Ramsar Information Sheet

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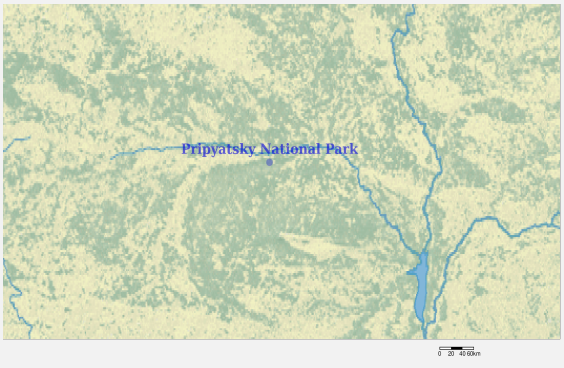
Belarus

Pripyatsky National Park



Designation date	29 March 2013
Site number	2197
Coordinates	51°59'55"N 28°04'37"E
Area	88 553,00 ha

Color codes

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

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

1 - Summary

Summary

The Pripyatsky National Park Ramsar Site is located in the extensive part of the ancient valley of the river Pripyat, between its right tributaries; river Stviga and river Ubort. The site is a large low floodplain with slopes. This area is highly waterlogged and is characterized by the underdevelopment of the territory and the good preservation of its natural complexes.
The Pripyat River and its wide floodplain with forest, meadow, shrub, mire and water ecosystems is situated in the north of the site. Open parts of the floodplain are represented by floodplain meadows with rich grassy vegetation, which are accentuated by single trees and groups of low sprawling floodplain oaks and willows. Willow shrubs, mires and oxbow lakes are widespread in depressions. The site's floodplain forests, formed under conditions of constant flooding, are the best preserved of all floodplain forests in the Pripyat and Dnieper basins. They are unique to the entire East European Plain in structure and floristic composition.
The middle part of the site is represented by Europe's largest massif of transitional mires and raised bogs. These marshes are characterized by their intact and rich biodiversity, which is a representative example of Polesye swamps. Forests cover most of the wetlands, although there are also open parts.
The southern part of the site is occupied by pine forests growing on the sandy hills and dunes of the "Polesie" type.
In the transitional zone from swamps to drylands and along watercourses, there are island spruce forests, relicts of the Middle Holocene period.
The site's wetlands have high nature conservation values and have the following ecological functions:
- storage, renewal, and self-purification of freshwater necessary for ecosystems and society;
- natural accumulation of carbon;
- natural oxygen regeneration;
- climate regulation through transpiration;
- flow control;
- maintenance of groundwater level typical for the region;
- erosion and abrasion control;
- natural sedimentation of many contaminants (first of all, sulfur and products of acid rains);
- maintenance of biological diversity;
- habitat for many rare and economically important species;
- soil and water protection.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Institution/agency	Institute of Experimental Botany of the National Academy of Science of Belarus
Postal address	220072 Minsk, Akademicheskaya st., 27,

Compiler 2

Institution/agency	Institute of Experimental Botany of the National Academy of Science of Belarus
Postal address	220072 Minsk, Akademicheskaya st., 27,

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

From year	2013
To year	2020

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Pripyatsky National Park
Unofficial name (optional)	Национальный парк Припятский

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?	No

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0

Boundaries description

The borders of the Ramsar site coincide with the borders of the protected area “National Park Pripyatsky”. The Ramsar site Pripyatsky National Park is a part of the Belarus-Ukraine Transboundary Biosphere Reserve "Pripyatskoe Polesie" together with other Belarussian Ramsar sites - 2140 Stary Zhaden and 1091 Olmany Mires Zakaznik. From the Ukrainian side the Biosphere Reserve includes Ramsar sites 1402 Perebrody Peatlands and 2274 Syra Pogonia Bog.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Gomel Region, Zhitkovichi, Petrikov, Lelchitsy districts
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Lyaskovichy

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries?	Yes ○ No ◉
b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party?	Yes ○ No ◉

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 88553

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 88401.085

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Continental

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

European Environmental Agency (2012)

http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/biogeographical-regions-in-europe-1

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 is an unique wetland in the Polesye region. The environmental systems of the territory adequately reflect the diversity of wetlands in Eastern Europe. Characteristic wetland ecosystems of this region are present within the site, including large unified wetlands with lakes, rivers, forests, transitional mires and raised bogs. The wetland is extremely important part of the natural hydrological network of the Polesie region and is of great importance to adjacent areas: - the site has significant importance for the natural functioning of river Pripyat basin; - storage of water in dry seasons, ensuring water supply to othe water objects; - maintenance of groundwater level; - participates in formation of underground hydrological systems feeding surface mire complexes; - plays an important role in maintenance of high water qualityin the region.
Other ecosystem services provided	The wetlands of the Pripyatsky National Park (combination of rivers, channels, lakes, marshes) perform various functions: accumulative, biological, gas-regulating, geochemical, hydrological and climatic. In addition to biosphere, wetlands perform resource and raw material, cultural and recreational, information and historical functions. The site's wetlands have high nature conservation value and fulfil habitat forming ecological functions: - storage, renewal and self-purification of fresh water necessary for ecosystems and society; - natural accumulation of carbon; - natural oxygen regeneration; - climate regulation through transpiration; - flow control; - maintenance of groundwater level characteristic for the region; - erosion and abrasion control; - natural sedimentation of many contaminants (first of all, sulphur and products of acid rains); - maintenance of biological diversity; - habitat for many rare and economically important species; - soil and water protection.
Other reasons	The role of wetlands in the formation of unique natural complexes of the Pripyatsky National Park is extremely large and diverse. Aquatic ecosystems are an important link in the chain of interconnected and interacting components of nature. They are closely connected with the adjacent territories, play an important water-regulating role, are characterized by specific flora and fauna, create and maintain the biological and landscape diversity of the territory. The territory is distinguished by a unique combination of fen mires, transitional mires and raised bogs. Open peatlands perform significant ecological functions and maintain populations of unique plant and animal species specific only for this vegetation type. On the territory of site, as well as in its immediate surroundings, there are a significant number of objects protected by the state as historical and cultural values, including historical, archeological and architectural monuments.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

The wetland supports populations of plant and animal species that are important for the conservation of biological diversity of fauna and flora of raised bogs, fens and mires.
The list of flora of the Pripyatsky National Park includes about 1073 species of vascular plants that belong to 607 genera and 121 families. The flora of the Pripyatsky National Park is quite typical for Belarusian Polesie. Due to local microclimatic, orographic, hydrological, edaphic conditions, a certain set of plant species is registered here that are either characteristic or on the contrary not characteristic of other parts of Polesie, however, there are species that are known in the republic so far only within the site or its immediate vicinity.
The site's fauna species composition is rich and diverse. It includes 362 species of vertebrate animals, or 95% of the fauna of Belarusian Polesie, and 2057 species of macroinvertebrate animals, including 1768 species of insects.
In total, there are 45 species of mammals (60% of the fauna of Belarusian Polesie), 255 species of birds (80%); 7 species of reptiles (100%); 12 species of amphibians (100%); 43 species of fish (95% of the species composition of fish in the Pripyat basin). 76 species of vertebrates and 43 species of invertebrates are included in the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus. This concentration of wildlife diversity in a limited area is due to the high diversity of landscapes and biotopes.

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

☑ Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification

Out of 43 fish species registered within the site, 35 species are indigenous. 2 species are included in the Red Data Book of Belarus.

☑ Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification

Riverbeds and floodplains of Pripyat, Stviga and Ubort are important spawning grounds for commercial fish species as well as for protected ones. There are 43 fish species registered within the site (72% of the country's ichtyofauna). 2 fish species are protected: Chondrostoma nasus and Acipenser ruthenus. Chondrostoma nasus is included in the Appendix III of the Bern Convention. Most spawning grounds are used by fish constantly. Some fish spawning grounds are used depending on conditions, primarily on the height, duration and strength of the flood, as well as the water temperature in the spawning grounds.
The site provides different types of spawning grounds: for fish species laying eggs on the sand, in the current (psammophiles, like protected species Chondrostoma nasus and Acipenser ruthenus); for those who spawn in the water (pelagophiles); and for the most numerous group of fish who spawn on vegetation (phytophiles).
Both commercial and amateur fishing are carried out within the site. In 2009 the fish yield from the territory of the site was 20.4 tonnes.

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
Plantae								
Aldrovanda vesiculosa		☑	☑	☐	EN	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category II of protection (Endangered species, EN)	
Anacamptis coriophora		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category II of protection (Endangered species, EN)	
Botrychium multifidum		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Carex pauciflora		☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
Carex tomentosa		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category II of protection (Endangered species, EN)	
Cephalanthera rubra		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
Cervaria rivini		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
Corydalis intermedia		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
Daphne cneorum		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category II of protection (Endangered species, EN)	
Dianthus armeria		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
Dracocephalum ruyschiana		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
Drosera intermedia		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
Elatine hydropiper		☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category II of protection (Endangered species, EN)	
Epipactis atrorubens		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
Euphorbia illirica		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category I of protection (CR)	The site is the only known habitat of the species in the Republic
Hammarbya paludosa		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category II of protection (Endangered species, EN)	
Hypericum montanum		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
Iris aphylla		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category II of protection (Endangered species, EN)	

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Lindernia procumbens		☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category II of protection (Endangered species, EN)	The site is the only known habitat of the species in the Republic
Moneses uniflora		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
Najas marina marina		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
Najas minor		☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category II of protection (Endangered species, EN)	
Nymphaea alba		☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
Pedicularis sceptrum-carolinum		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category II of protection (Endangered species, EN)	
Platanthera chlorantha		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
Potentilla alba		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
Prunus spinosa		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
Rhododendron luteum		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
Rubus sulcatus		☐	☑	☐		☐		The site is the only known habitat of the species in the Republic
Salix myrtilloides		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
Stellaria apetala		☐	☑	☐		☐		The site is the only known habitat of the species in the Republic
Stellaria graminea		☐	☑	☐		☐		The site is the only known habitat of the species in the Republic
Trapa natans		☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Urtica kioviensis		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category II of protection (Endangered species, EN)	
Vaccinium microcarpum		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
Viscum album austriacum		☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category II of protection (Endangered species, EN)	

The territory supports many plant species from the Red Date Book of Belarus: 3 moss species, 16 species of lichens, 47 species of higher vascular plants, 12 mushroom species.

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Others																		
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Aeshna viridis*	Green Hawker	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Bison bonasus*	European bison	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category II of protection (Endangered species, EN)	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Bombus muscorum*	Moss Carder-bee; Large Carder-bee	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Brachytron pratense*	Hairy Dragonfly; Hairy Hawker	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Calosoma inquisitor*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Carabus clatratus clatratus*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Catocala promissa*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Catocala sponsa*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Cerambyx cerdo*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Chariaspilates formosaria*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Coenagrion armatum*	Dark Bluet	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category I of protection (Critically Endangered, CR)	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common 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								
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Coenonympha oedippus*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Colias palaeno*	Moorland Clouded Yellow; Palaeno Sulphur; Arctic Sulfur	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Coronella austriaca*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Diachrysia zosimi*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
ARTHROPODA / ARACHNIDA	*Dolomedes plantarius*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Emys orbicularis*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Eucharia festiva*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category I of protection (Critically Endangered, CR)	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Formica forsslundi*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Graphoderus bilineatus*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Hypodryas cynthia*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Lucanus cervus*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category II of protection (Endangered species, EN)	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Lynx lynx*	Eurasian Lynx	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category II of protection (Endangered species, EN)	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Maculinea nausithous*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Maculinea teleius*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Meles meles*	European Badger	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Oeneis jutta*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Osmoderma eremita*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Parnassius mnemosyne*	Clouded Apollo	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common 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								
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Pericallia matronula*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Saturnia pavonia*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	*Triturus cristatus*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category II of protection (Endangered species, EN)	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Trypocopris vernalis*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Xylocopa valga*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category II of protection (Endangered species, EN)	
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																		
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Abramis brama*	Aral bream; Bowfin; Bream; Bronze bream; Carp bream; Common bream; Danube bream; Eastern bream; Freshwater bream	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑				LC	☐	☐		indigenous fish species
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Acipenser ruthenus*	Sterlet sturgeon	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑				VU	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category I of protection (Critically Endangered, CR)	indigenous fish species, the last catch was registered in 2009 in the Pripyat River. Spawning grounds are situated within the site in the floodplain of the Pripyat and Ubort rivers.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Alburnoides bipunctatus*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑					☐	☐		indigenous fish species
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Blicca bjoerkna*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑				LC	☐	☐		indigenous fish species
ARTHROPODA / BRANCHIOPODA	*Chirocephalus shadini*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Chondrostoma nasus*	Undermouth	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑				LC	☐	☐		indigenous fish species. Spawning grounds are situated within the site in the floodplain of the Pripyat and Ubort rivers.
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Esox lucius*	American pike; Common pike; Great Lakes pike; Great northern pickerel; Great northern pike; Jack; Jackfish; Northern pike; Pickerel; Pike; Snake; Wolf	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑				LC	☐	☐		indigenous fish species
ARTHROPODA / BRANCHIOPODA	*Eubranchipus grubii*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Gobio gobio*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑				LC	☐	☐		indigenous fish species
CHORDATA / CEPHALASPIDOMORPHI	*Lampetra planeri*	Pride; Sand-pride	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Lota lota*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑				LC	☐	☐		indigenous fish species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Silurus glanis*	Danube catfish; European catfish; Sheatfish; Som catfish; Wels; Wels catfish; Wels(=Som) catfish	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑				LC	☐	☐		indigenous fish species
Birds																		
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Alcedo atthis*	Common Kingfisher	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2011		LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	10-50 breeding pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anas acuta*	Northern Pintail	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐		2011		LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	on breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anser erythropus*	Lesser White-fronted Goose	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☑	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category IV of protection (NT)	single registrations during spring migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aquila chrysaetos*	Golden Eagle	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category I of protection (CR)	on spring and autumn migrations
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aquila clanga*	Greater Spotted Eagle	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	12	2011		VU	☐	☑	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category I of protection (Critically Endangered, CR)	6 breeding pairs, the site provides important foraging grounds for the species (vast open waterlogged areas)
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aquila pomarina*	Lesser Spotted Eagle	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	26	2011		LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	13 breeding pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Ardea alba*	Great Egret	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		rare on breeding (only 1 breeding place is registered). On migration.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Asio flammeus*	Short-eared Owl	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category IV of protection (Near Threatened)	rare breeding species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Athene noctua*	Little Owl	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐		2011		LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	on breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Aythya nyroca*	Ferruginous Duck	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☑	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category I of protection (Critically Endangered, CR)	on migration, during May-June
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Botaurus stellaris*	Eurasian Bittern	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐		2011		LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	on breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Bubo bubo*	Eurasian Eagle-Owl	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	30	2011		LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category II of protection (Endangered species, EN)	13-15 breeding pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Burhinus oedicnemus*	Eurasian Stone-curlew	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category I of protection (Critically Endangered, CR)	very rare, irregularly breeding species
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Charadrius hiaticula*	Common Ringed Plover	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2011		LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	10-50 breeding pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Ciconia nigra*	Black Stork	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2011		LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	10-50 breeding pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Circaetus gallicus*	Short-toed Snake Eagle	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	20	2011		LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category II of protection (EN)	at least 10 breeding pairs. Raised bogs are nesting habitats and the floodplain - foraging grounds

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Circus cyaneus*	Northern Harrier	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐		2011		LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	on breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Coracias garrulus*	European Roller	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☑	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category I of protection (Critically Endangered, CR)	very rare on breeding and during migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Crex crex*	Corn Crake	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	250	2011		LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	250 males, on breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Cyanistes cyanus*	Azure Tit	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐		2011			☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	on breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Emberiza hortulana*	Ortolan Bunting	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category II of protection (Endangered species, EN)	on breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Falco peregrinus*	Peregrine Falcon	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☑	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category I of protection (Critically Endangered, CR)	very rare visitant, single wintering birds
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Falco tinnunculus*	Common Kestrel; Eurasian Kestrel	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	Rare breeding and migrating species
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Falco vespertinus*	Red-footed Falcon	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☑	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category I of protection (Critically Endangered, CR)	Very rare visitant
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Galerida cristata*	Crested Lark	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	on breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Gallinago media*	Great Snipe	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	40	2011		NT	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category II of protection (Endangered species, EN)	at least 20 breeding pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Grus grus*	Common Crane	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2011		LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	more than 50 breeding pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Haematopus ostralegus*	Eurasian Oystercatcher	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐		2011		NT	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	on breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Haliaeetus albicilla*	White-tailed Eagle	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2011		LC	☑	☑	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category II of protection (Endangered species, EN)	5 breeding pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Hydrocoloeus minutus*	Little Gull	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐		2011		LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	on breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Ixobrychus minutus*	Little Bittern	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category II of protection (Endangered species, EN)	rare breeding species
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Limosa limosa*	Black-tailed Godwit	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2011		NT	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	more than 50 breeding pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Lymnocryptes minimus*	Jack Snipe	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	the species is regularly registered on autumn migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Mergus merganser*	Common Merganser	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	on migration, and irregularly on wintering
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Milvus migrans*	Black Kite	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	4	2011		LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	1-2 breeding pairs

Phylum	Scientific name	Common 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	*Numenius arquata*	Eurasian Curlew	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	4	2011		NT	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	2 breeding pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Numenius phaeopus*	Whimbrel	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2011		LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	4-5 breeding pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey; Western Osprey	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category II of protection (Endangered species, EN)	on migrations
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Philomachus pugnax*	Ruff	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2011		LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category I of protection (Critically Endangered, CR)	10-50 breeding pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Picus viridis*	European Green Woodpecker	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2011		LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	10-50 breeding pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Pluvialis apricaria*	European Golden Plover; European Golden-Plover	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	16	2011		LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	6-8 breeding pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Sternula albifrons*	Little Tern	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100			LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category II of protection (Endangered species, EN)	10-50 breeding pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Strix nebulosa*	Great Grey Owl; Great Gray Owl	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category II of protection (EN)	on breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Tringa nebularia*	Common Greenshank	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	on migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Tringa stagnatilis*	Marsh Sandpiper	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	on breeding and during migrations
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Xenus cinereus*	Terek Sandpiper	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Book of the Republic of Belarus: Category III of protection (Vulnerable species, VU)	on breeding

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

76 vertebrates and 43 invertebrates are included in the Red Data Book of Belarus: 43 species of insects, 2 species of fish, 1 species of amphibians, 2 species of reptiles, 65 species of birds, 6 species of mammals.

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
6450 Northern boreal alluvial meadows	☑	Beckmannia eruciformis communities, Eleocharidetum uniglumis communities	Annex I of the Habitats Directive
6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia)	☑	Agrostietum vinealis xerothermal (steppe) grass community	Annex I of the Habitats Directive
7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs	☑	Eriophoretum vaginati – unique vegetation community of transition mires	Annex I of the Habitats Directive
3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition - type vegetation	☑	Nymphaeetum albae – unique hydrophillous community	Annex I of the Habitats Directive
3270 Rivers with muddy banks with Chenopodion rubri p.p. and Bidention p.p. vegetation	☑	middle natural rivers with marshy shores not polluted by discharges	Annex I of the Habitats Directive
6120* Xeric sand calcareous grasslands	☑	Festucetum polesicae - unique xerothermic psammophilic herbal community	Annex I of the Habitats Directive, priority habitat
91E0* Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	☑	Salicetum albae Issler natural community	Annex I of the Habitats Directive, priority habitat
6410 Molinia meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (Molinion caeruleae)	☑	Molinio – Salicetum rosmarinifoliae acidophilic shrub community	Annex I of the Habitats Directive
6510 Lowland hay meadows (Alopecurus pratensis, Sanguisorba officinalis)	☑	Alopecuretum pratensis - hygromesophilic community	Annex I of the Habitats Directive
91F0 Riparian mixed forests of Quercus robur,Ulmus laevis,minor, Fraxinus excelsior, angustifolia, along the great river	☑	Uniqe communities of floodplaoin oak woods: Trollio europaei–Quercetum roboris, Convallario majali–Quercetum robori. Unique community of floodplain ash woods: Carici remotae–Fraxinetum (excelsiori).	Annex I of the Habitats Directive
3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	☑		Annex I of the Habitats Directive
7110* Active raised bogs	☑		Annex I of the Habitats Directive, priority habitat
9080* Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods	☑		Annex I of the Habitats Directive, priority habitat
91D0* Bog woodland	☑		Annex I of the Habitats Directive, priority habitat

Optional text box to provide further information

There are 14 types of habitats of international importance according to EES Habitats Directives on the territory of the site.

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The territory of the wetland is highly waterlogged, and consists mainly of old-growth broadleaf-coniferous forests with areas of non-forested marshes. It is characterized by underdevelopement of the territory and the good preservation of natural complexes. The area with natural and undisturbed ecosystems is 71,842.8 ha (85.87% of the site).

The landscape features of the Ramsar site Pripyatsky National Park is that bands of natural geomorphological complexes stretch one after another parallel to the Pripyat River: floodplain with floodplain forests, shrubs and meadows; a) terrace above the floodplain with broad-leaved and pine forests growing on ancient alluvial and fluvioglacial deposits; b)terrace above the floodplain with eutrophic and mesotrophic black alder and white birch forests in the northern part and pine and treeless sphagnum ligotrophic bogs in the central and southern parts; gently hilly fluvioglacial plain complicated by aeolian hills and dunes.

The area covered with forests is 62,946.1 ha (75.23% of the total site's area). Forest is the main landscape and habitat forming, soil and water protective component of the natural vegetation complex. Presence of forested fens, transitional mires and forested raised bogs enhance the mosaic character of the environment and its diversity of ecotopes within the site. The singularity of the site's forests is determined, first of all, by floodplain oak forests, floristically and faunistically rich upland oak forests, native black alder forests and willow thickets, sometimes with admixture of oak trees. Pine (45.6%), birch (19.5%) and oak (12.2%). Spruce forest cover is insignificant (0.2%), which is explained by their location out of the continuous distribution area.

Open peatlands within the site occupy 8,910.4 ha (10.65% of the site's area). The territory is distinguished by a unique combination of fen mires, transitional mires and raised bogs. Transitional mires and fen mires dominate – 4.5% and 3.4% accordingly. Open peatlands perform significant ecological functions and maintain populations of unique plant and animal species, specific only for this vegetation type. The Site's mire ecosystems are the most important regulators of biospheric processes. In addition, floodplain ecosystems are waterfowl habitats, among which there are many rare and protected species. In spring, these sites are places of concentration for large groups of migratory species - geese, ducks, waders, etc.
Meadow communities (riparian land glades of floodplain type) cover 1245.8 hectares of the site (1.49% of the total site's area).
Aquatic ecosystems are represented by river, drainage systems and lakes covering an area of 1625.4 hectares (1.94% of the total area).
Among river networks, the most important is the Pripyat River, which crosses the site in the northern part from west to east. There are other streams: rivers Stviga, Ubort, Svinovod, small rivers and streams (more than 30) with the total length more than 350 km; drainage canals with the total length 290.1 km. There are 526 lakes within the site with the total area of 504 ha maintaining important biodiversity. Floodplain lakes play an important role in nature, as they are indicators of the state of the environment. Some lakes are breeding habitats for waterfowl.
In total, the site's fauna includes 45 mammal species (60% of the Belarusian Polesie fauna), 255 bird species (80%), 7 reptile species (100%), 12 amphibian species (100%), 43 fish species (95% of the species composition of the Pripyat basin). This concentration of biodiversity in a limited area is due to the high diversity of landscapes and biotopes.
The position of the site on the border between the largest floristic provinces and geobotanical regions largely determines the uniqueness of its flora.
The list of the site's flora includes 1073 species of vascular plants that belong to 607 genera and 121 families.

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		1		Unique
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		4		Unique
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils				
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		2		Unique
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub-dominated wetlands		0		Unique
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		3		Unique
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		0		Unique

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: Seasonally flooded agricultural land			
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches			

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
Cardamine bulbifera		Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
Carex umbrosa		Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
Festuca altissima		Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
Gladiolus imbricatus		Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
Huperzia selago		Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
Iris sibirica		Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
Lilium martagon		Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
Lycopodiella inundata		Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
Neottia ovata		Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
Pulsatilla pratensis		Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
Salvia pratensis		Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
Salvinia natans		Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
Trollius europaeus		Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
Viola uliginosa		Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)

Invasive alien plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
Bidens connata		Actual (minor impacts)	No change
Bidens frondosa		Actual (minor impacts)	No change
Cyclachaena xanthiifolia		Actual (minor impacts)	No change
Echinocystis lobata		Actual (minor impacts)	No change
Erechtites hieraciifolia		Actual (minor impacts)	No change
Galinsoga parviflora		Actual (minor impacts)	No change

Optional text box to provide further information

The list of the site's flora includes 1073 species of vascular plants that belong to 607 genera and 121 families.

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
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Calosoma investigator*					Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
CHORDATA/AVES	*Caprimulgus europaeus*	European Nightjar	700	2011		
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Carabus cancellatus*					Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Carabus coriaceus*					Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Carabus intricatus*					Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Conocephalus dorsalis*	Short-winged Conehead				Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Conocephalus fuscus fuscus*					Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
CHORDATA/AVES	*Dendrocopos medius*	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	200	2011		
CHORDATA/AVES	*Falco subbuteo*	Eurasian Hobby	14	2011		Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
CHORDATA/AVES	*Lyrurus tetrix*	Black Grouse;Eurasian Black Grouse	26	2010		valuable species, hunting object
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Muscardinus avellanarius*	Common Dormouse;Hazel Dormouse				Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
CHORDATA/AVES	*Strix aluco*	Tawny Owl	200	2011		
CHORDATA/AVES	*Tetrao urogallus*	Western Capercaillie	17	2010		valuable species, hunting object
CHORDATA/AVES	*Tetrastes bonasia*	Hazel Grouse	58	2010		valuable species, hunting object
CHORDATA/AVES	*Anthus campestris*	Tawny Pipit				Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
CHORDATA/AVES	*Chlidonias hybrida*	Whiskered Tern	100	2011		Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
CHORDATA/AVES	*Dendrocopos leucotos*	White-backed Woodpecker	200	2011		Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
CHORDATA/AVES	*Ficedula albicollis*	Collared Flycatcher	200	2011		Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
CHORDATA/AVES	*Glaucidium passerinum*	Eurasian Pygmy Owl	800	2011		Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
CHORDATA/AVES	*Larus canus*	Mew Gull				Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
CHORDATA/AVES	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	Black-crowned Night Heron;Black-crowned Night-Heron				Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
CHORDATA/AVES	*Panurus biarmicus*	Bearded Reedling				Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
CHORDATA/AVES	*Picoides tridactylus*	Three-toed Woodpecker	200	2011		Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)
CHORDATA/AVES	*Podiceps grisegena*	Red-necked Grebe				Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	*Porzana parva*	Little Crake				Red Book of the Republic of Belarus (2005): Category IV of protection (Near Threatened, NT)

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Neovison vison*	American Mink	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Nyctereutes procyonoides*	Tanuki;Raccoon dog	Actual (minor impacts)	No change

Optional text box to provide further information

In total, the site's fauna includes 45 mammal species (60% of the Belarusian Polesie fauna), 255 bird species (80%), 7 reptile species (100%), 12 amphibian species (100%), 43 fish species (95% of the species composition of the Pripyat basin). This concentration of biodiversity in a limited area is due to the high diversity of landscapes and biotopes.
In general, the avifauna of the Pripyatsky National Park includes about 90% of the bird species living in Polesie and over 80% of the species composition of the whole of Belarus. The share of protected bird species of Belarus found in the park is 91.5%. Such a high diversity of avifauna, a large number of diverse biotopes for nesting, resting and feeding confirms the importance of the territory of the National Park for the conservation of biological diversity.

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

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

The territory of the wetland refers to Zhitkovichi-Mozyr agroclimatic area of South warm instability humid agroclimatic area.
The climate is temperate continental. Prevailing wind is west and south-west. The average January temperature is -5.5 to -6,5 °C, in July from 18.5 to 19,0 °C, the absolute minimum is -36 °C, the absolute maximum is +37 °C. The frost-free period is 153-159 days, the length of growing period 197-199 days. The period of active growing season (with a temperature above 10 °C) is 155-157 days. Annual average 580-600 mm of atmospheric precipitation falls, including the growing season is 67-71% of the annual amount.

See additional material for further information.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 149

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 117

- 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 leading role in the river network is performed by river Pripyat. This medium size river of the Black Sea basin crosses the wetland in the northern part from the west to the east delineating its north-eastern border.

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral ☑

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

Organic ☑

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

No available information ☐

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

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

Within the territory of the wetland 154 different soils have been identified and have been combined in 12 soil types. The main groups of soil types are: sod-podzolic (11.2%, pH 5.5), sod (0.1%, pH 7.5), podzolic (0.02%), peat-bog (56.6% pH from 3.1 to 6.5), floodplain mineral (32.1% pH from 5.5 to 7.5) soils.

See additional material for further information.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	No change

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from surface water	☑	No change
Water inputs from groundwater	☐	No change
Water inputs from precipitation	☐	No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
To downstream catchment	No change
Feeds groundwater	No change

Stability of water regime

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

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

The Pripyat River belongs to the plain rivers with a predominance of snow water source. The annual water level fluctuation is characterized by a relatively high and spread spring flood, low summer water, disturbed by floods almost annually, and autumn and winter low water increased due to rains and thaws.
Spring flood begins on average in the first half of March and ends in late June. The duration of the flood varies from 2 to 5 months. The average height of spring rise above the lowest summer level is 3.5-1.5 m.
In periods of high water (seasonal flood, rainfall flood) floodplain lands are flooded with settlements, public facilities and communications.
As for the oxbow lakes, here the level regime includes: spring flood (April-May), steady summer low water (July-October), autumn floods (November), steady winter low-water (December-March).
Almost all lakes are characterized by an unstable level regime, the average amplitude of inter-seasonal fluctuations varies up to 2.5 m. In lakes that do not have a hydrological connection with the river and are located in swamps, the level is stable, with a small amplitude of fluctuation.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site ☑

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

Sediment regime unknown ☐

4.4.6 - Water pH

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) ☑

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

Alkaline (pH>7.4) ☑

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

Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

The active reaction of oxbow lakes' water within the National Park varies between 6.61 - 9.25.

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 ○

Mesotrophic ☑

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

Oligotrophic ☑

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

Unknown ☐

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

Hydrochemical regime of the river Pripyat within the site is formed under the influence of the right and left tributaries flowing through the swampy terrain and changes depending on the hydrological phases - floods, low water, floods. Mineralization of water during the spring flood is 179-200 mg/l, in the remaining phases of the hydrological regime increases to 336-388 mg/l. Mineralization decreases markedly along the river.
According to the water chemical composition oxbow lakes of the Pripyatsky National Park belong to the hydrocarbonate class of the calcium group. According to the water mineralization lakes can be divided into three types:
• slightly mineralized (up to 100 mg/l),
• with medium mineralization (100-200 mg/l),
• with increased mineralization (200-400 mg/l).

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 ☐

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	Timber	Medium

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	High
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Storage and delivery of water as part of water supply systems for agriculture and industry	High
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	Medium
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	High
Climate regulation	Local climate regulation/buffering of change	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	High
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Medium
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	High
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	High

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganizms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High
Soil formation	Accumulation of organic matter	High
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	Medium

Within the site: 550

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

Where economic studies or assessments of economic valuation have been undertaken at the site, it would be helpful to provide information on where the results of such studies may be located (e.g. website links, citation of published literature):

Management plan of the Pripyatsky National Park, https://www.npp.by/upload/Plan%20upravlenij%201.pdf

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	☑	☑

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

within the Ramsar site:
All the land within the site is in the State ownership.
The main management authority is the State Environmental Institution "National Park Pripyatsky", which carries out operational management of the National Park, and influences the adoption of significant economic decisions regarding the territory of the protected zone of the National Park. Office of the President of the Republic of Belarus is a superior organization.
Ministry of Nature Resources and Environmental Protection executes control over environmental protection and nature management in the park.
Enterprises and organizations carry out economic activities in the protected zone of the National Park, including meliorated land.

in the surrounding area:
State land that rented by agricultural enterprises, forestry, farmi

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site: State Environmental Institution "National Park Pripyatsky"

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

Postal address: 247946, Gomel region., Petrikov district,
Lyaskovichi, st. Sashi Glushko 7a

phone +375 2350 5-70-02

website: www.npp.by

E-mail address: lyaskovichi@npp.by

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Drainage	Low impact	High impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Livestock farming and ranching	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Energy production and mining

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Mining and quarrying	Low impact	High 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	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Human intrusions and disturbance

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

Natural system modifications

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

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

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

Pollution

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

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Droughts	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Storms and flooding	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Climate change. The negative impacts of global climate change within the Polesie region are aggravated by the consequences of large-scale anthropogenic transformation of this territory - drainage reclamation. In recent decades, due to the decreased winter precipitation, significant summer rainfall and abrupt climate fluctuations in general, there are years with a complete absence of spring flood in the floodplain of the river Pripyat or, conversely, extremely high floods, both spring and summer. Climate change and the associated lack of flood or prolonged flooding during the vegetation period (summer rain floods) cause a sharp change in the functioning of the floodplain ecosystem.
Disruption of the hydrological regime. The hydrological regime of the wetland is influenced by wide-scaled hydro-amelioration changes of wetlands connected in the past (drainage of mires, canalization and strengthening of river channels, dams construction, artificial regulation of the water regime). As a result, the flow regime of the Pripyat River and its tributaries has changed considerably; artificial water regulation leads to prolonged spring floods, summer and autumn floods, as well as droughts in dry years. These changes also lead to changes in species composition of plants, soil degradation, loss of fish spawning grounds, shrinkage of natural wetland biotopes - mires and floodplain meadows, overgrowth of open territories with shrubs.
Radioactive contamination. There is a zone contaminated with Cesium-137 in the eastern and southern parts of the site.
Water pollution. The main water pollutants in the national park are agricultural activities, to a lesser extent - domestic and industrial drains.

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	Transboundary Biosphere Reserve Pripyatskoe Polesie		whole

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Park	National Park Pripyatsky	https://www.npp.by/	whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Prypiackija baloty	http://iba.ptushki.org/en/iba/46 /full	partly

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

Ia Strict Nature Reserve ☐

Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection ☐

II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation ☑

III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features ☐

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

V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation ☐

VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems ☐

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Implemented
Control of invasive alien plants	Proposed

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Harvest controls/poaching enforcement	Implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Implemented
Research	Implemented

Other:

All the locations of rare and endangered plant species, plant communities of especially valuable and vulnerable natural ecosystems are placed under the protection of the National Park Administration.

Economic activities (construction, logging) within the National Park need to be agreed on mandatory basis with the relevant ministries and agencies.

5.2.5 - Management planning

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

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

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

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

A tourist information site "Museum of Nature" is situated in the administrative center of the State Environmental Institution "National Park Pripyatsky" in agro-town Lyaskovichi.

URL of site-related webpage (if relevant): https://www.npp.by/about_national_park/museum/

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Plant community	Implemented
Animal community	Implemented

Systematic research has been conducted in the wetland since 1969, since the announcement Pripyat landscape hydrological reserve (within which in 1996 was created the National Park "Pripyatsky").

Since the late 1990s, the natural systems of the wetland are a traditionally testing ground for research.
In the structure of the National Park "Pripyatsky" a research department operates, which deals with the problems associated with the study of resources of landscape and biological diversity, and monitoring. For 20 years the work on re-acclimatization of bison is underway. A nature chronicle is carried out and the system of integrated ecosystem monitoring is established and functioning.

Activities for the identification of the habitat of rare protected species of plants and animals are carried out. Geo-information system of the National Park «Pripyatsky» has been created and partially completed filling its cartographic and attributes information. A monitoring network of flora and fauna has been established and operates within an integrated ecosystem monitoring of protected areas.

Various specialists of V.F.Kuprevich Institute of Experimental Botany of NAS of Belarus, Institute of Forest, Scientific and Practical Center for Biological Resources of NAS of Belarus in 2000-2012 studied in detail the flora and fauna, prepared systematic lists of major groups of vertebrates, vascular plants, mosses, fungi , and identified rare and in need of protection species and plant communities.

A Wildlife Monitoring Network was organized within the national park as part of the State program of environmental monitoring in 2010-2012. The first cycle of monitoring observations were carried out in an integrated ecosystem monitoring of protected areas.

Periodically the following work is carried out: forest management, valuation of hunting lands, departmental surveys of hunting and monitoring of rare species. The materials of this work represent same scientific interest.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

1. The Red Data Book of Belarus. Animals: rare and threatened species of wild animals / Ministry of Nature Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus; National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Ch. Editorial Board I.M. Kachanovsky. - 4th edition. - Minsk: Belarussion Encyclopedia named after Petrus Brouka, 2015. - 317.
2. The Red Data Book of Belarus. Plants: rare and threatened species of wild plants / Ministry of Nature Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus; National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Ch. Editorial Board I.M. Kachanovsky. M.E.Nikiforov, V.I.Parfionov [and others]. - 4th edition. - Minsk: Belarussion Encyclopedia named after Petrus Brouka, 2015. - 448.
3. Bryophytes of National Park" Pripyatsky "(evolutionary aspect, taxonomy, ecology, geography, life strategies)" / G.F.Rykovsky [et al.] - Minsk: Belarusian Printing House, 2010. - 160 p.
4. Vascular Plants of the National Park "Pripyatsky" / V.I.Parfenov [and others]. - Minsk: Belarusian Printing House, 2009.
5. Management Plan for the National Park Pripyatsky https://www.npp.by/upload/Plan%20ypravlenij%201.pdf
6. Levy S.V. http://iba.ptushki.org/en/iba/46/full

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
<1 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature
<1 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:


Old-aged pine forests preserved on sand dunes among mires. (*A. Sudnik, 22-06-2011*)


Large raised bogs are unique biotopes for Polesie region (*A. Sudnik, 23-06-2011*)


Floodplain oak woods are very valuable biotopes. (*A. Sudnik, 23-06-2011*)


Most of the site is sitiated in the Pripyat River floodplain (*A. Sudnik, 24-06-2011*)


Owbows in the Pripyat River floodplain. (*A. Sudnik, 16-06-2010*)


Owbows in the Pripyat River floodplain. (*A. Sudnik, 16-06-2010*)


Almost annually the Pripyat floodplain and adjacent villages get flooded. (*A. Kozulin, 07-03-2005*)


Almost annually the Pripyat floodplain and adjacent villages get flooded. (*A. Kozulin, 05-03-2005*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 2013-03-29