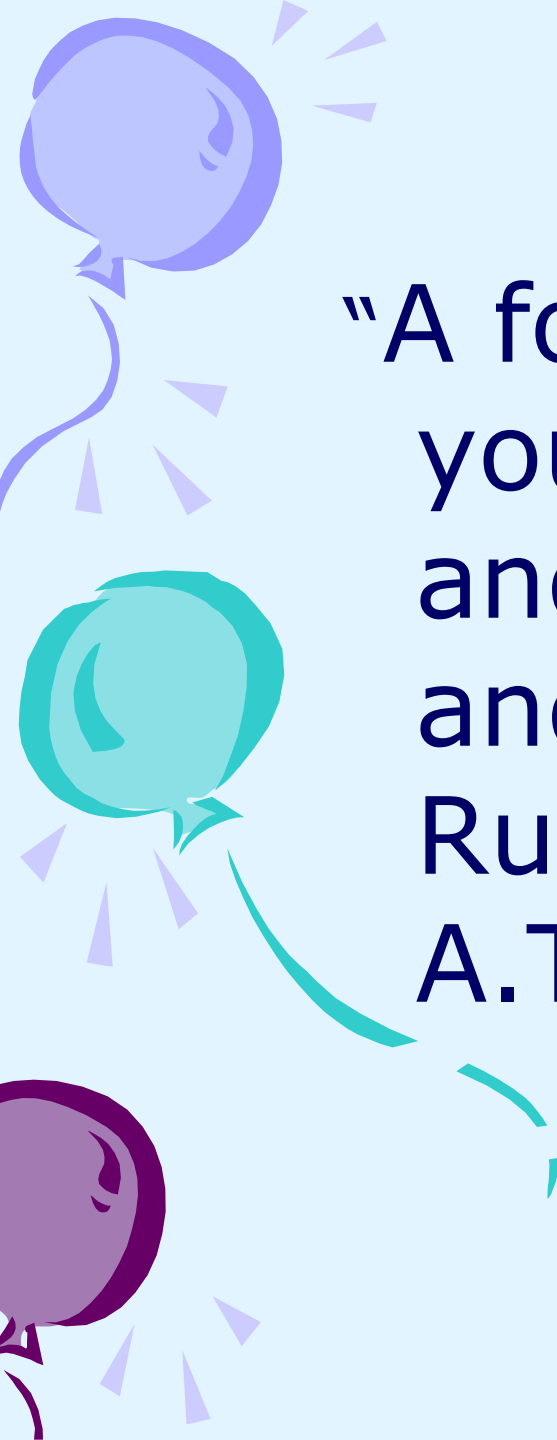




The Khabarovsky Krai is 72

**Exposition devoted to the 72nd
anniversary of the khabarovsky
Krai**




“A foreign country teaches
you to love your own. Go
and marvel at foreigners
and return with a
Russian heart”
A.Turgenev

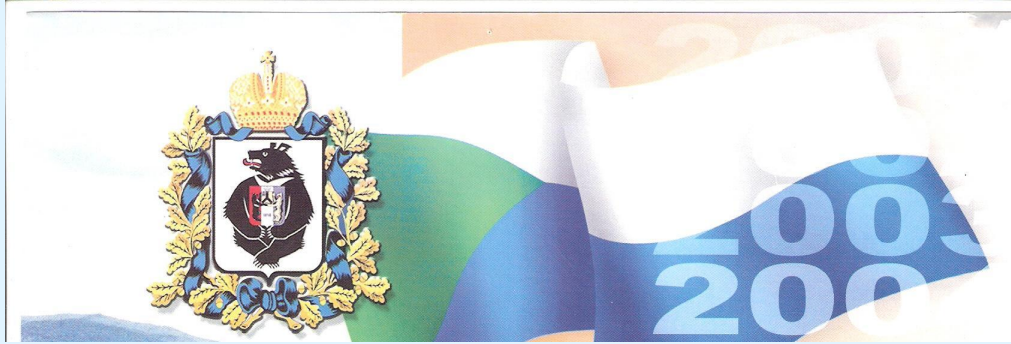
The Khabarovsk Krai is a very rich land. Its territory is large, with green forests and fast rivers. Located in the Far-Eastern Okrug it is a point of intersection of the most important transport ways connecting different regions of Russia with the Asia-Pacific countries.





The slide features a light blue background with decorative elements on the left side, including a purple balloon at the top, a teal balloon in the middle, and a dark purple balloon at the bottom, all with streamers. The text is written in a dark blue, serif font and is centered on the slide.

The history of settlement of the Far Eastern lands began from the 17th century when the first Russian settlers came here to open up new lands, to bring these lands under the control of the Tsar , and to establish trade posts there.



- The territory's flag and coat of arms.
- The flag has 3 colours: the white colour is the symbol of kindness and modesty, the blue one is the symbol of the peaceful sky and the Amur river, the green colour symbolizes the unique flora of our territory. The powerful figure of a brown bear in the center of the coat of arms symbolizes strength and prudence. The author of the flag and the coat of arms is Sergei Loginov.

The Khabarovsky Krai is washed by the Sea of Okhotsk and the Sea of Japan. The area occupies equals to 788,6 thousand sq km and can home such 2 countries as Great Britain and France together.





The Khabarovsky Krai Quiz

The Khabarovsky Krai is called the capital of the Far East because ...

- a) it is situated in the central part of the Far East.
- b) it is the point of intersection of the most important ways in the Far East

The main riches of the Krai are ...

- a) the Amur
- b) its people
- c) natural resources

The history of the settlement of the Far East began from ...

- a) the 16 th century
- b) the 17 th century
- c) the 18 th century

The Khabarovsky Krai can home such countries as ... taken together


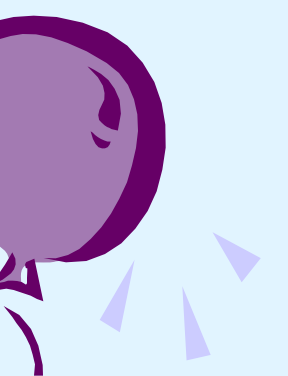
- a) New Zealand and Germany;
- b) Great Britain and France;
- c) Great Britain and New Zealand.

The Khabarovsky Krai is washed by ...

- a) the Sea of Okhotsk and the Sea of Japan;
- b) the Yellow Sea and the East China Sea;
- c) the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea.



Good for you!

- 
- You have learned something important about the area situated in the Far East.
- 

The animal world of the Krai is rich and diversified.

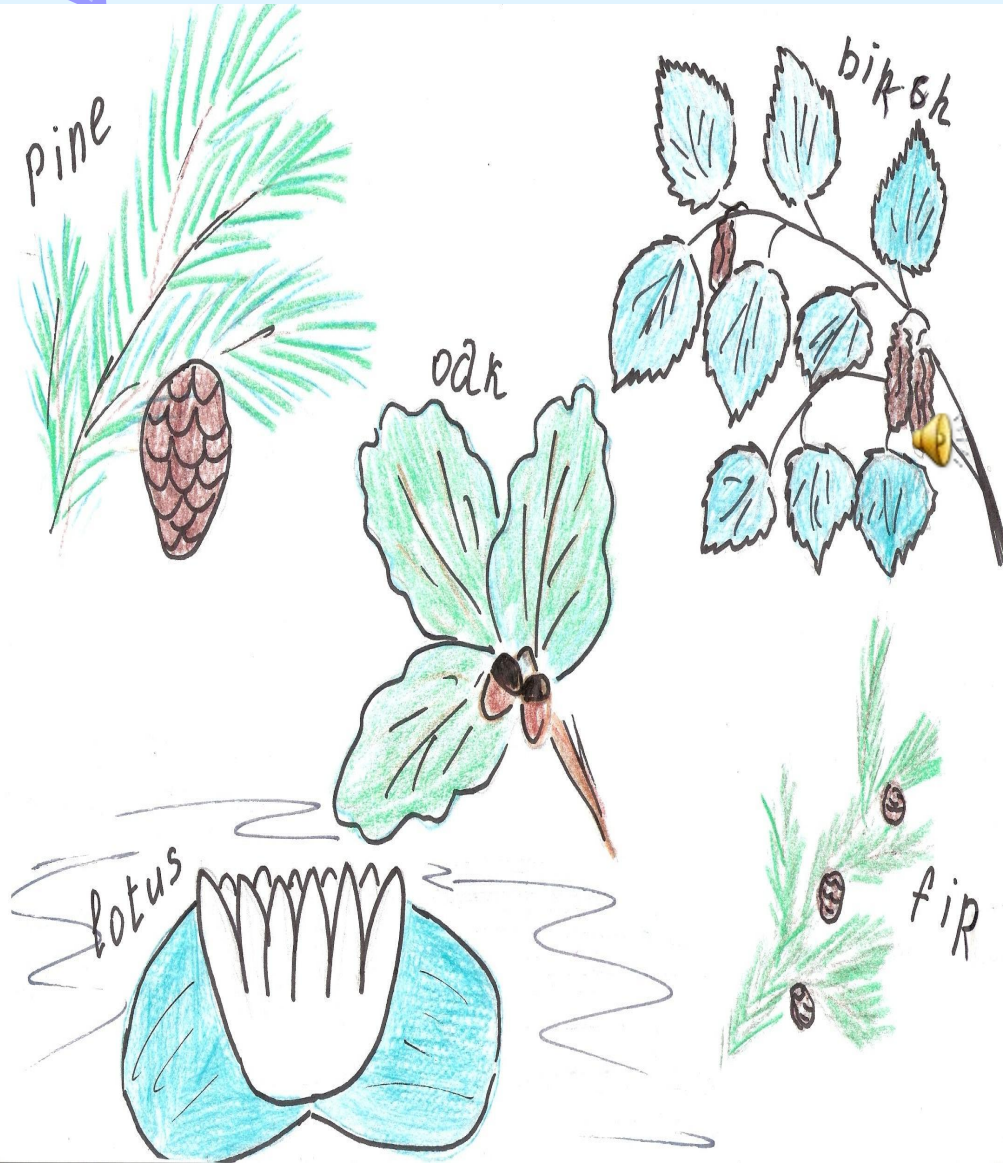
- Coniferous forests are inhabited by the wild animals: fox, squirrel, brown bear, wolf, wild boar and elk. The extreme North is inhabited by reindeer, ermine and wolverine. In the Krai forests one can meet lynx and Amur tiger.





- Over 100 fish species inhabit the Amur, its tributaries and lakes. Amur sturgeon and kaluga, taimen, grass carp are distinguished for delicious taste Up the Amur and its tributaries, passing salmon make their way to the small taiga rivers to spawn. The rush of salmon (red fish) is the feast for men as well.

The plant world of the Khabarovsk Krai



The Krai is situated in the forest zone with the forests spread throughout the area of the territory. There are over 200 species of trees and bushes here, many of which are found only in the Far East- the Korean pine (cedar), the Amur cork -tree, the Manchurian nut-tree etc. Our forests are rich in nuts, wild berries, mushrooms and unique medical plants: ginseng, eleuterococcus, aralia and others.

Population of the Krai

The Khabarovsky Krai is
inhabited by 70 nationalities.
Among them are

The Russians
86,4%

The Ukrainians
6,1 %

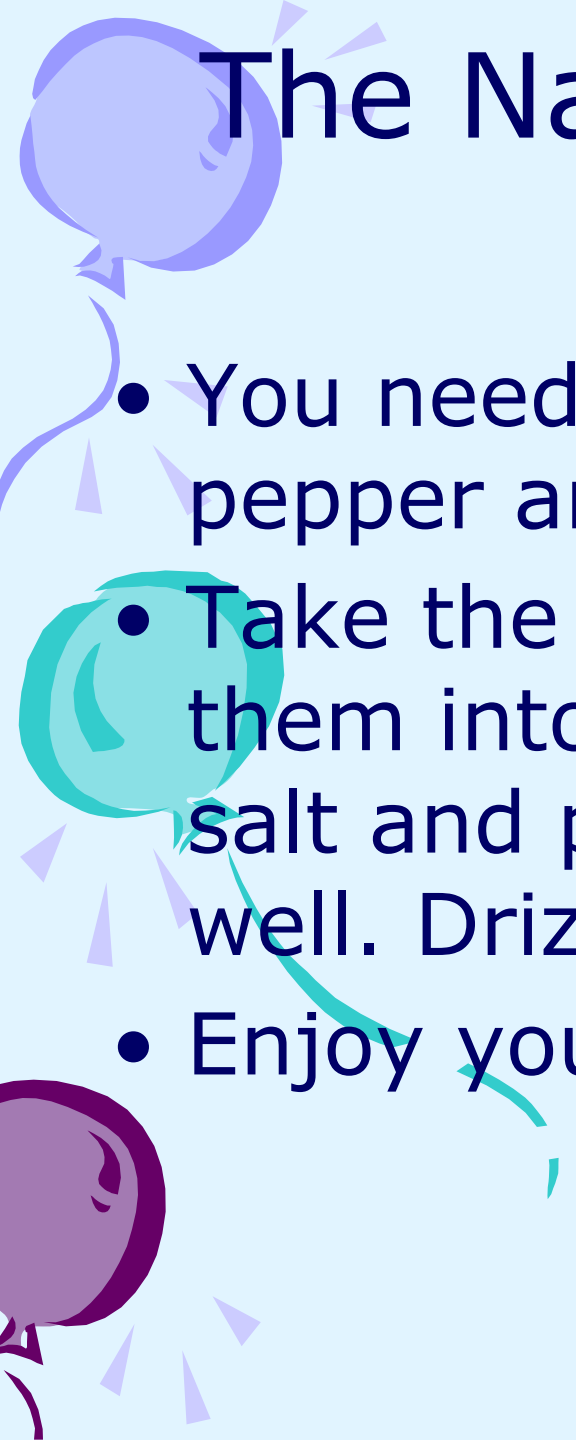
The nationalities
of the North
1,4%

The indigenous people of the North:



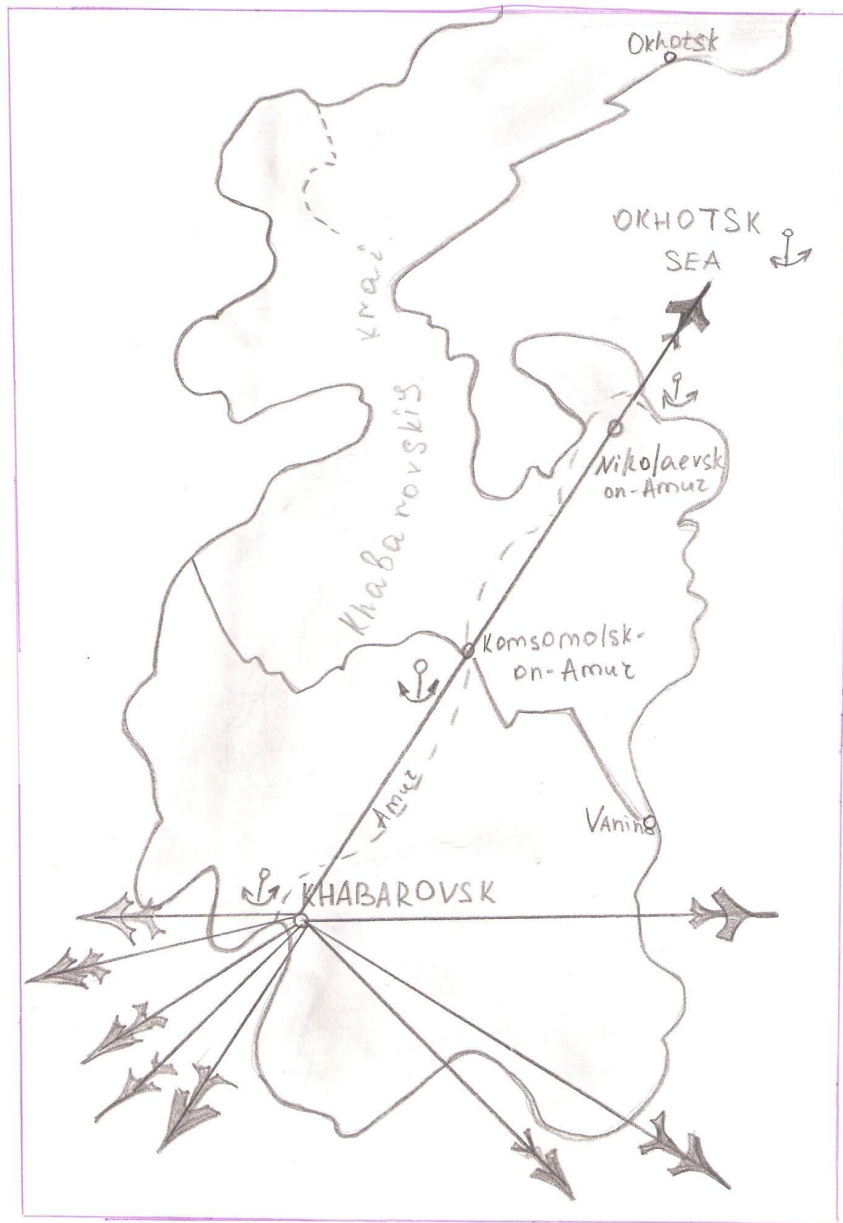
the Nanais, the Evenkis, the Ulchis, the Nivkhis, the Evens, the Udegeis the Orochis and the Negidals.

They have been living in the Krai for centuries going fishing and hunting in the surrounding woods. Today the most modern professions are available to the aborigines.




The Nanais' recipe for the “tala” salad.

- You need some raw fish, onion, salt, pepper and vinegar.
- Take the frozen fish, onion and chop them into small pieces. Add some salt and pepper to your taste. Mix well. Drizzle some vinegar if you like.
- Enjoy your salad! It's fantastic!

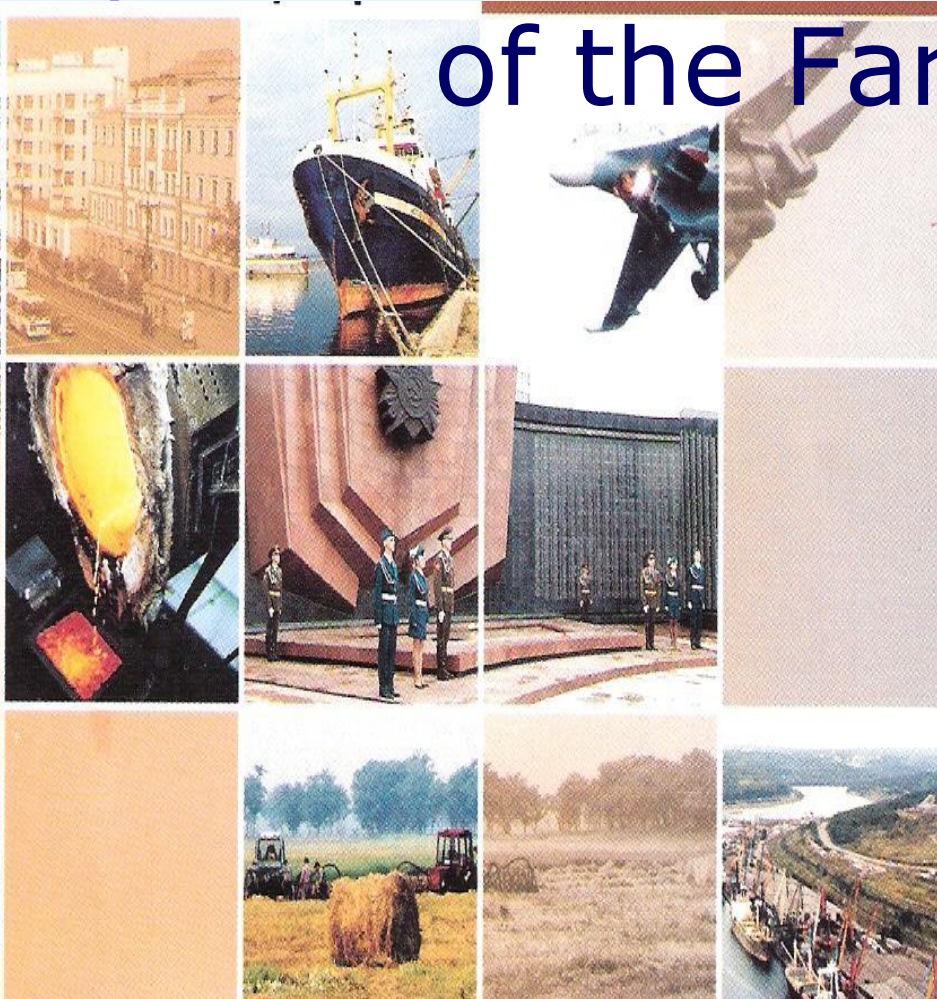


The most important centers are Khabarovsk, Komsomolsk-on-the Amur, Sovgavan, Okhotsk, Vanino, Solnechny, De-Kastri, Nikolaevsk-on-the Amur.



The Khabarovsky Krai is the most industrialized territory of the Far East of Russia.

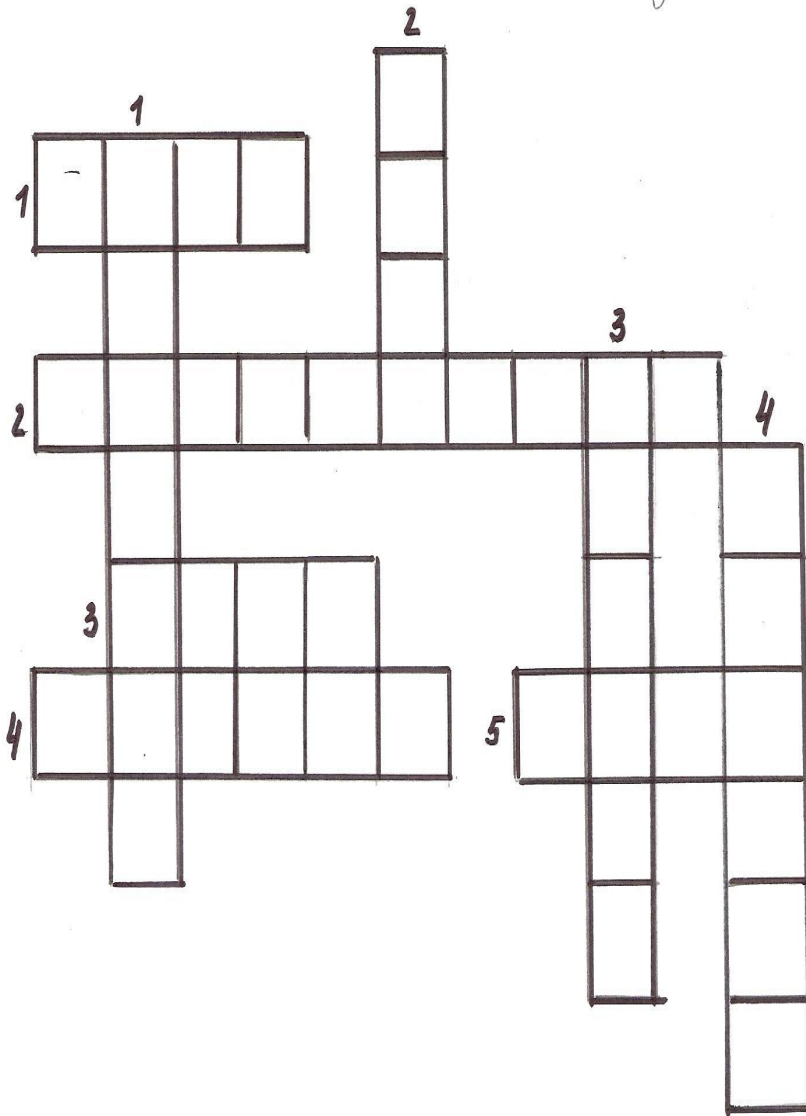
Mining, fisheries, forest industries, shipbuilding and airplane building industries are the main branches of local industrial specialization. The Krai is also known for mining precious metals like gold and platinum.





**V.I. Ishaev, the President's
representative in the
Far-Eastern Okrug works
hard to make the area a
better place.**


Do the crossword puzzle and check your knowledge



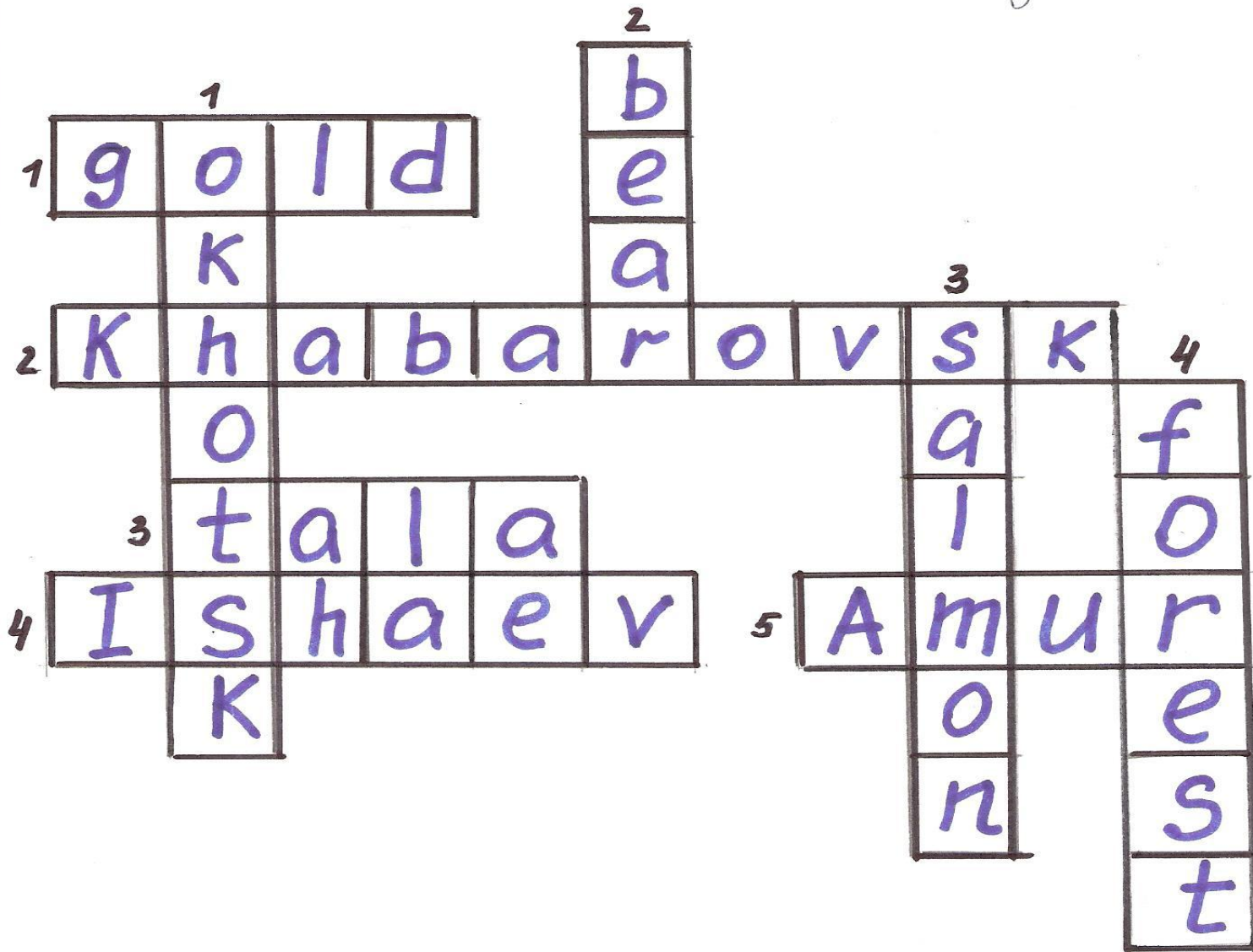
– Across

- 1 precious metal producing in our Krai
 - 2 the capital of the Krai
 - 3 favourite dish of the Nanais
 - 4 the President's representative in the Far-Eastern Okrug
 - 5 the major river of the Krai
- down

- 1 the town in the North of the Krai
- 2 the animal, symbol of the Krai
- 3 red fish
- 4 the area for the wild animals to live



Well done. Thank you.



The exposition was arranged by N.F. Tyaglo,
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