Ramsar Information Sheet

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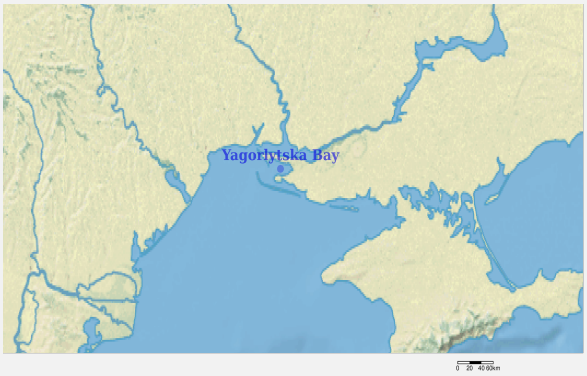
Ukraine

Yagorlytska Bay



Designation date	28 February 1997
Site number	116
Coordinates	46°24'29"N 31°52'03"E
Area	39 692,70 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 is situated in the Northern Black Sea coastal region between the Kinburn and Yahorlyk Kut peninsulas. The Site comprises a salt-water bay, several islands, lakes and temporary water bodies. It is valuable as a nesting area, a stopover site during seasonal migrations and a wintering site for water birds. This wetland is one of the least-disturbed wetlands in the entire Black Sea coastal region.
The wetland supports a high level of biodiversity. The species diversity of vascular plants includes about 700 species, 16 of which are listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine. The wetland flora includes small-ranged, endemic plant species. The fish fauna contains 88 species, mammal fauna - about 50 species, and bird fauna - about 300 species. 125 species of aquatic and semiaquatic birds have been reported within the wetland. Among them, 27 species are nesting and the rest are wintering or reported during seasonal migrations. Among common species of bird fauna, 17 species of waterfowl and wetland birds are listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine.
Many species of birds find shelter in the wetland during the critical stages of their life cycle. The Yagorlytska Bay is a moulting site for large congregations of Cygnus olor. Other water birds form large wintering congregations winter on the wetland waters as well. Cygnus cygnus is particularly numerous, its average number in the bay in winter makes 6.3% of the Black Sea and Mediterranean wintering population of this species. The wetland is valuable for birds for the following reasons: its location at the intersection of migration routes, mild winters, diverse biotopes, high biological productivity, and ecosystems preserved in their natural condition.
The wetland is a part of the Black Sea Biosphere Reserve.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	Black Sea Biosphere Reserve
Postal address	Lermontova st., 1, Hola Prystan, Kherson region, 75600, Ukraine

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine
Postal address	35, Vasilya Lipkivs'kogo Street, Kyiv, 03035, Ukraine

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)	Yagorlytska Bay
Unofficial name (optional)	Yagorlytskyi Liman; Dunai Plavni and Tendrov/Yagorlitz Bays

2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary	Yes ◉ No ○
(Update) The boundary has been delineated more accurately	☑
(Update) The boundary has been extended	☑
(Update) The boundary has been restricted	☐
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	the area has increased
(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately	☑
(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately	☑
(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension	☑
(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction	☐
(Update) For secretariat only: This update is an extension	☑

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?	Yes (likely)
(Update) Are the changes	Positive ○ Negative ○ Positive & Negative ◉
(Update) Positive %	60
(Update) Negative %	40
(Update) No information available	☐
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating within the existing boundaries?	☐
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating beyond the site's boundaries?	☑
(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary reduction alone (e.g., the exclusion of some wetland types formerly included within the site)?	☐
(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary increase alone (e.g., the inclusion of different wetland types in the site)?	☐
(Update) Please describe any changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar Site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site.	

The Black Sea Biosphere Reserve expansion was of great environmental consequence to the Yagorlytska Bay. Restriction of management in the western part of the Tendra Bay has created an additional buffer, which significantly weakened the human impact on the Yagorlytska Bay from the sea side.
The criterion 6 has not been applied to the wetland previously. The data analysis of the water birds numbers in 2012-2018 demonstrated that the average abundance of 5 species exceeds 1% of corresponding biogeographic populations total abundance. Therefore, the wetland meets the criterion 6 as well. In recent years, the human pressure on the wetland tends to increase, being created by the military forces, in particular by activities on the military training ground. Military training activities have been renewed on the non-protected part of the Yagorlytskiy Kut peninsula since 2017. Amongst these activities, the noise from heavy artillery firing has the major impact on the wetland. An increasing impact of uncoordinated recreation near the bay coast makes another tendency. It leads to the increasing disturbance of wildlife and coast littering with household waste.

(Update) Is the change in ecological character negative, human-induced AND a significant change (above the limit of acceptable change) Yes ○

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<2 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps: 0

Boundaries description

Generally, the boundary of the Site follows the shoreline of the waterbody. The boundaries of the Site were extended and now follow the shores of the largest systems of saltwater lakes connected with the water of Yagorlytska Bay.
The Yagorlytska Bay is situated in the Northern Black Sea coast region between the Kinburn Spit and Yagorlytskiy Kut peninsulas. It connects to the sea via the western part of the Tendra Bay. It is separated from the Tendra Bay by the islands of Dovhyi and Kruhlyi. In the south, it touches Ramsar Site Tendrivska Bay. In 1976 Yagorlytska and Tendrivska bay were designated as one site by the USSR.
Administratively, the largest part of the territory belongs to the Holoprystan district of the Kherson region, and the rest – to the Ochakiv district of the Mykolaiv region. The nearest important administrative center is Kherson (62 km North-West). The nearest settlements in the Mykolayiv region are Ochakiv (35 km North-West), Pokrovka (adjacent to the wetland northwestern border). The nearest settlements in the Kherson region are Heroiske (2.5 km North), Ivanivka (adjacent to the wetland southeastern border) and Ochakivske (adjacent to the wetland southern border).

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie? Kherson and Mykolaiv regions

b) What is the nearest town or population centre? Ivanivka (situated close to the southeastern border)

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): 39692.7

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 39692.702

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Marine Ecoregions of the World (MEOW)	Black Sea
EU biogeographic regionalization	Stepic

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

According to the geobotanical zoning of Ukraine, the wetland is situated in the Nyzhniodniprovsk district of the Black Sea-Azov Steppe subprovince of the Pontic Steppe province (National Atlas of Ukraine, 2008).
According to the zoogeographical zoning, the wetland is situated in the Dnipro-Bug subdistrict of the Azov-Black Sea district, Azov-Black Sea region, Pontic region of the Steppe province (National Atlas of Ukraine, 2008).

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

<no data available>

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information

Seven species of animals, regularly found in the wetland, are listed as threatened in the IUCN Red List. Among them, there are 2 bird species, 1 mammal species, 2 fish species, 1 reptile species and 1 species, Saga pedo, belonging to the class Insects.
The 20 species of birds listed in the Ukrainian Red Data Book are common at the site. Among them 14 species has a high protective status (endangered and vulnerable).
Among the plants sustained by the wetland, 1 species (Agropyron dasyanthum) is listed in the IUCN Red List and 16 species are included into the Red Data Book of Ukraine.
Within the wetland there are 9 habitats, listed in the Annex I of Resolution 4 (1996) of the Bern Convention (all of them are included to Annex 1 of Habitat directive too).

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

The wetland is the biodiversity hotspot, inhabited by near 300 species of birds. Among them there are about 127 species of aquatic and semiaquatic birds. 27 species constantly nest here, the rest are reported during seasonal migrations and wintering. The mammal fauna contains about 50 species. The fish fauna is also remarkably highly diverse, with 88 species of fish registered in wetland waters. Among them, 35 species occur here annually at least for the last 20 years, in this way making the core of the wetland's fish species composition. The fauna of reptiles comprises 9 species. About 250 species of invertebrates inhabiting the bottom soil layer and thickets of sea vegetation have been reported in the wetland waters. The vast portion of macrozoobenthos biomass consists of bivalve molluscs. Isopods and amphipods are also quite numerous, and a significant share of the bottom inhabitants is made by the pelophilic polychaetes. Up to 700 species of vascular plants are found within the wetland. The flora includes a series of small-ranged endemics, such as Agropyron dasyanthum and Centaurea breviceps. The lichen flora contains about 43 species. The species composition of macrophytes comprises 119 species.

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

Optional text box to provide further information

The wetland is a moulting site for large congregations of Cygnus olor and wintering of many species of aquatic and semiaquatic birds. This is favoured by the wetland's geographical location, shallow waters, and high biological productivity of the bay, which provides birds with rich food supplies. In August-September, up to 1270 individuals of Cygnus olor concentrate there for moulting. Over 40 species of aquatic and semiaquatic birds spend winter within the wetland, which is also favoured by the mild ice regime. Among them, the most numerous are Fulica atra, Anas platyrhynchos, Anas penelope, Cygnus olor and Cygnus cygnus. Aythya ferina, a species, listed in the IUCN Red List, also belongs to abundant wintering species. Branta ruficollis, which occur there in winter, are other species listed in the IUCN Red List. Bucephala clangula, Somateria mollissima, Mergus serrator, Haliaeetus albicilla and other species, listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine, spend their winter at the wetland as well.

☑ Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers: 43600

Start year: 2012

End year: 2018

Source of data: ROM Bulletin, 2016, Chronicles of Nature 2012-2017

☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

Optional text box to provide further information:

According to the water birds counts performed from 2012 to 2018 within the Yagorlytska Bay, the average abundance of 5 species exceeds 1% of corresponding biogeographic populations total abundance.
Cygnus cygnus (Whooper Swan) - N Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & E Mediterranean – 6.3;
Cygnus olor (Mute Swan) - Black Sea – 3.4;
Larus cachinnans (Caspian Gull) - Black Sea & Western Asia/SW Asia, NE Africa – 1.3 %;
Mergus serrator (Red-breasted Merganser) - North-east Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean – 5.7 %;
Somateria mollissima (Common Eider) - mollissima, Black Sea – 21.8 %

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Plantae								
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Agropyron dasyanthum*	☑	☑	☐	EN	☐		
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Allium regelianum*	☐	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Anacamptis coriophora*	☑	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Anacamptis laxiflora*	☑	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Anacamptis morio picta*	☑	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Anacamptis palustris*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Asparagus pallasii*	☑	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Astrodaucus littoralis*	☑	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Centaurea breviceps*	☑	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Crambe maritima*	☑	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Glaucium flavum*	☑	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Goniolimon graminifolium*	☑	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Ornithogalum boucheanum*	☐	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Pulsatilla pratensis*	☐	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Stipa capillata*	☐	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	*Stipa pennata sabulosa*	☑	☑	☐		☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	

One species of the wetland's flora (Agropyron dasyanthum) is listed in the IUCN Red List; 16 species are listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine.

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

Phylum	Scientific 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								
Others																	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Carabus bessarabicus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Dorcadion equestre*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Elaphe sauromates*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Empusa fasciata*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				DD	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	*Hyla arborea*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Lepus europaeus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Natrix tessellata*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	*Pelobates fuscus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Phocoena phocoena*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Saga pedo*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Spalax arenarius*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - DD	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Stylodipus telum*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / REPTILIA	*Vipera renardi*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Vulpes vulpes*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	*Zegris eupheme*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Acipenser stellatus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				CR	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine -VU	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Huso huso*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				CR	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Salmo labrax*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - CR	
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas penelope*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	5000	2012-2018			☐	☐		The Site is a place of wintering and stopover during migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas platyrhynchos*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	10000	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		The site is place of molting, a stopover on migration and a place of wintering
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser albifrons*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	3000	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ardea alba*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	170	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		The site is a place of stopover during migration.

Phylum	Scientific 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	*Ardea cinerea*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	150	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Asio flammeus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention, Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya ferina*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	1200	2012-2018		VU	☐	☐		The Site is used as a migration stopover and a wintering area.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya fuligula*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2000	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Branta ruficollis*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	200	2012-2018		VU	☐	☑	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The site is a place of wintering and stopover during migration.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Bucephala clangula*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	1426	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	The site is used as a migration stopover and a wintering area. Breeds in small numbers
CHORDATA / AVES	*Calidris alpina*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	7000	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		The site is used as a migration and stopover area.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Charadrius alexandrinus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	400	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The site is used as a migration stopover and a breeding area
CHORDATA / AVES	*Charadrius hiaticula*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	200	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Cygnus columbianus*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	8	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Cygnus cygnus*	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	885	2012-2018	6.3	LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	The Site is used as a migration stopover and a wintering area. N Europe & W Siberia/Black Sea & E Mediterranean population
CHORDATA / AVES	*Cygnus olor*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2000	2012-2018	3.4	LC	☐	☐		The Site is used as a migration stopover, a moulting area and a wintering area. Black Sea population
CHORDATA / AVES	*Egretta garzetta*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	The site is a stopover during migration.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Fulica atra*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	9000	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		The Site is used as a migration stopover and a wintering area.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Gallinago gallinago*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Glareola pratincola*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	The Site provides nesting places for species
CHORDATA / AVES	*Haematopus ostralegus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	150	2012-2018		NT	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The site is used as a migration stopover. Up to 10 pairs breed
CHORDATA / AVES	*Haliaeetus albicilla*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	80	2012-2018		LC	☑	☑	Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	The site is used as a wintering area
CHORDATA / AVES	*Himantopus himantopus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	150	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The site is used as a migration stopover. Up to 5 pairs breed.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Hydroprogne caspia*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	58	2015		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	In some years the species breeds on islands of the bay
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	275	2012-2018			☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	The site is used as a breeding area
CHORDATA / AVES	*Larus cachinnans*	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	4140	2012-2018	1.3	LC	☐	☐		The site is used as a breeding area Black Sea & Western Asia/SW Asia, NE Africa population
CHORDATA / AVES	*Limosa limosa*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	200	2012-2018		NT	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Melanocorypha calandra*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	200	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Mergus serrator*	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	1500	2012-2018	5.7	LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The site is used as a migration stopover and a wintering area. North-east Europe/Black Sea & Mediterranean population

Phylum	Scientific 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	*Numenius arquata*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	200	2012-2018		NT	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	The site is used as a migration stopover and a wintering area.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Numenius phaeopus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	60	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pandion haliaetus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pelecanus crispus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	30	2012-2018		NT	☑	☑	Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Pelecanus onocrotalus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	500	2012-2018		LC	☐	☑	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2000	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Philomachus pugnax*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	3000	2012-2018			☐	☐		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Platalea leucorodia*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	20	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Plegadis falcinellus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	15	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Scolopax rusticola*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	30	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Somateria mollissima*	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	1200	2012-2018	21.8	NT	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The Site is used as a breeding area. Black Sea population
CHORDATA / AVES	*Sterna hirundo*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	1000	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	The Site is used as a breeding area.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Sterna nilotica*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	50	2012-2018			☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	In some years the species breeds on islands of the bay
CHORDATA / AVES	*Sternula albifrons*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	The site is used as a breeding area
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tadorna tadorna*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	500	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	The site is a breeding and wintering place. Up to 10 pairs breed.
CHORDATA / AVES	*Thalasseus sandvicensis*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	3000	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa stagnatilis*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	25	2012-2018		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Vanellus vanellus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	95	2012-2018		NT	☐	☐		The Site supports the species during migrations.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

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
C1.5 Permanent inland saline and brackish lakes, ponds and pools	☑	Coastal lagoons. Occupy a small area at the Southern part of wetland aquatorium. Zostera noltii is a dominant species	Bern Convention Resolution 4 habitat type, Code 1150 in Annex I of the Habitats Directive (priority habitat)
A2.2 Littoral sand and muddy sand	☑	Occupy a largest area of the wetland aquatorium. Zostera noltii, Stuckenia pectinata, Zostera marina are dominant species	Bern Convention Resolution 4 habitat type, Code 1150 and 1160 in Annex I of the Habitats Directive (priority habitat)
A2.5 Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds	☑	The community occurs along the bay coastline. Salicornia europaea is a dominant species	Bern Convention Resolution 4 habitat type, Code 1310 in Annex I of the Habitats Directive
B1.8 Moist and wet dune slacks	☑	Occurs on the Dovhyi island among stable coastal dunes covered with herbaceous vegetation.	Bern Convention Resolution 4 habitat type, Code 2190 in Annex I of the Habitats Directive
B1.4 Coastal stable dune grassland (grey dunes)	☑	Occurs on the Northern coast and on the Dovhyi island. Festuca beckeri is a dominant species	Bern Convention Resolution 4 habitat type, Code 2130 in Annex I of the Habitats Directive (priority habitat)
B1.3 Shifting coastal dunes	☑	Recent sandy and shelly beaches of the Dovhyi island. Distributed on a small area. Leymus sabulosus is a habitat-forming species, Crambe pontica, Polygonum euxinum, Elytrigia bessarabica play an important role as well	Bern Convention Resolution 4 habitat type, Code 2120 in Annex I of the Habitats Directive
G1.7A1213 Pannonic sand steppe oak woods	☑	Preserved on a small area in the Northeastern part of the wetland, within the Solonoozerna site of the Black Sea Biosphere Reserve. The tree stands there is dominated by Quercus robur, Betula borysthenica.	Included in a Resolution 4 habitat type at a higher level (G1.7). Code 91I0 in Annex I of the Habitats Directive (priority habitat)
A5 Sublittoral sediment	☑	Sandy coastal banks constantly covered with a thin layer of sea water. Distributed in the coastal Eastern and South-Eastern part of the bay. Lamprothamnium papulosum is a dominant species.	Bern Convention Resolution 4 habitat type, Code 1110 in Annex I of the Habitats Directive
E1.2D Ponto-Sarmatic steppes	☑	Festuca valesiaca, Stipa capillata, Agropyron pectinatum, Artemisia santonica, Elytrigia pseudocaesia are dominant species.	Included in a Resolution 4 habitat type at a higher level (E1.2). Code 62C0 in Annex I of the Habitats Directive (priority habitat)

Optional text box to provide further information

The wetland's vegetation on the northern and eastern coast of the Bay prominently differs from the vegetation on the southern coast. This is due to the fact that both northern and eastern coasts are situated on the sandy terraces of Nyzhniodniprovsk (Oleshky) sands, where sandy soils dominate. In contrast, the southern side of the same coast is characterized by loess soils. In general, the vegetation within the wetland boundaries is dominated by steppe vegetation, on its northern, eastern, as well as southern coasts. Steppes of the southern continental coast of the Yagorlytska Bay represent the Western-Black Sea variant of the seaside-wornwood turf-grass desert steppes. These steppes are represented here by communities dominated by Festuca valesiaca, Stipa capillata, Agropyron pectinatum, Artemisia santonica, Elytrigia pseudocaesia, etc. Besides the steppe vegetation, meadow-steppe and meadow communities are widespread here, confined to topographic lows of various depths, as well as saline land plant communities. Steppes, developing on sandy and shelly deposits, are typical for the Dovhyi island, as well as for certain coastal areas of the Kinburn peninsula. There is a number of species with the Mediterranean and endemic Black Sea and Azov-Black Sea range. Endemic species are also found among the littoral-meadow plants of the Dovhyi island.
Sandy steppes, meadow-steppes and meadows, accompanied by saline land plant communities, are distributed over the northern and eastern coasts of the wetland. Sandy steppes on terraces are confined to topographic elevations and are represented by communities dominated by Festuca beckeri, Koeleria sabuletorum, Agropyron lavrenkoanum, Stipa borysthenica, Artemisia marschalliana. A small-ranged endemic species, Agropyron dasyanthum, occurs at sites exposed to wind erosion. Natural shrub and forest vegetation (oak, birch and aspen forests) are preserved within the Solonoozerna site of the Biosphere Reserve.
Shallow water areas of the Bay are characterized by the exuberant aquatic vegetation, dominated by species such as Zostera marina, Ruppia spiralis, Potamogeton pectinatus, etc.

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The Yagorlytska Bay is situated in the Northern Black Sea coast region between the Kinburn Spit and Yagorlytskiy Kut peninsulas. Its southern part, as well as a kilometer-wide zone around Dovhyi and Kruhlyi islands, is a protected zone of the Black Sea Biosphere Reserve, while the rest of the bay is the Reserve buffer zone. The Yagorlytska Bay does not have a direct inlet of the sea and connects to it via the western part of the Tendra Bay. It is separated from the latter by depositional islands of Kruhlyi and Dovhyi. In addition to the bay, the wetland comprises coastal zones of two terraces of Nyzhniodniprovsk (Oleshky) sands: the Kinburn peninsula and the Ivanovo terrace on the north and on the east. Numerous lakes are scattered here amongst the sands, and most of them are connected to the bay by channels. On the south the wetland includes a band of coastal saline lands of the Yagorlytskiy Kut peninsula. Some of the coastal land is a part of the protected area (Black Sea Biosphere Reserve, "Solonoozerna" and " Yagorlytskiy Kut" sites).
The climate in the region is moderate continental, with mild and dry winters, thaws and unstable snow cover. Summers are hot and droughty. The average temperature of the coldest month (January) is 1.5 ° C, warmest month (July) - 22.7 ° C. The annual precipitation is 387 mm. The period of maximum precipitation occurs in the summer (105 mm) and in the autumn (102 mm), the minimum is in the spring (88 mm).
There are 4 islands within the bay aquatorium: islands Dovhyi and Kruhly on its western side, Velykyi Kinskyi and Malyi Kinskyi to the south-east. The average depth of the Yagorlytska Bay is 3.5 m, the maximum is up to 6.5 m. The eastern part of the bay comprises wide shallow waters up to 1 m deep. The water salinity in the bay is 15-18 ‰. The biological productivity within the bay is high. The average zoobenthos biomass here is 940 g/m2, phytobenthos – 650 g/m2. Circumstances of the bay's geographical location have preconditioned its relatively low exposure to human impact, which contributed to the undisturbed state of ecosystems.

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

Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
A: Permanent shallow marine waters		1	33000	
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores		2	1000	
J: Coastal brackish / saline lagoons		4	460	

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
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Lakes >> Q: Permanent saline/ brackish/ alkaline lakes		2	1000	
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Marshes & pools >> Sp: Permanent saline/ brackish/ alkaline marshes/ pools		4	110	

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Herbaceous vegetation on sandy terraces	
Forests and shrubs	
Seaside-wornwood turf-grass desert steppe	

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Thinopyrum junceum*	Mediterranean species on the Northern boundary of its range
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Thymus borysthenicus*	Endemic species

Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	Actual (minor impacts)	increase
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Cenchrus longispinus*	Actual (minor impacts)	increase
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Corynephorus canescens*	Potential	increase
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Elaeagnus angustifolia*	Actual (major impacts)	increase

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Mothon sarmaticus*				Endemic of the Azov and Black Sea basins; occurs near roots of plants growing on shore sands and on a sandy terrace in the lower course of the Dnipro River
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	*Pedinus borysthenicus*				Endemic of Black Sea coast and Nyzhniodniprovsk sandy terraces.

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Nyctereutes procyonoides*	Actual (major impacts)	increase
MOLLUSCA/GASTROPODA	*Rapana venosa*	Actual (major impacts)	increase

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

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

Climate of this region is the mostly dry in the Steppe zone of Ukraine. The average air temperature in July is +22.7°C, maximum is +39.5°C. The temperature of sand may reach +60°C. There is not much snow in winter; average temperature of January is -1.5°C, minimum is -27°C. The vegetation period lasts 220-230 days. The sum of active temperatures for year is 3503°C. Annual precipitations are 387 mm, including 220 mm during vegetation period.
Due to the increasing average winter temperature in the last decade, the glacial regime of the bay has become considerably milder. This had a positively influence on wintering conditions for water birds.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 0

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 3

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.

Black Sea basin

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral ☑
(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
Organic ☑
(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○
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)

Soils of dry land sites in the northern and eastern parts of the wetland are represented mainly by non-humic and weakly humic sands, turfy immature sandy soils, and occasionally by soddy soils. Saline lands are widespread along the coastal zone in topographic lows. Recent sandy and shelly marine sediments are deposited as a narrow strip along the coast of the Bay. Parent material for soils in dry areas of the southern part of the wetland is a loess-like loam. Here, on the elevated plain steppe area, there are meadow saline soils, and saline lands are common within topographic lows along the coast.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	No change

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Marine water	☑	No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Marine	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
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 hydrological balance of the bays is steady, but is under the influence of winds. The north-east and eastern winds dominate here. Maximum number of days with strong wind (the speed is more than 15 m/sec) reaches 60 days a year. The most wind activity is in spring; the most strong storms are in autumn-winter period (wind speed may reach 35 m/sec).
The tidal effect does not make any substantial contribution to the water regime of the bay (generally, fluctuations in the Black Sea do not exceed 8 cm). The most significant displacement of water masses within the bay is caused by surging. Storms in southern and western directions cause a considerable water level rise in the bay. During heavy storms, the bay waters overflow the coast and flood coastal lands. On the contrary, storms in eastern directions result in a water level decrease and even in the denudation of coastal shallow zone in the eastern part of the bay.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

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

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Sediment regime unknown ☐

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

Deposits vary considerably across different parts of the bay (Chernyakov, 1995). In the bed of the Yagorlytska Bay, due to the high velocity of the water, there are mainly shell bed sediments. On the bed slopes, deposits range from silty shells to sandy silts. Finally, in shallow waters, located beyond the reach of the circulation influence, there are sandstone and shell deposits.
In this region, accumulation processes, forming of spits, sandy bars and coastal barrages dominate. Intensiveness of abrasion is insignificant due to existence of a beach line that reduces the power of waves and accumulates hard sediments. During its development, the beach stripe enlarges.

4.4.6 - Water pH

Unknown ☐

<no data available>

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l) ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on salinity (optional):

The average salinity is 15.5-18.3‰.

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic ☑

(Update) Changes at RIS update: No change ◉ Increase ○ Decrease ○ Unknown ○

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 site itself: i) broadly similar ○ ii) significantly different ◉

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development ☑

Surrounding area has higher human population density ☑

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use ☐

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types ☑

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

Territories adjacent to the wetland are mostly transformed due to economic activities, namely, arable farming and forestry. The arable farming is typical for territories to the south-east of the wetland. Within the Ivanovo sandy terrace (to the east of the wetland) and Kinburn peninsula (to the north of the wetland) artificial pine plantations are widespread. Several settlements (Ochakivske, Ivanivka, Pokrovka) are adjacent to the wetland boundaries.

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)	Medium

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biological control of pests and disease	Support of predators of agricultural pests (e.g., birds feeding on locusts)	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	High
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	High
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	High

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

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 ☐

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 ☐

<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

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	☑	☑
National/Federal government	☑	☑

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	☑	☑

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

a) within the Ramsar site: state and Local authority property.
b) in the surrounding area: state, collective, Local authority, private property.
Ochakiv State forestry and hunting enterprise. In the east, the Site borders to the Black Sea Biosphere Reserve (buffer zone); in the west, it is washed by the Black Sea waters.

5.1.2 - Management authority

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

Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland: Anatolii Yurchenko, director

Postal address: 1, Lermontova Str., Gola Prystan', Kherson Oblast, 75600, Ukraine

E-mail address: bsbr-priemn@ukr.net

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	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Tourism and recreation areas	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Housing and urban areas	Low impact	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	No change

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Annual and perennial non-timber crops	Low impact	Low impact	☐	No change	☑	No change
Wood and pulp plantations	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Livestock farming and ranching	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Energy production and mining

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Renewable energy	Low impact	Low impact	☐	No change	☑	No change

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Shipping lanes	Low impact	Low impact	☐	No change	☑	No change

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Gathering terrestrial plants	Low impact	Low impact	☐	No change	☑	No change
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	Low impact	Low impact	☐	No change	☑	No change

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
(Para)military activities	Low impact	Medium impact	☐	No change	☑	increase
Recreational and tourism activities	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	increase	☑	increase

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	increase	☑	increase

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Industrial and military effluents	Low impact	Low impact	☐	No change	☑	increase
Garbage and solid waste	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Temperature extremes	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change
Storms and flooding	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Global legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
UNESCO Biosphere Reserve	Chernomorskiy Biosphere Reserve	http://www.unesco.org/mabdb/br/brdir/directory/biores.asp?code=UKR+01&mode=all	partly

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Other international designation	Emerald Network Site Biloberezhzhia Sviatoslava National Nature Park (SiteCode: UA0000097)	https://emerald.eea.europa.eu/?query=Adopted%20sites,SITECODE,UA0000097	partly
Other international designation	Emerald Network Site Kinburnska Kosa (SiteCode: UA0000215)	https://emerald.eea.europa.eu/?query=Adopted%20sites,SITECODE,UA0000215	partly
Other international designation	Emerald Network Site UA0000017 Black Sea Biosphere Reserve	https://emerald.eea.europa.eu/?query=Adopted%20sites,SITECODE,UA0000017	partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Biosphere Reserve	Black Sea Biosphere Reserve NAS of Ukraine	http://bsbr.org.ua	partly
Regional Landscape Park	Kinburn Spit		partly
State Ornithological Reserve	"Yahorlytsky"		whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Yagorlyts'ka and Tendrivs'ka Bays	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/yagorlytska-and-tendrivska-bays-iba-ukraine	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
Land conversion controls	Partially implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Control of invasive alien plants	Partially implemented
Control of invasive alien animals	Proposed

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Partially implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Partially implemented
Fisheries management/regulation	Partially implemented

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

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 ◉

Please indicate if a Ramsar centre, other educational or visitor facility, or an educational or visitor programme is associated with the site:

The ecological and educational center of the Black Sea Biosphere Reserve is associated with the wetland.

URL of site-related webpage (if relevant): http://bsbr.org.ua

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

Most of the monitoring studies conducted on the wetland's territory, including those mentioned in the table, are continuously carried out by the Department of Science of the Black Sea Biosphere Reserve according to the program 'Chronicle of Nature'. In the course of abiotic component dynamics research, in addition to water regime, the relief (particularly, accumulation forms) and the weather conditions dynamics are monitored. Monitoring of flora and vegetation includes the monitoring of flora transformation, phenological observations, the research of plant rare species and communities, as well as the impact of natural and anthropogenic factors on plant communities. Monitoring of animals and animal communities encompasses a wide range of taxonomic groups: invertebrates (aquatic and terrestrial), fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. In view of high diversity and abundance of birds within the wetland, ornithological monitoring has a very broad scope. It includes observation of large breeding colonial congregations of water birds on the Yagorlytska Bay islands, non-breeding congregations of water birds in the bay aquatorium, species composition and communities of birds in the coastal steppe. The ornithological monitoring is particularly focused on the status of rare bird species populations.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

ROM bulletin: Results of the regional ornithological monitoring. August 2012. Issue 8. 2014. 60 p.
ROM bulletin: Results of the regional ornithological monitoring. August 2015. Issue 10. 2016. 60 p.
ROM bulletin: Results of the regional ornithological monitoring. Issue 11. Winter seasons 2011-2017. 2017. 100 p.
Korolesova D.D. Current state of the macrophytobenthos in Tendrivska and Yagorlytska Bay of Black Sea Biosphere Reserve // Chornomors'k. bot. z. 2017. Vol 13 N 4. P 457–467.
Chronicles of Nature of the Black Sea Biosphere Reserve, 2012-2017.
G. G. Minicheva, E. V. Sokolov, A. V. Shvets. Assessment of the natural and anthropogenic status of the coastal and aquatic complexes along Yagorlytska Bay // Scientific Issue Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University. Series : Biology. 2016. N 3–4. P. 74–84.
The National Atlas of Ukraine. Kyiv: DNVP Cartography, 2007. - 435 p.
Rudenko A.G., Yaremchenko O. A. Yagorlytska Bay // Number and distribution pattern of nesting water birds in the wetlands of the Azov-Black Sea region of Ukraine / Ed. V. D. Siokhin. Melitopol – Kiev: Branta, 2000. P. 115–126.
Tkachenko P. V. Fishes of the Tendra, Yagorlytska Bays and adjacent waters of the Black Sea. // Pryrodnychyi Almanakh. Biological sciences. Edited volume. 2012. Issue. 18. P. 181–193.
Umanets O. Yu. The Black Sea Biosphere Reserve// Phytodiversity of nature reserves and national nature parks of Ukraine. P.1. Biosphere reserves. Nature reserves. Kyiv: Phytosociocentre, 2012a. P. 73–93.
Umanets O. Yu. Indication of conservational importance of the vegetation in the Black Sea Biosphere Reserve, NAS of Ukraine // Steppes of Northern Eurasia. Materials of the VI International Symposium. Orenburg, 2012b. P. 747-751.
Umanets O. Yu., Moysiyenko I.I. Record of Mediterranean species on island
Tendra (Black See Biospheric Reserve) // Chornomors'k. bot. z. 2017. Vol. 13. N 4. P. 444–450.
The Red Data Book of Ukraine. Plant Kingdom/ – Ed. Ya. P. Didukh. – K.: Globalconsulting Press, 2009. – 900 pp.
The Red Data Book of Ukraine. Animal Kingdom/ – Ed. I.A.Akimov. – K.: Globalconsulting Press, 2009.- 600 pp.

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
<1 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature
<no file available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

Colony of Ichthyaetus ichthyaetus on the island of Big Kinsky in Yagorlytska Bay, Black Sea Biosphere Reserve. (*Yurii Moskalenko, 30-04-2013*)

Coast of Yagorlytska Bay (*Yurii Moskalenko, 23-05-2013*)

Pelecanus onocrotalus on the coastal lakes of Yagorlytska Bay (*Yurii Moskalenko, 09-06-2017*)

The coastal lakes and salt marshes of Yagorlytska Bay are the stoppower place of many waders during migrations. (*Yurii Moskalenko, 18-05-2017*)

Middle winter accounting of wintering waterbirds. (*Yurii Moskalenko, 20-01-2016*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<3 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 1997-02-28