

# Dniester River

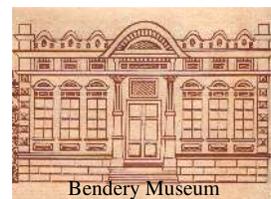
- The river is the second longest river in the Ukraine and the main water artery of Moldova.
- It starts on the north side of the Carpathian Mountains; it flows south and east for 840 miles before emptying into the Black Sea.
- The Dniester and its tributaries drain a long, narrow basin that is about 28,000 square miles (72,000 square km) in area but is not more than about 60–70 miles (100–110 km) wide.
- Average width is 525-656 feet (160-200meters) ranging from 197ft to 1312ft (60-400 m).
- The total population of the Dniester River basin in Ukraine and Moldova is about 8 million people, with over 5 million in Ukraine and 2.7 million in Moldova.



- Average discharge is 310 m<sup>3</sup>/s or 10,947.5 cubic foot/second.
- There are around 350 tributaries and streams that flow into its upper reaches. Its most important tributaries are the Raut and Bic Rivers.
- The river flows through hilly regions with mountain ranges up to 2625 ft (800 m) as well as through forests and low, flat land.
- The river has many unsolved problems dealing with international relations, environmental law, water policy, hydro energy, hydrology, economy, and biodiversity conservation.



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- The Dniester has numerous rock formations and caves alongside the banks of the river. These 249 miles (400 km) long part is known as the Dniester River Canyon, which attracts thousands of tourists each year.
- The name Dniester is derived from Sarmatian- Danu Nazdya “the close river”.
- The Dniester is used as a source of water for consumption and irrigation.
- Its fish resources are small; only perch, [carp](#), [bream](#), whitefish, sturgeon, and pike are of commercial value.
- The Dniester River was the center of one of the most advanced civilizations on earth during the prehistoric Neolithic Era. The [Cucuteni-Trypillian culture](#) flourished in this area from roughly 5300 to 2600 B.C., leaving behind thousands of archeological sites of settlements of up to 15,000 inhabitants, making them some of the first farming communities in history.
- Currently the river is a source of water, place for recreation and tourism, and has historical, cultural and environmental values for local people and visitors.

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**For more information:**

<http://dniester.org/>

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