

# Important for the world

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РАБОТУ ВЫПОЛНИЛА  
УЧЕНИЦА 11 КЛАССА  
ФИЛИПЧЕНКОВА  
НАТАЛЬЯ

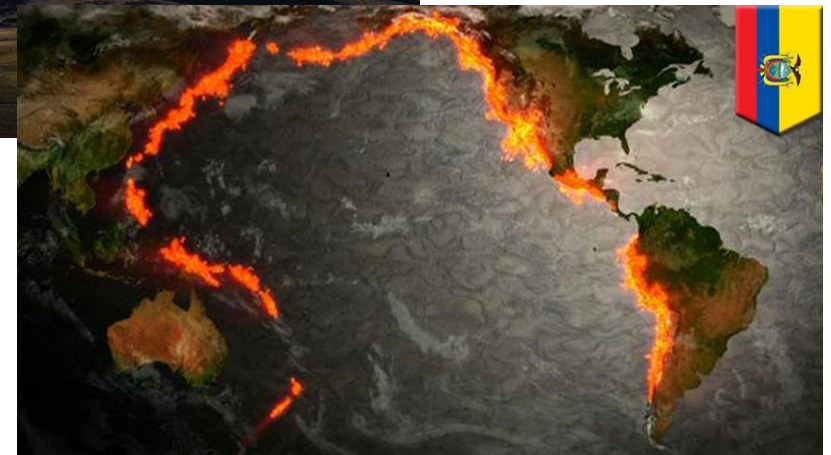
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Far to the East of Russia there is a large peninsula. It is covered with glaciers and smoking volcanoes, crystal clear rivers and beautiful forests. The name for this wonderful land is Kamchatka. Kamchatka has area of about 4700 000 square kilometers and stretches from the north to the south for about 1500 kilometers. It is washed by the Pacific Ocean from the east and by the Sea of Okhotsk from the west.



# Kamchatka is a land of volcanoes.

Kamchatka's volcanoes are a part of the Pacific «**RIHG OF FIRE**». There are about 160 dormant and 29 active volcanoes. The most famous of them is Kluuchevskaya Sopka, the highest active volcano of Eurasian continent. It raises 4.750 meters above the sea level. There are three other very famous volcanoes located near Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky. They are so called «home» volcanoes: Avachinsky, Koryaksky and Kozelsky.



# Kamchatka is also a land of not and cold springs.

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About 150 not springs in Kamchatka are medicinal springs. When the Age killed all the life, hot springs managed to warm up a small area and preserved some kinds of plants from those times.



# The climate of Kamchatka

The climate of Kamchatka is very diverse. Volcanoes, cyclones and underground heat created a mixture of several climate zones. The average temperature in February is -13°C and in July it is +2°C. Such diverse climatic conditions created a great variety of wild nature. Numerous rivers and lakes provide perfect spawning ground for Pacific salmon and many other species of fish. Traveling through Kamchatka you can observe brown bear, moose, wolf, snow sheep, foxes and many other animals and birds in their native habitat.



# UNESCO

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The nature of Kamchatka is unique and very sensitive to all kinds of interference. There are quite few places like Kamchatka in the world. That is why the ecosystem of Kamchatka have been protected since long ago on the local, federal and planet levels. Inclusion of «Volcanoes of Kamchatka» into UNESCOs World Heritage Sites List in 2996 proves that the fate area is important for the rest of the world.

