

BEHAVIOR RULES

So, you are in Kronotsky Reserve, a kingdom of wild nature, without a human being, around. You are a guest here, and for the animals and birds – an uninvited guest. Entering someone else's house, please, be polite, follow a few simple rules, and we will preserve the unique nature of this area together! All excursions on the territory are conducted only in the company of the Reserve personnel and fulfillment of their requirements is compulsory for visitors.

Believe us, there are two equally important reasons for restrictions and prohibitions: the safety of plants and animals and, of course, your own safety.

We recommend taking some bat repellent with you for protection from mosquito and flies, binoculars for animals' observation.

DURING EXCURSION GUESTS ARE NOT ALLOWED TO:

- leave excursion trails and observation platforms;
- leave garbage;
- collect plants and their fruits, mushrooms and minerals;
- bring any pets;
- bathe in the river, lake;
- use signal rockets;
- spoil the equipment of trails;
- build a fire;
- feed or bait wild animals;
- leave food waste, you should store products in a sealed package;
- use air drones without permission on the administration of the Reserve.

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KRONOTSKIY
RESERVE

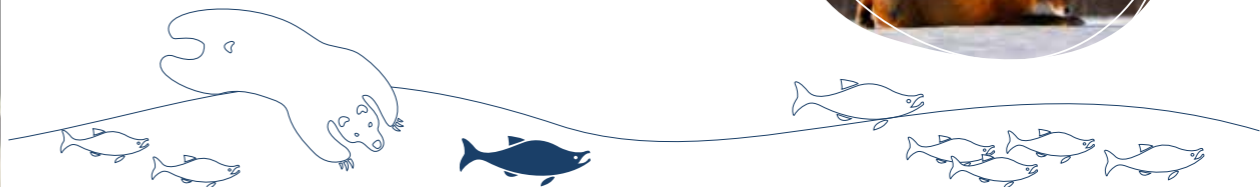


The central part of Kronotsky State Natural Biosphere Reserve is a unique area of the Kamchatka peninsula in its landscapes and biological diversity. Volcanoes, glaciers and mountain rivers; crystal lakes and larch forests; mountain and coastal tundra as well as the Pacific coast created an exceptionally beautiful gallery for travelers and scientists of various specializations.

We are glad to present new routes in the Central part of Kronotsky Reserve to you. Full immersion in the wild nature, its smells and sounds and admiration of pristine beauty will allow travelers to feel like discoverers and to touch this reserved world.

KRONOTSKOYE LAKE

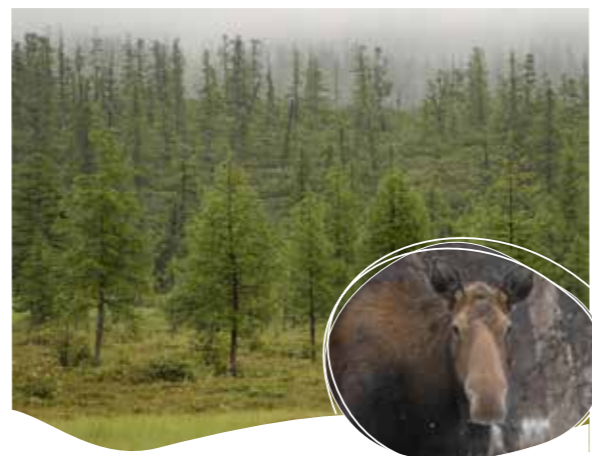
Kronotskoye Lake is a huge bowl filled with the waters of clean rivers and streams. From the space it looks like perfect triangle. The area of the water surface is 246 sq. km, the maximum depth of the reservoir is 136 m. 11 islands are reflected in the calm waters of the lake, in a mirror. All islands are named in honor of the participants of the Kamchatka complex expedition of the Fedor Ryabushinsky Russian Imperial Geographic Society. About 30 rivers and streams flow into the lake, and only the Kronotskaya River flows out of it. The largest fresh lake in Kamchatka keeps many secrets under its mirror surface. Ichthyology scientists explore a diverse and unique ecosystem of this high-altitude reservoir. The waters of Kronotskoye Lake are inhabited by rare representatives of the salmon family: two living forms of sockeye salmon (kokani) and seven forms of char. These fish can be found only here with the exception of white char, which is also found in the Kamchatka river basin.





KRONOTSKAYA RIVER

This is the only river flowing out of Lake Kronotskoye. Its length is 39 km. On the shores of Kronotskaya river spread floodplain forests of poplars, willow trees and alders. Local fauna is extremely diverse. Typical inhabitants of floodplain forests include the brown bear, the American mink, the river otter, the East Siberian ermine and the East Siberian lynx. You can also meet a sable. In the lower reaches of the river there are extensive marsh areas, it is difficult to travel over. These are nesting sites of different species of sandpipers, terns and ducks. Steller sea eagles, the largest predatory bird an endemic of the Far East, nests in the upper reaches of the Kronotskaya river. Thousands of seagulls gather on the ripples of the river and the shallows of the Kronotsky wetlands into which it flows. The Kronotskaya river, like most of the rivers of Kamchatka is a spawning ground; pink salmon, keta, sockeye salmon, whitespotted char, bull-trout, coho salmon and smelt live and reproduce in it.



LARCH FOREST IN THE BASIN OF LAKE KRONOTSKOYE

In the basin of Lake Kronotskoye Kamchatka larch grows along with single trees of Ayanskaya fir. Larch forests here basin are compactly located in the basins of the Listvennichnaya river, Severnaya river and the Unana river. Spore-pollen analysis confirmed the hypothesis about the existence of the fir-larch taiga here during the last two millennia. Now within the territories of larch forests, in a few tens of thousands of hectares, are connected elements of coniferous taiga, small-leaved forests, alpine meadows and tundra. You can find almost all rare species of vascular plants of Kamchatka in the basin of Lake Kronotskoye. There are also many typical representatives of taiga fauna: squirrels and moose; and there are boreal owls and hawk owls here nesting waxwing, grosbeaks and coal tits are seen more often than in other forests.

THE KRONOTSKAYA TUNDRA

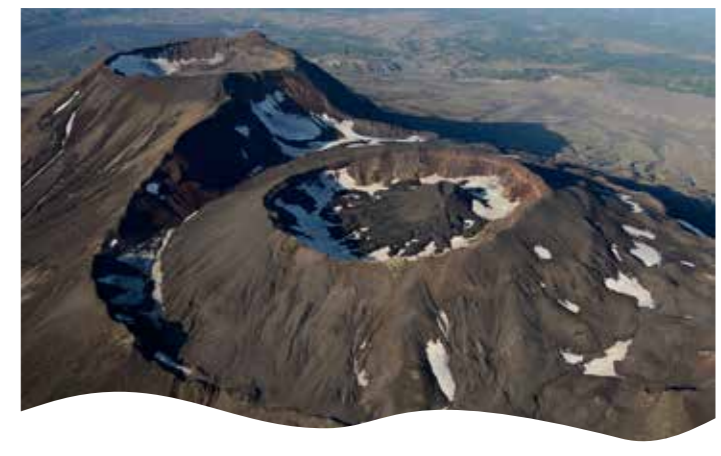
Tundra ecosystems occupy a significant area on the Kamchatka peninsula and the Kronotsky Reserve. In winter, the mountain tundra is characterized by severe climate; In winter there are only a few species of plants and animals which can withstand the cold and strong winds. Vegetation in the tundra consists of lichens and mosses, low cereals, sedges, dwarf trees, and berry bushes and shrubs - crowberry, cranberry, blueberry. Typical inhabitants of the mountain tundra of the Reserve are wild northern deer, wolves, wolverines, pikas, red-gray voles, white and tundra partridges, Beringian ground squirrels, and black-capped marmots. Animals inhabit open mountain-tundra areas, located at an altitude of 600–1600 m above sea level. You can also see moose and snow rams in the Kronotskaya tundra.



KRONOTSKY VOLCANO

Kronotsky is the most beautiful and high active volcano of Kronotsky Reserve, the sixth largest volcano in Kamchatka. It rises above the sea level at 3,528 m. The volcano was formed about 50 thousand years ago. Today it behaves calmly, occasionally fumarole activity is being observed at its top, but about 12 thousand years ago the fire-breathing bald peak showed its temper.

During the strongest eruptions of young volcanoes Krasheninnikov and Kronotsky, powerful lava flows blocked the Paleokronotskaya river, forming Lake Kronotskoye, the largest fresh water lake in Kamchatka by surface area. The volcano is an elegant decoration of the central part of the Kronotsky Reserve, which always at all times inspires wildlife photographers and painters.

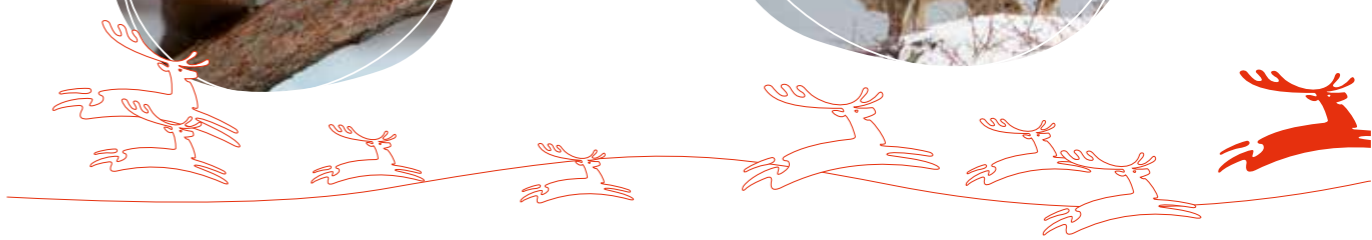
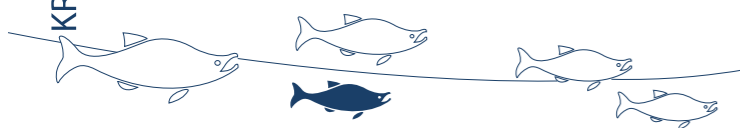


KRASHENINNIKOV VOLCANO

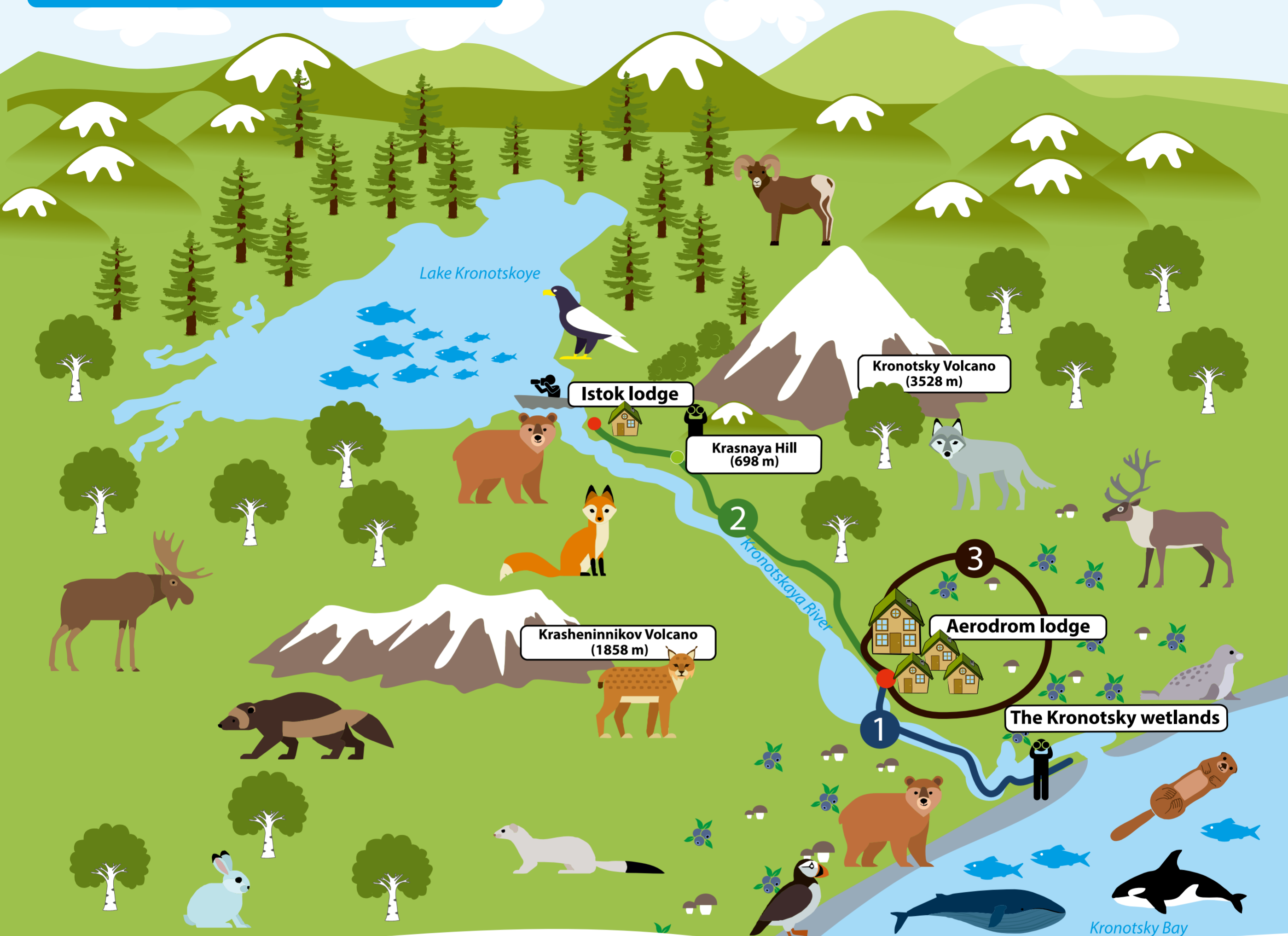
Krasheninnikov volcano is an active stratovolcano that resembles a truncated pyramid and consists of two cones grown together. The height of the Southern cone is 1857 m and the Northern one is 1760 m high. The volcano grew in the center of a huge caldera, formed as a result of a catastrophic eruption 39 thousand years ago. At first, the Southern cone became active, and then the Northern one joined. Volcanologists consider this volcano, named in honor of Stephan Krasheninnikov, a researcher of Siberia and Kamchatka, to be a kind of educational and museum exhibit. The history of this unusually formed geographic object contains almost all interesting features related to different famous volcanoes in the world: caldera, explosive and effusive eruptions, chains of slag cones, side breaks and others.

KRONOTSKY WETLANDS

The Kronotsky wetlands are an area of the eastern coast of the Kronotsky Bay adjacent to shallow coastal water. Seal rookeries are on the shores. Gray whales are typical inhabitants of the Kronotsky Bay. These migratory animals are often found in shallower water. From July to September, near the protruding capes, spawning painted greenlings gather and attract the fish eating killer whales. And occasionally humpback whales are seen here during their summer-autumn migration. Sea otters are special sea animal living in the Kronotsky wetlands, drifting along the surface of the water. At low tide on the coast you can see brown bears and foxes, finding food.



EDUCATIONAL ROUTES ON THE CENTRAL PART OF KRONOTSKY RESERVE



The route requires definite athletic skills and basic trekking experience, hiking difficulty level - 1B

1 TO THE KRONOTSKY WETLANDS
It is a combined route with a total length of 18 km that includes a trip by boat along the Kronotskaya river from the Aerodrom lodge to the Kronotsky wetlands and a hike along the Reserve's coast. The river excursion will allow visitors to observe the mass spawning of salmon and bears fishing for salmon. During the walk along the shore of the wetlands the visitors of the Reserve will get acquainted with the inhabitants of the sea - whales, seals, semi aquatic and aquatic water birds.

2 ALONG DEER TRAILS
A hiking route with a length of 27 km in the middle of the picturesque Kronotskaya tundra. The path runs through deciduous forests in the Kronotskaya river basin, mountain tundra, cedar and alder woods. On the way to the destination, Lake Kronotskoye, travelers will ascend Krasnaya Hill. From its top there is a magnificent view of the volcanoes Gamchen, Taunshitz, Kronotsky and Krashennnikov. The guests will be able to get acquainted with the unique ecosystem of a high-altitude reservoir on the shore of Lake Kronotskoye and then take a return trip.

3 ALONG THE KRONOTSKAYA RIVER
An 8 km excursion along the bank of the Kronotskaya river: The visitors will hike 4 km downstream and the same distance in the return direction. During the spawning season, guests will be able to observe fish in the water, bears fishing from the bank, and birds. Having completed the first part of the route along the main water artery of the central part of Reserve visitors will take a walk in the Kronotskaya tundra. Here you can see bear families feeding on the berry-bearing plants, and watch the wild reindeer grazing in open spaces.

Dear visitors!
PLEASE FOLLOW THE FIRE SAFETY RULES AT ALL ROUTES

- DO NOT DROP MATCHES, CIGARETTE BUTTS, GLASS, BOTTLES, OR WASTE;
- DO NOT LEAVE MATERIALS OILED OR SOAKED WITH GASOLINE, KEROSENE OR OTHER COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS.



14+ 9-10 h. 3 h. July-September

14+ 2 days 3 h. July-September

14+ 6-7 h. 3 h. July-September