

## MAPS, PICTURES of SITES and PEOPLE



Fig. 6: Álmany presents a mosaic landscape with some patches of open fens.  
(Photo: Alexej Nagornov, May 2010)



Fig. 7: Fig. 7: Babrovickaje is currently heavily overgrown.  
(Photo: Denis Lundyshev, June 2010)



Fig. 8: Dzitva. A vast floodplain and only a small 31 ha plot in it occupied by 2 aquatics. (Photo: Denis Lundyshev, May 2010)



Fig. 9: Dzivin-Chabovičy. In spite of good habitat conditions the site was not occupied in 2010. (Photo: Volker Blueml, June 2009)



Fig. 10: Dzivin-Liubań. Last AW registration was made in 2006  
(Photo: *Uladzimir Malashevich, December 2008*)



Fig. 11: Dzivin-Rudziec is a small mysterious fen surrounded by the forest. It hosts c.10 AW males. (Photo: *Uladzimir Malashevich, December 2008*)



Fig. 12: Hajna. Another candidate to become a former site? Last AW registration was made in 2006. (Photo: *Uladzimir Malashevich, April 2009*)



Fig. 13: Lieľcyckaja Ubarć needs to be surveyed more elaborately. (Photo: *Pavel Pinchuk, May 2005*)



Fig. 14: Ščara-2-Tuchovičky. (Photo: Denis Lundyshev, June 2010)



Fig. 15: Ščara-4-Petuchoušščna. At these 2 sites in Ščara floodplain AW was not counted since late 1990-s, they hosted however c.10 males in 2010. (Photo: Denis Lundyshev, June 2010)



Fig. 16: Ščara-Dabramysl is still mechanically mown under dry weather conditions.  
(Photo: Annett Thiele, July 2009)



Fig. 17: Servač is the northernmost AW site in Belarus.  
(Photo: Oleg Pareyko, June 2009)



Fig. 18: Sporava is the only site in Belarus where vegetation management aimed at biodiversity conservation takes place. (Photo: Sergey Sidoruk, June 2010)



Fig. 19: Sporava. Potatoes' field next to the mire is located in vicinity of Kasciuki village. (Photo: Hubert Stelmach, July 2010)



Fig. 20: Styr presents a mosaic landscape consisting of fens and grasslands in the interfluvium of Styr and Prypiac rivers. (Photo: Marina Dmitrenok, May 2010)



Fig. 21: Svislač is still used for haymaking. (Photo: Dmitry Vincheusky, September 2008)





Fig. 22: For a certain period of time a narrow strip along the lake shore used to be occupied by the species. No aquatics inhabit it for the moment. (Photo: Denis Lundyshev, June 2010)



Fig. 23: Zarelišča was discovered only in 2003. (Photo: Marina Dmitrenok, June 2010)



Fig. 24: Zvaniec holds about 30% of the global AW population.  
(Photo: Oleg Kalchenko, June 2009)

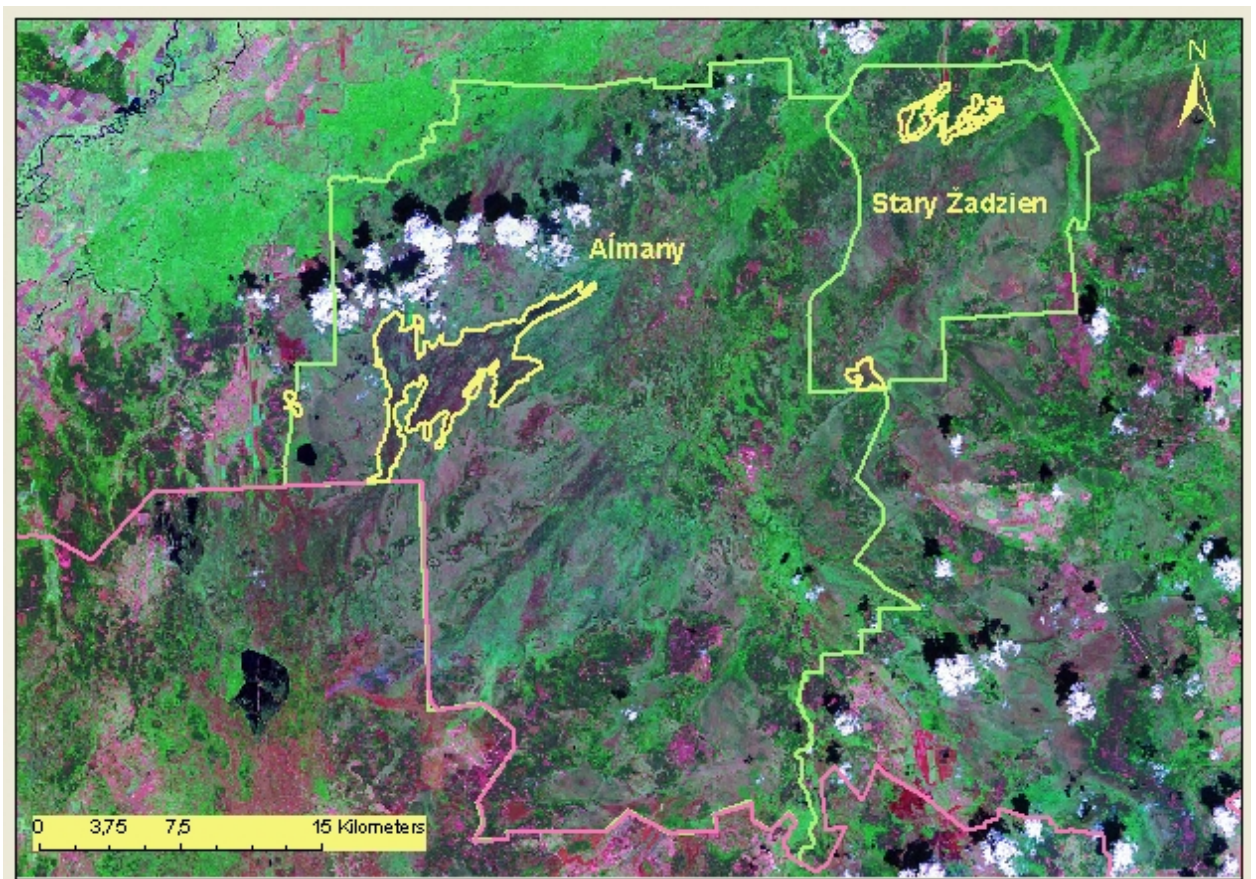


Fig. 25: Ałmany and Stary Żadzien. (AW habitats – yellow, IBA – green, border of the Republic of Belarus – pink)

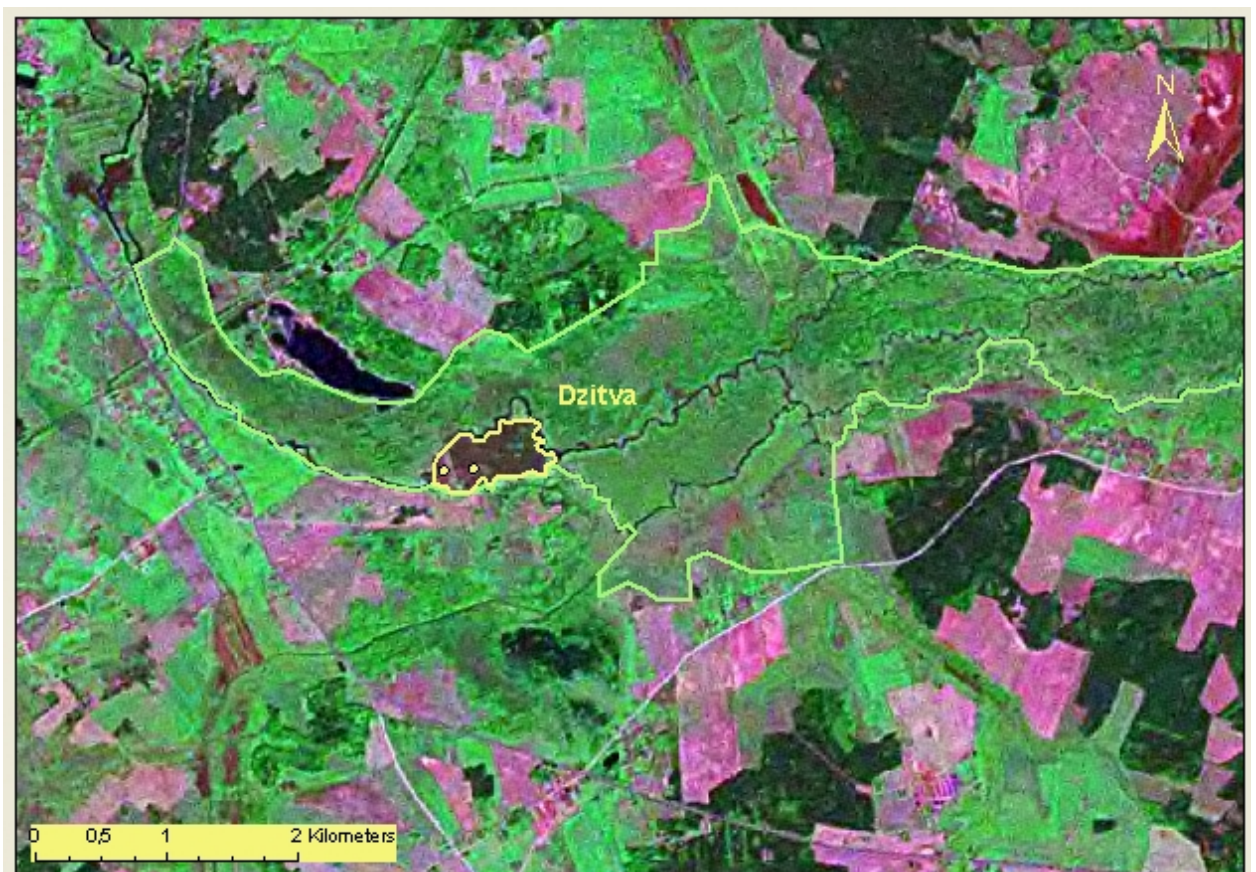


Fig. 26: Dzitva. (AW habitats – yellow, IBA – green, AW singing males – yellow dots)

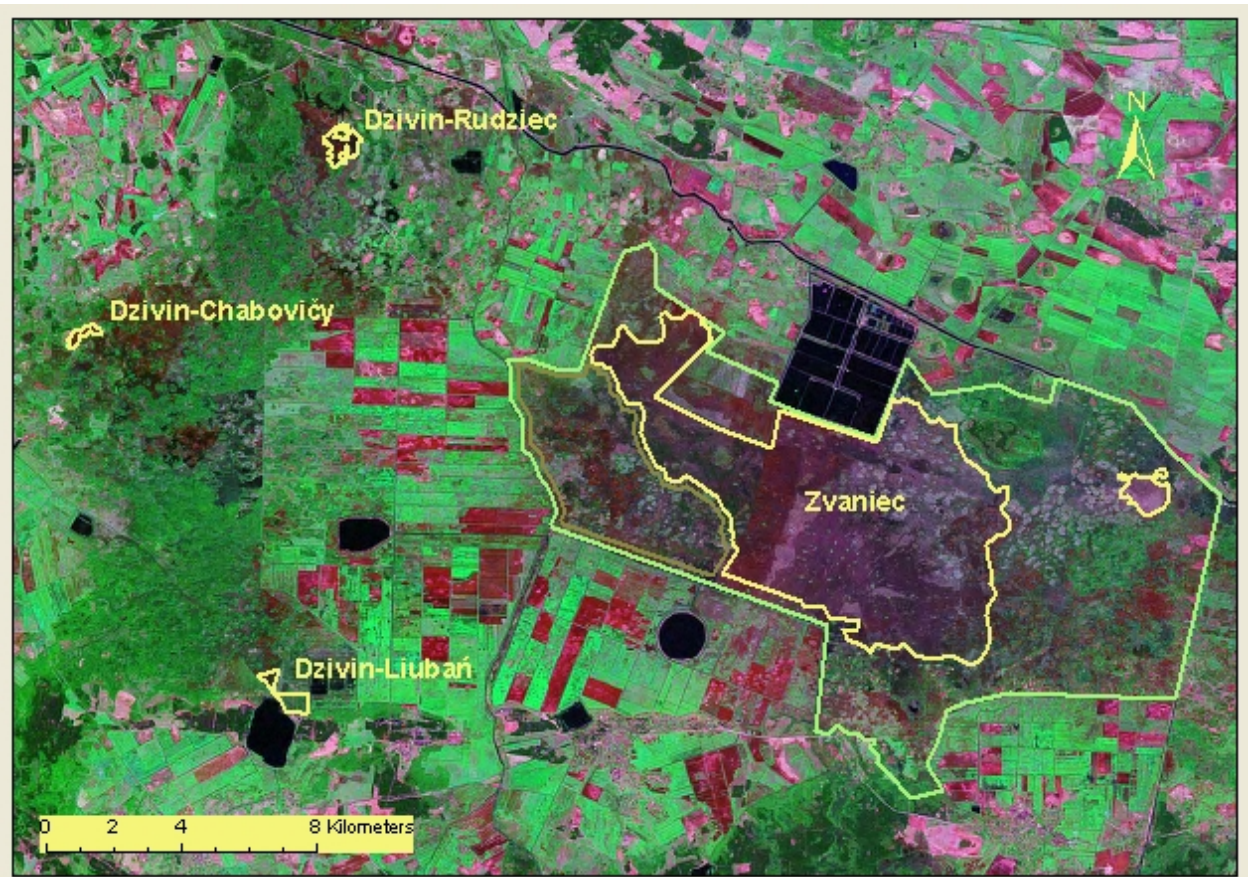


Fig. 27: Zvaniec and vicinity. (AW habitats – yellow, IBA – green)



Fig. 28: Dziwin-Rudziec. (AW habitats – yellow, AW singing males – yellow dots)



Fig. 29: Hajna. (AW habitat – yellow, IBA – green)

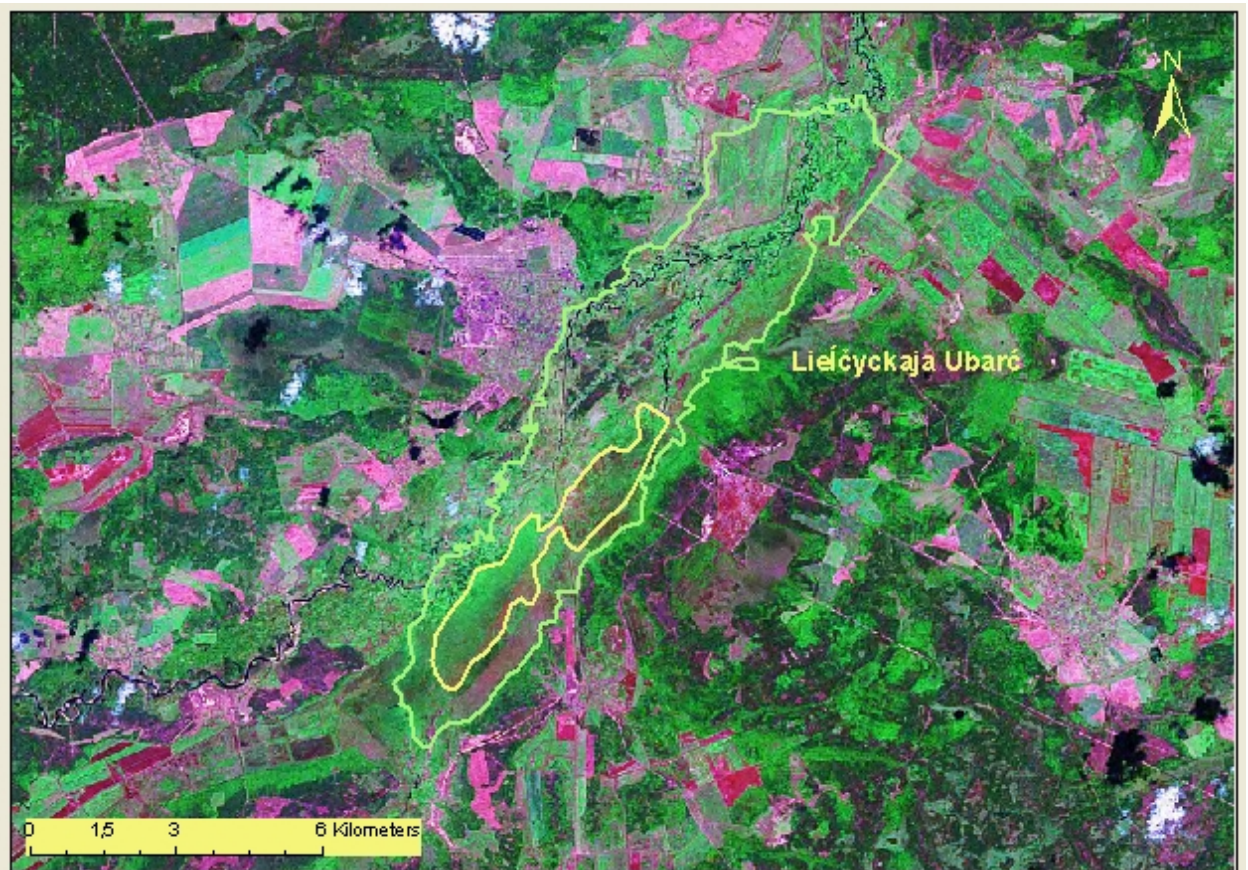


Fig. 30: IBA "Lielčycckaja Ubarc". (AW habitat – yellow, IBA – green)

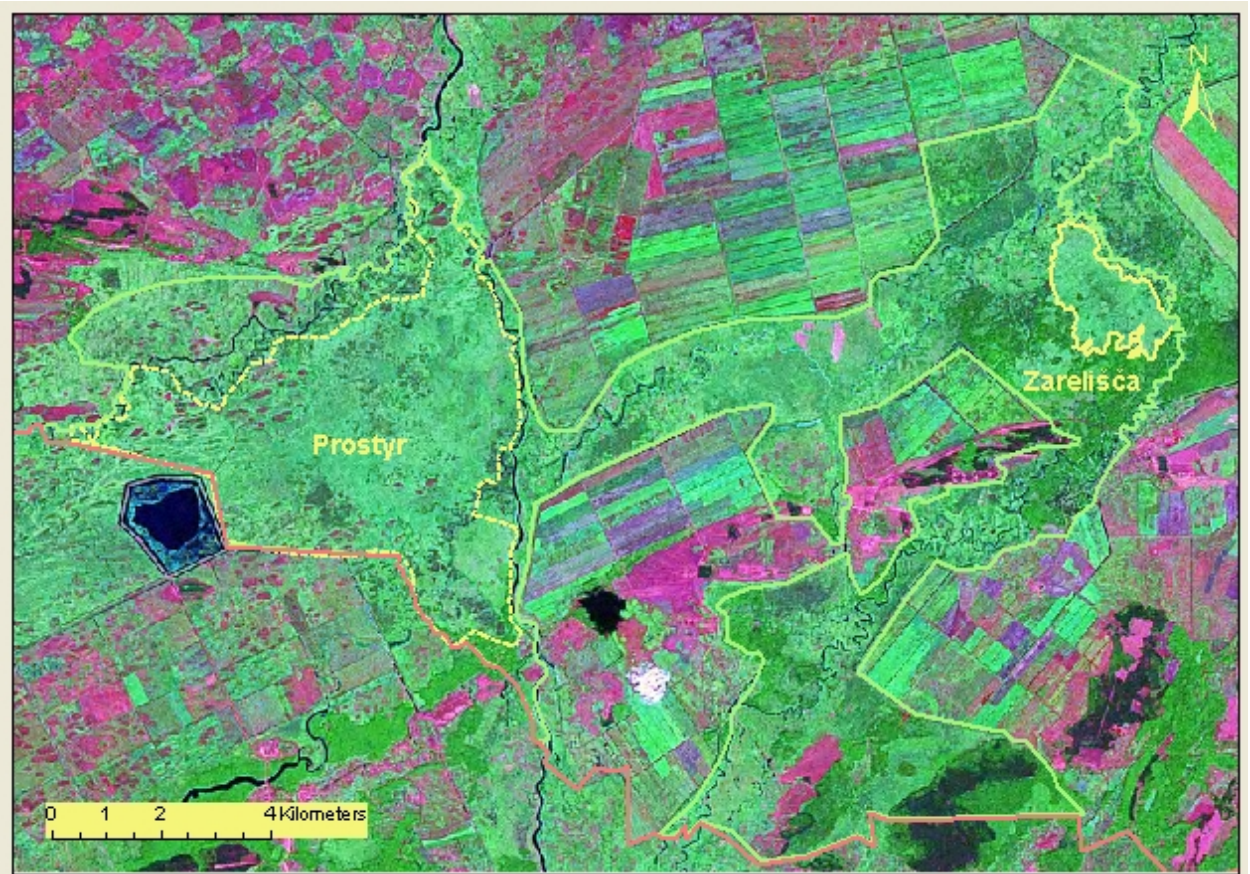


Fig. 31: Prostyr and Zarelišča. (AW habitat – yellow solid line, area containing some plots suitable for AW – yellow dashed line, IBA "Prostyr" – green, border of the Republic of Belarus – pink)



Fig. 32: Servač. (AW habitat – yellow, IBA – green, AW singing males – yellow dots)

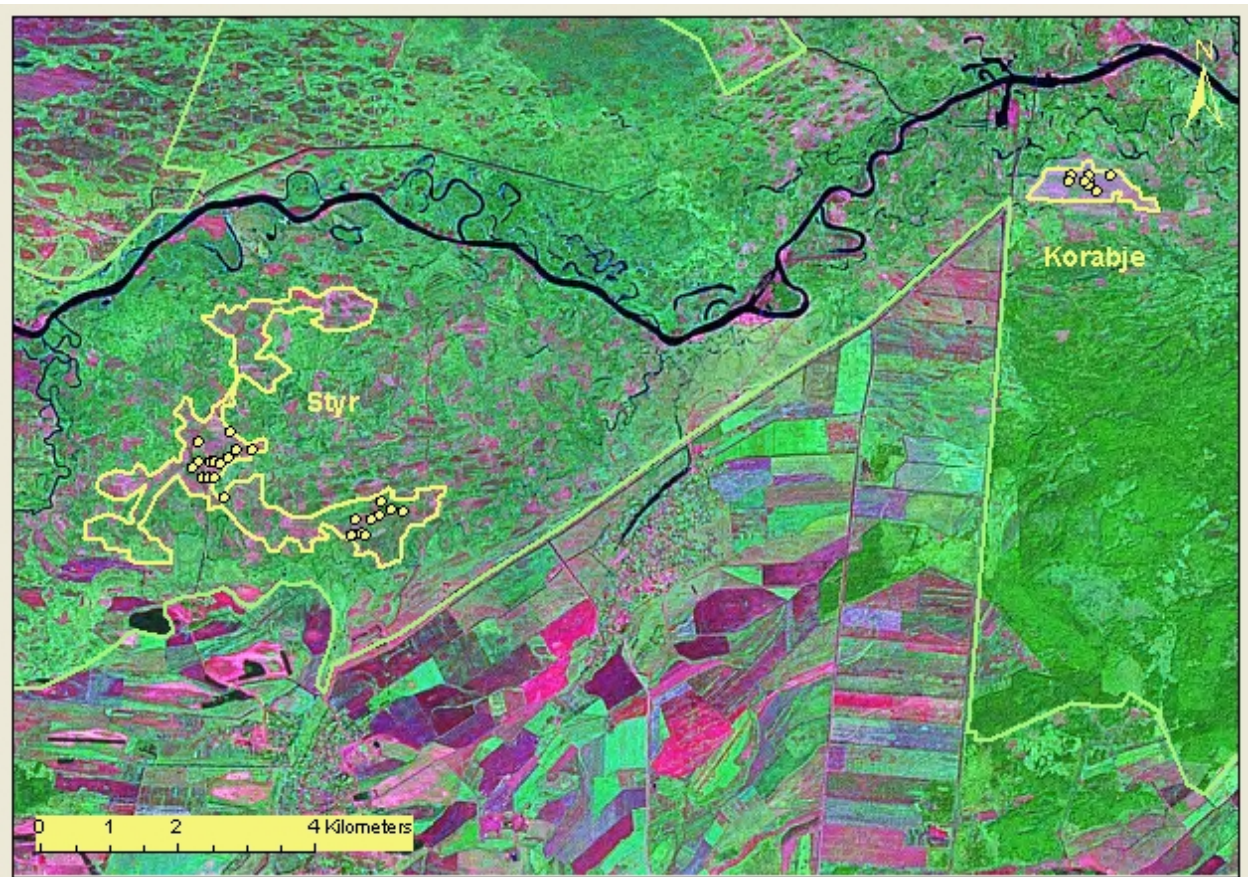


Fig. 33: Styr and Korabje. (AW habitats – yellow, AW singing males – yellow dots)



Fig. 34: Ščara floodplain. (AW habitats – yellow solid line, potential AW habitat – yellow dashed line, IBA – green)

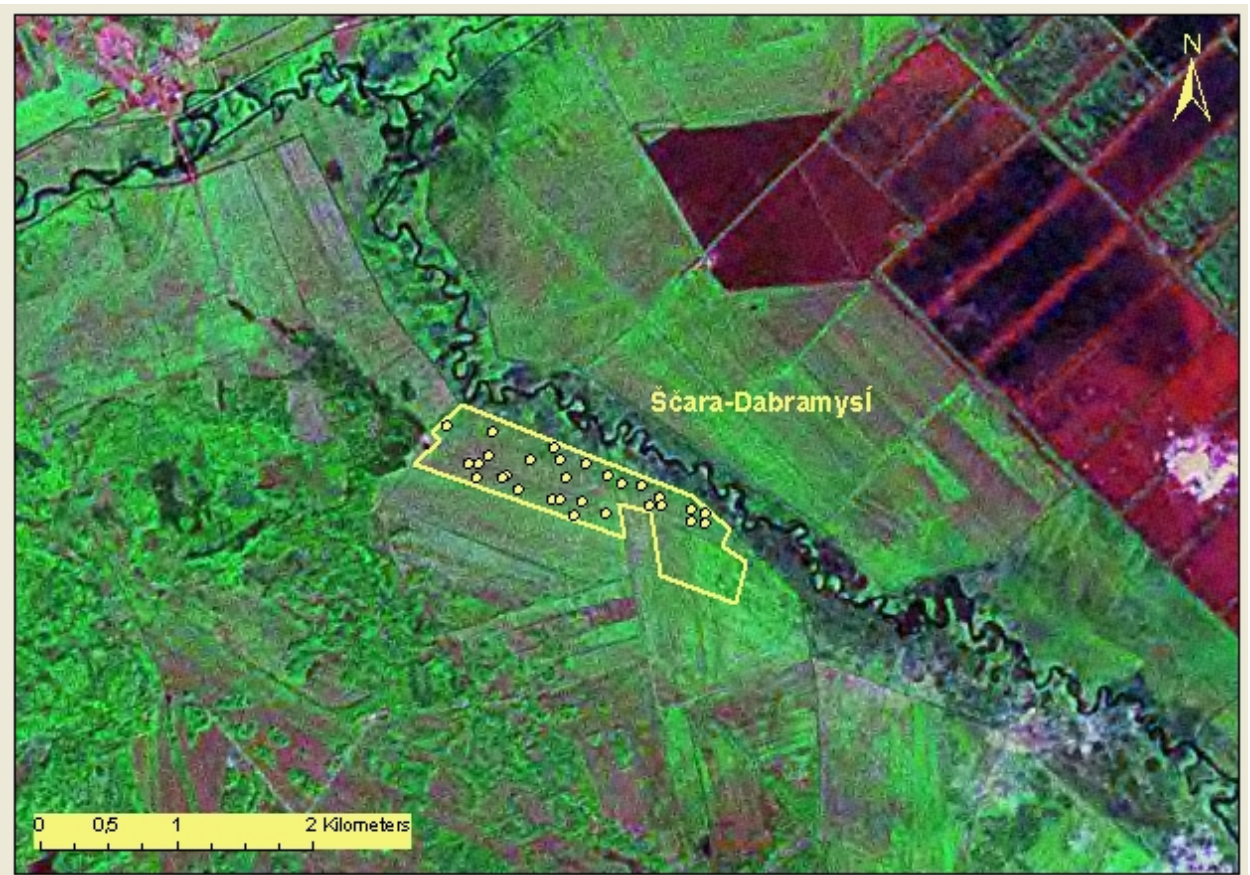


Fig. 35: Ščara-Dabramysí. (AW habitat – yellow, AW singing males – yellow dots)

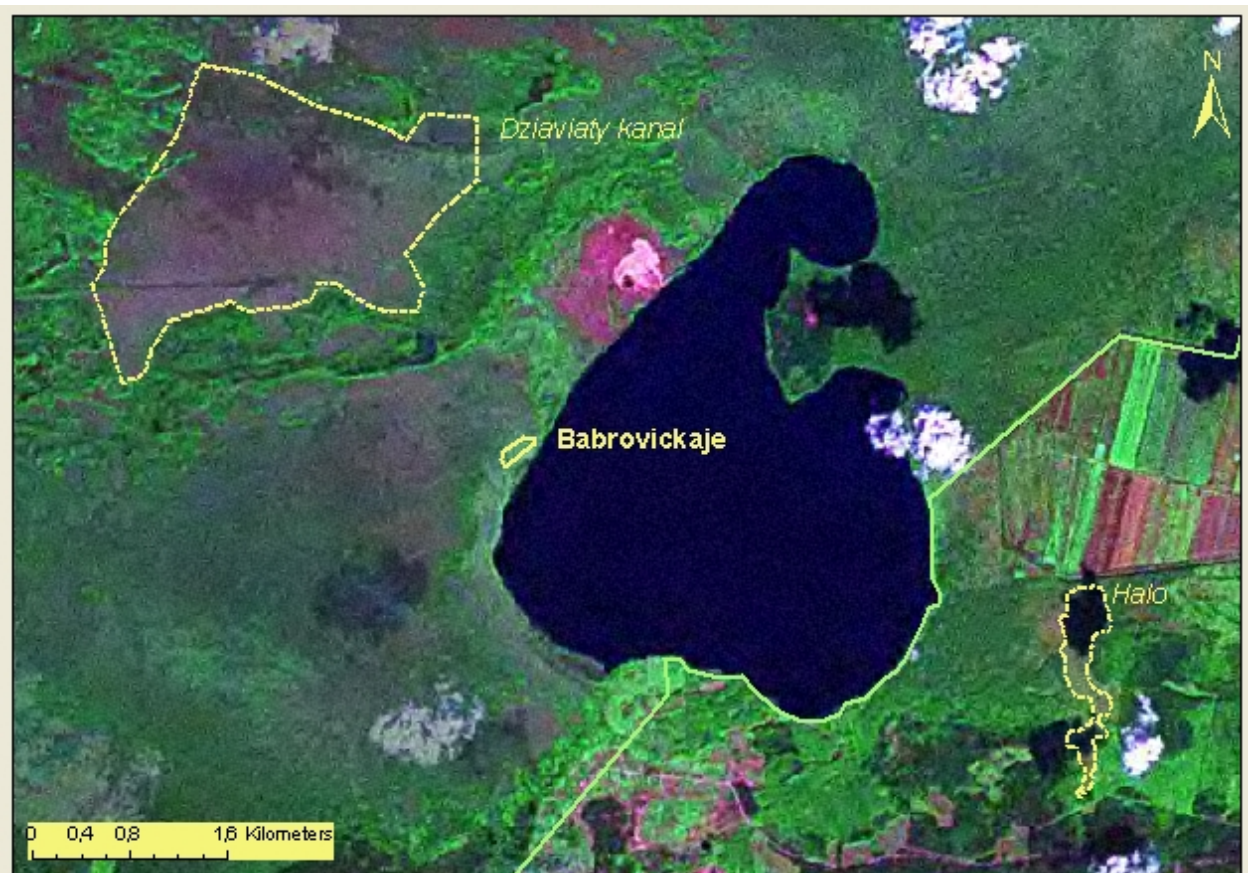


Fig. 36: Babrovickaje. (AW habitat – yellow solid line, potential AW habitats – yellow dashed line)



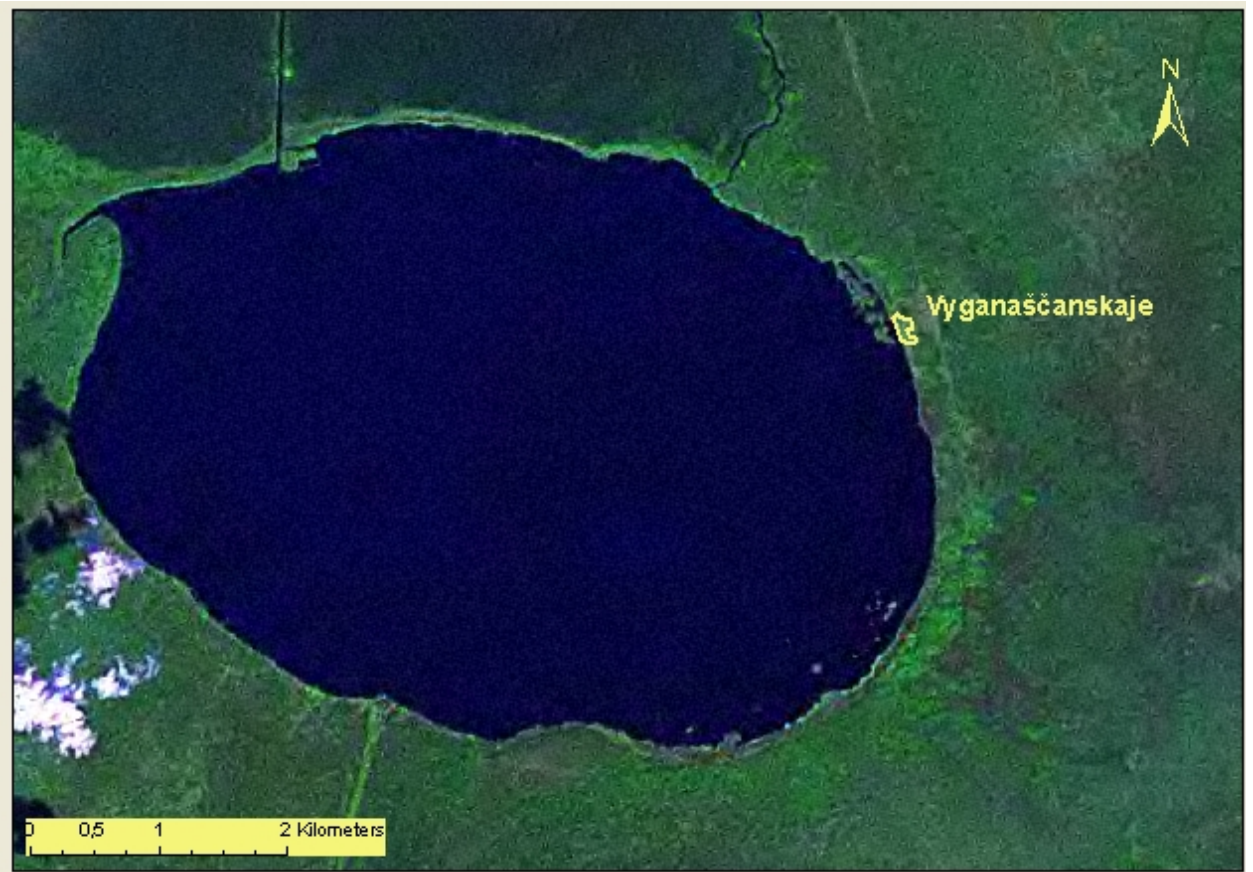


Fig. 37: Vyganaščanskaje. (*AW habitat – yellow*)



Fig. 38: Ščara-2-Tuchovičy. (*AW habitat – yellow, AW singing males – yellow dots*)



Fig. 39: Ščara-4-Petuchoušćyna. (AW habitat – yellow, AW singing males – yellow dots)



Fig. 40: Svislač. (AW habitat – yellow, IBA – green)

## WHAT IS MEANT BY AQUATIC WARBLER COUNTS?



Counting aquatics. (Photo: Oleg Sozinov, Volker Blueml)



Searching for new sites. (Photo: Denis Lundyshev)



Strategic planning. (Photo: Pia Reufsteck)



Observing Greater Spotted Eagle. (Photo: Sergey Sidoruk)



Recording songs. (Photo: Marina Dmitrenok)



Ringing birds. (Photos: Ivo Dinsbergs)



Enjoying biodiversity. (Photos: Pia Reufsteck, Ania Wisniewska, Hubert Stelmach)



Birdwatching. (Photos: Sergey Sidoruk, Olga Lukshits)





Surviving off roads. (Photos: Marina Dmitrenok, Ivo Dinsbergs)



Surviving off roads. (Photos: Ivo Dinsbergs, Marina Dmitrenok, Pia Reufsteck)



Longlasting driving (Photos: Oleg Sozinov, Volker Blueml)



Boating (Photos: Sergey Sidoruk, Hubert Stelmach)



Team work (Photos: Olga Lukshits, Ivo Dinsbergs)



Staying in authentic villages (Photos: Ellie Owen, Sergey Sidoruk)



Feeling the spirit of Paliessie (Photos: Ivo Dinsbergs, Sergey Sidoruk)



Admiring sunsets (Photos: Oleg Sozinov, Ania Wisniewska)





Watching the sights (Photos: Popko Wiersma, Ania Wisniewska, Uladzimir Malashevich)



...and of course aquatic warbler counts mean meeting nice people! *(Photo: Sergey Sidoruk)*