

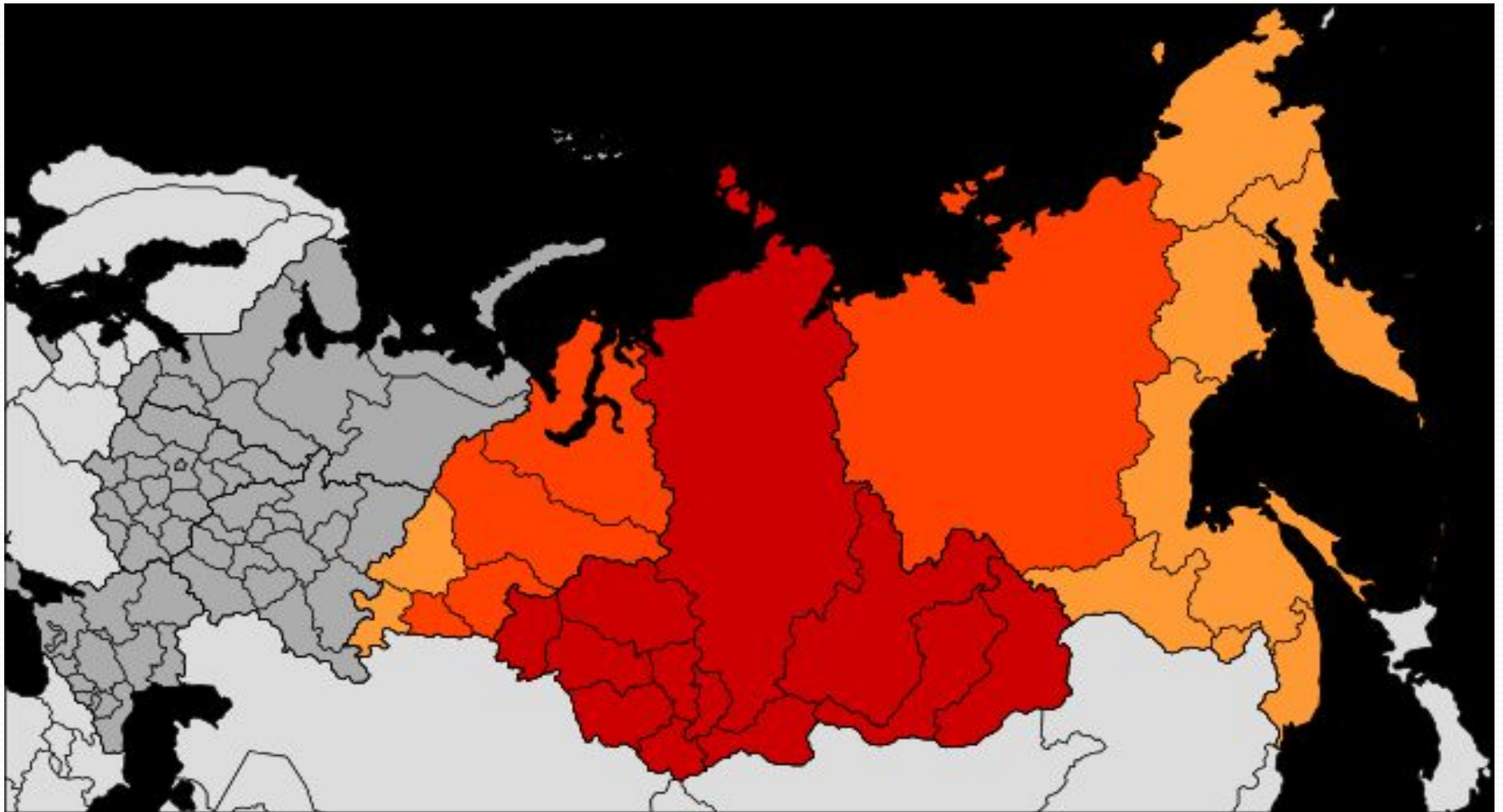
Siberia



Siberia is an extensive geographical region, and by the broadest definition is also known as North Asia. Siberia has historically been a part of Russia since the 17th century.



Map of Russian federal subjects belonging to Siberia:
Siberian Federal District ■ Geographic Russian
Siberia ■ ■ Historical Siberia ■ ■ ■



The climate of Siberia varies dramatically, but all of it basically has short summers and long winters of very cold climate. On the north coast, north of the Arctic Circle, there is a very short (about one-month-long) summer.



Almost all the population lives in the south, along the Trans-Siberian Railway. The climate in this southernmost part is Humid continental climate with cold winters but fairly warm summers lasting at least four months. The annual average is about 0.5 °C. January averages about -20 °C and July about +19 °C while daytime temperatures in summer typically are above 20 °C.

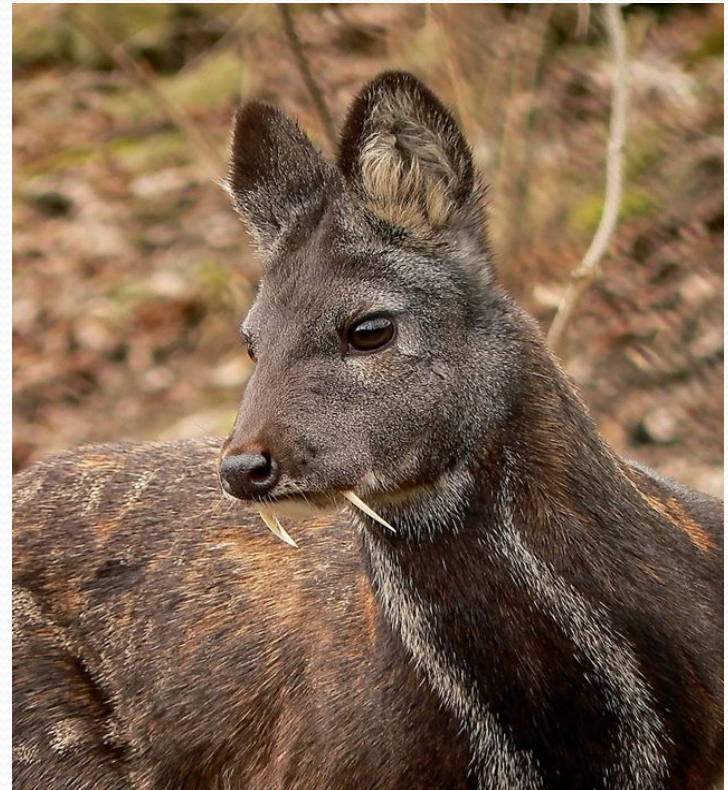


Flora&Fauna

- Manchurian wapiti



- Siberian musk deer



Family Felidae

- Amur leopard



- Siberian tiger



Family Ursidae

- Asian black bear



- Brown bear



Polar bear



- Long muzzle and neck of the polar bear help it to search in deep holes for seals, while powerful hindquarters enable it to drag massive prey

- Polar bears have evolved adaptations for Arctic life, for example, large furry feet and short, sharp, stocky claws give them good traction on ice.



- *Picea obovata* is a medium-sized evergreen tree growing to 15–35 m tall, and with a trunk diameter of up to 1.5 m, and a conical crown with drooping branchlets.



- *Pinus pumila*



is a coniferous evergreen shrub ranging from 1–3 m in height, exceptionally up to 5 m, but may have individual branches that extend farther along the ground in length