

Additional information

Boundary description

The boundaries coincide with those of Republican hydrological reserves "Duleby Islands" and "Zaozerie". The boundaries of the national hydrological reserve "Duleby Islands" are:

In the North - from the northern corner of the quarter # 44 of the Kirov forest along the boundaries of quarters # 44, 45, 46, 47, 58, 71 of this forest, along the boundaries of quarters # 11, 1, 2, 3, 15, 16, 4, 5, 6, 20, 21, 7, 8, 9, of the State Forestry Enterprise "Drut Military Forestry";

In the East and South - along the boundaries of quarters # 9, 24, 42, 60, 74, 87, 99, 98, 97, 111, 110, 109, 108, 120, 121, 133, 145, 157, 168, 177, 176, 180, 179, 178, 172, 171, 170, 169 of the State Forestry Enterprise "Drut Military Forestry";

The West - on the borders of quarters # 169, 158, 146, 134, 122, 112 of the State Forestry Enterprise "Drut Military Forestry", quarters # 37, 26, 18, 12 Kolbchany forest, quarters # 83, 79, 72, 73, 66, 54,44 of the Kirov forest to the northern corner quarter # 44 of this forestry.

The boundaries of the national hydrological reserve "Zaozerye" are:

In the North - from the intersection of the southern boundary of the M4 highway Minsk-Mogilev on the northern boundary of the quarter # 40 of Osovets forestry of the State Forestry Enterprise "Belynichi Forestry", then in an easterly direction along the northern boundary of quarters # 40, 41 along said road to the intersection of the north border of quarter # 41 of said forest on the northern boundary of the quarter # 23 October forestry of the State Forestry Enterprise "Belynichi Forestry", then along the northern boundary of quarters # 23, 24 to the north-east corner of the quarter # 24 of the forest;

In the East - from the north-eastern corner of the quarter # 24 October Forestry of the State Forestry Enterprise "Belynichi Forestry" to south on the eastern boundary of quarters # 24, 31 to the southeast corner of quarter # 31, then to west on the southern border of quarter # 31 to the southeast corner of the quarter # 30, then to south on the eastern border of the quarters # 38, 49, 56, 65 to the southeast corner of quarter # 65, then to west on the southern border of quarter # 65 to the northeast corner of quarter # 73, then to south on the eastern boundary of quarters # 73, 79 of said forest, the eastern boundary of quarter # 9 of the Kirov forestry of the State Forestry Enterprise "Belynichi forestry", then on the eastern border of the number quarters 9, 19 to the south-east corner of the quarter # 19 of said forest;

In the South - from the south-east corner of the quarter # 19 of the Kirov Forestry of the State Forestry Enterprise "Belynichi Forestry" to west on the southern border of quarter # 19 to the north-east corner of the quarter # 27, further to south on the eastern border of the quarter # 27, then to the west and north along the southern and western boundary of quarter # 27 to the southeast corner of quarter number 25, on the southern and western boundary of quarter # 25 to the north-west corner of the quarter # 25 of this forest;

In the West - from the north-west corner of the quarter # 25 of the Kirov Forestry of the State Forestry Enterprise "Belynichi Forestry" on the south-western boundary of quarter # 85 of Osovets forestry of the State Forestry Enterprise "Belynichi forestry", the western boundary quarters # 85, 81 to the northwest corner quarter # 81, then to east on the northern border of quarter # 81, thence northwards along the western boundary of quarters # 76, 72, then to east on the north-western border of quarter # 72 to the southwest corner of quarter # 68, thence northwards along the western

boundary of quarter # 68 to the southeast corner of quarter # 60, then to west, north and east along the southern, western and northern boundaries of quarter # 60 to the southwest corner of quarter # 56, thence northwards along the western boundary of quarters # 56, 49 to the north-west corner of the quarter # 49, then to east on the northern border of quarter # 49 to the southwest corner of quarter # 44, then north along the western boundary of quarters # 44, 40 to the point crossing the northern border of quarter # 40 of the forest on the southern boundary of the right of way of the road Minsk-Mogilev M4.

General ecological features:

Weed and ruderal plant species can be found in pastures, along the forest roads and embankments of highways, and rare in the forests.

Flora of the wetland is peculiar, and characterized by low proportion of the synanthropic elements. In total 705 species of vascular plants (including hybridogeneous taxa) are registered on the territory of the wetland. Flora combines 468 genera and 116 families, and is represented by 6 species of lycopodium, 6 - horsetails, 12 - ferns, 3 – gymnosperm species. There are 24 tree species, 41 species of shrubs and subshrubs, and 649 species of dwarf shrub and herbaceous plants within the wetland area. The most species rich families are: *Asteraceae* – 73, *Graminae* – 50, *Cyperaceae* - 48, *Rosaceae* – 39, *Fabaceae* – 33, *Caryophyllaceae* – 32, *Lamiaceae* – 27 species. *Hornbeam* has insular localization in the wetland. It grows beyond the northern boundary of its main distribution area. There are many valuable food, officinal, ornamental and other economically useful plants on the wetland - cranberry, raspberry, buckthorn, mountain ash, various kinds of willows, bearberry, valerian, strawberry, bilberry, blueberry, thyme, nettle etc. 44 species of bryophytes are found here (two species of liverworts and 42 species of mosses). Lichens are represented by 64 species and one subspecies.

In total, 170 species of terrestrial vertebrates are recorded within the wetland and the surrounding area: mammals - 37 species, birds - 119 species, amphibians - 10 species, reptiles - 6 species. The number of mammal species is about half (43.9%) of all species living in Belarus. The number of such native species as elk, European roe deer, wild boar is high. Red deer is also sometimes recorded. The combination of forest, wetland and aquatic habitats creates favourable conditions for valuable furry animals - marten, raccoon dog, polecat, ermine, squirrel, fox, mountain and brown hare are very abundant. Otter, beaver, muskrat are quite common on the wetland.

The territory is characterized by a forest bog complexes which are favourable habitats for forest game birds: capercaillie, blackcock and hazel grouse. Some other hunting bird species (woodcock, ringdove, mallard, snipe, great godwit) inhabit the wetland area.

Physical features of the site

Geomorphology.

According to geomorphological zoning the wetland is located on a large Central Berezina (Central-Belarusian) water- glacial valley between the rivers Dnieper and Berezina and is a typical geomorphological area of plains and lowlands of Predpolesye.

Origin.

The origin is natural. Relief was formed under the influence of the Sozh glacier and its melt waters. Relief determines the prevalence of the flat-wavy surface with a gradual decrease of elevation from northwest to southeast on the territory. The modern look of the wetland was finally formed during

last Poozerye glacier. That time melt waters rapidly flow to south on the rivers of Beresina and Dnieper basins. The relief of characterized territory is flat, heavily smoothed by glacial waters flyuvioglacial plain with an average absolute heights 150-180 m. The distinctive feature of the relief is a complex system of plane depressions and shallow closed hollows. Their formation is associated with the action of the glacier melt waters. The moraine of Sozh glaciation predominates under the layer of flyuvioglacial sediments on the all territory of the wetland.

Hydrology and hydrography.

The wetland belongs to the hydrological basin of the Dnieper river, Drut and Berezina river systems. The wetland is located between two rivers - Berezina and Drut. Hydrological network of the site "Zaozerye" includes Mokhovoye mire, tract Scheglovitschina, Lake Zaozerye, rivers Dulebka, Malysh and Lipovka. Hydrological network of the site " Duleby Islands " includes: mires - Galoe, Velikoe, Velikoe-2, Shishki, Makovskoe; tracts - Velikiy Log, Skoblenkova Poliana, Perebrodie and Bolshoe Dulebskoe; lakes - Podozerische, Stoyachee and several small nameless lakes; rivers - Dolzhanka, Dulebka, Vshivka, Terebol, Rozhische, Sushanka, Vederka and Vodonoska.

River Malysh - right tributary of the river Drut, the length of the river is 29 km, catchment area - 234 km², the average slope of the water surface 1 ‰. The upper reaches of the river are located on the territory of site "Zaozerye" (2 km).

River Lipovka - left tributary of the river Malysh, the length of the river is 15 km, catchment area - 111 km², the average water surface slope 1.8 ‰. It springs from Mokhovoye mire (site "Zaozerye").

River Dolzhanka - right tributary of the river Drut, springs from the north-eastern edge zone of the site "Duleby Island", and flows in a south-eastern direction. River bed is meandering. Length of river is 37 km, width - 2.0-2.8 m, depth - 0.2-1.0 m, banks height - 0.3-1.0 m, catchment area - 272 km². The average slope of the water surface is 1 ‰. River banks are peaty. There are beaver dams on the river. River flows through the site "Duleby Islands." over 12 km.

River Dulebka - left tributary of the river Olsa, springs and runs along the north-western edge of the wetlands. Length - 23 km, width - 4.0 m, depth - 0.5 m, catchment area - 152 km², the average water surface slope 1.4 ‰. The riverbed is overgrown by aquatic vegetation. Water discharges from the peatland to the river through the 2 thalwegs and nameless stream. Width of the stream is 3.0-4.0 m, depth - 0.5-0.7 m.

River Sushanka - left tributary of the river Olsa, length - 20 km, catchment area - 174 km², the average slope of water surface 0.9 ‰. It springs from the site "Duleby Islands." Its main tributary – river Vodonoska.

River Vodonoska - right tributary of the river Sushanka, length - 10 km, catchment area - 54 km², the average slope of water surface - 1.2 ‰. Springs from the site "Duleby Islands " Catchment area and banks are swamped.

River Vederka - right tributary of the river Drut, length - 19 km, catchment area - 69 km², the average slope of the water surface is 1‰. It springs from the site "Duleby Islands". Catchment area is flat, 58% of it is covered by forest.

River Vshivka – tributary of the river Dulebka, runs along the northwest edge of the site "Duleby Islands". Width - 0.5-1.0 m, depth - 0.3-0.4 m. The river banks are low and peaty. Riverbed is overgrown.

River Rozhische - left tributary of the river Olsa, receives waters from south-western part of the wetland. Width - 3.0-

4.0 m, depth - 0.6 m. The width of water edge is 2.0 m. The riverbed is overgrown with aquatic vegetation.

URiver TerebolU - left tributary of the river Olsa, receives waters from south-western part of the wetland. Length - 15.2 km, catchment area - 61.0 km². Width - 4.0-8.0 m, depth - 0.2-0.6 m. The banks are low and peaty. Riverbed is meandering. Flood-land of the river is waterlogged, its width is 0.1-0.3 km. There are beaver dams on the river.

Lake Zaozerye is closed, fed by precipitation. Its area is 0.58 km², length - 1 km, width - 0.75 km, coastline length - 2.85 km, catchment area - 8.8 km². The maximum depth is 7.1 m, mean - 3.2 m. Basin is roundish.. Lake is located in the mire Mokhovoye of the site "Zaozerye". The slopes of the basin are covered by shrubs and rare forest, waterlogged. The banks are low, swampy.

Lake Podozerische is located near the western edge of the wetland, in the basin of the river Dulebka. Length - 0.79 km, maximum width - 0.28 km, maximum depth - 4.2 m, area - 0.16 km². The length of the coastline is 2 km, the type of the basin is residual, elongated, the slopes are not clear.

Lake Stoyachee is located in the eastern part of the site "Duleby Islands". Length - 0.3 km, width - 0.3 km. Its area is 0.09 km², depth - 3.3 m. The bottom of the lake is composed of sapropel sediments.

Hydrochemical parameters of water.

Hydrochemical conditions of lakes are determined by water supply and their location in bogs.

Hydrochemical parameters of water of Lake Zaozerye - typical for this area, are shown here as example ("Assessment of the current status...", 2002):

Temperature, 24°C O₂ , mg/l 9.9

O₂ , % 109.8

Transparency, 2.5 m

Chromaticity, degree 45

pH 4.95

OH⁻, mg/l - Ca²⁺, mg/l 1.6

Mg²⁺, mg/l 1.0

Cl⁻, mg/l 1.8

SO₄²⁻, mg/l 9.0

P₂O₅ , mg/l 0.022

NO₂⁻, mg/l 0.014

NO₃⁻, mg/l 0.06

NH₄⁺, mg/l 1.13

CaCO₃, mg-eq/l 0.16

Total mineralization, mg/l 15.2

Oxidability, mg/l 66.6

Water salinity is very low (15.2 mg/l). Hydrocarbons in water are absent. Iron content is significant due to the specific water supply of the lake. Concentration of ammonia nitrogen is high - 1.13 mg/l, as well as sulphates content (9 mg/l). Chromaticity is 45 degrees, transparency - 2.5 m. In general, lake Zaozerye belongs to the dystrophic type of lakes

Soils.

Soils of the wetland were formed on moraine, which in many places comes close to the surface and is involved in the process of soil formation. Loess loam, glaciofluvial sands and loamy sand lie on the moraine.

Edges of the wetland are characterized by soils of the normal moisture (automorphic). Upper horizon is represented by sandy soils. Sod-podzolic and sand-loamy soils are predominant among the excessively moistened semihydromorphic soils. Floodplain soils occupy a small part of the wetland.

Large area of the wetland is occupied by peat soils of the fen, transitional, and mostly bog types.

Depth of the bog type peat deposits is 6.2 m (average - 2.4 m). Genetic horizons of peat have a weak (20%) decomposition degree, low ash content (3%), low acidity (pH less than 4.0), mineral content is poor, water level is 20- 50 cm. The main peat-forming plants are sphagnum mosses.

Soils of the transitional mires, located on the periphery of bogs, are characterized by a more favourable properties: peat decomposition degree is medium (40%), ash content is higher (8-10%), peat is less acidic, botanical composition of peat is more diverse - sphagnum, sedge-sphagnum, cotton grass-sphagnum, wood-sedge-sphagnum types.

Climate.

The wetland area land belongs to the Berezinsky agroclimatic district of the Central agroclimatic region.

The average monthly temperature in January varies from -0.9°C (1975) to -14.1°C (1963). The average January temperature is -7°C, the average temperature of June ranges from +14. (1979) to +21 (1959). The average annual temperature is +5°C. Winter (December-March) is moderately cold with thaws. Frosts usually weak (-5, -12°C), sometimes reduce to -30°C. Cloudy weather prevails (20 cloudy days per month), sometimes with fogs. Snow cover (thickness - 30-45 cm) remains for 90-100 days. Snow melts by late March. The relative humidity is 86%. The weather is unstable in the spring (April-May). There are light morning/night frosts even in May. Precipitation falls usually in early April. Up to 5 days per month are foggy. Daytime temperatures range from +7 to 15°C, and at night - from -3 to -7°C. Summer (June-August) is moderately warm. Normal daytime temperatures are +17 - +21°C (the maximal is +32°C), at night vary from +7 to +14°C. Nearly half of annual precipitation falls during summer months. In July and August heavy rains sometimes occur. There are about 10 cloudy days per month. Relative humidity is up to 71%. The weather in the first half of autumn (September-November) is warm and fair, but cloudy in the second. Precipitation falls as drizzling rains (in the late autumn snowfalls can occur). There are 5-10 foggy days per month. Frosts set in early October. Winds are mainly western during the year, wind speed is 3-5 m/sec. Precipitation is about 620 mm.

Berezinsky-Drutsky geobotanical district is warm, moderately humid, with long vegetation period (190 days). Heat supply of the active vegetation period is about 2300°C.

Listed above climatic indices, high heat supply, long vegetation period, mild winter, and sufficient precipitation provide favourable conditions for vital functions of native plant species and for wildlife habitats development.

Physical features of the catchment area:

The wetland is located between two large rivers: the Dnieper and its tributary Berezina. From the eastern part of the wetland water flows via Olsa river tributaries to river Berezina, from the western part – via Drut river tributaries to river Dnieper.

River Drut is the fourth largest tributary of the river Dnieper; it springs from the small waterlogged hollow of the Dnieper- Dvina watershed. River Drut flows into the river Dnieper from its right bank. Length is 266 km, a catchment area - 5020 km². Main left tributaries: rivers Krivaya, Neroplya, Vabich and Orlyanka; right tributaries: rivers Oslik, Malysh and Dolzhanka. The watershed is located in the eastern part of Central-Berezina plain. Over 30% of the catchment area is covered by large forests.

Mixed forest is dominated by conifers. Mires, waterlogged territory and swamped forests occupy about 10% of the area. The riverbed is strongly meandering; below the place of confluence with river Vabich it forms ducts, branches, several former riverbeds, bays and small lakes. The width of the upper part is 10-20 m, middle and lower - 30-50 m, in some places – up to 60-65 m, and within the reservoirs it is about 900 m. The depth is 1-2.5 m, in the pools and pits - 5-6 m. The bottom is flat, sandy, and sometimes rocky. The riverbed littered by trees roots. Banks are steep, abrupt, and unstable.

River Olsa is the left tributary of the river Berezina (Dnieper basin). Its length is 92 km, catchment area - 1690 km², the average water surface slope - 0.3%. It starts at 3.4 km to the northeast from the village Kmenny Borok of Berezina district; estuary is located of a 5 km west from the village Lyubonichi of Kirov district. The main tributaries are rivers Neseta (right), Dulebka, Sushanka, Susya (left). The slopes of the river Olsa are flat, 2-7 m high, sometimes slightly cut; right slope is open, tilled, left is overgrown by mixed forest. Floodplain is two-sided, low, often swampy, width - 0.6-1.5 km. On the distance from its mouth to the village Zapolie of Klichev district floodplain crossed by drainage canals. During spring tide the water level in the floodplain rises to 0.5-1 m, and remains for 2 weeks. Upper part (10 km) of the riverbed is canalized; width of the lower part is 12-18 m. The banks of the upper part are low, swampy, between the villages Voevichi and Zapolie of Klichev district - flat, below the estuary - steep and precipitous. River freezes in the first week of December; ice begins to break in the third decade of March. The highest water level in the lower part of the river is observed in the end of March, the average height above the low level is 1.2 m. The river is used as the receiving waters from drainage canals.

Ecosystem services**Current scientific research and facilities**

Case studies of landscape and biological diversity in the reserve were carried out to prepare the scientific justification for the specially protected territories establishment. Flora and fauna of the wetland were studied in details, the systematic list of major groups of vertebrates was also prepared; rare and endangered species were identified, and the current condition of the wetland was assessed in 1996 (site "Duleby Islands") and 2002 (site "Zaozerye"). These works were carried out by various specialists of the Belarusian State University, Scientific and Practical Center for Bioresources of the National Academy of Sciences, and of the Institute of Experimental Botany of the National Academy of Sciences.

In the framework of international project “Belarus Wetlands” the system of complex monitoring of the wetland ecosystems condition and dynamics was created in 2008 (Institute of Experimental Botany of the National Academy of Sciences). A system of stationary observation points (11 in total) for vegetation and hydrology monitoring was placed here.

The large-scaled map of vegetation of the wetland will be created by scientists of the Institute of Experimental Botany of the National Academy of Sciences.

Forestry management, grading of hunting areas, counts of hunting and rare species are periodically carried out on this territory. The obtained data have the great scientific importance (Scientific and Practical Center for Bioresources of the National Academy of Sciences, RUE "Belgosohota", RUE "Belgosles").

Social and cultural values

Historical and cultural importance.

The wetland is located in a remote, swampy area. Within the wetland settlements are absent. Any archaeological, cultural, historical monuments are not allocated within the territory..

Socio-economic potential.

Current land use. The wetland is situated within the lands of Octiabr, Osovets, Kirov and Druchany forest areas of Belynichi forestry, and within the lands of Kolobchany, Dolgovo, Usakino forest areas of Klichev forestry.

The main land uses on the wetland area are agricultural production, forestry, mowing along the periphery of the wetlands, and use of recreational resources (picking berries, mushrooms and officinal plants mainly).

The economy of adjacent territories is based on traditional forestry.

Population. On the territory of the wetland settlements are absent. The closest to the wetland borders villages are: Osovets, Gluboky Brod, Zabolotie, Barsuki, Korytnitsa, Porohovka, Dubrovo, Molotovki, Mistrovo, Starina, Guta, Usakino, Podvorie, Dubnoe, Razvadovo, Zalichinka, Aksenkovichi, Ksaverovo, Senkov, Rubezh, Druchany, Stodolische, Zhuravok, Teresino, Mezhonka.

Industrial production. Industrial enterprises are situated quite far from the wetland. Its territory and resources are not raw materials for enterprises. On the territory adjacent to the wetland construction of industrial enterprises in the short term is not provided.

Mineral resources. There are no developed deposits of minerals resources on the wetland. But mires of the wetland belong to the peat deposits cadastre of Belarus.

Engineering and transport infrastructure. The highway Minsk - Mogilev runs along the northern boundary of the wetland, and railway line passes along the southern boundary.

Recreational resources. The territory of the wetland is difficult to traverse, with waterlogged forests, and that's why almost never used for recreation. Only a very small parts of the wetland are suitable for these purposes – dry heather- cowberry-pine and heather-birch forests. Part of the wetland is located in the radioactive contamination zone. The main types of recreation activities of local population are berries, mushrooms and officinal plants gathering. Fishing in the territory is not popular as productivity of lakes and rivers is low and they are difficult to access.

Agriculture. Agricultural production on the territory of the wetland is almost undeveloped. Mowing and ploughing are implemented only on 101.1 ha the territory.

Forestry. The basis of the wetland is forests of the state forest fund of the state forestry institution (SFI) "Belynichi forestry" and SFI "Klichev forestry". The total timber store is about 3120 thousand m³, but although the area has a high proportion of maturing, mature and overmature forests, wood quality is mainly low. Forest fund is represented by forest (72.7%) and non-forest (27.3%) lands. 21943.3 ha (97.9%) of forest land is covered by forest. Cultivated forests occupy 430.5 ha (1.4%). Uncovered by forest land have

insignificant share (0.6%) and represented by 191.3 ha of cleared space. The largest area of non-forest lands is occupied by bogs (4851.8 ha), the rest of the area is represented by roads and glades (350.1 ha), agricultural lands (101.1 ha) and waters (15.6 ha). Forests of the wetlands are referred to the forests of the I group, which emphasize the high ecological value of the investigated territory.

Hunting management. Hunting within the wetland is managed by Belynichi and Klichev hunting management.

Water management. Waters flowing through the territory of the wetland are not used in water-supply and water consumption.

Current recreation and tourism

Recreational potential of the wetland is relatively low, and main forms of recreational pressure are hunting, picking mushrooms and berries by local population. However, this activities are seasonal, and do not have a significant impact on the functioning of natural systems. The area is perspective for tourism, which is still rare and unsystematic.

Current land (including water) use

The wetland is state property (lands of Belynichi and Klichev districts executive committees) and transferred to long-term use by state forestry institution "Belynichi Forestry", "Klichev Forestry".

Main land uses:

forestry

- logging,
- reforestation
- secondary use (picking berries, mushrooms, officinal and technical plants) recreation
- hunting

Management authority

The wetland is located within the lands of:

1. State Forestry Institution "Belynichi Forestry"

- Belynichi Forestry

Address: 213160, Mogilev region, Bialynichy, Sovietskaya st., 48 Phone/fax: +375 (2232) 54256

e-mail: belinles@tut.by

Director: Sergei Kuznetsov, tel.: +375 (2232) 51405 Head forester: Vladimir Ganz

Head engineer: Alexander Dydysenko

The operational management of wetland:

- Druchany forest area

Address: 212782, Mogilev district, Gorodische Tel: +375 (2222) 14205

e-mail: belinles2@tut.by Forester: Evgeny Lavnik

- Kirov forest area

Address: 213175, Belynichi district, Zapolie Tel: +375 (2232) 36732

e-mail: belinles3@tut.by Forester: Alexander Bedny

- Osovets forest area Address: 213179, B. Moschanitsa Tel: +375 (2232) 37171

e-mail: belinles5@tut.by Forester: Vitaliy Hodos

- Oktyabrskoye forest area Address: 213051, Zabolotie

Tel: +375 (2232) 50237

e-mail: belinles6@tut.by Forester: Arkady Kavtunov

2. State Forestry Institution "Klichev Forestry"

- Klichev Forestry

Address: 213900, Klichev, Leninskaya st., 45

Phone / fax: +375 (2236) 50404 e-mail: klichevforest@mail.ru

Director: Vladimir Kosenkov tel.: +375 (2236) 21554 Head forester: Oleg Selikh

Head engineer: Gennady Matyushonok

The operational management of wetlands is administered by:

- Kolobcha forest area

Address: 213 908, Klichev district, Kolbcha, Terebolskaya st., 5

Tel: +375 (2236) 28435

e-mail: klichevleshoz-1@tut.by Forester: Tolochko Petr

- Usakino forest area

Address: 213919, Klichev district, Usakino, Shkolnaya st., 1 Tel: +375 (2236) 30435

e-mail: klichevleshoz-3@tut.by

- Dolgoe forest area

Address: 213902, Klichev district, Dolgoe, Solnechnaya st., 5 Tel: +375 (2236) 26683

e-mail: klichevleshoz-4@tut.by Forester: Alexander Lazakovich

State control of the protection and rational use of the wetland is carried out by the Belynichi and Klichev Regional Inspectorates of Natural Resources and Environment.