

A scenic view of a waterfall cascading over a stone wall in a lush forest. The waterfall is the central focus, with water flowing over several tiers of dark, mossy stones. The surrounding environment is dense with green foliage, including ferns and other plants. The stone wall is built with large, flat stones, and the overall atmosphere is serene and natural. The text "My Motherland is Daghestan." is overlaid in yellow on the image.

My Motherland is Daghestan.



The world Daghestan is origin and literally means «Land of Mountains». The full official name of republic as an administrative unit is the Republic of Daghestan. It is situated at the junction of two continents- Europe and Asia. Daghestan is the southernmost part of the Russian Federation. It stretches for some 400 kilometers from north to south and 200 kilometers from east to west. Despite the small area it occupies the landscape of the republic is quite varied ranging from magnificent mountains to wide planes.

The symbols of Daghestan.





Makhachkala - a city in southern Russia, the capital of the Republic of Daghestan, the third most populous city in the North Caucasus region and the largest city in the North Caucasian federal District. The population of the urban district Makhachkala - 705,642 humans. Makhachkala population agglomeration according to some estimates can be totally 1 million inhabitants. The administrative center of the city district is the city of Makhachkala.



The area where the castle is based, among mountaineers known since the Middle Ages called Anji Kala - "pearl city". The city is home to over 60 ethnic groups in Dagestan, Russia and the rest of the former Soviet Union

November 15, 1918 by the decree of the temporal ruler of Dagestan Nuh Beg Tarkovsky city was renamed to the city of Shamil Kala "in the types of remembrance in the hearts of Mountain behalf of our national hero Imam Shamil".

Population.

Daghestan is the most multinational republic of the Russian Federation, Here live more than 30 indigenous nationalities and ethnic groups. That's why Daghestan is the only republic out of the sixteen republics incorporated in the Russian Federation named after the territory rather than an ethnic group.

The most numerous of the nationalities of the republic are the Avars, who live in the western part of highland Daghestan. To the east of the Avars live the Larks and the Dargins. In the South of the republic, in the basin of the Samur river live the national groups of Lezghins and Tabasarans. The Kumyks live especially on the northern slopes of the mountains and around Buynaksk. To the North of the Terek there are Nogais.

Mountain of tongues

The languages spoken in Daghestan are so many and so varied that very often residents of two neighboring villages are unable to understand each other and have to resort to Russian in order to communicate with each other.



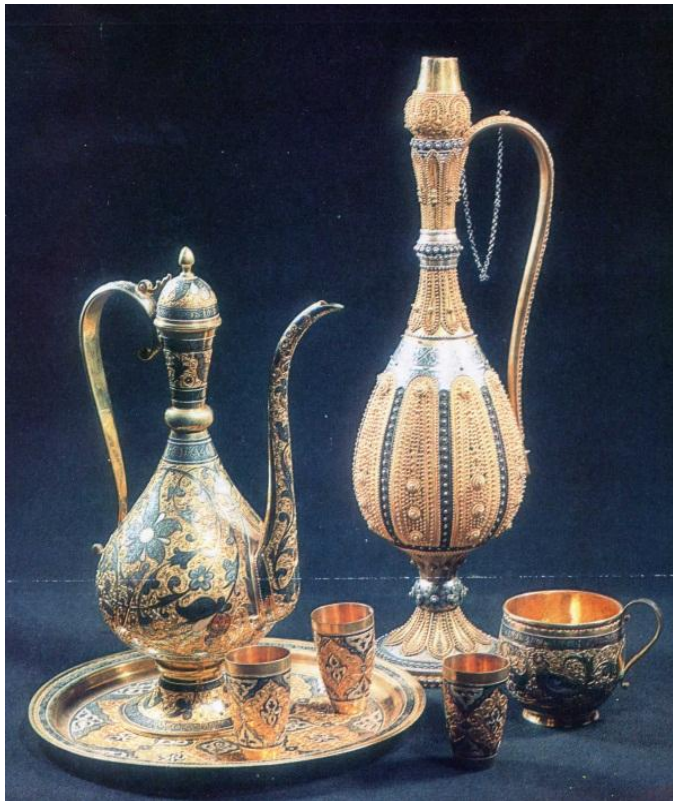
The geographical situation, landscape diversity and the Caspian Sea reservoir make the climate of Daghestan rather diversified. Daghestan comprises five climatic and a number of geographical zones: from the Caspian lowland at 28 meters below the level of the world ocean and the subtropics - up to the snow peaks of more than 4 thousand meters high. Local summers are warm and long. Average winter temperature is 0-5C, average summer temperature is +25C.



56% of the total territory of Daghestan is covered with mountain ranges and valleys. Mountain peaks covered with snow all year round impress tourists with their magnificent beauty and calm. Green valleys and meadows, sand seashore and world famous Caucasian hospitality contribute to the growing popularity of the region.



Folklore and handicraft traditions, especially in the mountainous regions are as rich in Daghestan as anywhere else in Russia. Daghestan's intricately patterned carpets and textiles are the most renowned of the region's crafts. Other crafts such as jewelry making, pottery making, wood notching, etc. are also well known throughout the world.



Wild life in the republic depends on the landscape and the climatic conditions. Today forests have remained only in some isolated areas: in foothills and highlands. These forests are the natural habitat of such kinds of animals as bears, deer, wild boar, goat, wolf, wild cat, fox, linx. There are also lizards, snakes, badgers, antilopes-saigaks.



The lowlands in the southern section of Daghestan, especially in the delta of the Samur river, have luxuriant vegetation, including such subtropical plants as pomegranate, walnut, hazel-nut.



The Caspian sea is rich in sturgeon, beluga, sprat, herring, seals. Many species of freshwater fish are found in the lakes and rivers of Daghestan. The high-mountain lake Kazenoiam, on the border with the Chechen republic is famous for its trout.



Dagestan is rich in historical and cultural monuments. There are over 8,000 monuments in Dagestan that are under federal protection. Some of them are truly unique ones: grandiose defense system in Derbent, 7th century Naryn -Kala fortress, 13-15th centuries mosques and fortresses, etc.



Daghestan, this "museum in the open air", is far from having been studied to the full, its ancient fortresses, manuscripts, and heroic legends still keep many mysteries. But the way of life of the peoples of Dagestan can be undoubtedly called the phenomenon of the "Dagestan civilization".



WELCOME TO DAGHESTAN.

