



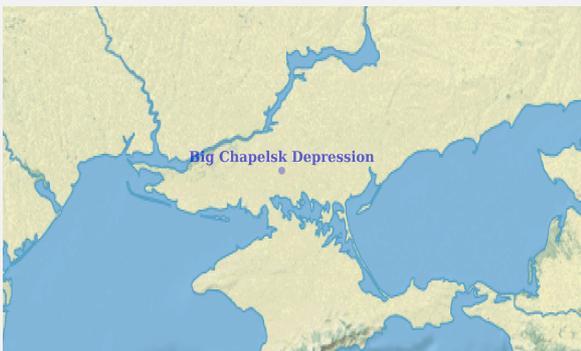
# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 2 August 2021

Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2003

## Ukraine

### Big Chapelsk Depression



Designation date	17 November 2003
Site number	1397
Coordinates	46°28'57"N 33°50'55"E
Area	2 359,00 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

Big Chapelsk Depression is a depression in relief, having a specific geomorphological structure of the Left-bank region of the Lower Dniپر. It is an inland drainless wetland with permanent stagnant dystrophic water bodies and temporary overflows, lying at the crossroads of bird migratory routes in the northern Black Sea region. The Site represents one of three fragments of the protected steppe area, which are included in a cluster structure of the Biosphere Reserve 'Askania-Nova'. The hydroregime is characterized by a periodical high water flooding and heavy rains-induced floods, cover an area from 4 to 1,300 ha and, for several years, provoking the development of subaquatic ecosystems with typical flora and fauna.

Phytocoenoses have 4 vegetation types and 16 formation groups, include over 400 species in total. During floods, the meadow and meadow-boggy components dominate such as *Butomus umbellatus*, *Schoenoplectus lacustris*, *Beckmannia eruciformis*, etc. During autumn and spring migrations, the Site supports dozens of thousands, and in some years - hundreds of thousands birds, in particular *Anser albifrons* (20,000-100,000 ind.), *Grus grus* (10,000-44,000 ind.), *Branta ruficollis* (400-12,500 ind.), *Tadorna ferruginea* (550-9,000 ind.). There are also infrequent records of *Cygnus columbianus*, *Anser erythropus*, *Numenius arquata*, etc. Ponds, located in the site, are filled with underground artesian water, do not freeze in winter, and thus support wintering of up to 40,000 of *Anser albifrons*, up to 16,000 ind. of *Anas platyrhynchos*, up to 3,500 of *Tadorna ferruginea*, etc. The Site is divided into enclosed areas with grazing of reintroduced indigenous species or ecological alternates of extinct steppe animals of Europe (*Saiga tatarica*, *Equus hemionus kulan*, *E. przewalskii*, *Bison bison*, *Cervus elaphus*, as well as *C. nippon hortulorum*, *C. (Dama) dama*, *Ovis ammon musimon*). In summer period, small groups of zoo animals are grazed (*Equus burchelli*, *Taurotragus (Tragelaphus) oryx*, *Boselaphus tragocamelus*, *Connochaetes taurinus*, *Syncerus caffer*, etc.). The Site is an important research area and located in the core zone of the Biosphere Reserve 'Askania-Nova'.

## 2 - Data & location

### 2.1 - Formal data

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

##### Responsible compiler

Institution/agency

Postal address

##### National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency

Postal address

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

From year

To year

#### 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)

#### 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?  Uncertain

(Update) Optional text box to provide further information

There are changes in the basic meteorological parameters, showing the specificity of climate situation from minimum of 297.3 mm (about 74% of the norm) of the typical seasonal distribution of precipitation and to high aridity in some periods of year (April, June, July, September and November). At the same time, fertility and numbers of hoofed animals increases in the site, providing a negative impact on a state of the area. In addition, Social vole, gray crane and seasonal ornithological pressure significantly affected the disturbance of soil and grass cover in general. The last two are due to changes in behavior of birds, because of their permanent stay in the wetland to feed on adjacent agricultural areas.

## 2.2 - Site location

### 2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

#### b) Digital map/image

<2 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps

#### Boundaries description

The Site represents a natural relief depression, 4 km wide, 6 km long, formed as a result of numerous transgressions of ancient seas and transformations of loess. The Site is covered with natural steppe vegetation and surrounded by arable land. The Site is included in the Biosphere Reserve 'Askania-Nova'. Thus, the boundaries of the Site run along the border with the fields to the east, west and north, on the south side of the Site is limited by the boundaries of the core zone of the biosphere reserve.

The Site lies in the north-eastern part of Chaplynka District of Kherson Region, Ukraine. The Site is located near Askania-Nova Village (3,500 people); lies 50 km to the south-east from the town of Nova Kakhovka (67,000) and circa 100 km to the east from the regional administrative centre – Kherson City (almost 400,000 people).

Approximately 24 km to the south the western part of the Syvash wetlands begin.

### 2.2.2 - General location

RIS for Site no. 1397, Big Chapelsk Depression, Ukraine

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?

b) What is the nearest town or population centre?

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):

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

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	The Steppe Biogeographical Region

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

### 3 - Why is the Site important?

#### 3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

- Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Hydrological services provided	The wetland collects and stores water in a relatively arid steppe region. The water area of the Site varies from 4 to 1300 ha with periodicity of 12 years, depending on precipitation (snow and rain).
Other reasons	The Big Chapelsk Depression is one of the unique wetlands in the steppe zone of the Azov-Black Sea region and very important for biodiversity conservation. This area is a year-round protected for the conservation of rare bird species during nesting, migrating and wintering. Most of them do not breed in similar ecosystems in the region, which is caused by the growth of the hunting pressure and agricultural influence.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification	The total flora diversity includes approximately 400 species. The wetland supports populations of plant species typical for the biogeographical region and is crucially important for the conservation of biological diversity. After floods on dry areas there are formed temporary coenoses of meadow-boggy grasses, and also coenoses with the dominance of meadow vegetation. Plant communities of Big Chapelsk Depression comprise 4 types of vegetation and 16 formations which encompass over 30 autochthonous associations. Heterogeneity of the bottom microrelief of the Site and changes in its water content determine a concentric localization and mosaic of its vegetation. Big Chapelsk Depression is of crucial importance for birds, which species diversity consists of 131 species from 31 families (Lystopadskyi, Havrylenko, Mezinov, 2014). Other fauna is represented by Pisces – 2 species; Orthopteroidea – 14 species; Amphibia – 3 species; Reptilia – 5 species; Mammalia – 29 species (of them Insectivora – 1 species; Leporiformes – 1 species, Rodentia – 7 species; Carnivora – 2 species; Perissodactyla – 5 species; Artiodactyla – 13 species) (Notes ..., 2010).
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- Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

- Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers	150000
Start year	2012
Source of data:	The scientists' own observations of the reserve are reflected in the reporting documents and Chronicles of the nature of the reserve.

- Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
<b>Plantae</b>								
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Allium regelianum</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – LC	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Damasonium alisma</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Elatine hungarica</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Fritillaria meleagroides</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Juncus sphaerocarpus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Lythrum thymifolia</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Phlomis tuberosa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Stipa capillata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Stipa lessingiana</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Stipa rubens</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Tulipa gesneriana</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Tulipa sylvestris australis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – EN	
<b>Fungi</b>								
BASIDIOMYCOTA/ AGARICOMYCETES	<i>Agaricus bresadolanus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – EN	

Flora of the Big Chapelsk Depression is about 400 species.

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
<b>Others</b>																	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Allactaga major</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – LC	
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	<i>Coronella austriaca</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	<i>Vipera renardi</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	
<b>Birds</b>																	

RIS for Site no. 1397, Big Chapelsk Depression, Ukraine

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	29100	2012-2018	14.55	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Overlapping populations: Western Siberia/Black Sea & Turkey and Western Siberia/Central Europe
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anser erythropus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	70	2012-2018		VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	The Site supports the species during migration.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anthropoides virgo</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	35	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – EN	The Site supports the species during migration.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Aquila heliaca</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2012-2018		VU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – LC	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2140	2012-2018	4.28	EN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	The Site supports the species during migration. Population : Northern Siberia/Black Sea & Caspian
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	35	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – LC	The Site supports the species during migration and wintering.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – LC	The Site supports the species during migration.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – EN	The Site supports the species during migration. and nesting.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Falco cherrug</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2012-2018		EN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	The Site supports the species during migration. and nesting.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2012-2018		LC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – LC	The Site supports the species during migration and wintering.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Fulica atra</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU IUCN Red List - NT	support during migrations. 1-6 pairs nest within the site
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Glaucola pratincta</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	25	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – LC	The Site supports the species during migration.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Grus grus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	21000	2012-2018	21	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC, Annex I EU Birds Directive	The Site supports 21 % of the Eastern Europe/Turkey, Middle East & NE Africa population during migration.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	2012-2018		LC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	The Site supports the species during migration. 1 pair nests within the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	52	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The Site supports the species during migration. and nesting.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	170	2012-2018		NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I EU Birds Directive	support during migrations
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Microcarbo pygmeus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	2012-2018			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – EN	The Site supports the species during migration.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	2012-2018		NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine - CR	support during migrations
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Otis tarda</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	100	2012-2018		VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine - CR	The Site supports the species during migration.

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence <sup>1)</sup>	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	21	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	The Site supports the species during migration.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	19	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	The Site supports the species during migration.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – LC	The Site supports the species during nesting period
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7300	2012-2018	14.6	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The Site supports the species during migration. and up to 120 pairs during nesting period. nest within the site Population: East Mediterranean & Black Sea/North-east Africa
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	300	2012-2018		NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EU IUCN Red List - VU	support during migrations

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

The wetland supports the greatest number of common species despite the remoteness of Sywash bays, located at a considerable distance from the Big Chapelsk Depression. The site holds concentrations of waders during spring and autumn migrations as well as cranes, Anseriformes and other waterbirds. The site regularly supports simultaneous gatherings of more than 20,000 ind. of *Grus grus* (average annual number over the period from 2012 to 2018 is 21,000 ind) and *Anser albifrons* (29,100 ind.). The maximum number of *Grus grus* (up to 44,000 ind; Havrylenko et al., 2012) was recorded in 2009, that of *Anser albifrons* – in 1996 (480,000 ind.) (Havrylenko, Mezinov, 2013). The total number of birds may reach more than 150,000 ind.

In total, the fauna of the site is represented by Pisces – 2 species; Aves – 131 species of 31 families, Orthopteroidea – 14 species; Amphibia – 3 species; Reptilia – 5 species; Mammalia – 29 species (of them Insectivora – 1 species; Leporiformes – 1 species, Rodentia – 7 species; Carnivora – 2 species; Perissodactyla – 5 species; Artiodactyla – 13 species).

### 3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
C1.6 : Temporary lakes, ponds and pools	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Temporary freshwater and saline inland bodies of water and temporary drying areas of permanent water bodies	Representative. The community is included in Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention.
C1.67 : Turlough and lake-bottom meadows	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Communities at the bottom of periodically, usually annually, drying areas of stagnant water bodies	Representative. The community is included in Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention.
C3.2 : Water-fringing reedbeds and tall helophytes other than canes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Communities of inland water bodies, including brackish ones, with the dominance of <i>Bolboschoenus</i> spp., <i>Butomus umbellatus</i> , <i>Eleocharis palustris</i> , <i>Phragmites australis</i> , <i>Typha</i> spp.	Rare, occurred only after flooding. The community is included in Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention.
C3.5: Periodically inundated shores with pioneer and ephemeral vegetation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1) Communities of low annual plants such as <i>Elatine</i> spp., <i>Lindernia procumbens</i> (C3.51), 2) communities of nitrophilous high annual plants - <i>Bidens</i> spp., <i>Persicaria</i> spp., <i>Rorippa</i> spp., <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Representative. The community is included in Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention.

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
C3.51: Euro-Siberian dwarf annual amphibious swards.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Community of <i>Cyperus fuscus</i> and other low vegetation species	Representative. The community is included in Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention.
C3.5131 Toad-rush swards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Community of <i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Representative. The community is included in Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention.
C3.6: Unvegetated or sparsely vegetated shores with soft or mobile sediments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Muddy, sandy, gravel, pebble sediments near watercourses and lakes, including those in place of drying water bodies (freshwater and saline).	Representative. The community is included in Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention.
E1.2. Perennial calcareous grassland and basic steppes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Projective cover is 30-100%. Typical dominants: <i>Galatella</i> spp., <i>Phlomis</i> spp., <i>Poa angustifolia</i> , <i>Stipa</i> spp.	Representative. The community is included in Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention.
E1.6: Subnitrophilous annual grassland.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mediterranean coenoses formed under intensive grazing. <i>Aegylops cylindrica</i> is dominant.	Representative. The community is included in Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention.
E1.E: Trampled xeric grasslands with annuals.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Typical species are <i>Lepidium ruderales</i> , <i>Plantago major</i> , <i>Poa annua</i> , <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> s. l.	Periodically, in dry season. The community is included in Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention
E3.4: Moist or wet eutrophic and mesotrophic grassland.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Typical dominants: <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Juncus</i> spp.	Periodically, in dry season. The community is included in Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention
E6.2: Continental inland salt steppes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Typical dominants of the communities: <i>Beckmannia eruciformis</i> , <i>Festuca pseudodalmatica</i> , <i>Limonium</i> spp., <i>Puccinellia</i> spp., <i>Taraxacum bessarabicum</i> , <i>Triglochin palustris</i> .	Representative. The community is included in Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention.
C3.42, C3.43: Species-poor beds of low-growing water-fringing or amphibious vegetation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	communities of the forest-steppe and steppe zones with the dominance of <i>Elatine</i> spp., <i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Representative. The community is included in Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention.

[Optional text box to provide further information](#)

A total of 4 vegetation types and 16 formations are found encompassing over 30 associations.

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

### 4.1 - Ecological character

The wetland is formed in a steppe shallow depression. Slopes of the Chapelsk Depression have better moisture conditions in comparison with upland steppe. It is conditioned by the surface runoff, a general trend of redistribution of snow cover in the direction of negative forms of a relief, microclimatic parameters (cold air from the surrounding area runs in closed lowlands by the ravines), and others. The microrelief of the Big Chapelsk Depression has 6 concentric zones, different in hydrology and phytocenotic structure. The steppified, meadow, meadow-boggy and wetland phytocenoses are territorially displacing, but still are time-delimited. The boundary between them is outlined by the lower reaches of the slopes and the edge of the bottom, which are flooded for a short time (15-30 days). The average duration between heavy rains is 12.2 years, with fluctuations from 4 to 24 years and changes in the water area from 4 to 1,300 hectares. The water level ranges from 15 cm to 1.3 m and depends on the precipitation amount. The maximum depth of full flooding does not exceed 1.3 m. The permanent centre of meadow-boggy vegetation is the central part of the bottom, periodically flooded up to 30-90 days, and in case of heavy rains - up to 200-240 days. The wetland is located in the Black Sea area of the Atlantic-continental steppe region, characterized by a large amount of light, warm and mild unstable winter. The average annual air temperature is +9.4 °C. The amplitude of annual air temperatures exceeds 70 °C (min -35 °C, max + 48.5 °C). The normal level of precipitation is 400 mm, ranging from 164 to 703 mm. The main part of precipitations occurs in the period from November to March. The ground freezes up to 30-40 cm, in occasional severe winters - up to 120 cm. Temporary reservoirs are formed annually. They initiate the development of ephemeral and hydrophilic formations and serve as places for the reproduction of amphibians. There are no outputs of underground water to the surface. Flood control is not required, as flooding, as a rule, does not go beyond the Site boundaries. The water, flowing by small artificial channels from artesian wells, is an additional source to maintain water level in a dry period for wild hoofed animals that are kepted within the Site.

### 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 >> N: Seasonal/intermittent/irregular rivers/streams/creeks		4	2.3	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> P: Seasonal/intermittent freshwater lakes		1	1300	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Ts: Seasonal/intermittent freshwater marshes/pools on inorganic soils		3	150	Representative

#### Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type
2: Ponds		1	15.4
3: Irrigated land		1	5
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches		1	3.7

### 4.3 - Biological components

#### 4.3.1 - Plant species

##### Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Achillea euxina</i>	endemic
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Achillea inundata</i>	endemic
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Achillea micranthoides</i>	endemic
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Elymus repens repens</i>	endemic
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Galatella sedifolia biflora</i>	endemic
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Gypsophila muralis</i>	endemic
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Phalacrachena inuloides</i>	endemic
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Polygonum aschersonianum</i>	endemic
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Scleranthus verticillatus</i>	endemic

## Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	Potential	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	Actual (major impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Actual (major impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Atriplex tatarica</i>	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Actual (major impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Potential	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Iva xanthiifolia</i>	Potential	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Lepidium perfoliatum</i>	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Lepidium ruderales</i>	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Potential	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	Actual (major impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Xanthium albinum</i>	Actual (major impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Xanthium pungens</i>	Actual (major impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Actual (major impacts)	No change

## 4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Equus hemionus</i>				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Equus przewalskii</i>				
CHORDATA/REPTILIA	<i>Lacerta agilis</i>				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>				
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Microtus socialis</i>				
CHORDATA/AMPHIBIA	<i>Pelophylax ridibundus</i>				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>				

Optional text box to provide further information

The species of animals listed in this section are kept on the territory of the wetland as part of the zoo. At appropriate times of the year, animals graze here, which helps to compensate for the lack of wild herbivores and maintain vegetation in good condition.

#### 4.4 - Physical components

##### 4.4.1 - Climate

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

The site belongs to the continental region of temperate climate. Hot dry summers and mild unstable winters are typical for the depression area. An average air temperature is 9.5°C (extremities ranges from -32°C to +40.3°C). Average annual precipitation is 400 mm with its minimum of 164 mm in 1943 and maximum of 703 mm in 1997.

##### 4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

- 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.

Big Chapelsk Depression is located outside river basins and marine water areas. It relates to inland drainless wetlands with permanent stagnant dystrophic waterbodies and temporary overflows.

##### 4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral

(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)

Southern black soils and dark-chestnut soils (gley meadow soils in depressions) are typical for the site.

#### 4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	No change
Usually seasonal, ephemeral or intermittent water present	decrease

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from surface water	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water inputs from precipitation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Feeds groundwater	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	decrease

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

The Site is supplied with water from atmospheric precipitation. The average duration of the period between strong floods is 12.2 years, ranging from 4 to 24 years; they change the water surface area from 4 to 1,300 hectares. The water level ranges from 15 cm to 1.3 m and depends on precipitation amount. An additional water source for the Site is the water coming from artesian wells.

#### 4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown

#### 4.4.6 - Water pH

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4)

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

Unknown

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

The water acidity at the bottom in the Site is less than 6 units. This is due to the influence of soil pH (pH = 5.83-5.65) and a low oxidation-restoration potential. Abrupt changes in the chemical composition of water bodies occasionally occur in the spring season. Recrystallization processes take place during snow melting and with inflow of water, formed from melted snow, from the catchment basin. These processes lead to up to 5 times water enrichment by many ions, including free hydrogen ions, resulting in so-called "pH-shock", when the pH value rapidly falls to pH = 7.03 in the spring melted waters.

Other reserve's water bodies have subalkali or alkaline reaction, caused by increased salinity of natural waters and depth of the bottom formed by loess-like loam: pH of the artificial reservoirs of the site (which are situated at the southern slope of the wetland and from where the water through small artificial channels flows to the bottom) varies between 7.63 and 7.13.

#### 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

Unknown

#### 4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the i) broadly similar  ii) significantly different  site itself.

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development

Surrounding area has higher human population density

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

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

In the surrounding area, the intensive agriculture is provided, which has led to the plowing of gullies, by which the water flows into the site. There is a reduction in the number of agricultural areas with cereals, the remains of which serve as forage for birds. The activity of hunting farms in the region during the hunting season increased, while the number of biotechnical measures provided by them was reduced.

## 4.5 - Ecosystem services

### 4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

#### Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	Medium

#### Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	Medium

#### Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Medium
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	High
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	Medium
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 microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High

Within the site: 100-83000

Outside the site: 9600-79000

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

### 4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

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

#### Description if applicable

Establishing of eco-tourism centers based on wetlands of international importance is least influential on the ecosystems and considerably economical use of natural resources to form environmental awareness of visitors. The application of technologies of organized ecotourism significantly reduces the disturbance of birds, giving them the ability to reproduce, eat, spend the night, and at the same time, leaving them available to viewing by many eco-tourists. Volumes of visit is determined and approved by the Scientific Council of the institution. It makes an inquiry about the limit for use of resources and the appropriate permissions. At the same time, conferences, workshops and meetings held in Askania Nova increase the opportunity to influence more people through participants. And also the media are involved, which are reports all over the country and abroad. The visit of birdwatchers that prefer observing from afar increased in recent years. Particular attention is paid to the scientific and educational activities with school and out-of-school institutions. Ecological actions, discussions, field trips are carried out according to the agreements with the reserve and cover about 7 thousand people annually.

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

#### 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
Provincial/region/state government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

##### Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

Lands of state ownership were transferred to the Administration of the Friedrich Faltz-Fein Biosphere Reserve 'Askania-Nova' of the Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences (there is the Certificate on the right of permanent land use). Other lands of national ownership, which were transferred to permanent use to the Biosphere Reserve 'Askania-Nova' (within the core area), the Institute of Livestock Breeding of the Steppe Region 'Askania-Nova', the Institute of Oil Crops of the Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences, as well as lands of private ownership (agricultural lands) within a buffer zone and zone of anthropogenic landscapes.

#### 5.1.2 - Management authority

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

The Friedrich E. Falz-Fein Biosphere Reserve 'Askania-Nova'

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

Viktor Havrylenko, director

Postal address:

15 Parkova St., Askania-Nova, Chaplynka district, Kherson region, 75230, Ukraine

E-mail address:

askania.zap@gmail.com

### 5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

##### Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Tourism and recreation areas	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Housing and urban areas	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

##### Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Dredging	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Salinisation	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

##### Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Wood and pulp plantations	Low impact	Low impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Annual and perennial non-timber crops	Low impact	Low impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Livestock farming and ranching	Low impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

##### Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Roads and railroads	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Aircraft flight paths	Low impact	Low impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Utility and service lines (e.g., pipelines)	Low impact	Low impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

##### Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Gathering terrestrial plants	Low impact	Low impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Logging and wood harvesting	Low impact	Low impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Low impact	Low impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Fire and fire suppression	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Dams and water management/use	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Vegetation clearance/land conversion	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Problematic native species	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Garbage and solid waste	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Air-borne pollutants	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Temperature extremes	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Habitat shifting and alteration	Medium impact	High impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

The alteration of the habitats in relation to this Site implies the transformation of natural areas on arable land, which takes place in the region as a whole. This makes the Site an increasingly important stopover place for migratory birds.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Global legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
UNESCO Biosphere Reserve		<a href="http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/biosphere-reserves/europe-north-america/ukraine/askaniya-nova/">http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/biosphere-reserves/europe-north-america/ukraine/askaniya-nova/</a>	whole

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Other international designation	Emerald network site UA00016 Askaniya-Nova Biosphere Reserve	<a href="https://m.coe.int/updated-list-of-officially-adopted-emerald-sites-2020/1680a080d5">https://m.coe.int/updated-list-of-officially-adopted-emerald-sites-2020/1680a080d5</a>	partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Biosphere Reserve	'Askaniya-Nova'	<a href="http://askaniya-nova-zapovidnik.gov.ua/">http://askaniya-nova-zapovidnik.gov.ua/</a>	whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Askaniya-Nova Biosphere Reserve	<a href="http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/askaniya-nova-biosphere-reserve-iba-ukraine">http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/askaniya-nova-biosphere-reserve-iba-ukraine</a>	whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

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

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Implemented
Hydrology management/restoration	Partially implemented

Species

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

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Management of water abstraction/takes	Implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented
Research	Implemented
Livestock management/exclusion (excluding fisheries)	Partially implemented
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Implemented

Other:

It is planned to develop and implement measures to reduce the impact of hunting outside the biosphere reserve, as well as mechanisms of compensation for the damage caused to landowners by flocks of migratory birds (during feeding on agricultural fields), including rare species- Grus grus and Tadorna ferruginea.

5.2.5 - Management planning

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

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

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

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

The administration of Askania-Nova Biosphere Reserve has an environmental propaganda sector that operates as a regional environmental and educational center.

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
Water regime monitoring	Implemented
Plant species	Implemented
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented
Plant community	Implemented
Animal community	Implemented
Birds	Implemented

Continuous monitoring is carried out on animals kept on semi-free grazing, as well as predators (foxes and wolves) and small mammals. Periodic monitoring of individual taxonomic groups of insects is also carried out.

## 6 - Additional material

### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Notes on the vertebrate fauna of Askania-Nova Biosphere Reserve (with elements of population analysis) / V. S. Havrylenko, M. A. Lystopadskyi, I. K. Polishchuk, V. P. Dumenko. - Askania-Nova: PE Andreeva Press, 2010. - 120 p. [in Ukrainian].

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#### 6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

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

<no file available>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<no file available>

vi. other published literature

<no file available>

<no data available>

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

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Big Chapeisk Depression ( Viktor Havrylenko, 05-03-2015 )



Big Chapeisk Depression ( Mezinov Alexandr, 21-05-2010 )



Big Chapeisk Depression ( Mezinov Alexandr, 21-05-2010 )



Big Chapeisk Depression ( Mezinov Alexandr, 14-02-2011 )



Big Chapeisk Depression ( Mezinov Alexandr, 22-09-2014 )



Big Chapeisk Depression ( Viktor Havrylenko, 16-10-2015 )

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2003-11-17