



NATURE CONSERVATION IN WARTIME: UKRAINE'S EXPERIENCE

RICHNESS OF UKRAINIAN BIODIVERSITY



Approximately **70,000 species**



142 Key Biodiversity Areas covering **2,559,900 ha**



15 components of the **Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests** of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe UNESCO World Heritage Site, covering 29 000 ha



8 UNESCO biosphere reserves, including 4 transboundary ones



9,002 protected areas covering 4.6 million ha



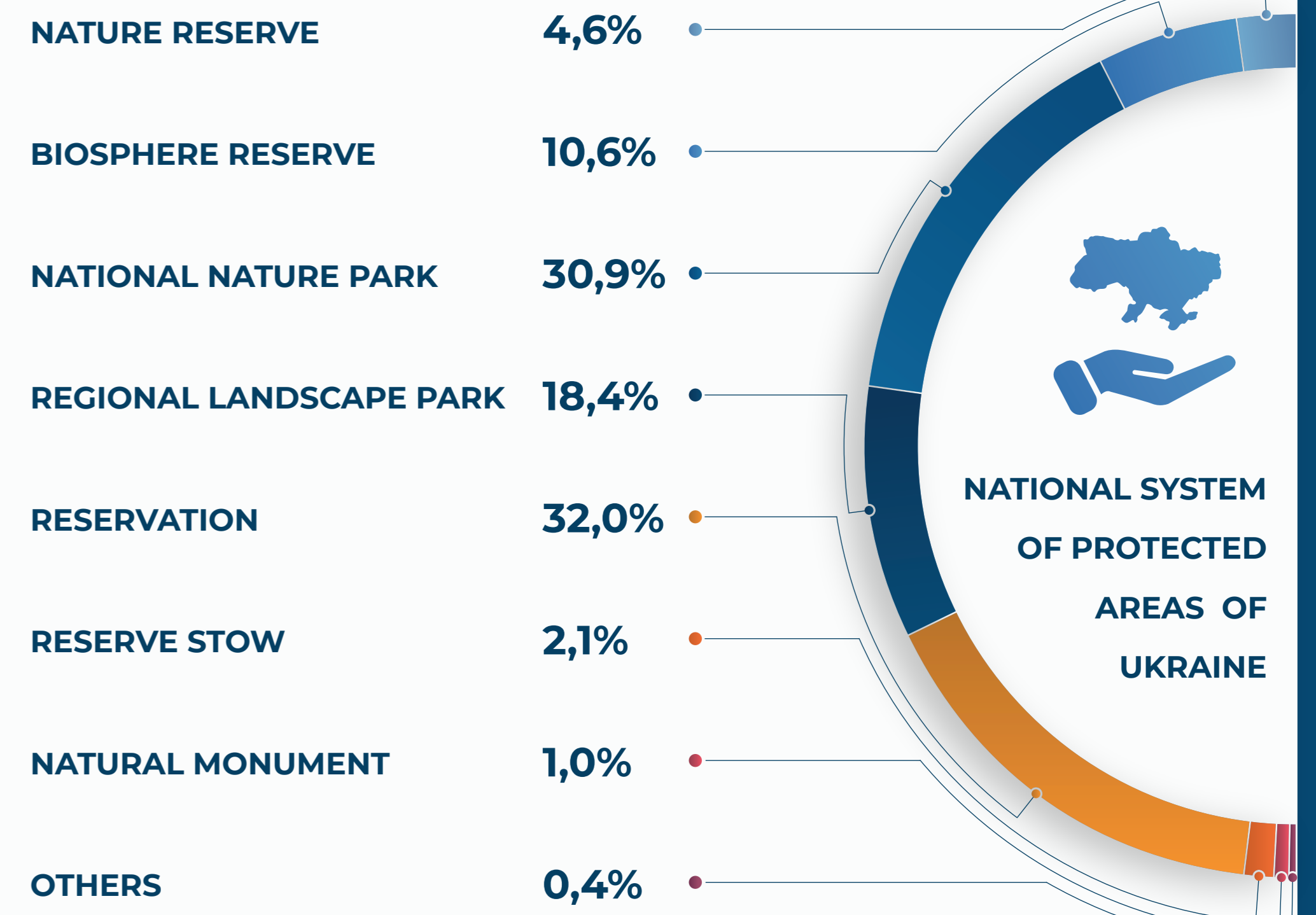
377 officially designated Emerald Network sites covering 8,098,200 ha



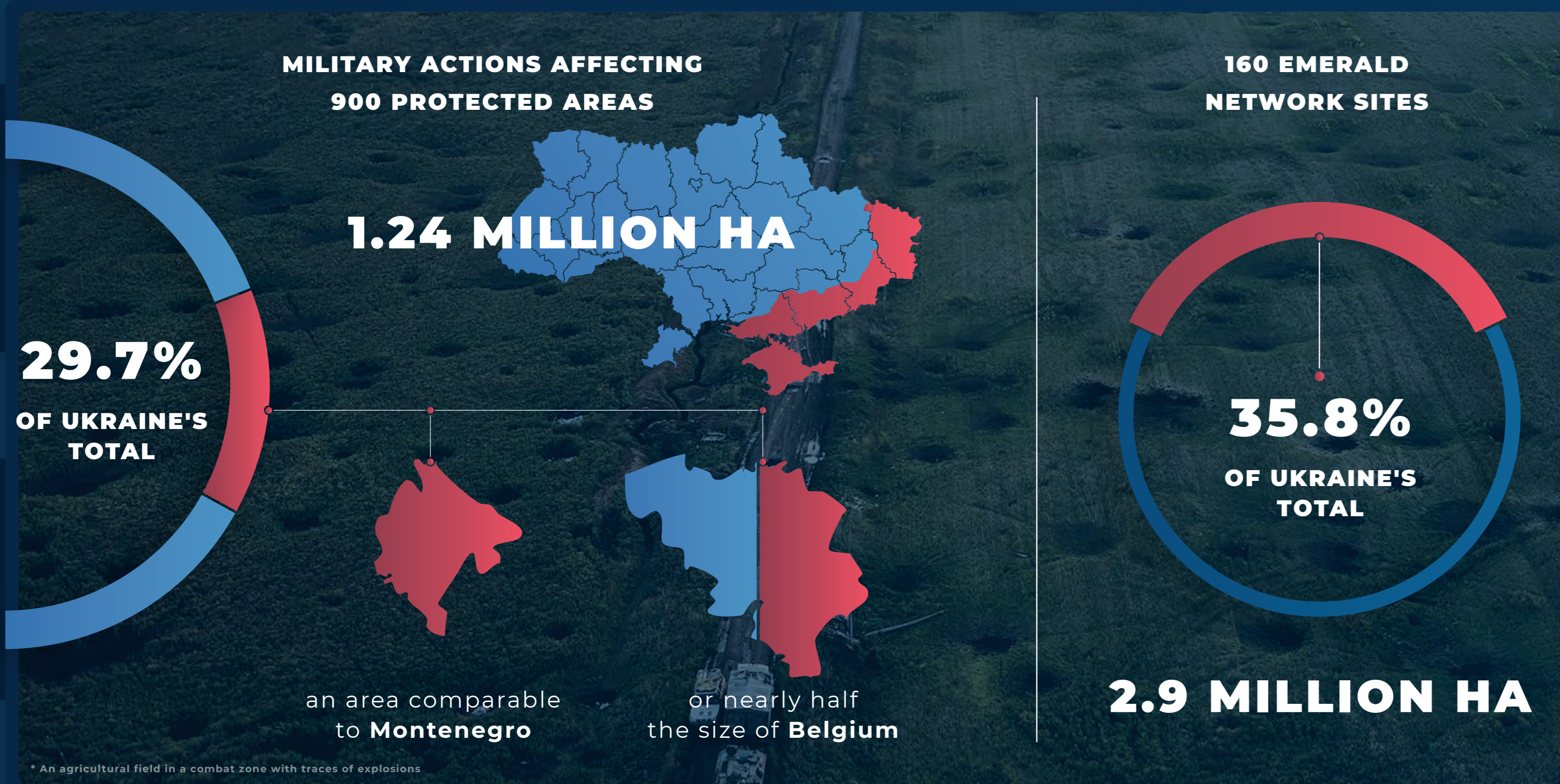
162 proposed Emerald Network sites



50 Ramsar sites covering over 930,000 ha



IMPACT OF RUSSIAN AGGRESSION ON UKRAINIAN BIODIVERSITY



Over **1,970 protected areas** in Ukraine are affected



514 (covering 0.80 million ha) remaining occupied



5 UNESCO biosphere reserves affected



Approximately **100,000 ha of forest** damaged by fires caused by the aggression



16 Ramsar sites (620,000 ha, 67% of Ukraine's total)

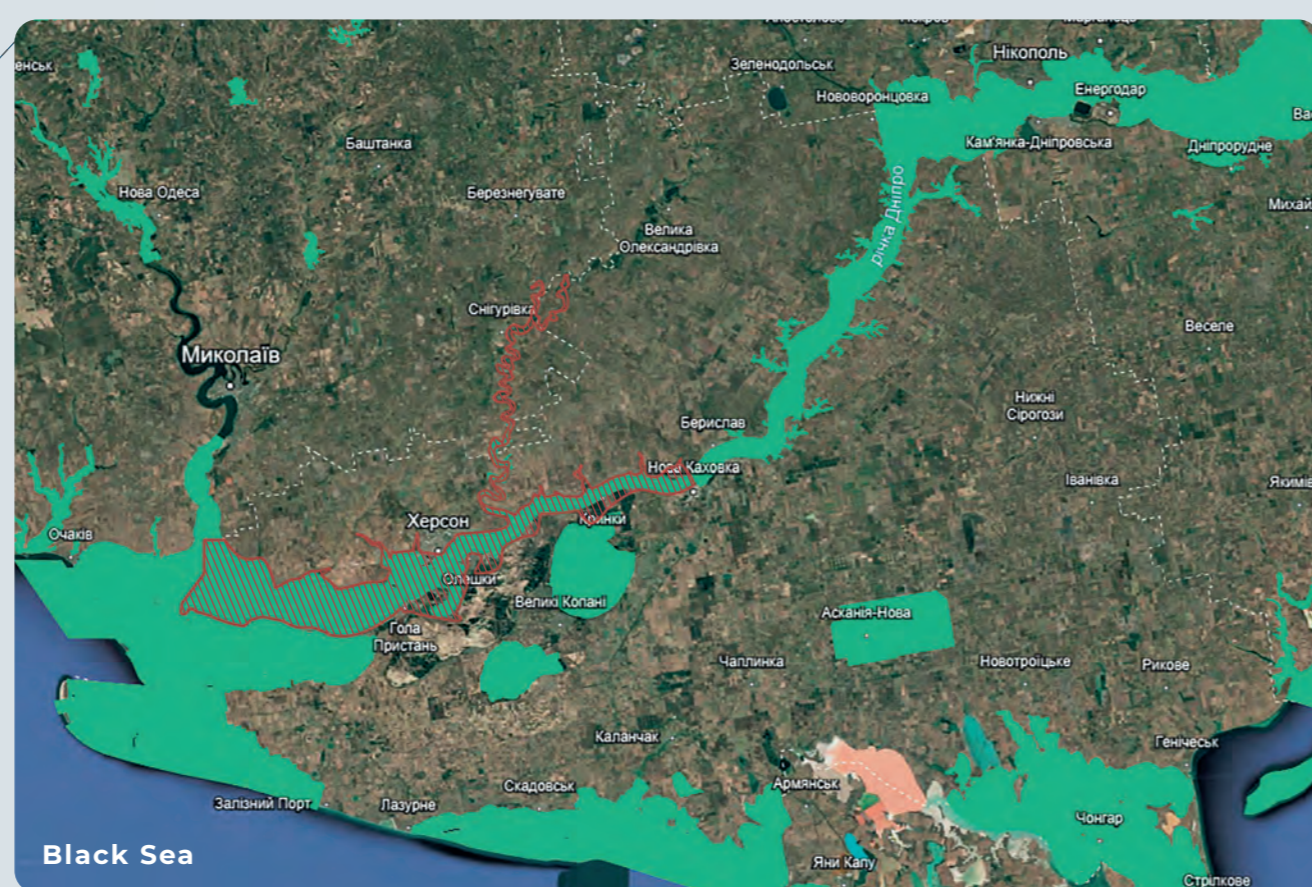


The conflict threatens **900 animal species** and **750 plant and fungi species** listed in the Red Book of Ukraine



BIODIVERSITY UNDER THREAT DUE TO THE DESTRUCTION OF THE KAKHOVKA DAM

- 160,000 birds
- Over 20,000 wild animals
- 71 species of animals and 32 plant species listed in the IUCN Red List, European Red List, Ukraine's Red Book, and the local Kherson Red List
- 43 types of natural habitats protected under Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention
- 42 protected areas
- 9 Emerald Network site with total of area 367 624 ha
- 5 Ramsar sites with total of areas 76 000 ha



■ national sites, Emerald Network & Ramsar sites

■ flood zone



THE PHENOMENON OF SPONTANEOUS RECOVERY AT THE FORMER KAKHOVKA RESERVOIR

- Former reservoir area: **211 500 ha**
- Emergence of **willow and poplar forests** and **wetlands**
- Trees reaching 4.5 meters** in height within one year
- Density of up to **50 trees per square meter**
- Estimated total of **40 billion trees**
- Projected to become the **largest forest in Ukraine's steppe zone** and the **largest willow-poplar forest among European river valleys**
- Expected to provide greater benefits** in climate regulation, carbon sequestration, and biomass formation compared to the former reservoir
- Potential to become Europe's leading nature restoration project**



80% now occupied by natural habitats they similar to those before its creation

