

The Gaoligongshan National Nature Reserve (GNNR) comprises three discrete parts in the north, middle and south of the Gaoligong Mountain Range along the border between China and Myanmar. The nature reserve protects a series of vegetation types along an elevation gradient from subtropical evergreen forest to montane evergreen forest, subalpine conifer forest and alpine woodland and meadow, and several rare and endemic species.

It covers an area of approximately 4055 sq. km¹ within the administrative area of Longyang district and Tengchong, Lushui, Fugong, and Gongshan counties of Yunnan province. Its immense conservation value has been widely recognized – as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve, a UNESCO World Heritage Site (under the Three Parallel Rivers of Yunnan Protected Areas), and an IUCN Key Biodiversity Area. The ancient Southern Silk Route traverses through the southern part of the reserve.

GNNR also has rich cultural diversity with 16 ethnic groups inhabiting the area, including the Lisu, Dai, Nu, Jingpo, Drung, and Tibetan.



An ecological hotspot with three Important Bird Areas (IBAs) (A1, A2, A3)²



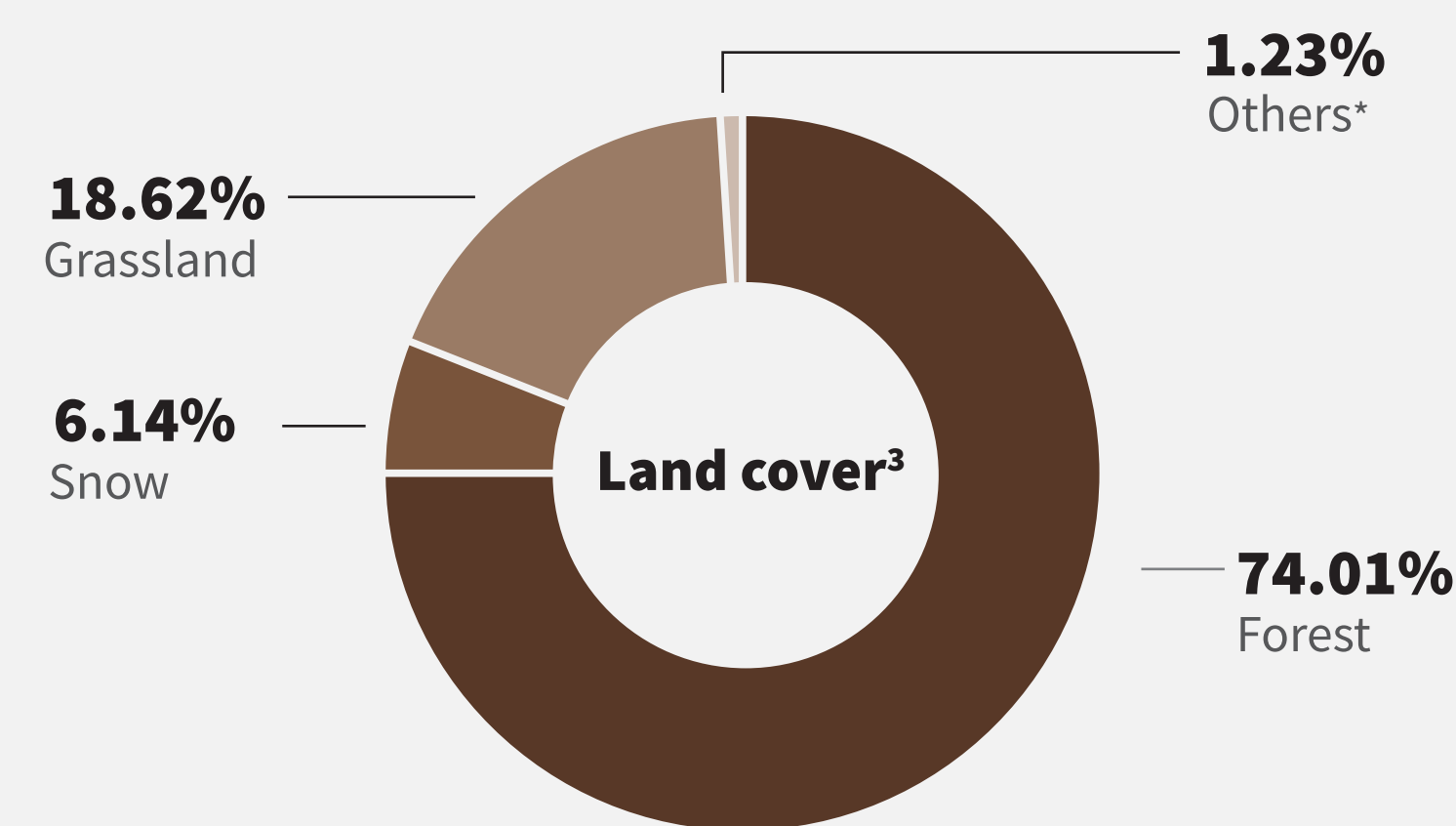
Home to many endangered plants, such as the Yunnan craigia (*Craigia yunnanensis*)



Approximately 318 endemic species of flora (from 12 families)



The Gaoligong mountains are also referred to as the “World Nature Museum” and the “World Species Gene Pool” for their rich biodiversity



*Waterbody, build-up area, cropland

~154 species of mammals⁴



Chinese pangolin
(*Manis pentadactyla*)



Myanmar snub-nosed
monkey (*Rhinopithecus*
strykeri)



Red panda
(*Ailurus fulgens*)



Dhole
(*Cuon alpinus*)



Western hoolock gibbon
(*Hoolock hoolock*)



Skywalker hoolock gibbon
(*Hoolock tianxing*)



Bengal slow loris
(*Nycticebus bengalensis*)



Phayre's leaf monkey
(*Trachypithecus phayrei*)



Tiger
(*Panthera tigris*)



Gaur
(*Bos gaurus*)



Takin
(*Budorcas taxicolor*)



Sun bear
(*Helactos malayanus*)



Stump-tailed macaque
(*Macaca arctoides*)



Clouded leopard
(*Neofelis nebulosa*)

~525 species of Birds⁵



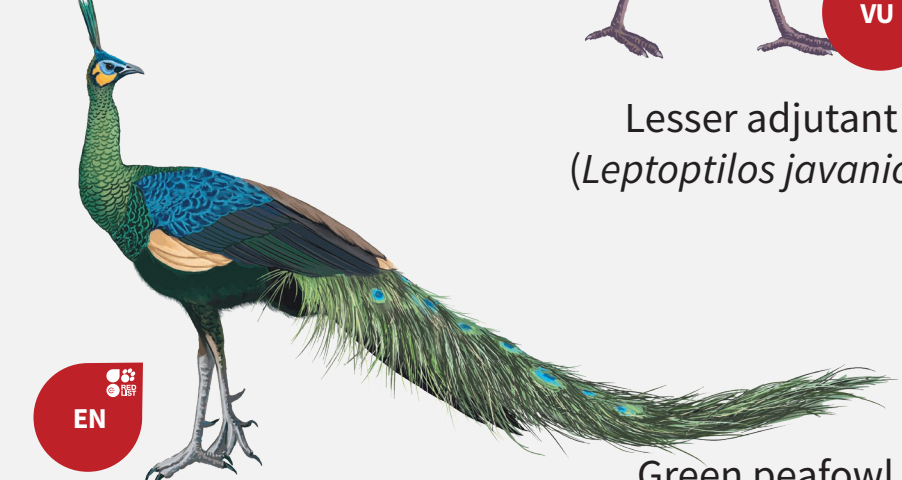
Red-headed vulture
(*Sarcogyps calvus*)



Beautiful nuthatch
(*Sitta formosa*)



Great hornbill
(*Buceros bicornis*)



Green peafowl
(*Pavo muticus*)



White-bellied heron
(*Ardea insignis*)



Sclater's monal
(*Lophophorus sclateri*)



Lesser adjutant
(*Leptoptilos javanicus*)

Other diversity⁴

Total reptiles: 56

Total amphibians: 21

Total fishes: 49

Total insects: 1690

Threats

- Hunting and poaching
- Habitat fragmentation
- Forest fires
- Road construction
- Monoculture in the buffer zone
- Human activities

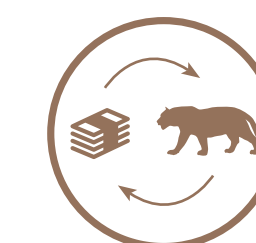
Transboundary opportunities



Establishing biological
corridors



Joint monitoring and
sharing information on
key protected species



Combating illegal
activities



Developing transparent
value chain for
medicinal plants



Controlling forest fires
and pest outbreaks

The Landscape Initiative for the Far Eastern Himalaya (HI-LIFE) is a regional conservation and development initiative jointly implemented by the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and partners in China, India, and Myanmar in the Far Eastern Himalaya. It promotes a transboundary landscape approach to achieve the twin objectives of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.

Source: (1) Basnet, D., Kandel, P., Chettri, N., Yang, Y., Lodhi, M. S., Htun, N. Z., Uddin, K. & Sharma, E. (2019). Biodiversity research trends and gaps from the confluence of three global biodiversity hotspots in the far-eastern Himalaya. International Journal of Ecology; (2) BirdLife International; (3) ICIMOD (Land cover-2018); (4) UNESCO-World Network of Biosphere Reserves; (5) Shaoliang, Y. (2017). Bird Watching Tourism in Gaoligongshan National Nature Reserve, China. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (CR - Critically Endangered, EN – Endangered)