**Carpathian Biosphere Reserve** (CBR) was established as a [nature reserve](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nature_reserve) in 1968 and became part of the [World Network of Biosphere Reserves](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Network_of_Biosphere_Reserves) of [UNESCO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNESCO) in 1992.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carpathian_Biosphere_Reserve#cite_note-UNESCO-1) It consists of six separate [massifs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massif), two botanic preserves (Chorna Hora and Yulivska Hora) and regional landscape park Stuzhytsia, with a total area of 57,880 hectares (143,000 acres). The greatest part of the reserve is covered by [virgin forests](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primeval_forest). Administratively, the biosphere reserve is located in four districts of [Zakarpattia Oblast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zakarpattia_Oblast), [Ukraine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ukraine). It is adjacent to the [Carpathian National Nature Park](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carpathian_National_Nature_Park).

The territory of Carpathian Biosphere Reserve is divided into several functional zones: core (A) and buffer zones (B), zone of the regulated protected regime (D) and [anthropogenic landscapes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_impact_on_the_environment) (C). They differ one from another by the nature use regimes. Such division helps to achieve the most appropriate balance between nature protection needs and the requirements of local people.

Chornohirskyi protected [massif](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massif) is located on the southern macroslope of the [Chornohora](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chornohora), the highest mountain belt in the Eastern [Beskids](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beskids) and the Ukrainian [Carpathians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carpathian_Mountains). Its total area is 16,375 hectares (40,460 acres).

The “Chorna hora" botanical preserve occupies a territory of 823 ha in the Volcanic [Carpathians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carpathian_Mountains), on the Chornahora mountain, which is a part of the Hutynskiy range. It was established to preserve oak, hornbeam-oak, oak-beech and beech-oak forests in 1974 and became a part of the [Carpathians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carpathian_Mountains) [biosphere](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biosphere) reserve in 1997.

Svydovetskyi protected [massif](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massif) has an area of 6,580 hectares (16,300 acres) and is located at an altitude of 600–1883 m.a.s.l in the highest region of the [Svydovets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Svydovets) mountains.

Marmoroskyi protected [massif](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massif) is located on the northern macroslope of the [Rakhiv](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rakhiv) Mountains and covers a territory of 8,990 hectares (22,200 acres) at an altitude of 750–1940 m.a.s.l.

Kuziyskyi protected [massif](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massif) is located on the southern branches of the [Svydovets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Svydovets) mountain range at an altitude of 350–1409 m.a.s.l. with total area of 4925 ha. Its territory is completely located in the forest area.

Uholsko-shyrokoluzhanskyi protected [massif](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massif) is located on the southern slopes of the Krasna and the Menchil mountains grasslands at an altitude of 400 – 1280 m.a.s.l. The total area of the protected territory is 15580 ha.

Valley of Narcissi protected [massif](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massif) is located at an altitude of 180–200 m.a.s.l. in the western part of Khustsko-Solotvynska Valley and lies in a flatland of the Khustets river [flood plain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Floodplain).

The "Yulivska Hora" botanical preserve covers an area of 176 ha on the slopes of the Yulivski mountains island [massif](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massif) in the [Vyhorlat-Hutynskiy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vihorlat-Gutin_Area) volcanic ridge. It was established in 1974 and became a part of the [Carpathian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carpathian_Mountains) [biosphere](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biosphere) reserve in 1997. It aimed to preserve the oak-groves formed by many heat-loving [Balkan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balkan_Mountains) and [Mediterranean](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mediterranean_Basin) species. It is characterized by the warmest climate in the whole Ukrainian [Carpathians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carpathian_Mountains).

**Uzhansky National Park** (ukr. Uzhansky National Park), (49° 1 ' 24 "N, 22° 36 ' 0.3″ (E)), region Velyko-Berezhansky. At the present site of the Park yet in 1908 the authorities of Austria-Hungary, set up reserves Stuzhycia and Tyha. In September 1999 year under the Regulation of President of Ukraine Uzhansky National Park was established. At present Park consists of five research institutes set up to implement conservation of Nature.

**National Park "Synevyr**” (ukr. Національний природний парк „Синевир”) – (48° 30 ' 5 "N, 23° 42 ' 50 "E), in the region Mizhgirsky (ukr. Міжгірський район). In 1989 year under the Regulation of the Government of Ukraine the National Park "Synevyr" was established . The park area is – 40 400 ha, of which – 5 807 ha nature reserves. In the center of the park the lake Synevyr is located - "Sea Eye"!

**Hoverla** (ukr. Говерла, rom.. hovirla – “difficult to pass”) – (48° 10′ 12 ” N, 24° 34′ 12” E). Top 2061 mnpm. - Ukraine's highest peak. Located in the Chornohora strip, in Eastern Beskyd. Hoverla is a frequent target for tourist's trips. The most popular trail leads from the tourist base in Zaroslak, which was founded in 1881 year on place of mountain shelter.

Regional landscape park "Stuzhytsa", with total area of 14 th. ha, was established in 1993 for virgin beech forests protection. 4250 ha of its territory is subordinated to the CBR.

The [flora](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flora) of CBR consists of 262 [fungi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fungi) species, 392 species of [lichens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lichens), 440 species of [mosses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moss) and 1062 species of [vascular plants](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vascular_plant). The algal flora includes 465 species. 64 of plants species represented in this reserve are listed in the Ukrainian Red Data Book as well as in [IUCN](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IUCN) and the European Red Lists. The [fauna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fauna) of the [Carpathian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carpathian_Mountains) [biosphere](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biosphere) reserve is represented by 64 [mammal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mammal) species, 173 [birds](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bird), 9 [reptiles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reptile), 13 [amphibians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amphibian), 23 [fish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fish) and more than 10,000 [invertebrate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Invertebrate) species. 72 of these species are listed in the Ukrainian Red Data Book and in IUCN and the European Red Lists.

* **Mountains:** Transcarpathia is situated within the northeastern section of the great arc of the Carpathians. In the north of the region border, they delimit watershed ridges of the Eastern Bieszczady, Gorgan i Charnohora. To the south of the main ridge lying parallel chains (strips): mountain valley Rivna, mountain valley Borzhava, mountain valley Krasna and Swidovec. To the south of the Carpathian flysch chains in the Transcarpathian lie volcanic strips : Makovyci, Buzhory and Tupego - occur in the area thermal waters. Transcarpathian area is most seismically active of Ukraine – Seismic bonfires are located in neighboring Romania!! In the back of Charnohora is the highest mountain of Ukraine - Hoverla (2061 m npm). All communication Transcarpathian region of the lands north of the Carpathians, done for centuries through the passes, tunnels and viaducts. Currently, forests cover almost the entire mountain area of ​​Transcarpathia! About three quarters of the surface region! Peak lots are the highest mountains – poloniny. **Viaducts and railway tunnels** – located on the railway line leading from Lviv through Uzhgorod to Budapest. Transversal part of the Galician Railways, built for defense purposes at the request of Emperor Franz Joseph I Habsburg. Is considered one of the most picturesque in Europe. Unique views, Carpathians, Uzhocky Pass , valleys, rivers … „beauty extract”! When you buy a ticket for local train from Uzhgorod to Lviv: through Turka, Staryy Sambor and Sambor. It is worth the ride - pictures will be perfect!!
* **Uzhocky Pass** (ukr. Ужоцький перевал) – (49° 0 ' 13 "N, 22° 53 ' 17 "E) - Height 853 mnpm. – some Ukrainian sources say 889 m npm. ! On the north side of the pass are the source of the river San, and the south of the river Uzh. Uzhocky Pass separates the Western Bieszczady (Polish) from Eastern (Ukrainian). There is no crossing of the Polish-Ukrainian border - the border crossing is prohibited.
* **Valley of Narcissi** (ukr. долина нарцисів) – (48° 10 ' 42 "N, 23° 20 ' 59 "E), Khust district (ukr. Хустський район). Unique on a global scale is a Valley at a height of 160 mnpm, which is completely overgrown colony of narcissus (angustifolia narcyza). In the spring the entire field / valley is covered with flowers - in the air is sweet smell of flowers. Object (settlement) is under the protection of the Ukrainian State - is a nature reserve "Valley of Narcissi" (ukr. „долина нарцисів”) - UNESCO Biosphere Reserve ! To see and admire the beauty of this place !!
* **Lake Sinevir** (ukr. Озеро Синевир) – (48° 36 ' w 59.86.6″ N, 23° 41 ' 0 "E). Also called Sea Eye! Located within the National Park "Synevir" (ukr. Національний природний парк „Синевир”), in the region Mizhgirsky (ukr. Міжгірський район). Is the result of landslides at the time of the earthquake - the largest lake in the Ukrainian Carpathians. Unique place – You have to be here!
* **Picturesque river valleys:** **Uzh** (ukr. Уж, węg. Ung) - Laborec supply, **Laborec** (ukr. Лаборець, węg. Laborcza),**Latorica** (ukr. Латориця węg. Latorca) -together with the **Ondava** connects to the River- **Bodrog**. **Tysa** (ukr. Тиса, węg. Tisza) - supply of the Danube, in Tokay in Hungary, combines with Bodrog. They are beautiful and scenic rivers, which have their source in Transcarpathia - here they are the cleanest, This is a paradise for lovers of fishing and bird watching!