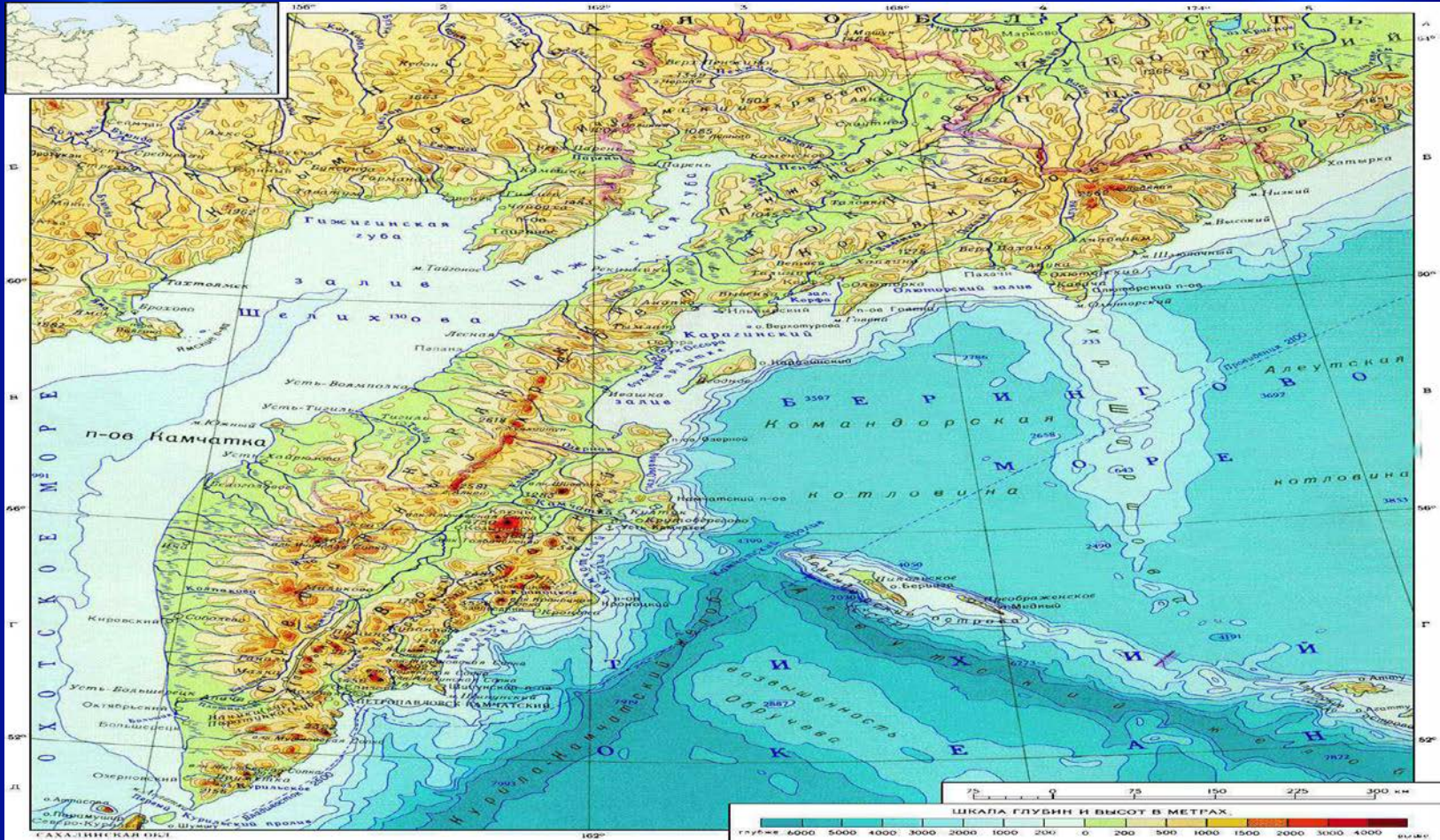


Kamchatka and Federal State Nature Reserve “Koryaksky”.

**PROJECT MADE BY
MASLO IRINA ,THE 9TH CLASS**

TILICHIKI - 2013

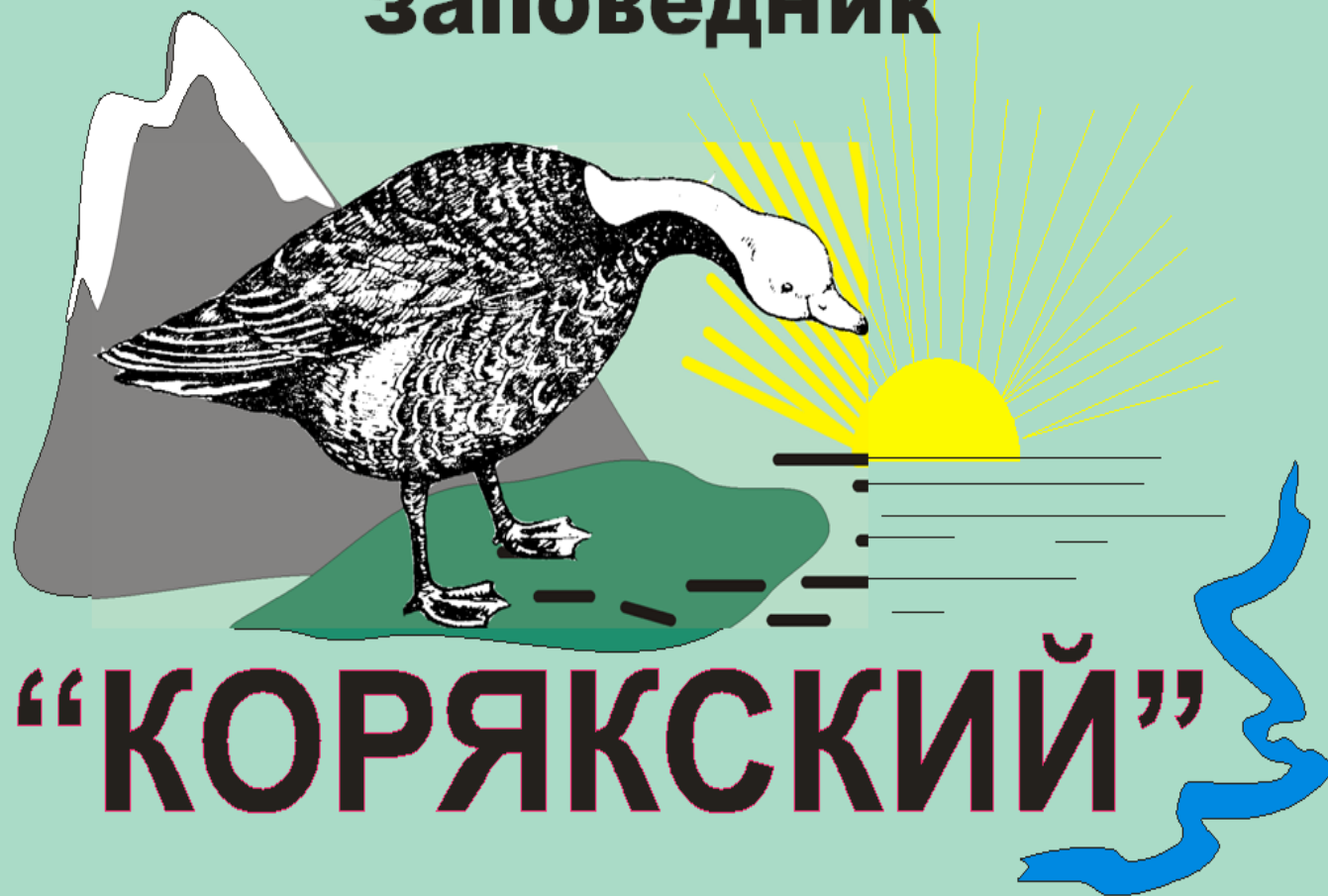
Kamchatka peninsula





№	Название ООПТ	№	Название ООПТ	№	Название ООПТ	№	Название ООПТ
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				28	Хламовитский		

Государственный природный заповедник



“КОРЯКСКИЙ”

At the museum



Kamchatka and Federal State Nature Reserve “Koryaksky”.

project made by
Maslo Irina ,the 9TH class

Tilichiki - 2013

Our wild and beautiful Kamchatka





Kamchatka

Avacha
Gulf

Glaciers



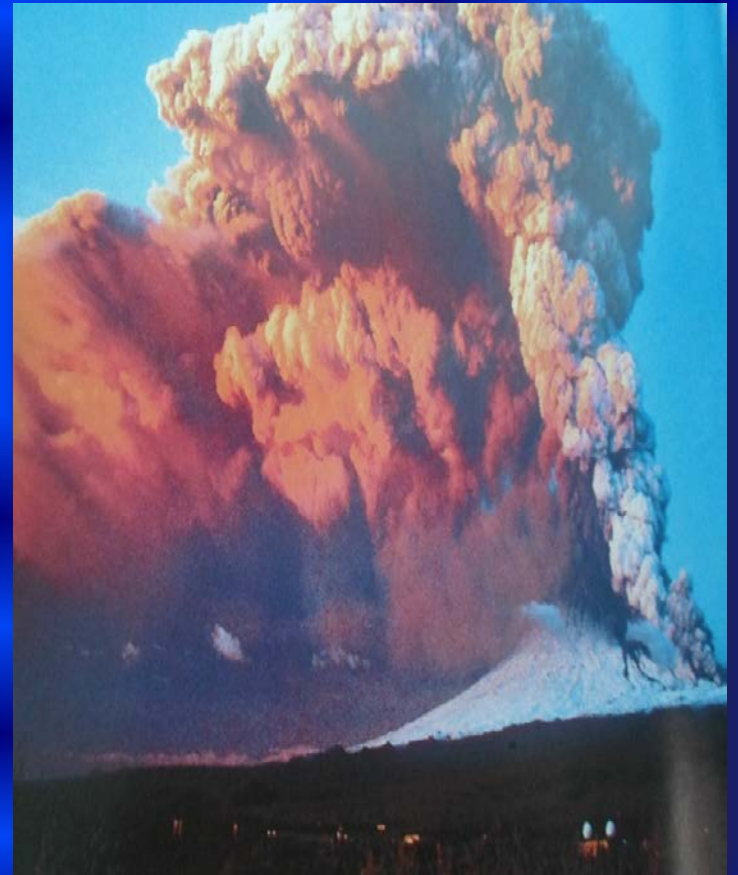
Tundra



Geysers



Smoking volcanoes



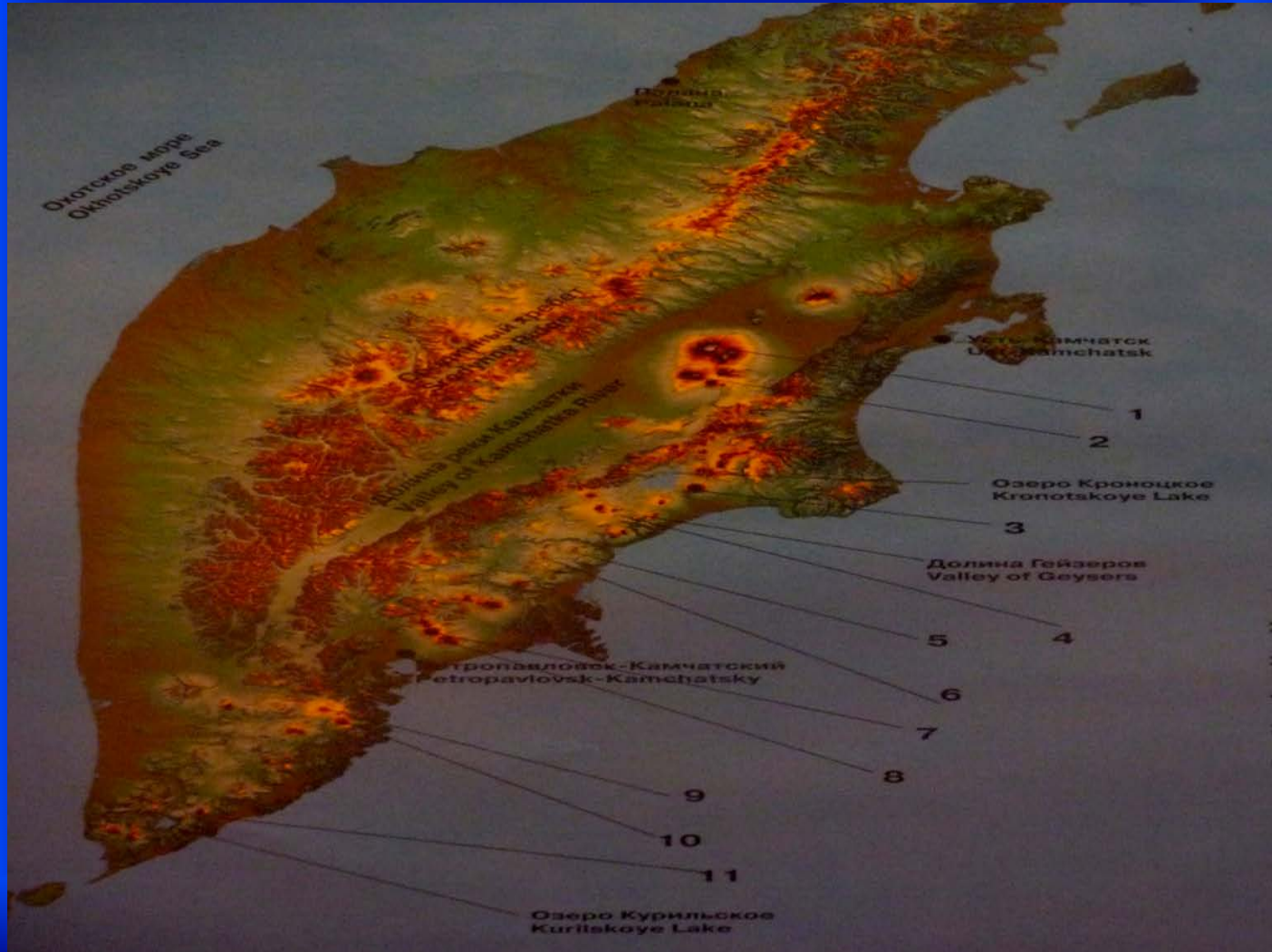
Crystal clear rivers



Beautiful forests



Area -of about 470 000 square km.
From the north to the south – 1 500 km.



Volcanoes

A part of the Pacific “Ring of Fire”.
160 dormant, 29 active volcanoes.



Klyuchevskaya Sopka, 4 750 m. above the sea level.



“Home” volcanoes: Avachinsky, Koryaksky and Kozelsky.



Hot and cold springs. About 150 hot springs in Kamchatka are medicinal springs.



To protect and to save some of the most unique places in the peninsula, its fish, birds and animals a system of protected nature territories has been set up.



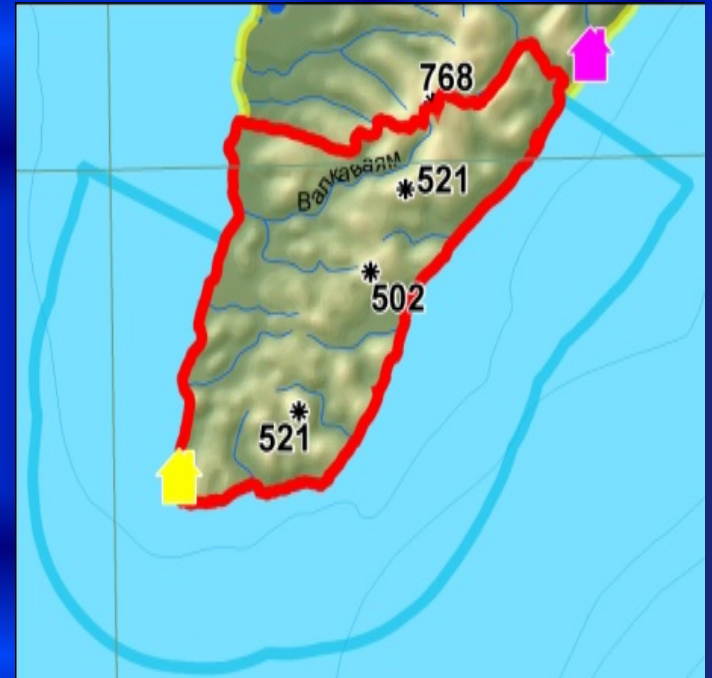


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3 –state preserves
 16 nature reserves
 5 nature parks.

6 protected territories in Kamchatha have been included into the UNESCO World Nature Heritage List.

1. History of formation of State Nature Reserve “Koryaksky”.



Nature Reserve “Koryaksky” is Nature Reserve “Apuksky” successor, which existed in our region until 1933.

2. Information list

1. Federal State Nature Reserve “Koryaksky” was founded on December, 26; 1995.
2. The total area – 1 003 218 ha, 83 000 ha of them is the part of the Bering Sea aquatoria
3. The territory of Nature Reserve consists of two separate parts, situated in two Districts: Olyutorsky District and Penizhinsky District.
4. It has three parts: the Govena Cape, the Bay of Lavrov, the Parapolsky Dale.



3.The Govena Cape



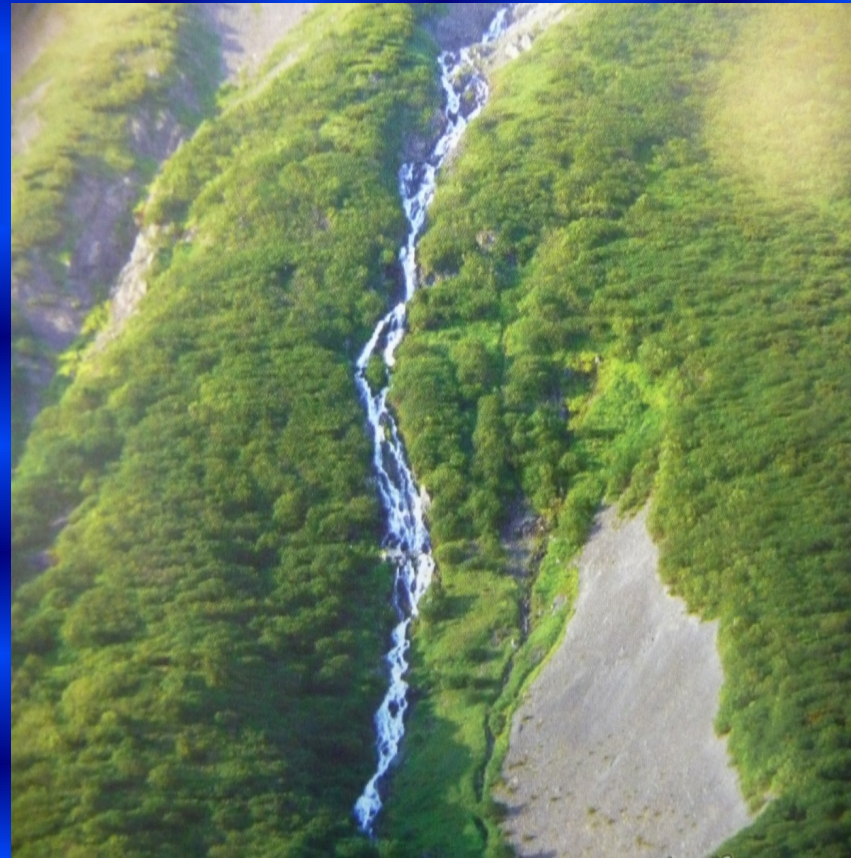
It is a very beautiful place.

At the end of XVII and the beginning of the XVIII centuries the Goven Peninsula was called Lyutorcky (Olyutorsky) Nose. It was called so by the name of the largest river Lyutorka (present Vivenka) flowing into Lyutorskaya (Olyutorskaya) Bay (the Korf Gulf).

And “Nose” was renamed as “the Govena Cape” in summer 1821 by the captain of the sloop “Senyavin” captain – lieutenant F. P. Pitke.

Almost all the rivers of the Goven Peninsula are the spawning grounds for salmon .They are mountainous with the fast current, gorges, canyons, and falls. The biggest lake on the Goven Cape is Lake Potatgytkhyn, its depth is up to 100m. Besides wonderful rivers and lakes in Goven Cape , you could visit the pride of Koryaksky Reserve beatiful thermal springs in the Tintikun

Lagoon .



The mountains of the Goven Peninsula belong to the mountain system of the Koryakskoye Upland. Stony high hills and cliffs of the Goven Peninsula are the ideal location for bird rookeries. There are more than 30 of them on the cape.



4. The Bay of Lavrov

The north-western coast of the Olytorsky Gulf is indented by several bays. One of the largest and more attractive among them is the Bay of Lavrov. Marine mammals habitants, birds and fish are the permanent inhabitants of this place. Killer-Whales and sometimes whales enter the Bay of Lavrov.



The skipper of the schooner “Siberea” Ph. K. Gek gave the first description of this bay in 1885. The bay was named in honour of one of the founders of Vladivostok Lavrov. In 1960 the members of the Young Communist League from Kamchatka built Druzhny Settlement to serve catching Olyutorsky herring out. In 1975 Druzhny Settlement was closed.



5.The Parapolsky Dale

It is famous for its rich water resources which give life to every living thing. The beauty and importance of this place was estimated by not only Russian but also by foreign specialists.



The Parapolsky Dale is the sites of wetlands of international importance (Ramsar Convention from 1971).

The Parapolsky Dale is situated in the Penzhinsky District on the Parapolskaya Lowland. This is territory of lacustrine tundra with numerous rivers and lakes forming the typical scenery of “many lakes tundra”. The biggest lake of the dale is Lake Talovskoye, it reaches 20 kilometers in its length.



The Parapolsky Dale is located on the main migratory way of all natatorial and near-water birds. In spring over the Dale fly a lot of river and diving ducks.

In summer the Parapolsky Dale becomes the place where the birds domineer. They fill with themselves all the space – dry land, water, air . They are more then 700 000 in number! For this reason the Dale was included into the List of the most valuable waterlands of the world.



The emblem of the territory contains the figure of the Reserve habitant – the barnyard goose. In spring about 15 000 of these amazing birds fly over the Dale.

Государственный природный заповедник



6. Fauna

The unique fauna of the State Reserve «Koraksky» includes 44 species of mammals . 24 species are permanent residents.



5 species live in reserve's area from time to time. They are lynx, Kamchatka's sable, polar wolf, scribe.



15 species - marine mammals. The group of marine mammals is widely represented here by Stellar sea lions, sea otters, northern fur seals, seals. You can see rookeries of these marine mammals in the Lavrova Bay.



Avia fauna

Avia fauna of the reserve «Koryaksky» charges 161 species of birds. In summer, for example, the Parapolsky Dale becomes the place where the birds domineer. Stony high hills and cliffs of the Goven Peninsula are the ideal location for marine rookeries.



134 species of birds nest in the territory of nature reserve.



23 kinds of birds are rare species

The list of such species of birds includes those which prefer open water.



Ichtyofauna

Ichtyofauna of the reserve includes 235 species of fish.
27 species of fish are freshwatering and semi-passing by.
9 species of fish are salmon.



The rivers of the reserve are called the giant nature incubation. It seems, that Kamchatka was created by nature as if for the very reproduction of salmon. Salmon fry are born and spend here the first period of their life, the period of the greatest vulnerability for predators. Pacific salmon are born in fresh water where they stay until they are ready to reproduce, at which time they return to their home river.(life cycle)

The length of the ocean period can vary from 2 years (pink salmon)to 5-8 years for king salmon.



Their weight differs too. For example pink salmon are the smallest, averaging about 2 Kg. King salmon are the largest. They weigh from 13 to 19Kg.



7. The Inhabitants of the Red Data Book of Russia.

16 species of mammals and birds are listed in the Red Data Book of Russia as endangered.

Kamchatka tern



Gyrfalcon



White-tailed eagle



Stellar sea eagle



White sea-gull



Far-Eastern curlew



Peregrine falcon



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www.hlasek.com
Falco peregrinus 11848

Small swan



Baikal teal teal



Greenland whale



Northern fin whale



Steller Sea lions



Conclusien

Государственный природный

заповедник



“КОРЯКСКИЙ”



Firstly:

The ecosystems of Kamchatka have been protected since long ago on the local, federal and planet levels; Six protected territories in Kamchatka have been included into the UNESCO World Nature Heritage List.



2008. КФ ТИГ ДВО РАН, КРОО "КЛИНЭ"

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Secondly:

The significance of Kamchatka's biological diversity is not measured so much by the number of different species, but more by the presence of numerous rare and unique species and ecosystems including volcanic and geothermal ecosystems.



Thirdly:

The peninsula is also the center of distribution for the largest eagle in Russia, the rare Steller sea eagle.



Fourthly:
About 1 800 endangered Steller Sea lions live along the coasts of
Kamchatka.



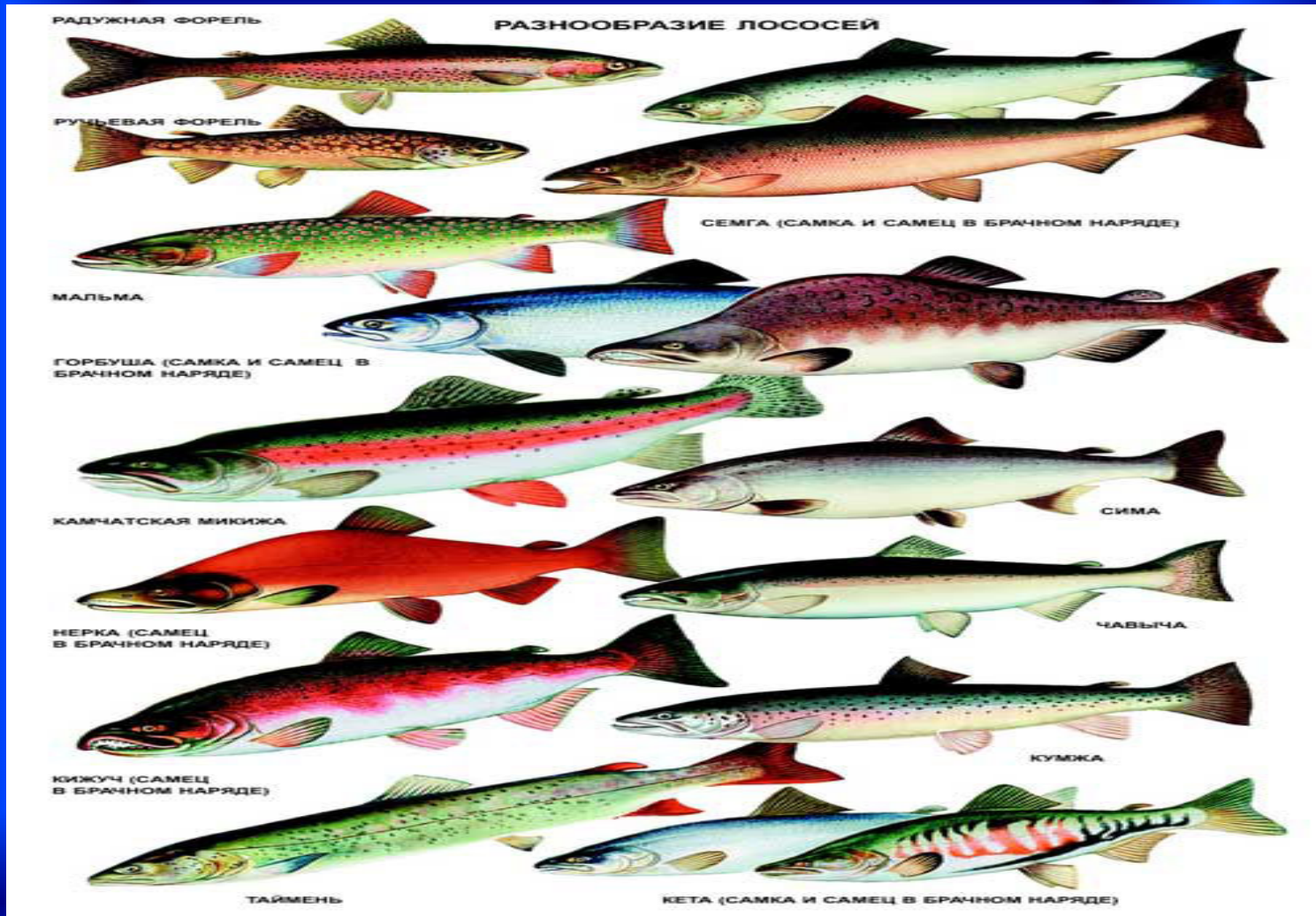
Fifthly:

Walruses and seals found in the North Pacific, along with numerous seabird colonies, can also be found in Govenia peninsula and in the Lavrova Bay.



Sixthly:

There are six species of Pacific salmon in Kamchatka. They are Chinook (King salmon); chum (dog salmon); coho (silver salmon); pink salmon, sockeye (red salmon) and masu.



Pink salmon are the smallest, averaging about 2 Kg. Chinook are the largest. They weigh 13-19 Kg.

СЕМЕЙСТВО ЛОСОСЕВЫЕ



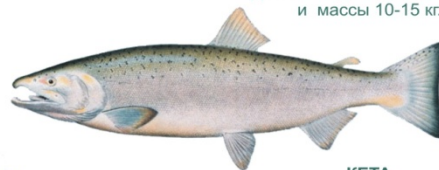
НЕРКА

Проходной вид.
Образует озёрно-речные
(более мелкие) формы.
Достигает длины 80 см
и массы 6 кг.



КУНДЖА

Проходной и
пресноводно-речной вид.
Достигает длины 100-120 см
и массы 10-15 кг.



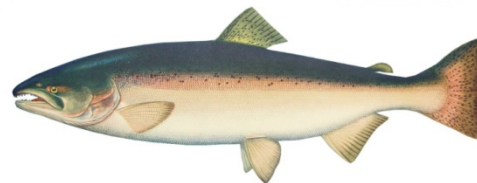
КЕТА

Проходной вид.
Достигает длины 80 см
и массы 7 кг.



**СЕВЕРНАЯ МАЛЬМА
(тихоокеанский голец)**

Проходной вид.
Образует озёрно-речные
(более мелкие) формы.
Достигает длины 75 см
и массы 2 кг.



ЧАВЫЧА

Проходной вид.
Достигает длины 150 см
и массы 10-15 кг.



КИЖУЧ

Проходной вид.
Образует озёрно-речные
(более мелкие) формы.
Достигает длины 85 см
и массы 7 кг.



ГОРБУША

Проходной вид.
Достигает длины 45 см
и массы 1,3 кг.

Встречаются уникально
крупные экземпляры лососей -
их вес и длина значительно
превышают указанные.
В массе вылавливают обычно
более мелких рыб.

Данные виды лососей являются обычными для морской
акватории, рек и озёр заповедника "Корякский"

If you are lucky to visit the Koraksky Reserve you will not lose the opportunity to watch the unexplored wilderness of Koryakiya preserved to our time .



There are some rules in order to enjoy the wilderness safety:

- 1) If you are in any reserve, protect its unique nature.
- 2) Think carefully about what equipment you are going to need. Always carry extra food and water.
- 3) Always check weather conditions and be prepared for sudden changes.



In the reserve it is illegal:

- To hunt animals ;
- To go fishing;
- To feed wild animals;
- To collect plants or corns;
- House and road building;
- Transport driving.



«...There are so many truly interesting and beautiful places on this planet. But the place bearing irresistible attraction, I think, is Kamchatka. From my point of view - it is a huge national park. There you can find a lot of things which are rare phenomena: geysers, unique nature, amazing animals walruses, seals. Kamchatka can not be compared with any place in world».

Yuri Senkevich- famous traveler, journalist and scientist.

April,2001