INTER⇄ACT

European Commission

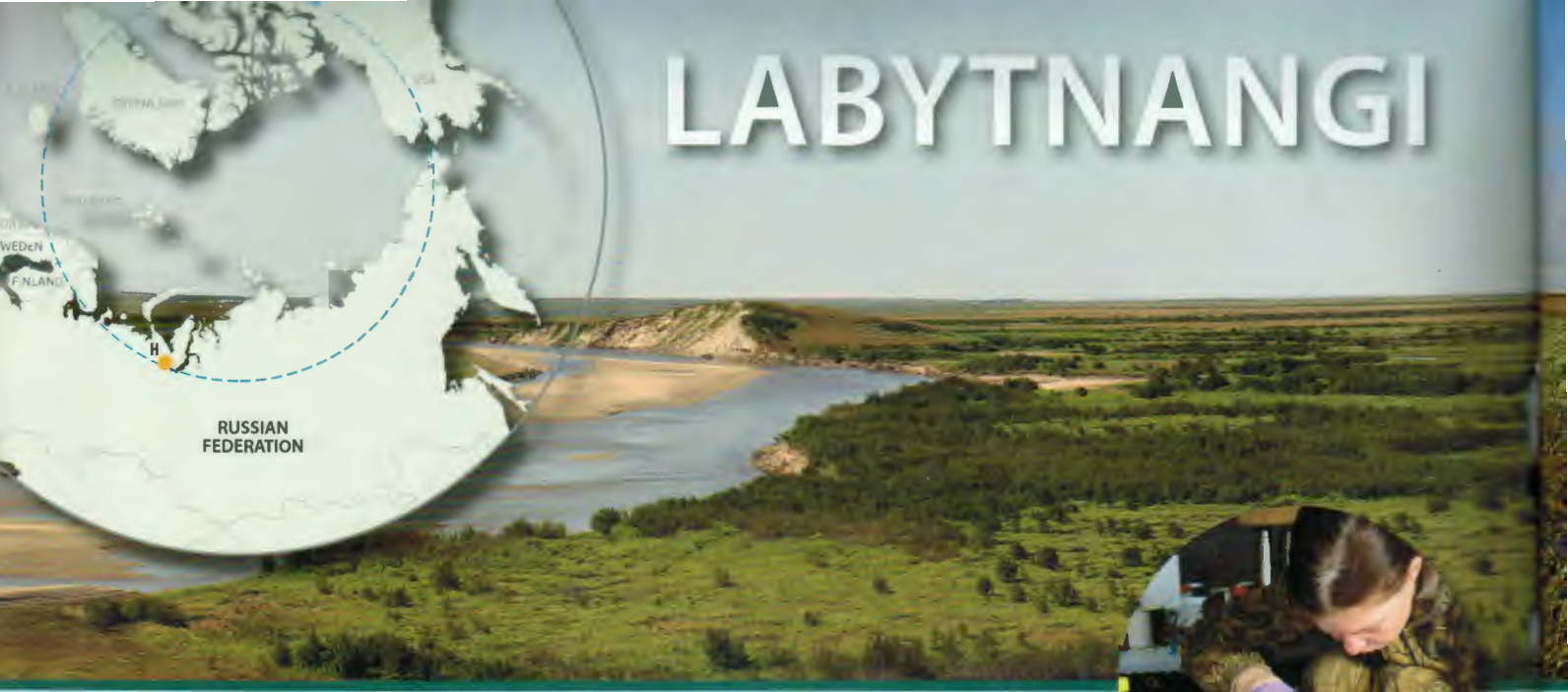
SEVENTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

INTERACT

International Network for Terrestrial Research and Monitoring in the Arctic

Station Catalogue

LABYTNANGI



STATION NAME AND OWNER

The Labytnangi Ecological Research Station is owned and managed by the Institute of Plant and Animal Ecology of the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

LOCATION

The station is located in the town Labytnangi (66°39'34.5" N, 66°24'31.9" E), Tyumen region, Russia. It belongs to the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District. The nearest larger town is Salekhard (less than 20 km to the Southeast). Labytnangi is situated on the bank of the Ob River – one of the largest rivers in the world.

BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

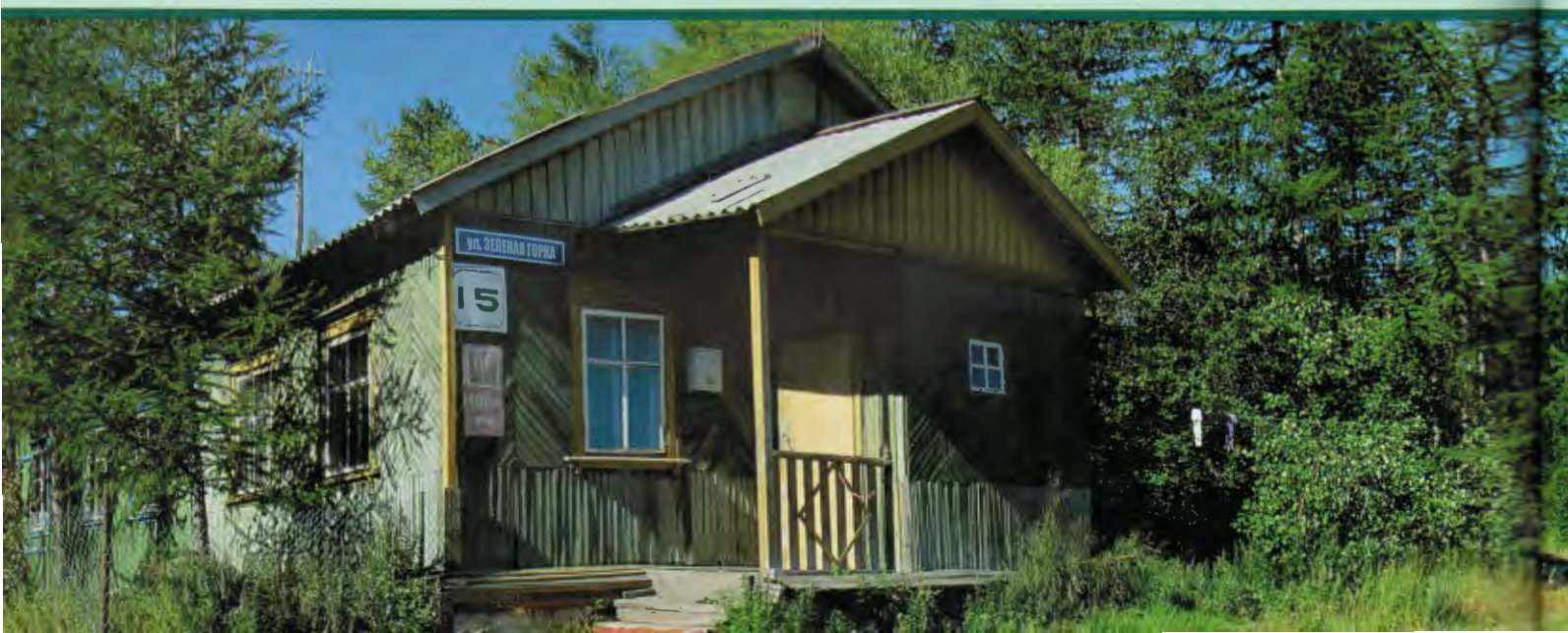
Labytnangi (c. 25 000 inhabitants) is situated in the forest-tundra zone of the Yamal Peninsula. The taiga zone begins more than ten kilometers up the Ob River, and the shrubby tundra zone begins ten kilometers to the north. The Yamal Peninsula is a bio-geographical interesting area supporting the most eastern populations of many European animal species, and the most westerly populations of many Siberian species. Both taiga and tundra animals species are present in the area. The Polar Ural Mountains are just 50 km west of Labytnangi.

HISTORY AND FACILITIES

The station was established in 1954, driven by two main aims, i.e. (i) to conduct ecological investigations on a year-round basis, and (ii) to create a logistics base for the core activities of the Institute of Plant and Animal Ecology. The 32 000 m² of station area consists of offices and lab buildings, a garage, and storage for expedition equipment. Telephone, fax, copy machines, and computer with access to the internet are also available. The station can host 20-25 people at a time and a wide variety of field equipment is available for rent.

GENERAL RESEARCH AND DATABASES

Long-term studies on small rodents have been carried out for more than 50 years in different vegetation zones of the Yamal Peninsula. Population dynamics of birds have been monitored since 1970. These long-term studies are backed-up by more



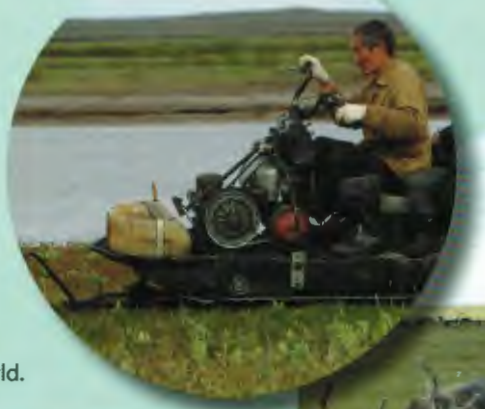
extensive studies on vegetation, rodents, and other mammals such as predators (Arctic fox), birds, etc. Labytnangi Ecological Research Station cooperates with a number of international partners. Since 2007, the station has been part of the Norwegian-Russian IPY project "Arctic predators". Another project on "Satellite tracking of Northern Eurasian Peregrines" is undertaken in collaboration with International Wildlife Consultants Ltd. (UK).

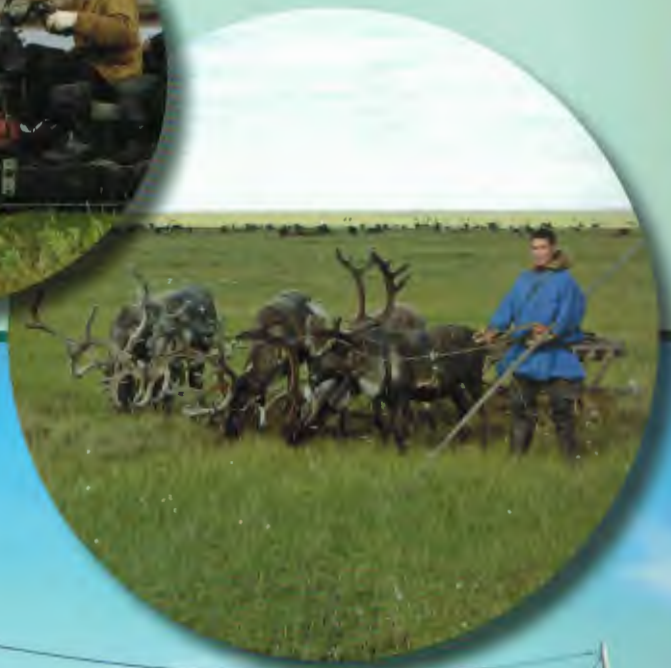
HUMAN DIMENSION

The Yamal-Nenets Autonomous District is one of the largest regions in the Russian Federation. It occupies a vast territory of over 750 000 km², and is primarily known for its large deposits of hydrocarbon raw materials. The population of indigenous people (Nenets) is about 37 000. Yamal is one of the few places in the world where the traditional way of life is well preserved and about 13 000 of the inhabitants still live a traditional nomadic life. Yamal's domestic reindeer population exceeds 650 000, the largest regional domestic reindeer population in the world.

ACCESS

There is a railway station in Labytnangi with daily trains to Moscow (48 hours trip). The airport is situated in Salekhard, just on the other bank of the Ob River, with daily flights to Moscow (3 hours trip) and Tyumen (1.5 hours). Regular helicopter flights to small villages are also available. For visiting Labytnangi or Salekhard, you must obtain a special permit for entering the border zone of the Russian Federation.





INTERACT

International Network for Terrestrial Research and Monitoring in the Arctic

The INTERACT network is a one-stop shop for access to research infrastructures in the Arctic and mountain areas of the Northern Hemisphere.

The main objective of the INTERACT network is to build capacity for identifying, understanding, predicting and responding to changes throughout the wide environmental and land-use envelopes of the Arctic and mountain areas of the Northern Hemisphere.

The INTERACT network of field stations provides a unique platform for terrestrial sciences and the network hosts and operates top level research and monitoring projects and programmes within a wide range of scientific disciplines.

In this catalogue you will find details of all the INTERACT stations that can be used for selecting research infrastructures that suit your specific scientific needs. It is our hope that you will find this catalogue useful in the planning of your scientific activities or simply enjoy an interesting tour of a variety of terrestrial field basis in the INTERACT network.

Let's INTERACT !

www.eu-interact.org