

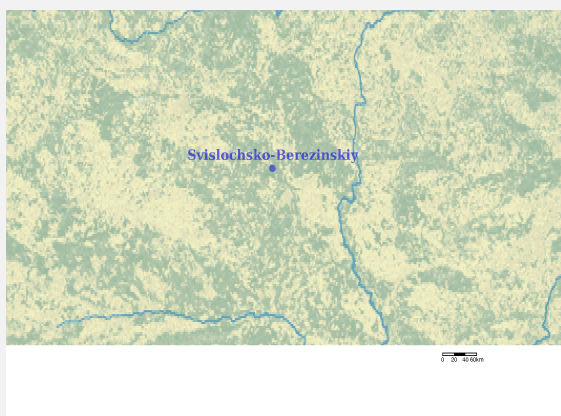


# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 22 April 2016

## Belarus

### Svislochsko-Berezinskiy



Designation date	30 March 2015
Site number	2268
Coordinates	53°22'29"N 28°58'32"E
Area	18 341,00 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

The Site's territory is situated in the place where the Svisloch River inflows the Berezina River. The main water artery of the site is the Berezina River which flows throughout the site for about 50 km (350-400 km from the source). The Site includes also the mouth part of the Svisloch River about 20 km long. From the South-East the territory is bounded by the Olsa River's channel (the left tributary of the Berezina) in its downstream. Forests adjoining the floodplains of Berezina and Svisloch rivers dominate the territory of the site and cover about 85.3% of its area.

Meadows and swamps occupy about 10% of the site's area and are located mainly within the rivers' floodplains, old river's channels, and in water outflow combs. Unique and rare ecosystems are represented here: The Berezina River, open waterlogged floodplain meadows, floodplain lakes, fen, transition mires, raised bogs, swampy deciduous forests.

There are 2 globally threatened animal species registered within the site's territory: *Acipenser ruthenus*, *Euphydrias maturna*. Floodplain meadows in the floodplains of Olsa and Berezina rivers are the important stopover during migration for waders and ducks. More than 1000 ruffs, 200-300 white-winged tern, more than 50 garganeys and some other species were registered here on migration at the same time.

## 2 - Data & location

### 2.1 - Formal data

#### 2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

##### Compiler 1

Name	Maximenkov Michail Viktorovich, Kozulin Alexander Vasilievich, Beliatskaya Olga Sergeevna, Gulka Vitaliy Demianovich
Institution/agency	The State Research and Production Association
Postal address	Akademicheskaya 27 Minsk 220072 Belarus
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#### 2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2013
To year	2014

#### 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Svislochsko-Berezinskiy
Unofficial name (optional)	Свислочско-Березинский

## 2.2 - Site location

### 2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

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

Boundaries description (optional)

The Ramsar site consists of two parts. Boundaries of the first part (eastern) go along the Svisloch River, encompassing its bed, follow the borders of forest planning quaters and populated localities. The boundaries of the second part follow the bed of the Berezina River, borders of forest planning quaters and populated localities.

### 2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Osipovichi, Klichev and Kirov districts/Mogilev region
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Elizovo town

### 2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

- a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes  No
- b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes  No

### 2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha):	18341
Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries	18341.34

### 2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
EU biogeographic regionalization	Boreal
EU biogeographic regionalization	Continental

[Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme](#)

National: Belarussian Height (Dementiev V.A., 1959. System of physiographic regions of Belarus/«Physical and economic geography of Byelorussia» Minsk, 150 p. (In Russian)).

### 3 - Why is the Site important?

#### 3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

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

Hydrological services provided

i) the site provides control and protection against floods. The site ensures accumulation and slowed discharge of water during floods and spring high water due to location in the Berezina River's floodplain and presence of floodplain fen mires and floodplain lakes, along with the low degree of the surface's inclination;  
 ii) the site keeps water reserves during dry seasons, thus providing water supplies for the rivers Berezina and Svisloch;  
 iii) the site maintains the level of ground waters in the region;  
 v) the site is part of a large floodplain system and plays an important role in functioning of the middle Dnieper River's basin;  
 vii) due to low economic activities the site plays an important role in maintenance of high water quality, contributes to formation of underground hydrological systems or springs, supplying surface wetland complexes.

Other ecosystem services provided

The Berezina and Svisloch Rivers, as well as oxbows lakes serve as spawning grounds for commercial fish species, breeding in spring period.  
 Waters of rivers Berezina, Svisloch and Olsa are used for economic and recreation purposes.  
 The site's forests are rich in berries and mushrooms.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

The wetland supports populations of plant and animal species important for maintaining the biological diversity of floodplain ecosystems of Predpolesie region, located on the border of the Boreal and Continental biogeographic regions. More than 650 upper vascular plant species are registered within the territory. The site's flora is peculiar and unique. Along with the typical boreal floristical elements it includes the forest-steppe ones. Many nemoral Mid-European species, located on the very east or north-east edge of their distribution range (or outside it) coexist here with moderately thermophilic, mainly Eastern-European species.  
 The fauna of the Ramsar site "Svislochsko-Berezinskiy" reflects the structure and variety of landscape-ecological complexes presented on its territory. All 6 classes of vertebrate animals, found in this biogeographical region and the whole country, are registered within the site: 37 fish species, 10 amphibian, 5 reptile, 144 bird and 45 mammal species.

- 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
<i>Allium ursinum</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	Relict species is on the north-eastern edge of the range.
<i>Botrychium matricariifolium</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - EN	Rare species, is at the south-eastern edge of the european part of the range
<i>Campanula latifolia</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - NT	Relict, taiga species, is at the southern edge of the range. Contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site.
<i>Carex rhizina</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - NT	the species is at the western edge of the range. Contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site.
<i>Festuca altissima</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - NT	Nemoral relict species, is at the north-eastern edge of the range, contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
<i>Gladiolus imbricatus</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - NT	Contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
<i>Hedera helix</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - EN	Here is the largest in Belarus population of the species, which is very rare in Belarus and relict Mid-European species. The species here is beyond the eastern border of its range.
<i>Huperzia selago</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - NT	Relict species, is close to the southern border of its distribution range here
<i>Iris sibirica</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	Contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	The species here is at the northern and north-eastern edge of the range
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - NT	This relict boreal species is at the eastern edge of the european range.
<i>Urtica kioviensis</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - EN	The species is at the northern edge of its distribution range.

The site's flora is peculiar and unique. Along with the typical boreal floristical elements it includes the forest-steppe ones. Many nemoral Mid-European species, located on the very east or north-east edge of their distribution range (or outside it) (*Hedera hélix*, *Hólcus móllis*, *Dactylis polygama*, *Cardamine flexuosa*) coexist here with moderately thermophilic, mainly Eastern-European species (*Jurinea cyanoides*, *Koeleria pyramidata*).

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Acipenser ruthenus</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - CR	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Alcedo atthis</i> 	Common Kingfisher	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	30	2007		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anas acuta</i> 	Northern Pintail	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	on migration
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anthus campestris</i> 	Tawny Pipit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2005			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - NT	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Aquila pomarina</i> 	Lesser Spotted Eagle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	2005-2007			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i> 	Eurasian Bittern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	2005-2007		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Bubo bubo</i> 	Eurasian Eagle-Owl	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2008		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - EN	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i> 	White-winged Tern	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	300			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		on migration
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Chondrostoma nasus</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ciconia nigra</i> 	Black Stork	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	2007		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i> 	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2005		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - EN	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Circus cyaneus</i> 	Northern Harrier	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2007		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site.
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	<i>Colias palaeno</i> 	Moorland Clouded Yellow; Palaeno Sulphur; Arctic Sulphur	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	Rare species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Crex crex</i> 	Corn Crake	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	2005		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i> 	White-backed Woodpecker	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	15	2005			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - NT	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Falco subbuteo</i> 	Eurasian Hobby; Northern Hobby	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2005			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - NT	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i> 	Common Kestrel; Eurasian Kestrel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Falco vespertinus</i> 	Red-footed Falcon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - CR	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i> 	Collared Flycatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - NT	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Gallinago media</i> 	Great Snipe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	2005		NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - EN	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Glaucidium passerinum</i> 	Eurasian Pygmy Owl	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	2005			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - NT	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Grus grus</i> 	Common Crane	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	2005		LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> 	White-tailed Eagle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - EN	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i> 	Little Gull	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	on migration, contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Limosa limosa</i> 	Black-tailed Godwit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	<i>Lynx lynx</i> 	Eurasian Lynx	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - EN		
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	<i>Meles meles</i> 	European Badger	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU		
ARTHROPODA/ INSECTA	<i>Melitta leucippe</i> 		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Natioanal Red List - VU	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Mergus merganser</i> 	Common Merganser	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2007	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Milvus migrans</i> 	Black Kite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	2008	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - NT	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i> 	Ruff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1000	2005		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - CR	on migration	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i> 	Eurasian Three-toed Woodpecker; Three-toed Woodpecker	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2007		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - NT	The species contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Tringa nebularia</i> 	Common Greenshank	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List - VU	on migration, contributes to the high biodiversity value of the site	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> 	Marsh Sandpiper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National ed List - CR	on migration	

### 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
6450 Northern boreal alluvial meadows	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Annex I of the Habitat Directive
3150 Natural eutrophic and mesotrophic lakes with submerged and/or floating Magnopotamion or Hydrocharition – type veget	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Annex I of the Habitat Directive
3270 Euro-Siberian annual river mud communities with Bidentetea tripartite vegetation class	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Annex I of the Habitat Directive
6270 Fennoscandian lowland rich-species and moderately wet meadows	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		priority habitat, Annex I of the Habitat Directive
7110 Active raised bogs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		priority habitat, Annex I of the Habitat Directive
7120 Degraded raised bogs (still capable of natural regeneration)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Annex I of the Habitat Directive
7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Annex I of the Habitat Directive
9010 Western Taiga	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		priority habitat, Annex I of the Habitat Directive
9020 Fennoscandian hemiboreal natural old broad-leaved deciduous forests (Quercus, Tilia, Acer, Fraxinus or Ulmus) rich	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		priority habitat, Annex I of the Habitat Directive
9050 Fennoscandian herb-rich forests with Picea abies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Annex I of the Habitat Directive
9080 Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		priority habitat, Annex I of the Habitat Directive
91D0 Bog woodland. Sub-types: 44.A2 – Scots pine mire woods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		priority habitat, Annex I of the Habitat Directive
91E0 Alluvial forests with Alnus glutinosa and Fraxinus excelsior (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		priority habitat, Annex I of the Habitat Directive
91F0 Riparian mixed forests of Quercus robur, Ulmus laevis and Ulmus minor, Fraxinus excelsior or Fraxinus angustifolia,	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Annex I of the Habitat Directive

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

### 4.1 - Ecological character

The site is a representative example of wetlands located on the border of Boreal and Continental zones of Europe. The large part of the territory is the floodplain of the Berezina River and its tributaries Svisloch and Olsa Rivers. There are numerous drainage canals throughout the site's territory. Among natural water bodies the lake Orlinkoe should be noted. The area of its water surface is 0.2 km<sup>2</sup>. The lake is connected with the Berezina River by the branch. The channel of the Berezina River, separate parts of its floodplain and oxbow lakes not subjected to anthropogenic transformation are of special ecological importance.

Forests cover 85.3% of the Site's area. The age structure of site's forests is characterized by a high share of mature and overmature forests. The average age of the site's tree stands is 63 years. The oldest tree stands aged 150-170 years are found among oak woods. The site's forest biocenoses include a wide range of taxa: from dry heather and lichen-moss pine forests to floodplain oak woods and swamps. The indigenous forest types are represented here by formations of pine, spruce, oak, ash, linden, and black alder. Birch, hornbeam and aspen forests belong to the category of derivative forest communities on old cuttings, burned places, formerly meliorated lands.

Meadow and meadow-swampy vegetation represented by floodplain meadow communities and parts of sedge fen mires, occupy mainly rivers' floodplains, vicinity of old rivers' channels and water outflow combs.

The site's flora is peculiar and unique. Along with the typical boreal floristical elements it includes the forest-steppe ones. Many nemoral Mid-European species, located on the very east or north-east edge of their distribution range (or outside it) coexist here with moderately thermophilic, mainly Eastern-European species.

There are 2 globally threatened animal species registered within the site's territory: *Acipenser ruthenus*, *Euphydryas maturna*. Floodplain meadows in the floodplains of Olsa and Berezina rivers are the important stopover during migration for waders and ducks.

### 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 > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/pools		0	379	
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Ts: Seasonal/intermittent freshwater marshes/pools on inorganic soils		3	3262	
Fresh water > Marshes on peat soils >> U: Permanent Non-forested peatlands		4	948	
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub-dominated wetlands		2	6221	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Xf: Freshwater, tree-dominated wetlands		1	8042	Representative

### 4.3 - Biological components

#### 4.3.1 - Plant species

##### Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>		
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>		
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>		at the edge of the distribution range
<i>Dactylis glomerata lobata</i>		at the edge of the distribution range
<i>Dianthus superbus</i>		
<i>Digitalis grandiflora</i>		
<i>Gentiana pneumonanthe</i>		
<i>Holcus mollis</i>		at the edge of the distribution range
<i>Jurinea cyanooides</i>		
<i>Koeleria pyramidata</i>		

#### 4.3.2 - Animal species

##### Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Castor fiber	Eurasian Beaver				
CHORDATA/AVES	Chlidonias hybrida	Whiskered Tern				on passage
CHORDATA/AVES	Columba palumbus	Common Wood Pigeon				
CHORDATA/AVES	Ficedula hypoleuca	European Pied Flycatcher	2500	2005		
CHORDATA/AVES	Larus canus	Mew Gull				on passage
CHORDATA/AVES	Lyrurus tetrix	Eurasian Black Grouse;Black Grouse				
CHORDATA/AVES	Scolopax rusticola	Eurasian Woodcock				
CHORDATA/AVES	Strix aluco	Tawny Owl	130	2007		
CHORDATA/AVES	Tetrao urogallus	Western Capercaillie				
CHORDATA/AVES	Tetrastes bonasia	Hazel Grouse				

#### 4.4 - Physical components

##### 4.4.1 - Climate

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

##### 4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

More than one river basin

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

Berezina, Svisloch, Olsa

##### 4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral

Organic

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes  No

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

The variety of lithological and geomorphological conditions in this area is complemented by the presence of complex and contrasting soils here. Sandy-loam varieties of semi-hydrogenic type are dominating; the proportion of waterlogged soils with signs of peat formation and alluvial soils is also high. Automorphic (mainly sandy and sandy-loam) soils are found only on upland parts of terraces, eolic forms of relief, ancient watershed embankments. The soils remain in the natural state almost throughout the territory of the site and are representative for this geomorphological region.

##### 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	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water inputs from surface water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

###### Water destination

Presence?
To downstream catchment

###### Stability of water regime

Presence?
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)

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

The hydrological regime of the Berezina River and its tributaries is characterized by clearly pronounced high spring flood, relatively stable low water level during summer-autumn period and higher (due to frequent thaws) winter water level, disrupted by floods almost every year. The height of the flood is 2-3 m; its duration is about 70 days.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

Alkaline (pH>7.4)

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic

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  ii) significantly different  site itself.

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

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	High
Fresh water	Water for industry	High
Wetland non-food products	Timber	Medium

Regulating Services

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

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Low
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High

Outside the site:

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

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

<no data available>

4.6 - Ecological processes

(ECD) Vegetational productivity, pollination, regeneration processes, succession, role of fire, etc. Many open parts of fen mires and floodplain meadows are overgrowing with shrubs, mainly due to cessation of mowing. This leads to the loss of some rare grass communities, shrink of the area of breeding and foraging grounds of many birds.

(ECD) Notable species interactions, including grazing, predation, competition, diseases and pathogens Forest pests such as Winter moth, Gypsy moth, Black arches, and European spruce bark beetle damage the forested areas within the site and in adjacent forests

(ECD) Notable aspects concerning migration Floodplain meadows in the floodplains of Olsa and Berezina rivers are the important stopover during migration for waders and ducks.

## 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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

The territory is in State's ownership. The lands are leased by legal entities, which use them for agriculture and forestry.

#### 5.1.2 - Management authority

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

The following Regional Executive Committees manage the site: Osipovich (11,070.0 ha), Klichev (7,459.0 ha) and Kirov (439 ha). The Osipovich and Klichev Regional Inspections on Natural Resources and Environmental Protection execute the state control of the nature protection and rational use of natural resources at the territory.

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:

Zhdanovich Anatoliy Evgenievich, the director of the Osipovich Inspection on Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

Postal address:

Belarus 213763, Osipovich, Gagarina str., 51  
Belarus 213910, Klichev, Sovetskaya str., 1

E-mail address:

oiproos@mogilev.by

## 5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

### 5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Logging and wood harvesting	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Fire and fire suppression	Medium impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unspecified/others	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Problematic native species	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Garbage and solid waste	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Unspecified	Medium impact	High impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Burning of vegetation in floodplains, on open parts of terraces and banks, especially in dry conditions, has negative impact on plants and animals, and often leads to forest fires.

Drying out of forests. This threat appears on the territory just focally, but in many forest types and due to different reasons. Drying out of floodplain oak woods, black alder forests and willow stands takes place mainly because of unstable flood regime. Separate cases of drying-out of spruces caused by the European spruce bark beetle were registered within all forestries.

Distribution of forest pests. This threat has increased substantially in recent years. The most significant damage to the forested areas is caused by the Winter moth, Gypsy moth, Black arches, and European spruce bark beetle. Broadleaf tree species damaged by insects are found throughout the whole Reserve's territory, but it does not have the mass character.

Climate change. Years with no flood or, on the contrary, very high floods are observed during the last decades as a result of climate change. This has negative impact on the rivers' floodplains in the Reserve and on adjacent areas. Unstable flood regime causes the drying-out of tree stands (oak, black alder) and weakening of trees, that makes them vulnerable for forests pests. Besides, it increases the probability of fires in forests and peatlands in dry years.

## 5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

### National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Republican Landscape Reserve	Svislochsko-Berezinskiy	<a href="http://www.minpriroda.gov.by/ru/press_sluzhba-ru/view/razvitiye-s-eti-osobo-oxranjaemyx-prirodnix-territorij-odin-iz-osnovnyx-natsionalnyx-interesov-strany-v-1644/">http://www.minpriroda.gov.by/ru/press_sluzhba-ru/view/razvitiye-s-eti-osobo-oxranjaemyx-prirodnix-territorij-odin-iz-osnovnyx-natsionalnyx-interesov-strany-v-1644/</a>	whole

### Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Brycalavickaja Pusca	<a href="http://iba.ptushki.org/en/iba/11">http://iba.ptushki.org/en/iba/11</a>	partly

## 5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly  for conservation through management intervention

## 5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

### Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

### Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Proposed

## 5.2.5 - Management planning

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

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

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

## 5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Please select a value

## 5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

<no data available>

## 6 - Additional material

### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

1. The Red Data Book of the Republic of Belarus: rare and threatened plant species / L.I. Choruzik, L.M. Suschena, V.I. Parfenov and others. – 2nd edition – Minsk: BelEn, 2006. – 456 p. (In Russian).
2. Committee on land resources, geodesy and cartography at the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus. National Atlas of Belarus. Minsk: RUP "Belkartographia", 2002. – 292 p. (In Belarussian).
3. National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus. Statistical bulletin "Population numbers on 1 January 2013 and average annual population number for 2012 in the Republic of Belarus by regions, districts, towns, settlements of town type". Minsk, 2013. 17 p.  
<http://belstat.gov.by/homepage/ru/publications/population/2013/bulletin2013.php>
4. Jurgenson, N., Shushkova, E., Shliahtich, E., Ustin, V. Protected Areas. Handbook. – Minsk: State Research and Production Association "Bioresources Research Center of the Belarussian National Academy of Sciences", 2012. – 204 p. (in Russian).
5. Yakushko, O., Maržina, L., Emelianov, Ju. Geo-morphology of Belarus: tutorial for students of geographical and geological departments. – Mn.: BSU, 1999. – 173 p. [elib.bsu.by/bitstream/123456789/.../4/Геооморфология%20Беларуси.DOC](http://elib.bsu.by/bitstream/123456789/.../4/Геооморфология%20Беларуси.DOC)
6. Demen tiev V.A., 1959. System of physiographic regions of Belarus/«Physical and economic geography of Byelorussia» Minsk, 150 p. (In Russian)
7. EUROPEAN TOPIC CENTRE ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY Under contract with the European Environment Agency. The indicative Map of European Biogeographical Regions: Methodology and development. ETC/BD, Paris, February 2006.  
[www.eea.europa.eu/...maps/.../biogeographical-..](http://www.eea.europa.eu/...maps/.../biogeographical-..)
8. Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands 4th edition, 2010, Handbook 1. Wise use of wetlands.

#### 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>

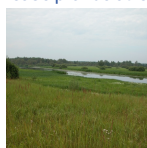
vi. other published literature

<no file available>

<no data available>

#### 6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Meadows and swamps within the site are located mainly within rivers' floodplains, old river's channels. (Skuratovich A.N., 2005 )

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation