

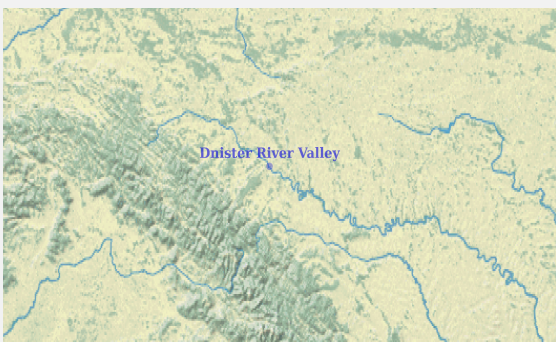


# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 23 August 2019

## Ukraine

### Dnister River Valley



Designation date	20 March 2019
Site number	2388
Coordinates	49°05'09"N 24°46'21"E
Area	820,00 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 Site represents a unique survival remnants of natural floodplain habitats of the Upper Dnister River. It encompasses the free flowing river, its riparian zone, islands and oxbow lakes. This valuable part of the Dnister River valley is ca. 25 km long and located in the western part of Ukraine within the Halych County of Ivano-Frankivsk Region.

The site is a regional biodiversity hotspot with combination of diverse rare wetland habitat types, floodplain vegetation communities and a large number of different Red Listed species. The riparian zone, oxbow lakes and islands support the survival of 4 species of plants, 6 species of insects, 10 species of fish, 9 species of birds and 8 species of mammals, listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009). The Site is vital for 46 native species of fish during the period of reproduction and growing of fry, as well as being crucial for wintering and migration periods of birds. The communities of pebble river habitats, found there, belong to the protected category under Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention. The Site provides important habitats and feeding areas for mammals, listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009), like *Mustela nivalis*, *Mustela putorius* and *Lutra lutra*. Valuable feeding habitats for the following Chiroptera can be found here for *Myotis myotis*, *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*, *Plecotus auritus*, *Myotis daubentonii*, *Nyctalus noctula*.

The Site is also crucial for the conservation of populations of indigenous hydrophilic biota of the Dnister catchment and for the conservation of wintering birds of the European and Black Sea populations, like *Mergellus albellus* (over 1.4%), *Mergus merganser* (2.5%) and *Bucephala clangula* (8.3%),

The Site provides local people of the town of Halych and adjacent settlements with drinking water and protection against flash flood. It plays a substantial role for the development of recreation, water tourism, amateur and sport fishing. It is also used for economic activities (field irrigation, etc.).

The territory of the Site is a part of the Halytskyi National Nature Park.

## 2 - Data & location

### 2.1 - Formal data

#### 2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

##### Compiler 1

Name	Bohdan Prots
Institution/agency	State Museum of Natural History, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and NGO "Danube-Carpathian Programme"
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##### Compiler 2

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Phone	+380976746404
Fax	+380343122113

#### 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)	Dnister River Valley
Unofficial name (optional)	Долина річки Дністер (Dolyna Richky Dnister)

## 2.2 - Site location

### 2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

#### b) Digital map/image

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Former maps	0
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#### Boundaries description

The Site embraces riparian areas and the channel of the Dnister River, and also mouths of several tributaries, like the Limnytsia, Lukva, Naraivka, and Bystrytsia. The shape is "snake" like. Within the site, the Dnister River stretches for 42 km, and its channel becomes wider while the number of small and large islands increases. It is located within Halych district of the Ivano-Frankivsk region (about 20 km north-eastwards of Ivano-Frankivsk city). The territory of the Site lies between the villages of Staryi Martyniv (northwestern end of the site) and Mariampil (southeastern end of the site) along the Dnister river. The two oxbow lakes, which are located separate of the entire Site, are also a part of this wetland. They have situated south of the villages of Dubivtsi and Vodnyky. The closest and largest settlement, the city of Halych, borders on the site in its central part.

### 2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Ivano-Frankivska oblast
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Halych, Burshtyn, Ivano-Frankivsk

### 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):

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

#### 2.2.5 - Biogeography

##### Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Continental

##### Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

According to zoogeographic zoning, the site is located in the boreal European-Siberian subregion (Palearctic region) of European Western-Siberian Forest Province. The Dnister is a border of two districts: Central European (Eastern piedmont area of the Carpathian basin) and Eastern European (Dnister-Dnipro (Right-bank) sub-area of the Eastern European deciduous forest and foreste-steppe, the region of mixed, deciduous forest and forest-steppe). (Shcherbak, 1988).

### 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

It is an important water body that supplies Halych and adjacent settlements with drinking water. Plays a substantial role in the regulation of hydrological regime of the river and in the prevention of flooding of riverside areas and settlements during high water periods.

Other ecosystem services provided

The Dnister River Valley is an important hotspot for the regional biodiversity. The Site is crucial for spawning of fish, wintering of waterbirds and conservation of populations of indigenous hydrophilic biota of the basin in general.

The Site is valuable for a beach holiday and water tourism, and amateur fishing.

Other reasons

The Site represents the core group of survived rare and typical wetland habitat types in the Precarpathian region. The representativeness level of the Site among the region wetlands consists of high ca. 65-80% by different biota groups and habitat types.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

Location of the Site at the border of two physiographic regions determines a specific combination of its flora and fauna species. Both mountain and forest-steppe biotas can be found within the Site.

A total of 280 species of higher vascular plants are recorded within the Site and unique for the relevant habitat types of the Precarpathian region.

The Site holds 750 species of insects, 49 species of fish, 14 species of amphibians, 5 species of reptiles.

A total of 148 bird species are recorded (98 species are breeding within the site, 21 species occur only in the wintering and migratory periods). Species diversity of mammals comprises up to 28 species.

There is a unique combination of various riparian and floodplain communities (more than 30, according to the Braun-Blanquet classification). In particular, these are rare communities of the classes Alnetea glutinosae (Carici elongatae-Alnetum glutinosae) and Potamogetonetea pectinati (Hottonietum palustris).

The level of representativeness of vegetation of communities of the Site is identified ca.70% of wetland vegetation communities of the Precarpathian region.

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

- Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

- Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification

A total of 49 fish species are recorded within the site. Characteristics of the hydrological river regime provide favourable conditions for rare and endangered reophilic fish species. The most important and representative ones are *Rutilus frisii*, *Leuciscus leuciscus*, *Barbus barbus* and *Alburnoides bipunctatus rossicus*, *Acipenser ruthenus*, *Gymnocephalus acerina*, *Zingel zingel*, *Romanogobio kessleri*.

- Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification The lower reaches of Limnytsia and Bystrytsia rivers and shallows of the Dnister provide important spawning habitats for rare fish species. The wetland is vital for spawning and fattening of rare and threatened fish species, protected at the international and national levels, such as *Acipenser ruthenus*, *Alburnoides rossicus*, *Barbus barbus*, *Thymallus thymallus*, *Leuciscus leuciscus*.

### 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
<i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	
<i>Epipactis palustris</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
<i>Epipactis purpurata</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	
<i>Fritillaria meleagris</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	

Flora of the Dnister floodplain and estuarial parts of its tributaries consists of 280 species of vascular plants. In general, the flora of the Dnister floodplain and estuarial parts of its tributaries is characterized by ecological, biomorphological and ecological-coenotical diversity. It is dominated by the plants, growing on mesophytic and hyromesophytic floodplain meadows. The grass cover is formed by gramineous herbs, predominately *Deschampsia caespitosa*, *Agrostis capillaries*, *A. canina*, *Holcus mollis*, *Alopecurus pratensis*. Legumes are available in the structure of meadow complex: *Lathyrus pratensis*, *Lotus arvensis*, *Medicago falcata*, *Securigera varia*. On bogs, marshy meadows and other places with waterlogged soils the dominant plants are *Carex acuta*, *C. buekii*, *C. riparia*, *C. vulpina*, *C. nigra*, *Poa palustris*. Floodplain willow thickets and common alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) forests are dominated by *Salix alba*, *S. triandra*, *Alnus glutinosa*. Such species as *Betula pendula*, *Populus alba*, *Tilia cordata*, *Ulmus laevis* are also available. Flora of the Dnister oxbow lakes, Limnytsia, Hnyla Lypa and other bodies of water are represented by *Phragmites australis*, *Typha angustifolia*, *T. latifolia*, *Sparganium erectum*, *Acorus calamus*, *Glyceria maxima*. Shallow waters are dominated by *Butomus umbellatus*, *Oenanthe aquatica*, *Salvinia natans*. Central parts of the water bodies are inhabited by *Potamogeton natans*, *Nuphar lutea*, occasionally *Trapa natans*. An underwater layer is formed by *Potamogeton crispus*, *Ceratophyllum demersum*, *Myriophyllum spicatum*, etc.

### 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 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
<b>Birds</b>																		
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2000			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The site is the important wintering place
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Gray Heron; Grey Heron	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2500		8.3	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	The site is the place of one the largest wintering concentration of <i>Bucephala clangula</i> of the Western Siberian and North-Eastern European and Black Sea population
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Little Egret	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	40			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Smew	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	350		1.4	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The Site is the important wintering place, exceeds 1.4% of the North-Eastern European, Black Sea and Eastern Mediterranean population
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Common Merganser	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	500		2.5	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The Site is the place of the wintering concentration of <i>Mergus merganser</i> .

Phylum	Scientific name	Common 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	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The Site supports the species during migration
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Western Osprey, Osprey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	The species regularly occurs during migrations and sometimes in the breeding season.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Little Tern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	60			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT, Bern Convention - Appendix II.	
<b>Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea</b>																		
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Acipenser ruthenus</i>	Sterlet sturgeon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	The Site supports the species for breeding
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Alburnoides rossicus</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Barbus barbus</i>	Barbel; Barbel; Barbel; Barb el; Barbel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The Site supports the species for breeding and wintering
CHORDATA/CEPHALASPIDOMORPHI	<i>Eudontomyzon mariae</i>	Ukrainian brook lamprey, Ukrainian brook lamprey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	The Site supports the species for breeding
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Gymnocephalus acerina</i>	Donets ruffe; Donets ruffe; Don ruffe; Don ruffe; Don ersh	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Leuciscus leuciscus</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Romanogobio kesslerii</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Rutilus frisii</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	The Site supports the species for breeding and wintering
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Thymallus thymallus</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Zingel zingel</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	
<b>Others</b>																		
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	<i>Aromia moschata</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	<i>Calopteryx virgo</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	<i>Iphiclides podalirius</i>	Scarce Swallowtail	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Lutra lutra</i>	European Otter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Least Weasel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bern Convention - Appendix III.	
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Mustela putorius</i>	European Polecat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine – NE, Bern Convention - Appendix III.	
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Myotis myotis</i>	Mouse-eared Myotis; mouse-eared bat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	noctule; Noctule	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common 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								
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	<i>Osmoderma coriarius</i>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU		
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	Common Yellow Swallowtail; Swallowtail; Old World Swallowtail; Artemisia Swallowtail	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU		
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common Pipistrelle; common pipistrelle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU		
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	brown big-eared bat; Brown Long-eared Bat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU		
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	<i>Xylocopa valga</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT		

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

The insect community of pebble banks of the Dnister and lower reaches of right mountain tributaries (included in the site) are characterized by Carabidae species: *Nebria picicornis* (F.), *Perileptus areolatus* (Creutz.), *Bembidion andreae* (F.), *B. ascendens* K. Dan., *B. atroviolaceum* Dufour, *B. millerianum* Heyd., *B. tibiale* (Duft.), *B. varicolor varicolor* (F.), *Chlaenius tibialis* Dej.

Diversity of habitat types results in the differentiation of fauna. Thus, the waterbird community in the breeding and migration periods are represented by *Egretta garzetta*, *E. alba*, *Ardea cinerea*, *Alcedo atthis*, *Luscinia fluviatilis*, *L. luscinia*, *L. megarhynchos*, *Remiz pendulinus*, and during the year *Cygnus olor*, *Anas platyrhynchos* can be found. In river habitats, throughout the year there are recorded *Phalacrocorax carbo*, *Larus cachinnans*, *Larus canus*, *Corvus cornix*, in the breeding and migration periods - *Actitis hypoleucos*, *Milvus migrans*, *Riparia riparia*, in the wintering and migration periods - *Ciconia nigra*, *Cygnus cygnus*, *Mergus serrator*, *M. merganser*, *M. albellus*, *Charadrius dubius*, *Sterna hirundo*.

The Dnister islands during breeding and migration periods hold *Sterna albifrons*, *Charadrius hiaticula*, during migrations - *Pandion haliaetus*, *Tringa erythropus*, *T. stagnatilis*, *T. ochropus*, *T. nebularia* *T. glareola*, *Philomachus pugnax*, *Larus minutus*, *Chlidonias leucopterus*, in the wintering period - *Gavia arctica*, *Bucephala clangula*.

The Dnister oxbow lakes throughout the year give shelter to *Emberiza schoeniclus*, and in the breeding period and during migrations - to *Podiceps cristatus*, *Podiceps ruficollis*, *Ardea purpurea*, *Botaurus stellaris*, *Nycticorax nycticorax*, *Ixobrychus minutus*, *Anser anser*, *Anas querquedula*, *Aythya ferina*, *Circus aeruginosus*, *Porzana porzana*, *Rallus aquaticus*, *Gallinula chloropus*, *Fulica atra*, *Chlidonias niger*, *Chlidonias hybrida*, *Luscinia luscinoides*, *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*, *A. Schoenobaenus*, *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*, *A. palustris*.

The most valuable habitats for birds and mammals are represented by islands which support colonies of *Sterna albifrons* *Charadrius dubius*, *Sterna hirundo* and *Castor fiber*.

### 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
Formation of <i>Salvinietum natantis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Recorded in oxbow lakes of the Dnister. The species projective cover is within 25-70 %. The above-water layer is dominated by <i>Spirodela polyrrhiza</i> , <i>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</i> , the underwater layer –by <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> , <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> .	listed in the Green Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - the national list of endangered plant communities
Formation of <i>Trapetum natantis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Oxbow lakes of the Dnister. The <i>Trapa natans</i> projective cover - 20–60 %. <i>Potamogeton natans</i> , <i>Nuphar lutea</i> , <i>Nymphaea alba</i> occur in the above-water layer, <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> , <i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i> , <i>Potamogeton crispus</i> - the underwater layer.	listed in the Green Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - the national list of endangered plant communities
Formation of <i>Nupharetum luteae</i> – association <i>Nupharetum (luteae) salviniosum (natantis)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Oxbow lakes of the Dnister. The <i>Nupharetum luteae</i> projective cover is 60-100 %. The above-water layer is dominated by <i>Potamogeton natans</i> , underwater layer – <i>Lemna trisulca</i> , <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> , <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> , <i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i> .	listed in the Green Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - the national list of endangered plant communities
Formation of <i>Nymphaeetum albae</i> – association <i>Nymphaeetum (albae) trapesum (natantis)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Oxbow lakes of the Dnister. The projective cover of <i>Nymphaeetum albae</i> is 30-80 %. The above-water layer - <i>Potamogeton natans</i> , etc., the underwater layer - <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> , <i>Myriophyllum verticillatum</i> , <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> , <i>Lemna trisulca</i> .	listed in the Green Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - the national list of endangered plant communities
Formation of <i>Nymphaeetum candidae</i> – association <i>Nymphaeetum (candidae) salviniosum (natantis)</i> .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Oxbow lakes of the Dnister. The <i>Nymphaeetum candidae</i> projective cover is 30-80 %. <i>Potamogeton natans</i> also occurs in the above-water layer, in the underwater layer <i>Lemna trisulca</i> , <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> can be found.	listed in the Green Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - the national list of endangered plant communities

Optional text box to provide further information

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

### 4.1 - Ecological character

The Site is located in the middle part of the basin in the main waterway of the western part of Ukraine – the Dnister River, which flows from the north-west to the south-east. A complex of a river valley is represented by basement terraces of different ages, on which slopes, landslides with different level of activation are often recorded. The floodplains of the Dnister and its tributaries are low, up to 1.5-2 m, predominantly composed of pebblestone, interlayered with gravel and sand and overlapped with sandy loam. Fluvial-accumulative relief, complicated by valley and gully formations is widespread. The river channel is meandering, in places – straight (in sections Hanivtsi-Shevchenkove and Halych-Dubivtsi). The channel width in this section ranges from 100 to 180 m. Riverine willow thickets occupy a major part of the banks, while the rest is covered by meadows and pastures. In winter the river often freezes, and during strong frosts it freezes completely. The territory is characterized by a great number of big and small islands of alluvial origin. Their length ranges from 70 to 350 m, the width is 60-150 m.

According to long-term observations of the river regime at Halych hydrometric station, the typical feature of the Dnister water regime is very frequent floods throughout the year, both caused by rain and snow. It is established that high floods can be in all seasons of the year. In general, the Upper Dnister, as other Carpathian rivers, is characterized by the flood regime. The height of floods ranges between 0.5-5 m.

The water delivery is of a mixed type: melted snow in early spring, May-October has rain waters, and after that, ground water delivery plays an important role. A large amount of precipitation, combined with a significant declination of the surface yields a high draining level. High waters in the Dnister are mostly caused by snow melting and summer-autumn rains. The highest water levels are registered here during summer floods, and in some years in autumn and even winter.

Spring water rising usually starts in late February – early March. Spring flooding of the Dnister is enhanced by rains, which are why it occurs in several waves. In this period the water rises from 8 to 166 cm.

The norm of the Dnister runoff at Halych hydrometric station (average expenditures) is 153 m<sup>3</sup>/sec.

The water within the Site is used for water supply. The banks and water objects are used for different recreational activities.

### 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		1	616.2	Representative
Fresh water > Flowing water >> N: Seasonal/ intermittent/ irregular rivers/ streams/ creeks		4	3.1	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		4	18.2	Rare
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> P: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater lakes		4	1.3	Rare
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		3	25.5	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils		4	7.1	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub-dominated wetlands		2	117.5	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> X: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		3	31.5	Representative

### 4.3 - Biological components

#### 4.3.1 - Plant species

##### Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>		ed Data Book of Ukraine – NE. At the eastern limit of the range
<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>		relict
<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>		Red Data Book of Ukraine – NE, CITES (II)
<i>Salvinia natans</i>		Red Data Book of Ukraine – NE
<i>Trapa natans</i>		Red Data Book of Ukraine – NE

##### Invasive alien plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	
<i>Acorus calamus</i>		Potentially	No change
<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>		No impacts	No change
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>		Potentially	No change
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>		Actually (major impacts)	No change
<i>Echinocystis lobata</i>		Actually (major impacts)	No change
<i>Elodea canadensis</i>		Actually (major impacts)	No change
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>		Actually (major impacts)	No change
<i>Heracleum sosnowskyi</i>		Actually (major impacts)	No change
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>		Potentially	No change
<i>Salix fragilis</i>		Potentially	No change
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>		Actually (major impacts)	No change
<i>Typha laxmannii</i>		Potentially	No change
<i>Xanthium orientale riparium</i>		Actually (major impacts)	No change

#### 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	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Common Kingfisher	30			
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Castor fiber</i>	Eurasian Beaver	30			
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>		30			
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	140			

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Impacts	
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Percocottus glenii</i>	Chinese sleeper; Chinese sleeper	Potentially	No change

### 4.4 - Physical components

#### 4.4.1 - Climate

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

Dry years have a negative impact on the water content and biochemical indices of water in the Dnister River – the water body becomes shallow and water bloom intensifies.

#### 4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

- Entire river basin
- Upper part of river basin
- Middle part of river basin
- Lower part of river basin
- More than one river basin
- Not in river basin
- Coastal

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

The Dnister River Basin

#### 4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral

Organic

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)

Soil cover within the site is heterogenous. Main soil types in the left-bank area of the Dnister are podzolized chernozems, dark grey soils, on the right bank there are sod-podzolized gley soils.

#### 4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	
Usually permanent water present	No change

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	
Water inputs from groundwater	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water inputs from rainfall	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water inputs from surface water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Water destination

Presence?	
To downstream catchment	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	
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 river recharge is mixed: melted snow in early spring, and rain during the May-November period, after that ground water inputs play an important role. Distribution of the river runoff per seasons and months is determined by patterns of changes in main composite elements of the water balance – precipitation and evaporation as well as the impact of azonal factors: geomorphological structure of the basin, soil types and vegetation cover.

According to long-term observations of the river regime at Halych hydromeric station, the typical feature of the Dnister water regime is very frequent floods throughout the year both of rain and snow origin. It is established that high floods can be in all seasons of the year.

The height of floods ranges between 0.5-5 m. The norm of the Dnister runoff at Halych hydromeric station (average expenditures) is 153 m<sup>3</sup>/sec.

#### 4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site

Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site

Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site

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

Sediment regime unknown

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

The structure of the Dnister sediments is heterogenous and represented by sandy, pulverescent and clayey particles. During high and intensive floods, the unit weight of large fractions grows. However, after passage of significant water masses, when the river channels are well washed from pit-run fines, the content of sand particles increases. Granulometric composition of bottom sediments mostly consists of sediments with a diameter of 19-21 mm (almost 90% of the total mass of sediments), i.e. it is pebble material of different degree of smoothness. And only insignificant part, near 1.3 % is composed of sand-silt fraction of bottom sediments. The rest 8.7% are chiefly represented by bottom sediments with a diameter between 2.5-6 mm.

(EOD) Water turbidity and colour

Mean turbidity of the river is 250-500 g/m<sup>3</sup>. It raises when floods bring sediments from mountainous area during floods.

#### 4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5)

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4)

Alkaline (pH>7.4)

Unknown

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

Water pH is 8.1-8.2

#### 4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

Microhaline (brackish)/Mesohaline (0.5-30 g/l)

Eurohaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l)

Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l)

Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic

Mesotrophic

Oligotrophic

Dystrophic

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 i) broadly similar  ii) significantly different  site itself.

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 surrounding area is characterized by increased anthropogenic pressure – along the bank there is located the city of Halych. The vicinities of the site have an agricultural value. The site borders on a high number of settlements.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	Medium
Fresh water	Water for irrigated agriculture	Low
Fresh water	Water for industry	Medium

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	Medium
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Storage and delivery of water as part of water supply systems for agriculture and industry	Medium
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	High
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Water sports and activities	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Inspiration	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Contemporary cultural significance, including for arts and creative inspiration, and including existence values	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Spiritual and religious values	Medium
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	High

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High
Soil formation	Sediment retention	High

Within the site: 1000

Outside the site: 100,000

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

Description if applicable

The Dnister flows across a densely populated area, therefore the level of anthropogenic impact on the river ecosystem is very high, and it is impossible to reduce pollution and other risks without interaction with local communities.

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

#### 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
National/Federal government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

##### Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Cooperative/collective (e.g., farmers cooperative)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

##### Other

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Commoners/customary rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

#### 5.1.2 - Management authority

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

Halytskyi National Nature Park

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:

Oleh Haiduk, director of Halytskyi National Nature Park

Postal address:

Post-office box 29, 1 Halytska St., Krylos Viilage, Halych District, Ivano-Frankivsk Region, Ukraine, 77162

E-mail address:

galych@ifforestry.gov.ua

### 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	In the surrounding area
Housing and urban areas	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tourism and recreation areas	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Commercial and industrial areas	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

##### Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Water abstraction	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dredging	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Canalisation and river regulation	High impact	High impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

##### Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Annual and perennial non-timber crops	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Livestock farming and ranching	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

##### Energy production and mining

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Mining and quarrying	Medium impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Oil and gas drilling	Medium impact	High impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

##### Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Roads and railroads	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Recreational and tourism activities	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Dams and water management/use	Medium impact	High impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Low impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Household sewage, urban waste water	Low impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Garbage and solid waste	Low impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Low impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Temperature extremes	Low impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Please describe any other threats (optional):

The main threats for the Site are canalization and river regulation up flow and overfishing.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Nature Park	Halytskyi	<a href="http://www.halychpark.if.ua">http://www.halychpark.if.ua</a>	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

Habitat

Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Partially implemented

Species

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

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented
Fisheries management/regulation	Implemented
Research	Implemented

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? In preparation

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? No need identified

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

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

The monitoring of bird species listed above in chapter 3.3 are implemented.

## 6 - Additional material

### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Abelentsev V. I., Podoplychko I. G., Popov B. M. Insectivorous animals and bats. - Kyiv: Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 1956. - 448 p. - (Fauna of Ukraine; Vol. 1, Iss. 1). [in Ukrainian]

Bashta A.-T. Bats (Chiroptera) of Halytskyi National Nature Park: preliminary analysis // Bulletin of the Carpathian National University named after Vasyl Stefanyk. Series: Biology. - 2007. - Iss. 7-8. - P. 165-167. [in Ukrainian]

Buchko V. V. Assessment of the status of bird communities in terms of biodiversity conservation (case study of Halytskyi NNP) // Scientific Bulletin of Uzhgorod University. Series: Biology. - Issue 23. - 2008.-C. 26-32. [in Ukrainian]

Buchko V. V. Birds of Halytskyi Regional Landscape Park and its environs. Communication 1. Gaviiformes, Podicipediformes, Procellariiformes, Pelecaniformes, Ciconiiformes, Anseriformes // Zapovidna Sprava v Ukraini. - 1998a. - Vol. 4, vp. 2. - P. 32-41. [in Ukrainian]

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Red Data Book of Ukraine. Fauna. - Kyiv: Ukrainian Encyclopedia Press, 1994. - 464 pp. [in Ukrainian]

Red Data Book of Ukraine. Plant world / Edited by Ya.P. Didukh. – Kyiv: Globalconsulting, 2009. – 912 p. [in Ukrainian]

Green Data Book of Ukraine. Rare and threatened plant communities / Edited by Ya.P. Didukh. – Kyiv: Alterpress, 2009. – 448 p. [in Ukrainian]

Shcherbak N.N. Zoogeographical zoning of Ukrainian SSR // Vestnik Zoologii. – 1988. - No 3. – P. 22-31 [in Russian].

#### 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:



Dnister River (vicinities of the city of Halych, site "Pikamin") ( *Vasyl Malaniuk, 23-06-2018* )



The Dnister oxbow lake (vicinities of the city of Halych, site "Korolivka") ( *Vasyl Malaniuk, 05-06-2017* )



The Dnister oxbow lake (vicinities of the village of Vodnyky) ( *Vasyl Malaniuk, 21-07-2016* )



Flock of common mergansers. ( *Andriy Bokotey, 06-08-2015* )



Flock of common teal. ( *Andriy Bokotey, 02-01-2013* )



Early spring on the Dnister. ( *Vasyl Malaniuk, 03-03-2011* )



Early spring on the Dnister. ( *Vasyl Malaniuk, 03-03-2011* )



Early spring on the Dnister. ( *Vasyl Malaniuk, 03-03-2011* )

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<2 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation