

Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 27 April 2022 Update version, previously published on : 1 January 1998

Ukraine

Dniester-Turunchuk Crossrivers Area



Designation date 23 November 1995 Site number 764

Coordinates 46°28'12"N 30°04'27"E

Area 10 903,48 ha

Color codes

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

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

1 - Summary

Summary

The Site "Dniester-Turunchuk Crossrivers Area" is represented by the delta of the Dniester River and includes many small channels and floodplain lakes. The river branches are connected to floodplain meadows and floodplain forests. Vast areas (90% of the Site) are covered by reedbeds. Floodplain lakes are an important landscape element, most of them are connected with the river branches through small watercourses that cross a natural levee. The Site plays a key hydrological, biological and ecological role in the natural functioning of river basins and riverine ecosystems of the Lower Dniester. Its characteristics make a high variety of wildlife possible. Diverse habitats of the Site give shelter to almost 2,000 species of flora and fauna. The Site supports about 900 species of plants, including 706 species of higher plants, with the dominance of wetland vegetation. The floodplain forests are dominated by willows and poplars. The territory hosts 1,028 species of animals belonging to different taxonomic groups including 254 species of birds. The most numerous breeding species are Phalacrocorax carbo, Fulica atra, Nycticorax nycticorax, Podiceps cristatus, Chlidonias hybrida, Anas platyrhynchos, Egretta alba and E. garzetta. The species from the Red Data Book of Ukraine include Plegadis falcinellus, Phalacrocorax pygmaeus, Platalea leucorodia, Ardeola ralloides. Seasonal concentrations of waterbirds add up to 20,000 ind., recorded on large floodplain islands, in swampy areas and shallows. The Site is highly valuable from a scientific and recreational point of view, as well as in terms of environmental awareness. It provides traditional fishing and recreational areas for local communities and visitors. The Dniester is a source of drinking water for a large region. Traditional farming practices include reed harvesting being of significant economic importance. The Site is partially included into the Lower Dniester National Nature Park

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the com	piler of this RIS
Responsible compiler	
Institution/agency	Lower Dniester National Nature Park
Postal address	89 Frantsuzkyi Bulvar St., Odesa, Ukraine, 65009
National Ramsar Administrati	ve Authority
Institution/agency	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine
Postal address	89 Frantsuzkyi Bulvar St., Odesa, Ukraine, 65009
2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and	d information used to compile the RIS
From year	2012
To year	2018
2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site	
Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Dniester-Turunchuk Crossrivers Area
2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries an	d area of the Site since its designation or earlier update
(Update) A.	Changes to Site boundary Yes No O
(Update) The boundary has been o	lelineated more accurately 🗹
(Update) The box	undary has been extended
(Update) The box	undary has been restricted
(Updat	B. Changes to Site area the area has increased
(Update) The Site area has been o	calculated more accurately 🗹
(Update) The Site has been o	lelineated more accurately 🗹
(Update) The Site area has increased because	e of a boundary extension
(Update) The Site area has decreased because	e of a boundary restriction
(Update) For secretariat only: T	his update is an extension

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

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?

b) Digital map/image

<2 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps 0

Boundaries description

The Site is located in the north-western part of the Black Sea region, situated between the Dniester and Turunchuk rivers. The eastern border lies 3 km from the city of Biliaivka (Biliaivka District, Odesa Region) follows Turunchuk river. The south-western limit of the Ramsar Site follows the border of Moldova, to the south it borders the Ramsar Site 'Northern Part of the Dniester Liman' (nr. 765). The boundaries of the Site partially coincide with the boundaries of the Lower Dniester National Nature Park and the Emerald Network Site Lower Dniester National Nature Park (SiteCode: UA0000039) and Emerald Network Site Dnistrovskyi Lyman (SiteCode: UA0000141).

In 1995 the Site was designated to cover an area of 7,600 ha. In the first RIS received by the Secretariat in 1998 the area was specified as 76,000 ha. This extra zero was clearly a mistake which was unfortunately overlooked. In 2021 the boundary has been delineated more accurately which increased the total area by 3,303 ha. The mistake was corrected and the new total Site area amounts to 10,903 ha.

In 2021 the boundaries of the Site was delineated more accurately. The area was calculated based on the Land Cadastral Map of Ukraine using GIS tools.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Odesa
the site lie!	
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Biliaivka

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

- a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries?
- b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party?

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 10903.48

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries 10903.471

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Diogeographic regions										
Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region									
EU biogeographic regionalization	steppic									

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

According to physiographic zoning of Ukraine, the site is located within the Southern Podolian (Pivdennopodilska) sloping-elevated area of the Dniester–Dnipro Region of the Steppe Zone. According to geo-botanical zoning, the wetland is located within the Odessa district of grass and wormwood-grass steppes, salted meadows, alkali soils and vegetation of calcareous soil of the Pontic Steppe Province of the Steppe Zone. According to zoogeographical zoning, it is the West Steppe sub-area of the Azov–Black Sea Rayon of the Pontic District of the Steppe Province of the Mediterranean – Central Asian Sub-Region of Palaearctic Region.

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 a key hydrological role in the natural functioning of the river basins and riverine ecosystems of the Lower Dniester as a source of fresh water and replenishment of water-bearing horizons, regulation of surface and groundwater drainage, surface water purification and filtration. Constantly flooded, reedbed coenoses with sufficient flow of water contribute to the purification of the river runoff. In addition, soil formation processes, coastal stabilization and erosion control, flood protection and stabilization of local climate conditions, especially the amount of rainfall and sharp temperature fluctuations, should be attributed to the main hydrological functions of the site. Using waterways for shipping also plays an important role.

The Site provides conditions for the development of a number of practices for using natural resources: - water supply (quantity and quality): the wetland is a source of drinking water for a large region, providing freshwater for the city of Odesa and agricultural lands in the adjacent area:

- fishing: the site provides valuable spawning grounds for phytophilic species of fish (European carp, bream, roach, Prussian carp), being the basis of fishing at the Lower Dniester;
- agriculture: groundwater level and high fertility of floodplain soils contribute to the development of horticulture in the region:

Other ecosystem services provided

- use of renewable energy resources such as reed and wood material;
- management of hunting farms;
- use of waterways for shipping;
- harvesting of other wetland products, including medical herbs:
- development of environmental, educational, hunting, fishing and recreational tourism, such as birdwatching, walking, observation of plants, bathing, amateur fishing, water tourism.

The Site "Dniester -Turunchuk Crossrivers Area" plays a key hydrological, biological and ecological role in the natural functioning of the Dniestrovsky Liman and coastal ecosystems at the Dniester River mouth. High landscape variety and diverse habitats of the site are of great interest for scientific research related to abundant wildlife, its conservation, reproduction and practical use. The uniqueness of the area provides Other reasons a good base for studying interactions between biotic and abiotic factors.

Special studies are focused on the hydrological regime of the Dniester River since it is a crucial factor influencing the ecosystem and reproductive cycles of species, primarily litophilic species of fish and many species of birds. Regular monitoring of the Dniester and Turunchuk rivers, Dniestrovskyi Liman and main spawning grounds within the site is carried out.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities
- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Due to unique natural conditions and landscapes, the Site supports an high diversity of wildlife. According to recent studies, the Site provides habitats for 900 species of plants, including 706 species of vascular plants, of them 609 species of Angiospermae, 1 species of Gymnospermae, 2 species of Polypodiophyta and 2 species of Equisetophyta. Thallophytes consist of 146 species, including 33 species of lichens, 113 species of algae, 48 species of fungi. Animals are represented by 1 028 species of different taxonomic groups, namely; insects - 554 species, mollusks - 90, fish - 67, amphibians - 9. reptiles – 6, birds – 254, mammals - 47 species. The Dniester-Turunchuk Crossrivers Area has a markedly high diversity of insects, 554 species are recorded in the Site.

- ☑ Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions
- ☑ Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers 20000

Start year 2012

Source of data: Chronicle of Nature ("Litopys pryrody") of NNPP, 2012-2018.

- ☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population
- ☑ Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

A total of 65 fish species currently inhabit the basin of the Lower Dniester belonging to 17 families. During Justification the spawning season (from March to July), the most numerous species are Blicca bjoerkna, Cyprinus carpio, Esox lucius, Perca fluviatilis, Rutilus rutilus, Scardinis erythrophthalmus, Silurus glanis, Tinca tinca.

Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

This Site provides valuable spawning grounds for many freshwater fish species, part of them are commercially important (Abramis brama, Aspius aspius, Blicca bioerkna, Cyprinus carpio, Esox lucius, Justification Leuciscus idus, Perca fluviatilis, Rutilus rutilus, Scardinis erythrophthalmus, Silurus glanis, Tinca tinca, etc). The main areas, crucial for the reproduction of fish and other hydrobionts, include the lakes Bile, Male Bile, Pogorili, etc.

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Plantae								
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Aldrovanda vesiculosa	V	V				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT, Appendix I of Bern Convention	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	Anacamptis palustris	 ✓	V				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	Carex lachenalii	 ✓	V		LC		Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	Carex secalina	 ✓	V				Red Data Book of Ukraine-VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	Crocus reticulatus		2				Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Elatine hungarica	 ✓	2				Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Eremogone cephalotes		V				Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Gymnospermium odessanum	V	✓				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Nymphoides peltata	₽	V				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / POLYPODIOPSIDA	Salvinia natans		V				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	Stipa capillata		2				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	Stipa lessingiana		✓		LC		Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Trapa natans		V				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	Typha minima	/	V		LC		Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	

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

Phylum	Scientific name	qua un crite	cies lifies der erion 6 9	Species contribute under criterior 3 5 7	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.		IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Others	Others											
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Anax imperator							LC			Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
	Cricetulus migratorius							LC			Red Data Book of Ukraine - DD	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Cricetus cricetus	2 🗆						CR			Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Crocidura Ieucodon							LC			Red Data Book of Ukraine - DD	
	Elaphe sauromates							LC			Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Erythromma Iindenii							LC			Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Felis silvestris				20	2012-2018		LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	

Phylum	Scientific name	q	pec ualif und riter	ies er ion	C	Specie ontribu unde criterie	utes er on	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Lutra lutra	Ø.			J			30	2012-2018		NT	✓		listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE, Appendix II of Bern convention	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Martes foina				1						LC				
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Martes martes				V						LC				
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Mustela erminea				V						LC				
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Mustela lutreola	Ø.			J			50	2012-2018		CR			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - CR, Appendix II of Bern convention	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Mustela nivalis				V						LC				
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Mustela putorius				V			20	2012-2018		LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Neomys anomalus				V						LC			Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Nyctalus Iasiopterus	V)			V						VU			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine – EN	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Nyctalus leisleri				V						LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	
	Proserpinus proserpina				V						DD			Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
Fish, Mollusc a															
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII		Ø.			V						CR			Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Alosa immaculata	Ø.			V						VU				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Anguilla anguilla	1			¥						CR				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Barbus barbus	Ø.			V		7 🗆				LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Benthophiloides brauneri				V		2 🗆				DD			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	Carassius carassius	Ø			V		7 🗆				LC			Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Chondrostoma nasus	V)			V		7 🗆				LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Huso huso	Ø.			Ø.		2 🗆				CR			Red Data Book of Ukraine - CR	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Leuciscus aspius				V		2 🗆				LC				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Leuciscus idus	¥			V		V				LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Pelecus cultratus				V		70				LC				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Rutilus frisii	4			V						LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Umbra krameri	V)			V		2 🗆				VU			Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC, Appendix II of Bern convention	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Vimba vimba				V		2 🗆				LC				
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	Zingel zingel				V						LC			Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	

Phylum	Scientific name	Spec qualif und criter	fies er rion	Spe- contri uno crite	butes der rion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
Birds						<u> </u>							
CHORDATA/ AVES	Alcedo atthis			2		100	2012-2018		LC			Bern - II	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas clypeata			2 🗆		100	2012-2018						The Site supports the species during migrations
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas crecca					2000	2012-2018		LC				The Site supports the species during migrations
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas platyrhynchos			1		1000	2012-2018		LC				The Site supports the species during breeding and migrations
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas strepera			I		50	2012-2018					Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	The Site provides breeding area for the species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser albifrons			2		2000	2012-2018		LC				The Site supports the species during migrations
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser anser		7 0	2		1600	2012-2018	4.6	LC				The Site supports the species during nesting (up to 50 pairs) and migrations. rubrirostris, Black Sea & Turkey
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardea alba					100	2012-2018		LC				The Site supports the species during breeding perion
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardea purpurea			I		70	2012-2018		LC			Appendix II of Bern convention	Breeding site (up to 30 pairs) and migratory stopover
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ardeola ralloides	77				70	2012-2018		LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC, Appendix II of Bern convention	The Site provides breeding area for the species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya ferina			2 🗆		20	2012-2018		VU				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya nyroca	1		1		60	2012-2018		NT		1	Red Data Book of Ukraine- VU	The Site provides breeding area (up to 15 pairs) for the species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chlidonias hybrida	V	20	2		2000	2012-2018	1	LC			Appendix II of Bern convention	The Site provides breeding area (up to 150 pairs) for the species. hybrida, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (bre)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Circus aeruginosus			Z		50	2012-2021		LC				The Site supports the species during breeding (up to 20 pairs) and migrations
CHORDATA/ AVES	Columba oenas					500	2012-2018		LC			Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Columba palumbus					1500	2012-2018		LC				
CHORDATA/ AVES	Egretta garzetta			2		100	2012-2018		LC			Bern - II	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Fulica atra			2		5000	2012-2018		LC				The Site provides breeding area (up to 300 pairs) for the species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Haematopus ostralegus					10	2012-2018		NT			Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Haliaeetus albicilla	77				30	2012-2018		LC	J	✓	Red Data Book of Ukraine NT, Appendix II of Bern convention	The Site provides breeding area (2 pairs) for the species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Himantopus himantopus	V				50	2012-2018		LC			Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU Appendix II of Bern convention	The Site provides breeding area for the species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Microcarbo pygmeus	V				100	2012-2018					listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	The Site provides breeding area (30-40 pairs) for the species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Netta rufina					20	2012-2018		LC			Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Nycticorax nycticorax	1				1500	2012-2018		LC			Appendix II of Bern convention	Breeding site and migratory stopover

Phylum	Scientific name	qua un crite	ecies lifies ider erion	Species contribute under criterion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.		IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pelecanus crispus	/			20	2012-2018		NT	\checkmark		Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pelecanus onocrotalus	1			1500	2012-2018	4	LC		✓	Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	Summering Pop: Europe & Western Asia (bre)
CHORDATA/ AVES	Phalacrocorax carbo				3000	2012-2018		LC				The Site provides breeding area for the species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Platalea leucorodia	1			20	2012-2018		LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	Migration, breeding 3-5 pairs
CHORDATA/ AVES	Plegadis falcinellus	1			150	2012-2018		LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The Site provides breeding area for the species.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Podiceps cristatus cristatus				100	2012-2018						The Site provides breeding area for the species and supports it during migrations.

¹⁾ Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

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
C1.32 Free-floating surface communities of euthrophic waterbodies. Lemno-Salvinietum natantis Migan et Tx. 1960.	Ø	Diagnostic species are Lemna minor and Salvinia natans. Covers a small area on Lake Bile in the contact with communities of Phragmites australis ra Typha latifolia. Occurs in shadow places without surface fluctuations of water.	Included in Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention and the Green Data Book of Ukraine.
G1.414 Steppe swamp woods. Thelypterido- Phragmitetum Kuiper 1958.	Ø	Diagnostic species are Phragmites australis, Thelypteris palustris. Occur sporadically in the site, do not cover significant areas. Associated with waterlogged or long-term flooded riverine territories along the Dnieste.	Included in Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention and the Green Data Book of Ukraine.
D5.2 Beds of large sedges normally without free-standing water. Carici acutae-Glycerietum maximae Jilek et Valisek 1964.	Ø	Diagnostic species are Carex acuta, Glyceria maxima. Associated with constantly flooded territorries and waterlogged riverine areas along the Turunckuk River in the vicinity of Biliaivka Village.	Included in Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention and the Green Data Book of Ukraine.
Trapetum natantis Th. Muller et Gors 1960.	V	Diagnostic species: Trapa natans. Associated with open water bodies, riverine areas of watercourse, can be found in shallows. The association is rare and endangered.	Included in the Green Data Book of Ukraine.
Potameto-Nupharetum Muller et Gors 1960.	Ø	Diagnostic species are Nuphar lutea, Potamogeton natans. Occurs in the north- western part of Lake Tudorove and in Lake Kruhle.	Included in the Green Data Book of Ukraine.

Optional text box to provide further information

Vegetation is represented by common for mouth areas complex of types formed under the influence of specific environmental conditions. It includes forest, bush, meadow, halophyte, marsh and water vegetation.

Marsh and aquatic vegetation occupies the largest area (90%). It is associated with shallow waters. Main areas of marsh vegetation are concentrated in the middle and lower part between the Dniester and Turunchuk rivers. Some large areas of vegetation are located on the left bank of the Turunchuk River floodplain (from Troitske village to the uppers of Dniester Liman) and on the right bank of the Dniester River (from Palanca village to the uppers of liman).

About 5% of the wetland area is covered by forest and shrub vegetation. It is located mainly in the riverbed area of upper and middle parts of Dniester mouth. Forest vegetation is represented by following formations: Salix alba, Populus nigra, Fraxinus excelsior, Ulmus laevis, Quercus robur

Meadow vegetation occupies less than 2% of the territory (terrace and coastal areas) and is represented by swamped and saline meadow vegetation. Swamped meadow vegetation (formations of Poeta palustres, Agrostis stolonifera, Carex acuta and C. riparia) are more typical. Halophyte vegetation is not spread. There are individual areas found on the banks of the Dniester Liman, as well as in areas adjacent to Kuchurhansky Liman.

Steppe vegetation is spread in gullies of Dniester liman and composes of formations of Agropyroneta pectiniformae, Stipa capillata, Festuca valesiaca, Elytrigia repens. Here and also on a limestone areas single specimen or groups of Crataegus monogyna, Prunus spinosa, Amygdaleta nanae, Rhamnus cathartica, Ephedra distachya, Rosa canina could be met.

Vegetation of sandy areas (sandy bars of limans) is formed by groups of Leymus sabulosus, Centaurea arenaria, Gypsophila fastigiata, Cariceta colchicae, Melilotus officinalis and M.albus. On a crumbling forest areas, Elytrigia repens, Bromopsis inermis, Melilotus officinalis, Poa angustifolia, Agropyron pectinatum, Erysimum diffusum could be found by single or in small groups.

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The Site is represented by a lowland swamp, waterlogged forest, deforested floodplains, and floodplain meadows with the dominance of tree species, aquatic and coastal vegetation. Reedbeds feed on moisture from a dense network of watercourses. An important element of the landscape are the floodplain lakes. Most of them are connected with river branches by small watercourses cutting through the levee, and then, through reedbeds, the water enters the lakes. The Site feeds on mixed water supply (mainly snow, but also rains), the water regime depends on weather conditions. There are well-pronounced spring high water periods and several floods caused by rains in the Carpathians, falling there all year round, except for 1-3 winter months. The Dniester together with Turunchuk forms a swampy plain. The Turunchuk channel is winding, 34-240 m (averagely 60-75 m) wide and 2-13 m deep. The Turunchuk flow rate is 0.5-1.0 m/sec. Within the limits of the Site the Dniester is 100-200 m (maximum - 600 m) wide. Ford depths are 16-25 cm, deep areas - 4-8 m, sometimes - 12 m. The flow rate is 0.1-0.3 m/sec. The average monthly water temperature in the cold season is about 1-2 °C, in July - 19-22 °C. The ice-cover regime is unstable.

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 >> L: Permanent inland deltas		1	4700	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		2	1200	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		2	1300	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		3	400	Representative

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Acer negundo	Actual (major impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Ailanthus altissima	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Actual (major impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Amorpha fruticosa	Actual (major impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Artemisia annua	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Atriplex sagittata	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Ballota nigra	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Bidens frondosa	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Bromus tectorum	Actual (major impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Cannabis sativa ruderalis	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Centaurea diffusa	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Centaurea solstitialis	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Conium maculatum	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Conyza gayana	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Echinochloa crus-galli	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Elaeagnus angustifolia	Actual (major impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Elodea canadensis	Actual (major impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Hordeum murinum	Actual (major impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Hordeum murinum Ieporinum	Actual (major impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	lva xanthiifolia	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Lepidium draba	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Setaria helvola	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Solidago caesia	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Sonchus arvensis	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Sonchus oleraceus	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	Xanthium albinum	Actual (major impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	Zizania latifolia	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	Cygnus olor	420			Appendix III of Bern convention

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Canis aureus	Actual (major impacts)	increase
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Lepomis gibbosus	Actual (minor impacts)	increase
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Nyctereutes procyonoides	Actual (major impacts)	No change
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Ondatra zibethicus	Potential	No change
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Pseudorasbora parva	Actual (minor impacts)	No change

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

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

The climate is moderately warm, steppic, Atlantic continental and characterized by a small amount of precipitation, significant temperature amplitude, short winter with frequent thaws and long hot summer. The largest temperature fluctuations are in winter. The coldest month is January. Winter lasts circa 80 days, starting from the middle of December. The snow cover lies from early January, lasting for 40-45 days. The water bodies are frozen up in early January and the ice cover lies averagely for a month in the mouth zone of the Dniester. The depth of ice cover reaches 20-25 cm. Spring starts in March.

Summer starts approximately in the middle of May and ends in late September (lasts more than 110 days). The hottest months are July and August. Average annual rainfall equals to 360-400 mm; most of it falls in July (55-60 mm). Average humidity is 75%. Dominant wind directions are north-western and western. Fogs are frequent in cold season of the year.

4.4.2 -	Geom	ornhic	setting
4.4.2 -	GEUIII	OIDIIIC	Semin

4.2 - Goomorphic 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 \square	
Not in river basin	
Coastal 🗆	
Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please a	also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.
The Dnister River Basin	
4.3 - Soil	
Minoral M	

Mineral ☑	
^(Update) Changes at RIS update No change ☐ Increase ☐ Decrease ☐ Unknown ☐	
Organic ☑	
^(Update) Changes at RIS update No change □ Increase □ Decrease □ Unknown □	
No available information	
Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)?	

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

The hydrological regime of the floodplain contributes to the formation of mainly mud-swamp and meadow-swamp soils. According to the mechanical composition it is heavy loamy and light loamy soils. Mud-swampy soils are formed under continuous redbeds on clay and loamy sediments under periodic flooding.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

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

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from surface water	/	No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
To downstream catchment	No change

Stability of water regime

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

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

The state of the Site ecosystem directly depends on the degree of water content in reedbeds, and in the spring period is determined by the volume and terms of annual ecological and reproductive water releases from the Dniester Reservoir.

Artificially regulated discharges without taking into account the ecosystem requirements impair the effect of fish conservation as well as species diversity of animals.

The water supply given by the Dniester Reservoir is insufficient in terms of the volume, historically developed in the site. Lack of water leads to anthropogenic draining of the site and disappearance of natural conditions necessary for the reproduction of animals as well as negative changes in the plant cover. Negative factor is the overgrowing and silting of channels leading to the floodplain lakes, shallowing and overgrowing of lakes by wetland vegetation.

4 4 -	O !!	
445	 Sediment 	reaime
1.1.0	Codifficial	. rogillic

Sediment regime is highly variable, either	seasonally or inter-annually 🗹
(Upd	ate) Changes at RIS update No change
	Sediment regime unknown
Please provide further information on sedim	ent (optional):
The content of suspended particles	has noticeable declined and amounted 1.6-68.4 mg/L. The latter is associated with building of hydropower
facilities on the river and deposition	
	of suspension in reservoirs. Average water temperature in the river during the winter is about 0°C in July 18 20°C. The maximum of
facilities on the river and deposition	n of suspension in reservoirs. Average water temperature in the river during the winter is about 0°C, in July – 18-20°C. The maximum of

4.4.6 - Water pH

Akaline (pH>7.4)

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

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

The registered pH in the Lower Dniester and Turunchuk vary from 7.56 to 8.12. In some cases, in flooded areas after the winter fires, pH value amounts to 9.7.

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) (Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase O Decrease O Unknown O Unknown

Please provide further information on salinity (optional):

Mineralization of the Dniester water ranges within 343-725 mg/L, the hydrocarbonate content is 146-320 mg/L, sulfates - 43.2-168.4 mg/L, calcium - 30.4-49.2 mg/L, magnesium - 10.8-49.2 mg/L, sodium and potassium -30.3-107.5 mg/L. In terms of salt composition, the Dniester water refers to a hydrocarbonate group of the calcium of the second type and has a satisfactory quality for the household and drinking water supply.

(ECD) Dissolved gases in water

The concentration of dissolved oxygen is 6.70-11.60 mg/L. In Lake Bile the oxygen concentration in the surface layer in summer is 4.27 mg/L.

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

•		
	Eutrophic ☑	
	^(Update) Changes at RIS update No change ⊚ Increase O Decrease O Unknown O	
	Mesotrophic ₩	

^(Update) Changes at RIS update No change □ Increase □ Decrease □ Unknown □
Unknown □
Please provide further information on dissolved or suspended nutrients (optional):

Concentration of mineral nitrogen ranges within 1.593-4.141 mg/L, ammonium nitrogen - 0.032-1.380 mg/L, nitrite nitrogen – 0.017-0.115 mg/L, nitrate nitrogen – 1.371-3.078 mg/L. Concentration of organic nitrogen in recent years have slightly increased and ranges from 0.992 to 2.997 mg/L

The content of mineral phosphorus is 0.010-0.178 mg/L, organic phosphorus - 0.022-0.082 mg/L and practically does not differ from the values recorded in the last decade.

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 istelf:	i) broadly similar \circ ii) significantly different $oldsymbol{oldsymbol{o}}$
Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development	\checkmark
Surrounding area has higher human population density	
Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use	\checkmark
Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types	

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

The Site is located within the boundaries of Biliaivka District. Along the Site there are anthropogenically transformed territories (the road Maiaky-Palanka, Troitske-Olonoshty, etc.) as well as artificial objects: ducts, bridges, fishponds and others. The areas adjacent to the Site are used for agriculture, chiefly for producing grain, dairy and vegetable products. Viticulture and pomiculture are also developed. Traditional use of natural resources includes fishing and reed harvesting.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance	
Food for humans Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)		Medium	
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	High	
Wetland non-food products	Reeds and fibre	Medium	

Regulating Services

rregulating Services		
Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	High
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Storage and delivery of water as part of water supply systems for agriculture and industry	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreation and tourism Picnics, outings, touring	
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	High
Recreation and tourism	Water sports and activities	Low
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Inspiration	Low
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	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 microorganizms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High
Soil formation	Accumulation of organic matter	Medium
Soil formation	Sediment retention	Low
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	Medium
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	Medium
Pollination	Support for pollinators	Medium

Pollination Support	for pollinators	Medium		
Optional text box to provide further inform	nation			
•	•		gnificance. This is a traditional fishing and recreational place for local nking water for a large region. Reed harvesting is of great economic	
Within the	site: 10000			_
Outside the	site: 50000			
Have studies or assessments been me ecosystem service	ade of the economic values provided by this Rams	uation of ear Site?	nown O	
Where economic studies or assessment may be located (e.g. website links, citati			the site, it would be helpful to provide information on where the results of such studies	
https://dniester-commission.cor	m/novosti/ezhegodi	no-vbu-nizhnego-dnes	tra-predostavlyayut-ekologicheski e-uslugi-na-39-mln-evro/	
.5.2 - Social and cultural values				
i) the site provides a model of wetla application of traditional knowledge an use that maintain the ec	d methods of managen	nent and		
ii) the site has exceptional cultur civilizations that have influenced the eco				
iii) the ecological character of the we	tland depends on its in			

<no data available>

4.6 - Ecological processes

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

character of the wetland

<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

		owners	
I UL	JIIC	OWITEIS	HIIP

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	✓	✓
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.		2

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)		✓
Cooperative/collective (e.g., farmers cooperative)		2

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

a)	within	the	Ramsar	site:	state	pro	perty	y.
----	--------	-----	--------	-------	-------	-----	-------	----

b) in the surrounding area: state, collective, private property.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any	'Lower Dniester' National Nature Park
agency or organization responsible for	
managing the site:	
Provide the name and/or title of the person	
r people with responsibility for the wetland:	Sergiy Krotov, director
	Hursing 00 Frantsunks Dubos Ct. Odeca Hursing 05000
Postal address:	Ukraine 89 Frantsuzkyi Bulvar St., Odesa, Ukraine, 65009
E-mail address:	lowerdniester@ukr.net

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)

Trainian ootaomonto (non t	aman solution (non agnoritati)						
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes	
Tourism and recreation areas	Low impact	Medium impact	✓	No change	✓	No change	
Housing and urban areas	Low impact	Low impact		No change	✓	No change	

Water regulation

water regulation						
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Water releases	High impact	High impact	✓	No change	✓	No change
Canalisation and river regulation	High impact	High impact	/	No change	>	No change
Water abstraction	Medium impact	Medium impact	✓	No change	✓	No change
Drainage	Low impact	Low impact	✓	No change	✓	No change

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Marine and freshwater aquaculture	Low impact	Medium impact	✓	No change	✓	No change
Annual and perennial non-timber crops	Low impact	Low impact		No change	✓	No change
Livestock farming and ranching	Low impact	Low impact		No change	✓	No change

Energy production and mining

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Renewable energy	High impact	High impact		No change	₽	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	Low impact	✓	No change	✓	No change
Utility and service lines (e.g., pipelines)	Low impact	Low impact		No change	2	No change
Roads and railroads	Low impact	Low impact	✓	No change	₽	No change

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	Low impact	High impact	/	decrease	/	increase
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	High impact	High impact	/	decrease	/	increase
Gathering terrestrial plants	Medium impact	Medium impact	2	No change		No change

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes	
Recreational and tourism activities	High impact	High impact	 ✓	No change	2	increase	

Natural system modifications

Matural System mounication	15					
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Fire and fire suppression	High impact	High impact	✓	No change	✓	No change
Dams and water management/use	Medium impact	High impact	✓	No change	✓	No change

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

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

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Low impact	Low impact	2	No change	>	No change
Garbage and solid waste	Low impact	High impact	2	No change	>	increase
Household sewage, urban waste water	Low impact	Medium impact	2	No change	2	increase
Air-borne pollutants	Low impact	Low impact	✓	No change	✓	No change

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Habitat shifting and alteration	Low impact	Medium impact	/	increase	/	increase
Storms and flooding	Low impact	Low impact	 ✓	No change	✓	No change
Temperature extremes	Low impact	Medium impact	✓	No change	✓	No change
Droughts	Low impact	Medium impact	V	increase	✓	increase

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Loss of water content leads to the destruction of vegetation cover, silting, pollution and eutrophication of water, ultimately resulting in the degradation of ecosystems.

The main factor of change in the Site is the dynamics of the water regime. Reduction in the river runoff and water exchange lead to silting and isolation of waterbodies from watercourses thus contributing to their shallowing and, consequently, to the increase in the area occupied by swamp vegetation, and then by meadow vegetation. The main factors of drastic anthropogenic changes are hydropower constructions, dykes and canals that reduced a total water content in reedbeds due to the regulation and reduction of the river runoff. The Dniester Hydropower Station hinders a normal water exchange in the interfluve by determining the volume and timing of water releases. As a result, the floodplain lakes become muddy and overgrown with reed.

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 Dnistrovskyi Lyman (SiteCode: UA0000141)	https://emerald.eea.europa.eu/?q uery=Adopted%20sites,SITECODE,UA 0000141	partly
Other international designation	Emerald Network Site Lower Dniester National Nature Park (SiteCode: UA0000039)	https://emerald.eea.europa.eu/?q uery=Adopted%20sites,SITECODE,UA 0000039	partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Nature Park	Lower Dniester	https://nnpp.org.ua/	partly

Non-statutory designations

	Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Importar	nt Bird Area	Dnister delta	http://datazone.birdlife.org/sit e/factsheet/dnister-delta-iba-uk raine	partly

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

la Strict Nature Reserve	
lb 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

3 1	
Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Catchment management initiatives/controls	Partially implemented

Species

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

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of was tes	Proposed
Fisheries management/regulation	Partially implemented
Harvest controls/poaching enforcement	Implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented
Research	Partially implemented
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Partially implemented

5.2.5 - Management planning

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

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site?

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

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

The park administration has several specialists in environmental education and regularly conducts various events, excursions, lessons.

URL of site-related webpage (if relevant): https://nnpp.org.ua

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Plant species	Implemented
Animal community	Implemented
Birds	Implemented
Water regime monitoring	Implemented

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Final report on the contract No. 32/270/09 dated 09/7/2012 on the purchase of the services at the expense of public funds "Research and development in biological sciences (Development of

management plans for wetlands of international importance: The northern part of the Dniester Liman and the Dniester-Turunchuk Crossrivers Area) "- 569 p. [in Ukrainian]

Lower Dniester National Natural Park. Nature Records, Book 5, State registration number 0113U005461, - 2014, 181 p. [in Ukrainian] Lower Dniester National Natural Park. Nature Records, Book 8, State registration number 0116U006643. - 2017, 246 p. [in Ukrainian] Fauna of Ukraine: conservation categories. Reference book / O. Godlevska, I. Parnikoza, V. Rizun, G. Fesenko, Yu. Kutsokon, I. Zagorodniuk, M. Shevchenko, D. Inozemtseva; Ed. by O. Godlevska, G. Fesenko. - Second edition, revised and supplemented. - Kyiv, 2010. - 80 p. [in Ukrainian]

Red Data Book of Ukraine. Plant World / - ed. by Y. P. Didukh. - Kyiv: Globalconsulting, 2009. - 900 p. [in Ukrainian] Red Data Book of Ukraine. Animal World / - ed.by I.A. Akimov - Kyiv: Globalconsulting, 2009.- 600 p. [in Ukrainian]

Passport of Wetland of International Importance 'Dniester-Turunchuk Crossrivers Area'. – 2009. – 32 pp. [In Ukrainian]

Directory of Ukraine's Wetlands. Edited by G. Marushevsky, I. Zharuk – Kyiv, Wetlands International Black Sea Programme, 2006. – P. 13-16. [In Ukrainian]

Directory of Azov-Black Sea Coastal Wetlands: Revised and updated. Edited by Gennadiy Marushevsky. – Kyiv: Wetlands International, 2003. – P. 179-180.

Rusev I. Dniester Delta / Numbers and Distribution of Breeding Warebirds in the Wetlands of Azov/Black Sea Region of Ukraine / Edited by Valeriy Siokhin. – Melitopol-Kiev: Branta, 2000. – P. 66-98. [In Russian]

Stetsenko M., Parchuk G., Klestov M., Osipova M., Melnichuk G., Andrievska O. Wetlands of Ukraine. Informational materials. Edited by Stetsenko M. – Kyiv, 1999. [In Ukrainian]

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

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

<no file available>

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

<no file available>

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

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<1 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature

<no file available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site



Dniester-Turunchuk Crossriv ers Area - Ukraine Mykola Stepanok, 01-09-



Dniester-Turunchuk

Crossrivers Area - Ukraine (
Mykola Stepanok, 01-092017)



Dniester-Turunchuk Crossrivers Area - Ukraine (Mykola Stepanok, 01-09-

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 1995-11-23