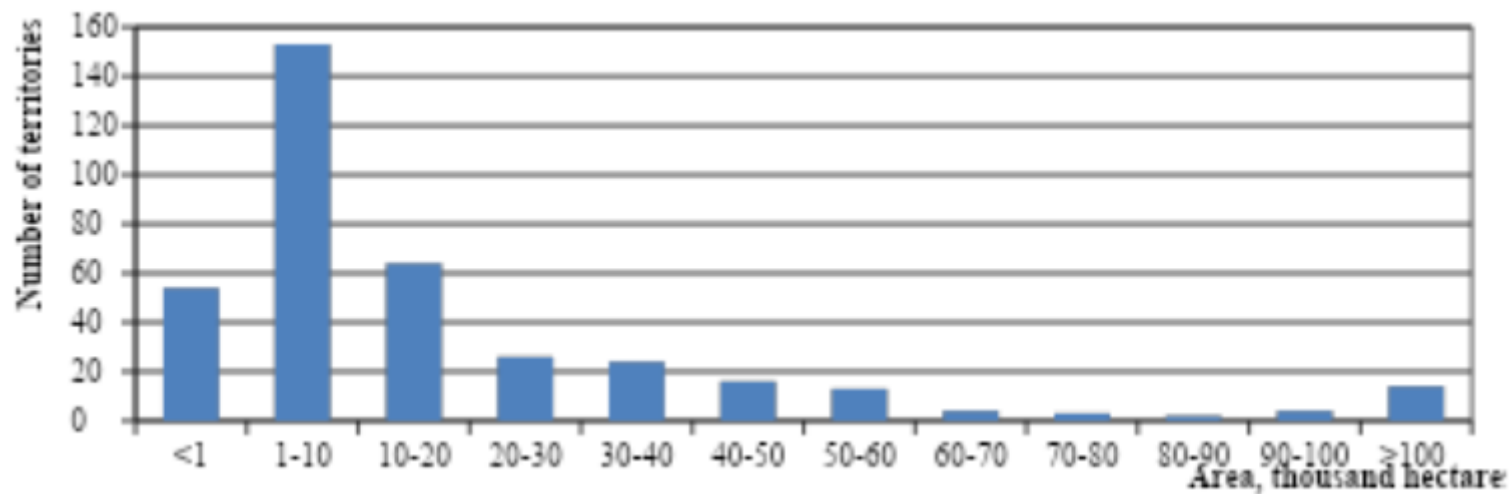


# EMERALD NETWORK in UKRAINE

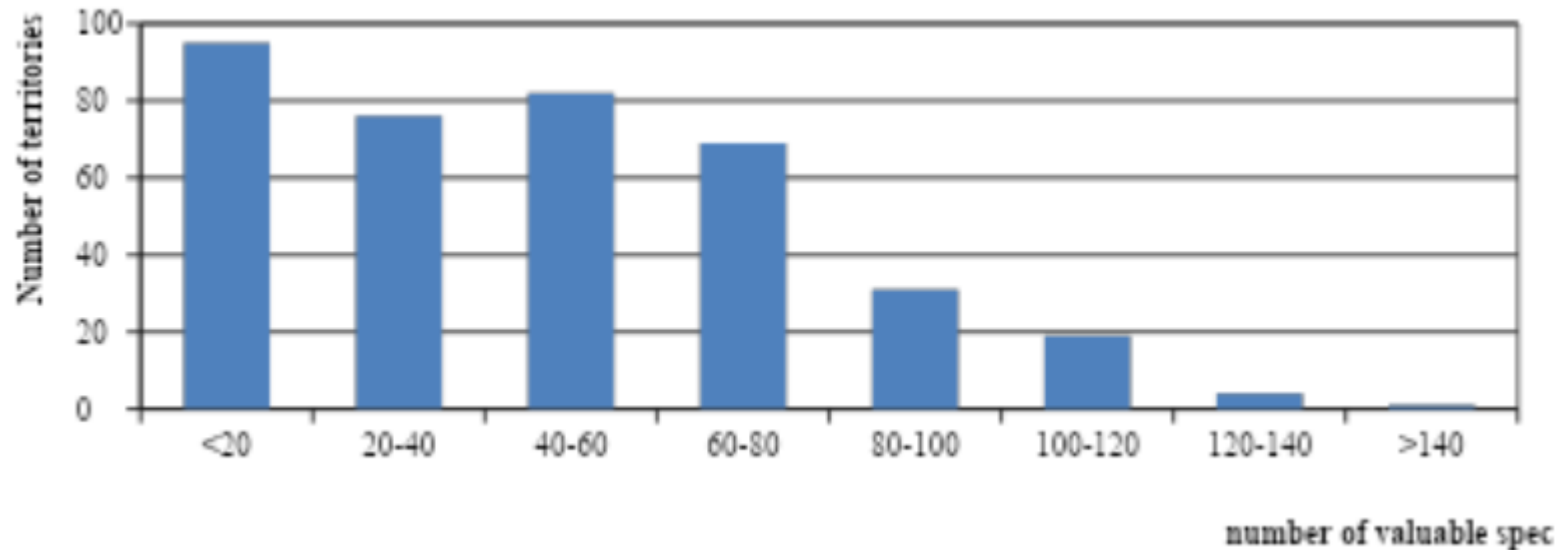
Svitlana Dmytriiieva, MEPNR  
Olesya Petrovych, RSR at the MEPNR



377 Emerald sites - 8098240,90 ha  
161 Emerald candidate



*Distribution of the sites by area*



*Distribution of the sites by valuable species*



# THE IMPACT OF THE WAR ON PROTECTED AREAS

## DAMAGED BY WAR

900  
NRF sites  
=  
1,24  
mln ha

UNDER THREAT OF  
total DESTRUCTION

16 RAMSAR SITES  
= 600 thousand ha  
160  
EMERALD NETWORK SITED  
= 2,9 mln ha

## OCCUPIED

2 BIOSPHERE  
RESERVES  
8 NATURE RESERVES  
10 NATIONAL NATURE  
PARKS

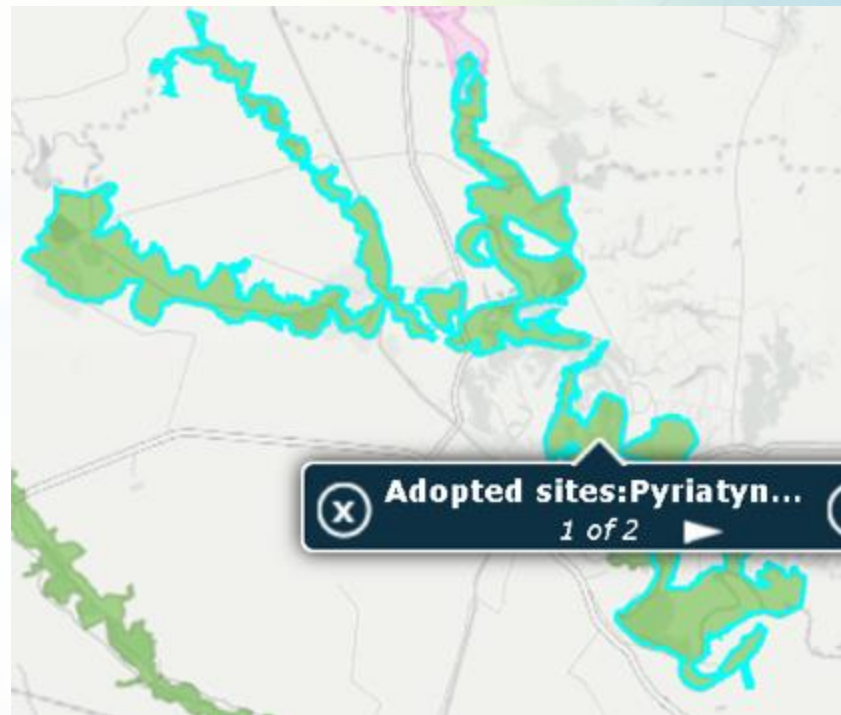
514  
NRF sites  
=  
0,80  
mln ha



# Pyriatynskyi National Nature Park Emerald Site № UA0000077

Emerald site Pyriatynskyi - 11991 ha  
≈ Pyriatynskyi National Nature Park

The management plan was prepared within the framework of EU Project "Support to Ukraine in the approximation of EU environmental legislation"







# **SPECIES AND HABITATS of THE PYRIATYNSKYI EMERALD SITE**

Information provided by Park staff

# Wet floodplain meadows + fresh meadows for haymaking





# Riverine willow forests



Alder forests and oak  
forests in river  
floodplains





# Oak and linden forests - oak woods



The site of restoration  
of oak trees





# Steppic grasslands on slopes, terrace edges, and burial mounds (kurgans)





# Riparian willow thickets



# Tall herb vegetation on wet and moist meadows and riverbanks



# Sedge mires





Floating mats of *Stratiotes aloides*, *Hydrocharis morsus-ranae* and *Salvinia natans*.



Submerged aquatic vegetation of standing waters (including *Potamogeton* spp., *Utricularia* spp., etc.)



# Species of plants and animals

- 19 plant species
- 3 mammal species
- 46 bird species
- 1 reptile species
- 2 amphibian species
- 3 fish species
- 3 invertebrate species

River otter



European pond turtle



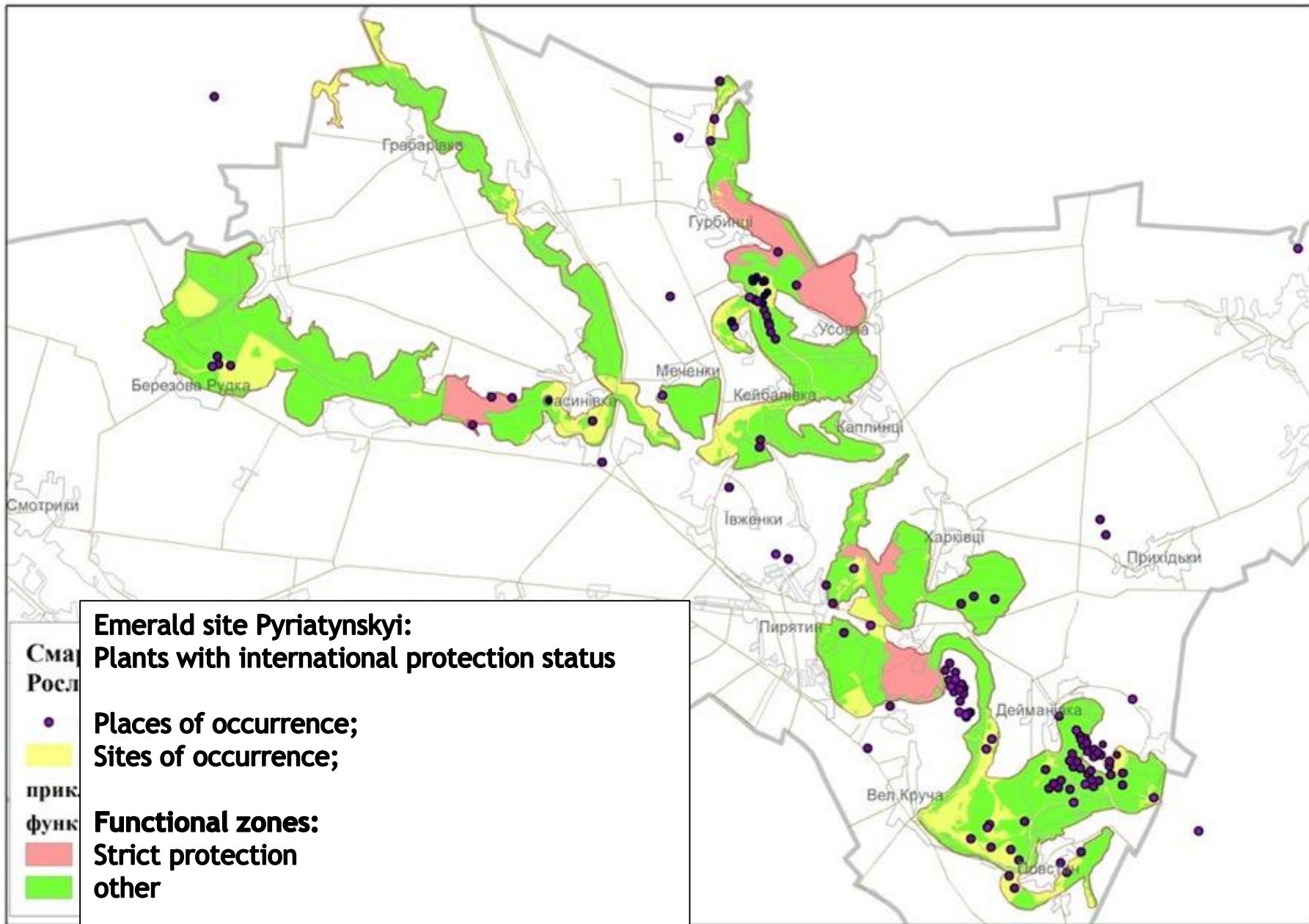
Eastern  
pasqueflower



Butterfly -  
*Phengaris teleius*

Several species of fish, in  
particular, the European  
bitterling

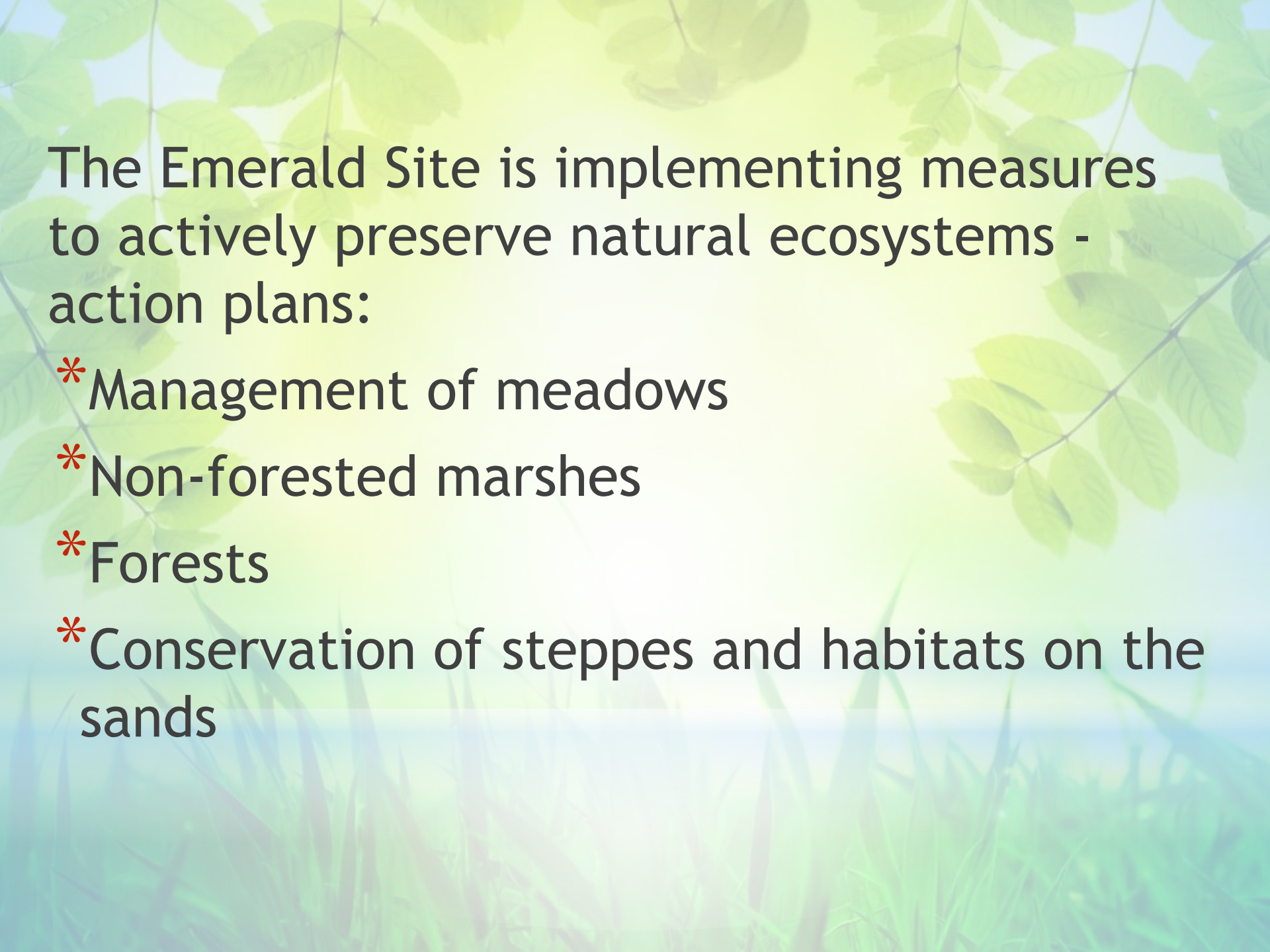






# **Management measures of the Pyriatynskyi NNP Emerald Site**

- 1. Conservation of valuable natural ecosystem types listed under the Bern Convention**
- 2. Protection of animal and plant species listed under the Bern Convention**
- 3. Meeting public interests in nature study, environmentally friendly tourism and recreation, and supporting civic engagement in nature conservation**
- 4. Supporting local communities in their efforts toward ecologically sustainable economic and social development**
- 5. Environmental education and nature interpretation**
- 6. Scientific research**

The background of the slide features a soft-focus image of green leaves and grass, creating a natural and serene atmosphere. The leaves are in the upper half, and the grass is in the lower half, both in shades of light green and yellow-green.

The Emerald Site is implementing measures to actively preserve natural ecosystems - action plans:

- \* Management of meadows
- \* Non-forested marshes
- \* Forests
- \* Conservation of steppes and habitats on the sands



# **Peculiarities of a forest management plan**

- Forests shall be preserved and their area actively restored.
- Logging plans must undergo scientific and technical expertise in the national nature park.
- **Forest stands should be multi-layered**, with a complex vertical and horizontal structure, **uneven-aged**, and include **old-growth elements** to support natural processes and ensure the full ecological functioning of forests.
- Old-growth stands are important carbon reservoirs.
- **Old trees over 100 years of age are retained.** Selected mature trees (80-100 years old; at least 5%) are left standing to continue ageing naturally within the forest.



# **Peculiarities of a forest management plan**

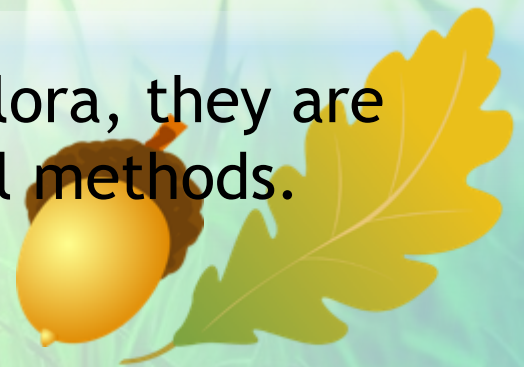
- A part of standing deadwood and fallen deadwood is retained in the forest to support nutrient cycling, soil formation and protection, and biodiversity conservation.
- **Hollow trees are preserved** as habitats for bats, cavity-nesting birds, fungi, numerous insects, and other invertebrates.
- **Among senescent or dying trees, at least 5% are left untouched** to allow for natural processes of decay and decomposition.
- **Guidelines for the removal of obstructive woody debris are determined by the national nature park.**



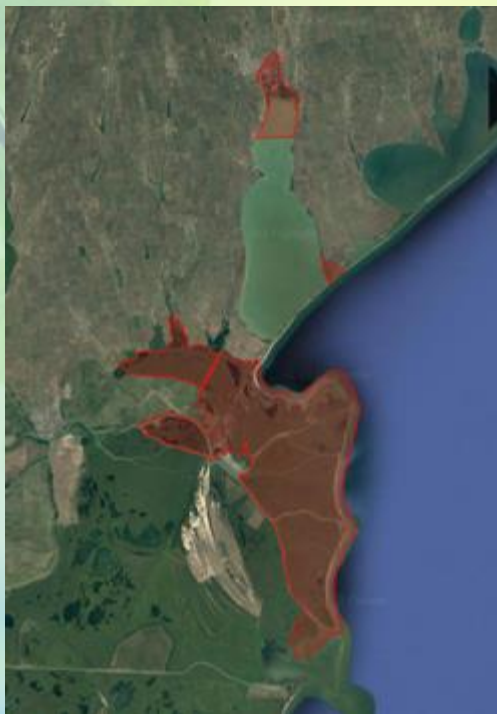


# Peculiarities of a forest management plan

- A restoration plan for native oak forest stands, approved by the national nature park, is being implemented.
- **Forest ecosystems depend on groundwater levels.** It is essential to maintain the natural hydrological regime: drainage projects in floodplains, riverbed deepening, peat extraction, and similar activities must undergo scientific and technical assessment by the national nature park.
- **Monitoring of invasive plant species is conducted,** including *Acer negundo* (boxelder maple), *Robinia pseudoacacia* (black locust), *Quercus rubra* (northern red oak), and *Prunus serotina* (black cherry).
- As these species may outcompete native flora, they are removed where necessary, using mechanical methods.



# Current development of the Management Plan Danube Biosphere Reserve (UA00000018)



**Area - 50213 ha**

**Habitats of the Resolution 4 - 34**

**Species of the Resolution 6 - 110**





## Current development of the Management Plan Besarabskyi Kolchikum (UA0000158)



**Area - 4723 ha**

**Habitat types of the Resolution 4 - 3**

**Species of the Resolution 6 - 48**



## Current development of the Management Plan Tarutynskyi Steppe (UA0000137)



**Area - 6176 ha**

**Habitat types of the Resolution 4 - 3**

**Species of the Resolution 6 - 45**







**Thank you!**