

Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 15 January 2016

BelarusVileity



Designation date 30 September 2014
Site number 2251
Coordinates 55°15'3"N 26°46'22"E
Area 8 452,00 ha

https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2251 Created by RSIS V.1.6 on - 5 October 2016

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

This territory is the eastern part of the natural complex located in the transboundary zone of Belarus-Lithuania in the interstream area of the rivers Desna, Myadelka, Birveta and Drisvyata. The site includes a large section of waterlogged forest with a complex of fen and transitional mires, floodplain meadows and marshes, medium and small rivers, oxbow lakes and a system of channels overgrown with woods. It is one of the few little-developed forest-swamp massifs in the north-western region of Belarus. During the spring flood the floodplains are completely waterlogged forming extensive shallow areas favorable for migratory birds. The site is important stopover and migration corridor for wetland birds. Rivers Myadelka and Drisvyata are important migration paths of adult eel Anguilla anguilla from lakes of Braslav and Naroch groups to its spawning grounds, migrating through the Baltic Sea.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	Maximenkov Michail Viktorovich, Kozulin Alexander Vasilievich
Institution/agency	The State Research and Production Association
Postal address	Akademicheskaya 27 220072 Minsk Belarus
E-mail	kozulinav@yandex.ru
Phone	+375 172 949069
Fax	+375 172 949069

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

From year 1999

To year 2014

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Vileity
Spanish)	
Unofficial name (optional)	Вилейты

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Boundaries description (optional)

This territory is the eastern part of the single natural complex located in the transboundary zone of Belarus-Lithuania. In the West, the Site borders the Lithuanian Nature reserve and Ramsar site "Adutiskis-Svyla-Birveta wetland complex". The Southern part of the Site is designated as Wetland Reserve of Local Importance.

The borders of the Vileity site go along the forest planning quarters and encompass forest-swamp areas in the east, south and north-west of the site.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does	Pastavy and Braslavsky districts/Vitebsk region
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Postavy

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries?

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party?

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 8452

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

8394.64

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Boreal

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

National: Belarussian Poozerie (Dementiev V.A., 1959. System of physiographic regions of Belarus/«Physical and economic geography of Byelorussia» Minsk, 150 p. (In Russian)).

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

Wetland Vileity is a representative, rare example of natural or near-natural wetland, typical for the north-west of Belarus and in general for the Eastern Baltic region. It includes a large section of water-logged forest with a complex of fen mires and transitional marshes, flooded meadows and marshes, medium and small rivers, oxbow lakes and a system of channels overgrown with woods. It is one of the few little-developed forest-bog massifs in the north-western region of Belarus. It has a transboundary continuation into Lithuania.

Hydrological services provided

The site is crossed by rivers Disna, Birveta, Myadelka, Drisvyata. These rivers are of environmental and water-control value, serve spawning and migratory channels for several fish species. Thus, the site represents the major natural floodplain system. It plays important role in functioning of the Western Dvina River's basin, hydrological regime regulation and flood control.

The rivers serve home to a large group of aquatic and coastal-aquatic species of plants and animals, they play the role of ecological corridors providing connection and exchange in gene pools between different watercourses.

Vileity provides habitat for significant amount of rare, vulnerable or endangered species of birds, mammals and plants. In the territory of the potential Ramsar site 2 species of mammals, 16 species of birds and 9 species of invertebrates, 6 species of plants from the Red Book of Belarus were registered.

Floodplains of Disna, Myadelka, Birveta rivers are important migration corridors for wetland birds. During the spring tide the floodplains of these rivers host more than 20 thousand waterfowl stopping for rest and feeding. Among them in 2010 - 10 thousand geese (mostly white-fronted and gray), at least 5-7 thousand ducks (wigeon, mallard, tufted duck, goldeney, common shoveler, pintail, garganey), up to 1 thousand individuals of whooper swan and mute swan, 6-7 thousand gulls (black-headed, silver) and terns. In addition, over the years during migration period large concentrations of waders (up to 2000) are observed here – wood sandpiper, redshank, lapwing, snipe, black-tailed godwit, common greenshank.

Other ecosystem services provided

Rivers Myadelka and Drisvyata are an important for adult eel Anguilla anguilla to migrate from lakes of Braslav anda Naroch groups to the Baltic Sea to spawn.

Most channels are blocked by beavers, which led to the formation of a considerable area of shallow reservoirs. These lands serve as inaccessible ecological reserves, especially important for the reproduction period of mammals and birds.

- ☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities
- ☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

Vileity provides habitat for a significant amount of rare, vulnerable or endangered species of birds, mammals and plants. In the territory of the potential Ramsar site 2 species of mammals, 16 species of birds and 9 species of invertebrates, 6 species of plants from the Red Book of Belarus were registered.

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

☑ Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds									
Overall waterbird numbers	21000								
Start year	2010								
Source of data:	The data were obtained during investigations conducted for preparation of the potential Ramsar Site's description								
✓ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird popul	ation								
Criterion 8 : Fish spawning groun	Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.								
Justification	Rivers Myadelka and Drisvyata are important migration paths of adult eel Anguilla anguilla from lakes of Braslav and Naroch groups to its spawning grounds in the Baltic Sea.								

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

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4 Red List	Other status	Justification
Dactylorhiza majalis		V	V		National Red List - VU	Contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
Gladiolus imbricatus			2		National Red List - NT	Contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
Huperzia selago			2		National Red List - NT	Relict, boreal-taiga species, is near the southern border of the range here.
Iris sibirica			2		National Red List - NT	Boreal species, contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
Neottia ovata			2		National Red List - NT	Contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion 2 4 6 9	Species contributes under criterion 3 5 7 8	Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas acuta	Northern Pintail			500			LC ●課			National Red List - VU	important rest and foraging place during migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas clypeata	Northern Shoveler]	2010						important rest and foraging place during migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas penelope	Eurasian Wigeon			2000	2010						important rest and foraging place during migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard]	2010		LC ●辭				important rest and foraging place during migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anas querquedula	Garganey)	2010						important rest and foraging place during migration
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGI	Anguilla anguilla				9			CR ●SF				The site's rivers are important migration path for this species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion	contri un crite	cies ibutes der erion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	LIST	CITES Appendix /	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser albifrons	Greater White- fronted Goose				6000	2010	6	LC •				Western Siberia/Central Europe population
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser anser	Greylag Goose				1000	2010		LC •\$				important rest and foraging place during migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	Anser fabalis	Bean Goose				3000	2010	7	LC ©#				North-east Europe/North-west Europe population
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aquila pomarina	Lesser Spotted Eagle	2 000]						National Red List - VU	contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aythya fuligula	Tufted Duck				300	2010		LC Sign				important rest and foraging place during migration
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Bombus muscorum	Moss Carder- bee;Large Carder- bee	2 000)						National Red List - VU	contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Bombus schrencki		2 000)						National Red List - VU	contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	Botaurus stellaris	Eurasian Bittern)			LC OTH			National Red List - VU	contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	Bubo bubo	Eurasian Eagle- Owl]			LC Start Start			National Red List - EN	contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	Bucephala clangula	Common Goldeneye)	2010		LC other				important rest and foraging place during migration
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Carabus menetriesi		2 000]						National Red List - VU	swamp species
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae	Silver Gull)	2010						important rest and foraging place during migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	Chroicocephalus ridibundus	Black-headed Gull				6500	2010						important rest and foraging place during migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ciconia nigra	Black Stork]			LC Sign			National Red List - VU	contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	Colias palaeno	Moorland Clouded Yellow;Palaeno Sulphur;Arctic Sulfur)						National Red List - VU	rare swamp species
CHORDATA/ AVES	Crex crex	Corn Crake	2 000)			LC © SS © TSS			National Red List - VU	contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cygnus cygnus	Whooper Swan]	2010		LC				important rest and foraging place during migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	Cygnus olor	Mute Swan				200	2010		LC • iii				important rest and foraging place during migration
ARTHROPODA/ ARACHNIDA	Dolomedes plantarius		2 000)			VU • 6: • 15:			National Red List - VU	rare species of fen mires and floodplains
CHORDATA/ AVES	Falco tinnunculus	Common Kestrel;Eurasian Kestrel	2 000)			LC •#			National Red List - VU	contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	Gallinago gallinago	Common Snipe]			LC of				important rest and foraging place during migration

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion	contr un crit	ecies ributes nder erion	Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
CHORDATA/ AVES	Gallinago media	Great Snipe	2 000						NT ©S			National Red List - EN	contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	Grus grus	Common Crane	2 000						LC om			National Red List - VU	contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	Haliaeetus albicilla	White-tailed Eagle	2 000						LC ©SP	V	V	National Red List - EN	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit							NT			National Red List - VU	breeding - contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site; important rest and foraging place during migration
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Lynx lynx	Eurasian Lynx	2 000						LC			National Red List - EN	boreal species
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	Meles meles	European Badger							LC ©SF			National Red List - VU	contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	Milvus migrans	Black Kite	2 000						LC			National Red List - VU	on migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	Numenius phaeopus	Whimbrel	2 000						LC			National Red List - VU	on migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	Pandion haliaetus	Osprey;Western Osprey	2 000						LC			National Red List - EN	on migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	Philomachus pugnax	Ruff				2500	2010					National Red List - CR	important rest and foraging place during migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	tridactylus	Eurasian Three- toed Woodpecker;Three toed Woodpecker										National Red List - NT	Typical boreal species
CHORDATA/ AVES	Strix uralensis	Ural Owl	2 000						LC			National Red List - CR	Boreal species
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tringa glareola	Wood Sandpiper							LC ©SF				important rest and foraging place during migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tringa nebularia	Common Greenshank							LC om			National Red List - VU	important rest and foraging place during migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tringa totanus	Common Redshank							LC Sign				important rest and foraging place during migration

During the spring floods, the site hosts more than 20 thousand waterfowl stopping for rest and feeding. Among them in 2010 - 10 thousand geese, at least 5-7 thousand ducks, up to 1 thousand swans, 6-7 thousand gulls and terns, about 2000 waders.

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

RIS for Site no. 2251, Vileity, Belarus

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
Common birch and aspen forest		Dominant among the site's forests	
indigenous white birch and black alder forest		wide-spread within the site in fen and transition mires	
Communities with participation of broad- leaved trees (oak, ash, lime) and gray alder		preserved in small quantities	
Fen mires		are located in areas of former lake basins with stable rich water and mineral nutrition. These are partly overgrown with black alder and birch.	
Raised bogs		These are few. They are scattered in small islands mostly on the remnants of the moraine plains in the north of the territory. Growing pine trees here have low solvency (Va). Low-ash peat (3.5 – 10.0%), acidic reaction (pH 3.1 – 3.5).	
Open floodplain communities		Most of the floodplain land is transformed and used for the cultivation of seeded grasses. Natural meadow-wetland floristic diversity is concentrated in the coastal strips of rivers, swampy lowlands, as well as in inter-stream areas of rivers.	However, despite the economic use of flood plain lands, they have not lost their value as habitats for rare bird species. During the spring flight and migration more than 20 thousand wetland birds are concentrated here, among which 7 species are prot

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

4.1 - Ecological character

This territory is the eastern part of the single natural complex located in the transboundary zone of Belarus-Lithuania in the interstream area of the rivers Desna, Myadelka, Birveta and Drisvyata. It is one of the few little-developed forest-swamp massifs in the north-western region of Belarus. In environmental terms the following ecosystems are identified within the site: forests, valleys of small rivers, fen mires, transitional and raised bogs, streams of small forest rivers and canals. During the spring flood the floodplains are completely waterlogged forming extensive shallow areas favorable for migratory birds. The site is important stopover and migration corridor for wetland birds. Rivers Myadelka and Drisvyata are important migration paths of adult eel Anguilla anguilla from lakes of Braslav and Naroch groups to its spawning grounds in the Baltic Sea.

The territory of the site is used for hunting, collection of berries and mushrooms, cattle grazing and forestry 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 >> Mt Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		0		
Fresh water > Flowing water >> N: Seasonal/ intermittent/ irregular rivers/ streams/ creeks		0		
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		0		
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils		3		
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		1		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		2		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
4: Seasonally flooded agricultural land		4		
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches		0		

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
Agrimonia pilosa		
Cinna latifolia		
Dactylorhiza maculata		
Dactylorhiza majalis baltica		

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/MAMMALIA	Alces alces	moose				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Castor fiber	Eurasian Beaver				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Dryomys nitedula					
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Lutra lutra	European Otter				

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) Mnimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

Middle part of river basin

More than one 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.

The Site is located in the interstream area of the rivers Desna, Myadelka, Birveta and Drisvyata. It is situated in the middle part of the Western Dvina River basin.

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)?

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

Soils are formed mainly on heavy lithologic basis and are significantly waterlogged. Sod-podzolic excessively wet soils of different texture are dominant. Peatlands, mostly of fen type, are widespread.

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?
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.

During the spring flood the water level in the rivers rises on average up to 1.5 m, the water fills the floodplain for a period from 2 weeks to 1 month creating favorable conditions for waterfowl to stop for rest and feeding.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

<no data available>

4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5) ☑

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4)

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Futrophic 📝

Mesotrophic 🗹

Oligotrophic 🗹

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 O ii) significantly different \odot site itself.

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development $\ensuremath{\checkmark}$

Surrounding area has higher human population density 🗹

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use $\ensuremath{\overline{\omega}}$

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Low
Wetland non-food products	Timber	Low

Regulating Services

1 togulating our vioco		
Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological	Groundwater recharge and	Medium
regimes	discharge	IVEGIGITI

Cultural Services

Outland Oct vices		
Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	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

Within the site: 10s

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of Yes O No [®] Unknown O ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site?

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

<no data available>

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

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

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

ı ub	lic owners	u III

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal		
government	(W)	₩.J

5.1.2 - Management authority

agency or organization responsible for	Postavy district inspection for natural resources and environmental protection Braslav district inspection for natural resources and environmental protection
managing the site:	
Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:	Kazak Viktor Ivanovich - Director of the Postavy district inspection for natural resources and environmental protection
Postal address:	211840, Postavy, Lenin sq, 25, Council House
E-mail address:	post_eco@vitebsk.by

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

ter		

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Drainage	Medium impact	Medium impact	✓	✓

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	High impact	A	

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	Medium impact	Medium impact	✓	
Logging and wood harvesting	High impact	High impact	 ✓	

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
affecting site	Actual trireat	Poteritiai trireat	within the site	in the surrounding area
Dams and water management/use	Medium impact	Medium impact	/	

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

intervie and other problemate operate and gener					
Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area	
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Medium impact		/		

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Medium impact	Medium impact	✓	

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Functioning within the site drainage network causes shortening of the flood and spill on the floodplain, reducing the level of groundwater.

Unsustainable agricultural practices on floodplain lands – early mowing, local over-grazing, placement of farms and silos in water protection zones and etc. These threats are not systemic, and are of local nature.

Biological pollution of natural ecosystems resulting in expansion in the natural habitats of species that are not characteristic of natural communities, and the displacement of indigenous species, especially of rare protected plants. Most of the floodplain lands in the recent past was used for agricultural purposes. In the forest areas, especially in the south, much of the forest grows on old-arable lands. In this regard, synanthropic floristic elements are widely presented in the forest, meadow and wetland ecosystems, while the rare and protected species are found locally and sporadically.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Wetland Reserve of Local Importance	Vileity	http://www.levonevski.net/pravo/ normreg2013/num01/d01149.html	partly

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

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

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

3 p				
Measures	Status			
Legal protection	Partially implemented			

Habitat

Measures	Status
Hydrology management/restoration	Proposed

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Harvest controls/poaching enforcement	Implemented
Research	Implemented

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 O No ●

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning Yes O No oprocesses with another Contracting Party?

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. Saulus Svazas, Alexander Kozulin, Gennady Grichanov, Michail Maximenkov. Important transboundary Belarusian-lithuanian and Lithuanianrussian wetlands» (Важнейшие трансграничные белорусско-литовские и литовско-росийские водно-болотные угодья).// Institute of Ecology of Vilnius University @ "MPO Vilnius" Publishers/ Vilnius, 2003. – 96 s.
- 2. Saulus Svaras, Linas Balciauskas, Eugenius Drobelius, Liutauras Raudonikis. Important wetlands in Lithuania. Wilnus, 1999. 199 pp.
- 3. Semenchenko V., Maximenkov M., Skuratovich A.. State and Perspective of Widining of protected Areas in Zone (Belarus -Lithuania). Status and problems of nature conservation and turism development in Grodno oblast. Grodno, Selected papers. P. 3-15. (In Russian).
- 4. 1. The Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus: rare and threatened plant species / L.l. Choruzik, L.M. Suschena, V.l. Parfenov and others. – 2nd edition – Minsk: BelEn, 2006. – 456 p. (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)

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

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:



Vileity site's flora elements ((ovets NN, 2010)



Beaver's dam closint the drainage canals in Vileity site (Jakovets NN, 2010)



Flooded meadows in Vileity

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2014-09-30