

ATLAS OF RUSSIA'S INTACT FOREST LANDSCAPES

Moscow 2002

How to use the Atlas

The Atlas has two map sections

The *Main Section* shows the location of Russia's intact forest landscapes. The *Thematic Section* shows their tree species composition in two different ways. The *legend* is placed at the beginning of each set of maps.

If you are looking for an area near a town or village

Go to the *Index* on page 153 and find the alphabetical list of settlements by English name. The Cyrillic name is also given along with the map page number and coordinates (latitude and longitude) where it can be found. Capitals of regions and districts (*raiony*) are listed along with many other settlements, but only in the vicinity of intact forest landscapes. The reader should not expect to see a city like Moscow listed. Villages that are insufficiently known or very small are not listed and appear on the map only as nameless dots.

If you are looking for an administrative region

Go to the *Index* on page 185 and find the list of administrative regions. The numbers refer to the map on the inside back cover. Having found the region on this map, the reader will know which index map to use to search further.

If you are looking for the big picture

Go to the *overview map* on page 35. This map shows all of Russia's Intact Forest Landscapes, along with the borders and Roman numerals of the five *index maps*.

If you are looking for a certain part of Russia

Find the appropriate *index map*. These show the borders of the detailed maps for different parts of the country.

Page I	<i>European Russia</i> – westwards of the Ural Mountains
Page II	<i>Western Siberia</i> – eastwards of the Ural Mountains up to the Enisey River
Page III	<i>Eastern Siberia</i> – eastwards of the Enisey River up to Lake Baikal, including all regions surrounding the lake
Page IV	The Russian <i>Far East</i> – the Pacific coast of Russia and westwards up to the vicinity of the Lake Baikal
Page V	The Kamchatka Peninsula and the Kuril Islands

Each detailed map has an *ID number* that consists of two letters (e.g., «ES» for the Eastern Siberia index map) and a page number within that index map – Arabic numerals for the finer scale maps (1:1.5 million) and letters for other maps (1:3 million). The ID numbers of neighboring maps are given on each detailed map.

If you are interested in the tree species composition of the remaining Intact Forest Landscapes

The *Thematic Map Section* has two series of maps, each with its own legend. The first one (page 139) shows the tree species composition of the intact forest landscapes according to the *Forests of the USSR* map of 1990. This classification derives from a map of the Russian Forest Service, and is not an original work of Global Forest Watch. The second one (page 147) shows an attempt by Global Forest Watch to classify the composition of apparent areas of closed forest within the intact forest landscapes of Siberia and the Russian Far East.

Atlas

of Russia's Intact Forest Landscapes

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The Atlas in Brief

Results

The romantic notion of the Russian forest as an unbroken band of boundless wilderness is a myth. In reality, the taiga consists of fragments of wilderness, separated by areas affected – either directly or indirectly – by modern land use.

Industrial forest harvesting and the fires that follow logging, agricultural use and road construction are the main causes of fragmentation and transformation in European Russia and the southern parts of Siberia and the Russian Far East. In Western Siberia and the northern parts of Eastern Siberia and the Far East the extraction of mineral resources (including prospecting and construction of transportation infrastructure) and the massive human-induced fires that accompany these activities have also caused fragmentation.

Approximately 289 million hectares (26 percent of the forest zone) remain as large, intact forest landscapes in Russia. Approximately 5 percent of the intact forest landscapes are in areas with special protection at the federal level.

Eastern Siberia is the part of Russia that is least affected by modern land use, with 39 percent of the forest zone still intact, followed by the Russian Far East (30 percent intact) and Western Siberia (25 percent intact). European Russia is the most affected (9 percent intact).

Almost half of all intact forest landscapes are found located in five administrative regions in Siberia: the Republic of Sakha (Yakutiya), the Evenk Autonomous District, Krasnoyarsk Krai, the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District, and Irkutsk Oblast. Seven regions have more than 50 percent of their area in intact forest landscapes: Nenets Autonomous District (100 percent), Koryak Autonomous District (88 percent), (Kamchatka Oblast (85 percent), the Republic of Altay (63 percent), Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District (62 percent), Evenk Autonomous District (61 percent), and the Republic of Tuva (57 percent). 98 percent of the total area of intact forest landscapes is in the 29 regions that have at least 10 percent of the area in that category. Intact forest landscapes are completely missing from 49 of 89 administrative regions.

The forest zone of Russia is made up of 6 ecoregions according to the global classification by WWF. In half of these, more than 90 percent of the area is affected by modern land use, while only one (montane grasslands) has retained more than half of the area in intact condition. Most of the intact forest landscapes areas are in sparsely wooded and mountainous parts of Russia. More than 80 percent of the intact forest landscapes fall in one ecoregion: boreal forests/taigas.

Most administrative and ecological regions of Russia lack a representative or sufficiently large system of protected areas within the remaining intact forest landscapes. Approximately 5 percent of the intact forest landscapes (14.4 million hectares) have special protection in various forms: *zapovedniks* (strict scientific nature reserves), national parks, federal *zakazniks* (sanctuaries and wildlife refuges), and federal nature monuments. More than half of protected areas (3.6 percent) are in reserves.

Conclusions

Intact forest landscapes are becoming a rarity in many parts of Russia, or have disappeared completely. Such is the case in most parts of European Russia and Western Siberia, and in the southern parts of Eastern Siberia as well as the Russian Far East. Remaining intact forest is broken into fragments, too small to sustain the full array of components and functions characteristic of a natural forest landscape. Important conservation values remain but were outside the scope of this study.

Without decisive action within the next few years, intact forest landscapes may disappear within whole ecological regions and even vegetation zones. The situation is most serious concerning temperate broad-leaved and mixed conifer-broad-leaved forests. Such forests are practically extinct in European Russia. The same fate may befall the forests in the area surrounding the mountain range of Sikhote-Alin, which are Russia's richest in terms of biodiversity.

Decisions about the conservation and use of the remaining intact forest landscapes must reflect a complex range of ecological, social, and economical factors. The forest industry in these areas should observe precautionary measures and make it a priority to preserve large and representative areas of wild nature. This is especially important and urgent in European Russia and the Southern parts of Siberia and the Russian Far East. A reasonable strategy for these areas would be to set aside remaining intact forest landscapes for a limited time period, to allow optimal decision-making for future conservation and land-use.

Next steps

The work needs to be refined in some areas, based on more precise criteria and information. The fire regime classification should be improved and high resolution satellite images (such as Landsat ETM+) used for the entire territory, supported by adequate ground verification. Conservation values within intact forest landscapes should be mapped and described illustrated so that well-informed and balanced decisions can be made without delay about conservation and use. Conservation values must also be mapped outside of the intact forest landscapes, i.e. in the production landscape. Mapping must become more detailed and incorporate the *kvartal* grid of Russian forestry. A retrospective study would add knowledge on the global carbon cycle and form a reference for monitoring future changes. Areas considered as immediate priority for refined mapping of conservation values include the Ural Mountains and Southern taiga belt in European Russia (the Leningrad, Vologda, Kostroma, Kirov and Perm Oblasts), the Altay-Sayan area in Western Siberia, the Angara-Enisey and Baikal Lake areas in Eastern Siberia, and the Sikhote-Alin Range in the Russian Far East.

Purpose

This atlas presents an inventory of intact forest landscapes (i.e. the remaining large, unbroken areas of pristine nature within the forest zone of Russia). This endeavor was carried out by a group of Russian non-governmental conservation and scientific organizations between 1999 and 2002 as part of the Global Forest Watch initiative.

The purpose of the atlas is to provide an accurate picture of remaining intact forest landscapes in Russia, and the boundaries of federally protected areas, to allow decisions about these landscapes to become better informed and more balanced.

In particular, the results are crucial to implementation of Article 4 (On Environmental Protection) of the Law of the Russian Federation, which states that “priority objects for conservation are natural ecosystems, natural landscapes and natural associations, unaffected by anthropogenic influences (unofficial translation).” The atlas will also support the forest industry’s effort to exercise precaution in sourcing wood from specific, ecologically sensitive areas.

Definitions and criteria

An intact forest landscape is a landscape in the forest zone that is whole and natural, undivided by infrastructure and almost entirely unaffected by human activities. It is large enough to support viable populations of large predatory vertebrates and keep most of the territory free of edge effects (minimum 50 thousand hectares). It may, and typically does, contain a mosaic of ecosystems (i.e. it is more than a forest). It has a natural fire regime.

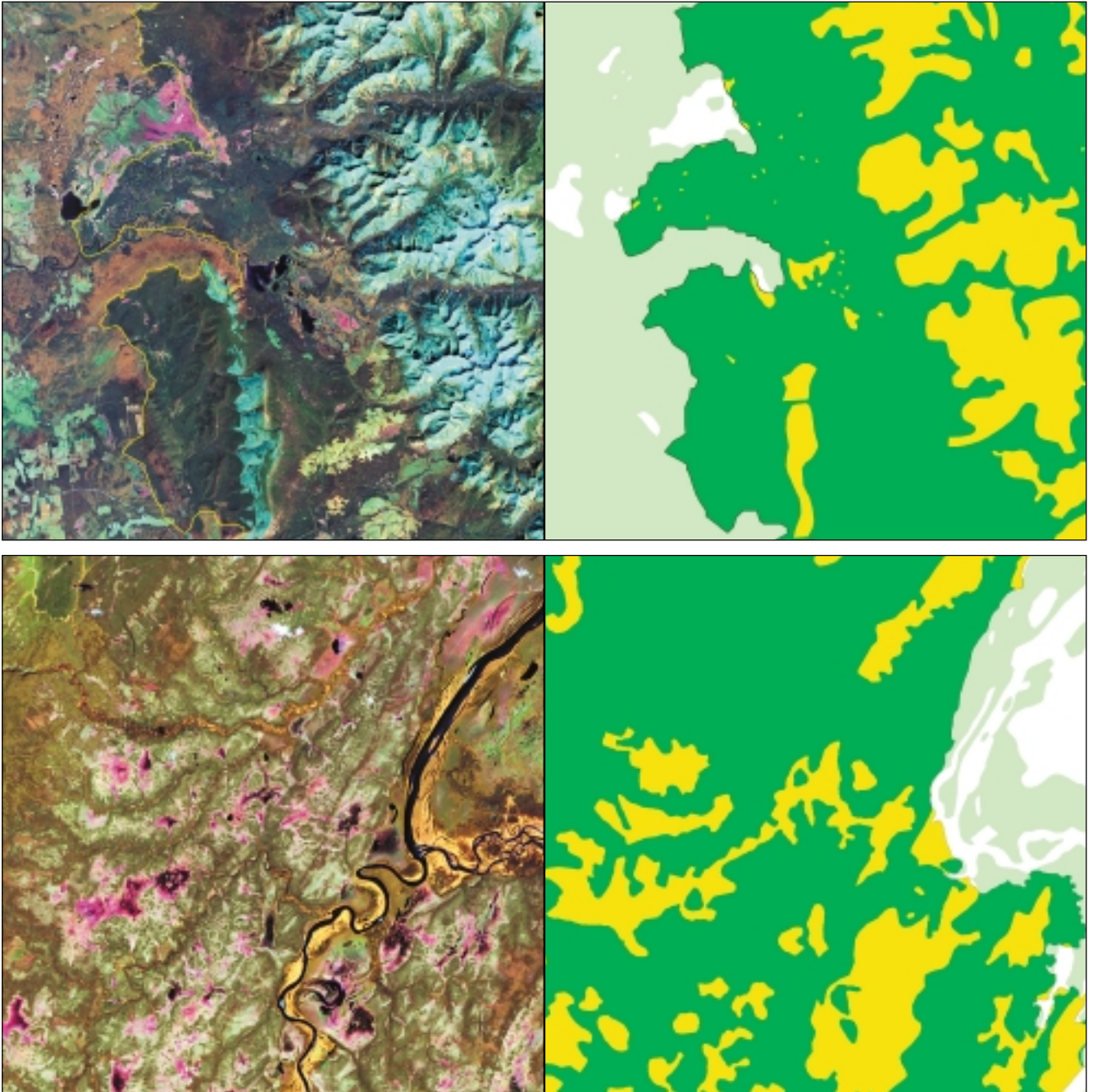
Method

A three-step procedure was used to exclude non-intact areas and delineate remaining intact landscapes: Areas around human settlements and infrastructure were excluded along with residual fragments smaller than 50,000 ha, based on a 1:500,000 scale topographic map of Russia.

Further exclusion of non-intact areas and residual fragments smaller than 50,000 ha, based on medium resolution satellite images (a country-wide mosaic of Resurs MSU-SK with 150 m resolution from the summer and winter seasons, and Landsat ETM+ Quicklooks with 300 m resolution). Most agricultural areas and clearcuts of various ages were excluded at this stage.

Further exclusion of non-intact areas and residual fragments smaller than 50,000 ha, followed by fine tuning of boundaries, based on high-resolution satellite images (Landsat ETM+ with a resolution of 30 meters, ASTER with a resolution of 15 meters, and Resurs MSU-E with a resolution of 35 meters).

Satellite images from 1999 to 2001 were used and reflect the status of the landscape at the middle of year 2000. All satellite images were geo-referenced onto the 1:500,000 or finer scale topographical map. Forest inventory maps at various scales at the level of *leskhoz* (local office of the state forest management agency), other thematic maps and field data on the degree of disturbance were used at all stages of the analysis. In total, approximately 9000 Landsat ETM+ Quicklooks, 5000 ASTER, 200 Resurs MSU-E, 800 Resurs MSU-SK and 350 Landsat ETM+ scenes were used.



Picture 1. An *Intact Forest Landscape*, as the concept is used in this Atlas, is a large natural mosaic of untouched ecosystems located in the forest zone of Russia.

Inside an intact forest landscape the maps use dark colors to show land cover.

- forest areas.
- non-forest areas including bogs and tree-less mountains.

Outside an intact forest area the maps use light colors.

- forest.
- non-forest.

The picture shows two different cases – one with mountains (top) and one with bogs (bottom) – of how the landscape is analyzed in a satellite image and represented on the map.

Accuracy

The maps of European Russia are most accurate (high-resolution images and extensive ground verification – 173 sites). There is an intermediate level of accuracy in the Caucasus, south of the Ural area, Siberia and the Russian Far East (high-resolution images but insufficient ground verification). The least amount of accuracy is in the central and northern parts of Siberia (medium and partly high-resolution images, rare ground verification – 235 sites total for two last categories). The intact area is likely to have been overestimated where only medium-resolution images were used or ground data were insufficient.

Review

The draft atlas was presented in 2002 at review meetings in Krasnoyarsk (at the Sukachev Forest Research Institute), in Khabarovsk (at the Far Eastern Forest Research Institute), and in Moscow (at the International Forest Institute). Russian and international scientists and Russian government agencies were invited to submit written review statements.

Global Forest Watch



Global Forest Watch is an international forest monitoring network, consisting of environmental and research organizations in more than 10 countries. The goal of GFW is to improve the conservation and use of the world's forests by providing high-quality information - accurate, timely, relevant and balanced - to decisionmakers in industry and government, and to the general public. No advocacy work is allowed under the GFW name, and all reports must undergo rigorous scientific review. GFW was formally launched in 2000 at the initiative of the World Resources Institute.

Global Forest Watch Russia



Global Forest Watch (GFW) Russia is an informal, country-wide network of civil society and research organizations from all corners of Russia. The goal of GFW Russia is to provide decisionmakers and the general public with accurate, accessible and practically useful information in the interest of improving the conservation and use of Russia's forest landscapes. GFW Russia was founded in 1999 in Krasnoyarsk. The first report, called *The Intact Forest Landscapes of Northern European Russia*, was published in 2001. The *Atlas of Russia's Forest Landscapes* is the second report of GFW Russia. Both are available in Russian and English editions. Future activities of GFW Russia will include continued mapping of the conservation values of Russian taiga, both within and outside of the remaining intact forest landscapes.

Preface

Intactness, i.e. the absence of human disturbance, is a quality of a natural landscape that cannot be artificially restored. Large intact forest landscapes (also called frontier forests) are quickly becoming a rarity in most parts of the world (Bryant, Nielsen, and Tangle, 1997). Perhaps surprisingly, the extent and boundaries of these areas are poorly known. Myths still abound, such as the widespread romantic notion of the northern taiga forest and the tropical rainforest as virtually endless wilderness areas, intact, unbroken, unpopulated.

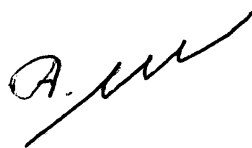
Identifying and describing remaining intact forest landscapes is a difficult but urgent task. It is urgent, because industrial land use is expanding rapidly. It is difficult, because these landscapes are large, inaccessible and poorly known. The work must be sufficiently rapid, accurate, and detailed to allow timely and well-informed decisions about their protection and use.

This atlas is the world's first rigorous attempt at mapping intact forest landscapes to affect decision making. Produced in Russia as part of the Global Forest Watch initiative, it is a pioneer work in many ways. And, as with all pioneer efforts, it has had many problems to overcome. A suitable method had to be designed. People had to be trained to carry out analysis and field work. Satellite images and ancillary information had to be acquired, analyzed, and eventually archived in a broadly accessible way. Finally, the result had to be presented in an informative and user friendly way. Deficiencies no doubt remain. The atlas should not be seen as the last word on this topic, but as the first. It is our hope that the forestry and conservation communities will contribute the necessary resources to refine this work and expand it to mapping of other values that warrant special precaution in forest management.

The emergence of an atlas of this kind in Russia should not come as a surprise. Russia has an older tradition than most countries in forest science, mapping, and remote sensing. Russia has also retained the largest amount of intact forest landscapes in the world. What might be surprising is that the atlas is the result of a country-wide non-governmental initiative. In that sense, too, it is a pioneer work.

We are convinced that this atlas will address several at least two important needs: the need of the public to know the ecological condition of Russia's forest lands, and the need of the decision maker to have accurate, relevant and accessible information at hand.

It is with great pleasure that we recommend this atlas to the reader.



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Introduction

Russia, it is often said, is a country dominated by wild forest, virtually limitless, largely unpopulated, and still unaffected by human development. Even nature conservation experts often espouse this opinion, assessing the extent of “absolutely wild” areas at 2/3 of the forest zone of Russia. Some regions in Siberia and the Russian Far East are even said to be 90 percent wild, or more.

No systematic study that assesses the degree to which the forest zone (or any other zone) of Russia is still intact in a natural state has ever been completed. All verdicts on the remaining amount of “wild nature” in Russia are based solely on purported expert opinion.

Moreover, the areas of intact wilderness that still remain (including forest wilderness) tend to be regarded as a virtually unlimited reserve of exploitable resources.

This work is the first attempt at mapping the large, unbroken wilderness areas that still exist in the forest zone of Russia. The term intact forest landscapes refers to large mosaics of ecosystems in the forest zone, still in their natural state, minimally affected by human activity, and unbroken by infrastructure.

Purpose

The purpose of the atlas is to give an accurate picture of the current status of remaining intact forest landscapes in Russia, and of the boundaries of federally protected areas, using a mapping scale that is relevant to practical land management (approximately 1:1 million). Such information is relevant for at least two reasons:

- To eliminate the uncertainty and myths about the extent to which the forest has been affected by human influence and to record the location of remaining large intact areas.
- To improve decisions about the conservation and sustainable use of the forest landscape. Classical forest inventory information does not, by itself, provide a sufficiently multi-faceted decision base. Complementary information regarding conservation values is therefore needed.

In particular, the results are crucial to implementation of Article 4 of the Law of the Russian Federation *On Environmental Protection*, which states, “priority objects for conservation are natural ecosystems, natural landscapes and natural associations, unaffected by anthropogenic influences (unofficial translation).”

The atlas will support the forest industry’s effort to exercise precaution in sourcing of wood from specific, ecologically sensitive areas.

Definitions and Criteria

For the purposes of this atlas, an intact forest landscape is an area with the following characteristics: (i) It is situated within the forest zone; (ii) It is large enough (see below); (iii) It contains a contiguous mosaic of natural ecosystems which may or may not be of different types; (iv) It is not broken or fragmented by infrastructure; (v) It does not display signs of significant transformation caused by human activity; and (vi) it has a natural fire regime.

The following set of criteria was used to identify and delineate intact forest landscapes.

1. Smallest viable area of an intact forest landscape

The size of an intact forest landscape is considerably important for its viability and quality. If fragments are too small, they do not allow all essential components of the intact landscape to be conserved in their pure, natural state. For vital populations of large predatory vertebrates to coexist with the full range of natural ecological functions in a boreal landscape (including fires), for example, considerable space is required – upwards of tens of thousands of hectares, sometimes as much as hundreds of thousands of hectares. Nor do small fragments provide sufficient protection against edge effects, i.e. the influence from transformed areas outside the boundary of the intact forest landscape.

The following size criteria were used in this study:

- Smallest area: 50,000 hectares (123,500 acres)
- Smallest width: 10 kilometers (6.2 miles) (i.e. the diameter of the largest circle that can be fit inside the contours of an area)

These minimum dimensions are sufficient to sustain vital populations of most large and medium-size predator species (Sokolov, et al., 1997). They coincide with the recommendations from a number of Russian environmental organizations specified in the document *Principles for ecologically responsible trade with Russian wood* (Biodiversity Conservation Center, et al., February 14, 2002).

2. Significant kinds of disturbance.

There is a notion that the world still contains areas that have never been exposed to human influence. In reality this is not true. Each and every place on Earth has at some time in history been exposed to human influence, either directly or indirectly. Any meaningful definition of intactness must reflect this fact. Intact forest landscapes are not wild in a strict, absolute sense – they are only the most well preserved specimens of wild nature that remain in the forest zone. Delineation of these landscapes involves drawing a line between more or less disturbed areas – between areas having been subject to “significant,” as opposed to “non-significant” or “background,” human influence. The latter should show no signs of significant transformation by human activity nor should it have been subject to industrial land use for the last six decades. In this study, all ancient types of human activity were considered as background influence and were treated as a factor in the evolution of today’s forest landscapes. The following more recent analogous activities were also classified as background influence:

- Shifting cultivation, hunting, fishing, picking of mushrooms and berries, and fires caused by humans engaged in these activities;
- Grazing of domestic and semi-domestic animals;
- Harvest of hayfields and floodplains of small rivers, haymaking;
- Selective logging of trees for local, non-industrial needs, and high grading for stone Pine (*Pinus sibirica* and *P. koraiensis*) and other species in mixed stands;
- Activities occurring such a long time ago that their influence is more akin to an evolutionary force than a disturbance (see next section).

The effects of air pollution and climate change could not be properly assessed at this time. They were therefore treated as background influences.

3. Minimum time since disturbance.

Human activity has shaped the forests for millennia. People have been one of the predominant causes of forest fires since the very beginning of colonization. In some cases it is impossible to tell to what extent a structural feature in the forest landscape is the result of natural processes and to what extent it is the result of human influence, such as reindeer grazing or fires ignited on purpose [???]. It is therefore reasonable to consider only recent human activities as disturbances along with any activities of ancient times that have radically shifted the balance between natural and anthropogenic influences on the forest.

The beginning of the 1930s marked the beginning of significant disturbances. Earlier human disturbance has not been considered significant with regard to the natural dynamics of the forest landscape. This time was chosen due to some radical changes in the 1930s that had very significant consequences for the forest landscape:

- The GULAG system was established, and an effort was initiated to colonize remote areas in the North and Far East, on the brink of the tundra;
- There was a rapid increase in the export of forest products;
- A large number of pulp mills and other consumers of low-quality wood (railway sleepers, mining timber) were established or reconstructed. This led to rapid growth in the demand for small dimension and low quality wood, and a shift in logging practices towards clear cutting;
- Slash and burn agriculture was abolished, agriculture was collectivized; the area of agricultural lands was initially expanded but later followed by a process of abandoning small and remote villages;
- There was a sharp increase in the intensity of mineral surveying and extraction that extended to remote areas.

In this study all disturbances that were concluded prior to 1930 and whose impact is not evident were considered of no consequence for the identification of intact forest landscapes.

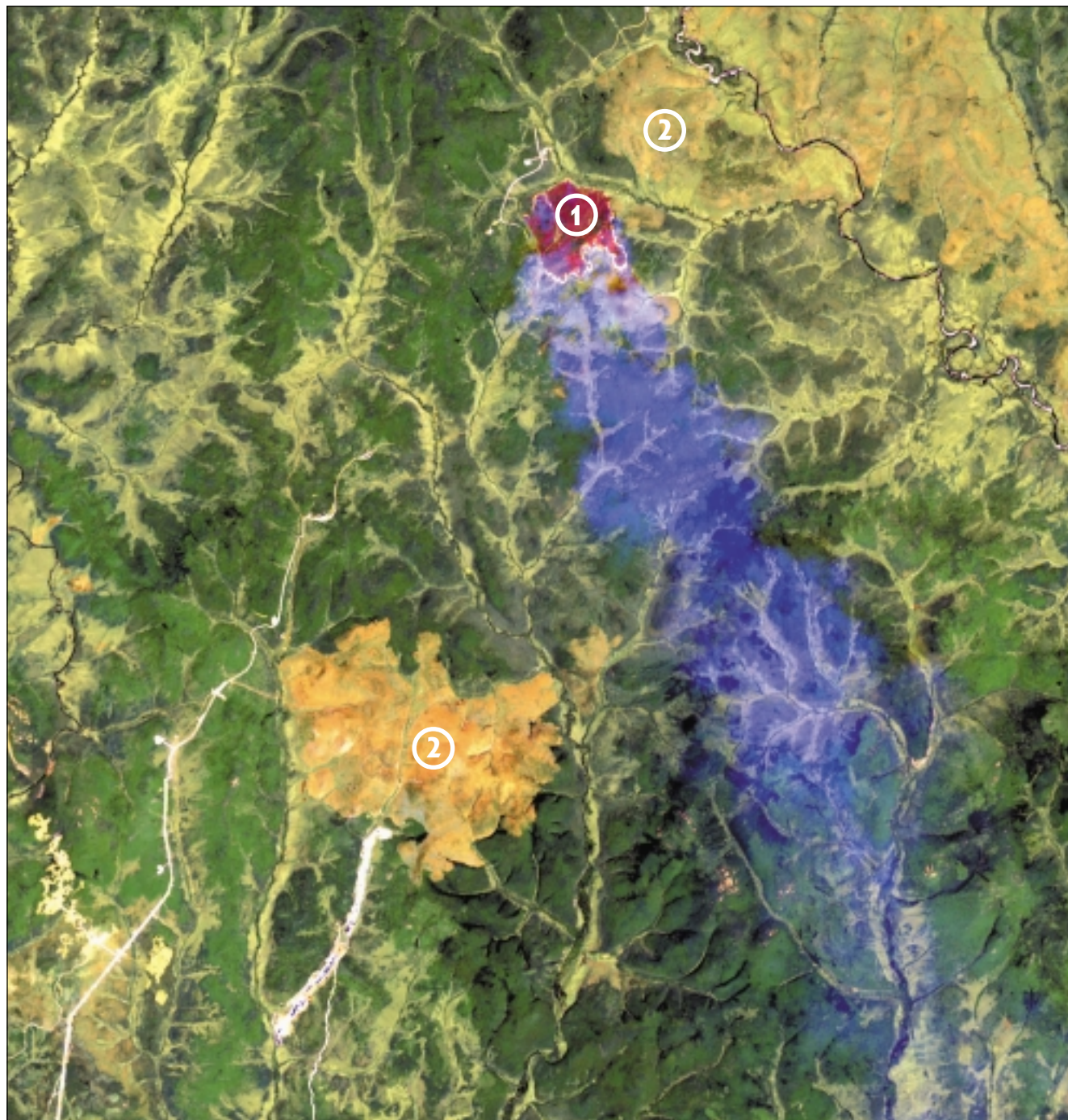
4. Forest fires.

Forest fires, if ignited by lightning, are a natural part of the dynamics of boreal forest landscapes. Evidence of naturally occurring fires is available for practically all parts of Russia. Nevertheless, humans are the cause of most forest fires in Russia. The exact proportion of anthropogenic fires is not known. The official statistics contain a “fires of undetermined cause” category. Moreover, the classification of fires as “caused by lightning” is often rather dubious. V.A. Ivanov writes in his review of forest fires that “as a rule, the analysis of the link between lightning and forest fire is based on visual inspection. Within the next few days after a thunderstorm all fires are classified as caused by lightning, without consideration of possible anthropogenic

causes.” (Ivanov, 1985). It is likely that the portion of fires caused by lightning is overestimated. As shown by Ivanov, the currently used method does not produce consistently correct information on the cause of fires.

Even though the amount of spontaneous fires is likely to be exaggerated, most authors point to the overwhelming dominance of anthropogenic fires (Noga, Tikhonov, 1979; Zakharov, 1977; Sofronov, Vakurov, 1981; Odintsov, 1995; Sergienko, 1996, 1999; Furyaev, 1996, etc.). The average proportion of anthropogenic fires is estimated to be 80–90 percent for Russia as a whole. The proportion of spontaneous fires is higher only in areas with a pronounced continental climate, such as the area around the Irtysh River and in Evenkia and Yakutia in northern Siberia, where it has been estimated that 33–67 percent of fires are spontaneous, depending on the time period (Noga, Tikhonov, 1979; Ivanov, 1985). However, the occurrence of fires is connected with population density and land use even in these areas (Valendik, Ivanova, 1996).

The published statistical evidence shows that spontaneous fires may dominate in number only in unusual years and in remote regions. Land use is one of the main causes of forest fires. A considerable amount of fires were probably caused by people even in the distant past. Causes range from slash and burn agricul-



Picture 2. Proximity to infrastructure affects the fire regime. The satellite image shows a ground fire burning in an old fire scar, which is adjacent to infrastructure (1). Similar old fire scars are visible nearby (2).

ture, hunting, reindeer herding, and later logging, mining, charcoal production, and transportation (Ponomarenko, *et al*, 1996).

The influence of a fire on a forest ecosystem does not depend on its origin, everything else being equal. It is not possible to deem by the characteristics of the fire scar if the fire was anthropogenic or natural. An individual fire caused by a tossed burning match or a hunter's fire is fully analogous with a fire caused by a lightning strike at the same spot. Single fires, regardless of their origin, that are not associated with the modern intensification in land use, can therefore reasonably be treated as a component in the natural dynamics of the forest landscape and a factor in its historical formation.

The situation is different, however, for an entire forest landscape. Here it is the fire regime that is important, especially the frequency and typical site location of individual fires. These factors are associated with characteristics of the fire regime, such as fire intensity, pattern of distribution, and type (ground or crown fire).

A fire regime at equilibrium (more or less) over a long period of time will produce a pronounced structure in the boreal landscape. There will be areas shaped by frequent fires, but also fire refuges – spots, which for various reasons escape fires for long periods (such as wet sites along rivers and creeks). Together, such areas form a mosaic that influences the biological diversity and the sustainability of the landscape as a whole.

The increase in fire frequency caused by modern land use affect the fire mosaic of the landscape. The area of forest in an early succession stage will increase, fire refuges will decrease in numbers and may even disappear, the water balance will change along with the soil permafrost horizon, and the intensity of erosion, etc.

Although the effect of individual fires does not depend on their origin, the combined effect on the landscape of all anthropogenic and natural fires is very different from that of a natural fire regime. The increase in fire frequency (or frequency of ignitions) caused by modern, intensive land use has caused abrupt changes in the affected landscapes. These changes are the result of significant human disturbance.

A typical case is the abundance of fire in areas where oil, gas or gold is extracted, where geological surveying is conducted, and along transportation corridors. Intensified land use and expansion of infrastructure increase the fire activity in a landscape. The post-fire succession of burned areas may also be affected. If a fire scar, whether from a natural or anthropogenic fire, reaches a road or other piece of infrastructure, the regeneration on this site is likely to develop differently than it would without that influence. The probability of non-natural disturbance is greater, such as another fire, the introduction of non-indigenous (to the site) species, etc.



In this study, fire scars were identified directly in the satellite images. The cause of a fire scar could not be determined, however. A decision rule therefore had to be constructed, so that the fire regime associated with each fire scar could be classified in a consistent way as either “natural” or “anthropogenic” (the latter were considered disturbed landscape). The following rule was created:

All areas in which fire scars or fire mosaics (including areas with young forest vegetation) occur directly adjacent to a source of disturbance such as infrastructure or some other conduit of human activity were assumed to have an “anthropogenic” fire regime. They were therefore classified as disturbed landscape, even though some of these fires most likely were of natural origin. Such sources of disturbance include settlements, roads, clear cuts, industrial facilities, and rivers wider than 60 meters.

Areas of otherwise intact forest landscapes, in which fire scars or fire mosaics do not reach any of the sources of disturbance mentioned above, were considered as having a “natural” fire regime. They were therefore classified as intact (even though many of these fires probably were caused by careless hunters, tourists, etc.).

The authors are aware of the artificial nature of this classification of fire regimes. A consistent rule was needed, however, and this necessitated a pragmatic approach. All radical options were less attractive. Excluding all fire scars from intact forest landscapes was problematic. Fires are a natural element in the dynamics of a boreal forest landscape, and many typical forest landscapes owe their appearance to past fires. On the other hand, it would also be a mistake to include all fires in intact forest landscapes. There are gigantic areas of fire-affected landscapes around current sites of “development activities” that differ fundamentally from the structure of an intact landscape. A schematic decision rule had to be used because there is no credible method for separating natural and human induced forest fires.



Picture 3. Examples of forest fires classified as intact and non-intact. The green line indicates the boundary of an intact forest landscape. The fire scars in the upper part of the image (indicated by box) are classified as human disturbance as they are adjacent to roads and other infrastructure visible in the image.

5. The northern boundary of intact forest landscapes.

The northern edge of the forest can be very diffuse in northern Russia. Moving north, the trees get successively smaller and sparser. Thus, a genuine intact forest landscape often changes gradually into an equally intact tundra landscape. Drawing the northern boundary of a forest landscape is a delicate task under such circumstances. The outcome depends totally on the forest definition used and does not reflect any change in the degree of intactness.

The boundary of so-called “high dense” forests given on topographical maps (and also indicated in this Atlas) was deemed not suitable to represent the northern boundary of closed forests (further referred to as the northern forest boundary). While it corresponds to the internationally agreed definition of forest (tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 20 percent, mature tree height more than 5 m (FAO, 2002)), an analysis of medium resolution satellite images suggests that the topographical maps for these areas are partly out of date and include significant areas of southern tundra shrubs that re classified as forest.

The northern forest boundary in European Russia and Western Siberia was drawn based on medium resolution winter images, using data from model sites with known characteristics. A tree covered area needed to exceed 20 percent canopy density and be more than 20 kilometers (12.4 miles) wide to qualify. More narrow strips of forest, (e.g., along river valleys) were thus considered part of the treeless tundra zone (and consequently not considered intact forest landscape) along with tree-covered areas of lesser canopy density. Directly adjacent treeless areas of other kinds, such as alpine areas and bogs, were also excluded from the forest zone.

This method allows for the separation of forest tundra from forest in flat watersheds. It is not directly suitable for the rest of the country, however, because the lack of model sites and dramatic variation in illumination and snow depth, caused by the mountainous topography, make it difficult to interpret satellite images.

A landscape approach was therefore used in Eastern Siberia and the Russian Far East. Proposed by Zvoirykin and Paramuzin (1956), it takes into account a whole complex of abiotic factors (e.g., occurrence of permafrost) that influence the composition and structure of forest ecosystems. Here, the boundary of the forest zone was drawn along the boundary of closed high forests (i.e., typically consisting of trees with more or less straight, main trunks). Besides satellite images and topographical maps, a number of thematic maps (climatic, hydrological, geological, vegetation and soil, along with the percent tree-cover map by the University of Maryland (DeFries, *et al.*, 2000)) were used. In some regions, a high degree of transformation by land use has resulted in a significant shift of the forest boundary to the south (e.g., in the vicinity of Salekhard and the Viluy reservoir, and the area between the Lena and Viluy rivers).

The natural fragments of forest that exist north of this line were not assessed for intactness due to insufficient information. These areas’ boundaries are shown on the final map as a separate category without any division into classes of intactness, in the same way as they appear on the 1:500,000 topographic map.

6. The southern boundary of intact forest landscapes.

In the vast majority of cases, the intact forest landscapes identified in this study have a distinct southern edge of a clearly anthropogenic character. Often it is formed either by infrastructure or by agricultural land. Some areas in southern Siberia and the Caucasus Mountains are an exception to this rule. Here, moving south, the forest gradually changes into forest steppe or treeless steppe, or in some cases into treeless alpine areas, without any noticeable change in intactness. No boundary was drawn in these cases. Instead, all contiguous intact areas were unified into one landscape all the way to the southern boundary of the Russian Federation. The identification of intact landscapes outside the forest zone of Russia is a special task, which requires individual approach and additional research.

7. Intact forest landscapes that go beyond the boundary of the Russian Federation.

Some intact forest landscapes continue beyond Russian borders into neighboring countries. Such landscapes were delineated if their total area exceeded 50,000 hectares (123,500 acres), regardless of the political boundary. The part located in Russia may thus be smaller than 50,000 hectares.

Method for delineation of intact forest landscapes

A three-step procedure was used to exclude non-intact areas and delineate remaining intact landscapes:






1. Exclusion of areas around human settlements and infrastructure and residual fragments of landscape smaller than 50,000 ha, based on the 1:500,000 scale topographic map of Russia, and of residual fragments smaller than 50,000 ha. The result was a candidate set of landscape fragments without roads.
2. Further exclusion of non-intact areas and residual fragments of landscape smaller than 50,000 ha, based on medium resolution satellite images (a country-wide mosaic of Resurs MSU-SK with 150 m resolution from the summer and winter seasons, and Landsat ETM+ Quicklooks with 300 m resolution. Most of the old and recent agricultural areas and clear cuts were excluded at this stage.
3. Further exclusion of non-intact areas and residual fragments of landscape smaller than 50,000 ha followed by fine tuning of boundaries, based on high-resolution satellite images (Landsat ETM+ with a resolution of 30 meters), ASTER with a resolution of 15 meters, and Resurs MSU-E with a resolution of 35 meters).

Satellite images taken between 1999 and 2001 were used, reflecting for the most part the status of the landscape around mid 2000). All satellite images were geo-referenced onto topographical maps of 1:500,000 or finer scale.

Additional information, such as forest inventory maps at the level of *leskhoz* (local office of the state forest management agency) and other thematic maps, were used at all stages of the analysis. Verification was done through a number of field expeditions, mostly in European Russia, and by using high-resolution images for spot checking the interpretation of medium-resolution images.



Picture 4. A step-wise approach was used to eliminate disturbed areas and identify remaining intact forest landscapes.

-  area outside the area of investigation (excluded due to insufficient information).
-  area eliminated in step 1 of the analysis, using topographical maps to exclude areas influenced by infrastructure and area fragments smaller than 50,000 hectares
-  area eliminated in step 2, using medium resolution satellite images to identify agricultural lands, clearcuts and urban areas.
-  area eliminated in step 3, using high resolution images to eliminate additional disturbances and draw precise boundaries.
-  the remaining area of intact forest landscapes.

This approach was adopted because of information constraints associated with both cost and availability. The step-wise approach made it possible to exclude large areas from further analysis on the basis of readily available and affordable information. This led to significant savings in working time and data cost.

The most important elements of each step of the analysis are described below. A more detailed description is given in the book *The Last Intact Forest Landscapes of Northern European Russia* (Yaroshenko, et al., 2001).

Step 1. Reduction of the initial candidate area (the total area of the forest zone) by elimination of areas in the vicinity (i.e. within buffer zones) of infrastructure as well as landscape fragments smaller than 50,000 hectares

The main source of information at this stage was topographical maps at the scale of 1:500,000.

The quality of these maps can be rather low. Therefore, only major elements of infrastructure (i.e. that could, within reason, be assumed to be reliably depicted on a general map) were taken into account. A list of such elements and the width of their maximum zone of disturbance (buffer zone) is provided in Table 1. Occasionally, these maps show elements of infrastructure that do not exist on the ground or which are incorrectly classified. Such errors were corrected at subsequent stages of analysis with the aid of satellite images.

The goal at this first stage was to reduce the initial candidate areas under examination (the forest zone of Russia) by excluding obviously disturbed areas from further analysis. Major elements of infrastructure were excluded at this stage, together with a buffer zone surrounding them. Remaining landscape fragments were also excluded if their size was smaller than the minimum viable size for an intact forest landscape, i.e. 50,000 hectares (123,500 acres).

The first stage of the analysis produced a map of landscapes without roads greater than 50,000 hectares in size (Picture 4). Smaller roads and other linear objects, such as geological survey lines, forest roads, and winter roads, were not taken into account at this stage.

Table 1. Types of infrastructure considered in the analysis of landscape fragments undivided by constantly functioning roads and settlements, and the width of their assumed area of disturbance on each side of the object.

Type of infrastructure:	Width of buffer zone on each side of the object (meters):
Settlements	
Big cities (over 100 thousand inhabitants)	10,000
Cities (50-100 thousand inhabitants)	5,000
Small cities (less than 50 thousand inhabitants) and towns	1,000
Villages	500
Summer houses and gardens settlements	500
Separate houses, buildings and facilities	500
Regular places for temporary cabins	500
Churches, monasteries etc.	500
Industrial and military objects	
Power plants, power stations, service points for power lines and pipelines	1,000
Storages, tanks etc	500
Military bases and objects	1,000
Sea and river ports	1,000
Radio and TV centers, TV-towers	1,000
Meteorological stations	500
Railway stations	1,000
Sedimentation pools	1,000
Airports, airfields	1,000
Mining and drilling	
Open mines and quarries	500
Pit mines	500
Mines	1,000
Mining dumps, mining waste piles, reservoirs with waste water	1,000
Facilities on oil and gas fields	1,000
Wells	1,000
Open salt mines	500

Pipe lines, power lines	
Oil and gas pipelines	1,000
Power lines higher than 14 meters	500
Automobile roads	
Highways	1,000
Improved hard surface roads	1,000
Hard surface roads	1,000
Improved earth roads	500
Country earth roads	500
Railroads	
Railroads	1,000
Narrow-gauge railroads	500
Local railways	500
Navigable rivers, lakes, canals, reservoirs, seas and oceans	
Canals	1,000
Parts of rivers wider than 300 meters	1,000
Reservoirs	1,000
Lakes larger than 75 square kilometers	1,000
Seas and oceans	1,000

Step 2. Reduction of the remaining candidate area (roadless landscapes greater than 50,000 hectares) by elimination of areas with larger surface disturbances, visible in satellite images with a resolution of 150-300 meters

The main source of information at this stage was satellite images from two different sources: summer and winter images from Resurs MSU-SK (resolution 150 meters, 800 scenes), and Landsat ETM+ Quicklooks (resolution approximately 300 meters, 9000 scenes).

The goal at this second stage was to further reduce the candidate area (the map of roadless areas produced in Step 1 by excluding large areas disturbed by contemporary land-use practices that could be positively identified in images of medium resolution, including typically large agricultural fields, clear cuts, and quarries (see Table 2). Burned areas adjacent to infrastructure were also excluded (see the section on forest fires above).

The individual disturbed areas that were excluded at this stage varied in size between 30–50 hectares (74–124 acres) and 150–200 hectares (370–494 acres), approximately. Smaller disturbed areas and other areas not positively identifiable in these images were not taken into account at this stage (i.e. were retained until the next stage).

The disturbed areas were removed from the roadless landscapes. Remaining landscape fragments were then excluded if their size was less than 50,000 hectares, or their width less than 10 kilometers (6 miles).

High-resolution satellite imagery was not available at this stage for a considerable part of the studied landscape (the northern parts of Siberia and the Russian Far East). The analysis of these areas therefore had to be concluded at this stage (accuracy zone 3).

The result of the second stage of the analysis was a map of candidate intact forest landscapes.

Step 3. Reduction of the remaining area (candidate intact forest landscapes) by elimination of smaller linear and surface disturbances, visible in satellite images of high resolution (15-35 meters)

Satellite images from three different sources were used at this stage of the analysis: Landsat ETM+ (350 scenes), ASTER (5000 scenes), and Resurs MSU-E (200 scenes). In addition, images from SPOT-HVR (15 scenes) were used for a small part of the Murmansk region. Summer images were mainly used, but in their absence images from the winter, spring and fall seasons were also used.

In the third and final stage of the analysis, the remaining set of candidate intact landscapes was reduced further by elimination of areas with surface disturbances that were either too small or too unclear to have been eliminated at earlier stages (see table 2). Elongated, less than 2-kilometer wide, parts of intact forest landscapes were eliminated. Areas with smaller linear disturbances were also eliminated, along with remaining landscape fragments, which did not meet the requirements for minimum size or width.

Table 2. Additional types of human disturbance, detectable in medium and high resolution images.
None of these disturbances are allowed in intact forest landscapes (step 2 and step 3 in the analysis)




- Reclaimed areas
- Arable and hay fields, including agricultural fields abandoned 25-30 years ago (in the zone of dry steppes)
- Zones of intensive geological prospecting using geophysical methods
- Areas with evident signs of overgrazing by domesticated and semi-domesticated animals (wild reindeer, sheep, cattle, horses and yaks)
- Fire scars next to areas that are or have been subject to exploration and mining of mineral resources (oil, gas, coal, diamonds, bauxites, gold, platinum, polymetallic ores, chemical raw materials)
- Areas within the zone of permafrost where high population density has caused woody vegetation to disappear
- Public roads and service roads that are used as public roads (connecting settlements and/or public roads)
- Areas suffered from mass outbreaks of pest
- Human disturbances in the vicinity of navigable rivers (at least 60 m wide) and rivers suitable for river driving

Individual disturbed areas that were eliminated at this stage varied in size between 1-2 hectares (2.5-4.9 acres) and 10-20 hectares (25-49 acres), depending on the kind and age of the disturbance. The high-resolution images also made it possible to verify or correct the location of most linear elements of infrastructure.

The result of this last phase of the analysis was a selection of internally un-fragmented forest landscapes without detectable signs of significant disturbance, larger than the minimum dimensions of 50,000 in size and 10 km in minimum width. The final map of intact forest landscapes was drawn based on the results of phase 3 with the exception of the areas for which satellite images of high resolution were not available (accuracy zone 3).



Picture 5. Availability of high resolution satellite images for continued analysis of candidate areas remaining after step 2 (i.e., after the analysis with medium resolution images).

-  candidate areas covered by high resolution images.
-  candidate areas covered by medium resolution images only (and therefore not further analyzed in step 3).
-  area outside the area of investigation.

Forest inventory information was used to support the interpretation of the high resolution images in step 3 (and were also used to some extent in step 2). Most of this information was in the form of generalized maps of *leskhoz*es (local offices of the state forest management agency) at scales typically between 1:150,000 and 1:300,000. More detailed maps do exist in many cases but were not available to the study for reasons of price and limited public access. Even the less detailed maps were not available for some areas due to constraints in public access in combination with the physical dispersal of these maps (there is no central library with materials for the whole country).



Picture 6. Availability of official forest inventory information for continued analysis of candidate areas remaining after step 2 (i.e., after the analysis with medium resolution images).

- generalized official forest inventory information used to support interpretation of satellite imagery.
- official forest inventory data not used (due to lack of availability).

Accuracy

The map's accuracy varies for different parts of Russia, largely depending on the amount and quality of available information. Field expeditions were organized as part of this mapping project to verify the accuracy of the result. External researchers kindly shared data that was used for the same purpose.

In European Russia (accuracy zone 1, Picture 7), high resolution images (15-30 meters) were used along with information from ground observations from a large number of sites (173 inventoried key areas).

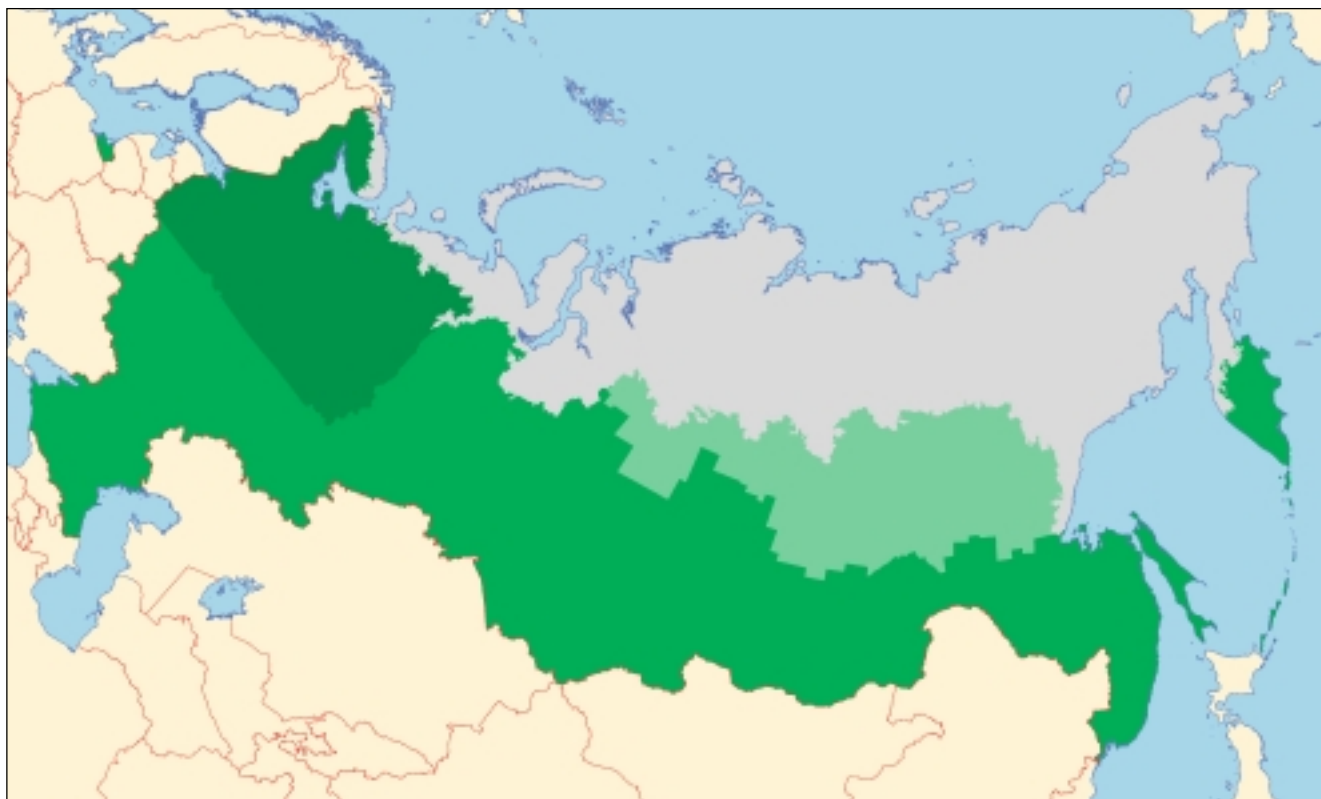
In the Caucasus and the southern parts of the Ural area, Siberia, and the Russian Far East (accuracy zone 2), work was done mostly based on high resolution images, but without a smaller number of ground. It is possible in this zone that individual areas may have been incorrectly classified, making an intact area out of a non-intact, or vice versa. Information from a total of 235 sites was used to verify the map within accuracy zones 2 and 3 together.

In the remaining regions (the central and northern parts of Siberia and the Russian Far East, accuracy zone 3) the work was mostly based on medium-resolution images (150-300 meters) and ground observations were rare. Instead, high resolution images were used to verify the interpretation of selected areas. Additional analysis, using ground observations and high-resolution images, is recommended before any management decisions are made concerning these areas.

In the naturally highly fragmented tundra forests in the northernmost regions of Siberia and the Russian Far East (accuracy zone 4), the available information (low-resolution images) was not sufficiently accurate to

assess the degree of human transformation of the landscape. Forests at the northern tree limit are extremely vulnerable to any disturbances, even those that are only indirectly related to humans. It would not be correct to assume that they are totally undisturbed, despite their remote location. These forests are shown as forested areas outside of the studied territory, and their boundaries are given in accordance with the Russian topographical maps of the Main Department of Geodesy and Mapping at 1:500,000 scale, most of which reflect the state of the area in the 1970 and 1980s.

The analysis is more likely to overestimate the remaining intact area than to underestimate it. This is inherent in the very approach of the study, which assumes land to be intact unless signs of disturbance can be detected. Signs of disturbance are much more likely to have been missed than to have been mistakenly found where none exist, although this possibility can not be ignored. A sparse larch forest without needles in rocky terrain can be difficult to distinguish from fire scar. Ancillary information was used to decrease the risk of such mistakes, but a few may have occurred. The more likely mistake, however, is that signs of disturbance were not seen, particularly in those areas where high-resolution images were not available. Some types of intensive disturbance cannot be detected in such images.



Picture 7. Accuracy zones of the analysis.

- the highest level of accuracy (zone 1). High-resolution satellite images were mostly available, along with good ground information.
- medium level of accuracy (zone 2). High-resolution images were mostly available, but the ground information was good only for some areas.
- Low level of accuracy (zone 3). Fragmented coverage of high resolution images, ground information insufficient or fragmented.
- area outside the area of investigation.



Picture 8. Sites of ground observation used to verify the accuracy of map.

Orange dots indicate sites of ground observations. These include sites inspected by Global Forest Watch Russia field expeditions, as well as sites for which data were contributed by external researchers. *Other colors*: same as in picture 4.

Preliminary identification of large intact forest-dominated areas and classification of their tree composition

In a special study for Global Forest Watch, R&D Center ScanEx has tested a method for identification of large blocks of intact, forest-dominated area. In the process of this study, the tree composition of these forests was classified according to the criteria used in the map *Vegetation of the USSR*, edited by B. V. Sochava (1957). These criteria were selected because they have been used to develop other systems for country-wide classification of vegetation and have been found well suited for this purpose.

The purpose of the study was to test a method for direct identification of large intact forest-dominated areas. (landscape mosaics with a minimum of 50 percent in forest). The approach was to first identify a set of “typical” intact forests of different composition and then use an automatic algorithm to search for identical forests across the landscape. Medium-resolution imagery was used. The result shows that this approach is sensitive to small differences in forest composition and to the quality of the satellite images used. Primarily closed forests tend to be identified.

The study has produced a map that shows the location and tree species composition of large blocks of apparently closed forest that fitted the search criteria (i.e. the legend of the map). This map is shown in the thematic section of this Atlas, beginning on page XXX. A more technical description of the work is given below.

Medium-resolution satellite images from the Russian satellites Resurs-O-3 and Resurs-O-4 from different seasons were used. The images were geometrically transformed with the ScanEx Transformer software, then arranged into a mosaic with 6-degree zones in the Gauss-Kruger projection. The images were brought into a uniform resolution of 150x150 meters, and geo-referenced to the 1:1 million scale topographical map.

The thematical analysis was conducted in the ScanEx NeRis software, using the Kohonen algorithm for self-organizing maps. Blocks of closed forest assumed to be typical of intact forest were selected and used for training of the neural nets employed by this software. The quality and characteristics of the representation of these forests in medium resolution imagery was assessed with high-resolution Resurs MSU-E images (35-45 meter resolution). The trained neural nets were used to perform a multi-channel spectral analysis and the resulting layer was then analyzed for contextual features.

The classification of textural and contextual characteristics resulted in an 8-bit raster layer. Based on expert decision, a color coding table was designed and used to vectorize the result. The vector layers were then overlaid with the original imagery and with fragments of high resolution imagery for visual control.

Results

The Russian forest is no longer a boundless belt of unbroken wilderness. It is better described as a belt of intact fragments that are separated from each other by areas affected either by land use or its side effect. Exceptions to this pattern exist, primarily in Kamchatka in the northern part of the Russian Far East and in the mountainous areas of Altay and Tuva in Southern Siberia.

In European Russia, the southern parts of Siberia, and the Russian Far East, the main causes of fragmentation and disturbance are industrial forest harvesting and the fires that follow logging, agricultural use and road construction. In Western Siberia, the northern parts of Eastern Siberia and the Far East, the major causes of fragmentation and disturbance are extraction of mineral resources (including prospecting and construction of transportation infrastructure) and the massive human-induced fires, which accompany these activities.

Approximately 289 million hectares of large, intact forest landscapes remain in Russia (see table 3). This is 26 percent of the forest zone of Russia (not counting tundra and forest tundra. Around 75 percent of the area of intact forest landscapes are in forest land, a category that includes both wooded and regenerating areas (e.g. after a fire or other natural catastrophe). The remaining 25 percent are made up of non-forest natural ecosystems (bogs, tundra and mountainous grasslands). Approximately 14 million hectares (5 percent) of the intact forest landscapes are in areas with special protection at the federal level.

Table 3. Areas of different land categories in Russia, million hectares.

Land category	Russia	European Russia	Western Siberia	Eastern Siberia	Russian Far East	Source of information
Area of Russia	1,707.5	383.2	290.5	722.6	311.3	Russian Encyclopedic Dictionary (2001)
Area of investigation – the forest zone of Russia	1,118.4	345.9	234.1	397.3	141.1	This study
Forest land within the area of investigation	876.9	198.4	160.5	375.5	142.5	This study and the topographical map of Russia, 1:500,000
Intact forest landscapes	288.5	31.8	58.4	153.9	44.4	This study
Intact forests within intact forest landscapes	216.4	24.0	36.7	125.9	29.8	This study and the topographical map of Russia, 1:500,000
Intact forest landscapes with special protection within <i>zapovedniks</i> , national parks, federal <i>zakazniks</i> and nature monuments	14.4					This study

Large areas of the forest landscape (i.e. the mosaic of forest and non-forest ecosystems) of Russia have been substantially affected by modern land use (see table 4 and figure 1). The least affected part is Eastern Siberia, where 39 percent of the forest zone remains in intact forest landscapes, followed by the Russian Far East (32 percent intact) and Western Siberia (25 percent intact). European Russia is by far the most transformed part (9 percent intact). Of Russia as a whole, about 26 percent of the forest zone remain in intact forest landscapes.

The picture is slightly different if only the forest area of the landscape is considered. The forest area within remaining intact forest landscapes was compared to the total forest area within the territory of investigation. The land cover classification of the 1:500,000 scale topographical map of Russia was used in both cases. Eastern Siberia has the greatest portion of forest in intact landscapes, with 34 percent, followed by Western Siberia (23 percent), the Russian Far East (21 percent), and European Russia (12 percent). About 25 percent of the forest area of Russia as a whole fall within intact forest landscapes.

Table 4. Portion of the landscape that remains in intact forest landscapes and in intact forest, percent.

	Russia	European Russia	Western Siberia	Eastern Siberia	Far East
Portion of the entire forest zone (all ecosystems) that remains in intact forest landscapes	26%	9%	25%	39%	31%
Portion of the forest within the forest zone that remains in intact forest landscapes	25%	12%	23%	34%	21%



Figure 1. Total area within the forest zone and within intact forest landscapes for different parts of Russia, million hectares.

Russia has 6 ecoregions according to the global classification proposed by Olsson, *et al* (2001). These fall mostly within the forest zone (the other two ecoregions, tundra, and desert and xeric shrublands, lie mostly outside the forest zone). Three of these have had more than 90 percent of their area affected by modern land use, while only one (montane grasslands) has retained more than half of the area in intact condition. More than 80 percent of the intact forest landscapes fall in one ecoregion: boreal forests/taiga.

The remaining intact forest landscapes are highly concentrated among a few large administrative regions. Five regions, all in Siberia, contain almost half of the intact forest landscapes in Russia: the Republic of Sakha (Yakutiya), the Evenk Autonomous District, Krasnoyarsk Kray, the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District, and Irkutsk Oblast. In Eastern Siberia the five regions with the most intact forest landscapes make up 85 percent of the total area. The corresponding number is 90 percent for European Russia and Western Siberia, and as

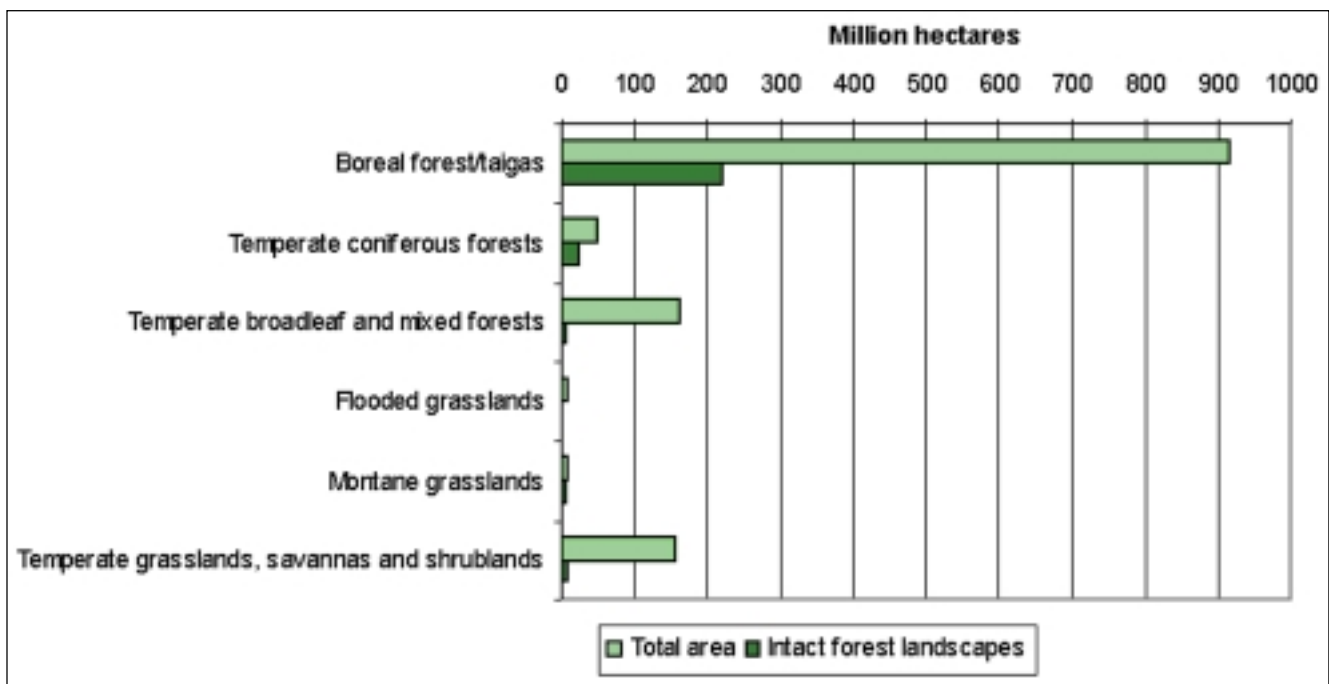


Figure 2. Area of ecoregions, according to the global classification proposed by Olsson, *et al* (2001), within the forest zone of Russia and the area of the intact forest landscapes contained within them.

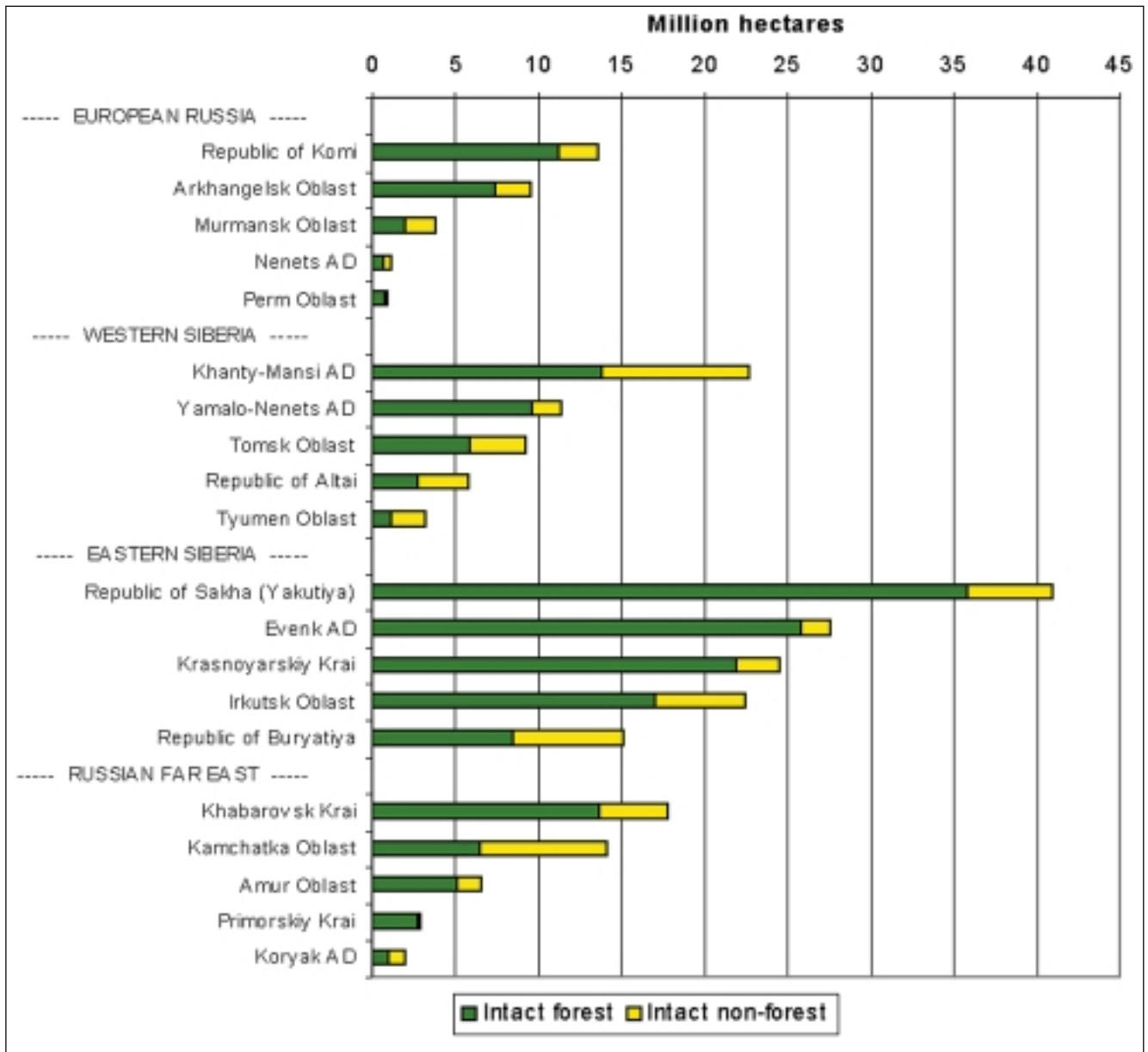


Figure 3. The five administrative regions in each macro-region of Russia that have the largest areas of intact forest landscapes. The land-cover type distribution within each of these is also shown.

much as 98 percent in the Russian Far East (see figure 3). Seven regions have more than 50 percent of their area in intact forest landscapes: Nenets Autonomous District (100 percent), Koryak Autonomous District (88 percent), (Kamchatka Oblast (85 percent), the Republic of Altai (63 percent), Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District (62 percent), Evenk Autonomous District (61 percent), and the Republic of Tuva (57 percent). 98 percent of the total area of intact forest landscapes is in the 29 regions that have at least 10 percent of the area in that category. Intact forest landscapes are completely missing from 49 of 89 administrative regions.

Most of the intact forest landscapes areas are in sparsely wooded and mountainous parts of Russia. The following administrative regions have a comparatively high proportion of intact forest landscapes:

- European Russia: the Republic of Komi, Murmansk Oblast.
- Northern Siberia: the Yamal-Nenets, Khanty-Mansi and Evenki autonomous districts.
- Southern Siberia: the republics of Buryatiya, Tuva and Khakasiya, Altai Krai, Krasnoyarsk Krai and Chita Oblast.
- The Russian Far East: Kamchatka Oblast, the Koryak Autonomous District.

Most administrative and ecological regions of Russia lack a representative or sufficiently large system of protected areas within the remaining intact forest landscapes. Only 5.0 percent of all intact forest landscapes (14.4 million hectares) currently have special protection in various forms: *zapovedniks* (strict scientific nature reserves), national parks, federal *zakazniks* (sanctuaries and wildlife refuges), and nature monuments. More than half of protected areas (3.6 percent) are in reserves.

Conclusions

These findings refute the myth that ancient or virgin forests still dominate Russia. Such forests now dominate only the northern parts of Eastern Siberia and the Russian Far East, and even here, human influence, especially as a cause of forest fires, has become the leading factor affecting vegetation dynamics. In most parts of European Russia and Western Siberia, and the southern parts of Eastern Siberia and the Russian Far East, the forest vegetation has been fundamentally transformed by human activity. No large intact landscapes remain in many of these western and southern areas, while the intact forests that remain are broken up into fragments, too small to sustain the full array of components and functions characteristic of a natural forest landscape.

Without decisive action within the next few years, intact forest landscapes may disappear within whole ecological regions and even vegetation zones.

This picture raises serious concerns. The most biodiversity-rich and productive forest landscapes of southern Siberia, the Russian Far East, and of European Russia are also the most transformed. These areas are steadily diminishing due to continued extensive “development” of natural resources. The situation is most serious concerning temperate broad-leaved and mixed conifer-broad-leaved forests. Such forests are practically extinct in European Russia. The same fate may befall the forests in the area surrounding the mountain range of Sikhote-Alin, which contain the richest biodiversity in Russia. Intact landscapes remain, but only in the most inaccessible mountainous locations. Almost all of the unique, far-eastern broad-leaved and mixed conifer-broad-leaved forests have been affected by industrial logging during the last decade.

Decisions about the conservation and use of the remaining intact forest landscapes must no doubt reflect a complex range of ecological, social, and economical factors. At this stage it is reasonable to suggest only that forestry practices observe all possible precautionary measures and make it a concrete goal to preserve sufficiently large and representative reference areas of wild nature. This is especially important and urgent in European Russia and the Southern parts of Siberia and the Russian Far East, where intact forest landscapes are particularly rare and threatened. A reasonable strategy for these areas would be to set aside remaining intact forest landscapes for a limited time, to allow optimal decision-making regarding future conservation and land-use.

Next steps

This atlas represents the first attempt to map the extent and boundaries of intact forest landscapes across a continental-size country. The goal has been to produce maps that are accurate and detailed enough to inform decisions concerning practical conservation and management. Such a big undertaking would surely have benefited from additional time and resources. Thus it would be desirable to both refine and extend the work.

An obvious way to refine the work would be to use better information. This would create two important advantages: additional accuracy in the classification and delineation of areas with conservation and other values, and greater usefulness to practical land management.

Access to high-resolution satellite images for the whole territory would increase the accuracy, as would access to more ancillary information and additional ground verification. In the north of Russia, lack of information prevented classification of large forest areas as well as the tundra. More information was available in the South, but here the needs are much greater, due to the greater biodiversity values and smaller remaining intact areas, as well as the faster rate of change caused by intensified land use, both legal and illegal. The need for accurate and frequent monitoring is significant in the South, and poses great (and costly) information needs.

Another way to refine the work would be to elaborate the criteria used to separate intact and non-intact areas. A particularly difficult problem was posed by the classification of fire regimes. In this study, all fires occurring in the vicinity of infrastructure and big rivers (wider than 60 meters) were considered anthropogenic. The associated fire scars and mosaics, including those with regenerating young forests, were therefore classified as non-intact. This schematic approach has obvious weaknesses. No better alternative was available, however, given the need for a decision rule that can be consistently applied across Russia. It is hoped that future research will produce a more reliable and accurate algorithm.

A third approach to refinement would be to map additional characteristics of the forest landscape. The Atlas does not distinguish any differences in conservation value within intact forest landscapes. This does not mean that such differences do not exist, only that it was beyond the scope of this work to study them. A study of this kind is urgent, as optimal decisions concerning the conservation and use of these landscapes require such information.

There is also an urgent need to expand the mapping to areas outside of the large intact forest landscapes. It must be emphasized that there are important conservation values outside of the intact forest landscapes that are not captured by this Atlas. Intactness is only one of many such values. There is currently an almost

total lack of conservation value maps that are detailed enough to function as on-the-ground decision support tools to practical land management. The mapping scale needs to be 1:500,000 or even 1:200,000. All forest values need to be placed within the network of quadrants (*kvartals*) which is used for forest inventory and management purposes in Russia. Such information is needed by many users, including government authorities, the forest industry, and environmental protection groups. Unfortunately, they do not produce it.

Priority areas for refined mapping of conservation values include the Ural Mountains and the Southern taiga belt of European Russia (Leningrad, Vologda, Kostroma, Kirov and Perm Oblasts), the Altay-Sayany area in Western Siberia, the Angara-Enisey and Baikal Lake areas in Eastern Siberia, and the Sikhote-Alin Range in the Russian Far East.

From a scientific point of view, a highly desirable extension of the work would be a retrospective analysis of the landscape. Access to old satellite images would be of tremendous value and would make it possible to analyze the rate of transformation of different parts of the landscape. Besides the obvious ecological interest, such a study would advance the knowledge of the role that the Russian forest plays in the global carbon budget.

The partners within the Global Forest Watch initiative would welcome any support that would make it possible to continue and expand the work as outlined above.

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Annex 1. Data on intact forest landscapes at the level of administrative regions (subjects of the Russian Federation)

Region's name	Total area within the region	Total area within territory of study (the forest zone of Russia)			Forest area within the territory of study (according to the 1:500,000 topographical map)		
	Total area	Total area	Intact Area (Intact forest landscapes)	Intact portion of total area	Total forest area	Forest area within intact forest landscapes	Intact portion of total area
	Thousand ha	Thousand ha	Thousand ha	Percent	Thousand ha	Thousand ha	Percent
European Russia							
Arkhangelsk Oblast	41,070	30,484	9,482	31.10	29,217	7,477	25.60
Astrakhan Oblast	4,410	4,410			46		
Belgorod Oblast	2,710	2,710			246		
Bryansk Oblast	3,490	3,490			1,302		
Ivanovo Oblast	2,390	2,390			1,597		
Kaliningrad Oblast	1,510	1,510			238		
Kaluga Oblast	2,990	2,990			1,684		
Kirov Oblast	12,080	12,080	21	0.20	9,867	21	0.20
Komi-Permyak Autonomous District	3,290	3,290			3,282		
Kostroma Oblast	6,010	6,010			5,692		
Krasnodar Krai	7,600	7,600	314	4.10	1,748	235	13.40
Kursk Oblast	2,980	2,980			237		
Leningrad Oblast	8,590	8,590			6,916		
Lipetsk Oblast	2,410	2,410			172		
Moscow Oblast	4,700	4,700			2,792		
Murmansk Oblast	14,490	9,046	3,821	42.20	6,574	1,990	30.30
Nenets Autonomous District	17,670	1,134	1,134	100.00	1,006	741	73.70
Nizhniy Novgorod Oblast	7,480	7,480			4,852		
Novgorod Oblast	5,530	5,530	43	0.80	5,031	6	0.10
Orel Oblast	2,470	2,470			161		
Penza Oblast	4,320	4,320			1,057		
Perm Oblast	12,770	12,770	892	7.00	10,508	803	7.60
Pskov Oblast	5,530	5,530	39	0.70	3,597	9	0.30
Republic of Adygea	760	760	101	13.30	357	75	21.00
Republic of Bashkortostan	14,360	14,360	415	2.90	6,792	414	6.10
Republic of Chuvashia	1,830	1,830			702		
Republic of Dagestan	5,030	5,030			552		
Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria	1,250	1,250	338	27.00	209	33	15.80
Republic of Kalmykia (Khalmg Tangch)	7,590	7,590			9		
Republic of Karachay-Cherkessia	1,410	1,410	503	35.70	521	165	31.70
Republic of Karelia	17,240	17,240	864	5.00	14,880	678	4.60
Republic of Komi	41,590	36,908	13,599	36.80	35,752	11,322	31.70
Republic of Mari-El	2,320	2,320			1,569		
Republic of Mordvinia	2,620	2,620			829		
Republic of North Ossetia (Alania)	800	800	135	16.90	220	13	5.90
Republic of Tatarstan	6,800	6,800			1,260		
Republic of Udmurtia	4,210	4,210			2,536		
Republics of Ingushetia and Chechnia (Chechnya) *	1,930	1,930			477		
Rostov Oblast	10,080	10,080			195		
Ryazan Oblast	3,960	3,960			1,131		

* The borders are not marked.

Samara Oblast	5,360	5,360			736		
Saratov Oblast	10,020	10,020			563		
Smolensk Oblast	4,980	4,980			2,419		
Stavropol Krai	6,650	6,650			100		
Tambov Oblast	3,430	3,430			386		
Tula Oblast	2,570	2,570			349		
Tver Oblast	8,410	8,410			7,048		
Ulyanovsk Oblast	3,730	3,730			1,176		
Vladimir Oblast	2,900	2,900			2,598		
Volgograd Oblast	11,410	11,410			398		
Vologda Oblast	14,570	14,570	103	0.70	13,750	24	0.20
Voronezh Oblast	5,240	5,240			481		
Yaroslavl Oblast	3,640	3,640			2,549		
Total European Russia	383,180	345,880	31,804	9.20	198,366	24,006	12.10
Western Siberia							
Altay Krai	16,910	16,910	359	2.10	4,819	218	4.50
Chelyabinsk Oblast	8,790	8,790			3,128		
Kemerovo Oblast	9,550	9,550	1418	14.80	6,851	1,290	18.80
Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	52,310	52,740	22,619	42.90	47,451	13,812	29.10
Kurgan Oblast	7,100	7,100			2,772		
Novosibirsk Oblast	17,820	17,820	2,429	13.60	6,234	920	14.80
Omsk Oblast	13,970	13,970	934	6.70	7,202	369	5.10
Orenburg Oblast	12,400	12,400			498		
Republic of Altay	9,260	9,260	5,837	63.00	5,290	2,799	52.90
Sverdlovsk Oblast	19,480	19,480	906	4.70	18,506	538	2.90
Tomsk Oblast	31,690	31,690	9,271	29.30	28,814	5,897	20.50
Tyumen Oblast	16,180	16,180	3,262	20.20	12,216	1,179	9.70
Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	75,030	18,469	11,385	61.60	16,712	9,646	57.70
Total Western Siberia	290,490	234,145	58,420	25.00	160,493	36,668	22.80
Eastern Siberia							
Aga-Buryat Autonomous District	1,900	1,900			735		
Chita Oblast	41,250	41,250	11,958	29.00	34,673	8,690	25.10
Evenk Autonomous District	76,760	45,176	27,616	61.10	45,162	25,803	57.10
Irkutsk Oblast	74,560	74,560	22,388	30.00	71,705	17,148	23.90
Krasnoyarsk Krai	71,000	68,053	24,555	36.10	63,416	22,033	34.70
Republic of Buryatia	35,130	35,130	15,155	43.10	29,595	8,535	28.80
Republic of Khakassia	6,190	6,190	1,582	25.60	3,830	1,157	30.20
Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	310,320	105,158	40,882	38.90	101,231	35,756	35.30
Republic of Tuva (Tyva)	17,050	17,050	9,740	57.10	10,849	6,778	62.50
Taymyr Autonomous District	86,210	86,210			13,005		
Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous District	2,230	2,230			1,321		
Total Eastern Siberia	722,600	397,266	153,876	38.70	375,522	125,900	33.50
Russian Far East							
Amur Oblast	36,370	36,370	6,611	18.20	30,915	5,106	16.50
Chukchi (Chukotka) Autonomous District	73,770	73,770			6,443		
Kamchatka Oblast	17,080	16,599	14,163	85.30	9,434	6,515	69.10
Khabarovsk Krai	78,860	59,530	17,800	29.90	51,046	13,709	26.90
Koryak Autonomous District	30,150	2,196	1,933	88.00	1,333	1,019	76.40
Magadan Oblast	46,140	46,140			21,568		
Primorskiy Krai	16,590	16,590	2,902	17.50	13,799	2,844	20.60
Sakhalin Oblast	8,710	8,710	905	10.40	6,107	494	8.10
Yevreyskaya (Jewish) Autonomous Region	3,600	3,600	101	2.80	1,900	101	5.30
Total Russian Far East	311,270	141,113	44,415	31.50	142,545	29,788	20.90
Total Russia	1,707,540	1,118,404	288,515	25.80	876,926	216,362	24.70

Annex 2. Data on forest area at the level of administrative region (subject of the Russian Federation)

Name of region	Total area of region	Forest area according to the State Forest Account as for January 1 1998 (Federal Forest Service, 1999)*	Forest area according to the 1:500,000 topographical map**
	Thousand ha	Thousand ha	Thousand ha
European Russia			
Arkhangelsk Oblast	41,070	22,086	29,273
Astrakhan Oblast	4,410	24	46
Belgorod Oblast	2,710	228	246
Bryansk Oblast	3,490	1,128	1,302
Ivanovo Oblast	2,390	977	1,597
Kaliningrad Oblast	1,510	292	238
Kaluga Oblast	2,990	1,328	1,684
Kirov Oblast	12,080	7,552	9,867
Komi-Permyak Autonomous District	3,290	2,626	3,282
Kostroma Oblast	6,010	4,426	5,692
Krasnodar Krai	7,600	1,337	1,748
Kursk Oblast	2,980	230	237
Leningrad Oblast	8,590***	4,772	6,916
Lipetsk Oblast	2,410	191	172
Moscow Oblast	4,700****	1,913	2,792
Murmansk Oblast	14,490	5,253	7,090
Nenets Autonomous District	17,670	191	1,661
Nizhniy Novgorod Oblast	7,480	3,619	4,852
Novgorod Oblast	5,530	3,485	5,031
Orel Oblast	2,470	190	161
Penza Oblast	4,320	918	1,057
Perm Oblast	12,770	8,479	10,508
Pskov Oblast	5,530	2,108	3,597
Republic of Adygea	760	246	357
Republic of Bashkortostan	14,360	5,406	6,792
Republic of Chuvashia	1,830	568	702
Republic of Dagestan	5,030	367	552
Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria	1,250	155	209
Republic of Kalmykia (Khalmg Tangch)	7,590	5	9
Republic of Karachay-Cherkessia	1,410	408	521
Republic of Karelia	17,240	9,390	14,880
Republic of Komi	41,590	29,750	36,763
Republic of Mari-El	2,320	1,288	1,569
Republic of Mordvinia	2,620	690	829
Republic of North Ossetia (Alania)	800	171	220
Republic of Tatarstan	6,800	1,131	1,260
Republic of Udmurtia	4,210	1,926	2,536
Republics of Ingushetia and Chechnia (Chechnya)*****	1,930	346	477
Rostov Oblast	10,080	197	195
Ryazan Oblast	3,960	1,002	1,131
Samara Oblast	5,360	647	736
Saratov Oblast	10,020	534	563
Smolensk Oblast	4,980	2,047	2,419
Stavropol Krai	6,650	69	100
Tambov Oblast	3,430	349	386

Tula Oblast	2,570	346	349
Tver Oblast	8,410	4,518	7,048
Ulyanovsk Oblast	3,730	978	1,176
Vladimir Oblast	2,900	1,467	2,598
Volgograd Oblast	11,410	399	398
Vologda Oblast	14,570	10,019	13,750
Voronezh Oblast	5,240	415	481
Yaroslavl Oblast	3,640	1,637	2,549
Total European Russia	383,180	149,824	200,604
Western Siberia			
Altay Krai	16,910	3,499	4,819
Chelyabinsk Oblast	8,790	2,503	3,128
Kemerovo Oblast	9,550	5,589	6,851
Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	52,310	27,800	47,651
Kurgan Oblast	7,100	1,589	2,772
Novosibirsk Oblast	17,820	4,611	6,234
Omsk Oblast	13,970	4,471	7,202
Orenburg Oblast	12,400	444	498
Republic of Altai	9,260	3,836	5,290
Sverdlovsk Oblast	19,480	12,998	18,506
Tomsk Oblast	31,690	18,651	28,814
Tyumen Oblast	16,180	6,497	12,216
Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	75,030	15,376	29,657
Total Western Siberia	290,490	107,864	173,638
Eastern Siberia			
Aga-Buryat Autonomous District	1,900	625	735
Chita Oblast	41,250	25,379	34,673
Evenk Autonomous District	76,760	45,816	72,764
Irkutsk Oblast	74,560	56,812	71,705
Krasnoyarsk Krai	71,000	51,590	66,083
Republic of Buryatia	35,130	18,978	29,595
Republic of Khakassia	6,190	2,945	3,830
Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	310,320	122,293	209,106
Republic of Tuva (Tyva)	17,050	7,855	10,849
Taymyr Autonomous District	86,210	1,858	13,005
Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous District	2,230	1,085	1,321
Total Eastern Siberia	722,600	335,236	513,666
Russian Far East			
Amur Oblast	36,370	20,903	30,915
Chukchi (Chukotka) Autonomous District	73,770	1,804	6,443
Kamchatka Oblast	17,080	6,133	9,525
Khabarovsk Krai	78,860	46,995	60,616
Koryak Autonomous District	30,150	2,541	3,925
Magadan Oblast	46,140	8,353	21,568
Primorskiy Krai	16,590	12,294	13,799
Sakhalin Oblast	8,710	5,282	6,107
Yevreyskaya (Jewish) Autonomous Region	3,600	1,629	1,900
Total Russian Far East	311,270	105,934	154,798
Total Russia	1,707,540	698,858	1,042,706

* Area covered by forest (does not include sparse and unstocked forests). Forests dominated by minor forest-forming species (e.g., elfin birch and willow woods and creeping stone pine (*Pinus pumila*) and alder) were excluded based on data on them for lands managed by the Federal Forest Service as of 1998; some forests outside the State Forest Fund (e.g., found on the Lands of State Reserve) can be missed (see data for Nenets Autonomous District).

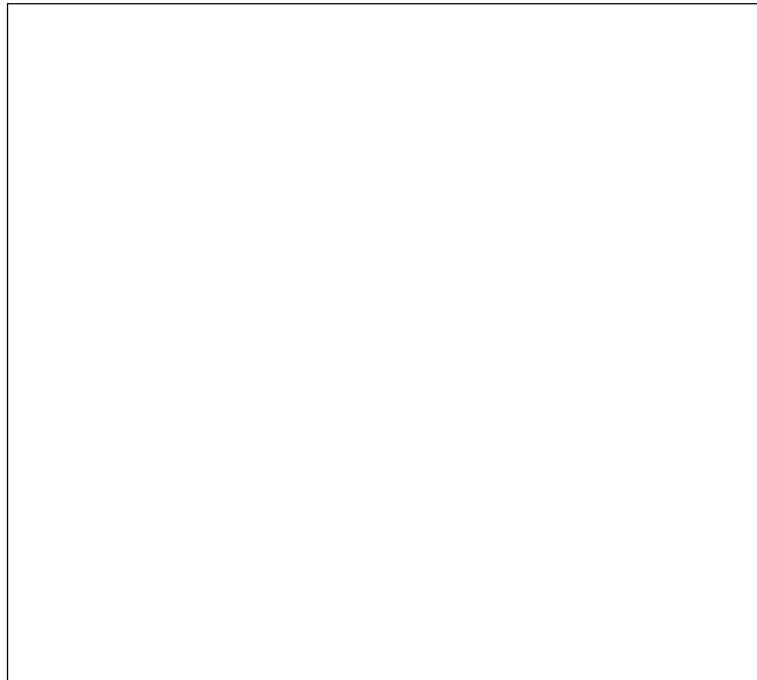
** Category of high dense forests.

*** Includes the area of the city of Saint Petersburg.

**** Includes the area of the city of Moscow.

***** The borders are not marked.

**Main Map Section:
Intact Forest Landscapes**



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Index of settlement names

Many small settlements are marked, but not named, on the maps. These settlements are not listed here.

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
A							
Abakan	Абакан	Ust-abakanskiy	Republic of Khakassia	WS-21; ES-13	21	53°43'	91°26'
Aban	Абан	Abanskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-06	33	56°40'	96°04'
Abaza	Абаза	Tashtypskiy	Republic of Khakassia	WS-21	150	52°37'	90°05'
Abez	Абезь	Inta	Republic of Komi	ER-06; WS-01		66°31'	61°46'
Achinsk	Ачинск	Achinskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-17; ES-05		56°15'	90°28'
Adler	Адлер	Sochi	Krasnodar Krai	ER-15		43°26'	39°55'
Adzavom	Адзъвавом	Inta	Republic of Komi	ER-06; WS-01		66°35'	59°17'
Agan	Аган	Nizhnevartovskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-07		61°37'	75°05'
Aginskoe	Агинское	Sayanskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-14		55°15'	94°54'
Aim	Аим	Ayano-mayskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-C		58°46'	134°14'
Ak-Dovurak	Ак-Довурак	Barun-khemchikskiy	Republic of Tuva (Tyva)	WS-24		51°10'	90°35'
Akhiny	Ахины	Ekhirit-bulagatskiy	Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous District	ES-16		53°15'	104°58'
Aksenovo-Zilovskoe	Аксеново-Зиловское	Chernyshevskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-19		53°04'	117°30'
Aksha	Акша	Akshinskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-26		50°16'	113°17'
Aktash	Акташ	Ulaganskiy	Republic of Altai	WS-23		50°19'	87°37'
Alagir	Алагир	Alagirskiy	Republic of North Ossetia (Alania)	ER-16		43°02'	44°13'
Alakit	Алакит	Mirninskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	ES-C		66°06'	110°32'
Alakurtti	Алакуртти	Kandalaksha	Murmansk Oblast	ER-01		66°58'	30°20'
Alapaevsk	Алапаевск	Alapaevsk	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-11		57°50'	61°40'
Aldan	Алдан	Aldanskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		58°36'	125°23'
Aldoma	Алдома	Ayano-mayskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-05		56°48'	138°26'
Aleksandrovsk	Александровск	Aleksandrovsk	Perm Oblast	ER-13		59°09'	57°34'
Aleksandrovskoe	Александровское	Aleksandrovskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-07		60°25'	77°51'
Aleksandrovsk-Sakhalinskiy	Александровск-Сахалинский	Aleksandrovsk-sakhalinskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-10		50°54'	142°09'
Alekseevsk	Алексеевск	Kirenskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-09		57°50'	108°20'
Aleysk	Алейск	Aleyskiy	Altai Krai	WS-22		52°29'	82°46'
Allakh-Yun	Аллах-Юнь	Oymyakonskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-C		61°07'	138°01'
Almazny	Алмазный	Mirninskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	ES-C; FE-A		62°26'	114°19'
Altay	Алтай	Kondinskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-05		60°20'	68°57'
Altayskiy	Алтайский	Altayskiy	Altai Krai	WS-22		51°57'	85°20'
Alygdzher	Алыгджер	Nizhneudinskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-14		53°37'	98°13'
Alzamay	Алзамай	Nizhneudinskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-15		55°33'	98°39'
Amazar	Амазар	Mogochinskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-20; FE-01		53°51'	120°52'
Ambarny	Амбарный	Loukhskiy	Republic of Karelia	ER-07		65°54'	33°43'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Amga	Амга	Amginskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		60°53'	131°58'
Amgu	Амгу	Terneyskiy	Primorskiy Krai	FE-16		45°49'	137°40'
Amursk	Амурск	Amurskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-09		50°13'	136°53'
Amurzet	Амурзет	Oktyabrskiy	Yevreyskaya Autonomous Region	FE-11		47°41'	131°05'
Andryushino	Андрюшино	Garinskiy	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-11		59°13'	63°00'
Angarsk	Ангарск	Angarsk	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-24		52°32'	103°55'
Angutikha	Ангутиха	Turukhanskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-A; ES-A		66°07'	87°14'
Aniva	Анива	Anivskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		46°42'	142°31'
Anosovo	Аносово	Ust-udinskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-16		54°38'	103°14'
Antykan	Антыкан	Tuguro-chumikanskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-04		54°52'	135°10'
Anzhero-Sudzhensk	Анжеро-Судженск	Yaya	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-16		56°04'	86°00'
Apacha	Апача	Ust-bolsheretskiy	Kamchatka Oblast	KK-03		52°55'	157°08'
Apatity	Апатиты	Apatity	Murmansk Oblast	ER-01		67°33'	33°23'
Apsheronsk	Апшеронск	Apsheronskiy	Krasnodar Krai	ER-15		44°27'	39°43'
Arkhangelsk	Архангельск	Primorskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-09		64°33'	40°32'
Arkhara	Архара	Tambovskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-11		49°25'	130°04'
Armavir	Армавир	Armavir	Krasnodar Krai	ER-15		44°59'	41°07'
Aromashevo	Аромашево	Aromashevskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-12		56°51'	68°38'
Arsenev	Арсеньев	Arsenev	Primorskiy Krai	FE-15		44°09'	133°16'
Arshan	Аршан	Tunkinskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-23		51°54'	102°26'
Artemovsk	Артемовск	Kuraginskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-21; ES-13		54°21'	93°25'
Artemovskiy	Артемовский	Artemovskiy	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-11		57°20'	61°53'
Artemovskiy	Артемовский	Bodaybinskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-10; FE-A		58°12'	114°38'
Aryktakh	Арыктах	Kobyayskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		63°34'	125°14'
Asbest	Асбест	Asbest	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-11		57°00'	61°27'
Asha	Аша	Ashinskiy	Chelyabinsk Oblast	ER-14		55°00'	57°13'
Ashlyk	Ашлык	Vagayskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-12		57°31'	68°40'
Asino	Асино	Asinovskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-16		56°59'	86°07'
Askiz	Аскиз	Askizskiy	Republic of Khakassia	WS-21		53°08'	90°24'
Atagay	Атагай	Nizhneudinskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-15		55°06'	99°22'
Atamanovka	Атамановка	Chitinskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-26		51°56'	113°38'
Atlasovo	Атласово	Milkovskiy	Kamchatka Oblast	KK-02		55°36'	159°38'
Ayan	Аян	Ayano-mayskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-05		56°27'	138°10'
Ayan	Аян	Katangskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-08		59°30'	106°45'
Aykhal	Айхал	Mirninskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	ES-C		65°56'	111°29'
Aypolovo	Айполово	Kargasovskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-14		58°43'	76°36'
Azovy	Азовый	Shuryshkarskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-02		64°53'	65°02'
B							
Babaevo	Бабаево	Babaevskiy	Vologda Oblast	ER-18		59°23'	35°56'
Babushkin	Бабушкин	Kabanskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-24		51°42'	105°50'
Baev	Баево	Baevskiy	Altay Krai	WS-18		53°16'	80°46'
Bagdarin	Багдарин	Bauntovskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-18		54°26'	113°35'
Bakal	Бакал	Satkinskiy	Chelyabinsk Oblast	ER-14		54°56'	58°48'
Bakchar	Бакчар	Bakcharskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-15		57°01'	82°05'
Bakhta	Бахта	Turukhanskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-09; ES-01		62°28'	89°00'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Baladek	Баладек	Tuguro-chumikanskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-04		53°41'	133°03'
Balagansk	Балаганск	Balaganskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-16		54°00'	103°03'
Balakhta	Балахта	Balakhtinskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-21; ES-13		55°23'	91°36'
Balgazyn	Балгазын	Tandinskiy	Republic of Tuva (Tyva)	ES-21		51°00'	95°10'
Balykcha	Балыкча	Ulaganskiy	Republic of Altai	WS-23		51°17'	87°42'
Barabinsk	Барабинск	Barabinskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-18		55°20'	78°20'
Barguzin	Баргузин	Barguzinskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-17		53°36'	109°37'
Barnaul	Барнаул	Barnaul	Altai Krai	WS-19		53°21'	83°43'
Barylas	Барылас	Namskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		62°59'	129°32'
Barzas	Барзас	Kemerovskiyy	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-19		55°43'	86°18'
Batamay	Батамай	Namskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		63°31'	129°25'
Baturino	Батурино	Asinovskiyy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-16		57°45'	85°10'
Bayanday	Баяндай	Bayandaevskiy	Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous District	ES-16		53°03'	105°30'
Bayangol	Баянгол	Zakamenskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-24		50°42'	103°28'
Baykal	Байкал	Slyudyanskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-24		51°52'	104°47'
Baykalovo	Байкалово	Tobolskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-12		57°46'	67°39'
Baykalovsk	Байкаловск	Ust-eniseyskiy	Taymyr Autonomous District	WS-A		70°42'	83°37'
Baykalsk	Байкальск	Slyudyanskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-24		51°30'	104°07'
Baykalskoe	Байкальское	Severo-baykalskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-17		55°21'	109°11'
Bay-Khaak	Бай-Хаак	Tandinskiy	Republic of Tuva (Tyva)	ES-21		51°09'	94°28'
Baykit	Байкит	Baykitskiy	Evenk Autonomous District	ES-02		61°41'	96°23'
Baymak	Баймак	Baymakskiy	Republic of Bashkortostan	ER-14		52°35'	58°18'
Belkachi	Белькачи	Aldanskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		59°11'	131°52'
Belogorsk	Белогорск	Tisulskiy	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-20		55°01'	88°29'
Belokurikha	Белокуриха	Smolenskiy	Altai Krai	WS-22		51°59'	85°00'
Belomorsk	Беломорск	Belomorskiy	Republic of Karelia	ER-07		64°32'	34°45'
Belorechensk	Белореченск	Belorechenskiy	Krasnodar Krai	ER-15		44°45'	39°52'
Beloretsk	Белорецк	Beloretskiy	Republic of Bashkortostan	ER-14		53°58'	58°24'
Belovo	Белово	Belovo	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-20		54°25'	86°18'
Beloyarsk	Белоярск	Pervomayskiy	Altai Krai	WS-19		53°27'	83°53'
Beloyarskiy	Белоярский	Beloyarskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-02		63°42'	66°25'
Belozersk	Белозерск	Belozerskiy	Vologda Oblast	ER-18		60°01'	37°47'
Belushe	Белуше	Nenets Autonomous District	Nenets Autonomous District	ER-04		66°53'	47°37'
Bely Yar	Белый Яр	Verkhneketskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-16		58°26'	85°03'
Berdigestyakh	Бердигестях	Gorny	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		62°05'	126°41'
Berdsk	Бердск	Berdsk	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-19		54°45'	83°05'
Bereznik	Березник	Vinogradovskiyy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-09		62°50'	42°44'
Berezniki	Березники	Berezniki	Perm Oblast	ER-13		59°24'	56°48'
Berezovka	Березовка	Parabelskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-15		59°21'	82°49'
Berezovka	Березовка	Pechora	Republic of Komi	ER-05		65°00'	56°34'
Berezovo	Березово	Berezovskiyy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-02		63°56'	65°01'
Berezovskiyy	Березовский	Berezovskiyy	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-19		55°35'	86°12'
Berezovy	Березовый	Solnechny	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-08		51°40'	135°40'
Berkakit	Беркакит	Neryungri	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-02		56°34'	124°45'
Beslan	Беслан	Beslan	Republic of North Ossetia (Alania)	ER-16		43°11'	44°32'
Bestyakh	Бестях	Khangalasskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		61°22'	128°51'
Biaza	Биаза	Severny	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-15		56°35'	78°18'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Bichura	Бичура	Bichurskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-25		50°35'	107°35'
Bikin	Бикин	Bikinskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-12		46°48'	134°15'
Bira	Бира	Obluchenskiy	Yevreyskaya Autonomous Region	FE-11		48°59'	132°27'
Birikchul	Бирикчуль	Askizskiy	Republic of Khakassia	WS-21		53°21'	89°53'
Birobidzhan	Биробиджан	Birobidzhanskiy	Yevreyskaya Autonomous Region	FE-12		48°47'	132°54'
Birofeld	Бирофельд	Birobidzhanskiy	Yevreyskaya Autonomous Region	FE-11		48°25'	132°48'
Biryusinsk	Бирюсинск	Tayshetskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-14		55°57'	97°48'
Biysk	Бийск	Biyskiy	Altay Krai	WS-19		52°32'	85°10'
Blagodarny	Благодарный	Blagodarnenskiy	Stavropol Krai	ER-16		45°06'	43°25'
Blagoevo	Благоево	Udorskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-10		63°25'	47°56'
Blagoveshchensk	Благовещенск	Blagoveshchenskiy	Republic of Bashkortostan	ER-14		55°02'	55°58'
Bodaybo	Бодайбо	Bodaybinskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-10		57°50'	114°11'
Bogorodskoe	Богородское	Ulchskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-10		52°22'	140°26'
Bogotol	Боготол	Bogotolskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-17		56°10'	89°35'
Boguchany	Богучаны	Boguchanskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-06		58°22'	97°28'
Bol.Irba	Бол.Ирба	Kuraginskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-21; ES-13		54°04'	92°56'
Bol.Nimnyr	Бол.Нимныр	Aldanskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		58°02'	125°28'
Bolchary	Болчары	Kondinskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-12		59°48'	68°48'
Bolen	Болен	Solnechny	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-08		51°33'	135°52'
Bolon	Болонь	Amurskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-12		49°54'	136°08'
Bolotnoe	Болотное	Bolotninskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-19		55°39'	84°22'
Bolshaya Bicha	Большая Бича	Ust-ishimskiy	Omsk Oblast	WS-13		57°52'	70°37'
Bolshaya Murta	Большая Мурта	Bolshemurtinskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-05		56°53'	93°09'
Bolshaya Tava	Большая Тава	Ust-ishimskiy	Omsk Oblast	WS-13		57°29'	71°12'
Bolsheretsk	Большерецк	Ust-bolsheretskiy	Kamchatka Oblast	KK-03		52°26'	156°21'
Bolshie Uki	Большие Уки	Bolsheukovskiy	Omsk Oblast	WS-13		56°56'	72°37'
Bolshoe Sorokino	Большое Сорокино	Sorokinskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-13		56°38'	69°49'
Bolshoy Patom	Большой Патом	Bodaybinskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	FE-A		60°04'	116°54'
Bolshoy Uluy	Большой Улуй	Bolsheuluyskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-17; ES-05		56°38'	90°34'
Bolshye Khatymi	Большие Хатыми	Neryungri	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		57°22'	124°53'
Bolugur	Болугур	Amginskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		60°36'	131°28'
Bomnak	Бомнак	Zeyskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-03		54°42'	128°51'
Borisovo-Sudskoe	Борисово-Судское	Babaevskiy	Vologda Oblast	ER-18		59°54'	36°01'
Borodino	Бородино	Rybinskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-14		55°52'	94°57'
Borogontsy	Борогонцы	Ust-aldanskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		62°41'	131°09'
Borovlyanka	Боровлянка	Troitskiy	Altay Krai	WS-19		52°37'	84°27'
Borovoy	Боровой	Kalevalskiy natsionalny	Republic of Karelia	ER-07		64°36'	32°14'
Borovoy	Боровой	Verkhnekamskiy	Kirov Oblast	ER-19		59°58'	51°41'
Borovy	Боровый	Ukhta	Republic of Komi	ER-11		63°13'	52°53'
Boshnyakovo	Бошняково	Uglegorskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		49°39'	142°10'
Bratsk	Братск	Bratskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-15		56°10'	101°35'
Brindakit	Бриндакит	Omyakonskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-C		60°04'	137°41'
Bryanka	Брянка	Severo-eniseyskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-06		59°06'	93°27'
Budennovsk	Буденновск	Budennovskiy	Stavropol Krai	ER-16		44°47'	44°09'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Bugrino	Бугрино	Nenets Autonomous District	Nenets Autonomous District	ER-04		68°47'	49°17'
Bukachacha	Букачача	Chernyshevskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-19		52°58'	116°55'
Bur	Бур	Katangskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-08		58°49'	106°59'
Buren-Khem	Бурен-Хем	Kaa-khemskiy	Republic of Tuva (Tyva)	ES-21		51°39'	95°00'
Burevestnik	Буревестник	Kurilskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	KK-07		44°55'	147°37'
Buribay	Бурибай	Khaybullinskiy	Republic of Bashkortostan	ER-14		51°57'	58°10'
Burla	Бурла	Burlinskiy	Altay Krai	WS-18		53°20'	78°19'
Burmantovo	Бурмантово	Ivdel	Sverdlovsk Oblast	ER-12; WS-04		61°17'	60°28'
Bursol	Бурсоль	Nemetskiy natsionalny	Altay Krai	WS-18		53°09'	78°27'
Burukan	Бурукан	Tuguro-chumikanskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-08		53°03'	136°00'
Buyukly	Буюклы	Smirnykhovskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		49°32'	142°51'
Bykov	Быков	Dolinskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		47°20'	142°33'
Bystry Istok	Быстрый Исток	Bystroistokskiy	Altay Krai	WS-22		52°22'	84°22'
С							
Chadan	Чадан	Dzun-khemchikskiy	Republic of Tuva (Tyva)	WS-24		51°17'	91°34'
Chagda	Чагда	Aldanskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		58°45'	130°36'
Chagoda	Чагода	Chagodoshchenskiy	Vologda Oblast	ER-18		59°10'	35°19'
Chara	Чара	Kalarskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-11; FE-A		56°54'	118°15'
Charyshskoe	Чарышское	Charyshskiy	Altay Krai	WS-22		51°24'	83°33'
Chegdomyn	Чегдомын	Verkhnebureinskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-08		51°07'	132°59'
Chekhov	Чехов	Kholmskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		47°26'	141°59'
Chekunda	Чекунда	Verkhnebureinskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-07		50°53'	132°20'
Chemal	Чемал	Chemalskiy	Republic of Altay	WS-23		51°24'	86°00'
Chemdalsk	Чемдальск	Tungusko-chunskiy	Evenk Autonomous District	ES-08		59°37'	103°19'
Cherdyn	Чердынь	Cherdynskiy	Perm Oblast	ER-13		60°23'	56°28'
Cheremkhovo	Черемхово	Cheremkhovskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-16		53°08'	103°03'
Cheremushki	Черемушки	Beyskiy	Republic of Khakassia	WS-21; ES-13		52°51'	91°24'
Cherepanovo	Черепаново	Cherepanovskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-19		54°13'	83°22'
Cherepovets	Череповец	Cherepovetskiy	Vologda Oblast	ER-18		59°07'	37°54'
Cherevkovo	Черевково	Krasnoborskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-09		61°47'	45°15'
Cherkekh	Черкех	Tattinskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-C		62°11'	133°13'
Cherkessk	Черкесск	Prikubanskiy	Republic of Karachay-Cherkessia	ER-15		44°13'	42°03'
Chermoz	Чермоз	Ilinskiy	Perm Oblast	ER-13		58°47'	56°08'
Chernogorsk	Черногорск	Ust-abakanskiy	Republic of Khakassia	WS-21; ES-13		53°50'	91°19'
Chernyshevsk	Чернышевск	Chernyshevskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-19		52°31'	117°00'
Chernyshevskiy	Чернышевский	Mirinskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	ES-C		63°01'	112°28'
Chervyanka	Червянка	Chunskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-07		57°39'	99°33'
Chibit	Чибит	Ulaganskiy	Republic of Altay	WS-23		50°19'	87°31'
Chibizhek	Чибизжек	Kuraginskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-21; ES-13		54°24'	93°36'
Chikhachevo	Чихачево	Bezhanitskiy	Pskov Oblast	ER-17		57°17'	29°54'
Chikoy	Чикой	Kyakhtinskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-25		50°15'	106°54'
Chindat	Чиндат	Tyukhtetskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-17		57°23'	89°17'
Chingiz	Чингиз	Ordynskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-18		54°07'	81°37'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Chirinda	Чиринда	Ilimpiyskiy	Evenk Autonomous District	ES-B		67°32'	100°22'
Chita	Чита	Chitinskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-26		52°02'	113°29'
Chizha	Чижа	Nenets Autonomous District	Nenets Autonomous District	ER-03		67°05'	44°23'
Chkalovskiy	Чкаловский	Loukhskiy	Republic of Karelia	ER-07		66°17'	33°24'
Chlya	Чля	Nikolaevskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-05		53°32'	140°11'
Chopo-Ologo	Чопо-Олого	Kalarskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-11; FE-A		57°04'	118°49'
Chuguevka	Чугуевка	Chuguevskiy	Primorskiy Krai	FE-15		44°09'	133°51'
Chugunash	Чугунаш	Tashtagolskiy	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-20		52°52'	87°46'
Chulman	Чульман	Neryungri	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		56°50'	124°53'
Chulym	Чулым	Chulymskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-18		55°05'	80°57'
Chumakovo	Чумаково	Kuybyshevskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-18		55°41'	79°02'
Chumikan	Чумикан	Tuguro-chumikanskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-04		54°42'	135°18'
Chunskiy	Чунский	Chunskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-15		56°05'	99°39'
Chupa	Чупа	Loukhskiy	Republic of Karelia	ER-07		66°16'	33°03'
Churapcha	Чурапча	Churapchinskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-C		61°59'	132°25'
Chusovoy	Чусовой	Chusovskoy	Perm Oblast	ER-13		58°17'	57°48'
Chuya	Чуя	Mamsko-chuyskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-10		59°15'	112°26'
D							
Daban	Дабан	Olekminskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-A		60°07'	119°13'
Dagomys	Дагомыс	Sochi	Krasnodar Krai	ER-15		43°39'	39°39'
Dalmatovo	Далматово	Dalmatovskiy	Kurgan Oblast	WS-11		56°15'	62°56'
Dalnegorsk	Дальнегорск	Dalnegorskiy	Primorskiy Krai	FE-15		44°33'	135°34'
Dalnerechensk	Дальнереченск	Dalnerechenskiy	Primorskiy Krai	FE-15		45°56'	133°43'
Darasun	Дарасун	Karymskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-26		51°38'	113°58'
Darkylakh	Даркылах	Megino-kangalasskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		60°58'	130°21'
Daurskoe	Даурское	Balakhtinskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-21; ES-13		55°13'	91°58'
Davenda	Давенда	Mogochinskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-20		53°33'	119°18'
Demyansk	Демянск	Demyanskiy	Novgorod Oblast	ER-17		57°38'	32°28'
Demyanskoe	Демянское	Uvatskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-13		59°36'	69°17'
Denisovka	Денисовка	Usinsk	Republic of Komi	ER-05		66°12'	55°25'
Dipkun	Дипкун	Tyndinskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-02		55°07'	126°45'
Divnogorsk	Дивногорск	Berezovskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-05		55°56'	92°22'
Dno	Дно	Dnovskiy	Pskov Oblast	ER-17		57°49'	29°58'
Dobryanka	Добрянка	Dobryanskiy	Perm Oblast	ER-13		58°27'	56°24'
Dolgiy Most	Долгий Мост	Abanskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-06		56°44'	96°48'
Dolgoshchele	Долгощелье	Mezenskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-03		66°02'	43°28'
Dolinovka	Долиновка	Milkovskiy	Kamchatka Oblast	KK-02		55°07'	159°03'
Dolinsk	Долинск	Dolinskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		47°19'	142°47'
Dormidontovka	Дормидонтовка	Vyazemskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-12		47°46'	134°55'
Doroninskoe	Доронинское	Uletovskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-26		51°07'	112°08'
Dorozhny	Дорожный	Lenskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	ES-C; FE-A		61°26'	114°22'
Dovolnoe	Довольное	Dovolenskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-18		54°29'	79°39'
Druzhny	Дружный	Verkhneketskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-16		58°45'	86°04'
Dubrovka	Дубровка	Belokholunitskiy	Kirov Oblast	ER-19		59°13'	51°09'
Dubrovnoe	Дубровное	Vagayskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-12		57°57'	69°25'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Dudinka	Дудинка	Dudinka	Taymyr Autonomous District	WS-A; ES-A		69°24'	86°10'
Dugda	Дугда	Zeyskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-07		53°21'	129°59'
Duldurga	Дульдурга	Duldurginskiy	Aga-Buryat Autonomous District	ES-26		50°40'	113°34'
Dutovo	Дутово	Vuktyl	Republic of Komi	ER-12		63°47'	56°40'
Dvinskoy	Двинской	Verkhnetoemskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-09		62°09'	45°06'
Dygdal	Дыгдал	Ust-aldanskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		63°18'	130°22'
Dzerzhinskoe	Дзержинское	Dzerzhinskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-06		56°49'	95°14'
Dzhalinda	Джалинда	Skovorodinskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-01		53°29'	123°54'
Dzhebariki-Khaya	Джебарики-Хая	Tomponskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-C		62°12'	135°51'
Dzhida	Джида	Dzhidinskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-24		50°40'	106°10'
E							
Ebya	Эбя	Vilyuyskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		63°29'	123°11'
Educhanka	Эдучанка	Ust-ilimskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-07		57°22'	102°09'
Ekaterinoslavka	Екатеринославка	Oktyabrskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-07		50°22'	129°06'
Elban	Элбан	Amurskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-09		50°05'	136°30'
Eldikan	Эльдикан	Oymyakonskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-C		60°46'	135°08'
Eletskiy	Елецкий	Vorkuta	Republic of Komi	WS-02		67°02'	64°13'
Elgyay	Эльгай	Suntarskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	ES-C; FE-A		62°28'	117°29'
Elizovo	Елизово	Elizovskiy	Kamchatka Oblast	KK-04		53°10'	158°22'
Eltsovka	Ельцовка	Eltsovskiy	Altay Krai	WS-20		53°14'	86°15'
Emetsk	Емецк	Kholmogorskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-09		63°28'	41°46'
Emtsa	Емца	Plesetskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-08		63°04'	40°20'
Emva	Емва	Knyazhpogostskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-10		62°36'	50°54'
Eniseysk	Енисейск	Eniseyskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-05		58°27'	92°09'
Erbogachen	Ербогачен	Katangskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-C		61°16'	108°01'
Erema	Ерема	Katangskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-C		60°21'	107°46'
Ermakovskoe	Ермаковское	Ermakovskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-21; ES-13		53°16'	92°23'
Ermilovka	Ермиловка	Tevrizskiy	Omsk Oblast	WS-13		57°38'	72°54'
Ermitsa	Ермица	Ust-tsilemskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-05		66°54'	52°19'
Erofey Pavlovich	Ерофей Павлович	Skovorodinskiy	Amur Oblast	ES-20; FE-01		53°57'	121°57'
Ert	Ерт	Gorny	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		62°00'	125°46'
Erzin	Эрзин	Erzinskiy	Republic of Tuva (Tyva)	ES-21		50°15'	95°09'
Essentuki	Ессентуки	Essentuki	Stavropol Krai	ER-16		44°02'	42°51'
Essey	Ессей	Ilimpiyskiy	Evenk Autonomous District	ES-B		68°27'	102°11'
Esso	Эссо	Bystrinskiy	Kamchatka Oblast	KK-01		55°55'	158°41'
F							
Fevralsk	Февральск	Selemdzhinskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-07		52°27'	130°52'
G							
Gari	Гари	Garinskiy	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-11		59°24'	62°21'
Gay	Гай	Gay	Orenburg Oblast	ER-14		51°28'	58°27'
Georgievsk	Георгиевск	Georgievskiy	Stavropol Krai	ER-16		44°08'	43°27'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Golovnino	Головнино	Yuzhno-kurilskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	KK-07		43°44'	145°31'
Goltyavino	Гольявино	Boguchanskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-07		58°25'	98°25'
Gorki	Горки	Shuryshkarskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-02		65°03'	65°16'
Gorno-Altaysk	Горно-Алтайск	Mayminskiy	Republic of Altay	WS-23		51°57'	85°57'
Gorno-Chuyskiy	Горно-Чуйский	Mamsko-chuyskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-10		57°38'	111°43'
Gornoslinskino	Горнослинкино	Uvatskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-12		58°45'	68°47'
Gornozavodsk	Горнозаводск	Nevelskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		46°33'	141°50'
Gorny	Горный	Kirovskiy	Primorskiy Krai	FE-15		44°50'	133°57'
Gorny	Горный	Solnechny	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-09		50°45'	136°27'
Gorny	Горный	Toguchinskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-19		55°07'	83°54'
Goryachegorsk	Горячегоorsk	Sharypovskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-20		55°22'	88°53'
Gremyachinsk	Гремячинск	Gremyachinsk	Perm Oblast	ER-13		58°32'	57°50'
Gremyachinsk	Гремячинск	Pribaykalskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-17		52°47'	107°58'
Grossevichi	Гроссевичи	Sovetsko-gavanskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-13		47°59'	139°31'
Gubakha	Губаха	Gubakha	Perm Oblast	ER-13		58°52'	57°34'
Guga	Гуга	Imeni Poliny Osipenko	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-09		52°42'	137°31'
Gulya	Гуля	Tungiro-olekminskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-20; FE-01		54°40'	120°59'
Gurevsk	Гурьевск	Gurevsk	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-19		54°17'	85°55'
Gurskoe	Гурское	Komsomolskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-09		50°18'	138°05'
Gusinoe Ozero	Гусиное Озеро	Selenginskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-24		51°06'	106°15'
Gusinoozersk	Гусиноозерск	Selenginskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-24		51°17'	106°31'
Gutay	Гутай	Krasnochikoyskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-25		49°59'	108°11'
Gyda	Гыда	Tazovskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-A		70°53'	78°30'
I							
Ichera	Ичера	Kirenskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-09		58°30'	109°46'
Ichinskiy	Ичинский	Sobolevskiy	Kamchatka Oblast	KK-03		55°36'	155°37'
Idel	Идель	Segezhskiy	Republic of Karelia	ER-07		64°07'	34°14'
Idrinskoe	Идринское	Idrinskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-21; ES-13		54°22'	92°08'
Igarka	Игарка	Igarka	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-A; ES-A		67°27'	86°36'
Igrim	Игрим	Berezovskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-05		63°11'	64°24'
Ika	Ика	Katangskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-08		59°18'	106°20'
Ikey	Икей	Tulunskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-15		54°11'	100°04'
Ilanskiy	Иланский	Ilanskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-06		56°13'	96°03'
Ilbenge	Илбенге	Vilyuyskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		62°50'	124°24'
Ilinskiy	Ильинский	Ilinskiy	Perm Oblast	ER-13		58°33'	55°41'
Ilinskiy	Ильинский	Tomarinskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		47°59'	142°12'
im.Poliny Osipenko	им.Полины Осипенко	Imeni Poliny Osipenko	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-08		52°25'	136°28'
Indiga	Индига	Nenets Autonomous District	Nenets Autonomous District	ER-04		67°39'	49°03'
Innokentevka	Иннокентьевка	Nanayskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-13		49°40'	136°54'
Innokentevskiy	Иннокентьевский	Sovetsko-gavanskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-14		48°36'	140°09'
Inskoy	Инской	Belovskiy	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-20		54°25'	86°25'
Inta	Инта	Inta	Republic of Komi	ER-06; WS-01		66°02'	60°09'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Inya	Иня	Ongudayskiy	Republic of Altay	WS-23		50°26'	86°38'
Irael	Ираель	Sosnogorsk	Republic of Komi	ER-11		64°24'	55°11'
Irbeyskoe	Ирбейское	Irbeyskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-14		55°38'	95°27'
Irbit	Ирбит	Irbitskiy	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-11		57°40'	63°02'
Irkutsk	Иркутск	Irkutsk	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-24		52°16'	104°18'
Isa	Иса	Selemdzhinskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-07		51°45'	131°02'
Ishimbay	Ишимбай	Ishimbayskiy	Republic of Bashkortostan	ER-14		53°26'	56°02'
Isinga	Исинга	Eravninskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-18		52°54'	111°59'
Isit	Исит	Khangalasskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		60°48'	125°19'
Iskateley	Искателей	Nenets Autonomous District	Nenets Autonomous District	ER-05		67°40'	53°09'
Iskitim	Искитим	Iskitimskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-19		54°38'	83°17'
Isyangulovo	Исянгулово	Zianchurinskiy	Republic of Bashkortostan	ER-14		52°11'	56°34'
Itaka	Итака	Mogochinskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-19		53°53'	118°41'
Ivdel	Ивдель	Ivdel	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-04		60°41'	60°25'
Izhma	Ижма	Izhemskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-11		65°00'	53°55'
К							
Kachikatsy	Качикатцы	Khangalasskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		61°19'	128°57'
Kachkanar	Качканар	Kachkanar	Sverdlovsk Oblast	ER-13		58°41'	59°29'
Kachug	Качуг	Kachugskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-16		53°57'	105°52'
Kadzherom	Каджером	Pechora	Republic of Komi	ER-11		64°41'	55°55'
Kalakan	Калакан	Tungokochenskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-19		55°07'	116°45'
Kalevala	Калевала	Kalevalskiy natsionalny	Republic of Karelia	ER-07		65°12'	31°12'
Kaltuk	Калтук	Bratskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-15		55°39'	101°43'
Kamenka	Каменка	Mezenskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-03		65°53'	44°06'
Kamen-na-Obi	Камень-на-Оби	Kamenskiy	Altay Krai	WS-18		53°47'	81°19'
Kamennomostskiy	Каменномо́стский	Maykopskiy	Republic of Adygea	ER-15		44°17'	40°11'
Kamensk-Uralskiy	Каменск-Уральский	Kamensk-uralskiy	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-11		56°25'	61°55'
Kamyshlov	Камышлов	Kamyshlovskiy	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-11		56°50'	62°42'
Kandalaksha	Кандалакша	Kandalaksha	Murmansk Oblast	ER-01		67°10'	32°25'
Kanevka	Каневка	Lovozerkiy	Murmansk Oblast	ER-02		67°07'	39°40'
Kangalassy	Кангалассы	Yakutsk	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		62°20'	129°58'
Kankunskiy	Канкунский	Aldanskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		57°37'	126°01'
Kansk	Канск	Kanskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-06		56°11'	95°44'
Karabula	Карабула	Boguchanskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-06		58°02'	97°23'
Karaitit	Карафтит	Bauntovskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-18		54°12'	111°54'
Karam	Карам	Kazachinsko-lenskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-17		55°08'	107°35'
Karasuk	Карасук	Karasukskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-18		53°43'	78°02'
Karaul	Караул	Ust-eniseyskiy	Taymyr Autonomous District	WS-A		70°04'	83°11'
Karepole	Кареполье	Mezenskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-03		65°32'	43°41'
Kargala	Каргала	Orenburgskiy	Orenburg Oblast	ER-14		51°53'	54°52'
Kargasok	Каргасок	Kargasokskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-15		59°03'	80°51'
Kargat	Каргат	Kargat	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-18		55°12'	80°16'
Karpinsk	Карпинск	Karpinsk	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-04		59°45'	60°00'
Karpogory	Карпогоры	Pinezhskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-09		64°00'	44°24'
Karymkary	Карымкары	Oktyabrskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-05		62°01'	67°23'
Katalga	Катальга	Kargasokskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-14		59°03'	76°42'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Katangli	Катангли	Noglikskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-10		51°42'	143°14'
Katav-Ivanovsk	Катав-Ивановск	Katav-ivanovskiy	Chelyabinsk Oblast	ER-14		54°46'	58°13'
Katen	Катэн	Imeni Lazo	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-12		47°23'	136°06'
Kavalerovo	Кавалерово	Kavalerovskiy	Primorskiy Krai	FE-15		44°15'	135°03'
Kayerkaa	Кайеркаа	Dudinka	Taymyr Autonomous District	WS-A; ES-A		69°21'	87°44'
Kazachinskoe	Казачинское	Kazachinskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-05		57°41'	93°16'
Kazachinskoe	Казачинское	Kazachinsko-lenskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-09		56°15'	107°35'
Kazhym	Кажым	Koygorodskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-19		60°19'	51°31'
Kekra	Кекра	Ayano-mayskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-C		57°45'	140°12'
Kellog	Келлог	Turukhanskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-09		62°29'	86°17'
Kem	Кемь	Kemskiy	Republic of Karelia	ER-07		64°57'	34°34'
Kemerovo	Кемерово	Kemerovo	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-19		55°20'	86°05'
Kempenduyay	Кемпендяй	Suntarskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-A		62°01'	118°38'
Kenga	Кенга	Bakcharskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-15		57°26'	80°58'
Kerchevskiy	Керчевский	Cherdynskiy	Perm Oblast	ER-13		59°56'	56°17'
Kerchomya	Керчомья	Ust-kulomskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-11		61°28'	53°54'
Kestenga	Кестеньга	Loukhskiy	Republic of Karelia	ER-07		65°53'	31°49'
Ketanda	Кетанда	Okhotskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-C		60°38'	141°18'
Kezhma	Кежма	Kezhemskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-07		58°58'	101°07'
Khabarikha	Хабариха	Ust-tsilemskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-05		65°48'	52°20'
Khabarovsk	Хабаровск	Khabarovsk	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-12		48°25'	135°07'
Khabary	Хабары	Khabarskiy	Altay Krai	WS-18		53°37'	79°31'
Khadyn	Хадын	Piy-khemskiy	Republic of Tuva (Tyva)	ES-21		51°57'	93°37'
Khadyzhensk	Хадыженск	Apsheronskiy	Krasnodar Krai	ER-15		44°25'	39°31'
Khalyasavey	Халыасавэй	Purovskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-07		63°23'	78°20'
Khampa	Хампа	Vilyuyskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		63°45'	122°53'
Khandagayty	Хандагайты	Ovyurskiy	Republic of Tuva (Tyva)	WS-24; ES-21		50°44'	92°04'
Khandalsk	Хандальск	Abanskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-06		57°05'	97°07'
Khandyga	Хандыга	Tomponskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-C		62°39'	135°33'
Khani	Хани	Neryungri	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	ES-11; FE-A		56°55'	119°56'
Khanty-Mansiysk	Ханты-Мансийск	Khanty-mansiyskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-06		61°00'	69°00'
Khapcheranga	Хапчеранга	Kyrinskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-26		49°41'	112°22'
Khara-Aldan	Хара-Алдан	Tattinskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-C		63°15'	133°13'
Kharampur	Харампур	Purovskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-A		64°16'	78°06'
Kharbatovo	Харбатово	Kachugskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-16		53°45'	106°00'
Kharlovka	Харловка	Severomorsk	Murmansk Oblast	ER-02		68°46'	37°18'
Kharp	Харп	Priuralskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-02		66°47'	65°50'
Khayryuzovo	Хайрюзово	Tigilskiy	Koryak Autonomous District	KK-01		56°50'	157°01'
Kherkuchi	Херкучи	Imeni Poliny Osipenko	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-09		52°58'	138°49'
Khilok	Хилок	Khilokskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-25		51°21'	110°27'
Kholm	Холм	Kholmanskiy	Novgorod Oblast	ER-17		57°08'	31°11'
Kholmogory	Холмогоры	Kholmogorskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-09		64°13'	41°39'
Kholmok	Холмск	Kholmanskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		47°02'	142°02'
Khor	Хор	Imeni Lazo	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-12		47°52'	134°56'
Khordogoy	Хордогой	Suntarskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	ES-C; FE-A		62°36'	115°39'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Khorey-Ver	Хорей-Вер	Nenets Autonomous District	Nenets Autonomous District	ER-05		67°25'	58°03'
Khorinsk	Хоринск	Khorinskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-25		52°09'	109°45'
Khorintsy	Хоринцы	Olekminskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-A		60°40'	121°28'
Khoshgort	Хошгорт	Shuryshkarskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-02		65°29'	65°42'
Khovu-Aksy	Хову-Аксы	Tandinskiy	Republic of Tuva (Tyva)	ES-21		51°07'	93°40'
Khrebtovaya	Хребтовая	Nizhneilimskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-08		56°42'	104°15'
Khulimsunt	Хулимсунт	Berezovski	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-04		62°51'	61°39'
Khuzhir	Хужир	Okinskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-15		52°48'	99°51'
Khuzhir	Хужир	Olkhonskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-17		53°11'	107°20'
Kirensk	Киренск	Kirenskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-09		57°47'	108°06'
Kirillov	Кириллов	Kirillovskiy	Vologda Oblast	ER-18		59°51'	38°23'
Kirovsk	Кировск	Kirovsk	Murmansk Oblast	ER-01		67°36'	33°39'
Kirovskiy	Кировский	Kirovskiy	Primorskiy Krai	FE-15		45°05'	133°29'
Kirovskiy	Кировский	Sobolevskiy	Kamchatka Oblast	KK-03		54°13'	155°48'
Kirs	Кирс	Verkhnekamskiy	Kirov Oblast	ER-19		59°20'	52°14'
Kiselevka	Киселевка	Ulchskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-09		51°24'	138°58'
Kiselevsk	Киселевск	Kiselevsk	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-20		53°56'	86°43'
Kislukan	Кислокан	Ilimpiyskiy	Evenk Autonomous District	ES-B		63°35'	103°56'
Kislovodsk	Кисловодск	Kislovodsk	Stavropol Krai	ER-16		43°54'	42°43'
Kitoy	Китой	Angarsk	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-24		52°35'	103°52'
Kizel	Кизел	Kizel	Perm Oblast	ER-13		59°03'	57°38'
Kizhinga	Кижинга	Kizhinginskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-25		51°50'	109°54'
Klimino	Климино	Kezhemskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-07		58°38'	98°44'
Klyuchevskiy	Ключевский	Mogochinskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-20		53°32'	119°26'
Klyuchi	Ключи	Ust-kamchatskiy	Kamchatka Oblast	KK-02		56°18'	160°50'
Koboldo	Коболдо	Selemdzhinskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-08		52°57'	132°43'
Kobyay	Кобяй	Kobyayskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		63°34'	126°29'
Kochenevo	Коченево	Kochenevskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-18		55°01'	82°11'
Kochevaya	Кочевая	Surgutskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-06		62°27'	73°07'
Kochki	Кочки	Kochkovskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-18		54°20'	80°29'
Kochmes	Кочмес	Inta	Republic of Komi	ER-06; WS-01		66°10'	60°46'
Kodino	Кодино	Onezhskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-08		63°42'	39°39'
Kodinsk	Кодинск	Kezhemskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-07		58°41'	99°10'
Kogalym	Когалым	Surgutskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-07		62°14'	74°31'
Kokuy	Кокуй	Sretenskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-19		52°12'	117°32'
Kola	Кола	Kolskiy	Murmansk Oblast	ER-01		68°52'	33°04'
Kolendo	Колендо	Okhinskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-06		53°46'	142°47'
Kolpashevo	Колпашево	Kolpashevskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-16		58°19'	82°54'
Kolyvan	Колывань	Kolyvanskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-19		55°18'	82°44'
Kolyvan	Колывань	Kurinskiy	Altay Krai	WS-22		51°18'	82°34'
Kommunar	Коммунар	Shirinskiy	Republic of Khakassia	WS-20		54°19'	89°16'
Komsomolsk	Комсомольск	Pervomayskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-16		57°24'	86°01'
Komsomolskiy	Комсомольский	Vorkuta	Republic of Komi	ER-06		67°33'	63°48'
Komsomolsk-na-Amure	Комсомольск-на-Амуре	Komsomolskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-09		50°33'	137°00'
Komsomolsk-na-Pechore	Комсомольск-на-Печоре	Troitsko-pechorskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-12		62°07'	56°35'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Konda	Конда	Ilimpiyskiy	Evenk Autonomous District	ES-B		65°45'	105°20'
Kondinskoe	Кондинское	Kondinskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-12		59°39'	67°24'
Kondon	Кондон	Solnechny	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-09		51°15'	136°34'
Kondratevo	Кондратьево	Tayshetskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-06		57°21'	98°10'
Konevo	Конево	Plesetskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-08		62°07'	39°19'
Konoshanovo	Коношаново	Zhigalovskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-16		55°21'	105°27'
Kopevo	Копьево	Ordzhonikidzevskiy	Republic of Khakassia	WS-20		54°59'	89°48'
Korepino	Корепино	Cherdynskiy	Perm Oblast	ER-13		61°03'	57°08'
Korfovskiy	Корфовский	Khabarovsk	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-12		48°13'	135°03'
Korliki	Корлики	Nizhnevartovskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-08		61°32'	82°24'
Korotchaevo	Коротчаево	Purovskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-A		65°55'	78°12'
Korsakov	Корсаков	Korsakovskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		46°37'	142°46'
Kortkeros	Корткерос	Kortkeroskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-11		61°48'	51°34'
Koryaki	Коряки	Elizovskiy	Kamchatka Oblast	KK-04		53°16'	158°12'
Kosh-Agach	Кош-Агач	Kosh-agachskiy	Republic of Altay	WS-23		49°59'	88°40'
Koslan	Кослан	Udorskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-10		63°27'	48°53'
Kostino	Костино	Turukhanskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-A; ES-A		65°19'	87°59'
Kostomuksha	Костомукша	Kostomuksha	Republic of Karelia	ER-07		64°33'	30°33'
Kosyu	Косью	Pechora	Republic of Komi	ER-06; WS-01		65°36'	58°58'
Kovdor	Ковдор	Kovdorskiy	Murmansk Oblast	ER-01		67°34'	30°29'
Koyda	Койда	Mezenskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-03		66°22'	42°32'
Koynas	Койнас	Leshukonskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-10		64°45'	47°38'
Kozhevnikovo	Кожевниково	Kozhevnikovskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-16		56°15'	83°58'
Kozhva	Кожва	Pechora	Republic of Komi	ER-05; WS-01		65°06'	57°03'
Kozhym	Кожым	Inta	Republic of Komi	ER-06; WS-01		65°44'	59°31'
Kozyrevsk	Козыревск	Ust-kamchatskiy	Kamchatka Oblast	KK-02		56°02'	159°52'
Krasny Yar	Красный Яр	Krivosheinskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-16		57°07'	84°31'
Krasnaya Polyana	Красная Поляна	Sochi	Krasnodar Krai	ER-15		43°41'	40°12'
Krasnogorsk	Красногорск	Tomarinskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		48°25'	142°05'
Krasnogorskoe	Красногорское	Krasnogorskiy	Altay Krai	WS-23		52°17'	86°10'
Krasnokamsk	Краснокамск	Krasnokamsk	Perm Oblast	ER-13		58°04'	55°45'
Krasnoleninskiy	Красноленинский	Khanty-mansiyskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-05		61°37'	67°47'
Krasnoselkup	Красноселькуп	Krasnoselkupskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-A		65°42'	82°27'
Krasnoshchekovo	Краснощеково	Krasnoshchekovskiy	Altay Krai	WS-22		51°39'	82°44'
Krasnoshchele	Краснощелье	Lovozerskiy	Murmansk Oblast	ER-02		67°20'	37°02'
Krasnoturansk	Краснотуранск	Krasnoturanskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-21; ES-13		54°18'	91°33'
Krasnoturinsk	Краснотурьинск	Krasnoturinsk	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-04		59°46'	60°12'
Krasnousolskiy	Красноуольский	Gafuriyskiy	Republic of Bashkortostan	ER-14		53°53'	56°28'
Krasnovishersk	Красновишерск	Krasnovisherskiy	Perm Oblast	ER-13		60°24'	57°05'
Krasnoyarsk	Красноярск	Emelyanovskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-05		56°00'	92°48'
Krasnozerskoe	Краснозерское	Krasnozerskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-18		53°59'	79°14'
Krasny Chikoy	Красный Чикой	Krasnochikoyskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-25		50°21'	108°45'
Krasny Luch	Красный Луч	Bezhanitskiy	Pskov Oblast	ER-17		57°03'	30°05'
Krest-Khaldzhay	Крест-Хальджай	Tomponskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-C		62°47'	134°30'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Kresttsy	Крестцы	Krestetskiy	Novgorod Oblast	ER-17		58°14'	32°31'
Krivosheino	Кривошеино	Krivosheinskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-16		57°20'	83°55'
Kropotkin	Кропоткин	Bodaybinskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-10; FE-A		58°30'	115°19'
Krutikha	Крутиха	Krutikhinskiy	Altay Krai	WS-18		53°57'	81°11'
Krutogorovskiy	Крутогоровский	Sobolevskiy	Kamchatka Oblast	KK-03		55°01'	155°35'
Ksenevka	Ксеньевка	Mogochinskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-19		53°33'	118°43'
Kuanda	Куанда	Kalarskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-11; FE-A		56°19'	116°05'
Kudu-Kyuel	Куду-Кюель	Olekminskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-A		59°27'	121°18'
Kuldur	Кульдур	Obluchenskiy	Yevreyskaya Autonomous Region	FE-11		49°12'	131°38'
Kuloy	Кулой	Pinezhskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-09		64°59'	43°30'
Kultuk	Култук	Slyudyanskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-24		51°43'	103°41'
Kumertau	Кумертау	Kuyurgazinskiy	Republic of Bashkortostan	ER-14		52°45'	55°47'
Kuminskiy	Куминский	Kondinskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-12		58°48'	65°58'
Kumora	Кумора	Severo-baykalskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-18		55°52'	111°12'
Kunerma	Кунерма	Kazachinsko-lenskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-17		55°46'	108°25'
Kungurtug	Кунгуртуг	Kyzylskiy	Republic of Tuva (Tyva)	ES-22		50°35'	97°31'
Kuokunu	Куокуну	Suntarskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	ES-C; FE-A		62°05'	116°13'
Kuragino	Курагино	Kuraginskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-21; ES-13		53°53'	92°39'
Kurilsk	Курильск	Kurilskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	KK-07		45°13'	147°52'
Kurort-Baunt	Курорт-Баунт	Bauntovskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-18		55°07'	112°53'
Kurort-Darasun	Курорт-Дарасун	Karymskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-26		51°11'	113°42'
Kurumkan	Курумкан	Kurumkanskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-17		54°19'	110°19'
Kurun-Uryakh	Курун-Урях	Ayano-mayskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-C		58°39'	137°17'
Kurya	Курья	Troitsko-pechorskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-12		61°40'	57°14'
Kutana	Кутана	Aldanskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		59°01'	131°44'
Kutima	Кутима	Kazachinsko-lenskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-09		57°10'	108°13'
Kutulik	Кутулик	Alarskiy	Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous District	ES-15		53°20'	102°46'
Kuvandyk	Кувандык	Kuvandyk	Orenburg Oblast	ER-14		51°28'	57°21'
Kuybyshev	Куйбышев	Kuybyshevskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-18		55°26'	78°18'
Kuytun	Куйтун	Kuytunskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-15		54°21'	101°30'
Kuyumba	Куюмба	Baykitskiy	Evenk Autonomous District	ES-02		60°57'	96°58'
Kuyus	Куюс	Chemalskiy	Republic of Altay	WS-23		51°01'	86°13'
Kuzmovka	Кузьмовка	Baykitskiy	Evenk Autonomous District	WS-10; ES-02		62°19'	92°07'
Kyakhta	Кяхта	Kyakhtinskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-24		50°21'	106°26'
Kyker	Кыкер	Tungokochenskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-19		53°09'	115°49'
Kulay	Кылайы	Ust-aldanskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-C		63°13'	132°08'
Kyra	Кыра	Kyrinskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-26		49°34'	111°57'
Kyren	Кырен	Tunkinskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-23		51°40'	102°06'
Kyrta	Кырта	Vuktyl	Republic of Komi	ER-12; WS-01		64°03'	57°41'
Kyshtovka	Кыштовка	Kyshtovskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-14		56°33'	76°37'
Kysyl-Syr	Кысыл-Сыр	Vilyuyskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		63°53'	122°46'
Kytlym	Кытлым	Karpinsk	Sverdlovsk Oblast	ER-13		59°30'	59°12'
Kytyl-Dyura	Кытыл-Дюра	Khangalasskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		60°57'	125°54'
Kyzyl	Кызыл	Kyzyl	Republic of Tuva (Tyva)	ES-21		51°42'	94°27'
Kyzyl-Mazhalyk	Кызыл-Мажалык	Barun-khemchikskiy	Republic of Tuva (Tyva)	WS-24		51°08'	90°34'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
L							
Labytnangi	Лабытнанги	Priuralskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-02		66°39'	66°23'
Langepas	Лангепас	Nizhnevartovskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-07		61°15'	75°09'
Lapri	Лапри	Tyndinskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-02		55°41'	124°54'
Larba	Ларба	Tyndinskiy	Amur Oblast	ES-12; FE-01		55°22'	123°11'
Laryak	Ларьяк	Nizhnevartovskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-08		61°06'	80°15'
Lazarev	Лазарев	Nikolaevskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-10		52°12'	141°30'
Lazarevskoe	Лазаревское	Sochi	Krasnodar Krai	ER-15		43°55'	39°20'
Lazo	Лазо	Lazovskiy	Primorskiy Krai	FE-15		43°22'	133°54'
Lebediny	Лебединый	Aldanskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		58°29'	125°29'
Lempino	Лемпино	Nefteyuganskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-06		60°58'	71°14'
Lendery	Лендеры	Muezerskiy	Republic of Karelia	ER-07		63°24'	31°13'
Leninskiy	Ленинский	Aldanskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		58°34'	125°26'
Leninsk-Kuznetskiy	Ленинск-Кузнецкий	Leninsk-Kuznetskiy	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-19		54°39'	86°09'
Lensk	Ленск	Lenskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	ES-C; FE-A		60°43'	114°56'
Lenskoe	Ленское	Turinskiy	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-11		58°09'	63°11'
Leonidovo	Леонидово	Poronayskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		49°17'	142°51'
Leshukonskoe	Лешуконское	Leshukonskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-09		64°53'	45°46'
Lesnoy	Лесной	Verkhnekamskiy	Kirov Oblast	ER-19		59°46'	52°07'
Lesnoy	Лесной	Yurginskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-12		56°55'	67°14'
Lesogorsk	Лесогорск	Uglegorskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		49°26'	142°07'
Lesosibirsk	Лесосибирск	Lesosibirsk	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-05		58°13'	92°29'
Lesozavodsk	Лесозаводск	Lesozavodskiy	Primorskiy Krai	FE-15		45°28'	133°25'
Lesozavodskiy	Лесозаводский	Kandalaksha	Murmansk Oblast	ER-01		66°43'	32°49'
Letka	Летка	Priluzskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-19		59°35'	49°25'
Letnerechenskiy	Летнереченский	Belomorskiy	Republic of Karelia	ER-07		64°16'	34°23'
Letniy Navolok	Летний Наволок	Primorskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-08		65°09'	37°02'
Listvyanka	Листвянка	Irkutskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-24		51°51'	104°51'
Listvyanskiy	Листвянский	Iskitimskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-19		54°26'	83°30'
Litovko	Литовко	Amurskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-12		49°14'	135°10'
Lobva	Лобва	Novolyalinskiy	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-11		59°11'	60°30'
Loknya	Локня	Loknyanskiy	Pskov Oblast	ER-17		56°49'	30°09'
Lombovozh	Ломбовож	Berezovskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	ER-12; WS-01		63°48'	61°29'
Londoko	Лондоко	Obluchenskiy	Yevreyskaya Autonomous Region	FE-11		49°01'	131°59'
Lopatino	Лопатино	Tomarinskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		48°23'	142°14'
Lopcha	Лопча	Tyndinskiy	Amur Oblast	ES-12; FE-01		55°44'	122°40'
Loukhi	Лоухи	Loukhiyskiy	Republic of Karelia	ER-07		66°04'	33°01'
Lovozero	Ловозеро	Lovozerskiy	Murmansk Oblast	ER-02		68°00'	35°00'
Luchegorsk	Лучегорск	Pozharskiy	Primorskiy Krai	FE-12		46°26'	134°18'
Lugovatka	Луговатка	Eniseyskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-17; ES-01		59°05'	89°05'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Lugovoy	Луговой	Kondinskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-12		59°43'	65°54'
Lugovskiy	Луговский	Mamsko-chuyskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-10		58°03'	112°52'
Lyantorskiy	Лянторский	Surgutskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-06		61°37'	72°08'
Lysva	Лысьва	Lysvenskiy	Perm Oblast	ER-13		58°05'	57°48'
M							
Macha	Мача	Olekminskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-A		59°54'	117°34'
Magdagachi	Магдагачи	Magdagachinskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-02		53°26'	125°48'
Magistralny	Магистральный	Kazachinsko-lenskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-17		56°10'	107°26'
Magnitogorsk	Магнитогорск	Magnitogorsk	Chelyabinsk Oblast	ER-14		53°24'	58°58'
Mago	Маго	Nikolaevskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-09		53°15'	140°10'
Makarov	Макаров	Makarovskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		48°37'	142°46'
Makarovo	Макарово	Kirenskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-09		57°28'	107°50'
Maksimkin Yar	Максимкин Яр	Verkhneketskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-16		58°40'	86°48'
Maksimovka	Максимовка	Terneyskiy	Primorskiy Krai	FE-16		46°05'	137°53'
Malchikha	Мальчиха	Kolyvanskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-19		55°51'	82°33'
Malenga	Маленьга	Belomorskiy	Republic of Karelia	ER-08		63°50'	36°26'
Malmyzh	Малмыж	Nanayskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-13		49°51'	136°45'
Malokurilskoe	Малокурильское	Yuzhno-kurilskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	KK-07		43°51'	146°49'
Maloshuyka	Малошуйка	Onezhskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-08		63°42'	37°27'
Maly Anzas	Малый Анзас	Tashtypskiy	Republic of Khakassia	WS-21		52°23'	89°48'
Maly Atlym	Малый Атлым	Oktyabrskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-05		62°13'	66°57'
Malykay	Малыкай	Nyurbinskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	ES-C		63°30'	117°00'
Mama	Мама	Mamsko-chuyskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-10		58°18'	112°54'
Mamakan	Мамакан	Bodaybinskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-10		57°48'	114°00'
Mamontovo	Мамонтово	Nefteyuganskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-06		60°45'	72°46'
Manzurka	Манзурка	Kachugskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-16		53°29'	106°03'
Marevo	Марево	Marevskiy	Novgorod Oblast	ER-17		57°18'	32°04'
Margaritovo	Маргаритово	Olginskiy	Primorskiy Krai	FE-15		43°24'	134°45'
Mariinsk	Мариинск	Mariinsk	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-17		56°12'	87°44'
Markovo	Марково	Ust-kutskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-09		57°19'	107°03'
Maslovo	Маслово	Ivdel	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-04		60°06'	60°29'
Maslyanino	Маслянино	Maslyaninskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-19		54°20'	84°12'
Maykop	Майкоп	Maykop	Republic of Adygea	ER-15		44°36'	40°06'
Maykor	Майкоп	Yusvinskiy	Komi-Permyak Autonomous District	ER-13		59°00'	55°53'
Maysk	Майск	Kargasokskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-14		57°48'	77°13'
Mayskiy	Майский	Mayskiy	Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria	ER-16		43°37'	44°04'
Mayskiy	Майский	Mazanovskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-07		52°17'	129°35'
Mayskoe	Майское	Ust-kamchatskiy	Kamchatka Oblast	KK-02		56°15'	160°03'
Mayya	Майя	Megino-kangalasskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		61°44'	130°16'
Medvezhegorsk	Медвежьегорск	Medvezhegorskiy	Republic of Karelia	ER-07		62°55'	34°27'
Meget	Мегет	Angarskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-24		52°25'	104°03'
Mezion	Мегион	Nizhnevartovskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-07		61°03'	76°07'
Meletsk	Мелецк	Birilyusskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-17; ES-05		57°25'	90°13'
Meleuz	Мелеуз	Meleuzovskiy	Republic of Bashkortostan	ER-14		52°57'	55°56'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Mendeleevo	Менделеево	Tobolskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-12		58°17'	68°19'
Menza	Менза	Krasnochikoyskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-25		49°25'	108°51'
Messoyakha	Мессояха	Ust-eniseyskiy	Taymyr Autonomous District	WS-A; ES-A		69°10'	82°21'
Mezen	Мезень	Mezenskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-03		65°50'	44°14'
Mezhdurechensk	Междуреченск	Mezhdurechensk	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-20		53°41'	88°03'
Mezhdurechensk	Междуреченск	Udorskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-10		63°13'	48°34'
Mezhdurechenskiy	Междуреченский	Kondinskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-12		59°35'	65°52'
Mezhozorny	Межозорный	Verkhneuralskiy	Chelyabinsk Oblast	ER-14		54°09'	59°21'
Mgachi	Мгачи	Aleksandrovsk-sakhalinskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-10		51°02'	142°15'
Mikhaylovka	Михайловка	Amginskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-C		61°12'	132°40'
Mikun	Микунь	Udorskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-10		62°21'	50°04'
Milkovo	Мильково	Milkovskiy	Kamchatka Oblast	KK-04		54°42'	158°37'
Mineralnye Vody	Минеральные Воды	Mineralnye vody	Stavropol Krai	ER-16		44°12'	43°07'
Minusinsk	Минусинск	Minusinskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-21; ES-13		53°42'	91°41'
Mirny	Мирный	Mirninskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	ES-C; FE-A		62°30'	113°58'
Mnogovershinny	Многовершинный	Nikolaevskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-05		53°56'	139°54'
Mogdy	Могды	Verkhnebureinskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-08		50°36'	133°48'
Mogocha	Могоча	Mogochinskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-20		53°44'	119°45'
Mogochin	Могочин	Molchanovskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-16		57°42'	83°35'
Mogzon	Могзон	Khilokskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-26		51°44'	111°57'
Moklakan	Моклакан	Tungiro-olekminskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-19		54°43'	118°52'
Molchanovo	Молчаново	Molchanovskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-16		57°34'	83°47'
Monchegorsk	Мончегорск	Monchegorsk	Murmansk Oblast	ER-01		67°56'	32°55'
Mondy	Монды	Tunkinskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-23		51°40'	100°59'
Mongoy	Монгой	Bauntovskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-18		53°58'	113°49'
Mortka	Мортка	Kondinskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-12		59°19'	66°00'
Moshkovo	Мошково	Moshkovskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-19		55°18'	83°36'
Motorovo	Моторово	Krutinskiy	Omsk Oblast	WS-13		56°31'	71°10'
Motygino	Мотыгино	Motyginskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-06		58°10'	94°42'
Mozdok	Моздок	Mozdokskiy	Republic of North Ossetia (Alania)	ER-16		43°44'	44°39'
Muezerskiy	Муезерский	Muezerskiy	Republic of Karelia	ER-07		63°57'	32°00'
Mugur-Aksy	Мугур-Аксы	Mongun-tayginskiy	Republic of Tuva (Tyva)	WS-24		50°22'	90°26'
Mukhen	Мухен	Imeni Lazo	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-12		48°12'	136°06'
Mukhorshibir	Мухоршибирь	Mukhorshibirskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-25		51°02'	107°49'
Mulda	Мульда	Vorkuta	Republic of Komi	ER-06		67°28'	63°40'
Mundybash	Мундыбаш	Tashtagolskiy	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-20		53°12'	87°17'
Murashi	Мураши	Murashinskiy	Kirov Oblast	ER-19		59°23'	48°58'
Murmansk	Мурманск	Kolskiy	Murmansk Oblast	ER-01		68°56'	33°06'
Murmashi	Мурмаши	Kolskiy	Murmansk Oblast	ER-01		68°49'	32°49'
Murtygit	Муртыгит	Tyndinskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-01		54°25'	123°51'
Mutoray	Муторай	Tungusko-chunskiy	Evenk Autonomous District	ES-03		61°19'	100°29'
Muzhi	Мужи	Shuryshkarskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-02		65°24'	64°41'
Myldzhino	Мыльджино	Kargasokskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-15		58°59'	78°28'
Myndagay	Мындагай	Churapchinskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-C		61°38'	133°11'
Myski	Мыски	Myski	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-20		53°42'	87°47'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
N							
Nadezhny	Надежный	Kyrinskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-26		50°01'	111°49'
Nadym	Надым	Nadymskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-03		65°32'	72°32'
Nagorny	Нагорный	Neryungri	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-02		55°56'	124°54'
Nagorsk	Нагорск	Nagorskiy	Kirov Oblast	ER-19		59°18'	50°47'
Nakanno	Наканно	Katangskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-C		62°53'	108°27'
Nalchik	Нальчик	Nalchik	Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria	ER-16		43°29'	43°36'
Namtsy	Намцы	Namskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		62°43'	129°39'
Napas	Напас	Kargasokskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-15		59°53'	82°00'
Narasun	Нарасун	Akshinskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-26		50°05'	112°58'
Naryan-Mar	Нарьян-Мар	Nenets Autonomous District	Nenets Autonomous District	ER-05		67°39'	53°05'
Narym	Нарым	Parabelskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-15		58°56'	81°35'
Naushki	Наушки	Kyakhtinskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-24		50°22'	106°05'
Nazarovo	Назарово	Nazarovskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-17; ES-05		56°00'	90°24'
Nazino	Назино	Aleksandrovskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-08		60°08'	78°56'
Nazran	Назрань	Nazranovskiy	Republic of Ingushetia	ER-16		43°13'	44°46'
Nedokura	Недокура	Kezhemskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-07		58°36'	100°38'
Nefedova	Нефедова	Uvatskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-13		58°49'	72°33'
Neftegorsk	Нефтегорск	Okhinskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-10		52°59'	142°56'
Neftekumsk	Нефтекумск	Neftekumskiy	Stavropol Krai	ER-16		44°45'	44°59'
Nefteyugansk	Нефтеюганск	Nefteyuganskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-06		61°05'	72°35'
Nelkan	Нелькан	Ayano-mayskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-C		57°39'	136°09'
Nelma	Нельма	Sovetsko-gavanskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-13		47°39'	139°10'
Nelyaty	Неляты	Kalarskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-11; FE-A		56°29'	115°41'
Nemuy	Немуй	Ayano-mayskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-04		55°41'	136°15'
Nepa	Непа	Katangskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-09		59°14'	108°15'
Nerpo	Нерпо	Bodaybinskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-10; FE-A		57°28'	115°18'
Neryungri	Нерюнгри	Neryungri	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-02		56°40'	124°39'
Nes	Несь	Nenets Autonomous District	Nenets Autonomous District	ER-03		66°36'	44°40'
Nevelsk	Невельск	Nevelskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		46°40'	141°52'
Never	Невер	Skovorodinskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-01		53°58'	124°09'
Nevinnomyssk	Невинномысск	Nevinnomyssk	Stavropol Krai	ER-15		44°37'	41°55'
Nezhdaninskoe	Нежданинское	Tomponskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-C		62°30'	139°02'
Nidym	Нидым	Ilimpiyskiy	Evenk Autonomous District	ES-B		64°07'	99°54'
Nikel	Никель	Pechengskiy	Murmansk Oblast	ER-01		69°23'	30°14'
Nikolaevsk-na-Amure	Николаевск-на-Амуре	Nikolaevskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-10		53°08'	140°43'
Nizh.Kuranakh	Ниж.Куранах	Aldanskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		58°49'	125°31'
Nizh.Odes	Ниж.Одес	Sosnogorsk	Republic of Komi	ER-11		63°37'	54°53'
Nizh.Poyma	Ниж.Пойма	Nizhneingashskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-06		56°09'	97°12'
Nizh.Zolotitsa	Ниж.Золотица	Primorskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-08		65°41'	40°10'
Nizhneangarsk	Нижнеангарск	Severo-baykalskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-17		55°47'	109°34'
Nizhneleninskoe	Нижнеленинское	Leninskiy	Yevreyskaya Autonomous Region	FE-11		47°57'	132°39'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Nizhneshadrino	Нижнешадрино	Eniseyskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-10; ES-01		59°54'	90°38'
Nizhne-tambovskoe	Нижнетамбовское	Komsomolskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-09		50°55'	138°11'
Nizhneudinsk	Нижнеудинск	Nizhneudinskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-15		54°54'	99°01'
Nizhnevartovsk	Нижневартовск	Nizhnevartovskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-07		60°56'	76°33'
Nizhniy Bestyakh	Нижний Бестях	Megino-kangalasskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		61°57'	129°54'
Nizhnyaya Omra	Нижняя Омра	Troitsko-pechorskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-11		62°45'	55°50'
Nizhnyaya Salda	Нижняя Салда	Nizhnyaya salda	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-11		58°04'	60°42'
Nizhnyaya Tavda	Нижняя Тавда	Nizhnetavdinskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-12		57°40'	66°10'
Noginsk	Ногинск	Ilimpiyskiy	Evenk Autonomous District	ES-A		64°28'	91°14'
Nogliki	Ноглики	Noglikskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-10		51°48'	143°10'
Nori	Нори	Nadymskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-03		66°09'	72°25'
Norilsk	Норильск	Dudinka	Taymyr Autonomous District	WS-A; ES-A		69°18'	88°12'
Norsk	Норск	Selezhdzhinskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-07		52°20'	129°54'
Noshul	Ношкуль	Priluzskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-19		60°08'	49°29'
Nosok	Носок	Ust-eniseyskiy	Taymyr Autonomous District	WS-A		70°10'	82°19'
Nosovaya	Носовая	Nenets Autonomous District	Nenets Autonomous District	ER-05		68°14'	54°33'
Nov.Chara	Нов.Чара	Kalarskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-11; FE-A		56°48'	118°16'
Nov.Igirma	Нов.Игирма	Nizhneilimskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-08		57°07'	103°56'
Nov.Uoyan	Нов.Уоян	Severo-baykalskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-10		56°08'	111°43'
Novaya Lyalya	Новая Ляля	Novolyalinskiy	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-11		59°03'	60°36'
Novoagansk	Новоаганск	Nizhnevartovskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-07		61°56'	76°39'
Novoaltaysk	Новоалтайск	Pervomayskiy	Altay Krai	WS-19		53°24'	83°55'
Novobirilyussy	Новобирилюссы	Birilyusskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-17; ES-05		56°57'	90°40'
Novobiryusinskiy	Новобирюсинский	Tayshetskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-06		56°57'	97°43'
Novobureyskiy	Новобурейский	Bureyskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-11		49°47'	129°52'
Novodvinsk	Новодвинск	Primorskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-09		64°25'	40°48'
Novoerudinskiy	Новоерудинский	Severo-eniseyskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-02		59°47'	93°29'
Novoilinovka	Новоильиновка	Komsomolskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-09		51°10'	138°36'
Novokazimovo	Новоказимово	Eniseyskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-10; ES-01		59°34'	90°48'
Novokievskiy Uval	Новокиевский Увал	Mazanovskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-07		51°39'	128°54'
Novokurovka	Новокуровка	Khabarovskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-12		48°51'	134°18'
Novokuznetsk	Новокузнецк	Novokuznetsk	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-20		53°44'	87°06'
Novonikolskoe	Новоникольское	Aleksandrovskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-15		59°46'	79°13'
Novonukutskiy	Новонукутский	Nukutskiy	Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous District	ES-15		53°42'	102°41'
Novopavlovka	Новопавловка	Petrovsk-Zabaykalskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-25		51°13'	109°13'
Novorossiyka	Новороссийка	Mazanovskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-07		52°08'	129°27'
Novorzhev	Новоржев	Novorzhevskiy	Pskov Oblast	ER-17		57°01'	29°20'
Novoselenginsk	Новоселенгинск	Selenginskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-24		51°05'	106°37'
Novoselovo	Новоселово	Novoselovskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-21; ES-13		54°59'	90°58'
Novosibirsk	Новосибирск	Novosibirsk	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-19		55°01'	82°56'
Novy Tap	Новый Тап	Yurginskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-12		57°02'	67°43'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Novy Urgal	Новый Ургал	Verkhnebureinskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-07		51°04'	132°34'
Novy Vasyugan	Новый Васюган	Kargasokskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-14		58°34'	76°29'
Noyabrsk	Ноябрьск	Purovskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-07		63°10'	75°24'
Numto	Нумто	Beloyarskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-06		63°30'	71°21'
Nyagan	Нягань	Oktyabrskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-05		62°09'	65°28'
Nyaksimvol	Няксимволь	Berezovskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	ER-12; WS-04		62°25'	60°51'
Nyda	Ныда	Nadymskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-03		66°37'	72°56'
Nyrob	Ныроб	Cherdynskiy	Perm Oblast	ER-13		60°43'	56°44'
Nysh	Ныш	Noglikskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-10		51°32'	142°45'
Nytva	Нытва	Nyvenskiy	Perm Oblast	ER-13		57°56'	55°19'
Nyukhcha	Нюхча	Pinezhskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-10		63°26'	46°31'
Nyurba	Нюрба	Nyurbinskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-A		63°17'	118°20'
Nyuuya	Нюя	Lenskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	ES-C; FE-A		60°32'	116°13'
0							
Ob	Обь	Novosibirskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-19		54°59'	82°43'
Obluche	Облучье	Obluchenskiy	Yevreyskaya Autonomous Region	FE-11		49°00'	131°03'
Obozerskiy	Обозерский	Plesetskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-08		63°27'	40°19'
Obyachevo	Обьячево	Priluzskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-19		60°20'	49°36'
Ocher	Очер	Ocherskiy	Perm Oblast	ER-13		57°53'	54°43'
Ogodzha	Огоджа	Selemdzhinskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-07		52°45'	132°32'
Ogorodtakh	Огородтах	Ust-aldanskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		62°26'	130°07'
Ogoron	Огорон	Zeyskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-03		53°57'	129°07'
Okha	Оха	Okhinskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-06		53°34'	142°56'
Okhotskiy Perevoz	Охотский Перевоз	Tomponskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-C		61°52'	135°31'
Oksino	Оксино	Nenets Autonomous District	Nenets Autonomous District	ER-05		67°34'	52°11'
Oksovskiy	Оксовский	Plesetskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-08		62°36'	39°55'
Oktyabrskiy	Октябрьский	Ust-bolsheretskiy	Kamchatka Oblast	KK-03		52°39'	156°14'
Oktyabrskoe	Октябрьское	Oktyabrskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-05		62°27'	66°01'
Olekminsk	Олекминск	Olekminskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-A		60°22'	120°25'
Olenegorsk	Оленегорск	Monchegorsk	Murmansk Oblast	ER-01		68°08'	33°16'
Olenitsa	Оленица	Terskiy	Murmansk Oblast	ER-02		66°28'	35°20'
Olga	Ольга	Olginskiy	Primorskiy Krai	FE-15		43°44'	135°17'
Oma	Ома	Nenets Autonomous District	Nenets Autonomous District	ER-04		66°38'	46°29'
Omutinskoe	Омутинское	Omutinskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-12		56°28'	67°39'
Onega	Онега	Onezhskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-08		63°54'	38°06'
Onguday	Онгудай	Ongudayskiy	Republic of Altay	WS-23		50°44'	86°07'
Onguren	Онгурен	Olkhonskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-17		53°38'	107°35'
Onnes	Оннес	Amginskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		60°28'	131°05'
Onokhoi	Онохой	Zaigraevskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-25		51°55'	108°04'
Oparino	Опарино	Oparinskiy	Kirov Oblast	ER-19		59°50'	48°17'
Ordynskoe	Ордынское	Ordynskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-18		54°21'	81°53'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Ordzhonikid-zevskiy	Орджоникид-зевский	Ordzhonikidzevskiy	Republic of Khakassia	WS-20		54°46'	88°57'
Orenburg	Оренбург	Orenburg	Orenburg Oblast	ER-14		51°46'	55°06'
Orlik	Орлик	Okinskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-23		52°31'	99°49'
Orlovka	Орловка	Kyshtovskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-14		56°56'	76°19'
Orto-Nakhara	Орто-Нахара	Lenskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	ES-C; FE-A		60°49'	114°19'
Osharovo	Ошарово	Baykitskiy	Evenk Autonomous District	ES-03		60°22'	98°19'
Osinniki	Осинники	Osinniki	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-20		53°36'	87°19'
Osinovka	Осиновка	Bratskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-07		56°17'	101°52'
Oskino	Оськино	Katangskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-C		60°48'	107°59'
Ostashkov	Осташков	Ostashkovskiy	Tver Oblast	ER-17		57°07'	33°07'
Ous	Оус	Ivdel	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-04		60°53'	61°28'
Ozernovskiy	Озерновский	Ust-bolsheretskiy	Kamchatka Oblast	KK-05		51°29'	156°30'
P							
Palmino	Пальмино	Taborinskiy	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-12		58°36'	64°57'
Pamyati 13 Bortsov	Памяти 13 Борцов	Emelyanovskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-05		56°12'	92°18'
Panovo	Паново	Kezhemskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-07		58°58'	101°52'
Parabel	Парабель	Parabelskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-15		58°42'	81°29'
Paratunka	Паратунка	Elizovskiy	Kamchatka Oblast	KK-04		52°57'	158°15'
Parbig	Парбиг	Bakcharskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-15		57°13'	81°24'
Partizansk	Партизанск	Partizansk	Primorskiy Krai	FE-15		43°07'	133°07'
Partizanskoe	Партизанское	Partizanskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-13		55°29'	94°23'
Pashino	Пашино	Novosibirsk	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-19		55°10'	82°59'
Pashnya	Пашня	Vuktyl	Republic of Komi	ER-12		63°20'	56°30'
Pavda	Павда	Novolyalinskiy	Sverdlovsk Oblast	ER-13		59°15'	59°29'
Pavlovsk	Павловск	Pavlovskiy	Altay Krai	WS-19		53°19'	82°59'
Pechenga	Печенга	Pechengskiy	Murmansk Oblast	ER-01		69°33'	31°12'
Pechora	Печора	Pechora	Republic of Komi	ER-06; WS-01		65°08'	57°13'
Peleduy	Пеледуй	Lenskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	ES-10		59°37'	112°43'
Peles	Пелес	Gaynskiy	Komi-Permyak Autonomous District	ER-19		60°37'	51°59'
Peno	Пено	Penovskiy	Tver Oblast	ER-17		56°55'	32°45'
Peregrebnoe	Перегребное	Oktyabrskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-05		62°58'	65°05'
Peretychikha	Перетычиха	Terneyskiy	Primorskiy Krai	FE-13		47°11'	138°37'
Perevoz	Перевоз	Bodaybinskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-11; FE-A		59°00'	116°55'
Perm	Пермь	Perm	Perm Oblast	ER-13		58°00'	56°13'
Pervomayskoe	Первомайское	Pervomayskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-16		57°04'	86°14'
Peskovka	Песковка	Omutninskiy	Kirov Oblast	ER-19		59°02'	52°21'
Pestovo	Пестово	Pestovskiy	Novgorod Oblast	ER-18		58°36'	35°47'
Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy	Петропавловск-Камчатский	Elizovskiy	Kamchatka Oblast	KK-04		53°02'	158°38'
Petrovsk-Zabaykalskiy	Петровск-Забайкальский	Petrovsk-Zabaykalskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-25		51°16'	108°50'
Pinega	Пинега	Pinezhskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-09		64°41'	43°23'
Pionerskiy	Пионерский	Sovetskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-04		61°11'	62°51'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Pirovskoe	Пировское	Pirovskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-05		57°37'	92°16'
Pit-Gorodok	Пит-Городок	Severo-eniseyskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-06		59°17'	93°50'
Pitlyar	Питляр	Shuryshkarskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-02		65°50'	65°56'
Plastun	Пластун	Terneyskiy	Primorskiy Krai	FE-16		44°44'	136°17'
Plesetsk	Плесецк	Plesetskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-08		62°42'	40°17'
Plotnikovo	Плотниково	Bakcharskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-16		56°51'	83°05'
Podgornoe	Подгорное	Chainskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-15		57°47'	82°38'
Podtesovo	Подтесово	Eniseyskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-17; ES-05		58°35'	92°06'
Podvolochnoe	Подволочное	Ust-udinskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-16		55°12'	103°22'
Pogibi	Погиби	Okhinskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-10		52°13'	141°39'
Pokachi	Покачи	Nizhnevartovskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-07		61°43'	75°22'
Pokanaevka	Поканаевка	Nizhningashkiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-06		56°31'	97°39'
Pokcha	Покча	Troitsko-pechorskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-11		62°56'	56°06'
Pokrovsk	Покровск	Khangalasskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		61°29'	129°08'
Pokrovsk-Uralskiy	Покровск-Уральский	Severouralsk	Sverdlovsk Oblast	ER-13; WS-04		60°09'	59°49'
Poligus	Полигус	Baykitskiy	Evenk Autonomous District	ES-02		61°59'	94°41'
Polunochnoe	Полуночное	Ivdel	Sverdlovsk Oblast	ER-12; WS-04		60°52'	60°25'
Polyarnye Zori	Полярные Зори	Apatity	Murmansk Oblast	ER-01		67°22'	32°29'
Pomozdino	Помоздино	Ust-kulomskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-11		62°11'	54°10'
Pompeevka	Помпеевка	Oktyabrskiy	Yevreyskaya Autonomous Region	FE-11		48°21'	130°48'
Ponomarevka	Пономаревка	Kolyvanskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-18		56°08'	82°22'
Porkhov	Порхов	Porkhovskiy	Pskov Oblast	ER-17		57°45'	29°33'
Poronaysk	Поронайск	Poronayskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		49°13'	143°05'
Porosozero	Поросозеро	Suoyarvskiy	Republic of Karelia	ER-07		62°42'	32°42'
Pospelikha	Поспелиха	Atkarskiy	Altay Krai	WS-22		51°58'	81°49'
Potapovo	Потапово	Dudinka	Taymyr Autonomous District	WS-A; ES-A		68°40'	86°16'
Pozharskoe	Пожарское	Pozharskiy	Primorskiy Krai	FE-15		46°15'	134°04'
Pozheg	Пожег	Ust-kulomskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-11		61°58'	54°21'
Predivinsk	Предивинск	Bolshemurtinskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-05		57°03'	93°26'
Preobrazhenka	Преображенка	Katangskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-C		60°01'	108°05'
Priiskovy	Приисковский	Ordzhonikidzevskiy	Republic of Khakassia	WS-20		54°39'	88°41'
Progress	Прогресс	Raychikhinsk	Amur Oblast	FE-11		49°44'	129°40'
Prokhladny	Прохладный	Prokhladnenskiy	Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria	ER-16		43°45'	44°01'
Prokopevsk	Прокопьевск	Prokopevsk	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-20		53°52'	86°43'
Promyshlennaya	Промышленная	Promyshlennovskiy	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-19		54°54'	85°38'
Psebay	Псебай	Mostovskiy	Krasnodar Krai	ER-15		44°06'	40°48'
Pudino	Пудино	Parabelskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-15		57°34'	79°26'
Puksoozero	Пуксоозеро	Plesetskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-08		62°35'	40°36'
Pulozero	Пулозеро	Kolskiy	Murmansk Oblast	ER-01		68°21'	33°20'
Pushchino	Пушино	Milkovskiy	Kamchatka Oblast	KK-03		54°10'	158°00'
Pyalitsa	Пялица	Terskiy	Murmansk Oblast	ER-02		66°11'	39°30'
Pyalma	Пяльма	Pudozhskiy	Republic of Karelia	ER-08		62°24'	35°53'
Pyatigorsk	Пятигорск	Pyatigorsk	Stavropol Krai	ER-16		44°02'	43°03'
Pyt-Yakh	Пыть-Ях	Nefteyuganskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-06		60°44'	72°51'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
R							
Raduzhny	Радужный	Nizhneartovskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-07		62°06'	77°28'
Rakitnoe	Ракитное	Dalnerechenskiy	Primorskiy Krai	FE-15		45°35'	134°16'
Rassvet	Рассвет	Birilyusskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-05		56°59'	91°29'
Ratta	Ратта	Krasnoselkupskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-A		63°35'	83°51'
Raychikhinsk	Райчихинск	Raychikhinsk	Amur Oblast	FE-11		49°47'	129°24'
Razdolinsk	Раздолинск	Motyginiski	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-06		58°24'	94°36'
Reboly	Реболы	Muezerskiy	Republic of Karelia	ER-07		63°49'	30°48'
Rebrikha	Ребриха	Rebrikhinskiy	Altay Krai	WS-19		53°00'	82°17'
Revda	Ревда	Lovozerskiy	Murmansk Oblast	ER-02		67°56'	34°34'
Rezh	Реж	Rezhevskiy	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-11		57°22'	61°24'
Rochegda	Рочегда	Vinogradovskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-09		62°40'	43°23'
Romanovka	Романовка	Eravninskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-18		53°13'	112°47'
Romny	Ромны	Romnenskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-07		50°42'	129°17'
Rovdino	Ровдино	Shenkurskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-09		61°40'	42°32'
Ruchi	Ручьи	Mezenskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-03		66°02'	41°13'
Rudnaya Pristan	Рудная Пристань	Dalnegorskiy	Primorskiy Krai	FE-15		44°21'	135°48'
Rudnichny	Рудничный	Verkhnekamskiy	Kirov Oblast	ER-19		59°36'	52°26'
Rudnogorsk	Рудногорск	Nizhneilimskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-08		57°16'	103°44'
Russkinskaya	Русскинская	Surgutskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-06		62°09'	73°35'
S							
Safonovo	Сафоново	Mezenskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-04		65°40'	47°41'
Salavat	Салават	Sterlitamakskiy	Republic of Bashkortostan	ER-14		53°21'	55°55'
Salekhard	Салехард	Priuralskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-02		66°32'	66°36'
Salym	Салым	Nefteyuganskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-13		60°04'	71°28'
Samagaltay	Самагалтай	Tes-khemskiy	Republic of Tuva (Tyva)	ES-21		50°36'	95°00'
Samburg	Самбург	Purovskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-A		67°00'	78°14'
Samoded	Самодед	Plesetskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-08		63°36'	40°30'
Samus	Самусь	Tomskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-16		56°44'	84°42'
Samza	Самза	Sovetskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-05		61°40'	64°28'
Sangar	Сангар	Kobyayskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		63°56'	127°28'
Sanyyakhtakh	Саныяхтах	Olekminskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		60°35'	124°03'
Saraktash	Саракташ	Saraktashskiy	Orenburg Oblast	ER-14		51°47'	56°21'
Saranpaul	Саранпауль	Berezovskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	ER-12; WS-01		64°15'	60°56'
Saryg-Sep	Сарыг-Сеп	Kaa-khemskiy	Republic of Tuva (Tyva)	ES-22		51°29'	95°33'
Savinskiy	Савинский	Plesetskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-08		62°56'	40°09'
Sayanogorsk	Саяногорск	Beyskiy	Republic of Khakassia	WS-21; ES-13		53°05'	91°24'
Sayansk	Саянск	Ziminskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-15		54°06'	102°09'
Sazonovo	Сазоново	Chagodoshchenskiy	Vologda Oblast	ER-18		59°04'	35°14'
Sedanka	Седанка	Tigilskiy	Koryak Autonomous District	KK-01		57°43'	158°17'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Sedelnikovo	Седельниково	Sedelnikovskiy	Omsk Oblast	WS-14		56°56'	75°18'
Sedkyrkesh	Седькыркеш	Syktvykar	Republic of Komi	ER-11		61°43'	50°57'
Segezha	Сегежа	Segezhskiy	Republic of Karelia	ER-07		63°44'	34°20'
Segyan-Kyuuel	Сегян-Кююель	Kobyayskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		64°00'	130°19'
Selenduma	Селендума	Selenginskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-24		50°54'	106°13'
Selenginsk	Селенгинск	Kabanskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-25		52°01'	106°51'
Seliyarovo	Селиярово	Khanty-mansiyskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-06		61°17'	70°19'
Serebryany Bor	Серебряный Бор	Neryungri	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-02		56°40'	124°49'
Serginskiy	Сергинский	Oktyabrskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-05		62°32'	65°38'
Serov	Серов	Serov	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-04		59°36'	60°35'
Severnoe	Северное	Severny	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-18		56°20'	78°21'
Severny	Северный	Ivdel	Sverdlovsk Oblast	ER-12; WS-04		60°58'	60°23'
Severny	Северный	Vorkuta	Republic of Komi	ER-06		67°35'	64°07'
Severobaykalsk	Северобайкальск	Severo-baykalskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-17		55°38'	109°19'
Severodvinsk	Северодвинск	Primorskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-08		64°34'	39°49'
Severo-Eniseyskiy	Северо-Енисейский	Severo-eniseyskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-10; ES-02		60°22'	93°02'
Severo-Kurilsk	Северо-Курильск	Severo-kurilskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	KK-05		50°41'	156°07'
Severomorsk	Североморск	Severomorsk	Murmansk Oblast	ER-02		69°03'	33°25'
Severomuysk	Северомуйск	Severo-baykalskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-10		56°10'	113°35'
Severouralsk	Североуральск	Severouralsk	Sverdlovsk Oblast	ER-13; WS-04		60°10'	59°58'
Shadrinsk	Шадринск	Shadrinskiy	Kurgan Oblast	WS-11		56°05'	63°38'
Shagonar	Шагонар	Ulug-khemskiy	Republic of Tuva (Tyva)	WS-21; ES-21		51°32'	92°52'
Shaim	Шаим	Kondinskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-04		60°20'	64°09'
Shakhtersk	Шахтерск	Uglegorskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		49°10'	142°08'
Shalakuita	Шалакуита	Nyandomskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-08		62°13'	40°15'
Shalinskoe	Шалинское	Manskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-13		55°43'	93°45'
Sharomy	Шаромы	Milkovskiy	Kamchatka Oblast	KK-03		54°23'	158°12'
Shchelyayur	Щельяюр	Izhemskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-05		65°19'	53°24'
Shchuche	Щучье	Priuralskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-03		67°15'	68°41'
Shebalino	Шебалино	Shebalinskiy	Republic of Altay	WS-23		51°17'	85°41'
Shebunino	Шебунино	Nevelskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		46°25'	141°51'
Shedok	Шедок	Mostovskiy	Krasnodar Krai	ER-15		44°13'	40°50'
Sheksna	Шексна	Sheksninskiy	Vologda Oblast	ER-18		59°12'	38°30'
Shelekhov	Шелехов	Shelekhovskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-24		52°12'	104°05'
Shenkursk	Шенкурск	Shenkurskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-09		62°06'	42°54'
Sherkaly	Шеркалы	Oktyabrskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-05		62°45'	65°28'
Shestakovo	Шестаково	Nizhneilmskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-08		56°28'	103°58'
Sheya	Шея	Suntarskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	ES-C; FE-A		62°51'	117°33'
Shilega	Шилега	Pinezhskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-09		64°02'	44°06'
Shimbilik	Шимбилик	Krasnochikoyskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-25		50°33'	109°34'
Shipunovo	Шипуново	Shipunovskiy	Altay Krai	WS-22		52°13'	82°15'
Shira	Шира	Shirinskiy	Republic of Khakassia	WS-20		54°29'	89°57'
Shitkino	Шиткино	Tayshetskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-06		56°22'	98°20'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Shoyna	Шойна	Nenets Autonomous District	Nenets Autonomous District	ER-03		67°52'	44°10'
Shumskiy	Шумский	Nizhneudinskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-15		54°49'	99°07'
Shumunda	Шумунда	Kyrinskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-26		49°30'	111°17'
Shuryshkary	Шурышкары	Shuryshkarskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-02		65°54'	65°21'
Shushenskoe	Шушенское	Shushenskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-21; ES-13		53°19'	91°56'
Shuy	Шуй	Bay-tayginskiy	Republic of Tuva (Tyva)	WS-24		50°52'	90°20'
Sibay	Сибай	Baymakskiy	Republic of Bashkortostan	ER-14		52°42'	58°39'
Sidorovsk	Сидоровск	Krasnoselkupskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-A		66°36'	82°17'
Sim	Сим	Ashinskiy	Chelyabinsk Oblast	ER-14		54°59'	57°41'
Sinda	Синда	Nanayskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-12		48°57'	136°17'
Sinegorsk	Синегорск	Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		47°10'	142°31'
Sinsk	Синск	Khangalasskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		61°08'	126°50'
Sivomaskinskiy	Сивомаскинский	Vorkuta	Republic of Komi	ER-06; WS-02		66°40'	62°34'
Skovorodino	Сковородино	Skovorodinskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-01		53°59'	123°55'
Slavgorod	Славгород	Nemetskiy natsionalny	Altay Krai	WS-18		52°59'	78°38'
Slavnoe	Славное	Kurilskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	KK-07		45°28'	148°36'
Slyudyanka	Слюдянка	Slyudyanskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-24		51°39'	103°42'
Smidovich	Смидович	Smidovichskiy	Yevreyskaya Autonomous Region	FE-12		48°35'	133°48'
Smirnykh	Смирных	Smirnykhovskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-10		49°44'	142°50'
Snezhnogorsk	Снежногорск	Dudinka	Taymyr Autonomous District	WS-A; ES-A		68°06'	87°47'
Sobolevo	Соболево	Sobolevskiy	Kamchatka Oblast	KK-03		54°17'	155°56'
Sochi	Сочи	Sochi	Krasnodar Krai	ER-15		43°36'	39°43'
Sofiysk	Софийск	Ulchskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-09		51°33'	139°50'
Sofiysk	Софийск	Verkhnebureinskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-08		52°15'	133°59'
Sofporog	Софпорог	Loukhskiy	Republic of Karelia	ER-07		65°48'	31°23'
Sogda	Согда	Verkhnebureinskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-07		50°20'	132°17'
Sogdiondon	Согдиондон	Mamsko-chuyskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-10		57°41'	112°08'
Sokol	Сокол	Ivolginskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-25		51°47'	107°26'
Solikamsk	Соликамск	Solikamskiy	Perm Oblast	ER-13		59°37'	56°46'
Solnechny	Солнечный	Oymyakonskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-C		60°18'	137°33'
Solnechny	Солнечный	Solnechny	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-09		50°43'	136°38'
Soloneshnoe	Солонешное	Soloneshenskiy	Altay Krai	WS-22		51°39'	84°18'
Solovevsk	Соловьевск	Tyndinskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-01		54°12'	124°25'
Solton	Солтон	Soltonskiy	Altay Krai	WS-20		52°50'	86°28'
Soltsy	Сольцы	Soletskiy	Novgorod Oblast	ER-17		58°06'	30°18'
Sonskiy	Сонский	Bogradskiy	Republic of Khakassia	WS-21		54°09'	90°13'
Sorok	Сорок	Okinskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-23		52°19'	100°09'
Sorsk	Сорск	Ust-abakanskiy	Republic of Khakassia	WS-21		54°00'	90°14'
Sosnogorsk	Сосногорск	Sosnogorsk	Republic of Komi	ER-11		63°35'	53°53'
Sosnovka	Сосновка	Lovozerkiy	Murmansk Oblast	ER-03		66°30'	40°34'
Sosnovo-Ozerskoe	Сосново-Озерское	Eravninskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-18		52°31'	111°32'
Sosva	Сосьва	Berezovskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-01		63°38'	62°06'
Sosva	Сосьва	Serovskiy	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-11		59°10'	61°50'
Sovetskaya Gavan	Советская Гавань	Sovetsko-gavanskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-14		48°58'	140°17'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Sovetskiy	Советский	Sovetskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-04		61°22'	63°32'
Sred.Urgal	Сред.Ургал	Verkhnebureinskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-08		51°10'	132°56'
Sredniy Kalar	Средний Калар	Kalarskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-11		55°51'	117°22'
Sredniy Vasyugan	Средний Васюган	Kargasokskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-14		59°13'	78°14'
Srednyaya Olekma	Средняя Олекма	Tungiro-olekminskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-12; FE-01		55°25'	120°32'
Sretensk	Сретенск	Sretenskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-19		52°14'	117°43'
Staraya Russa	Старая Русса	Staraya russa	Novgorod Oblast	ER-17		57°59'	31°21'
Stavropol	Ставрополь	Stavropol	Stavropol Krai	ER-15		45°02'	41°59'
Sterlitamak	Стерлитамак	Sterlitamakskiy	Republic of Bashkortostan	ER-14		53°38'	55°56'
Stoyba	Стойба	Selemdzhinskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-07		52°47'	131°43'
Strelka	Стрелка	Eniseyskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-05		58°04'	93°01'
Strelka-Chunya	Стрелка-Чуня	Tungusko-chunskiy	Evenk Autonomous District	ES-04		61°44'	102°47'
Strezhevoy	Стрежевой	Aleksandrovskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-07		60°44'	77°35'
Suda	Суда	Cherepovetskiy	Vologda Oblast	ER-18		59°09'	37°33'
Sukhaya	Сухая	Kabanskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-25		52°32'	107°06'
Sukhobuzimskoe	Сухобузимское	Sukhobuzimskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-05		56°29'	93°16'
Sukkozero	Суккозеро	Muezerskiy	Republic of Karelia	ER-07		63°10'	32°20'
Sumarokovo	Сумароково	Turukhanskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-10; ES-01		61°39'	89°44'
Sumkino	Сумкино	Tobolskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-12		58°06'	68°20'
Suntar	Сунтар	Suntarskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-A		62°09'	117°38'
Supra	Супра	Kondinskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-05		60°51'	64°53'
Surgut	Сургут	Surgutskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-06		61°15'	73°24'
Surgutikha	Сургутиха	Turukhanskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-A; ES-A		63°51'	87°19'
Surovo	Сурово	Zhigalovskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-16		55°36'	105°36'
Susanino	Сусанино	Ulchskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-09		52°47'	140°05'
Sut-Khol	Суть-Холь	Sut-kholskiy	Republic of Tuva (Tyva)	WS-24		51°24'	91°17'
Suzun	Сузун	Suzunskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-19		53°46'	82°18'
Svetlaya	Светлая	Terneyskiy	Primorskiy Krai	FE-13		46°32'	138°19'
Svetlogorsk	Светлогорск	Turukhanskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-A; ES-A		66°56'	88°21'
Svetly	Светлый	Bodaybinskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-10; FE-A		58°26'	115°57'
Svetly	Светлый	Mirninskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	ES-C		63°02'	113°24'
Svirsk	Свирск	Cheremkhovskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-16		53°04'	103°20'
Syktvykar	Сыктывкар	Syktvykar	Republic of Komi	ER-10		61°40'	50°49'
Sym	Сым	Eniseyskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-10; ES-01		60°20'	88°21'
Synya	Сыня	Pechora	Republic of Komi	ER-06; WS-01		65°22'	58°01'
Syrtynya	Сыртынья	Berezovskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-01		63°22'	63°04'
T							
Tabory	Таборы	Taborinskiy	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-11		58°31'	64°33'
Taehny	Таежный	Boguchanskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-06		58°04'	97°18'
Taehny	Таежный	Kanskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-06		56°15'	94°58'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Taezhny	Таежный	Sovetskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-04		61°09'	62°41'
Takhta	Тахта	Ulchskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-09		53°07'	139°51'
Takhtamygda	Тахтамыгда	Skovorodinskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-01		54°05'	123°35'
Taksimo	Таксимо	Muyskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-10		56°21'	114°52'
Talaya	Талая	Tayshetskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-14		55°35'	97°43'
Taldan	Талдан	Skovorodinskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-02		53°41'	124°48'
Talmenka	Тальменка	Talmenskiy	Altay Krai	WS-19		53°49'	83°33'
Talnakh	Талнах	Dudinka	Taymyr Autonomous District	WS-A; ES-A		69°29'	88°27'
Tanguy	Тангуй	Bratskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-15		55°23'	101°01'
Tankhoy	Танхой	Kabanskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-24		51°32'	105°07'
Tara	Тара	Tarskiy	Omsk Oblast	WS-14		56°53'	74°22'
Tarko-Sale	Тарко-Сале	Purovskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-A		64°55'	77°47'
Taseevo	Тасеево	Taseevskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-06		57°12'	94°52'
Tashanta	Ташанта	Kosh-agachskiy	Republic of Altay	WS-24		49°42'	89°10'
Tashtagol	Таштагол	Tashtagol	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-20		52°46'	87°53'
Tas-Yuryakh	Тас-Юрях	Mirninskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	ES-C; FE-A		61°47'	113°01'
Taurova	Таурова	Surgutskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-13		59°35'	73°17'
Tavda	Тавда	Tavdinskiy	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-12		58°02'	65°15'
Tayga	Тайга	Yashkino	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-19		56°03'	85°36'
Taylakova	Тайлакова	Surgutskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-14		59°15'	73°58'
Taymba	Таймба	Baykitskiy	Evenk Autonomous District	ES-03		60°18'	98°57'
Tayshet	Тайшет	Tayshetskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-14		55°55'	98°00'
Taza	Таза	Kurumkanskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-18		54°52'	111°09'
Tazovskiy	Тазовский	Tazovskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-A		67°28'	78°43'
Teberda	Теберда	Karachaeviskiy	Republic of Karachay-Cherkessia	ER-15		43°27'	41°44'
Teeli	Тээли	Bay-tayginskiy	Republic of Tuva (Tyva)	WS-24		51°00'	90°11'
Tegda	Тэгда	Khorinskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-25		52°24'	108°55'
Teguldet	Тегульдет	Teguldetskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-17		57°18'	88°09'
Telemba	Телемба	Eravninskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-18		52°44'	113°16'
Terney	Терней	Terneyskiy	Primorskiy Krai	FE-16		45°02'	136°36'
Tevriz	Тевриз	Tevrizskiy	Omsk Oblast	WS-13		57°30'	72°24'
Teya	Тея	Severo-eniseyskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-10; ES-01		60°22'	92°38'
Tigil	Тигиль	Tigilskiy	Koryak Autonomous District	KK-01		57°45'	158°40'
Timiryazevskiy	Тимирязевский	Tomskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-16		56°29'	84°52'
Tirlyanskiy	Тирлянский	Beloretskiy	Republic of Bashkortostan	ER-14		54°12'	58°34'
Tisul	Тисуль	Tisulskiy	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-20		55°45'	88°18'
Tobolsk	Тобольск	Tobolskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-12		58°11'	68°15'
Tobseda	Тобседа	Nenets Autonomous District	Nenets Autonomous District	ER-04		68°35'	52°20'
Toguchin	Тогучин	Toguchinskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-19		55°14'	84°23'
Togurt	Тогурт	Kolpashhevskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-15		58°22'	82°50'
Tokko	Токко	Olekminskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-A		59°58'	119°50'
Tokma	Токма	Katangskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-08		58°15'	105°52'
Tokur	Токур	Selemzhinskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-08		53°08'	132°54'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Tolka	Толька	Krasnoselkupskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-A		64°00'	82°02'
Tolka	Толька	Krasnoselkupskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-08		63°23'	80°06'
Tomari	Томари	Tomarinskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		47°45'	142°04'
Tommot	Томмот	Aldanskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		58°57'	126°17'
Tompo	Томпо	Tomponskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-C		63°54'	135°51'
Tomsk	Томск	Tomskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-16		56°28'	84°59'
Toora-Khem	Тоора-Хем	Todzhiński	Republic of Tuva (Tyva)	ES-14		52°28'	96°07'
Topchikha	Топчиха	Topchikhinskiy	Altay Krai	WS-19		52°49'	83°07'
Topki	Топки	Topki	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-19		55°16'	85°36'
Torgo	Торго	Olekminskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	ES-11; FE-A		58°27'	119°32'
Toyouku	Тойоку	Verkhnevilyuyskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-A		63°08'	120°55'
Trakt	Тракт	Knyazhpogostskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-11		62°41'	51°17'
Troitskoe	Троицкое	Nanayskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-13		49°26'	136°33'
Troitskoe	Троицкое	Troitskiy	Altay Krai	WS-19		52°58'	84°40'
Troitsko-Pechorsk	Троицко-Печорск	Troitsko-pechorskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-11		62°42'	56°10'
Trusovo	Трусово	Ust-tsilemskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-04		65°27'	51°22'
Tsentrалny	Центральный	Tisulskiy	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-20		55°12'	87°38'
Tsingaly	Цингалы	Khanty-mansiyskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-06		60°10'	69°41'
Tsipikan	Ципикан	Bauntovskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-18		54°54'	113°20'
Tsvetnogorsk	Цветногоorsk	Bogradskiy	Republic of Khakassia	WS-21		54°14'	90°27'
Tubinskiy	Тубинский	Baymakskiy	Republic of Bashkortostan	ER-14		52°53'	58°13'
Tugulym	Тугулым	Tugulymskiy	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-11		57°03'	64°38'
Tugur	Тугур	Tuguro-chumikanskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-05		53°46'	136°50'
Tuim	Туим	Shirinskiy	Republic of Khakassia	WS-20		54°19'	89°55'
Tulpan	Тулпан	Cherdynskiy	Perm Oblast	ER-12		61°22'	57°24'
Tulun	Тулун	Tulunskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-15		54°33'	100°35'
Tungokochen	Тунгокочен	Tungokochenskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-19		53°32'	115°36'
Tungor	Тунгор	Okhinskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-06		53°23'	142°57'
Tuobuya	Туобуя	Verkhnevilyuyskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		61°59'	122°03'
Tupik	Тупик	Tungiro-olekminskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-20		54°25'	119°55'
Tura	Тура	Ilimpiyskiy	Evenk Autonomous District	ES-B		64°16'	100°13'
Turan	Туран	Piy-khemskiy	Republic of Tuva (Tyva)	ES-13		52°08'	93°54'
Turinsk	Туринск	Turinskiy	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-11		58°02'	63°41'
Turka	Турка	Pribykalskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-17		52°56'	108°13'
Turochak	Турочак	Turochaskiy	Republic of Altay	WS-23		52°15'	87°07'
Turukhansk	Туруханск	Turukhanskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-A; ES-A		65°47'	87°57'
Turuntaevo	Турунтаево	Pribykalskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-25		52°12'	107°38'
Tutonchany	Тутончаны	Ilimpiyskiy	Evenk Autonomous District	ES-A		64°13'	93°47'
Tyagun	Тягун	Zarinskiy	Altay Krai	WS-19		53°56'	85°39'
Tyanya	Тяня	Olekminskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	ES-11; FE-A		59°02'	119°47'
Tymovskoe	Тымовское	Tymovskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-10		50°50'	142°39'
Tymsk	Тымск	Kargasoskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-15		59°22'	80°18'
Tynda	Тында	Tyndinskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-02		55°09'	124°42'
Tyrma	Тырма	Verkhnebureinskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-07		50°02'	132°10'
Tyrnyauz	Тырныауз	Elbruskiy	Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria	ER-16		43°23'	42°55'
Tyukhtet	Тюхтет	Tyukhtetskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-17		56°31'	89°19'
Tyulgan	Тюльган	Tyulganskiy	Orenburg Oblast	ER-14		52°21'	56°11'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Tyulkino	Тюлькино	Solikamskiy	Perm Oblast	ER-13		59°50'	56°31'
Tyumen	Тюмень	Tyumenskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-12		57°09'	65°31'
Tyumentsevo	Тюменцево	Tyumentsevskiy	Altay Krai	WS-18		53°19'	81°29'
U							
Ubinskoe	Убинское	Ubinskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-18		55°18'	79°41'
Uchaly	Учалы	Uchalinskiy	Republic of Bashkortostan	ER-14		54°18'	59°26'
Uchami	Учами	Ilimpiyskiy	Evenk Autonomous District	ES-A		63°48'	96°26'
Udachny	Удачный	Mirninskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	ES-C		66°24'	112°17'
Udskoe	Удское	Tuguro-chumikanskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-04		54°30'	134°24'
Ufa	Уфа	Ufa	Republic of Bashkortostan	ER-14		54°44'	55°59'
Ulegorsk	Улегорск	Ulegorskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		49°04'	142°04'
Ugoyan	Угоян	Aldanskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		59°15'	125°17'
Ugut	Угут	Surgutskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-07		60°30'	74°01'
Uk	Ук	Nizhneudinskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-15		55°04'	98°50'
Ukhta	Ухта	Ukhta	Republic of Komi	ER-11		63°33'	53°43'
Ulan-Ude	Улан-Удэ	Ivolginskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-25		51°50'	107°36'
Ulety	Улеты	Uletovskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-26		51°21'	112°28'
Ulkan	Улькан	Kazachinsko-lenskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-17		55°53'	107°47'
Ulu	Улу	Aldanskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		60°19'	127°25'
Umba	Умба	Terskiy	Murmansk Oblast	ER-02		66°41'	34°20'
Uporovo	Упорово	Uporovskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-12		56°18'	66°16'
Uray	Урай	Kondinskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-05		60°07'	64°48'
Urengoy	Уренгой	Purovskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-A		65°57'	78°22'
Ureysk	Урейск	Akshinskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-26		50°17'	113°12'
Uritskoe	Урицкое	Olekminskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-A		60°33'	122°24'
Urusha	Уруша	Skovorodinskiy	Amur Oblast	ES-20; FE-01		54°03'	122°52'
Usinsk	Усинск	Usinsk	Republic of Komi	ER-05; WS-01		66°00'	57°32'
Usogorsk	Усогорск	Udorskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-10		63°25'	48°42'
Usole	Усолье	Berezniki	Perm Oblast	ER-13		59°25'	56°40'
Usole-Sibirskoe	Усолье-Сибирское	Usole-Sibirskoe	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-16		52°45'	103°38'
Ust-Barguzin	Усть-Баргузин	Barguzinskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-17		53°25'	109°01'
Ust-Bolsheretsk	Усть-Большерецк	Ust-bolsheretskiy	Kamchatka Oblast	KK-03		52°49'	156°16'
Ust-Ilga	Усть-Илга	Zhigalovskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-16		55°00'	105°04'
Ust-Ilimsk	Усть-Илимск	Ust-ilimskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-08		58°00'	102°40'
Ust-Ishim	Усть-Ишим	Ust-ishimskiy	Omsk Oblast	WS-13		57°41'	71°10'
Ust-Kada	Усть-Када	Kuytunskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-15		54°29'	102°00'
Ust-Kamchatsk	Усть-Камчатск	Ust-kamchatskiy	Kamchatka Oblast	KK-02		56°13'	162°28'
Ust-Kan	Усть-Кан	Sukhobuzimskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-05		56°30'	93°47'
Ust-Karenga	Усть-Каренга	Tungokochenskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-19		54°26'	116°31'
Ust-Karsk	Усть-Карск	Sretenskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-20		52°42'	118°48'
Ust-Khayryuzovo	Усть-Хайрюзово	Tigilskiy	Koryak Autonomous District	KK-01		57°06'	156°44'
Ust-Koksa	Усть-Кокса	Ust-koksinskiy	Republic of Altay	WS-23		50°16'	85°36'
Ust-Kulom	Усть-Кулом	Ust-kulomskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-11		61°41'	53°41'
Ust-Kut	Усть-Кут	Ust-kutskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-08		56°46'	105°44'
Ust-Manya	Усть-Манья	Berezovskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	ER-12; WS-04		62°11'	60°21'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Ust-Maya	Усть-Мая	Oymyakonskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-C		60°24'	134°32'
Ust-Mil	Усть-Миль	Oymyakonskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-C		59°38'	133°05'
Ust-Nyukzha	Усть-Нюкжа	Tyndinskiy	Amur Oblast	ES-12; FE-A		56°33'	121°36'
Ust-Ordynskiy	Усть-Ордынский	Ekhirit-bulagatskiy	Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous District	ES-16		52°48'	104°44'
Ust-Padenga	Усть-Паденьга	Shenkurskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-09		61°54'	42°38'
Ust-Pit	Усть-Пит	Eniseyskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-17; ES-05		58°59'	91°46'
Ust-Port	Усть-Порт	Ust-eniseyskiy	Taymyr Autonomous District	WS-A; ES-A		69°39'	84°25'
Ustrem	Устрем	Berezovskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-02		64°15'	65°29'
Ust-Tsilma	Усть-Цильма	Ust-tsilemskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-05		65°26'	52°09'
Ust-Uda	Усть-Уда	Ust-udinskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-16		54°10'	103°01'
Ust-Ulagan	Усть-Улаган	Ulaganskiy	Republic of Altay	WS-23		50°38'	87°57'
Ust-Urkima	Усть-Уркима	Tyndinskiy	Amur Oblast	ES-12; FE-01		55°18'	123°10'
Ust-Usa	Усть-Уса	Usinsk	Republic of Komi	ER-05; WS-01		65°59'	56°55'
Ust-Vaenga	Усть-Ваеньга	Vinogradovskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-09		63°00'	42°38'
Ust-Voya	Усть-Воя	Vuktyl	Republic of Komi	ER-12; WS-01		64°27'	57°40'
Ustyuzhna	Устюжна	Ustyuzhenskiy	Vologda Oblast	ER-18		58°50'	36°27'
Utata	Утата	Zakamenskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-23		50°49'	102°46'
Uvat	Уват	Uvatskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-12		59°08'	68°52'
Uyar	Уяр	Uyarskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-13		55°48'	94°19'
Uzhur	Ужур	Uzhurskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-20		55°19'	89°51'
V							
Vagay	Вагай	Omutinskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-12		56°28'	67°18'
Vagay	Вагай	Vagayskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-12		57°55'	69°00'
Val	Вал	Noglikskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-10		52°20'	143°03'
Valentin	Валентин	Lazovskiy	Primorskiy Krai	FE-15		43°07'	134°17'
Vanavara	Ванавара	Tungusko-chunskiy	Evenk Autonomous District	ES-03		60°20'	102°17'
Vanino	Ванино	Vaninskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-14		49°05'	140°15'
Vanzetur	Ванзетур	Berezovskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-02		63°32'	64°49'
Vanzhilkynak	Ванжилькынак	Kargasokskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-09		60°23'	84°13'
Vasiss	Васисс	Tarskiy	Omsk Oblast	WS-14		57°21'	74°44'
Vayampolka	Ваямполка	Tigilskiy	Koryak Autonomous District	KK-01		58°18'	159°23'
Vazhgort	Важгорт	Udorskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-10		64°00'	47°03'
Vekh.Inta	Вех.Инта	Inta	Republic of Komi	ER-06; WS-01		65°58'	60°19'
Velikaya Kema	Великая Кема	Terneyskiy	Primorskiy Krai	FE-16		45°27'	137°12'
Vendinga	Вендинга	Udorskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-10		63°26'	47°55'
Vereshchagino	Верещагино	Turukhanskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-A; ES-A		64°14'	87°36'
Verkh.Amga	Верх.Амга	Aldanskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		59°38'	127°06'
Verkh.Avzyan	Верх.Авзян	Beloretskiy	Republic of Bashkortostan	ER-14		53°31'	57°31'
Verkhneimbatsk	Верхнеимбатск	Turukhanskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-09; ES-A		63°09'	87°58'
Verkhnekolvinsk	Верхнеколвинск	Usinsk	Republic of Komi	ER-05		66°40'	56°58'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Verkhnenildina	Верхненильдина	Berezovskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	ER-12; WS-01		63°16'	61°30'
Verkhneuralsk	Верхнеуральск	Verkhneuralskiy	Chelyabinsk Oblast	ER-14		53°52'	59°12'
Verkhneusinskoe	Верхнеусинское	Ermakovskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-21; ES-13		52°14'	93°01'
Verkhnevilyuysk	Верхневилуйск	Verkhnevilyuyskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-A		63°26'	120°17'
Verkhnyaya Salda	Верхняя Салда	Verkhnesaldinskiy	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-11		58°02'	60°33'
Verkholensk	Верхотенск	Kachugskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-16		54°06'	105°34'
Verkhotur	Верхотурье	Verkhoturskiy	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-11		58°51'	60°48'
Verkh-Usugli	Верх-Усугли	Tungokochenskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-19		52°41'	115°11'
Verkola	Веркола	Pinezhskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-09		63°48'	45°08'
Vershino-Darasunskiy	Вершино-Дарасунский	Tungokochenskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-19		52°21'	115°33'
Viakhtu	Виакту	Aleksandrovsk-sakhalinskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-10		51°34'	141°56'
Vidim	Видим	Nizhneilimskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-08		56°24'	103°07'
Vikhorevka	Вихоревка	Bratskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-15		56°07'	101°10'
Vikulovo	Викулово	Vikulovskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-13		56°49'	70°36'
Vilyuysk	Вилуйск	Vilyuyskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		63°44'	121°36'
Vinzili	Винзили	Tyumenskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-12		56°57'	65°46'
Virandozero	Вирандозеро	Belomorskiy	Republic of Karelia	ER-08		64°00'	36°00'
Vitim	Витим	Lenskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	ES-10		59°27'	112°33'
Vitimskiy	Витимский	Mamsko-chuyskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-10		58°13'	113°15'
Vladikavkaz	Владикавказ	Vladikavkaz	Republic of North Ossetia (Alania)	ER-16		43°01'	44°40'
Vladimirovka	Владимировка	Aleksandrovsk-sakhalinskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-10		50°32'	142°10'
Volchansk	Волчанск	Karpinsk	Sverdlovsk Oblast	WS-04		59°56'	60°05'
Volocheevka 2-ya	Волочаевка 2-я	Smidovichskiy	Yevreyskaya Autonomous Region	FE-12		48°34'	134°34'
Vorkuta	Воркута	Vorkuta	Republic of Komi	ER-06		67°30'	64°01'
Vorogovo	Ворогово	Turukhanskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-10; ES-01		61°01'	89°36'
Voskresenskoe	Воскресенское	Meleuzovskiy	Republic of Bashkortostan	ER-14		53°07'	56°08'
Vostochny	Восточный	Makarovskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		48°16'	142°37'
Vostok	Восток	Poronayskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		48°58'	142°54'
Voyvozh	Войвож	Sosnogorsk	Republic of Komi	ER-11		62°53'	54°57'
Vozhgora	Вожгора	Leshukonskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-10		64°33'	48°25'
Vuktyl	Вуктыл	Vuktyl	Republic of Komi	ER-12		63°52'	57°18'
Vyazemskiy	Вяземский	Vyazemskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-12		47°32'	134°45'
Vydrino	Выдрино	Kabanskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-24		51°27'	104°37'
Vyezhiy Log	Выезжий Лог	Manskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-21; ES-13		54°58'	93°55'
Vysokogorny	Высокогорный	Vaninskiy	Khabarovsk Krai	FE-09		50°05'	139°08'
Vzmore	Взморье	Dolinskiy	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		47°50'	142°31'
Y							
Yablonovo	Яблоново	Chitinskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-26		51°50'	112°45'
Yagodny	Ягодный	Kondinskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-12		59°44'	65°04'
Yaksha	Якша	Troitsko-pechorskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-12		61°49'	56°49'
Yakurim	Якурим	Ust-kutskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-08		56°59'	106°34'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Yakutsk	Якутск	Yakutsk	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		62°01'	129°43'
Yalutorovsk	Ялуторовск	Yalutorovskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-12		56°38'	66°17'
Yamarovka	Ямаровка	Krasnochikoyskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-25		50°36'	110°14'
Yarega	Ярега	Ukhta	Republic of Komi	ER-11		63°25'	53°33'
Yarensk	Яренск	Lenskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-10		62°10'	49°06'
Yarkino	Яркино	Kezhemskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-07		59°07'	99°23'
Yar-Sale	Яр-Сале	Yamalskiy	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	WS-03		66°51'	70°49'
Yartsevo	Ярцево	Eniseyskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	WS-10; ES-01		60°14'	90°13'
Yashkino	Яшкино	Yashkinskiy	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-19		55°52'	85°25'
Yaya	Яя	Yayskiy	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-16		56°12'	86°26'
Yllymakh	Ыллымах	Aldanskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		58°34'	126°40'
Ynakhsy	Ынахсы	Nyurbinskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-A		63°33'	119°12'
Yrban	Ырбан	Todzhinskiy	Republic of Tuva (Tyva)	ES-14		52°43'	95°43'
Ytyk-Kyuel	Ытык-Кюель	Tattinskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-C		62°21'	133°33'
Yug	Юг	Permskiy	Perm Oblast	ER-13		57°44'	56°09'
Yugorenok	Югоренок	Oymyakonskiy	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-C		59°45'	137°40'
Yugorsk	Югорск	Sovetskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-04		61°18'	63°18'
Yugydyag	Югыдьяг	Ust-kulomskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-11		61°37'	54°56'
Yuilsk	Юильск	Beloyarskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-06		63°40'	69°39'
Yukta	Юкта	Ilimpiyskiy	Evenk Autonomous District	ES-04		63°22'	105°40'
Yuma	Юма	Kemskiy	Republic of Karelia	ER-07		65°04'	33°15'
Yumurchen	Юмурчен	Tungokochenskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-18		53°36'	114°01'
Yurga	Юрга	Yurga	Kemerovo Oblast	WS-19		55°43'	84°53'
Yuroma	Юрома	Leshukonskiy	Arkhangelsk Oblast	ER-09		65°09'	45°34'
Yurovsk	Юровск	Uvatskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-12		59°27'	69°03'
Yurty	Юрты	Tayshetskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-14		56°01'	97°38'
Yushkozero	Юшкозеро	Kalevalskiy natsionalny	Republic of Karelia	ER-07		64°46'	32°12'
Yuzhno-Eniseyskiy	Южно-Енисейский	Motygin'skiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-06		58°47'	94°39'
Yuzhno-Kurilsk	Южно-Курильск	Yuzhno-kuril'skiy	Sakhalin Oblast	KK-07		44°01'	145°51'
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	Южно-Сахалинск	Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	Sakhalin Oblast	FE-14		46°56'	142°43'
Z							
Zabitu'y	Забитуй	Alarskiy	Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous District	ES-15		53°15'	102°49'
Zakamensk	Закаменск	Zakamenskiy	Republic of Buryatia	ES-24		50°22'	103°17'
Zakharkovo	Захарково	Pervomayskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-16		57°51'	86°21'
Zalari	Залари	Zalarinskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-15		53°33'	102°30'
Zanule	Занулье	Priluzskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-19		60°38'	49°24'
Zaozerny	Заозерный	Rybinskiy	Krasnoyarsk Krai	ES-06		55°58'	94°41'
Zapolyarny	Заполярный	Pechengskiy	Murmansk Oblast	ER-01		69°25'	30°50'
Zarinsk	Заринск	Zarinskiy	Altay Krai	WS-19		53°42'	84°57'
Zaterechny	Затеречный	Neftekmumskiy	Stavropol Krai	ER-16		44°47'	45°12'
Zavitinsk	Завитинск	Zavitinskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-07		50°06'	129°26'
Zavodopetrovskiy	Заводопетровский	Yalutorovskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-12		56°50'	66°43'
Zavodoukovsk	Заводуковск	Zavodoukovskiy	Tyumen Oblast	WS-12		56°30'	66°32'

Name of settlement	Cyrillic name	District	Region	Page ID	Page number	Latitude	Longitude
Zavyalovo	Завьялово	Zavyalovskiy	Altay Krai	WS-18		52°50'	80°54'
Zdvinsk	Здвинск	Zdvinskiy	Novosibirsk Oblast	WS-18		54°42'	78°40'
Zelenoborsk	Зеленоборск	Sovetskiy	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	WS-05		61°28'	64°02'
Zelenoborskiy	Зеленоборский	Kandalaksha	Murmansk Oblast	ER-01		66°51'	32°24'
Zelenoe Ozero	Зеленое Озеро	Tungokochenskiy	Chita Oblast	ES-19		53°40'	116°34'
Zelenokumsk	Зеленокумск	Sovetskiy	Stavropol Krai	ER-16		44°24'	43°52'
Zeya	Зея	Zeyskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-02		53°44'	127°15'
Zhatay	Жатай	Yakutsk	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-B		62°09'	129°49'
Zheleznodorozhny	Железнодорожный	Ust-ilimskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-08		57°54'	102°46'
Zheleznogorsk-Ilimskiy	Железногорск-Илимский	Nizhneilimskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-08		56°34'	104°08'
Zheshart	Жешарт	Udorskiy	Republic of Komi	ER-10		62°03'	49°32'
Zhigalovo	Жигалово	Zhigalovskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-16		54°48'	105°08'
Zima	Зима	Ziminskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-15		53°54'	102°02'
Zlatoustovsk	Златоустовск	Selemdzhinskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-08		52°58'	133°35'
Zmeinogorsk	Змеиногорск	Zmeinogorskiy	Altay Krai	WS-22		51°09'	82°11'
Znamenskoe	Знаменское	Znamenskiy	Omsk Oblast	WS-13		57°07'	73°49'
Zolotaya Gora	Золотая Гора	Zeyskiy	Amur Oblast	FE-02		54°16'	126°37'
Zolotinka	Золотинка	Neryungri	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	FE-02		56°11'	124°50'
Zulumay	Зулумай	Ziminskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-15		53°41'	101°18'
Zvezdny	Звездный	Ust-kutskiy	Irkutsk Oblast	ES-08		56°45'	106°30'
Zyryanskoe	Зырянское	Zyryanskiy	Tomsk Oblast	WS-16		56°49'	86°37'

Index of administrative regions of Russia (Subjects of the Russian Federation)

The numbers refer to the map at the inside back cover.

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Regions contain at least some intact forest landscapes
Regions outside the area of investigation

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Name	No.
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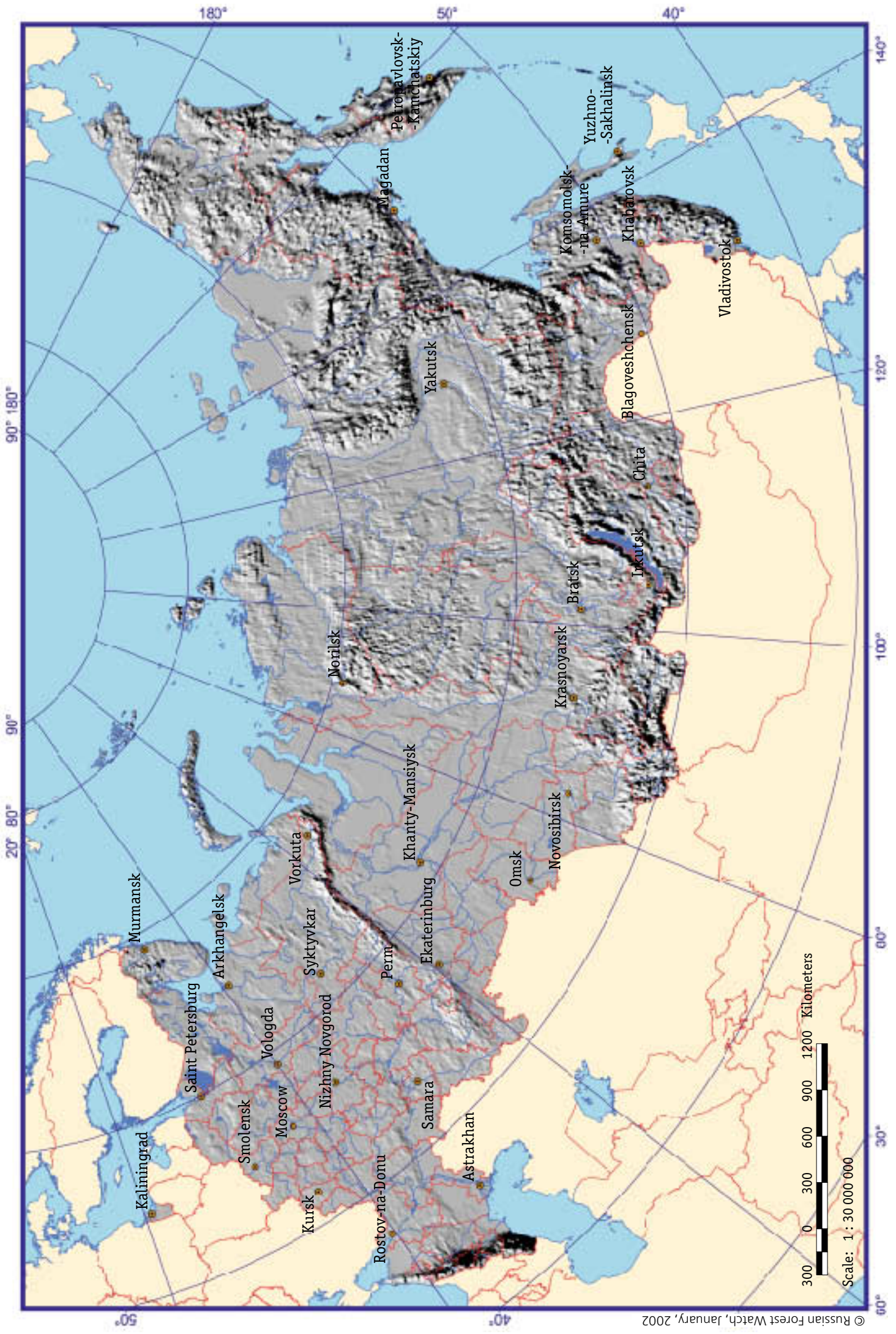
Administrative regions of Russia (Subjects of the Russian Federation)

The numbers refer to the map on the right.

Regions without intact forest landscapes
Regions contain at least some intact forest landscapes
Regions outside the area of investigation

No.	Name
1	Murmansk Oblast
2	Republic of Karelia
3	Saint Petersburg
4	Leningrad Oblast
5	Arkhangelsk Oblast
6	Nenets Autonomous District
7	Republic of Komi
8	Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District
9	Taymyr Autonomous District
10	Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)
11	Chukchi (Chukotka) Autonomous District
12	Magadan Oblast
13	Koryak Autonomous District
14	Kaliningrad Oblast
15	Pskov Oblast
16	Novgorod Oblast
17	Vologda Oblast
18	Smolensk Oblast
19	Tver Oblast
20	Bryansk Oblast
21	Kaluga Oblast
22	Moscow
23	Moscow Oblast
24	Yaroslavl Oblast
25	Kursk Oblast
26	Orel Oblast
27	Tula Oblast
28	Vladimir Oblast
29	Ivanovo Oblast
30	Kostroma Oblast
31	Belgorod Oblast
32	Voronezh Oblast
33	Lipetsk Oblast
34	Ryazan Oblast
35	Tambov Oblast
36	Republic of Mordvinia
37	Nizhniy Novgorod Oblast
38	Republic of Chuvashia
39	Republic of Mari-El
40	Kirov Oblast
41	Komi-Permyak Autonomous District
42	Perm Oblast
43	Sverdlovsk Oblast
44	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District
45	Krasnoyarsk Krai

No.	Name
46	Evenk Autonomous District
47	Krasnodar Krai
48	Republic of Adygea
49	Rostov Oblast
50	Volgograd Oblast
51	Saratov Oblast
52	Penza Oblast
53	Ulyanovsk Oblast
54	Samara Oblast
55	Republic of Tatarstan
56	Republic of Udmurtia
57	Republic of Karachay-Cherkessia
58	Stavropol Krai
59	Republic of Kalmykia (Khalmg Tangch)
60	Astrakhan Oblast
61	Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria
62	Republic of North Ossetia (Alania)
63	Republic of Ingushetia
64	Republic of Chechnia
65	Republic of Dagestan
66	Orenburg Oblast
67	Republic of Bashkortostan
68	Chelyabinsk Oblast
69	Kurgan Oblast
70	Tyumen Oblast
71	Omsk Oblast
72	Tomsk Oblast
73	Novosibirsk Oblast
74	Kemerovo Oblast
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77	Republic of Altay
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79	Irkutsk Oblast
80	Ust-Orda Buryat Autonomous District
81	Republic of Buryatia
82	Chita Oblast
83	Aga-Buryat Autonomous District
84	Amur Oblast
85	Khabarovsk Krai
86	Sakhalin Oblast
87	Kamchatka Oblast
88	Yevreyskaya (Jewish) Autonomous Region
89	Primorskiy Krai



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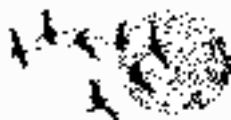
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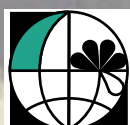
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