

Week 1 : Location of Russia	Week 2 Climates of Russia	Week 3: Ecosystems of Russia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Russia is in the Northern Hemisphere</li> <li>• Russia is a country that stretches over a vast expanse of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia</li> <li>• .Major landforms include the Caucasus Mountains, Urals Siberian Plain and Siberian Plateau</li> <li>• Russia borders a large number of countries: Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia, North Korea, Lithuania and Poland</li> <li>• Russia has coasts on a number of seas and oceans including the Artic and Pacific Oceans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many parts of Russia are located far away from the sea and have a continental climate.</li> <li>• The climate is characterized by long, humid cold winters and short summers</li> <li>• The summer seasons are warm and shorter within the Arctic</li> <li>• Siberia specifically known for its long, harsh winters</li> <li>• In the south and central regions it is hotter ,which makes these parts ideal for agricultural production</li> <li>• During the winter season, temperatures in Russia are very cold falling to -30°C and lower</li> <li>• The winter season in Russia is significantly influenced by strong easterly winds called Buran</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Russia is divided into several biomes forming different ecological regions</li> <li>• The Russian landscape varies from sandy and frozen deserts to tall mountains and giant marshes.</li> <li>• Much of Russia is made up of rolling, treeless plains called “steppes”.</li> <li>• It’s forests, steppes and tundras provide habitat for many rare animals, including Asiatic black bears, snow leopards and polar bears</li> <li>• The region of Siberia, which occupies three-quarters of Russia, is dominated by sprawling pine forests called “taigas”.</li> <li>• Taigas is a sometimes swampy coniferous forest</li> </ul>
Week 4 Resources in Russia	Week 5 Human adaptations to the Taiga	Week 6: Environmental Challenges of life in Siberian Russia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Russia is probably richer in natural resources than any other country in the world.</li> <li>• It has abundant supplies of oil, natural gas, timber</li> <li>• It also has valuable minerals, such as copper, diamonds, lead, zinc, bauxite, nickel, tin, mercury, gold and silver</li> <li>• Most of these minerals are located in Siberia and the Far East.</li> <li>• The value of Russia's resources is huge.</li> <li>• Oil and natural gas has made Russia virtually self-sufficient in energy</li> <li>• The forests of Siberia contain an estimated one-fifth of the world's timber, mainly conifers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are a number of challenges living in the Taiga</li> <li>• The soil beneath the Taiga often contains permafrost—a layer of permanently frozen soil</li> <li>• In other areas, a layer of bedrock lies just beneath the soil</li> <li>• Water can not drain through the permafrost or bedrock which makes the top soil swampy.</li> <li>• For may years small groups of people lived in the Taiga in Siberia</li> <li>• The people hunted and trapped animals to survive</li> <li>• In recent times more human activity is taking place</li> <li>• Extensive logging is now taking place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deforestation - Current extensive logging in the forests may soon cause their disappearance.</li> <li>• Acid rain is also causing significant problems for the Taiga forests</li> <li>• Acid rain does not usually kill trees directly. Instead, it is more likely to weaken the trees by damaging their leaves and limits the nutrients available to the trees.</li> <li>• The tress are more easily damaged by the cold</li> <li>• Increased temperatures due to climate change are leading to the permafrost melting</li> <li>• This releases CO2 into the atmosphere</li> </ul>