GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Russia, covering about 17,075,400 km², spans two continents—Europe and Asia. This account considers only the European part of Russia, which covers about 3,955,800 km² and which is bounded in the east by the Ural mountains, in the south by the Caspian Sea, Caucasus mountains, the Black Sea and Ukraine, in the west by Belarus and the Baltic countries, in the north-west by the Fennoscandian countries, and in the north by the Arctic Ocean. European Russia straddles the latitudes between 44°N and 82°N (i.e. including Franz Josef Land), and the longitudes between 20°E and 70°E.

European Russia crosses three time-zones as well as eight major biogeographic zones, and contains an enormous diversity of natural, man-altered and artificial environments, which provide habitats for an extraordinarily rich flora and fauna. The biogeographic zones vary from semi-desert in the south-east, passing as one moves northward through steppe, wooded steppe, temperate broadleaved and mixed forest, boreal forest (taiga), wooded tundra, and finally to the tundra proper in the far north. Similar zonation occurs, with increasing altitude, on the main mountain ranges.

Most of the land surface of European Russia lies between sea level and 200 m elevation. There are two high mountain ranges: the Urals (up to c.2,000 m) and the Caucasus (up to c.5,640 m). In addition, the Central Russian Uplands lie in the middle of European Russia. Several large rivers cross European Russia, such as the Volga, Pechora, Severnaya Dvina, Onega, and Don.

European Russia includes 53 out of the 89 administrative regions in the whole country. These incorporate many of the larger centres of human population in Russia, such as Moscow, St Petersburg, Nizhni Novgorod, Saratov, Kazan’, Samara, Volograd, Ufa, Perm’, Rostov-na-Donu and Stavropol. Away from these centres, population densities are generally lower than those elsewhere in Europe. Vast areas of mountains and northern forests are sparsely populated.

Out of those sites proposed as Important Bird Areas (IBAs) during the current IBA review, which spanned 1995 to 1997, a total of 218 were confirmed to meet criteria (Table 1). The 218 sites comprise 154 ‘new’ sites and 64 ‘original’ sites. The previous inventory of IBAs in Europe (Grimmett and Jones 1989) identified 75 sites in European Russia (‘original’ sites), but 11 of these (listed in Table 1) were excluded from the present review for various reasons. Of these 11, one (former site SU110) was mistakenly classified as lying in Russian territory but was actually in Belarus (see Belarus chapter), four were duplicates of other sites (former site SU098 was the same as former site SU101, and former sites SU131, SU134 and SU135 were the same as SU133), while the other six sites do not meet the current IBA criteria (which have been revised since 1989). Of the remaining 64 ‘original’ sites which are considered to meet the current criteria, 46 were updated with new information and were confirmed to meet the revised criteria, while there was no new information for the remaining 18, for which criteria have been assigned provisionally, based on information in the original 1989 inventory.

Although the 218 IBAs cover about 174,500 km², or about 4.4% of the land area of European Russia, they are not evenly distributed throughout this territory. There are few IBAs on the inland tundra, away from the Arctic shore—identifying such IBAs is difficult because of the lack of infrastructure and because many species breed there in a highly dispersed fashion, meaning that a particular area on its own may not support a significant number of individuals of a species. In addition, there is a large area in the main forest-zone in the north-east of European Russia where very few IBAs have been identified (see Map 1). At the level of individual administrative regions, IBAs tend to be located in the valleys of the larger rivers, as these are important ecological corridors and migration routes; or near to the boundary of the region, where there tends to be less infrastructure and a lower human-population density.

Although the European part is relatively small compared to the whole of Russia, this territory is still vast compared to the rest of Europe, and there are thus many potential IBAs whose importance might be confirmed in the future, once more field surveys have been carried out. A ‘shadow’ list of such potential IBAs (totalling 151 sites) is presented in Box 2 (at the end of this overview). Field
Important Bird Areas in Europe – Russia

Map 1. Location, area and criteria category of Important Bird Areas in European Russia (no IBAs were identified in Franz Josef Land).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IBA code</th>
<th>1989 code</th>
<th>International name</th>
<th>National name</th>
<th>Administrative region</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
<th>Criteria (see p. 11)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>057</td>
<td></td>
<td>Szemskii flood-plan of Shekona reservoir</td>
<td>Szemskii razliv Shekonskogo vodokhranilishe</td>
<td>Vologda</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>A1, B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>058</td>
<td>SU114</td>
<td>Rybinsk reservoir</td>
<td>Rybinskoye vodokhranilishe</td>
<td>Vologda, Yaroslavl'</td>
<td>455,000</td>
<td>A1, B1i, B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>059</td>
<td>SU104</td>
<td>Uglichskooye reservoir</td>
<td>Uglikhskoye vodokhranilishe</td>
<td>Tver, Yaroslavl'</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>060</td>
<td>SU113</td>
<td>Central Forest Biosphere Reserve and adjacent areas</td>
<td>Tsentral'noe lesnoe zapovednik i okrestnosti</td>
<td>Tver</td>
<td>63,680</td>
<td>A1, B1i</td>
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<tr>
<td>061</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sources of Osuga river</td>
<td>Verkhov'sya reki Osuga</td>
<td>Tver</td>
<td>5,100</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>062</td>
<td></td>
<td>Budmynskyi mine</td>
<td>Budmyanskii Mel'</td>
<td>Tver</td>
<td>3,156</td>
<td>B1i, B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>063</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stakhovski marshes</td>
<td>Stakhovskoye Mel'</td>
<td>Tver</td>
<td>10,296</td>
<td>A1, B1i</td>
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<td>Upper Moluga river (Verestovsko lake)</td>
<td>Verkhov'sya reki Mologi (Ozero Verestovo)</td>
<td>Tver</td>
<td>17,000</td>
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<td>Satinskoye marsh</td>
<td>Boloto &quot;Satininskoye&quot;</td>
<td>Tver</td>
<td>4,569</td>
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<tr>
<td>066</td>
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<td>Oshinski marshes</td>
<td>Boloto &quot;Oshinski Mokh&quot;</td>
<td>Tver</td>
<td>41,200</td>
<td>B1i</td>
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<tr>
<td>067</td>
<td></td>
<td>Flood-plan of Kotoros' and Oda' rivers</td>
<td>Poima reki Kotoros' i Oda'</td>
<td>Yaroslavl'</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>A1, A4i, B1i</td>
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<tr>
<td>068</td>
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<td>Flood-plan of Kostroma river</td>
<td>Kostromskii razlivy</td>
<td>Yaroslavl', Kostroma</td>
<td>55,125</td>
<td>A1i, B1i</td>
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<tr>
<td>069</td>
<td></td>
<td>Smolenskoye Puzhoreye</td>
<td>Smolenskoye Puzhoreye</td>
<td>Smolensk</td>
<td>146,161</td>
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<td>070</td>
<td>SU103</td>
<td>Faustovo flood-plains of Moscow river</td>
<td>Faustovskoye rashrreniye poimy reki Moskvy</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>A1, A4i, A4ii, B1i, B2</td>
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<td>071</td>
<td>SU105</td>
<td>Homeland of the Crane (Dubna marshes and adjacent areas)</td>
<td>Zhuravlinaya Rodina (Dubinskii boloto mays i okrestnosti)</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>38,500</td>
<td>A1, B1i</td>
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<td>072</td>
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<td>Lotoshino crane gathering</td>
<td>Lotoshinskoye zhuravlyovoe skopleniye</td>
<td>Moscow, Tver</td>
<td>28,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>073</td>
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<td>Daminlskoye marshes</td>
<td>Daminlskoye Boloto</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
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<tr>
<td>074</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dedino flood-plan of Oka river</td>
<td>Dedinovskaya poima reki Oki</td>
<td>Moscow, Tver</td>
<td>23,120</td>
<td>A1, A4ii, B1i, B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>075</td>
<td>SU107</td>
<td>Zavidovo Nature Reserve, including Lotoshinski, Klimski and Diatlov fish-ponds</td>
<td>Zavidovskoye zapovednik, Lotoshinsko i Klimski rybnozy</td>
<td>Moscow, Tver</td>
<td>131,800</td>
<td>A1, A4i, B1i, B2</td>
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<td>076</td>
<td></td>
<td>Central Meshchera lake-system</td>
<td>Central'nye Meshcherskaya ozeremaya sistema</td>
<td>Moscow, Vladimir, Ryazan'</td>
<td>92,700</td>
<td>A1, B3</td>
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<tr>
<td>077</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nerussa-Dnepro woodland</td>
<td>Nerussa-Dnestrianskiy Poles'y</td>
<td>Bryansk</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>A1, B2, B3</td>
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<td>078</td>
<td></td>
<td>Flood-plan of Iput' river in vicinity of Kruotnyr</td>
<td>Poima Iputi mezhdyu Kruotnyr i Krasnoe</td>
<td>Bryansk</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>A4i, A4iii, B1i</td>
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<td>079</td>
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<td>Flood-plan of Iput' river in vicinity of Kholevichami</td>
<td>Poima Iputi mezhdyu Kholevichi</td>
<td>Bryansk</td>
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<td>Kletynskoye forest</td>
<td>Kletynskoye Les</td>
<td>Bryansk</td>
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<td>Desna flood-plan near Trubchevsk</td>
<td>Desna'ye reki Trubevs'ya</td>
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<td>Gavan'skiye oak-forest</td>
<td>Gavan'skiye Dubravy</td>
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<td>3,000</td>
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<td>Kaluzhskoye Zaskei Nature Reserve</td>
<td>Kaluzhskoye Zaskei</td>
<td>Kaluga</td>
<td>44,613</td>
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<td>SU101</td>
<td>Oka River Valley Biosphere Reserve</td>
<td>Okskoye zapovednik</td>
<td>Ryazan'</td>
<td>55,731</td>
<td>A1</td>
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<td>085</td>
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<td>Valley complex of Molokha and Oka rivers</td>
<td>Doliny Kompleks kvuven'/ya reki Oki</td>
<td>Ryazan'</td>
<td>22,400</td>
<td>A1, A4i, A4ii, B1i</td>
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<td>Shilovskaya poima Oki</td>
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<td>Izhevsk flood-plan of Oka river</td>
<td>Izhevskaya poima Oki</td>
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<td>30,000</td>
<td>A1, A4i, A4ii, B1i</td>
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<td>Solotcha flood-plan of Oka river</td>
<td>Solotchakaya poima Oki</td>
<td>Ryazan'</td>
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<td>A1, A4i, A4ii, B1i</td>
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<td>Oka valley in vicinity of Murmino</td>
<td>Poimy Oki i okrestnosti y Murminta</td>
<td>Ryazan'</td>
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<td>Watershed of Tesa and Vysha rivers</td>
<td>Uroshchische Lepen' i mezhdurech'ye Tety i Vysty</td>
<td>Ryazan'</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>A1</td>
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<tr>
<td>091</td>
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<td>Terekhoysky oak-forest</td>
<td>Terekhovskaya poimennaya Dubrava</td>
<td>Ryazan'</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>A1</td>
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<tr>
<td>092</td>
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<td>Kulikovskoye forest</td>
<td>Kulikovskoye Les</td>
<td>Lipetsk</td>
<td>16,500</td>
<td>A1</td>
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<tr>
<td>093</td>
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<td>Upper Voronezh forest</td>
<td>Verkhov'ye voronezhskoye lesnoy massiv</td>
<td>Lipetsk, Tambov</td>
<td>92,800</td>
<td>A1, B2, B3</td>
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<td>094</td>
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<td>Watershed of Byiyag and Tesa rivers</td>
<td>Byiyag-Tasnyoy</td>
<td>Tambov</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>A1, A4i, B1i</td>
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<td>095</td>
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<td>Zavoronezhskoye area</td>
<td>Zavoronezhskoye boloto-poles'ye schastok</td>
<td>Tambov</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>A1, A4i, B1i</td>
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<td>Voroninskoye Nature Reserve</td>
<td>Voroninskiy Zapovednik</td>
<td>Tambov</td>
<td>10,320</td>
<td>A1, B1i</td>
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<td>Temnik forest</td>
<td>Temnikoye Lesnoy masiv</td>
<td>Tambov</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>A1, B1i, B2</td>
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<td>098</td>
<td>SU095</td>
<td>Flood-plan of Sura river</td>
<td>Poima reki Sura</td>
<td>Morдовия Republic</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>A1i, B1i, B2, B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>SU097</td>
<td>Moksha valley in vicinity of Temnikov</td>
<td>Moksha Dolina i okrestnosti y Temnikova</td>
<td>Mordovия Republic</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>A1, A4i, B1i, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
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<td>Ichalkovskoye forest</td>
<td>Ichalkovskoye Les</td>
<td>Mordovия Republic</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>A1, B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>102</td>
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<td>Flood-plan of Vod river</td>
<td>Poima reki Vod</td>
<td>Mordovия Republic</td>
<td>65,600</td>
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<td>Insar-Koryolkyn</td>
<td>Mordovия Republic</td>
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<td>Moksha flood-plan in vicinity of Krasnoselsobo</td>
<td>Poima Mokhiny i okrestnosti y Krasnoselsobo</td>
<td>Mordovия Republic</td>
<td>32,400</td>
<td>A1, A4ii, B1i, B2</td>
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<td>Flood-plan of Alatyr' river in vicinity of Ardatov</td>
<td>Poima reki Alatyry i okrestnosti y Ardatova</td>
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<td>38,000</td>
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<td>Sunsky reservoir</td>
<td>Surskoye vodokhranilishe</td>
<td>Penza</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>A1, B1i</td>
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<td>107</td>
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<td>Bekovskoye forest</td>
<td>Bekovskoye Lesnichestvo i Okrestnosti i Leskhoz</td>
<td>Penza</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>A1</td>
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Summary of Important Bird Areas in European Russia. 218 IBAs covering 174,519 km²
Table 1 ... continued. Summary of Important Bird Areas in European Russia. 218 IBAs covering 174,519 km²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IBA code</th>
<th>1989 code</th>
<th>International name</th>
<th>National name</th>
<th>Administrative region</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
<th>Criteria (see p. 11)</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>108 —</td>
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<td>Kuznetski forest</td>
<td>Kuznetski Leskhoz</td>
<td>Penza</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>A1, B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>109 —</td>
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<td>Sengileyevskiy mountain</td>
<td>Sengileyevskiy Gory</td>
<td>Ul'yansovsk</td>
<td>22,400</td>
<td>A1</td>
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<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>SU093</td>
<td>Waterfall of Suya and Barysh</td>
<td>Mzhdech'ye Suya i Barysha</td>
<td>Ul'yansovsk</td>
<td>16,500</td>
<td>A1, B1i, B2</td>
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<td>111 —</td>
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<td>Privolzhskaya forest-steppe</td>
<td>Privolzhskaya Lesostep'</td>
<td>Ul'yansovsk</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>A1, B2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

112 — Cheremshanski Bay of Kuybyshev reservoir

113 | SU099 | Kheper Nature Reserve | Khezerskiy Zapovednik | Voronezh | 16,178 | A1 |
| 114 — | | Flood-plain of Kheper river near Lake Ilmen' | Eroza reki Kheper u ozero Ilmen' | Voronezh | 4,000 | A1 |
| 115 — | | Khrenovskiy forest | Khrenovskiy Leskhoz | Voronezh | 35,000 | A1, B2 |
| 116 — | | Bereznyakovskiy forest | Bereznyakovskiy Lesnaya Dacha | Voronezh | 11,200 | A1 |
| 118 — | | Voroneh-Khezerski area | Voroneh-Khezerskiy Leskhoz | Voronezh, Tambov | 22,000 | A1, A4i, B1i |
| 119 — | | Levo-Dobrinskaya valley | Levo-Dobrinskaya Lesnaya Dacha | Volgograd | 3,000 | A1, B2 |
| 120 — | | Lake El'ton | El'tonskie Lesostep' | Volgograd | 30,000 | A1, A4i, B1i |
| 121 — | | Novovasenevskiy forest | Novovasenevskiy Lesnoy Massiv | Volgograd | 300 | A1 |
| 122 — | | Kalachinskaya loop of River Don | Kalachinskaya izluchina Dona | Volgograd | 60,000 | A1, B2 |
| 123 — | | Danilovskiy forest | Danilovskiy Lesnaya Dacha | Volgograd | 10,000 | A1, B2 |
| 124 — | | Rubezhnayskaya forest | Rubezhnayskaya Lesnaya Dacha | Volgograd | 5,000 | A1, B2 |
| 125 — | | Akhtuba forest-steppe | Akhtuba Lesostep' | Volgograd | 138,000 | A1, A4i, B2 |

126 | SU092 | Vicinity of Borisoglebovskiy (Saratovskiy) river | Okrestnosti Borisoglebovskiy (Saratovskiy) Leskhoz | Saratov | 35,000 | A1, A3, A4i, B1i, B2 |
| 127 — | | Valley of Salatovskiy | Dolina reki Salatovskiy | Saratov | 2,500 | A1 |
| 128 — | | Sinye mountains | Sinye Gory | Saratov | 15,000 | A1, B2 |
| 129 — | | Priyutul'skiye sands | Priyutul'skiye Peski | Saratov | 20,000 | A1, B2 |
| 130 — | | Varfolomeyevskye saltmarshes | Varfolomeyevskye Limany | Saratov | 2,800 | A1, A4i, B3 |
| 131 — | | North part of Volgogradskiy reservoir | Severnaya zona Volgogradskogo vodokhraniliща | Saratov | 74,200 | A1, A4i, B1i |

132 — Vicinity of Voznesenskaya village

133 — Sokino

134 — Almazovskiy area

135 — Al'gaish

136 — Khvalynskiy National Park

137 — Revno area

138 — Stepan Rasin rock

139 — Rzhestyanka

140 | SU059 | Veselovskiy reservoir | Veselovskoe Vodokhranilischa | Rostov | 230,000 | A1, A4i, B1i, B2 |
| 141 — | | Delta of the River Don | Delta Dona | Rostov | 53,800 | A1, A4i, B1i, B1iv, B2 |
| 142 — | | Beglitskaya sand spit | Beglitskaya Kosa | Rostov | 1,414 | A1, A4i, B1i |
| 143 — | | Islands in the western part of Lake Mamych-Gafilko | Ostrove v zapadnom chasti ozero Mamych-Gafilko | Rostov | 19,200 | A1, A4i, B1i, B3 |
| 144 — | | Katarevskiy forest | Katarevskaya Lesnaya Dacha | Rostov | 5,000 | B2 |
| 145 — | | Serebrinskiye sands (Oblivski forest) | Serebrinskiye Peski (Oblivskiy Leskhoz) | Rostov | 3,000 | B2 |

146 — Kalit'venskiy forest

147 — Gorodshchenski forest

148 | SU085 | Chistaya Banka and Ivan-Karaul islands | Chistaya Banka i Ivan-Karaul | Kalmykiya Republic | — | A4i, A4ii |
| 149 — | | Utitinskaya area | Utitinskaya | Kalmykiya Republic | 98,000 | A1, B2 |
| 150 | SU057 | Salt-lakes in the Primorskoye-Aktarskoye area | Primorskoye-Aktarskaya sistema limanov | Krasnodarskiy kray | 40,000 | A1, A4i, B1i, B2, B3 |
| 151 — | | Eastern coast of the Sea of Azov | Vostochnoe poberezh'ye Azovskogo morya | Krasnodarskiy kray | 457,300 | A1, A4i, B1i, B2, B3 |
| 152 — | | Kizilbash lakes | Kizilbashkiye Limany | Krasnodarskiy kray | 28,000 | A1, A4i, B1i, B2, B3 |
| 153 — | | Lower Ulitsech river | Nizh'ye reki Ulitsech | Krasnodarskiy kray | 1,764 | B2, B3 |
| 154 — | | Akhmet-Skala ridge | Akhmet-Akhmet-Skala | Krasnodarskiy kray | 3,100 | B2 |
| 155 — | | Kudrzhips river valley | Dolina reki Kudrzhips | Krasnodarskiy kray | 10,230 | B2 |
| 156 — | | Lake Khrasnoye | Khrensoye | Krasnodarskiy kray | 8,000 | A1, A4i, B1i, B2, B3 |
| 157 — | | Yevsky salt-lakes | Yevskiy Liman | Krasnodarskiy kray | 24,000 | A1, A4i, B1i, B2, B3 |
| 158 — | | Surroundings of Black Forest | Okrestnosti Cherepoga Lesa | Krasnodarskiy kray | 20 | A1, B2 |
| 159 — | | Kalininsky Plain | Kalininskaya Lesnaya Dacha | Krasnodarskiy kray | 3,000 | A1, A4i, B1i, B2, B3 |

160 — Mouth of Yeya river

161 — Imeretinskaya lowland

162 — Valley of Urip river

| 164 — | | Dadymskye lake | Dadymskye Leso | Stavropolskiy kray | 45,000 | A1, A3, A4i, B1i, B2, B3 |
Table 1 ... continued. Summary of Important Bird Areas in European Russia. 218 IBAs covering 174,519 km²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IBA code</th>
<th>National name</th>
<th>Administrative region</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
<th>Criteria (see p. 11)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SU060</td>
<td>Lake Manych-Gudilo</td>
<td>Stavropol'skiy kray, Kalmykia Republic</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>A1, A4i, B1i, B2, B3</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU061</td>
<td>Burukhanskii Limans</td>
<td>Stavropol'skiy kray, Kalmykia Republic</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>A1, A4i, B1i, B2</td>
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<td>SU062</td>
<td>Teberdinskiy Nature Reserve</td>
<td>Karachaevo-Cherkesskaya Republic</td>
<td>84,996</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU063</td>
<td>Kabardino-Balkarskiy Nature Reserve</td>
<td>Kabardino-Balkarskaya Republic</td>
<td>74,099</td>
<td>B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU073</td>
<td>Budary lakes</td>
<td>Chechenskaya Republic</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU082</td>
<td>Agrakhanskiy Bay</td>
<td>Dagestan Republic</td>
<td>39,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU084</td>
<td>Kuluy Bay</td>
<td>Dagestan Republic</td>
<td>19,061</td>
<td>A4i, B1</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Mouth of Samur river</td>
<td>Dagestan Republic</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>A4i, B1i, B2, B3</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Lake Azdir</td>
<td>Dagestan Republic</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>A4i, B1i, B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU088</td>
<td>Sources of Mazuchai and Mullarchai rivers</td>
<td>Dagestan Republic</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>A1, A3, B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU089</td>
<td>Katakol'skiye lakes</td>
<td>Dagestan Republic</td>
<td>10,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Achikol'skiye lakes</td>
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<td>A1, A4i, B1i, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Monskiy Biryuchek island</td>
<td>Dagestan Republic, Kalmykia Republic</td>
<td>30,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU086</td>
<td>Volga delta</td>
<td>Astrakan</td>
<td>1,150,000</td>
<td>A1, A4i, A4ii, B1i, B2, B3</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Western Ilmen area</td>
<td>Astrakan</td>
<td>590,000</td>
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<td>Maly Zhemchuzhny island</td>
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<td>Bolshoi Zhemchuzhny island</td>
<td>Astrakan</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU116</td>
<td>Flood-plain of River Vetluga</td>
<td>Kostroma</td>
<td>70,000</td>
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<td>SU116</td>
<td>Kamko-Bakhaldinskye marshes</td>
<td>Nizhniy Novgorod</td>
<td>120,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU115</td>
<td>Sittnenko Nature Reserve</td>
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<td>2,117</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU094</td>
<td>Kamsko-Bakaldinskiye marshes</td>
<td>Nizhniy Novgorod</td>
<td>72,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU094</td>
<td>Poima rea Alagaska</td>
<td>Chuvashskaya Republic</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>A4i, B1i</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Sara emisior</td>
<td>Chuvashskaya Republic</td>
<td>44,000</td>
<td>A1, B1i, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Aniki fish-ponds</td>
<td>Tatarstan Republic</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Kamko-Ikski area</td>
<td>Tatarstan Republic</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>A4i, B1i, B2, B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Bulgarski</td>
<td>Tatarstan Republic</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>A4i, A4ii, B1i, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Cheremkhinskiy forest</td>
<td>Tatarstan Republic, Ul'yanovsk</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>A1</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU091</td>
<td>Zhigulevskiy Nature Reserve</td>
<td>Samara</td>
<td>23,140</td>
<td>A1, B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Tashlinskiy forest</td>
<td>Samara</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>A1</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Kamsko-Ikskiy forest</td>
<td>Samara</td>
<td>40,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Susakinskiy Nature Reserve</td>
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<td>40,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Buzulukiy forest</td>
<td>Samara, Orenburg</td>
<td>111,210</td>
<td>A1, B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Kamsko-Tavenskiy wetland</td>
<td>Perm</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Verkhnevolzhenskiy mountain</td>
<td>Perm</td>
<td>180,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Kumikulskiy forest</td>
<td>Perm</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>A4i, A3, A4ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Adovo-Chugurnskiy wetland</td>
<td>Perm</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Khvartsuk and Zolotoy Kamenn' ridge</td>
<td>Perm</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>A4i, B1i, B2, B3</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Nizhnekamskiy illod-plain</td>
<td>Perm, Udmurtia Republic</td>
<td>8,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU090</td>
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<td>Bashkortostan Republic</td>
<td>49,619</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Octyabrskiy forest</td>
<td>Bashkortostan Republic</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>A1, B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Mountain valley of Sakmar river</td>
<td>Bashkortostan Republic</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>A1, B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Nikiforovskiye forest</td>
<td>Bashkortostan Republic</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>A1, B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Watershed of Bel'skaya and Nugal river</td>
<td>Bashkortostan Republic</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>A1, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Bel'skaya illod-plain</td>
<td>Bashkortostan Republic</td>
<td>42,800</td>
<td>A4i, A4ii, B1i, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Yamantau mountain</td>
<td>Bashkortostan Republic</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>A1, A3, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Iremel'skiy mountain</td>
<td>Bashkortostan Republic, Cheboksary</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>A1, A3, B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Nylondy ridge</td>
<td>Bashkortostan Republic</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>A1, A4i, A4ii, B1i, B1iv, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Maly Nakas ridge</td>
<td>Bashkortostan Republic, Orenburg</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>A1, A2</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Steppse valley of Sakmar river</td>
<td>Bashkortostan Republic, Orenburg</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>A1, B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Kupa area</td>
<td>Orenburg</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>A4i, B1i</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Kulakaskiy lowland</td>
<td>Orenburg</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>A3, A4i, B1i</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Shalkaro-Zheltyoloki lake system</td>
<td>Orenburg</td>
<td>81,250</td>
<td>A1, A4i, A4ii, B1i, B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>SU087</td>
<td>Orenburgski Nature Reserve</td>
<td>Orenburg</td>
<td>21,600</td>
<td>A1, A3, B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sites identified in the previous inventory of IBAs in Europe (Grummert and Jones 1989) but no longer considered to be IBAs:

SU098 Oblaka Dolina (Oka Valley), Ryazan Oblast; SU100 Les Na Vorvise, Belgorod Oblast; SU102 Predosluki – Tarnoz, Rossolmackoye, Moskovskaya Oblast; SU106 Moskovskoye Morje, Konakovo, Kalinin Oblast; SU108 Pol'; SUV Aleshin Sentralnoe-Chernoezemnoye (Central Black Earth) Biosphere Reserve, Kursk and Belgorod Oblasts; SU109 Galiubya Gora, Lipetsk Oblast; SU110' Orenburgske Oxore (Ozero Lake Orenburgskoye), Verkhnevolskoye, Belorusska Oblast; SU117 Volynskoye Volgodvorchol'skoye (Volynskoye Reservoir), Perm Oblast; SU131 Watershed of the Rivers Lumbovka and Ponoy Reka, Lovozero, Murmansk Oblast; SU134 Chalmny-Vare, Lovozero, Murmansk Oblast; SU135 Watershed of the Rivers Isokanga and Ponoy Reka, Lovozero, Murmansk Oblast.

* Mistakenly treated as part of ROFLK in the previous inventory of IBAs in Europe (Grummert and Jones 1989).
Table 3. Important Bird Areas in European Russia that support important numbers of one or more congregatory species (i.e. meeting criterion A1). IBAs meeting both criteria A4 and B1 for the species are shown in bold. IBAs meeting only criterion B1 for the species concerned, and not A4, are shown in normal type. For key to ‘Season’, see p. 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>IBA code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gavia arctica  Black-throated Diver</td>
<td>B 016, 024, 036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 044, 048</td>
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<tr>
<td>Podiceps cristatus  Great Crested Grebe</td>
<td>B 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podiceps grisegena  Red-necked Grebe</td>
<td>B 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P 044</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podrula nigricollis  Black-necked Grebe</td>
<td>B 141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phalacrocorax carbo  Comorant</td>
<td>R 152</td>
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<tr>
<td>B 141, 156, 179</td>
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<tr>
<td>P 171, 172</td>
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<tr>
<td>N 164, 181</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Phalacrocorax pygmeus  Pygmy Cormorant</td>
<td>B 174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelecanus onocrotalus  White Stork</td>
<td>N 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelecanus crispus  Dalmatian Pelican</td>
<td>R 177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B 143, 150, 151, 156, 164, 165, 171, 176, 179, 217</td>
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<td>P 172, 173, 174</td>
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<tr>
<td>N 166</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nycticorax nycticorax  Night Heron</td>
<td>B 159, 179</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anhinga ralloides  Squacco Heron</td>
<td>B 179</td>
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<tr>
<td>Egretta garzetta  Little Egret</td>
<td>B 140, 143, 158, 159, 179</td>
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<tr>
<td>N 141</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Egretta alba  Great White Egret</td>
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<td>B 140, 150, 179, 180</td>
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<td>P 166, 172, 173</td>
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<tr>
<td>N 078, 141</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ardea cinerea  Grey Heron</td>
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<td>P 141</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Plegadis falcinellus  Glossy Ibis</td>
<td>B 140, 151, 158, 159, 166, 179</td>
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<tr>
<td>Platalea leucorodia  Spoonbill</td>
<td>B 140, 143, 150, 151, 164, 165, 166, 179, 180</td>
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<tr>
<td>P 173</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cygnus olor  Mute Swan</td>
<td>R 164</td>
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<tr>
<td>B 179, 180</td>
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<td>P 140, 178</td>
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<tr>
<td>N 141, 165</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cygnus columbianus  Bewick’s Swan</td>
<td>B 030, 034, 036</td>
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<tr>
<td>P 022, 044, 045, 048, 049</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cygnus cygnus  Whooper Swan</td>
<td>B 030, 036</td>
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<td>W 178</td>
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<td>P 016, 023, 024, 035, 042, 044, 045, 048, 049, 140, 141, 151</td>
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<td>N 006, 007</td>
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<td>Falco tinnunculus  Lesser Kestrel</td>
<td>B 105, 141, 142, 164, 216, 216</td>
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<td>Tetrao mlokosiewiczi</td>
<td>163, 167, 175</td>
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<td>Caucasian Black Grouse</td>
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<td>Tetcottus rutilus  Little Bustard</td>
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<td>Otis tarda  Great Bustard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glaerola nordmanni</td>
<td>121, 126, 127, 130, 141, 142, 143, 150, 160, 161, 212, 217</td>
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<td>Callinago media  Great Snipe</td>
<td>039, 040, 042, 051, 052, 053, 063, 064, 070, 074, 075, 076, 078, 088, 089, 090, 102, 131, 141, 191, 198, 200, 201, 202, 203, 209, 210, 211, 212</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arrocephalus paludicola  Aquatic Warbler</td>
<td>198, 203, 209</td>
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</table>
Table 3 ... continued. Important Bird Areas in European Russia that support important numbers of one or more congregatory species (i.e. meeting criteria A4 and/or B1). IBAs meeting both criteria A4 and B1 for the species are shown in bold. IBAs meeting only criterion B1 for the species concerned, and not A4, are shown in normal type. For key to 'Season', see p. 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
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<td>Nettapus rufulus</td>
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<td>160, 177, 179</td>
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<td>Attya cinerea Puchard</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>141, 172</td>
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<tr>
<td>Athyra nyroca</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>190</td>
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<tr>
<td>Athyra nyroca</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>141, 166, 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athyra fuligula Tailed Duck</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>044, 167</td>
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<tr>
<td>Athyra maria Scapa</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>021, 036</td>
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<tr>
<td>Somateria mollissima Eider</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>019</td>
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<tr>
<td>Somateria spectabilis King Eider</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polysticta stellari Steller's Eider</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clangula hyemalis Long-tailed Duck</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>030</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melanitta nigra Common Scoter</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanitta fusca Velvet Scoter</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>044</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rakephala clangula Goldeneye</td>
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<td>036, 045</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Chlidonias leucopus</td>
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<td>White-winged Black Tern</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uria lomvia Brünnich's Guillemot</td>
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<td>Alca torda Razorbill</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cephus grylle</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cephus grylle</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>020</td>
</tr>
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</table>

There are several endemic or restricted-range species in European Russia, most of which occur in the Caucasus Endemic Bird Area (EBA 122, one of only three EBAs in Europe: Stattersfield et al. 1998), for instance *Tetrao mlokosiewiczi*, *Tetrao caspicus*, *Tetrao caucasicus*, *Tetrao caucasicus*, *Prunella ocularis*, *Phylloscopus welleri* (formerly *P. sindianus*) and *Sitta krueperi*. Of the 47 species in Europe that are restricted to either the boreal biome or the Arctic/tundra biome, (when breeding) the majority of Arctic/tundra species and all of the boreal species breed regularly in European Russia. However, these species usually occur at relatively low densities, most being highly dispersed across these vast zones, and thus it is sometimes very difficult or impossible to identify particular IBAs for these biome-restricted species. It is easier to identify IBAs in highly developed regions, where suitable habitats are more scarce.

Table 1 lists the criteria under which IBAs in European Russia were identified, the main one being importance for species of global conservation concern (meeting the A1 criterion; 152 sites), for species of European conservation concern (meeting B2/B3; 144 sites), and for large congregations of waterbirds or seabirds (A4, B1; 131 sites).

Surveys in 1998 (after the current IBA review was completed) have shown that at least 73 (40%) of these sites appear to meet IBA criteria. However, this shadow list is still bound to be incomplete since there are, even now, vast areas of European Russia that have never been ornithologically explored.

**ORNITHOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE**

There are 196 species of European conservation concern (SPECs) which breed regularly in European Russia (Tucker and Heath 1994). Twelve of them are globally threatened: *Pelecanus crispus*, *Anser erythropus*, *Aythya nyroca*, *Polysticta stelleri*, *Oxyura leucocephala*, *Aquila heliaca*, *Aquila chrysaetos*, *Crex crex*, *Otis tarda*, *Chettusia gregaria* and *Acrocephalus paludicola*. The sites that hold significant numbers of these and eight other species of global conservation concern are listed in Table 2. Apart from these 20 species, a further 116 SPECs in Russia also have an unfavourable conservation status in Europe (Tucker and Heath 1994).
Most IBAs qualified under several criteria. Map 1 shows that the great majority of the IBAs (188 sites) qualify as being globally important (meeting ‘A’ criteria) and only 30 as regionally important (meeting ‘B’ criteria only). A total of 116 SPECs meet criteria in IBAs in Russia, and they are listed in Table 4. Many of these species breed at densities that are too low to meet the relevant numerical threshold, thus relatively few sites have qualified per species under the B2/B3 criteria.

A large proportion of the IBAs are important for migratory waterbirds of many different species, at some point in their annual life-cycle (i.e. when breeding, staging or wintering), and these 118 sites and 87 species are listed in Table 3. Most of these wetlands are located in the coastal zones of the Caspian, Black and Baltic Seas, the Arctic Ocean and along the flood-planes of large rivers, and some have been designated as Ramsar Sites (Table 5). A minority of sites are rich in species that meet IBA criteria, e.g. 29 sites have more than 10

### Table 4. Species of European conservation concern with significant breeding populations at Important Bird Areas in Europe in Russia (meeting any IBA criteria).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Minimum national breeding population (pairs)</th>
<th>Proportion (%) of national breeding at all IBAs in Russia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gavia arctica</td>
<td>100,000</td>
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<td>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelecanus onocrotalus</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelecanus crispus Dalmatian Pelican</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>Nycticorax nuchalis Night Heron</td>
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<td>Ardenna ralloides Squacco Heron</td>
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<td>Ardea purpurea Purple Heron</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>Ciconia nigra Black Stork</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ciconia ciconia White Stork</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pluvialis apricaria Golden Plover</td>
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<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platalea leucorodia Spoonbill</td>
<td>2,300</td>
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<td>Amer arcticus Younger White-fronted Gnome</td>
<td>500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Branta leucopsis Baltic Goose</td>
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<td>63</td>
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<td>Tadorna ferruginea Rudy Babelshock</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ana sterna Gadwall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ana arctica Pinkie</td>
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<td>Netta rufina Red-crested Pochard</td>
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<td>Apylla perhia Perhia</td>
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<td>Apylla myoza Feathered Duck</td>
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<td>Gypaetus barbatus Lammergeier</td>
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<td>Anaspis monacha Cinereous Vulture</td>
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<td>Circus macrourus Pallid Harrier</td>
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<td>Accipiter brevipes Levant Spitzowka</td>
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<td>Buteo rufinus Long-legged Buzzard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pandion haliaetus Osprey</td>
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<td>Falco tinnunculus Lesser Kestrel</td>
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<td>Falco vespertinus Red-legged Falcon</td>
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<td>Falco cherrug Cherrug</td>
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<tr>
<td>Falco rufous Gyrfalcon</td>
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<td>Falco peregrinus Peregrine</td>
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<td>Tetrao caucasicus Caucasian Snowcock</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coturnix coturnix Quail</td>
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<td>Poecotis poecotis Spotted Crake</td>
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<td>Crex crex Comorak</td>
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<td>Gru grus Gane</td>
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<td>Tetrax tetricus Little Bustard</td>
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<td>Otis tarda Great Bustard</td>
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<td>Recurvirostra avosetta Avocet</td>
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<td>Glantera pratincola Collared Pratincole</td>
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<td>Glantera nordmanni Black-winged Pratincole</td>
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<td>Charadrius alexandrinus Kentish Plover</td>
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<td>Calidris alpina Purple Sandpiper</td>
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<td>Limicola tachybaptus Broad-billed Sandpiper</td>
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<td>Limosa lteria Black-tailed Godwit</td>
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<td>Numenius phaeopus Whimbrel</td>
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<td>Tringa totanus Redshank</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larus melanocephalus Mediterranean Gull</td>
<td>2,050</td>
<td>100</td>
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</table>
qualifying species each, and six have more than 20 each, these being the Don delta (site 141; 36 species), Zaonezh'ye (site 016; 34 species), Lapland Biosphere Reserve (site 008; 30 species), Volga delta (site 179; 27 species), and Kenozerye and Dadynskiy lake (sites 024 and 164) both have 22 species.

It is difficult to assess how adequately breeding bird populations are covered by IBAs in European Russia (see Table 4), as national population data are still unsatisfactory for many bird species and not all IBAs have been identified yet. But there is no doubt that many species of European conservation concern are not adequately covered by the IBA network.

**HABITATS**

There is a mosaic of natural and semi-natural habitats in European Russia. Huge areas of the tundra and taiga are still very close to being natural. At the same time, some parts of the country have been almost completely transformed by man’s activities and infrastructure—mainly in the central and south-western administrative regions such as Moscow, Tula, Kaluga, Orel, Belgorod, Bryansk and Lipetsk, Kursk, Rostov, Krasnodar and Stavropol.

Eight main habitat-types are present in the 218 Russian IBAs, of which forests, wetlands and grasslands are the most frequent (Figure 1). Most of the Russian IBAs are located in real wilderness—in areas where there has been very little human impact. In contrast, some IBAs exist mainly due to man’s non-intensive agricultural activities. For example, staging areas for migrating geese *Anser* and *Grus grus* often occur in agricultural landscapes, although never far from mires and forests, and some waders (*Charadrii*) prefer non-intensive pastures for breeding. Although more IBAs contain forest and woodland than any other main habitat-type (Figure 1), such habitat is present mostly as isolated tracts or small patches in the IBAs of central and southern European Russia, while the vast boreal forests in the north, especially in the north-east, are still hardly covered by the IBA network (see Map 1).

**IMPACTS ON IBAS – LAND-USE AND THREATS**

Russia covers a wide span of Europe from north to south, and can be divided into northern, central and southern zones in terms of the level of human development and of habitat destruction. The current socio-economic situation has affected land-use in European Russia. In general, the influence of man and his activities decreases from the south to the north of the country, as well as from the west to the east, and (within any particular administrative region) also from the centre to the boundaries. Most IBAs are currently state-owned. Figure 2 shows the most common forms of land-use on identified IBAs.

Agricultural activity occurs in 57% of IBAs, while forestry and hunting occur in more than 43% and 40% of IBAs respectively (Figure 2). The latter two land-uses are common within IBAs for two main reasons:

- The huge land-area of the former USSR was shared for management mainly between two sectors: the governmental forestry agencies (the major land-users) and the hunting societies (the secondary land-users).
- Most areas of relatively intact or little-modified habitat were used for hunting activities.

The current situation is much the same, except that private ownership of land is becoming more frequent and may in the future affect the overall balance of land-uses in the country, and possibly in IBAs.

Other types of land-use are not so widespread in IBAs. A very positive fact is that official nature-conservation activities take place in about 35% of IBAs, and at most such sites these activities cover more than half of the IBA.

The most frequent threats in Russian IBAs are the unsustainable exploitation of birds (51%) and the disturbance of birds (42%) (Figure 3). The former threat takes a variety of forms—excessive (legal) hunting of waterbirds, spring hunting (legal), poaching (illegal)—and is also a consequence of other threats, e.g. expansion of agriculture and forestry, water management, or the extraction industry, which ‘invade’ wild areas and not only destroy habitats, but also introduce more people into the landscape. The same can be said about disturbance of birds, as this is caused not only by direct and deliberate pursuit of birds, but also (and mainly) through other human activities (listed in Figure 3) which cause incidental, non-deliberate disturbance of sensitive species, for instance logging, drainage or recreation during the nesting season.

Overall, infrastructural development and urbanization are less frequent than the previously mentioned threats (Figure 3), at least for those IBAs already identified, although their severity for an individual IBA depends very much on its geographical location (the highly developed centre of European Russia versus the vast, little-populated north-east). This threat will certainly increase in importance in the future.

Recent drastic changes in the economy will certainly modify bird habitats and, eventually, bird populations. A large decrease in agricultural activity occurred during the last 10 years in Russia, and this reduction in land management poses a threat to certain bird species. Millions of hectares of agricultural land are currently being neglected, and haymaking and grazing have stopped on many meadows and pastures. Some industrial and intensive agricultural pressures on bird habitats have reduced, and some environmental pollution (e.g. from high use of artificial fertilizers) has sharply decreased. At the same time, clear-cutting of forests has become more widespread in recent years in the vast boreal zone, especially in concessions granted to foreign or joint Russian–foreign logging companies, where the resulting problems are most acute.

Further research is needed on the consequences for birds of these recent, large-scale changes in land-uses. In addition to the above-
mentioned threats, one of the most dangerous threats to IBAs is the ever greater decentralization of decision-making from the federal to the regional level, accompanied by increasingly complex and varied regional legislation, which sometimes makes it very difficult to monitor or affect the land-use and protected-area situation.

### PROTECTION STATUS

Table 5 summarizes the available data on the national and international protection status of IBAs.

#### National protection

One of the most comprehensive attempts at biodiversity conservation in Russia has been the establishment of an extensive network of protected areas. The majority of protected areas in Russia are owned, administered and monitored by a number of state organizations, although many other organizations, including NGOs, are also involved in the process of creation or monitoring. There are also one or two privately owned protected areas in Russia, but this phenomenon is very new and still rare.

Three main federal laws regulate the management of all protected areas, together with many local laws. The federal laws are:

2. Federal law ‘On Specially Protected Areas’.

There are also other laws (for example, Forest law) which affect protected areas in certain ways.

There are four main levels of natural resource management in Russia: federal, regional (i.e. administrative regions, and republics), local authorities (districts within regions/republics), and landowners and land-users (including collective land-users). The process of decision-making at each level is preceded by the consent of the appropriate authorities at all lower levels and of land-users.

Details of the four main types of protected area nationally are given below—for more detailed information see Sobolev et al. (1995) and Blagovidov et al. (1995).

1. **Zapovednik (Strict Nature Reserve)**
   
   This type of protected area falls mainly within category I of the IUCN protected-area classification (IUCN 1994), and most are administered by the Federal Committee for Environment and Nature Protection. There is a special Division of Nature Reserve Management within the Committee, and several Zapovedniks are also managed by universities or by the Academy of Science.

   There are no analogues to the Zapovednik system elsewhere in the world. It was created in the former USSR and still exists in Russia as the main remnant of that former system of protected areas. There are currently Zapovedniks in all of the main physico-geographic zones of Russia. Establishment of a Zapovednik entails major restrictions on land-use. With the exception of scientific research, most forms of human activity are prohibited within its borders, including residence. Each Zapovednik is surrounded by a semi-protected buffer zone where a limited range of human development activities are allowed, provided that the reserve itself is unharmed. Allowed activities are agreed between the managers of the Zapovednik and the relevant local authorities. By the end of 1997 there were 99 Zapovedniks in the whole of Russia.

2. **National Park**

   National Parks fall within category II of the IUCN protected-area classification (IUCN 1994). In Russia, National Parks have a short history as the first one was created in 1983. These areas are also federal institutions with special staff, being administered by the Federal Forest Service (mostly by regional units of that body) of the Ministry of Agriculture. In comparison with Zapovedniks, National Parks have a more flexible regime of economic development, and communities residing within the territory are typically incorporated into the park. Among the main themes of staff activity are not only environment protection, but also public education and awareness. There are 34 National Parks in Russia.

3. **Natural Monument**

   Natural Monuments meet category III of the IUCN protected-area classification (IUCN 1994). Most often, Natural Monuments are designated to protect objects of special interest, such as a rock outcrop, or a rare bird’s nest (e.g. stork *Ciconia* or raptor), or a water-source. Although the objectives of Natural Monuments are very similar to Zakazniks (see below), traditionally Natural Monuments have had a relatively small size (100–500 ha), but there are exceptions in some regions. The management of Natural Monuments is arranged in the same way as it is in Zakazniks (see below), and they have neither scientific nor law-enforcement staff.

4. **Zakaznik (Special Purpose Reserve or Nature Refuge)**

   Zakazniks mostly meet category IV of the IUCN protected-area classification (IUCN 1994). Zakazniks are territories where either permanent or temporary limitations have been placed upon economic activities. There are several tens of federal Zakazniks in Russia, but more commonly they are established at the level of administrative regions or republics. There are more than 1,000 such regional Zakazniks, covering about 4% of the territory of Russia.

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**Figure 3. Threats at Important Bird Areas in European Russia (see Appendix 3 for definitions of threat types and impact categories).**
### Table 5. Protection status of Important Bird Areas in European Russia.

A tick (✓) indicates that an IBA overlaps with a protected area (to any extent).

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>IBA code</th>
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<th>National</th>
<th>Nature Monument</th>
<th>Zapovednik</th>
<th>World Heritage Site</th>
<th>Biosphere Reserve</th>
<th>Ramsar Site</th>
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<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Lake El'jon</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Novokamenskoy lemon</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Kalachinskaya loop of River Don</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>Dunilovskie forest</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>Rubchenschiky forest</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Ahtubinski wetland</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>Vicinity of Botsgalebovka (Saratovsko Semenskovski Zakaznik)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Valley of Salatovka river</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>Sinye mountains</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>Priyutuslanskiye sands</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Varulmenyevskaya saltmarshes</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>North part of Volgogradski reservoir</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>Vicinity of Vuzenessa village</td>
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<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>Sokino</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>Almauzovski area</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>Alganski</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>Khvalyanski National Park</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>Novo area</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>Stepn Rasin rock</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>Zhishastanka</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Veselovskoye reservoir</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>Delta of the River Don</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>Bogiltskaya sand-spit</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143</td>
<td>Islands in the western part of Lake Manych-Gudilo</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>Katchichenski forest</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>Secretovskye sands (Olbovski forest)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>Kalvinetski forest</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>Gorodlichenski forest</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>Chistaya Ranko and Ivan-Karal islands</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td>Utinikaya area</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>Salt-lakes in the Primorsko-Aktarski area</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>Eastern coast of the Sea of Azov</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>Kuzilash limans</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>Lower Unshik river</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal of IBAs: 24 8 4 50 15 2 6
or National Parks), while 51 of the 218 IBAs have a moderate overlap with the national protected-area system (mostly as Zapovedniks depend on what is being protected at a particular area. The types of restriction on economic activity, and their limits, protection zones along rivers, privately owned protected areas). and local (district) levels (e.g. ‘green belts’ of towns, water-Protected Areas’, any form of protected area can exist at the regional to several federal laws, including the national law ‘On Specially regulations allow for nature conservation in other ways. According to several federal laws, including the national law ‘On Specially Protected Areas’, any form of protected area can exist at the regional and local (district) levels (e.g. ‘green belts’ of towns, water-protection zones along rivers, privately owned protected areas). The types of restriction on economic activity, and their limits, depend on what is being protected at a particular area.

Fifty-two (24%) out of the total of 218 IBAs have a high level of overlap with the national protected-area system (mostly as Zapovedniki or National Parks), while 51 of the 218 IBAs have a moderate overlap (Figure 4, Table 5). The remaining 115 IBAs (53%) have a low overlap (18 sites) or no protection at all (97 sites). Thus, only about half of the identified IBAs have a moderate or high overlap with the national protected-area system. In total, 39–40% of the total IBA area is covered by national types of protected area in Russia (Figure 4).

### International protection

Russia is party to most of the relevant international legislation and initiatives concerning the conservation of sites in Europe (Box 1). There are only 18 IBAs in European Russia which overlap with officially designated Ramsar Sites (Table 5), but most of the other wetland IBAs feature in a shadow list of Ramsar Sites (Langeveld and Grimmett 1990). Nine IBAs are also protected at the international level as Biosphere Reserves (Table 5, Figure 5). In total, about 19% of the total IBA area in Russia is covered by international types of protected area (Figure 5).

### Future proposals

Almost all protected areas in Russia conserve some bird habitat, hence proposals for their continued development remain a research priority for ornithologists (Galushin and Zubakin 1998). It should be noted that not all protected areas within IBAs were created for the purpose of bird conservation. So, a special attempt should be made as soon as possible to analyse the current protected-area regime, and to restrict human activity in some protected areas, to make sure that they really are conserving birds.

## CONSERVATION

- A national Red Data Book for threatened and rare bird species was established in 1974— the second edition is under preparation at the moment—and this lists about 125 bird species or subspecies (in the whole of Russia) as nationally threatened. By a special decision of the government in 1996, all Red Data Book species and their subspecies are now strictly protected by federal laws (Galushin and Zubakin 1998). The compilation of regional Red Data Books is now underway in many regions of Russia.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Box 2. Shadow list of 151 sites in European Russia that are potentially IBAs. Those sites that were surveyed in 1998 (after the closing date for inclusion in this publication) and which were found to meet IBA criteria are marked with an asterisk (*). These latter sites (totaling 73) will certainly be included in the forthcoming national IBA inventory.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arkhangelsk region</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Del'ta rek Sonez 'Mezen' (Mezen' delta)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Kuthuznetski Zakaznik Osnov Dezhkin Kamen'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Southern tundra of Novaya Zemlya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Ut'y reke Kama (Mouth of Kama river)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Lesnii otrain Mor'e Tu (More Tu forest)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Bol'ucksyaya gub'a (Bol'ucksyaya Bay)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Pakhanicheskaya gub'a (Pakhanicheskaya Bay)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Komissinskaya sistema ozer (Komissinskaya lake system)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Del'ta Perchery (Perchery delta)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Osnov i pol'sov Sengeskiy Sengeskiy Bay and island</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Osnov Kol'gyn (Kol'gyn island)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bashkortostan Republic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Kheteb Shitan-Tau (Shitan-Tau ridge)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. *Timaf'evskaya (Timaf'evskaya area)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Zolotovskoe morye (Zolotovskoe sea)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. *Khoroshyaya (Khoroshyaya area)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Krasnojarskiy okrug (Krasnojarskiy okrug)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Lesnoi ostrov More-Yu (More-Yu forest)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. *Dol'ina reke Ura (Dol'ina reke Ura)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. *Dol'ina reke Kama (Dol'ina reke Kama)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. *Dol'ina reke Kama (Dol'ina reke Kama)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Important Bird Areas in Europe – Russia
As mentioned previously, about half of the IBAs have (individually) a moderate to high overlap with nationally protected areas. This implies that protected parts of the IBAs should have a specified land-use regime, formally agreed on paper with land-users, regional governmental organizations, etc. A network of regional governmental environment agencies was established in 1988 as the mechanism for controlling and managing protected areas and other conservation issues. These regional agencies (one per region for almost all administrative regions/republics) are supervised by the Government Committee for Nature Protection and Environment. But, because of a lack of staff and sometimes of funds, in reality at most sites there is no control of the land-use regime, and as a result there are many violations of the statutory protection. Only Zapovedniki and some federal Zakazniki and National Parks have something resembling a management plan. There has been no tradition in Russia to write management plans and then to really apply them in practice, so the majority of IBAs (even if protected) do have not them.

Scientific research and monitoring of breeding, migrating and wintering birds are carried out at those IBAs which fully or partly overlap with federal nature reserves (Zapovedniki and National Parks). Some management work is done at IBAs in regions where there are active conservation NGOs, e.g. towards the protection of lowland forests or towards the monitoring of rare species or of waterbird numbers. It is currently difficult to say exactly how many IBAs are under active management or research by RBCU members and projects, or by the Division for Nature Reserves or by other environmental NGOs, although RBCU has good working contacts with many of these other groups.

In general, there are three top priorities for avian conservation research which will closely determine the future progress of IBA work in Russia (Galushin and Zubakin 1998): 1. the assessment and prediction of the impact of present socio-economic conditions on bird diversity and populations; 2. the survey, monitoring and comparison of bird fauna, populations and habitats in various regions; 3. the implementation of conservation-biology practices, including the development of appropriate measures for the conservation of birds and their habitats.

**ANALYTICAL METHODS**

**IBA data-sheets were prepared in Russian, very similar to the data-sheets in English that had been prepared by the Secretariat of BirdLife International. A lack of recent ornithological information, and a scarcity of professional ornithologists and skilled amateur birdwatchers, are both real problems in Russia, therefore some additional boxes were added to the data-sheets, so that any available information from the last 10–15 years could also be included, in order to have as much data as possible about each IBA.**

A full scientific review covering 100% of the area of Russia, would be difficult and costly to carry out in Russia, each collaborator used their traditional methods of bird counting, such as absolute counts, transects, plots, etc. and then extrapolated data to cover the whole area suggested as an IBA, so as to produce estimates of minimum and maximum population size for bird species. Data were then checked at the RBCU office and defined more precisely, working together with collaborators if necessary and possible. Certain species (e.g. Crev crex, certain waders [Charadrii]) do not have a pair-breeding system, but counts are given as ‘breeding pairs’, unless otherwise stated, even though the actual unit of census may have been something else (e.g. the number of breeding individuals, or of calling or displaying males).

Other sites in European Russia which have the potential to meet IBA criteria, following future investigations, but which are not covered by the current European IBA review, are listed in Box 2. Overall, this inventory of IBAs has improved knowledge of bird distributions in European Russia, and for several species has allowed a more accurate estimate of their total population size in European Russia.

**GLOSSARY**

**krai** administrative region.
Important Bird Areas in Europe – Russia


In addition, we thank the Russian office of Wetlands International for providing all available information on Ramsar Sites in European Russia.

Special thanks should be given to the Secretariat of BirdLife International, and especially to Melanie Heath, Tony Payne and Mike Evans, for their patience in answering all questions and in resolving problems that occurred during the work.

This review would have been almost impossible without substantial sponsorship from Vogelbescherming Nederland (BirdLife Partner in the Netherlands), the MATRA-Programme of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the PIN-Programme of the Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Conservation and Fisheries, the Netherlands Agricultural Council Moscow (Landbouwraad Moskou), the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (BirdLife Partner in the UK), the Institute of Soviet-American Relations, and the Prins Bernhard Fonds, which all provided special grants for purchasing equipment, for coordination and for field projects within the framework variously of the IBA programme and of projects on globally threatened species in European Russia. We are especially grateful to Johanna Winkelman for all the practical help in the project and help in obtaining funds for the Russian IBA programme. Elena Lebedeva and Vladimir Galushin helped in the writing of the overview text. We are especially thankful also to Sergei Dyluyk and Sergei Bukreev who assisted the IBA Officer during the compilation and checking of the data and of this review, and to Yuri Chernikov, who helped with arrangements for field projects. Our greatest regards should be given to Victor Zubakin—the person who initiated the IBA programme in Russia, who supervised this work during the last four years, and who contributed a great deal to the current progress of the programme.

### SITE ACCOUNTS

#### Nemanski forest

**Admin region** Kaliningrad  
**Coordinates** 55°00′N 22°20′E  
**Altitude** 0–50 m  
**Area** 17,000 ha

**Site description**

This forested area is located within one of the most developed regions in Russia.

**Habitats**  
- Forest and woodland (87%; native coniferous forest; mixed forest)  
- Grassland (12%)  
- Wetland (1%)

**Land-use**  
- Agriculture (12%)  
- Forestry (30%)  
- Hunting (100%)  
- Tourism/recreation (10%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquila pomarina</td>
<td>Lesser Spotted Eagle</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The best site for breeding raptors in the Kaliningrad region. Breeding species of global conservation concern do not meet IBA criteria: *Aquila clanga* (1 pair), *Crex crex* (5–10 pairs). The only known breeding site for *Milvus milvus* in Russia.

**Protection status**

- National: None  
- International: None

**Conservation issues**

- Threats: Deforestation (commercial) [B]

#### Dal’ni forest

**Admin region** Kaliningrad  
**Coordinates** 55°12′N 21°20′E  
**Altitude** 0–10 m  
**Area** 4,000 ha

**Site description**

The area lies in one of the most developed regions of Russia, and includes many wet habitat-types, including some that are seasonally wet.

**Habitats**  
- Forest and woodland (85%; mixed forest; alluvial/wet forest)  
- Grassland (11%; humid grassland)

**Land-use**  
- Agriculture (4%), Forestry (40%), Hunting (100%), Nature conservation/research (100%), Not utilized (50%), Tourism/recreation (5%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crex crex</td>
<td>Common Coot</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>B1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Crex crex* breeds in significant numbers, but another breeding species of global conservation concern does not meet IBA criteria: *Haliaeetus albicilla* (1–3 pairs).

#### Ainov islands

**Admin region** Murmansk  
**Coordinates** 69°50′N 31°35′E  
**Altitude** 0–21 m  
**Area** 290 ha

**Site description**

Tundra islands in the Barents Sea.

**Habitats**  
- Grassland (90%; humid grassland; tundra)  
- Wetland (11%; tidal rivet/enclosed tidal water; coastal lagoon; fen/transition mire/spring)

**Land-use**  
- Nature conservation/research (100%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calidris maritima</td>
<td>Purple Sandpiper</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>A, A1, B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larus marinus</td>
<td>Great Black-backed Gull</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>A, A1, B1, B3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The islands support important numbers of breeding *Larus marinus* and of migrating *Calidris maritima*.

**Protection status**

- National High  
- International: None

290 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Kandalakshskiy, 70,500 ha).

**Conservation issues**

- Threats: Other (U)

Pollution of seawater is a threat (‘Other’ threat, above).

#### Sem islands

**Admin region** Murmansk  
**Coordinates** 68°45′N 37°30′E  
**Altitude** 50–112 m  
**Area** 10,667 ha

**Site description**

Marine areas (94%; sea inlet/coastal features), Rocky areas (6%; sea cliff/rocky shelf)

**Land-use**  
- Nature conservation/research (100%)
Cliffs and rocky shores of tundra islands in the Barents Sea. The IBA covers 667 ha of land and 10,000 ha of sea.

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somateria mollissima</td>
<td>Elder</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A4i, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cygnus cygnus</td>
<td>Whooper Swan</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More than 25,000 pairs of seabirds breed here, comprising mainly Rissa tridactyla.

### Site description

Coastal shallows along the shore of the Barents Sea.

**Habitats:** Marine areas (sea inlet/coastal features)

### Protection status

**National:** None  |  **International:** None

Based on data in the previous European IBA inventory (Grimmett and Jones 1989), this is an important breeding and post-breeding site for Cygnus cygnus. Breeding species of global conservation concern that do not meet IBA criteria: Haliaeetus albicilla (1 pair). Other breeding species include Anser fabalis and Pandion haliaetus (1 pair).

### Protection status

**National:** None  |  **International:** None

### Conservation issues

No recent information. A Zapovednik (Varzuga, 107,000 ha) was planned, but has not yet been created.

---

### Middle reaches of the River Ponoy (Zakaznik Ponoyski)

**Admin region:** Murmansk  
**Coordinates:** 67°15′N 37°40′E  
**Altitude:** 145–340 m  
**Area:** 98,600 ha

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cygnus cygnus</td>
<td>Whooper Swan</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Breeding species include two raptors (in significant numbers) as well as eight of the 15 species in Europe that are restricted to the boreal biome when breeding (no specific counts have been made). Not less than 500 Cygnus cygnus, and possibly up to several thousand, congregate prior to migration.

### Site description

An area of very wet northern taiga with many lakes and rivers, in the central part of the Kola peninsula. Land-uses include remeindeer-herding.

**Habitats:** Forest and woodland (native coniferous forest), Wetland (standing fresh water; river/stream; raised bog), Rocky areas (6%; scree/boulders)

**Land-use:** Agriculture (100%), Hunting, Tourism/recreation

### Conservation issues

The extent of the site should possibly be increased so as to include some part of the surroundings of the Zakaznik, but insufficient ornithological data are available to justify this. To obtain further information, surveys are needed, but this is currently not feasible as the area is far from any roads and the only access is by helicopter, thus very expensive.

---

### Watershed of the Rivers Strelna and Varzuga

**Admin region:** Murmansk  
**Coordinates:** 66°30′N 37°40′E  
**Altitude:** Area 250,000 ha

### Site description

Extremely marshy northern taiga with a large number of lakes.

**Habitats:** Forest and woodland, Wetland (standing fresh water; water-fringe vegetation)

### Protection status

**National:** None  |  **International:** None

### Conservation issues

No recent information. A Zapovednik (Varzuga, 107,000 ha) was planned, but has not yet been created.
Important Bird Areas in Europe – Russia

Kandalaksha Bay

Admin region: Murmansk
Coordinates: 67°02’N 33°18’E
Altitude: 0–40 m Area: 208,000 ha

Kandalaksha Bay is a large sea bay with a rocky coastline, and including many islands and alluvial sand deposits. The islands range from outcrops of rock and low-lying treeless islets to larger islands. There are some lakes on the larger islands, with coastal meadows and beds of reed Phragmites and sedge Carex.

Habitats: Grassland (10%; humid grassland), Wetland (30%; tidal river/enclosed tidal water; coastal lagoon; standing fresh water; river/stream), Marine areas (80%; sea inlet/coastal features)

Land-use: Fisheries/aquaculture, Hunting, Tourism/recreation

Birds

Three species breed in important numbers along this coast, and more than 20,000 moulting individuals of *Somateria mollissima* and *Bucephala clangula* congregate offshore after the breeding season.

Protection status

National Partial International High
70,500 ha of IBA covered by Zapovednik (Kandalakshskiy, 70,500 ha). 208,000 ha of IBA covered by Ramsar Site (Kandalaksha Bay, 208,000 ha).

Conservation issues

Threats: Aquaculture/fisheries (B), Disturbance to birds (B), Extraction industry (A), Recreation/tourism (B)

Gavrilovskiy archipelago

Admin region: Murmansk
Coordinates: 69°10’N 36°00’E
Altitude: 0–70 m Area: 1,500 ha

Site description

A group of rocky offshore islets, around which the sea does not freeze in winter, although situated in the tundra zone.

Habitats: Grassland (tundra), Marine areas (sea inlet/coastal features), Rocky areas (sea cliff/rocky shore)

Land-use: Nature conservation/research (100%)

Birds

Important numbers of the globally threatened *Polysticta stelleri* winter offshore, and there are more than 10,000 pairs of nesting waterbirds and seabirds during the breeding season.

Protection status

National High International None
1,500 ha of IBA covered by Zapovednik (Kandalakshskiy, 70,500 ha).

Conservation issues

Threats: Aquaculture/fisheries (B)

Over-fishing is a problem, reducing the amount of food available for birds.

Surroundings of Kiyesh’yaur lake

Admin region: Murmansk
Coordinates: 69°02’N 30°08’E
Altitude: 156–179 m Area: 4,000 ha

Site description

A small area of marshy forest in the north-west of the Murmansk region. The site is a complex of fens, lakes and adjacent raised bogs and transition mires, which differs from the surrounding taiga (as observed in 1996) not only as a landscape, but also in terms of the birds it supports. The site is hardly used by local people, only by local hunters and berry-collectors in autumn (no more than 30–40 berry collectors at any one time).

Habitats: Forest and woodland (32%; native coniferous forest; mixed forest), Wetland (73%; standing fresh water; raised bog; fen/transition mire/wetland)

Land-use: Not utilized (100%)

Birds

Three species breed in important numbers along this coast, and more than 20,000 moulting individuals of *Somateria mollissima* and *Bucephala clangula* congregate offshore after the breeding season.

Protection status

National Partial International High
70,500 ha of IBA covered by Zapovednik (Kandalakshskiy, 70,500 ha). 208,000 ha of IBA covered by Ramsar Site (Kandalaksha Bay, 208,000 ha).

Conservation issues

Threats: Aquaculture/fisheries (B), Disturbance to birds (B), Extraction industry (A), Recreation/tourism (B)

**Important numbers of the globally threatened *Polysticta stelleri* winter offshore, and there are more than 10,000 pairs of nesting waterbirds and seabirds during the breeding season.**

**Over-fishing is a problem, reducing the amount of food available for birds.**

**A small area of marshy forest in the north-west of the Murmansk region. The site is a complex of fens, lakes and adjacent raised bogs and transition mires, which differs from the surrounding taiga (as observed in 1996) not only as a landscape, but also in terms of the birds it supports. The site is hardly used by local people, only by local hunters and berry-collectors in autumn (no more than 30–40 berry collectors at any one time).**

**Habitats: Forest and woodland (32%; native coniferous forest; mixed forest), Wetland (73%; standing fresh water; raised bog; fen/transition mire/wetland)**

**Land-use: Not utilized (100%)**

**Birds**

Three species breed in important numbers along this coast, and more than 20,000 moulting individuals of *Somateria mollissima* and *Bucephala clangula* congregate offshore after the breeding season.
Lanicola falcinellus is thought to breed at this site, although there have been no certain breeding records (nests discovered) in European Russia since 1964, due at least partly to the species’ very cryptic behaviour and habit of breeding in colonies of up to 2–6 pairs only.

**Protection status**
National None International None

**Conservation issues**
Threats Deforestation (commercial) (B), Extraction industry (B), Intensified forest management (B), Other (C)

‘Other’ threat refers to a variety of minor problems.

Based on data in the previous European IBA inventory (Grimmett and Jones 1989), this is an important breeding site for two wildfowl species, and an important staging site for migrating ducks.

**Protection status**
National Low International None
Part of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Ozero Keret).

**Conservation issues**
No recent information. The site was included in a plan for a Zapovednik in north Karelia.

The avifauna includes up to 12 of the 15 species in Europe that are restricted to the boreal biome when breeding.

**Protection status**
National High International None
10,880 ha of IBA covered by Zapovednik (Kivach, 10,880 ha).

**Conservation issues**
No major threats are known.

Hundreds of thousands of geese stage in the area during migration.

**Protection status**
National Partial International None
5,000 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Olonetsky, 5,000 ha).

**Conservation issues**
Threats Agricultural intensification/expansion (C), Extraction industry (A), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

**Protection status**
National International None
Part of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Olonets).

**Conservation issues**
No major threats are known.

**Site description**
Mainly coniferous forests (taiga) lying in the Suna river basin.

**Birds**
Species Season Year Pop min Pop max Acc Criteria

**Protection status**
National International None

**Conservation issues**
No major threats are known.

**Site description**
A small island near the Valaam archipelago, in the northern part of Lake Ladoga. Human activities include the collection of birds’ eggs (‘Other’ land-use, below).

**Birds**
Species Season Year Pop min Pop max Acc Criteria

**Site description**
Mainly coniferous forests (taiga) lying in the Suna river basin.

**Birds**
Species Season Year Pop min Pop max Acc Criteria

**Site description**
A wet agricultural land in the vicinity of the town of Olonets, near the shore of Lake Ladoga.

**Birds**
Species Season Year Pop min Pop max Acc Criteria

**Site description**
Surveyed mainly coniferous forests (taiga), scrub, scrubby hilltops, and wet agricultural land in the vicinity of the town of Olonets, near the shore of Lake Ladoga.

**Birds**
Species Season Year Pop min Pop max Acc Criteria

**Site description**
A small island near the Valaam archipelago, in the northern part of Lake Ladoga. Human activities include the collection of birds’ eggs (‘Other’ land-use, below).

**Birds**
Species Season Year Pop min Pop max Acc Criteria

Significant numbers of two colonial waterbirds breed here.
Many species of boreal forest, lake and mire breed, including important numbers of one species of global conservation concern, as well as 10 of the 15 species in Europe that are restricted to the boreal biome when breeding. Seven waterbird species in the area in significant numbers during migration, and the site holds 20,000 or more migrating waterbirds on a regular basis.

**Protection status**

National Partial International None

**Conservation issues**

Threats Abandonment/reduction of land management (U), Deforestation (commercial) (A), Intensified forest management (A)

**Site description**

Numerous islands and peninsulas, separated by narrow channels, in Lake Onega, to the north of the town of Petrozavodsk.

Habitats Forest and woodland (25%; native coniferous forest; mixed forest), Scrub (15%; scrub; shrub; tussock grass; montane grassland; mire, wetland vegetation), Artificial landscape (10%; highly improved reseeded grassland; arable land; other urban/industrial areas)

Land-use Agriculture (12%), Fisheries/aquaculture (50%), Forestry (20%), Hunting (10%), Nature conservation/research (35%), Not utilized (30%), Tourism/recreation (50%)

**Habitats**

- Forest and woodland (25%; native coniferous forest; mixed forest)
- Scrub (15%; scrub; shrub; tussock grass; montane grassland; mire, wetland vegetation)
- Artificial landscape (10%; highly improved reseeded grassland; arable land; other urban/industrial areas)

**Land-use**

- Agriculture (12%)
- Fisheries/aquaculture (50%)
- Forestry (20%)
- Hunting (10%)
- Nature conservation/research (35%)
- Not utilized (30%)
- Tourism/recreation (50%)

**Conservation issues**

- Threats Abandonment/reduction of land management (U), Deforestation (commercial) (A), Intensified forest management (A)

**South-eastern coast of Lake Ladoga**

*Admin region Karelia Republic*

**Site description**

Two groups of islands together with adjacent mainland shorelines, situated on the south-east coast of Lake Ladoga, south of the mouth of the Ononka river. Reedsbeds (Phragmites) and exposed sediments fringe the flat, treeless shores. The shape of the coastline and the size of the reedbeds and exposed flats vary according to the changing level of Lake Ladoga.

**Habitats**

- Wetland (100%; mudflat/sandflat; sand-dunes/sand beach; shingle/stony beach; water-fringe vegetation)
- Land-use Fisheries/aquaculture (100%), Hunting (60%), Nature conservation/research (80%), Not utilized (20%)

**Important numbers of Larus minitus**

**Situation**

Islands situated along the western shore of Onega Bay in the White Sea, with extensive foreshore and wet coastal meadow habitats. Other land-use is seaweed harvesting.

**Habitats**

- Forest and woodland (20%; native coniferous forest; wooded tundra)
- Grassland (5%; tundra)
- Wetland (10%; tidal river/enclosed tidal water; shingle/stony beach; river/stream/transition mire), Marine areas (50%; open sea; sea inlet/coastal features), Rocky areas (15%)

**Land-use**

- Fisheries/aquaculture (10%), Not utilized (90%), Other (30%), Tourism/ recreation (10%)

**Birds**

- Species: Larus minutus
  - Season: Little Gull
  - Year: 1997
  - Pop min: 300
  - Pop max: 600
  - Acc: A4i, B1i, B2

**Karelia Republic, Arkhangelsk**

**Site description**

Islands situated along the western shore of Onega Bay in the White Sea, with extensive foreshore and wet coastal meadow habitats. Other land-use is seaweed harvesting.

**Habitats**

- Forest and woodland (20%; native coniferous forest; wooded tundra)
- Grassland (5%; tundra)
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**Land-use**

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**Karelia Republic**

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**Land-use**

- Fisheries/aquaculture (10%), Not utilized (90%), Other (30%), Tourism/ recreation (10%)

**Birds**

**Species**

- Larus minutus
  - Season: Little Gull
  - Year: 1997
  - Pop min: 300
  - Pop max: 600
  - Acc: A4i, B1i, B2
and ducks, but no detailed information is available at present, although it is certain that more than 20,000 waterbirds are present regularly on migration. In winter, at least 20,000 Somateria mollissima congregate in the area.

**Protection status**
National Low International Low
Part of IBA covered by two Zakaznits (Kemske Shkhery: Kuzova). 3,660 ha of IBA covered by Ramsar Site (Islands in Onega Bay (White Sea), 3,660 ha).

**Conservation issues**
Threats: Aquaculture/fisheries (C), Disturbance to birds (C), Recreation/tourism (C), Unsustainable exploitation (C).

**Site description**
An area of coniferous forest near the town of Pinega, within the taiga zone. Pine Pinus and spruce Picea cover the majority of the area, with birch Betula on recently logged sites. Small raised bogs occur throughout the forest.

**Key bird species**
The globally threatened *Anser erythropus* occurs on passage.

**Protection status**
National High International None
41,244 ha of IBA covered by Zapovednik (Pinezhskiy, 41,244 ha).

**Site description**
The area is located on the northern edge of Onega Bay, and forms a complex with Onezhskaya Guba in the White Sea. The archipelago consists of several large islands surrounded by marine shallows, with extensive shorelines, beaches and coastal meadows.

**Habitats**
- Forest and woodland (87%; native coniferous forest; mixed forest), Wetland (8%; river/stream; raised bog)
- Gravel pits and river valleys (14%; gravel pits; sand-pits)
- Grassy areas (38%; grassland; meadows; arable land; fen/transition mire/spring), Rocky areas, Artificial landscape (5%; arable land; forestry plantation; other urban/industrial areas)
- Low-lying wetland habitats consist of mudflats, coastal marshes, dunes and estuaries. Adjacent to these lies a 2–5 m high terrace covered by tundra vegetation. The state reindeer farm legally owns the area, but no habitat-damage is apparent.

**Birds**

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<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anser erythropus</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser White-fronted Goose</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three-banded Woodpecker</td>
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</table>

Breeding species in significant numbers include three wildfowl species. Tens of thousands of geese *Anser* stage in the area during migration, in particular the globally threatened *Anser erythropus* occurs in very significant numbers. A total of 30,000 small waders (*Calidris minuta, C. ferruginea*; *C. alpina*) congregate here during spring and autumn migration, and at least 1,000 moulting seaduck of four species also occur. Species of global conservation concern that do not meet IBA criteria: *Polysticta stelleri* (on migration; numbers almost certainly would meet criteria, but no systematic counts yet).

**Protection status**
National High International None
34,700 ha of IBA covered by Historical Cultural and Natural Complex (Solovetsky, 34,700 ha). 34,700 ha of IBA covered by World Heritage Site (Solovetsky, 34,700 ha).

**Conservation issues**
Solovetski archipelago is protected for its cultural value and is included on the UNESCO List of World Heritage Sites for this reason.

**Site description**
The site is located about 420 km south-east of Arkhangelsk, on the eastern coast of the Kanin peninsula, and covers the watersheds of the Torna and Shoina rivers, with the latter forming the southern boundary of the site. Low-lying wetland habitats consist of mudflats, coastal marshes, dunes and estuaries. Adjacent to these lies a 2–5 m high terrace covered by tundra vegetation. The state reindeer farm legally owns the area, but no habitat-damage is apparent.

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<tr>
<td>Branta leucopsis</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<td>Branta hirundinae</td>
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<td>1995</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>A1i, B1i</td>
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<td>Anas acuta</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>B1i</td>
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1. Up to 80,000 *B. leucopsis/B. hirundinae.*

**Site description**
The delta of the River Severnaya Dvina at the White Sea, containing numerous meanders and islands.
Habitats and forest land (15%), Agriculture (15%), Natural events (20%), Selective logging/cutting (20%), Unsustainable exploitation (20%)

**Protection status**
National Partial International None
The IBA overlaps with Zakaznik (Dviniskoi, area not known).

**Conservation issues**
Threats Agriculture (15%), Fisheries/aquaculture (20%), Forestry (40%), Hunting (20%), Nature conservation/research (20%), Not utilized (60%), Tourism/recreation (30%), Urban/industrial/transport (5%)

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<tr>
<td>Accipiter gentilis</td>
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<td>1996</td>
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1. Up to 30,000 A. fabalis/A. albifrons.

**Site description**
Extensive tracts of coniferous forest, as well as six large lakes, in the middle zone of the taiga.

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1. Up to 30,000 A. fabalis/A. albifrons.

**Protection status**
National Partial International None
The IBA overlaps with Zakaznik (Dviniskoi, area not known).

**Conservation issues**
Threats Agriculture (15%), Fisheries/aquaculture (20%), Forestry (40%), Hunting (20%), Nature conservation/research (20%), Not utilized (60%), Tourism/recreation (30%), Urban/industrial/transport (5%)

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Extensive tracts of coniferous forest, as well as six large lakes, in the middle zone of the taiga.

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**Protection status**
National Partial International None
The IBA overlaps with Zakaznik (Dviniskoi, area not known).

**Conservation issues**
Threats Agriculture (15%), Fisheries/aquaculture (20%), Forestry (40%), Hunting (20%), Nature conservation/research (20%), Not utilized (60%), Tourism/recreation (30%), Urban/industrial/transport (5%)

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1. Up to 30,000 A. fabalis/A. albifrons.

**Protection status**
National Partial International None
The IBA overlaps with Zakaznik (Dviniskoi, area not known).

**Conservation issues**
Threats Agriculture (15%), Fisheries/aquaculture (20%), Forestry (40%), Hunting (20%), Nature conservation/research (20%), Not utilized (60%), Tourism/recreation (30%), Urban/industrial/transport (5%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anas clypeata</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>B A4i, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accipiter gentilis</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardea alba</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branta leucopsis</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>A1, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branta bernicla</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>A1, B1i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Up to 30,000 A. fabalis/A. albifrons.

**Site description**
Extensive tracts of coniferous forest, as well as six large lakes, in the middle zone of the taiga.

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anas clypeata</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1997</td>
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<td>B A4i, B1i</td>
</tr>
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<td>Accipiter gentilis</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardea alba</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branta leucopsis</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>A1, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branta bernicla</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>A1, B1i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Up to 30,000 A. fabalis/A. albifrons.
The IBA is important for its non-breeding population of the globally threatened Polyptea sterliferi, and for the large breeding colony of Uria lomvia. Current data for the site are incomplete, and further research is required. Ornithological data from the 1940s are available, for comparative purposes.

**Protection status**
National None International None

**Conservation issues**
Threats Other (A), Unsustainable exploitation (B)

Radioactive contamination is a problem (‘Other’ threat). During recent years attempts have been made, with international support, to establish Novozemelsky Strict Nature Reserve (Zapovednik). The area was designated as a Zapovednik up until the mid-1950s, when a lot of Zapovedniks lost their official status.

**Site description**
The area lies on the north-west shore of the northernmost island in the Novaya Zemlya archipelago.

Habitats Grassland (90%; tundra), Rocky areas (10%; sea cliff/rocky shore)

Land-use Military (100%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brünnich’s Guillemot</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Blii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An important seabird breeding colony, which holds very large numbers of Uria lomvia. Other breeding seabirds include Larus hyperboreus, Rissa tridactyla, Cepphus grylle, Alle alle and Fratercula arctica.

**Protection status**
National None International None

**Conservation issues**
Threats Other (A)

The IBA is threatened by radioactive pollution. Ornithological data are incomplete for the site, and further survey work is required. An international fauna monitoring project is being carried out by Russian and Norwegian biologists.

**Site description**

Habitats Forest and woodland (70%; native coniferous forest; mixed forest; allee/very wet forest), Wetland (40%; raised bog; water-fringe vegetation; fen/transitional mire/spring), Artificial landscape (8%; highly improved reseeded grassland; arable land; perennial crops/orchards/groves)

Land-use Agriculture (8%), Forestry (70%), Hunting (99%), Nature conservation/research (15%)

Lying near to the town of Kargopol in the south of the Arkhangelsk region, habitats in the area include agricultural fields surrounded by fens and raised bogs.

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anser fabalis</td>
<td>Bean Goose</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Blii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anser albifrons</td>
<td>White-fronted Goose</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Blii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anser erythropus</td>
<td>B 1996</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A1, Blii</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The site is a gathering point for more Grus grus than any other site in European Russia during the autumn migration, and also holds very important numbers of the globally threatened. The globally threatened Crex crex breeds in good numbers, as does Tetrao tetrix.

**Protection status**
National Partial International None

23,600 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Filatovskiy, 23,600 ha).

**Conservation issues**
Threats Abandonment/reduction of land management (A), Disturbance to birds (C), Recreation/tourism (C)

A decline in arable cropping may have an negative effect on the numbers of Grus grus which gather here on passage, as cereal grain is their main food source.

**Site description**
A complex of habitats typical of the middle zone of the taiga.

Habitats Forest and woodland (49%; native coniferous forest; mixed forest), Scrub (2%; scrub), Wetland (48%; standing fresh water; river/stream; raised bog; water-fringe vegetation; fen/transitional mire/spring), Artificial landscape (4%; highly improved reseeded grassland; arable land; other urban/industrial areas)

Land-use Fisheries/aquaculture (20%), Hunting (20%), Nature conservation/research (100%), Not utilized (50%), Tourism/recreation (10%)

Two eagle species breed in significant numbers. Species of global conservation concern that do not meet IBA criteria: Aquila clanga (status unknown).

**Protection status**
National Partial International None

180,000 ha of IBA covered by National Park (Vodlozerskiy, 468,340 ha).

**Conservation issues**
Threats Abandonment/reduction of land management (C), Afforestation (C), Aquaculture/lobsters (A), Disturbance to birds (C), Firewood collection (C), Infrastructure (B), Recreation/tourism (B), Selective logging/cutting (B)

**Site description**
A lake system in the Bolshezemelskaya tundra.
An important breeding and moulting area for *Anser fabalis* and ducks (80,000–100,000), according to the previous pan-European IBA inventory (Grimmett and Jones 1989). No updated information.

**Protection status**
National None International None

**Conservation issues**
No recent information.

**Vaygach island**

**Site description**
A large tundra island located just off the mainland, north of the Ural mountains. Human activities include reindeer herding.

Habitats Grassland (100%; tundra)
Land-use Agriculture (30%), Hunting (100%), Nature conservation/research (90%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Anser fabalis</em></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>A4i, B1i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Protection status**
National High International None

**Conservation issues**
340,000 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Vaigach, 340,000 ha).

**Kanin peninsula**

**Site description**
Marshy, low-lying tundra with numerous rivers, lakes and channels between the Rivers Yazhma and Nyes.

Habitats Grassland (tundra), Wetland (standing fresh water; river/stream; water-fringe vegetation)

**Birds**

One of the most important sites in north European Russia for breeding swans, geese, and ducks, and for moulting swans (2,000), geese (30,000–40,000), and ducks (100,000). Recent count data are not available for any bird species.
Khaypudyskaya Bay  
(islands of B. Zelenets, Dolgi, Matveyev)  
Admin region Nenetski  
Coordinates 68°55'N 59°50'E  
Altitude 0-30 m Area 20,600 ha

Site description  
A shallow bay with extensive mudflats, surrounded by marshy tundra and a number of lakes.

Habitats  
Grassland (10%; tundra), Wetland (70%; mudflat/sandflat; sand-dune/sand beach; shingle/stone beach; coastal lagoon; river/stream), Marine area (20%; open sea)

Land-use  
Fishing/aquaculture (15%), Hunting (10%), Not utilized (75%)

Birds  
Cypsa cypsa Whopper Swan P 1992 300 — — B1i  
1. Amer fabalis Bean Goose P 1992 — — — A4i, B1i  
1. Amer albiross White-fronted Goose P 1992 — — — A4i, B1i  
1. Somateria mollissima Eider P 1992 — — — A4i, B1i  
1. Somateria spectabilis King Eider P 1992 — — — A4i, B1i

Protection status  
National None International None

Conservation issues  
No recent information.

Middle reaches of Bolshaya Rogovaya river  
Admin region Nenetski  
Coordinates 67°04'N 62°02'E  
Altitude 20–70 m Area 35,000 ha

Site description  
Wet, wooded tundra and fens along a river valley in the southern tundra subzone.

Habitats  
Forest and woodland (13%; alluvial/very wet forest), Grassland (55%; tundra), Wetland (12%; fen/transition mire/spring)

Land-use  
Agriculture (5%), Unknown (95%)

Birds  
Anser erythropus Lesser White-fronted Goose B 1990 50 70 B A3  
Aythya marila Scap A1, A3  
Melanitta nigra Common Scoter B 1990 100 120 B A3

Protection status  
National None International None

Conservation issues  
A proposal has been put forward for the designation of a Zapovednik in the area (Nenetski). A scientific research programme is ongoing in conjunction with Groningen University (The Netherlands).

Russki Zavorot peninsula  
Admin region Nenetski  
Coordinates 68°35'N 53°30'E  
Altitude 1–139 m Area 299,000 ha

Site description  
The area covers the northern part of the Russki Zavorot peninsula. Extensive marine shallows and low-lying tundra with numerous small lakes connected by channels.

Habitats  
Grassland (75%; tundra), Wetland (40%; tidal river/enclosed tidal water; standing fresh water; river/stream)

Land-use  
Agriculture (50%), Fisheries/aquaculture (20%), Hunting (100%)

Birds  
Gavia arctica Black-throated Diver B 1996 500 — — C A4i, B1i  
Cypsa cypsa Whopper Swan B 1996 60 — — C A3, A4i, B1i  
Amer fabalis Bean Goose B 1996 — 1,700 C A4i, B1i  
Amer albiross White-fronted Goose B 1996 2,500 — — A3, B1i  
Anas acuta Pintail B 1996 — 6,500 C A4i, B1i, B2  
Aythya marila Scap B 1996 — 8,500 C A3, A4i, B1i  
Somateria spectabilis Eider B 1996 — 3,000 C A3, A4i, B1i  
Clangula hyemalis Long-tailed Duck B 1996 8,000 — C A3  
Bucephala clangula Goldemey B 1996 1,000 — C B1i

Protection status  
National None International None

Conservation issues  
None

Important Bird Areas in Europe – Russia

Pechoro-Ilytski Nature Reserve  
Admin region Komi Republic  
Coordinates 62°30'N 59°00'E  
Altitude 160–1,195 m Area 705,500 ha

Site description  
Northern taiga forests in the upper reaches of the Pechora river.

Habitats  
Forest and woodland (83%; native coniferous forest), Grassland (2%; alpine/subalpine/ boreal grassland), Wetland (5%; river/stream; raised bog), Rocky areas (8%; scree/boulders)

Land-use  
Nature conservation/research (100%)

Birds  
Significant numbers of two raptors breed in the area.
**Protection status**

**National High**

International High


**Conservation issues**

Threats: Disturbance to birds (C), Firewood collection (C), Recreation/tourism (C), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

Hunting, forestry and fishery activities take place in the buffer zone (650,000 ha) surrounding the site.

**Site description**

Habitats are characteristic of the subpolar region of the northern Ural mountains.

**Birds**

Breeding species include 11 of the 15 species in Europe that are restricted to the boreal biome when breeding (no abundance counts have been made), as well as significant numbers of *Gallinago media* and of raptors.

**Protection status**

**National High**

International None

1,926,489 ha of IBA covered by National Park (Yugyd Va, 1,926,489 ha).

**Conservation issues**

Threats: Disturbance to birds (C), Extraction industry (C), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

The globally threatened *Anser erythropus* stages in important numbers on passage. Two species of global conservation concern breed in the area, as do 11 of the 15 species in Europe that are restricted to the boreal biome (when breeding).

**Protection status**

**National Low**

International None

500 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Abkedzhskiy, 500 ha). 30 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Bolotnii, Bortom Baza, 43 ha). 12 ha of IBA covered by Natural Monument (Gorsibskiy, 12 ha), 120 ha of IBA covered by Natural Monument (Kadzheromskiy, 120 ha).

**Conservation issues**

Threats: Agricultural intensification/expansion (C), Disturbance to birds (C), Drainage (C), Infrastructure (C), Unsustainable exploitation (B)

The site is also adjacent to Vizingskiy Zakaznik (9,400 ha).

**Kilipola island and adjoining waters**

Admin region Karelia Republic

Coordinates 61°49’N 31°40’E

Altitude — Area 30,000 ha

**Site description**

Shallows with small islands in Lake Ladoga, east of the Gulf of Finland.

**Habitats**

Wetland (standing fresh water)

**Birds**

An important area for diving duck during migration. The B1i criterion is applied at site-level rather than at species-level, as recent count data are not available for any bird species. The site may also prove to fulfil the A4i criterion once systematic counts have been made.

**Protection status**

**National None**

International None

No recent information. A seasonal nature reserve (Zakaznik) has been proposed.

**Conservation issues**

No recent information. A seasonal nature reserve (Zakaznik) has been proposed.

The globally threatened *Anser erythropus* stages in important numbers on passage. Two species of global conservation concern breed in the area, as do 11 of the 15 species in Europe that are restricted to the boreal biome (when breeding).

**Protection status**

**National Low**

International None

500 ha of IBA covered by Zakazaznik (Abkedzhskiy, 500 ha). 30 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Bolotnii, Bortom Baza, 43 ha). 12 ha of IBA covered by Natural Monument (Gorsibskiy, 12 ha), 120 ha of IBA covered by Natural Monument (Kadzheromskiy, 120 ha).

**Conservation issues**

Threats: Agricultural intensification/expansion (C), Disturbance to birds (C), Drainage (C), Infrastructure (C), Unsustainable exploitation (B)

The site is also adjacent to Vizingskiy Zakaznik (9,400 ha).

**Kilipola island and adjoining waters**

Admin region Karelia Republic

Coordinates 61°49’N 31°40’E

Altitude — Area 30,000 ha

**Site description**

Shallows with small islands in Lake Ladoga, east of the Gulf of Finland.

**Habitats**

Wetland (standing fresh water)

**Birds**

An important area for diving duck during migration. The B1i criterion is applied at site-level rather than at species-level, as recent count data are not available for any bird species. The site may also prove to fulfil the A4i criterion once systematic counts have been made.

**Protection status**

**National None**

International None

No recent information. A seasonal nature reserve (Zakaznik) has been proposed.

**Conservation issues**

No recent information. A seasonal nature reserve (Zakaznik) has been proposed.
### Site description

This area encompasses shallow waters, inlets, small bays and several small islands located near Vyborg Bay in the Gulf of Finland, southwest of the town of Primorsk.

**Habitats**
- Forest and woodland
- Wetland (70%: tidal river/enclosed tidal water; shingle/stony beach; coastal lagoon; raised bog)

**Land Use**
- Fisheries/aquaculture, Tourism/recreation

### Protection status

**National High International High**
- 12,000 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Berezovye Ostrova, 12,000 ha).
- 12,000 ha of IBA covered by Ramsar Site (Berezovye Islands, 12,000 ha).

### Conservation issues

- The area holds huge congregations of waterbirds during migration, including up to 500,000 wildfowl and up to 100,000 waders during migration, with *Anas penelope, A. acuta, A. querquedula, Charadrius hiaticula, Calidris minuta, Calidris tenuirostris, Calidris alpina, Gallinago gallinago, Numenius phaeopus* and *N. arquata* being among the most numerous species.

### Protection status

**National High International High**
- 12,000 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Berezovye Ostrova, 12,000 ha).
- 12,000 ha of IBA covered by Ramsar Site (Berezovye Islands, 12,000 ha).

### Conservation issues

- The building of a harbour with oil terminals poses a major threat to this IBA.

### Threats

- Aquaculture/fisheries (A), Disturbance to birds (A), Dredging/canalization (U), Infrastructure (A), Intensified forest management (U)

### Important Bird Areas in Europe – Russia

#### Berezovye islands of Vyborg Bay

**Admin region** Leningrad  
**Coordinates** 60°18'N 29°00'E  
**Altitude** 0-43 m  
**Area** 12,000 ha

#### Rakovye lakes

**Admin region** Leningrad  
**Coordinates** 60°38’N 29°25’E  
**Altitude** 3-43 m  
**Area** 9,700 ha

#### Koporski Bay

**Admin region** Leningrad  
**Coordinates** 59°47’N 28°45’E  
**Altitude** 6-0 m  
**Area** 6,000 ha

#### Rocksorsky bay

**Admin region** Leningrad  
**Coordinates** 60°17’N 29°30’E  
**Altitude** 0-5 m  
**Area** 1,000 ha

#### Breznok bay

**Admin region** Leningrad  
**Coordinates** 60°18’N 28°40’E  
**Altitude** 0-4 m  
**Area** 2,000 ha

#### Berezovye islands

**Admin region** Leningrad  
**Coordinates** 60°18’N 29°00’E  
**Altitude** 0-43 m  
**Area** 12,000 ha
The site regularly holds more than 20,000 waterfowl during both the breeding and migration seasons, including important numbers of many individual species.

**Protection status**
National None International None

**Conservation issues**
Threats Aquaculture/fisheries (C), Recreation/tourism (C), Unsustainable exploitation (B)

**Site description**
A freshwater lake and low-lying marshes.

Habitats Wetland (standing fresh water; water-fringe vegetation)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cygnus olor</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>A4i, B1i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cygnus albifrons</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>A4i, B1i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anser albifrons</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>A4i, B1i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Terns (Sterna hirundo, S. 
  sandvicensis, S. 
  albifrons)       | B      | 1997 | 300     | 500     | B2   |
| Larus canus                  | B      | 1997 | 200     | 600     | A4i, B1i, B2 |
| Larus argentatus             | P      | 1996 | 200     | 500     | B1i, B3 |
| Scaup (Aythya marila)        | P      | 1997 | 5,000   | 10,000  | A4i, B1i |
| Whooper Swan (Cygnus cygnus) | P      | 1997 | 1,000   | 2,000   | A4i, B1i |
| Lesser Black-backed Gull (L. 
  fuscus)                | B      | 1997 | 500     | 1,000   | B1i, B3 |
| Great Black-backed Gull (L. 
  marinus)               | B      | 1997 | 50      | 150     | B1i, B2 |
| Goldeneye (Bucephala 
  clangula)                 | B      | 1997 | 10      | 15      | A1   |
| Common Gull (Larus 
  argentatus)             | P      | 1996 | 400,000 | —       | A4i, B1i |
| Herring Gull (Larus 
  argentatus)             | P      | 1996 | 50,000  | —       | A4i, B1i |
| Common Merganser (Mergus 
  merganser)              | P      | 1993 | 10,000  | —       | A4i, B1i |
| Red-breasted Merganser (M. 
  serrator)               | P      | 1993 | 20,000  | —       | A4i, B1i |
| Goosander (Mergus 
  merganser)             | P      | 1993 | 300,000 | —       | A4i, B1i |
| Sand Martin (Riparia 
  riparia)                | P      | 1996 | 300,000 | —       | A4i, B1i |
| Reed Warbler (Acrocephalus 
  scirpaceus)             | B      | 1997 | 200     | 500     | B1i, B3 |

Based on data in the previous pan-European IBA inventory (Grimmett and Jones 1989), this is an important staging site for _Anser albifrons_. Breeding species include _Grus grus_.

**Protection status**
National Partial International None

**Conservation issues**
No recent information.

**Site description**
A reservoir with a hydroelectric power station.

Habitats Wetland (standing fresh water)

Land-use Water management

**Birds**

An important breeding site for ducks (25,000 pairs). Recent count data are not available for any species.

**Protection status**
National High International High
6,400 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Lebyazhiy Hunting Reserve, 6,400 ha). 6,400 ha of IBA covered by Ramsar Site (‘Southern coast of the Gulf of Finland, Baltic Sea’, 6,400 ha).

### Conservation issues
Data are incomplete for individual bird species, and further survey work is required.

#### Site description
A large lake on the Russian–Estonian border, in a highly developed area.

**Habitats** Forest and woodland (10%), Grassland (5%), Wetland (80%), Artificial landscape (15%)

**Land-use** Fisheries/aquaculture, Tourism/recreation, Nature conservation/research (25%), Urban/industrial/transport

#### Birds
Two species of global conservation concern breed in important numbers. At least 200,000–300,000 individuals of waterfowl stage here during spring migration, mainly *Anser fabalis, A. albirostris, Anas penelope, A. platyrhynchos, Aythya fuligula* and *Bucephala clangula*. The lake is also important for moulting waterfowl, notably *Anas platyrhynchos, Aythya ferina, Aythya fuligula* and *Bucephala clangula*. The narrow land-corridor between Chudskoe and Pskovskoe lakes acts as a major bottleneck for migrating birds: as many as 4 million (mainly passerines but also some raptors) have been estimated to pass in a single 5-hour period in early September.

#### Protection status
**National** Partial **International** Partial
64,900 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Remdovsky, 64,900 ha). 93,600 ha of IBA covered by Ramsar Site (Pskovsko-Chudskaya Lowland, 93,600 ha).

#### Conservation issues
- Threats: Firewood collection (U), Recreation/tourism (U), Unsustainable exploitation (U)
- It has not been decided whether this area should be treated as one IBA, or whether several IBAs should be identified along the Estonian and Russian shores. More field research is needed and has already been planned.

#### Lake Ilmen’ and adjoining marshy plain
One of the largest lakes in central European Russia, with surrounding fens and meadows.

**Habitats** Forest and woodland (5%), Grassland (22%; humid grassland), Wetland (65%; standing fresh water; fen/transition mire/spring), Artificial landscape (8%; highly improved reseeded grassland; arable land; other urban/industrial area)

**Land-use** Agriculture (13%), Fisheries/aquaculture (59%), Forestry (5%), Hunting (40%), Tourism/recreation (15%)

#### Site description
A partly forested flood-plain containing a system of small lakes, with scrub present in very wet areas.

**Habitats** Forest and woodland (40%), Grassland (20%; humid grassland), Wetland (30%; standing fresh water; raised bog), Artificial landscape (10%)

**Land-use** Agriculture (10%), Forestry (40%), Hunting (95%), Not utilized (20%)

#### Birds
Three species of global conservation concern breed in significant numbers, including two globally threatened species.
Two globally threatened species breed in significant numbers. Significant proportion (21%) of national population breeding at site: Aquila pomarina (1 pair).

**Protection status**
National High International None

**Conservation issues**
Threats Abandonment/reduction of land management (B), Afforestation (B), Intensified forest management (B), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

The area was partly destroyed by the peat-mining industry, which ceased activities in the early 1990s. The water-table at the site is now rising again, and the mire has started to regenerate naturally.

**Polisto-Lovatskaya mire system**

**Site description**
One of the largest mire systems in Europe, located on the border between the Pskov and Novgorod regions.

**Birds**
Species Season Year Pop min Pop max Acc Criteria
Anser fabalis Bean Goose P 1997 2,000 2,500 C B1i
Aquila clanga Greater Spotted Eagle B 1997 50 150 C A1, B1i

A variety of typically mire-breeding birds occur in important numbers, including the globally threatened Crex crex.

**Protection status**
National High International None

**Conservation issues**
Threats Deforestation (commercial) (C), Drainage (B), Extraction industry (C), Recreation/tourism (B), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

The area has a small human population and is relatively undisturbed.

**Sizemski flood-plain of Sheksna reservoir**

**Site description**
Reseeded grass meadows on the Sizemski flood-plain which are flooded in spring. The area has a small human population and is relatively undisturbed.

**Birds**
Haliaeetus albicilla species breeds in significant numbers. More than 20,000 geese stage at the site during migration according to local people, although further research will be required in order to confirm this.
### Protection status

National Partial  International  None

16,000 ha of IBA covered by National Park (Russkiy Sever, 166,400 ha).

### Conservation issues

- **Threats**
  - Drainage (C), Firewood collection (C), Selective logging/cutting (C), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

### Site description

One of the largest artificial reservoirs in Europe, situated on the border between the Volgorod' and Volgoda regions. Habitat features include shallows, pools, islands and surrounding forests.

### Birds

- **Species**
  - *Haliaeetus albicilla* White-tailed Eagle
  - *Larus canus* Common Gull

### Sources of Osuga river

- **Admin region** Tver
- **Coordinates** 56°05'N 33°45'E
- **Altitude** 200–200 m
- **Area** 5,100 ha

### Site description

A mixture of forests and agricultural land situated along the watershed of the Osuga and Ramenka rivers.

### Birds

- **Species**
  - *Crex crex* Comrake

The globally threatened *Crex crex* breeds in notable numbers.

### Protection status

National None  International None

No recent information.

### Conservation issues

- **Threats**
  - Afforestation (B), Other (C)

### Site description

An important area for passage and breeding geese and ducks. The B1i criterion is applied at site-level rather than at species-level, as recent count data are not available for any bird species. The site may also prove to fulfill the A4i criterion once systematic counts have been made.
Budnynski mire
Admin region Tver
Coordinates 55°30’N 32°30’E
Altitude 100–150 m Area 3,156 ha

Site description
Raised bog and forest on the watershed between the Shesnitsa and Chichiatska rivers, two tributaries of the Mezha river.

Habitats
Forest and woodland (30%); Wetland (70%; standing fresh water; raised bog; fen/transition mire/spring)

Land-use
Hunting (100%), Tourism/recreation (50%)

Birds
Aquila pomarina (Lesser Spotted Eagle) P 1990 3 4 A B2

The site is an important staging area for migrating geese Anser, and holds significant breeding numbers of several wetland birds, including two species of global conservation concern.

Protection status
National Partial International None

Conservation issues
Pollution of land and water is a problem ('Other' threat).

Stakhovski marshes
Admin region Tver
Coordinates 56°02’N 32°40’E
Altitude 100–150 m Area 10,296 ha

Site description
An area of good quality marsh and bog in the southern part of the taiga zone, unique in central Russia. Most of the site has remained intact since the beginning of the 20th century, and is relatively unspoilt.

Habitats
Forest and woodland (10%; native coniferous forest; mixed forest); Wetland (80%; fen/transition mire/spring); Artificial landscape (10%; highly improved reseeded grassland)

Land-use
Hunting (100%), Tourism/recreation (50%)

Birds
Aquila pomarina (Lesser Spotted Eagle) P 1990 1,000 1,000 B B1i

Two species of global conservation concern breed in the IBA, although at low density (as is typical in these habitats). Significant proportion (≥1%) of national population breeding at site: Aquila pomarina (1–2 pairs).

Protection status
National High International None

Conservation issues

Orshinski marshes
Admin region Tver
Coordinates 57°00’N 36°30’E
Altitude 100–150 m Area 43,200 ha

Site description
A large area of raised bog, part of which is still in pristine condition. Peat-mining is a land-use.

Habitats
Forest and woodland (native coniferous forest; mixed forest); Wetland (100%; standing fresh water; raised bog)

Land-use
Hunting (100%), Tourism/recreation (20%), Urban/industrial/transport (20%)

Important numbers of breeding Chlidonias niger and staging geese Anser occur here. Breeding species of global conservation concern that do not meet IBA criteria: Carex cretacea (10 pairs), Gallinago media (10 pairs).

Protection status
National High International None

Conservation issues

Savtsinskoye marsh
Admin region Tver
Coordinates 57°30’N 37°10’E
Altitude 100–150 m Area 4,569 ha

Site description
An extensive area of fen and mire lying within the Lake Skorbezh depression, including the sources of the Yakhroma river.

Habitats
Wetland (100%; standing fresh water; river/stream; fen/transition mire/spring)

Land-use
Hunting (100%), Tourism/recreation (10%)

Birds
Aquila pomarina (Lesser Spotted Eagle) P 1990 1,000 2,000 B B1i

Important numbers of breeding Chlidonias niger and staging geese Anser occur here. Breeding species of global conservation concern that do not meet IBA criteria: Carex cretacea (10 pairs), Gallinago media (10 pairs).

Protection status
National High International None

Conservation issues

Upper Mologa river (Verestovo lake)
Admin region Tver
Coordinates 57°50’N 36°30’E
Altitude 100–150 m Area 17,000 ha

Site description
An area of fens and forested mires surrounding Verestovo lake, which is fed by the Mologa river.

Habitats
Grassland (25%); Wetland (50%; standing fresh water; river/stream; fen/transition mire/spring); Artificial landscape (25%; highly improved reseeded grassland; arable land)

Land-use
Agriculture (50%), Hunting (100%), Not utilized (30%), Tourism/recreation (50%), Urban/industrial/transport (10%)

Birds
Aquila pomarina (Lesser Spotted Eagle) P 1990 6,000 8,000 B B1i

The site is an important staging area for migrating geese Anser, and holds significant breeding numbers of several wetland birds, including two species of global conservation concern.

Protection status
National Partial International None
2,280 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Ozero Verestovo, 2,280 ha).

Conservation issues

Threats
Disturbance to birds (A), Other (U), Unsustainable exploitation (A)

Pollution of land and water is a problem ('Other' threat).
Significant numbers of *Anser albifrons* and *A. anser* stage here on passage. Breeding species of global conservation concern that do not meet IBA criteria: *Gallinago media* (10 pairs).

### Protection status

**National** Partial **International** None

30,000 ha of IBA covered by regionally protected mire (Orshinsky Okhranyaemoe Boloto, 30,000 ha).

### Conservation issues

**Threats** Extraction industry (A), Unsustainable exploitation (A)

Part of the area has been destroyed by the peat-mining industry.

### Site description

An area of wet forests and grasslands in the valley of the Kotorosl’ river, to the south-west of the town of Gavrilov-Yam.

**Habitats** Forest and woodland (15%; alluvial/very wet forest), Scrub (30%; scrub), Grassland (15%; humid grassland), Wetland (30%; standing fresh water; river/stream), Artificial landscape (15%; arable land; other urban/industrial areas)

**Land-use** Hunting (100%), Nature conservation/research (100%), Tourism/recreation (20%)

**Altitude** 165–174 m **Area** 4,200 ha

Large and important numbers of geese *Anser* have been recorded in the area during migration, including the globally threatened *Anser erythropus*.

### Protection status

**National** None **International** None

### Conservation issues

**Threats** Construction/impact of dyke/dam/barrier (A), Disturbance to birds (B), Drainage (A), Recreation/tourism (B), Unsustainable exploitation (A)

Only one bird count has been made at the site.

### Site description

A large man-made reservoir on the border between Yaroslavl’ and Kostroma regions. Meadows and forest surrounding the reservoir are subject to spring flooding.

**Habitats** Forest and woodland (65%; mixed forest; alluvial/very wet forest), Grassland (15%; humid grassland), Wetland (25%; standing brackish and salt water; river/stream; raised bog; fen/transition/mire/spring)

**Land-use** Agriculture (12%), Fisheries/aquaculture (10%), Forestry (65%), Hunting (100%), Nature conservation/research (100%), Not utilized (50%), Tourism/recreation (10%), Water management

### Protection status

**National** None **International** None

1. Only one count has been made.

A minimum total of 24,500 waterbirds of about 35 species pass through the area during spring migration, including significant numbers of three wildfowl.

### Protection status

**National** Low **International** None

150 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Sotinskiy, 500 ha). 2,000 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Yaroslavskiy, 17,000 ha).

### Site description

An area of forest, open bogs and lakes in the Smolensk region, surrounded by agricultural land.

**Habitats** Forest and woodland (90%; native coniferous forest; mixed forest), Wetland (6%; standing fresh water; river/stream; raised bog), Unknown (4%)

**Land-use** Nature conservation/research (100%)

An important site for forest-breeding raptors and *Corncrake* *Crex crex*. Species of global conservation concern that do not meet IBA criteria: *Gallinago media* (no special counts, but a rather large number breed in the area).

### Protection status

**National** High **International** None

146,161 ha of IBA covered by National Park (Smolenskoye Pohozerye, 146,161 ha).

### Site description

The IBA encompasses the watershed of the Moskva and Nerskaya rivers. There is a network of lakes and channels, and the wet grasslands partly flood each spring.

**Habitats** Forest and woodland (1%; mixed forest), Scrub (2%; scrub), Grassland (50%; humid grassland), Wetland (14%; standing fresh water; river/stream), Artificial landscape (33%; highly improved reseeded grassland; arable land)

**Land-use** Agriculture (23%), Fisheries/aquaculture (10%), Hunting (100%), Nature conservation/research (24%), Water management (2%)

Three species breed in important numbers in the wet grasslands. The site holds 20,000 or more migrating waterbirds on a regular basis,
comprising mainly *Anser albifrons* with smaller numbers of *Anas penelope*, *Anas acuta* and *Anas querquedula*.

### Protection status
**National** Partial **International** None

2,100 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Moskovetsky Poimenny, 2,100 ha).

### Conservation issues

**Threats**: Agricultural intensification/expansion (B), Drainage (B), Groundwater abstraction (A), Unsustainable exploitation (B)

---

**Species** | **Season** | **Year** | **Pop min** | **Pop max** | **Acc** | **Criteria**
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
*Grus grus* | Cane | P | 1995 | 1,100 | — | B1i

Greater than 1,100 since only part of the site has been surveyed. *Gallinago media* is said to breed here, and *Grus grus* certainly does, but no special surveys have been made.

### Protection status
**National** None **International** None

### Conservation issues

**Threats**: Deforestation (commercial) (B), Disturbance to birds (B), Drainage (B), Extraction industry (B), Industrialization/urbanization (C), Infrastructure (C), Intensified forest management (B), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

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**Species** | **Season** | **Year** | **Pop min** | **Pop max** | **Acc** | **Criteria**
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
*Anser albifrons* | White-fronted Goose | P | 1988 | 5,000 | 10,000 | — | B1i
*Anser anser* | Greylag Goose | P | 1988 | 1,000 | — | — | B1i
*Aquila clanga* | Greater Spotted Eagle | B | 1996 | 2 | 3 | B | A1
*Crep crec* | Comrake | B | 1996 | 550 | 600 | A | A1, B2
*Galina media* | Great Snipe | B | 1996 | 20 | 50 | C | A1

The area holds one of the largest populations of breeding *Crep crec* at any site in Europe, as well as significant breeding numbers of two other species of global conservation concern. More than 20,000 wildfowl...
regularly occur on passage, the most numerous species being geese *Anser fabalis*, *A. albifrons* and *A. anser*.

**Protection status**

National Partial International None

3,600 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Ozernoe Sosnovoe, 3,600 ha).

**Conservation issues**

Threats Abandonment/reduction of land management (B), Disturbance to birds (C), Extraction industry (C), Forest grazing (C), Infrastructure (C), Recreation/tourism (C), Selective logging/cutting (C).

Counts for individual species of wildfowl are incomplete, and further survey work is required.

**Site description**

A large expanse of native forest interspersed with small meadows. There are two large fish-ponds.

**Habitats**

Forest and woodland (67%; native coniferous forest; mixed forest), Grassland (5%; humid grassland), Wetland (15%; standing fresh water; river/stream; fen/transition mire/ground), Artificial landscape (20%; highly improved reseeded grassland; arable land)

**Land-use**

Agriculture (23%), Fisheries/aquaculture (15%), Forestry (70%), Hunting (95%), Nature conservation/research (100%), Not utilized (30%), Tourism/recreation (70%), Urban/industrial/transport (5%)

**Threats**

Deforestation (commercial) (B), Disturbance to birds (B), Extraction industry (C), Forest grazing (C), Groundwater abstraction (C), Intensified forest management (B), Unsustainable exploitation (U)

**Conservation issues**

Information on the site is incomplete.

**Central Meshchera lake-system**

Admin region Moscow, Tver Coordinates 55°15’N 40°10’E Altitude 112–121 m Area 92,700 ha

The area is located in central Russia at the meeting point of three regions: Moscow, Vladimir and Ryazan’. It comprises a large system of lakes along the valley of the Pra river, and is surrounded by wet forests and fens.

**Habitats**

Forest and woodland (25%; alluvial/very wet forest), Wetland (64%; standing fresh water; river/stream; water-fringe vegetation), Artificial landscape (8%; highly improved reseeded grassland; arable land)

**Land-use**

Agriculture (11%), Fisheries/aquaculture (40%), Forestry (25%), Hunting (100%), Not utilized (30%), Tourism/recreation (50%)

Three species of global conservation concern breed in important numbers. The fish-ponds attract raptors during their autumn migration, notably *Haliaeetus albicilla*. Significant proportion (21%) of national population breeding at site: *Aquila pomarina* (1–2 pairs).

**Protection status**

National High International None

125,442 ha of IBA covered by Zapovednik (Zavidovskiy, 125,442 ha).

**Conservation issues**

Threats Disturbance to birds (C), Recreation/tourism (B), Unsustainable exploitation (U)

**Site description**

This site is situated in an interesting area from the biogeographic point of view (Bryanskaya), where three very different habitat-types converge: deciduous broadleaf forest, southern taiga forest, and wooded steppe.

**Habitats**

Forest and woodland (65%; native coniferous forest; mixed forest; alluvial/very wet forest), Grassland (28%; humid grassland), Wetland (15%; raised bog; fen/transition mire/ground), Artificial landscape (12%; arable land; other urban/industrial areas)

**Land-use**

Agriculture (7%), Forestry (50%), Hunting (83%), Nature conservation/research (5%), Tourism/recreation (68%)

Three species of global conservation concern breed in the IBA, two of which are globally threatened. Significant proportion (21%) of national population breeding at site: *Aquila pomarina* (1–2 pairs).

**Protection status**

National Partial International None

Part of IBA covered by two National Parks and one Zapovednik (names and areas not known).

**Conservation issues**

Information on the site is incomplete.

**Nerussa–Desna woodland**

Admin region Bryansk Coordinates 52°29’N 34°10’E Altitude 130–210 m Area 220,000 ha

**Site description**

This site is situated in an interesting area from the biogeographic point of view (Bryanskaya), where three very different habitat-types converge: deciduous broadleaf forest, southern taiga forest, and wooded steppe.

**Habitats**

Forest and woodland (65%; native coniferous forest; mixed forest; alluvial/very wet forest), Grassland (28%; humid grassland), Wetland (15%; raised bog; fen/transition mire/ground), Artificial landscape (12%; arable land; other urban/industrial areas)

**Land-use**

Agriculture (7%), Forestry (50%), Hunting (83%), Nature conservation/research (5%), Tourism/recreation (68%)

Breeding birds include two globally threatened species, with *Aquila clanga* occurring in particularly significant numbers, as well as important numbers of a notably wide variety of other species of forest and open country in good numbers. This area is one of only three places in Europe where as many as nine species of woodpecker are known to breed. Species of global conservation concern that do not meet IBA criteria: *Anser erythropus* (occurs on migration), *Halietus albicilla* (5–10 birds on migration).

**Protection status**

National Partial International None

12,168 ha of IBA covered by Zapovednik (Bryanskii Les, 12,168 ha).

24,712 ha of IBA covered by 12 regional protected areas (Zakazniki and Nature Monuments).

**Conservation issues**

Threats Deforestation (commercial) (B), Disturbance to birds (B), Extraction industry (C), Groundwater abstraction (C), Intensified forest management (B), Recreation/tourism (B)

The creation of a joint Russian–Ukrainian Biosphere Reserve is underway.
**Flood-plain of Iput’ river in vicinity of Krutoyayr**

Admin region Bryansk  
Coordinates 53°10’N 32°38’E  
Altitude 142–162 m  Area 4,000 ha

**Site description**  
A tract of fens, forested mires and wet grasslands on the flood-plain of the Iput’ river, between the villages of Krutoyay and Krasnoye. The area floods in spring.

- **Habitats**  
  Scrub (25%); Grassland (20%); humidgrassland; Wetland (57%); river/stream; fen/transition mire/spring

- **Land-use**  
  Agriculture (20%); Nature conservation/research (26%); Not utilized (74%)

**Birds**

- **Species**  
  *Egretta alba* Great White Egret  
  *Anser albifrons* White-fronted Goose  
  *Anser fabalis* Bean Goose

Up to 30,000 migrating *Anser fabalis* and *Anser albifrons* congregate in the area, and important numbers of non-breeding *Egretta alba* occur.

**Protection status**  
National Partial International None

1,050 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Kletnyansky, 39,100 ha).

**Conservation issues**

- **Threats**  
  Drainage (C), Unsustainable exploitation (B)

The area has only been surveyed during one field season so far, thus ornithological data are incomplete.

**Flood-plain of Iput’ river in vicinity of Kholevichami**

Admin region Bryansk  
Coordinates 52°46’N 33°54’E  
Altitude 131–140 m  Area 6,800 ha

**Site description**  
The flood-plain of the Iput’ river between the villages of Unechi and Kholevichimi. The area floods in spring and contains many oxbow lakes.

- **Habitats**  
  Forest and woodland (7%); alluvial/very wet forest; Scrub (50%); scrub; Grassland (60%); humid grassland; Wetland (30%); standing fresh water; river/stream; fen/transition mire/spring

- **Land-use**  
  Agriculture (60%); Forestry (7%); Not utilized (30%)

**Birds**

- **Species**  
  *Ciconia ciconia* White Stork  
  *Anser albifrons* White-fronted Goose  
  *Anser fabalis* Bean Goose

The area holds 20,000 or more migrating waterbirds on a regular basis, in particular up to 17,000 *Anser fabalis* and *A. albifrons* congregate here during migration. Significant numbers of three species breed in the wet grasslands, including the globally threatened *Crex crex*, and the IBA is the main feeding area for 25 pairs of *Ciconia ciconia* which breed in surrounding villages.

**Protection status**  
National None International None

**Conservation issues**

- **Threats**  
  Drainage (C), Unsustainable exploitation (B)

The area is situated in the zone affected by radioactive pollution from Chernobyl, and plans have been drawn up to relocate the local people.

**Kletnyanski forest**

Admin region Bryansk  
Coordinates 53°13’N 32°53’E  
Altitude 142–192 m  Area 38,100 ha

**Site description**  
A large forest with numerous clearings, which are used for agriculture.

- **Habitats**  
  Forest and woodland (80%); broadleaved deciduous forest; native coniferous forest; Grassland (5%); dry siliceous grassland; Artificial landscape (13%); arable land

- **Land-use**  
  Agriculture (18%), Forestry (80%), Nature conservation/research (100%)

**Birds**

- **Species**  
  *Ciconia ciconia* White Stork  
  *Anser fabalis* Bean Goose

Significant numbers of *Ciconia ciconia* breed in the area.

**Protection status**  
National High International None

38,100 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Kletnyansky, 39,100 ha).

**Conservation issues**

- **Threats**  
  Unsustainable exploitation (B)

The nature reserve (Zakaznik) is no longer being managed, hence its legal protection status is not being enforced on the ground. There is pressure on the IBA from illegal hunting.

**Desna flood-plain near Trubchevsk**

Admin region Bryansk  
Coordinates 52°10’N 33°37’E  
Altitude 127–134 m  Area 17,200 ha

**Site description**  
A system of oxbow lakes situated on the wet flood-plain of the Desna river. The flood-plain is becoming wetter.

- **Habitats**  
  Forest and woodland (6%); alluvial/very wet forest, Grassland (68%); humid grassland; Wetland (25%); standing fresh water; river/stream; fen/transition mire/spring

- **Land-use**  
  Agriculture (34%), Hunting (96%), Not utilized (17%), Tourism/recreation (20%)

**Birds**

- **Species**  
  *Anser albifrons* White-fronted Goose  
  *Anser fabalis* Bean Goose  
  *Crex crex* Corncrake  
  *Limosa limosa* Black-tailed Godwit  
  *Tringa totanus* Redshank

Two species breed in the wet grasslands in significant numbers, including the globally threatened *Crex crex*. Up to 25,000 *Anser fabalis* and *A. albifrons* congregate at the site during migration.

**Protection status**  
National Low International None

650 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Desnyansko-Zherenskiy, 2,621 ha).

**Conservation issues**

- **Threats**  
  Disturbance to birds (B), Recreation/tourism (B), Unsustainable exploitation (B)

It is expected that goose congregations will be monitored over the 1997–1999 period.
**Gavan’skiye oak-forest**

*Admin region* Bryansk  
*Coordinates* 52°54’N 34°03’E  
*Altitude* 135–142 m  
*Area* 3,000 ha

**Site description**

The area contains one of the largest expanses of predominantly natural oak *Quercus* forest in Bryansk region.

**Habitats** Forest and woodland (70%); broadleaf deciduous forest; native coniferous forest; mixed forest; alluvial/very wet forest; Scrub (5%); scrub; Grassland (20%; humid grassland); Wetland (34%; fen/transition mini/spring)

**Land-use** Forestry (70%), Hunting (100%), Nature conservation/research (17%), Not utilized (10%), Tourism/recreation (10%)

**Protection status**  
National None  
International None

**Conservation issues**

**Threats** Deforestation (commercial) (B), Disturbance to birds (C), Firewood collection (C), Selective logging/cutting (B)

This area should be included in the proposed Pridnesnyansky National Park.

**Kaluzhskiy Zaseki Nature Reserve**

*Admin region* Kaluga  
*Coordinates* 53°32’N 35°50’E  
*Altitude* 200–275 m  
*Area* 44,613 ha

**Site description**

The IBA is located in the highly developed central part of Russia, on the boundary between the forest and forest-steppe habitat-zones. It includes mixed, wet and coniferous forests in the Zhizdra river valley, forming one of the largest unbroken tracts of forest in central Russia.

**Habitats** Forest and woodland (80%); broadleaf deciduous forest; native coniferous forest; mixed forest; alluvial/very wet forest; Scrub (15%; scrub); Grassland (15%; humid grassland; mesophile grassland); Wetland (4%; river/stream); Artificial landscape (31%; highly improved reseeded grassland; arable land; forestry plantation; urban parks/gardens; other urban/industrial areas)

**Land-use** Agriculture (25%), Forestry (40%), Hunting (50%), Nature conservation/research (50%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
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<th>Criteria</th>
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<td><em>Aquila clanga</em> Greater Spotted Eagle</td>
<td>B</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A1</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Dendrocopos medius</em> Middle Spotted Woodpecker</td>
<td>R</td>
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<td><em>Ficedula albicollis</em> Collared Flycatcher</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant numbers of three forest species breed, including the globally threatened *Aquila clanga*.

**Protection status**  
National Partial  
International None

**Conservation issues**

**Threats** Deforestation (commercial) (B), Disturbance to birds (B), Firewood collection (B), Forest grazing (B), Intensified forest management (B)

**Oka River Valley Biosphere Reserve**

*Admin region* Ryazan’  
*Coordinates* 54°45’N 40°45’E  
*Altitude* 88–125 m  
*Area* 55,731 ha

**Site description**

The IBA is located in the south-eastern Meshchera lowlands, and is covered by wet mixed forests and dry pine *Pinus* forests, as well as bogs and small lakes.

**Habitats** Forest and woodland (80%; mixed forest; alluvial/very wet forest); Scrub (5%; scrub); Grassland (5%; humid grassland); Wetland (10%; river/stream; fen/transition mini/spring)

**Land-use** Nature conservation/research (95%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Aquila clanga</em> Greater Spotted Eagle</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Crex crex</em> Comrake</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two globally threatened species breed in important numbers.

**Protection status**  
National High  
International High

55,731 ha of IBA covered by Zapovednik (Oksky, 55,731 ha). 55,731 ha of IBA covered by Biosphere Reserve (Okski, 55,731 ha).

**Valley complex of Moksha and Oka rivers**

*Admin region* Ryazan’  
*Coordinates* 54°50’N 41°45’E  
*Altitude* 80–122 m  
*Area* 22,400 ha

**Site description**

The area is located between the Oka and Moksha rivers, far from any human settlements. There are many lakes.

**Habitats** Forest and woodland (10%; mixed forest); Scrub (15%; scrub); Grassland (80%; humid grassland); Wetland (15%; standing fresh water; river/stream)

**Land-use** Agriculture (20%), Forestry (10%), Tourism/recreation (30%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Anser albifrons</em> White-fronted Goose</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A1, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anser anser</em> Greylag Goose</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Crex crex</em> Comrake</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B3i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The site holds up to 20,000 migrating waterbirds on a regular basis, with *Anser albifrons* being especially numerous. *Crex crex* breeds in significant numbers, but two other breeding species of global conservation concern do not meet IBA criteria: *Aquila clanga*, *Aquila heliaca*.

**Protection status**  
National None  
International High

22,400 ha of IBA covered by Ramsar Site (Flood-plains of the Oka and Pra Rivers, 161,542 ha).

**Conservation issues**

**Threats** Disturbance to birds (B), Unsustainable exploitation (B)
Shilovo flood-plain of Oka river
Admin region Ryazan’ Coordinates 54°20’N 40°45’E
Altitude 90–115 m Area 22,000 ha

- **Site description**
  A large area of wet grassland used for agriculture (mainly for hay), located on one of the widest stretches of the Oka river floodplain.
  - **Habitats** Grassland (54%); humid grassland; Wetland (8%); standing fresh water; river/stream; raised bog), Artificial landscape (25%); highly improved post-agricultural land; arable land.
  - **Land-use** Agriculture (30%); Hunting (80%).

- **Birds**
  - **Species** Anser albifrons
  - **Season** P
  - **Year** 1996
  - **Pop min** 15,000
  - **Pop max** 20,000
  - **Acc** B
  - **Criteria** A4i, B1i

- **Protection status**
  National None International High

- **Conservation issues**
  Threats Disturbance to birds (B), Drainage (A), Unsustainable exploitation (A).

Solotcha flood-plain of Oka river
Admin region Ryazan’ Coordinates 54°50’N 39°45’E
Altitude 98–106 m Area 12,000 ha

- **Site description**
  The site is located on one of the widest parts of the floodplain of the Oka river, and comprises wet meadowland used for agriculture (mainly hay and pasture).
  - **Habitats** Forest and woodland (5%); mixed forest; Scrub (5%); scrub, Grassland (65%); humid grassland; Wetland (22%); standing fresh water; river/stream; fen/transition mire/spring), Artificial landscape (10%); arable land.
  - **Land-use** Agriculture (35%); Forestry (5%); Hunting (60%); Tourism/recreation (15%).

- **Birds**
  - **Species** Anser albifrons
  - **Season** P
  - **Year** 1996
  - **Pop min** 10,000
  - **Pop max** 15,000
  - **Acc** B
  - **Criteria** A4i, B1i

- **Protection status**
  National None International High

- **Conservation issues**
  Threats Agricultural intensification/expansion (A), Disturbance to birds (B), Drainage (A), Unsustainable exploitation (A).

Izhevsk-flood-plain of Oka river
Admin region Ryazan’ Coordinates 54°40’N 41°00’E
Altitude 85–105 m Area 30,000 ha

- **Site description**
  Extensive wet grasslands on the floodplain of the Oka river, used partly for agriculture.
  - **Habitats** Forest and woodland (5%); alluvial/very wet forest, Grassland (70%); humid grassland; Wetland (13%); standing fresh water; river/stream; fen/transition mire/spring), Artificial landscape (4%); arable land; Unknown (5%)
  - **Land-use** Agriculture (25%); Nature conservation/research (67%); Tourism/recreation (10%).

- **Birds**
  - **Species** Anser albifrons
  - **Season** P
  - **Year** 1996
  - **Pop min** 15,000
  - **Pop max** 20,000
  - **Acc** B
  - **Criteria** A4i, B1i

- **Protection status**
  National None International High

- **Conservation issues**
  Threats Disturbance to birds (C), Recreation/tourism (C), Unsustainable exploitation (B).

Oka valley in vicinity of Murmino
Admin region Ryazan’ Coordinates 54°35’N 40°00’E
Altitude 89–94 m Area 8,400 ha

- **Site description**
  A large area of wet grassland used partly for agriculture, located on one of the widest parts of the floodplain of the Oka river.
  - **Habitats** Forest and woodland (5%); alluvial/very wet forest, Scrub (5%); scrub, Grassland (80%); humid grassland; Wetland (15%); standing fresh water; river/stream.
  - **Land-use** Agriculture (30%); Tourism/recreation (20%).

- **Birds**
  - **Species** Anser albifrons
  - **Season** P
  - **Year** 1996
  - **Pop min** 10,000
  - **Pop max** 15,000
  - **Acc** B
  - **Criteria** A4i, B1i

- **Protection status**
  National None International High

- **Conservation issues**
  Threats Disturbance to birds (A), Drainage (B), Recreation/tourism (A), Unsustainable exploitation (B).

Breeding species include the globally threatened Corncrake. The area holds more than 20,000 waterbirds on passage, mainly geese Anser, and is possibly the most important staging site for Pluvialis apricaria in central European Russia.

Two species of global conservation concern breed in important numbers in the wet grasslands. The site holds up to 20,000 migrating waterbirds on a regular basis, mainly geese Anser.

Altitude
- **85–105 m**

Threats
- Disturbance to birds (B), Drainage (A), Unsustainable exploitation (A), Agricultural intensification/expansion (A), Disturbance to birds (B), Drainage (A), Unsustainable exploitation (A).
Watershed of Tsna and Vysha rivers
Admin region Ryazan’
Coordinates 54°00’N 42°00’E
Altitude 90–130 m Area 16,000 ha

**Site description**

Habitats: Forest and woodland (60%; mixed forest), Scrub (10%; scrub), Grassyland (5%; humid grassland), Wetland (6%; standing fresh water; river/stream; fen/transition mire/spring), Artificial landscape (20%; arable land; other urban/industrial areas)

Land-use: Agriculture (19%), Forestry (60%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crex crex</td>
<td>Comrake</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallinago media</td>
<td>Great Snipe</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conservation issues**

Two species of global conservation concern breed in significant numbers, but another such species does not meet IBA criteria: *Aquila clanga*.

**Protection status**

National None International None

---

**Terekhovsky oak-forest**

Admin region Ryazan’
Coordinates 54°20’N 40°55’E
Altitude 89–105 m Area 5,000 ha

**Site description**

Habitats: Forest and woodland (85%; alluvial/very wet forest), Grassyland (10%; humid grassland), Artificial landscape (5%; arable land)

Land-use: Agriculture (15%), Forestry (85%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquila clanga</td>
<td>Greater Spotted Eagle</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The globally threatened *Aquila clanga* breeds in the area.

**Protection status**

National None International None

---

**Kilikovsky forest**

Admin region Lipetsk
Coordinates 52°17’N 39°30’E
Altitude 97–132 m Area 18,500 ha

**Site description**

Habitats: Forest and woodland (85%; broadleaved deciduous forest; native coniferous forest; alluvial/very wet forest), Grassyland (10%; humid grassland), Wetland (5%; fen/transition mire/spring), Artificial landscape (5%; other urban/industrial areas)

Land-use: Agriculture (5%), Forestry (93%), Tourism/recreation (20%)

---

**Upper Voronezh forest**

Admin region Lipetsk, Tambov
Coordinates 53°00’N 40°05’E
Altitude 105–163 m Area 92,800 ha

**Site description**

One of the largest areas of forest in the forest-steppe zone of European Russia.

Habitats: Forest and woodland (70%; broadleaved deciduous forest; native coniferous forest; alluvial/very wet forest), Grassyland (10%; humid grassland), Wetland (5%; fen/transition mire/spring), Artificial landscape (20%; arable land; other urban/industrial areas)

Land-use: Agriculture (20%), Fisheries/aquaculture (5%), Forestry (70%), Hunting (80%), Military (5%), Nature conservation/research (15%), Tourism/recreation (10%), Urban/industrial/transport (10%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquila clanga</td>
<td>Greater Spotted Eagle</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>B A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquila heliaca</td>
<td>Imperial Eagle</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>C A1, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hieraaetus pennatus</td>
<td>Booted Eagle</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>B B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corncrake</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>C A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallinago media</td>
<td>Great Snipe</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>C A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lullula arborea</td>
<td>Woodlark</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>C B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two globally threatened raptors breed, as do *Crex crex* and *Gallinago media*. However, one other species of global conservation concern does not meet IBA criteria: *Glaireola nortmanni* (1–10 non-breeding birds).

**Protection status**

National Partial International None

12,300 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Dobrovski ‘Landscape’ Reserve, 12,300 ha).

**Conservation issues**

Threats: Disturbance to birds (B), Infrastructure (B), Intensified forest management (B), Unsustainable exploitation (B)

---

**Watershed of Bityug and Tsna rivers**

Admin region Tambov
Coordinates 52°10’N 41°15’E
Altitude 160–186 m Area 80,000 ha

**Site description**

The IBA includes the forested banks of the Voronezh river, which are traversed by many smaller streams and rivers.

Habitats: Forest and woodland (20%; wooded steppe), Grassyland (10%; steppe/dry calcareous grassland; humid grassland), Wetland (20%; standing fresh water; river/stream), Artificial landscape (60%; arable land; perennial crops/orchards/groves)

Land-use: Agriculture (80%), Forestry (10%), Urban/industrial/transport (10%)
A varied landscape of mainly agricultural land, interspersed with rivers, streams, shallow lakes, and a number of small forest plantations.

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amer falbini</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A1, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amer albifrons</td>
<td>White-fronted Goose</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amer anser</td>
<td>Greylag Goose</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crex crex</td>
<td>Corsakale</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A large, flat depression surrounded by the Vorona, Palnoi Voronezh and Matyra rivers, with about 20 small fens and mires (totalling c.1,000 ha). The land is farmed non-intensively.

### Conservation issues

- **Threats**: Agricultural intensification/expansion (C), Disturbance to birds (C), Firewood management (C), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

The creation of a federal nature reserve (Zakaznik) is planned.

### Zavoronetski area

- **Admin region**: Tambah
- **Coordinates**: 52°44’N 40°20’E
- **Altitude**: 121–162 m
- **Area**: 48,000 ha

### Site description

A large, flat depression surrounded by the Vorona, Palnoi Voronezh and Matyra rivers, with about 20 small fens and mires (totalling c.1,000 ha). The land is farmed non-intensively.

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### Conservation issues

- **Threats**: Agricultural intensification/expansion (C), Disturbance to birds (C), Firewood management (C), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

The creation of a federal nature reserve (Zakaznik) is planned.
regularly holds up to 20,000 migrating waterbirds. Breeding species of global conservation concern that do not meet IBA criteria: *Aquila clanga* (at least 1 pair).

**Protection status**
National Partial International None
1,273 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Kochkovskoy Hunting Reserve, 1,273 ha). 2,417 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Bolshevetsnokovsky Hunting Reserve, 2,417 ha). 7,243 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Dubensky Hunting Reserve, 7,243 ha).

**Conservation issues**

- Threats: Abandonment/reduction of land management (A), Disturbance to birds (U), Drainage (A), Forest grazing (A), Intensified forest management (A), Unsustainable exploitation (A)

**Site description**
Broadleaved forests dissected by river valleys.

**Habitats**
- Forest and woodland (100%; native coniferous forest; mixed forest; alluvial/very wet forest)
- Land-use: Agriculture (6%), Nature conservation/research (100%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Anser albifrons</em> White-fronted Goose</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anser anser</em> Greylag Goose</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Porcina porcina</em> Spotted Crake</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Strix uralis</em> Tawny Owl</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aquila heliaca</em> Booted Eagle</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lullula arborea</em> Thrush Nightingale</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ficedula albicilla</em> Collared Flycatcher</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Important Bird Areas in Europe – Russia**

*Land-use* Agriculture (73%), Forestry (20%), Hunting (95%)

A flood-plain containing many old meanders and meadows, to the east of the town of Temnikov.

**Protection status**
National None International None

**Conservation issues**

- Threats: Abandonment/reduction of land management (B), Drainage (B), Extraction industry (B), Selective logging/cutting (B), Unsustainable exploitation (A)

**Site description**
Extensive wet grasslands linked by alluvial forests.

**Habitats**
- Forest and woodland (20%; native coniferous forest; mixed forest; alluvial/very wet forest), Grassland (60%; humid grassland), Artificial landscape (3%; other urban/industrial areas)
- Land-use: Agriculture (30%), Nature conservation/research (80%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Anser albifrons</em> White-fronted Goose</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anser anser</em> Greylag Goose</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Branta ruficollis</em> Red-breasted Goose</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A1, A4i, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Crex crex</em> Comrake</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aquila heliaca</em> Imperial Eagle</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A1, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Crex crex</em> Comrake</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A1, B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thousands of geese stage here on passage, including the globally threatened *Branta ruficollis*, and important numbers of *Crex crex* breed.

**Protection status**
National Low International None
800 ha of IBA covered by National Park (Smolnii, 36,482 ha).

**Conservation issues**

- Threats: Disturbance to birds (B), Selective logging/cutting (B), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

Ornithological data are incomplete for the site as survey work only began in 1996, and further research is required.

**Site description**
The flood-plain of the Vad river is covered by forest in the south and by wet grasslands in the north.

**Habitats**
- Forest and woodland (70%; broadleaved deciduous forest; native coniferous forest; mixed forest; alluvial/very wet forest), Grassland (10%; humid grassland), Wetland (2%), Artificial landscape (23%; highly improved reseeded grassland; arable land; other urban/industrial areas)
- Land-use: Agriculture (17%), Forestry (70%), Hunting (80%), Nature conservation/research (20%), Not utilized (15%), Urban/industrial/transport (6%)

20,000 migrating waterbirds. Breeding species of global conservation concern, *Aquila clanga* and *Gallinago media*, have been recorded, but their status needs to be clarified.

**Protection status**
National High International None
32,200 ha of IBA covered by Zapovednik (Mordovskiy, 32,200 ha).

**Conservation issues**

- Threats: Abandonment/reduction of land management (C), Disturbance to birds (U), Drainage (B), Groundwater abstraction (A), Unsustainable exploitation (U)

All bird species are monitored in accordance with the Zapovednik laws.

**Site description**

**Habitats**
- Forest and woodland (20%; broadleaved deciduous forest; native coniferous forest), Scrub (10%; scrub), Grassland (25%; humid grassland), Wetland (15%; standing fresh water; river/stream; fen/transition mire/spring), Artificial landscape (33%; arable land; other urban/industrial areas)
- Land-use: Agriculture (30%), Nature conservation/research (80%)

Two globally threatened species breed in important numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Aquila heliaca</em> Imperial Eagle</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A1, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Crex crex</em> Comrake</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A1, B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An important site for two forest raptors and *Crex crex*. Two species of global conservation concern, *Aquila heliaca* and *Gallinago media*, have been recorded, but their status needs to be clarified.

**Protection status**
National High International None
32,200 ha of IBA covered by Zapovednik (Mordovskiy, 32,200 ha).

**Conservation issues**

- Threats: Abandonment/reduction of land management (C), Disturbance to birds (U), Drainage (B), Groundwater abstraction (A), Unsustainable exploitation (U)

All bird species are monitored in accordance with the Zapovednik laws.

**Site description**

**Habitats**
- Forest and woodland (20%; broadleaved deciduous forest; native coniferous forest), Scrub (10%; scrub), Grassland (25%; humid grassland), Wetland (15%; standing fresh water; river/stream; fen/transition mire/spring), Artificial landscape (33%; arable land; other urban/industrial areas)
- Land-use: Agriculture (30%), Nature conservation/research (80%)

Two globally threatened species breed in important numbers.

**Protection status**
National Low International None
800 ha of IBA covered by National Park (Smolnii, 36,482 ha).

**Conservation issues**

- Threats: Disturbance to birds (B), Selective logging/cutting (B), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

Ornithological data are incomplete for the site as survey work only began in 1996, and further research is required.

**Site description**
The flood-plain of the Vad river is covered by forest in the south and by wet grasslands in the north.

**Habitats**
- Forest and woodland (70%; broadleaved deciduous forest; native coniferous forest; mixed forest; alluvial/very wet forest), Grassland (10%; humid grassland), Wetland (2%), Artificial landscape (23%; highly improved reseeded grassland; arable land; other urban/industrial areas)
- Land-use: Agriculture (17%), Forestry (70%), Hunting (80%), Nature conservation/research (20%), Not utilized (15%), Urban/industrial/transport (6%)
Aquila clanga and Gullinago media breed in significant numbers, although another breeding species of global conservation concern does not meet IBA criteria: Aquila heliaca. A number of forest species also breed in significant numbers.

**Protection status**
National Partial International None
8,000 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Zubovo–Polyansky Hunting Reserve, 11,824 ha).

**Conservation issues**
Threats Deforestation (commercial) (B), Drainage (B), Firewood collection (B), Selective logging/cutting (B), Unsustainable exploitation (B)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquila clanga</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gullinago media</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paludicola croceata</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ficedula albicollis</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three-toed Woodpecker</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turdus viscivorus</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picoides tridactylus</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Insaro-Kovylkinski

**Admin region** Mordovia Republic
**Coordinates** 53°50’N 44°02’E
**Altitude** 192–259 m Area 22,800 ha

**Site description**
An area of hilly pasture, partly covered in scrub and small woods.

Habitats Forest and woodland (10%; broadleaved deciduous forest, Grassland (15%; humid grassland; mesopholic grassland), Artificial landscape (75%; arable land; other urban/industrial areas)

**Land-use** Agriculture (80%), Forestry (10%), Hunting (95%), Urban/industrial/transport (8%)

Moksha floodplain in vicinity of Krasnoslobodsk

**Admin region** Mordovia Republic
**Coordinates** 54°23’N 43°50’E
**Altitude** 116–187 m Area 32,400 ha

**Site description**
An area of river floodplain including both forest and agricultural land meadows, with many oxbow lakes.

Two globally threatened species occur in significant numbers: Crex crex breeds and Branta ruficollis passes through on migration. Two other goose species also stage at the site in important numbers.

**Protection status**
National Partial International None
6,500 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Krasnoslobodsk, 6,500 ha).

**Conservation issues**
Threats Agricultural intensification/expansion (A), Drainage (A), Recreational/tourism (B), Unsustainable exploitation (B)

Significant numbers of several species breed in the area, notably the globally threatened Falco naumanni. Breeding species of global conservation concern do not meet IBA criteria: Circus macrourus (1–2 pairs).

**Protection status**
National None International None

**Conservation issues**
Threats Abandonment/reduction of land management (B), Agricultural intensification/expansion (A), Deforestation (commercial) (A), Firewood collection (B), Selective logging/cutting (B)

Moksha floodplain in vicinity of Krasnoslobodsk

**Admin region** Mordovia Republic
**Coordinates** 54°23’N 43°50’E
**Altitude** 116–187 m Area 32,400 ha

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquila clanga</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gullinago media</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paludicola croceata</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ficedula albicollis</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three-toed Woodpecker</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turdus viscivorus</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picoides tridactylus</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Moksha floodplain in vicinity of Krasnoslobodsk

**Admin region** Mordovia Republic
**Coordinates** 54°23’N 43°50’E
**Altitude** 116–187 m Area 32,400 ha

**Site description**
Habitats Forest and woodland (17%; broadleaved deciduous forest; native coniferous forest; alluvial/very wet forest), Scrub (20%; scrub), Grassland (25%; steppe/dry calcareous grassland), Wetland (10%; standing fresh water; river/stream; fen/transition mire/spring), Artificial landscape (40%; highly improved reseeded grassland; arable land; other urban/industrial areas)

Three globally threatened species breed in significant numbers, while two other breeding species of global conservation concern do not meet IBA criteria: Circus macrourus (3–5 pairs), Aquila clanga (at least 1 pair).

**Protection status**
National Low International None
500 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Ardatovsky, 5,016 ha).

**Conservation issues**
Threats Afforestation (A), Agricultural intensification/expansion (A), Deforestation (commercial) (A), Disturbance to birds (B), Drainage (A), Unsustainable exploitation (A)

**Aquila heliaca** Imperial Eagle B 1996 3 4 A1, A2
Falco naumanni Lesser Kestrel B 1996 5 10 B1 A1, B2
Crex crex Comrake B 1996 20 40 B1 A1
Emberiza hortulana Otolongo Bunting B 1996 150 200 B2

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Falco naumanni</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coturnix colomus</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxicola rubetra</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emberiza hortulana</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Floodplain of Alatyr’ river in vicinity of Ardatov

**Admin region** Mordovia Republic
**Coordinates** 54°50’N 46°05’E
**Altitude** 82–186 m Area 38,000 ha

**Site description**
An extensive area of the Alatyr’ river floodplain, with large areas of wet grassland which flood in spring. Higher, unflooded areas are forested.

Habitats Forest and woodland (20%; broadleaved deciduous forest; native coniferous forest; mixed forest), Scrub (5%; scrub), Grassland (37%; humid grassland), Wetland (10%; standing fresh water; river/stream; fen/transition mire/spring), Artificial landscape (30%; highly improved reseeded grassland; arable land; other urban/industrial areas)

**Land-use** Agriculture (28%), Forestry (25%), Hunting (50%), Nature conservation/research (50%), Urban/industrial/transport (5%)

Surski reservoir

**Admin region** Penza
**Coordinates** 53°02’N 45°17’E
**Altitude** 140–160 m Area 11,000 ha

**Site description**
One of the largest artificial reservoirs in central European Russia, located in the middle of the Penza region.
Birds

**Birds**

**Birds**

### Species of Interest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquila clanga</td>
<td>Greater Spotted Eagle</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A significant number of the globally threatened *Aquila clanga* breeds in the area, but another breeding species of global conservation concern does not meet IBA criteria: *Halieetus albicilla*. Information from local hunters and relevant literature shows that *Aquila clanga* has been present in the area for many years.

**Protection status**

National None International None

**Conservation issues**

**Conservation issues**

Only a few days of ornithological survey were possible, thus bird data are incomplete.

**Site description**

The largest tract of forest in the south-east of the Penza region.

**Site description**

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The largest tract of forest in the south-east of the Penza region.

**Site description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquila heliaca</td>
<td>Imperial Eagle</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Important numbers of the globally threatened *Aquila heliaca* breed in the area.

**Protection status**

National None International None

**Conservation issues**

**Conservation issues**

Threats: Disturbance to birds (A)

There are plans to establish a National Park here.

**Site description**

Wet forest with open areas of mire and several lakes.

**Site description**

Wet forest with open areas of mire and several lakes.

**Birds**

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
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<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquila clanga</td>
<td>Greater Spotted Eagle</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco cherrug</td>
<td>Saker</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crex crex</td>
<td>Comrake</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grus grus</td>
<td>Crane</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An important area for species of open forest. Breeding species of global conservation concern that do not meet IBA criteria: *Aquila heliaca* (1 pair).

**Protection status**

National Partial International None

6 ha of IBA covered by Natural Monument (Boloto Mokhovoe, 17 ha). 50 ha of IBA covered by Natural Monument (Boloto Mokhovoe Dolgoe, 50 ha). 43 ha of IBA covered by Natural...
Monument (Boloto Mokhovoe-8, 43 ha). 234 ha of IBA covered by Natural Monument (Ozero Picherskoe, 234 ha), 9,200 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Surskii, 22,200 ha).

### Conservation issues

**Threats**
- Firewood collection (C), Intensified forest management (A), Selective logging/cutting (A), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

### Site description

An unbroken stretch of forest surrounded by steppe and pasture. Marmots *Marmota* and other rodents (the main prey of *Aquila heliaca*) are diverse and abundant on the steppe and agricultural land.

### Birds

**Species**
- *Aquila heliaca*
- *Crex crex*
- *Haliaeetus albicilla*

**Habitats**
- Forest and woodland (72%; mixed forest), Grassland (7%; steppe/dry calcareous grassland), Artificial landscape (21%; arable land)
- Land-use: Agriculture (27%), Forestry (72%), Nature conservation/research (2%), Tourism/recreation (7%)

The area holds one of the largest local populations of *Aquila heliaca* in Russia. Another globally threatened eagle species also breeds but does not meet IBA criteria: *Aquila clanga* (at least 1 pair).

### Protection status

National Low International None

334 ha of IBA covered by Natural Monument (Zimina Gora, 334 ha).

### Conservation issues

**Threats**
- Agricultural intensification/expansion (A), Deforestation (commercial) (C), Disturbance to birds (A), Forest grazing (B), Recreation/tourism (B), Selective logging/cutting (B)

### Site description

A shallow bay on the edge of Kuybyshev reservoir, which is situated in a highly developed part of the south-east UI’yanovsk region. There are a number of fish-ponds.

**Habitats**
- Forest and woodland (9%; broadleaved deciduous forest; mixed forest), Wetland (71%; mudflat/sandflat; standing fresh water; river/stream), Artificial landscape (5%; arable land)
- Land-use: Agriculture (5%), Fisheries/aquaculture (68%), Forestry (8%), Hunting (10%), Nature conservation/research (90%), Water management

### Birds

**Species**
- *Anser fabalis* Bean Goose
- *Anser albifrons* White-fronted Goose
- *Haliaeetus albicilla* White-tailed Eagle

**Important numbers of**

Habitats and Fishponds. 3,150 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Cheremshansky ‘fishery’ reserve, 3,150 ha). 19 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Ostrovv Borok, 19 ha).

### Protection status

National Low International None

Three species of global conservation concern occur in significant numbers, while another one breeds within the Zapovednik but does not meet IBA criteria: *Aquila clanga* (1 pair; about 6 pairs breed around the IBA). In total about 100 species breed in the Zapovednik.

### Conservation issues

**Threats**
- Disturbance to birds (C), Forest grazing (C), Recreation/tourism (C), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

### Site description

A small lake surrounded by meadows and wet forest, situated on the flood-plain of the Khoper valley, where there is little disturbance from human activity.

**Habitats**
- Forest and woodland (84%; alluvial/very wet forest), Grassland (4%; humid grassland), Wetland (10%; standing fresh water; river/stream), Artificial landscape (5%; forestry plantation)
- Land-use: Nature conservation/research (100%)

### Birds

**Species**
- *Haliaeetus albicilla* White-tailed Eagle
- *Aquila heliaca* Imperial Eagle
- *Crex crex* Corncrake

Three species of global conservation concern occur in significant numbers, while another one breeds within the Zapovednik but does not meet IBA criteria: *Aquila clanga* (1 pair; about 6 pairs breed around the IBA). In total about 100 species breed in the Zapovednik.

### Protection status

National High International None

16,178 ha of IBA covered by Zapovednik (Khoperskiy, 16,178 ha).

### Conservation issues

**Threats**
- Disturbance to birds (C), Forest grazing (C), Recreation/tourism (C), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

### Site description

A small lake surrounded by meadows and wet forest, situated on the flood-plain of the Khoper river in the vicinity of Lake Ilmen’. Important numbers of *Haliaeetus albicilla*, a raptor of global conservation concern, breed in the area. Huge numbers of waterbirds occur on passage, with *Anser fabalis* and *A. albifrons* the most numerous, together with thousands of ducks and up to 10,000 waders (*Calidris* and *Tringa*). The fish-ponds attract feeding *Haliaeetus albicilla* and other waterbirds.

### Birds

**Species**
- *Haliaeetus albicilla* White-tailed Eagle
- *Crex crex* Corncrake
Two species of global conservation concern occur in significant numbers, while three others breed but do not meet IBA criteria: *Haliaeetus albicilla* (1–3 pairs), *Gallinago media* (1–2 pairs), *Gallinago media albicilla* (626). Before 1998 there was a temporary nature reserve (Zakaznik) in the area.

### Protection status
- National: None
- International: None

### Conservation issues
- Threats: Agriculture (intensification/extension (C), Aquaculture/limnology (C), Disturbance to birds (C), Firewood collection (C), Forest grazing (C), Recreation/tourism (C), Selective logging/cutting (C), Unsustainable exploitation (B)

### Site description
A large area of forest located in the central Voronezh region.

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Gallinago media</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Crex crex</em></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Crex crex* breeds in significant numbers, although other breeding species of global conservation concern do not meet IBA criteria: *Haliaeetus albicilla* (1–5 birds in winter).

### Protection status
- National: Low
- International: None

### Conservation issues
- Threats: Deforestation (commercial) (C), Disturbance to birds (C), Recreation/tourism (C), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

A proposal has been put forward to establish a nature reserve (Zapovednik) or nature park.

### Site description
A relatively large area of forest on the banks of the River Don, near to the village of Monastyrschina.

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Anser albifrons</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Booted Eagle</em></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

An important breeding area for three globally threatened species: *Crex crex* and two raptors. Species of global conservation concern that do not meet IBA criteria: *Haliaeetus albicilla* (3–5 birds in winter). In total about 125 species breed within the site.

### Protection status
- National: High
- International: High

### Conservation issues
- Threats: Disturbance to birds (C), Recreation/tourism (C), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

### Site description
A low-lying area delimited by the Voronezh, Pal’noi Voronezh and Matyra rivers, and situated at the point where three regions of central European Russia meet. The area is relatively undeveloped, and access is difficult.

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Greylag Goose</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Imperial Eagle</em></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Crex crex* breeds in significant numbers, although other breeding species of global conservation concern do not meet IBA criteria: *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Tetrao tetrix*, *Otis tarda* (at least 3 displaying males).
Two globally threatened species breed in significant numbers, in particular up to 32 individuals of *Otis tarda* were counted over only one-sixth of the area in spring 1997, suggesting that a comprehensive survey may reveal larger numbers. The area is also an important staging site for four species of geese during migration, especially for the globally threatened *Branta ruficollis*. Breeding species of global conservation concern that do not meet IBA criteria: *Aquila clanga*.

### Protection status

**National** None  **International** None

### Conservation issues

**Threats** Afforestation (U), Agricultural intensification/expansion (B), Firewood collection (C), Forest grazing (C), Selective logging/cutting (C), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

The creation of a federal nature reserve is planned.

### Site description

Extensive native grasslands (steppe and meadows) in a predominantly agricultural landscape to the west of the town of Volgograd.

**Habitats** Forest and woodland (15%; broadleaved deciduous forest; native coniferous forest), Forest and steppic habitats bordering the River Don, Forested river valleys, surrounded by an agricultural landscape.

**Land-use** Agriculture (50%), Forest (10%), Hunting (100%), Not utilized (50%)

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Haliaeetus albicilla</em></td>
<td>Imperial Eagle</td>
<td>R 1997</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>A1, B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An important site for breeding *Aquila heliaca*. Breeding species of global conservation concern that do not meet IBA criteria: *Haliaeetus albicilla* (1 pair), *Tetrao tetrix* (5–15 pairs).

### Protection status

**National** None  **International** None

### Conservation issues

**Threats** Abandonment/reduction of land management (A), Disturbance to birds (C)

### Lake El’ton

Admin region Volgograd
Coordinates 49°10’N 46°50’E
Altitude 0–69 m  Area 30,000 ha

### Site description

A large salt- and freshwater lake surrounded by steppe and dry grassland.

**Habitats** Grassland (70%; steppe/dry calcareous grassland), Artificial landscape (20%; arable land), Forest and woodland (15%; broadleaved deciduous forest; alluvial/very wet forest), Forest and steppic habitats bordering the River Don, Forested river valleys, surrounded by an agricultural landscape.

**Land-use** Agriculture (50%), Forest (20%), Hunting (100%), Not utilized (50%)

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Gruus grus</em></td>
<td>Curlew</td>
<td>P 1997</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>A4i, B1i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tetrao tetrix</em></td>
<td>Little Bustard</td>
<td>B 1996</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Charadrius alexandrinus</em></td>
<td>Kentish Plover</td>
<td>P 1997</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>B1i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Gruus grus* stages in the area in huge numbers during migration, and *Tetrao tetrix* (of global conservation concern) breeds in significant numbers.

### Protection status

**National** None  **International** None

### Danilovski forest

Admin region Volgograd
Coordinates 50°25’N 44°15’E
Altitude 25–125 m  Area 10,000 ha

### Site description

Forest and woodland (95%; broadleaved deciduous forest, native coniferous forest), Forested river valleys, surrounded by an agricultural landscape.

**Habitats** Forest and woodland (95%; broadleaved deciduous forest), Forested river valleys, surrounded by an agricultural landscape.

**Land-use** Agriculture (50%), Forest (20%), Hunting (100%), Not utilized (50%)

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Haliaeetus albicilla</em></td>
<td>White-tailed Eagle</td>
<td>B 1996</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Accipiter brevipes</em></td>
<td>Levant Sparrowhawk</td>
<td>B 1996</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>C B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aquila heliaca</em></td>
<td>Imperial Eagle</td>
<td>B 1996</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>C A1, B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hieraaetus pennatus</em></td>
<td>Booted Eagle</td>
<td>B 1996</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant numbers of four raptors breed in the area, including two of global conservation concern.

### Protection status

**National** None  **International** None

### Conservation issues

**Threats** Abandonment/reduction of land management (B)

A short ornithological survey was carried out in 1996 but data remain incomplete.
Significant numbers of the globally threatened *Aquila heliaca* breed in the area, but other two breeding eagles of global conservation concern do not meet IBA criteria: *Haliaeetus albicilla* (1 pair), *Aquila clanga* (1 pair).

### Protection status

**National** None  **International** None  
Not known.

### Conservation issues

**Threats** Selective logging/cutting (C)

A short ornithological survey was carried out in 1996, but available information on the site remains incomplete.

#### Land-use

- Forestry (100%)
- Agriculture (86%)
- Forestry (5%)
- Hunting (100%)
- Agriculture (13%)
- Fisheries/aquaculture (11%)
- Forestry (40%)
- Hunting (100%)
- Not utilized (15%)
- Agriculture (45%)
- Forestry (40%)
- Hunting (100%)
- Not utilized (15%)

#### Threats

- Construction/impact of dyke/dam/barrage (B)
- Disturbance to birds (A)
- Drainage (A)
- Extraction industry (A)
- Forest grazing (B)
- Industrialization/urbanization (A)
- Infrastructure (B)
- Intensified forest management (A)
- Recreation/tourism (A)
- Unsustainable exploitation (A)

As the Volga region potentially contains large oil reserves, oil exploration poses a very real threat to the area. There is an ongoing project aimed at establishing a Nature Park. As the area is located close to the large industrial centre of Volgograd, it could easily be used for educational purposes, and there are already plans in place for this.

### Site description

An area of forest surrounded by steppe.

#### Habitats

- Forest and woodland (40%; broadleaved deciduous forest; native coniferous forest)
- Grassland (60%; steppe/dry calcareous grassland; humid grassland)

#### Land-use

- Agriculture (45%)
- Forestry (40%)
- Hunting (100%)
- Not utilized (15%)

#### Altitude

- (-10)–3 m

#### Coordinates

- 50–100 m

#### Area

- 5,000 ha

#### Site description

Located close to the centre of the Volgograd region, this site includes the northern part of the Volga–Akhtuba watershed, and extends from Volgograd to the Volga delta and Caspian Sea in the south. The area is surrounded by steppe and semi-desert.

#### Habitats

- Forest and woodland (14%; alluvial/very wet forest), Grassland (30%; humid grassland), Wetland (40%; standing fresh water; river/stream), Artificial landscape (16%)

#### Land-use

- Agriculture (13%), Fisheries/aquaculture (11%), Forestry (14%), Hunting (100%), Nature conservation/research (8%), Not utilized (40%), Tourism/recreation (30%), Water management (100%)

#### Site description

An area of forest surrounded by steppe.

#### Habitats

- Forest and woodland (40%; broadleaved deciduous forest; native coniferous forest), Grassland (60%; steppe/dry calcareous grassland; humid grassland)

#### Land-use

- Agriculture (45%)
- Forestry (40%)
- Hunting (100%)
- Not utilized (15%)

#### Altitude

- (-10)–3 m

#### Coordinates

- 50–100 m

#### Area

- 5,000 ha

#### Site description

Located close to the centre of the Volgograd region, this site includes the northern part of the Volga–Akhtuba watershed, and extends from Volgograd to the Volga delta and Caspian Sea in the south. The area is surrounded by steppe and semi-desert.

At least four raptors breed within the IBA, two of them in significant numbers. The other two, both species of global conservation concern, do not meet IBA criteria as breeders: *Haliaeetus albicilla* (2–4 pairs), *Aquila clanga* (at least 1 pair). However, important numbers of *H. albicilla* occur as non-breeders.

### Protection status

**National** None  **International** None  
Not known.

### Conservation issues

**Threats** Selective logging/cutting (B)

A short ornithological survey was carried out in 1996, but information on the site remains incomplete.

#### Land-use

- Forestry (100%)
- Agriculture (8%)  
- Not utilized (40%)
- Tourism/recreation (30%)
- Water management (100%)

#### Threats

- Extraction industry (A)

The Saratov region is potentially one of the most important producers of oil in the lower Volga area of Russia, and exploratory drilling in the IBA has commenced. If large reserves are discovered, as seems likely, the IBA will be gravely threatened by the large-scale development of oil-extraction infrastructure and associated settlements, etc.

### Birds

#### Species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Haliaeetus albicilla</em></td>
<td>White-tailed Eagle</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many pairs of *Haliaeetus albicilla*, a raptor of global conservation concern, breed in the area, as do at least 21,500 pairs of duck and at least 25,000 pairs of wader (Charadrii) and gull. In total, 82 species are known to breed in the area, most of which are included in various national or regional Red Data Books. The site is also an important staging post for migratory waders, wildfowl and raptors, with two bustards of global conservation concern, *Tetrao tetrix* and *Otis tarda*, also passing through. However, further survey work is needed in order to confirm numbers of migratory birds.

### Protection status

**National Low**  **International None**

12,000 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Lescheevsky Hunting Reserve, 12,000 ha).

### Conservation issues

**Threats** Construction/impact of dyke/dam/barrage (B), Disturbance to birds (A), Drainage (A), Extraction industry (U), Forest grazing (B), Industrialization/urbanization (A), Infrastructure (B), Intensified forest management (A), Recreation/tourism (A), Unsustainable exploitation (A)

As the Volga region potentially contains large oil reserves, oil exploration poses a very real threat to the area. There is an ongoing project aimed at establishing a Nature Park. As the area is located close to the large industrial centre of Volgograd, it could easily be used for educational purposes, and there are already plans in place for this.

### Site description

Former arable land that has reverted to steppe over the last 10–12 years, after the abandonment of cultivation. 'Forestry plantations' are narrow belts of trees.

#### Habitats

- Wetland, Artificial landscape (91%); arable land; forestry plantation
- Land-use (86%); Forestry (5%)

#### Land-use

- Forestry (100%)
- Agriculture (5%)
- Hunting (100%)
- Not utilized (15%)
- Agriculture (45%)
- Forestry (40%)
- Hunting (100%)
- Not utilized (15%)

#### Altitude

- (-10)–3 m

#### Coordinates

- 50–100 m

#### Area

- 35,000 ha

#### Site description

A very important site for species restricted (when breeding) to the Eurasian steppe biome, including species of global conservation concern such as *Circus macrourus*, *Otis tarda* and *Glareola nordmanni*. Breeding species of global conservation concern that do not meet IBA criteria: *Tetrao tetrix* (at least 5 pairs).

### Protection status

**National None**  **International None**  
None

### Conservation issues

**Threats** Extraction industry (A)

The Saratov region is potentially one of the most important producers of oil in the lower Volga area of Russia, and exploratory drilling in the IBA has commenced. If large reserves are discovered, as seems likely, the IBA will be gravely threatened by the large-scale development of oil-extraction infrastructure and associated settlements, etc.

### Birds

#### Species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Circus macrourus</em></td>
<td>Pallid Harrier</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Accipiter brevipes</em></td>
<td>Levant Sparrowhawk</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anthus cervinus</em></td>
<td>Grey Ghost</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Oxyptila turda</em></td>
<td>Great Bustard</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Glareola nordmanni</em></td>
<td>Black-winged Pratincole</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Breeding individuals.
**Valley of Safarovka river**  
**Admin region Saratov**  
Coordinates 51°00′N 48°45′E  
Altitude 50-79 m  
Area 2,500 ha

### Site description
Meadows and steppe-grasslands on the flood-plain of the Safarovka river, used mainly as pasture land.

**Habitats**  
Forest and woodland (27%); alluvial/very wet forest; Grassland (50%); steppe/dry calcareous grassland; humid grassland; Wetland (7%); standing fresh water; river/stream; Artificial landscape (40%); highly improved reseeded grassland; arable land  
**Land-use**  
Agriculture (45%), Forestry (52%), Nature conservation/research (10%)

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tetrax tetrix</td>
<td>Little Bustard</td>
<td>B 1997</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otis tarda</td>
<td>Great Bustard</td>
<td>B 1997</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glareola nordmanni</td>
<td>Black-winged Pratincole</td>
<td>B 1997</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Breeding individuals.

Three species of global conservation concern breed in the steppe habitats in important numbers.

### Conservation issues
**Threats**  
Agricultural intensification/expansion (C), Disturbance to birds (C), Firewood collection (C), Recreation/tourism (C), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

### Protection status

**National** None  
**International** None

---

**Siniye mountains**  
**Admin region Saratov**  
Coordinates 51°05′N 49°29′E  
Altitude 100-200 m  
Area 15,000 ha

### Site description
A range of hills covered by primary steppe, some parts of which have been turned over to arable farming.

**Habitats**  
Scrub (4%); scrub; Grassland (60%); steppe/dry calcareous grassland; Artificial landscape (30%); arable land  
**Land-use**  
Agriculture (30%), Unknown (70%)

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Circus macrurus</td>
<td>Pallid Harrier</td>
<td>B 1997</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A1, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquila heliaca</td>
<td>Imperial Eagle</td>
<td>B 1997</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>A, B1, B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otis tarda</td>
<td>Great Bustard</td>
<td>B 1997</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A1, B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Breeding individuals.

Three species of global conservation concern breed in important numbers.

### Conservation issues
**Threats**  
Firewood collection (A)

### Protection status

**National** None  
**International** None

---

**Varfolomeyevskiy saltmarshes**  
**Admin region Saratov**  
Coordinates 50°00′N 48°12′E  
Altitude 20-25 m  
Area 2,800 ha

### Site description
Meadows, steppes and dry grasslands with a low level of agricultural activity (grazing).

**Habitats**  
Grassland (80%); steppe/dry calcareous grassland; humid grassland  
**Land-use**  
Hunting (100%)

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glareola nordmanni</td>
<td>Black-winged Pratincole</td>
<td>B 1997</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A1, A4i, B1i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Glareola nordmanni* breeds here in important numbers. Some other species of global conservation concern pass through during migration but do not meet IBA criteria: *Anser erythropus* (7–10 birds), *Aythya nyroca* (10–30 birds), *Oxyura leucocephala* (1–2 birds), *Haliaeetus albicilla* (5–7 birds).

### Conservation issues
**Threats**  
Agricultural intensification/expansion (A), Disturbance to birds (B), Forest grazing (B), Selective logging/cutting (A), Unsustainable exploitation (A)

---

**North part of Volgogradski reservoir**  
**Admin region Saratov region**  
Coordinates 51°19′N 46°30′E  
Altitude 30-50 m  
Area 74,250 ha

### Site description
The upper part of Volgogradski reservoir, with adjacent lakes and old river-meanders.

**Habitats**  
Forest and woodland (15%); alluvial/very wet forest; Grassland (35%); humid grassland; Wetland (50%); mudflat/sandflat; standing fresh water; river/stream  
**Land-use**  
Hunting (100%), Nature conservation/research (3%), Not utilized (75%), Tourism/recreation (20%), Water management
Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haliaetus albicilla</td>
<td>White-tailed Eagle</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>A1, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accipiter brevipes</td>
<td>B 1997</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hieraaetus pennatus</td>
<td>Booted Eagle</td>
<td>B 1997</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crex crex</td>
<td>Corncrake</td>
<td>P 1997</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>B1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallinago media</td>
<td>Great Snipe</td>
<td>P 1997</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>B1</td>
<td>A1, A4, B1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conservation issues

Bird data are incomplete as only a few days of surveying have been carried out.

Protection status

National Low International None

Conservation issues

The globally threatened Aquila clanga breeds in important numbers.

Protection status

National None International None

Site description

An important site for breeding raptors and for species of global conservation concern.

Protection status

National None International None

Conservation issues

Habitats Forest and woodland (50%), Grassland and meadow (49%), Arable land (8%), Artificial landscape (9%), other urban/industrial areas (2%)

Land-use Other (15%), Agriculture (8%), Forestry (65%)

Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquila clanga</td>
<td>Greater Spotted Eagle</td>
<td>B 1996</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conservation issues

Data on bird species is incomplete and further survey work is required.

Protection status

National None International None

Conservation issues

A large area of forest in the north of the Saratov region.

Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accipiter brevipes</td>
<td>B 1997</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hieraaetus pennatus</td>
<td>Booted Eagle</td>
<td>B 1997</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conservation issues

The IBA is situated in the Khoper river valley, in the forest-steppe zone of the Saratov region.

Protection status

National None International None

Conservation issues

A large area of forest in the north of the Saratov region.

Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accipiter brevipes</td>
<td>B 1997</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hieraaetus pennatus</td>
<td>Booted Eagle</td>
<td>B 1997</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The area is important for two raptors of global conservation concern.

**Protection status**
National High International None

**Conservation issues**

No special ornithological research has been carried out at the site, thus data are incomplete.

**Rovno area**

**Site description**
The site includes both grassland and cultivated land.

**Habitats** Forest and woodland (12%; wooded steppe), Artificial landscape (86%; highly improved reseeded grassland; arable land)

**Land-use** Agriculture (84%), Forestry (12%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Circaetus macrourus</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A1, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otus tarda</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrax tetrax</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otus tarda</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>B3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Breeding individuals.

An important area for breeding Tetrax tetrax and Otus tarda, and for two of the nine species in Europe that are restricted to the Eurasian steppe biome (when breeding).

**Protection status**
National None International None

**Conservation issues**

Only a short ornithological survey of the area was carried out during a single field season, and further work is therefore needed.

**Veselovskoye reservoir**

**Site description**
Salt-lakes partly covered by fringing vegetation.

**Habitats** Wetland (100%; standing fresh water; standing brackish and salt water; water-fringe vegetation)

**Land-use** Agriculture, Fisheries/aquaculture, Hunting (100%), Water management

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nycticorax nycticorax</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egretta garzetta</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>A4i</td>
<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-Necked Greylag</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>A4i</td>
<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardea cinerea</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>B1i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cygnus cygnus</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>A4i</td>
<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anser anser</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>A1i</td>
<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Breeding on rice-fields during May–June

The wetland supports huge numbers of waterfowl at all times of the year. Up to 240,000 stage here during spring migration, with up to 1,500,000–3,000,000 during autumn migration, and up to 50,000 in winter. Up to 30,000 pairs of 50 species of waterbird breed in summer, including important numbers of colonial species.

**Protection status**
National None International High
Breeding species include three species of global conservation concern, including two globally threatened species in significant numbers, as well as important numbers of three grebes among other waterbirds. Other waterbirds congregate to feed in important numbers in summer but do not breed. Hundreds of thousands of migrating waterbirds use the area as a staging post, with ducks, gulls and terns comprising most of the total. The site is a notable migratory bottleneck for raptors with more than 3,000 passing regularly in a season, including Buteo buteo (2,000–4,000 per season) and Falco vespertinus (1,000–1,600).

**Conservation issues**

**Threats** Abandonment/reduction of land management (U)

**Delta of the River Don**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Admin region Rostov</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47°10’N 39°25’E</td>
<td>53,800 ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Site description**

The mouth and lower reaches of the River Don and surrounding wet grasslands, located to the west of the town of Rostov-on-Don and to the north of the town of Azov.

**Habitats**
- Grassland (30%; humid grassland), Wetland (40%; mudflats/sandflats; sand dunes; sand beaches; river/stream; water-fringe vegetation), Marine areas (9%; open sea), Artificial landscape (24%; perennial crops/orchards/groves; urban parks/gardens)
- **Land-use**
  - Agriculture (17%), Fisheries/aquaculture (14%), Hunting (20%), Nature conservation/research (49%), Not utilised (37%), Tourism/recreation (5%)

**Protection status**

**National Partial International** None

26,300 ha of IBA covered by Zapovednik (Donskoiy rybniy ‘fishery reserve’, 68,000 ha). IBA overlaps with Zakaznik (Azovskiy Uchastok Oktoktshozayastva, 6,000 ha). IBA overlaps with Zakaznik (Girlovskiyiy, 5,000 ha).

**Conservation issues**

**Threats** Abandonment/reduction of land management (B), Disturbance to birds (B), Drainage (B), Industrialization/urbanization (B), Infrastructure (B), Recreation/tourism (B), Unsustainable exploitation (A)

**Beglitskaya sand-spit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Admin region Rostov</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47°06’N 38°34’E</td>
<td>1,414 ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Site description**

A narrow sand-spit on the north coast of the Sea of Azov, to the southwest of Taganrog.

**Habitats**
- Grassland (14%; humid grassland), Wetland (15%; mudflats/sandflats; sand dunes; sand beaches), Marine areas (71%; open sea; sea inlet/coastal features)
- **Land-use**
  - Nature conservation/research (72%), Not utilised (99%)

During migration, two species of global conservation concern pass through in significant numbers, and more than 80,000 gulls and terns stage in the area.

**Protection status**

**National Partial International** None

1,014 ha of IBA covered by Natural Monument (Beglitskaya Kosa, 1,014 ha).

**Conservation issues**

**Threats** Disturbance to birds (B), Extraction industry (C), Unsustainable exploitation (B)

**Islands in the western part of Lake Manych-Gudilo**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Admin region Rostov</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>46°30’N 42°33’E</td>
<td>19,200 ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Site description**

A complex of salt-lakes, river meanders and patches of primary steppe.

**Habitats**
- Grassland (44%; steppe/dry calcareous grassland; humid grassland), Wetland (154%; mudflats/sandflats; coastal lagoon; standing fresh water; standing brackish and salt water; water-fringe vegetation)
An area of steppe interspersed with patches of forest. National
Significant numbers of Hippaeetus pennatus breed. Breeding species of global conservation concern that do not meet IBA criteria: *Aquila heliaca*.

### Protection status

National None International None

### Conservation issues

Threats Consequences of animal/plant introductions (B), Selective logging/cutting (B)

### Site description

An expanse of forest surrounded by steppe.

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Hippaeetus pennatus</em></td>
<td>B 1996</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>C B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Habits Forest and woodland (75%; native coniferous forest; mixed forest; alluvial/very wet forest), Grassland (20%; steppe/dry calcareous grassland), Arid landscape (5%; arable land). Land-use Agriculture (20%), Forestry (80%), Hunting (100%)

### Land-use

Agriculture (12%), Hunting (5%), Nature conservation/research (24%), Not utilized (64%)

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Pelecanus onocrotalus</em></td>
<td>B 1997</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>B B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pelecanus crispus</em></td>
<td>Dalmatian Pelican</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Protection status**

National Partial International High

4,591 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Ozero El’ton, 18,700 ha). 19,200 ha of IBA covered by Ramsar Site (Lake Manych-Gudilo, 112,600 ha).

### Conservation issues

Threats Disturbance to birds (C), Unsustainable exploitation (B)

### Site description

Mainly pine *Pinus* forest, in the north-eastern part of the Rostov region.

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Hieraaetus pennatus</em></td>
<td>B 1997</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>A B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An important site for breeding *Hieraaetus pennatus*. Breeding species of global conservation concern that do not meet IBA criteria: *Aquila heliaca*.

### Protection status

National None International None

### Conservation issues

Threats Recreation/tourism (B)

### Land-use

Agriculture (32%), Forestry (70%), Urban/industrial/transport (3%)

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Hippaeetus pennatus</em></td>
<td>B 1996</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Protection status**

National High International None

5,000 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Ozero El’ton, 18,700 ha).

### Conservation issues

Threats Consequences of animal/plant introductions (B), Selective logging/cutting (B)

### Site description

An area of steppe interspersed with patches of forest.

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Hippaeetus pennatus</em></td>
<td>B 1996</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Habits Forest and woodland (30%; broadleaf deciduous forest; native coniferous forest; alluvial/very wet forest), Grassland (30%; steppe/dry calcareous grassland), Artificial landscape (10%; arable land). Land-use Agriculture (40%), Forestry (60%), Hunting (100%)

### Land-use

Agriculture (12%), Hunting (5%), Nature conservation/research (24%), Not utilized (64%)
Important for breeding *Hierauctus pennatus*. Breeding species of global conservation concern that do not meet IBA criteria: *Aquila heliaca*.

**Protection status**
- National None
- International None

**Conservation issues**
- Threats Recreation/tourism (C)

A short ornithological survey was carried out during the 1996 field season, although bird data remain incomplete.

**Site description**
Bare islands, and shallows, in the northern Caspian Sea.

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Larus ichthyaetus</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>8,500</td>
<td>8,500</td>
<td>A4i, B1i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Black-headed Gull</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on data in the previous European IBA inventory (Grimmett and Jones 1989), the site is important for breeding Laridae, and for staging waterbirds (up to 750,000) including swans *Cygnus* (up to 14,000). The area is also important for wintering waterbirds, when conditions are favourable. No updated information.

**Protection status**
- National None
- International None

**Conservation issues**
- No recent information.

---

**Chistaya Banka and Ivan-Karaul islands**

**Admin region** Kalmykiya Republic  
**Coordinates** 45°10’N 48°00’E  
**Altitude** — Area —

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Tetrax tetrax</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Important numbers of a wide variety of waterbirds breed, including two species of global conservation concern.

**Protection status**
- National None
- International None

**Conservation issues**
- Threats Abandonment/reduction of land management (C), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

**Salt-lakes in the Primorsko-Akhtarsk area**

**Admin region** Krasnodarski kray  
**Coordinates** 46°00’N 38°10’E  
**Altitude** 0–100 m  
**Area** 40,000 ha

**Site description**
Shallow salt-lakes near the coast of the Sea of Azov, connected by a network of channels, with extensive beds of both emergent and submerged vegetation.

**Habitats**
- Grassland (40%; steppe/calcareous grassland), Wetland (50%; coastal lagoon; standing fresh water; standing brackish and salt water), Artificial landscape (10%)
- Land-use Agriculture (40%), Fisheries/aquaculture (20%), Hunting (20%), Not utilized (10%), Tourism/recreation (5%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Dalmatian Pelican</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>A1, A4i, B1i, B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Great White Egret</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>A4i, B1i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Spoolbill</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>A4i, B1i, B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Himantopus himantopus</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>A4i, B1i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-winged Stilt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Assietta assietta</em></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>A4i, B1i, B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collared Pratincole</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Glaridea praticola</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>B1i, B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Glaridea norhameri</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The size of the overlap between the IBA and the Ramsar Site is not known.

**Important Bird Areas in Europe – Russia**

---

**Uttinskaya area**

**Admin region** Kalmykiya Republic  
**Coordinates** 46°14’N 46°06’E  
**Altitude** (18)–3 m  
**Area** 98,000 ha

**Site description**
The area is located inland in a semi-desert region of Kalmykiya Republic, and includes a few lakes and seasonally wet depressions.

**Habitats**
- Desert (100%; semi-desert)
- Land-use Agriculture (100%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Hieraaetus pennatus</em></td>
<td>A1, B2</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>A4i, B1i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-legged Buzzard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Buteo rufinus</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Charadrius alexandrinus</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>A4i, B1i, B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sterna albifrons</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Important conservation issues**
- Threats Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, Tourism/recreation (C), Land-use Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, Tourism/recreation (C)

**Protection status**
- National None
- International None

**Conservation issues**
- Threats Abandonment/reduction of land management (C), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

**Eastern coast of the Azov Sea**

**Admin region** Krasnodarski kray  
**Coordinates** 45°46’N 38°05’E  
**Altitude** 0–159 m  
**Area** 457,300 ha

**Site description**
The IBA comprises the lower reaches and delta of the Kuban river, as well as adjacent coastal shallows of the Sea of Azov, including both open and closed bays and lagoons (salt-lakes).

**Habitats**
- Wetland (coastal lagoon; standing fresh water; standing brackish and salt water), Artificial landscape (arable land)
- Land-use Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, Tourism/recreation

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Dalmatian Pelican</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>A4i, B1i, B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Glossy Ibis</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>A4i, B1i, B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Spoolbill</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>A4i, B1i, B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Whooper Swan</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>A4i, B1i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The IBA comprises the lower reaches and delta of the Kuban river, as well as adjacent coastal shallows of the Sea of Azov, including both open and closed bays and lagoons (salt-lakes).
A good variety of waterbirds breed in important numbers, most notably the globally threatened Pelecanus crispus. Between 300,000 and 800,000 waterbirds winter in the area, while the total number of waterbirds which stage here during autumn migration is even larger, fluctuating between 2 million and 3 million. Breeding species of global conservation concern that do not meet IBA criteria: Aythya nyroca (no counts have been carried out).

**Conservation issues**

**Protection status**

National Partial International Partial

45,000 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Priasozovski, 45,000 ha). 30,000 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Tamano-Zaporozhkiy, 30,000 ha). 84,600 ha of IBA covered by Ramsar Site (Kuban Delta: Akhtaro-Grivenskaya Group of Limans, 84,600 ha). 84,400 ha of IBA covered by Ramsar Site (Kuban Delta: Group of Limans between Rivers Kuban and Protoka, 84,400 ha).

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aythya nyroca</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>A, B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aythya nyroca</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>A, B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is an ongoing initiative to establish a nature reserve (Zakaznik).

**Protection status**

National None International None

**Conservation issues**

**Site description**

This site is located in the mountainous part of the Krasnodarski region.

Habitats: Forest and woodland (30%; broadleaved deciduous forest; native coniferous forest), Scrub (10%; scrub), Grassland (30%; alpine/subalpine/boreal grassland), Rocky areas (10%; scree/boulders)

Land-use: Agriculture (100%), Nature conservation/research (100%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neophron percnopterus</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyps fulvus</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The area holds one of the largest breeding colonies of Gyps fulvus in the Caucasus mountains, as well as significant breeding numbers of another vulture, Neophron percnopterus. Species of global conservation concern that do not meet IBA criteria: Aegypius monachus (1–2 non-breeding birds).

**Protection status**

National None International None

**Conservation issues**

**Site description**

This area is located in the mountains of the Krasnodarski region.

Habitats: Forest and woodland (50%; broadleaved deciduous forest; waded steppe), Scrub (10%; scrub), Grassland (30%; steppe/dry calcareous grassland), Rocky areas (10%; scree/boulders)

Land-use: Agriculture (20%), Forestry (80%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neophron percnopterus</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A wide variety of gulls and terns breed in important numbers, as do three other waterbird species.

**Protection status**

National None International None

**Conservation issues**

**Site description**

A narrow gorge with pastures in the mountainous part of the Krasnodarski region.

Habitats: Forest and woodland (50%; broadleaved deciduous forest; wooded steppe), Scrub (10%; scrub), Grassland (30%; steppe/dry calcareous grassland), Rocky areas (10%; scree/boulders)

Land-use: Agriculture (20%), Forestry (80%)

**Protection status**

National None International None

**Conservation issues**

**Site description**

The area is located in the mountains of the Krasnodarski region.
Important Bird Areas in Europe – Russia

**Birds**

### Site description

A shallow, large lake with many islands, near the Black Sea coast and fringed with vegetation.

**Habitats**
- Wetland (100%; mudflats/sandflats; saltmarsh; shingle/stony beach; water-fringe vegetation)
- Unknown (75%)

**Conservation issues**

- Fisheries/aquaculture (5%), Hunting (90%)
- Coastal features

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phalacrocorax carbo</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelecanus crispus</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recurvirostra avosetta</td>
<td>A1, A4i, B1i, B2</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>B11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larus cachinnans</td>
<td>Yellow-legged Gull</td>
<td>B1i</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterna sandvicensis</td>
<td>Sandwich Tern</td>
<td>B1i</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterna hirundo</td>
<td>Common Tern</td>
<td>B1i</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterna albifrons</td>
<td>Little Tern</td>
<td>B1i</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant numbers of colonial waterbirds breed in the vicinity of the lakes.

### Protection status

National None International None

### Conservation issues

- Dredging/canalization (U), Unsustainable exploitation (U)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nycticorax nycticorax</td>
<td>Night Heron</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egeria gargarica</td>
<td>Little Egret</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plegadis falcinellus</td>
<td>Glossy Ibis</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant numbers of colonial waterbirds breed in the vicinity of the lakes.

### Protection status

National None International None

### Conservation issues

- Afforestation (U)

### Site description

The flood-plain of the Ponura river, partly covered by water-fringe vegetation.

**Habitats**
- Wetland (100%; standing fresh water; water-fringe vegetation)
- Forest and woodland (83%; mixed forest; wooded steppe)
- Scrub; sclerophyllous scrub/garrigue/maquis

**Conservation issues**

- Forest grazing (C), Filling-in of wetlands (U), Recreation/tourism (U)
- Disturbance to birds (U), Agricultural intensification/expansion (U)
- Afforestation (U)
- Unsustainable exploitation (U)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nycticorax nycticorax</td>
<td>Night Heron</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egeria gargarica</td>
<td>Little Egret</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plegadis falcinellus</td>
<td>Glossy Ibis</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Large and important numbers of several colonial waterbirds breed in the area. Available information suggests that breeding colonies move location from year to year.
**Protection status**
National None International None

**Conservation issues**
Threats Disturbance to birds (U), Unsustainable exploitation (U)

Only part of the IBA was surveyed and additional surveys are needed, as bird data are incomplete.

**Site description**
The mouth of the Yeya river, including a number of lakes used in part as fishponds.

**Habitats**
- Wetland (100%; mudflat/sandflat; standing fresh water; river/stream; fen/transition min/spring)
- Land-use Fisheries/aquaculture (90%), Hunting (10%)

**Species**
- *Griesiträufelchen* *Chlidonias hybridus*
- *Netta rufina*
- *Glareola pratincola*
- *Glareola nordmanni*
- *Chlidonias hybridus Whiskered Tern*

**Protection status**
National None International None

**Conservation issues**
Threats Agricultural intensification/expansion (U), Aquaculture/fisheries (U), Construction/impact of dyke/dam/barrage (U), Disturbance to birds (U)

**Site description**
An agricultural landscape surrounded by many towns and villages.

**Habitats**
- Scrub (10%; scrub), Wetland (10%), Artificial landscape (80%; highly improved reseeded grassland; arable land; prenual crops/irrigated/irrigated; urban parks/gardens)
- Land-use Agriculture (90%), Urban/industrial/transport (10%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Crex crex</em> Cornetake</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An important staging area for *Crex crex* on migration, with up to 10,000 *Coturnix coturnix* as well.

**Protection status**
National None International None

---

**Valley of Uryup river**

**Admin region** Krasnodar kray, Karachaevo-Cherkesskaya Republic

**Coordinates** 44°03’N 41°18’E

**Altitude** 500–1,000 m

**Area** 8,132 ha

**Protection status**
National Partial International None

3,360 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Belaya Skala “Ornithological” Reserve, 3,360 ha).

**Conservation issues**
Threats Agricultural intensification/expansion (B), Deforestation (commercial) (C), Forest grazing (C)

It is necessary to increase the extent of Belaya Skala Zakaznik.

**Caucasus Biosphere Reserve**

**Admin region** Krasnodar kray, Stavropolski kray, Adygeya Republic

**Coordinates** 43°52’N 40°19’E

**Altitude** 200–3,346 m

**Area** 280,338 ha

**Site description**
The reserve is located at the western end of the Greater Caucasus mountains.

**Habitats**
- Forest and woodland (62%; broadleaved deciduous forest; native coniferous forest), Grassland (21%; alpine/subalpine/boreal grassland), Wetland (1%; river/stream), Rocky areas (16%; scree/boulders)
- Land-use Nature conservation/research (100%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Halietus albicilla</em> White-tailed Eagle</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gyps fulvus</em> Griffon Vulture</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aquila chrysaetos</em> Golden Eagle</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 <em>Tetrao mlokosiewiczi</em> Caucasian Black Grouse</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A1, A2, A3, A2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Breeding birds include several species of global conservation concern, and seven of the 31 species in Europe that are restricted (when breeding) either to the Eurasian high-montane biome or to the Mediterranean biome, as well as important numbers of several large raptors. The site is also a migratory bottleneck site, where up to 13,625 pairs during 1970–1980.

### Conservation issues

#### Threats

- Firewood collection (C)
- Forest grazing (C)
- Recreation/biurism (C)

#### Sites

**Dadymskiy lake**

- **Admin region**: Stavropol Krai
- **Coordinates**: 45°16'N 45°04'E
- **Altitude**: 9–37 m
- **Area**: 45,000 ha

#### Site description

A system of salt-lakes and adjoining steppe-grassland in the north of Stavropol region, on the border with Kalmykia Republic.

#### Habitat

- **Wetland** (100%; standing brackish and salt water)
- **Land-use**: Agriculture (87%), Fisheries/aquaculture (11%), Other (2%)

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Embir槐icus caucasicus</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600 A</td>
<td>A2, A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caesar Snowcock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crex crex</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70 A1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunella collaris</td>
<td>Alpine Accentor</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>800 A3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitta krueperi</td>
<td>Knoeper's Nuthatch</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000 A3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tichodroma muraria</td>
<td>Wallcreeper</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30 A3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrrhocorax graculus</td>
<td>Alpine Cough</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000 A3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capococcus ruficollis</td>
<td>Great Roserinch</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30 A3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Eurasian high-montane biome</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Mediterranean biome</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A very important site for breeding species of the Eurasian steppe biome and for wetland birds, and for globally threatened species in particular. Among numerous species that breed in significant numbers are six species of global conservation concern. Three globally threatened wildfowl species occur in important numbers outside the breeding season. Significant proportion (21%) of national population breeding at site: Recurvirostra avosetta (at least 10 pairs).

#### Protection status

**National None**

**International None**

#### Conservation issues

- Threats: Aquaculture/origin, Infrastructure (C), Unsustainable exploitation (A)

Research work is planned.

#### Site description

This large lake is situated in a deep depression on the border between the Stavropol region and Kalmykia Republic. There are extensive shallows and reedbeds (Phragmites).

#### Habits

- **Wetland**: 100%; standing brackish and salt water
- **Land-use**: Hunting (40%), Nature conservation/research (60%)

### Important Bird Areas in Europe – Russia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>White Pelican</th>
<th>1995</th>
<th>253</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pellecanus crispus</td>
<td>Dalmatian Pelican</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anser fabalis</td>
<td>Spoonsbill</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>649 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cygnus olor</td>
<td>White Swan</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2,600</td>
<td>A1i, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anser albiroderus</td>
<td>White-faced Goose</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>A1i, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anser erythropus</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>13,800</td>
<td>A1i, B1i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branta ruficollis</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>A1i, B1i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branta leucopsis</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>A1i, B1i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadorna ferruginea</td>
<td>Shelduck</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>A1i, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recurvirostra avosetta</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>128 A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glareolat pratensis</td>
<td>Collared Pratincole</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larus ichthyetus</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1,460 A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Great Black-headed Gull

| Larus melanocephalus        | Mediterranean Gull | 1995 | 1,500 | A |

All available data relates to parts of the IBA falling within the Kalmykia Republic and Stavropol region. Hundreds of thousands of waterfowl, consisting mainly of geese and ducks, pass through the site at night during migration. In particular, most of the world population of the globally threatened Branta leucopsis migrates through the site. The lake also supports large and important numbers of many breeding or moulting waterbirds, notably the globally threatened Pellecanus crispus.

#### Protection status

**National Partial International High**

30,600 ha of IBA covered by Zapovednik (Cherny Zemli, 125,000 ha). 30,600 ha of IBA covered by Biosphere Reserve (Cherny Zemli, 125,000 ha). 50,000 ha of IBA covered by Ramsar Site (Lake Manych-Gudilo, 112,600 ha).

#### Conservation issues

- Threats: Filling-in of wetlands (C)

It is possible that another IBA will be identified in the future, covering the western part of the Manych lake system (Rostov region). Certain
Important Bird Areas in Europe – Russia

Site description
A network of saline, brackish and freshwater bodies with fringing reedbeds (Phragmites), situated on the border between the Stavropol area and the Kalmyk Republic.

Habitats Grassland (50%), steppe/dry calcareous grassland, Wetland (50%); standing fresh water; standing brackish and salt water; river/stream
Land-use Agriculture (50%); Hunting (30%)

Large and important numbers of waterbirds stage at the area during migration (mainly fowl), and the globally threatened Pelecanus crispus is present but does not breed.

Protection status
National Partial International None
3,500 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Burukhunsky, 3,500 ha).

Protection status
National High International None
84,996 ha of IBA covered by Zapovednik (Teberdinsky, 84,996 ha).

Site description
The upper reaches of the Rivers Cherok Balkarsky, Cherok Bizengiysky, and Chegem, with forests and meadows (mainly high mountain zones; several 5,000 m peaks in the Bokovoy range) in a rugged landscape with deep ravines.

Habitats Forest and woodland, Grassland (alpine/subalpine/boreal grassland), Rocky areas (scree/boulders; inland cliff)

Protection status
National High International None
74,099 ha of IBA covered by Zapovednik (Kabardino-Balkarsky, 74,099 ha).

Conservation issues
No recent information.

Site description
Large glaciers, alpine meadows and mountain forests, situated in the upper reaches of the Teberda river, on the northern slopes of the Greater Caucasus mountains.

Habitats Forest and woodland (34%), Grassland (65%; alpine/subalpine/boreal grassland)
Land-use Nature conservation/research (100%)

Site description
A mountainous area including forest, subalpine and alpine zones, glaciers, snow-fields, crags and screes on the northern slopes of the main ridge of the Caucasus range in the Ardon/Fiagdon basin (tributaries of the River Terek).

Habitats Forest and woodland, Grassland (alpine/subalpine/boreal grassland), Rocky areas (scree/boulders; inland cliff)

Birds
Breeding species include seven of the 31 species in Europe that are restricted (when breeding) either to the Eurasian high-montane biome or to the Mediterranean biome. The area is a migratory bottleneck for many raptors, notably the globally threatened Aquila heliaca—certainly more than 3,000 raptors pass in total per season, but no special counts have been made.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquila heliaca</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquila chrysaetus</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco peregrinus</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eurasian Buzzard</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasian Black Grouse</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,270</td>
<td>A1, A2, A3, B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. No recent counts.

Based on data in the previous European IBA inventory (Grimmett and Jones 1989), the site is important for Tetrao mlokosiewici. Other breeding species include snowcock Tetraogallus and Alectoris chukar. No updated information.

Protection status
National High International None
74,099 ha of IBA covered by Zapovednik (Severo-Osetinsky, 74,099 ha).

Conservation issues
No recent information.

Birds
Breeding species include the 31 species in Europe that are restricted (when breeding) either to the Eurasian high-montane biome or to the Mediterranean biome. The area is a migratory bottleneck for many raptors, notably the globally threatened Aquila heliaca—certainly more than 3,000 raptors pass in total per season, but no special counts have been made.
Based on data in the previous European IBA inventory (Grimmett and Jones 1989), the site is important for Tetrao mlokosiewiczi. A total of 157 species have been recorded, including Gypaetus barbatus, snowcock, and Actitis hypoleucos. No updated information.

**Protection status**

National High International None

**Conservation issues**

No recent information.

---

**Birds**

A site for breeding grebes and ducks, and staging and wintering grebes, herons, swans, and ducks. The B1i criterion is applied at site-level rather than at species-level, as recent count data are not available for any bird species. The site may also prove to fulfil the A4i criterion once systematic counts have been made.

---

**Protection status**

National None International None

**Conservation issues**

No recent information.

---

**Birds**

Important numbers of several waterbird species stage in the area during migration (notably the globally threatened Pelecanus crispus).

---

**Protection status**

National High International None

**Conservation issues**

The main threat is from the rising level of the Caspian Sea.

---

**Birds**

The mouth of the Samur river, in the south of the Dagestan Republic near to the border with Azerbaijan. The site contains the largest expanse of dry subtropical forest remaining along the Caspian Sea coast. Reedbeds (Phragmites) are present in the river mouth and associated channels.
Water-loss in summer due to evaporation poses a threat to nesting birds. A large conservation project was carried out in 1998, involving bird monitoring and educational activities for school children, with a grant from BP Amoco.

### Sources of Mazachai and Mullarchai rivers

**Admin region** Dagestan Republic  
**Coordinates** 41°15′N 47°42′E  
**Altitude** 1,000–3,500 m  
**Area** 10,000 ha

#### Site description

A forested area in the Caucasus mountains, near to the border with Azerbaijan, along the middle reaches of the Samur river.

**Habitats** Forest and woodland (broadleaved deciduous forest), Grassland, Rocky areas  
**Land-use** Agriculture (70%), Not utilized (30%)

### Important Bird Areas in Europe – Russia

#### Lake Adzhi

**Admin region** Dagestan Republic  
**Coordinates** 42°19′N 48°05′E  
**Altitude** (−27)–(−8) m  
**Area** 2,000 ha

#### Site description

A large salt-lake to the north-west of Derbent, not far from the coast of the Caspian Sea.

**Habitats** Desert (20%; semi-desert), Wetland (80%; sand-dunes/sand beach; standing brackish and salt water)  
**Land-use** Agriculture (20%), Hunting (100%)

#### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</em></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pelecanus crispus</em></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A1, A4i, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aythya nyroca</em></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Circus macrourus</em></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aquila clanga</em></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tetrao mlokosiewiczi</em></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gelochelidon nilotica</em></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Breeding individuals.

Four species of global conservation occur in significant numbers, including two globally threatened species. Large numbers of *Fulica atra* stage in the area during migration.

#### Protection status

National None  
International None

#### Conservation issues

**Threats** Disturbance to birds (A), Extraction industry (C), Natural events (A), Recreation/tourism (C), Unsustainable exploitation (B)

#### Karakol’kiye lakes

**Admin region** Dagestan Republic  
**Coordinates** 44°15′N 46°50′E  
**Altitude** (−27)–(−23) m  
**Area** 10,000 ha

#### Site description

A system of several freshwater lakes located near to the Caspian Sea coast, to the south of Kizylarski Bay.

**Habitats** Wetland (95%; standing fresh water; water-fringe vegetation)  
**Land-use** Fisheries/aquaculture (10%), Hunting (100%)

#### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</em></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A1, B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pelecanus crispus</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A1, A4i, B1i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Up to 500 pairs in 1972.

Breeding species include two species of global conservation concern. A wide variety of other waterbirds breed, including *Platelia leucorodia*, *Plegadis falcinellus*, seven species of heron, *Anthropoides virgo*, and *Himantopus himantopus*, but their numbers have not yet been counted.

#### Protection status

National None  
International None
### Conservation issues

#### Threats
- Disturbance to birds (B), Unsustainable exploitation (A)

### Site description

#### Achikol’skiye lakes
- **Admin region**: Dagestan Republic
- **Coordinates**: 43°47’N 47°10’E
- **Altitude**: (-20)–(-17) m
- **Area**: 20,000 ha

#### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Aythya nyroca</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overgrowth of the lakes by reed *Phragmites* is reducing the area of open water ('Natural events', above).

### Protection status

#### National
- None

#### International
- None

### Site description

#### Morsky Biryuchek island
- **Admin region**: Dagestan Republic, Kalmykiya Republic
- **Coordinates**: 44°44’N 47°03’E
- **Altitude**: (-28)–(-25) m
- **Area**: 30,000 ha

#### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Aythya nyroca</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Large numbers of waterfowl occur in winter and on migration.

### Protection status

#### National
- Partial

#### International
- None

### Occasional research work is carried out within Dagestanski Zapovednik.

#### Volga delta
- **Admin region**: Astrakhan
- **Coordinates**: 46°00’N 48°30’E
- **Altitude**: (-28)–(-25) m
- **Area**: 1,150,000 ha

#### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Aythya nyroca</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Immense numbers of waterbirds breed in the delta, including 56,800 pairs of herons, cormorants *Phalacrocorax*, *Plegadis falcinellus* and *Platalea leucorodia* alone, although this total has decreased in recent years. During migration, a total of 7 million waterbirds pass through the area in spring, and 5–10 million in the autumn. The number of waterfowl overwintering in the delta depends on the severity of the weather, but can include important numbers of *Cygnus cygnus*.

### Protection status

#### National
- Low

#### International
- Partial

#### Conservation issues

#### Threats
- Agricultural intensification/expansion (U), Natural events (U), Unsustainable exploitation (U)

The rising level of the Caspian Sea poses a threat to some habitats and bird species. There are many ongoing scientific monitoring projects.

### Site description

The largest delta in Europe, on the north coast of the Caspian Sea, in the south of the Astrakhan region, comprising freshwater channels and lakes, extensive coastal shallows, alluvial islands and spits, with much water-fringe vegetation.

#### Important Bird Areas in Europe – Russia

#### Morsky Biryuchek island

#### Site description

Morsky Biryuchek island lies close to the western shoreline of the Caspian Sea. It has recently been submerged by the continuing rise in sea-level, and now forms an area of shallower water in the open sea.

#### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Aythya nyroca</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Site description

A system of freshwater lakes to the west and inland of Agrakhanski Bay of the Caspian Sea.

#### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Aythya nyroca</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Western Ilmen area**

Admin region Astrakhan  
Coordinates 46°00′N 47°30′E  
Altitude (−24)−0 m  Area 590,000 ha

**Site description**

A wetland on the border between Astrakhan region and Kalmykiya Republic, in the south-eastern part of the east European plain. The site extends west of the River Volga and stretches south to the coast of the Caspian Sea, following the natural boundary between the lake system and semi-desert areas.

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Nycticorax melanicus</em></td>
<td>Night Heron</td>
<td>B 1995</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Egretta alba</em></td>
<td>Great White Egret</td>
<td>B 1995</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A1i, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ardea purpurea</em></td>
<td>Purple Heron</td>
<td>B 1995</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Platelia aerodora</em></td>
<td>Spoonbills</td>
<td>B 1995</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A1i, B1i, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anser albifrons</em></td>
<td>White Swan</td>
<td>B 1995</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A1i, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>AGreater grey Goose</em></td>
<td>B 1995</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>A1i</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tadorna ferruginea</em></td>
<td>Ruddy Shelduck</td>
<td>B 1995</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>A1i, B1i, B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tadorna tadorna</em></td>
<td>Shelduck</td>
<td>B 1995</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>A1i, B1i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anas crecca</em></td>
<td>Teal</td>
<td>N 1995</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>A1i, B1i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fulica atra</em></td>
<td>Coot</td>
<td>B 1995</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>A1i, B1i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Moult.

Breeding species include a wide variety of colonial waterbirds and wildfowl in important numbers. The area supports a total of 1,000,000–1,500,000 waterbirds during migration, among which the most numerous species are wildfowl such as *Cygnus olor*, *C. columbianus*, *C. cygnus*, *Anser anser*, *Tadorna tadorna*, *Anas strepera*, *A. crecca*, *A. marila*, *Tadorna ferruginea*, *Netta rufina* and *Aythya ferina*.

**Protection status**

National Low International None  
6,700 ha of IBA is covered by Zakaznik (Ilmeno-Bugrobiy, 6,700 ha).

**Conservation issues**

- Threats: Abandonment/reduction of land management (B), Agricultural intensification/expansion (B), Disturbance to birds (B), Drainage (C), Natural events (B), Recreation/tourism (C), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

The area has been included on a ‘shadow list’ of potential Ramsar Sites.

---

**Maly Zhemchuzhny island**

Admin region Astrakhan  
Coordinates 45°00′N 48°18′E  
Altitude (−27)−(−25) m  Area 35 ha

**Site description**

A small island in the Caspian Sea, to the south of the Volga delta.

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Phalacrocorax carbo</em></td>
<td>Curmoran</td>
<td>N 1996</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A1i, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Larus ichthyaetus</em></td>
<td>Great Black-headed Gull</td>
<td>B 1995</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A1i, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Larus cachinans</em></td>
<td>Yellow-legged Gull</td>
<td>B 1995</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A1i, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sterna caspia</em></td>
<td>Caspian Tern</td>
<td>B 1995</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>A1i, B1i, B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sterna sandvicensis</em></td>
<td>Sandwich Tern</td>
<td>B 1995</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>A1i, B1i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Large decrease.

The island holds large and important breeding colonies of *Phalacrocorax carbo* and of four species of gull and tern; the latter have all undergone a large decrease during 1985–1995.

**Protection status**

National High International None  
35 ha of IBA covered by Natural Monument (Maly Zhemchuzhny Island, 35 ha).

**Conservation issues**

- Threats: Natural events (A)

Sea-level rise is causing flooding. Ornithologists from Astrakhan Zapovednik/Biosphere Reserve monitor the breeding colonies.

---

**Bogdinski-Baskunchaksky**

Admin region Astrakhan  
Coordinates 48°10′N 47°00′E  
Altitude 10–10 m  Area 70,000 ha

**Site description**

The area is located in the north-western part of the Astrakhan region, near the boundary with Kazakhstan.

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Haliaeetus albicilla</em></td>
<td>White-tailed Eagle</td>
<td>R 1994</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>B1, B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Buteo buteo</em></td>
<td>Long-legged Buzzard</td>
<td>R 1994</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aquila heliaca</em></td>
<td>Imperial Eagle</td>
<td>B 1994</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>C2</td>
<td>A1, A2, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anthropoides virgo</em></td>
<td>Demoiselle Crane</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>C3</td>
<td>A1, A2, B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An important breeding area for the globally threatened *Aquila heliaca*, and for two other raptors which breed in significant numbers, as well as *Anthropoides virgo* (restricted to the Eurasian steppe biome when breeding). Species of global conservation concern that do not meet IBA criteria: *Circus macrourus* (on passage), *Otis tarda* (on passage), *Tetrao tetrix* (breeding).

**Protection status**

National Partial International None  
53,700 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Bogdinski-Baskunchaksky, 53,700 ha).

**Conservation issues**

- Threats: Extraction industry (C), Recreation/tourism (C), Unsustainable exploitation (B)

---

**Flood-plain of River Veltuga**

Admin region Kostroma  
Coordinates 57°10′N 45°10′E  
Altitude — Area —

**Site description**

Flood-plain of the River Veltuga from Sharya to Krasnyye Baki.

**Birds**

A breeding and passage site for geese and ducks. The B1i criterion is applied at site-level rather than at species-level, as recent count data are not available for any bird species. The site may also prove to fulfil the A4i criterion once systematic counts have been made.

**Protection status**

National None International None

**Conservation issues**

No recent information.
**Important Bird Areas in Europe – Russia**

### Kamsko-Bakaldinskiye marshes

**Admin region** Nizhni Novgorod  
**Coordinates** 56°15’N 45°05’E  
**Altitude** 72–118 m  
**Area** 120,000 ha

- **Site description**  
  One of the largest peatlands in European Russia, consisting of wet forest and open fen and mire.

- **Habitats**  
  Forest and woodland (65%); native coniferous forest; alluvial/wet forest; Grassland (15%); humid grassland; Wetland (15%); standing fresh water; river/stream; raised bog; fen/transition mire/spring; Artificial landscape (5%)

- **Land-use**  
  Forestry (70%), Nature conservation/research (25%), Other

- **Protection status**  
  National None International None

- **Conservation issues**  
  No recent information.

### Sitnikovski Nature Reserve

**Admin region** Nizhni Novgorod  
**Coordinates** 57°50’N 44°10’E  
**Altitude** 146–163 m  
**Area** 2,117 ha

- **Site description**  
  An area of peat-bogs and disused, flooded peat-mine workings which are reverting naturally to bogs.

- **Habitats**  
  Wetland (85%); standing fresh water; raised bog; water-fringe vegetation

- **Land-use**  
  Other, Tourism/recreation (5%)

### Flood-plain of Algashka river

**Admin region** Chuvashskaya Republic  
**Coordinates** 55°30’N 46°30’E  
**Altitude** 78–79 m  
**Area** 400 ha

- **Site description**  
  The flood-plain of the Algashka river lies in the south of the Chuvash Republic. There are extensive wet grasslands.

- **Habitats**  
  Forest and woodland (5%); alluvial/wet forest; Scrub (5%; scrub); Grassland (80%; humid grassland), Wetland (5%; fen/transition mire/spring), Artificial landscape (10%; arable land)

- **Land-use**  
  Agriculture (90%), Forestry (5%), Hunting (100%), Not utilized (5%)

### Sura environs

**Admin region** Chuvashskaya Republic  
**Coordinates** 55°03’N 46°32’E  
**Altitude** 44,000 ha

- **Site description**  
  The largest inland breeding colony of gulls and terns in Europe, totalling a minimum of c.28,000 pairs.

- **Protection status**  
  National None International None

- **Conservation issues**  
  Plans have been put forward for the establishment of a federal nature reserve (Zakaznik).

### Gorki reservoir and the lower Unzha river

**Admin region** Ivanovo, Nizhni Novgorod, Kostroma  
**Coordinates** 57°19’N 43°04’E  
**Altitude** — Area 72,100 ha

- **Site description**  
  A large reservoir.

- **Habitats**  
  Wetland (standing fresh water; river/stream)

- **Land-use**  
  Water management

### Birds

- **Species**  
  Grus grus, Corncrake R 1990, 140 140 A B1i

- **Species**  
  Anser anser, Greylag Goose P 1995, 120 400 B B1i

- **Species**  
  Anas platyrhynchos, Anas acuta, Anas querquedula, Aythya fuligula, Aythya fuligula

- **Species**  
  Crex crex, Corncrake R 1996, 40 — A A1

- **Species**  
  Anas penelope, Anas penelope

- **Species**  
  Crex crex, Comrake R 1996, 40 — A A1

Despite its rather small extent, the site is important for breeding Crex crex and as a staging area for migrating waterfowl, holding 20,000 or more on a regular basis. Apart from Anas penelope and Aythya fuligula, this total is otherwise comprised mainly of Anas platyrhynchos, Anas acuta, Anas querquedula and Aythya ferina.

**Birds**

- **Site description**  
  An important area for staging and breeding ducks. The B1i criterion is applied at site-level rather than at species-level, as recent count data are not available for any bird species. The site may also prove to fulfil the A4i criterion once systematic counts have been made.

- **Protection status**  
  National None International None

- **Conservation issues**  
  No recent information.

**Birds**

- **Species**  
  Species of global conservation concern

**Birds**

- **Species**  
  Birds breeding in significant numbers include two globally threatened species and Riparia riparia.
that do not meet IBA criteria: *Circus macrourus* (at least 1 pair), *Aquila clanga* (at least 1 pair).

**Birds**

**Site description**
A large tract of forest surrounded by cultivated land and permanent pasture.

**Conservation issues**
Threats Agricultural intensification/expansion (B), Disturbance to birds (C), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

**Protection status**
National Low International None

**Area**
50 ha of IBA covered by Natural Monument (Ostrov Spassk, 50 ha).

**Conservation issues**
Threats Agricultural intensification/expansion (B), Disturbance to birds (C), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

**Protection status**
National Low International None

**Area**
100,000 ha

**Site description**
Large areas of flood-plain with many lakes and meanders, covered by aquatic vegetation and wet forest.

**Conservation issues**
Threats Agricultural intensification/expansion (B), Disturbance to birds (C), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

**Protection status**
National Low International None

**Area**
100,000 ha

**Site description**
Large areas of flood-plain with many lakes and meanders, covered by aquatic vegetation and wet forest.

**Conservation issues**
Threats Agricultural intensification/expansion (B), Disturbance to birds (C), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

**Protection status**
National Low International None

**Area**
100,000 ha
An important site for breeding *Aquila heliaca*.

### Protection status
National None International None

### Conservation issues

**Zhigulevsk Nature Reserve**

Admin region Samara

Coordinates 53°15’N 49°45’E

Altitude 28–175 m Area 23,140 ha

### Site description
The site is located on the shore of the River Volga, and is dissected by gorges and ravines.

Habitats Forest and woodland (94%)

Land-use Nature conservation/research (100%)

### Threats

Disturbance to birds (C), Selective logging/cutting (B), Unsustainable exploitation (B)

#### Species

- **Haliaeetus albicilla** White-tailed Eagle
  - Season: W
  - Year: 1996
  - Pop min: 10
  - Pop max: 15
  - Acc: A1, B1

- **Cres cress** Comcrake
  - Season: B
  - Year: 1996
  - Pop min: 40
  - Pop max: 40
  - Acc: A1

- **Jynx torquilla** Wryneck
  - Season: B
  - Year: 1996
  - Pop min: 200
  - Pop max: 500
  - Acc: B2

- **Luscinia luscinia** Thrush Nightingale
  - Season: B
  - Year: 1996
  - Pop min: 1,600
  - Pop max: 1,600
  - Acc: B1

- **Phoenicurus phoenicurus** Redstart
  - Season: B
  - Year: 1996
  - Pop min: 700
  - Pop max: 700
  - Acc: B2

- **Turdus philomelos** Song Thrush
  - Season: B
  - Year: 1996
  - Pop min: 6,000
  - Pop max: 6,000
  - Acc: B1

- **Sylvia borin** Garden Warbler
  - Season: B
  - Year: 1996
  - Pop min: 2,500
  - Pop max: 5,000
  - Acc: B1

- **Ficedula albicilla** Collared Flycatcher
  - Season: B
  - Year: 1996
  - Pop min: 5,000
  - Pop max: 10,000
  - Acc: B1

- **Parus carolinus** Blue Tit
  - Season: B
  - Year: 1996
  - Pop min: 3,000
  - Pop max: 3,000
  - Acc: B1

- **Carduelis chloris** Greenfinch
  - Season: B
  - Year: 1996
  - Pop min: 400
  - Pop max: 2,000
  - Acc: B1

- **Emberiza hortulana** Ortolan Bunting
  - Season: B
  - Year: 1996
  - Pop min: 100
  - Pop max: 100
  - Acc: B2

**Important numbers of *Cres cress* breed, and several species of forest/woodland are particularly common.**

### Protection status
National High International None

40,100 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Staro-Rakeyshskiy, 40,100 ha).

### Conservation issues

**Racheyski forest**

Admin region Samara

Coordinates 53°25’N 48°15’E

Altitude 200–315 m Area 40,100 ha

### Site description
Forested hills surrounded by agricultural land, on the boundary between the Samara and Ul’yanovsk regions.

Habitats Forest and woodland (50%); broadleaved deciduous forest; native coniferous forest; mixed forest, Wetland (13%); river/stream; fen/transition mineral/spring), Artificial landscape (47%); arable land; other urban/industrial areas

Land-use Agriculture (40%), Forestry (50%), Urban/industrial/transport (10%)

### Species

- **Cres cress** Comcrake
  - Season: B
  - Year: 1997
  - Pop min: 400
  - Pop max: 600
  - Acc: A1, B2

- **Corncrake** B 1997 40 40 — B A1

- **Redstart** B 1997 400 1,000 — B B2

- **Muscicapa striata** Spotted Flycatcher
  - Season: B
  - Year: 1997
  - Pop min: 3,000
  - Pop max: 10,000
  - Acc: B2

- **Carduelis chloris** Greenfinch
  - Season: B
  - Year: 1997
  - Pop min: 800
  - Pop max: 1,800
  - Acc: B1

**Damage is caused to tree-trunks by the collection of sap (‘Other’ threat).**

**Susanski Nature Reserve**

Admin region Samara

Coordinates 53°45’N 49°15’E

Altitude 48–89 m Area 40,500 ha

### Site description
The area includes stretches of shallow water along the shore of the Kuybyshev reservoir.

Habitats Forest and woodland (5%); broadleaved deciduous forest; Wetland (28%); mudflats/sandflats; standing fresh water), Artificial landscape (66%); arable land; perennial crops/orchards/groves

Land-use Agriculture (65%), Fishermen/aquaculture (27%), Forestry (5%), Hunting (70%), Nature conservation/research (19%)

### Species

- **Amer anser** Greylag Goose
  - Season: P
  - Year: 1996
  - Pop min: 15
  - Pop max: 2,000
  - Acc: B1

- **Haliaeetus albicilla** White-tailed Eagle
  - Season: W
  - Year: 1996
  - Pop min: 42
  - Pop max: 42
  - Acc: A1

- **Vanellus vanellus** Lapwing
  - Season: P
  - Year: 1997
  - Pop min: 180,000
  - Pop max: —
  - Acc: A4, B1

**Vul fratricida**, of global conservation concern, winters in significant numbers, with 1–2 pairs also breeding. Several species occur in large numbers on passage, most importantly *Vanellus vanellus*.
**Kamsko-Yayvenski wetland**

**Admin region** Perm  
**Coordinates** 59°10'N 56°20'E  
**Altitude** 108–122 m  
**Area** 35,000 ha

**Site description**  
An area of bogs and very wet forest along the eastern shore of the Kamsko-Yayvenskiy reservoir.

**Habitats**  
Forest and woodland (40%; native coniferous forest; mixed forest), Grassland (2%; humid grassland), Wetland (58%; standing fresh water; raised bog)  
**Land-use** Fisheries/aquaculture (10%), Hunting (10%), Nature conservation/research (30%), Water management (50%)

**Important Bird Areas in Europe – Russia**

**Important Bird Area**  
**A1, B2**

**Protection status**  
National High  
**International** None  
**None** of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Susksansky, 40,500 ha).

**Conservation issues**  
**Threats**  
Dredging/river canalization (A)

**Buzuluki forest**

**Admin region** Samara, Orenburg  
**Coordinates** 53°00'N 52°00'E  
**Altitude** 48–219 m  
**Area** 111,210 ha

**Site description**  
One of the largest tracts of pine *Pinus* forest in the steppe zone of southern European Russia, located on the border between the Samara and Orenburg regions.

**Habitats**  
Forest and woodland (80%; broadleaved deciduous forest; native coniferous forest; mixed forest; alluvial/wet forest), Wetland (10%; river/stream; fen/transition mire/spring), Artificial landscape (10%; arable land; other urban/industrial areas)  
**Land-use** Agriculture (4%), Forestry (90%), Not utilized (4%), Urban/industrial/transport (3%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emberiza hortulana</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emberiza hortulana</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrocephalus paludicola</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrocephalus paludicola</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Five species of global conservation concern breed, including three globally threatened species.

**Verkhnevisheiskiy mountain**

**Admin region** Perm  
**Coordinates** 61°10'N 59°00'E  
**Altitude** 525–1,469 m  
**Area** 180,000 ha

**Site description**  
A forested mountain with alpine grassland and tundra-like habitat on the summit.

**Habitats**  
Forest and woodland (70%; native coniferous forest; mixed forest), Grassland (25%; alpine/subalpine/boreal grassland)  
**Land-use** Nature conservation/research (100%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquila clanga</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corncrake</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco subbuteo</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanius collurio</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motacilla cinerea</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phylloscopus borealis</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pycnonotus sinensis</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sturnus vulgaris</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turdus philomelos</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turdus pilaris</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tachybaptus ruficollis</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>A3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Breeding species include 10 of the 15 species in Europe that are restricted to the boreal biome (when breeding).

**Protection status**  
National High  
**International** Partial  
**None** of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Bereznikovskiy, 13,000 ha).

**Conservation issues**  
**Threats**  
Disturbance to birds (A), Recreation/tourism (A), Unsustainable exploitation (A)

**Kumikushki wetland**

**Admin region** Perm  
**Coordinates** 60°20'N 55°15'E  
**Altitude** 124–131 m  
**Area** 80,000 ha

**Site description**  
Open bogs and mires with a system of lakes.

**Habitats**  
Forest and woodland (15%; mixed forest), Wetland (83%; standing fresh water; river/stream; raised bog), Water-fringe vegetation (fen/transition mire/spring)  
**Land-use** Forestry

**Birds**

Breeding species include three species of global conservation concern, as well as 10 of the 15 species in Europe that are restricted to
the boreal biome when breeding (no counts of abundance have been made). Significant proportion (21%) of national population breeding at site: *Aquila chrysaetos* (2 pairs). A good variety of waterbirds either breed or occur on passage, with more than 20,000 staging in the area during migration.

**Protection status**
National High International None
78,400 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Pernaty, 78,400 ha).

**Conservation issues**
Threats: Drainage (A), Extraction industry (A), Filling-in of wetlands (A), Intensified forest management (A), Recreation/tourism (A), Unsustainable exploitation (A)

Data on individual bird species are incomplete, and further surveys are required.

**Adovo-Chugrumski wetland**
Admin region Perm
Coordinates 60°15’N 58°35’E
Altitude 332–1,066 m Area 130,000 ha

**Site description**
Two forested ridges in the mountainous part of the Perm region. Typical boreal montane habitats with spruce *Picea* forests at lower altitudes and treeline ecotone, alpine grassland and tundra-like habitat on the ridge-tops. Human activities include reindeer-herding.

**Protection status**
National Partial International None
23,000 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Khrebet Kvarkush, 23,000 ha).

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop. min</th>
<th>Pop. max</th>
<th>Acc. Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Aquila chrysaetos</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cerys crex</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gallinago media</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Valentina alba</em></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Stris nelubiles</em></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phylloscopus borealis</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tinga nelubiles</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Surnia alula</em></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Parus cincetus</em></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Perisoreus infatus</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fringilla montifringilla</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Emberiza rustica</em></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Picidae triactylus</em></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nizhnekaamskaya flood-plain**
Admin region Perm, Udmurtia Republic
Coordinates 56°45’N 53°50’E
Altitude 332–1,066 m Area 8,000 ha

**Site description**
A narrow strip of wet forest along the Kama river, situated on the border between the Udmurtia Republic and the Perm region.

**Protection status**
National None International None

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop. min</th>
<th>Pop. max</th>
<th>Acc. Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Aquila chrysaetos</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cerys crex</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gallinago media</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Larus minitus</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1, B1i, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sterna alboe</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1, B1i, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Chlidonias leucopterus</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1, B1i, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aquila clanga</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Genetta mortuaria</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cyperus alba</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Emberiza rustica</em></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>A3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Breeding species include 14 of the 15 species in Europe that are restricted to the boreal biome (when breeding).

**Protection status**
National High International None
21,000 ha of IBA covered by Zakaznik (Ozero Adovo, 111,000 ha).

**Conservation issues**
Threats: Intensified forest management (A), Unsustainable exploitation (A)

**Kvarkush and Zolotoy Kamen’ ridges**
Admin region Perm
Coordinates 60°15’N 58°35’E
Altitude 332–1,066 m Area 130,000 ha

**Site description**
Two forested ridges in the mountainous part of the Perm region. Typical boreal montane habitats with spruce *Picea* forests at lower altitudes and treeline ecotone, alpine grassland and tundra-like habitat on the ridge-tops. Human activities include reindeer-herding.

**Protection status**
National None International None

**Conservation issues**
Threats: Deforestation (commercial) (A), Disturbance to birds (A), Drainage (A), Extraction industry (A), Forest grazing (A), Intensified forest management (A), Recreation/tourism (A)

Four species of global conservation concern breed within the IBA, two of which are globally threatened, as well as three species of gull/tern in important numbers. The site holds 20,000 or more waterbirds during spring migration, on a regular basis.
Bashkirski Nature Reserve

Admin region Bashkortostan Republic
Coordinates 53°22’N 57°52’E
Altitude — Area 49,609 ha

Site description
A forested massif in the southern Ural mountains. The forest is dominated by Pinus, Larix and Betula, and there are also some areas of forest-steppe.

Habitats Forest and woodland (76%); native coniferous forest; alluvial/very wet forest;
Grassland (23%); steppe/shallow calcareous grassland; humid grassland

Land-use Nature conservation/research (100%)

Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquila heliaca</td>
<td>Imperial Eagle</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crex crex</td>
<td>Corncrake</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picoides tridactylus</td>
<td>Three-toed Woodpecker</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Important numbers of Crex crex breed in the forest-steppe zone. Breeding species of global conservation concern that do not meet IBA criteria: Aquila heliaca (1 pair). Significant proportion (21%) of national population breeding at site: Aquila chrysaetos (2–3 pairs).

Protection status
National None International None

Conservation issues
None

Nikiforovski forest

Admin region Bashkortostan Republic
Coordinates 53°33’N 54°45’E
Altitude 100–300 m Area 20,000 ha

Site description
An extensive area of unbroken forest, located north-west from the town of Sterlitamak in the forest-steppe zone.

Habitats Forest and woodland (50%); broadleaved deciduous forest; alluvial/very wet forest;
Grassland (30%); steppe/shallow calcareous grassland; humid grassland;
Artificial landscape (15%; arable land; other urban/industrial areas)

Land-use Agriculture (45%), Forestry (50%), Urban/industrial/transport (5%)

Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquila heliaca</td>
<td>Imperial Eagle</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A B1, B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Watershed of Bel’skaya and Nugush rivers

Admin region Bashkortostan Republic
Coordinates 53°05’N 57°00’E
Altitude 297–1,040 m Area 150,000 ha

Site description
The IBA covers the watershed between the Bel’skaya and Nugush rivers. Habitats include mountain ridges and rocky river-shores.

Habitats Forest and woodland (90%); broadleaved deciduous forest; native coniferous forest; mixed forest; alluvial/very wet forest; woodland steppe. Grassland (7%); humid grassland; mesophile grassland; Wetland (3%)

Land-use Nature conservation/research (100%)

Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquila clanga</td>
<td>Greater Spotted Eagle</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquila heliaca</td>
<td>Imperial Eagle</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A B1, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crex crex</td>
<td>Corncrake</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>A B1, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otus scops</td>
<td>Scops Owl</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An important area for breeding Aquila heliaca.

Protection status
National None International None

Conservation issues
Threats Disturbance to birds (B), Selective logging/cutting (B), Unsustainable exploitation (C)

There is no precise information regarding the protection status of the area.

Mountain valley of Sakmara river

Admin region Bashkortostan Republic
Coordinates 51°55’N 57°37’E
Altitude 250–500 m Area 5,000 ha

Site description
Areas of broadleaved forest with patches of steppe and scrub, within the valley of the Sakmara river.

Habitats Forest and woodland (40%); broadleaved deciduous forest; mixed forest; Scrub (20%; scrub); Grassland (35%); steppe/shallow calcareous grassland; Artificial landscape (15%; arable land)

Land-use Agriculture (40%), Forestry (16%)

Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquila clanga</td>
<td>Greater Spotted Eagle</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aquila heliaca</td>
<td>Imperial Eagle</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A B1, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crex crex</td>
<td>Corncrake</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>A B1, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otus scops</td>
<td>Scops Owl</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An important area for breeding Aquila heliaca.

Protection status
National High International None

Conservation issues

Threats Abandonment/reduction of land management (A), Disturbance to birds (C)

There is no up-to-date information.

Oktjabrski forest

Admin region Bashkortostan Republic
Coordinates 54°23’N 53°40’E
Altitude 100–350 m Area 50,000 ha

Site description
A large forest in the forest-steppe zone, located in the extensive agricultural lands in the south-west of the Bashkortostan Republic.

Habitats Forest and woodland (65%); broadleaved deciduous forest; native coniferous forest; mixed forest); Grassland (20%); steppe/shallow calcareous grassland; humid grassland; mesophile grassland; Artificial landscape (15%; arable land; urban parks/gardens)

Land-use Agriculture (30%), Forestry (65%), Urban/industrial/transport (15%)

Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
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<td>Greater Spotted Eagle</td>
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<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aquila heliaca</td>
<td>Imperial Eagle</td>
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<td>1996</td>
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<td>A B1, B2</td>
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<td>Crex crex</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>A B1, B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Otus scops</td>
<td>Scops Owl</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An important area for breeding Aquila heliaca.

Protection status
National None International None

Conservation issues

Threats Selective logging/cutting (C), Unsustainable exploitation (B)

There is no precise information regarding the protection status of the area.

Imperial Eagle

Species Season Year Pop min Pop max Acc Criteria
Imperial Eagle B 1997 2 3 B A1, B2

Aquila heliaca

Aquila heliaca (1 pair). Significant proportion (1%) of the global population breeding at site: Aquila chrysaetos (2–3 pairs).

Aquila heliaca

An important area for breeding Aquila heliaca.

Protection status
National None International None

Conservation issues

Threats Abandonment/reduction of land management (A), Disturbance to birds (C)

There is no up-to-date information.

Mountain valley of Sakmara river

Admin region Bashkortostan Republic
Coordinates 51°55’N 57°37’E
Altitude 250–500 m Area 5,000 ha

Site description
Areas of broadleaved forest with patches of steppe and scrub, within the valley of the Sakmara river.

Habitats Forest and woodland (40%); broadleaved deciduous forest; mixed forest; Scrub (20%; scrub); Grassland (35%); steppe/shallow calcareous grassland; Artificial landscape (15%; arable land)

Land-use Agriculture (40%), Forestry (16%)

Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Aquila clanga</td>
<td>Greater Spotted Eagle</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquila heliaca</td>
<td>Imperial Eagle</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>A B1, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crex crex</td>
<td>Corncrake</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>A B1, B2</td>
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<td>Otus scops</td>
<td>Scops Owl</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two globally threatened eagles Aquila breed in important numbers, as does Crex crex locally in wet grassland along the two rivers.

Protection status
National High International None

Part of IBA covered by National Park (Bashkiriya, 98,000 ha). Part of IBA covered by Zapovednik (Shulgan Tash, 22,531 ha). Part of IBA covered by regional Zakaznik (Altyn-Solok).
Birds Conservation issues

Threats Abandonment/reduction of land management (C), Deforestation (commercial) (A), Disturbance to birds (B), Forest grazing (B)

Bird data are incomplete, and further surveys are required.

Bel’skaya flood-plain

Admin region Bashkortostan Republic

Coordinates 55°05’S 55°45’E

Altitude 80–203 m Area 42,800 ha

Conservation issues

Habitats Forest and woodland (50%; mixed forest; alluvial/very wet forest), Grassland (10%; humid grassland), Wetland (25%; standing fresh water; fen/transition mire/spring), Artificial landscape (15%; arable land; perennial crops/orchards/proves)

Land-use Agriculture, Forestry

Site description

The valley flood-plain of the Bel’skaya river, to the north-west of the town of Ufa. Habitats consists primarily of wet grasslands, wet forest and numerous oxbow lakes.

Grus grus

650

north-east of the town of Inzer.

Ridges dissected by the upper reaches of various rivers, located to the south-east of the village of Meseda, near to the border with the Chelyabinsk region.

Birds

Species Season Year Pop min Pop max Acc Criteria

Circus macrocephalus Pallid Harrier B 1994 14 — A A1, B2
Apula conda Greater Spotted Eagle B 1994 6 — A A1
Crex crex Comrake B 1994 100 6 — A A1
Grus grus Crane P 1994 1,000 2,000 A A4i, B1i
Gallinago media Great Snipe B 1994 50 — A A1
Acrocephalus paludicola Aquatic Warbler B 1994 12 — A A1, B2

Breeding species include three species of global conservation concern (two of which are globally threatened), as well as eight of the 15 species in Europe that are restricted to the boreal biome (when breeding). The avifauna contains west Siberian species, of biogeographical interest, e.g. Prunella atragularis.

Protection status

National Partial International None

100,000 ha of IBA covered by Zapovednik (Yuzhno-Uralskiy, 254,914 ha).

Protection issues

Threats Infrastructure (A)

Site description

The Iremel’ski mountain is located in a mountainous part of the Bashkortostan Republic, to the south-east of the village of Meseda, to the north-west of the town of Inzer.

National None International None

Conservation issues

Threats Disturbance to birds (A), Drainage (A), Extraction industry (A), Industrialization/urbanization (A), Infrastructure (A), Recreation/tourism (B), Unsustainable exploitation (B)

Five species of global conservation concern breed, including three globally threatened species. The area attracts large numbers of Grus grus on passage.

Protection status

National None International None

Conservation issues

Threats Disturbance to birds (B), Forest grazing (B), Forest and woodland (90%; native coniferous forest; mixed forest), Grassland (110%; alpine/subalpine/boreal grassland)

Land-use Forestry (20%), Tourism/recreation (80%)

Birde

Species Season Year Pop min Pop max Acc Criteria

Mergus albellus Smew B 1996 5 — — A A3
Apula heliaca Imperial Eagle B 1996 2 — — A A1, B2
Circus crex Comrake B 1996 20 — — A A1
Gallinago media Great Snipe B 1996 20 — — A A1
Tringa nebularia Greenshank B 1996 18 — — A A3
Surnia ulula Hawk Owl R 1996 2 — — A A3
Strix nebula Great Grey Owl R 1996 5 — — A A3
Prunella atragularis Black-throated Accentor B 1996 20 — — B2
Phylloscopus borealis Arctic Warbler B 1996 Common — — A A3
Perisorus infaustus Siberian Jay B 1996 Common — — A A3
Fringilla montifringilla Brambling B 1996 Common — — A A3
Luscinia megarhynchos Two-barred Crossbill B 1996 Common — — A A3
Emberiza rustica Rustic Bunting B 1996 Common — — A A3

Partial

42,800 ha

Yamantau mountain

Admin region Bashkortostan Republic

Coordinates 54°20’N 58°15’E

Altitude 120,000 ha

Site description

A typical example of taiga forest, covering several high mountain-ridges dissected by the upper reaches of various rivers, located to the north-east of the town of Inzer.

Habitats Forest and woodland (90%; native coniferous forest; mixed forest), Grassland (10%; dry siliceous grassland)

Land-use Nature conservation/research (90%), Unknown (10%)

Birds

Species Season Year Pop min Pop max Acc Criteria

Mergus albellus Smew B 1996 4 — — A A3
Apula heliaca Imperial Eagle B 1996 2 — — A A1, B2
Circus crex Comrake B 1996 20 — — A A1
Gallinago media Great Snipe B 1996 20 — — A A1
Tringa nebularia Greenshank B 1996 25 — — A A3
Surnia ulula Hawk Owl R 1996 5 — — A A3
Strix nebula Great Grey Owl R 1996 10 — — A A3
Prunella atragularis Black-throated Accentor B 1996 30 — — B2
Phylloscopus borealis Arctic Warbler B 1996 150 — — A A3
Perisorus infaustus Siberian Jay B 1996 25 — — A A3
Fringilla montifringilla Brambling B — — — — A A3
Emberiza rustica Rustic Bunting B — — — — A A3

A project is underway to establish a National Park here. Available bird data are incomplete and more survey work is required.

Iremel’ski mountain

Admin region Bashkortostan Republic, Chelyabinsk

Coordinates 54°30’N 59°00’E

Altitude 612–1,582 m Area 90,000 ha

Site description

The Iremel’ski mountain is located in a mountainous part of the Bashkortostan Republic, to the south-east of the village of Meseda, near to the border with the Chelyabinsk region.

Habitats Forest and woodland (70%; native coniferous forest; mixed forest), Grassland (110%; alpine/subalpine/boreal grassland)

Land-use Forestry (20%), Tourism/recreation (80%)

Birds

Species Season Year Pop min Pop max Acc Criteria

Mergus albellus Smew B 1996 5 — — A A3
Apula heliaca Imperial Eagle B 1996 2 — — A A1, B2
Circus crex Comrake B 1996 20 — — A A1
Gallinago media Great Snipe B 1996 20 — — A A1
Tringa nebularia Greenshank B 1996 18 — — A A3
Surnia ulula Hawk Owl R 1996 2 — — A A3
Strix nebula Great Grey Owl R 1996 5 — — A A3
Prunella atragularis Black-throated Accentor B 1996 20 — — B2
Phylloscopus borealis Arctic Warbler B 1996 Common — — A A3
Perisorus infaustus Siberian Jay B 1996 Common — — A A3
Fringilla montifringilla Brambling B 1996 Common — — A A3
Luscinia megarhynchos Two-barred Crossbill B 1996 Common — — A A3
Emberiza rustica Rustic Bunting B 1996 Common — — A A3

A narrow forested mountain ridge, 10–20 km in length and surrounded by steppe.

Habitats Forest and woodland (80%), Grassland (20%; steppe/dry calcareous grassland; humid grassland)

Land-use Agriculture (60%), Fisheries/aquaculture (5%), Forestry (40%), Urban/industrial/transport (5%)
### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
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<tr>
<td>Circus macrourus</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>A, B1, B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aquila heliaca</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>A, B1, B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crex crex</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A, A1, B1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Otus scops</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>A, B2</td>
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</table>

**Protection status**

National None International None

**Conservation issues**

Threats: Agricultural intensification/expansion (A), Disturbance to birds (B), Intensified forest management (A)

Significant numbers of two species of global conservation concern breed in the area.

### Site description

A forest-steppe landscape, about half of which remains relatively natural, the other half having been converted to cultivated land.

Habitats: Forest and woodland (15%); broadleaved deciduous forest; alluvial/very wet forest. Grassland (35%); steppeland calcareous grassland; Artificial landscape (30%); arable land; other urban/industrial area.

Land-use: Agriculture (80%), Forestry (15%), Urban/industrial/transport (5%)

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
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<tr>
<td>Aquila heliaca</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An important site for breeding *Aquila heliaca*.

### Protection status

National None International None

**Conservation issues**

There is no up-to-date information.

### Site description

Meadows on the flood-plain of the Ileik river, in the south-east of the Orenburg region near the border with Kazakhstan.

Habitats: Forest and woodland (8%); alluvial/very wet forest. Grassland (79%); steppeland calcareous grassland; humid grassland. Wetland (15%); sand-dunes/sand beach; standing fresh water; river/stream; water-fringe vegetation

Land-use: Agriculture (80%), Fisheries/aquaculture (5%), Forestry (6%), Water management (8%)

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anas penelope</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>B, B1i</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The site supports 20,000 or more migrating waterbirds on a regular basis, involving more than 50 species, with *Anas penelope* occurring in important numbers. Breeding species of global conservation concern that do not meet IBA criteria: *Halilaetus albicilla* (1–2 pairs), *Circus macrourus* (4–5 pairs).

### Protection status

National None International None

**Conservation issues**

Threats: Disturbance to birds (A), Forestry collection (B), Intensified forest management (A), Unsustainable exploitation (A)

This area lies on a flyway used by geese *Anser* sp. on spring migration, a route known about for more than 100 years, lying to the south-east of the town of Akbulak.

Habitats: Forest and woodland (3%); broadleaved deciduous forest; scrub (15%); scrub. Grassland (75%); steppeland calcareous grassland; humid grassland. Wetland (20%); sand-dunes/sand beach; standing fresh water; river/stream. Artificial landscape (11%)

Land-use: Agriculture (75%), Fisheries/aquaculture (7%), Forestry (3%), Hunting (90%), Nature conservation/research (3%)

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
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<tr>
<td>Anser erythropus</td>
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<td>1997</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>350</td>
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<tr>
<td>Branta ruficollis</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2,430</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>A1, A4i, B1i</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Circus macrourus</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>A1, A4, B1i</td>
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<tr>
<td>Falco naumanni</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chettusia gregaria</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Five species of global conservation concern occur in important numbers. Three of the four are globally threatened, staging in the area during migration, while *Chettusia gregaria* and *Circus macrourus* breed (both restricted to the Eurasian steppe biome when breeding). Breeding species of global conservation concern that do not meet IBA criteria:
**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pulexus crassus</td>
<td>Dalmatian Pelican</td>
<td>B 1990</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>A, A1, B1, B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Himalayan Shelduck</td>
<td>Anser himalayensis</td>
<td>B 1990</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser White-fronted Goose</td>
<td>Anser erythropus</td>
<td>P 1996</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>B1, A1, A4i, B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palaearctic Crane</td>
<td>Acrocinus melanopterus</td>
<td>B 1996</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greylag Goose</td>
<td>Anser anser</td>
<td>B 1996</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-breasted Goose</td>
<td>Branta ruficollis</td>
<td>B 1996</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>A, A1, A4i, B1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common Pochard</td>
<td>Aythya ferina</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Garganey</td>
<td>Anser erythropus</td>
<td>P 1996</td>
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<td>B1, A1, A4i, B1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-winged Pratincole</td>
<td>Glareola nordmanni</td>
<td>B 1996</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>B1, A1, A4i, B1</td>
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<tr>
<td>White-fronted Goose</td>
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<td>300,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-Necked Grebe</td>
<td>Chroicocephalus lucidus</td>
<td>B 1996</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dalmatian Pelican</td>
<td>Pelecanus crispus</td>
<td>B 1996</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Little Grebe</td>
<td>Melanocorypha yeltoniensis</td>
<td>B 1996</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common Crane</td>
<td>Grus grus</td>
<td>B 1990</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Crane</td>
<td>Grus grus</td>
<td>B 1990</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-Necked Grebe</td>
<td>Branta ruficollis</td>
<td>B 1996</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>A, A1, A4i, B1</td>
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<td>Red-Necked Grebe</td>
<td>Branta ruficollis</td>
<td>B 1996</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>A, A1, A4i, B1</td>
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</table>

**REFERENCES**


Kalabin, G. V., ed. (1992) [Special protected areas in the Murmansk region.] *Apatity*. (In Russian.)


