

# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 26 August 2020 Update version, previously published on : 1 January 1998

# **Ukraine**Shatsk Lakes



Designation date 23 November 1995
Site number 775
Coordinates 51°30'40"N 23°51'10"E
Area 32 850,00 ha

https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/775 Created by RSIS V.1.6 on - 26 August 2020

# 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 Site is located in the north-western part of Ukraine, within Shatsk National Nature Park. It holds the largest Ukrainian lake complex (23 lakes), combined with bogs, peatlands, meadows and forests. It is crossed by the main European watershed, between basins of the Baltic Sea (the Western Buh river basin) and the Black Sea (the Prypiat river basin).

This area, one of the largest and best preserved in the Polissia region, is important for the conservation of rich species diversity of fauna and flora, including waterbird breeding and migratory grounds. During migrations, in feeding and molting stopovers, up to 40,000-41,000 individuals were observed. In the post-breeding and autumn periods, Fulica atra (3,000-16,000 ind.), Anas platyrhynchos (1,500-3,500 ind.), Aythya ferina (1,000-2,000) and others are the most numerous.

825 species of plants are found in the site, of which 44 are listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine, 12 - in Appendices of CITES, 15 habitat types from Resolution 4 (1996) of the Bern Convention and 14 rare plant communities are listed in the Green Data Book of Ukraine. The fauna includes 385 species of vertebrate animals, among which 158 are listed in annexes of CMS, 37 in CITES, 76 in AEWA, and 16 in EuroBats. Furthermore, there are 77 threatened species in accordance with the Red Data Book of Ukraine and 24 species listed in the IUCN Red List The site is also valuable for the breeding of rare, globally vulnerable bird species such as Aythya nyroca, Gallinago media and Acrocephalus paludicola, and for migration of Anser erythropus (IUCN, Red Data Book of Ukraine).

Human practices include forestry and agriculture, fishing, recreation, livestock grazing and haymaking. Hunting is prohibited in the area. The site is part of the Shatsk National Nature Park.

# 2 - Data & location

# 2.1 - Formal data

# 2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

# Compiler 1

Compiler 2

Name	Mykhailo Khymyn
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Institution/agency	Shatsk National Nature Park
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# 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)

Shatsk Lakes

# 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 O No 

(Update) B. Changes to Site area No change to area

# 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?

# 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 is located in the extreme north-western part of Ukraine in Shatsk District of Volynska Region. The Site is territory of Shatsk National Nature Park. In the north, the Site partly borders on the Republic of Belarus, in the east and south - on the forest lands of the State Enterprise "Shatske Forestry", and in the west the borders with Poland goes along the Western Buh River. The Site includes all lakes with adjacent marshes, meadows, meliorative canals, forests, agricultural lands and some populated areas (Shatsk - settlement, center of administrative region and villages: Gaivka, Melnyky, Svitiaz, Ostrivia, Pidmanove, Pulmo, Svitiaz, Zalissia). The southern and northern boundaries of this Site are forested areas (beyond them are melioration systems, fields, settlements, and partly extensions of forest areas), and the eastern one passes through forested areas, the main of which is Prince Bagon included in the Site.

The northern boundary of the Site runs along a curved line from the western border between Ukraine and Belarus to the eastern border between Ukraine and Belarus, along the northern boundary of forest areas, swamps, lakes Pulemets, Ostrivianske, Luky and along southern boundary of settlements Pulemets, Kamianka, Ostrivia and Zatyshshia, as well as along the border with Belarus to the tract of Moshkov Breed.

The eastern boundary of the Site passes in the middle of a large massif of forest through the tract of Prince Bagon, further south to the

floodplain of Pripyat River between the villages of Kropyvnyky and Vilytsia.

The southern boundary of the Site runs along the southern border of the forest from the floodplain of Pripyat River to the border between Ukraine and Poland near the village Vilshanka.

The western boundary of the Site runs along the border between Ukraine and Poland to the point of intersection of the borders of Ukraine, Poland and Belarus, and further along the border with Belarus until the end of a large forest area bounded by an amelioration channel.

#### 2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Shatsk District, Volynska Region
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Shatsk

#### 2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

- a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries?
- b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party?

#### 2.2.4 - Area of the Site

.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 32850

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries 32855.274

# 2.2.5 - Biogeography

#### Biogeographic regions

Biogeographic regions	
Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Continental biogeographic region

# Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

The Shatsk Lakes (Svitiaz, Pulemetske, Luky, Liutsymer, Ostrivske, Peremut and other) are situated within the Upper-Prypiat physical-geographical region of mixed forest in the western part of Western (Volynske) Polissia. The modern appearance of the relief developed primarily in the Quaternary period under the influence of glaciations, erosion, karsts, wind and human impact.

According to the geobotanical regionalization (Bradis, Andrienko, 1977), the area of the wetland belongs to Ratnivsko-Lyubeshivski (Upper-Pripyat') District, where dominating are pine-bilberry-green moss forests and eutrophic sedge marshes.

National Scheme of biogeographic regionalisation. National Atlas of Ukraine. – Kyiv: State scientific production enterprise 'Kartographia', 2007. – 440 p.

# 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 Site lies on the Main European Watershed (between Baltic and Black Sea basins). Water supply is due to atmospheric precipitation – 70%, groundwaters – 20% and surface runoff – 10%. The Site provides water to the local population, forestry, agriculture, fishery, recreation, etc. The water in most lakes is very clean. Bogs play a certain stabilizing role for the hydrological regime of the lake complex.

Other ecosystem services provided

Part of the meadows and bogs of the Site are traditionally used for haymaking and livestock grazing. The lakes are used as traditional fishing areas by the local population and places of mass recreation. The lake complex plays an important role in the development of recreational and tourist capacities of the region.

Other reasons

The Site consists of a unique lake complex, in combination with bogs, meadows and forests. Landscapes and biodiversity of the Site are typical for Western Polissia. Five lakes in the middle of the site (of karst and fluvio-glacial origin) are part of the unique natural lake system in Europe. The largest of the lakes are Svitiaz (2519 ha, 58 m deep) and Pulemetske (1588 ha, 19 m deep). Adjacent to the lakes and located between them there are low-lying and transitional bogs with rare marsh vegetation. The lakes, in turn, contribute to the life activity of waterbirds and biota as a whole. They serve as stopovers, moulting and feeding areas of waterbirds as well as places of concentration, spawning and feeding of valuable species of fish.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

This wetland is one of the largest and most well-preserved natural ecosystems in the Polissya region. High levels of biodiversity are found in the Site. Within the wetland area, 825 vascular plant species are recorded. Wetland flora is common in the forest zone of Western Polissia. Mires and meadows are occupied by different types of sedge and other herbs.

In general, the most common plants found in bogs, meadows, shores and shallow water bodies within the Site are Carex sp., Phragmites australis and willows of the genus Salix. Raised bogs, transitional and lowland bogs support typical and rare plant species and communities. In Rare pine-sphagnum raised bogs, species such as Oxycoccus palustris, Eriophorum vaginatum, Caccinium uliginosum, Ledum palustre and other oligotrophic-bog species form the grass cover. In some areas, sedge-hypnum bogs and meadows support rare plants such as Betula humilis, Carex dioica and C. davalliana.

Justificatio

Meadow vegetation is associated with lake banks and shores. Remnants of forest bogs in Kniaz Bahon area give shelter to rare Pinetum leucobriosum Western Polissia pine forests, as well as to Pinetum lycopodiosum (annotini) forests. In other places, there are birch-alder forests with bracken fern-blueberry and lady ferns. Willow thickets are formed by Salix cinerea, S. pentandra, S. rosmarinifolia, S. purpurea and S. nigricans, in places mixed with Betula humilis.

Of the 253 bird species found in the Site, 75 are birds directly dependant on the wetland complexes. The most numerous of these are Podiceps cristatus (80 breeding pairs and 400 migrants), Botaurus stellaris (20 breeding pairs and 120 migrants), (80 breeding pairs and 320 migrants), Anser albifrons (about 7000 spring migrants), Cygnus olor (12 breeding pairs and 220), Anas platyrhyncho (500 breeding pairs and 3500 migrants), Anas querquedula (40 breeding pairs and 1200 migrants), Aythya ferina (250 breeding pairs and 1800 on migration accumulations), Bucephala clangula (1200 on migration accumulations), Mergus merganser (30 breeding pairs and 1800 migrants), Porzana parva (20 breeding pairs and 140 migrants), Fulica atra (120 breeding pairs and 7500 on autumn accumulations), Tringa glareola (800 migrants), Philomaphus pugnax (800 migrants), Larus ridibundus (120 breeding pairs and more than 1500 migrants), Chlidonia niger (40 breeding pairs and 220 migrants), and some other waterbirds species: Gallinago gallinago, Tringa totanus, Anatus pratensis, Acrocaphalus arundinaceus, Emberiza schoeniclus etc.

- ☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions
- ☑ Criterion 5: >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers 41000

Start year 2012

Source of data: Analysis of original data; research data of employees of Shatsk National Nature Park

# 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
Aldrovanda vesiculosa		V	V		EN		listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT, Appendix I of the Bern Convention	
Anacamptis coriophora		V	V				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
Betula humilis		✓	✓		LC		listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
Botrychium Iunaria		<b>/</b>	<b>V</b>				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Carex davalliana		<b>✓</b>	<b>₽</b>		LC		listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
Carex umbrosa			✓		LC		listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
Cephalanthera rubra			<b>2</b>				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	
Cladium mariscus		✓	<b>2</b>		LC		listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
Cypripedium calceolus		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>		LC		listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU, Appendix I of the Bern Convention	
Dactylorhiza fuchsii			<b></b> ✓				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
Dactylorhiza incarnata		<b></b>	✓				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
Dactylorhiza maculata		<b></b>	<b></b> ✓				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
Dactylorhiza majalis			✓				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	
Drosera anglica		<b>2</b>	<b></b> ✓				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
Drosera intermedia		✓	✓				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
Epipactis atrorubens		✓	✓				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
Epipactis palustris		✓	✓		LC		listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
Lilium martagon			✓				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
Liparis loeselii		✓	✓				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
Lycopodiella inundata		<b>2</b>	<b></b>		LC		listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
Lycopodium annotinum		<b>2</b>	<b></b>				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
Neottia nidus-avis			<b></b>		LC		listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
Neottia ovata			<b></b>				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
Pinguicula vulgaris		✓	<b>/</b>				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
Platanthera bifolia			<b>2</b>				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
Salix lapponum		<b></b>	<b>2</b>				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
Scheuchzeria palustris		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
Vaccinium microcarpum		<b>2</b>	✓				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	

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

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Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	c	uali und rite	fies ler rion		contr ur crit	ributender erior	es n	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)		CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Birds												'					
CHORDATA / AVES	Acrocephalus paludicola	Aquatic Warbler	V	✓			7			60	2012-2018		W		<b></b>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	The Site supports species during breeding season.
CHORDATA / AVES	Anas acuta	Northern Pintail	V				7			30	2012-2018		LC			listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention, and Appendix II of CMS	
CHORDATA / AVES	Anas clypeata	Northern Shoveler					7 2			100	2012-2018						
CHORDATA / AVES	Anas crecca	Green-winged Teal; Eurasian Teal					7 🗸			220	2012-2018		LC				
CHORDATA / AVES	Anas penelope	Eurasian Wigeon		1			7 🗸			5000	2012-2018						The Site serves as feeding and resting ground during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard		1		<b>-</b>	/			3500	2012-2018		LC				The Site serves as breeding, feeding and resting ground during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	Anas querquedula	Garganey		V			7 🗸			1200	2012-2018						The Site serves as breeding, feeding and resting ground during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	Anas strepera	Gadwall		V			7			140	2012-2018					listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	The Site serves as breeding, feeding and resting ground during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	Anser albifrons	Greater White- fronted Goose		<b>√</b>			7 2			7000	2012-2018		LC				The Site supports species during migratory seasons.
CHORDATA / AVES	Anser anser	Greylag Goose		1		<b>-</b>	/			1200	2012-2018		LC				The Site serves as breeding, feeding and resting ground during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	Anser erythropus	Lesser White- fronted Goose	V				2			6	2012-2018		W		<b>✓</b>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / AVES	Anser fabalis	Bean Goose					/			100	2012-2018		LC				
CHORDATA / AVES	Aquila pomarina	Lesser Spotted Eagle		V			7			3	2012-2018					listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	The Site supports species during breeding season.
CHORDATA / AVES	Ardea alba	Great Egret	Ø				7 🗸			140	2012-2018		LC			listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron; Gray Heron		V			/			320	2012-2018		LC				The Site supports species during breeding season.
CHORDATA / AVES	Asio flammeus	Short-eared Owl		V			7			8	2012-2018		LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	The Site supports species during breeding season.
CHORDATA / AVES	Aythya ferina	Common Pochard	V	V			7 🗸			1800	2012-2018		W				The Site supports species during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	Aythya fuligula	Tufted Duck		<b>√</b>			/			700	2012-2018		LC				The Site supports species during migrations.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	q	pec ualif unde riter	ies er ion		ontr un crite	cies ibutes der erion	Pop		% occurrence 1)		CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
AVES	Aythya nyroca	Ferruginous Duck	Ø(			J			20	2012-2018		NT		<b>₽</b>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
AVES	Botaurus stellaris	Eurasian Bittern	<b>1</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>		120	2012-2018		LC			listed in appendix II of Bern convention	
AVES	Bubo bubo	Eurasian Eagle- Owl				J			8	2012-2018		LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	
AVES	clangula	Common Goldeneye		<b>V</b>		<b>-</b>			1200	2012-2018		LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	The Site supports species during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	hiaticula	Common Ringed Plover				<b>-</b>			2	2012-2018		LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	
CHORDATA / AVES	Chlidonias hybrida	Whiskered Tern	<b></b>			<b>-</b>			30	2012-2018		LC			listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	Chlidonias leucopterus	White-winged Tern	<b>V</b>	√][		<b>-</b>	<b>7</b> √		700	2012-2018		LC			listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	The Site supports species during breeding and migratory seasons.
CHORDATA / AVES	Chlidonias niger	Black Tem	Ø(			9	<b>1</b>		120	2012-2018		LC			listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	ridibundus	Black-headed Gull		<b>√</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>		1500	2012-2018						The Site supports species during breeding, moulting and migratory periods.
CHORDATA / AVES	Ciconia ciconia	White Stork	Ø.	<b>2</b>		9	9		700	2012-2018		LC			listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	The Site supports species during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	Ciconia nigra	Black Stork	<b>2</b>	<b>V</b>		<b>-</b>			90	2012-2018		LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT, appendix II of Bern Convention	The Site supports species during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	Circaetus gallicus	Short-toed Snake Eagle				J			2	2012-2018		LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	
AVES	Circus cyaneus	Northern Harrier				<b>-</b>	0		10	2012-2018		LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	
AVES	Circus pygargus	Montagu's Harrier	<b>1</b>						10	2012-2018		LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
AVES	Crex crex	Corn Crake	Ø.	<b>/</b>			<b>1</b>		120	2012-2018		LC			listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	The Site supports species during breeding season.
AVES	Cyanistes cyanus	Azure Tit				V			20	2012-2018		LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	
AVES	Cygnus cygnus	Whooper Swan	Ø(				V		10	2012-2018		LC			listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	
AVES	Cygnus olor	Mute Swan				J	<b>7</b>		220	2012-2018		LC				
CHORDATA / AVES	Falco cherrug	Saker Falcon	<b>V</b>			V			] 1	2012-2018		EN		V	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	q	und rite	fies ler rion		cont uı	nder erio	tes on	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)		CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA / AVES	Fulica atra	Eurasian Coot		<b>V</b>		<b>_</b> [	7 2			7500	2012-2018		LC				The Site supports species during breeding and migratory seasons.
CHORDATA / AVES	Gallinago gallinago	Common Snipe		V)		<b>_</b>	7			120	2012-2018		LC				The Site supports species during breeding and migratory seasons.
CHORDATA / AVES	Gallinago media	Great Snipe	V			<b>_</b>	2			12	2012-2018		NT			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN, listed in appendix II of Bern convention	The Site supports species during breeding.
CHORDATA / AVES	Gavia arctica	Black-throated Loon; Arctic Loon	V				0			40	2012-2018		LC			listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	Grus grus	Common Crane		V		<b>_</b> [	<b>7</b> C		ı 🗆 ·	1200	2012-2018		LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	The Site supports species during breeding and migratory seasons.
CHORDATA / AVES	ostralegus	Eurasian Oystercatcher	V				<b>2</b> C			2	2012-2018		NT			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / AVES	albicilla	White-tailed Eagle	V			<b>-</b>	7			2	2012-2018		LC	<b>/</b>	<b>✓</b>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA / AVES	minutus	Little Bittern	V				7			40	2012-2018		LC			listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA  AVES	Lanius excubitor	Great Grey Shrike; Northern Shrike		Ø.		<b>-</b>	<b>2</b> C			20	2012-2018		LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	The Site supports species during breeding.
CHORDATA / AVES CHORDATA	Larus cachinnans	Yellow-legged Gull; Caspian Gull				<b>-</b>	7 7			200	2012-2018		LC				
/ AVES CHORDATA	Larus minutus					□ G	<b>2</b> C			15	2012-2018					listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	
/ AVES	Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit Eurasian Black					0			100	2012-2018		NT				
CHORDATA / AVES	Lyrurus tetrix	Grouse; Black Grouse	V				<b>2</b> C			30	2012-2018		LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA / AVES	merganser	Common Merganser		V		<b>_</b> 6	7		) <del> </del>	1800	2012-2018		LC				The Site supports species during breeding and migratory seasons.
CHORDATA / AVES	Numenius arquata	Eurasian Curlew	V			<b>_</b>	0			45	2012-2018		NT			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA / AVES	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey	V				0			2	2012-2018		LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
AVES	Philomachus pugnax	Ruff		Ø		□ <b>6</b>	7 2			800	2012-2018						The Site supports species during migratory seasons.
CHORDATA / AVES	Podiceps cristatus	Great Crested Grebe		V)		□ <b>G</b>	7 7			400	2012-2018		LC				The Site supports species during breeding.
CHORDATA / AVES	Podiceps grisegena	Red-necked Grebe	V	Ø.		<b>-</b>	<b>2</b> C			20	2012-2018		LC			listed in Appendix II of the Bern	The Site supports species during breeding.

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name		crite	lifie der erio	s n	COT	und riter	utes	Pop. Size		% occurrence 1)		CITES Appendix /	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA / AVES	Podiceps nigricollis	Eared Grebe; Black-necked Grebe	J	V			Ø(			20	2012-2018		LC			listed in Appendix II of the Bern	The Site supports species during breeding.
CHORDATA / AVES	Porzana parva	Little Crake	1	<b>V</b>			<b>2</b>			80	2012-2018					listed in Appendix II of the Bern	The Site supports species during breeding.
CHORDATA / AVES	Scolopax rusticola	Eurasian Woodcock		Ø			<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>		220	2012-2018		LC				The Site supports species during breeding.
CHORDATA / AVES	Sterna hirundo	Common Tern		Ø			<b>V</b>	<b>V</b> )[		120	2012-2018		LC				The Site supports species during breeding.
CHORDATA / AVES	Sternula albifrons	Little Tern					Ø.			80	2012-2016		LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	
CHORDATA / AVES	ruficollis	Little Grebe	1	V			<b>2</b> (			40	2012-2018		LC			listed in Appendix II of the Bern	The Site supports species during breeding.
CHORDATA / AVES	Tetrastes bonasia	Hazel Grouse	J	V			Ø(			40	2012-2018					listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The Site serve as breeding ground and habitat.
CHORDATA / AVES	Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper	1	V			Ø.	<b>V</b>		800	2012-2018		LC			listed in Appendix II of the Bern	The Site supports species during migratory seasons.
CHORDATA / AVES	Tringa ochropus	Green Sandpiper	1	Ø	С		<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>		120	2012-2018		LC			listed in Appendix II of the Bern	The Site supports species during breeding and migratory seasons
CHORDATA / AVES	Tringa totanus	Common Redshank		V			Ø.	<b>/</b>		120	2012-2018		LC				The Site supports species during migratory seasons.
CHORDATA / AVES	Vanellus vanellus	Northern Lapwing		Ø			Ø.	<b>—</b> (		300	2012-2018		NT				The Site supports species during breeding and migratory seasons
Others																	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	barbastellus	Western Barbastelle	1				<b>V</b>						NT			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	Coronella austriaca		J				Ø.			12	2012-2018		LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
<b>AMPHIBIA</b>	Epidalea calamita		J				Ø(				2012-2018		LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
MAMMALIA	Lutra lutra	European Otter	J				<b>V</b>	<b>–</b> (		20	2012-2018		NT	V		listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	Mustela erminea	Ermine					Ø.						LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - not evaluated	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	Myotis dasycneme	Pond Myotis	¥				<b>V</b>				2012-2018		NT			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	Neomys anomalus	Mediterranean Water Shrew					<b></b> €				2012-2018		LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	

<sup>1)</sup> Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

365 species of vertebrate animals are registered within the site, including 33 species of bony fish, 13 species of amphibians, 7 species of reptiles, 253 species of birds, 59 species of mammals. Among them, 77 species are included in the Red Data Book of Ukraine. The total number of waterbirds nesting within the site is 6,000-10,000 pairs. Birds that use the site as moulting or migratory stopovers make up 40,000-41,000 individuals. Breeding species include Podiceps cristatus (380-400 pairs), Botaurus stellaris (18-25 pairs), Ardea cinerea (70-100 pairs), Cygnus olor (10-15 pairs), Anser anser (35-45 pairs), Anas platyrhynchos (400-500 pairs), Aythya ferina (240-260 pairs), A. nyroca (2-3 pairs), Fulica atra (800-1,000 pairs), Numenius arquata (2-5 pairs), Larus ridibundus (100-120 pairs), L. cachinnans (200-220 pairs), Acrocephalus paludicola (25-35 pairs). The most numerous species in seasonal concentrations are Fulica atra, Anas platyrhynchos, A. Penelope, Aythya ferina, Anser albifrons, Anser anser, Larus ridibundus, Vanellus vanellus, Tringa totanus, T. glareola, Philomachus pugnax, Calidris sp. etc.

Rare, red-listed species of birds in the area of Shatsk Lakes in different seasons are represented by Ciconia nigra, Cygnus bewickii, Bucephala clangula, Somateria mollissima, Oxyura leucocephala, Mergus serrator, Grus grus, Pandion haliaetus, Circus cyaneus, Haliaeetus albicilla, Aquila Chrysaetos, A. romarina, A. clanga, Circaetus gallicus, Falco peregrinus, Himantopus himantopus, Haematopus ostralegus, Tringa stagnatilis, Numenius phaeopus, Hydroprogne caspia, Bubo bubo, Lanius excubitor, Acrocephalus paludicola. Other rare species of birds, listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine, are not recorded annually and are rare migrants or accidental visitors.

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		
C1.1: Permanent oligotrophic lakes, ponds and pools	<b>2</b>	According to several criteria, Lake Svitiaz corresponds to this type of the community	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention (1996).		
C1.2: Permanent mesotrophic lakes, ponds and pools C1.222 : Floating Hydrocharis mosus-ranae rafts	Ø	Occur within mesotrophic lakes	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention (1996).		
C1.223 : Floating Stratiloides aloides rafts	✓	Occur within mesotrophic lakes	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention (1996).		
C1.224 : Floating Utricularia australis and Utricularia vulgaris colonies	<b>2</b>	Occur within waterlogged bogs and mesotrophic lakes	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention (1996).		
C1.226 : Floating Adrovanda vesiculosa communities	<b>/</b>	Occur within some lakes	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention (1996).		
C1.25 : Charophyte submerged carpets in mesotrophic waterbodies	V	Occur within mesotrophic lakes having low flowing rate	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention (1996).		
C1.3: Permanent eutrophic lakes, ponds and pools C1.3413: Hottonia palustris beds in shallow water	Ø	Occur in flooded microdepressions	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention (1996).		
D2: Valley mires, poor fens and transition mires D2.3: Transition mires and quaking cogs	Ø	Occur in flooded microdepressions	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention (1996).		
D4: Base-rich fens and calcareous spring mires D4.1: Rich fens, including eutrophic all-herb fens and calcareous flushe	<b>2</b>	Occur in bog areas between lakes	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention (1996).		
D5: Sedge and reedbeds, normally without free-standing water D5.2: Beds of large sedges normally without free-standing w	Ø	Occur on bogs	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention (1996).		
E1.1: Inland sand and rock with open egetation E1.12: Euro-Siberian pioneer calcareous sand swards	Ø	Occur on sand dunes – in microelevations among bogs and meadows	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention (1996).		
E2.1: Mesic grasslands	<b>V</b>	Occur on lake shores and along the bog edges	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention (1996).		
E3.4: Moist or wet eutrophic and mesotrophic grassland	V	Occurs on lake shores and along the bog edges	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention (1996).		
F9: Riverine and fen scrubs F9.1: Riverine scrub	V	Occur along some lakes	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention (1996).		
X: Habitat complexes X35: Inland sand dunes	✓	Occur among microelevations	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention (1996).		

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

# 4.1 - Ecological character

The Site is part of a unique lake complex. There is a large variety of landscapes and habitats, namely lakes, rivers, canals, bogs, meadows, forests, etc. The uniqueness of this Site lies in the fact that it is located between the catchment basins of two seas. One part of the water runoff enters the basin of the Baltic Sea, and the other to the Black Sea basin.

The lakes of the Site are of different genesis. Thus, the lakes Svitiaz, Pulemetske and Krymne are of karst origin, while Pisochne, Liutsimer and Peremut are cavities in chalk deposits, covered with karst. The largest lakes among them are Svitiaz (2,519 ha, 58 m deep), Pulemetske (1588 ha, 19 m deep) and Liutsimer (430 ha, 11 m deep). The Velyke Chorne Lake is of glacial origin, as evidenced by the moraine on its bottom. Lakes of relic origin (for example, Lake Ozertse) have appeared on microdepression areas. The water's chemical composition mainly contains hydrocarbonates - calcium, mild, often with a high admixture of iron. Such water is best suited for the organization of centralized water supply for household consumption. The peculiarity of the wetland is that, in hydrological terms, is practically independent of the surface runoff of the adjacent Prypiat and Western Buh rivers. The impact on water level and water purity in lakes depends on human activities (melioration, agriculture, use of mineral fertilizers, pollution from households, individual enterprises and recreants).

The wetland is covered by 50% of forested areas, 14.3% of meadows, 4% of marshes and 14.2% of open waters. Forests are spread unevenly, however, the largest continuous stands are confined to the perimeter of the wetland. Depressions between lakes are occupied by eutrophic and mesotrophic marshes, oligotrophic ones are rare. A large portion of the marshes are drained, a part of the eutrophic marshes have been converted into peaty meadows. Meadow vegetation is confined to lake surroundings and river-sides.

The precipitation in the region of Shatsk's Lakes is approximately 600 mm per year. The temperature regime is one of the highest in the region - the average annual temperature in the region of Lake Svitiaz is + 7.5 °C. During the period of 2015-2017, the majority of the Shatsk's Lakes experienced a decrease in water levels by 30-50 cm (about 30 cm on average). At that time, the water retreated from the shore by 20-30 meters, and in places even more, exposing the bottom of the shallows of the lake. However, in 2018 the decrease in water levels in the lakes mostly did not exceed 25-35 cm.

Shatsk's Lakes have a great recreational value. In their vicinity, there are medical and resort facilities. Lakes Svitiaz, Pisochne, Pulemetske, Liutsimer, Somynets, Krymne, Velyke Chorne and adjacent to them, mostly forest-covered areas, are rich in recreational resources. These are traditional places of mass organized recreation, which are the most exposed to urbanization

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

#### Inland wetlands

mand wellands				
Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		4	0.5	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools  >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		1	6338.9	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		2	1977.3	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub- dominated wetlands		3	81.9	Representative

#### 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
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches		3	161.7	

#### Other non-wetland habita

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Forests	14917.6
agricultural lands	7831.6
settlements	1343.2
motorways	183
sands	14.3

# 4.3 - Biological components

#### 4.3.1 - Plant species

Invasive alien plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
Acer negundo		Actual (minor impacts)	No change
Ambrosia artemisiifolia		Potential	unknown
Amelanchier canadensis		Potential	unknown
Bidens frondosa		Actual (minor impacts)	unknown
Erigeron canadensis		Potential	No change
Heracleum sosnowskyi		Actual (minor impacts)	unknown
Oenothera biennis		Potential	unknown
Pinus banksiana	Hudson Bay pine; Jack pine	Potential	unknown
Robinia pseudoacacia		Potential	No change

#### 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/AVES	Aythya marila	Greater Scaup	20	2012-2018		
CHORDATA/AVES	Gallinula chloropus	Common Moorhen	80	2012-2018		
CHORDATA/AVES	Larus canus	Mew Gull	50	2012-2018		
CHORDATA/AVES	Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank	80	2012-2018		

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Ameiurus melas		Actual (major impacts)	No change
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Ameiurus nebulosus	Northern brown bullhead;Mudcat;Mnister;Horn pout;Horned pout;Common catfish;Brown catfish	pout:Horned Actual (major impacts)	decrease
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Gasterosteus aculeatus		Actual (major impacts)	No change
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Hypophthalmichthys molitrix		Actual (minor impacts)	unknown
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Micropterus salmoides		Actual (minor impacts)	unknown
CHORDATAMAMMALIA	Neovison vison		Actual (major impacts)	No change
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Neovison vison		Actual (major impacts)	No change
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Nyctereutes procyonoides	Raccoon dog	Potential	No change
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Perccottus glenii	Chinese sleeper;Amur sleeper;Amur sleeper	Actual (major impacts)	No change

# 4.4 - Physical components

#### 4.4.1 - Climate

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

The territory of the Site belongs to the Western part of the Atlantic continental region with moderate wet and warm summer, mild winter with ice-cover on water bodies that lasts from several weeks to three months; precipitation is considerable (about 600 mm per year). The western location of the Site favors the intrusion of oceanic and polar air masses and local factors responsible for the shaping of the climate, in particular, the low-laying character of the Site and numerous lakes, favor the development of microclimatic conditions peculiar to lakelands. By so the climate here resembles the temperate oceanic climate of Western Europe.

Radiation conditions determine temperature and moisture regimes, which have a significant influence upon the character of processes responsible for shaping the relief. The period of active plant growth begins in the third decade of April and lasts until late September.

# 4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Mnimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

158

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

1415 101 5110 110. 775,	Similar Lancis, Chian		
	En	tire river basin	
	Upper par	rt of river basin	
		rt of river basin	
	•	rt of river basin	
	•	one river basin	
		_	
	No	ot in river basin	
		Coastal	
According to geomorp Black seas. The wetla and Western Bug and	phological compound, w nd is crossed by the bo set here limit of distribu	etland's area is alluviur undary of the Europear ution of many plant and	e the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.  m-moraine or accumulative lowland located within watershed of Baltic and a Watershed, which divides the drainage basins of Pripyat (Dnieper River) animal species. In geological structure there are several layers: crystalline iments of the Age of Reptiles. Upper cretaceous sediments are the most
1.4.3 - Soil		Organic ☑	
	(Indate) o		0. 0. 0
	9	_	Increase O Decrease O Unknown O
		ole information	
condition	change as a result of changing ons (e.g., increased salinity or		
Please provide further inform  Main soils of the Site a		and peat soils. The rest	t is mostly represented by sod-podzolized soils.
4.4.4 - Water regime			
Nater permanence	Oleanne at DIO and to		
Presence? Usually permanent water	Changes at RIS update		
present	No change		
Source of water that maintain Presence?	s character of the site  Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update	
Water inputs from surface water		No change	
Water inputs from rainfall / snowfall	V	No change	
Water inputs from groundwater		No change	
Nater destination Presence?	Changes at RIS update		
Feeds groundwater	No change		
To downstream catchment	No change		
Stability of water regime			
Presence?	Changes at RIS update		
Water levels largely stable	No change		
Please add any comments of	on the water regime and its de	eterminants (if relevant). Use	this box to explain sites with complex hydrology:
The main hydrological Expenditures are caus balance of Svitiaz Lak losses: evaporation	sources, feeding the la sed by evaporation from e have been presented	kes, are atmospheric p the water surface, and by H. Prots (1988): pre 26%, groundwater sup	.2-0.8 m, in 2018 levels have partially stabilized. Percipitation, limited water inflow and runoff from the adjoining territory.  I surface and underground drainage. The following data on the annual water acipitation - 76%, retained water - 18%, runoff from the adjoining area - 6%; pply - 1%. However, different forms may have their own peculiarities in the anditions, etc.
1.4.5 - Sediment regim	e		
	Sediment reg	gime unknown 🗹	
Please provide further inform	nation on sediment (optional)		
	re not joined with the riv		through some systems of channels and ditches, which do not provide any
(ECD) Water tu	rbidity and colour The water visible up		generally clear and transparent in most lakes. In Lake Svitiaz the bottom is
(ECD) W	ater temperature The warr	mest water temperature	e in July is +24-25 °C
4.4.6 - Water pH		r / It = 0 🗗	
		aline (pH>7.4)	
	(Update) Changes	at DIC undata No obassa @	Ingrance O Dogrance O Linknown O

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

Unknown

Due to significant depths (availability of pits up to 15-58 m), pH in many lakes are rarely lower than 5.5 (even in winter and during hot days)

#### 4.4.7 - Water salinity

# Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase O Decrease O Unknown O

Unknown

Please provide further information on salinity (optional):

The water is calcium-hydrocarbonate with low mineralization near 280 mg/l and very transparent (concentration of sedimentation is 3 g/m3).

#### 4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

#### Eutrophic 🗹

 $^{ ext{(Update)}}$  Changes at RIS update No change oldot Increase O Decrease O Unknown O

Mesotrophic 🗹

 $^{ ext{(Update)}}$  Changes at RIS update No change oldot Increase O Decrease O Unknown O

Oligotrophic 🗹

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change 

Increase 

Decrease 

Unknown 

Unknown 

O

Unknown

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

Eutrophication is observed in shallow lakes.

# 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 i) broadly similar ii) significantly different O site itself:

# 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
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Medium
Wetland non-food products	Fuel wood/fibre	Low
Wetland non-food products	Reeds and fibre	Low

#### Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	High
Climate regulation	Local climate regulation/buffering of change	Medium
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	Low

# Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	High
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Low
Spiritual and inspirational	Contemporary cultural significance, including for arts and creative inspiration, and including existence values	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Spiritual and religious 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

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
Soil formation	Accumulation of organic matter	Low
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	Medium

Within the site:	50 000
Outside the site:	100 000

# 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	<b>&gt;</b>	<b>2</b>
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	<b>2</b>	<b>v</b>

Fitvate Ownership		
Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Cooperative/collective (e.g., farmers cooperative)	<b>&gt;</b>	✓
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	<b>✓</b>	V
Commercial (company)	<b>√</b>	✓

# 5.1.2 - Management authority

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

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

Mariia Khrystetska, director of Shatsk National Nature Park

Postal address:

61, Zhovtneva St., Svitiaz Village, Shatsk District, Volynska Region, 44021, Ukraine

E-mail address: shnpp.park@gmail.com

# 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	Medium impact	<b>2</b>	increase	<b>&gt;</b>	decrease
Tourism and recreation areas	Low impact	High impact	<b>/</b>	increase	<b>/</b>	No change

Water regulation

viator rogan	auon						
	adversely ting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Dra	ainage	Low impact	Low impact	✓	No change	<b>✓</b>	No change
Water	releases	Medium impact	Medium impact	✓	No change	<b>✓</b>	No change
Water a	abstraction	Low impact	Low impact	<b>2</b>	increase	<b>✓</b>	No change
	tion and river ulation	Low impact	Low impact	<b>2</b>	decrease	<b>2</b>	decrease

Agriculture and aquaculture

9						
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	Low impact	<b>2</b>	No change	<b>/</b>	No change
Wood and pulp plantations	Low impact	Low impact	<b>2</b>	No change	<b>2</b>	No change
Livestock farming and ranching	Low impact	Low impact	✓	No change	<b>✓</b>	No change

Energy production and mining

- 1	071						
	Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
	Mining and quarrying	Low 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
Utility and service lines (e.g., pipelines)	Low impact	Low impact	<b>/</b>	No change	<b>&gt;</b>	No change
Roads and railroads	Low impact	Medium impact	<b>✓</b>	No change	<b>✓</b>	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	Low impact	Low impact		No change	<b>2</b>	No change
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Medium impact	Medium impact	<b>2</b>	No change	<b>2</b>	No change
Logging and wood harvesting	Low impact	Medium impact	<b>2</b>	No change	<b>2</b>	No change
Gathering terrestrial plants	Low impact	Low impact	<b>₽</b>	No change	<b>2</b>	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	<b>/</b>	increase	<b>&gt;</b>	No change

#### Natural system modifications

rvaturar system mounication	13					
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Fire and fire suppression	Low impact	Low impact	✓	No change	✓	No change
Dams and water management/use	Low impact	Low impact	<b>2</b>	No change	<b>2</b>	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	Medium impact	Medium impact	<b>2</b>	No change	<b>&gt;</b>	No change
Problematic native species	Medium impact	Medium impact	<b>2</b>	No change	<b>&gt;</b>	No change

#### Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Low impact	Low impact	<b>2</b>	decrease	✓	No change
Household sewage, urban waste water	Medium impact	Medium impact	<b>/</b>	No change	<b>2</b>	No change
Garbage and solid waste	Low impact	Low impact	<b>2</b>	No change	<b>2</b>	No change
Air-borne pollutants	Low impact	Low impact	✓	No change	<b>2</b>	No change
Excess heat, sound, light	Low impact	Low impact	<b>/</b>	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	Medium impact	<b>2</b>	No change	<b>&gt;</b>	No change
Temperature extremes	Low impact	Low impact	✓	No change	<b>✓</b>	No change
Storms and flooding	Low impact	Low impact	✓	No change	<b>✓</b>	No change
Droughts	Low impact	Medium impact	✓	No change	<b>✓</b>	No change

# Please describe any other threats (optional):

Shallowing of water bodies due to decrease in rainfall during the last 4 years (observed mainly from the end of the low water period to the end of autumn). Main threats to plants, including rare species in wetlands, include a certain change in the regime of land use, especially in bogs and meadows. Much of the hayfields and pastures are no longer used. Since the vegetation is almost not removed, a large part of the peat bogs is overgrown with shrubs. Therefore, in such places, rare species of plants and habitats of animals disappear.

More and more private homes are appearing on agricultural lands and nearby lakes, which also has a negative impact on vegetation, primarily meadow vegetation.

# 5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Global legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
UNESCO Biosphere Reserve	Western Polissia	http://www.unesco.org/new/en/nat ural- sciences/environment/ecolog ical- sciences/biosphere-reserves /europe- north-america/belaruspol andukraine/west-polesie-transbou ndary-biosphere-reserve/	whole

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Nature Park	Shatsk National Nature park	www.shpark.com.ua	whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Shatsk Lakes UA001	http://datazone.birdlife.org/si te/factsheet/shatski-lakes-iba-u kraine	whole

# 5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

la 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
M Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly

for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

# 5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

#### Legal protection

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Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

# Habitat

Measures	Status
Catchment management initiatives/controls	Implemented

#### Human Activities

Measures	Status
Management of water abstraction/takes	Partially implemented
Regulation/management of wastes	Partially implemented
Fisheries management/regulation	Partially implemented
Harvest controls/poaching enforcement	Partially implemented
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Partially implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Partially implemented
Research	Partiallyimplemented

# 5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? No

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site?

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

# 5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No need identified

# 5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

RIS for Site no. 775, Shatsk Lakes, Ukraine

Monitoring	Status
Water regime monitoring	Implemented
Birds	Implemented

Monitoring of the water regime has been carried out since 1988. Late-autumn counts of waterbirds at Shatsk Lakes and phenological observations of plant and animal world have been generally conducted since 1985.

# 6 - Additional material

# 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

A. Gorun. Concept of creation of Transboundary Biosphere Reserve 'Wester Polissia'. Scientific Newsletter of Volyn State University named by L. Ukrainka. No. 11, 2007. Part 1. Shatskyi National nature Park: regional aspects, ways and directions of development. Vezha. P. 38-46. [In Ukrainian]

N. Khomik. Main approaches to integrated management of water resources of territory of Shatskyi National Nature Park. Scientific newsletter of Volynsky State University named by I. Ukrainka. No. 11, 2007. Part 1. Shatskyi National Nature Park: regional aspects, ways and directions of development. Vezha. P. 129-135. [In Ukrainian]

Khymyn M., Khymyn L. Vertebrate animals of natural reserves and national natural parks within the region of Western Polissia // Scientific Bulletin of National Nature Park "Pripiat-Stokhid". - Lubeshiv, 2014. - Vol. 4, No. 1 - P. 47-55. [in Ukrainian]

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Mateichyk V.I., Horban I.M. Number dynamics of migratory wateribrds on lakes of Shatsk National Nature Park // Ecology of wetlands and peatlands (collection of scientific articles): Proceedings of the international scientific-practical conference. - Kyiv: DIA, 2013. - pp. 173-177. [in Ukrainian]

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V. Nayda. Characteristic of forest cenosis of Shatskyi National Nature Park. Forestry and hunting: modern state and prospects of development. Vol. II. Coll. of articles of participants of International scientific and practical conference (27-29 November 2007). Zhytomyr. 2007. P. 198-200. [In Ukrainian]

V. Nayda. Organisation of recreation within the territory of Shatskiy NNP. State and biodiversity of ecosystems of Shatskyi National Nature Park. Papers of the Scientific conference 'Factors of threat to biodiversity: indication and ways of reduction of their negative impact' (21-23 September 2007). Lviv. Spolom 2007. P. 46-52. [In Ukrainian]

V. Nayda. Zoning of natural complexes of Shatskyi National Nature Park. Scientific newsletter of Volynsky State University named by I. Ukrainka. No 11, 2007. Part 1. Shatskyi National Nature Park: regional aspects, ways and directions of development. Vezha. P. 46-50. [In Ukrainian]

Stetsenko M.P., Khymyn M.V. Shatsk Lakes // Wetlands of Ukraine. Directory. - Kyiv, 2006. - P. 89-92. [in Ukrainian]
Sytnyk Yu.M., Melnyk A.P., Mikhailenko N.G., Shevchenko P.G., Mateichyk V.I. Hydrochemical studies of lake ecosystems of Shatsk National
Natue Park in the spring of 2017 // Proceedings of the scientific conference "State and biodiversity of the ecosystems of Shatsk NNP and other
protected areas" (Shatsk, September 7-10, 2017). - Lviv: SPOLOM, 2017. - P. 94-99. [in Ukrainian]

# 6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

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

<no file available>

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>

<no data available>

#### 6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



lake Svityaz ( *Shatskyi* National Nature Park, 05-05-2015 )



lake Svityaz ( Shatskyi National Nature Park, 20-0



swamp ( Shatskyi National Nature Park, 19-11-2015



wild geese ( Shatskyi National Nature Park, 21-05



geese chicks ( Shatskyi National Nature Park, 08-03-2015 )



Lake Somy nets ( M. V. Khymyn, 21-10-2018 )



Concentration of Fulica atra ( *M. V. Khymyn*, 21-10-2018 )



Lake Svitiaz ( M. V. Khymyn, 21-10-2018 )

# 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

#### Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 1995-11-23