



Project “Conservation of the Natural and Cultural Heritage in Wetlands”
Ramsar Culture Network Development in the Carpathian Region

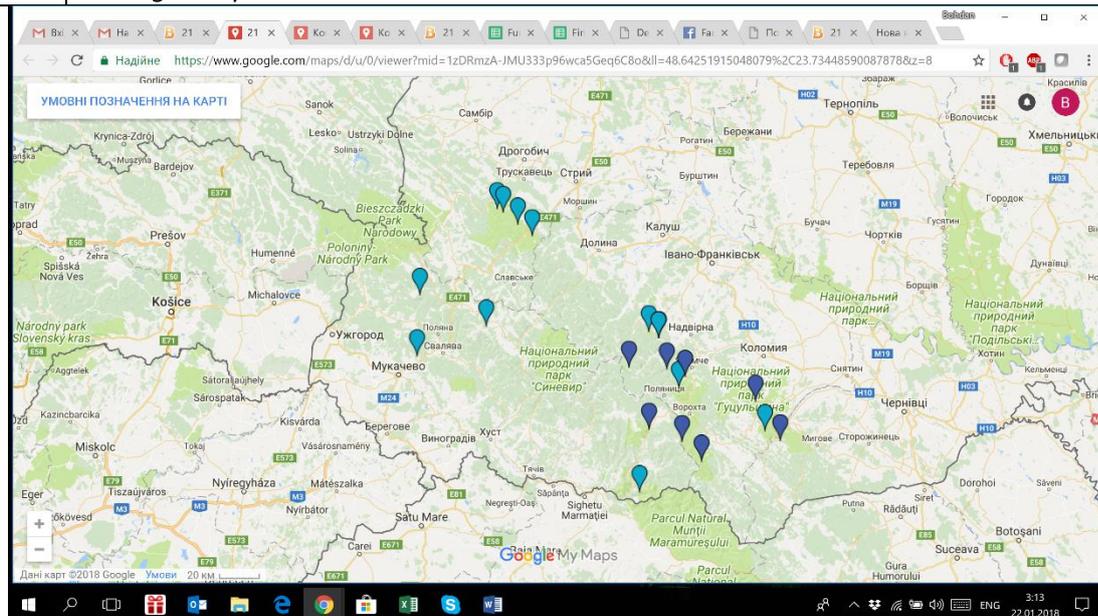
Questionnaire

I. **Name of the wetland site** with cultural aspect(s)
In case of the designated Ramsar site or World Heritage Site (or part of it) please add its reference number from the relevant database

Waterfalls of the Ukrainian Carpathians

II. **Location details** (country, general location, administrative region, municipality, geographical coordinates)

The map of 21 most important waterfalls of the Ukrainian Carpathians on natural and cultural heritage are presented and described below.



<http://vidviday.ua/news.php/news/119>

III. **Time period** to which identified value or practice relates (historical dates/earliest known origins, date at which it ceased to be present, or specify that it is still of continuing relevance if this is the case)

IV. **Typologies of cultural values and practices**

- *keystone of ecological trails, recreational value*
- *scientific value*
- *aesthetic value (beauty)*
- *spiritual value*

- | | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• water resource |
|--|--|

Single-cascade waterfalls

1. Yalynskiy waterfall

Waterfall in the Ukrainian Carpathians in the array of Rakhiv mountains (part of the Marmarosskyi massif). It is located within the Rakhiv district of the Transcarpathian region, east of the village Dilove. One-stage waterfall, 26 m high. It was formed in a place where the water of the Yalin flow (the right tributary of the White River) flows almost steeply out of a high rocky ledge. Particularly picturesque waterfall when it is full of water - in the spring during melting of snow or after showering. Yalynskiy waterfall is considered the highest single-cascade waterfall of the Ukrainian Carpathians.



Photo: Ihor Zubrytskyi

2. Maniavskiy waterfall

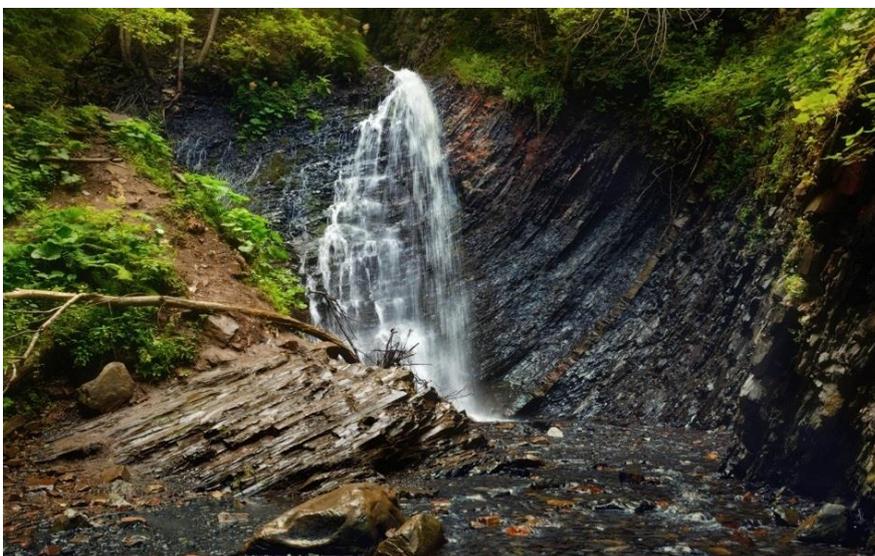
Located on the Maniavtsi River (the tributary of Bystrytsia Solotvinska), in a picturesque valley, among the rapid mountains in the Gorgany massif, within the Bogorodchany district of the Ivano-Frankivsk region, southwest of the village of Manyava. Hydrological monument of nature of local significance. The height of the fall of water is about 20 m. One of the highest waterfalls in the Ukrainian Carpathians.



Photo: Daniil Shukhnin

3. Zhanetskyi Huk waterfall

Zhenetskyi Huk (Zhenetskyi Waterfall) is a waterfall in the Ukrainian Carpathians, on the Zhenets stream (left tributary of the Prut), between the massifs of the Javirnyk and Khomyak-Sinyak ridges (Gorgani mountain range), near the villages of Mykulychyn and Tatariv (Yaremche district, Ivano-Frankivsk region). It is located about 5 km from the highway, 9 km from Tatariv station and 10 km from the station Mykulychyn, on the territory of the Carpathian National Park. The Zhenetskyi Huk waterfall is located at an altitude of 900 m above sea level. It formed in the postwar years as a result of the flood. Water freely falls from a height of 15 m. From the waterfall begin several tourist routes, which attract tourists in particular on the polonyna of the Khomyak and Mount Krugloyavirnyk.



<http://guide.karpaty.ua/uk/places/vodospad-guk>

4. Shypit waterfall

Hydrological memorial of nature of local significance. Located on the northern slopes of the mountain range Polonyna Borzhava, in the deep gorges of the Pylypets river (inflow of Repinka, Tysa basin), within the Mizhhirskyi district of the Transcarpathian region, approximately 10 km from Volovets Railway Station, 6 km from the village Pylypets. The waterfall was formed on the outskirts of stable sandstones of the Paleogene and gravelites with thin layers of shale. The height is 14 m.



Photo: Sergiy Leonov

5. Luzhkovskiy waterfall

One of the highest waterfalls in Hutsulshchyna, its height is more than 14 m. It is located in the Pokutsko-Bukovynian Carpathians, in the Kosiv district of Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, 6.5 km west of the central part of the village Veliky Rozhyn, near the village of Luzhky. In this area, a small forest stream rapidly (sometimes sloping) runs along a sloping rock. Slightly below the waterfall the stream flows into the Upper Middle river, which is the right tributary of Velikorozhanka (Cheremosh basin).

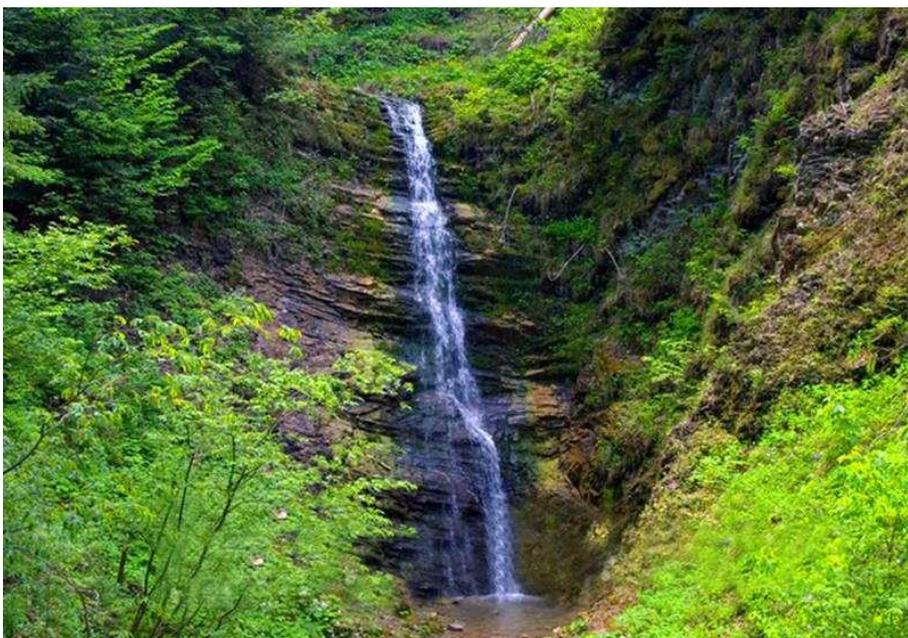


Photo: Victor Minkovets

6. Laznyi waterfall

It is located on the stream of Lazne (tributary Stryi), a few kilometers south-east of the village of Dove, within the framework of the National Park of Skole Beskydy. The height of the water drop is 10.5 m, the width is approx. 2 m. The waterfall consists of three cascades. It formed in a place where a small mountain stream crosses a rock massif of flysch type. The waterfall is particularly picturesque, when the flow is full of water, as well as in the winter, when cascades freeze.



Photo: Mykola Voievoda

7. Drop waterfall

Located on a small tributary of the Bukhtivets River (Gorgany) (the left tributary of Bistrytsia Nadvirnianska), near the village of Bukovyna, in the Bukhtivets tract. The height of the waterfall is 10 m. It was formed in a place where a small mountain stream falls from the top of a rock massif of flysch type to the bottom of the canyon of the Bukhtivets River. Water falls continuously. Since the stream is small, during droughts water flows down to the bottom with separate drops. Actually due to this waterfall got its name. The Drop is one of the few Carpathian waterfalls, which can be seen on the other side, coming under the rubble of a rock. The waterfall is relatively easy to access. It can be reached by car or by bike.



Photo: Dmytro Ostapchuk

8. Bukhtivetskyi waterfall

It is located in the Gorgan massif in the Bukhtivets stream (the left tributary of Bistricia Nadvirnianska), near the village of Bukovka, in the Bukhtivets tract. The height of the waterfall is approx. 8 m, average width 1-2 m. It is formed in a place where a small stream crosses a rock massif of flysh type. The stream is dispersed in a narrow, trough-like chute, from which two jets are almost flatly falling to the foot of the rock. Next, the stream flows through a narrow canyon-shaped valley, framed by high, steep cliffs. In 1972 the waterfall was taken as a hydrological reminder of the nature of local significance.



Photo: notes.if.ua

9. Sopot waterfall

It is located in the Skolivski Beskydy, not far from the southern suburbs of the village of Sopot, Skole district, Lviv region. The height of the waterfall is 7-8 m. It is located on a stream that flows into the stream Sopot, or Sopotyanka, (the right flow of Stryi River). The stream flows swiftly along a rock type of fleece type. At the foot of the rock, the waterfall formed a pit latrine.

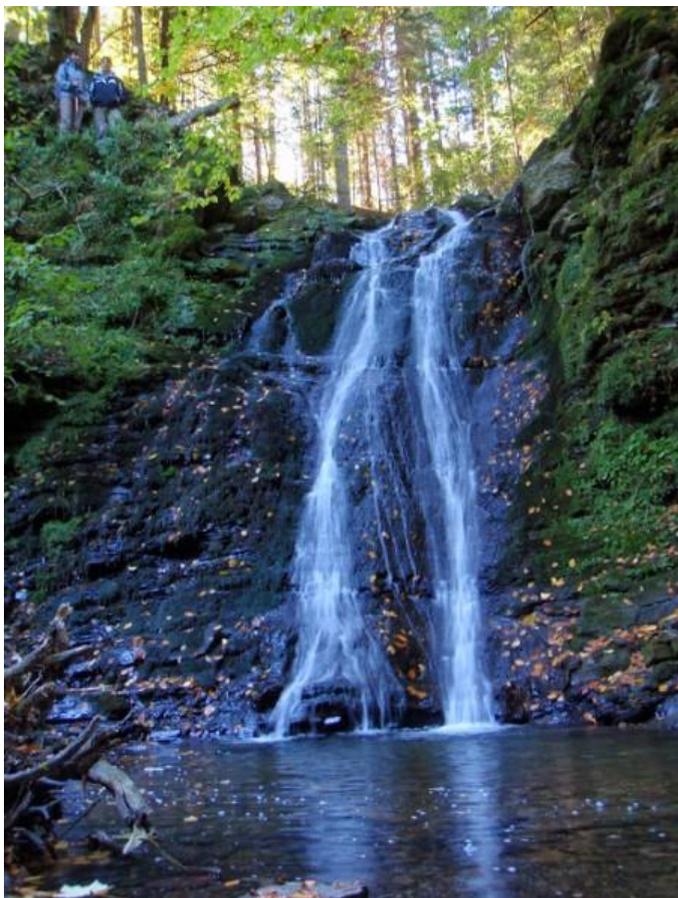


Photo: Andriy Ryshrun

10. Kamianka waterfall

Located in the Skolivskiyi district of the Lviv region, in the National Nature Park "Skolivski Beskydy". The height of the waterfall is about 7 m. It consists of one cascade divided by a rocky ledge on two streams, a hydrological memorial of nature.



Photo: Rostyslav Hinda

11. Voievodyn waterfall

Hydrological memorial of nature of local significance. Located on the southern slopes of the mountain range of Polonyna Runa, on the Voievodyn River, within the limits of the State Reserve "Sokolovi Skeli", 12 km north of the village of Tura Poliana, Perechyn district of the Transcarpathian region. The height of the main cascade is 5-6 m. The flow of Voievodyn originates in Polonyna Runa (the maximum height is 1497 m), flows through a deep canyon and flows into the river Shypit. It is believed that this waterfall was formed as a result of an earthquake, during which a crack appeared in a rocky rock across a deep, deep valley. The Voievodyn waterfall has a scientific, aesthetic value



dramader.blogspot.com

12. Hurkalo waterfall

Located within the Skole district of the Lviv region and the National Nature Park "Skolivsky Beskydy" - on the river Velikaya Rybka (tributary of Stryi), 4 km southwest of the motorway bridge in the center of the village of Korchyn. Hydrological monument of nature of local importance. The height of the fall of water is 5 m. The altitude above sea level is 570 m. The waterfall consists of one cascade divided by a rocky ledge into two streams, one of which is considerably more full of the other; In a dry period, a smaller jet almost disappears. At the foot of the waterfall there is a water boiler about 10 m in diameter, the depth of water in it reaches 2 m. There are several clearings near the waterfall (the first floodplain terrace of the river Velyka Rivers), where there is a place for a tent and overnight. Above the river there are puddings, which the local population considers a separate waterfall and calls the Small Hurkalo. Hurkalo waterfall is consistent with its name during floods (after heavy rains), when the water of the Great River reaches its maximum, and the muddy water stream rushes rapidly from the slopes of the Parashka ridge. From the village Krushelnytsia to the waterfall is a marked tourist trail (white rectangle with a yellow strip in the middle of the tree trunks), to the waterfall, you can also go from the village of Korchyn. It is practically impossible to drive a car even in dry weather due to the extremely poor condition of the road.



skyscrapercity.com

13. Skakalo waterfall

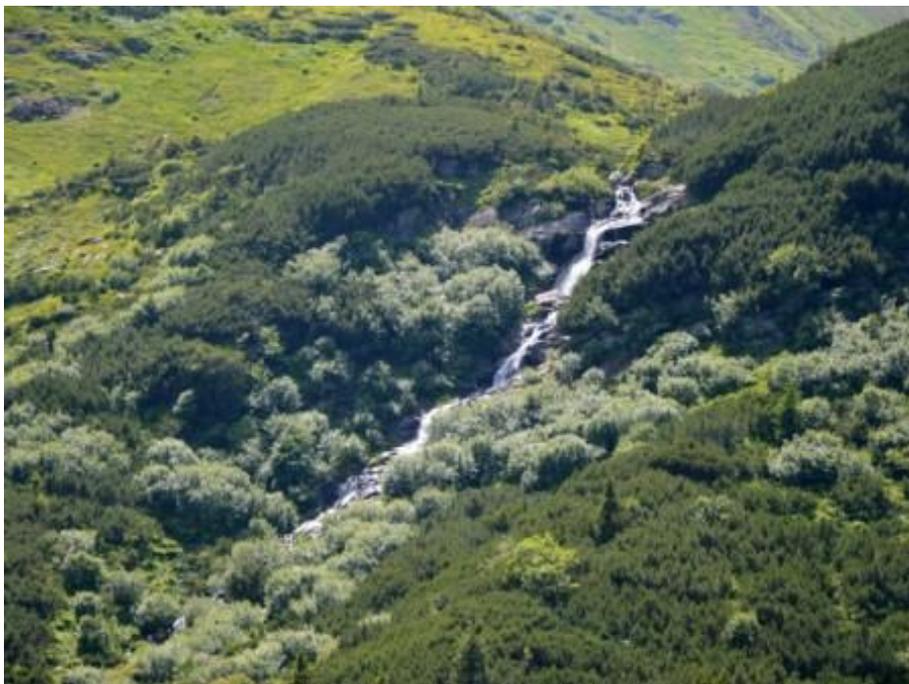
Hydrological memorial of nature of local significance. It is located within the Vyhorlat-Hutinsky volcanic massif, in the tract Nyzhniye Hrabovysche, 3.5 km from the village of Chynadievo, Mukacheve district of the Transcarpathian region. The total height of the waterfall is more than 4 m. It formed on the site of the entrance to the surface of volcanic rocks, as evidenced by rock rocks in the depths of the forest on the sides of the waterfall. The stone ridge crossing the wooded slope of the mountain overlaps the river stream, which flows into the river Matekova (right tributary of Latorytsia, Tisza basin). The three-degree jumble breaks off the ledges, forming a cascade of streams that seem to jump from stone to stone. This gave reason to call the waterfall such a "non-serious" name. The ascent to the waterfall begins on the territory of the sanatorium "Vodograi", which is about 500 meters from it. From the sanatorium to the waterfall there is a marked trail.



Cascade waterfalls

14. Hoverlianskyi (Prut) waterfall

It is located in the Chornohora massif, in the south of the Nadvirna district of the Ivano-Frankivsk region, between the north-easterly regions of the Hoverla Mountains and the Breskul, on the edge of the glacial war, in which the Prut begins. The waterfall has six cascades, the highest elevation is 12 m. The total height of the waterfall is 80 m. Waterfall is a popular tourist attraction, a memorial to nature. Not far from it is a path that leads to the top of Hoverla. There is also a trail along the flow. The distance to the waterfall from the Zaroslyak base is 2.3 km.



turystam.in.ua

15. Trufanets waterfall

Located on the southeastern slopes of the Svydovets mountain range, within the Rakhivskyi district of the Transcarpathian region, not far from the southern suburbs of the village Yasynia, in the abyssal part of the river Tryfanets (right tributary of the Black Tysa, Danube basin). The total height of the waterfall is 36 m. It consists of numerous cascades (more than 5). Made at the point of exit on the surface of sandstone resistant to erosion. At the foot of the waterfall, an observation deck-gazebo was arranged. The cornice has a great aesthetic-recreational value.



rakhiv.biz

16. Bukovynskyi waterfall

A group of waterfalls, a landscape reserve of local importance. Located in the Pokutsko-Bukovynian Carpathians, within the limits of the Putyla district of Chernivtsi region, in the eastern part of the village of Roztoki. At a distance of 2 km - seven waterfalls of different power and height: from 3 m to more than 18 m, which is a unique phenomenon for the Ukrainian Carpathians. Bukovinskie waterfalls also have a different name - Smugarskie waterfalls: - Kovber - in width greater than in height, which reaches 3.5 m. Named after the master, who in Romania built a concrete wall for water to the water mill;

- Sych - 20 m higher than Kovber. Vertical waterfall; the height of 10.5 m. Named him so much on a special hearth of water;

- Nizhnyi Huk - a little higher than Sich. Vertical type cascade; 9 m high;

- Gate - almost 1 km up from Lower Guk; height 3.5 m;

- Average Huk - 250 meters from the Gate. Cascading waterfall of vertical type; the height of 10.5 m

- Great Guk - is located further 500 m. It is the most beautiful and highest waterfall; its height is approx. 19 m;

- Verkhnyi Huk - the last, seventh waterfall; 5 meters high.

Waterfalls were nominated for the title of one of the Seven Natural Wonders of Ukraine and ranked ninth on the results of Internet voting.

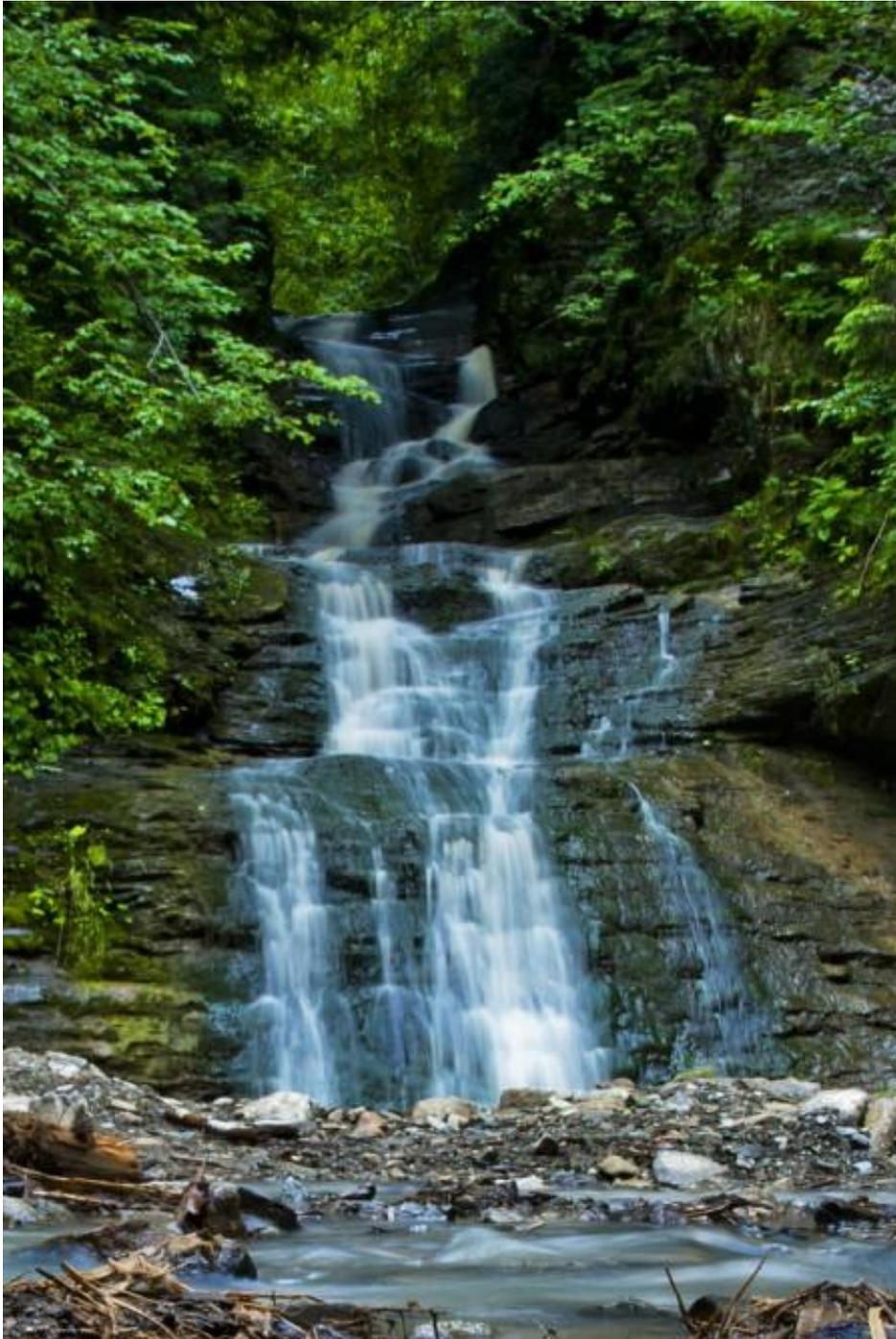


Photo: Vitaliy Atamaniuk

17. Kudrynets waterfall

It is located south-east of the village Zelena, in the Kudrynets stream, which is the right tributary of the Sitnyi River (left tributary Zelenytsi). It formed in a place where a small mountain stream crosses a rock massif of fly type type. Total height of the waterfall approx. 5 m, average width 3.5 m. Waterfall is very picturesque; It is unique in that the water in it falls by numerous low cascades resembling a staircase.



Photo: Oleg Berezovskyi

18. Dzembronski waterfalls (Smotrytski)

Located in the south-eastern part of Chornohora: 1 km north of the Smotrets peak, on the Munchel River flowing into the Dzembron River (the left tributary of the Black Cheremosh River) and 5 km southwest of the village of Dzembroniya in the Verkhovyna district of Ivano-Frankivsk the area. Total water height difference - approx. 100 m, height of the highest cascade - 10 m.



wikimedia.org

19. Salatrchil waterfall

Located in the Gorgany of Nadvirna district of Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, 6.3 km northwest of the village of Bystrytsia. It formed in a place where a small forest stream (flowing from the slopes of the Tavpyshyrky Range) crosses the rock massif and flows into a small lake, opposite the Salatrchil flow into the Salatruck River (left tributary of Bistritsia Nadvirnianska). The total height of the water drop is 6 m. The waterfall has two cascades; the bottom cascade is divided into two jets.



Photo: Olexiy Ponomarenko

20. Silver waterfalls

Another name is Sheshorskyi Huk, Sheshorskie Waterfalls. Cascade of waterfalls on the river Pistyntsi (rights of the tributary of the Prut), in the Kosiv district of the Ivano-Frankivsk region, within village of Sheshory. The height of the fall of water is 4-5 m, the number of cascades - 3. The river Pistynka stretches for 56 km. Within 9 km it flows through the village of Sheshory. Within the limits of the village Pistynka crosses a powerful rocky stratum, forming a cascade of waterfalls. Among the Sheshors waterfalls the loudest are Great Guk and Small Guk. Particularly picturesque Silverish waterfalls are in the winter in a frosty period - then the streams of water are iced by icy "ups" of strange forms.



21. Probiy waterfall

The Probiy (the other name is Yaremchansky waterfall) is a cascading waterfall in the Ukrainian Carpathians, on the Prut River. It is located within the city of Yaremche in the Ivano-Frankivsk region. The breakthrough is one of the most refined waterfalls in the Carpathians. The water drop is 8 m, the slope is almost 45 degrees. It was formed in the lower part of the Yaremche Canyon of the Prut river, in the place where the rocks resistant to erosion - the Yamnensky sandstones (upper layers) and argillites and silts (lower layers) - came to the surface. Waterfall Probiy is a popular tourist attraction, a natural monument. Above the waterfall is a bridge high 20 m, of which the most daring locals jump for money. Below the waterfall there is a loose and deep hollow with a calmer flow. Not far from the waterfall several tourist routes start.





<http://guide.karpaty.ua/uk/places/vodospad-probij>

Please select for each identified site

- The site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland.
- The site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilisations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland.
- The site where the ecological character of the wetland depends on the interaction with local communities.
- The site where relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland.

Please describe of what type is the site (Wetland related human activities)

1. Habitation

1.1 Cultural landscapes

1.2 Cultural heritage sites (including religious heritage – monasteries, sanctuaries, hermitages, chapels)

Number of chapels are located near the waterfalls, some got monastery, like Maniavskyyi.

1.3 Settlements and structures

1.3.1 Ancient sites and structures (up to 1599)

1.3.2 Traditional and modern settlements and structures

Traditional wooden houses located close to the area of waterfalls, often linked to ecological trails

1.4 Wetland archaeology

1.5 Infrastructure

- 1.5.1 Terrestrial transportation networks
- 1.5.2 Water management and facilities and networks

2. Primary uses of wetland resources

- 2.1 Wetland related agriculture
- 2.2 Stock-breeding
- 2.3 Fishing and aquaculture
- 2.4 Management of forest wetland types
- 2.5 Hunting
- 2.6 Salt extraction, mineral extraction, mining
- 2.7 Water use
 - 2.7.1 Irrigation
 - 2.7.2 Domestic use

Water from streams with waterfalls are used for domestic purpose and for cattle/sheep farming. The cultural and traditional landscape development depends on water resources very much.

- 2.7.3 Water transfer infrastructure
 - 2.7.4 Energy production
 - 2.7.5 Other water uses (water mills, saw mills etc.)
- 2.8 Use of other wetland natural resources
 - 2.8.1 Biomass extraction
 - 2.8.2 Sustainable use of medicinal plants

3. Secondary use of wetland resources

- 3.1 Food processing
 - 3.1.1 Traditional methods of food preservation
 - 3.1.2 Culinary heritage

The traditional food is associated with livestock products, especially sheep and mushrooms and berries, which are so rich in nearby forests. It is very popular among tourists.

- 3.2 Craftsmanship
 - 3.2.1 Artefacts (of ancient origin – up to 1599 / traditional and modern artefacts)
 - 3.2.2 Handicrafts and tools (of ancient origin / traditional and modern)

Handicraft materials, like carpets of sheep wool, are processed using strong flow of water like in waterfalls.

- 3.2.3 Transportation means (boats etc.) (ancient / traditional and modern)
- 3.3 Traditional building construction
 - 3.3.1 Dwellings
 - 3.3.2 Utilitarian buildings
 - 3.3.3 Public buildings
- 3.4 Wetland-based traditional marketing
- 3.5 Tourism – eco-tourism and cultural tourism

Waterfall trails are linked to developed area of rural tourism. It is quite common on these territories. Local people sell handmade locally produced products, which are linked to traditional farming and sheep breeding.

3.6 Leisure and sports

3.6.1 Hiking, climbing

Each of the waterfalls is a part of very attractive hiking path, some of them is attracted by 20.000 and more tourists per year.

3.6.2 Rafting and kayaking

3.6.3 Sailing and boating

3.6.4 Diving

3.6.5 Speleology

3.7 Social practices and methods

3.8 Festivals, fairs, celebrations and events

Knowledge, belief systems and social practices

3.9 Scientific research and education

Many waterfalls are small scale protected areas or part of national nature parks.

The waterfalls within protected areas are a part

3.10 Traditional knowledge

3.10.1 Oral traditions and expressions, sayings

3.10.2 Languages, dialects and special terms

3.10.3 Relevant place names and their etymologies

3.10.4 Practice of traditional medicine

3.11 Spirituality and belief systems (including processions, pilgrimages, nature rituals and ceremonies)

Many waterfalls are pilgrimage area and part of local ceremonies during religious holidays.

3.12 Sacred natural sites or landscapes (e.g. caves, islands, rivers, springs, mountains...)

3.13 Artistic expression

3.13.1 Dances and traditional rural games

3.13.2 Music and traditional songs

Number of folk songs is linked to buity of many waterfalls and surrounding landscape. Almost every large waterfall is mentioned in number of traditional songs.

3.13.3 Nature photography

Each waterfall is very attractive for photographers.

3.13.4 Literature of wetlands nature, traditional legends and stories*

3.13.5 Movies and TV shows

Several films used waterfalls in their scenes

3.13.6 Painting landscapes and nature

Many artists use buity of waterfalls for their paintings

Please provide details and comments if necessary.

* Please send the text of legend/story identified relevant to the aims of this project in English (Word format) to be published in the final publication.

Almost all waterfalls got own legend, it is on love and friendship titles mostly. As example, the legend on Shypit waterfall:

Once in the village of Pylypets lived two families. In the richer family, a beautiful daughter grew up, which was the pride of her parents. A well-known and beautiful girl attracted many wealthy spies. You will not punish the heart: she loved Ivanka from a poor family. If their parents did not find out about their love, the lovers began to meet secretly, at the foot of Mount Great Velich. In a desert place, only nature was witness to their dates. You do not hide the sew in the bag. All the village spoke about their love, rumors reached the mother. One day, following a daughter, she witnessed their meeting. In anger, she in every way cursed a young couple. Suddenly, the sky was terribly startled, glittering and the rain started. The violent turbid streams instantly picked up Ivan and Marichka and carried him to the ravine. At first they held their hands, but suddenly the waterfall destroyed their hands and threw them to the opposite sides. Having a girl who witnessed a terrible tragedy has since come to the waterfall every day. Until the night on Kupala she heard her daughter's voice whispering to Ivanka. A shocked, burnt mother shouted: "Do you hear a whisper? They whisper among themselves". Since then, the waterfall has been nicknamed "Shipit".

V.	<p>The main exponents, practitioners or beneficiaries of the documented values and practices.</p> <p>Particular values may be held in common by a particular community of stakeholders or a social group who derive benefits (tangible or intangible) from the wetland systems (or stories) concerned. In the case of cultural practices, there may be details to record concerning roles played by particular members or groups in the community</p>
VI.	<p>Specialised or vernacular terms used locally (including in local languages) to refer to the values and practices concerned</p>
VII.	<p>Relative significance of the values and practices concerned (e.g. in terms of rarity, magnitude, degree of formal recognition, or diversity in combination with other values)</p>
VIII.	<p>Transcription of any pertinent officially-adopted descriptions of the values and practices concerned, specifying the source in each case</p>
IX.	<p>Conservation implications of the cultural values/practices for the wetland(s)</p>
	<p><i>Climate change makes some impact also on cultural values via shrinking the water flow and volume and water table. It affects the beauty of waterfalls. The local people life is strictly dependent on available water resources.</i></p>
X.	<p>Status of the cultural values/practices</p> <p>Clarify whether the values or practices relate to a former period of history or whether they are continuing. If they relate to a former period of history, the time of their cessation and the reasons of it (if known) should be noted. If they are continuing, it should be clarified whether any changes have occurred, are occurring or are likely to occur in relation to the values or practices concerned.</p>

<i>The status of cultural values is mainly being well preserved.</i>	
XI.	Current touristic use and potential for sustainable tourism development in the area, tourism influence in the area
<i>Some waterfalls attract large number of tourists, even shops with local products were established.</i>	
XII.	Suggestions for conservation actions (for example to address threats, restore or enhance values, improve integrated management or strengthen policy) – see 4.1 above
<i>Some waterfalls got excessive number of tourists per year and should have limitations. Climate change makes impact on water flow in waterfalls, which reduced almost double during last 20 years.</i>	
XIII.	Ongoing management activities at the site (if any)
<i>Some waterfalls established staircases and protection walls to avoid trampling and erosion.</i>	
XIV.	Please include reference sources (and links to them where relevant), images, illustrations, maps, data tables, interview results, further detail on case examples, useful contacts and anything else deemed appropriate

Name of compiler	<i>Bohdan Prots, Assoc. Prof. Dr.</i>
Organization / Address	<i>Danube-Carpathian Programme, Mushaka Str., 42, Lviv 79011, Ukraine</i>
E-mail	<i>bohdan.prots@gmail.com</i>
Phone number	<i>+38-067-3533813</i>