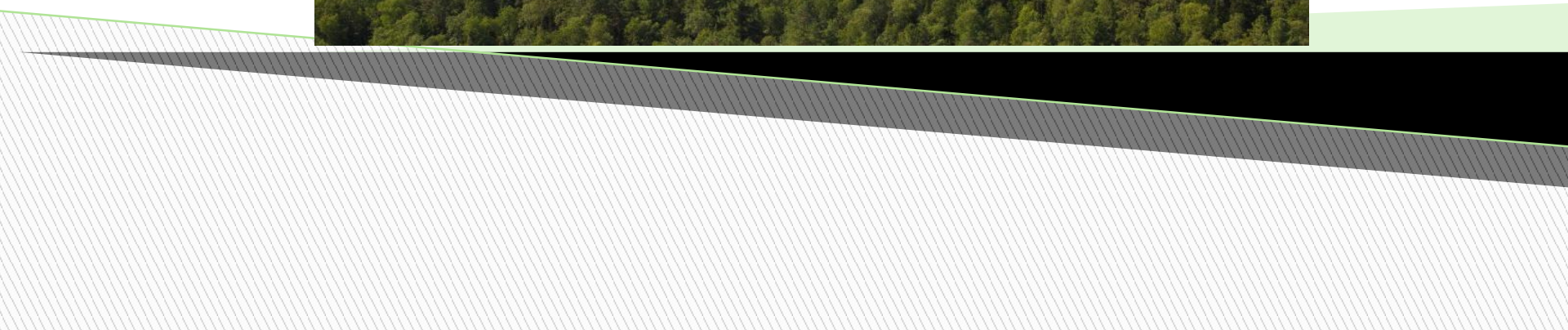


The Ugansky Nature Reserve



General Information

- The idea to make a large natural reserve of West Siberian Plain came into view a long time ago.
- In 1982, May 31 the Council of Ministers passed a resolution to make a Nature Reserve on the area of 648,6 hectares.
- The area is surrounded by a protection zone 2 km wide.

Nature Reserve- an area of land that is protected in order to keep safe the animals and plants that live there, often because they are rare

Resolution- an official decision that is made after a group or organization has voted

**Why do we need
a Nature
reserve?**



- 1) To save the biological diversity and keep environmental objects under natural conditions
- 2) ecological monitoring by keeping the Chronicle of Nature
- 3) Scientific research



The regulations of the reserve do not permit:

- ❑ Mining of minerals
- ❑ Disruption of the soil cover
- ❑ Deforestation
- ❑ Collecting medicinal herbs, nuts, mushrooms, berries.
- ❑ Commercial, sporting and pleasure hunt
- ❑ Renting land, water and other natural resources
- ❑ Flights of airplanes and helicopters at the altitude less than 2000m

Permit- means to allow

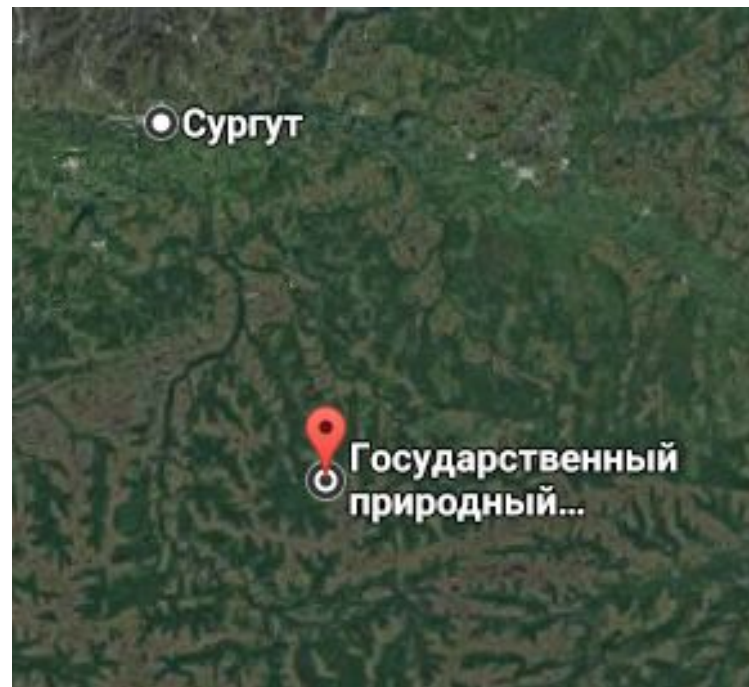
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Location

- The natural reserve is located in the interstream (междуречье) area of the Ob and Irtysh-rivers.



Climate

- There are many lakes in the nature reserve. Most of them are shallow and swamp-like. Therefore, the climate of the area is humid.
- The average temperature of January is -19
- The average temperature of July is +16
- The blanket of snow reaches 30-70cm of height on woodland and up to 120cm on the swamp.

Swamp-болото
Shallow- мелководье
Humid- влажно

Winter is divided into 3 chronological stages

- 1. Early winter- at this time the light day grows shorter. The rivers haven't frozen yet but the snow blanket has settled. White-tailed eagles and swans depart to a warmer place.
- The earliest record of winter is September 23, 1998, the latest is October 5th



2. Deep winter

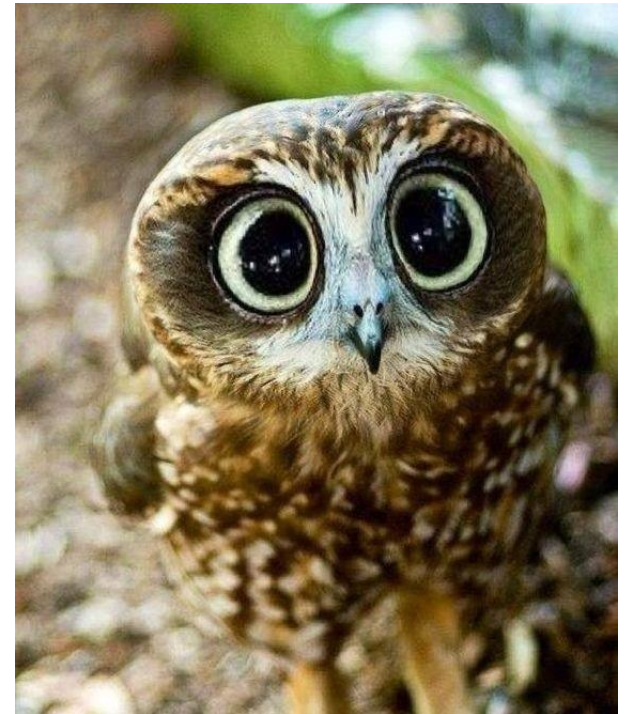
- The longest and the coldest stage of winter.
- Bears, badgers and chipmunks have fallen into a deep hibernation.



Badgers- барсуки.
Chipmunks- бурундуки
Hibernation- спящий режим

Pre-spring

- Everything slowly awakens
- High radiation levels
- Snow starts dripping
- Owls begin their breeding (*размножение*) season



Toads- жабы
Ticks- клещи

Spring and Summer

- During the spring, the birds start coming back.
- Frogs, toads, lizards and snakes awaken.
- Ticks, mosquitoes and bumblebees appear.
- Pre-summer period and the beginning of the summer are marked as the most intensive bird singing.



Autumn

- The most typical processes of this stage are the changes of color of trees, bushes and herbs.
- The only tree that stays green through the early autumn is the Siberian larch (Сибирская лиственница)
- Autumn starts in early August



Forest Animals



Marten- Куница

- Forest marten is very good at climbing trees, jumping from branch to branch with the use of its tail.
- No matter how deep is its sleep, if it hears any sound it awakens right away and runs away. Leaving no trace.
- During winter, this predator searches for squirrel's hallows, and once Marten finds it, there is no escaping.

Hallow- дупло



Northern hawk-owl

Ястребиная сова

- The only type of an owl that doesn't sleep during the day. It sleeps at night and hunts in the day light.
- Its flight is absolutely silent because of its special type of feather



Сарперцайлие- Глухарь

- During winter, Сарперцайлие sleep in small flocks (стаи).
- If it gets too cold, they sleep in the snow and come out only to get some food. If a female capercaillie notices a predator or a human, it tries to get them away from her family as far as it can.



- While chicks are small, they hide under the wing if they sense any danger. But when they grow up, they hide in a tall grass.
- Believe it or not, it is really hard to find them there. Even for dogs.



Woodpecker- Дятел

- Woodpecker can drill the tree 20-25 times per second (that doubles the speed of machine gun!).
- Woodpeckers play an important role in the control of insects. They help limit tree illnesses by destroying carriers of the disease.





Wolves

- ❑ Wolves brain is 30% bigger than the dog's brain. That means that wolves are able to remember more important information comparing to dogs.
- ❑ Leader of the pack always goes first with a high up tail.
- ❑ The size of it is not as important as is its personality.



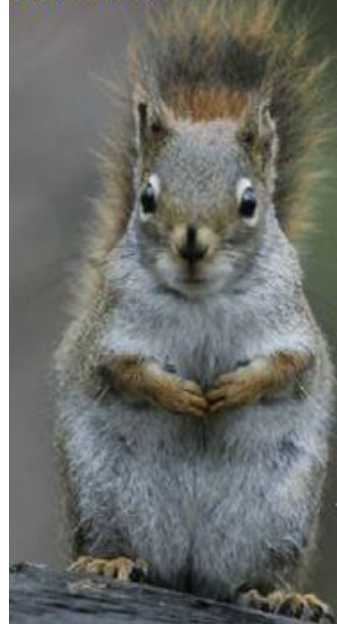
- When little wolves are born, all of them have a blue eye color. However, during the first 2-4 months, their eye color changes into a golden-yellow color. It is very rare for grown wolves to have blue eyes.
- Wolves can run 65km/h and jump up to 5m high.



Squirrels

- ❑ Squirrels can fall from 30 meters high, without hurting themselves.
- ❑ Squirrels eyes are positioned in a way which allows them to see behind them.
- ❑ In one day, a squirrel is able to collect food for the entire 3 month in advance!

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It is estimated that millions of trees grow thanks to squirrels forgetting where they buried their nuts.



Sable- Соболь

- Sables live only in two countries. Russia and Japan
- They really like when everything around them is clean!
- Sables clean their place after they eat.
- They even go to the bathroom as far away from their home as they can!
- It hunts everything that is smaller than itself.



Otter - Выдра

- ❑ Otters have more than 800 hairs on them, and because of its thickness- they never get wet!
- ❑ They can stay underwater for 2 minutes.
- ❑ When they are underwater, their ears close so no water could go in.



What are these? Name them!



What are these? Name them!



What are these? Name them!



Answer the following questions:

- 1) Who passed the resolution to make a nature reserve in May 31, 1982?
 - 2) Why do we need a Nature reserve?
 - 3) What is NOT permitted on the Ugansky Nature Reserve?
 - 4) What climate does the reserve have?
 - 5) Who falls asleep during “deep winter” ?
 - 6) Tell me about any 3 animals that you’ve learnt about today.
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