

Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 13 December 2016

UkraineSyra Pogonia Bog



Designation date 24 December 2013
Site number 2274
Coordinates 51°31'07"N 27°13'12"E
Area 9 926,00 ha

https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/2274 Created by RSIS V.1.6 on - 18 May 2020

Color codes

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

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

1 - Summary

Summary

The site of "Syra Pogonia Bog" is a well protected part of Ukraine's largest mire area, located on the north-eastern part of Rivne region between the rivers Lva and Stvyga in valley, entitled Stir-Slovechno. The site includes a large and well protected marsh, which is mainly fed by rain and snow, in the Polissia region as one of the most waterlogged parts of Europe, within the Continental biogeographical region of Europe. The site is presented as a set of elevated hills and watered places that are unique for Ukraine and Central Europe and characteristic for northern (taiga) wetlands. The hills cover mostly oligotrophic pine-cottongrass-sphagnum vegetation communities (with Eriophorum vaginatum, Sphagnum fuscum, Sph. magellanicum), while in watered depressions of treeless places sedge-sphagnum Cariceto (rostratae et limosae)-Sphagneta (cuspidati) and pod-grass-sphagnum (Scheuchzerieto (palustris)—Sphagneta) groupings dominate. The site's wetlands provides habitat for over 600 native plant species and 675 animal species, including 101 protected species (of different levels). One globally threatened bird species breeding on the site territory, like Aquila clanga. The site serves an important breeding habitat for many water bird species, especially Grus grus, Numenius arquata, Circaetus gallicus, Tetrao urogallus, Tringa glareola and others. The site is a part of the Rivnenskyi Nature Reserve and one of the most protected peatlands in the Ukrainian Polissya region. It is located by 10 km south from the Ramsar site 1402 "Perebrody Peatlands". The part of the site belongs to as the IBA (Important Bird and Biodiversity Area) of 12718 hectares, which were identified by the BirdLife International.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	Rostyslav Zhuravchak
Institution/agency	Rivnenskyi Nature Reserve
Postal address	Rozvylka, the village of Chudel, Sarnianskyi raion, Rivnenska oblast, 34542, Ukraine
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Phone	+380365534763
Fax	+380365534763

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

From year 2000

To year 2016

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)

Syra Pogonia Bog

Unofficial name (optional)

Болотний масив Сира Погоня (Bolotnyi masyv Syra Pogonia)

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 lines correspond to entire territory one of territorial department of Rivnensky Nature Reserve (Bilske and Grabunske Protection Departments).

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?

Rivnenska oblast

b) What is the nearest town or population centre?

Rokytne

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): 9926

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

9926.01

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Diogoograpino rogiono	
Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Continental

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

According to geo-botanical zoning of Ukraine, the site is located in the Poliska sub-province (Volynske Polissya), East European province, European broadleaf forest region. River basin affiliation: basin of the L'va River, which flows into the Prypiat River in Belarus. The Prypiat River, in its turn, flows into the Kyivske Reservoir at the middle reaches of the Dnipro River.

National Scheme of biogeographic regionalisation. National Atlas of Ukraine. – Kyiv: State scientific enterprise 'Kartographia', 2007. – 440 p. [in Ukrainian].

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

This site is important for flood protection and hydrological regime control, retention of fresh water and natural processes of water purification.

Other ecosystem services provided

The site supports typical and rare species of the boreal biogeographic region, maintain the regional climate, accumulates Carbon and fixed radioactive elements after Chernobyl nuclear catastrophe.

Other reasons

The site Syra Pogonia Bog includes a large and well protected marsh (almost no visible drainage measures) of the Polissia region of Ukraine as one of the most waterlogged parts of Europe, within the Continental biogeographical region of Europe. The bogs are presented as a set of elevated hills and watered places that are unique for Ukraine and Central Europe and are typical for taiga wetlands.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

The site is very important for the protection of typical and rare Polissyan (forest and bog types) vegetation, flora and fauna. The site's wetland provides habitats for over 600 native plant species and over 100 identified lichens, mosses and fungi species and 675 animal species (4 species of fishes, 7 amphibians, 7 reptiles, 109 birds and 24 mammals, 457 species of insects). On the site area there are the only known in Ukrainian West Polissia habitat places (or occurrence) for the rare boreal species of butterflies, like Oeneis jutta, of dragonflies, like Somatochlora arctica, and moth Syngrapha microgamma. Habitat of all those species is situated in the southern part of the Site, on the oligotrophic sphagnum marsh "Koziy Brid"with sparse depressed forests of pine and vegetation of the association Ledo-Sphagnetum magellanici (class Oxycocco-Sphagnetea) with significant cover of Ledum palustre, surrounded by pine forest. Taking into account a number of stenotopic species of insects (Colias palaeno, Vacciniina optilete, Proclossiana eunomia, Tetrix undulata, T. bipunctata), this site is well recognized as a relict boreal refuge for entomofauna.

Justification

☑ 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
Allium ursinum			\checkmark				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - NE	
Astragalus arenarius		2	Ø		LC •#		listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
Carex chordorrhiza		V	Ø				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
Chamaedaphne calyculata		Ø	Ø				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) VU	is one of the five known localities in the Ukrainian Polissia

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Dactylorhiza fuchsii			V				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - NE	
Dactylorhiza incarnata		2	V				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
Drosera anglica		2	V				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
Drosera intermedia		Ø	Ø				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
Epipactis atrorubens		2	Ø				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
Epipactis helleborine		Ø	Ø				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
Epipactis palustris		2	Ø		LC ©		listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
Juncus bulbosus	bulbous rush	2	Ø		LC		listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
Lycopodiella inundata		2	V		LC ©		listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
Lycopodium annotinum		2	Ø				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
Neottia nidus-avis			Ø		LC		listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine(2009) - NE	
Platanthera bifolia			V				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - NE	
Salix lapponum		2	✓				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
Salix myrtilloides		Ø	V				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
Scheuchzeria palustris		2	✓				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	dominance in vegetation types
Utricularia intermedia		2	✓				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
Utricularia minor		2	Ø		LC Sin		listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
Vaccinium oxycoccos		Ø	V				listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	is gladal relict

The wetland site is important for conservation of plant species that are close to their southern distribution areal range, like Carex chordorrhiza, Carex limosa, Drosera intermedia, Juncus bulbosus, Rhynchospora alba, Salix lapponum, Salix myrtilloides, Scheuchzeria palustris, Utricularia minor.

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

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Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Specie qualification unde criteric 2 4 6	es r on	Spec contrik und criter	butes ler rion	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	other Status	Justification
Birds	3irds												
CHORDATA/ AVES	Aquila clanga	Greater Spotted Eagle			20	□□ 2	2015		VU ●数 ●翻		V	IUCN Europe – EN; listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - NT	This species nests within the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Ciconia nigra	Black Stork			2 0				LC ©SP			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - NT	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<u>en</u>	Short-toed Snake Eagle				□ □ 2	2014		LC Sign			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - NT	This species nests within the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<u>en</u>	Montagu's Harrier							LC ©SS ©SSF			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
CHORDATA/ AVES	60	Stock Dove							LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
CHORDATA/ AVES	ECT.	European Roller					2014-2015		LC Sign			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - EN	This species nests within the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	E 67	Great Snipe			20				NT Str			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - EN	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Grus grus	Common Crane			Z 🗆 (□ □ 60	2013-2015		LC •#			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - NT	This species nests within the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Limosa limosa	Black-tailed Godwit			Z O				NT ●\$* ◎®			IUCN Europe – VU	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Lyrurus tetrix	Eurasian Black Grouse; Black Grouse	2 00		2 0	□□ 40	2015		LC •#			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - EN	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Numenius arquata	Eurasian Curlew	77		2 0	□□ 18	2014		NT ©SP			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - EN	This species nests within the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Picoides tridactylus	Eurasian Three- toed Woodpecker; Three-toed Woodpecker	2 00		20				LC ©#			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
CHORDATA/ AVES	8CL	European Green Woodpecker			2 0				LC ©#			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
CHORDATA/ AVES	60	Great Gray Owl; Great Grey Owl			Z O				LC			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - rare	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tetrao urogallus	Western Capercaillie			Z 🗆 (□ □ 5	2000-2008		LC ©#			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - EN	This species nests within the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	Tetrastes bonasia	Hazel Grouse			2 0							listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
CHORDATA/ AVES	Vanellus vanellus	Northern Lapwing			2 0				NT Str			IUCN Europe – VU	
Others													
INSECTA	Calopteryx virgo				Z 🗆 (LC © SS © TSF			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
ARTHROPOD/ / INSECTA	Catocala fraxini				Z \Box (listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	qi t cr	pecie ualifie unde riterio 4 6	es r on	Species contributes under criterion 3 5 7 8	Size	Period of pop. E	st. oc	% ccurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	Coenonympha oedippus		V.			2 000								IUCN Europe – EN	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	Colias palaeno	Moorland Clouded Yellow; Palaeno Sulphur; Arctic Sulfur	2			2 000								listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - EN	
CHODDATA /	Coronella austriaca		2 (2 000								listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	Epidalea calamita		V			2 000					LC other			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	Papilio machaon	Common Yellow Swallowtail; Swallowtail; Old World Swallowtail; Artemisia Swallowtail	2 (2 000								listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
ARTHROPODA / INSECTA	Pericallia matronula		2 (2 000								listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	
	Sympetrum pedemontanum		V			2 000					LC Sign			listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine (2009) - VU	

¹⁾ Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Open oligotrophic marshes and habitats of raw oligotrophic pine forests are the habitats of rare species of Lepidoptera of boreal group – Colias palaeno, Vacciniina optilete, Oeneis jutta, Syngrapha microgamma and subboreal species Coenonympha oedippus. In humid areas with the growth of birch (Betula sp.) occur Upis ceramboides. On the site area, on oligotrophic sphagnum marsh of "Koziy Brid", there are only known the localities of rare boreal species of butterflies - Oeneis jutta, rare species of dragonflies - Somatochlora arctica, and only one known locality in Ukraine of moth Syngrapha microgamma. On the forest edges of marsh pine forests in the surroundings of meso- and oligotrophic sphagnum marshes of the site there are occur very numerous Orthoptera species Tetrix undulata and glacial taiga-marsh relict T. bipunctata. The site is an important place for breeding and feeding of Ciconia nigra (2 breeding pairs), Lyrurus tetrix (near 40 individuals), Grus grus (near 30 breeding pairs), Tringa glareola, Numenius arquata (5-9 pairs), Motacilla citreola, Acrocephalus paludicola (2-5 males). Coronella austriaca, Emys orbicularis, Alces alces occur within the marsh habitats as well. The fragments of dry oligotrophic pine forests of association Pinetum (sylvestris)-lichenoso-muscosum is one of the fundamental types of habitats for rare species of saproxylic beetles – Ergates faber, Buprestis octoguttata, Cucujus haematodes and C. cinnabarinus, Gnorimus variabilis and butterflies – Hipparchia statilinus and Pericallia matronula. Here also occurs the imago of a rare species of scarab beetles Potosia aeruginosa, whose number decreases in Europe due to reduction of the areas of old-growth broadleaved forests. The wet forests with moss cover are the habitats for relict species of Mecoptera (Boreus westwoodi). The Pernis apivorus (1-2 pairs), Buteo buteo (5-9 pairs), Columba oenas (near 10 pairs), Strix nebulosa (4-7 pairs), Ficedula parva, Circaetus gallicus (1 known pair) breed in the forest areas; the carnivorous animals – Mustela erminea, Lynx lynx, Mustela putorius, dendrophilous species of bats, in particular Pipistrellus nathusii and others not rare found here. For the site territory known one breeding place of Aquila clanga, globally threatened species, which breeds here at least during the last three years.

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

RIS for Site no. 2274, Syra Pogonia Bog, Ukraine

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
Sedge-Sphagnum communities	V	Transition mires formed by medium-sized or small sedges, associated with sphagnum mosses. Plant communities belong to the alliance of Caricion Iasiocarpae Vanden Berghen in Lebrun et al. 1949	Part of Natura 2000 habitat type: 7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs
Sphagneta (fusci, magellanici depressipinetosa (sylvestris) communities	V	Bogs, poor in mineral nutrients, with perennial vegetation dominated by colorful Sphagnum hummocks allowing for the growth of the bog. Plant communities belong to the alliance of Sphagnion medii Kästner et Flößner 1933	Part of Natura 2000 habitat type: 7110* Active raised bogs. Listed in the Green Data Book of Ukraine (2009). Characteristic species - Oxycoccus microcarpus is under legal protection (Red Data Book of Ukraine, 2009)
Sparganieta minimi communites	V	Shallow pools on peat with brown water rich in humic acids. Plant communities belong to the association Sparganietum minimi Schaaf 1925	Part of Natura 2000 habitat type: 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds. Listed in the Green Data Book of Ukraine (2009). Characteristic species: Sparganium minimun, Juncus bulbosus, Utricularia intermedia are under legal protection
Utricularieta minoris communities	Ø	Acidic pools and hollows on peat. Plant communities belong to the association Sphagno-Utricularietum minoris (Fijałkowski 1960) Pietsch 1975	Part of Natura 2000 habitat type: 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds. Listed in the Green Data Book of Ukraine (2009). Characteristic species - Utricularia minor is under legal protection (Red Data Book of Ukraine, 2009)
Sedge-Scheuchzeria-Sphagnum communities	2	Floating carpets and quaking mires in mesotrophic conditions formed by Carex limosa, Rhynchospora alba and Scheuchzeria palustris, associated with sphagnum or brown mosses. Plant communities belong to the alliance of Rhynchosporion albae Koch 1926	Part of Natura 2000 habitat type: 7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the Rhynchosporion. Listed in the Green Data Book of Ukraine (2009). Characteristic species - Scheuchzeria palustris is under legal protection (Red Data Book of Ukraine, 2009)

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The site area is dominated by oligotrophic marsh vegetation communities. The site represents a unique for Ukraine and Central Europe hilly-watered habitat complex. Mesotrophic habitats occur only in the peripheral part of the wetland. The majority of the area is occupied by cotton grass-sphagnum habitat (with Eriophorum vaginatum and Sphagnum magellanicum, S. fuscum) with suppressed pine. Under the pine layer the Ledum palustre, Oxycoccus palustris, Vaccinium uliginosum dominate in mash habitat types together with Eriophorum vaginatum. The hills, which occupy these groups, are oval, elongated, sometimes like ridges. Flooded elongated fragments are entirely covered by Sphagnum cuspidatum. The grass cover of these habitats is attenuated (20-30%), with Scheuchzeria palustris and some sedges (Carex limosa, C. rostrata, sometimes C. cinerea). The large area is occupied by pine forests, there are forest areas of black alder Alnus glutinosa. The territory and adjacent areas used for collecting of cranberry and bilberry by local population, and that is the one of the main revenue sources for the people. In the surroundings, the forestry and agriculture, domestic cattle growth, hunting, fishing is carried out; there is also few reclamation channels.

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

Inland wetlands

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Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		0	1	
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non- forested peatlands		3	1337	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub- dominated wetlands		3	3313	Rare
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		2	2383	Representative

Human-made wetlands

i idiridir mado wollando				
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		4	11	

Other non-wetland habitat

Ot for non-wording habitat	
Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
non-wetland forests	2880

(ECD) Habitat connectivity

The area has got mosaic structure with high level of habitats connectivity. It is the core zone of the regional ecological network.

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

out of tholoworking plant opools	70	
Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
Rhododendron luteum	Yellow azalea	Edge of the distribution areal
Sparganium natans	Least bur-reed	Edge of the distribution areal

Invasive alien plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Impacts
Pinus banksiana	Black pine	Potentially
Quercus rubra	Northern red oak	Potentially

4.3.2 - Animal species

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Impacts
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	Perccottus glenii		Potentially
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Neovison vison	American Mink	Potentially

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

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

climate with cold winters	no dry season, warm summer)	
temperature of the wa	rmest month (July) is +1	d and warm. An average annual precipitation is 550-600 mm. An average temperature is +6-7°C; 18.5°C, temperature of the coldest month (January) is -5.5°C. The site is located in the zone of ration values from the surface are 525-550 mm.
4.4.2 - Geomorphic set	ting	
a) Minimum elevation at	pove sea level (in metres)	
a) Maximum elevation at	pove sea level (in metres)	
	Er	ntire river basin
	Upper pa	art of river basin
	Mddle pa	urt of river basin ☑
	Lower pa	art of river basin
	More than	one river basin
	Ne	ot in river basin
		Coastal
Please name the river basin	n 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.
Stvyga in valley, entitle	ed Stir-Slovechno. From ws into the Stviga River	atural boundary of Ukraine's largest marsh massif Kreminne, located between the rivers Lva and in the site water flows to the Lva River (172 km long; catchment area is 2,400 km2), which in the , a tributary of the Prypiat River (length is 761 km; catchment area is 114,000 km2). The Prypiat
4.4.3 - Soil		
		Mneral ☑
		Organic ☑
	No availa	ble information
Are soil types subject to condition	change as a result of changing ons (e.g., increased salinity of	ng hydrological Yes O No
Please provide further inform	mation on the soil (optional)	
		inly consists of Pleistocene alluvial sand deposits, on which the sod-podzolic soils were formed. 3-7%), it is laid by sand. The depth of peats is 4 m. The layer of sphagnum crown peat occurs to

the depth of 1-1,5 m, below – layers of grass-sphagnum peat, and more lower – grass-sphagnum transitional peat.

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	desti	nation

v valei	desuriation
	Presence?
F	eeds groundwater

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 subterranean waters mostly are lying close to terrestrial surface. The area is covered by water during flood and high-water period. The
precipitations in the form of snow and rain are the main water source. Level regime of surface waters is changeable. Inadequate drainage of the
territory courses the season subterranean water level elevation. Last 2013-2015 years was very dry so water level become lower and period of
floods became shorter.

scope never been

(ECD) Connectivity of surface waters and o groundwater			
(ECD) Stratification and mixing regime	The stratification and mixing regime are changeable, but never been studied		
4.4.5 - Sediment regime			
Significant erosion of se	ediments occurs on the site		
Significant accretion or deposition of se	ediments occurs on the site		
Significant transportation of sediments of	occurs on or through the site		
Sediment regime is highly variable, either	seasonally or inter-annually 🗆		
	Sediment regime unknown ✓		
4.4.6 - Water pH			
	Acid (pH<5.5) □		
	Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) ☑		
	Alkaline (pH>7.4) □		
	Unknown □		
4.4.7 - Water salinity			
	Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☑		
Mxohaline (brac	kish)/Mxosaline (0.5-30 g/l)		
E	uhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) □		
Hyper	haline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l) □		
	Unknown 🗆		
4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutri	ents in water		
	Eutrophic 🗹		
	Mesotrophic ☑		
	Oligotrophic ☑		
	Dystrophic		
	Unknown □		
4.4.0. Footures of the currenteding of	was which may affect the Site		

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 \odot ii) significantly different O site itself:

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

r romotoriing out mood		
Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	Medium
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Low

Regulating Services

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

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring 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
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	High
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	High

\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	ne site: 10s
VVIdilita	6 SIIC. 105
Outside th	e site: 10000s
Have studies or assessments been recosystem service	nade of the economic valuation of es provided by this Ramsar Site?

i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and C 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	ı
iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological C character of the wetland	

4.6 - Ecological processes	
(ECD) Primary production	No data
(ECD) Nutrient cycling	No data
(ECD) Carbon cycling	No data
(ECD) Animal reproductive productivity	High level of animal reproductive productivity
(ECD) Vegetational productivity, pollination, regeneration processes, succession, role of fire, etc.	All natural processes are in place and in large scope
(ECD) Notable species interactions, including grazing, predation, competition, diseases and pathogens	No visible
(ECD) Notable aspects concerning animal and plant dispersal	Only natural dispersal processes are located at place
(ECD) Notable aspects concerning migration	Active migration
(ECD) Pressures and trends concerning any of the above, and/or concerning ecosystem integrity	The site is highly naturally integral, avoiding any kind of human pressures

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

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

lic owners	

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Provincial/region/state government	/	>
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.		V
Other public ownership		✓

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)		2

Other

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
No information available		₽

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

a) within the site: State ownership; lands are transferred to permanent use to the Administration of the Rivnenskyi Nature Reserve. Administration of the Reserve has the Certificate on the right of permanent land use.

b) in the surrounding area: State, municipal and private properties (lands of Tomashgorodska, Vezhytska, Starosilska, Berezivska and Blazhivska Village Councils of the Rokytnytskyi Raion of the Rivnenska Oblast, lands of the State Enterprises "Rokytne Forestry" and "Klesiv Forestry", lands of residential and public buildings of village Bilsk, etc).

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for	
managing the site:	
Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:	Vasyl Bachuk, director
people with responsibility for the wettaria.	
	Urochyshche Dubky-Rozvylka,
Postal address:	Sarny, Rivnenska Oblast,
Postal address.	34503,
	Ukraine
E-mail address:	rivnepz@ukr.net

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	Low impact	Low impact	✓	₽

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Wood and pulp plantations	Low impact	Low impact		✓

Biological resource use

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

Human intrusions and disturbance

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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	✓	₽

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Invasive non-native/ alien species	unknown impact	unknown impact		>

Pollution

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

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Droughts	unknown impact	High impact	✓	✓

Please describe any other threats (optional):

The surrounding areas are partly meliorated (particularly near localities Grabun, Vezhytsia and Stare Selo of the Rokytnenskyi Raion). The melioration channels, especially during their clearing and excavation, that are carried out regularly every 10-15 years, cause a sharp outflow of water from the territory of the site. The low economic and social status and environmental activities of the population lead to excessive and unsustainable usage of resources (forestry, hunting, industrial berries gathering etc.) that are neighboring to the site.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Nature Reserve	Rivnenskyi		whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

la 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

VProtected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation

M Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Logar protection			
	Measures	Status	
	Legal protection	Implemented	

Species

opedies	
Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species	Proposed
management programmes	1 Toposcu

Human Activities

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Measures	Status
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Partially 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?

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

processes with another Contracting Party?

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

From 2006 has functioning the Ecological-and-Education Center of Rivnensky Nature Reserve. On the base of the Centre and in regional educational institutions there are annual events where the attention is focused on importance of environment conservation and bog value, including wetlands of the Syra Pogonia Bog.

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

On the territory of the site and in the Rivnenskyi Nature Reserve totally, according to the appointed aims of the Reserve, annual inventory and monitoring of rare plant groups, flora and fauna species are implemented, phenological observations are carried out. Also the development and research on special studies are carried, including on topics of radioecology, hydrochemical, hydrobiological, flora and fauna survey, syntaxonomy vegetation studying, population parameters of rare plants monitoring and others that accumulate factual and statistical materials. However, such studies are fragmented and research programmes are not fully implemented.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Chronicle of Nature: Rivnenskyi Nature Reserve. – 2000-2015. [in Ukrainian]

Conservation and restoration of biodiversity of protected areas. Proceedings of the International scientific conference devoted to 10th anniversary of the Rivne Nature Reserve (Sarny, 11-13 June 2009) / Ed. by Budz M.D. et al. – Rivne: "Rivne printing", 2009. – 936 p. [in Ukrainian, Russian]

Directory of Ukraine's Wetlands / Edited by G. Marushevsky, I. Zharuk. – Kyiv: Wetlands International Black Sea Programme, 2006. – P. 103-107. [in Ukrainian]

Green Book of Ukraine / edited by the corresponding member of NAS of Ukraine Ya.P. Didukh. – K.: Alterpres, 2009. – 448 p. [in Ukrainian] Nature of Polissia: Research and conservation / Materials of international scientific-practical conference, dedicated to the 15th anniversary of the Nature Reserve "Rivnenskyi" and the 10th anniversary of the Ramsar site "Perebrody Peatlands" (Sarny, 3-5 July 2014) / Edited by Zhuravchak R.O. – Rivne: Ovid, 2014. – 660 p. [in Ukrainian, Russian and English]

Official lists of regional rare plants of administrative territories of Ukraine (reference book) / Compiled by Prof., Dr. Tetyana L. Andrienko, Dr. Mykyta M. Peregrym,. – Kyiv: Alterpress, 2012. – 148 p. [in Ukrainian]

Red Book of Ukraine. Flora / ed. by ya.P. Didukh. - K.: Hlobalkonsaltynh, 2009. - 900 p. [in Ukrainian]

Red Book of Ukraine. Wildlife / ed. by I.A.Akimov. - K.: Hlobalkonsaltynh, 2009. - 600 p. [in Ukrainian]

Reserves and National Nature Parks of Ukraine. - Kyiv: Vyshcha Shkola, 1999. - 230 p. [in Ukrainian]

Voloshynova N., Bachuk V., Gryshchenko Yu. The reserve land of forests, wetlands and lakes. – Rivne: "Rivne printing", 2007. – 200 p. [in Ukrainian]

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

<2 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Syra Pogonia (Oksana Golovko, 21-08-2009)



Mesotrophic sphagnum sedge (Oksana Golovko, 10-06-2007)



Nyphyaeeta community (Oksana Golovko, 16-06-2009)



Oligomesotrophic marsh (Oksana Golovko, 10-06-2007)



Oligomesotrophic sphagnum marsh Koziy Brid (*Oksana Golovko*, *10-06-2007*)



Oligomesotrophic sphagnum marsh Koziy Brid (*Oksana Golovko, 10-06-2007*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2013-12-24