Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 9 August 2022
Update version, previously published on : 1 January 1998

Ukraine

Tendrivska Bay

Designation date	28 February 1997
Site number	768
Coordinates	46°13'56"N 31°55'19"E
Area	55 021,96 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

Tendra Bay is located in North near-Black-Sea region and is separated from the Black-Sea by the Tendra Spit.
The bay is an important place for rare species, 7 species of animals listed in the IUCN Red List with high conservation status are recorded here. There are common bird species, 19 species of waterfowl and wetland birds are listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine. The Site is a key area for biodiversity. There are 88 species of fish and approximately 300 species of birds. Within the Site, 127 species of waterbirds are registered. Among those, 35 species breed in the Site, and others are found here only during migration or in winter. Species diversity of vascular plans is relatively small (less than 700 species). 14 species of plants are listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine.
The Site is important for some species of birds during the critical stages of the life cycle. For instance, Tendra spit is a place where mass moulting of the Mute Swan occurs. Moreover, within the Tendra Bay, numerous wintering aggregations of many wetland bird species are forming. Concentrations of birds in the bay are astonishing. On the islands of the bay between 13.4 and 42.5 thousands wetland birds are breeding, most numerous are gulls, terns, and cormorants. An even bigger number of birds is supported by the area during wintering, and especially during seasonal migrations. According to the data collected in 2012-2018, numbers of 12 bird species in the Tendra Bay is higher than 1% of corresponding biogeographic populations. Among such species, the most prominent is Mediterranean Gull, in Tendra Bay on average 6.9% of world population of this species. The bay is important for the reproduction of Great White Pelican, during a warm period of a year 2.4% of European and West-Asian population stay here and 0.8% breed in the bay. The high value of the Site for birds is caused by the location on the crossing of flyways, mild ice regime during winter, diversity of habitats, high biological productivity. The bay and coastal areas are preserved in natural condition because the protection regime was established here in 1927. The Site is the core zone of the Black Sea Biosphere Reserve.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	Black Sea Biosphere Reserve of NAS of Ukraine
Postal address	1 Lermontova str., Gola Prystan', Kherson region, 75600, Ukraine

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine
Postal address	35, Vasilya Lipkivs'kogo Street, Kyiv, 03035, Ukraine

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)	Tendrivska Bay
Unofficial name (optional)	Dunai Plavni and Tendrov/Yagorlitz Bays

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?	Yes (likely)
(Update) Are the changes	Positive ○ Negative ○ Positive & Negative ◉
(Update) Positive %	70
(Update) Negative %	30
(Update) No information available	☐

(Update) Optional text box to provide further information

Among positive changes is the decrease in drainage waters influx into the bay from the surrounding agricultural lands. Recent research showed positive changes in zoobenthos composition in the bay. Significant effect was noticed after the expanding of the Black Sea Biosphere Reserve area to include the deep-water part of the Tendra Bay, the broad and big west part of the Tendra island, and sea aquatorium that is adjacent to the west part of the Tendra island. Establishing of protection zone decreased anthropogenic pressure on these parts of the wetland. Especially from the side of industrial fishing and unorganized recreation.
The compliance of the Site with a larger number of Criteria has also been confirmed due to more accurate scientific data.

(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating within the existing boundaries?	☐
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating beyond the site's boundaries?	☑

(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary reduction alone (e.g., the exclusion of some wetland types formerly included within the site)? ☐

(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary increase alone (e.g., the inclusion of different wetland types in the site)? ☐

(Update) Please describe any changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar Site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site.

Among positive changes, the decrease in drainage waters influx into the water body from the surrounding agricultural lands can be mentioned. Recent research showed positive changes in zoobenthos composition in the bay. Significant effect was noticed after the expanding of the Black Sea Biosphere Reserve area, to include the deep-water part of the Tendra Bay, the broad and big west part of the Tendra island, and sea water body that is adjacent to the west part of the Tendra island. Establishing of protection regime decreased much the anthropogenic pressure on these parts of the wetland. Especially from the side of industrial fishing and unorganized recreation.

(Update) Is the change in ecological character negative, human-induced AND a significant change (above the limit of acceptable change) Yes ○

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 Site contains Tendra Spit and Tendra bay. The boundaries of the Site run along the sea about 500 meters from the coast of the Spit on the south and west sides. On the northern and eastern sides, the Site boundaries on land run approximately 500-1000 meters from the shore and include the most valuable coastal natural areas and lakes. They touch the boundary of Yagorlitska Bay Ramsar Site. In 1976 Tendrivska and Yagorlitzka bay were designated as one site by USSR.
The bay is located in North near-Black-Sea region and is separated from the Black Sea by the Tendra Spit. Administratively, the territory belongs to Gola Prystan' district of Kherson region. The closest administrative center of the regional (Oblast') level is Kherson (69km to the NE). The closest administrative centers of a district level are Ochakiv (52 km to the NW) and Gola Prystan' (55 km to the NE). The closest big settlements are: Oleksandrivka (6.5 km), Zbur'ivka (6 km), Novofedorivka (2.5 km), Zaliznyi Port (1 km). Borders with the Ramsar Site "Yagorlytska Bay".

2.2.2 - General location

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

b) What is the nearest town or population centre? Zaliznyi Port

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): 55021.96

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 55021.962

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Marine Ecoregions of the World (MEOW)	Black Sea
EU biogeographic regionalization	Steppic

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

In accordance to the physical geographic zoning (National atlas of Ukraine. 2008), the area is located in Lower-Dniepr terrace-delta lowland area of near Balck-Sea-Azov South Steppe subzone.
According to the geobotanical zoning, the area is located in Lower Dniepr county of Black-Azov Sea Steppe sub-Province of Pontic Steppe Province (National atlas of Ukraine. 2008).
In accordance to the zoogeographic zoning the site is located in Dniepr-Bug Subarea of Azov-Black Sea Area, Azov-Black Sea district of Pontic County of Steppe Province (National atlas of Ukraine. 2008).

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

<no data available>

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information

Among the animals supported by this wetland area, 7 are listed in the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable or higher. Two of them are birds — Common Pochard (Aythya ferina) and Red-breasted Goose (Branta ruficollis), four fish species — Stellate sturgeon (Acipenser stellatus), European Eel (Anguilla anguilla), Beluga (Huso huso), Bluefish (Pomatomus saltatrix), and one insect – Common Predatory Bush-cricket (Saga pedo).

Among species listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine the following are wintering in the site: Goldeneye (Bucephala clangula), Common Eider (Somateria mollissima), Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator), White-tailed Eagle (Haliaeetus albicilla) and others.

The 23 species of birds listed in the Ukrainian Red Data Book are common at the Site. Among them 17 species have a high protective status (endangered and vulnerable).
Among plants of the Site, 14 are listed in the Ukrainian Red Data Book.
7 types of habitats are distributed, that are included to Annex I of Resolution 4 (1996) of the Bern Convention (all of them are included to Annex 1 of Habitat directive too).

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

300 species of birds are detected within the Site. Among them 127 species are wetland birds (35 breeding species, and the rest are found only on migration or during wintering).
Mammal fauna accounts for 20 species. In the aquatic area of the site, 88 species of fish are found, 35 of which occur here for at least the last 20 years, and therefore, form core of the ichthyofauna. Reptile fauna is formed by 6 species. In the aquatic phase of the site, there are approximately 250 species of invertebrates, which live in mud and in sea grasses.
The main part of the biomass consists of bivalve molluscs. Numerous are isopods and amphipods. Pelophilic polichaetesImport plays an important role in forming benthos. There are 700 species of vascular plants in the region, 40 species of lichens. Macrophytes are presented by 119 species.

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

Optional text box to provide further information	The Site is an important place for mass moulting of the Mute Swan (Cygnus olor) and mass wintering of many wetland bird species. This is facilitated the site's geographic location, shallow waters and the high biological productivity of the bay that provides birds with rich food supplies. In August and September, an average of 4.5 thousands of Mute Swans aggregate here for moulting. More than 50 species of wetland birds winter within the Site this is facilitated by the mild ice regime. The most numerous species are Common Coot (Fulica atra), Tufted Duck (Aythya fuligula), Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos), Eurasian Wigeon (Anas penelope) and Mute Swan. To massive wintering species belong also Pochard (Aythya ferina). Among species listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine the following are wintering in the site: Goldeneye (Bucephala clangula), Common Eider (Somateria mollissima), Red-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator), White-tailed Eagle (Haliaeetus albicilla) and others.

☑ Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers	85000
Start year	2012
End year	2018
Source of data:	Chronicle of Nature (“Litopys pryrody”) of Black-Sea Biosphere Reserve; Moskalenko, Cherniakov, 2017

☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

Optional text box to provide further information	According to the results of water bird counts done in the period 2012-2018, mean number of individuals in 12 species is higher than 1% level of corresponding biogeographic populations. Among them are such species as: Great White Pelican Pelecanus onocrotalus (2,4%; Europe & Western Asia), Great Cormorant Phalacrocorax carbo (1,1%; Black Sea & Mediterranean) Eurasian Wigeon Anas penelope (1,9%; W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean), Tufted Duck Aythya fuligula (1,4%; Central Europe, Black Sea & Mediterranean), Common Eider Somateria mollissima (3,9%; Black Sea), Red-breasted Merganser Mergus serrator (3,3%; North-east Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean), Mediterranean Gull Ichthyaetus melanocephalus (6,9%; W Europe, Mediterranean & NW Africa), Caspian Tern Hydroprogne caspia (2.4%; Black Sea), Gull-billed Tern Sterna nilotica (1,6%; Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Africa), Sandwich Tern Thalasseus sandvicensis (5,9%; Black Sea & Mediterranean), Mute Swan Cygnus olor (7,9%; Black Sea), Whooper Swan Cygnus cygnus (1,4%; N Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & E Mediterranean).

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 / LILIOPSIDA	*Allium regelianum*	☐	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Alyssum borzaeanum*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Anacamptis morio picta*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Asparagus pallasii*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Astrodaucus littoralis*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Carex liparocarpos bordzilowskii*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Cladium mariscus*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Crambe maritima*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Epipactis palustris*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Frankenia pulverulenta*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Glaucium flavum*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Medicago marina*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Stipa capillata*	☐	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Tulipa suaveolens*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	

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 / MAMMALIA	*Delphinus delphis*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☑	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Dorcadion equestre*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Empusa fasciata*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				DD	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Phocoena phocoena*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Saga pedo*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Tursiops truncatus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Zegris eupheme*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Acipenser stellatus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				CR	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	

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	*Anguilla anguilla*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				CR	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Hippocampus guttulatus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Huso huso*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				CR	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Pomatomus saltatrix*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Salmo labrax*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Sander marinus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas penelope*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	8530	2012-2018	1.9		☐	☐		The Site is a place of wintering and stopover during migration W Siberia & NE Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas platyrhynchos*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	10000	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		The site is place of molting, a stopover on migration and a place of wintering.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas strepera*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	262	2012-2018			☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	The site is place of molting, a stopover on migration and a place of wintering. Up to 20 pairs are breeding here.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ardea alba*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	650	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		The site is a place of stopover during migration.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ardea cinerea*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	90	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Asio flammeus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	3	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya ferina*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	2970	2012-2018		VU	☐	☐		The site is a place of wintering and stopover during migration.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya fuligula*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	6200	2012-2018	1.4	LC	☐	☐		The site is a place of wintering and stopover during migration.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Branta ruficollis*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	25	2012-2018		VU	☐	☑	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The site is a place of wintering and stopover during migration.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Bucephala clangula*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	164	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Charadrius alexandrinus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	200			LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Chroicocephalus genei*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	1583	2012-2018			☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	Islands are the places of breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Cygnus cygnus*	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	193	2012-2018	1.4	LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	The site is place of moulting, a stopover on migration and a place of wintering N Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & E Mediterranean
CHORDATA / AVES	*Cygnus olor*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	4657	2012-2018	7.9	LC	☐	☐		The site is place of moulting, a stopover on migration and a place of wintering Black Sea
CHORDATA / AVES	*Egretta garzetta*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	110	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	The site is a stopover during migration. Up to 90 pairs are breeding here.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Fulica atra*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	7200	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		The site is place of molting, a stopover on migration and a place of wintering
CHORDATA / AVES	*Glareola pratincola*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	The Site provides nesting places for species

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	*Haematopus ostralegus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	52	2012-2018		NT	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The site is a stopover during migration. Up to 30 pairs are breeding here.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Haliaeetus albicilla*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	20	2012-2018		LC	☑	☑	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	The site is a wintering place. Since 2016 one pair breeds in the site.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Himantopus himantopus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	45	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The site is a stopover during migration. Up to 10 pairs are breeding here.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Hydroprogne caspia*	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	120	2012-2018	2.4	LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	Breeds on islands of the bay.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	60	2012-2018			☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ichthyaetus melanocephalus*	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	16606	2012-2018	6.9		☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	Very numerous breeding species on islands of the bay (Larus melanocephalus) W Europe, Mediterranean & NW Africa
CHORDATA / AVES	*Larus cachinnans*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	1600	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Limosa limosa*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	173	2012-2018		NT	☐	☐		The site is used as a migration stopover.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Melanocorypha calandra*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐		2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	The site is used as a breeding area
CHORDATA / AVES	*Mergus serrator*	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	852	2012-2018	3.3	LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The site is a place of wintering and stopover during migration. Breed on islands of the bay in small numbers (up to 10-15 pairs). North-east Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean
CHORDATA / AVES	*Numenius arquata*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	107	2012-2018		NT	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	The site is a place of wintering and stopover during migration.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pandion haliaetus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	5	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pelecanus crispus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	4	2012-2018		NT	☑	☑	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pelecanus onocrotalus*	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	870	2012-2018	2.4	LC	☐	☑	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	Part of birds is breeding, mean breeding population size is close to 145 pairs.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	5400	2012-2018	1.1	LC	☐	☐		The Site provides nesting places for species
CHORDATA / AVES	*Phalacrocorax pygmaeus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	52	2012-2018			☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	The site is a stopover during migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Platalea leucorodia*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	158	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Plegadis falcinellus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	222	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Somateria mollissima*	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	212	2012-2018	3.9	NT	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The site is a breeding place. Black Sea
CHORDATA / AVES	*Sterna hirundo*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	3072	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	Breeds on islands of the bay.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Sterna nilotica*	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	498	2012-2018	1.6		☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	Breeds on islands of the bay. Black Sea & East Mediterranean/Eastern Africa
CHORDATA / AVES	*Sternula albifrons*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	105	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	Breeds on islands and spits of the bay
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tadorna tadorna*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	480	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	The site is a breeding and wintering place
CHORDATA / AVES	*Thalasseus sandvicensis*	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	6432	2012-2018	5.9	LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	Breeds on islands of the bay. Black Sea & Mediterranean

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	*Tringa stagnatilis*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tyto alba*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	5	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Vanellus vanellus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	74	2012-2018		NT	☐	☐		The site is a stopover during migration.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

The Tendra Bay with islands and coastal area is the place of breeding for many wetland bird species. Among them many species are included to Red Data Book of Ukraine: Pelecanus onocrotalus, Mergus serrator, Somateria mollissima, Charadrius alexandrinus, Glareola pratincola, Hydroprogne caspia, Himantopus himantopus and other species. Total number of birds breeding here fluctuates between 12000 and 42500 pairs. Among them dominating are Ichthyaetus melanocephalus (10000–28000 pairs), Larus cachinnans (600–1000 pairs), Chroicocephalus genei (800–2300 pairs), Thalasseus sandvicensis (1300–7000 pairs) and Sterna hirundo (3,1–4,3 th. pairs), Phalacrocorax carbo (1400–5200 pairs), Pelecanus onocrotalus (72–280 pairs). Within the site more than 50 species of wetland birds are wintering. The most numerous are Fulica atra (3200-11000 ind.), Aythya fuligula (up to 17000 ind.), Anas platyrhynchos (6000-14000 ind.), Cygnus olor (2000-8000 ind.). To mass wintering species belongs also Aythya ferina (up to 6000 ind.), that is included to the IUCN Red List with ‘Vulnerable’ status.

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
A2.2 Littoral sand and muddy sand	☑	Occupy a largest area of the wetland's aquatorium. Zostera noltii, Stuckenia pectinata, Zostera marina are dominant species	Bern Convention Resolution 4 habitat type, Code 1150 (priority interest) and 1160 in Annex I of the Habitats Directive
A2.5 Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	☑	The community occurs along the bay coastline. Salicornia europaea is a dominant species.	Bern Convention Resolution 4 habitat type, Code 1310 in Annex I of the Habitats Directive
A5 Sublittoral sediment	☑	Sandy coastal banks constantly covered with a thin layer of sea water. Distributed in the coastal Northern and Eastern part of the bay. Lamprothamnium papulosum is a dominant species.	Bern Convention Resolution 4 habitat type, Code 1110 in Annex 1 of the Habitats Directive
B1.3 : Shifting coastal dunes	☑	Recent sandy and shelly beaches of the Tendra island and Potiivka section of the Black Sea Biosphere Reserve. Leymus sabulosus is a habitat-forming species, Crambe maritima, Polygonum euxinum, Elytrigia bessarabica play an important role as well.	Bern Convention Resolution 4 habitat type, Code 2120 in Annex I of the Habitats Directive
B1.8 Moist and wet dune slacks	☑	Occurs on the Tendra island among stable coastal dunes covered with herbaceous vegetation.	Bern Convention Resolution 4 habitat type, Code 2190 in Annex I of the Habitats Directive
B1.4 Coastal stable dune grassland (grey dunes)	☑	Occurs on the Tendra island. Festuca beckeri is a dominant species	Bern Convention Resolution 4 habitat type, Code 2130 in Annex I of the Habitats Directive (priority interest)
E1.2D Ponto-Sarmatic steppes	☑	Festuca valesiaca, Stipa capillata, Agropyron pectinatum, Artemisia santonica, Elytrigia pseudocaesia are dominant species.	Included in a Resolution 4 habitat type at a higher level (E1.2), Code 62C0 in Annex I of the Habitats Directive (priority interest)

Optional text box to provide further information

Within the terrestrial part of the Site the steppe flora is dominating. The steppes of the continental part of the Tendra Bay are west-Black Sea variant of sea-absent turf-grassed arid steppes, that are distributed in space from the Danube delta to Skadovsk. For the first time they were described on the territory of Yagorlytska Bay and Potia part of Black Sea reserve, therefore these territories are the etalon of such habitats. These steppes are represented here by plant communities with dominance of Festuca valesiaca, Stipa capillata, Agropyron pectinatum, Artemisia santonica, Elytrigia pseudocaesia and other species. Meadow-steppe and meadow communities of continental coast of the Site are related with pods of different depth. Grouth of narrow range species is characteristic for pods, for instance such as Gagea novoascanica. Solonchak flora, with occurrence of halophyte coenosises, is formed in conditions of stagnant water regime of flat elevation depressions in continental part of the Site. Communities of obligate hyper-halophytes with dominance of Halocnemum strobilaceum and Salicornia prostrata occupy here the largest areas. Sandy-shellfish steppes are formed in the broad part of the Tendra Island. Species with Mediterranean, endemic near-Black Sea and Azov-Black Sea distribution, such as Alyssum borzaeanum, Centaurea odessana, Helichrysum tenderiense are characteristic for these steppes. Litoral-meadow vegetation forms in low relief sites, just behind the stripe of shore-aquatic vegetation along the shore of the Tendra Island. A lot of endemic near-Black-Sea littoral species are characteristic here. In general the vegetation on the site is characterized by the presence of several endemic and sub endemic species. Azov-Sivach pod and near-Black Sea littoral endemic species are the most narrow-ranged among them (Umanets, 2012a, 2012b).

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The Tendra Bay is located in north near-Black-Sea area. The whole aquatic area of the bay within the Ramsar wetland is included to the protection zone of the Black Sea Biosphere Reserve. The Bay is separated from the sea by the Tendra Island. The island is a long spit (app. 66 km), formed by sand and shellfish deposits. Along the line Bili Kuchurugy – Yagorlytskiy Peninsula the underwater sandy-shellfish bar is located. It splits the bay into two parts, west and east, which differ significantly. The east part of the bay is prolonged in longitudinal direction and shallow water (mean depth 1.5 m). Near its continental shore vast shallow waters are located. The continental shore is very low and winding, with numerous lakes and vast solonchaks (salt marshes). In the east part of the bay there are few islands of continental and accumulative origin (Orlov, Babyn, Smalenyi, Sybirski, Potiivski and others). The west part of the bay is deep (mean depth – 7 m), the bottom has a parabolic shape. The climate in the region is mild-continental. Winter is mild with small amounts of snow, and unstable snow coverage. The summer is hot and dry. Average temperature of the coldest month (January) – 1.5 ºC, the warmest (July) — 22,7º C. Annual precipitation is equal to 387 mm. The biggest amount of precipitation is observed in summer (105 mm) and in autumn (102), the smallest amount in spring (88 mm). Water salinity in the east part of the bay fluctuates between 14 and 19 ‰, in west – 6-18‰. The high biological productivity is characteristic for the bay. The average biomass of phytobenthos, fluctuates depending on coenosis in range of 240-1390 g/m2. Average biomass of zoobenthos is higher than 150 g/m2. Several interrelated features are known, that determine the amount and composition of wetland for birds. Because of the diversity of habitats and ecosystems and because of the high biological productivity of the site, birds with different ecological requirements can find a place for breeding, feeding, and roosting. The protection status, established here since 1927 facilitated conservation of ecosystems in its natural condition and prevents disturbance.

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

Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
A: Permanent shallow marine waters		1	38500	
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores		2	2800	
J: Coastal brackish / saline lagoons		3	700	

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
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Lakes >> Q: Permanent saline/ brackish/ alkaline lakes		3	400	
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Marshes & pools >> Sp: Permanent saline/ brackish/ alkaline marshes/ pools		2	2500	

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Cerastium brachypetalum tauricum*	European-Mediterranean species on its north margin of the range
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Clypeola jonthlaspi*	Mediterranean-Irano-Turanic species on the north margin of the range
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Thinopyrum junceum*	Mediterranean species on its north margin of the range

Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Cenchrus longispinus*	Potential	increase
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Conium maculatum*	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*	Actual (major impacts)	increase

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Cylindera contorta*				Littoral species of sandy-shell coasts of Black Sea
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Mothon sarmaticus*				Arthropoda / Insecta Aphodius (Mothon) sarmaticus Endemic of Azov-Black Sea basin, occurs near roots of plants, both on shore sands and on sand terrace of Lower Dniepr
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Pedinus borysthenicus*				Black Sea coast and Lower Dniepr arenas (endemic)
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Prosodes obtusa*				Inhabitant of virgin land, near-sea-absinthe steppes
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Scarites terricola terricola*				Typical inhabitant of sea shores in the Mediterranean basin

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Nyctereutes procyonoides*	Actual (major impacts)	increase
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Ondatra zibethicus*	Potential	No change
MOLLUSCA/GASTROPODA	*Rapana venosa*	Actual (major impacts)	increase

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

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

The climate in the region is mild-continental. Winter is mild with small amount of snow, thaws, and unstable snow coverage. The summer is hot and dry. Average temperature of the coldest month (January) – 1.5 ºC, the warmest (July) — 22,7º C. Annual precipitation is equal to 387 mm. The biggest amount of precipitation is observed in summer (105 mm) and in autumn (102), the smallest amount in spring (88 mm).
Because of increasing of average winter temperature during the recent decade, the ice regime of the bay became noticeably milder. This have positive impact on birds wintering conditions.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

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

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 4

- 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.

It is hydrologically linked to the Black Sea, but separated from it by several spits with the biggest Tendrivska Spit (70 km long). The eastern part of Tendrivska Bay is shallow with average depth about 2 m, while in the west part it is 8 m. In the north, the depth decreases. On the mainland coast of the bay, there are many shallow depressions, where small lakes (as fresh as salty) are located as well as temporary ponds that often are quite big.

4.4.3 - Soil

- Mineral ☑

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

Organic ☑

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

No available information ☐

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

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

Soils of terrestrial land sites have low level of salinity. Soil forming types of rocks are loess clays. On the Potia area, meadow-brown heavy wet soils are dominating, in relief depressions – solonchaks (salt marshes). The coastal stripe is composed of sandy-shellfish deposits. On the Yagorlytsky Kut site, the soils are represented by meadow saline soils in the elevated plain part of the steppe and sulfate-chloride 'solonet's in lowlands. On the island of Tendra, the coastal stripe is composed of sandy-shellfish deposits. In the rest of the island, weakly submerged, weakly humid and non-humorous sandy soils and turf gleyed sandy soils are common.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Marine water	☐	No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Marine	No change

Stability of water regime

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

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

The hydrological balance of the bay is quite stable, although it is affected by wind effects. In some winters, the bay may be covered with ice, but no longer than during 2-3 weeks.
The tidal fluctuations do not play any significant role in the water regime of the bay (in general, they do not exceed 8 cm for the Black Sea). The most significant displacement of water masses in the bay occurs because of wind changes. In the eastern part of the Tendra Bay, due to its elongated shape and elongation of the main elements of the relief of the bottom, the linear component of the water dynamics prevails, in the western part – circulating dynamics (Chernyakov, 1995). The storms of western rumbs cause a significant rise in the water level in the eastern part of the bay. During heavy storms, waters of the bay leave the coast and flood coastal areas. On the contrary, eastern storms lead to a decrease in water level and, even, in exposure of part of the coastal shallows.

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 different parts of the bay are very different in deposits (Chernyakov, 1995). In shallow waters, muddy sands are widespread. At a depth of more than 1.5-2 m there are sandy muds and muddy shells. Washed shells are characteristic for zones with intensive water dynamics, especially - to the centres of circulation. In the eastern end of the bay, widespread are poorly sorted deposits. Within the basins, which lie on the peripheries of the water cycles or in zones with weak hydrodynamics, muds occur, often with a small amount of shellfish material. Within the eastern part of the bay there are significant movements of the peloid component of the surface layer of bottom sediments.

4.4.6 - Water pH

Unknown ☑

4.4.7 - Water salinity

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

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

Unknown ☐

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:

Within the Ramsar site there are no settlements and areas used for arable farming. Natural or slightly transformed landscapes have survived here. On the contrary, in the neighbouring territories there are many settlements. The main occupation of the local population is agriculture. Farming is the dominant form of agriculture. Its development led to the complete transformation of landscapes in the first half of the 20th century. The entire territory adjacent to the site, except of the narrow stripe, is cultivated and used for growing of crops.

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

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biological control of pests and disease	Support of predators of agricultural pests (e.g., birds feeding on locusts)	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Low
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	High
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Medium
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study 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

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

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

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

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

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

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)	☐	☑

5.1.2 - Management authority

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

Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland: Anatolii Yurchenko, director

Postal address: 1 Lermontov Str., Gola Prystan, Khersonska Oblast, 75600, Ukraine

E-mail address: bsbr-priemn@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)

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	☑	increase
Commercial and industrial areas	Low impact	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	No change
Housing and urban areas	Low impact	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	increase

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	Medium impact	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	No change

Energy production and mining

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Renewable energy	Low impact	Low impact	☐	No change	☑	increase

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	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	increase

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	Medium impact	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	No change
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	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	Medium impact	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	increase
(Para)military activities	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	increase	☑	increase

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

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

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Garbage and solid waste	Low impact	Low impact	☑	decrease	☑	decrease
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	decrease	☑	decrease
Excess heat, sound, light	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
Storms and flooding	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Temperature extremes	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Global legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
UNESCO Biosphere Reserve	Chernomorskiy Biosphere Reserve	http://www.unesco.org/mabdb/br/brdir/directory/biores.asp?code=UKR+01&mode=all	partly

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Other international designation	Black Sea Biosphere Reserve (SiteCode: UA0000017)	https://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Emerald/SDF.aspx?site=UA0000017	partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Biosphere Reserve	Black Sea	http://bsbr.org.ua	partly

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Yagorlyts'ka and Tendrivs'ka Bays	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/yagorlytska-and-tendrivska-bays-iba-ukraine	partly

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

Ia Strict Nature Reserve ☑

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Control of invasive alien plants	Implemented
Control of invasive alien animals	Implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented
Research	Implemented

5.2.5 - Management planning

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

The ecological and educational center of the Black Sea Biosphere Reserve is associated with the wetland.

URL of site-related webpage (if relevant): http://bsbr.org.ua

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

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

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

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

Most of the monitoring surveys of the wetland, including all those mentioned in the table, are continuously carried out by the scientific department of the Black Sea Biosphere Reserve, within the program of the 'Litpys pryrody' (Chronicles of Nature). In the course of studying the dynamics of the abiotic components, in addition to the monitoring of water regime, monitoring of the relief (first of all, accumulative forms) and the monitoring of weather condition dynamics are performed. Monitoring of flora and vegetation includes the monitoring of flora changes, phenological observations, the study of rare species of plants and rare plant communities, the impact of natural and anthropogenic factors on plant communities. The monitoring of animals and their communities covers various systematic groups: invertebrates (water and terrestrial), fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Taking into account the high diversity and abundance of birds on the site, ornithological monitoring plays important role and covers vast areas. It includes the observation of mass breeding colonial settlements of wetland birds on the islands of the Tendra Bay, the post breeding aggregations of waterfowl in the waters of the bay, fauna and aggregations of birds on the shore steppes. Particular attention in the framework of ornithological monitoring is given to the study of the status of rare bird populations.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

ROM Bulletin: The results of regional ornithological monitoring. August 2012. Issue 8. 2014. 60 p.
ROM Bulletin: The results of regional ornithological monitoring. August 2015. Issue 10. 2016. 60 p.
ROM Bulletin: The results of regional ornithological monitoring. Issue 11. Winter seasons 2011-2017. 2017. 100 p.
Korolesova D.D. Modern state of the macro-phytobenthos of Tendra and Yagorlytska Bays of the Black Sea Biosphere reserve // Black Sea botanical journal. 2017. V. 13 (4). P. 457–467.
Korolesova D.D., Cherniakov D.A. Changes in the structure of macrozoobenthos of Tendra Bay in relation to degradation of Charales // Nature almanac. Biological Sciences. Collection of scientific works. 2012. Issue 16. P. 55–62.
“Litopys Pryrody” (Chronicles of Nature) of Black Sea Biosphere Reserve 2012-2017
Moskalenko Yu.O., Cherniakov D.O. Current state of breeding settlements of gulls and terns on Smalenyi and Babyn islands of the Tendra Bay // Vestnik zoologii. Suppl. issue. 2017. № 35, P. 52–54.
National Atlas of Ukraine. Kyiv: DNVP “Kartographia”, 2007. 435 p.
Plushch S.O., Moskalenko Yu.O. Changes in structure of post breeding aggregations of waterfowl and wetland birds within Pontic area of Black Sea Biosphere Reserve as a result of economic activity on adjacent territories // Vestnik zoologii. Suppl. issue. 2017. № 35, P. 61–62.
Tkachenko P.V. Fish of Tendra and Yagorlytska Bays and adjacent aquatorium of Black Sea // Nature almanac. Biological Sciences. Collection of scientific works. 2012. Issue 18. P. 181–193.
Umanets O.Y. Black Sea Biosphere Reserve // Phytodiversity of reserves and national parks of Ukrane. P. 1. Biosphere reserves. Nature reserves. Kyiv: Phytosociocenter, 2012a. P. 73–93.
Umanets O.Y. Indication of conservation value of the vegetation of the Black Sea Biosphere Reserve of NAS of Ukraine // Steppes of North Eurasia. Materials of IV International Symposium. Orenburg. 2012b. P. 747-751.
Umanets O.Y. Findings of Mediterranean species on the Tendra island (Black Sea Biosphere Reserve) // Black Sea Botanical Journal. 2017. V. 13 (4). P. 444–450.
Red Data Book of Ukraine. Animal world / ed. I.A. Akimov. Kyiv: Globalconsalting, 2009. 600 p.
Red Data Book of Ukraine. Plant world / ed. Y. P.Diduh. Kyiv: Globalconsalting, 2009. 900 p.

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>

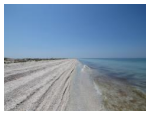
vi. other published literature
<no file available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

Colony of Ichthyaetus melanocephalus (*Yuriy Moskalenko, 20-06-2007*)

Gavia (*Olga Umanets, 09-08-2012*)



Tendrivska split (*Olesya Petrovych, 15-08-2013*)

Tendrivska split (*Olesya Petrovych, 15-08-2013*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<3 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 1997-02-28