



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
<i>Lake Synevyr (Ramsar site no. 1400)</i>	
II.	Location details (country, general location, administrative region, geographical coordinates)
<i>Ukrainian Carpathians within Transcarpathian region near the border with Ivano-Frankivsk oblast, Mizhhirsky district, village of Synevyr. The area is 15 km east from the village. The Mizhhirya (4 thousand inhabitants), 45 km from the cities of Khust (35 thousand inhabitants) and 60 km from the city of Mukachevo (95 thousand inhabitants). Longitude of the center of the SSU is 23 ° 41 'W. etc., latitude of the center of the Military Station is 48 ° 37 't. sh.; the maximum altitude above sea level is 1020 m, the minimum is 989 m. The wetland area, which belongs to the territories of the Synevyr National Nature Park, is 29 hectares.</i>	
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)
Cultural and anthropic values: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><i>(1) Lake Synevyr is a symbol of the Ukrainian Carpathians and is very popular with the public.</i><i>(2) Highest natural water quality standard in Ukraine;</i><i>(3) Testimonies proving the history of the residence: churches, buildings with special architectural traditional features: hutsul and boiko groups houses;</i><i>(4) The existence of an ethnographic diversity with different traditions and customs – Hutsul ethnic group of Ukrainian, Boiko ethnic group, Hungarians.</i><i>(5) On the way to the lake Synevyr (21 km) there is a museum of forest-feldspar, which suffered greatly from the flood in autumn 1998 and is now being restored, and in the village Synevyr (15 km to Ugidy), where the administrative building of the Synevyr National Nature Park is located - the Museum of Nature, on the basis of which the ecological and educational center of the park is created.</i>	



Lake Synevyr from the height of the bird's eye.

<http://mizgir.com.ua/news/obschestvo-1/4777-ozero-sinevir-z-visoti-ptashinogo-polotufoto.html>

Typologies of cultural values and practices

Elements of cultural heritage present on the area of Synevyr National Natural Park have regional and national importance through the age of populating this space as well strategic importance.

Among the most significant cultural elements we mention:

- IV. *Ecological and educational activities are carried out by employees of the National Nature Park "Synevyr", which consists of the Department of Recreation and Environmental Education, which has 4 people. The three Synevyr ecological trails. At the National Park there is a museum of ecology, works for schoolchildren and students, the Forest School, school forestry, summer field practice for students; booklets, posters, leaflets, public association "Blue Vir", children's environmental association "Parostok", excursions for students and pupils.*

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

Lake Synevyr is located on the southern slopes of Gorgan at an altitude of 989 m above sea level. The lake was formed as a result of the collapse of the rocks and the overlap of the valley of the mountain stream due to the earthquake. The geological structure of the area is determined by the placement at the boundary of the central syncline and internal anticline of the Carpathians, with the development of sedimentary formations of the flax formations, which are delayed from the upper chalk to the Oligocene inclusive. According to geomorphologic zoning, the area is located in the middle of the mountain ranges and mountainous groups of the Gorgan, the Vododilno-Verhovinsk region of the Carpathian country. The catchment of Lake Synevyr is formed throughout its perimeter in mountainous terrain (Verkhovyna Carpathians) with a maximum elevation of 1495.6 m (Ozerna Mt). The lake Synevyr catchment area is 2.3 square km.



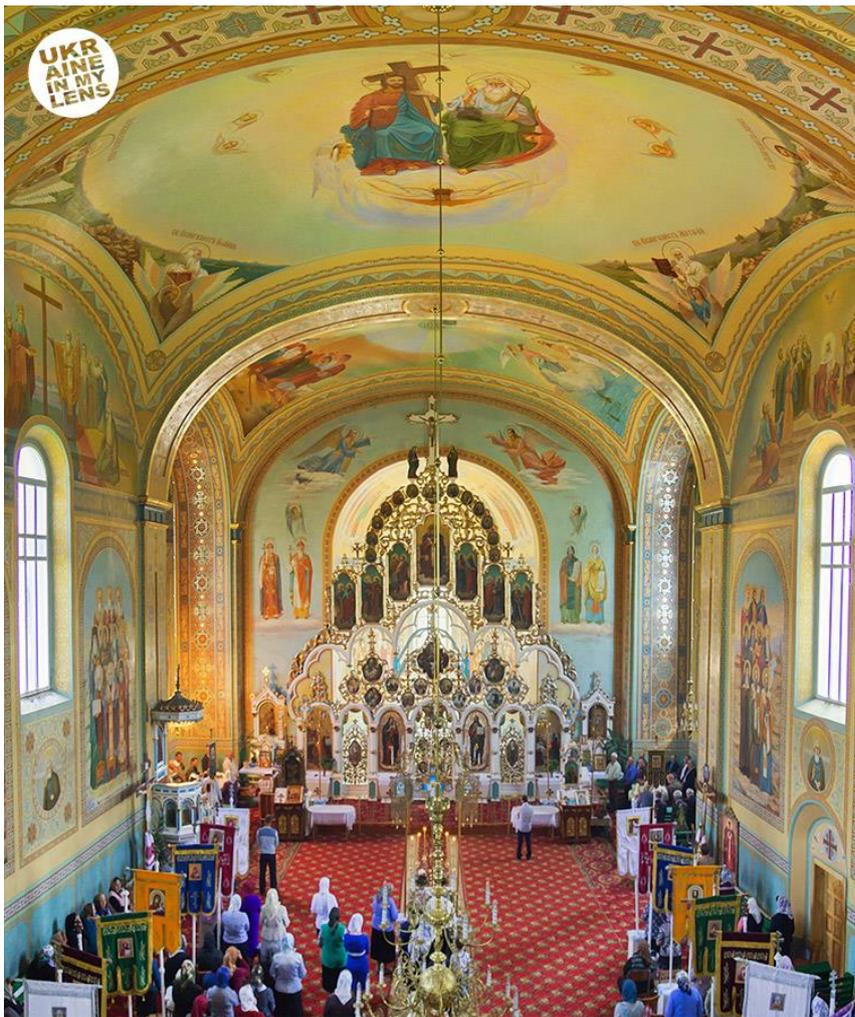
Photo: Roman Myhaylyuk ukraine-is.com



Photo: ukraine-is.com

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

In the center of Synevyr lake there is a large structure of the Basil type of the twentieth century - stone church in honor of the Assumption of the Mother of God. Earlier in the village there was a small wooden church, designed for a small number of people, so the worship was conducted outside. However, in 1905, the community raised funds for the construction of a new large stone church. The construction was carried out under the direction of the architect of the royal state building organization Maramarosh Zhupa Sotmari Istvan. The latter personally developed technical documentation and estimates, and in the spring of 1905, under his leadership, contract construction work began. By the autumn the building was built under the roof. The interior and painting works were completed in 1906. It is interesting that the materials for the construction of the temple were brought to Synevyr from Hungary. The iconostasis with the icons was also brought from there. At the end of 1906, a stone bell tower was immersed, to which the bells made in Prishchev were transferred. There are 8 of them in total on the tower of the church and the bell tower. The festive consecration of the cross and the church took place on October 14, 1906. After that, the church building and its interior were subject to some changes. Thus, in particular, in 1929 the reinforcing metal structures were installed in the turner, and in 1951 the church was undergoing major repairs. In the period from 2002-2008, due to donations from the village community, a complete restoration of the church was carried out. In 12 kilometers from the Synevyr lake in the Terebya River falls the Black river. There is a unique, the only museum in Europe forests and alloys. In ancient times, the forest was one of the main industrial craft. From a tree earlier practically practiced everything. The forest was floating along the river, as it was the cheapest way of transportation. For this purpose, a wooden rope with length of 80 meters was constructed. As a result of the severe flood of 1998, the dam was completely destroyed, but the exhibits managed to save. Now they are located in the Visitor Center of the "Synevyr" National Nature Park.



Church of the village of Synevyr: <http://ukraine.kiev-foto.info/uspenskaya-tserkov-sela-sinevir/>

Also 9 old wooden churches are located in the surrounding of lake Synevyr. The oldests are the church of the Holy Spirit in the village of Kolochava, St. Michael's Church in the village of Negrovets and Church of the Intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the village Synevyrska Polyana.



<http://www.npp-synevyr.net.ua/archit/images/placeholders/3.1.jpg>

Settlements and structures

1.2.1 Ancient sites and structures (up to 1599)

1.2.2 Traditional and modern settlements and structures

The first written mention of the village Synevyr refers to the end of the XVI century - beginning of the XVII century. In the upper reaches of the hinterland of the Talabori River (Terebli) was a village surrounded by large forests, which in 1604 was called Zinever. The population of the present-day village of Synevyr is about 5,000 people. The village of Synevyr surrounds the mountains of the central woodland of the Carpathians (an array of Privoddilennye Gorgany). According to the documents, the village, along with the forests around it, was the possession of the heirs of Karnish and Krichfolushy. Among the landowners are mentioned and Bernat Lasco, Kun Peter, Tegas and others. Their possessions consisted of meadows, pastures, mountain valleys, and forests. According to written sources of 1851, the forest riches of the village consisted of beautiful spruce forests. At the beginning of the XIX century the predatory extermination of forests began, and the exploitation of the towers - loggers intensified. Forest trade brought great profits. In the forestry sector, more than half of the villagers were employed. The work of the loggers and "bokorashi" (log transporters on the rivers) was difficult and dangerous, requiring a great deal of physical strength, skill and heroism.

1.3 Wetland archaeology

1.4 Infrastructure

1.4.1 Terrestrial transportation networks

1.4.2 Water management and facilities and networks

2. Primary uses of wetland resources

2.1 Wetland related agriculture

In the areas close to Synevyr lake the main industries are traditional landuse on wet and moist types of meadows, like hay producing, sheep/caw grazing, gardening.

2.2 Fishing and aquaculture

The following fish are found in the lake: trout lake, rainbow trout, river trout and gollyan. Trout most of the time is away from the shore. But in warm days, it swims into shallow places to the shores of the lake. The lake also has an indicative view of fresh water - river crayfish. Fishing on Lake Synevyr is prohibited, but catches of crayfish are allowed. You can fish in nearby ponds, for example, in Tereblya-Rykskaya reservoir.



A piece of trout feeds on the bread that the tourists throw at the lake. <http://on-fishing.com/stati-i-literatura/200-sinevir-najbilshe-ozero-ukrayinskix-karpat.html>

2.3 Management of forest wetland types

The site is part of the National Nature Park "Synevyr" (40,696 hectares), which was created by the Decree of the Government of Ukraine dated 5.1.1989, No. 7 and by the Order of the Ministry of Forestry (now: State Committee of Forestry) of Ukraine dated 17.1.1989, No. 9. Management of biodiversity is carried out in accordance with the Law "On the Nature Reserve Fund of Ukraine" (1992), the Regulations on the National Nature Park "Synevyr" (2001). Environmental protection measures have been initiated in accordance with the Project for the organization of the territory, protection, use and reproduction of natural resources of the National Nature Park "Synevyr", which

was approved by the Order of the Ministry of Natural Resources of Ukraine dated March 27, 2003 No. 47/DS. A special management plan for a wetland of international importance will be developed.

2.4 Hunting

Hunting in the territory of the protected area is prohibited. The rehabilitation center for brown bears is located next to it.

2.5 Salt extraction, mineral extraction, mining

2.6 Water use

2.6.1 Irrigation

2.6.2 Domestic use

It is recognized a highest natural water quality standard in Ukraine. Water of lake is used for domestic use of downstream villages.

2.6.3 Water transfer infrastructure

2.6.4 Energy production

2.6.5 Other water uses (water mills, saw mills etc.)

2.7 Use of other wetland natural resources

2.7.1 Biomass extraction

2.7.2 Sustainable use of medicinal plants

The areas around wetland are used for medicine plants collection by local communities, which use it for private purposes and selling to tourists.

3. Secondary use of wetland resources

3.1 Food processing

3.1.1 Traditional methods of food preservation

3.1.2 Culinary heritage

The area got a special cuisine, which includes mixture of Hutsul, Hungarian and Ukrainian cuisines and present to be attractive for tourists.

Traditionally, food is associated with livestock products, especially sheep and mushrooms, which are so rich in nearby forests. It is existing a special cuisine "Zakarpatska cuisine", which is very popular among tourists and restaurant business.

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)

The embroidery is a very popular handicraft almost for each house in the area.

3.2.3 Transportation means (boats etc.) (ancient / traditional and modern)

3.3 Traditional building construction

3.3.1 Dwellings

The surrounding area got traditional building construction made out of wood.



<http://www.npp-synevyr.net.ua/archit/images/placeholders/title1.gif>

3.3.2 Utilitarian buildings

3.3.3 Public buildings

3.4 Wetland-based traditional marketing

3.5 Tourism – eco-tourism and cultural tourism

The wetland attracts around 1 million tourists per year. Three ecological trails are starting from the lake.

3.6 Leisure and sports

3.6.1 Hiking, climbing

Near the lake Synevyr there are three ecological trails.

One of them - the ecological trail "Tract Krasnyi - Synevyr Lake" is located on the northern side of the foot of the Ozirna Mountain in the north of the National Natural Park "Synevyr". The route runs along the route at an altitude of 850 to 1000 meters above sea level. The path surrounds Lake Synevyr with a smooth arc and attracts tourists in different seasons.

Of the eight tourist routes only the route "Synevyr pass - the city of Kamenka - Synevyrskoe lake" passes through the territory of the wetland. The length of the route is 8 km, it runs at an altitude of 800 to 1578 m above sea level. The route is equipped with information signs, marked. There are many places to relax at the place of passage: places for tenting (Synevyr pass), natural sources, tables, kolibi (Synevyrskoe lake). The charmer is the very view of the Synevyr lake from Mount Ozirna and the scenery of the surrounding villages from Kamyanka Mountain.

Interesting located is the route "Ostrich - Dam", it runs along the route at an altitude of 800 m. It leads to the place where the dam operated and from where in the past the wood flows downstream. The length of the route is 3 km. But no less fascinating route is interesting with its history, which begins with the years of the Second World War - "Arpad Line". The tourist route runs at an altitude of 800 to 920 meters above sea level. The length of the route is 1.5 km. The route is interesting for its fortifications, which have 39 units, two 500-meter runways, machine guns and machine gun points.

3.6.2 Sailing and boating

3.6.3 Diving

3.6.4 Speleology

3.7 Social practices and methods

3.8 Festivals, fairs, celebrations and events

Annually traditional events related to various religious or secular events, include:

- *Festival "On Synevyr trembita call" annually in August Folklore and ethnographic holiday will unfold on the shores of the high-lake Synevyr. Meet the Transcarpathian traditions and ceremonies, familiarize with traditional folklore and local originality. The program includes the exhibition-fair of folk crafts, ethnographic exposition and performances of the best folk groups of Transcarpathia.*
- *The Festival "Guiding sheeps on Polonynas" is held annually in May on the Synevyr Pass in the tract Kamianka of the Mizhhirskiyi District, where this traditional festival is held. The festival is a sign for the region, because sheepbreeding is a long-time tradition in the high-altitude areas of Zakarpattya, and products from sheep's milk are a visiting brand of Transcarpathian cuisine.*

3.9 Scientific research and education

Scientific researches are being conducted annually in the framework of the development of the Chronicle of Nature of the Synevyr National Nature Park. Scientific researches are carried out mainly by scientific staff of the reserve and the curatorial institute - Uzhgorod State University (Uzhgorod). In the state of the National Park, there are 7 researchers working in the research department. Among the main areas of research: monitoring the state of conservation of biological and landscape diversity within the framework of the implementation of the annual Chronicle of Nature Program; the study of hydrobionts, the study of biodiversity of vascular plants, the development of environmental measures and recommendations, the study of the restoration of degraded ecosystems. Ecological and educational activities are carried out by the employees of the National Nature Park "Synevyr", which consists of the Department of Recreation and Ecological-Educational Activities, which has 4 people. The Synevyr ecological trail, which is 4 km long, is laid within the boundary of the site. At the National Park there is a museum of ecology, works for schoolchildren and students of the Forest School, school forestry is maintained, summer field practice for students is held; booklets, posters, leaflets, public association "Blue Vyr", children's environmental association "Parostok", excursions for students and students are conducted.

3.10 Traditional knowledge

3.10.1 Oral traditions and expressions, sayings

3.10.2 Languages, dialects and special terms

The Transcarpathian dialect of Ukrainian language is commonly used in the area.

3.10.3 Relevant place names and their etymologies

The origin of place names in the area is linked to old pogan times (before Christianity).

3.10.4 Practice of traditional medicine

On the territory of wetland, near lake, the local population sells the traditional tea-making, including therapeutic ones.

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

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

Transcarpathian ethnographic dances are typical for the area.

3.13.2 Music and traditional songs

Number of folk songs are linked to beauty of Synevyr lake and surrounding landscape.

3.13.3 Nature photography

3.13.4 Literature of wetlands nature, traditional legends and stories*

3.13.5 Movies and TV shows

3.13.6 Painting landscapes and nature

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.

The sculpture that adorns the lake depicts two lovers: a young man named Vyr and a girl of Syn - according to the legend, the name of the lake was formed from their names. The height of the monument reaches 13 meters. What is the legendary lovers who gave the name to the largest Carpathian lake?



The scene on the lake Synevyr Legend tells of the daughter of a local graf (king), whose eyes were blue and deep, like a sky. One day, collecting flowers in the woods, she met a shepherd playing on a sopil, and loved him. Daughter began to come to the forest more and more often to listen to how the shepherd wins on the sopil. Lovers continued to meet even after the direct ban of the Count - and then an angry father ordered to kill a shepherd, throwing a stone on him from the mountain. When Syn learned about the tragic fate of her beloved, she embraced the stone and cried bitterly. From her tears formed an entire lake.

V.	The main exponents, practitioners or beneficiaries of the documented values and practices. 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
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	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
VI.	Specialised or vernacular terms used locally (including in local languages) to refer to the values and practices concerned
VII.	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)
VIII.	Transcription of any pertinent officially-adopted descriptions of the values and practices concerned , specifying the source in each case
IX.	Conservation implications of the cultural values/practices for the wetland(s)
	<i>The high water quality is still not effected by large number of tourists, but it should be controlled on regular basis.</i>
X.	Status of the cultural values/practices 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.
	<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>The tourism (rural tourism) is booming in the area and making an impact on life of local population. For the area of high unemployment rate the rural tourism is a real way of keeping tradition and cultural values well developed and preserved. It should be strongly linked with conservation management of the Ramsar site.</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>Limiting number of tourists during the year for the wetland. Resettlement plan on tourists for the entire Synevyr National Park area is very important.</i>
XIII.	Ongoing management activities at the site (if any)
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

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