Annotated List of Wetlands of International Importance

Ukraine

50 Ramsar Site(s) covering 802,604 ha

Aquatic-cliff complex of Cape Kazantyp
Site number: 1,393 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Crimean Autonomous Republic
Area: 251 ha | Coordinates: 45°28'N 35°51'E | Designation dates: 29-07-2004

Aquatic-cliff complex of Cape Kazantyp. 29/07/04; Crimean AR; 251 ha; 45°28'N 035°51'E. Nature Reserve. Coastal area of the Sea of Azov composed of pebble and detritus-coquina bays with thickets of macrophytic algae Cystoseira barbata and vascular plants Zannichellia major and Zostera noltii. It is an important spawning ground for crustaceans and rare fish species, such as the Great Sturgeon Huso huso ponticus, and maintains a significant proportion of indigenous fish species. The site is used as a nesting and migration stop-over, especially for the Ruddy Shelduck Tadorna ferruginea, and qualifies under Criterion 6 for the bird populations of Phalacrocorax carbo, Gelochelidon nilotica and Larus genei. Marine mammals (Phocoena phocoena, Tursiops truncates) visit the area. During hot summer sometimes, fish kill occurs due to abrupt decrease of the oxygen content. The Nature Reserve has a visitors' centre and management plan. Ramsar site no. 1393. Most recent RIS information: 2003.

Aquatic-cliff complex of Karadag
Site number: 1,394 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Crimean Autonomous Republic
Area: 224 ha | Coordinates: 44°55'N 35°14'E | Designation dates: 29-07-2004

Aquatic-cliff complex of Karadag. 29/07/04; Crimean AR; 224 ha; 44°56'N 035°14'E. Nature Reserve, Important Bird Area. Located at the southeastern part of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the aquatic-cliff complex of Karadag comprises sublittoral marine areas up to 6 metres depth, bays, a narrow strip of pebble-boulder coast and coastal cliffs up to 120m high. It is an important place for birds, notably during migrations, and other vulnerable animal species such as the bats Rhinolophus hipposideros and Myotis emarginatus, colonies of which settle in the grottoes. The marine area with nationally rare algae and seagrass meadows constitutes a good spawning habitat for many fish species and supports, among others, the Great Sturgeon Huso huso ponticus. Dolphins approach the coast periodically. Ecological trails and a nature centre are near the site. Ramsar site no. 1394. Most recent RIS information: 2003.

Aquatic-coastal complex of Cape Opuk
Site number: 1,395 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Crimean Autonomous Republic
Area: 775 ha | Coordinates: 45°01'N 36°12'E | Designation dates: 29-07-2004

Aquatic-coastal complex of Cape Opuk. 29/07/04; Crimean AR; 775 ha; 45°01'N 036°12'E. Nature Reserve. Combination of steep limestone rocks on the seaside (marine boundary lines along 6 meter isobath), sandy-coquina spits, and a salt lake. Thousands of birds winter in the wetland complex or stop during their migrations, especially the White-fronted Goose, Mallard, Garganey, and Coot. Threatened species such as the Eagle Aquila heliaca or the Bat Rhinolophus ferrumequinum occur within the area. Thickets of macrophytic algae provide a suitable habitat for protected species such as the Great Sturgeon and the Black Sea Salmon and constitute an important spawning ground for many other fish species. Dolphins and porpoises (Phocoena phocoena, Tursiops truncates) are observed periodically. Environmental education activities and scientific researches are carried out annually. Ramsar site no. 1395. Most recent RIS information: 2003.
Archipelago Velyki and Mali Kuchugury
Site number: 2,282 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Zaporizka Oblast
Area: 7,740 ha | Coordinates: 47°33'50"N 35°12'10"E | Designation dates: 24-12-2013
View Site details in RIS

The Site consists of an archipelago of sandbank islands ("big" and "small" Kuchugury), as well as the surrounding shallow waters in the upper reaches of the Kakhovka Reservoir in the floodplain of the Lower Dnieper (Dnipro) River in south-eastern Ukraine. It is an important nesting location for wetland bird communities; the shallow waters with rich benthos and good protection from the wind and storms are attractive to birds during moult periods and seasonal migrations. During the autumn migration up to 30,000 waterfowl individuals have been observed. 156 bird species, 18 mammal, 54 fish, 867 insect, 163 plant, 14 alga and 16 fungus species have been recorded. A ridge of sand dunes, which are the largest location of the endemic Centaurea konkoei, helps to protect the plant diversity. The Site is valuable as a reproduction site for the development of fish stocks throughout the Kakhovka Reservoir, and so the state of the wetland also influences the status of many game fish species. The wetland is of great importance as a natural filter of fresh water within the Reservoir. In this shallow part of the Reservoir, water is extracted for agricultural irrigation and also as a drinking water resource. The wetland is of great importance as a natural filter of fresh water within the Kakhovka Reservoir. In the shallow part of the reservoir, water extraction is conducted not only for irrigation of agricultural landscapes, but also as a drinking water resource.

Atak – Borzhavske
Site number: 2,391 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Berehivskyi Rayon (county), Zakarpatska Oblast (Region), Ukraine
Area: 283.4 ha | Coordinates: 48°13'26"N 22°48'25"E | Designation dates: 20-03-2019
View Site details in RIS

The Site is located in the Zakarpatska region, close to the borders with Slovakia, Hungary and Romania. It is the only pristine ancient floodplain oak-ash forest in Ukraine, and one of the largest of Central Europe, where natural flooding processes can still be found. The combination of forest, river and floodplain ecosystems makes the Site important for biodiversity: it supports around 300 vascular plant species, 40 mammals, 77 birds, five reptiles, ten amphibians, and 30 fish. Atak-Borzhavske is also important for migrating bats, which stop to feed. Meanwhile, the Borzha River which flows in the Site is an important spawning ground for rare fish species including Zingel zingel and Lota lota, as well as a number of game fish such as catfish, pike, carp and perch. Because of its proximity to several towns and settlements, the River is affected by household litter. The Site is also threatened by the impacts of recreation activities including sport fishing, hiking, and canoeing, and by forestry.

Bakotska Bay
Site number: 1,396 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Khmelnytska Oblast (Region)
Area: 1,590 ha | Coordinates: 48°34'59"N 26°55'59"E | Designation dates: 29-07-2004
View Site details in RIS

Bakotska Bay, 29/07/04; Khmelnytska Oblast; 1,590 ha; 48°35'N 026°56'E. National Park. The site was formed during the filling of a low-lying area of the Dniester River valley with waters of the newly-constructed Dniester Reservoir located downstream. It supports vulnerable bird and fish species such as Lesser Kestrel, Corncrake, and the fish Zingel and has a special importance for birds of prey. Various bird species like Mallard, Mute Swan, Great White Egret, and Little Egret use the wetland complex for a long period of time during their spring and autumn migrations. The site is also important as spawning grounds for common and rare fish species. Nature conservation activities and scientific research are carried out; leisure, fishing, hunting are regulated by the Podilski Tovtry National Park. Changes of the water level due to Dniester Reservoir drawdown adversely affect the site. State ownership. A monastic from the 9th century was built into the limestone rocks. Ramsar site no. 1396. Most recent RS information: 2003.

Berda River Mouth & Berdianska Spit & Berdianska Bay
Site number: 772 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Zaporizka Oblast
Area: 1,800 ha | Coordinates: 46°43'59"N 36°48'10"E | Designation dates: 23-11-1995
View Site details in RIS

Berda River Mouth and Berdianska Spit and Berdianska Bay; 23/11/95; Zaporizka Oblast; 1,800 ha; 46°44'N 036°48'E. Game Reserve. The site, a shallow bay of the Azov Sea and small river delta, includes accumulative islands, a spit, dunes, and saline lakes. Vegetation includes emergent and submergent species and saline floodplain swamps supporting numerous nationally threatened or endemic plant species. Large numbers of numerous species of waterbirds nest, feed and winter at the site. Human activities include conservation education, recreation, fishing, aquaculture, and hunting. Ramsar site no. 772. Most recent RS information: 1998.
Big Chapelsk Depression
Site number: 1,397 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Kherson Region
Area: 2,359 ha | Coordinates: 46°28'59"N 33°51'E | Designation dates: 29-07-2004
View Site details in RSIS

Big Chapelsk Depression. 29/07/04; Khersonska Oblast; 2,359 ha; 46°29'N 033°51'E. IBA, Nature Reserve, Biosphere Reserve 'Askania-Nova'. Natural shallow depression (or "pod") filled by water from melted snow and rains – thanks to additional water from artesian wells, the lake, at the central part of the depression, never dries up. Hundreds of thousands of birds use the depression during autumn and spring migrations. Among them, large flocks of White-fronted Goose, Crane, Red-breasted Goose, and Ruddy Shelduck feed during the daytime on the steppe and agricultural lands of the surroundings and come back to rest at night in the site. Non-freezing lakes permanently supplied by fresh water from artesian wells of the local zoo provide wintering opportunities for birds such as the mallards (5 to 16 thousand individuals) or the white-fronted geese (up to 40 thousand). Research and bird monitoring are carried out. The Biosphere Reserve and zoo receive up to 60,000 tourists annually but visits to the site itself are limited to about 500. A decrease of the water level periodically occurs every 12 years and disturbs the fauna distribution pattern. Ramsar site no. 1397. Most recent RIS information: 2003.

Bilosaraiska Bay and Bilosaraiska Spit
Site number: 773 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Donetska Oblast
Area: 2,000 ha | Coordinates: 46°54'N 37°19'59"E | Designation dates: 23-11-1995
View Site details in RSIS

Bilosaraiska Bay and Bilosaraiska Spit. 23/11/95; Donetska Oblast; 2,000 ha; 46°54'N 037°20'E. Game Reserve. A sandy-shell spit and a shallow bay of the Azov Sea, the site includes shallow lakes, dunes, and silt islands. Vegetation consists of saltmarshes and meadows, swampy areas, reed and rush thickets. Numerous endemic and nationally rare plant species and relic fish species occur. The site is important for several thousand wintering Anseriformes and up to 3,000 pairs of nesting waterfowl. Human activities include conservation education, recreation, fishing, aquaculture, and hunting. Ramsar site no. 773. Most recent RIS information: 1998.

Black Bog
Site number: 2,389 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Irshavskyi Rayon (County), Zakarpatska Oblast (Region)
Area: 15 ha | Coordinates: 48°25'37"N 23°05'50"E | Designation dates: 20-03-2019
View Site details in RSIS

The Black Bog is the largest surviving bog in Ukraine's Volcanic Carpathians. It contains the largest peat deposit of all of the Ukrainian Carpathians, up to six metres deep in the thickest part. The Site has a rich diversity of plants; it provides habitat to 67 different species, and is the only place in the region that contains five different species of sphagnum moss, two of which are very rare in Central Europe. The Site supports the spawning of rare amphibians, such as the nationally vulnerable Carpathian newt (Lissotriton montadoni), fire salamander (Salamandra salamandra) and yellow-bellied toad (Bombina variegata). In 2015, a successful restoration project was carried out to mitigate the potential threats to the Bog, which include fire, a low water table, poor vegetation recovery and decreasing numbers of rare species.

Burshtyn Water Reservoir
Site number: 2,393 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Halych District, Ivano-Frankivsk Region
Area: 1,260 ha | Coordinates: 49°13'56"N 24°39'51"E | Designation dates: 20-03-2019
View Site details in RSIS

The Site is a reservoir constructed in 1965 to cool a thermal power plant. Because of its function, the Site's water temperature is slightly higher than that of other water bodies in the region, preventing it from freezing during winter. This provides favourable conditions for foraging and wintering birds; the globally vulnerable common pochard (Aythya ferina) nests there in great numbers, while other species such as Mergus merganser, Bucephala clangula and Megellus albellus are found in internationally significant numbers. As of 2019, the construction was ongoing of an artificial island in the reservoir, which should provide more breeding and roosting areas for birds during migration periods. The Site is close to local towns and factories, and the main threats are overfishing and the impacts of its role in energy production.
Byle Lake and Koza Berezyna Mire
Site number: 2,281 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Rivnenska Oblast
Area: 4,270 ha | Coordinates: 51°30'N 25°45'16"E | Designation dates: 24-12-2013
View Site details in RSIS

Located between the Stokhid, Prypiat and Styr rivers, this Site includes an extensive eutrophic and mesotrophic bog area, a deep oligotrophic karst lake, swamp forests, pine woods and a small channelled river flowing across the bog. Byle Lake is one of the biggest karst lakes of the Polesia Region. Koza Berezyna Mire was formed in a glacial valley and is an important habitat for glacial relict plant species such as Salix lapponum and Vaccinium macrocarpum. The Site is very important for the conservation of the rare flora and fauna of the region: over 900 native plant species and nearly 500 animal species have been recorded there, a number of them nationally red-listed. The Site is an important breeding habitat for wetland-dependent birds including the nationally endangered western capercaillie Tetrao urogallus as well as the common crane Grus grus, black stork Ciconia nigra and common goldeneye Bucephala clangula. The wetland complex plays an important role in the maintenance of hydrological regimes of the central part of Western Polesia, in addition to carbon storage and climate regulation. Its ecological character depends on the cooperation of local communities, who collect berries and mushrooms on the Site for selling. Traditional recreational activities are concentrated around Byle Lake. The main threats affecting the ecological character of the Site relate to droughts. Since 2006, the Rivnensky Nature Reserve, of which the Ramsar Site is part, has an ecological and education centre and organizes annual events focused on the importance of environmental conservation and the value of wetlands and the Site.

Central Syvash
Site number: 115 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Khersonska Oblast, Crimean Autonomy Republic
Area: 80,000 ha | Coordinates: 46°07’N 34°15’E | Designation dates: 11-10-1976

Central Syvash, 23/1/95; Khersonska Oblast, Crimean Autonomy Republic; 80,000 ha; 46°07’N 34°15’E. National Nature Park, Azov-Black-Sea Ornithological Station. Part of an extremely large lagoon, the site includes spits, islands, saline lowlands, and peninsulas along the Azov Sea. Vegetation consists of salt-tolerant species consisting of halophytic grasses and fringed by extensive areas of steppe, and diverse meadow, grass-marshy and aquatic plant communities. The site supports numerous species of rare, vulnerable or endangered waterbirds and raptors and internationally important numbers of waterbirds and waders. Nesting wetland birds consist of 10,000 pairs, and up to 1,000,000 waders and waterbirds molt, stage and winter at the site. Human activities include fishing, recreation, and hunting, Ramsar site no. 115. Most recent RIS information: 1998.

Cheremske Bog
Site number: 2,272 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Volynska Oblast
Area: 2,975.7 ha | Coordinates: 51°31’46”N 25°32’08”E | Designation dates: 24-12-2013

View Site details in RSIS

Located between the Prypiat, Styr and Stokhid rivers, this wetland complex includes mesotrophic mires, swampy forests and two glacial karst lakes. The Site supports a large number of rare plant and animal species listed in the national red list of Ukraine, and is particularly important for some species as it is located on the southern limit of their distribution. Sphagnum-sedge vegetation, areas of sedge-reed associations, sparse pine and common birch forests prevail on the mires. Occupying nearly one-third of the mire, the nationally red-listed Scheuchzeria palustris predominates among marsh vegetation. 11 rare vegetation communities can be found on the Site. Cheremske Bog plays an important role in maintaining the hydrological regime of the northern and central Western (Polesie) region as well as in groundwater recharge and flood control. The absence of human activities has left the mire in a near-natural state, and it serves as a model for studies of wetlands and their geological, geomorphological and succession processes.

Desna River Floodplains
Site number: 1,398 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Sumska Oblast
Area: 4,270 ha | Coordinates: 52°19’N 33°22’59”E | Designation dates: 29-07-2004

View Site details in RSIS

Desna River Floodplains, 29/07/04; Sumska Oblast; 4,270 ha; 51°30’N 25°45’16”E. National Park. River network with lakes, oxbows, mires and floodplain meadow areas along the border with Russia, with aquatic and riverside vegetation types, swamp, shrubs, meadow, and partly forest. The site supports rare aquatic plant communities listed in the Green Data Book of Ukraine and internationally threatened species such as the Sterlet, the Common Otter, the Eurasian beaver, the Corncrake and many other birds which nest within the site. Between the new and former Desna River beds, colonies of grebes, ducks, plovers, sandpipers, gulls, and terns are settled. It is an important reproduction place as well for 33 fish species, which contributes to enriching the ichthyofauna stock of the lower river tributaries. Human activities include nature conservation and recreation activities, regulated hunting and scientific research. Observation of bird migrations and bird ringing during the nesting season are carried out. Ramsar site no. 1398. Most recent RIS information: 2003.
**Dniester-Turunchuk Crossrivers Area**

Site number: 764 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Odeska Oblast  
Area: 76,000 ha | Coordinates: 46°28’N 30°13’E | Designation dates: 23-11-1995  
View Site details in RSIS

Dniester-Turunchuk Crossrivers Area. 23/11/95; Odeska Oblast; 76,000 ha; 46°28’N 030°13’E. The Dniester River delta and floodplain lakes consist of islands of floodplain forests, numerous scroll ridges, deep lakes, and floating bogs. Vegetation includes reed thickets, shrubs, and floating plant communities. Internationally important numbers of Egretta alba and Plegadis falcinellis nest at the site, and over 50,000 birds winter here. Various species of nationally rare flora and fauna occur. Human activities include conservation education, recreation, hunting, fishing, breeding and fishing, and scientific research. The site serves as an important source of irrigation and drinking water. Ramsar site no. 764. Most recent RS information: 1998.

**Dnipro-Oril Floodplains**

Site number: 1,399 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Dnipropetrovsk Region  
Area: 2,560 ha | Coordinates: 48°31’59”N 34°45’E | Designation dates: 29-07-2004  
View Site details in RSIS

Dnipro-Oril Floodplains. 29/07/04; Dnipropetrovska Oblast; 2,560 ha; 48°32’ N 034°45’E. IBA, Nature Reserve. A well preserved area at the confluence of the Dnipro (or Dnieper) and Oril Rivers, comprising a system of watercourses and related floodplains with numerous lakes, mires, and well-developed flora of vascular plants, including rare communities of Salvinia natans and Trapa natans, floodplain forests with oak, willow, poplar and alder. The site is an important nesting place for Oystercatcher, Cormorane, Black Stork, Night Heron, and White Tailed Eagle and represents a key point of of the Dnipro bird migration route. Large flocks of Mallard, Garganey, Coot and White-fronted Goose stop over during their autumn migrations. It supports many internationally threatened species such as the mammals Lutra lutra, Castor fiber, reptile species Emys orbicularis, Vipera ursinii, amphibians Bombina bombina. Some 40 fish species, including the Sterlet Acipenser ruthenus, are recorded. The water level depends upon weather conditions but also substantially upon operations of a reservoir built downstream. Ramsar site no. 1399. Most recent RS information: 2003.

**Dnipro River Delta**

Site number: 767 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Khersonska Oblast  
Area: 26,000 ha | Coordinates: 46°34’N 32°28’59”E | Designation dates: 23-11-1995  
View Site details in RSIS

Dnipro River Delta. 23/11/95; Khersonska Oblast; 26,000 ha; 46°34’N 32°28’59”E. Game Reserve. The site, a delta of the third largest river in Europe, includes swamplike areas, floodplain forests, sandy ridges, and a lake complex. The diverse vegetation consists of hydrophilic communities, islands of floodplain forest, and reed thickets and includes endemic, relic and nationally rare species. Internationally important numbers of Egretta alba breed, and large numbers of numerous species of waterbirds molt at the site. An important source of drinking and irrigation water, the site provides the largest water transport artery between the Ukraine and Black Sea countries. Human activities include hunting, aquaculture, fishing, and recreation. Ramsar site no. 767. Most recent RS information: 1998.

**Dnister River Valley**

Site number: 2,388 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Ivano-Frankivska oblast  
Area: 820 ha | Coordinates: 49°05’09”N 24°46’21”E | Designation dates: 20-03-2019  
View Site details in RSIS

The Dnister River Valley in western Ukraine contains the free-flowing river, its riparian zone, several islands and oxbow lakes. The Site is a valuable stretch of the upper Dnister, as it includes unique natural floodplain habitats. It is a biodiversity hotspot, with a combination of diverse rare wetland habitat types, floodplain vegetation communities and a large number of nationally threatened species (four plants, six insects, ten fish, nine birds and eight mammals). The Site is the most important wintering place for waterbirds in the upper and middle stretches of the River, and hosts internationally important numbers of Mergus merganser, Bucephala clangula and Mergellus albellus. It also provides local people with drinking water and protection against flash floods, while providing opportunities for recreation, water tourism and fishing. Overfishing and river canalization and regulation are among the most notable threats to the wetland. As of 2019, a management plan is being prepared for the Site.

**Eastern Syvash**

Site number: 769 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Khersonska Oblast,Crimean Autonomy Republic  
Area: 165,000 ha | Coordinates: 45°40’N 35°00’E | Designation dates: 23-11-1995  
View Site details in RSIS

Eastern Syvash. 23/11/95; Khersonska Oblast, Crimean AR; 165,000 ha; 45°40’N 035°00’E. National Nature Park. The site, part of a large coastal lagoon, is a shallow saltwater bay near the Azov Sea and includes numerous spits, islets, saline lowlands, and peninsulas. Vegetation consists of halophytic grasses fringed by extensive areas of steppe. The area serves as an important nesting, wintering, molting and staging area for internationally important numbers of various species of waterbirds and waders. A number of these species are rare, vulnerable or endangered. Human activities include fishing, recreation, and hunting. Ramsar site no. 769. Most recent RS information: 1998.
Karkinitska and Dzharylgatska Bays
Site number: 114 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Khersonska Oblast,Crimean Autonomy Republic
Area: 87,000 ha | Coordinates: 46°00'N 33°04'59"E | Designation dates: 11-10-1976
View Site details in RSIS
Karkinitska and Dzharylgatska Bays. 23/11/95; Khersonska Oblast, Crimean Autonomy Republic; 87,000 ha; 46°00'N 033°05'59"E. Added to the Montreux Record, 4 July 1990; removed from the Record, 29/08/03. Chornomorskyi Biosphere Reserve; Ornithological Game Reserve, Crimean Nature Reserve, Botanical Reserve. An embayment of the Black Sea, the site includes several islands and surrounding waters. Vegetation includes steppe and coastal communities consisting of reedbeds, vast aquatic meadows, salt-tolerant plants and grasses. The site is important for nesting (up to 14,000 pairs), migrating, and wintering waterbirds, especially ducks (endemic species Branta ruficollis) and waders. Marine mammals include three species of dolphin, all nationally rare, as well as several nationally rare and relic fish species. Human activities include commercial and recreational fishing, hunting, livestock grazing, irrigation, rice and grape cultivation. Bird-ringing and census programmes take place at the site. The site was removed from the Montreux Record in 2003. Ramsar site no. 114. Most recent RIS information: 1998.

Kartal Lake
Site number: 761 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Odeska Oblast
Area: 500 ha | Coordinates: 45°18'N 28°31'59"E | Designation dates: 23-11-1995
View Site details in RSIS
Kartal Lake. 23/11/95; Odeska Oblast; 500 ha; 45°18'N 028°31'59"E. A system of small, interconnected floodplain lakes set in the lower Danube basin. Vegetation consists of emergent and submergent plant communities. Numerous species of rare and protected species of plants occur. The site is important for migrating, breeding (25,000 pairs), and molting birds, and supports internationally important numbers of nesting Phalacrocorax pygmeus. Of the 140 bird species occurring at the site, 32 are nationally rare. It provides important breeding and nursery areas for fish and amphibians. Human activities include conservation education, recreation, livestock grazing, haymaking, and an important fishery. Ancient burial sites are being excavated. Ramsar site no. 761. Most recent RIS information: 1998.

Kryva Bay and Kryva Spit
Site number: 774 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Donetska Oblast
Area: 1,400 ha | Coordinates: 47°03'N 38°07'59"E | Designation dates: 23-11-1995
View Site details in RSIS
Kryva Bay and Kryva Spit. 23/11/95; Donetska Oblast; 1,400 ha; 47°03'N 038°07'59"E. Ornithological Game Reserve, Nature Monument. A bay of the Azov Sea. It is a Ramsar site of international importance. The site supports reed thickets, saline meadows, and swamps and includes emergent and submergent plants and short grasses. Several thousand Anseriformes winter and up to 15,000 pairs of waterfowl nest at the site. Several endemic and nationally rare plant and fish species occur at the site. Human activities include conservation education, recreation, fishing, aquaculture, and hunting. Ramsar site no. 774. Most recent RIS information: 1998.

Kartal Lake
Site number: 760 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Odeska Oblast
Area: 6,500 ha | Coordinates: 45°16'59"N 28°40'59"E | Designation dates: 23-11-1995
View Site details in RSIS
Kartal Lake. 23/11/95; Odeska Oblast; 6,500 ha; 45°16'59"N 28°40'59"E. A shallow oxbow lake with swampy shores set in the lower Danube basin. Vegetation consists mainly of emergent species. The site supports internationally important numbers of various species of migrating, breeding and molting waterbirds (up to 30,000 individuals). Nationally and internationally rare bird species occur at the site. It is also important as a breeding and nursery area for fish and amphibians. Human activities include environmental education, recreation, hunting, fish-rearing, and livestock grazing. Ramsar site no. 760. Most recent RIS information: 1998.

Kyliiske Mouth
Site number: 113 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Odeska Oblast
Area: 32,800 ha | Coordinates: 45°22'59"N 29°36'39"E | Designation dates: 11-10-1976
View Site details in RSIS
Kyliiske Mouth (formerly Dunai Plavni). 23/11/95; Odeska Oblast; 32,800 ha; 45°23'N 029°36'39"E. Biosphere Reserve. First designated for the Ramsar List by the former Soviet Union on 11 October 1976. The site, a delta of a Danube River tributary, is situated along the Black Sea near the Romanian border. It comprises numerous channels, alluvial islands, swamp areas, floodplain forests, freshwater lakes, and sandy spits enclosing bays. Vegetation includes hydrophilic communities, reed and sedge marshes, and dune communities. The site supports numerous rare, relict and endemic plant species. The threatened waterbirds Pelecanus crispus and Aythya nyroca breed at the site, and the threatened Red-breasted Goose Branta ruficollis winters in the area. The site provides habitat for large numbers of many species of wintering, migrating, breeding and molting waterbirds, as well as breeding and nursery places for fish and amphibians. Human activities include hunting, fishing, livestock grazing, haymaking, and recreation. Ramsar site no. 113. Most recent RIS information: 1998.
Lake Synevyr
Site number: 1,400 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Zakarpatska Oblast
Area: 29 ha | Coordinates: 48°37'N 23°40'59"E | Designation dates: 29-07-2004
View Site details in RSIS
Lake Synevyr, 29/07/04; Zakarpatska Oblast; 29 ha; 48°37'N 023°41'E. National Park. Located among spruce forests, Lake Synevyr, though small, is the largest natural water body in the Ukrainian Carpathians. Three permanent mountain streams flow into the lake, causing accelerated silting in those places and transforming into eutrophic mires overgrown by Glyceria fluviatilis and Equisetum palustre. The Noble Crayfish Astacus astacus and flora species listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine are registered within the site. Floating vegetation communities of the lake are represented by different species of Potamogeton and litoral-water communities by stands of Glyceria fluviatilis and Equisetum palustre, Mentha piperita. The lake, associated with legends and widely popular among local people, is a symbol of the Ukrainian Carpathians and represents a great environmental and educational value. Human activities include regulated recreation, scientific research and nature conservation. Ramsar site no. 1400. Most recent RIS information: 2003.

Liadova-Murafa
Site number: 2,387 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Mohyliv-Podilskyi and Yampil districts of Vinnytsia region
Area: 5,394.3 ha | Coordinates: 48°23'25"N 27°53'58"E | Designation dates: 04-04-2019
View Site details in RSIS
Situated on the border with Moldova, Liadova-Murafa consists of a section of the Dnister River with its tributaries and forested areas along the river valley. The Site features very distinctive steep banks, which were created by sedimentation up to 420 million years ago. It is an important breeding site for 106 bird species; and 146 migrating species stop in the Site to feed and moult. It is especially important for mallard (Anas platyrhynchos), common goldeneye (Bucephala clangula), mute swan (Cygnus olor) and tufted duck (Aythya fuligula). It also holds over 30 species of fish, over 40 of mammals, ten of amphibians, and six of reptiles. The wetland supplies water to adjacent towns, benefitting over 40,000 people. Human activities in the Site include recreation, forest management, livestock grazing and sport fishing. As of 2019, a restoration plan is being prepared for the Site to improve the water's quality and the River's hydrological regime.

Lower Smotrych River
Site number: 1,401 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Khmelnytska Oblast
Area: 1,480 ha | Coordinates: 48°34'59"N 26°36'E | Designation dates: 29-07-2004
View Site details in RSIS
Lower Smotrych River, 29/07/04; Khmelnytska Oblast; 1,480 ha; 48°35'N 026°36'E. National Park. Canyon and delta areas of the Smotrych River upstream from its confluence with the Dniester River. Thanks to this combination of habitats, the site provides good conditions of reproduction for bats, birds of prey, waterbirds and fish species under international protection such as the Pond Bat, the Corncrake and the Black Sea Roach and presents rare and representative flora communities. Nature conservation activities and scientific research are carried out; leisure, fishing, hunting are regulated by the Podilskyi Tovtry National Park. National Park website: www.tovtry.km.ua. Ramsar site no. 1401. Most recent RIS information: 2003.

Molochnyi Liman
Site number: 770 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Zaporizka Oblast
Area: 22,400 ha | Coordinates: 46°31'59"N 35°22'E | Designation dates: 23-11-1995
View Site details in RSIS
Molochnyi Liman. 23/11/95; Zaporizka Oblast; 22,400 ha; 46°32'N 035°22'E. Hydrological Reserve, Ornithological Game Reserves. A saline liman (lagoon) near the Azov Sea, the site includes sandy-shell islands and peninsulas. Vegetation includes reedbeds, saline meadows, and marshes. Up to 15,000 pairs of waterbirds nest (10 pairs of Egretta alba), and over 20,000 individuals winter at the site. Human activities include conservation education, recreation, aquaculture, fishing, and hunting. Ramsar site no. 770. Most recent RIS information: 1998.

Nadsianskiy Raised Bog
Site number: 2,392 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Turkivskyi District, Lviv Region, Ukraine
Area: 37 ha | Coordinates: 49°10'11"N 22°42'58"E | Designation dates: 20-03-2019
View Site details in RSIS
The Site is one of the largest remaining raised bogs of the Ukrainian Carpathians, and among the few pristine examples with no visible human impacts. It is at the southern end of the border between Ukraine and Poland, and is a part of the Nadsianskiy Regional Landscape Park. This non-forested type of peat bog is extremely rare in the region and is a hotspot for biodiversity. It supports more than 105 animal species, including nine amphibians, four reptiles, approximately 70 birds and 24 mammals. Due to its location in a north-south pass in the Carpathians, the Site plays an important role as a transnational ecological corridor and is extremely important for migrations and dispersions of land animals, and so helps maintain the biodiversity of the region. Human disturbance of the peat bog is fairly limited due to its inaccessibility and its proximity to the border. As of 2019, a management plan was being prepared.
The Narcissi Valley is located in the Ukrainian Carpathians, close to the border with Romania. It contains the largest Central European population of narrow-leaved narcissus (*Narcissus poeticus* L.), listed in the national red list as vulnerable, which gives the Site unique ecological and aesthetic values. A variety of wet meadow habitats, dominated by the narcissus, host more than ten different vegetation communities, 500 species of invertebrates and up to 164 species of vertebrates. The Site is also the only massive nesting site for crex crex (Rheidae in the region, and contains up to 120 nests. During the blossoming season in May, the Narcissi Valley becomes very popular for tourists, with an average of 50,000 visitors per year. Because the Site is part of the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve, access to the area and use of its natural resources is limited; nonetheless, urbanization and trampling of plants are still threats. As of 2019, a restoration plan is being prepared to raise the water table and improve the capacity for traditional management.

**Northern Part of the Dniester Liman**

Site number: 765 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Odeska Oblast

Area: 20,000 ha | Coordinates: 46°22′N 30°12′E | Designation dates: 23-11-1995

Northern Part of the Dniester Liman, 23/11/95; Odeska Oblast; 20,000 ha; 46°22′N 030°12′E. Game Reserve. This site includes the Dniester River delta, streams, floodplain lakes, and part of the Dniester Liman. Vegetation consists of floating vegetation, reed thickets, and floodplain forest supporting various nationally threatened plant species. An important area for wintering Anseriformes, Gruiformes and Pelecaniformes and for breeding, wintering and migrating birds Anseriformes, Charadriiformes and Ciconiiformes. The site supplies water for domestic use and agricultural irrigation and serves as an important water transport artery. Human activities include environmental education, recreation, hunting, and fishing. Ramsar site no. 765. Most recent RIS information: 1998.

**Obytochna Spit and Obytochna Bay**

Site number: 771 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Zaporizka Oblast

Area: 2,000 ha | Coordinates: 46°34′59″N 36°12′E | Designation dates: 23-11-1995

Obytochna Spit and Obytochna Bay, 23/11/95; Zaporizka Oblast; 2,000 ha; 46°35′N 036°12′E. Game Reserve. An Azov Sea bay and associated spit supporting reed-swamp vegetation and saline meadows fringed by steppe vegetation. The site supports internationally important numbers of nesting Egretta alba and wintering Atyha marilia, among various other species of waterbirds. Various relic fish and endemic plant species occur at the site. Human activities include conservation education, recreation, fishing, aquaculture, and hunting. Ramsar site no. 771. Most recent RIS information: 1998.

**Ozirnyi-Brebeneskul**

Site number: 2,394 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Zakarpatska oblast (Transcarpathian region)

Area: 1,656.9 ha | Coordinates: 48°06′54″N 24°32′17″E | Designation dates: 04-04-2019

Ozirnyi-Brebeneskul is a highland wetland composed of a dense river network, several large lakes of glacial origin, marshlands, swamps and peatlands. It is located in the Chornohora mountain range, on the southern slope of the Hoverla, the highest mountain in Ukraine at 2,061 metres. The glacial lakes are the largest and deepest of the Ukrainian Carpathians. The Site is also characterized by a large variety of flora, including 500 species of vascular plants, 42 of which are listed in the national Red List. The Site is visited by 100,000 people annually, as the most popular tourist trail in Ukraine passes through. This gives the Site recreational value, but also leads to trampling of plants, pollution and ecosystem disturbance. Ozirnyi-Brebeneskul is located within the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve, which controls the access and use of its natural resources.

**Perebrody Peatlands**

Site number: 1,402 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Rivne Region

Area: 12,718 ha | Coordinates: 51°42′05″N 27°07′33″E | Designation dates: 29-07-2004

Located near the border with Belarus, the Site consists of the largest mire in Ukraine which, together with the mires on the Belarusian side, is said to form the biggest peatland in Europe. Due to its inaccessible location, the wetland has been preserved in a natural state. The boundaries of the Site have been delineated more accurately to correspond to the territory of Rivensky Nature Reserve. Transitional communities of sedgy peat mires prevail at the periphery, and fens with Phragmites australis and Carex fisonii predominate in the central area. The Site is important for the conservation of the typical boreal mire flora and fauna: it provides habitat for over 630 native plant species and 430 animal species, including 92 protected species. The mires and small forested islands provide important breeding and foraging grounds for globally threatened species of birds such as the greater spotted eagle *Aquila clanga* and aquatic warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola*. The peatlands are important for flood control, water retention and water purification. During extensive floods every ten years or so, the Site is almost completely covered by water. The duration of flooding is increasingly fluctuating; the years from 2013 to 2015 were very dry and led to a shorter flooding period. Human activities include the gathering of cranberries, and long-term monitoring and scientific activities.
**Pohorilets River Headwaters**

- **Site number:** 2,397
- **Country:** Ukraine
- **Administrative region:** Verkhovyna District, Ivano-Frankivsk Region, Ukraine
- **Area:** 1,624.6 ha
- **Coordinates:** 48°02'43"N 24°39'35"E
- **Designation dates:** 20-03-2019

The Site consists of a network of streams, brooks, bogs, and lakes in the upper basin of the Pohorilets River, close to the Chornohora mountain range in the Ukrainian Carpathians. The Site is a biodiversity hotspot, with 500 vascular plant species and 90 vertebrate species found within its boundaries. Many of them are listed as threatened in the national and global Red Lists, and a great number are endemic to the Eastern Carpathian biogeographic region. The Site is especially important for the critically endangered European mink, as one of its last habitats in the area. It acts as a large reservoir during heavy rains or periods of snow melt, significantly reducing the risk of severe downstream floods. It is also a valuable source of drinking water for at least 1,000 inhabitants of the region. Because it is part of the Carpathian National Nature Park, the Site has legal protection ensuring the control of the use of natural resources. The main threat is the impact of recreation activities: it is one of the most popular areas of the Ukrainian Carpathians, and several thematic ecological routes can be found.

**Polissia Mires**

- **Site number:** 1,403
- **Country:** Ukraine
- **Administrative region:** Zhytomyrska Oblast
- **Area:** 2,145 ha
- **Coordinates:** 51°31'N 28°01'E
- **Designation dates:** 29-07-2004

Polissia Mires. 29/07/04; Zhytomyrska Oblast; 2,145 ha; 51°31'N 028°01'E. Nature Reserve. A large swamp area of transitional mires and oligotrophic bogs fed by rain and snow waters and, at the border with Belarus, a separated wetland complex of transitional mires and fens integrated in small rivers floodplains. A significant part of the mires is forested with Betula pubescens and Alnus glutinosa. The site is important for the conservation of the flora and supports rare and endangered species of clubmosses, mosses, algae, and the endemic vascular plant Tragopogon ucrainicus. Birds such as Crex crex, Ciconia nigra, Grus grus, Gallinago gallinago and Aquila heliaca use the site for reproduction. Felix lynx and Lutra lutra are permanently recorded. Scientific research and nature conservation activities are ongoing. Ramsar site no.1403. Most recent RIS information: 2003.

**Prut River Headwaters**

- **Site number:** 2,395
- **Country:** Ukraine
- **Administrative region:** Nadvirna District (Nadvirnianskyi Raion), Ivano-Frankivsk Region, Ukraine
- **Area:** 4,935.4 ha
- **Coordinates:** 48°10'N 24°33'08"E
- **Designation dates:** 20-03-2019

The Site is a collection of peat bogs, lakes, streams, watercourses, riparian zones and centuries-old forests in the Chornohora mountain range of the Ukrainian Carpathians. The Site acts as a flood regulator, and a fresh water reservoir, directly providing fresh water to more than 5,000 people. It provides habitat to 35 nationally threatened species, of which 23 are globally threatened. More than half of all the species found in the Ukrainian Carpathians can be found within the Site, making it a representative biodiversity hotspot. The Site's various wetland habitats give shelter to several species of amphibians during their breeding and juvenile growth periods. It contains a sizeable network of ecological trails with botanical, zoological and landscape themes, which make it a very popular tourist attraction, and at the same time exposes it to human impacts. The Site is managed by the Carpathian National Nature Park, within which it lies.

**Prypiat River Floodplains**

- **Site number:** 776
- **Country:** Ukraine
- **Administrative region:** Volynska Oblast
- **Area:** 12,000 ha
- **Coordinates:** 51°48'N 25°15'E
- **Designation dates:** 23-11-1995

Prypiat River Floodplains. 23/11/95; Volynska Oblast; 12,000 ha; 51°48'N 25°15'E. Regional Landscape Park, Regional Landscape Park, Hydrological Game Reserve. One of the largest wetland complexes of the Polissia biosphere region, the site borders Belarus and is situated on the crossroads of two main flyways. The site comprises rivers, lakes, marshes, peatlands, meadows, forests, and river islands. Characterized by a rich biodiversity, over 220 vertebrate species and 550 vascular plants occur at the site. An important area for numerous species of breeding, molting and migrating waterfowl and waders. The site provides important feeding and nursery areas for numerous species of freshwater fishes. Human activities include sport and commercial fishing, hunting, livestock grazing, haymaking, and recreation. Ramsar site no. 776. Most recent RIS information: 1998.
Romania-Friendship Cave
Site number: 2,396 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Zakarpatska Oblast
Area: 0.1 ha | Coordinates: 48°15'21"N 23°37'56"E | Designation dates: 20-03-2019
View Site details in RIS5

The Romania-Friendship Cave is a unique underground formation composed of a network of chambers and corridors that share a fluctuating water regime, originating from surface water inputs. It is the biggest cave formation in the Ukrainian Carpathians, and it is a very important hibernation refuge for 14 different species of bats, 12 of which are listed as threatened in Ukraine's Red List. The Site is also home to several endemic troglobite invertebrate species, some of which were first discovered in the cave. Because of its location and size, the Site acts as natural protection against floods as it accumulates a great quantity of water from precipitation and snow melting. This is a very valuable service, especially for villages located down in the valley. The Site is located within the UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site “Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe” (2017). Because of its difficult accessibility, the Site does not suffer from high touristic pressure, but because of the proximity to villages, some littering occurs.

Sasyk Lake
Site number: 762 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Odeska Oblast
Area: 21,000 ha | Coordinates: 45°40'N 29°41'E | Designation dates: 23-11-1995
View Site details in RIS5

Sasyk Lake. 23/11/95; Odeska Oblast; 21,000 ha; 45°40'N 029°41'E. Artificially maintained as a freshwater area by pumping, the site consists of a reservoir near the Danube Delta and the Black Sea and includes various floodplain areas. Vegetation consists of emergent and submergent plants and salt meadows and includes nationally rare and relic species. The wetland is important for numerous species of migrating, breeding (25,000 pairs), and molting waterbirds and supports seasonal concentrations of up to 100,000 individuals. Large numbers of the threatened species Pelecanus onocrotalus and Branta ruficollis occur at the site. Numerous species of fish also occur. Human activities include an important fishery, forestry, livestock grazing, environmental education, recreation, and scientific research. The site is of religious and archaeological importance. Ramsar site no. 762. Most recent RIS information: 1998.

Shagany-Alibei-Burnas Lakes System
Site number: 763 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Odeska Oblast
Area: 19,000 ha | Coordinates: 45°48'N 29°55'E | Designation dates: 23-11-1995
View Site details in RIS5

Shagany-Alibei-Burnas Lakes System. 23/11/95; Odeska Oblast; 19,000 ha; 45°48'N 029°55'E. Three shallow limans (brackish lagoons) of the Black Sea, set in a closed drainage area and thus subject to drought and intensive sea currents. The lakes are separated from the sea by a sandy spit. The site includes a sandy shell bar, peninsulas, and islands. Vegetation consists of salt meadows and numerous species of aquatic plants. Over 1,000 pairs of waterbirds nest at the site, including nationally and internationally threatened species. The site supports internationally important numbers of Rulfibrenta ruficollis and is an important staging, breeding and wintering area for numerous species of waterbirds. Human activities include conservation education, traditional fishing, recreation, and scientific research. Ramsar site no. 763. Most recent RIS information: 1998.

Shatsk Lakes
Site number: 775 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Volynska Oblast
View Site details in RIS5

Shatsk Lakes. 23/11/95; Volynska Oblast; 32,850 ha; 51°31'N 023°50'E. National Nature Park. Bordering Belarus, this unique system of 22 lakes includes marshes, peatlands, meadows, and forests. The wetland supports reedbeds, sedges and grasses and is important for the protection of various threatened species of swamp fauna and flora. Situated on the crossroads of two main flyways, the site is important for up to 60,000 migrating, as well as internationally important numbers of breeding and molting, waterbirds and waders. Human activities include recreation, health sanitoria, hunting, fishing, livestock grazing, and haymaking. The site supports an important fishery. Ramsar site no. 775. Most recent RIS information: 1998.
Sim Maiakiv Floodplain

Located on the lower Dnipro (Dnieper) River, the Site is composed of a unique karst system which is atypical of southern Ukraine and its flat steppe areas. A deep tertiary river channel with a small steppe river forms a unique complex of floodplain forests, wet meadows and reed beds where it meets the Kakhovka reservoir. The wetland constitutes a unique refugium for biodiversity in the steppe region: 137 species of birds, 24 species of mammals, 47 of fish, 690 of insects and 326 species of plants have been recorded at the Site. The Site is on one of Eastern Europe’s largest transcontinental migration routes and provides important nesting as well as foraging grounds for many waterbirds. The karst system is important for groundwater recharge and discharge, for the provision of fresh drinking water for the local population. The livestock and agricultural practices in the surrounding areas depend upon the stability and quality of water from the reservoir and the steppe river. The Site is one of the few places in the lower Dnipro region where traditional basket weaving is preserved. The main threats to the ecological character of the Site relate to drainage, agriculture and housing and urban areas. The management plan of the “Velykyi Luh” National Nature Park covers all of the Ramsar Site.

Somnye Swamps

Somnye Swamps in north-eastern Ukraine is one of the best-preserved peatlands in the country. The main area of the Site is a large swamp with sedge and sphagnum dominating and sparse forest growth. Other habitats include a lake and a small number of eutrophic swamps, and alder and pine forest swamps. The Site is one of the biggest in the Polesia region of Eastern Europe. It is almost unchanged by land drainage which took place during the Soviet era, and it plays an important role in maintaining the hydrological regime of a large region of western Polesia. It is critically important for wetland, forest and meadow ecosystems and for the biodiversity which they host, including large number of rare species. The Site provides habitats for over 780 native plant species and 580 animal species, including 89 species protected nationally and internationally. The globally threatened greater spotted eagle Aquila clanga regularly breeds on the Site, using small forested islands for nesting and surrounding bogs for feeding. The Site also serves as an important breeding habitat for other wetland-dependent bird species, including the common crane, wood sandpiper Tringa glareola and great grey owl Strix nebulosa.

Stokhid River Floodplains

Stokhid River Floodplains. 23/11/95; Volynska Oblast; 10,000 ha; 51°40’N 25°22’E. Regional Landscape Park, Landscape Game Reserves, Hydrological Game Reserve. The site includes rivers, lakes, marshes, peatlands, islands, and meadows. It supports numerous species of nationally and internationally threatened flora and fauna. Situated on the crossroads of two main flyways, the site provides important habitat for numerous species of large numbers of breeding, staging, and molting waterbirds. An important site for feeding, nursery and wintering numerous freshwater fishes. Human activities include hunting, fishing, livestock grazing, haymaking, and recreation. Ramsar site no. 777. Most recent RIS information: 1998.

Syra Pogonia Bog

The Site is a large, well preserved marsh area in one of the most waterlogged parts of Europe's continental biogeographic region. Its hills and wetter depressions are unique in Ukraine and Central Europe, as they are more characteristic of northern taiga wetlands, with oligotrophic communities of pine, sphagnum mosses, cottongrass, sedges and pod grass. The Site supports over 600 native plant species and 675 animal species and is an important breeding ground for many waterbirds. Some of these are of national importance, such as the Eurasian curlew Numenius arquata, European roller Coracias garrulus and western capercaillie Tetrao urogallus. The Site represents a relict boreal refuge for insects and supports rare boreal butterfly species such as Oeneis jutta. The wetland plays an important role in flood protection and in maintaining hydrological regimes; however the clearing and excavation of mellioration channels in the surrounding areas every 10 to 15 years cause a sharp outflow of water. The Site provides important revenue for local communities, who collect berries within the Site and in adjacent areas. The Rivnensky Nature Reserve of which the Site is a part has an education centre, and organizes annual events focused on the importance of environmental conservation and the value of bog habitats including the wetlands of the Syra Pogonia Bog.
Tendrivska Bay
Site number: 768 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Khersonska Oblast
Area: 38,000 ha | Coordinates: 46°13'59"N 31°55'59"E | Designation dates: 23-11-1995

Tendrivska Bay. 23/11/95; Khersonska Oblast; 38,000 ha; 46°14'N 031°56'E. Added to the Montreux Record, 16 June 1993; removed from the Record, 29/08/03. Chornomorskyi Biosphere Reserve. A saltwater lagoon of varying salinity, separated from the Black Sea by sandy spits. The site includes islands, numerous lakes, and temporary waterbodies. Vegetation is characterized by brackish and saltwater associations, kelpbeds, reedbeds, a rich aquatic vegetation, and abundant crustaceans and mollusks. Large numbers of numerous species of waterfowl nest and stage, and up to 700,000 individuals (including the globally threatened duck Aythya nyroca and goose Branta ruficollis) winter at the site. Human activities include commercial fishing, recreation, hunting, and conservation education. There is disturbance from commercial fishing and pollution by industrial and agricultural waste water; these impacts led to listing on the Montreux Record in 1993. The site was removed from the Montreux Record in 2003. Ramsar site no. 768. Most recent RIS information: 1998.

Tylygulskyi Liman
Site number: 766 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Odeska Oblast, Mykolaivska Oblast
Area: 26,000 ha | Coordinates: 46°49'59"N 031°10'E | Designation dates: 23-11-1995

Tylygulskyi Liman. 23/11/95; Odeska, Mykolaivska Oblasts; 26,000 ha; 46°50'N 031°10'E. Ornithological Game Reserves, Regional Landscape Park. One of the purest limans (brackish lagoons) on the northwest coast of the Black Sea, the site includes accumulative islands, salt meadows, and sandy peninsulas. Vegetation consists of various species of hydrophilic plants and reedbeds and includes several endemic species. The site supports wintering, nesting, and autumn and spring migrating waterbirds, several species of which are nationally or internationally threatened. Over 25% of the European Egretta alba population winters at the site. Human activities include fishery, hunting, livestock grazing, recreation, and environmental education. Ancient Greek archeological settlements occur on the site. Ramsar site no. 766. Most recent RIS information: 1998.

Yagorlytska Bay
Site number: 116 | Country: Ukraine | Administrative region: Khersonska Oblast, Mykolaivska Oblast
Area: 34,000 ha | Coordinates: 46°24'N 031°53'59"E | Designation dates: 11-10-1976

Yagorlytska Bay. 23/11/95; Khersonska, Mykolaivska Oblasts; 34,000 ha; 46°24'N 031°53'E. Added to the Montreux Record, 16 June 1993, removed from the Record, 29/08/03. Biosphere Reserve; Ornithological Refuge, Protected Area. A saltwater lagoon separated from the sea by a long sandy spit, the site includes numerous interconnected lakes and temporary waterbodies. Vegetation consists of brackish and saltwater associations made up of emergent and submergent species and marsh communities. The site supports internationally important numbers of several species of nesting, molting, and wintering waterbirds. Some of these species, the duck Aythya nyroca and the goose Branta ruficollis, are globally threatened. Numerous nationally rare fish species occur at the site. Human activities include fishing, recreation, and hunting. There is disturbance from commercial fishing and pollution by industrial and agricultural waste water; these impacts led to listing on the Montreux Record in 1993. The site was removed from the Montreux Record in 2003. Ramsar site no. 116. Most recent RIS information: 1998.