

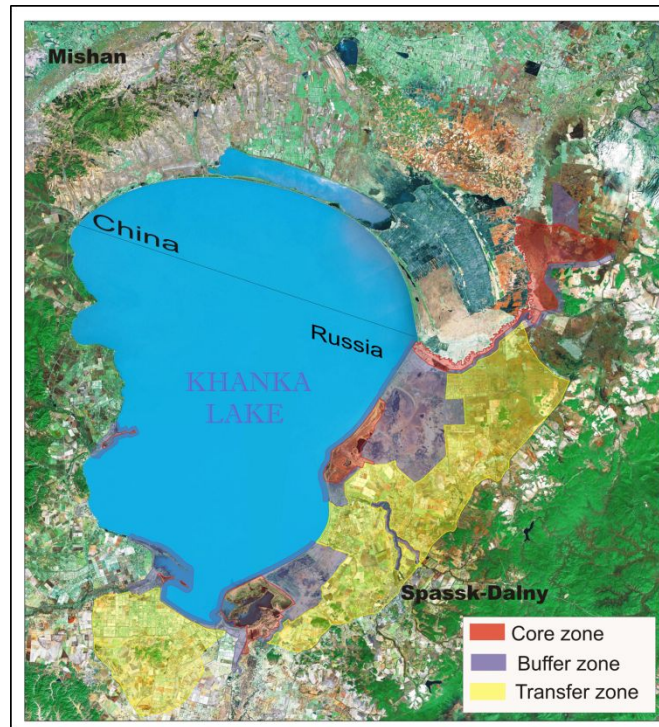
Khankaitskiy Biosphere Reserve

Презентация для урока английского языка
по теме «Экология»

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The Reserve is one of the very few places of growth of Lotus lily (*Nelumbo Komarovii*) and Prickly water lily (*Euryale ferox*), included into the Red Data Book of the Russian Federation.

The Reserve is one of the very few places of growth of Lotus lily



There are 482 vertebrate species in the Reserve, including a species of cyclostomes, 72 fish species, 6 amphibian species, 6 reptile species, 352 bird species, and 45 mammal species.



During accumulation of scientific materials on the territory of the Reserve.



Joint surveys of cranes and waterfowl on the Russian side of the Lake Khanka International Nature Reserve.



Russian – Chinese ichthyology workshop.



Total area of the biosphere reserve is 273,199 ha; 39,289 ha of which make a strictly protected core area; 75,510 ha - buffer zone and 158,400 ha - a transition zone (cooperation zone).



Open valleys with grassy meadows, swamps, overflow lands and numerous small lakes prevail in the Reserve's landscape. Swamps cover most part of the protected area (70%).



The forests cover only about 1% of the Reserve, and distribution of forest vegetation has a spotty character.



In 1996, the governments of the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China signed an agreement to establish Lake Khanka/ Xingkai International Nature Reserve under the auspices of the Khankaisky and Xinkai Hu nature reserves.



It was established in order to protect flora, fauna and natural eco-systems, to promote bilateral cooperation in nature conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, and to monitor and study natural eco-systems in the long term.



II International Forum «2012 Xingkai Lake, Jixi China seminar
on Green Development»,
Heilongjiang Province, China, July 2012.



Lake Khanka is the largest freshwater lake in Northeast Asia.



The Reserve's flora includes 713 species of vascular plants, 12 of which are listed in the Red Book of the Russian Federation.



In the western part of the Lake, there is the largest in the Russian Far East population of the rare Chinese soft-shelled turtle (*Pelodiscus sinensis*).



Of 352 bird species, 21 species are included in the IUCN red list and 49 species are listed in the Red Book of the Russian Federation.



Japanese crane (*Grus japonensis*), White-naped crane (*Grus vipio*) and Oriental white stork (*Ciconia boyciana*) are the most valuable and endangered bird species nesting in the Reserve.



Ecotourism and recreation
are the priorities of development strategy of this territory.



Since 2003, Russia and China celebrate annual Lake Khanka Day with concerts, exhibitions and children's performances.

