Ramsar Information Sheet

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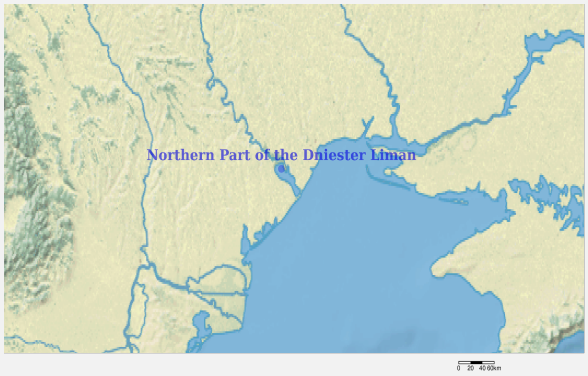
Ukraine

Northern Part of the Dniester Liman



Designation date	28 February 1997
Site number	765
Coordinates	46°20'42"N 30°12'40"E
Area	25 929,24 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 is situated in the Dniester and Glybokyi Turunchuk delta. It includes the northern part of the Dniester estuary with the Karahvol's'ka gulf, a floodplain with lakes, and land areas covered with aquatic and semiaquatic vegetation.
The wetland is a habitat for many rare and endangered plant and animal species. It is the regional biodiversity hotspot. Currently, 900 plant species have been reported within the area, among them 12 are listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine. 1016 animal species of various taxonomic groups have been identified there, including 117 species listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine with different conservational status. It has a great value as a habitat for 254 bird species, of which 56 species being nesting; about 100 species reported migrating and 100 species are wintering. The bird community is estimated to be 30 thousand pairs. The most numerous species are Phalacrocorax carbo, Fulica atra, Anas platyrhynchos, Pelecanus onocrotalus, Anser anser, Riparia riparia, Larus ridibundus, Anas crecca, Aythya fuligula, Aythya marila, Aythya nyroca.
Pelecanus crispus, Plegadis falcinellus and Platalea leucorodia are of most conservation importance amongst the bird inhabitants of lands seasonally flooded by Dniester river. Occasionally, Gavia stellata, Anas penelope, Anas acuta, Bucephala clangula, Podiceps auritus occur in the delta.
Some areas of the wetland are used as spawning and feeding grounds for various fish species, valuable both for industry and in terms of fish diversity conservation. In total there are 67 species of fish, 23 of which are listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine.
The Site is partially included in the Lower Dniester National Nature Park.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	Lower Dniester National Nature Park
Postal address	89 Frantsuzkyi Bulvar St., Odesa, Ukraine, 65009

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine
Postal address	35, Vasilya Lipkivs'kogo Street

2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and 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)	Northern Part of the Dniester Liman

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?	Not evaluated

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<2 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0

Boundaries description

The wetland is situated in the Dniester and Glybokyi Turunchuk river mouth; it includes a part of the Dniester estuary with the Karahvol's'ka gulf, a floodplain with lakes and lands in the valley. It is bordered on the north by the right bank of the Dniester River and is adjacent to the Ramsar Site 'Dniester-Turunchuk Crossrivers Area' (nr. 764). The bedrock banks of the Dniester estuary are its natural West and East boundaries. On the south it is bordered by the aquatic area in the upper part of the Dniester estuary. The boundary partly aligns with the two Emerald network Sites 'Dnistrovskyi Lyman' and 'Lower Dniester National Nature Park'.

In 2021 the boundary was delineated more accurately which increased the total area by 5,929 ha. 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? Odeska Oblast, Bilgorod-Dnistrovskiy and Ovidiopolskiy Districts

b) What is the nearest town or population centre? Mayaki village

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): 25929.24

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 25929.244

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic 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 Dniester–Bug (Dniestrovsko–Buzka) lowland of the Black Sea Middle Steppe 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 Danube-Dniester 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 network of persistent and temporary natural delta channels and reservoirs consists of the following seasonally flooded lakes: Tiora, Harmani, Sofronovo, Danylovo, Vasiyl'ky, Vil'ha, the meander lake of the Dniester River, Stoyachyi Turunchuk, and the artificially burrowed channel from the Dniester to the estuary, Glubokyi Turunchuk. It provides the following hydrological services: regulation of surface and underground water drainage; maintenance of groundwater levels; water management; water purification. Dniester river water is used for agricultural lands irrigation, drinking water supply to the city of Odessa. It is also an important waterway.
Other ecosystem services provided	The wetland plays an important role in maintaining biodiversity, providing habitats for many plant and animal species, including rare and economically important species, and providing plant-based resources. There are valuable spawning grounds for the phytophilous fishes (European carp, bream, roach, Prussian carp), which are the basic commercial fishing resources in the lower course of the Dniester river.
Other reasons	The high landscape diversity and numerous biotopes of the wetland complex are of great scientific interest and provide an opportunity for research regarding to flora and fauna species richness, conservation, reproduction and practical use. This territory with its unique status is a plot for studying interactions of biotic and abiotic environmental factors.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information	Thirty-seven priority plant species of 28 genera and 24 families have been reported from the wetland territory. 12 species of plants are listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine as endangered or threatened. The aquatic area of the Dniester estuary and seasonally flooded lakes are abundant in communities of Trapeta natantis, Salvina natantis, Nuphareta luteae formations. Seven fish species are listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine. Fifty-eight bird species are listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine, 1 is classified as VU on in the IUCN Red List.

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification	In recent years, 900 plant species have been identified in the wetland territory, including 706 species of vascular plants, among them 609 species of angiosperms, 1 species of gymnosperms, 2 species of ferns and 4 species of horsetails. Non-vascular plants include 146 species, among them 33 species of lichens, 113 species of algae, and 48 species of fungi. 1016 animal species belonging to different taxonomic groups have been identified, in particular insects – 554 species, molluscs – 90 species, fishes – 67 species, amphibians – 9, reptiles – 6, birds – 254 species; mammals – 36 species (excluding bats). The insects' biodiversity is rich, with 554 insect species identified for the wetland territory. Due to their species richness, insects are the most important element of food chains, and a significant component of biogeocoenoses.

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

Optional text box to provide further information	The wetland has the major ecological significance as a place of nesting, moulting and wintering for birds migrating between Eurasia and Africa. In total, the wetland territory provides a shelter for nesting to 118 species of birds, of which 56 are permanently nesting and 62 optionally nest. The number of these birds is dependend on the amount of feed resources available as well as the intensity of predation and competition pressure.

☑ Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers	20000
Start year	2012
End year	2018
Optional text box to provide further information	The wetland has the major ecological significance as a place of nesting, moulting and wintering for more than 20 thousand birds.

☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

Optional text box to provide further information	The Site supports: Anser albifrons (Greater White-fronted Goose) - albifrons, Western Siberia/Black Sea & Turkey 1.2%; Anser anser (Greylag Goose) - rubrirostris, Black Sea & Turkey – 5.7%; Chlidonias hybrida (Whiskered Tern) - hybrida, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (bre) – 1.5%; Cygnus olor (Mute Swan) - Black Sea – 1% Pelecanus onocrotalus (Great White Pelican) - Europe & Western Asia (bre) – 4%; Phalacrocorax carbo (Great Cormorant) - sinensis, Black Sea & Mediterranean – 2%.

☑ Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification	At the moment, 60 fish species have been reported in the basin of the Lower Dniester. Certain changes in the fish species composition, as well as in the number of certain fish species, may be attributed to the impact of climate change. The most numerous species are Blicca bjoerkna Linnaeus, 1758, Cyprinus carpio Linnaeus, 1758, Esox lucius Linnaeus, 1758, Perca fluviatilis Linnaeus, 1758, Rutilus rutilus Linnaeus, 1758, Scardinis erythrophthalmus Linnaeus, 1758, Silurus glanis Linnaeus, 1758, Tinca tinca Linnaeus, 1758. Seven species are listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine, of which 5 are included in the list of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, Acipenser stellatus (CR), Alosa immaculata (VU), Anguilla Anguilla (CR), Huso huso (CR), Umbra krameria (VU), 3 - in the European Red List - Umbra krameri Walbaum, 1792, Huso huso Linnaeus, 1758, Acipenser stellatus Pallas, 1771, and 3 species are protected by the Bern Convention - Umbra krameri Walbaum, 1792, Huso huso Linnaeus , 1758, Acipenser stellatus Pallas, 1771. Migratory routes of sturgeons Huso huso ponticus, Acipenser stellatus and Acipenser gueldenstaedtii colchica, listed in the Red Book of Ukraine and International Protective Lists, as well as Alosa maeotica, run along the Dniester river.

☑ Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification	Floodplain meadows, situated on the right bank of the Dniester River are among the most valuable wetland areas as they are spawning grounds for lithophilic fish species, mainly Cyprinus carpio Linnaeus, 1758, Abramis brama Linnaeus, 1758, Leuciscus heckelii Nordmann, 1840, Carassius gibelio Bloch, 1782, which are the basic commercial fishing resources in the lower course of the Dniester river and the Dniester estuary. The Karahvols'ka Bay, a part of the Dniester estuary, which lies within the boundaries of the wetland, is crucially important for the conservation and maintenance of the fish fauna in the whole Dniester delta. It is a place where many fish species overwinter and gain weight during summer period: European carp, crucian carp, and others. That is why industrial and amateur fishing is conventionally prohibited there. Rivers Dniester and Glybokyi Turunchuk, within the borders of the wetland "Northern part of the Dniester estuary", are places where important fish overwintering areas (overwintering holes) of key industrial species are concentrated.

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*	☑	☑	☐	EN	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT, Appendix I of Bern Convention	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Anacamptis palustris*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Carex lachenalii*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - CR	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Carex secalina*	☑	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Ceratophyllum muricatum muricatum*	☐	☑	☐		☐		
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Elatine hungarica*	☑	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Eleocharis mamillata*	☑	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Eremogone cephalotes*	☐	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Gymnospermium odessanum*	☑	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Nuphar lutea*	☐	☑	☐	LC	☐		
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Nymphoides peltata*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Rumex ucranicus*	☐	☑	☐		☐		
TRACHEOPHYTA / POLYPODIOPSIDA	*Salvinia natans*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE, Appendix I of Bern Convention	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Stipa capillata*	☐	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Trapa natans*	☑	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE, Appendix I of Bern Convention	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Typha minima*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN, Appendix I of Bern Convention	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Urtica kioviensis*	☐	☑	☐	DD	☐		

The wetland is important for the diversity of plant species and plant communities conservation. Coastal and marsh vegetation prevails on its territory, being rather common in strong- and mid-flooded plain areas. Meadow and forest vegetation covers small areas of backland territories. Besides this, synanthropic vegetation is widespread in the zone of anthropogenic landscapes.
There are 12 species of plant listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine as well as 31 species from the List of rare and endangered plants of the Odessa region. Moreover, 4 following species are included in the list of Berne Convention – Salvinia natans (L.) All., 1785, Aldrovanda vesiculosa L. 1753, Typha minima Funk., 1794 and Trapa natans L. 1753.

Communities Nuphareta luteae and Trapeta natantis formations, which are unique in terms of area, have developed in the waters of the Dniester estuary, and cover about 900 hectares in summer

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								
Others																	
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	*Bufo bufo*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Cricetulus migratorius*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - DD	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Cricetus cricetus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				CR	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Crocidura suaveolens*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Erinaceus europaeus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Felis silvestris*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	*Hyla arborea*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Lacerta viridis*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Lutra lutra*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☑	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE, Bern - II	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Martes foina*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Martes martes*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Meles meles*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Micromys minutus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Mus musculus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Mustela erminea*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Mustela lutreola*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				CR	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN, Bern - II	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Mustela nivalis*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Nannospalax leucodon*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - DD	

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 / MAMMALIA	*Neomys anomalus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Neomys fodiens*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Nyctalus lasiopterus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – EN	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Nyctalus leisleri*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	*Pelobates fuscus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	*Pelophylax ridibundus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Proserpinus proserpina*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				DD	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – LC, Appendix II of Bern Convention	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Rattus norvegicus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Sicista subtilis*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Sorex araneus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Sorex minutus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Sus scrofa*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Talpa europaea*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Vipera ursinii*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☑	☐		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Vulpes vulpes*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Acipenser stellatus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				CR	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU; Bern II	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Alosa immaculata*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑				VU	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Anguilla anguilla*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				CR	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Barbus barbus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Benthophiloides brauneri*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				DD	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Carassius carassius*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Chondrostoma nasus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Cyprinus carpio*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑				VU	☐	☐		spawning ground
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Huso huso*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				CR	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN; Bern II	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Leuciscus aspius*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Leuciscus idus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Pelecus cultratus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Percarina demidoffii*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				NT	☐	☐		

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 / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Rutilus frisii*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Umbra krameri*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑				VU	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC; Bern II	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Vimba vimba*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Zingel zingel*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Accipiter nisus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	20	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	Bern - II	The Site supports species during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Alcedo atthis*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	250	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	Bern - II	The Site supports species during breeding peroid
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas clypeata*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2021-2021			☐	☐		The Site supports species during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas crecca*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	3000	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		The Site supports the species during breeding (up to 10 pairs) and migratory periods.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas platyrhynchos*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	7000	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		The Site supports the species during migration and breeding periods.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas querquedula*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2000	2012-2018			☐	☐		The Site supports species during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas strepera*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2012-2018			☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	The Site supports species during migrations.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser albifrons*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	3000	2012-2018	1.2	LC	☐	☐		The Site supports the species during migration. albifrons, Western Siberia/Black Sea & Turkey
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser anser*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2000	2012-2018	5.7	LC	☐	☐		The Site supports the species during breeding (up to 100 pairs) and migratory periods. rubrirostris, Black Sea & Turkey
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ardea alba*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	600			LC	☐	☐		The Site supports the species during breeding (up to 70 pairs) and migratory periods.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ardea purpurea*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	200			LC	☐	☐		The Site supports the species during breeding (up to 20 pairs) and migratory periods.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ardeola ralloides*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT, Appendix II of Bern convention	The Site supports the species during breeding (up to 30 pairs) and migratory periods.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya ferina*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	500	2012-2018		VU	☐	☐		The Site supports the species during migratory periods.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya fuligula*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2500	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya nyroca*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2012-2018		NT	☐	☑	Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	The Site supports the species during breeding (up to 20 pairs) and migratory periods.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Buteo buteo*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	50	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	Bern - II	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Buteo lagopus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	50	2012-2021		LC	☐	☐	Bern - II	The Site provides wintering ground
CHORDATA / AVES	*Chlidonias hybrida*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	3000	2012-2018	1.5	LC	☐	☐		The Site supports the species during breeding and migratory periods. hybrida, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (bre)

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	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	1000	2012-2018			☐	☐		The Site supports the species during migratory periods. hybrida, Black Sea & East Mediterranean (bre)
CHORDATA / AVES	*Circus aeruginosus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	50	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	Bern - II	The Site supports the species during breeding (up to 15 pairs) and migratory periods.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Coracias garrulus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	50	2012-2018		LC	☐	☑		The Site supports the species during breeding period.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Cygnus olor*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	620	2012-2018	1	LC	☐	☐		The Site supports the species during breeding and migratory periods. Black Sea
CHORDATA / AVES	*Egretta garzetta*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	Bern - II	The Site supports the species during breeding and migratory periods.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Fulica atra*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10000	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		The Site supports the species during breeding (up to 100-150 pairs) and migratory periods.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Haematopus ostralegus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2012-2018		NT	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Haliaeetus albicilla*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	50	2012-2018		LC	☑	☑	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine	The Site supports the species during breeding (up to 3 pairs) and wintering periods.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Himantopus himantopus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Lanius excubitor*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		The Site supports the species during wintering period.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Larus minutus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	200	2012-2018			☐	☐		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Merops apiaster*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	5000	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	Bern - II	The Site supports species during migratory peroids
CHORDATA / AVES	*Microcarbo pygmeus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	200	2012-2018			☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	The Site supports the species during breeding (up to 50 pairs) period.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Netta rufina*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	40	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT, Appendix II of Bern convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	500	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	Appendix II of Bern convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pandion haliaetus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine	The Site supports the species during migratory periods.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pelecanus crispus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	35	2012-2018		NT	☑	☑	Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pelecanus onocrotalus*	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	1500	2012-2018	4	LC	☐	☑	Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	The Site serves as fodder area during summer migrations. Europe & Western Asia (bre)
CHORDATA / AVES	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10000	2012-2018	2	LC	☐	☐		The Site supports the species during breeding and migratory periods. sinensis, Black Sea & Mediterranean
CHORDATA / AVES	*Platalea leucorodia*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	20	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	Migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Plegadis falcinellus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	250	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The Site supports the species during breeding and migratory periods.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Podiceps cristatus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	1000			LC	☐	☐		

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	*Riparia riparia*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	1500	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		The Site supports species during breeding and migratory peroids

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

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

<no data available>

Optional text box to provide further information

Coastal and marsh vegetation prevails on its territory, being rather common in strong- and mid-flooded plain areas. Meadow and forest vegetation covers small areas of backland territories. Besides this, synanthropic vegetation is widespread in the zone of anthropogenic landscapes.
The wetland territory is subjected to both natural and anthropogenic vegetation changes. The main factor of natural changes is the dynamics of water regime. Decreased river streamflow, reduced water exchange result in silting, cutting off water reservoirs from their watercourses, which contributes to their shallowing and, eventually, increasing the area occupied by marsh, and then meadow, vegetation. Main factors of anthropogenic changes comprise the building of hydropower structures, dams, channels, which led to an overall decrease in watering of seasonally flooded areas as a result of watercourse management and decreased river streamflow.
Communities Nuphareta luteae and Trapeta natantis formations, which are unique in terms of area, have developed in the waters of the Dniester estuary, and cover about 900 hectares in summer.

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The wetland, situated in the Dniester and Glybokyi Turunchuk delta. It includes the northern part of the Dniester estuary with the Karahvol's'ka gulf, a floodplain with lakes, and land areas. According to the Ramsar criteria, the largest share of this wetland is a typical Black Sea estuary in the mouth of a large river.
It covers the territory, to the North surrounded by the right bank of the Dniester River, by bedrock clay bluffs of the Dniester estuary to the West and East, and part of the Dniester estuary to the South. The Northern estuary bank is low, marshy, together with a small delta covered with seasonally flooded lowlands, protruding into the estuary. Recent banks of the Dniester valley are dissected by gills and ravines, composed of clay and sandy deposits and conglomerates, often deposited in layers.
The climate is characterized by long, hot summers, short winters with frequent thaws and comparatively low rainfall.
After the management of the Dniester watercourse by construction of the Dniester hydroelectric complex, the water regime of the Northern part of the estuary is exposed to surging, caused by breeze and frontal wind, which govern the water exchange between the river, flooded lowlands and the estuary. The average number of negative and positive surges with a height of more than 15 cm is 170 - 220 events per year, in other words, the water exchange in seasonally flooded lowlands happens virtually on daily basis (provided that the main channels connecting the main flooded areas of the wetland are clear from the ooze and wetland vegetation).
At present, most of the channels require annual improvement measures to be taken aimed at their cleaning and maintaining the water supply to floodplain areas.
A wide range of physical and chemical components of the natural environment (soil composition, peculiarities of water regime, climate, etc.) contribute to specific flora and fauna richness of the region.

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
K: Coastal freshwater lagoons		0		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 >> L: Permanent inland deltas		1	15340	Representative
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		4	191.6	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> P: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater lakes				
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		2	245.5	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils				
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub-dominated wetlands				

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 leporinum*	Actual (major impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Iva 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

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

The temperate steppe Atlantic-continental climate is characterized by low precipitation, prominent temperature fluctuations, short winters with frequent thaws and long, hot summers. The highest temperature fluctuations take place in winter. January is the coldest month. Winter lasts for approximately 80 days, starting in mid-December. The snow cover established at the beginning of January and remains for 40-45 days. Complete freezing usually is established in early January and remains in the mouth of the Dniester river on average for about a month. The thickness of the ice sheet reaches 20-25 cm. Spring begins in March.
Summer starts in mid-May and finishes at the end of September (lasts for more than 110 days). The hottest months are July and August. The average level of annual precipitation is 360-400 mm, with most of them falling in July (55-60 mm). The average humidity is 75%. The dominant winds are North-Western and Western. At the cold period of the year fogs are not infrequent.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 0

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 65

- 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 Dnister River Basin.
The wetland territory is a network of natural, artificial, persistent and temporary delta watercourses and water reservoirs situated on a land plot bordered by the Dniester estuary and the right bank of the Dniester river, and by the aquatic area of Dniester estuary itself, with the Karahvols'ka Bay and its Northern part.
The Dniester river valley is straight. The meander lake of the Dniester River, Stoyachyi Turunchuk, is the biggest wetland's water reservoir that is connected with the Dniester by two arms.
The width of the Dniester river may be up to 100 m, at some sites up to 180 m, in vicinity of the Mayaky village – up to 170 m. The maximum recorded depth may be up to 20 m in the holes, and up to 8 m in the river reaches.

4.4.3 - Soil

- Organic ☑
- (Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
- No available information ☐

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

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

The floodplain hydrological regime is favorable to mainly silt, boggy and meadow, boggy soil formation. Mechanically, these soils are heavy-textured, loamy or light-textured, loamy. Silt-boggy soils have been formed under continuous beds of reeds growing on clay and loamy deposits with 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 wetland condition is strictly dependent on the flooding level, and in the spring time, it depends on the amount and length of annual environmental (reproductive) releases from the Dniester water reservoir. Insufficient volume of water discharge for ecological (reproductive) purposes leads to decreasing effectiveness of fish protection measures and shrinking wildlife biodiversity.
The Dniester water reservoir provides the volume of water discharge insufficient to maintain the long-standing water content within the wetland. The anthropogenic dehydration of the wetland and the shrinkage of environmental conditions needed for wildlife reproduction, as well as negative changes in the vegetation are the result.
Nowadays, surging is the crucial factor the influences the water content in seasonally flooded lowlands during the year. When the south and southeast winds blow, the water level rises, causing water to flood a floodplain through the channels connecting the floodplain with the Dniester and its estuary.
At present, most of the channels require annual improvement measures to be taken aimed at their cleaning and maintaining the water supply to floodplain areas
Occlusion of channels, connecting seasonally flooded lakes and the estuary, with ooze and vegetation is a negative factor, as well as the overgrowing with aquatic vegetation and shallowing of lakes itself.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually ☑

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

Sediment regime unknown ☐

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

The amount of suspended particles has decreased significantly and is 1.6-68.4 mg/l. The latter is due to the river hydroengineering and precipitation of suspended particles in water reservoirs.

(ECD) Water turbidity and colour: Water transparency in the Northern part of the estuary is 0.35-0.4 m.

(ECD) Water temperature: in winter is about 0°C, in summer on the surface it is from +26.2 to +26.6°C, in the bottom layer it ranges from +25.6 t

4.4.6 - Water pH

Alkaline (pH>7.4) ☑

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

Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

The pH values of the Lower Dniester water range from 7.72 to 8.63. Occasionally, in the flooded land areas after the winter fires, the pH value was reported to reach 9.7, and in the Karahvols'ka Bay – 9.3.

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☑

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

Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on salinity (optional):

The mineralization of the Dniester water varies within the range 343-725 mg/l, the hydrocarbons content is from 146 to 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/liter. In terms of salt composition water falls into the category of second-type calcium hydrocarbonate group and therefore it is satisfactory as a household drinking water supply.

(ECD) Dissolved gases in water

The oxygen concentration in the surface layer may be up to 10.05 mg/l (122.1% saturation); in the bottom it is 9.47 mg/l (113.7%) under favorable conditions. In July 2017, in the Karahvols'ka Bay, the oxygen content in the bottom layer was measured to be 7.22 mg/l (86.8%).

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Mesotrophic ☑

(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 ☐

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

The wetland territory is situated within the boundaries of Bilhorod-Dnistrovs'ky and Ovidiopols'ky districts.
The territories adjacent to the wetland have facilities of economic significance (the road Mayaki-Palanka), as well as artificial objects – channels, bridges, fish-breeding ponds and other constructions.
The main field of economic activity on the adjacent lands is historically related to the agricultural land use. It is directed mainly on cereal, dairy and vegetable production. Vine production and fruit-growing are also developed. The traditional use of natural resources at the wetland are 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)	High
Fresh water	Water for industry	High
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	High
Fresh water	Water for irrigated agriculture	High
Wetland non-food products	Reeds and fibre	High

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Storage and delivery of water as part of water supply systems for agriculture and industry	High
Climate regulation	Local climate regulation/buffering of change	High
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	High
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Low
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	High
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	Medium
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	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	Sediment retention	Low
Soil formation	Accumulation of organic matter	Low
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	Low
Pollination	Support for pollinators	Medium

Optional text box to provide further information

The wetland plays a significant hydrological, biological and ecological role in the natural functioning of the river basin and coastal ecosystems; it is a place of traditional recreation for local people and the city of Odessa residents. The water of the Dniester river is a source of drinking water supply for a large region.

Within the site: 10000

Outside the site: 100000

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

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

https://dniester-commission.com/novosti/ezhegodno-vbu-nizhnego-dnestra-predostavlyayut-ekologicheski e-uslugi-na-39-mln-evro/

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

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

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland ☐

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples ☐

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

<no data available>

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

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

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

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

Private ownership

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

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site: "Lower Dniester" National Nature Park
Nyzhnodnistrovs'kyi National Nature Park

Postal address: 65009, Odesa District, Bilyaevsky District, Mayaki village, Preobrazhenskaya str., 58

E-mail address: dniestrpark@gmail.com

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Tourism and recreation areas	High impact	High impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Commercial and industrial areas	Low impact	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	increase
Housing and urban areas	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	increase

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Water abstraction	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Salinisation	unknown impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Canalisation and river regulation	High impact	High impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Dredging	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Water releases	High impact	High impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Marine and freshwater aquaculture	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Livestock farming and ranching	Low impact	Low impact	☐	No change	☑	No change
Annual and perennial non-timber crops	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	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Roads and railroads	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Utility and service lines (e.g., pipelines)	Low impact	Medium 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
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	High impact	High impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	High impact	High impact	☐	No change	☑	No change
Gathering terrestrial plants	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Logging and wood harvesting	Low impact	Low impact	☐	No change	☑	No change

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	High impact	High impact	☑	increase	☑	increase

Natural system modifications

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

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

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

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Garbage and solid waste	Low impact	High impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Household sewage, urban waste water	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Climate change and severe weather

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

Please describe any other threats (optional):

The wetland territory is subjected to both natural and anthropogenic vegetation changes. The main causal factor of natural changes is the dynamics of water regime. Decreased river streamflow, reduced water exchange result in silting, cutting off water reservoirs from their watercourses, which contributes to their shallowing and, eventually, increasing the area occupied by marsh, and then meadow, vegetation. The main factors of anthropogenic changes comprise the building of hydropower structures, dams, channels, which led to an overall decrease in watering of seasonally flooded areas as a result of watercourse management and decreased river streamflow.

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://natura2000.eea.europa.eu /Emerald/SDF.aspx?site=UA0000141	partly
Other international designation	Emerald Network Site Lower Dniester National Nature Park (SiteCode: UA0000039)	https://natura2000.eea.europa.eu /Emerald/SDF.aspx?site=UA0000039	partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Nature Park	Nyzhnodnistrovs'kyi	http://nnpp.org.ua/	partly

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Dnister delta UA091	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/dnister-delta-iba-ukraine	whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

Ia Strict Nature Reserve ☐

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Catchment management initiatives/controls	Partially implemented
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Partially implemented
Hydrology management/restoration	Partially implemented

Species

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

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Partially implemented
Management of water abstraction/takes	Implemented
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Partially implemented
Fisheries management/regulation	Partially implemented
Harvest controls/poaching enforcement	Partially implemented
Research	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? 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:

Institutes of Zoology, Institute of Botany and Institute of Biology of Southern seas of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Odessa National Ecological University, Odessa National Uni¬versity named after I.I. Mech¬nikov, I.I. Puzanov Foundation for Protection and Renovation of Wildlife "Natural Heritage" (NGO)

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

Regional Centre for Environmental Monitoring in Odeska Oblast was established based on existing laboratory units and branches of the State Department of Environmental Protection in Odeska Oblast, Odessa Regional Water Management Department, Odessa Regional Sanitary Service and Odessa National University named after I.I. Mechnikov. It includes laboratories and standardized geographic information database for monitoring the environment of the Lower Dniester River Basin.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Passport of the wetland of international importance 'Northern Part of Dniester liman'. – 2008. – 33 pp. [In Ukrainian]
Directory of Ukraine's Wetlands /Edited by G. Marushevsky, I. Zharuk – Kyiv, Wetlands International Black Sea Programme, 2006. – P. 36-39. [In Ukrainian]
Directory of Azov-Black Sea Coastal Wetlands: Revised and updated / Edited by Gennadiy Marushevsky. – Kyiv: Wetlands International, 2003. – P. 179-180. [In English]
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]
2. Bondarenko O.Yu. Flora conspect of the Dniester-Tiligul interfluve area at their lower course. – Kyiv, 2009. - 331 pp.
3. The final report under the contract No 32/270/09 dated 07.09/2012 p. "Developing of management plans for wetlands of international importance: the Northern part of the Dniester estuary and the Dniester and Turunchuk interfluve area ".
4. The national system of biogeographic zoning. The National Atlas of Ukraine. - Kyiv: DNVP Cartography, 2007. - 440 p.
5. Nyzhnodnistrovs'kyi National Park. The Annuals of Nature, vol. 5, State registration No 0113U005461. – 2014. - 181 p.
6. Nyzhnodnistrovs'kyi National Park. The Annuals of Nature, vol. 8, State registration No 0116U006643. – 2017. – 246 p.
9. The Red Data Book of Ukraine. Plant Kingdom/ – Ed. Ya. P. Didukh. – K.: Globalconsulting Press, 2009. – 900 pp.
10. The Red Data Book of Ukraine. Animal Kingdom/ – Ed. I.A.Akimov. – K.: Globalconsulting Press, 2009.- 600 pp.
Дайте посилання на Зелену книгу України, якщр зробите по ній угруповання рослин

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:

Northern Part of the Dniester Liman (*Mykola Stepanok, 11-10-2015*)

Northern Part of the Dniester Liman (*Mykola Stepanok, 07-07-2010*)

Northern Part of the Dniester Liman (*Marina Zyabchenkova, 22-05-2018*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<2 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 1997-02-28