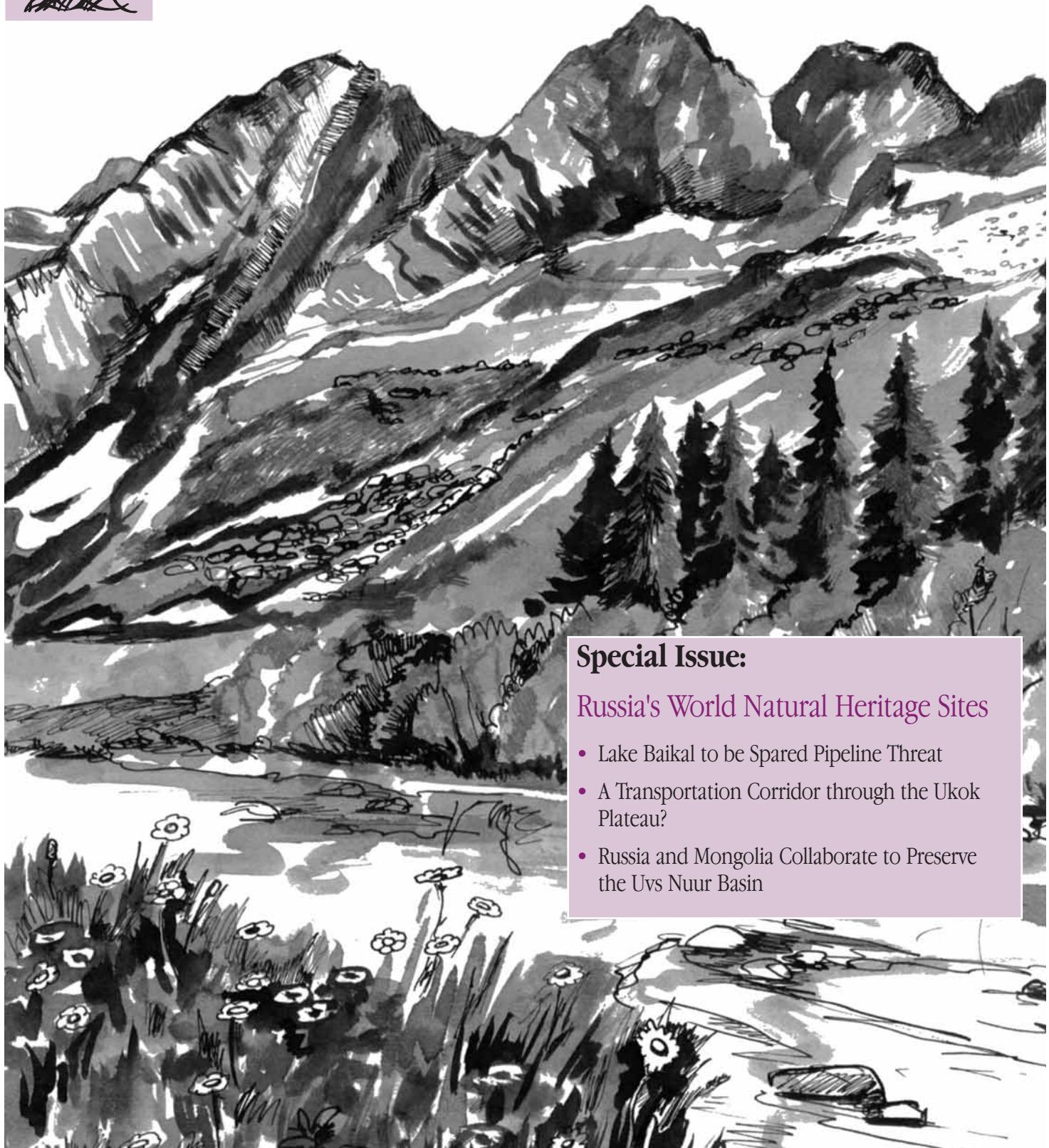




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Russian Conservation News



Special Issue:

Russia's World Natural Heritage Sites

- Lake Baikal to be Spared Pipeline Threat
- A Transportation Corridor through the Ukok Plateau?
- Russia and Mongolia Collaborate to Preserve the Uvs Nuur Basin

PROMOTING BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN RUSSIA AND THROUGHOUT NORTHERN EURASIA



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The mission of the Center for Russian Nature Conservation (CRNC) is to promote the conservation of nature in Russia and throughout the former Soviet Union, and to assist conservation groups in that region through information exchange, coordination of professional and education exchanges, and provision of technical assistance to protected areas. CRNC is a project of the Tides Center.



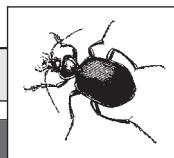
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RCN has many partners and friends in Russia, including the Partnership for Zapovedniks, whose mission is to offer organizational, technical, and financial help to zapovedniks and national parks in Russia.



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World Natural Heritage Sites				in the Russian Federation	
Name of World Heritage Site	Year Inscribed on the World Heritage List	Criteria for Inscription	Specially Protected Nature Areas Included in the Site (Area, in Hectares)		Total Area of World Heritage Site (in Hectares)
Virgin Komi Forests	1995	Natural Criteria (ii), (iii)	Pechoro-Ilychsky Biosphere Zapovednik.....(721,322) Pechoro-Ilychsky Biosphere Zapovednik Buffer Zone(666,000) Yugyd Va National Park.....(1,891,701)		3.28 million
Lake Baikal	1996	Natural Criteria (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)	Baikalsky Biosphere Zapovednik.....(165,724) Barguzinsky Biosphere Zapovednik.....(374,322) Baikalo-Lensky Zapovednik.....(660,000) Pribaikalsky National Park.....(418,000) Zabaikalsky National Park.....(246,000) Tunkinsky National Park.....(*) Kabansky Federal Zakaznik.....(12,100) Frolikhinsky Federal Zakaznik.....(109,200) *an uncalculated portion of the park's 1,183,662 hectares		8.8 million
Volcanoes of Kamchatka	1996, extended in 2001	Natural Criteria (i), (ii), (iii) in 1996 Natural Criterion (iv) in 2001	Kronotsky Biosphere Zapovednik.....(1,007,134) Yuzhno-Kamchatsky Federal Zakaznik and Yuzhno-Kamchatsky Nature Park.....(800,000) Bystrinsky Nature Park.....(1,250,000) Nalychevo Nature Park.....(265,000) Kluchevskoi Nature Park.....(376,000)		3.7 million
Golden Mountains of Altai	1998	Natural Criterion (iv)	Altaisky Biosphere Zapovednik.....(881,238) Katunsky Biosphere Zapovednik(150,079) Belukha Mountain Nature Park.....(262,800) Ukok Plateau Quiet Zone Nature Park(252,904) Teletskoye Lake.....(93,753)		1.64 million
Western Caucasus	1999	Natural Criteria (ii), (iv)	Kavkazsky Biosphere Zapovednik and Buffer Zone.....(288,200) Bolshoi Tkhach Nature Park.....(3,700) Headwaters of the Pshekha and Pshekhashkha Rivers Nature Monument.....(5,776) Headwaters of the Tsitsa River Nature Monument.....(1,913) Buiny Ridge Nature Monument.....(1,480)		300,000
Central Sikhote-Alin	2001	Natural Criterion (iv)	Sikhote-Alinsky Biosphere Zapovednik.....(390,184) Goralovy Federal Zakaznik.....(4,749)		395,000
Uvs Nuur Basin	2003	Natural Criteria (ii), (iv)	Ubsunurskaya Kotlovina Biosphere Zapovednik(Russia).....(258,620) Uvs Nuur State Nature Reserve (Mongolia)..... (810,233)		1.069 million
Natural System of Wrangel Island Reserve	2004	Natural Criteria (ii), (iv)	Wrangel Island Zapovednik.....(2,226,000)		2.226 million
Selection Criteria Until late 2004, when Russia's last natural site, Wrangel Island, was inscribed on the World Heritage List, properties were selected on the basis of six cultural and four natural criteria, with the protection, management, authenticity, and integrity of properties also being important considerations. According to UNESCO criteria, a property may be inscribed if it:			processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal, and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals; (iv) Contains the most important and significant natural habitats for <i>in-situ</i> conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.		
(i) Contains superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance; (ii) Represents major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features; (iii) Represents significant on-going ecological and biological			Note: In 2005, the selection criteria for cultural and natural sites were combined into one list of criteria numbered (i)-(x), when the <i>Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention</i> were revised. Under the current system, natural criteria (i)-(iv) detailed above are known as criteria (vii)-(x), respectively. It is under these new criteria that Russia's future World Natural Heritage sites will be inscribed.		

