the villagers’ interests and make decisions through democratic consultation. The principle of “ every thing should be discussed and consulted” and democratic administration has really been put into practice The strategy of “ one main product should be developed for each village” has been implemented to consolidate the development momentum. After returning the paddy fields back to lakes, the strategy of “ one main product should be developed for each village” has been implemented to cultivate cornerstone industry for the economic development of the hamlet. Two hundred mu of the three hundred mu hilly lands for the entire hamlet have been planted with the early-maturing pears and citrus trees, A good harvest is expected for the early-maturing pears and citrus fruit this year, which can increase the fruit growers’ per capita net income by over 1,000 Yuan. “ The main product developed for each village” has become the pillar industry of the hamlet in the construction of the new countryside and it is the foundation and guarantee for increasing farmers’ incomes and improving their livelihood.

At present, the hamlet enjoys beautiful surroundings, convenient transportation and good order. The villagers lead a relatively comfortable life and are contented with their happy life.

Jiangxi Guohong Group Company Limited

Basic Situation of Guohong Group

Jiangxi Guohong Group Company Limited was founded in 1989. Through painstaking efforts and under the guidance of the policy to make people become rich in the last 18 years, it has done a solid work and made gradual progress step by step. The Company has led the development of commercial feed processing, fruit trees and vegetables planting, pig raising and slaughtering, meat processing and chain sales sectors by taking agricultural industrialized management approach and implementing the project “one cornerstone product to be developed for each village”. It has become a large-scale, integrated agricultural industrialized leading enterprise combining crop planting, livestock raising, processing, marketing and self-responsible export together as a whole and a key demonstrative enterprise for the project “one cornerstone product to be developed for each village” of Jiangxi Province.

The non-public-harm commercial pigs, pork and meat products with the brand name of Guohong produced and sold by Guohong Group are famous products of Jiangxi Province. The trademark “Guohong” is a well-known brand of Jiangxi Province. Its products have been awarded the non-public-harm agricultural product logo certificate by the State Standard Committee. The meat-processing sector got the sanitary registration license for export-oriented food and passed the certification of the HACCP Production Systems for standards of exporting to the European Union.

Guohong Group covers a land area of 100 hectares. Its total assets are worth of 117.45 million Yuan, with an annual sales incomes of 120.11 million Yuan and an annual profits of 8.185 million Yuan. Its credit rating in the banks is AA+ and credit rating for enterprise foreign trade export is AAA. There are now 580 staff members, of whom 30 members hold senior and intermediate technical titles and 86 are technical personnel with other technical titles.

The main products of the Company include: 100,000 non-public-harm live pigs marketed annually, of which 40,000 heads were exported to Hong Kong, 6,200 tons of non-public-harm cooling meat, 300,000 pots of flowers, 580,000 kgs of fruit and vegetables, and 500,000 nursery seedlings. The one million commercial

pigs of Guohong brand raised each year by the Group are produced by using advanced artificial insemination technique of South Korea with the semen of quality breeding pigs imported from the USA, Holland and Denmark. It relies on the State Key Laboratory of Animal Biological Technology of Jiangxi Agricultural University for technical support to improve quality of pigs by using a series of scientific methods. The improvement of productivity of such important traits as reproduction, growth, meat quality, resistance to diseases and quality of breeding pigs have been accelerated through the use of gene test techniques and new breeding technologies like computer-programmed breeding. All these help to add the technology content, increase the competitiveness, and enlarge the market share of the products, thus both output and benefits have been increased. The lean meat percentage of Guohong commercial pigs is up to 65%. In addition to the 40,000 pigs exported to Hong Kong, over 50 chain stores for pig sales have been set up in Nanchang City.

The Recycled Use of Resources

Environmental protection is an important national policy. Pollution of excreta and urine of live pigs and waste water and residues from pig-slaughtering operations is relatively severe for an enterprise that markets 100,000 heads of commercial pigs and slaughters 50,000 heads of live pigs annually. In order to solve this pollution problem, the Group have carefully worked out and studied proposals for pollution control. By seizing the opportunity when the state authority encouraged development of new types of energy, it raised by itself over 3 million Yuan for the building of 2 large biogas-generating facilities, each with a volume of 1,200 m³. The waste water from flushing the pens and from the slaughtering factories, meeting the discharging standards stipulated by the state after the degradation and oxidation process for about 30 days in the sedimentation tank, inclined sieve tank, acidification tank, anaerobic digester, oxidation pond and water plant pond, can be used as ecological manures and irrigation water of farm land and can also be discharged.

The construction and operation of biogas-generating facilities have effectively controlled the contamination of the environment by pig farm waste water, pushed forward the discharge of minimum, harmless and recycled contaminants in the pig farms and, promoted the advances of the production technologies and process of animal raising of the Company. The biogas generated is used as fuel for the households, canteens, meat processing factories and meat deep processing workshop of the Company, and liquid in the pits is used to irrigate the flowers, fruit

trees, vegetables and nursery seedlings of the Company. The dry faeces become organic manures after fermentation and decomposition process in the excrement piling tank of the farms and can be used for the farmland, fish raising, flower cultivation and nursery seedling bases. A green ecological industrialized chain of pigs, biogas, fruit trees, vegetables and nursery seedling productions has been formed through the harmless and recycled treatment of wastes.

Technical extension and demonstrative role for the farmers around

The demonstration role of the standardized pilot areas of non-public-harm live pigs in Guohong Group are played through the following modes:

1) The mode of company + base + households: to attract and allow the farmer households to enter the key production bases of non-public-harm live pigs to raise pigs. There are now 320 farmer households raising pigs inside the bases of the Company. The feed to meat ratio, epidemic prevention, sanitary management and survival rates of piglets are listed as the performance evaluation targets. The payments are linked to the outputs. The average annual incomes of each household are 16,000—18,000 Yuan, with the income per capita amounting to 8,500 Yuan or so.

2) Help and support farmer households to develop live pig production. Since 2001, the livestock production bases of the Company have provided training courses for 1,200 person times of farmers in Nanchang, Anyi, Suichuan, and Ji' an Counties and Ganzhou City. As an activity for public interests, It has also provided households in the old revolutionary areas of Ganzhou and Suichuan with free breeding pigs and technologies, and led and helped over 500 farmer households become specialized pig raising households.

3) The production bases of 600,000 non-public-harm live pigs have been established by taking the non-public-harm live pig production base of Guohong Group as the center and uniting over ten large-scale pig - raising farms in cities and counties of the province. All the bases adopt unified management practices and technological standards. These efforts have demonstrated and led the live pig production in the province to move towards non-public-harm production. The bases have demonstrated and led over 2,760 farmer households in the vicinity to raise pigs through “ the six unification ” modes.

4) The development of live pig production has also promoted the development of feed processing sector. The main raw materials like corn, wheat and soya bean meal of feed processing industry come from Helongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning and Hebei Provinces. The Company has established stable supply relationships by contracts with 6 rural economy associations involving 1,800 farmer households in the places of origins of raw materials, driving the transformation of grains of local farmers.

5) Nanchang City Demonstration Park / Zone of Poverty Alleviation with Technology has been established and has introduced the projects of tiger-lined frog, Langde goose, turkey and wild duck production and artificial insemination into the park. It has demonstrated and led 820 farmer households to be engaged in the production and management of nursery seedlings, flowers, vegetables and special animals

As a national key leading enterprise of agricultural industrialization, the Company has formed a production and management approach of linking the Group with the Company, the Company with the Bases and the Bases with farmers by attracting farmer households to enter the bases to raise pigs, plant nursery seedlings, fruit trees and vegetables. It has also established non-public-harm live pig production bases by uniting other pig farms in the province in order to ensure the safety and quality of live pig products. It has demonstrated and led more than 6,200 farmer households to raise pigs by spreading the artificial insemination practices. The Company has also provided employment opportunities for the society, accepting over 420 laid-off workers for reemployment.

Guohong Group is making efforts to become a large-scale modern agricultural industrialization group, which incorporates systematically crop plantings, livestock raising and processing sectors with environmental protection, and promotes the harmonious development of production, marketing and goods flow, based on the guidelines of “ promoting the primary industry by developing the secondary industry and pushing forward the tertiary industry by developing the secondary industry.”

