



The influence of geography of KhMAO on people and their lifestyles

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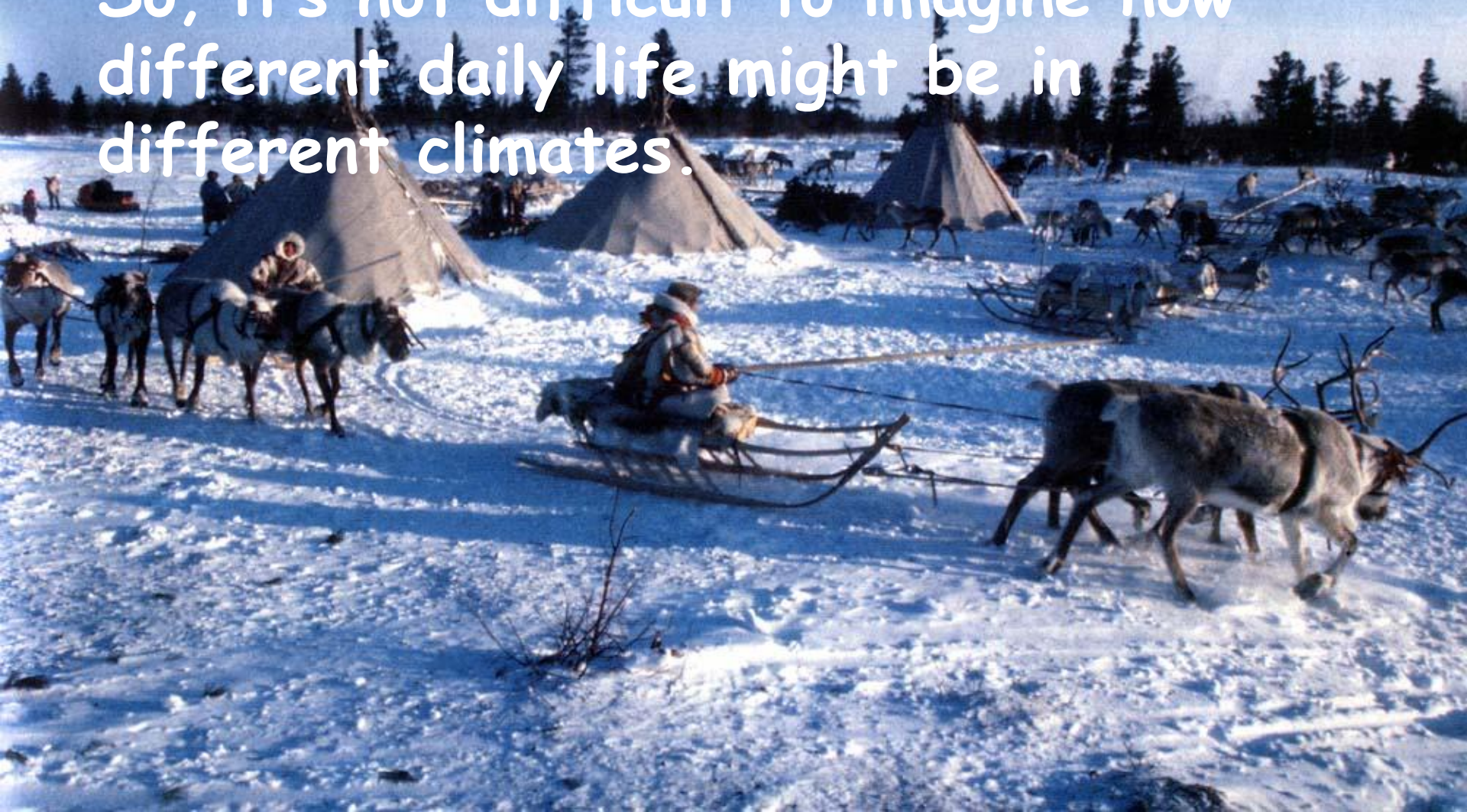
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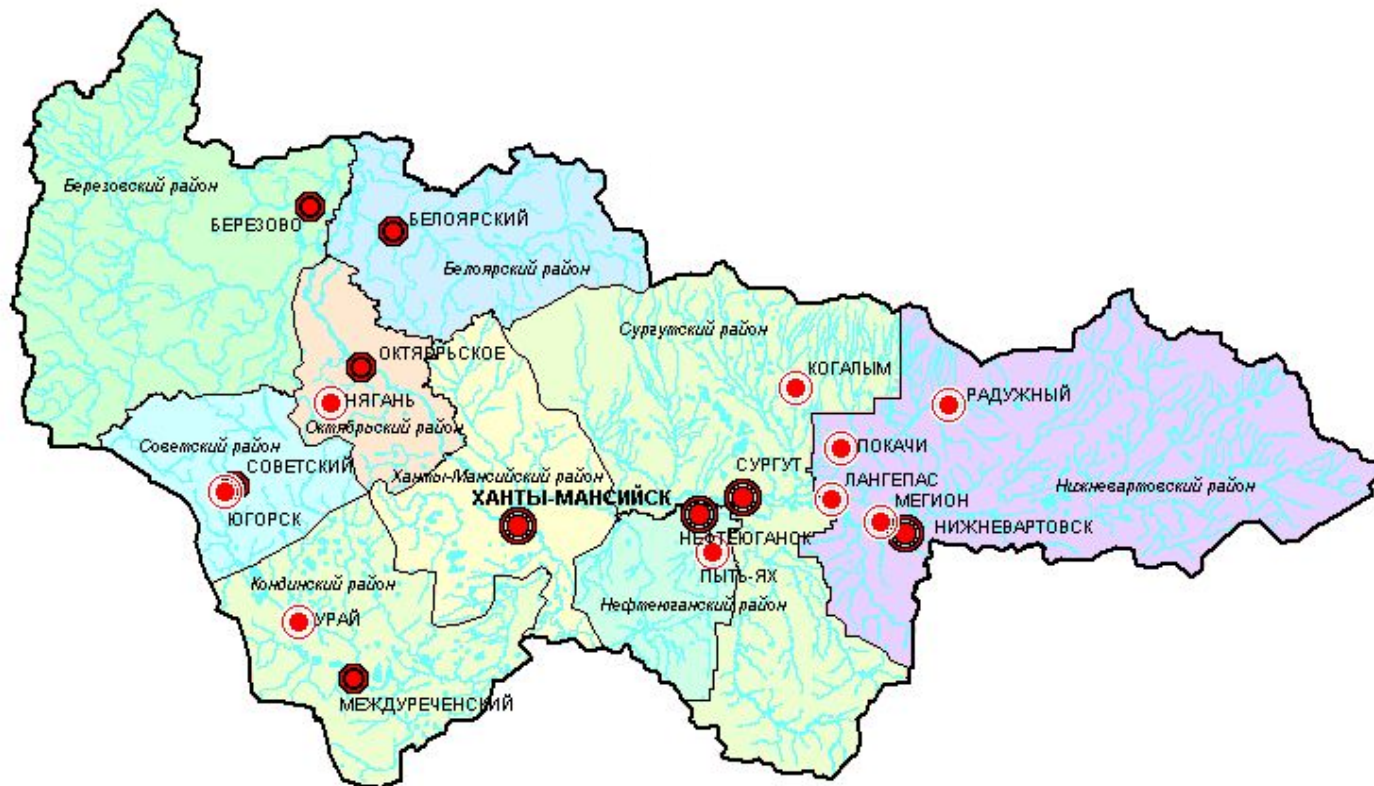
The natural environment is very important in the lives of people. In fact, it is part of their daily lives. So, it's not difficult to imagine how different daily life might be in different climates.



Population:

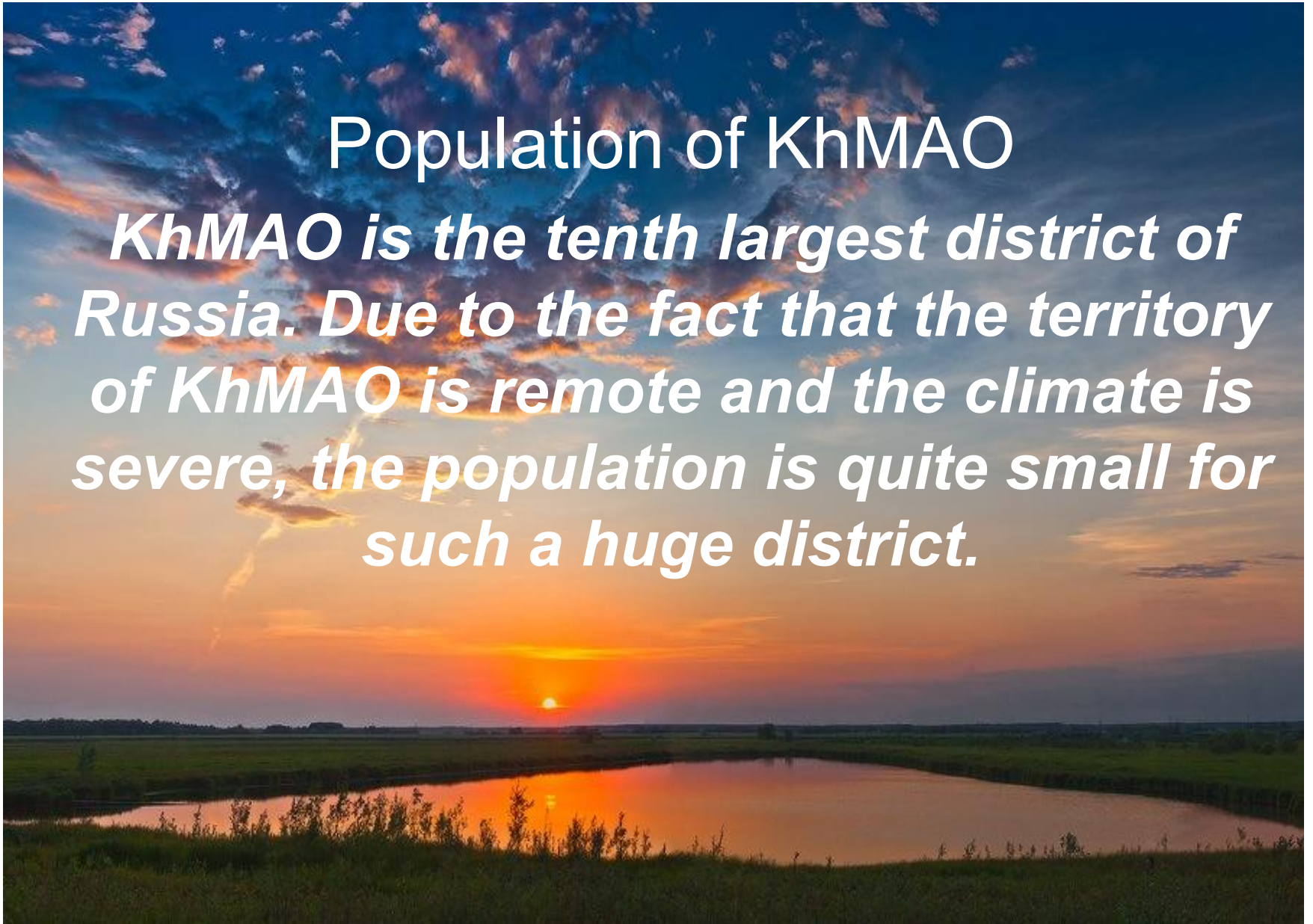
1,5 million people

The area of the district :
34.8 thousand square km



Population of KhMAO

KhMAO is the tenth largest district of Russia. Due to the fact that the territory of KhMAO is remote and the climate is severe, the population is quite small for such a huge district.



A photograph of a sunset over a body of water. The sky is a mix of orange, yellow, and red, with some clouds. The water is calm and reflects the sky and the silhouettes of bare trees in the background. The trees are dark against the bright sky. The overall mood is serene and somewhat melancholic.

National symbols

The coat- of- arms of
KhMAO

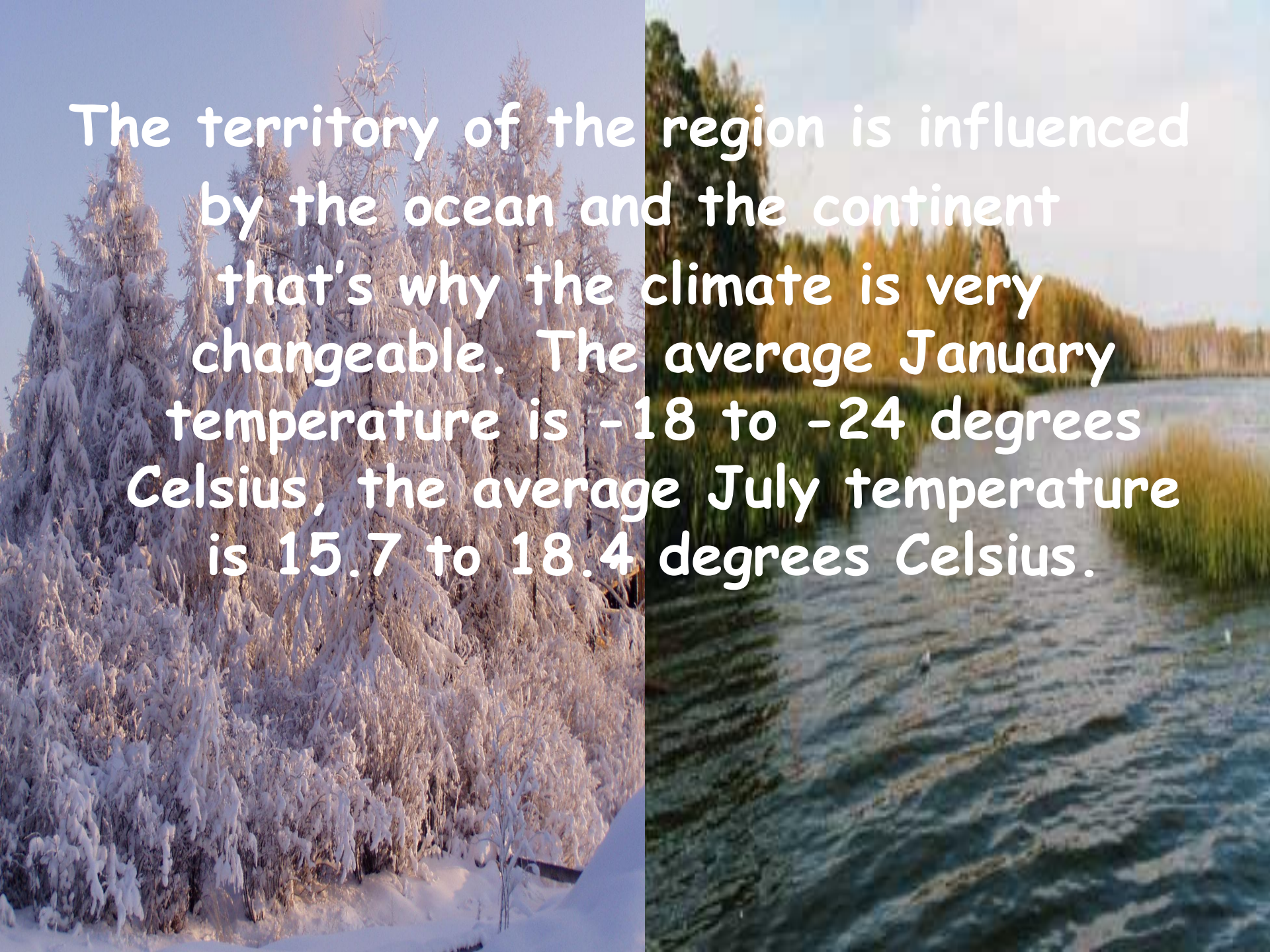


Flag of KhMAO





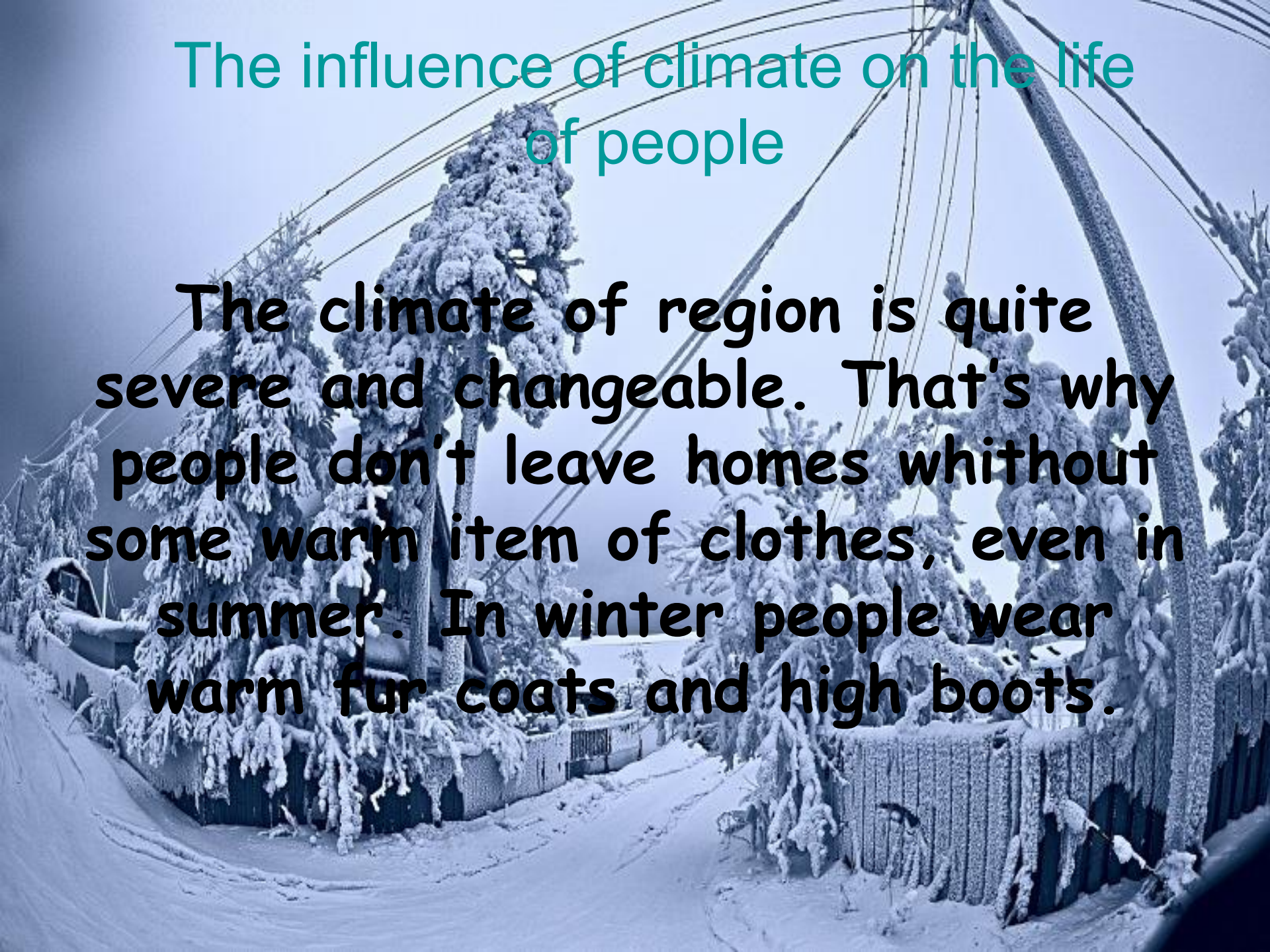
The flag of KhMAO is blue, green and white. The green colour symbolizes the endless of the taiga forests of the region. The blue colour symbolizes the rivers and lakes of the region. In KhMAO there are about 30 000 rivers and 290 000 lakes. The white colour reminds of a long Siberian winter, because the winter lasts about 7 months a year. The Siberian crown is in the style of national ornament of Khanty-Mansi population.



The territory of the region is influenced by the ocean and the continent that's why the climate is very changeable. The average January temperature is -18 to -24 degrees Celsius, the average July temperature is 15.7 to 18.4 degrees Celsius.

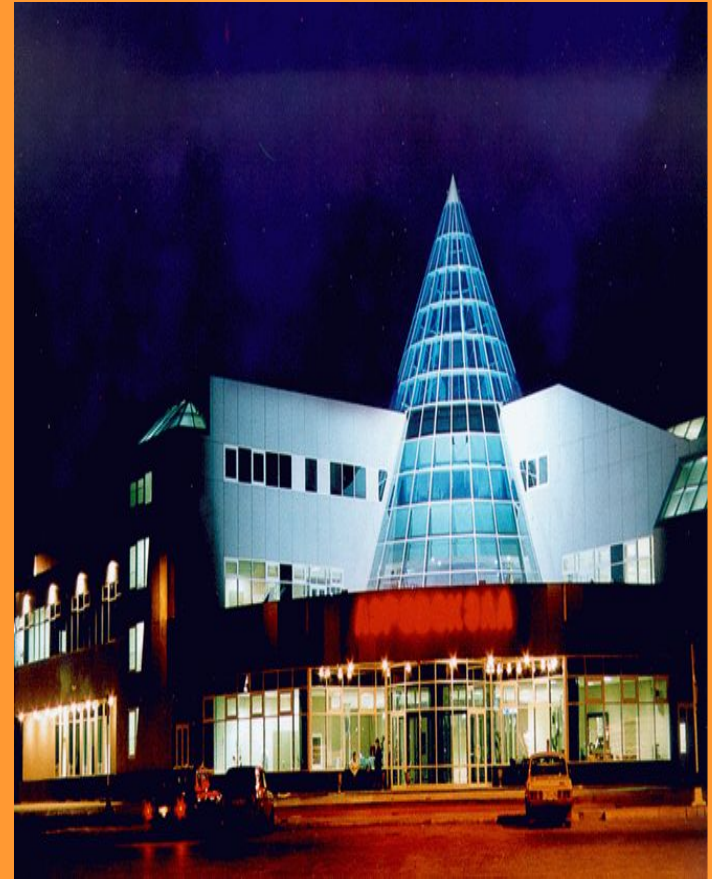
The influence of climate on the life of people

The climate of region is quite severe and changeable. That's why people don't leave homes without some warm item of clothes, even in summer. In winter people wear warm fur coats and high boots.



The main cities of the district are;

Kogalym,
Langepas,
Megion,
Nefteyugansk,
Nizhnevartovsk,
Nyagan,
Pokachi,
Pyt-Yah,
Raduzhniy,
Surgut,
Uray,
KhantyMansiysk,
Yugorsk.



Due to the fact that the development of the region began in 1964, the cities are young and modern.



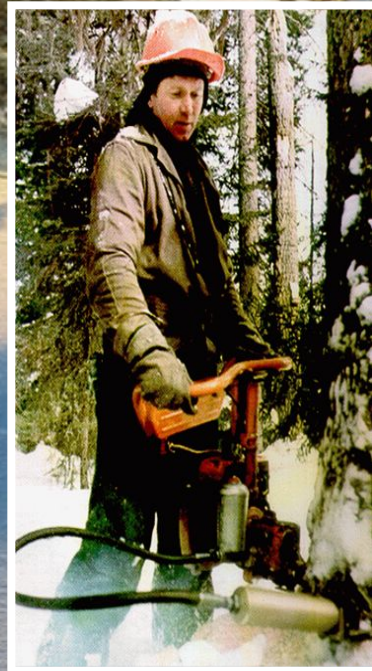
The Ninth Wonder of the world- Dragon Bridge



Khanty and Mansi peoples have been living on this territory more than five thousand years ago. They have distinctive* and unique culture.

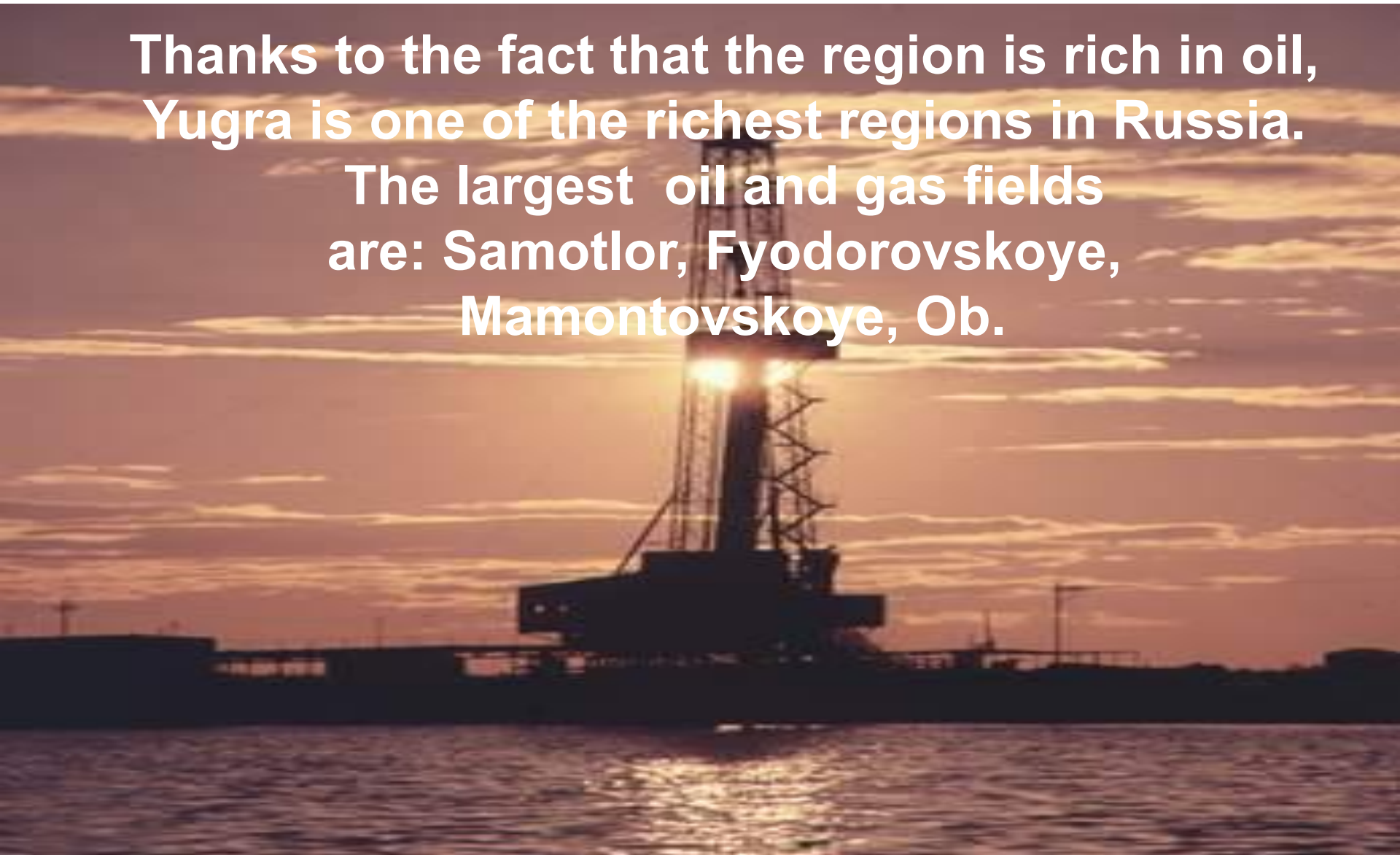


. Their customs and traditions are not only to keep the legends, tales, songs, stories generic, to inherent fundamental philosophy of perception of the world, man and nature, but also to live in harmony with the touching, fragile, although, at first glance, harsh nature of the North.



**Thanks to the fact that the region is rich in oil,
Yugra is one of the richest regions in Russia.**

**The largest oil and gas fields
are: Samotlor, Fyodorovskoye,
Mamontovskoye, Ob.**



Black gold of Ugra

Most people in the region work
for oil-extracting companies



KhMAO-largest oil-producing region of Russia

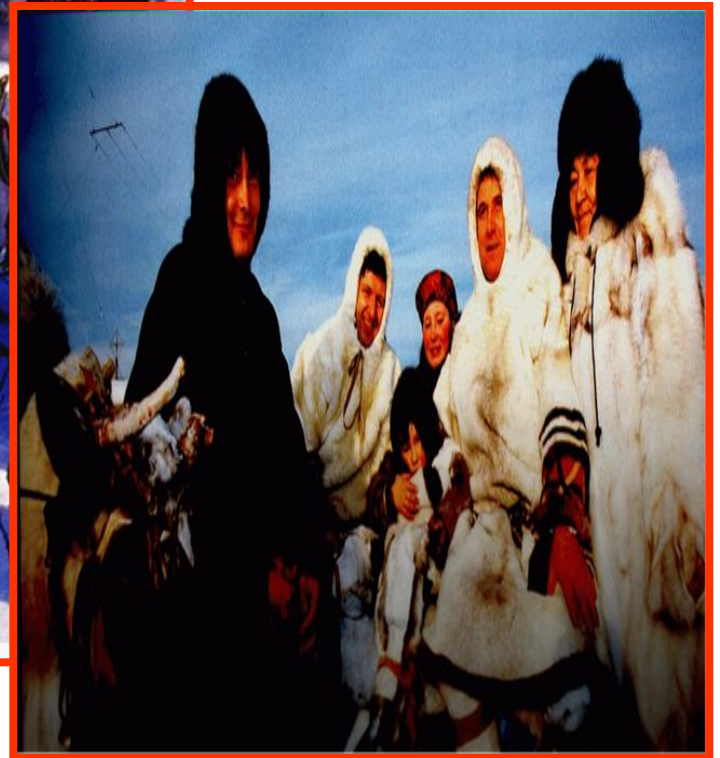
In 1964 oil was found in the district, that's why the development of the region began.



Agriculture

The natural conditions are not suitable for the development of agriculture in the district, that's why most agricultural and food products are imported from other regions of Russia





The natural wealth of Siberia



Cedar



Cloudberry



Cranberry



Ashbery



Foliage tree



Fox



Wolf



Squirrel



Deer



Hare



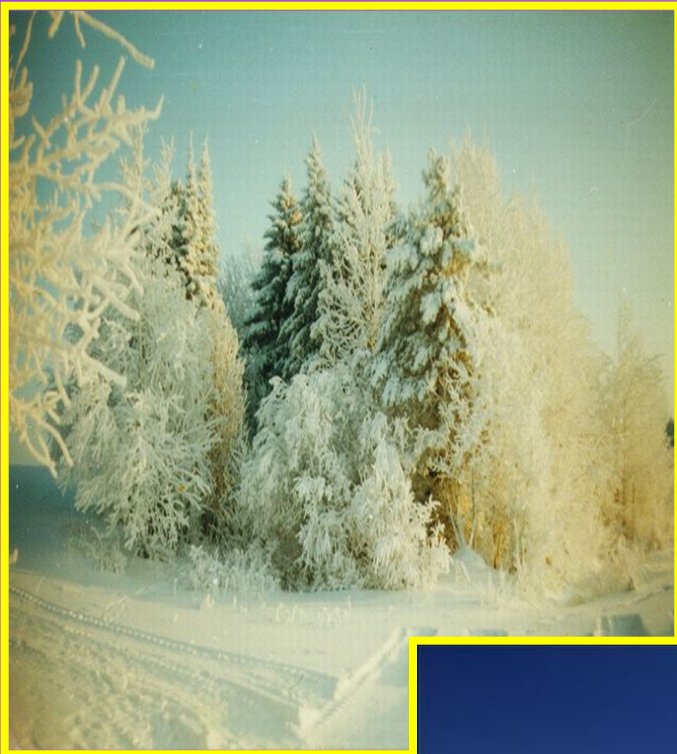
Bear



Rivers and lakes are rich
in valuable fish:
Siberian sturgeon,
sturgeon, salmon,
peled, pike, perch,
carp, burbot, sterlet







An aerial photograph showing a wide river delta with multiple channels and islands. The left side features a dense green forest and a large green field. The right side is dominated by the river's complex network of channels. The sky is clear and blue.

The End