NATIONAL REPORT
FOR THE AQUATIC WARBLER MOU AND ACTION PLAN
UKRAINE

This reporting format is designed to monitor the implementation of the Action Plan associated with the Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Conservation Measures for the Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola*. Reporting on the Action Plan's implementation will support information exchange throughout the range and assist the identification of necessary future actions by the Signatories. The questions presented here go beyond the scope of information already requested from CMS Contracting Parties for national reports to the CMS Conference of the Parties.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Which agency or institution has been primarily responsible for the preparation of this report?

Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine
Schmalgausen Institute of Zoology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine

List any other agencies, institutions, or NGOs that have provided input:

Ukrainian Society for Bird Protection

Reports submitted to date: no

Period covered by this report:

from __21.05.2003_____ to _____30.04.2006___
(dd/mm/yyyy) (dd/mm/yyyy)

Memorandum in effect in Signatory State since (dd/mm/yyyy): 21.05.2003

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OBJECTIVES

1.0 POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE

1.1. To promote national and international broad policies and legislation which favour the conservation of the Aquatic Warbler and its habitat

1.1.1. Promote the full protection of the Aquatic Warbler and its habitats through national and international legislation

a) Is the Aquatic Warbler protected under national legislation in your country?
- ☑ Yes, the species is protected and protection level is sufficient
- ☐ Yes, the species is protected, but protection level is not sufficient
- ☐ No, the species is not protected

b) If Yes, please describe the state of protection and limitations and conservation responsibilities this protection status imposes on the state, conservationists and land-users.

Aquatic Warbler is included in the Second Edition of the National Red Data Book (1994). According to the Law of Ukraine «About the Red Data Book» (2002) sites of habitat of the red species (and Aquatic Warbler) should be included into nature-reserved fund of state importance.

c) If the Aquatic Warbler is not protected or protection level is not sufficient, please describe what your country is planning to do to ensure highest possible protection of the species.

d) Is there national legislation in place in your country that ensures effective protection of Aquatic Warbler habitat (breeding, stop-over and wintering sites), including prevention of potentially detrimental activities (drainage, mineral extraction, industry, etc.).

☑ Yes ☐ No

e) If Yes, please provide details.

Now more 60% of Aquatic Warbler breeding sites in Ukraine are included in protected territories. During 2006 the part will increase till 90%. The Law of Ukraine "About Nature-reserved Fund of Ukraine" (1992) ensures effective protection of Aquatic Warbler breeding habitats. Ukraine is a Party to the Bern Convention and CMS to which appendices the species is included.

f) If No, please describe measures taken to ensure protection of Aquatic Warbler breeding habitats.

1.1.2. Seek national or international policy incentives to maintain suitable farming practices at breeding sites which are impacted by drainage or threatened by succession

Are there any national or international policy incentives to maintain suitable farming practices at breeding sites in your country (agro-environmental schemes, etc.)?

☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ Country is outside of breeding range

If yes, please describe briefly the nature of the incentives and whether they are effectively applied or used by farmers and land-managers.

If no, please describe what measures are being taken to ensure availability of such incentives.

2.0 SPECIES AND HABITAT PROTECTION

2.1. ***To promote adequate protection of the breeding sites and remove key factors adversely affecting the breeding habitat***

2.1.1. Seek designation as protected areas of all sites regularly holding breeding Aquatic Warblers.

a) In the table attached (Annex I), please provide details for all regularly occupied Aquatic Warbler breeding sites in your country and indicate their protection status (*please expand the table if necessary*).

b) If Aquatic Warbler breeding sites currently are not fully protected or protection level is not sufficient, please provide information about constraints and what your country is planning to do to ensure full and adequate protection of these sites.

Practically all AW sites of Desna-Dnieper population are included in protected territories with the exception of some small sites holding no more than 5% of the regional AW population. Another situation states is in the Pripyat population. Now only about 60% of the population occurred within protected territories. The new nature protection territories in habitat places of AW will be created in 2006. These are Pripyat national natural park (sites 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, see Annex I) and two zakazniks of national importance (sites 20, 22). Almost 90% of breeding sites of the population will be on the protected territories.

c) If Site Management Plans have not been developed for all Aquatic Warbler breeding sites, please describe what hampers development of Management Plans and what your country is doing to ensure development, approval and implementation of Site Management Plans for regular Aquatic Warbler breeding sites.

The absence of financing of works on preparation of Site Management Plans is the main hamper.

d) Please advise what assistance you would require to complete or improve existing Site Management Plans.

2.1.2. Prevent habitat alteration, habitat fragmentation, pollution and other factors that could be detrimental to the Aquatic Warbler in its breeding sites

a) Are new *development* projects that could potentially have a detrimental effect on current or potential Aquatic Warbler breeding sites (such as drainage, peat extraction, construction of highways, etc.) subject to environmental impact assessment in your country?

☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ Country is outside of breeding range

b) Have there been any potentially detrimental projects *implemented* in any Aquatic Warbler habitat in your country since signing this Memorandum of Understanding?

☐ Yes ☑ No

c) If yes, indicate sites involved, give details and describe the outcome of impact monitoring if available.

d) Has implementation of any potentially detrimental project in any Aquatic Warbler habitat in your country been *halted* since signing this Memorandum of Understanding?

☐ Yes ☑ No

e) If Yes, please give details.

2.2. To manage the breeding habitat to increase numbers, productivity and distribution

2.2.1. Regulate water levels and restore natural water conditions

a) Has water management been implemented at Aquatic Warbler breeding sites in your country?

☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ Country is outside of breeding range

b) If Yes, please describe actions taken, sites involved and effects expected/achieved.

The greatest number of AW in Ukraine is located in site №15 (Area between Vetly, Birki and Tsir). The part of the area is under influence of drainage canals. They are dug through the western and central parts of the area. Negative impact of the canals on about 120–150 ha of AW habitat can be proved based on our observations. There are no adjusting sluices at these drainage canals. If there were sluices, they could help to maintain optimal water level in low–water years and create suitable conditions for AW nesting, particularly the successful 2nd cycle of this species' nesting.
Three wooden dams with sluices were constructed through the central canal during October 2005. Water levels in these habitats will be adjusted with the help of these dams during the breeding season in 2006.

c) What constraints are limiting implementation of these activities at other sites in need of effective water management?

2.2.2. Prevent natural succession of the vegetation by undertaking management where necessary

a) Has vegetation management been undertaken at Aquatic Warbler breeding sites in your country to prevent natural succession?

☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ Country is outside of breeding range

b) If Yes, please describe actions taken (mowing, bush-removing, etc), what equipment was used for vegetation management and how efficient it was. Please refer to reports if available and comparative analysis of different types of equipment if it was conducted.

c) If No, what constraints are limiting vegetation management at other sites where it is needed and what is your country doing to ensure proper vegetation management at Aquatic Warbler breeding sites?

2.2.3. Hand-scything and mowing

a) If historical information is available, please describe to which extent current Aquatic Warbler breeding sites were hand scythed and mown.

b) Are hand-scything and mowing being applied for habitat conservation for the Aquatic Warbler in your country?

☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ Country is outside of breeding range

c) If Yes, please describe how this was approached, which sites were involved and the area covered. Please provide details if conservation effect of hand-scything and mowing has been evaluated. Please refer to published materials if available.

The sites of Desna-Dniepr population are not mown. Another situation on Western Ukraine – most part of sites of Pripyat population are haymakings. These biotopes remain suitable for AW thanking mowing.

d) What constraints are limiting hand-scything and mowing at sites where extensive habitat management is needed?

Last years we note reduction of the area haymakings in valleys of the rivers. The local people have received plots on fields after reforming collective farms. Many of them have ceased to mow a grass on the haymakings in mires. It already results in deterioration AW biotopes.

2.2.4. Controlled burning

a) Is controlled burning a legal habitat management tool in your country?

☐ Yes ☑ No

b) If Yes, is burning used as a habitat management tool for Aquatic Warbler? Please describe actions taken, sites involved and effects achieved or expected. Please refer to published materials if information regarding the effects of controlled burning has been summarized and published.

c) If No, then what actions are being undertaken to legalize controlled burning?

This question requires detailed study

2.2.5. Grazing

a) Has grazing been used for habitat management at Aquatic Warbler breeding sites in your country?

☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ Country is outside of breeding range

b) If yes, please describe which animals are used, which sites are involved and what effects are expected/achieved. Please give reference to published materials if information regarding the effects of grazing has been summarized and published.

2.2.6. Disseminate habitat management recommendations to land managers

a) Are Aquatic Warbler habitat management recommendations being disseminated to land managers and other interested parties in your country?

☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ Country is outside of breeding range

b) If Yes, please describe ways of dissemination of habitat management recommendations to land managers used: events, publications, etc. Please give reference to published materials.

c) If No, then what constraints are limiting dissemination of habitat management recommendations and what should be done to overcome these constraints?

There is a need to produce relevant guidelines which should contain recommendations and to be disseminated it to land managers preferably in their native languages.

d) Please advise if there is successful experience other Range States can draw on and what assistance your country would require to help share this information.

2.3. To protect the Aquatic Warbler and its habitat in the winter quarters and along the migration route

2.3.1. Promote the protection and appropriate management of wintering and passage sites

a) In the table attached (Annex I), please provide details about major Aquatic Warbler passage and wintering sites in your country (*please expand the table if necessary*)

b) Are primary Aquatic Warbler passage/wintering sites appropriately managed in your country?

☐ Fully ☐ Partially ☑ No

c) Please list on-going and implemented projects and provide brief information about results achieved.

d) What are the remaining gaps and what is your country planning to do to ensure sufficient protection and management of primary passage/wintering sites?

In draft State Programme for Biodiversity Conservation there is a section devoted to migratory species actions including those for AW

2.4. To restore habitats for the Aquatic Warbler

2.4.1. Undertake the ecological restoration of potential breeding sites

a) Have potential or irregularly occupied Aquatic Warbler breeding sites in your country been evaluated?

☐ Fully ☐ Partially ☑ No ☐ Country is outside of breeding range

b) If Yes, what initiatives aimed at ecological restoration of potential breeding sites have been undertaken in your country? Which sites are involved and what effects are expected/achieved?

c) If No, what are the constraints and which actions should be taken in order to overcome these constraints?

Lack of resources

3.0 MONITORING AND RESEARCH

3.1. To develop and implement a monitoring programme enabling population trends to be tracked

3.1.1. Distribution of a methodology for counting Aquatic Warblers

a) Is the methodology adopted for counting Aquatic Warblers used on the national level *different* to what is advised in the Aquatic Warbler Species Action Plan?

☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ No methodology is adapted

b) If Yes, please describe briefly possible differences and amendments.

c) Does your country have experience applying this methodology and what can be learned from this experience?

d) What does your country do to distribute and familiarize relevant institutions/specialists with this methodology?

3.1.2. Undertake national surveys to estimate breeding populations

a) Have national (all-country) surveys of Aquatic Warbler breeding population been undertaken in your country?

☐ Yes (give years) 2002 - 2005
☐ No
☐ Country is outside of breeding range

b) If Yes, what methodology is used (full counts, transect counts, etc.) and what organization was coordinating the survey?

The monitoring of six key habitats of AW has been carried out by the Ukrainian Society for the Protection of Birds since 2002. For this purpose, two breeding sites of Desna-Dnipro population (valleys of Supoy and Uday Rivers) and four breeding sites of Pripyat population (two sites at the valley of Pripyat, valleys of Turya and Stir River) were chosen. These six key breeding sites support nearly 60% of the Ukrainian Aquatic Warbler population. Besides 6 monitoring plots other sites also were surveyed.
Counting of birds within 200 m strip transects is main method of surveys.

c) What is the size and trend of the national breeding population (vocalizing males)? Please refer to published materials if applicable.

Year of survey: 2003	Year of survey: 2004	Year of survey: 2005
Population size: **2020-2520**	Population size: **3105-3550**	Population size: **3700–4315**

d) If Yes, to which extent was the territory of your country covered by the survey:

☐ Fully (> 90 % of suitable habitats surveyed)
☑ High (60-90 % of suitable habitats surveyed)
☐ Medium (30-60 % of suitable habitats surveyed)
☐ Low (< 30 % of suitable habitats surveyed)

e) When is the next national (all-country) survey of the Aquatic Warbler planned in your country?

2006

f) If no national surveys have been conducted, please indicate existing constraints and what you country going to do to ensure that national surveys of the Aquatic Warbler are conducted?

3.1.3. Collect data at the major known passage sites and identify further resting sites

a) Have studies at known Aquatic Warbler passage sites been conducted in your country?

☐ Yes ☑ No ☐

b) If Yes, please describe briefly, which major passage sites are being monitored, what monitoring is being conducted (Aquatic Warbler population, habitat parameters, impact assessment, migration strategy, etc) and which organizations are involved?

c) What are the main findings and what conservation implications do they have?

d) If Yes, to what extent are major known Aquatic Warbler passage sites are being monitored in your country?

☐ Fully (> 90% of known sites)
☐ High (60-90 % of known sites)
☐ Medium (30-60 % of known sites)
☐ Low (< 30 % of known sites)

f) To what extent have major Aquatic Warbler passage sites been identified in your country?

☐ Fully (> 90 % of suitable habitats surveyed)
☐ High (60-90 % of suitable habitats surveyed)
☐ Medium (30-60 % of suitable habitats surveyed)
☐ Low (< 30 % of suitable habitats surveyed)
☐ No monitoring is conducted

g) What are the gaps and what is your country doing to address them?

3.1.4. Identify major wintering areas

a) Have studies aimed at identifying Aquatic Warbler wintering areas have been conducted in your country?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ Country is outside of wintering range

b) If Yes, what are the main findings and conservation implications? If available, please refer to published reports.

c) If Yes, To what extent was the territory of your country covered by the survey of wintering areas?

☐ Fully (> 90 % of suitable habitats surveyed)
☐ High (60-90 % of suitable habitats surveyed)
☐ Medium (30-60 % of suitable habitats surveyed)
☐ Low (< 30 % of suitable habitats surveyed)

d) If wintering sites have been identified, to what extend are these sites being monitored during migration?

☐ Fully (> 90% of known sites)
☐ High (60-90 % of known sites)
☐ Medium (30-60 % of known sites)
☐ Low (< 30 % of known sites)
☐ No monitoring is conducted

e) If your country is outside of Aquatic Warbler wintering range, which international initiatives aimed at identification of Aquatic Warbler wintering grounds has your country been involved in? What are the main findings?

f) What are the gaps and what needs to be done to help address them?

3.1.5. Research into habitat characteristics at migration and wintering sites

a) Has research into habitat characteristics at migration and/or wintering sites been conducted in your country?

☐ Yes ☑ No

b) If Yes, please provide a list of on-going and completed studies with references if results are already published.

c) What are the main findings and conservation implications?

d) What are the remaining gaps and what needs to be done to address them?

3.1.6. Research on movements during the breeding season / exchange of subpopulations

Has research on Aquatic Warbler movements during breeding season/exchange of subpopulations been conducted in your country?

☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ Country is outside of breeding range

If Yes, please describe which territories were covered, what methods were used (colour ringing, radio-tagging, etc.) and what were the main findings. Please give reference to published materials if available.

If Yes, was the research on movements during the breeding season coordinated with researchers from neighbouring Aquatic Warbler Range States.

☐ Yes ☐ No

If the research hasn't been conducted, what is your country planning to do to initiate such cooperation?

3.1.7. Develop and implement an international monitoring programme

Is your country participating in development and/or implementation of international Aquatic Warbler monitoring programmes?

☑ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, please list on-going and completed projects and indicate which areas they focus on and which other countries are involved. Please provide reference to published results if available.

During 2002-2004 monitoring programme in Ukraine financed by RCPB.
11 – 13 of June 2005 Aquatic Warbler Conservation Team carried out field trip in the Upper Pripyat.

Are there areas that haven't been properly addressed, if so, what needs to be done to assist your country in addressing these gaps?

3.2. To promote research useful for the conservation of the Aquatic Warbler in the future

3.2.1. Undertake comparative studies on breeding success and population recruitment in different habitats

a) Have studies on breeding success and population recruitment in different habitats been conducted in your country?

- ☐ Yes, in collaboration with other Range States
- ☐ Yes, on the national scale
- ☑ No comparative studies have been conducted
- ☐ Country is outside of breeding range

b) If available, please list on-going and completed studies and give reference to published reports.

c) What are the main findings of these studies?

d) Are there any future comparative studies your country is able to initiate? What would be needed to do this?

e) If no comparative studies are being implemented, what is your country planning to do to stimulate this research and what assistance would be required?

3.2.2. Assess the effect of burning, scything, mowing, grazing and water conditions on breeding populations

a) Effect of which of the following factors and potential habitat management techniques on Aquatic Warbler breeding population was assessed in your country?

- ☐ Controlled burning
- ☑ Scything
- ☐ Mowing
- ☐ Water conditions
- ☐ Other _____ (what)
- ☐ No assessment has been conducted

b) What are the main findings and conservation implications? If available, please give reference to published reports.

c) Are there any gaps? What limits further assessment of this factor's effects?

3.2.3. Develop collaborative research and monitoring programmes between range-states

a) Is your country involved in international collaborative and monitoring programmes on the Aquatic Warbler?

☑ Yes ☐ No

b) If yes, please provide brief details about on-going and completed projects. Which Aquatic Warbler range states are involved? What fields studied?

During 2002-2004 monitoring programme in Ukraine financed by RCPB.
11 – 13 of June 2005 Aquatic Warbler Conservation Team carried out field trip in the Upper Pripyat.

c) What are the main findings and conservation implications?

d) What are the gaps and what is needed to address them?

4.0 PUBLIC AWARENESS

4.1. To ensure development of a strong network of organisations and individuals committed to the conservation of the Aquatic Warbler

a) Does a network of organisations/individuals committed to the conservation of the Aquatic Warbler exist in your country?

☐ Yes ☑ No

b) If Yes, how broad is this network and what organizations/individuals are taking the lead in facilitation and coordination of its development?

c) What actions does your country undertake to broaden the circle of organisations and individuals committed to conservation of Aquatic Warbler?

d) What successful experience can other Range States draw on?

e) What would be needed to establish a network if it does not already exist or to improve an existing one?

4.2. To use the Aquatic Warbler as a flagship species

Has the Aquatic Warbler been used as a flagship species in your country for the inventory and protection of wetlands?

☐ Yes ☑ No

If Yes, please briefly describe how and provide examples if available.

If No, what limits promotion and use of the Aquatic Warbler as a flagship species and how does your country plan to address this?

Web-site of the Ministry of the Environmental Protection is now restructured. In renovated Web-site detailed information on AW will be placed.

4.3. To prepare educational materials promoting and giving information

a) Have any educational and promotional materials about Aquatic Warbler been developed in your country?

☑ Yes, specifically devoted to the Aquatic Warbler.
☐ Yes, the Aquatic Warbler is included into materials with a broader context.
☐ No, Aquatic Warbler is not covered in educational and promotional materials.

If Yes, please describe the nature of such materials and how they were disseminated. Please give reference to published materials if available.

In 2004 the booklet devoted to conservation of AW in Ukraine was published.

If No, please describe what limits development of such materials and give details about what your country is planning to do to promote Aquatic Warbler and its conservation.

PART II. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC ATIONS

Please report on the implementation of the country-specific actions listed for your country in Part II of the Action Plan and provide information if that is not already covered by your answers under Part I. Please describe not only the measures taken but also their impact on the Aquatic Warbler or its habitat in the context of the objectives of the Memorandum of Understanding and the Action Plan. Where you have already answered on country-specific actions in Part I, please only add a reference to the relevant answer here.

To promote the creation of protected areas for main breeding groups of Aquatic Warbler:

- the creation of National Park in the Upper Pripyat valley between Retchica and Lyubyaz (Volyn reg.). **Pripyat National Park will be created in 2006.**
- the creation of zakazniks of national importance in Lower Turiya (Vizhery mire), in Styr valley (near Chetvertnya). **The substantiations for creation zakazniks were prepared and are transferred to the Ministry of ecology in 2005**.
- the joining the zakaznik of local importance "Zhevak" (more than 200 males) to zakaznik of national importance "Doroginsky" (Chernigiv reg.). **The zakaznik of local importance "Zhevak" was joined to zakaznik of national importance "Doroginsky".**

Realization of monitoring work in six key sites:

- the Desna-Dnieper population: Supoy and Uday;
- the Pripyat population: between Vetly and mouth of the Tsir river (Pripyat valley); between Retchitsa and Pidgirya (Pripyat valley); Vizhery mire (Turiya valley); near Chetvertnya (Styr valley). **Monitoring in six key sites will be carried out with 2002.**

Continue the national survey to clarify distribution and numbers in regions which have not been adequately surveyed. **Each year the serveys of new territories will be carried out. B 2004 survey of 9 Ukrainian regions of the steppe zone was carried out. In this year 2 new Aquatic Warbler breeding sites were found in Volyn reg.**

Annex I

Name of the site, geographical coordinates	Status (B – breeding, W – wintering P – passage)	Aquatic Warbler population supported (vocalizing males (breeding) or individuals (migration or wintering))	Year of survey	Total area of the site	Area of the site under protection	Type of protection	Does protection level fully reject possible detrimental developments? [Yes/No]	Site Management Plan (D – developed, A - approved, I – implemented)
1. Supoy valley between Vilne and M.Berezanka; 50°25‘ N 31°45‘ E	**B**	**160-180 singing males**	**2005**	**200-220 ha**	**100%**	**Hydrological zakaznik of national importance "Usivsky"**	**Yes**	**D**
2. Supoy valley near Novy Bykov; 50.34 N; 31.40 E	**B**	**20-25 singing males**	**2005**	**26 ha**	**100%**	**Hydrological zakaznik of local importance "Boloto Supoy”**	**No**	**D**
3. Supoy valley near Voron’ky; 50.42.30 N; 31.34.30 E	**B**	**20 singing males**	**2003**	**60 ha**	**100%**	**Hydrological zakaznik of local importance "Svidovetsky”**	**No**	**D**
4. Uday valley between Doroginka and Monastiricshe; 50°51‘ N; 32°09‘ E	**B**	**340-360 singing males**	**2005**	**320-350 ha**	**100%**	**Hydrological zakaznik of national importance ”Doroginsky”**	**Yes**	**D**
5. Perevod valley valley near Paskivschina; 50°29 N; 31°57 E	**B**	**15 singing males**	**2000**	**20-30 ha**	**No**			**D**
6. Mire to SE from Petrivka; 51.50 N; 31.49 E	**B**	**20 singing males**	**2003**	**35-40 ha**	**100%**	**Hydrological zakaznik of local importance "Gorodok”**	**No**	**D**
7. Galka valley between villages Bogdanivka and Leonidivka; 50.48 N;	**B**	**20-25 singing males**	**2005**	**45-50 ha**	**No**			**D**

31.58 E								
8. Snov valley to NE from Elino; 52.02 N; 32.03 E	**B**	**3-5 singing males**	**1999**	**~ 20 ha**	**No**			
9. Pripyat valley between Komarove and Retchica; 51.44 N; 24.36 E	**B**	**~ 25**	**1996**	**~ 50 ha**	**20 ha**	**Hydrological zakaznik of local importance "Richitskiy"**	**No**	**D**
10. Pripyat valley between Retchica and Pidgirye (Shchedrogir); 51.47 N; 24.43 E	**B**	**300-350**	**2004**	**350 ha**	**100%**	**Hydrological zakazniks of local importance "Richitskiy" and "Shchedrogirskiy"**	**No**	**D**
11. Pripyat valley between Pidgirya and Turiya mouth (~175); 51.48 N; 24.48 E	**B**	**120-150**	**2004**	**~175 ha**	**90%**	**Hydrological zakaznik of local importance "Shchedrogirskiy"**	**No**	**D**
12. Eastern part of Turya mouth; 51.52 N; 24.48 E	**B**	**30**	**1999**	**30-40 ha**	**No**			**D**
13. Area near canal Wizhewskiy – Pripyat; 51.51 N; 24.55 E	**B**	**105-160**	**1996**	**~ 350 ha**	**20%**	**Hydrological zakaznik of local importance "Zalukhivskiy"**	**No**	**D**
14. Pripyat valley to the south of Nevir (including mire "Zalissya"); 51.50 N; 24.58 E	**B**	**200-250**	**2005**	**> 400 ha**	**30%**	**Hydrological zakaznik of local importance "Velikoglushanskiy"**	**No**	**D**
15. Area between Vetly, Birki and Tsir; 51.52 N; 25.13 E	**B**	**1400-1600**	**2005**	**~1300 ha**	**70%**	**Hydrological zakazniks of local importance "Vetlivskiy", "Girkivskiy", "Birkivskiy"**	**No**	**D**
16. Pripyat valley (left bank) between	**B**	**250-300**	**2005**	**~400 ha**	**10%**	**Hydrological**	**No**	**D**

Vetly –Lubotin; 51.52 N; 25.17 E						**zakazniks of local importance "Girkivskiy", "Pripyatskiy-1"**		
17. Area to north of Lyubyaz lake; 51.52 N; 25.29 E	**B**	**80-100**	**2005**	**90-100 ha**	**100%**	**Regional landscape park "Pripyat-Stokhid"**	**No**	**D**
18. Mire to south-western of Grechishcha and hay-mowing to south; 51.52 N; 25.26 E	**B**	**10-30**	**2005**	**200 ha**		**Regional landscape park "Pripyat-Stokhid"**	**No**	**D**
19. Southern and eastern banks of Wolyanske lake and canal "Khabarische"; 51.52 N; 24.54 E	**B**	**70-90**	**2005**	**~ 100 ha**	**90%**	**Hydrological zakaznik of local importance "Zalukhivskiy"**	**No**	**D**
20. Turya valley (mire "Vizhery"); 51.42 N; 24.50 E	**B**	**310-330**	**2005**	**275 ha**	**5%**	**Hydrological zakaznik of local importance "Turskiy"**	**No**	**D**
21. Stochid valley near St.Chervishche; 51.35 N; 25.22 E	**B**	**10-20**	**2003**	**20 ha**	**100%**	**Landscape zakaznik of national importance "Stokhid"**	**Yes**	**D**
22. Stir valley between Navoz – Godon 51.04 N; 25.28 E	**B**	**120-130**	**2004**	**160 ha**	**70%**	**Hydrological zakaznik of local importance "Gursko-Gryvenskiy"**	**No**	**D**
23. Area between lakes White and Pischane; 51.30 N; 24.11 N	**B**	**120-150**	**2005**	**310 ha**			**No**	**D**
24. Chornoguzka valley; 50.41 N; 25.12 E	**B**	**150-200**	**2005**	**430 ha**	**100%**	**Hydrological zakaznik of local importance "Chornoguzka"**	**No**	**D**

25. Shatskiy National Park (mire Unicthy); 51.35 N; 23.57 E	**B**	**25**	**1997**	**~ 100 ha**	**100%**	**Shatskiy National Park**	**Yes**	**D**
26. Area near lake Rogozne; 51.55 N; 25.09 E	**B**	**40**	**1997**	**30-50 ha**	**40%**	**Hydrological zakaznik of local importance "Rogiznenskiy"**	**No**	**D**
27. Area near lake Nobel'; 51.53; 25.45	**B**	**10**	**1998**	**10 ha**	**100%**	**Regional landscape park "Pripyat-Stokhid"**	**Yes**	**D**
28. Mire near Perebrody; 51.45 N; 27.02 E	**B**	**8**	**2004**	**5 ha**	**100%**	**Rivnenskiy Nature Reserve**	**Yes**	**D**