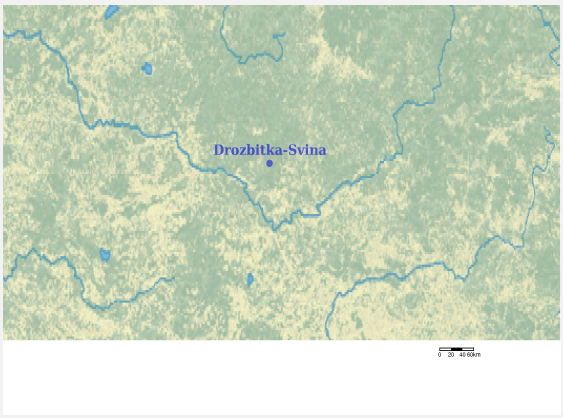
Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 24 March 2016

Belarus

Drozbitka-Svina



Designation date	29 May 2014
Site number	2261
Coordinates	55°35'32"N 29°23'E
Area	6 727,25 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 wetland "Drozbitka-Svina" is situated in the floodplains of rivers Drozbitka and Svina. It is a single forest-swamp massif where all the main types of biotopes characteristic for the Belarussian Poozerie region are represented (forests, swamps, meadows, heathlands, undergrowth forests, shrubs, water bodies). More than 60% of the territory is occupied by swamps: rare for Poozerie boreal sedge fen mires, sedge and sedge-grass-Sphagnum mesotrophic mires of rich mineral content in combination with typical south-taiga Sphagnum raised bogs. Boreal sedge fen mires, rare for Poozerie region, have particular significance for biodiversity conservation among swamps.
The site is difficult to access and is highly waterlogged which contributed to conservation of a row of rare plant and animal species, protected at national and international level.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

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Institution/agency: The State Research and Production Association "The Scientific and Practical Centre of the National Academy of Belarus for Bioresources"

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

From year: 2006

To year: 2012

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish): Drozbitka-Svina

Unofficial name (optional): Дрожбитка-Свина

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

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

Boundaries description (optional)

Boundaries of the Ramsar Site coincide with borders of the Protected Area – Republican Wetland Reserve "Drozbitka-Svina".

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie? Polotsk district of Vitebsk region

b) What is the nearest town or population centre? village Zasitnitsa

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): 6727.25

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 6729.2

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

Hydrological services provided	The Site is a unified forest-swamp massif located in the floodplains of rivers Drozbitka and Svina. The catchment of the Site belongs to the basin of the West Dvina River. All the main types of marshes of Taiga zone are presented at the territory: fen mires, transition marshes and raised bogs. The Site includes rare for the region sedge fen mires, sedge and sedge-grass-Sphagnum mesotrophic mires of rich mineral content in combination with typical south-taiga Sphagnum raised bogs. Marshes located at the territory of the Site have significant value for the natural functioning of the Basin of the West Dvina River. The hydrological value of the Site consists in keeping water reserves during dry seasons, providing water supplies for other water objects, maintenance of groundwater level, supporting high water quality. Sphagnum swamps perform water-keeping function during dry seasons. Inflow of acid marsh waters to the West Dvina basin and to underneath water horizons contributes to lowering of pH, hardness and the main ions concentration in the water, as well as increasing organic matter content, content of manganese and some other microelements.
Other ecosystem services provided	Site's active peatlands contribute to carbon retention. The site is difficult to access and is highly waterlogged which contributed to conservation of a row of rare plant and animal species, protected at national and international level. The wetland supports populations of animals and plants, important for biodiversity conservation of fen mires' fauna and flora in southern Taiga zone. The presence of 15 ecosystems (35.6% of the territory) from 9 categories of EEC Habitat Directive defined the high value of the protected area "Drozbitka-Svina" (the core of European importance) in the scheme of the National Ecological Network.
Other reasons	The site is used for amateur fishing and hunting, collection of mushrooms, berries and medical raw materials.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification	The wetland supports populations of animals and plants, important for biodiversity conservation of fen mires' fauna and flora in southern Taiga zone. It is a biodiversity "hotspot". The following numbers of animal species are registered in the territory of the Ramsar Site: 21 fish species, 6 amphibian species, 5 reptile species, 138 bird species and 19 mammal species. 25 of these animal species are included in the Red List of Belarus. 499 plant species were registered at the territory of the Ramsar Site. 3 of these species are listed in the Belarussian Red List, 16 species need preventive protection and rational use.

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

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
Carex magellanica irrigua		☑	☑	☐		☐	National Red List - VU	Relict species, at the southern edge of its range
Eriophorum gracile		☑	☑	☐		☐	National Red List - VU	Boreal species
Huperzia selago		☐	☑	☐		☐	National Red List - NT	Typical boreal species, is near the southern border of the range
Linnaea borealis		☐	☑	☐		☐	National Red List - NT	Arcto-boreal taiga relict species, here is at the southern edge of its range
Salix myrtilloides		☑	☑	☐		☐	National Red List - VU	Relict boreal species
Vaccinium microcarpum		☑	☑	☐		☐	National Red List - VU	Tundra-taiga species, is near the southern edge of its range.

Floracomposition of the site is typical for the North of Belarus. In total, boreal floristic elements prevail.

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	*Aquila chrysaetos*	Golden Eagle	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	1	2005-2010		LC	☐	☐	National Red List - CR	present at the territory during migrations as well as during breeding period, but perhaps use the territory as hunting area
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aquila pomarina*	Lesser Spotted Eagle	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	National Red List - VU	on breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ardea alba*	Great Egret	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List - VU	during migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Asio flammeus*	Short-eared Owl	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	6	2005-2010		LC	☐	☐	National Red List - CR	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Athene noctua*	Little Owl	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	5	2005-2010		LC	☐	☐	National Red List - VU	Contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
CHORDATA / AVES	*Botaurus stellaris*	Eurasian Bittern	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2005-2010		LC	☐	☐	National Red List - VU	Contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
CHORDATA / AVES	*Bubo bubo*	Eurasian Eagle-Owl	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	1	2005-2010		LC	☐	☐	National Red List - EN	Contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ciconia nigra*	Black Stork	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	15	2005-2010		LC	☐	☐	National Red List - VU	The site is important breeding site of this species
CHORDATA / AVES	*Circaetus gallicus*	Short-toed Snake Eagle	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List - EN	on breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Circus cyaneus*	Northern Harrier	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	6	2001-2008		LC	☐	☐	National Red List - VU	on breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Crex crex*	Corn Crake	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	20	2005-2010		LC	☐	☐	National Red List - VU	Contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Formicoxenus nitidulus*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		

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	*Gallinago media*	Great Snipe	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	30	2005-2010		NT	☐	☐	National Red List - EN	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Gavia arctica*	Arctic Loon;Black-throated Loon	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List - EN	Typical boreal species. The site is important stopover for this species during migration.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Grus grus*	Common Crane	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2005-2010		LC	☐	☐	National Red List - VU	on breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Haliaeetus albicilla*	White-tailed Eagle	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	1	2005-2010		LC	☑	☑	National Red List - EN	present at the territory during migrations as well as during breeding period, but perhaps use the territory as hunting area
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Harpagoxenus sublaevis*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Hypodryas maturna*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	National Red List - VU, Annex II of Bern Convention	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Lynx lynx*	Eurasian Lynx	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List - EN	Important boreal species
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Meles meles*	European Badger	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List - VU	Contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
CHORDATA / AVES	*Mergus merganser*	Common Merganser	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List - VU	Contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
CHORDATA / AVES	*Numenius arquata*	Eurasian Curlew	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	5	2005-2010		NT	☐	☐	National Red List - VU	during migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Numenius phaeopus*	Whimbrel	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	5	2005-2010		LC	☐	☐	National Red List - VU	Contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey;Western Osprey	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2	2005-2010		LC	☐	☐	National Red List - EN	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pluvialis apricaria*	European Golden Plover;European Golden-Plover	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List - VU	During migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Strix nebulosa*	Great Gray Owl;Great Grey Owl	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	1	2005-2010		LC	☐	☐	National red List - EN	Typical boreal species, on breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Strix uralensis*	Ural Owl	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	5	2005-2010		LC	☐	☐	National Red List - CR	Typical boreal species
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa nebularia*	Common Greenshank	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National Red List - VU	Contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Ursus arctos*	Brown Bear;Grizzly Bear	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☑	☐	National Red List - EN	Important Boreal species

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
black alder forests on swamps with rich mineral content	☐	Habitats with the most species diversity (28-34 species per 100 m2) are concentrated in the central and northern parts of the Site's territory, along the floodplain of river Drozbitka	
3130 – oligotrophic and mesotrophic water bodies	☑		Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive
3160 – natural dystrophic lakes and ponds	☑		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	☑	Boreal sedge fen mires, rare for Poozerie region, have particular significance for biodiversity conservation among swamps.	Annex I of the EU Habitats Directive
7160 – fennoscandian mineralized and spring marshes	☑		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

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The site is a complex of rare for Poozerie boreal sedge fen mires, sedge and sedge-grass-Sphagnum mesotrophic mires of rich mineral content in combination with typical south-taiga Sphagnum raised bogs. Forests occupy 73% of the territory. Ecological structure of forests is characterized by domination of forest groups growing on peat swamps.
The site is difficult to access and is highly waterlogged which contributed to conservation of a row of rare plant and animal species, protected at national and international level. Flora of the Ramsar Site is representative and diverse due to great variety of ecotopes at the territory.
Alterations of sandy dunes, glacial ridges, and large lowlands create conditions for development of different vegetation communities (forest, meadow, swampy and wetland). In total 499 species of higher vascular plants (28% of the total number of plant species of Belarus) are registered at the territory. 21 fish species, 6 amphibian species, 5 reptile species, 138 bird species, 19 mammal species are registered at the territory of the Ramsar Site.

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		
Fresh water > Flowing water >> N: Seasonal/ intermittent/ irregular rivers/ streams/ creeks		0		
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		3		
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		0		
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils		0		
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		4		Rare
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		2		
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		1	1905	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		

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
Betula humilis		
Pulsatilla patens		
Salix lapponum		

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				7-8 ind per 1000 ha
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Canis lupus	gray wolf;Wolf				
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Castor fiber	Eurasian Beaver				
CHORDATA/AVES	Dendrocopos leucotos	White-backed Woodpecker				
CHORDATA/AVES	Falco subbuteo	Eurasian Hobby;Northern Hobby				
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) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 138

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 166

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 Drozbitka River, Svina River, basin of river West Dvina

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)

There are 31 soil types at the territory of the Ramsar Site. Peat-swampy soils prevail (3851.4 ha, or 59.9% of the total site's area), including soils on fen mires – 1832.6 ha (28.5%), on transition marshes – 888.0 ha (13.8%), on bogs – 1130 ha (17.6%). The proportion of automorphic sod-podzolic sandy soils is quite high – 1392.3 ha (21.7%).

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 inputs from groundwater	☐

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 rivers' discharge regime during the year is characterized by a high spring flood and relatively low summer baseflow, periodically interrupted by rain floods. During autumn-winter period the water content of rivers usually increases due to significant precipitation while the water expenditure for transpiration and evaporation sharply decreases in comparison with summer period.

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

Eutrophic ☑

Mesotrophic ☑

Oligotrophic ☑

Dystrophic ☑

Please provide further information on dissolved or suspended nutrients (optional):

There are all three types of marshes within the site: oligotrophic swamps, mesotrophic and eutrophic. Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds are also represented here.

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 higher human population density ☑

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use ☑

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	Medium

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	High
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
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

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

The area occupied by forest, used for timber production, is 3005.8 ha (45.1% of the site's area). The main types of logging at the territory are cuttings of intermediate use (forest care loggings, selective sanitary cuttings, reconstruction cuttings, plantations renovation and re-forming cuttings).
Water bodies of the territory are used for amateur fishing. Collection of mushrooms, berries and medical raw materials within the Ramsar Site is not of industrial character, and mainly practiced by local inhabitants.
There is a peat extraction plot "Sosnitsa-Drozbitka" directly within the Ramsar Site. The total area of this peat extraction plot is 2900 hectares, the area containing industrial peat deposits is 2293 ha. The average depth of peat deposit is 3 meters, raw peat reserves are 12.4 million tons.

Within the site: 500

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 peat accumulation is ongoing, the average depth of peat deposit is 3 meters.

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:	Polotsk Regional Executive Committee The main controlling authority is Polotsk Interdistrict Inspection of Protection of Animals and Plants.
Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:	Lukianovich Valeriy Konstantinovich, the Head of the Polotsk Interdistrict Inspection of Protection of Animals and Plants
Postal address:	Chernyshevskogo 5a, Polotsk, 211409, Belarus
E-mail address:	Polotsk_MRI@gosinspekciya.gov.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	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	☐

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Logging and wood harvesting	Low impact	Low impact	☑	☑

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Recreational and tourism activities	Low impact	Low impact	☑	☐

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Fire and fire suppression	Low impact	Low impact	☑	☑
Dams and water management/use	High impact	High impact	☑	☑
Unspecified/others	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	☑

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Hydro-ameliorative works, conducted within the site earlier, led to lowering of groundwater level at fen mire adjacent to the river and speeded up the process of its overgrowing, and locally led to the total change of vegetation formations.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Republican Wetland Reserve	Drozbitka-Svina	http://www.wildlife.by/node/3417 1	whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Dražbitka-Svina	http://iba.ptushki.org/en/iba/4/ full	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	Proposed
Research	Partially 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 ○ 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

Monitoring	Status
Plant community	Proposed
Birds	Proposed

The main scientific investigations of Wetland's biodiversity were conducted during preparation of scientific justification for designation of the protected area in 2012. The list of Reserve's flora and ornithofauna was prepared, landscape and biotopes structures were described, marshes of the territory were studied.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

1. The Red List 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).
2. 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).
3. 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
4. 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
5. 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).
6. Yakushko, O., Marjina, L., Emelianov, Ju. Geo-morphology of Belarus: tutorial for students of geographical and geological departments. – Mn.: BSU, 1999. – 173 p.
7. Institute of experimental botany of National Academy of Sciences of Belarus. Report on scientific investigations "Preparation of Justification for establishment of the Republican Wetland Reserve "Drozbitka-Svina"". elib.bsu.by/bitstream/123456789/.../4/Геоморфология%20Беларуси.DOC.
8. Deme ntiev V.A., 1959. System of physiographic regions of Belarus/«Physical and economic geography of Byelorussia» Minsk, 150 p. (In Russian).
9. EUROPEAN TOPIC CENTRE ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY Under contract with the European Environment Agency. The indicative Map of European Biogeographical Regions: Methodology and development. ETC/BD, Paris, February 2006. www.eea.europa.eu/...maps/.../biogeographical-http://vitebskbiker.info/guide/protected_areas/servech
10. Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands 4th edition, 2010, Handbook 1. Wise use of wetlands.
11. Personal information from Ivanovski U.V.
12. Treasures of Belarussian Nature. - Minsk, Belarus, 2005. - 215 p.
13. iba.ptushki.org

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:

Drozbitka-Svina site (*Zelenkevich N.A., 2011*)

Drozbitka-Svina site (*Zelenkevich N.A., 2011*)

Drozbitka-Svina site (*Zelenkevich N.A., 2011*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 2014-05-29