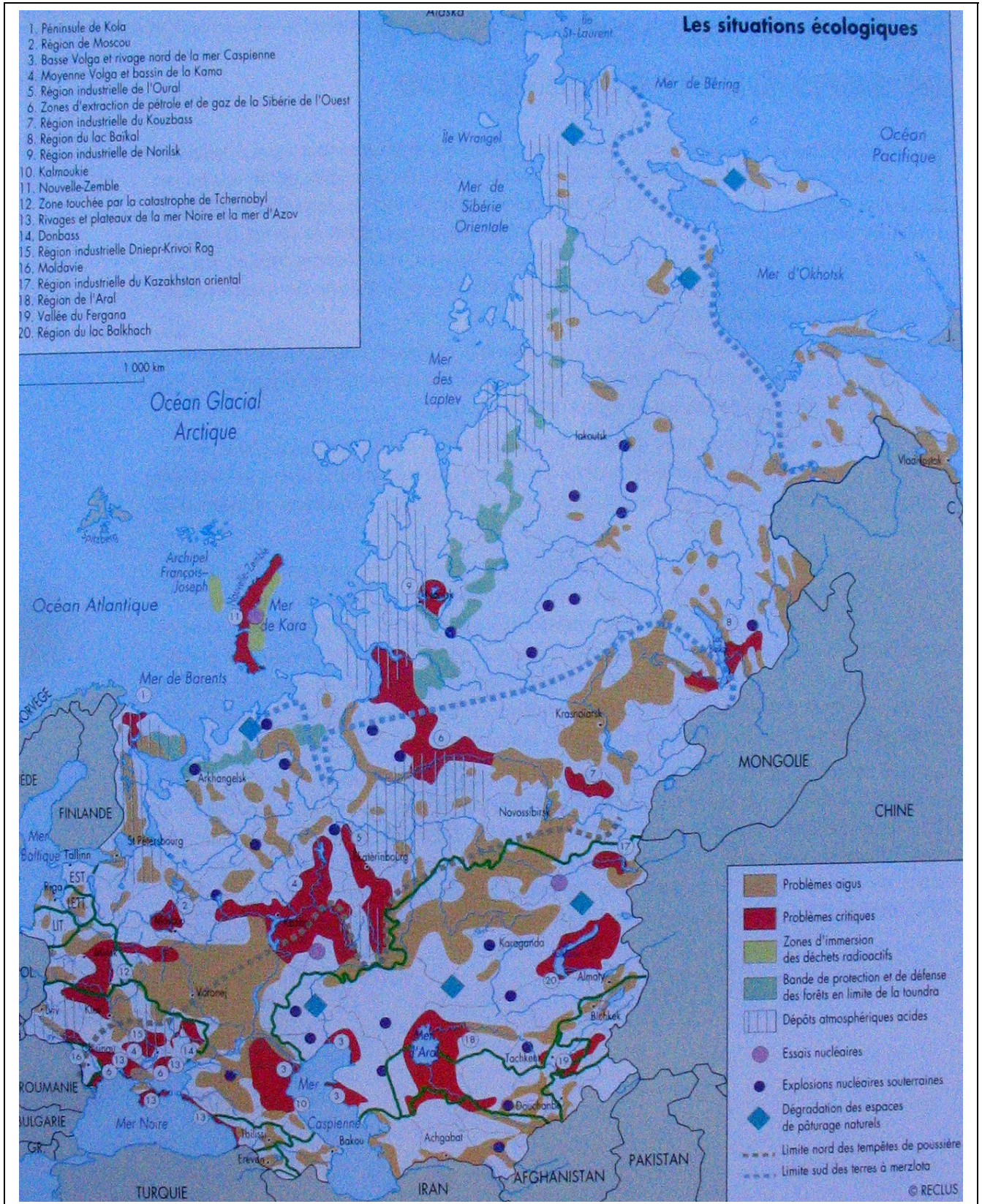


Fascicule de documents

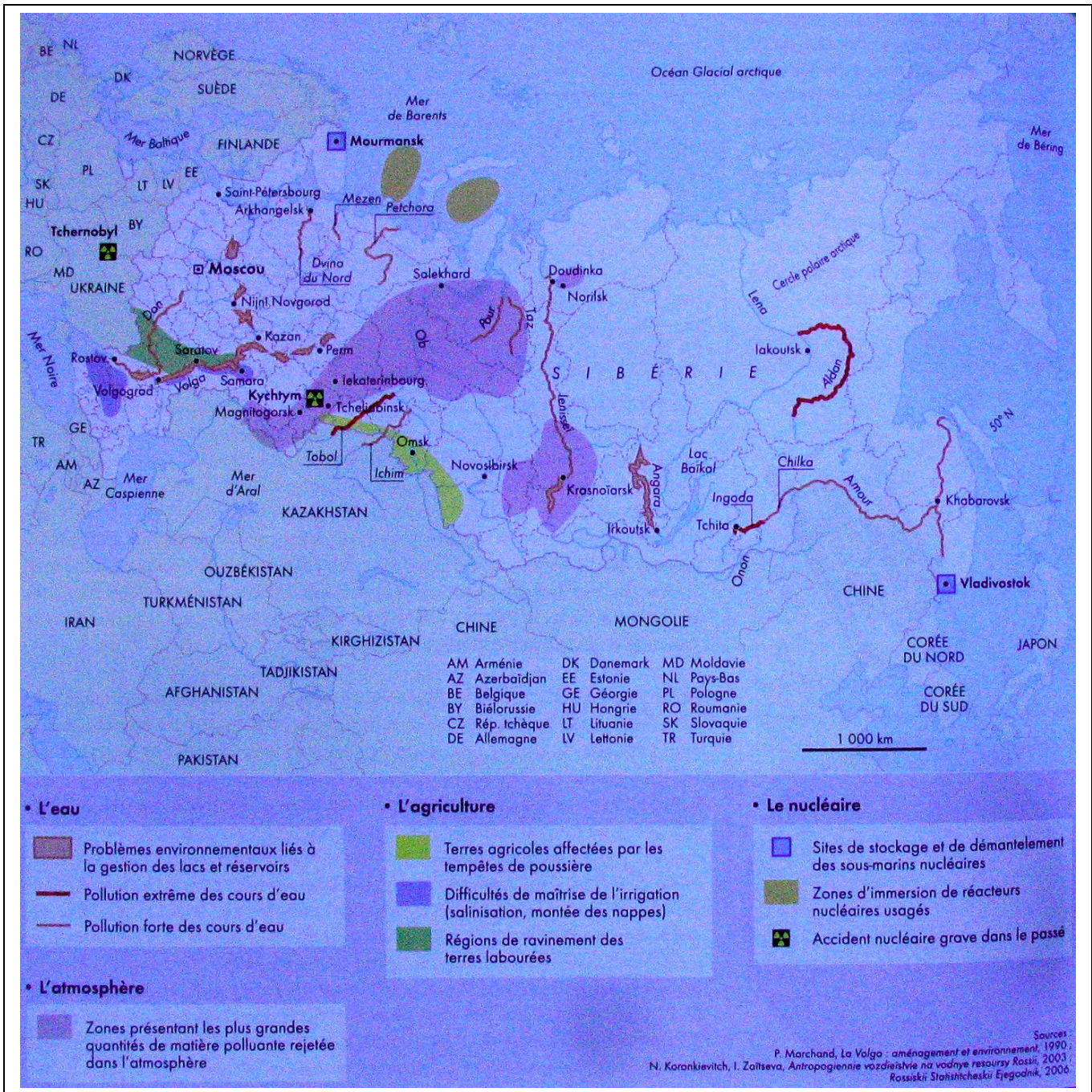
Carte 1 – Les situations écologiques.

Source : Atlas de la Russie et des Pays proches. 1995. Reclus.



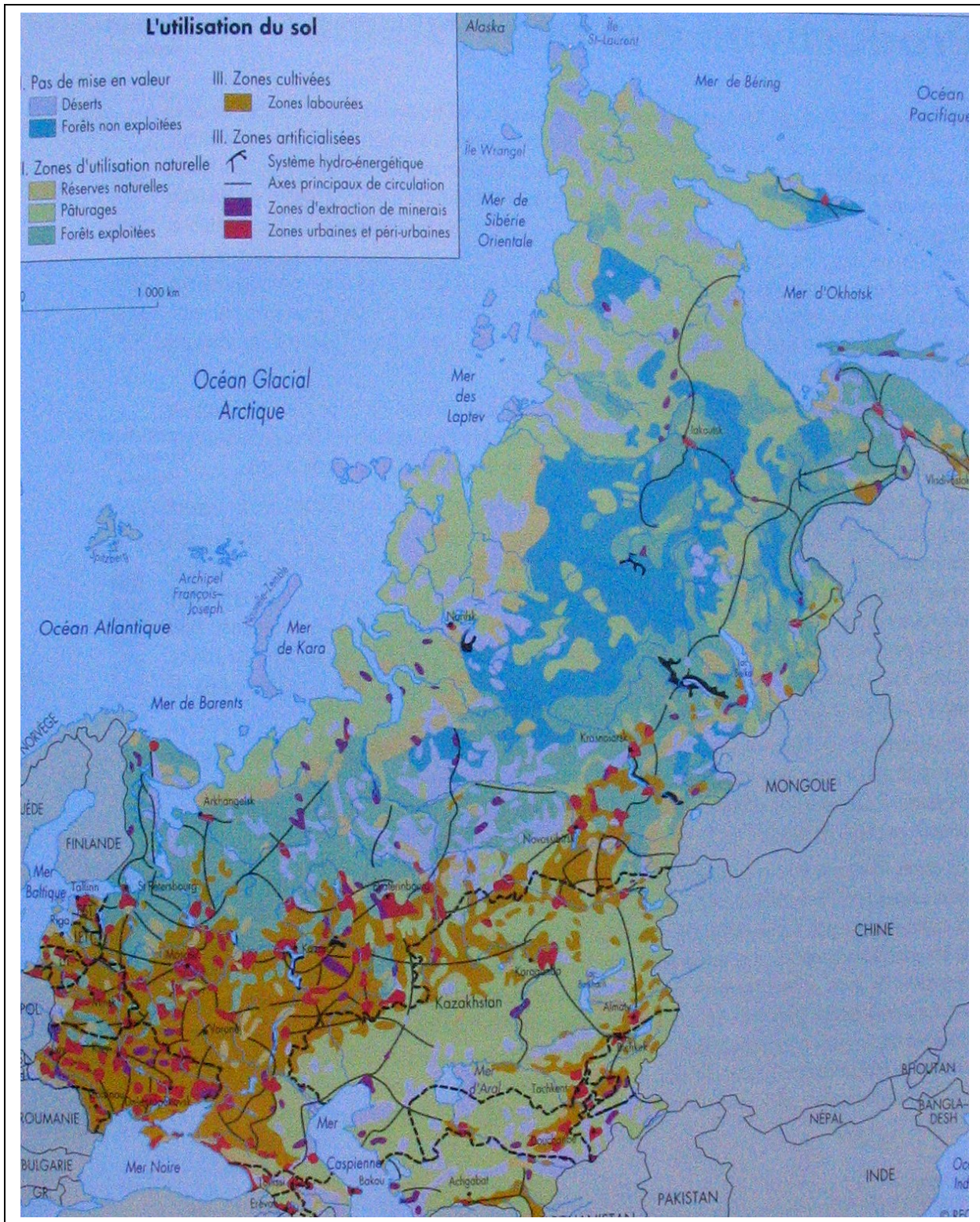
Carte 2 - Typologie des problèmes environnementaux en Russie.

Source : Atlas Géopolitique de la Russie. 2007.



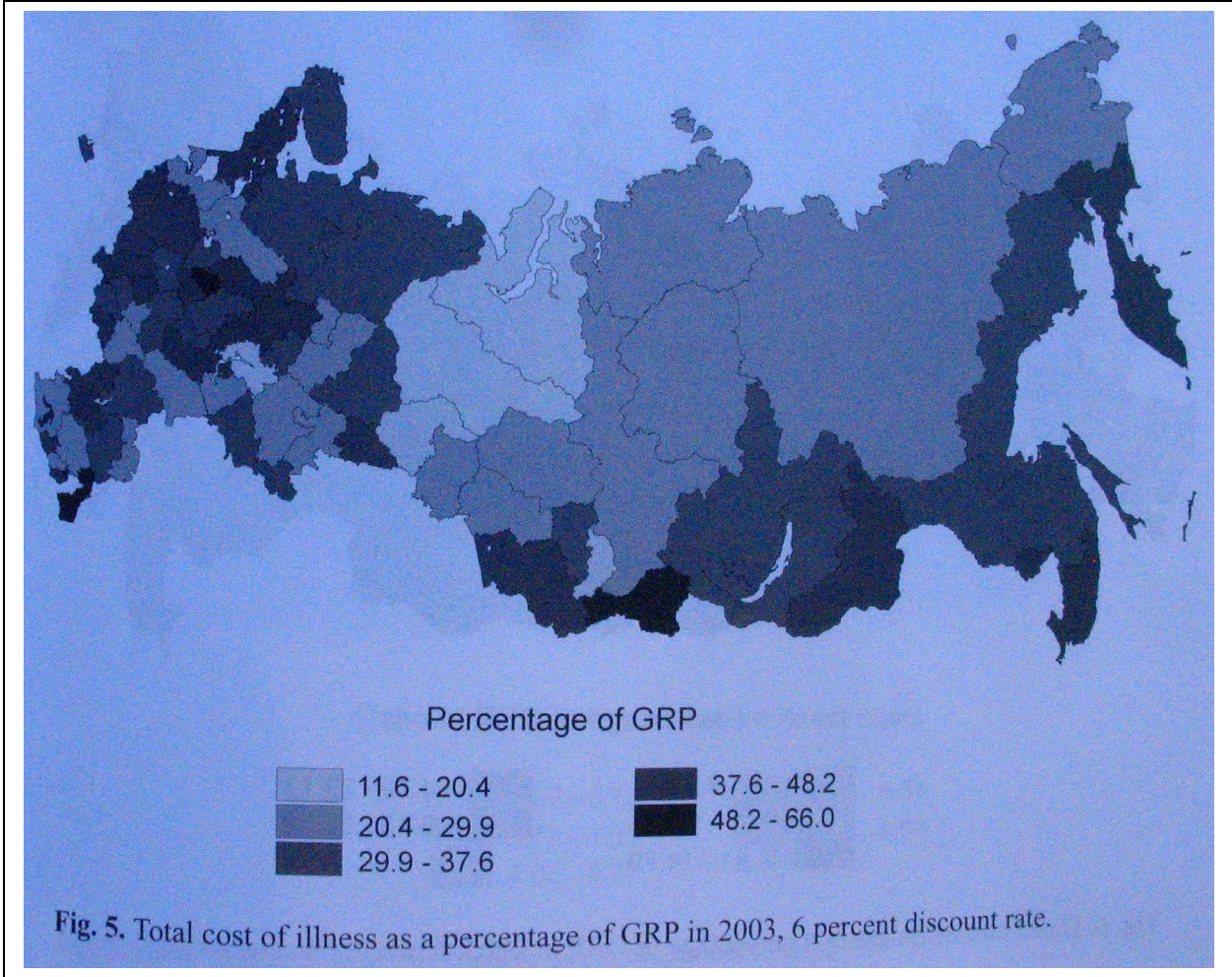
Carte 3 – Utilisation du sol à la fin des années 1980.

Source : Atlas de la Russie et des Pays proches. 1995. Reclus.



Carte 4 - Coût total de la maladie en % du PIB régional .

Source : J.T. Twigg. Eurasian Geography & Economics, 7, 2005.



Carte 5 - Le risque nucléaire.

Source : Atlas de la Russie et des Pays proches. 1995. Reclus.



Fig. 1 - Evolution de la pollution des eaux entre 1990 et 1996.

Source : [Rapport CIA 1999](#).

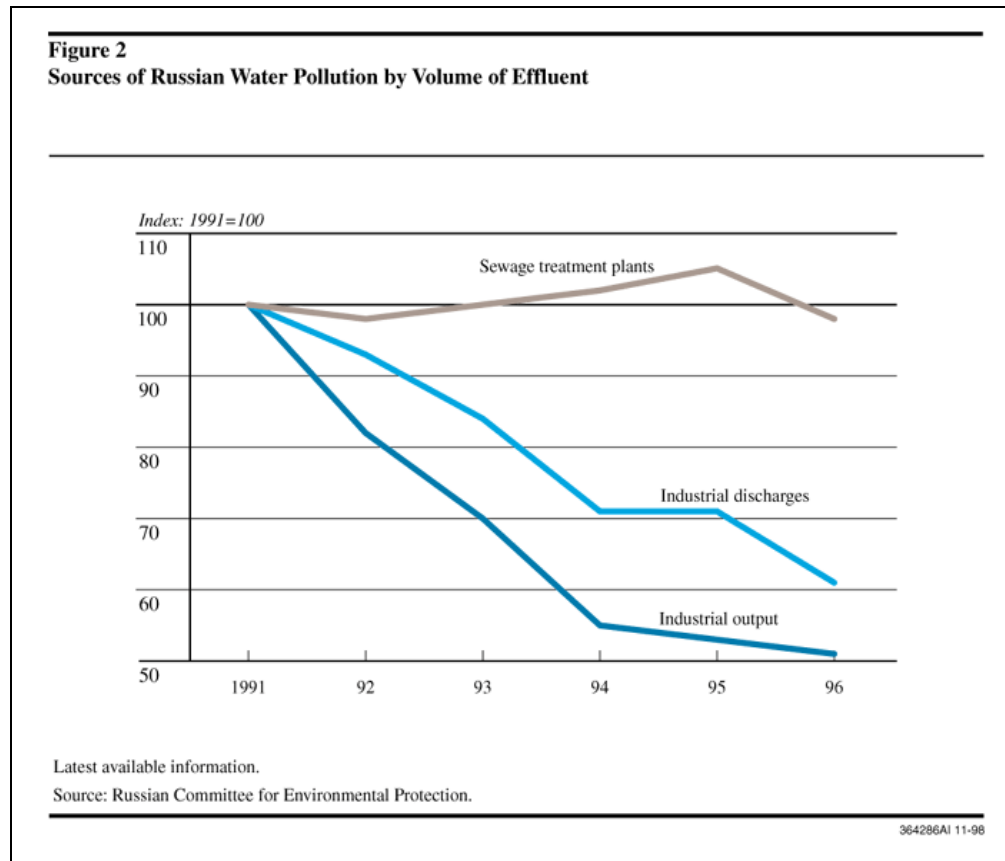


Fig. 2 - Evolution de la pollution atmosphérique entre 1990 et 1996.

Source : [Rapport CIA 1999](#).

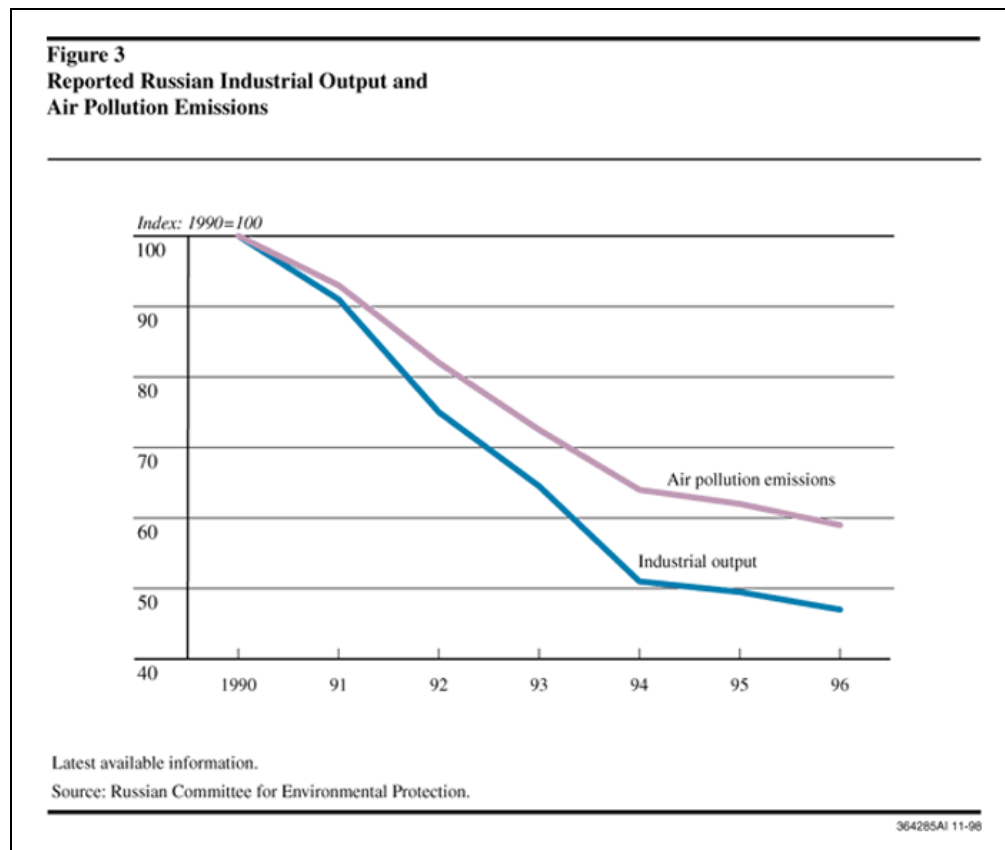
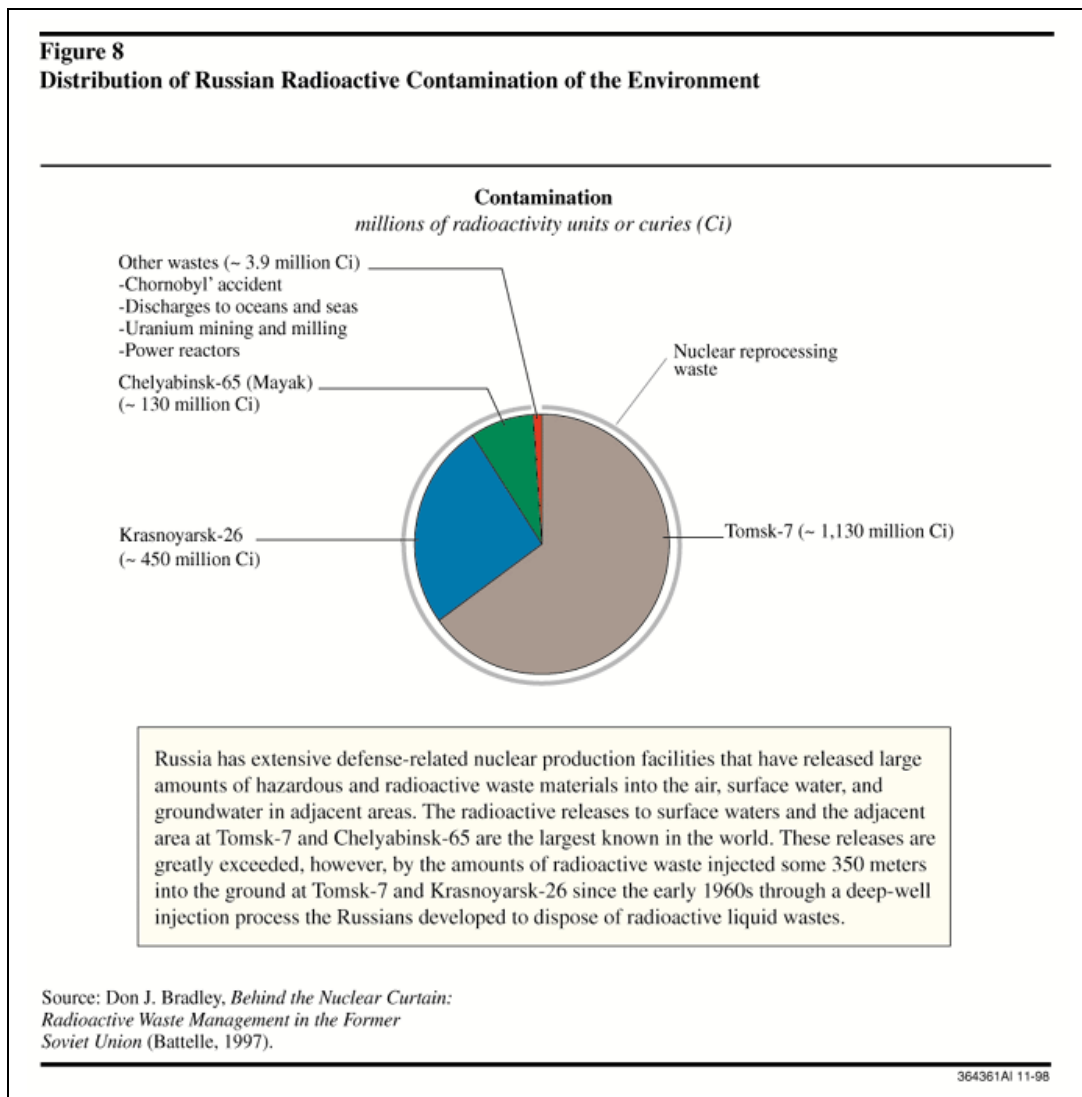


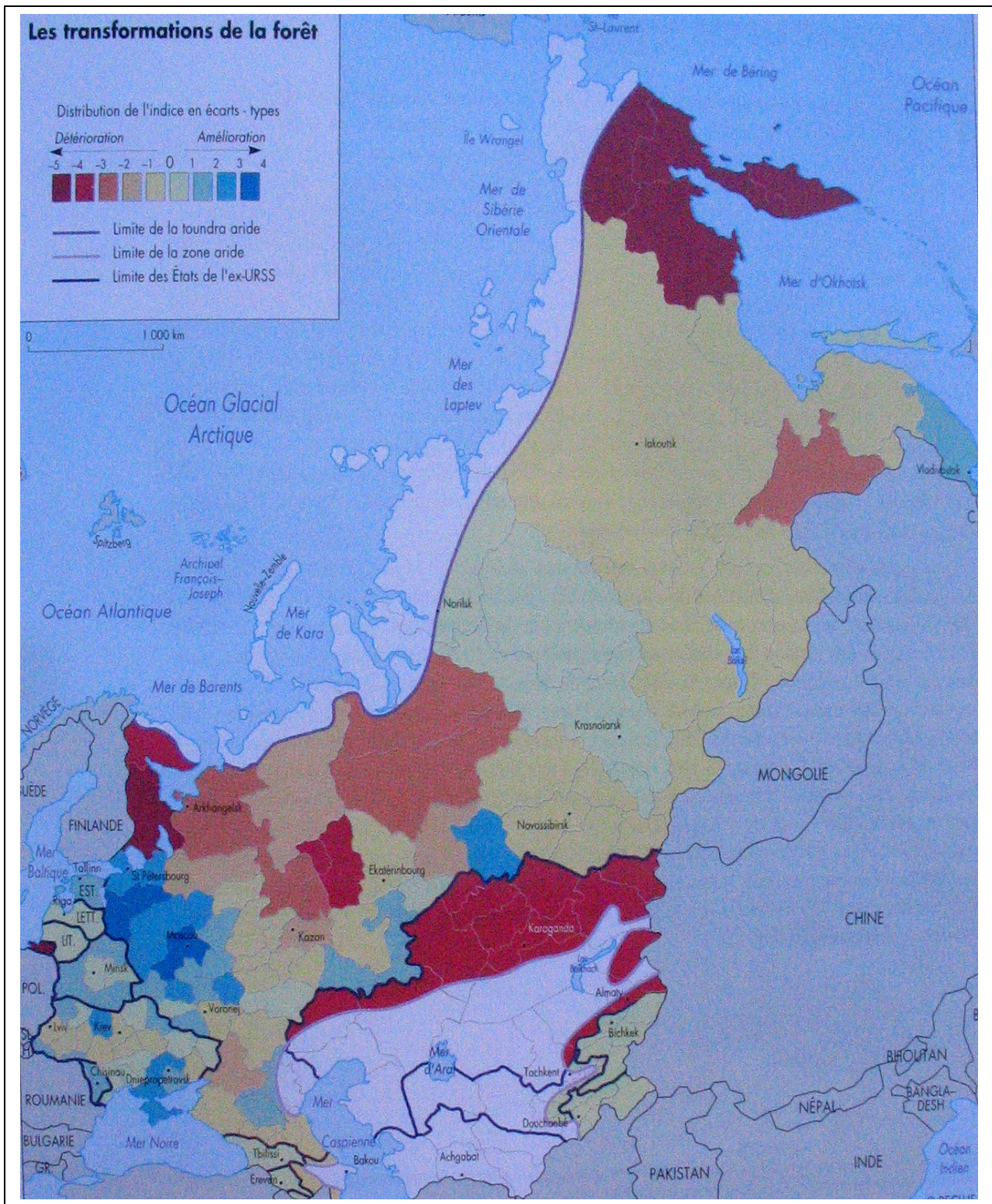
Fig. 3 - Origine de la pollution nucléaire en Russie en 1997.

Source : [Rapport CIA 1999](#).



Carte 6 - Evolution de la forêt depuis 1949.

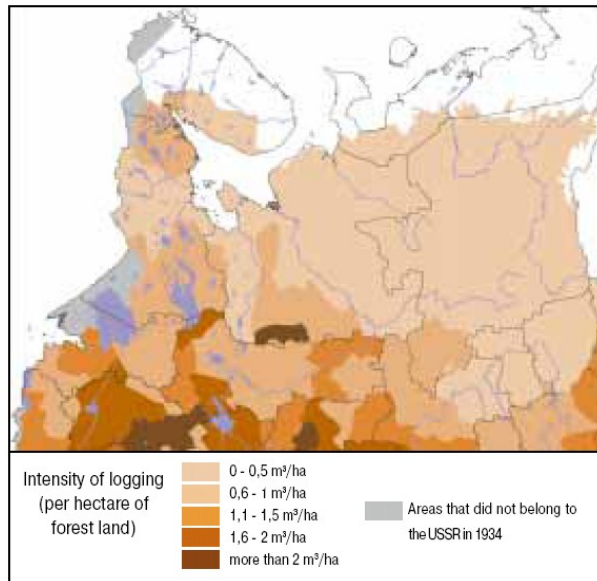
Source : Atlas de la Russie et des Pays proches. 1995. Reclus.



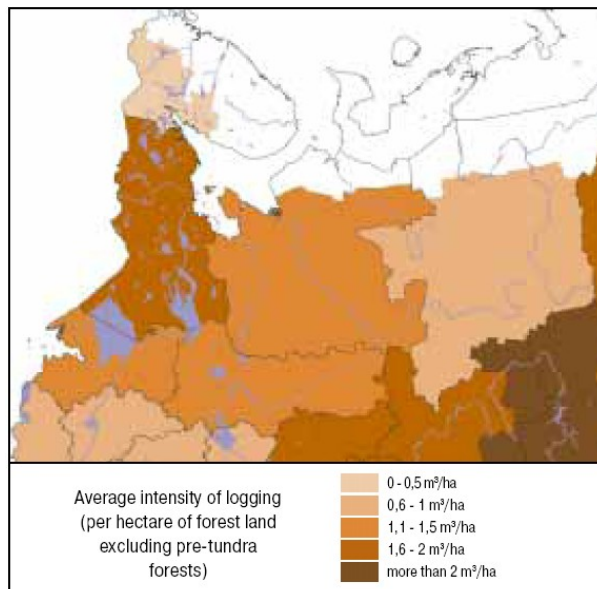
Carte 7 – Taux annuel de coupe de bois, à trois époques différentes.

Source : http://www.globalforestwatch.org/english/russia/pdf/GFW_Russia_Report_en.pdf

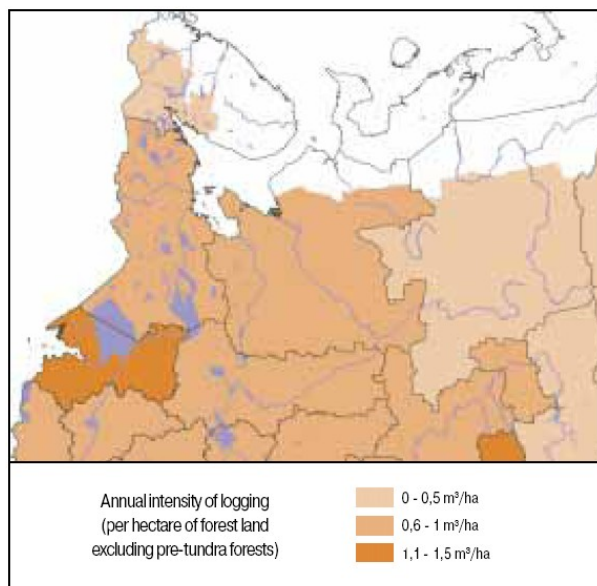
1934



1962-83



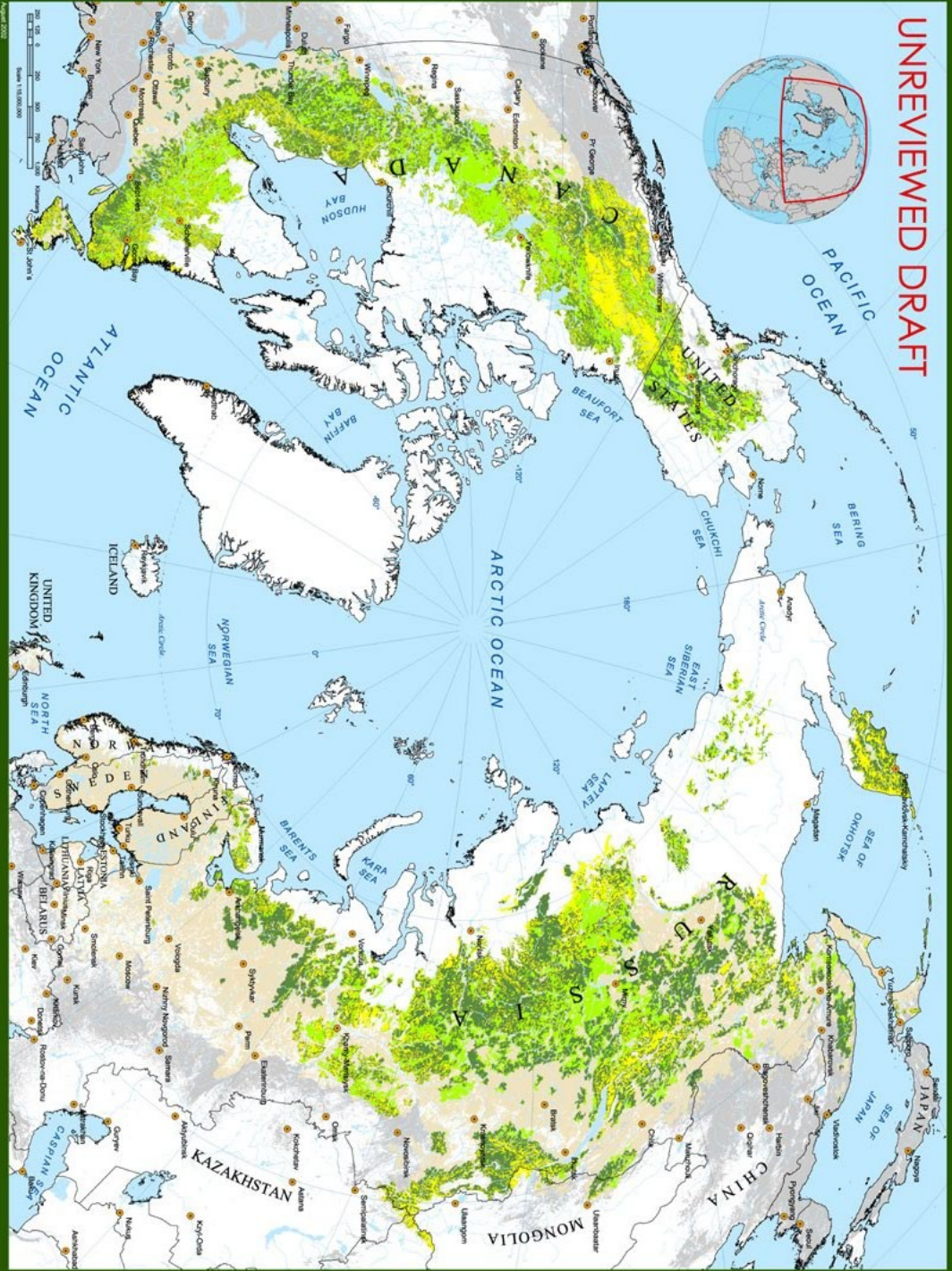
1999





REMAINING WILDLANDS IN THE NORTHERN FORESTS

UNREVIEWED DRAFT



Boreal Forest Landscapes

- Intact forested area
- Intact non-forested area
- Fire disturbance area*
- Non-forest landscape
- Forest outside the boreal (not studied)
- Rivers
- Lakes and oceans
- Selected cities and towns

* Considered intact in North America

Boreal Wildlands are Important

The boreal (northern) forest landscape is a mosaic of land, rivers, lakes and wetlands stretching across northern Eurasia and North America. It is one of the world's largest and most important forested regions. Long, cold, snowy winters and short summers make the trees (mostly conifers) grow slowly. Large-scale fires and insect attacks occur frequently, but boreal forests are resilient and regenerate quickly. The boreal forest stores 123,500 billion metric tons of carbon, or 20% of the world's total. There are no signs of roads, recent settlements, agricultural fields, deserts, mines, pipelines or oil wells. Within the intact landscapes, the map shows forest and rural fire-free areas, as well as areas where large fires have occurred during the last 50-60 years.

Conservation Opportunities

Intact forest landscapes offer exceptional conservation opportunities. They serve as natural laboratories for studying ecosystem processes, while providing the natural range of ecosystem goods and services. Conservation of such areas is a cost-effective way to protect biodiversity, maintain ecosystem services, and provide a natural buffer against climate change.

GFW Pan-Boreal Mapping Initiative

This map is the first result of a unique cooperation among non-governmental organizations and academic institutions in 6 countries. It breaks new ground by using high-resolution satellite data to map forest and fire disturbance at the scale and local level areas (cells) down to a size of 30 m (one vehicle). The scale of analysis is approximately 1:1,000,000 (more detailed in Finland), sufficient to support ecological planning. The map may change following further review and revision. Data remain to be collected for Norway and other areas.

DATA SOURCES

Topographic maps and digital maps data were used to establish preliminary road networks. Satellite imagery from 1999 to 2002, were used to identify disturbances and tree biomass, approximately 2001 Landsat ETM+ scenes, 60 01 MS1-E and 771 scenes of MS1-SK. Digital roads data were used to establish preliminary road networks. Field checks have been performed for Canada, Finland and Sweden. Additional information can be found on the Global Forest Watch website.

www.GlobalForestWatch.org

Global Forest Watch is an international network of non-governmental, academic and research organizations that provides timely, reliable and accurate information on forests and forest systems to ensure the sustainable management of forests and to inform decision-making. All products undergo expert review.

COLLABORATORS



CONTRIBUTORS

D. Hanson, J. Dempsey, M. Dabson, J. Ojima, F. Hahn, M. Hoggson, M. Karpenevsky, D. Cicolini, L. Lamas, S. Lugin, R. Lugin, R. Kogan, P. Polunin, A. Puzos, H. Raman, R. Raman, T. Walker, A. Verheijen, A. Vigneron, E. Vigneron. Contributions by members of GFN Canada and GFN Russia are gratefully acknowledged.

DONORS

Donor Data: Chatham House Foundation, ERMIS, ERMIS, The Home Furnishings Company (HFC), John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

REVIEW INFORMATION

This map is open for review until 3 November 2002. All contributions are welcome. For more information, please visit www.GlobalForestWatch.org or contact us at info@GlobalForestWatch.org. Global Forest Watch, 1010 15th Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002 USA.

DATA SOURCES

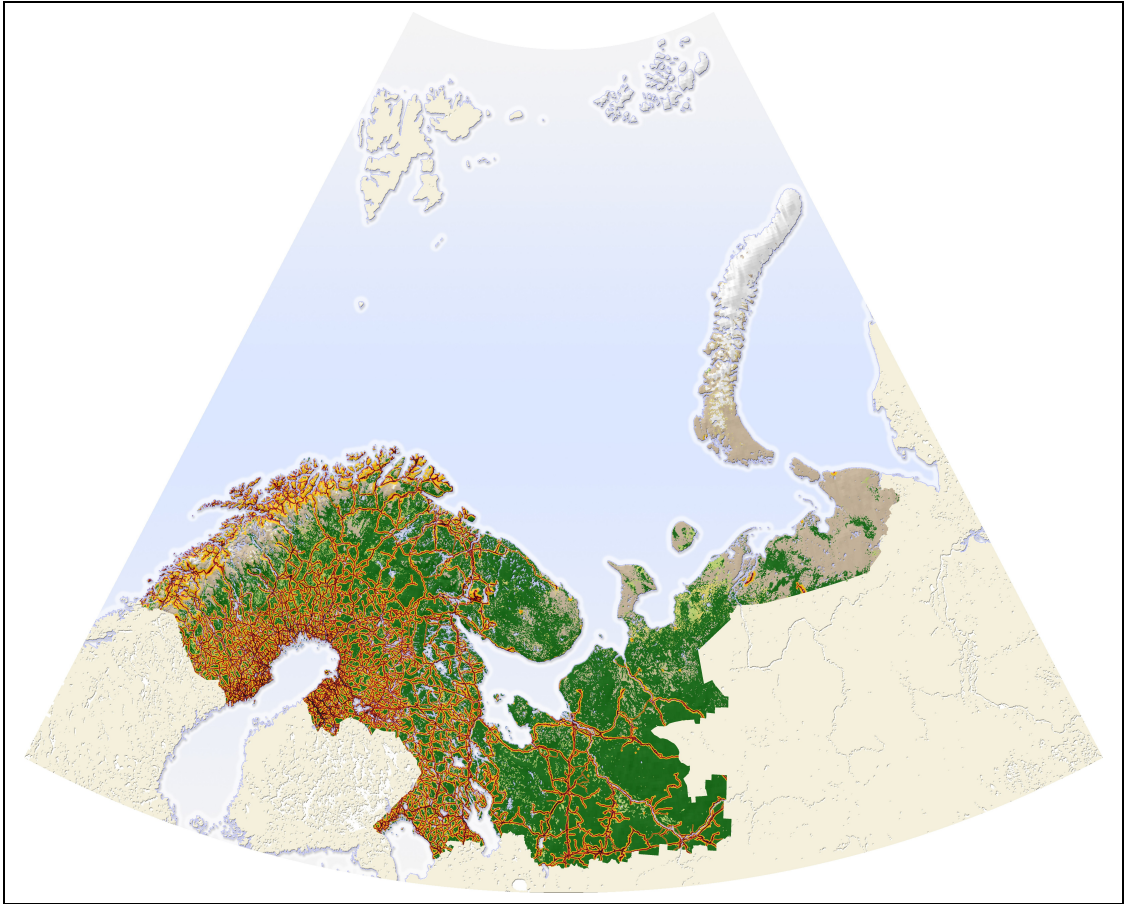
Topographic maps and digital maps data were used to establish preliminary road networks. Satellite imagery from 1999 to 2002, were used to identify disturbances and tree biomass, approximately 2001 Landsat ETM+ scenes, 60 01 MS1-E and 771 scenes of MS1-SK. Digital roads data were used to establish preliminary road networks. Field checks have been performed for Canada, Finland and Sweden. Additional information can be found on the Global Forest Watch website.

Carte 8 – Etat de la taiga en zone arctique.
Source : <http://www.globalforestwatch.org/english/russia/news.htm>

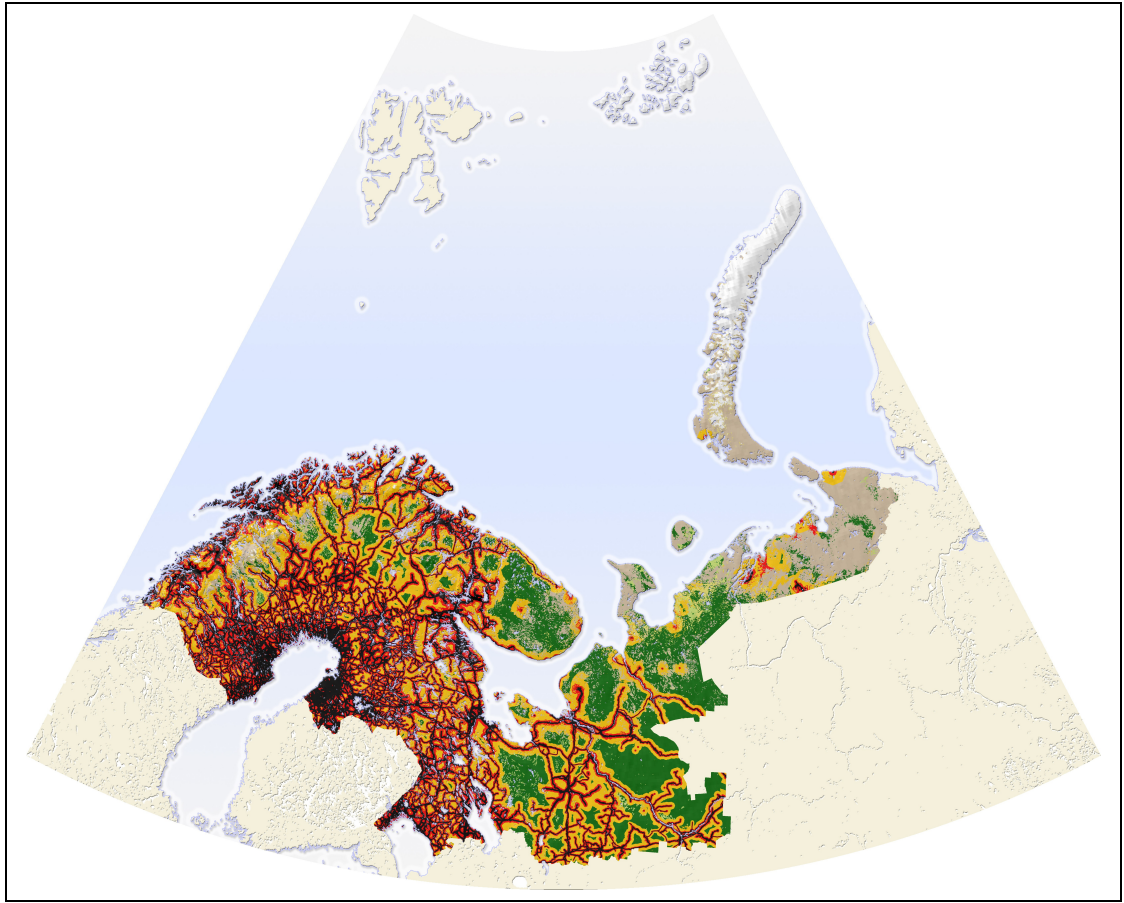
Carte 9 – L’anthropisation en 2002 autour de la mer de Barents, et son évolution à l’horizon 2032.
Carte à enrichir pour créer un schéma.

Source : <http://www.globalforestwatch.org/english/russia/news.htm>

2002



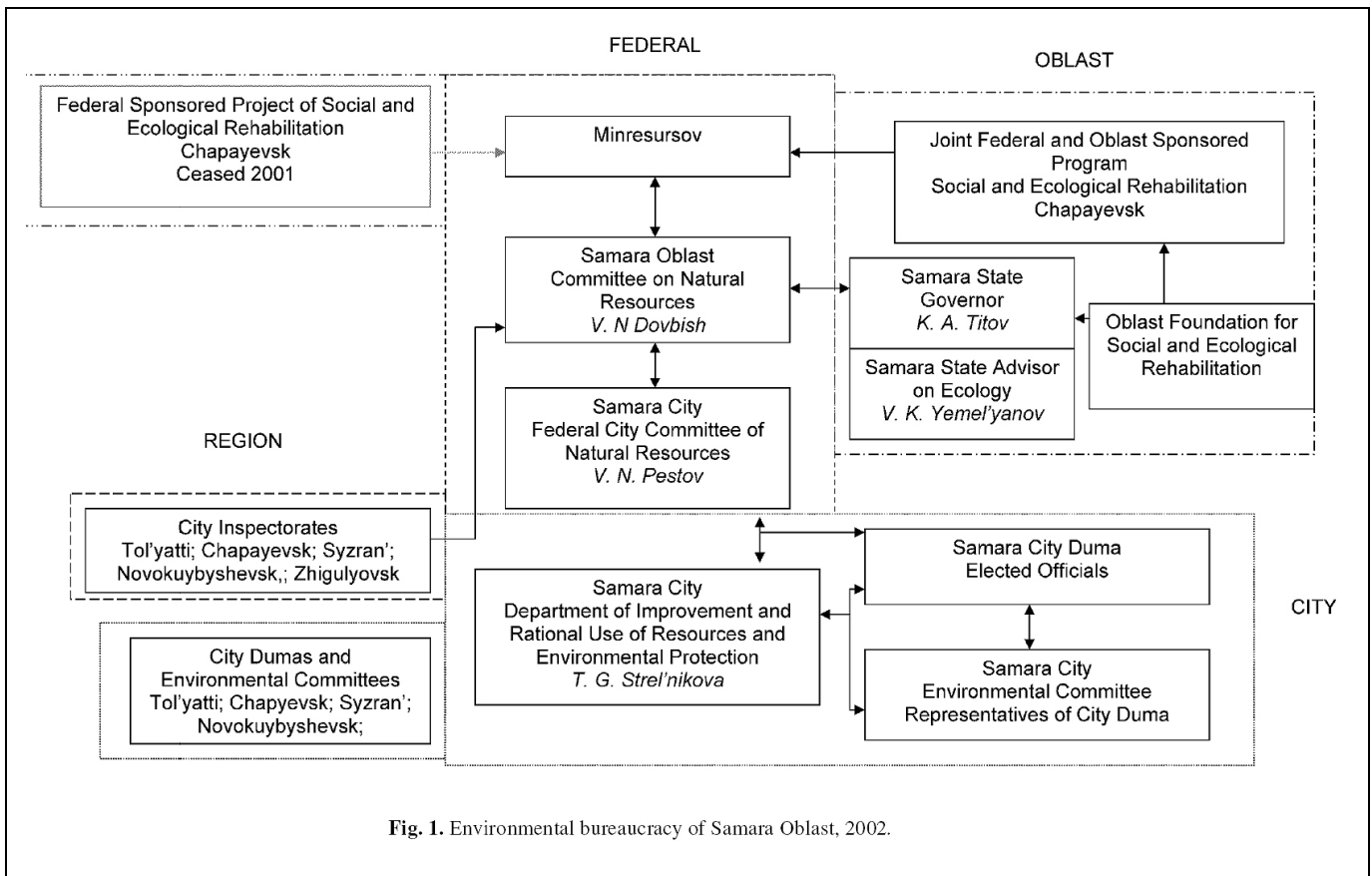
2032



Couleurs : vert = ; jaune = .

Fig.4 – L'organisation des institutions liées à la préservation de l'environnement dans l'Oblast de Samara.

Source : Jo Crotty, *Eurasian Geography & Economics*, 2003, N°44.



Carte 10 – Zapovedniki en 1996

Source : <http://www.russianconservation.org/bwmaps.html>



Tailles : 1^{er} niveau : < à 250.000 ha. 2d niveau : entre 250.000 et 1m d'ha. 3è niveau : > à 1 m d'ha.

Carte 11 – Parcs Nationaux en 1996

Source : <http://www.russianconservation.org/bwmaps.html>



Tailles : 1^{er} niveau : < à 250.000 ha. 2^d niveau : entre 250.000 et 1m d'ha. 3^e niveau : > à 1 m d'ha.

Carte 12 – Les aires protégées de la mer de Barents

Carte à enrichir pour créer un schéma.

Source : <http://www.globalforestwatch.org/english/russia/news.htm>

