



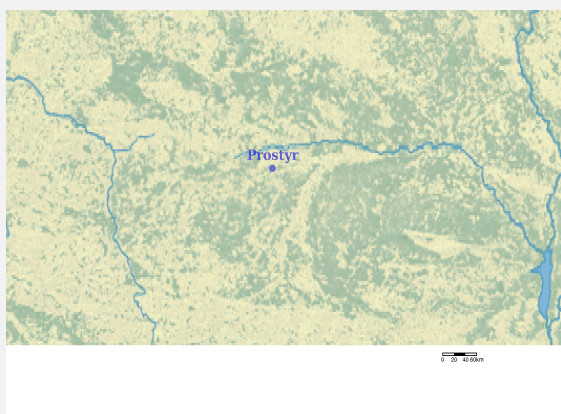
Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 22 April 2016

Update version, previously published on 1 January 2006

Belarus

Prostyr



Designation date	18 October 2005
Site number	1611
Coordinates	51°55'47"N 26°9'25"E
Area	9 544,00 ha

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

The Ramsar site Prostyr is situated in the interfluves of the Pripyat, Prostyr and Styr rivers and next to the Ukrainian Regional National Park and Ramsar Site "Pripyat-Stokhod". Together they constitute one of the largest complex of floodplain meadows and mires in Europe.

The site is a typical example of floodplain fen mire preserved in the close to natural state. It is a breeding habitat for globally threatened bird species - Aquatic Warbler (10-100 pairs). It is also one of the most important in Belarus places of breeding and concentration during migration of wetland bird species.

Due to its location in the floodplain, the site accumulates water and thus contributes to maintenance of water level of the Pripyat River and has water regulating function, reducing the risk of floods.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	A.Kozulin, M.Maximenkov, B.Yaminskiy, O.Beliakova, S.Volosiuk, A.Abramchuk
Institution/agency	The State Research and Production Association
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2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2005
To year	2010

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Prostyr
Unofficial name (optional)	Простырь

2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary	Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
(Update) The boundary has been delineated more accurately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	the area has increased
(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?	No
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2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Boundaries description (optional)

The Ramsar Site is situated on the territory of the Pinsk administrative district of Brest region, 14 km south of the Pinsk town. The nearest populated locality - village Pare - is situated on the southern border of the site. Spatially, the site is extended in the meridional direction for about 15 km. It's Western border runs along the Pripyat River, the Eastern - along the Styr River. On the North the site's border goes from the confluence of the Pripyat and Prostyr rivers to the north-east direction along the margins of the mire complex. On the South the site's border runs along the road Lasitsk-Pare and further along the State border with Ukraine. The joint border with Ukraine is about 6 km. The National Landscape Reserve Prostyr was established in 1994 with the total area 3440 ha. The Ramsar site was created in 2005 and it embraced the whole protected area and surrounding natural areas, planned to be included in the protected area in the future. The area of the Ramsar site was counted as 9500. In 2011 the border and area of the National Protected Area were expanded to the whole territory of the Ramsar site, and the border and area were delineated more accurately, with the new area 9544 ha. Currently the borders and area of the Protected area and Ramsar site coincide.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Brest Region / Pinsk District
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Pinsk town

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes No

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes No

idem No

d) Transboundary Ramsar Site name:

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha):

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Continental

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

Polesia Lowland (Dementiev V.A., 1959. System of physiographic regions of Belarus/«Physical and economic geography of Byelorussia» Minsk, 150 p. (In Russian))

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

- Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Hydrological services provided

1. The Ramsar Site is situated in the upper reaches of the Pripyat River - the most important watercourse of Ukrainian and Belarussian Polesie region. This river plays water regulating and water protection function in the region and is a tributary of the largest and the most important river of the Black Sea Basin - Dnieper.
 2. Due to its location in the floodplain, the site accumulates water and thus contributes to maintenance of water level of the Pripyat River.
 3. The site has water regulation function, reducing the risk of catastrophic floods in the floodplain of the Pripyat River.

Other ecosystem services provided

The Ramsar Site Prostyr is situated next to the Ukrainian Regional National Park and Ramsar Site "Pripyat-Stokhod". Together they constitute one of the largest complex of floodplain meadows and mires in Europe which has great ecological values:
 - it supports a biological diversity of wetland plant and animal species,
 - it is one of the most important interstate ecological corridors of single European nature protection network.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

- Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification









































The site is an important spawning ground and food source for fish which is defined by high and long floods typical for rivers on this territory. The vast natural floodplain meadows are situated in this part of the floodplain, while the rest of the rivers' banks is embanked (about 50 km).

















3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
<i>Berula erecta</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC ●●●●● ●●●●●	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	
<i>Nymphaea alba</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC ●●●●● ●●●●●	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	
<i>Urtica kioviensis</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - EN	

The flora of the Ramsar site Prostyr is characterized by relatively poor species diversity due to high waterlogging and absolute domination of eutrophic floodplain mires. 525 species of higher vascular plants are registered here; most of them are typical hydrophytes and hygrophytes. The flora of the site is unique due to presence of floristic complexes of floodplain meadows and floodplain fen mires. 6 plant species included in the Red Data Book of Belarus grow here: *Salvinia natans*, *Siella erecta*, *Urtica kioviensis*, *Cucubalus baccifer*, *Nymphaea alba*, *Iris sibirica*. One more species protected in Europe (Bern Convention) was revealed within the site– *Jurinea cyanoides*. This is quite significant number for highly waterlogged territory with relatively homogeneous ecotopes.

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i>	Aquatic Warbler	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	100	2003-2006		VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - EN	singing males, breeding
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Common Kingfisher	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	2003-2006		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	pairs
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Aquila clanga</i>	Greater Spotted Eagle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	2007-2010		VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - CR	pairs, breeding
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Aquila pomarina</i>	Lesser Spotted Eagle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	on passage
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	2003-2006		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	breeding pairs
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Athene noctua</i>	Little Owl	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	breeding pairs
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Ballerus ballerus</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Ballerus sapa</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Blicca bjoerkna</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Eurasian Bittern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	35	2003-2006		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	males
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Bubo bubo</i>	Eurasian Eagle-Owl	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - EN	breeding pairs
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	2003-2006		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	breeding pairs
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2007-2008		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - EN	breeding pairs
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern Harrier	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	breeding pairs
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Crex crex</i>	Corn Crake	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1000	2003-2006		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	males, breeding
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	 <i>Emys orbicularis</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Esox lucius</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Gallinago media</i>	Great Snipe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	30	2003-2006		NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - EN	males, breeding
CHORDATA/AVES	 <i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	2003-2006		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	pairs
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	 <i>Gymnocephalus cernua</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	White-tailed Eagle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2007-2008		LC 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - EN	pairs, breeding
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	Little Gull	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i> 	Little Bittern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	2003-2006		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - EN	males, breeding
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Leuciscus idus</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Limosa limosa</i> 	Black-tailed Godwit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	2003-2006		NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	pairs, breeding
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Perca fluviatilis</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i> 	Ruff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	30	2003-2006		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - CR	breeding pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Picus viridis</i> 	European Green Woodpecker	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	breeding pairs
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Rutilus rutilus</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

The fauna of the site is quite specific, which is determined by the high waterlogging of the area. Low level of development, presence of open fen mires, numerous rivers, channels and oxbows in combination with dry ridges in the central part create favourable conditions for many animal species.

133 bird species are registered on the territory, 113 of them are breeding, 25 bird species are included in the Red Data book of Belarus.

There are 34 mammal species. The site is place of concentration of Elk *Alces alces*.

6 amphibia species and 5 reptile species are registered within the site.

The ichthyofauna of the Pripyat, Styr, Prostyr Rivers contains 26 fish species.

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Natural lakes of oxbow type	
3270 Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodium rubri</i> p.p. and <i>Bidention</i> p.p. vegetation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Middle rivers with sand spits	
6450 Northern boreal alluvial meadows	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alluvial meadows	
7210 * Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the Caricion <i>davallianae</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fen mires	High-priority habitat. These communities become rare in Middle Europe and in Belarus as a result of large-scale melioration in the last century. It is habitat for globally threatened <i>Acrocephalus paludicola</i> .
91E0 * Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Anion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alluvial waterlogged black alder forests	High-priority habitat.

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

The Ramsar site is situated in the interfluvium of the Pripyat, Prostyry and Styr rivers. It is the typical example of natural fen floodplain mire and is one of the largest in Europe. The wetland has transboundary position, its part from the Ukrainian side is Regional National Park "Pripyat-Stokhod" and the Ramsar site.

The ecological structure of the wetland is represented by fen floodplain mires, floodplain meadows, floodplain black alder forests, shrubs and water bodies of different kinds. Fen floodplain mires dominate the area and occupy waterlogged parts of the flat floodplain between rivers Prostyry and Pripyat. Significant area is occupied by reed communities, in some places the height of reed stands reaches 3 m. Black alder forests and shrubs grow along the river banks, floodplain meadows occupy elevated parts. Rivers and lakes within the site are shallow and strongly overgrown with water and shore vegetation.

The main economic activity on the territory is haymaking. Despite the presence of drainage canals on the considerable part of the area, the wetland is close to the natural state.

The site is a habitat for globally threatened bird species - Aquatic Warbler (10-100 pairs). It is also one of the most important in Belarus places of breeding and concentration during migration of wetland bird species.

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks				
Fresh water > Flowing water >> N: Seasonal/ intermittent/ irregular rivers/ streams/ creeks				
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes				
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> P: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater lakes				
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils		4		
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		1		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub-dominated wetlands		2		
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		3		

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
4: Seasonally flooded agricultural land				
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches				

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>		
<i>Iris sibirica</i>		
<i>Jurinea cyanoides</i>		
<i>Salvinia natans</i>		
<i>Silene baccifera</i>		
<i>Utricularia minor</i>		
<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>		

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Alburnus alburnus					
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Alces alces	moose				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Bombina bombina					
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Canis lupus	gray wolf; Wolf				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Capreolus capreolus	western roe deer				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Carabus cancellatus					
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Carabus clatratus clatratus					
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Castor fiber	Eurasian Beaver				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	Chariaspilates formosaria					
CHORDATA/AVES	Chlidonias hybrida	Whiskered Tern				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Chondrostoma nasus					
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Cobitis taenia					
CHORDATA/AVES	Dendrocopos leucotos	White-backed Woodpecker				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Gymnocephalus acerina					
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Gymnocephalus baloni					
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	Hyla arborea					
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Lutra lutra	European Otter				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Msgrunus fossilis					
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Muscardinus avellanarius					
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Neogobius fluviatilis					
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Nyctereutes procyonoides	Raccoon dog				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Pelecus cultratus					
CHORDATA/AVES	Porzana pava	Little Crane				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Rhodeus sericeus					
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Silurus glanis					
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Sus scrofa	wild boar				

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Neovison vison	American Mink	Potentially	No change

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dfb: Humid continental (Humid with severe winter, no dry season, warm summer)

The climate of this part of Polesie region is the least continental compared with other regions of Belarus.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

Upper part of river basin

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

The Ramsar Site is situated in the upper reaches of the Pripyat River - the most important watercourse of Ukrainian and Belarussian Polesie region. This river is a tributary of the largest and the most important river of the Black Sea Basin - Dnieper.

4.4.3 - Soil

Mneral

Organic

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes No

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

Sod-podzolic, poorly and medium podzolized sandy and sandy-loam soils are found on elevated parts occupying small areas in the center and along the southern border of the site. Sod-podzolic swampy sandy and sandy-loam soils are found in depressions. Sod-carbonate and sod swampy soils are developed on less drained parts. Swampy parts of the floodplain are occupied by peat-swampy soils of fen type. Peat and peat-gley soils with peat thickness up to 50 cm are common. Well-drained parts of the floodplain with mineral ground are occupied by complex of alluvial soils.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	
Usually seasonal, ephemeral or intermittent water present	

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from rainfall	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water inputs from surface water	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water inputs from groundwater	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
To downstream catchment	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	No change

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology.

The groundwater level is 0.1-0.9 m deep; on areas with peat it is close to the soil surface. During the usual flood period the fen mires and humid floodplain meadows of the site are flooded for the period up to 2-3 month.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

Unknown

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the site itself: i) broadly similar ii) significantly different

Surrounding area has higher human population density

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

Practically all the areas adjacent to the wetland were drained. Irrational use of floodplain and meliorated lands for agriculture, including ploughing, grassland renovation lead to degradation of floodplain communities, run-off of organic matter to rivers, their contamination and siltation.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Low

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Storage and delivery of water as part of water supply systems for agriculture and industry	Medium
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	High
Climate regulation	Regulation of greenhouse gases, temperature, precipitation and other climatic processes	Medium
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Low
Spiritual and inspirational	Aesthetic and sense of place values	Medium
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	High

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

There is no large-scale economic activities within the site. Not more than 20% of the territory is used for agriculture (mainly floodplain meadows and mires which are used for manual haymaking by local population). The intensity of use of agricultural lands is very low. The part of the territory is contaminated with radionuclides at relatively low levels of pollution. The recreation use of the site is limited to amateur fishing and water tourism along the rivers. The necessary tourism infrastructure is absent, although the territory has a high potential for development of ecological and water tourism. The site is included into the State monitoring network of meadow and mire-meadow vegetation as unique and example key area. Peatlands covering the most of the site's area fulfil the function of water purification, including local agricultural and municipal wastes.

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes No Unknown

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

<no data available>

4.6 - Ecological processes

(ECD) Vegetational productivity, pollination, regeneration processes, succession, role of fire, etc.

Overgrowth of open meadows and mires with shrubs and reeds as a result of shrinking of areas used for hay making and grazing. Soil mineralization due to fires also contributes to this process.

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Cooperative/collective (e.g., farmers cooperative)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Commercial (company)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

- a) within the Ramsar site: The land of the site is the property of the state (land of the Pinsk District Executive Committee). Forest has been transferred into long-term use to the Pinsk Forestry, meadows – to agricultural enterprises "Berezovichi", "Akhova", "Lasitsk", "Molotkovichi", "Pleschitsy".
- b) in the surrounding area: State-owned land leased to state farms and forest economic enterprises.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:

The State Nature Conservation Facility "Landscape reserves of republican importance Middle Pripyat and Prostyr"

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:

Director - Belenko Viktor Nikolaevich

Postal address:

Luninetskaya str. 13a
Pinkovichi village
Brest region, Pinsk district
Belarus 225730

E-mail address:

zakaznikpins@tut.by

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Drainage			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Annual and perennial non-timber crops	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Fire and fire suppression	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Dams and water management/use	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Vegetation clearance/land conversion			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Unspecified/others			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Agricultural and forestry effluents			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Storms and flooding	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Despite the overall low level of anthropogenic pressure, the strong influence of a row of negative factors is observed.

1. Disruption of the natural water regime of the site's wetland: there is still a threat of a direct drainage of site's mires; the existing networks of drainage canals within the site and in surrounding area continue to drain the territory. Disruption of the hydrological regime leads to transformation of natural fen mires, shrubs encroachment, disappearance of some rare plants and animals, fires. Diking of the Pripyat floodplain and its tributaries led to narrowing of the floodplain, higher and longer floods, shrinking of the area of spawning grounds for fish.

Disruptions of the water regime also led to unwanted vegetation succession: encroachment of shrubs to open mires and meadows. The overgrowth is also caused by changes in traditional economic activities (shrinking of areas of mires and meadows used for hay making and grazing). Soil mineralization due to fires also contributes to this process. Shrubs and reeds displace rare plant communities, reducing the biodiversity of meadows and grassland productivity.

Fires and uncontrolled burning of vegetation is one more serious threat. Fires are especially damaging in dry years when they cover the whole area of the site.

Unauthorized tree cuttings for firewoods is connected with low forest cover in the Pinsk district. Unspite the small area of forests within the site, the value of these forests for a row of rare species is very high.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Landscape Reserve	Prostyr	http://un.by/undp/news/belarus/2011/16-12-2011-n1.html	whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Prostyr	http://iba.ptushki.org/en/iba/26	partly

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

Ia Strict Nature Reserve

IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Proposed

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Proposed

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Research	Proposed

Other:

In 2015 the legal protected area was expanded to the whole area of the Ramsar site. The Management plan was elaborated in 2009, aimed at establishment, maintenance and improvement of functioning of natural floodplain mires and meadows, at ensuring the conservation of all the nature conservation properties, ecological and landscape features of the site's territory, including habitats of rare and endangered species, and at development and implementation of set of measures for sustainable and wise economic activities. The Management plan is partly realized, particularly, artificial nests for Great Spotted Eagle are established to attract more birds to breeding.

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes No

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes No

Please indicate if a Ramsar centre, other educational or visitor facility, or an educational or visitor programme is associated with the site:

Currently the main awareness activities are conducted by The State Nature Conservation Facility "Landscape reserves of republican importance Middle Pripyat and Prostyr". Education is mainly conducted at regional level through publications in newspapers, presentations on local radio and television. The desk calendar and a booklet with information about the reserve were issued. Besides, education activities are conducted in schools of Pinsk town and Pinsk district, in villages in the vicinity of the reserve (explanations aimed at prevention of spring burning of vegetation, ploughing of mineral islands).
The work is organized on production and establishment of border signs, information signs. But the necessary tourism infrastructure is absent.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Please select a value

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Water regime monitoring	Proposed
Water quality	Proposed
Plant community	Proposed
Plant species	Proposed
Birds	Implemented

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

1. Treasures of Belarussian Nature 2002. - Minsk.- 160 p.
2. Lishtvan I.I., Bambalov N.N. Yaroshevich L.M. 1991. Scientific-engineering solving of Polesia reclamation problems / The problems of Polesia region. Vol. 14. - P. 3-25. (In Russian).
3. Climate of Belarus. 1996. Ed. Loginov V.F. - Minsk. - 234 p. (In Russian).
4. Parfenov V.I., Kim G.A. 1976. Dynamics of meadow-mire flora and vegetation influenced by drainage. - Minsk, Science and technics edition. - 191 p. (In Russian).
5. Pygachevsky A.V. Grodno oblast forests: structure, conditions, use. Status and problems of nature conservation and tourism development in Grodno oblast. Grodno, Selected papers. P. 16-24. (In Russian).
6. Dolbik M., Fedushin, 1967. Birds of Belarus, 520 pp. (In Russian).
7. Doroveef A.M. (chief ed.) 1993. Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus. Rare and endangered animal and plant species. Minsk: Belaruskaya Encyclopedia. 559 pp. (In Belarussian).
8. The Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus: rare and threatened plant species / L.I. Choruzik, L.M. Suschena, V.I. Parfenov and others. – 2nd edition – Minsk: BelEn, 2006. – 456 p. (In Russian).
9. <http://iba.ptushki.org/en/iba/26/full>

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

<1 file(s) uploaded>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<1 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature

<no file available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



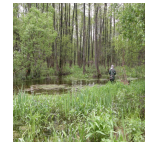
The territory is located in the interfluvium of rivers Pripjat and Prostyr and annually is flooded during the spring for about 3 months. (*Alexander Kozulin* , 2002)



The considerable part of floodplain meadows are overgrown with reeds due to cessation of traditional use of the floodplain. (*Mikhail Maximrenkov*, 2006)



Floodplain meadows during the flood. (*Mikhail Maximrenkov*, 2006)



The black alder waterlogged forest is situated along the Prostyr river. (*Mikhail Maximrenkov*, 2006)



Floodplain meadows during the flood. (*Mikhail Maximrenkov*, 2006)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<no file available>

Transboundary Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation