Ramsar Information Sheet

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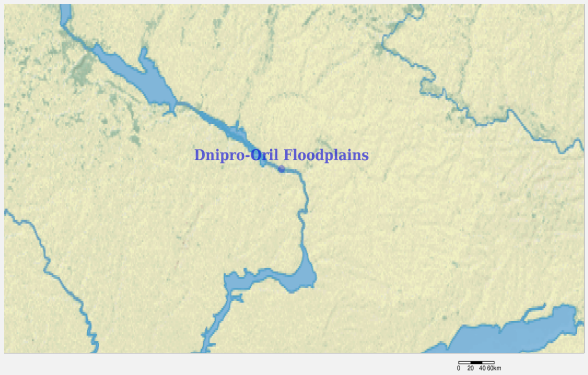
Ukraine

Dnipro-Oril Floodplains



Designation date	17 November 2003
Site number	1399
Coordinates	48°30'24"N 34°47'49"E
Area	2 560,00 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 wetland is situated within the Northern Steppe region of Ukraine along the left bank of the Dnieper River, in the confluence between the Oril and the Dnieper Reservoir. The territory of the wetland is located on a floodplain terrace, which stretches as a strip along the Dnieper River for 16 km from the East to the northern West. The floodplain is a network of wetland types: the mouth of the
Oril River, lakes of different origin, marshy aquatic areas and the coastal site of the Dnieper River. Also, there are oakwood areas, floodplain meadows, steppes, natural forests and artificial forest plantations.
In general, on the wetland's territory, there have been registered 190 bird species, 10 amphibian species, 6 species of reptiles, 51 fish species and over 20 species of mammals. 134 of the animal species recorded in the site have an international or national protection status
Communities of white willow (Saliceta albae), formations of water caltrop (Trapeta natansis) and floating fern (Salvinieta natansis) are typical of the wetland.
Within the Site, there are rare species such as sterlet (Acipenser ruthenus), smooth snake (Coronella austriaca), viper (Vipera renardi), black kite (Milvus migrans), northern goshawk (Accipiter gentiles), white-tailed eagle (Haliaetus albicilla), rough-legged buzzard (Buteo lagopus), ferruginous duck (Aythya nyroca).
In general, the wetland is the only hiding place of rare animal species in the region during the temporary critical conditions in adjacent territories (hunting, agriculture, recreational burden). The wetland plays a significant role as a place of resting, feeding and breeding for many bird species that have international and national environmental status. The territory is situated on the Dnieper overflight pathway of migratory birds. On the wetland's territory, arround 5 thousand bird individuals nest. During migratory periods; there are 12 thousand aquatic birds.
The whole territory of the wetland is part of the Dniprovsko-Orilskyi Nature Reserve.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	Dniprovsko-Orilskyi Nature Reserve
Postal address	52030, Dnipropetrovsk region, Dnipro district, the territory of Obukhiv local council, the complex of buildings and structures № 1

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine
Postal address	35, Vasilya Lipkivs'kogo Street, Kyiv, 03035, Ukraine

2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2012
To year	2018

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Dnipro-Oril Floodplains

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 ○ No ◉
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	No change to area
(Update) For secretariat only: This update is an extension	☐

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?	Not evaluated

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<2 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0

Boundaries description

The Site stretches as a strip along the Dnieper River for 16 km upstream from the mouth of the Oril River on the East and to the lake Ostup (Mykolayivsky distributary) on the West. It shares the same boundaries with the Dniprovsko-Orilskyi Nature Reserve along the Dnieper River and the boundaries of the wetland ecosystem inside of the Reserve, including the old delta of the Oril River and the arms and islands of the Dnieper River and some part of the sandy arena nearby.
The Site located 4 km to the North from the city Dnipro (1.2 million inhabitants).

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Petrykivka and Dnipro districts, Dnipropetrovsk region
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Obukhivka village

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 ◉

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 2560

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 2559.994

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Steppic

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

According to the geobotanical zoning of Ukraine, the Site refers to Samar left bank district of miscellaneous herbal-grain steppes, gulch forests and solonetz-like meadows of Pryazovya-Black Sea steppe subprovince of the Pontic steppe province of European-Asian steppe region (Geographic atlas, 2008).

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	The wetland has hydrologically unique landscapes for the Northern Steppe of Ukraine. It includes such types of water bodies: river mouth areas, meander, fluvial terrace, central-floodplain lakes, marshes, temporary and permanent ducts and watercourses, coastal part of the Dnieper River. Groundwaters of the first from the surface of the aquifer of alluvial and lacustrine-alluvial anthropogenic sandy deposits make a significant influence on the formation of the natural wetland complex. Groundwaters of this aquifer lie mostly rather close to the surface, have a hydraulic connection with superficial waters of the Dnieper, Oril and with numerous streams, lakes and marshes. The first from the surface aquifer is confined to small- and medium-grained quartz sands. The capacity of the aquifer ranges from 5 to 30 m. The depth of groundwater level occurrence in floodplain meadows is 1-2 m. In spring during intensive atmospheric aquifer nourishing, the level of its waters rises and in summer and winter - gets lower. The amplitude of the level fluctuations of the reaches 0.5 m. A few meanders, fluvial terrace and central-floodplain lakes are situated on the wetland territory: Solone (10 he), Sokilky (29 he), Gorbove (5 he), Lopatka (10 he), Khomutsi (3 he) Lytvynove, Gorikhove. In general, the wetland supports water regime of the mouth area of Oril River and contributes to the preservation of water and waterbird species in the arid region.
Other reasons	The Site represents typical wetlands of the middle reaches of the Dnieper, which became increasingly rare after creating a cascade of reservoirs on the Dnieper River.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification	The biodiversity of the Site consists of 563 species of vascular plants, 190 bird species, 10 amphibian species, 6 reptile species, 51 fish species, more than 20 species of mammals. The intrazonal character of plant and animal communities makes the wetland unique as a place for ensuring and preserving the regional biodiversity. The most numerous species within the wetland are: local population of Vipera renardi (500 ind.), Lissotriton vulgaris (up to 100 ind.), Emys orbicularis (700 ind.), Bombina bombina (up to 10 thousand ind.)

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

☑ Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification	The species richness of fish in the Site is 51 species. It is 78.46% of the total species composition of the region (65 species). A taxonomic list of fish species is attached to the additional material.

☑ Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification	The Site is the only mass spawning place of more than 85% of the fish species which spawning within the mid Dnieper.

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Plantae								
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	*Anacamptis palustris*	☑	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	*Epipactis palustris*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	*Iris sibirica*	☑	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Nymphoides peltata*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	*Orchis militaris*	☑	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	*Ornithogalum boucheanum*	☐	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ POLYPODIOPSIDA	*Salvinia natans*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Trapa natans*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	*Tulipa sylvestris australis*	☑	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	

The Dniprovsko-Orilska floodplain plays a key role in conservation of floristic diversity on the regional and national levels.
It plays a role in preserving and the reproduction of plant populations listed on the IUCN Red List, on the Red Data Book of Ukraine, included into international conventions and which are endemic and regionally rare. The flora of the wetland includes 563 species of vascular plants.
The vegetation of the Dniprovsko-Orilska floodplain, despite the relatively small territory of the wetland, has an intrazonal character, unique for the steppe zone of Ukraine. There are various biogeocenoses of the wetland types: permanent rivers, freshwater lakes, marshes, shallow waters, temporary watercourses, the part of aquatic area of the Dnieper (the coast), floodplain forests, and also areas of meadow and psamophilic plant groupings.
Plant species and also their groupings are present and constantly reproducing in the Site; formations of floating fern Salvinieta natantis, Trapeta natantis, water caltrop Trapeta natantis, European white water lily Nymphaeeta albae, yellow water-lily Nuphareta luteae.
Terrestial associations and plant formations which are not typical for the wetland's biocenoses are also present. For example, due to the fact that the small part of the psamophilic steppe and oakeries is included within the wetland (0,5 ha), there are groups of associations of oak forests, steppe formation of feather grass Stipeta borysthenicae

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Others																	
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	*Bombina bombina*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10000	2012 - 2018		LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	*Coronella austriaca*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The Site provides a place of safe habitat and breeding
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	*Lucanus cervus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Lutra lutra*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	5	2012 - 2020		NT	☑	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	*Pelobates fuscus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	1000	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐		
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Saga pedo*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT, Appendix II of Bern convention	The place of safe tenure and breeding
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Vipera renardi*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The most numerous local population in the region, places of breeding and safe tenure.
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Zerynthia polyxena*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU, Appendix II of Bern convention	The Site provides a place of safe habitat and breeding
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Acipenser ruthenus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑				VU	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - CR	The Site supports significant part of regional population and places for spawning and graziery.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Alosa immaculata*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑	100	2012 - 2020		VU	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	The Site supports significant part of regional population and places for spawning and graziery.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Anguilla anguilla*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				CR	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Ballerus ballerus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑				LC	☐	☐	listed in the red list of Dnipropetrovsk region	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Barbatula barbatula*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in the red list of Dnipropetrovsk region	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Benthophiloides brauneri*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				DD	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Benthophilus stellatus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Carassius carassius*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Chondrostoma nasus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑				LC	☐	☐	listed in the red list of Dnipropetrovsk region	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Gasterosteus aculeatus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑				LC	☐	☐	listed in the red list of Dnipropetrovsk region	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Leucaspius delineatus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑				LC	☐	☐	listed in the red list of Dnipropetrovsk region	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Leuciscus idus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑				LC	☐	☐	listed in the red list of Dnipropetrovsk region	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Lota lota*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Misgurnus fossilis*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑				LC	☐	☐	listed in the red list of Dnipropetrovsk region	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Pelecus cultratus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑	200	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Petroleuciscus borysthenicus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑				LC	☐	☐	listed in the red list of Dnipropetrovsk region.	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Sander volgensis*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The Site sopports significant part of regional population and places for spawning and graziery.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Squalius cephaloides*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐		2012 - 2018		VU	☐	☐		

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Syngnathus abaster*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑				LC	☐	☐	listed in the red list of Dnipropetrovsk region	
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Accipiter gentilis*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	6	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	Appendix II, Bern convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Accipiter nisus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	Appendix II of Bern convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Alcedo atthis*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	60	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	Appendix II of Bern convention	The Site supports species during nesting period.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas crecca*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	50	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐		The Site provides shelter during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas platyrhynchos*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	800	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐		Near 100 pairs nest here, more than 600 ind. stay during migration.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser albifrons*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2000	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐		The Site provides shelter during spring migration.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser anser*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	500	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐		The Site provides shelter during spring migration.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser fabalis*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	5000	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐		The Site provides shelter during spring migration.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ardea alba*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	80	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	Appendix II of Bern convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Asio flammeus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT, Appendix II of Bern convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Asio otus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	Appendix II of Bern convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya nyroca*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	7	2012 - 2020		NT	☐	☑	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Botaurus stellaris*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	Appendix II of Bern convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Bucephala clangula*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	14	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Buteo buteo*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	6	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	Appendix II of Bern convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Buteo lagopus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	12	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	Appendix II of Bern convention	The Site is important place for wintering.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Buteo rufinus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT, Appendix II of Bern convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Charadrius dubius*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	20	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	Appendix II of Bern convention	The Site supports species during nesting period and migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Chlidonias leucopterus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	30	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	Appendix II of Bern convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ciconia nigra*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	4	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT, Appendix II of Bern convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Circus aeruginosus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	4	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	Appendix II of Bern convention	

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	*Circus cyaneus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	8	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	isted in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT, Appendix II of Bern convention	The Site is important feeding place during autumn migration.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Circus pygargus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	4	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	isted in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU, Appendix II of Bern convention	The Site is important feeding place during autumn migration.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Coracias garrulus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT, Appendix II of Bern convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Fulica atra*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	300	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐		Approximately 70 pairs nest on the Site and more than 150 gathering during autumn migration.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Gallinago gallinago*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	20	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐		The Site provides shelter during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Gavia arctica*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	20	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐		The Site provides shelter during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Grus grus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	25	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Haematopus ostralegus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2012 - 2020		NT	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The Site supports species during nesting period and migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Haliaeetus albicilla*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	8	2012 - 2020		LC	☑	☑	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	The Site supports species all year round. 4 pairs regularly nesting here.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ixobrychus minutus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	40	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	Appendix II of Bern convention	The Site supports species during nesting period.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Lanius excubitor*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	5	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	The Site provides shelter during wintering.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Milvus migrans*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	6	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	isted in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU, Appendix II of Bern convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Otus scops*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	4	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pernis apivorus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	5	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	Appendix II of Bern convention	The Site provides feeding ground during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Porzana porzana*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	70	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	Appendix II of Bern convention	The Site supports species during nesting period (up to 10 pairs) and migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Scolopax rusticola*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	50	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐		The Site provides shelter during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Sterna hirundo*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	Appendix II of Bern convention	The Site supports species during nesting period and migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Streptopelia turtur*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	6	2012 - 2020		VU	☐	☐		The Site supports species during nesting period (up to 3 pairs).
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tachybaptus ruficollis*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	12	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	Appendix II of Bern convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa stagnatilis*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	12	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - CR, Appendix II of Bern convention	The Site provides shelter during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa totanus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	20	2012 - 2020		LC	☐	☐		The Site provides shelter during migrations.

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	*Vanellus vanellus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2012 - 2020		NT	☐	☐		The Site provides shelter during migrations.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Within the wetland, there are 51 fish species, which belong to 15 families.
These are dominated by species of the family Cyprinidae – 24 species. The second most common are representatives of the Gobiidae family with 7 species. Fishes of the family Percidae – 4 species. Other families (Cobitididae Esocidae, Anguillidae, Siluridae, Lotidae, Gasterosteidae, Syngnathidae etc.) include 1-2 species each.
The wetland is a preservation center not only for the typical, aboriginal ichthyofauna of the entire Dnieper Reservoir, but also serves as a reserve for fish species which have conservation statuses of international and national relevance. In particular, there are 32 fish species (64% of their total species composition), of which 7 species are listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (13,7% of species composition).
The bird fauna of the wetland consists of species belonging to 6 ecological groups (complexes): wetland, forest, meadow, synanthropic, steppe and forest margin-shrubby. Species of the wetland complex are dominant; containing 41.62% of the total species composition of the Site. The reason is the fact, that in the wetland habitat composition contains a lot of aquatic areas (about 1000 ha, marshes are not included) with large pools, different types of overgrowing, and therefore, with the large territory of wetland habitats, the Site is suitable for the nesting of representatives of wetland species. The wetlands ornithofauna is quite powerfully represented in nature conservation lists of different ranks - 12,43% of species are listed on the IUCN Red List with categories VU, NT, 95,13 % of species listed on the Appendixes of Berne Convention, 47,56 % of species listed on the Appendixes of Bonn Convention, 14,59 % listed on the Appendixes of Washington Convention (CITES).

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
G1.111 Middle European Salix alba forests	☑	On the newly formed islands of the Dnieper, sandy coasts of the meander part of the floodplain	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention
C1.222 Floating Hydrocharis morsus-ranae rafts	☑	Community occupies large areas of water bodies in wetlands. Community status can be considered stable.	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention
C1.223 Floating Stratiotes aloides rafts	☑	Community occupies large areas of water bodies in wetlands. Community status can be considered stable.	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention
C1.225 Floating Salvinia natans mats (Salvinieta natansis).	☑	Community occurs in almost all water reservoirs of the wetland, creating both sparse and very dense thickets.	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention. Green Book of Ukraine.
C1.3411 Ranunculus communities in shallow water	☑	Water crowfoot communities in shallow water. Small-sized groupings are located in reservoirs of the pre-terrace floodplain.	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention
C1.67 Turlough and lake-bottom meadows	☑	Turlough and lake-bottom meadows formed on the site of overgrowing lakes of the river floodplain. After some time, they overgrow with forest.	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
C3.5133 Wet ground dwarf herb communities	☑	Turlough and lake-bottom meadows formed on the site of overgrowing lakes of the river floodplain. After some time, they overgrow with forest.	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention
E1.2F Pannonic sand steppes	☑	Pannonic sand steppes located on the sandy deposits of the river	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention
E3.4 Moist or wet eutrophic and mesotrophic grassland	☑	Formed on the site of overgrowing lakes of the river floodplain. After some time, they overgrow with forest.	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention
G1.36 Ponto-Sarmatic mixed Populus riverine forests	☑	On the banks of the river in parts of floodplain forests. The state of the community can be considered as stable	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention
G3.4232 Sarmatic steppe Pinus sylvestris forests	☑	Sarmatic steppe Scots pine forests located on the sandy deposits of the river	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention
X35 Inland Sand Dunes	☑	Inland Sand Dunes community located on the sandy deposits of the river	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention
Formation of (Nuphareta luteae).	☑	Occurs in the coastal lane of most lakes and in the coastal river-bed lane of the wetland.	Green Book of Ukraine
Formation of (Nymphaeeta albae).	☑	Occurs in most of the pre-terrace reservoirs. The state of the community can be considered as constant.	Green Book of Ukraine
Formation of (Sagittarieta sagittifoliae)	☑	Small-sized groupings are located in reservoirs of the pre-terrace floodplain. Thickets occur seldom.	Green Book of Ukraine
Formation (Lemneta gibbae)	☑	Occurs in reservoirs of the wetland in lakes.	Green Book of Ukraine
Formation (Trapeta natansis)	☑	Occupies large territories in the lakes of the wetland. The state of the community can be considered as stable.	Green Book of Ukraine

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The wetland is the only multi-component landscape in the region, which includes not only an extensive system of wetland habitats (rivers, lakes, marshes, straits, the part of the Dnieper River coast), but also typical terrestrial landscapes such as psamophilic steppes, floodplain and salsuginous meadows and associations of woody vegetation. It is a reserve not only for protected species, but also is a place where typical regional landscapes are preserved. The very existence of such a system was the main argument for the creation of the Nature Reserve and, subsequently, the wetland of international importance. All other similar types of long-floodplain lakes in the aquatic area of the Dnieper River were flooded and destroyed during the process of a large-scale hydro-construction.

Another unique feature of the wetland is that the territory mantains its mostly natural and pristine functions in a totally industrial and agglomerated environment, as the Site is adjacent to the cities Dnipro, Kamianske and other large settlements. The strict regime of protection not only allows to preserve species and animal and plant communities , but also to ensure their whole processes without human intervention and to track changes that occur during the interactions between different landscape types.

Due to the variety of water bodies (rivers, open and separated lakes, straits, part of the pre-coast of Dnieper River) and the various levels of connectivity with the main watercourse of the Dnieper and the Dnieper Reservoir, the hydrological regime fluctuates considerably . It depends on the daily, decade, and seasonal water leakage from the Dnieper and Kamianske Reservoirs.
Natural variability is in rapid processes of waterlogging, silting of lakes, straits and marshes as a result of overflow reduction. There is a tendency towards the degradation of the lake-river complex of the wetland due to the decrease of water exchange with the Dnieper river, which is accompanied by drying up, silting and overgrowth with high aquatic vegetation. As the wetland is an integral part of the Dniprovsko-Orilskyi Nature Reserve, the specifics of the protection regime of this territory will lead to the transformation of the wetland into a completely marsh complex.
The Dniprovsko-Orilskyi Nature Reserve plays an important role as a monitoring center of the wetland's condition and ecological education center.

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		4	240	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		4	260	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		2	600	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub-dominated wetlands		3	400	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		1	840	Representative

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type
6: Water storage areas/Reservoirs		4	100

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Areas of psamophilic steppe, artificial forest	120

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Jacobaea borysthenica*	Endemic
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Tragopogon borystenicus*	Endemic

Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Acer negundo*	Actual (major impacts)	increase
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	Actual (major impacts)	increase
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Amorpha fruticosa*	Actual (major impacts)	increase
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Asclepias syriaca*	Actual (major impacts)	increase
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Cynodon dactylon*	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Echinocystis lobata*	Actual (major impacts)	increase
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Elodea canadensis*	Potential	decrease
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Erigeron canadensis*	Actual (major impacts)	decrease
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*	Actual (major impacts)	increase
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	Actual (major impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Solidago canadensis*	Actual (minor impacts)	increase

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	*Columba palumbus*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Crocidura suaveolens*				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Esox lucius*				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Martes foina*				
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Nymphalis xanthomelas*				
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Rutilus rutilus*				
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	*Vipera berus berus*				

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Canis lupus familiaris*	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Cervus elaphus*	- Please select a value -	No change
MOLLUSCA/BIVALVIA	*Dreissena bugensis*	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
MOLLUSCA/BIVALVIA	*Dreissena polymorpha*	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Nyctereutes procyonoides*	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Ondatra zibethicus*	Potential	No change
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Sciurus vulgaris*	- Please select a value -	No change
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Carassius gibelio*	Actual (major impacts)	increase
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Clupeonella cultriventris*	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Ctenopharyngodon idella*	Potential	No change
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Hypophthalmichthys nobilis*	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Lepomis gibbosus*	Actual (major impacts)	increase
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Mesogobius batrachocephalus*	Potential	No change
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Neogobius melanostomus*	- Please select a value -	No change
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Pseudorasbora parva*	Potential	increase

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 the site is dry and hot. The average January temperature is -5.5°C and that of July is +21.5°C. Annual precipitation is 430 mm.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 51

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 57

- Entire river basin ☐
- Upper part of river basin ☐
- Middle part of river basin ☑
- Lower part of river basin ☐
- More than one river basin ☐
- Not in river basin ☐
- Coastal ☐

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 Site belongs to the Dnipro River Basin.
The wetland covers the lower part of the Oril River (left bank tributary of the Dnieper River of the first-order), the pre-coast of the left bank part of the Dnieper River (the Dnieper Reservoir), the floodplain of the Protoch and the Sokilka Rivers.

4.4.3 - Soil

- Mineral ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Organic ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

No available information ☐

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)

Among the soils, forest-meadow, meadow-bog, alluvial, sod-pine, sod-steppe sandy soils prevail.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	decrease

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from precipitation	☐	unknown
Water inputs from surface water	☑	decrease
Water inputs from groundwater	☐	unknown

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
To downstream catchment	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels largely stable	decrease

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

There are powerful and fast process of waterlogging, drying up, of total overgrowth with high aquatic vegetation in all types of water areas (except the river-bed of the Oril River).
There are signs of the beginning of wetland water reservoir degradation and transformation into a complete marsh within the next 20 years. Ground waters of the upper aquifer (water-bearing horizon) of alluvial and lacustrine-alluvial sandy Quaternary deposits have significant influence on the formation of the natural complex of the Site. Underground waters of this horizon are mainly close to the surface, have a direct hydraulic connection with surface waters of the Dnipro, the Oril and numerous watercourses, lakes and bogs. The first (upper) alluvial aquifer is confined to finely and medium-grained quartz sand. The aquifer thickness ranges from 5 to 30 m. The groundwater level in floodplain meadows is at the depth of 1-2 m from the surface. In spring during intensive atmospheric feed of the aquifer, its water level rises, in summer and winter - is lowered. The amplitude of fluctuations of the level reaches 0.5 m. In the site area, there are several near-bed, near-terrace and central-floodplain lakes: Solone (10.5 ha), Sokilky (29.1 ha), Gorbove (4.6 ha), Lytvynove, Gorikhove, Lopatka (10 ha), Khomutsi (3 ha), etc.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ○ Increase ◉ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Sediment regime unknown ☐

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

The layer of silt (sediment) in the lakes of the central floodplain gradually increases and ranges from 50 cm to 70 cm.

4.4.6 - Water pH

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Alkaline (pH>7.4) ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

pH fluctuates from 7,12 in the river-bed of the Oril River to 8,34 in central-floodplain lakes

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l) ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on salinity (optional):

Water salinity fluctuates from 0,89 g/l in the river-bed of the Oril River to 1 g/l in central-floodplain lakes. Underground waters of the alluvial aquifer are mainly fresh, with mineralization up to 1 g/l. Sometimes it can reach 1.1 g/l and even more. By their chemical composition, groundwaters basically belong to hydrocarbonate, sulfate-chloride, calcium, and sodium-magnesium types.

(ECD) Dissolved gases in water

Hydrogen sulfide is registered indirectly by the presence of vegetation decomposition processes. Intensity during the dry weather period increases in the comparative aspect from 1 mg/l along the Oril River to 10 mg/l in insular lakes of the central floodplain. The effects of stuffiness are not registered.

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on dissolved or suspended nutrients (optional):

The hydrochemical indicators of the wetland water meet the favorable conditions for the hydrobions existence. At the same time, the process of eutrophication is accelerated in connection with the registered degradation of the hydrological connection with the Dnieper River.

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 greater urbanisation or development ☑

Surrounding area has higher human population density ☑

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use ☐

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types ☐

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

The wetland situated in industrial agglomerations of cities Dnipro and Kamianske.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Medium
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	Medium
Fresh water	Water for industry	Medium

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	Medium
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Aesthetic and sense of place values	Medium
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Medium
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study 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 microorganizms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	Medium

Within the site: 1000

Outside the site: 1000000

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

i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland ☐

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland ☐

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples ☐

iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland ☐

<no data available>

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

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	☑	☐
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	☐	☑
Provincial/region/state government	☐	☑

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	☐	☑

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

a) within the Ramsar site:
State ownership of the land, transferred into permanent use to Dniprovsko-Orilskyi Nature Reserve. Administration of the Reserve received the Certificate on the right of permanent land use.
b) in the surrounding area:
Other lands (predominantly forests and grasslands) are subordinated to the Administration of Dniprovsko-Orilskyi Nature Reserve, lands of the Protection zone (no industrial building and other activities potentially threatening the natural conditions are allowed here) of this Reserve (the total area is 3,125 ha); lands of the Water Fund in the Dnipro River and lands of the Forest Fund of state ownership, private agriculture lands: arable land, hayfields, pastures and gardens, state forestry lands); lands of populated areas (private and municipal); beyond them, also other agricultural and forestry lands, lands of populated areas; Dniprodzerzhynsky and Dnipropetrovske Reservoirs on the Dnipro River.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site: Dniprovsko-Orilskyi Nature Reserve

Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland: Yalovyi Petro, director

Postal address: Dnipropetrovsk region, Dnipro district, the territory of Obukhiv local council, the complex of buildings and structures № 1.

E-mail address: dopz@ukr.net

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Housing and urban areas	Low impact	High impact	☐	No change	☑	increase
Commercial and industrial areas	Low impact	High impact	☐	No change	☑	No change
Tourism and recreation areas	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	increase

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Drainage	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Water abstraction	Low impact	High impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Dredging	Low impact	High impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Water releases	Medium impact	High impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Canalisation and river regulation	High impact	High impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

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	Low impact	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	No change
Wood and pulp plantations	Low impact	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	No change
Livestock farming and ranching	Low impact	Low impact	☐	No change	☑	No change
Marine and freshwater aquaculture	Low impact	Low impact	☐	No change	☑	No change

Energy production and mining

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Renewable energy	High impact	High impact	☐	No change	☑	No change

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Roads and railroads	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Shipping lanes	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Utility and service lines (e.g., pipelines)	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Low impact	High impact	☐	No change	☑	No change
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	Low impact	High impact	☐	No change	☑	No change
Gathering terrestrial plants	Low impact	High impact	☐	No change	☑	No change
Logging and wood harvesting	Low impact	High impact	☐	No change	☑	No change

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	Low impact	High impact	☑	No change	☑	increase

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Vegetation clearance/ land conversion	Low impact	High impact	☐	No change	☑	No change
Fire and fire suppression	Medium impact	High impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Dams and water management/use	High impact	High impact	☐	No change	☑	No change

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Invasive non-native/ alien species	High impact	High impact	☑	increase	☑	increase
Problematic native species	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Household sewage, urban waste water	Low impact	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	No change
Industrial and military effluents	Low impact	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	No change
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Low impact	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	No change
Garbage and solid waste	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	increase
Air-borne pollutants	Low impact	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	No change

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Habitat shifting and alteration	Medium impact	High impact	☐	increase	☑	increase
Droughts	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Temperature extremes	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Storms and flooding	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

This area is associated with the reservoir and suffers from a corresponding change in the hydrological regime of the Dnieper River and the consequences of reclamation and direction of the Oril riverbed. However, the land is a typical floodplain complex of the middle reaches of the Dnieper River which remained very little after the creation of the reservoir and is important for the conservation of valuable natural complexes and biodiversity.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Nature Reserve	Dniprovsko-Orilskyi	https://dopzsite.wordpress.com	partly

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

- Ia Strict Nature Reserve ☑
- Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection ☐
- II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation ☐
- III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features ☐
- IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention ☐
- V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation ☐
- VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems ☐

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Catchment management initiatives/controls	Proposed
Hydrology management/restoration	Proposed

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Partially implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Partially implemented
Research	Partially implemented

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? In preparation

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:

It is planned to develop a ‘Project of territory organization and protection of natural complexes of the Dniprovsko-Orilskyi Nature Reserve’. The special management plan on wetlands of international importance should be developed.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No, but restoration is needed

Further information

Clearing of the Dnieper riverbeds and removing of some vegetation, including invasive tree species, is needed to preserve the existing valuable natural complexes.

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

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

Phenological observations; researching of habitat conditions and breeding of the above-mentioned groups of animals; determination of numerical parameters of animal populations and their habitat peculiarities at all stages of the life cycle.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

1. Physico-geographical regionalization of the Ukrainian SSR – K.: KSU, 1968 – p. 684
2. Red Data Book of Ukraine. Flora/by ed. of Y.P. Didukh. – K.: Globalconsalting, 2009., – p. 900
3. Red Data Book of Ukraine. Fauna/ by ed. of I.A. Akimov – K.: Globalconsalting, 2009., – p. 604
4. Red Data Book of Dnipropetrovsk region. Vegetation world. / by ed. of. A.P. Travleyev. – D: AUAC Balance club 2010. – p. 500
5. Red Data Book of Dnipropetrovsk region. Animal world. / by ed. of. O.Y. Pakhomov. – Dnipropetrovsk: Novyi Druk Ltd.,2011. – p. 488
6. Hasso V.Y. Pecularities of herpetofauna dynamics of the Dniprovsko-Orilskyi Nature Reserve under climate change conditions / V.Y. Hasso, S.V. Yermolenko, V.M. Kochet etc. // Ecology and Noosphereology. – 2018. - T. 29 (1). - p. 56-61.
7. Kochet V.M. General ichthyofauna characteristics of protected aquatic areas of small and medium rivers of the Dnipropetrovsk region / V.M. Kochet, A.O. Zubkova, N.S. Cherednyk // Bulletin of Dnipropetrovsk State Agrarian and Economic University. – 2014. –№1(33). – p. 54-59.
8. Bulakhov V.L. Biological diversity of Ukraine. Dnipropetrovsk region, Birds: Passeriformes (Aves: Passerformes) monogr. / V.L. Bulakhov, A.A. Hubkin, O.L. Ponomarenko, O.Y. Pakhomov; by general ed. of. prof. O.Y. Pakhomov. – D.: Publishing house of DNU, 2015. – p. 522
9. Ponomarenko A.L. Results of the ornithofauna research of the Nature Reserve Dniprovsko-Orilskyi, Dnipropetrovsk region, Ukraine // XIV International ornithological conference of Northern Eurasia, Almaty, 18-24.08/2015 p. 392.
10. Bondarev D.L. Status of ihtiocenosis of the Nature Reserve Dniprovsko-Orilskyi and general tendencies of its development// D.L. Bondarev, V.M. Kochet// Modern problems of theoretical and practical ichtyology: materials of XI Internat. ichtyol. Scientif. and Practic. Conf.–Lviv, 2018. – p. 34-38.
11. Studies of biodiversity, structure and dynamics of nature complexes of Dniprovsko-Orilskyi Nature. Chronicles of nature. – Books I-XXVII. – 1991-2018 y.
12. Yavornytskyi D.I. The history of Zaporizhia Cossacks. Im 3 vol. Vol. 3 / Ed. group.: P.S. Sokhan (head), V.A. Smoliy (execut. chief), V.G. Sarbey, G.Y. Serhiyenko, M.M. Shubravska (respons. secret.). AS of Ukraine. Archaeographical Commission, Institute of Ukrainian History. - K.: Scientific Thought, 1993. – p. 586 - (Sights of historical thought Ukraine).

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
<no file available>

vi. other published literature
<no file available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:


Dnipro-Oril Floodplains (*Olexandr Ponomarenko, 28-05-2008*)


Dnipro-Oril Floodplains (*Olexandr Ponomarenko, 10-05-2007*)


Dnipro-Oril Floodplains (*Olexandr Ponomarenko, 26-04-2007*)


Dnipro-Oril Floodplains (*Olexandr Ponomarenko, 26-04-2007*)


Dnipro-Oril Floodplains (*Olexandr Ponomarenko, 26-04-2007*)


Dnipro-Oril Floodplains (*Olexandr Ponomarenko, 04-06-2009*)


Dnipro-Oril Floodplains (*Olexandr Ponomarenko, 17-04-2012*)


Dnipro-Oril Floodplains (*Olexandr Ponomarenko, 17-04-2012*)


Dnipro-Oril Floodplains (*Olexandr Ponomarenko, 26-04-2007*)


Dnipro-Oril Floodplains (*Olexandr Ponomarenko, 05-11-2008*)


Dnipro-Oril Floodplains (*Olexandr Ponomarenko, 05-11-2008*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 2003-11-17