Ramsar Information Sheet

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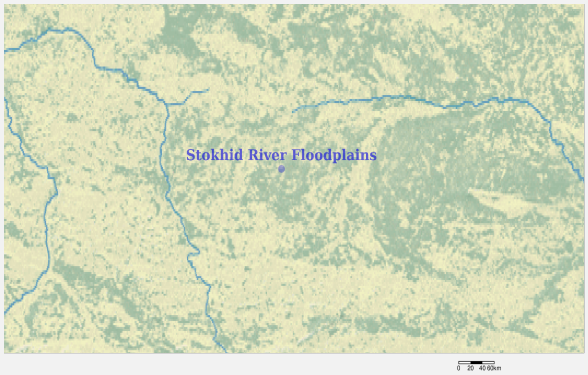
Ukraine

Stokhid River Floodplains



Designation date	23 November 1995
Site number	777
Coordinates	51°33'20"N 25°23'22"E
Area	10 000,00 ha

Color codes

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

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

1 - Summary

Summary

Wetland located at the northwestern part of Ukraine, along the Stokhid River before it falls into the Prypiat River. The length of the River within the Site is 144 km, and width – nearly 1.8 km. This is one of the biggest and well-kept natural complexes of the Polesia region and Europe, riverbed floodplain type, with lots of minor riverbeds, waterlogged and forested islands and adjoining areas. Swampy forests and shrubs occupied by 30% of the total site area. Forests are also widespread in the wetland areas periphery make special conditions for water and swampy ecosystem restoration. Only a small part of swamps transformed into meadows.
This territory is very important for flora and fauna biodiversity restoration, especially reproduction and migration places of waterbirds and wading birds. Nearly 31 thousand birds were noted on the migration process, feeding stopovers and molting period. The most numerous of birds groups are formed by Anser albifrons (about 12 000 ind.), Anas penelope (5 000 ind.), Anser anser (4 000 ind.), Anas platyrhynchos (2 500 ind.), Chlidonias leucopterus (3 000 ind.), Grus grus (1 000 ind.), Fulica atra (500 ind.), Chlidonias niger (400 ind.), Anas querquedula (400 ind.), Larus ridibunudus (300 ind.), etc.
Main vegetation communities are represented by sedge, reed and shrub thickets.
The Site holds about 300 species of plants (25 are listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine, 7 – in Appendices of CITES), 5 habitat types from Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention.
There are 223 species of vertebrate. 10 species of them are listed in the IUCN Red List (categories EN, NT, VU), 122 in annexes of CMS, 32 in CITES, 54 in AEWA and 10 in EuroBats, 26 in Red Data Book of Ukraine (25 - categories EN, VU, NT) and some others are listed in appendixes II and III of Bern Convention. The Site supports breeding of rare and globally threatened bird species such as Gallinago media and Acrocephalus paludicola, and migration of Anser erythropus and Aquila clanga.
The human activity includes forestry, cattle grazing and hay mowing, sports fishing, recreation. The northern part of the wetland belongs to the territory of the National Nature Park "Prypiat-Stokhid".

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	National Nature Park 'Prypiat-Stokhid'
Postal address	47, Bondarenka St., Lubeshiv village, Volyn Oblast, 44200, Ukraine

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine
Postal address	35 Mytropolyta Vasylia Lypkivs'kogo Str., Kyiv, 03035, Ukraine

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

From year	2012
To year	2020

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Stokhid River Floodplains

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	No change to area
(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?	Not evaluated

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

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

Former maps	0

Boundaries description

The Site is situated in the north-west part of Ukraine – in Lyubeshiv, Kamin-Kashyrskyi, Kovel, and Manevychi Districts of the Volyn region. The Site is elongated by Stokhid River from south to north – on 144 km (between villages Ugly (Kovel District) and Svalovychi (Lyubeshiv District). The Site includes the natural floodplain of the River, with the exception of agricultural lands and settlements.The northern part of the wetland is within the boundaries of the National Nature Park "Prypiat-Stokhid". The remaining territory is included on the national and local reserves. This wetland borders with the wetland "Prypiat River Floodplains" on the north and is part of transboundary Ramsar site "Prypiat- Stokhid-Prostyr".

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Volyn region, Lyubeshiv, Kamin-Kashyrskyi, Kovel and Manevychi Districts of Volyn region
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Lyubeshiv village, Lyubeshiv District; Velikiy Obzir village, Kamin-Kashyrskyi District; Ugli village, Kovel District.

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 ○

idem No ○

d) Transboundary Ramsar Site name: "Prypiat-Stokhid-Prostyr"

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Sites part of transboundary designation

Prostyr - Belarus

Prypiat River Floodplains - Ukraine

Official area, in hectares (ha): 10000

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 10008.172

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Continental

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

The Polissia area of the Right-bank plain biogeographical region of the Danube-Don province of Palearctic (Polishchuk V., Bahniuk V. Biogeographical zoning of Ukraine // Development of the ecological network of Ukraine. – Kyiv, 1999. – P. 37-41).

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

☑ Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Hydrological services provided	The ecosystems of the Site represented by the typical peat bogs and floodplain marshes with a developed system of Stokhid River streams. Floods phenomena with pronounced spring, summer-autumn, and sometimes winter floods, are important features of Stokhid River. The duration of spring floods is 50-70 days. Small culvert capacity of the riverbeds is a specific feature caused by not very big depth, slight inclination and excessive quantity of hygrophilous vegetation, etc. All these facts show that during floods the huge masses of water flow out on the floodplain and move along its surface. Increase the duration of flooding period is caused by thickets of shrubs as a result of reducing the speed of floodwaters and siltation of the riverbed and floodplain by the sandy-loamy deposits. Since there no arable lands on this Site, flooding waters do not cause damage to humans.
Other ecosystem services provided	The River is used for various forms of water tourism.
Other reasons	Natural flooding processes on the wetland are very important. That provides ensure the existence of a significant number of species of flora and fauna in the region. The Site creates exelent conditions for hydrobionts spawning and spring feeding migratory birds.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification	The Site is one of the biggest and well-kept natural complexes of the Polissya region. 300 species of vascular plants typical for the Western Polissya are noted within the Site, including 1 endemic species - Silene lithuanica. Variety of rare plants include Hydrocotyle vulgaris, Dactylorhiza incarnata, D. maculata, Epipactis atrorubens, E. heleborine, Platanthera bifolia and others. A total of 233 vertebrate species are recorded in the Site, among them Cyclostomata – 1, Osteichthyes – 24, amphibians – 10, reptiles – 6, birds – 160, mammals – 32 species. The most numerous among birds are Anser anser (10 breeding pairs and 4 000 migrants), Anser albifrons (about 12 000 spring migrants), Anas platyrhynchos (200 breeding pairs and 4 500 migrants), Anas querquedula (40 breeding pairs and 400 migrants), Aythya ferina (10 breeding pairs and 300 on migration accumulations), Bucephala clangula (10 breeding pairs and 300 on migration accumulations), Porzana parva (50 breeding pairs), Fulica atra (500 ind. on spring accumulations), Vanellus vanellus (60 breeding pairs and 200 on migration accumulations), Tringa glareola (100 migrants), Philomaphus pugnax (300 migrants), Larus ridibundus (300 migrants), Chlidonias niger (100 breeding pairs and 400 migrants), Chlidonias leucopterus (300 breeding pairs and 1500 migrants), and some other waterbirds species: Gallinago gallinago, Tringa totanus, Anatus pratensis, Acrocaphalus arundinaceus, Emberiza schoeniclus etc.

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

☑ Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers	31000
Start year	2012

Source of data: Chronicles of nature of National Natural Park 'Prypiat-Stokhid' (2012-2018)

☑ Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

☑ Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification: The Site is an important place of spawning, feeding and wintering for 24 fish species and Cyclostomata, including rare ones - Anguila anguila, Cyprinus carpio, and Carassius carassius, Lota lota, Eudontomyzon mariae listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine.

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/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Aldrovanda vesiculosa*	☑	☑	☐	EN	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Astragalus arenarius*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine- VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	*Carex chordorrhiza*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	*Carex davalliana*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	*Cypripedium calceolus*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	*Dactylorhiza fuchsii*	☐	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book – NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	*Dactylorhiza incarnata*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	*Dactylorhiza maculata*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	*Dactylorhiza majalis*	☐	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Drosera intermedia*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine- VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	*Epipactis atrorubens*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	*Epipactis palustris*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	*Gladiolus imbricatus*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine- VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine- NT	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	*Iris sibirica*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine- VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	*Juncus bulbosus*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Linnaea borealis*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine- EN	The largest growth Site in Ukraine is from 2 known
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	*Liparis loeselii*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine- VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LYCOPODIOPSIDA	*Lycopodiella inundata*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	*Platanthera bifolia*	☐	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Salix lapponum*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Salix myrtilloides*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine- VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Salix starkeana*	☑	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine- VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Sempervivum globiferum*	☐	☑	☐		☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Utricularia intermedia*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Utricularia minor*	☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine- VU	

Vegetation of Stokhid Floodplains generally is typical for Western Polissya, but have some specifics, related with high humidity of the territory. There are about 300 species of vascular plants registered here. Vegetation of marshland and coastline predominantly consists of cane, sedge and shrubs associations. Significant place occupied by sedge associations on the meadows and coastline.
On rising parts occurs wasteland meadows with low vegetation. Among coastal-water vegetation of Stokhid River the Phragmites australis and Glyceria maxima dominated, but Typha angustifolia rarely happens. Sometimes Carex elata, Calamagrostis canescens predominant here.
Large areas of Stokhid Site occupies Stratiotes aloides, Mentha aquatic that co-dominated with Phramiteta australis. Nymphaea candida grows up on some areas and creates association fragments.
One of the Site features is carbonate marshes, where Carex davalliana dominated or sub-donitaded.
Blismus complressus, Carex disticha and rare plant species Carex flacca grows on marshes.
Among the non-carbonate marshes on the wetland Carex omskiana and C. appropinquata dominated.
Alnus glutinosa and Betula pendula grows on the marshy forests.
Within wetland borders there are 26 rare plant species listed on the Red Data Book of Ukraine, 10 – CITES, 9 rare plant associations listed in Green Data Book of Ukraine and 5 natural habitat types listed in Resolution 4 (1996) of the Bern Convention.
On the marshes and marshy meadows grows rare plant species: Dactylorhiza incarnata, D. majalis, D. maculata, Epipactis palustris, Carex davaliana (all species listed in Red Data Book of Ukraine and CITES).
Nevertheless, the most valuable plant species is Aldrovanda vesiculosa - freely floating plant in the wetland reservoirs, listed in IUCN Red List and the Red Data Book of Ukraine. In general, on the on the swamps and meadows, coasts and shallow waters Carex sp., Pragmites australis and Salix genus are the most common among plants.
Changing of land use regime, abandonment of pastures and hayfields, especially on the swamps and meadows are the main threats to plants, in particular rare species. Because it's almost never mowed, therefore, shrubs overgrow the large part of peat swamp. That is why rare species of plants and their habitat disappear in such places.

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																	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	*Lutra lutra*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2012-2020		NT	☑	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - DD, Appendix II of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	*Mustela erminea*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	30	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine – NE	

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								
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Carassius carassius*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / CEPHALASPIDOMORPHI	*Eudontomyzon mariae*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Leuciscus leuciscus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA / ACTINOPTERYGII	*Lota lota*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑				LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
Birds																	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Acrocephalus paludicola*	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	260	2012-2020	2.5	VU	☐	☑	Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	In different years there are nests 0.7 to 2.5 % of the world population
CHORDATA / AVES	*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	500	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐		Common breeding species
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas clypeata*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	300	2012-2020			☐	☐		breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas crecca*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	250	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐		feed and rest on migration, breeding lonely pairs
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas penelope*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	5000	2012-2020			☐	☐		feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas platyrhynchos*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	2500	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐		breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anas querquedula*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	400	2012-2020			☐	☐		breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser albifrons*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	12000	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐		feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser anser*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	4000	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐		feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser erythropus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2012-2020		VU	☐	☑	Red Data Book of Ukraine- VU	A rare migrant
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anser fabalis*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	600	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐		feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Anthus pratensis pratensis*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	100	2012-2020			☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aquila pomarina*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	50	2012-2020			☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine- NT, Appendix II of Bern Convention	Breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ardea alba*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	100	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐		feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ardea cinerea*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	80	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐		feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Asio flammeus flammeus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	3	2012-2020			☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine- NT	breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya ferina*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	400	2012-2020		VU	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Aythya fuligula*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	300	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐		feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Botaurus stellaris*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	20	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of Bern Convention	breeding, feed and rest on 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	*Bubo bubo*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	5	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Bucephala clangula*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	300	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Chlidonias hybrida*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	
CHORDATA / AVES	*Chlidonias leucopterus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	1000	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Chlidonias niger*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	400	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	300	2012-2020			☐	☐		breeding, moult, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ciconia ciconia*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	300	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Ciconia nigra*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	30	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine- VU	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Circaetus gallicus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine- NT, listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Circus cyaneus cyaneus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2	2012-2020			☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine- NT, Appendix II of the Bern Convention	A rare migrant
CHORDATA / AVES	*Circus pygargus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	15	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine- VU	Breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Crex crex*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	100	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Cyanistes cyanus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	20	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	breeding, feed and rest on migration, wintering
CHORDATA / AVES	*Cygnus olor*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	50	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐		
CHORDATA / AVES	*Falco peregrinus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	2	2012-2020		LC	☑	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine- VU, Appendix II of the Bern Convention	A rare migrant
CHORDATA / AVES	*Fulica atra*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	500	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐		breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Gallinago gallinago*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	100	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐		breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Gallinula chloropus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	20	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐		breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Grus grus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	1000	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine – NT	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Haliaeetus albicilla*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	3	2012-2020		LC	☑	☑	Red Data Book of Ukraine- NT, Appendix II of the Bern Convention	A rare migrant
CHORDATA / AVES	*Lanius excubitor*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	Breeding and wintering
CHORDATA / AVES	*Limosa limosa*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	60	2012-2020		NT	☐	☐		Breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Lyrurus tetrix*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	25	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Numenius arquata*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2012-2020		NT	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine- VU	breeding, feed and rest on 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	*Pandion haliaetus*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	4	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐	Red Data Book of Ukraine- EN	rare migrant
CHORDATA / AVES	*Philomachus pugnax*	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	50	2012-2020			☐	☐		feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Porzana parva*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	250	2012-2020			☐	☐	Appendix II of the Bern Convention	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Porzana porzana*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	300	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐	Appendix II of the Bern Convention	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Sterna hirundo*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	50	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Streptopelia turtur*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	10	2012-2020		VU	☐	☐		breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tetrastes bonasia*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	25	2012-2020			☐	☐	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine – VU	breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa glareola*	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	50	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa ochropus*	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	50	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐	listed in Appendix II of the Bern Convention	breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Tringa totanus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	100	2012-2020		LC	☐	☐		breeding, feed and rest on migration
CHORDATA / AVES	*Vanellus vanellus*	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	200	2012-2020		NT	☐	☐		breeding, feed and rest on migration

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

The Site have great importance for maintaining the whole complex of wetland biota, typical for the Polissya region. It is an animal concentration place in the wetland complex, especially a significant number of birds and rare animal species. There are more than 230 species of vertebrate animals registered here. The wetland area is located at the crossroads of two important migration routes – the Polissya and Baltic-Mediterranean. Therefore, in the period of seasonal migrations there are about 35 thousand birds (mostly wetlands) every year.
The total number of waterbird nesting within the area is 1200-2000 pairs, and those that stopover during the flight - 30-50 thousand individuals. In particular, Botaurus stellaris (4-5 pairs), Egretta alba (2-3 pairs), Cygnus olor (2-3 pairs), Anser anser (4-5 pairs), Anas platyrhynchos (100-120 pairs), Anas querquedula (20-30 pairs), Fulica atra (25-35 pairs), Vanellus vanellus (40-60 pairs), Tringa totanus (40-60 pairs), Numenius arquata (1-3 pairs), Limosa limosa (30-40 pairs), Larus ridibundus (30-100 pairs), Chlidonias leucopterus and Ch. niger (300-500 pairs), Bubo bubo (4-5 pairs), Acrocephalus paludicola (260-310 pairs), Anthus pratensis (300-500 pairs), Locustella luscinioides (40-60 pairs), Carpodacus erythrinus (20-25 pairs) nests here.
The most numerous seasonal bird concentration are Anas platyrhynchos, Anas penelope, Aythya ferina, Fulica atra, Anser anser, Fulica atra, Larus ridibundus, Vanellus vanellus, Tringa totanus, Philomachus pugnax, Calidris sp., etc.
Among rare, “Red listed”, bird species on the wetland territory at different seasons of the year are Ciconia nigra, Bucephala clangula, Grus grus, Pandion haliaetus, Circus cyaneus, Haliaeetus albicilla, A. pomarina, A. clanga, Circaetus gallicus, Bubo bubo, Lanius excubitor. Other rare bird species listed on Red Data Book of Ukraine are not occurring here every year, it’s are rare migrants or alert (Falco peregrinus).

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
C1.223 : Stratiloides aloides community	☑	Noted within of mesotrophic lakes, which do not have a large flow rate	Resolution 4 Committee of Bern Convention (1996).
C1.224 : Utricularia australis and Utricularia vulgaris community	☑	Noted within waterlogged marshes and mesotrophic lakes, which do not have a large flow rate	Resolution 4 Committee of Bern Convention (1996).
C1.226 : Aldrovanda vesiculosa community	☑	Noted within backwater of the Prypiat River, which do not have a large flow rate	Resolution 4 Committee of Bern Convention (1996).
C1.3413 : Hottonia palustris community	☑	Noted within watering micro downgrades	Resolution 4 Committee of Bern Convention (1996).
D4.1 : Carbonate marshes, Carex davalliana community	☑	Noted within floodplains areas	Resolution 4 Committee of Bern Convention (1996).

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The Stokhid River flows from south to north, have the arc form, its represented by numerous riverbeds, between mostly marshy and flooded islands, peatlands and meadows. The water level in Stokhid is slightly fluctuating, in the spring its growth is observed, and sometimes in the subsequent period, there is drying up (especially 2015-2017). It is one of the best well-kept natural river floods ecosystems of the Ukrainian Polissya. The most of land borders with forestlands, which are peculiar barrier for biodiversity protection.
The water regime of the wetland depends on the Stokhid River surface runoff and its very sensitive to the atmospheric precipitation. The width of the Stokhid floodplain within the wetland boundaries is from 0.5 to 1.8 km. The Stokhid River has bigger inclination, compared to Pripyat River, which it falls to. Therefore, in some years there is a peculiar "support" of Stokhid River by Pripyat River waters. There are spring and summer floods, summer-autumn and winter low flow clearly visible on the area.
During floods and high water, flood plains inundate by melted and rain water for 30-80 days. The floodplain of Stokhid is marshy and reclaimed in several areas. In recent years, high water levels are observed only in spring, but dry up in other periods. Reducing the water content and the amount of precipitation is characteristic for the Polissya region.
Anthropogenic impact on the wetland is insignificant. The greatest impact is due to drainage reclamation. In particular due to sediment and low amounts of pollutants from drainage systems.
The Site area used by humans mainly for forestry, grazing and hay mowing. Some places are used for sport and amateur fishing, and play an important role for recreation and tourism organizations.

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

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		3	346	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		4	20	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		3	190	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils		4	84	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		2	2200	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub-dominated wetlands		1	3500	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		3	300	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> Xp: Permanent Forested peatlands		1	3270	Representative

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type
2: Ponds		4	2
9: Canals and drainage channels or ditches		4	88

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	Potential	increase
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Amelanchier canadensis*	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Bidens connata*	Potential	increase
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Bidens frondosa*	Potential	decrease
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Echinocystis lobata*	Potential	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Elodea canadensis*	Potential	increase
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Heracleum sosnowskyi*	Potential	increase
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Impatiens glandulifera*	Potential	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	*Lemna turionifera*	Potential	decrease
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Oenothera biennis*	Potential	decrease
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*	Potential	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	*Quercus rubra*	Actual (minor impacts)	No change

4.3.2 - Animal species

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Neovison vison*	Actual (minor impacts)	increase
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Nyctereutes procyonoides*	Actual (minor impacts)	decrease
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	*Ondatra zibethicus*	Potential	decrease
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Perccottus glenii*	Actual (minor impacts)	decrease
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	*Pseudorasbora parva*	Potential	unknown

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dfc: Subarctic (Severe winter, no dry season, cool summer)

Describing climate change in the region, the increase in average annual air temperature (especially in the summer), milder winters, increasing frequency of heavy rain and rainfall should be noted. In recent years there has been less prolonged flooding of river floodplains or complete absence of flooding. A decrease in wind speed was also noted. Air temperature increase in the past decades has also led to an average annual water temperature increase from 0.1 to 0.6 ºC.
Water temperature rising in the spring characterizes the beginning of the rapid growth of the aquatic vegetation, the development of plankton, as well as the fish and amphibians spawn in a slightly colder environmental period. In summer, high temperatures lead to stagnant processes, but not to fish choking so far.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 139

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 191

- 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.

Wetland situated within Black Sea Basin (Dnieper River Basin with riverbeds – Pripyat)

4.4.3 - Soil

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)

Marsh and peat bogs are the main soils types of the wetland. The rest, on the peripheral wetland part are mainly turf-podzolic, as well as turf.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	decrease

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from precipitation	☑	No change
Water inputs from surface water	☑	No change
Water inputs from groundwater	☐	No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
To downstream catchment	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels largely stable	No change

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology:

Until last years, (especially 2015-2017) water level on Stokhid River lowered on 0.2-0.8 m (average on 0.5 m). In 2018 water levela partially stabilized, which declined to an average of 0.3 m. Atmospheric precipitation and sewage from adjacent area are the main hydrological sources that feed the lakes. Expenditures are caused by evaporation from the water and land surfaces, and underground drainage.

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):

There is some movement of sediment and their partial accumulation.

(ECD) Water turbidity and colour: The color of water is usually yellowish. In general, waters of the Stokhid River is clean.

(ECD) Water temperature: The warmest water temperature in the lakes in April - 24-25°C, in Stokhid River – 22-24°C

4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5) ☑

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

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) ☑

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

Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

On the large water bodies (lakes and Prypiat River) pH it is rarely below to 5.5, but on the shallow water bodies (in winter and summer heat) – lower than 5.5.

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☑

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

Unknown ☐

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Mesotrophic ☑

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

Unknown ☐

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

Eutrophication is recorded in shallow waters of the lakes.

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:

Forests grow on a little-expressed floodplain terrace along the wetland. Small towns and private agricultural land adjacent to the wetlands.

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
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Low

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Low
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Medium
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	Medium
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	Medium

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganizms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High
Soil formation	Accumulation of organic matter	Medium

Within the site: 10000

Outside the site: 35000

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes ○ No ◉ Unknown ○

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland ☐

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland ☐

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples ☑

Description if applicable

Stokhid River is a traditional fishing place for the local community, and tourists for the last 10 years. Administration of the National Park encourages the local communities to continue mowing the meadows and marshes areas that promotes the maintenance of the territory from overgrowing by shrubs.

iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland ☐

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

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

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

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

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Cooperative/collective (e.g., farmers cooperative)	☐	☑
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	☐	☑

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

There are no arable lands and settlements on the wetland territory, but they are adjacent to the wetland.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site: National Nature Park 'Prypiat-Stokhid'

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

Postal address: Ukraine 44200, Volyn region, Lyubeshiv districts, Lubesh village, 47 Bondarenka str.

E-mail address: npppsl.park@gmail.com

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	Low impact	Low impact	☑	decrease	☑	increase
Housing and urban areas	Low impact	Low impact	☐	No change	☑	increase

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Drainage	Low impact	Low impact	☑	decrease	☑	increase

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Livestock farming and ranching	Low impact	Low impact	☑	decrease	☑	decrease

Transportation and service corridors

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

Human intrusions and disturbance

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

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Fire and fire suppression	Medium impact	High impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

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	Low impact	☑	decrease	☑	decrease

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Household sewage, urban waste water	Low impact	Low impact	☑	decrease	☑	decrease

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Habitat shifting and alteration	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	increase	☑	increase
Droughts	Medium impact	High impact	☑	increase	☑	increase

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Low water of the water bodies due to reduced rainfall over the last four years (from the end of the low water period to the end of the fall).

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Other international designation	Emerald site Ptypiat-Stokhid National Nature Park UA0000044	https://www.coe.int/en/web/bern-convention/emerald-viewer	partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Lanscape and Hydrological Reserves (zakazniks)	Sedlyshche, Sedlyshche,		whole
National Park	Stokhid River Floodplain	http://www.pripyat-stohid.com.ua	partly

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	UA007 Stokhod river valley	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/stokhod-river-valley-iba-ukraine	whole

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
Hydrology management/restoration	Implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Management of water abstraction/takes	Implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented
Regulation/management of wastes	Implemented
Fisheries management/regulation	Implemented
Livestock management/exclusion (excluding fisheries)	Implemented
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Implemented
Research	Implemented

Other:

The Project of organization of the territory of the National Nature Park "Prypiat-Stokhid" (it is the main document on the management of the National Park, developed for period 2012-2021) includes management plan of the entire territory, including wetlands of international importance "Prypiat River floodplains" and "Stokhid River floodplains". Among them are measured to prevent violations of the hydrological regime of rivers, protection of rare species of biodiversity, monitoring studies of biodiversity (flora and fauna), other environmental measures, organisation of touristic, public awareness and environmental education activities for visitors and the local people.
A priority of measures concerning protection of wetlands are:
- protection of key areas of growth of priority species of flora, plant communities, habitats of priority species of animals and measures to minimize the impact on them in other places;
- renaturalization of old river beds and partially degraded under anthropogenic influence of river beds in order to optimize the functioning of the Prypiat River floodplains and ;
- to conduct surveys to identify damaged and diseased trees, broken trunks and remove fallen trunks from riverbeds within the coastal protection strips.
For conservation and protection of the hydrological regime, it is necessary to stop building dams and other hydrotechnical constructions. There is a need to review all working projects on dredging, building dikes with pumping stations, etc. and to do research on the alternative measures of stabilization of the hydrological regime. Water management measures should have a scientific background, based on general environmental monitoring of the site territory and adjacent areas, on the conclusions of specialists in the biodiversity of leading research institutions and institutes of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, but not just specialists in hydraulic engineering. Restoration of the wetland should be carried out by restoration of the old channels, installation of additional water-capacity facilities in the roads-embankments and where bridges are in some parts of the floodplain to reduce the channel capacity during spring and seasonal floods.

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? No

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes ○ No ◉

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

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

Educational work is carried by Recreational and educational department of the National Park “Prypiat-Stokhid“.

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No, but restoration is needed

Further information

The restoration of wetland biotopes is not implemented currently, but is planned for the future.

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Water regime monitoring	Implemented
Plant species	Implemented
Birds	Implemented

The water regime monitoring started in 2008 (Hydrometeorological from 1960). Number monitoring of Acrocephalus paludicola and biotopes condition in key-places of settlements started in 2014 (results are publishing annyally). Bird records on the wetland in different seasons are started in 2008. Nesting birds mapping of Buchinsky and Svalovitsky villas were held in 2013-2016, and was published in 2016. Rare species plants monitoring held since 2008 on 4 permanent testing areas. Phenological observation for nature are conducted since 2008.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Vabishchevych YU. Launching soil studies on the National Park “Prypiat- Stokhid” territory // Scientific herald NP “Prypiat- Stokhid”. – 2012. – N. 2. – P: 11-16.
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6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)
<no file available>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)
<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory
<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports
<no file available>

v. site management plan
<no file available>

vi. other published literature
<no file available>

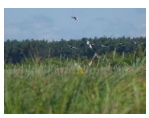
<no data available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

Floodplain of Stokhid near Zarika village (*Mykhaylo Khymyn, 13-04-2008*)

The Stokhid River near Buchin village (*Mykhaylo Khymyn, 28.05.2013*)



Chlidonias leucopterus (*Mykhaylo Khymyn, 28.05.2013*)

Limosa limosa (*Mykhaylo Khymyn, 23.04.2008*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Transboundary Designation letter
<2 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation	1995-11-23