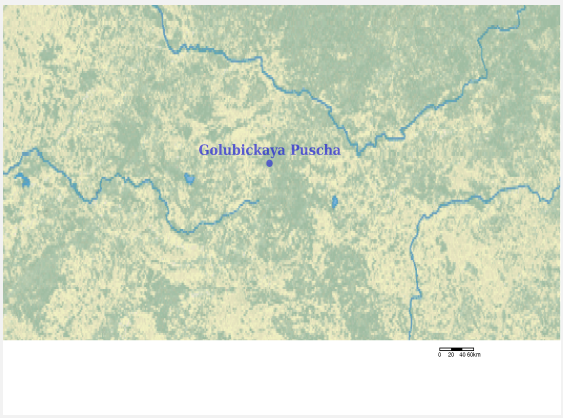
Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 22 April 2016

Belarus

Golubickaya Puscha



Designation date	29 May 2014
Site number	2266
Coordinates	54°59'5"N 28°2'28"E
Area	18 240,00 ha

Color codes

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

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

1 - Summary

Summary

The territory is a mosaic combination of forest-swamp landscapes, meadows, marshes and forests, as well as large natural water bodies, situated in the catchment basin of the upper Berezina River. This territory is characterized by a high level of waterlogging and preservation of natural biotopes, which ensure diversity of wetland fauna and flora species.
The site has a considerable value for natural functioning of the Berezina River's basin and has great hydrological importance for adjacent areas, including maintenance of hydrological regime of Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve Ramsar Site (n°1927).

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name: Kozulin Alexander Vasilievich, Maximenkov Michail Viktorovich

Institution/agency: The State Research and Production Association

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2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year: 2006

To year: 2013

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish): Golubickaya Puscha

Unofficial name (optional): Голубицкая Пуща

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Boundaries description (optional)

Ramsar Site includes the Biological Reserve of Local Importance "Golubickaya Puscha" and also the large territory of raised and transitional bogs adjacent to the area to the south.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie? Glubokoe and Dokshitsy districts of Vitebsk region

b) What is the nearest town or population centre? Glubokoe

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): 18240

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 18205.69

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Boreal

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

☑ Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Hydrological services provided	The site is situated in the upper stream of river Berezina, which is the main waterway of this territory. The river's length within the site is 40 km. Further the river Berezina flows on the territory of the Berezinsky biospheric reserve. Thus, the Site has a considerable value for the natural functioning of the Berezina River's basin. Moreover, it has great hydrological importance for adjacent areas, including the maintenance of the hydrological regime of the Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve Ramsar Site (n°1927). The site is an example of types of wetlands typical for the region, preserved in nearly natural state and represents a mosaic of forest-swamp landscapes, meadows, marshes and forests, as well as large natural water bodies. The core area of the Site is a large complex of raised bogs and transition mires, located in the northern and central parts of the Site. These mires also contribute to the hydrological importance of the site, providing the natural water supplies for the Berezina River, keeping the water reserves during dry years and maintaining the level of ground water. The inflow of acid marsh waters to Berezina basin and to underneath water horizons contributes to lowering of pH, hardness and the main ions concentration in the water. The site plays role in keeping the water quality in the region.
Other ecosystem services provided	The processes of peat accumulation and carbon sequestration are ongoing in the site. This territory is characterized by high level of waterlogging and preservation of natural biotopes, which ensure diversity of wetland species of fauna and flora, including species from the Belarussian Red List as well as species protected at international level. Supports the existence of plant and/or animal populations, important for maintaining of biodiversity of according bio-geographical region. 142 plant species and 193 species of vertebrates (9 amphibian species, 5 reptile, 140 bird species and 39 mammals) inhabit this territory. Among them 25 species of Vertebrates and 9 species of plants listed in the Red List of the Republic of Belarus. At present the ecological network is being formed at the territory of Vitebsk region. The Ramsar Site "Golubitskaya Puscha" is planned to be included in this network as one of the main cores.
Other reasons	The territory is visited by local people for hunting, fishing, collection of berries and mushrooms.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification	The site supports the existence of plant and/or animal populations, important for maintaining the biodiversity of the Boreal bio-geographical region. 142 plant species and 193 species of vertebrates (9 amphibian species, 5 reptile, 140 bird species and 39 mammals) inhabit this territory.

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

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Allium ursinum		☑	☐	☐		☐	National Red List - VU	
Calluna vulgaris		☐	☑	☐		☐		The species is characteristic of the Boreal region ecosystems
Carex magellanica irrigua		☑	☐	☐		☐	National Red List - VU	
Drosera anglica		☐	☑	☐		☐		The species is characteristic of the Boreal region ecosystems
Drosera obovata		☐	☑	☐		☐		The species is characteristic of the Boreal region ecosystems
Drosera rotundifolia		☐	☑	☐		☐		The species is characteristic of the Boreal region ecosystems
Malaxis monophyllos		☑	☐	☐		☐	National Red List - EN	
Salix myrtilloides		☑	☐	☐		☐	National Red List - VU	
Vaccinium microcarpum		☐	☑	☐		☐		The species is characteristic of the Boreal region ecosystems
Vaccinium oxycoccos		☐	☑	☐		☐		The species is characteristic of the Boreal region ecosystems

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	*Alcedo atthis*	Common Kingfisher	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	7	2005-2010		LC	☐	☐	National Red List - VU	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aquila chrysaetos*	Golden Eagle	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	1	2005-2010		LC	☐	☐	National Red List - CR	defines the wetland's biodiversity value
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aquila pomarina*	Lesser Spotted Eagle	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	6	2005-2010			☐	☐	National Red List - VU	defines the wetland's biodiversity value
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ardea alba*	Great Egret	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	5	2005-2010		LC	☐	☐	National Red List - VU	defines the wetland's biodiversity value
CHORDATA / AVES	*Botaurus stellaris*	Eurasian Bittern	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	15	2005-2010		LC	☐	☐	National Red List - VU	defines the wetland's biodiversity value
CHORDATA / AVES	*Bubo bubo*	Eurasian Eagle-Owl	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2	2005-2010		LC	☐	☐	National Red List - EN	defines the wetland's biodiversity value
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ciconia nigra*	Black Stork	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List - VU	defines the wetland's biodiversity value
CHORDATA / AVES	*Circaetus gallicus*	Short-toed Snake Eagle	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	3	2005-2010		LC	☐	☐	National Red List - EN	defines the wetland's biodiversity value

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	*Crex crex*	Corn Crake	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List - VU	defines the wetland's biodiversity value
CHORDATA / AVES	*Falco columbarius*	Merlin	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	4	2005-2010		LC	☐	☐	National Red List - VU	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Falco tinnunculus*	Common Kestrel;Eurasian Kestrel	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	8	2005-2010		LC	☐	☐	National Red List - VU	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Gavia arctica*	Arctic Loon;Black-throated Loon	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐		2005-2010		LC	☐	☐	National Red List - EN	The species is particularly characteristic of the Boreal biogeographic region
CHORDATA / AVES	*Grus grus*	Common Crane	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2005-2010		LC	☐	☐	National Red List - VU	The species is particularly characteristic of the Boreal biogeographic region
CHORDATA / AVES	*Haliaeetus albicilla*	White-tailed Eagle	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	1	2005-2010		LC	☑	☑	National Red List - EN	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Lagopus lagopus*	Willow Grouse;Willow Ptarmigan	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List - EN	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Lynx lynx*	Eurasian Lynx	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List - EN	The species is particularly characteristic of the Boreal biogeographic region
CHORDATA / AVES	*Numenius arquata*	Eurasian Curlew	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	National Red List - VU	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey;Western Osprey	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	6	2005-2010		LC	☐	☐	National Red List - EN	The species is particularly characteristic of the Boreal biogeographic region
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pluvialis apricaria*	European Golden Plover;European Golden-Plover	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	15			LC	☐	☐	National Red List - VU	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Strix uralensis*	Ural Owl	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	9	2005-2010		LC	☐	☐	National Red List - CR	The species is particularly characteristic of the Boreal biogeographic region
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa nebularia*	Common Greenshank	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List - VU	defines the wetland's biodiversity value
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Ursus arctos*	Brown Bear;Grizzly Bear	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☑	☐	National Red List - EN	rare species, which is particularly characteristic of the Boreal biogeographic region.

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
3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with magnopotamion or hydrocharition types of vegetation.	☑		Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive
3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds.	☑		Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive
6270 Fennoscandian lowland species-rich dry to moderate wet grasslands.	☑	Priority habitat type	Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive
6450 Northern boreal alluvial meadows.	☑		Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive
7120 Degraded raised bogs (still capable of natural regeneration).	☑		Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive
7110 Active raised bogs.	☑	Priority habitat type	Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive
7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs.	☑		Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive
9010 Western taiga.	☑	Priority habitat type	Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive
7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the rhynchosporion vegetation.	☑		Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive
9050 Fennoscandian herb-rich forests with picea abies.	☑		Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive
9080 Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods.	☑	Priority habitat type	Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive
91D0 Bog woodland.	☑	Priority habitat type	Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive
91T0 Central European lichen pine forests.	☑		Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The core area of the Site is large complex of raised bogs and transition mires, located in the northern and central parts of the Ramsar Site and defining the nature conservation value of this site. Raised bogs and forests prevail on the site by the area. Waterlogged meadows, large lakes Mezuzol and Medzozol are located amidst bogs and forests.

The site represents the complex of raised bogs and forest preserved in near-natural state typical for the Boreal region. It has a considerable value for natural functioning of river's Berezina basin and for adjacent areas, including Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve. The site supports complex of species characteristic for the Boreal biogeorgraphic region and is important for conservation rare and threatened plant and animal species.

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

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		0	91	
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		0	182	
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils		4	2188	
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		3	2918	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub-dominated wetlands		0	729	
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		1	7660	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		2	4560	Representative

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches		0	91	

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
Gladiolus imbricatus		
Huperzia selago		relict, boreal-taiga species. In Belarus is near the southern border of the range
Iris sibirica		
Lycopodiella inundata		
Neottia ovata		

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	Circus pygargus	Montagu's Harrier	5			
CHORDATA/AVES	Falco subbuteo	Eurasian Hobby;Northern Hobby				
CHORDATA/AVES	Lyrurus tetrix	Eurasian Black Grouse;Black Grouse	100			
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Meles meles	European Badger				
CHORDATA/AVES	Picoides tridactylus	Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker;Three-toed Woodpecker				
CHORDATA/AVES	Tetrao urogallus	Western Capercaillie	40			

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

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

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 170

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 182

Upper part of river basin: ☑

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.

Berezina

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral: ☑

Organic: ☑

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)

Peat-swamp soils forming mainly raised bogs are prevailing at the territory of the Site. There is quite high proportion of automorphic sod-podzolic sandy soils at the edges of waterlogged territory.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?
Usually permanent water present
Usually seasonal, ephemeral or intermittent water present

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source
Water inputs from rainfall	☐
Water inputs from surface water	☐

Water destination

Presence?
Feeds groundwater
To downstream catchment

Stability of water regime

Presence?
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)

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

The hydrological regime of the Berezina River and its tributaries within the site is characterized by high spring flood, rather steady and low water level during summer-autumn period and higher water level during the winter (resulting from frequent thaws).
From hydrologic point of view the Ramsar Site is a unified natural complex with Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve. Changes in hydrological regime and water quality of Berezina river in its upper stream will inevitably affect the hydrological values of Berezinsky Biosphere Reserve.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

<no data available>

4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5) ☑

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☑

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Mesotrophic ☑

Oligotrophic ☑

Dystrophic ☑

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the site itself: i) broadly similar ○ ii) significantly different ◉

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development ☑

Surrounding area has higher human population density ☑

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use ☑

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types ☑

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

The strongest factors destabilizing the ecological situation in the Reserve's region are drainage and works on peat extraction ongoing here during last 30 years at deposit plot "Zuravliovskoe" discovered in 1963.
The main source of pollution of river Berezina in the region is town Dokshitsy. The existing wastewaters treatment facilities were constructed more than 30 years ago and do not cope with existing and increasing volume of urban wastewaters.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Wetland non-food products	Timber	Medium
Wetland non-food products	Peat	High

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	High
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Water sports and activities	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Medium

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
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	High

Within the site: 20

Outside the site: 9000

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

<no data available>

4.6 - Ecological processes

(ECD) Carbon cycling: the process of peat accumulation is ongoing on the site

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

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	☑	☑

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:	Gluboksky and Dokshitsky Regional Executive Committees manage the site. Gluboksky and Dokshitsky Regional Inspections of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection execute the state control of the nature protection and rational use of natural resources at the territory of the Reserve.
Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:	Kmito Michail Petrovich, the Head of the Gluboksky Regional Inspections of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection
Postal address:	Lenina str. 59 211800, Glubokoe Belarus
E-mail address:	glubeco@vitebsk.by

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Drainage	High impact	High impact	☑	☑

Energy production and mining

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Mining and quarrying	High impact	High impact	☑	☑

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Dams and water management/use	High impact	High impact	☑	☑

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Household sewage, urban waste water	High impact	High impact	☑	☑

Please describe any other threats (optional):

The significant part of the Wetland was subjected to hydro-amelioration development. Melioration was done for different economic purposes. In 1968-1970 the melioration network was constructed at total area of 3900 ha. The river Berezina and all its tributaries were aligned and canalized. In the nearest time the construction of new hydro-ameliorative objects at the territory of the wetland is not planned, but the existing drainage systems and ongoing activities on their maintenance negatively affect the hydrological regime of the territory.
There is a peat extraction plot "Velke-Lug-Oknische" directly within the Site which is a source of raw material for peat briquetting factory "Vitebsky". The peat extraction amounts about 20 000 tons/year.
There is also one more peat-extraction plot, located in the surrounding areas - "Zuravliovskoe", discovered in 1963. Works on peat extraction are still ongoing here.
The main source of pollution of river Berezina in the region is town Dokshitsy. The existing wastewaters treatment facilities were constructed more than 30 years ago and do not cope with existing and increasing volume of urban wastewaters.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Biological Reserve of Local Importance	Golubickaya Puscha	http://www.pravo.by/main.aspx?guid=3961&p0=R915v0069284	partly

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Halubickaja Pušča	http://iba.ptushki.org/en/iba/16	partly

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

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

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Implemented

Other:

Forestry focused on the conservation of biodiversity is organized in the Reserve; places of growing and habitats of plants and animals from the Belarussian Red List were registered, documented and entrusted to land-users for protection; the ecological path was constructed, observation tower was built.
It is planned to upgrade the conservation status of the site to Republican Reserve in 2016. It is planned to revise the borders and usage regimes of the Reserve given the modern requirements to biodiversity conservation. In particular, it is planned to identify rare biotopes, which are necessary for protection according to the new edition of law "About the environment protection".
Besides, at present the ecological network is being formed at the territory of Vitebsk region. The Ramsar Site "Golubitskaya Puscha" is planned to be included in this network as one of the main cores, which should affect the regulatory base at national and regional levels.

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? No

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 ◉

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Please select a value

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

<no data available>

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

1. Committee on land resources, geodesy and cartography at the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus. National Atlas of Belarus. Minsk: RUP "Belkartographia", 2002. – 292 p. (In Belarussian).
2. National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus. Statistical bulletin "Population numbers on 1 January 2013 and average yearly population number for 2012 in the Republic of Belarus by regions, districts, towns, settlements of town type". Minsk, 2013. 17 p. http://belstat.gov.by/homep/ru/publications/population/2013/bulletin2013.php
3. National legislative Internet – page of the Republic of Belarus 11.12.2012, 9/54001. Resolution of Glubokoe Regional Executive Committee, 6 of August 2012 № 921. «On the declaration of reserves and nature monuments of local importance». http://www.pravo.by/main.aspx?guid=3871&p0=R912v0054001&p1=1
4. Jurgenson, N., Shushkova, E., Shliahtich, E., Ustin, V. Protected Areas. Handbook. – Minsk: State Research and Production Association "Bioresources Research Center of the Belarusian National Academy of Sciences", 2012. – 204 p. (in Russian).
5. Yakushko, O., Marjina, L., Emelianov, Ju. Geo-morphology of Belarus: tutorial for students of geographical and geological departments. – Mn.: BSU, 1999. – 173 p.
6. The Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus: rare and threatened plant species / L.I. Choruzik, L.M. Suschena, V.I. Parfenov and others. – 2nd edition – Minsk: BelEn, 2006. – 456 p. (In Russian).
7. Personal information from Piatsko G.P.
8. Treasures of Belarussian Nature - Minsk, Belarus, 2005 - 2015 p.
9. Sushko G.G., Shkatulo V.V., Borok I.I. Rare and protected insect species of raised bogs in Belarussian Poozerie Region // The Red Data Book of Belarus: the state, problems, perspectives: materials of the International scientific conference. - Vitebsk, 2011. p. 171-173.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)
<no file available>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)
<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory
<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports
<no file available>

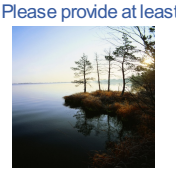
v. site management plan
<no file available>

vi. other published literature
<no file available>

<no data available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Natural lakes are situated amidst forest and bogs. (*Plytkevich, 2002*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation	2014-05-29