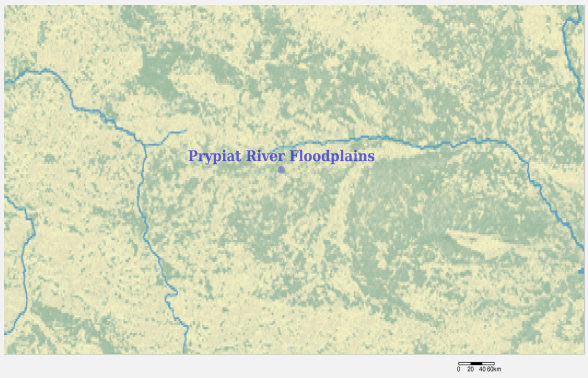
Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 24 November 2021
Update version, previously published on : 1 January 1998

Ukraine

Prypiat River Floodplains



Designation date	23 November 1995
Site number	776
Coordinates	51°53'14"N 25°43'44"E
Area	37 567,66 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 Site covers an area of 12,000 ha and locates in the north-western part of Ukraine, along the Prypiat River (Dnieper river basin). It encompasses a channel-floodplain complex, 9 lakes, bogs, peatlands, sand dunes among the Prypiat channels, waterlogged meadows and forests.
This territory is valuable for the conservation of wildlife species diversity, it provides shelter during breeding and migratory seasons for waterbirds. During migration, feeding and moulting stopovers of the site support up to 47,000-48,000 birds. The most numerous concentrations are formed by Anser albifrons (about 15,000 ind.), Anas penelope (7000 ind.), Anser anser (4,500 ind.), Anas platyrhynchos (4,000 ind.), Chlidonias leucopterus (3,000 ind.), Fulica atra (2,000 ind.), Chlidonias niger (1,500 ind.), Grus grus (1,500 ind.), Anas querquedula (1,000 ind.), Larus ridibunudus (1,000 ind.), Vanellus vanellus (1,200 ind.), Aythya ferina (600 ind.), Bucephala clangula (600 ind.), Anas querquedula and A. crecca (500 ind.), Porzana porzana (500 ind.), etc.
Main vegetation communities are represented by sedge, reed and shrub thickets.
The Site holds about 550 species of plants (33 are listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine, 12 – in Appendices of CITES), 12 habitat types from Resolution 4 (1996) of the Bern Convention.
There are 290 species of vertebrate animals. 23 species of them are listed in the IUCN Red List (categories EN, VU, NT), 142 in annexes of CMS, 36 in CITES, 64 in AEWA and 16 in EuroBats, 37 in Red Data Book of Ukraine (38 - categories EN, VU, NT).
The wetland is an important habitat of Aldrovanda vesiculosa, one of the rarest plants of Ukraine and all over the world. It supports breeding of rare and globally threatened bird species such as Aythya nyroca, Aquila clanga, Gallinago media, Acrocephalus paludicola, and migration of Anser erythropus (IUCN, Red Data Book of Ukraine).
Human activities include forestry, grazing, haymaking, sport fishing and recreation. Hunting is prohibited. The major part of the site is included in the structure of National Nature Park "Prypiat-Stokhid" and hydrological reserves of local importance.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	National Nature Park
Postal address	47, Bondarenka St., Lubeshiv village, Volyn Oblast, 44200, Ukraine.

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)	Prypiat River 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 is located in the north-western part of Ukaine, within Volynska and Rivnenska Regions. It goes along the Prypiat River, from the village of Komarove (Kamin-Kashyrskyi District) to the village of Svalovichi (Kovel District) within Volynska Region to the village Komory within Rivnenska Region. In the north, the Site partly borders with Belarus, in the south it follows the border of the southern part of the Prypiat River floodplain, in the west it goes near the Vyzhivka River mouth, which enters the Prypiat neat the village of Ratne. Further northward of the Prypiat floodplain it also encompasses the Vyzhivka Canal and Khabaryshche Canal with Sviate, Volianske and Bile and Nobel lakes and their adjacent marshes. The structure of the Site includes all water bodies (lakes, rivers, streams, canals and ditches with lakeside and riverside protection zone, waterlogged marshes), bogs, waterlogged forests and meadows.
Based on the results of the discussion of the Site boundaries with the stakeholders, a decision was made not to include the territories of the settlements in the Ramsar site.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Volynska Region, Liubeshiv and Ratne Districts of Volyn Region
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Liubeshiv Village and Ratne 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 ○

idem No ○

d) Transboundary Ramsar Site name: Prypiat-Stokhid-Prostyr

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Sites part of transboundary designation

Prostyr - Belarus

Stokhid River Floodplains - Ukraine

Official area, in hectares (ha): 37567.66

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 37567.655

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Countinentai

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

According to biogeographic zoning of Ukraine the Site is located within the Polissia area of the Right-bank plain biogeographic region of the Danube-Don Province of Palearctic (Polishchuk V., Bahniuk V. 1999. Biogeographic zoning of Ukraine. In: Development of Ukranian Ecological Network. Kyiv, p. 37-41).

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 includes 9 lakes, 4 of them are of floodplain type, the rest are of glacier and karst origin. The Prypiat either flows across the floodplain lakes (Strybuzh, Liubiaz) or they are connected with the Prypiat by oxbow lakes and canals (lakes: Richytske, Dobre, Nihovyshchi - part of the latter lake extends to the adjacent area - Rivne Region). The Site has a flood hydrological regime with a pronounced spring high water, summer-autumn and sometimes winter floods. There are well-pronounced periods of spring high water, summer floods, sometimes summer or autumn low water, winter low water. The duration of the spring high water is 50-70 days. The Site provides water storage, flood protection, microclimate regulations services. The Site is an important source of drinking water for the local population. To a large extent, the Site provides the water level of the river as a whole.
Other ecosystem services provided	The river is intensively used by tourists for the organization of various water recreation activities. Lake Liubyaz and Lake Bile are popular recreation areas with several recreation zones organized and equipped on their shores. The floodplain meadows are intensively used for haymaking and cattle grazing.
Other reasons	According to landscape and biodiversity, the wetland is typical for Western Polissia. One of the largest and one of the best preserved bogs, both for Ukraine and for Europe can be found in the Site. This complex is formed by peatlands, floodplain marshes along the Prypiat River with waterlogged and sandy islands and dunes, floodplain lakes.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification	The Site represents one of the largest and well-preserved natural ecosystem and wildlife habitat in Polissia Region. The Site holds over 550 species of vascular plants and 348 species and subspecies of algae, typical for Western Polissia. Sand dunes of eolian origin, occasionally recorded in the floodplain, have a poor vegetation cover. A total of 290 vertebrate species are recorded in the Site, among them Cyclostomata -1, Osteichthyes – 30, amphibians – 12, reptiles – 6, birds -200, mammals – 52 species. The most numerous among birds are Podiceps cristatus (80 breeding pairs and 400 migrants), Botaurus stellaris (20 breeding pairs and 120 migrants), Anser anser (30 breeding pairs and 200 migrants), Anser albifrons (about 15000 spring migrants), Cygnus olor (10 breeding pairs and 200), Anas platyrhynchos (200 breeding pairs and 4500 migrants), Anas querquedula (40 breeding pairs and 1000 migrants), Aythya ferina (25 breeding pairs and 600 on migration accumulations), Bucephala clangula (10 breeding pairs and 600 on migration accumulations), Porzana parva (100 breeding pairs and 500 migrants), Fulica atra (140 breeding pairs and 2000 on autumn accumulations), Vanellus vanellus (60 breeding pairs and 1200 on migration accumulations), Tringa glareola (100 migrants), Philomaphus pugnax (500 migrants), Larus ridibundus (60 breeding pairs and more than 1500 migrants), Chlidonias niger (300 breeding pairs and 1500 migrants), Chlidonias leucopterus (800 breeding pairs and 3000 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: 48000

Start year: 2012

Source of data: Analysis of original author's data and studies of employees of NNP "Prypiat-Stokhid" (Khymyn et al., 2012-2018)

☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

☑ Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification: The Site is a valuable spawning, fattening and wintering area of 30 fish species, including such rare species as Anguilla anguilla (category – CR) and Cyprinus carpio (category - VU) from the IUCN Red List, as well as Carassius carassius and Lota lota, listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine. In addition, Lake Liubiaz and Lake Bile are areas of mass breeding of Abramis brama, which penetrates for spawning from adjacent territories.

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 / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Aldrovanda vesiculosa*	☑	☑	☐	EN	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	The Site holds several of the largest locations of the species in Ukraine
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Astragalus arenarius*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Atocion armeria lituanicum*	☐	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA / PSILOTOPSIDA	*Botrychium lunaria*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Carex chordorrhiza*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Carex umbrosa*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Cephalanthera longifolia*	☐	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Cephalanthera rubra*	☐	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Cypripedium calceolus*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	Several largest locations of the species in Western Polissia
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Dactylorhiza fuchsii*	☐	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Dactylorhiza incarnata*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Dactylorhiza maculata*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Dactylorhiza majalis*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Epipactis atrorubens*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Epipactis helleborine*	☐	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Epipactis palustris*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Gladiolus imbricatus*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LYCOPODIOPSIDA	*Huperzia selago*	☐	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	One of the largest locations of the species in Ukraine
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Iris sibirica*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Juncus bulbosus*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Liparis loeselii*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LYCOPODIOPSIDA	*Lycopodiella inundata*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LYCOPODIOPSIDA	*Lycopodium annotinum*	☐	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Pinguicula vulgaris*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Platanthera bifolia*	☐	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Salix lapponum*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Salix myrtilloides*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Salix starkeana*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / POLYPODIOPSIDA	*Salvinia natans*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Sempervivum globiferum*	☐	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Succisella inflexa*	☐	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Utricularia intermedia*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Utricularia minor*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	

The Site supports 33 species of plants included in the Red Data Book of Ukraine, 14 – in CITES, and 2 are listed in Annex 1 of the EU Habitat Directive. However, the most valuable is Aldrovanda vesiculosa – free-floating plant, including in the IUCN Red List and Red Data Book of Ukraine. In general, the most widespread species in the Site, in marshes and meadows, at the river- and lakesides and shallows of the water bodies are sedges Carex sp., reed Phragmites australis, and willows of the genus Salix. In the Prypiat river channel the reed Phragmites australis is a dominating plant, less frequent are Glyceria maxima and Typha angustifolia. The riverine-aquatic flora is dominated by Mentha aquatica, Myostis palustris, Lythrum salicaria; ocassionally Salix cinerea can be found among willows. A key role in the overgrowing of the lakes is played by Phragmites australis and Typha angustifolia, in places – by Scurpeta lacustris and Cariceta rostratae. Pine and alder forests are common near the lakes. The grassy (sedge and gramineous) marshes dominate. The most widespread are sedge marshes with the dominance of Carex omskiana and C. appropinquata. They are characterized by a typical flora, the core of which is made of Comarum palustre, Lythrum salicaria, Thelipterys palustris, Iris pseudacorus, etc. In meadows, chiefly waterlogged (peaty), the dominating plants are Deschampsia cespitosa, Molinia caerulea, Holcus lanatus; less frequent are associations of small sedges Carex nigra, C. flava and C. panicea. Sand dunes supports Corynephorum canensens, some areas are forested by Pinus sylvestris.
Main threat for plants, in particular for rare species, are changes in land use, especially in marshes and meadows. They are almost not mowed, a significant part of peatbogs and meadows are overgrown with shrub thickets. This results in the disappearance of rare plant species and destruction of their habitats.

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 / MAMMALIA	*Barbastella barbastellus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – EN	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Dytiscus latissimus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NE	
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	*Epidalea calamita*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Lutra lutra*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	5	2012-16		NT	☑	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NE	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Mustela erminea*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NE	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Myotis dasycneme*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Neomys anomalus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Papilio machaon*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Abramis brama*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐		spawning
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Anguilla anguilla*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				CR	☐	☐		spawning
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Carassius carassius*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	spawning
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Cyprinus carpio*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑		2012-18		VU	☐	☐		spawning
CHORDATA / CEPHALASPIDOMORPHI	*Eudontomyzon mariae*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – EN	spawning
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Leuciscus leuciscus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	spawning
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Lota lota*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	spawning
Birds																	

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	*Acrocephalus paludicola*	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	2965	2012-18	17	VU	☐	☑	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	From 17 to 27% the global population breed there between years
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas acuta*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	50	2012-18		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of CMS	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas clypeata*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	300	2012-18			☐	☐		Feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas crecca*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	500	2012-18		LC	☐	☐		breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas penelope*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	7000	2012-18			☐	☐		feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas platyrhynchos*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	4000	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		breeding, feed on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas querquedula*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	1000	2012-18			☐	☐		breeding, feed on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas strepera*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2012-18			☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser albifrons*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	15000	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser anser*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	4500	2012-18		LC	☐	☐		breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser erythropus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	35	2012-18		VU	☐	☑	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser fabalis*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	300	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anthus pratensis*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2000	2012-2018		NT	☐	☐		breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aquila clanga*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2	2012-15			☑	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	Breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aquila pomarina*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2	2012-18			☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	Breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ardea alba*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	250	2012-18		LC	☐	☐		breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ardea cinerea*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	120	2012-18		LC	☐	☐		breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Asio flammeus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	8	2012-18		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	Breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya ferina*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	600	2012-18		VU	☐	☐		breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya fuligula*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	300	2012-18		LC	☐	☐		breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Botaurus stellaris*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2012-18		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of Bern Convention	Breeding,feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Bubo bubo*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	4	2012-18		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Bucephala clangula*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	600	2012-18		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	Breeding,feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Charadrius hiaticula*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Chlidonias hybrida*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	20	2012-18		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Chlidonias leucopterus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	3000	2012-18		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	breeding, feed and rest on migration

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	*Chlidonias niger*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	1500	2012-18		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	1000	2012-18			☐	☐		breeding, moult, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ciconia ciconia*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	350	2012-18		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ciconia nigra*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	40	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Circaetus gallicus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2	2012-16		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Circus cyaneus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	10	2012-18		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	rare migrant and wintering species
CHORDATA / AVES	*Circus pygargus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Crex crex*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2012-18		LC	☐	☐		breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Cyanistes cyanus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	30	2012-18		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	breeding, feed and rest on migration, wintering
CHORDATA / AVES	*Cygnus olor*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	200	2012-18		LC	☐	☐		breeding, moulting, wintering
CHORDATA / AVES	*Falco peregrinus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2	2012-18		LC	☑	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	rare migrant
CHORDATA / AVES	*Fulica atra*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	2000	2012-18		LC	☐	☐		breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Gallinago media*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	20	2012-2018		NT	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – EN	breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Gallinula chloropus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	50	2012-18		LC	☐	☐		breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Gavia arctica*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	25	2012-18		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	Feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Grus grus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	1500	2012-18		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Haematopus ostralegus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2	2012-18		NT	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	Feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Haliaeetus albicilla*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	3	2012-18		LC	☑	☑	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	Feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ixobrychus minutus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2012-18		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Lanius excubitor*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	15	2012-18		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	Breeding, wintering
CHORDATA / AVES	*Larus cachinnans*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	20	2012-18		LC	☐	☐		Feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Larus canus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2012-18		LC	☐	☐		Feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Limosa limosa*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2012-2018		NT	☐	☐		breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Lyrurus tetrix*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	25	2012-18		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Mergus merganser*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	50	2012-18		LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Numenius arquata*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2012-18		NT	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pandion haliaetus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2	2012-18		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – EN	Rare migrant, breeds in some years

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	*Philomachus pugnax*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	500	2012-18			☐	☐		feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Podiceps cristatus cristatus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	200	2012-18			☐	☐		Breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Podiceps nigricollis*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2012018		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Porzana parva*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	100	2012-18			☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Porzana porzana*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	500	2012-18		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Sterna hirundo*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2012-18		LC	☐	☐		breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Sternula albifrons*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	12	2012-18		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tachybaptus ruficollis*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	4	2012-18		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tetrastes bonasia*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	30	2012-18			☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa glareola*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2012-18		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa nebularia*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	60	2012-18		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa ochropus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	60	2012-18		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa totanus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	200	2012-18		LC	☐	☐		breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Vanellus vanellus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	1200	2012-18		NT	☐	☐		breeding, feed and rest on migration

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

A total of 290 species of invertebrates are recorded in the Site. 37 species of animals are included in the Red Data Book of Ukraine. The total number of waterbirds, breeding within the Site, is 5,000-10,000 pairs. The number of waterbirds making migraton or moulting stopovers in the area constitute 60,000-90,000 ind. Breeding species include Podiceps cristatus (30-60 pairs), Botaurus stellaris (20-40 pairs), Egretta alba (20-25 pairs), Ardea cinerea (15-20 pairs), Cygnus olor (8-10 pairs), Anser anser (20-30 pairs), Anas platyrhynchos (150-200 pairs), Anas querquedula (50-100 pairs), Anas clypeata (30-50 pairs), Aythya ferina (20-30 pairs), Fulica atra (100-120 pairs), Numenius arquata (1-3 pairs), Larus ridibundus (30-100 pairs), Acrocephalus paludicola (2655-2965 pairs), Anthus pratensis (1000-1500 pairs), Limosa limosa, etc. In seasonal concentrations the most numerous are Anas platyrhynchos, Anas penelope, Aythya ferina, Fulica atra, Anser anser, Fulica atra, Larus ridibundus, Vanellus vanellus, Tringa totanus, Philomachus pugnax, Calidris sp., etc.
Among rare, red-listed bird species in different seasons can be found Ciconia nigra, Bucephala clangula, Grus grus, Pandion haliaetus, Circus cyaneus, Haliaeetus albicilla, Aquila chrysaetos, A. pomarina, A. clanga, Circaetus gallicus, Tringa stagnatilis, Bubo bubo, Lanius excubitor. Other rare bird species, listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine, are recorded not annually being rare migrants or occasional visitors (Rufibrenta ruficollis, Netta rufina, Falco peregrinus, Haematopus ostralegus, Hydroprogne caspia, etc.).

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
C1.222: Floating Hydrocharis mosus-ranae rafts	☑	Recorded in mesotrophic lakes with slow flow of water	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention (1996).
C1.223: Floating Stratiloides aloides rafts	☑	Recorded in mesotrophic lakes with slow flow of water	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention (1996).
C1.224: Floating Utricularia australis and Utricularia vulgaris colonies	☑	Recorded in waterlogged swamps and in mesotrophic lakes with slow flow of water	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention (1996).
C1.226: Floating Aldrovanda vesiculosa communities	☑	Recorded in backwaters of the Prypiat River with slow flow of water	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention (1996).
C1.25: Charophyte submerged carpets in mesotrophic waterbodies	☑	Recorded in mesotrophic lakes with slow flow of water	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention (1996).
C1.325 : Communities of Salvinia natans	☑	Recorded in eutrophic areas of backwaters	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention (1996).
C1.326 Communities of Aldrovanda vesiculosa	☑	Recorded in backwaters of the Prypiat River	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention (1996).
C1.3413 : Hottonia palustris beds in shallow water	☑	Recorded in waterlogged micro-depressions	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention (1996).
D5.2: Beds of large sedges normally without free-standing water	☑	Recorded in the Prypiat River floodplain	Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention (1996).
E1.12: Euro-Siberian pioneer calcareous sand swards	☑	Recorded on sand dunes in the Prypiat River floodplain and along its borders	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention (1996).
F4.2: Dry heaths	☑	Recorded in meadows in the Prypiat River floodplain	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention (1996).
F9.1: Riverine scrub	☑	Recorded along the rivers	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention (1996).
X35: Inland sand dunes	☑	Recorded in the Prypiat River floodplain and along its borders	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention (1996).

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The Site encompasses rivers, oxbow lakes, channels, boggy and sand islands, peatlands, forests and meadows. The Prypiat river with its tributaries flows from the west to the east, crossing a system of lakes of karst and glacier origin. The Prypiat is characterized by numerous branches, oxbow lakes with backwaters, boggy and sand islands, part of them have dune landscape. The floodplain width varies from 0.5 to 5 m.
The water regime of the Site depends on the surface runoff the Prypiat River. There are well-pronounced spring high water periods, summer floods, sometimes summer or autumn low water, winter low water periods.
During high water and floods, the floodplains are completely inundated by thaw water and rainwater for 70-180 days. The floodplains are boggy, partly meliorated, used by local population for haymaking and cattle grazing. Recently, the floodplains have been overgrown with herbaceous and shrub vegetation, which leads to low carrying capacity. In recent years, high levels of water are observed only in spring, and in other periods of the year, the rivers became shallow. Decrease in the river carrying capacity and in the amount of precipitation is typical for Polissia region. In addition, there is an anthropogenic impact on the level and quality of water in lakes and rivers. The greatest impact is due to drainage reclamation, in particular due distribution of sediment and pollutants from drainage systems. This leads to the decrease in productivity of waterbodies and floodplains, significantly impairing their economic use. In some areas, the Prypiat riverbeds are overgrown with higher aquatic vegetation. In some years, congestions of vegetation even block the water flow.
The wetland is very important for the conservation of boggy ecosystems, in particular as the habitat of a large number of waterbirds. The wildlife composition is typical for Polissia region and is characterized by high biodiversity (more than 290 species of vertebrates and 550 species of vascular plants). In general, the most widespread species in the Site, in the bogs and meadows, at the river and lakesides and shallows of the water bodes are sedges Carex sp., reed Phragmites australis, and willows of the genus Salix. Among vertebrate animals that occur there, a large number of rare species are protected at the global level. The Site is located at the crossroads of two important migratory routes – the Polissian and Baltic-Mediterranean. Therefore, during the seasonal migrations, about 90,000 birds (mostly waterbirds) are found annually in the area.
Human activities include forestry, cattle grazing, haymaking, tourism, sport and amateur fishing.

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		3	651	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		2	1407	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		4	170	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils		4	150	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		1	4400	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub-dominated wetlands		1	4600	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		4	350	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		4	160	Representative

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type
2: Ponds		4	2
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches		4	110

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	Actual (minor impacts)	increase
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Amelanchier canadensis*	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Bidens connata*	Potential	decrease
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Bidens frondosa*	Potential	decrease
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Echinocystis lobata*	Potential	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Elodea canadensis*	Potential	increase
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Heracleum sosnowskyi*	Potential	increase
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Impatiens glandulifera*	Potential	decrease
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Lemna turionifera*	Potential	decrease
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Oenothera biennis*	Potential	decrease
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*	Potential	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Quercus rubra*	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Solidago canadensis*	Potential	No change

4.3.2 - Animal species

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Gasterosteus aculeatus*	Actual (minor impacts)	decrease
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*	- Please select a value -	decrease
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Neovison vison*	Actual (minor impacts)	increase
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Nyctereutes procyonoides*	Actual (minor impacts)	decrease
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Perccottus glenii*	Actual (minor impacts)	decrease
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Pseudorasbora parva*	- Please select a value -	unknown

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)

Climate changes in the region include the increase in the average annual air temperature (especially in summer), milder winters, increase in the frequency of heavy rains and downpours. In recent years, the flooding of the river floodplains became less prolonged or completely absent. There is also a decrease in wind speed. Increase in the air temperature over the past decades has led to an increase in the average annual water temperature from 0.1 to 0.6 ºC.
The spring rise of the water temperature results in the earlier start of the rapid growth of aquatic vegetation, development of plankton, and the earlier start of spawning of fish and amphibians in water environment. In summer, high temperatures and low water lead to stagnant processes, but so far, not to fish suffocation.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 139

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 158

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 is located within the Black Sea basin (the basin of the Dnieper (Dnipro) River and its tributary – the Prypiat River).

4.4.3 - Soil

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)

Main soils of the Site are boggy soils, peat-boggy and peat soils. At the peripheral part of the Site sod-podzolised and sod soils dominate.

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	☑	No change
Water inputs from surface water	☐	No change
Water inputs from groundwater	☐	No change

Water 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 fluctuating (including tidal)	No change

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

In recent years (2015-2017), water levels in the Prypiat River and lakes declined by 0.2-1 m (on average - 0.7 m). In 2018, water levels partially stabilized, decreasing averagely up to 0.5 m.
The main hydrological sources, feeding the lake, are atmospheric precipitation and water runoff from the adjacent area. Expenditures are caused by evaporation from the water surface as well as surface and groundwater drainage.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually ☑

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

Sediment regime unknown ☐

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

Movement of sediments and their partial accumulation are observed in the Prypiat and at its entrance and exit from the lake, as well as in canals and ditches where sediments are not significant.

(ECD) Water turbidity and colour: In large lakes water and the Prypiat River is clean and relatively transparent (the bottom is visible to 1,5 m).

(ECD) Water temperature: The warmest water in the lakes is observed in July - +24-25°C, in Prypiat – + 22-24°C

4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5) ☑

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

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) ☑

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

Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

In large water bodies (lakes and Prypiat), pH rarely drops lower than 5.5. Although, in shallow water bodies (in winter and during hot weather) it is lower than 5.5.

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☑

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

Unknown ☐

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):

In shallows of the lakes, eutrophication is observed.

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:

Along the Site, on poorly expressed above-floodplain terraces in places there are forests, agricultural lands (mostly private), shrubs and settlements.

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)	High
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Low

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Low
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	Medium
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	Medium
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Medium

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	High

Within the site: 10000

Outside the site: 35000

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 ☑

Description if applicable

The Prypiat River and Lake Liubiaz are traditional fishing areas for local population, and for the last 10 years also for recreants and tourists. Administration of the national park encourages the local community to mow areas of floodplain meadows and marshes to prevent excessive overgrowing of these areas by shrub thickets.

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 ☐

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.	☑	☑

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	☐	☑
Cooperative/collective (e.g., farmers cooperative)	☐	☑

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

There are no arable lands and settlements within the Site, but they are adjacent to the Site.

5.1.2 - Management authority

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

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

Postal address: Bondarenka 47, Liubeshiv Village, Liubeshiv District, Volynska Region, 44200, Ukraine.

E-mail address: npppsl.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	Low impact	☑	increase	☑	increase
Tourism and recreation areas	Low impact	unknown impact	☑	decrease	☑	increase

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Drainage	Low impact	Low impact	☑	decrease	☑	decrease

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Livestock farming and ranching	Low impact	Low impact	☑	decrease	☑	decrease

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

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Logging and wood harvesting	Low impact	Low impact	☑	decrease	☑	decrease

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	Low impact	☑	increase	☑	decrease

Natural system modifications

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

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

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

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	Low 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
Droughts	Medium impact	High impact	☑	increase	☑	increase
Temperature extremes	Medium impact	High impact	☑	increase	☑	increase

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Shallowing of water bodies due to the decreased amount of precipitation during the last 4 years (observed mainly from the end of low water period to late autumn).

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Other international designation	Emerald site UA0000044 Ptypiat-Stokhid National Nature Park	www.coe.int › web › bern-convention › emerald-network	partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Hydrological Reserves (zakaznyks)	Zalukhiv, Shchedrohir, Richytsia		whole
National Nature Park	Prypiat-Stokhid	http://www.pripyat-stohid.com.ua	partly

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	UA005 Prypiat River valley	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/prypyat-river-valley -iba-ukraine	whole

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	Partially implemented

Habitat

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

Human Activities

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

Other:

The Project of organization of the territory of the National Nature Park "Prypiat-Stokhid" (it is the main document on the management of the National Park, developed for period 2012-2021) includes management plan of the entire territory, including wetlands of international importance "Prypiat River floodplains" and "Stokhid River floodplains". Among them are measured to prevent violations of the hydrological regime of rivers, protection of rare species of biodiversity, monitoring studies of biodiversity (flora and fauna), other environmental measures, organisation of touristic, public awareness and environmental education activities for visitors and the local people.
A priority of measures concerning protection of wetlands are:
- protection of key areas of growth of priority species of flora, plant communities, habitats of priority species of animals and measures to minimize the impact on them in other places;
- renaturalization of old river beds and partially degraded under anthropogenic influence of river beds in order to optimize the functioning of the Prypiat River floodplains and ;
- to conduct surveys to identify damaged and diseased trees, broken trunks and remove fallen trunks from riverbeds within the coastal protection strips.

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? 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:

Educational work is carried by Recreational and educational department of the National Park “Prypiat-Stokhid“.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Yes, there is a plan

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Water regime monitoring	Implemented
Plant species	Implemented
Birds	Implemented

The monitoring of water regime has been conducted since 2008 (since the 1960s by Hydrometeocentre). The monitoring of the numbers of Acrocephalus paludicola and the state of habitats in key areas have been launched since 2014. The results are published annually. The seasonal counts of waterbirds have been carried out since 2008. The Atlas of breeding birds of Buchyn and Svalovychi country-home plots was prepared in 2013-2016 and published in 2016. The monitoring of rare species of plants within 2 permanent study plots and monitoring of birds within two study plots have been provided since 2008. Phenological observations of animate and inanimate nature have been carried out since 2008.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Orlov O., Pryadko O. 2013. Dangerous adventive invasive plant species of NNP "Prypiat-Stokhid". Sci. Bull. of NNP "Prypiat-Stokhid, 3 (1-2), 1-14. [in Ukrainian]
Orlov O. New vascular plant species of NNP "Prypiat-Stokhid". Idem, 15-46. [In Ukrainian]
Khymyn M., Khymyn L. 2014. Vertebrates of natural reserves and national parks in Western Polissia. Sci. Bull. of NNP "Prypiat-Stokhid", 4 (1), 47-55. [In Ukrainian]
Poluda A., Khymyn M., et al. Monitoring of breeding Acrocephalus paludicola in Ukraine. Idem, 4 (2), 33-53. [in Ukrainian]
Vabishchevych Yu., Bubalo O. The first finding of Cephalantera rubra in NNP "Prypiat-Stokhid". Idem, 5, (1), 54. [in Ukrainian]
Khymyn M. 2014. Wetland of international importance "Prypiat River floodplains". In: Monitoring of wetlands of intern. import. Methods and results. Kyiv: DIA. P. 55-60. [in Ukrainian]
Khymyn M. Monitoring of wetlands of international importance in NNP "Prypiat-Stokhid". Idem, 43-49. [in Ukrainian]
Khymyn M. 2015. Characteristics of visible bird autumn migrations near Svalovychi (NNP "Prypiat-Stokhid") in 2015. Sci. Bull. of NNP "Prypiat-Stokhid", 5 (1), 19-41. [in Ukrainian]
Khymyn M. 2016. Atlas of breeding birds of Buchyn and Svalovychi coutry-home plots at NNP "Prypiat-Stokhid" (2013-2016). Idem, 6 (1), 1-56. [in Ukrainian]
Poluda F., Flade M., Krogulec J., Khymyn M. et al. 2016. Monitoring of Acrocephalus paludicola in Ukraine in 2016. Idem, 6 (2), 1-29.
Poluda A., Khymyn M., Iliukha O. 2017. The NNP "Prypiat-Stokhid" is a conservation key area for a globally endangered bird species Acrocephalus paludicola in Ukraine. The 10th anniv. conference of NNP "Prypiat-Stokhid". Lutsk: Initial Press, 143-154. [in Ukrainian]
Khymyn M. 2017. Characteristics of visible bird autumn migrations near Svalovychi (NNP "Prypiat-Stokhid") in 2016. Sci. Bull. of NNP "Prypiat-Stokhid", 7 (1), 31-49. [in Ukrainian]
Vabishchevych Yu. 2017. Boggy soils of NNP "Prypiat-Stokhid". Sci. Bull. of NNP "Prypiat-Stokhid", 7 (2), 1-9. [in Ukrainian]
Khymyn M. 2017. Characteristics of visible bird autumn migrations near Svalovychi (NNP "Prypiat-Stokhid") in 2017. Idem, 19-38. [in Ukrainian]
Poluda A., Khymyn M., et al. 2017. Monitoring of breeding Acrocephalus paludicola in Ukraine in 2017. Idem, 1-30.

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:


Acrocephalus paludicola (*Mykhaylo Khymyn, 22-06-2012*)


Egretta alba (*Mykhaylo Khymyn, 15-03-2012*)


Cypripedium calceolus (*Mykhaylo Khymyn, 15-05-2012*)


Lake Liubyaz (*Mykhaylo Khymyn, 18-10-2018*)


Removal of problematic vegetation on the Pripyat River (*Mykhaylo Khymyn, 17-06-2013*)


Spring concentration of migrated water birds (*Mykhaylo Khymyn, 28-03-2008*)


Swamp renaturalization in the key habitat of aquatic warbler (*Mykhaylo Khymyn, 17-06-2013*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Transboundary Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 1995-11-23