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PE-S-DE (98) 62

**COMMITTEE FOR THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE
IN THE FIELD OF BIOLOGICAL AND LANDSCAPE DIVERSITY**

CO-DBP

Group of specialists - European Diploma

The Kostomuksha Strict Nature Reserve
(Russia)

APPLICATION

Evaluation report
by Mr Hervé LETHIER
(France)

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the visit was to evaluate the two Russian protected areas for the award of the European Diploma :

- the Kostomuksha Strict Nature Reserve, situated in the north-west of the country, on the Finnish border (60°-65° North) (Part 1),
- the Tsentralno Tchernozemny Biosphere Reserve situated in the Kursk district, some 550 km south of Moscow [see document *PE-S-DE (98) 63*].

The visit took place from 4 to 13 August 1997, en presence of Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons, of the Environment Conservation and Management Division¹.

In view of the large distance between the two areas and the limited amount of time available, the visit concentrated on two priorities:

- checking that each of the two protected areas fulfilled the conditions required for the award of the European Diploma, in one of the three categories, A, B or C;
- responding to the requests of the Group of specialists - European Diploma, as defined for each of the two areas at its session of 24-25 April 1997.

¹ Programme of the visit, cf. Appendix I.

KOSTOMUKSHA STRICT NATURE RESERVE

1. ELIGIBILITY OF THE SITE FOR THE AWARD OF THE EUROPEAN DIPLOMA

1.1. Presentation

Reference should be made to the excellent application document presented by the Russian authorities for all detailed information on this protected area²; we shall simply recall here, for the record, the main characteristics of the reserve on the basis of information taken from the said document.

The Kostomuksha Strict Nature Reserve is located some ten kilometres from the small town of Kostomuksha, in the Karelian part of a Russo-Finnish nature reserve created at the beginning of the 1990s.

Made up of lakes and forests of the taiga type, it has an area of 47 549 km² and is bounded to the east and south by a 2 km wide buffer zone where commercial activities, in particular logging, are prohibited.

The list of species (vascular plants, mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, fish) present in the reserve is attached to the report³.

The present situation of the reserve calls for certain comments concerning the perimeter of the reserve and the way it is managed:

1.1.1. The perimeter of the reserve

The Kostomuksha Strict Nature Reserve⁴ is bounded on the west side by the Finnish frontier. This partly explains the presence of a buffer zone with a fence installed at the frontier with Finland, some 100 kilometres long, which impedes the passage of large animals.

This buffer zone is one to two kilometres wide, sometimes less, and enjoys no strict protection; it may facilitate the very frequent poaching in the reserve because of its proximity with the small neighbouring town of Kostomuksha (32 000 inhabitants). The Kostomuksha Reserve has already been extended several times in the course of its history, but the Russian authorities might perhaps be recommended to further extend the present limits to the frontier with Finland and to envisage the removal of the fence breaking the continuity of Russo-Finnish forest, or at very least to create passages for large animals.

The presence of a wild population of forest reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus fennicus*) on both sides of the frontier would particularly justify such an extension. The forest reindeer, the Karelian population of which is estimated at 4 000-5 000 individuals, constitutes one of the two ecological curiosities of the reserve, the other being a holobiotic salmon, *Salmo salar m. sebago*.

² Document PE-S-DE (97) 61.

³ Attached Document 1.

⁴ Attached Document 2 : Situation map.

This extension should also take into account the whole of the catchment area for which no particular conservation measures are taken at present, despite its great importance not only for the maintenance of the natural equilibrium but also for the drinking water supply of the town of Kostomuksha. The reserve is at the head of the basin, which makes it on the one hand essential, and on the other relatively easy, to extend it to the upstream limits of the catchment area.

During the visit, it was mentioned that discussions were under way within the Russian government with a view to extending the present perimeter⁵.

1.1.2. *The management of the reserve*

Generally speaking, the reserve is in an excellent state of conservation; however, attention should be drawn to a number of aspects that could impair its integrity:

- the existence of a potable water pumping station situated within the reserve⁶, used to supply the town of Kostomuksha; the volume of water drawn off at present does not appear such as to modify the general equilibrium of the reserve, though it has increased slightly in recent years⁷. The attention of the Russian authorities might nevertheless be drawn to this point if the Diploma should be granted. There is no discharge of waste waters within the reserve;
- the presence of communications infrastructures within the reserve; a railway runs through the northern part of the protected area for a distance of a few kilometres; this does not seem to have any negative effects on the general ecological equilibrium; traffic is light and limited to freight only. A paved road runs into centre of the reserve and facilitates access to it, but the use of this road is subject to prior authorisation by the local authorities;
- poaching: this is without a doubt one of the most serious local problems; the precarious socio-economic situation of this part of Russia probably explains the significant increase in poaching observed in recent years around the town of Kostomuksha. Limitation of access, more patrols and, obviously, an improvement in the standard of living of the local population, appear to be the main vectors for any improvement;
- logging, prohibited within the reserve and for a long time limited in neighbouring forests: this activity is tending to develop ever closer to the reserve; it was mentioned during the visit that it was the cause of disturbance to fauna, nesting birds in particular⁸. Logging activities are perceived locally as a disturbing factor, direct and indirect, and as causing pressure on the natural environment; the extension of the reserve and the prohibition measures this would entail⁹ would make it possible to reduce its harmful effects;

⁵ Attached Document 3 : Map of the extension project.

⁶ Pumping from the *Stone Lake*.

⁷ The volume drawn off each year stabilised in the period 1994-1995 at about 8 million m³, or in the order of 0,26 m³/s as compared with the 0,45 m³/s estimated by the Russian authorities to be the maximum pumping capacity beyond which the natural environment could be affected.

⁸ Large birds of prey in particular.

⁹ Prohibition of any forestry activity, gathering, fishing, hunting, etc.

— maintenance of the water meadows located within the reserve; being subject to the natural advance of the forest, these meadows, according to the local authorities, are tending to diminish. This tendency could justify particular technical measures. These should appear in a management plan for the reserve. The absence of such a plan will soon become a problem for the good management of the protected area if the number of visitors increases; this should be a priority for the local authorities, prior to any significant development of recreational and tourist activities in the reserve .

1.2. Category of protected area

The candidate zone does not meet the criteria laid down for category A areas; the vocation of these areas is in fact purely scientific, whereas recreational activities — guided tours, canoeing, skiing and rambling in particular, are at present authorised in certain parts of the reserve, in a strictly regulated form¹⁰. A few dozen individuals visit the reserve each year¹¹ but the local authorities hope to develop these activities in the future, though still limiting visitor numbers and facilities¹² to a level compatible with the conservation of the natural heritage, the prime vocation of the reserve¹³.

The gathering of mushrooms and berries, fishing¹⁴, and even haymaking are also authorised in certain sectors of the reserve; hunting on the other hand is totally prohibited¹⁵.

It is therefore not a matter of activities of a scientific nature to which protected areas of category A must be limited.

For the record, category C areas associate the social and recreational functions of the area with the maintenance of its biological and aesthetic nature with the aim of conserving an environment of quality. In the present case, the prime function of the Kostomuksha Reserve remains scientific and the low number of visitors to the reserve, even if it should increase modestly in the future, means that it does not have a truly social and recreational function.

Category B seems to correspond best to this reserve; category B areas in fact have the aim of conserving the natural heritage (fauna, flora, subsoil, water and landscape) and public access can be authorised only under strictly regulated conditions; the limitation of reception and accommodation facilities and the regulations applying to the recreational activities within the reserve may justify awarding to the Kostomuksha Reserve the status of category B protected area.

¹⁰ These activities are concentrated on seven tourist routes only, equipped with a limited number of camp sites.

¹¹ 148 visitors in 1996, mainly Finns, for an average stay of 1 to 3 days (visitor's permit: 5 USD/day).

¹² The accommodation capacity of the reserve at present is limited to a monitoring station (six beds), a two-room chalet (twelve beds) and eight cabins (each with two beds).

¹³ Attached Documents 4, 5 et 6: tourist and recreational facilities and infrastructures.

¹⁴ Cost of a one-day permit: 3 USD.

¹⁵ Attached Document 7 : Gathering, fishing, etc. zones.

2. OPINION OF THE GROUP OF SPECIALISTS

2.1. Requests formulated

The Group of specialists requested the Russian authorities to provide detailed maps of the reserve, together with information on the administration, staff and budget. It also asked to have sent to it the texts governing the reserve, including the management plan, with a résumé in English¹⁶.

2.2. Responses obtained

The different points raised by the Group of specialists are dealt with below:

- several detailed maps of the reserve are appended to the report;
- an organisation chart of the reserve is also appended to the report¹⁷. The present team consists of 24 people, whose situation remains very precarious however because of the financial constraints weighing on the reserve; this seems to be a small staff to manage such a large reserve, even given the small number of visitors. The experts wish to draw attention in particular to the fact that the human and financial resources allocated to study and research remain particularly meagre for a reserve whose prime function is scientific.

Half of the staff have university qualifications, mainly in biology and education; eleven employees have technical training, mainly in forestry. Five employees have been members of a nature conservation organisation for over fifteen years and five others for over ten years. Nine employees have been working in the reserve for less than ten years.

- the following table shows the main sources of income of the reserve for fiscal 1995 and 1996:

	Fiscal 1996(Million roubles)	Fiscal 1996(Million roubles)
Central budget		
Section 502	66,7	73
Section 803	178,4	307,5
External financing		
Local ecology fund	12,8	---
Federal ecology fund	52	20
Receipts for services rendered	35,8	72,5
Gifts	18	91,4
Income from fines	2	2,2
TOTAL	365,7	566,6

¹⁶ Document PE-S-DE (97) 68 of 30 April 1997, p. 10.

¹⁷ Attached Document 8.

For the first nine months of 1997, the reserve had obtained a total of 473 M roubles from the federal budget: 392 M roubles for management and 81 M roubles for studies and research. On top of this came the following external financing (million roubles):

Income from services (in particular tourist activities) 200
Income from fines 2

Expenditure amounted to 353 M roubles, broken down as follows:

Wages	195
Travel expenses	4
Public facilities	144
Postage and telephone	20
Consumables	10

— appended to the report¹⁸ are the Russian text creating the reserve and a short note in French and English¹⁹ giving the main points of the regulations applied in the reserve.

— there is no management plan for the reserve; studies and research work carried out on the reserve are the subject of an annual report²⁰; such work is sometimes carried out in cooperation with²¹ and with the financial aid of the Finnish government²². The reserve also possesses collections of trophies²³ and photographic slides that it would like to make use of in an educational project that would include the creation of a museum in the annexes of the main building and a educational walk created in the 17 hectare park that surrounds this building.

¹⁸ Attached Document 2.

¹⁹ Attached Document 3.

²⁰ Cf. select bibliography, Attached Document 4.

²¹ Study and monitoring of butterflies for example.

²² Inventory of small mammals, for example.

²³ About 80.

CONCLUSION

The Kostomuksha Strict Nature Reserve meets the criteria required for it to obtain the European Diploma. The expert proposes that the diploma should be awarded to it as a protected area of category B.

If such a choice is made, the granting of the diploma might be made subject to the following conditions however:

- extension of the present perimeter to take account of the limits of the catchment area. This extension should lead to the elimination of the frontier strip that at present interrupts the protected area between Finland and Russia; this should be accompanied by the redefinition of the buffer zone around the new perimeter; within this zone, the main disturbing activities (logging, hunting, fishing: gathering, etc.) should be strictly regulated and limited, if not totally prohibited;
- two measures concerning the conservation of the biological diversity might also be required:
 - a significant increase in the human and financial resources of the reserve devoted to the improvement of knowledge (study and research budget),
 - strict limitation of the recreational and tourist activities authorised within the reserve. Here the desire of the authorities of the reserve to increase this type of activity in the future should be accompanied by the drawing up of a management plan for the reserve as a whole (detailed description, evaluation and short, medium and long-term objectives, plan of action, regular evaluation) within a period to be determined.

APPENDIX I

PROGRAMME OF THE VISIT

(4-13 August 1997)

3 August 1997	Geneva/Strasbourg-Helsinki
4 August 1997	Helsinki-Kayani (Finland) and Kayani-Kostomuksha (Russia)
5 August 1997	Meeting with the management of the Kostomuksha Reserve
6-7 August 1997	Visit of the Kostomuksha Reserve and summing-up meeting with the management
8 August 1997	Kostomuksha-Kayani (car), Kayani-Helsinki-Moscow (air) and Moscow-Kursk (car)
9-12 August 1997	Visit to the Tsentralno Tchernozemny Biosphere Reserve and various meetings with local authorities
12-13 August 1997	Kursk-Moscow (night train)
13 August morning	Summing-up meeting at the State Committee for Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation (Moscow)
13 August afternoon	Moscow-Geneva

APPENDIX II

PERSONALITIES MET DURING THE VISIT

M. AMIRKHANOV, Vice Minister, State Committee for Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation, Department responsible for the management of natural reserves

B. KASHEVAROV, Head of scientific research, Kostomuksha Strict Nature Reserve

V. STEPANISKI, State Committee for Environmental Protection of the Russian Federation, Head of the department responsible for the management of natural reserves

D. ZAKHAROV, Head of the ecology, education and international affairs department, Kostomuksha Strict Nature Reserve

LIST OF DOCUMENTS ATTACHED

1. List of the vegetable and animal species present
2. Map of the reserve
3. Map of the extension project being studied
4. Map of the ski and snowmobile tracks
5. Map of the canoeing circuits and camping sites
6. Map of the paths and visitor facilities
7. Map of the gathering, fishing, etc., zones
8. Organisation chart of the reserve
9. Text creating the reserve
10. Note on the regulations of the reserve
11. Select bibliography

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APPENDIX
List of species
of the Kostomuksha Zapovednik

PJ 1

VASCULAR PLANTS

Woodsia ilwensis	Nymphaea candida
Woodsia alpina	Nymphaea tetradona
Cystopteris fragilis	Nuphar lutea
Athyrium filix-femina	Nuphar pumila
Matteuccia struthiopteris	Nuphar x intermedia
Dryopteris carthusiana	Caltha palustris
Dryopteris expansa	Trollius europaeus
Dryopteris lanceolatocristata	Actaea erythrocarpa
Gymnocarpium dryopteris	Batrachium peltatum
Phegopteris connectilis	Batrachium trichophyllum
Polypodium vulgare	Ranunculus reptans
Equisetum hyemale	Ranunculus auricomus
Equisetum sylvaticum	Ranunculus lapponicus
Equisetum fluviatile	Ranunculus repens
Equisetum pratense	Ranunculus acris
Equisetum palustre	Thalictrum flavum
Equisetum arvense	Barbarea vulgaris
Lycopodiella inundata	Cardamine pratensis
Lycopodium clavatum	Raphanus raphanistrum
Lycopodium annotinum	Brassica campestris
Lycopodium pungens	Capsella bursa-pastoris
Diphasiastrum complanatum	Subularia aquatica
Selaginella selaginoides	Drosera rotundifolia
Isoetes lacustris	Drosera anglica
Isoetes echinospora	Parnassia palustris
Picea abies	Sorbus aucuparia
Pinus sylvestris	Rubus idaeus
Juniperus communis	Rubus chamaemorus
Sparganium glomeratum	Rubus arcticus
Sparganium emersum	Rubus saxatilis
Sparganium minimum	Fragaria vesca
Sparganium gramineum	Comarum palustre
Sparganium angustifolium	Potentilla anserina
Potamogeton natans	Potentilla erecta
Potamogeton alpinus	Potentilla norvegica
Potamogeton gramineus	Potentilla intermedia
Potamogeton perfoliatus	Geum rivale L.
Potamogeton berchtoldii	Filipendula ulmaria
Scheuchzeria palustris	Alchemilla monticola
Alisma plantago-aquatica	Alchemilla subcrenata
Echinochloa crus-galli	Alchemilla sarmatica
Phalaroides arundinacea	Alchemilla gracilis
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Alchemilla glabricaulis
Anthoxanthum alpinum	Rosa majalis
Hierochloa odorata	Padus avium
Milium effusum	Trifolium pratense
Phleum alpinum	Trifolium repens
Phleum pratense	Trifolium hybridum
Alopecurus pratensis	Trifolium spadiceum
Alopecurus arundinaceus	Vicia cracca
Alopecurus aequalis	Vicia sepium
Alopecurus geniculatus	Lathyrus pratensis
Agrostis canina	Geranium sylvaticum
Agrostis tenuis	Geranium pratense
Agrostis gigantea	Callitriche verna

Calamagrostis epigeios
Calamagrostis arundinacea
Calamagrostis neglecta
Calamagrostis phragmitoides
Calamagrostis canescens
Lerchenfeldia flexuosa
Deschampsia cespitosa
Phragmites australis
Molinia caerulea
Melica nutans
Briza media
Dactylis glomerata
Poa annua
Poa trivialis
Poa pratensis
Poa subcaerulea
Poa palustris
Poa compressa
Poa nemoralis
Festuca pratensis
Festuca rubra
Festuca richardsonii
Festuca ovina
Festuca trachyphylla
Bromus arvensis
Nardus stricta
Elymus caninus
Elytrigia repens
Hordeum vulgare
Eriophorum vaginatum
Eriophorum polystachyon
Eriophorum gracile
Baeothryon alpinum
Baeothryon cespitosum
Scirpus lacustris
Eleocharis acicularis
Eleocharis palustris
Rhynchospora alba
Carex dioica
Carex pauciflora
Carex chordorrhiza
Carex disperma
Carex loliacea
Carex leporina
Carex echinata
Carex cinerea
Carex brunnescens
Carex omskiana
Carex cespitosa
Carex juncella
Carex aquatilis
Carex nigra
Carex acuta
Carex buxbaumii
Juncus articulatus
Juncus nodulosus
Juncus bufonius
Luzula pilosa

Empetrum nigrum
Empetrum hermaphroditum
Frangula alnus
Viola tricolor
Viola arvensis
Viola selkirkii
Viola palustris
Viola epipsila
Viola montana
Daphne mezereum
Epilobium montanum
Epilobium alsinifolium
Epilobium palustre
Chamerion angustifolium
Circaea alpina
Myriophyllum alterniflorum
Hippuris vulgaris
Chaerophyllum prescottii
Anthriscus sylvestris
Cicuta virosa
Carum carvi
Pimpinella saxifraga
Angelica sylvestris
Calestania palustris
Heracleum sibiricum
Daucus carota
Chamaepericlymenum suecicum
Pyrola chlorantha
Pyrola rotundifolia
Pyrola minor
Moneses uniflora
Orthilia secunda
Ledum palustre
Andromeda polifolia
Chamaedaphne calyculata
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
Calluna vulgaris
Vaccinium vitis-idaea
Vaccinium myrtillus
Vaccinium uliginosum
Oxycoccus palustris
Oxycoccus microcarpus
Lysimachia vulgaris
Naumburgia thyrsiflora
Trientalis europaea
Menyanthes trifoliata
Polemonium caeruleum
Echium vulgare
Myosotis arvensis
Myosotis palustris
Scutellaria galericulata
Prunella vulgaris
Galeopsis speciosa
Galeopsis bifida
Stachys palustris
Mentha arvensis
Linaria vulgaris
Scrophularia nodosa

Luzula multiflora
Luzula pallescens
Luzula sudetica
Tofieldia pusilla
Maianthemum bifolium
Convallaria majalis
Paris quadrifolia
Corallorhiza trifida
Listera cordata
Goodyera repens
Platanthera bifolia
Dactylorhiza traunsteineri
Dactylorhiza maculata
Dactylorhiza fuchsii
Salix phylicifolia
Salix starkeana
Salix myrtilloides
Salix lapponum
Salix aurita
Salix caprea
Salix pentandra
Salix cinerea
Populus tremula
Betula nana
Betula pendula
Betula pubescens
Alnus incana
Alnus kolaensis
Alnus glutinosa
Urtica dioica
Rumex acetosella
Rumex acetosa
Rumex lapponicus
Rumex thyrsiflorus
Rumex crispus
Rumex aquaticus
Rumex longifolius
Polygonum viviparum
Polygonum bistorta
Polygonum aviculare
Polygonum scabrum
Fallopia convolvulus
Chenopodium album
Montia fontana
Stellaria media
Stellaria longifolia
Stellaria graminea
Cerastium holosteoides
Sagina procumbens
Scleranthus annuus
Spergula arvensis
Spergularia rubra
Herniaria glabra
Oberna behen
Melandrium dioicum
Coronaria flos-cuculi
Psammophiliella muralis
Gypsophila elegans

Veronica chamaedris
Veronica scutellata
Veronica longifolia
Veronica serpyllifolia
Melampyrum pratense
Melampyrum sylvaticum
Euphrasia parviflora
Euphrasia brevipila
Pedicularis sceptrum-carolinum
Pedicularis palustris
Pinguicula vulgaris
Pinguicula villosa
Utricularia intermedia
Utricularia vulgaris
Utricularia minor
Plantago major
Littorella uniflora
Galium boreale
Galium palustre
Galium uliginosum
Galium mollugo
Galium aparine
Viburnum opulus
Linnaea borealis
Knautia arvensis
Campanula rotundifolia
Campanula patula
Lobelia dortmanna
Solidago virgaurea
Erigeron canadensis
Antennaria dioica
Omalotheca sylvatica
Achillea millefolium
Achillea ptarmica
Leucanthemum vulgare
Chamomilla suaveolens
Tripleurospermum inodorum
Tanacetum vulgare
Artemisia vulgaris
Tussilago farfara
Senecio vulgaris
Arctium tomentosum
Cirsium heterophyllum
Cirsium arvense
Cirsium palustre
Centaurea scabiosa
Centaurea phrygia
Centaurea jacea
Leontodon autumnalis
Leontodon hispidus
Taraxacum officinale
Sonchus arvensis
Lactuca sibirica
Hieracium pilosella
Hieracium cespitosum
Hieracium umbellatum
Hieracium laevigatum
Hieracium sylvaticum

Hieracium vulgatum

MAMMALS

Sorex araneus
S. isodon
S. caecutiens
S. minutus
S. minutissimus
Neomys fodiens
Erinaceus europaeus
Eptesicus nilssoni
Lepus timidus
Petromys volans
Microtus agrestis
M. oeconomus
Clethrionomys glareolus
Cl. rutilus
Cl. rufocanus
Myopus schisticolor
Mus musculus
Rattus norvegicus
Ondatra zibethica
Arvicola terrestris

Sciurus vulgaris
Castor canadensis
Lutra lutra
Meles meles
Gulo gulo
Martes martes
Mustela nivalis
M. erminea
M. vison
M. putorius
Ursus arctos
Canis lupus
Vulpes vulpes
Nyctreutes procynoides
Felis lynx
Rangifer tarandus
Alces alces
Sus scrofa
Capreolus capreolus

BIRDS

Gavia stellata
G. arctica
Branta bernicla
Anser anser
A. fabalis
Cygnus cygnus
C. bewikii
Anas platyrhynchos
A. crecca
A. strepera
A. penelope
A. acuta
A. querquedula
Clangula hyemalis
Aythya fuligula
Bucephala clangula
Mergus merganser
M. serrator
Pandion haliaetus
Milvus nigrans
Accipiter gentilis
A. nisus
Buteo lagopus
B. buteo
Circus cyaneus
Aquila chrysaetos
Haliaetus albicilla
Falco peregrinus
F. subbuteo
F. columbarius
F. tinnunculus
Lagopus lagopus
Lyrurus tetrix

Picus canus
Driocopus martius
Dendrocopos major
D. leucotos
D. minor
Picoides tridactylus
Hirundo rustica
Riparia riparia
Anthus trivialis
A. pratensis
Motacilla flava
M. alba
Lanius collurio
L. excubitor
Perisoreus infaustus
Pica pica
Corvus cornix
C. corax
Bombicilla garrulus
Cinclus cinclus
Troglodytes troglodytes
Prunella modularis
Sylvia borin
S. curruca
S. atricapilla
S. communis
Phylloscopus trochilus
Ph. collybita
Ph. sibilatrix
Ph. trochiloides
Regulus regulus
Ficedula hypoleuca
F. parva

Tetrao urogallus
Tetrastes bonasia
Grus grus
Pluvialis apricaria
Charadrius dubius
Vanellus vanellus
Tringa totanus
T.ochropus
T.glareola
T.nebularia
T.erythropus
Actitis hypoleucos
Gallinago gallinago
Xenus cinereus
Scolopax rusticola
Numenius arquata
N.phaeopus
Larus ridibundus
L.fuscus
L. argentatus
L.canus
Sterna hirundo
Columba palumbus
Cuculus canorus
Asio flammeus
Glaucidium passerinum
Aegolius funereus
Surnia ulula
Strix nebulosa
S.uralensis
Apus apus

Muscicapa striata
Saxicola ruberta
Oenanthe oenanthe
Luscinia swecica
Tarsiger cyanurus
Phoenicurus phoenicurus
Erithacus rubecula
Turdus pilaris
T.merula
T.iliculus
T.philomelos
T.viscivorus
Aegithalos caudatus
Parus montanus
P.cinctus
P.cristatus
P.major
Certhia familiaris
Passer domesticus
Fringilla coelebs
F.montifringilla
Spinus spinus
Acanthis flammea
A.cannabina
Carpodacus erythrinus
Pinicola enucleator
Loxia leucoptera
L. pytyopsittacus
L.curvirostra
Pyrrhula pyrrhula
Embetiza citrinella
E.schoeniclus
E.rustica
Plectrophenax nivalis

Lacerta vivipara

REPTILES

Rana temporaria
R.arvalis

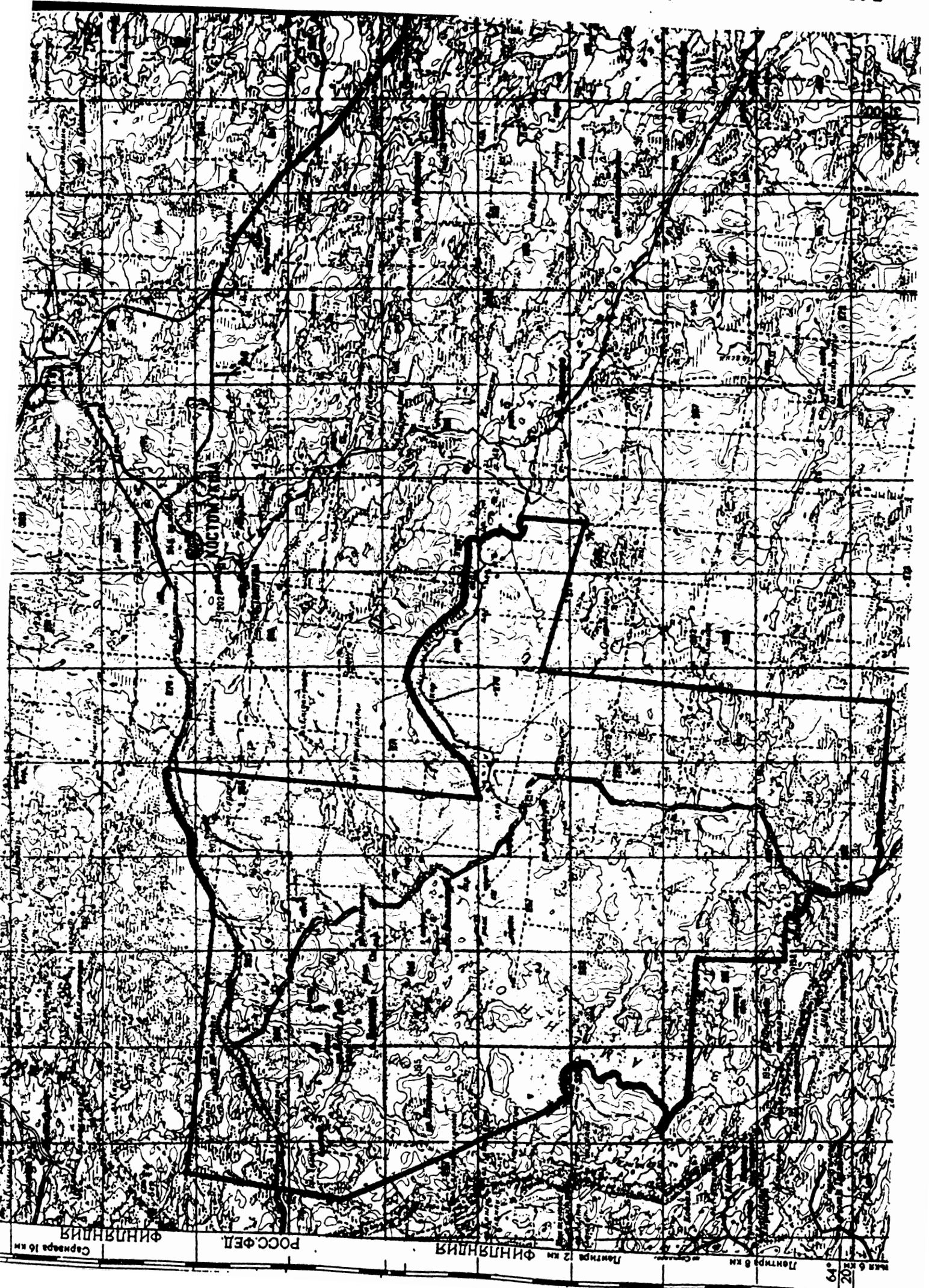
AMPHIBIANS

Bufo bufo

Salmo salar m.sebago
Coregonus lavaretus
C.albula
Thymallus thymallus
Essox lucius
Perca fluviatilis
Acerina cernua
Gottus gobio

FISHES

Rutilus rutilus
Leuciscus idus
L.leuciscus
Abramis brama
Alburnus alburnus
Proximus proximus
Pungitius pungitius
Lota lota



УСЛОВНЫЕ ОБОЗНАЧЕНИЯ:

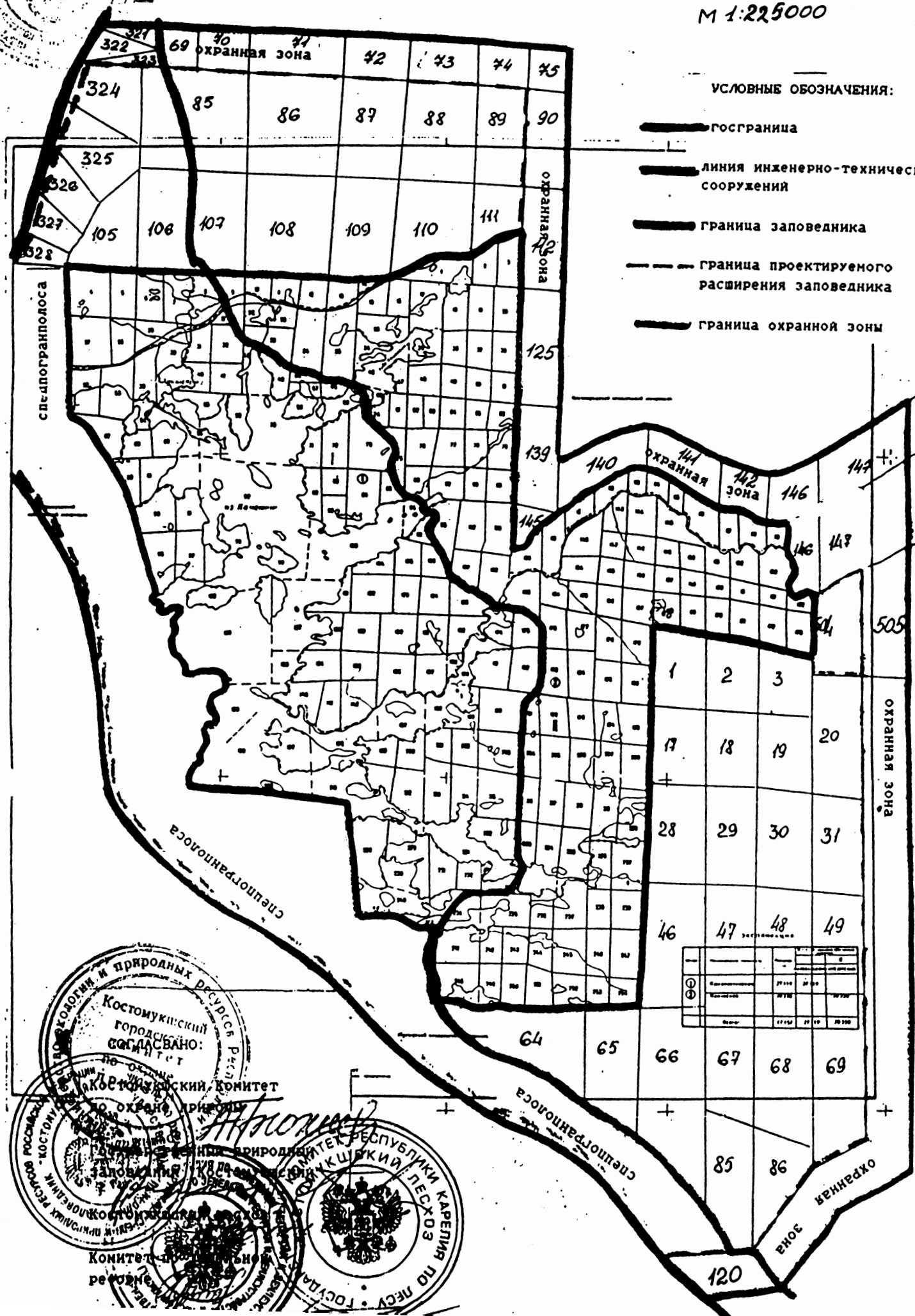
госграница

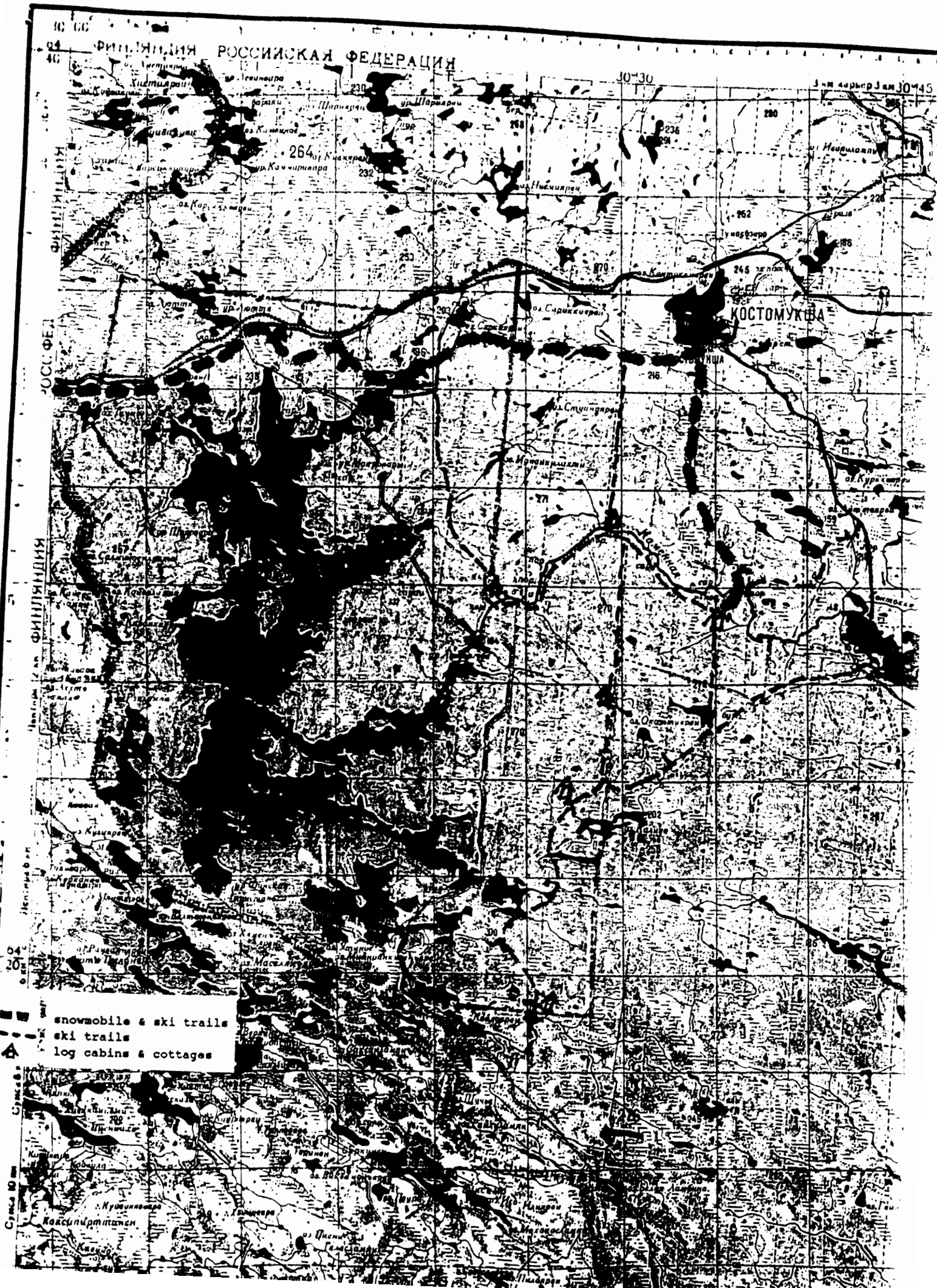
линия инженерно-технически
сооружений

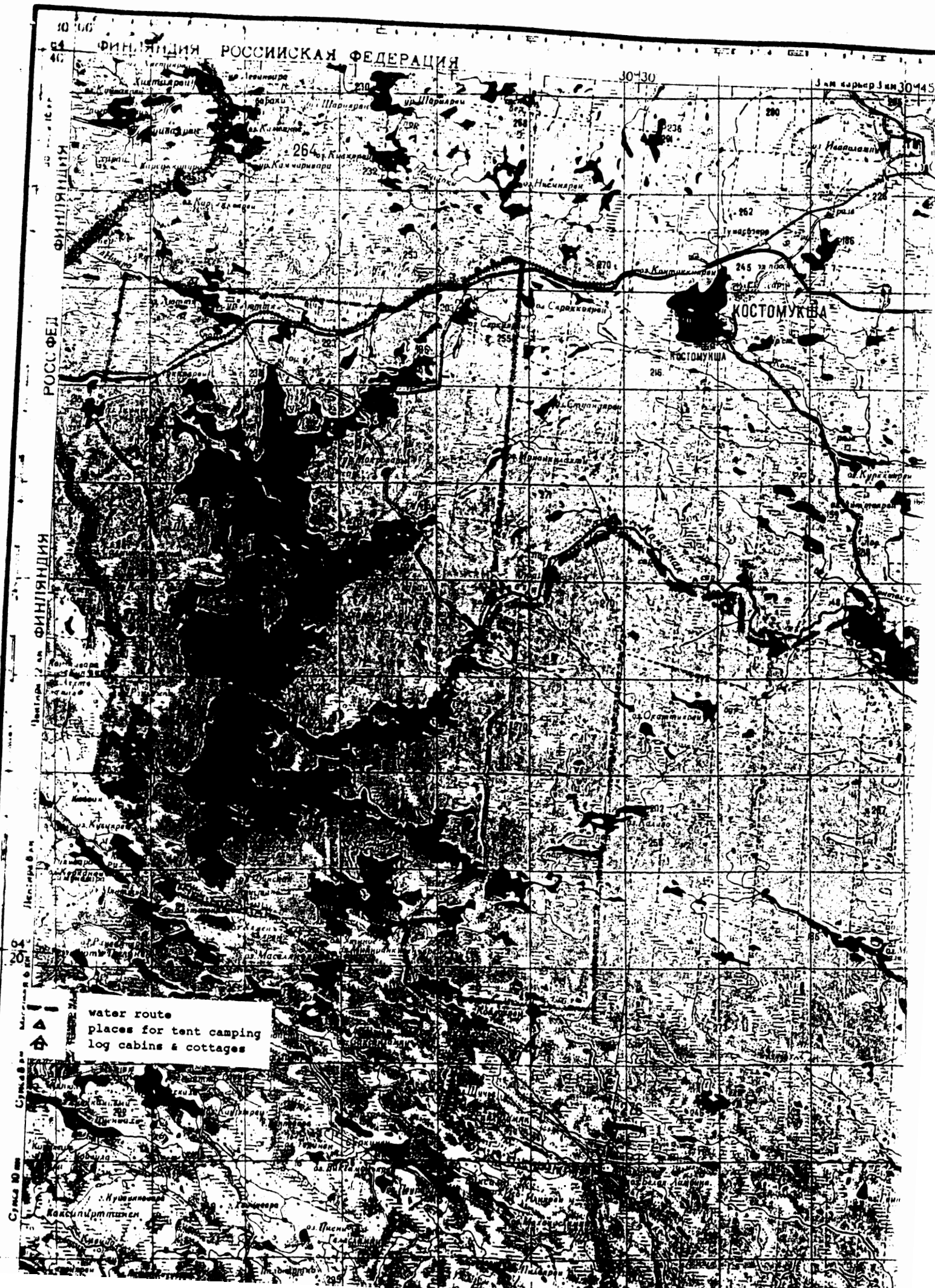
граница заповедника

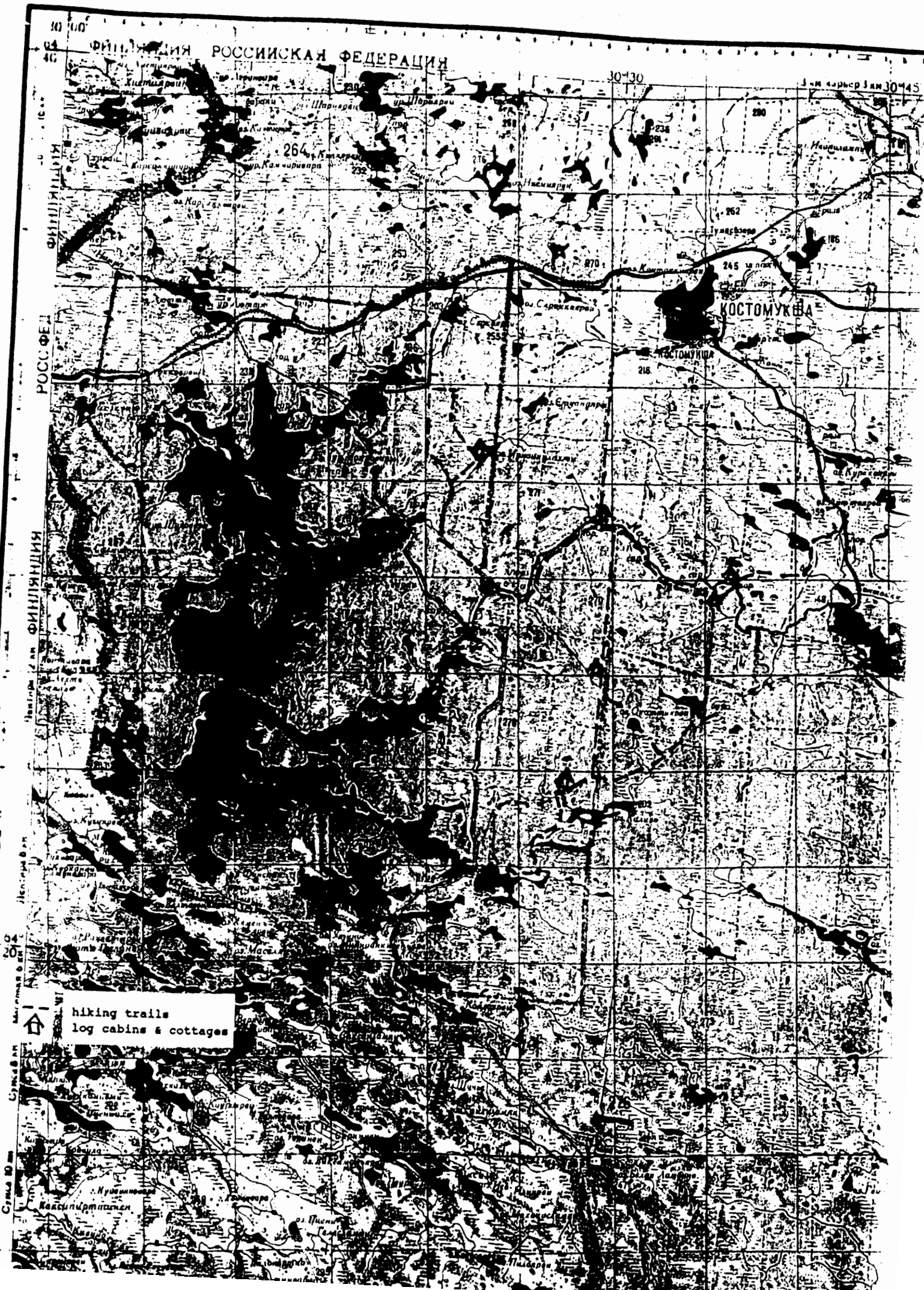
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расширения заповедника

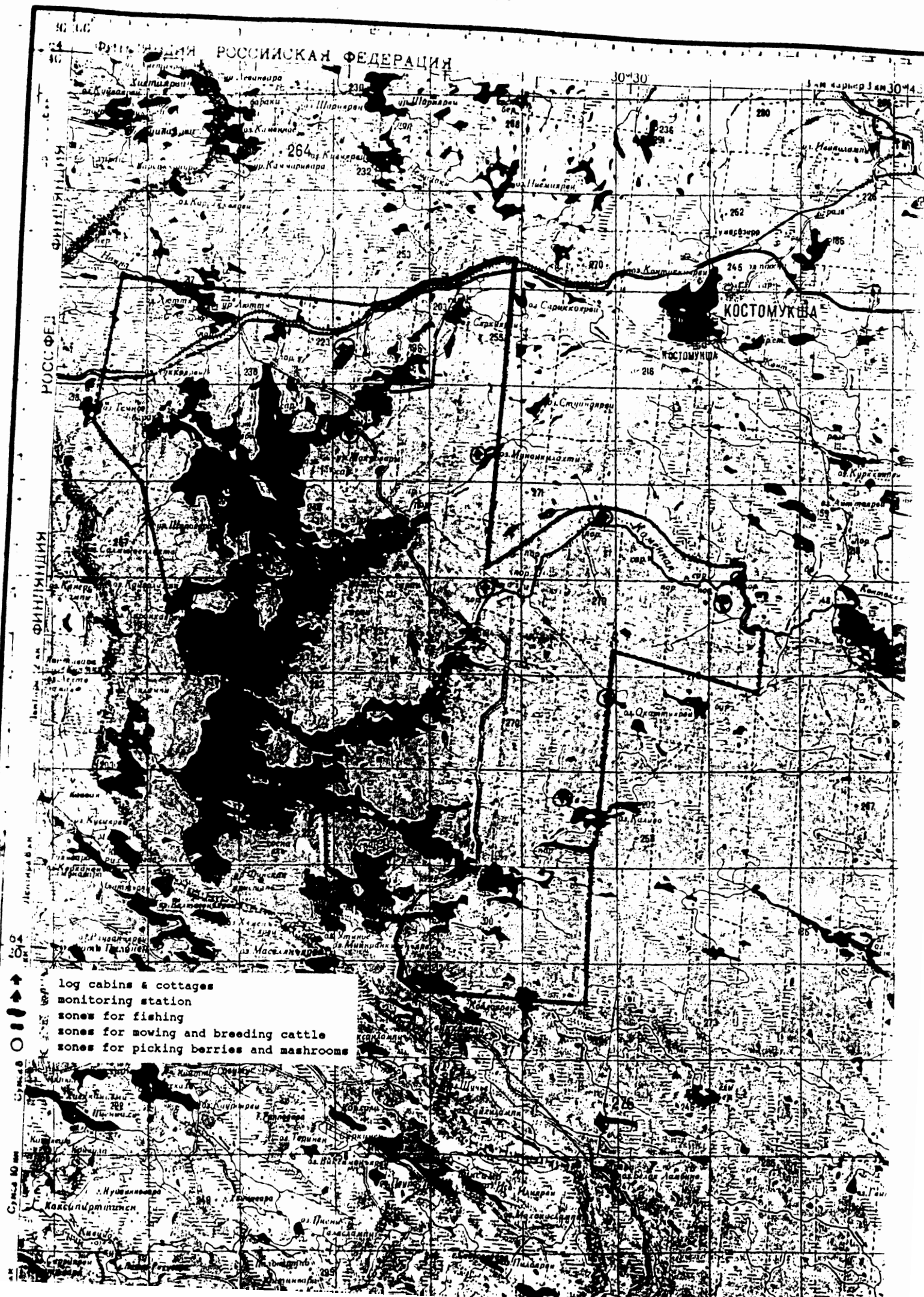
граница охранной зоны



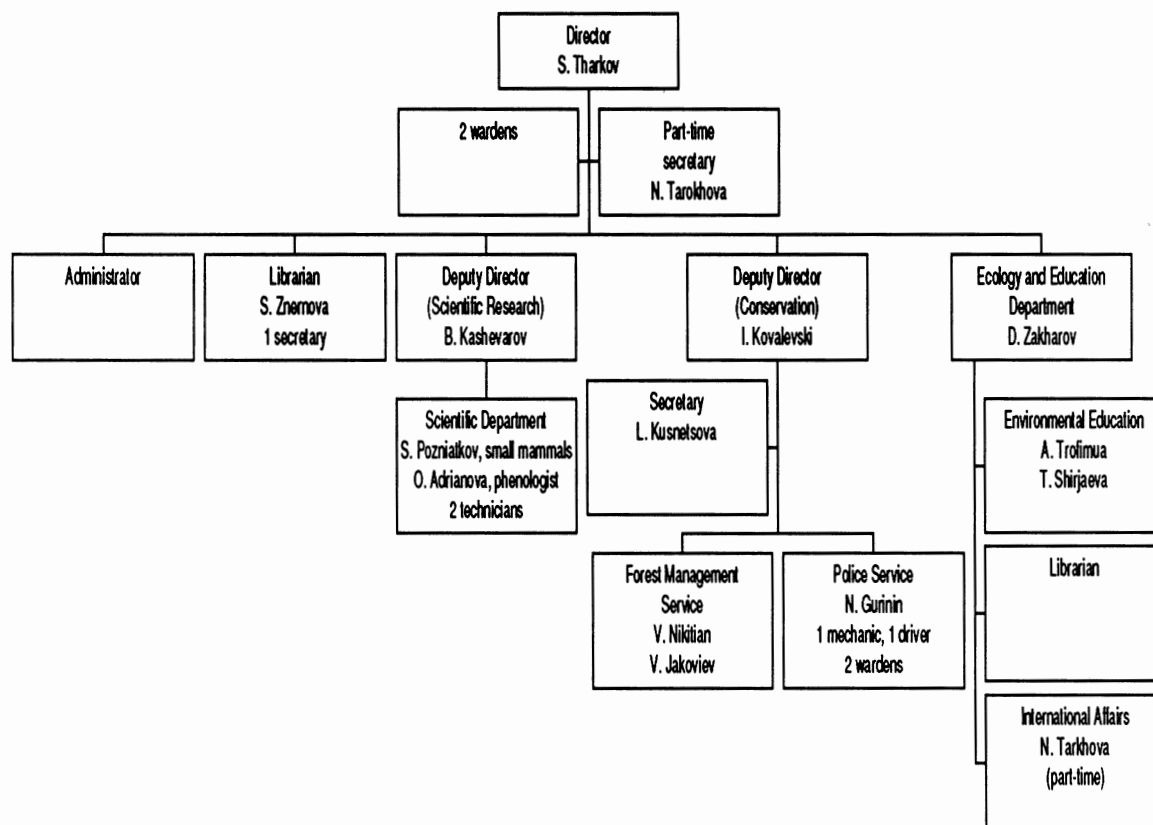








ORGANISATION CHART OF THE KOSTOMUKSHA RESERVE (August 1996)



СОГЛАШЕНИЕ

между Правительством Союза Советских Социалистических Республик и Правительством Финляндской Республики о заповеднике "Дружба"

Правительство Союза Советских Социалистических Республик и Правительство Финляндской Республики, именуемые в дальнейшем Договаривающиеся Стороны",

принимая во внимание Соглашение между Правительством Союза Советских Социалистических Республик и Правительством Финляндской Республики о сотрудничестве в области охраны окружающей среды от 1985 года,

придавая важное значение развитию и углублению двустороннего сотрудничества во имя достижения национальных и международных целей охраны природы и окружающей среды в обеих странах,

будучи убежденными в том, что создание советско-финляндского заповедника вблизи общей границы предоставляет дополнительные возможности для охраны флоры, фауны и природных экосистем, а также способствует научным исследованиям и мониторингу в этих областях, согласились о нижеследующем:

Статья I

1. Договаривающиеся Стороны создают вблизи общей границы охраняемую природную территорию, представляющую собой район с реальными экосистемами, которая будет называться заповедником "Дружба".

2. В заповедник "Дружба" входят Костомукшский заповедник (территория СССР) и парк Дружбы (территория Финляндской Республики). Границы заповедника "Дружба" обозначены в приложении к настоящему соглашению.

3. Охрана входящих в заповедник "Дружба" участков осуществляется в соответствии с действующим законодательством каждой Стороны.

Статья 2

Создание заповедника "Дружба" имеет целью:

1. Содействие сотрудничеству между СССР и Финляндией в области охраны окружающей среды, в частности в вопросах охраны природы и рационального использования природных ресурсов, долгосрочного мониторинга и исследований экосистем.

2. Охрану флоры, фауны и природных экосистем этой территории.

3. Расширение знаний граждан обеих стран о целях, методах и значении охраны окружающей среды.

Статья 3

1. Договаривающиеся Стороны в соответствии с целями настоящего Соглашения проводят взаимно согласованные научные исследования и мониторинг флоры, фауны и экосистем.

2. Сотрудничество осуществляется в следующих формах:

а) обмен информацией и исследователями;

б) организация научных исследований и мониторинга на взаимно согласуемых стационарах;

в) организация совместных лабораторных и полевых экспериментальных работ;

г) осуществление совместных публикаций;

д) разработка и применение идентичных методов измерений и научных исследований.

3. Сотрудничество может осуществляться также в иной согласованной форме.

4. Договаривающиеся Стороны совместно готовят материалы о заповеднике "Дружба" и проводимой в нем исследовательской деятельности.

5. При разработке конкретных научно-исследовательских программ будут учитываться уже осуществляемые на территории заповедника "Дружба" исследования.

Статья 4

1. Сотрудничеством, осуществляемым в заповеднике "Дружба", руководит Смешанная Советско-Финляндская комиссия по сотрудничеству в области охраны окружающей среды, именуемая в дальнейшем "Смешанная комиссия".

2. При рабочей группе по охраняемым природным территориям и редким видам флоры и фауны Смешанной комиссии создается группа экспертов по вопросам заповедника "Дружба".

3. Смешанная комиссия утверждает План научных исследований и мероприятий, осуществляемых на территории заповедника "Дружба".

4. Охрану и уход в советской части заповедника "Дружба" обеспечивает Государственный комитет РСФСР по охране природы, а охрану и уход в Финляндской части заповедника "Дружба" обеспечивает Главное лесное управление Финляндии.

Статья 5

1. Каждая Договаривающаяся Сторона определит головное ведомство, которое будет осуществлять планирование и организацию исследовательской деятельности в заповеднике "Дружба". Эти ведомства могут иметь между собой в установленном порядке непосредственные контакты по вопросам, касающимся реализации настоящего Соглашения и входящим в их компетенцию.

2. В течение одного месяца после вступления в силу настоящего Соглашения Договаривающиеся Стороны уведомят друг друга об этих ведомствах.

Статья 6

Договаривающиеся Стороны обеспечат в заповеднике "Дружба" беспрепятственное перемещение животных из одной части заповедника в другую.

Статья 7

1. Договаривающиеся Стороны примут меры по обеспечению как можно более глубокого и эффективного сотрудничества в заповеднике "Дружба".

2. Договаривающиеся Стороны обеспечивают пересечение границы в установленном порядке персоналом, участвующим в исследовательских и других работах в заповеднике "Дружба", перемещение через границу необходимых для этих работ транспортных средств, оборудования и материалов. Пересечение границы осуществляется через контрольно-пропускные пункты Литты (пограничный знак 695) с Советской Стороны и Вартиус (пограничный знак 695) с Финляндской Стороны.

Статья 8

Каждая Договаривающаяся Сторона несет расходы, связанные с выполнением данного Соглашения на своей территории заповедника "Дружба", если Смешанная комиссия не примет иное решение.

Статья 9

Настоящее Соглашение вступит в силу по прошествии 30 дней с момента обмена письменными уведомлениями Договаривающихся Сторон о том, что надлежащие конституционные процедуры для вступления его в силу выполнены.

Статья 10

Настоящее Соглашение заключается на неопределенный срок и будет действовать до прекращения одного из его условий, когда одна из

Договаривающихся Сторон получит письменное уведомление от другой Договаривающейся Стороны о денонсации ею этого Соглашения.

Совершено в Хельсинки "26" октября 1989 года в двух экземплярах, каждый на русском и финском языках, причем оба текста имеют одинаковую силу.

За Правительство
Союза Советских Социалистических
Республик

A. Kozlov

K. J. Kinnunen
За Правительство
Финляндской Республики

6х № 10
12.03.84



-29-

поиск
завершена
Костомукшский

РСФСР

Совет Министров Карельской АССР

VSFNT

Karjalan ASNT:n Ministerineuvosto

ПОСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ
РААТÖS

г. Петрозаводск
Petroskoi

от 17 февраля 1984 года № 68

О создании государственного
заповедника "Костомукшский"
Главохоты РСФСР в Карельской
АССР

Во исполнение постановления Совета Министров РСФСР
от 14 декабря 1983 года № 557 Совет Министров Карельской
АССР п о с т а н о в л я е т :

1. Принять к сведению, что Совет Министров РСФСР постановлением от 14 декабря 1983 года № 557 создал государственный заповедник "Костомукшский" Главохоты РСФСР в Карельской АССР общей площадью 47569 гектаров. Изъял из земель Костомукшского лесхоза земельные участки площадью 27182 гектара (часть кварталов № 99-101, кварталы № 109-117, 131-135, часть кварталов № 137-139, 146, кварталы № 142-144, часть кварталов № 145-146, кварталы № 148-151) и Ругозерского мехлесхоза площадью 20387 гектаров (кварталы № 1-8, 25-28, 40-45, 66-70).

2. Установить границы заповедника "Костомукшский" согласно приложению.

3. Заповеднику совместно с Министерством лесного хозяйства Карельской АССР обеспечить к 15 марта с.г. составление акта приемки земельных участков заповедника, указанных в пункте 1 настоящего постановления, схематических карт с нанесенными границами заповедника и форм № 1, 2 учета лесного фонда.

4. Просить Главное управление охотничьего хозяйства и заповедников при Совете Министров РСФСР выделить необходимый штат работников и соответствующие ассигнования для вновь созданного заповедника "Костомукшский", в том числе капитало- вложения на долевое участие по строительству жилья.

5. Исполкому Костомукшского городского Совета народных депутатов выделить помещение под управление заповедника и две квартиры для руководящих работников заповедника, а также до конца 1984 года решить вопрос с выделением земельного участка под строительство административных и жилых зданий заповедника в черте города Костомукша.

Зам.Председателя Совета Министров

К.Филитов

Зам.Управляющего Делами Совета
Министров

В.Ракчеев

В.И. Ракчеев:

Г.И. Филитов:

МН

**NOTE ON THE REGULATION
OF THE KOSTOMUKSHA STRICT NATURE RESERVE**

The Kostomuksha Strict Nature Reserve was created by Decree No. 557 of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation of 14 December 1983. It was included in a Russo-Finnish nature reserve in application of an intergovernmental agreement between Finland and Russia based on Decree No. 1036-P of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation of 18 September 1991.

The main regulatory sources governing activities within the reserve are as follows:

- the Federal Law on the conservation of the natural environment of 19 December 1991,
- the Federal Law on the preservation of natural habitats of 15 February 1995.

According to these texts, the main purposes and objectives of the reserve are as follows:

- the protection of natural habitats in order to conserve biological diversity,
- the organisation and carrying out of studies and scientific research, in particular the "Annals of nature" programme,
- the establishment of ecological monitoring of the reserve, integrating this into the national monitoring network,
- environmental education,
- contribution to the training of specialists in nature conservation.

In accordance with the Federal Law on Wildlife of 24 April 1995 and its implementing Decree No. 457 of 15 April 1996 on public bodies responsible for the conservation, control and regulation of the use of natural resources and their environment, the Kostomuksha Strict Nature Reserve is responsible for the protection of the animals, the preservation and rehabilitation of their environment in order to conserve biological diversity; it endeavours to maintain the normal conditions of life of the wild fauna and flora, preserve the natural genetic stock and control and regulate the use of the natural resources and their environment.

In accordance with the Russo-Finnish agreement of 26 October 1989, the reserve is also active in the following fields:

- participation in cooperation between Russia and Finland in the field of nature conservation and the rational use of natural resources;
- dissemination of knowledge in the field of nature conservation, associating the citizens and various organisations in activities in favour of strengthening the reserve.

A mixed Russo-Finnish commission coordinates this cooperation.

- • • The Kostomuksha Strict Nature Reserve was created on the basis of the above texts and in application of Decree No. 48 of 18 December 1991 on the rules applicable to State nature reserves in Russia. It was authorised by a decision of the Minister responsible for the ecology and natural resources of Russia on 16 November 1992; this sets out the aims, objectives, resources and methods applicable, in particular the specific rules governing cooperation between Russian and foreign experts within the reserve, justified by its situation on the frontier with another country.

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COMMENTS BY THE SECRETARIAT

At the meeting of the Group of Specialists for the award of the European Diploma on 24 et 25 April 1997, Mr Vladimir PISHELIEV, Deputy Director of the Protected Areas Department, presented the application of the Kostomuksha Strict Nature Reserve.

The Group recognised the interest of the application and recommended that an expert appraisal should be carried out on site. It requested the authorities to first provide detailed maps and information on the administration, personnel and budget of the reserve, and to send the texts that govern it, including the management plan, with a summary in English.

Mr Hervé LETHIER was designated to be the expert. The visit was organised by Mr Boris KASHEVAROV, Deputy Director of the reserve, responsible for scientific matters. The director, Mr Sergei TARKHOV, was in fact on holiday. We were also accompanied by Mr Dimitri P. ZAKHAROV, Head of the Ecology and International Cooperation Department of the reserve. The Secretariat expresses sincere thanks for their welcome.

1. Persons met

We were able to visit the main building of the reserve which houses the offices, and meet most of the staff working there. The premises and equipment are old and there is no visitor centre. A computer is available. There is a total staff of 24, including two forest rangers. We were given an organisation chart.

We also had a meeting in Moscow, in the State Committee for the Protection of the environment with Mr AMIRKHANOV, Vice-Secretary of State of the Committee, and Mr Vsevolod STEPANITSKY, Director of Nature Reserves

2. Status of the zone

The reserve is placed under the authority of the State Committee for the Protection of the Environment of the Russian Federation. It was created on 14 December 1983 by a Decree (n° 557) of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation. It also forms part of the Russo-Finnish Friendship Reserve, in conformity with an intergovernmental agreement between Finland and Russia on the basis of Decree 1036 p. adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, on 18 September 1990.

3. Value of the area

The area concerned forms part of a forest belt of the north taiga sub-zone. The characteristics of the zone, detailed in the application files, can be confirmed. We were able to travel through a fairly large part of the reserve on foot and see for ourselves of the richness of the zone, which has never been developed in any way in the past, and still has not, except for a few huts for the personnel (rangers and scientists). One of the characteristics of the zone is the presence of many lakes, covering about one fifth of the area, and the Kamennaya river, all of which enhance the landscape. Certain rare species, threatened or recorded in the Russian Red Book, are found in the reserve (*Cottus gobbio*, *Lobelia dortmanna*, *Isoetes lacustris*, *I. echinospora*, *Aquila chrysoetus*, *Cygnus bewikii*, etc.), but during our visit, we saw only the traces of certain animals. There are about a dozen bears (*Ursus arctos*) and a number of elk (*Alces alces*) in the reserve.

The most exceptional species however are two endemic species, a salmon (*Salmo salar m. sebago*) and species of wild reindeer of the type specific to forests (*Rangifer tarandus*). There are 3 000 individuals of this species in the reserve, and they are also found in other parts of Russia. All in all, the reserve contains: 16 species of fish, 300 species of vascular plants, 40 species of mammals, over 130 species of birds, one species of reptile and 3 species of amphibians.

The strict nature reserve, of 47 569 hectares, is protected and surrounded by a two kilometre wide belt to the north, east and south, which serves as a buffer zone, in which forestry and cultivation are prohibited. There is for the moment no internal zoning. There is a plan to extend the area of the zone, but this is opposed by the authorities responsible for customs controls because the area concerned is on the frontier with Finland.

4. Regulation

The reserve comes under the state organisation. The tasks and objectives are governed by the Russian Federation Act on the conservation of the natural territories of 15 February 1995. Except for the gathering of wild fruits and fishing for the personnel of the reserve in the vicinity of the huts, all human activities, including scientific research and unaccompanied ecotourism, are prohibited. Research is carried out only along roads and in specific places distributed throughout the reserve. Several "ecological" walking and skiing trails and canoe routes are provided however for visitors accompanied by guides from the reserve. It is important that they and their possible impact should be closely monitored.

5. Conclusion

The nature reserve is exceptional, for the diversity, if not always the abundance, of its species and for the presence of two endemic species.

It will be necessary to ensure:

- the maintenance of strict regulation, since the greatest dangers arise from poaching and the possible development of uncontrolled or poorly controlled ecotourism. Tourism should be strictly limited to scientific and educational tourism;
- the creation of a visitor centre with an educational role, focused on disseminating knowledge about nature conservation;
- the encouragement of continuation of the studies begun on the recording of the insects present (coleoptera and butterflies);
- the pursuit of the cooperation with the Finnish authorities, the reserve having very good relations with Kainuu Park Area Nature Protection (Finland), and the Director of the parks and forests service, Mr Matti MÄÄTTÄ.

The representative of the Secretariat shares the opinions expressed by the expert in his report. The criteria for the award of the European Diploma are met. There follows a draft resolution on the award of the European Diploma to the Kostomuksha Strict Nature Reserve.

DRAFT RESOLUTION (98) ...

on the award of the European Diploma
to the Strict Nature Reserve of Kostomuksha

The Committee of Ministers, under the terms of Article 15.a of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

Having regard to Resolution (65) 5 instituting the European Diploma ;

Having regard to proposals of the Committee for the activities of the Council of Europe in the field of biological and landscape diversity (CO-DBP) ;

Having noted the agreement of the Government of the Russian Federation,

Solemnly awards the European Diploma, Category..., to the Kostomuksha Strict Nature Reserve,

Places the aforesaid zone under the patronage of the Council of the Europe until ...,

Attaches the following condition to the award:

1. study the possibilities for extended the present perimeter of the reserve, taking account of the limits of the hydrographic drainage basin. This extension could lead to the elimination of the frontier strip which at present interrupts the protected area between Finland and Russia; this should be accompanied by a redefinition of the buffer zone surrounding the new perimeter; within this zone the main disturbing activities (logging, hunting, fishing, gathering, etc.) should be strictly regulated and curtailed, or even totally prohibited;

Attaches the following recommendations to the award:

1. draw up a management plan for the whole of the reserve (detailed description, evaluation and short, medium and long-term objectives, plan of action, regular evaluation), within a period of three years;
2. ensure the maintenance of strict regulation to control poaching and tourism; ensure that tourism is exclusively of a scientific and educational nature;
3. create a visitor centre of an educational nature, intended to disseminate knowledge about the conservation of biological and landscape diversity, and an educational nature trail in the park surrounding the main office building;

4. increase the human and financial resources of the reserve devoted to research and encourage in particular the pursuit of the studies already begun on recording and monitoring the fauna and flora;
5. pursue and strengthen the cooperation with the Finnish authorities and in particular with Kainuu Nature Reserve.