



Ramsar Information Sheet

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Update version, previously published on : 1 January 1998

Ukraine

Shagany-Alibei-Burnas Lakes System



Designation date	23 November 1995
Site number	763
Coordinates	45°46'24"N 29°57'38"E
Area	27 600,00 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 wetland occupies an aquatic area of 13 pre-pontic estuaries, now brackish lagoons largely separated from the adjacent coastal area of the Black Sea. The Site is one of the most important biodiversity areas in the region. Within the wetland 260 bird species, 59 fish species, 772 plant species can be found. There are 5 plant species, 21 animal species which are listed on the IUCN Red List, and 30 ecological communities (habitats), which are protected through Resolution 4 of Berne Convention. 12 plant species and 55 animal species are listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine. The wetland supports more than 91 bird species and 24 fish species at the critical stage in their life cycles. Shallow estuary zones are used as forage areas for birds during spring and autumn migrations.

In certain periods the wetland territory supports about 20 thousand nesting couples. The total number of wetland local birds can reach 30-35 thousand individuals. The wetland supports 3,5-4,5% of the global population of red-breasted goose and 0,7-1% of population of Dalmatian pelican. The diversity of wetland fishes consists of 59 species. 16 species are target fishing species within estuaries. In the Black Sea and within the wetland the European sturgeon (*Huso huso*) and starry sturgeon (*Acipenser stellatus*) can be found. Tuzlivski Limans are the place of spawning for Gobiiformes (*Neogobius fluviatilis*, *N. melanostomus*, *Zosterisessor ophiocephalus*), European flounder (*Platichthys flesus luscus*) and other native fish species.

The wetland territory has great economic importance for fisheries and the development of whole region. It is a place of growth for fish species that are traditionally caught there. The terrestrial part of the wetland is a pasture that is used by the local population. Also, the wetland is widely used as beach leisure and a place for birdwatching. The wetland is the Emerald Network Site, Important Bird Areas and National Nature Park "Tuzlivski Limans".

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)

Unofficial name (optional)

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) The boundary has been delineated more accurately

(Update) The boundary has been extended

(Update) The boundary has been restricted

(Update) B. Changes to Site area the area has increased

(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately

(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately

(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension

(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction

(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?

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<2 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps

Boundaries description

The wetland is located on the territory of Odessa region, in steppe zone of Ukraine, on the coast of the Black Sea in an interfluvial area of the Danube and the Dniester River.

The Site boundary covers the coastal area of the lakes system, which is in a natural state or forested and limited by arable land and settlements. The wetland borders with Prymorske settlement on the West (west coast of the Shagany Liman), on the North – with villages Zhovty Yar and Dyvisiya (upper reaches of Limans Karachaus and Khadzhyder), on the East – with village Bazaryanka (east coast of the Burnas Liman). The southern boundary of the wetland is the bay-bar with the coastal aquatic area of the Black Sea with a width of up to 500-600 m and limited isobath of 6 m.

The borders of the wetland practically coincide with the boundaries of the National Nature Park "Tuzlivski Limans". Beyond the National Park there is a lane of marine area and the section of the Dzhantshey Liman.

The Site's boundary has been delineated more accurately in 2021 increasing the area by almost 8600 ha.

2.2.2 - General location

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
Marine Ecoregions of the World (MEOW)	Black Sea
EU biogeographic regionalization	Stepic

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

According to geobotanical zoning, the wetland is situated within the Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiy region of the Danube-Dniester district of grain and sagebrush-grain steppes and floodplains of Black Sea-Azov steppe subprovince of Pontic steppe province of the Steppe subregion (zone) of Eurasian steppe zone (National Atlas of Ukraine, 2009).

According to zoogeographical zoning of Ukraine, the wetland refers to the Danube-Dniester subarea of Azov-Black Sea area of Azov-Black Sea region of Pontic steppe province district of Mediterranean-Central Asian subregion, Palearctic region ((National Atlas of Ukraine, 2009).

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 plays an important ecological role in water filtration due to marsh vegetation. Salsuginous watered estuaries Dzhantshey and Malyi Sasyk are the source of technical water for the population (other estuaries have salty water), and also are used as watering places for cattle.
Other ecosystem services provided	Shallow zones of estuaries create a huge territory, important first of all as the place with a favorable forage base for birds during spring and autumn migrations. Natural and artificial islands on the estuaries, pre-coastal cliffs are attractive as nesting places and habitats for many bird species. Forest tracts, steppe areas, sandy spits are habitats of mammals and many invertebrate animals. The wetland territory is of great economic importance for fisheries and the whole region development in general. Almost all water reservoirs are rich on benthos, which is a forage base for many fish species, which inhabit there. It is the place of graziery of mugils mullets that are traditionally caught there. Freshwater estuaries and low river reaches are important for livestock development, as they are watering places. Coastal areas are used as pasture. The wetland mitigates the climate of the region during the arid summer period.
Other reasons	The site plays an important role in natural functioning and interaction of coastal ecosystems.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification	The Tatarbunary district is the most arable in Odessa region and one of the few most arable in Ukraine - it accounts over 80% of plough land. That is why the wetland is important as a place of concentration and conservation of significant biodiversity. On the Site territory grow 772 plant species, including 600 high vascular, 37 bryophytes, 25 algae-macrophytes, 110 micro-algae, also 40 pileate funguses, 45 lichens and lichenophilic fungi, 40 parasitic fungi of high plants. Within the wetland inhabit 59 fish species, 260 bird species, 29 species of mammals, 4 amphibian species, 7 reptile species and 115 species of insects. there are 17 species of molluscs, 17 arachnid species, 13 crustaceous species.
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- Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

- Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers	45000
Start year	2012
Source of data:	Haydash O.M., Yakovlev M.V, 2015; ROM Bulletin, 2015; ROM Bulletin, 2017

- Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification

In general, the diversity of fish in the Site is 59 species. In particular in the aquatic area of the Black Sea is important for the European sturgeon (*Huso huso*), starry sturgeon (*Acipenser stellatus*), thinlip mullet (*Liza ramada*) which have an important international and national conservation status. Estuaries are the place of graziery for gobies (*Neogobius fluviatilis*, *N. melanostomus*, *Zosterisessor ophiocephalus* etc.), European flounder (*Platichthys flesus luscus*) and other native fish species.

Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification

At breeding and migration periods there are noted 25 fish species. In particular, the wetland is important for the support of populations of 5 species of pontic mugils – *Liza aurata*, *L. saliens*, *L. haematochelius*, *L. ramada*, *Mugil cephalus*.

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Plantae								
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Astrodaucus littoralis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Bupleurum tenuissimum</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Cephalanthera damasonium</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
RHODOPHYTA/ STYLONEMATOPHYCEAE	<i>Chroodactylon ornatum</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
CHLOROPHYTA/ ULVOPHYCEAE	<i>Cladophora vadorum</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine -Ra	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Crambe maritima</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Crocus hititicus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Ornithogalum oreoides</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Poacynum sarmatiense</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
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"/>	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Stipa pulcherrima</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
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	
OCHROPHYTA/ XANTHOPHYCEAE	<i>Vaucheria litorea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	

Different vegetation types is represented within the Site: aquatic, marsh, meadow, psamophytic, halophyte, steppe, shrub and forest vegetation. Homogeneous forests are represented by typical for southern pre-pontic steppe species (*Gleditsia triacanthos*, *Robinia pseudoacacia*, *Quercus robur* etc.). Shrubs are represented by invasive groups (*Amorpha fruticosa*), saltcedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*). Among the aquatic vegetation, the main groupings are formed by pondweed (*Stuckea pectinata*). Marsh vegetation is represented by reed thickets (*Phragmites australis*). Halophyte vegetation consists of thickets of *Halocnemum strobilaceum*, groupings of halophytes- annuals (*Salicornia prostrata*, *Suaeda prostrata*, *Bassia hirsuta*).

With the international significance of the wetland 17 species of plants are associated. Into the IUCN Red List are included 5 species. In the wetland, all of these species are protected in the artificial forests, which were created on estuaries coasts more than 60 years ago as protective plantings.

On the Red Data Book of Ukraine are listed 12 species: 6 species in category "vulnerable" and 6 species in category "rare". Of these, 4 species are algae.

Among species which need protection according to law, the most widespread are *Ornithogalum montanum* and *Crocus reticulatus*, which occur on estuaries coasts, and *Trachomitum venetum* (L.), which grows on the sandy bay-bar between estuaries and the Black Sea. Other species are rather rare and occur singly on estuaries coasts and sandy bay-bar in one or few places. The rarity of these species is due to anthropogenic pressure.

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								
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																	
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Acipenser stellatus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				CR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red data book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Chelon ramada</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red data book of Ukraine - NT	The wetland is a feeding place for species during migrations.
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Huso huso</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				CR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red data book of Ukraine - EN	
Birds																	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</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"/>	1000	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		It nests very rarely. Up to 10000 individuals occur during migrations
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anas strepera</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"/>	100	2012-2018			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red data book of Ukraine - LC	During the concentration season concentrates itself up to 200 ind. Rare couples nest on the wetland territory.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Aythya nyroca</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"/>	15	2012- 2018		NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Red data book of Ukraine - VU	During the concentration season concentrates itself up to 200 ind. Rare couples nest on the wetland territory.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2000	2012-2018	4		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The average numerosity during the registration was 100 ind. During periods of migrations and wintering the territory is used by up to 2000 ind. Pop: 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"/>	150	2012- 2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red data book of Ukraine - LC	During winter period, pre-pontic part is used by up to 400 ind.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</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"/>	50	2012-2018			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	During the migration period occur up to 100 ind. Up to 30 couples nest on the wetland territory.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</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"/>	50	2012- 2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red data book of Ukraine - LC	Up to 150 ind. Occur during the migration period in pre-pontic part.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</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"/>	6000	2012-2018			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Up to 15000 individuals occurs en masse during migrations
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</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"/>	60	2012-2018			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red data book of Ukraine - LC	During the period of wintering the wetland territory is used by up to 100 ind.

RIS for Site no. 763, Shagany-Alibei-Burnas Lakes System, 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>Glaeola pratincola</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		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red data book of Ukraine - LC, Bern - II	Up to 50 couples nest on the wetland territory.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Grus grus</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"/>	30	2012- 2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red data book of Ukraine - LC	During the migration period occur up to 150 ind.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</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"/>	30	2012-2018			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red data book of Ukraine - VU	During the migration, the bird numerosity reaches up to 225 ind. Up to 4-5 couples nest on the wetland territory.
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"/>	5	2012- 2018		LC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Red data book of Ukraine - LC	Up to 10 ind. occur during winter period. During nesting period 1 couple is noted, but the nesting is not proved.
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"/>	50	2012-2018			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	During the migration period occur up to 130 ind. About 10-20 couples nest on the wetland territory.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus</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"/>	5000	2012- 2018			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red data book of Ukraine - EN	It nests very rarely. Up to 20000 individuals occurs en masse during migrations
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Limosa limosa</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"/>	250	2012- 2018		NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Up to 500 individuals occur at the same time during migration period.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mergus serrator</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"/>	29	2012- 2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red data book of Ukraine - VU	During winter period, pre-pontic part of the delta is used by up to 80 ind.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Netta rufina</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"/>	20	2012- 2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red data book of Ukraine - LC	During the concentration season concentrates itself up to 200 ind. Rare couples nest on the wetland territory.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Numenius arquata</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"/>	80	2012- 2018		NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red data book of Ukraine - EN	Up to 230 individuals occur at the same time during migration period.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Numenius phaeopus</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"/>	50	2012- 2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red data book of Ukraine - EN	Up to 150 individuals occur at the same time during migration period.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pelecanus crispus</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"/>	60	2012-2018		NT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Red data book of Ukraine - EN	The maximum simultaneous numerosity in period of seasonal relocations was about 230 individuals.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</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"/>	500	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Red data book of Ukraine - EN	The maximum numerosity in period of seasonal relocations is about 1500 individuals
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</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			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red data book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Platalea leucorodia</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"/>	15	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red data book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</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"/>	600	2012-2018			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red data book of Ukraine - LC	Up to 300 couples nest on the wetland territory. During the migration period occur up to 800 ind.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</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"/>	60	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red data book of Ukraine - VU	Occurs during migration period. Numerosity can be up to 150 ind. simultaneously.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tadorna tadorna</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"/>	500	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		It nests very rarely. Up to 12000 individuals occurs en masse during migrations
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red data book of Ukraine - EN	During the migration period occur up to 15 ind.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

The wetland is important for birds as feeding and resting ground during the period of migration for great white pelican *Pelecanus onocrotalus* and Dalmatian pelican *Pelecanus crispus*. The territory is important for red-breasted goose *Branta ruficollis*. At present, its numerosity is up to 2000 ind. during the period of migrations, during the period of wintering the number is low. The wetland is important for nesting of Eurasian oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*, Kentish plover *Charadrius alexandrinus*, black-winged stilt *Himantopus himantopus*, pied avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*, collared pratincole *Glareola pratincola*, little tern *Sterna albifrons*. Nesting are the gadwall *Anas strepera*, ferruginous duck *Aythya nyroca*, red-crested pochard *Netta rufina*, Pallas's gull *Larus ichthyaetus* nest with a few breeding pairs. Also, the territory is important for fish. It is the place of feeding of pontic fish stocks of 5 species of mugils and the place of spawning, feeding of gobies and flounders, which live and breed in the same water body.

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
A5.6: Sublittoral biogenic reefs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sublittoral seabed areas formed by mobile bedrock of different granulometric composition, on which there are dense groupings of mussels (<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>)	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention
A5.5: Sublittoral mobile sediments with groupings of macrophyts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sublittoral seabed areas formed by mobile bedrock of different granulometric composition, on which there are groupings of algae-macrophyts or vascular plants (<i>Zostera marina</i> , <i>Zostera noltii</i> , <i>Ruppia marina</i>).	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention
A2.6: Littoral sediments with domination of aquatic vascular plants	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Littoral groupings of <i>Zostera noltii</i> , <i>Ruppia marina</i> .	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention
A2.5 Coastal saline and salined reed thickets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Solonchaks with participation of annuals <i>Salicornia</i> , <i>Suaeda</i> and <i>Salsola</i> .	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention
B1.3: Mobile maritime dunes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Raised sandy areas of the sea coast with relatively steep slopes without vegetation or with rarefied vegetation of the class <i>Ammophiletea</i> .	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention
B1.4: Herbal groupings of stable maritime dunes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Raised sandy areas of the sea coast with developed vegetation of the class <i>Ammophiletea</i>	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention
B1.8. Wet and watery lowerings between dunes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Formed by sand lowerings between dunes, often over flooded.	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention
C1.3: Permanent standing eutrophic water bodies.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Standing water bodies with eutrophic water.	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention
C1.5: Permanent standing saline and salsuginous water bodies.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Non-coastal salsuginous lakes, ponds or reservoirs	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention
C1.6: Permanent standing water bodies.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Small temporal saline and salsuginous water bodies with <i>Najas minor</i> , <i>Charion intermediae</i> , <i>Zannichellion pedicellatae</i> , <i>Potamogetonion</i>	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention
E1.2: Steppes and perennial calciphyte groupings.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	True steppes on raised estuaries banks of the class <i>Festuco-Brometea</i> . Dominants: <i>Botriochloa ischaemum</i> , <i>Festuca valesiaca</i> s. l., <i>Galatella</i> spp., <i>Poa angustifolia</i> , <i>Salvia</i> spp., <i>Stipa</i> spp.	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention
E6.2: Continental mainland halophyte groupings.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Groupings of classes <i>Festuco-Puccinellietea</i> s. l., <i>Salicometea fruticosae</i> . Groupings dominants: <i>Artemisia santonica</i> , <i>Halocnemum strobilaceum</i> , <i>Puccinellia</i> spp.	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The Site is a complex of 13 estuaries, which have a common bed and common bay-bar between estuaries and the Black Sea. Of these, six estuaries are primary (based on sandy bay-bar, which borders with the Black Sea) and seven are secondary (separated from the primary estuaries by sandy bay-bars or spits). The sandy bay-bar is 41 km long and adjacent to a 600 meter wide marine corridor. Landwards there are 100-200 meter wide corridors of homogeneous forests, steppes, saline meadows, solonchak vegetation. The wetland functioning entirely depends on the connection with the Black Sea through channels. If there is no such connection the level of estuaries in summer decreases by 80-100 cm due to strong evaporation. It leads to 10% reduction of shallow waters area, which negatively effects the forage base for riparian birds.

The climate is moderate continental with short warm winters and long hot summers. Annual precipitation is 300-400 mm, evaporation - 800-900 mm. Sometimes in winter, the lakes are covered with ice, but usually not longer than a month.

The hydro chemical regime of the maritime part is almost marine, and in the upper reaches the effect of desalination from rivers discharging into lakes is felt. The main factor determining the character of flora and fauna of the wetland is the salinity of water.

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

Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
A: Permanent shallow marine waters		4	744	Representative
B: Marine subtidal aquatic beds (Underwater vegetation)		3	1116	Representative
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores		3	1550	Representative
J: Coastal brackish / saline lagoons		1	23000	Representative

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	50	Representative
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Lakes >> Q: Permanent saline/ brackish/ alkaline lakes		4	25	Representative
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Lakes >> R: Seasonal/ intermittent saline/ brackish/ alkaline lakes and flats		4	100	Representative
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Marshes & pools >> Sp: Permanent saline/ brackish/ alkaline marshes/ pools		4	100	Representative
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Marshes & pools >> Ss: Seasonal/ intermittent saline/ brackish/ alkaline marshes/ pools		4	100	Representative

Human-made wetlands

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

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Afforestation	725
Steppe	70

(ECD) Habitat connectivity

The Site has coherent structure with a high level of habitat connectivity. 13 estuaries have common bed. On the mainland land surface, they are surrounded by the strip with the width of 100-200 m, from the Black Sea - by the continuous sandy spit

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTALILIOPSIDA	<i>Agrostis gigantea maeotica</i>	Endem of Eastern Europe
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Artemisia trautvetterana</i>	Endem of Eastern Europe
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Centaurea odessana</i>	Endem of Eastern Europe
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Erysimum canum</i>	North Pontic endem
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Linaria sepium</i>	Endem of Eastern Europe
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Seseli tortuosum tortuosum</i>	Pontic-Azov littoral endem

Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Actual (minor impacts)	No change

4.3.2 - Animal species

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CTENOPHORANUDA	<i>Beroe abyssicola</i>	Potential	increase
ARTHROPODA/MALACOSTRACA	<i>Callinectes sapidus</i>	Potential	unknown
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Potential	No change
ARTHROPODA/MALACOSTRACA	<i>Eriocheir sinensis</i>	Potential	unknown
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Gambusia affinis</i>	Potential	unknown
CTENOPHORA/TENTACULATA	<i>Mnemiopsis leidyi</i>	Potential	unknown
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i>	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	Potential	No change
MOLLUSCA/GASTROPODA	<i>Rapana venosa</i>	Actual (major impacts)	increase
ARTHROPODA/MALACOSTRACA	<i>Rhithropanopeus harrisi</i>	Potential	unknown

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

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

The climate is temperate continental with short mild winter and long hot summer. Precipitation is 300-400 mm/year while evaporation is 800-900 mm. Sum of active temperatures is 3400°. Duration of sunshine is 2200-2400 hours/year. Average temperature of January is -1.8°C, July – +22.9°C. Sometimes the lakes are covered with ice, but not longer than for a month. Regular snow cover takes place not each year (up to 50% of winters). It is formed at the beginning of December. It lasts 20-50 days. The frost-free period continues 190-220 days. The vegetation period started from the end of March (or beginning of April) and continues till the second part of November (about 220-240 days).

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.

The wetland is situated along the Black Sea coast in the interfluvium of the Danube and the Dniester

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)

In eastern part of the wetland dry land zonal soils are southern low-humus micellar carbonate chernozems. Relatively lower banks of estuaries in western part of the wetland on significant coastal area are characterized by meadow-chernozemic, meadow-marshy, alkalinized meadow soils, and also solonchaks and solonchak silt. Are present sod-gleysol sandy and clay-sandy soils. On the bottom of reservoirs are clay, sand and silt.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

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

Source of water that maintains character of the site

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

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Marine	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.

Territory of the wetland hydrologically belongs to the Black Sea region with low water capacity. Rivers network is not developed. Main flows take place during spring flood and summer heavy rains. Main rivers are Khadzhyder and Alkaliia. They dry up in summer. Limans of Tuzlov Complex maintain their water level due to precipitations, infiltration over sandy bar and water from the sea. In the absence of connection with the Black Sea and due to significant evaporation in summer, the water level in the estuaries decreases by 0.5-1 m, shallow secondary estuaries dry up completely.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site

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

Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site

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

Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site

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

Sediment regime unknown

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

Estuaries coasts are formed by soft bedrocks – loess, therefore exposed to intense abrasion as a result of the activity of wind waves. That is why in estuaries a large amount of sediments is formed. There observed along coastal transition of sediments in estuaries, on the common sandy bay-bar between estuaries and the Black Sea and in maritime lane of the Black Sea.

4.4.6 - Water pH

Alkaline (pH>7.4)

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

Unknown

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l)

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

Unknown

Please provide further information on salinity (optional):

The waters of estuaries have a salinity of 4.78 ‰ to 27.22 ‰. In the absence of constant connection with the Black Sea in summer due to intense evaporation, some areas of estuaries become salty.

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic

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

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 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)	High
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	Medium
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	High
Wetland non-food products	Reeds and fibre	High

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	High
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	High
Climate regulation	Regulation of greenhouse gases, temperature, precipitation and other climactic processes	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	High
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	High
Recreation and tourism	Water sports and activities	High
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Inspiration	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Contemporary cultural significance, including for arts and creative inspiration, and including existence values	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Aesthetic and sense of place values	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	High
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	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 microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High
Soil formation	Sediment retention	High
Soil formation	Accumulation of organic matter	High
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	High
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	Medium

Optional text box to provide further information

The wetland territory is of economic importance for the fishing industry. Freshwater estuaries and lower reaches of rivers are important for livestock development, as are places of watering and pasture. The maritime coast has recreational significance.

Within the site: 100 000

Outside the site: 100 000

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

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

- i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland
- ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland
- iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples

Description if applicable

The ecological character of the wetland depends on the use of fields adjacent to the wetland by farmers. On fields are intensively cultivated cultures with the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides etc., which are scooped away into estuaries. State of aquatic biological resources depends on the community actions to maintain the connection between estuaries and the Black Sea, and rational use of biological resources.

- iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	<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):

The wetland territory is situated within the National Nature Park "Tuzlivski Limans", which has documents that approve the right to permanent use of part of the territory (2002 ha), the rest of the territory, which refers to the Park for protection, is state property. On the adjacent territory, there is state-owned and (mostly) private-owned land.

5.1.2 - Management authority

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

National Nature Park "Tuzlivski Limans"

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

Vykhrystyuk Iryna

Postal address:

68100
street Partizanska 2,
Tatarbunari,
Odesa region

https://nnationalnaturepar.wixsite.com/tuzlovskilymany?fbclid=IwAR3UR1eKJsB94PUBqvzeM5_E7AoexJRVaguy9j7eWTbHIV8hrosHo9iHE

E-mail address:

npp.tuzlim0101@gmail.com

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Human settlements (non agricultural)

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

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Salinisation	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water abstraction	Medium impact	High impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Canalisation and river regulation	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Dredging	High impact	High 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
Livestock farming and ranching	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Annual and perennial non-timber crops	High impact	High 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
Shipping lanes	Low impact	High impact	<input checked="" 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	Low impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Logging and wood harvesting	Low impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
(Para)military activities	Low impact	High 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	Low impact	High 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

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	High 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	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Household sewage, urban waste water	Low impact	High impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Garbage and solid waste	Low impact	High impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Geological events

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Avalanches/landslides	Low impact	High 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
Droughts	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Temperature extremes	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Other international designation	Emerald Network Site Tuzlovski Lymany National Nature Park (UA0000140)	https://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Emerald/SDF.aspx?site=UA0000140	partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Nature Park	"Tuzivski Limans"	https://nationalnaturepar.wixsite.com/tuziovskilymany	partly

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Janshejs'ke lake (UA086)	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/2072	partly
Important Bird Area	Shagany-Alibei-Burnas lake-system (UA087)	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/shagany-alibei-burnas-lake-system-iba-ukraine/text	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

Habitat

Measures	Status
Hydrology management/restoration	Partially implemented
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Partially implemented
Land conversion controls	Partially implemented
Re-vegetation	Proposed

Species

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

Human Activities

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

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:

National Nature Park "Tuzivski Limans" has some infrastructure and regularly conducts environmental education classes and excursions and systematic work with the local population and visitors.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No, but restoration is needed

Further information

The Administration of the National Park repeatedly, with the help of local residents and volunteers, attempted to restore water exchange between the Black Sea and estuaries through the creation of straits in the sandy bay-bar.

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

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

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Report on scientific research work "Chronicles of nature". Book 6. National Nature Park "Tuzlivski Limans", Tatarbunary, 2017. P. 588
 Green Book of Ukraine/under the general editorship of corresponding member of NAS of Ukraine Y.P. Didukh – K.: Altpress, 2009. – p. 448
 National Atlas of Ukraine. K.: Institute of geography of NAS of Ukraine, 2009. P. 440
 Onyshchenko V.A. Habitats of Ukraine by the classification EUNIS. Kyiv: Phytosociocenter, 2016. – p. 56
 Pyluga V.I. System of lakes Shahany-Alibey-Burnas. Numerosity and placement of nesting of riparian birds in the wetland of Azov-Pontic coast of Ukraine/by ed. of Siokhin V.D. – K.: Wetlands International – AEME, 2000.
 Popova O.M. Morphometry and toponymy of the hydrological objects of the National Nature Park " Tuzivski Limans " // Bulletin of Odessa National University, Series of geogr. and geol. science, 2016, Vol. 21, Issue 2 (29), p. 64-84.
 Popova O.M., Yakovlev M.V. Wetland of international significance "System of lakes Shahany-Alibey-Burnas". // Monitoring of the wetland of international significance. Methods and results. Materials of scientific and practical seminar "Monitoring organizing and results of wetlands of international significance in Ukraine", Kyiv – 2014, p. 93-101.
 Red Data Book of Ukraine. Flora / by ed. of Y.P. Didukh. K.: Globalconsalting, 2009. P. 912.
 Red Data Book of Ukraine. Fauna / by ed. of Akimov. K.: Globalconsalting, 2009. P. 600.
 Haydash O.M., Yakovlev M.V. Nesting of collared pratincole (*Glareola pratincola*) in Danube-Dniester interfluvium in years 2013-2015. // Birds of Azov-Black Sea region: materials of the 34th counsel of Azov-Pontic ornithological group. Odesa, 2015, p. 20-25.
 ROM Bulletin: Results of regional ornithological monitoring. August 2015-2016 y. Issue 10. P. 8.
 ROM Bulletin: Results of regional ornithological monitoring. Results of winter accountings 2011-2017 y. 2017. Issue 11. P. 43-44.

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:



A sand spit of Tuzlivski Limans (Ivan Rusev, 12-05-2018)



Birds in the estuaries (Ivan Rusev, 10-10-2017)



Birds in the estuaries (Ivan Rusev, 15-08-2018)



Tuzy Limans. Autumn (Ivan Rusev, 10-10-2017)



Birds in the estuaries (Ivan Rusev, 12-08-2013)



Birds in the estuaries (Ivan Rusev, 01-12-2018)



Burnas (Ivan Rusev, 29-05-2013)



Eco-educational center (Ivan Rusev, 24-08-2019)



Birds in the estuaries (Ivan Rusev, 26-08-2021)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation