

TUNDRA RACE

2005 경기 결과

2/23/2005	Murmansk
2/24/2005	Saint Petersburg
2/25/2005	Moscow
2/26/2005	Nizhny Novgorod
2/26/2005	Kazan
2/27/2005	Perm
2/27/2005	Ekaterinburg
2/28/2005	Tyumen
3/1/2005	Omsk
3/1/2005	Novosibirsk
3/2/2005	Krasnoyarsk
3/3/2005	Irkutsk
3/7/2005	Khabarovsk
3/8/2005	Vladivostok

Route

The starting point of the first race "Expedition - trophy" is the beacon on the coast of Kola bay. That is where the 33 teams of the Race will start, and where the three of them will leave on February, 23.

Eleven teams should pass the first technical stage along eleven identical, parallel, snow roads. The team reaching the finish last will have to leave the Race.

The first extended stage of the Race is the route Murmansk - Saint Petersburg.

The route Saint Petersburg - Moscow is the first opportunity for participants to act as a solid team able to accomplish difficult tasks in order to achieve goals together.

Moscow - Yekaterinburg is the longest and will become a test for the teams'

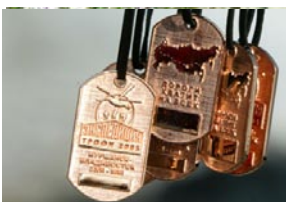
knowledge of the road condition, as well as their time.

The route of the Race Yekaterinburg - Krasnoyarsk will have a new task of orienteering.

Krasnoyarsk - Irkutsk. A part of this route will require teams to split. Two crews of each team should execute tasks of organizers on the way.

Irkutsk - Khabarovsk will become one of the most enchanting sights of «Expedition - Trophy».

Khabarovsk - Vladivostok will begin with the most technically difficult off-road route of the race. The teams will have to surmount the ice of Amur in the chaos of rising ice-hummocks. The finish of the race will be accepted at the Beacon in the Golden Horn bay.



Sixty eight off-road vehicles, making up 34 teams, each with a crew of five men and one woman, set off from near the city of Murmansk on the Barents Sea on February 23 hoping to reach the shores of the Pacific Ocean near the port city of Vladivostok.

A special train - with reporters and celebrities - accompanied the rally, as well as Emergency Ministry vehicles.



The land of morning calm ?

Siberia is from the Mongolian for “the calm land”

Gears

There have been a number of interesting gears.



Siberia extends eastward from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean and southward from the Arctic Ocean to the hills of north-central Kazakhstan and the borders of both Mongolia and China. It makes up about 75% of Russia.

People

Siberia has a population density of only 3 persons per square kilometer. Most Siberians are Russians and Russified Ukrainians. Ethnic Russians are descended from Slavs who lived in Eastern Europe several thousand years ago. Such Mongol and Turkic groups as Buryats, Tuvinians, and Yakuts lived in Siberia originally, and descendants of these peoples still live there. Other ethnic groups include: Evenks, Chukchis, Koryaks, Yukaghirs. See the Northern indigenous peoples of Russia article for more.

Shaman

Siberian shamanism was not only found in Siberia proper but also in the areas at its southern and southeastern borders. In the north of China there are nomadic groups belonging to the Evenki, they are closely related to their Siberian neighbours. In the most northern islands of Japan live the shamanic Ainu. In Mongolia the Buryat and other tribes had their own shamans; in Mongolia (Siberian) shamanism and (Tibetan) Buddhism have existed independently but were also sometimes mixed.





The race follows the opening last year of the 12,000-km (7,456-mile) trans-Siberian highway - the longest road in a single country.

But rival organisers are planning a Vladivostok-Novosibirsk-Moscow-Vladivostok



Baikal Lake

At 636 km long and 80 km wide, it is the largest freshwater lake in Asia (31,494 km²) and the deepest lake in the world

The length of the route far exceeded the 7,821-km Trans-Canada Highway and the 3,862-km Route 66 from Chicago to Los Angeles in the US.



The 36 teams - each consisting of two cars - set off from Russia's north-western port of Murmansk on 23 February, negotiating thousands of kilometres of little more than gravel and ice on their way to Vladivostok.



They competed over seven stages, with several losers eliminated at the end of each stage.

Seven out of thirty three teams finished.



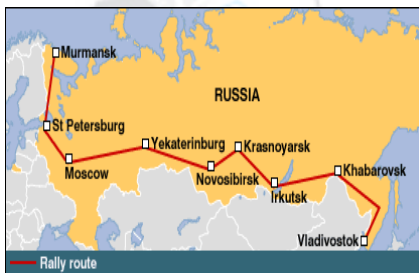
Siberia in 2 weeks 사이베리아 이주



Tundra in the winter

Arctic tundra occurs in the far Northern hemisphere, north of the taiga belt. The word "tundra" usually refers only to the areas where the subsoil is permafrost, which contains permanently frozen water.

Ice and snow cover most of the region for about six months of the year. The temperature can drop below -90F (-68C). Most of the coastal waters, lakes, and rivers freeze for much of the year.



The longest race in the world

This is not a race for speed. Winning depends on various races within the race such as obstacle and course race and handicaps. Only a percentage of the teams make it to the finish. Therefore, speaking Russian is one of the most important skill and the second thing is to know the terrain and weather.

Nature

Global warming is a severe threat to the arctic tundra because of the permafrost. Essentially, permafrost is frozen bog. In the summer, only its surface layer melts. Should it melt completely, the entire ecosystem would be devastated. The arctic species could not adjust for such a rapid change. Another threat is that one third of the world's soil-bound carbon is in the taiga and tundra areas.

Birds migrate on occasions and at altitudes with following winds; such conditions provided an average gain in speed of 4.6 m/s. There were also recurrent cases of birds migrating in tailwinds of gale force, between 18 and 24 m/s. The birds' airspeed varied between 8 and 22 m/s, with a mean of 14 m/s.

The tiger probably originated in Siberia, migrating during the Ice Age westwards to the Caspian Sea and southwards through China and into India. Its features gradually adapted to its new environment, affecting the animal's size, markings, colour and length of fur. Eight subspecies developed, of which the Amur, or Siberian tiger as some people know it, is one

