Kamchatka Explorer

Kamchatka tourism & visitor guide



New guest houses



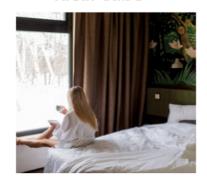
SPA center



New restaurant Opening this summer



Guest house «Ideal Cube»



Ethnic restaurant «Los-Losos»



Guest village



Open pools with thermal and fresh water Tours organized A terrace with a view of the volcano and lake Airport transfers

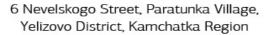
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with cold pool Film theater

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Karaoke Bonfires

Billiards room Bicycles for rent

Spa tubs Wi-Fi





LLC Win & Travel
4-2 Frolova St., Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky,
tel./WhatsApp +7 (931) 777-2222
e-mail: wtkamchatka@mail.ru
www.wtkamchatka.ru
@ilovekamcha



Kamchatka -Russia`s Diamond

A new age is coming for Kamchatka's tourism. With the country's borders closed, Russian tourists' attention turned to Russia's jewel, Kamchatka. The Russian tourist chooses Kamchatka for his unforgettable journey, despite serious problems with the level of service, education of management, an acute shortage of highly-qualified tourism and hospitality personnel, availability of lodging and logistical limitations.

These are the problems we must address for the industry to pick up the pace. Thus, Kamchatka's Ministry of Tourism focuses on modernizing the region's tourism infrastructure, creating workplaces in the industry and expanding education programs in the field, reeducating existing staff, and improving the region's image as a hospitality destination. Kamchatka Krai stands every chance of setting an example for other regions of the country in terms of quality of service.

We must not, however, only cater to the stable inflow of tourists we already receive. We need to broaden the seasonal window and introduce new types of products: quadracycle tours to the best and most picturesque locations, gourmet trips, glamping tours, business tourism etc.

Event tourism should be another important direction of development, with large-scale festivals to include athletic, entertainment and business components playing a key role. We are planning an expansion of travel routes as well. Kamchatka has a rich history of exploration, and this unique historical context can be tapped for instructional activities to occupy visitors when the weather prohibits flights. A sports recreation program at the Khalaktyr beach may also become an alternative to helicopter tours, and we plan to develop the infrastructure there. The design work for a road to the beach will begin this year.

We have all of the resources we need to make Kamchatka a welcoming and attractive destination.

Vladimir Rusanov, Kamchatka Krai Minister of Tourism





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Welcome to Kamchatka!



The area of the Kamchatka Region is **464,300** square km (it is more than Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg put together)



The distance from Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky to Moscow is **6 773 km** (**8 h. 25 min.** hour flight)



The population
of the Kamchatka Region
is about **313,000** people
Of the total population
of Kamchatka **245,600** people
live in cities and **67,400**in settlements



Here live representatives
of 176 nationalities and ethnic groups:
Russians (79%),
Ukrainians (3.5%),
Byelorussians (0.58%)...
The indigenous people
of the North – the Koryaks,
Evens, Aleuts, Itelmen, and Chukchi
make up 4.36%



Kamchatka Region

consists of 65 municipal units:

11 districts,

47 villages



There are 30 active
volcanoes in Kamchatka,
about 300 dormant
and extinct volcanoes.
The highest summit
is Kluchevskaya Sopka
Volcano (4,850 meters above
sea level), the lowest point –
the bottom of Kurilskoe Lake
(316 m below sea level).

Facts about Kamchatka

The Kamchatka Peninsula lies in the northeastern part of Eurasia. In the west it is washed by the Sea of Okhotsk, in the northeast by the Bering Sea, in the east by the Pacific Ocean.

Saint Petersburg

Moscon



Over 62 religious associations

Bangkok

Hanoi

Khabarovsk

Vladivostok

Seoul

C/KY0





Planning to visit Kamchatka and not certain how to begin?

possibility is to buy a tour from one of Kamchatka's travel agencies. How and where depends on the time you want to devote to the journey. Booking a group tour will send you along some of the more popular routes.

The program may look as follows:

Day 1: Tourists are met at the airport and shuttled to the hotel

Day 2: Marine tour

Day 3: Helicopter trip

Day 4: Climbing a volcano

Day 5: Visit with aboriginal people and bathing in thermal springs

Day 6: River rafting

Day 7: Trekking

Day 8: Return transfer to the airport and departure

ture

With a schedule like this you can visit all of the most popular tourist attractions in just 8 days. The travel agency will take care of all the details, book the hotel, compose the schedule, order food and transport. All you need to do is listen to the guide's instructions and walk out of the hotel suite at the appointed time. Another way to travel is to get together with your friends, coworkers or family and order a custom tour. In this case you can work out the route yourself, choose a hotel, places to eat etc., and the travel agent will tally the cost and perhaps give you a good discount.

Often a tourist who has been to Kamchatka on an all-inclusive tour returns a few years later with his friends and independent schedule based on his experience and interests.

The third approach is to go to Kamchatka and there decide where and with whom to travel farther. This is a choice for visitors who have the time to study reviews, plot their own route and choose the company, guide and mode of transportation they prefer, and those who do not like definite boundaries and time-tables. In our opinion, even if you manage to save some money with this option, you are likely to pay double in hassle. The Internet is full of offers from companies that are here today, gone tomorrow. There is no obvious way to single out reliable providers. Attractive ads notwithstanding, make sure there is a registered legal entity behind them a limited liability company, an individual entrepreneur or a self-employed person. Examine customer responses. If they are negative or there are none, this is a cause for alarm. Feedback on the company's own website should not be trusted. The director or his staff often write that praise. Kamchatka has an Association of Travel Industry that unites travel agencies, hospitality businesses and other firms in the sector. It was founded in 2004 on the principles of high quality of services, professional staff, client safety and responsible discharge of obligations. To see the list of companies in the Association scan the QR code: http://atik41.ru/chleny_associacii



Scan the QR code to discover the list of companies which are in ATIK:





POPULAR TOURS in Kamchatka















City tours

are offered by travel agencies both as separate tours and as part of combined tours. There are several tours around P-K, the peninsula's capital. Offers may include tours around the evening city, to historical sites, to city museums, or souvenir tours. Excursions around the City of Military Glory are affordable and very exciting and are of great interest for people of all ages generations, for Russians and foreigners.

2 Helicopter tours

in Kamchatka are available daily June through September (in flying weather). However, winter tours are also available, but they are bespoke only and depend on weather conditions. Frequent tours are offered to the Valley of Geysers and Kuril Lake. Tours to the Valley of Geysers are combined with tours to Uzon Volcano caldera, while tours to Kuril Lake are combined with the Khodutkinskye Hot Springs. Tours can also include the Nalychevskye Hot Springs, fishing at the Zhupanova River, and Karymsky Volcano, etc.

Horse trekking tours

are offered by travel agencies as single day tours. They vary in duration and can last from 3.5 hours to about 8 hours. Usually they are organized from June till October. Horse trekking tours to the Pacific Coast are very exciting! During the trip you will enjoy meeting horses, scenery, and coastal shores. Such tours are inexpensive and affordable. The horses are selected by instructors individually for every client.

Natural hot springs

tours are offered by travel agencies either as separate short tours or as part of tours across Kamchatka. Hot springs are plentiful in Kamchatka. Read about the most popular of them.

Jeeps tours

enjoy great popularity and are available for small groups of 4-6 people. Travel agencies offer up to ten different jeep-tours – single day and multiple day tours.

6 River rafting tours

are offered by travel agencies as separate tours or in combination with salmon fishing tours. They vary in duration from one to three days and in activities - tourists can either help to paddle or just raft as passengers. Individual tours lasting more than three days are also available. Some agencies include swimming in hot springs in their tours.

7 History and ethnography

of Kamchatka's ethnic minorities always present great interest, especially to foreigners. Very often ecotourism is combined with ethnographic tours. Travel agencies organize tours to Itelmen, Even, and Koryak settlements, reindeer herder's camps, etc.

8 Fishing tours

are organized by a variety of travel agencies. They offer both single day and multiple day tours. Kamchatka can offer all kinds of fishing: river, lake, sea trophy fishing - both during summer and winter seasons. Fishermen and women who appreciate comfort can enjoy stationary fishing bases.

9 SUP tours

are a great choice if you want to spend your free time with your family, coworkers, and even clients! SUP means Stand Up Paddle, suggesting paddling upright in a large inflatable board like the one for surfing. Tourists can choose to their liking, from easy short-time tours more lengthy and challenging.

10 Botanical tours

are offered throughout the summer. Tourists can see plants belonging to one species at various stages of their development. On southern slopes seeds only ripen, while on plains they bloom and in gorges or on northern sides of hills they bud or just start blooming. The botanist-guides will tell you about local flora, and you will recharge with positive emotions and take many photos.

Marine tours

are very popular with Kamchatka visitors and its residents. Mostly, they are single day tours which differ in duration and itinerary. Some agencies offer two or three day tours. New offers - sea cruises along Kamchatka coast and to the Commander and Northern Kuril Islands are gaining more popularity.















Trekking tours and volcano ascents

are offered by travel agencies both as single day and as multi-day day tours. As a rule, the ascent is one or two days long, though there are routes lasting seven and more days. Picturesque scenery of mountain waterfalls, lakes, and lush vegetation, alternating with a bare cinder landscape, multicolored rhododendrons, and snow patches on volcano slopes make tours there an exciting adventure! Such tours often include swimming in natural hot springs.

13 Dogsled tours

Sled dogs are an essential part of Kamchatka natives' customs and traditions. Till the middle 1950s, dogsleds were virtually the only link between many Kamchatka settlements during long winters. They carried mail, people, provisions, and medication to the most remote parts of the peninsula. Participating in such a tour you get acquainted with a traditional way of life led by people of the North. You will also have some training at the mushers' school where you will learn how to drive a dogsled. During the dogsled trip you will be accompanied by experienced mushers.

Winter snowmobile tours

give a wonderful opportunity to see Kamchatka! Freedom of movement and high speed let tourists see out-of-the-way places. Many hard to reach places in summer become accessible for tourists on snowmobiles in winter thanks to solid snow cover.

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- 4. S. Alekseeva, 5. M. Fesyunov, 6. A. Gorbashchuk, 7. A. Pchelintsev,

Welcome to Ethno-camp

Kainyran











You will have a really wild holiday away from the city bustle.

Everywhere around are intact nature: picturesque lakes, spawning rivers, meadows with honeysuckle, and willow-tea. You will have an unforgettable experience by visiting a concert of Kamchatka Natives. You will hear folklore songs, see ethnic dances, and have a photo session being dressed in attire

of indigenous people against volcanoes. The cozy yaranga tent will share its warmth with you, and you will long remember the taste of the Koryak ethnic herb tea and traditional Koryak cuisine.

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SEE A BROWN BEAR
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SUP (stand up paddle) is moving on water on a board, which resembles a surf board, with a help of a paddle. The water surface, tranquility, fresh air, and rhythmic motions with the paddle can easily put a person into slight meditation. At the same time, mild aerobic exertion helps to work out all hidden muscles.



Golf is popular all year round on all continents. According to statistics, over 60 million people play golf in various countries. Kamchatka is no exception! Every person can take a club and play golf.



Heli-skiing is an expensive variation of freeride skiing. At the same time, it is the most extreme and fascinating. Kamchatka is one of few places with the best heli-skiing opportunities to ski mountain and volcanic slopes. First, a helicopter takes skiers high above snowcapped mountain tops, and then it drops them on the chosen peak where a long downhill run on intact snow begins. Attention! Heli-skiing without experienced guides is dangerous. Only guides can show a safe run to avoid avalanches.





Mountaineering in Kamchatka can be practiced by everyone – by inexperienced tourists and professional alpinists as mountains suitable for climbing are plentiful here, starting with "backyard" Kozelsky Volcano and finishing with the highest volcano in Eurasia – Kluchevskaya Sopka.



Kayaking, together with surfing are two of the most environmentally friendly types of extreme tourism. Avacha Bay makes a perfect place for kayaking, with many small creeks and coves to explore.



Ski-alpinism appeared not long ago as a combination of two kinds of sport – downhill skiing and mountaineering. The equipment for ski-alpinism is quite tricky. The skis must be suitable not only for going down but also for ascending slopes. That's why special ski bindings are used for ski-tours. This binding allows one to ski downhill and ski backcountry as a special mechanism releases the heels for walking. Climbing skins are attached to the skis preventing the skier from sliding backwards. To climb snow ice, ski crampons are used.



A paraglider is a superlight aircraft based on a double membrane parachute. A parachute filled by air chute dome uses the person's legs muscle power for the takeoff. Some pilots can fly over 300 km and reach the altitudes above 7,000 meters. In Kamchatka, many people do paragliding and participate in competitions.



A **ski-tour** is a combination of a mountain and tourist ski trip with a possibility to do downhill skiing off piste. On special skis tourists do cross-country skiing which includes assents and descents.



Mushing is the sport of dogs pulling a person on snow or on a dirt road using special sport equipment (skis, a pulka, sled, bicycle, harness) pulled by dogs.

Canicross – a runner and a dog. Bikejoring – a cyclist and a dog. Skijoring – a skier and a dog. Dog sleds.

Mushing has recently been gaining a great popularity. Various competitions are held both in summer and winter; the most famous of them is Beringia – a traditional dog sled race.



Downhill skiing and snowboarding usually take place on groomed runs in at ski resorts. However, backcountry (including the ascent to the top of a mountain on foot) and freeride skiing (downhill skiing on ungroomed runs) have been gaining increasing popularity.



Wakeboarding is an extreme sport combining features of slalom waterskiing, tricks, and jumping. In cable wakeboarding an individual is pulled by a motorized cable ski installation instead of a boat. There are full circles where individuals do full laps (wake parks). In Kamchatka, a wake park opened in 2014



Cross-country skiing is very popular in Kamchatka with old and young, small and large as snow abounds here even in June, and ski areas are located not far from the city. The Lesnaya Ski Resort boasts 42 km of groomed ski trails and offers ski rentals and accompanying equipment, and it also has a café. Ski marathons take place in Kamchatka – Mutnovsky Extreme and Avachinsky.

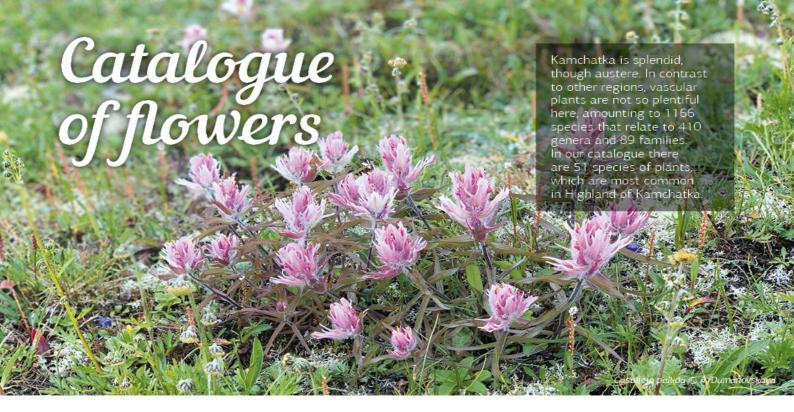


Snowkiting is skiing with a kite. This leisure activity includes travel over snow valleys, high thrilling jumps, and freeride on relief. Few people know that with a snowboard it is possible not only to ski downhill but also to ascend it. Snowkiting, perhaps, is one of the most dynamic of all winter sports, and finally it is available in Kamchatka.



Surfing in Kamchatka first appeared in 2004. But only during the last two years this sport became so popular that it is practiced all year round. Khalaktyrsky beach, located 15 km from Petropavlovsk or 20-30 minute drive by car, is the city's main surf spot.







Lagotis glauca



Viola biflora



Cypripedium guttatum subsp. Yatabeanum



Lilium debile



Lysichiton camtschatcense



Pulsatilla nuttalliana



Chamaepericlymenum suecicum



Phyllodoce caerule



Pedicularis lanata



Cypripedium macranthon



Eriophorum sp.



Artemisia glomerata



Erigeron thunbergii



Gentianella auriculata



Eritrichium villosum



Campanula lasiocarpa



Trientalis europaea subsp. arctica



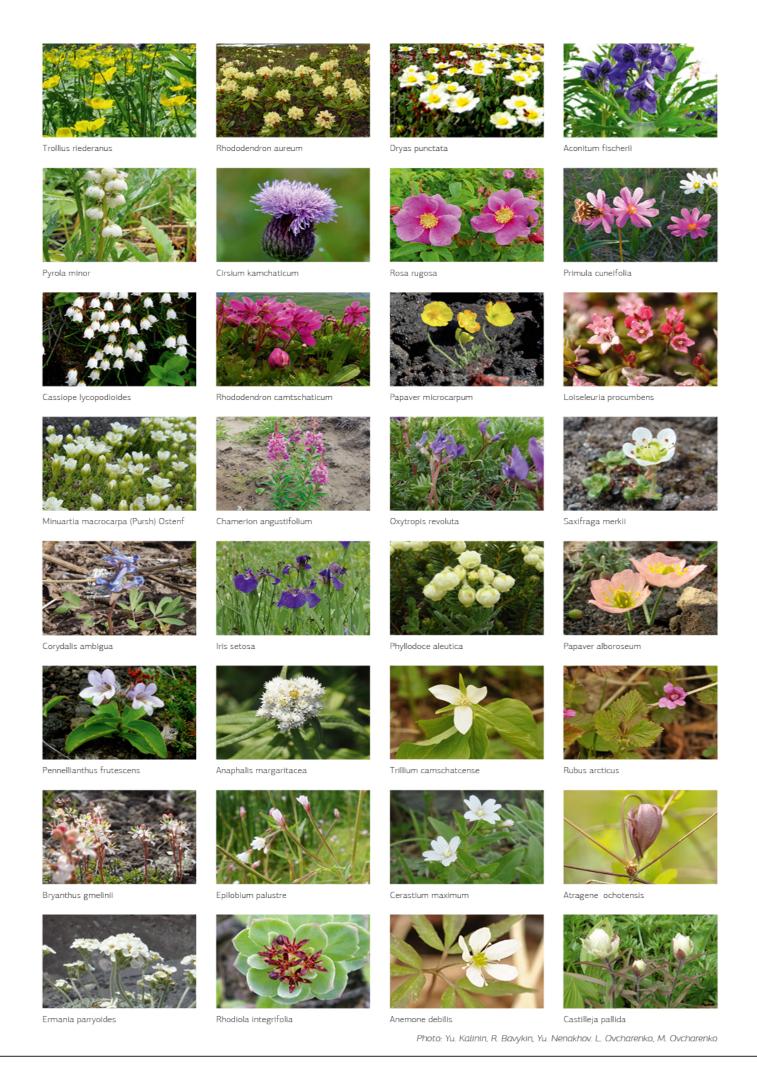
Salix arctica



Stellaria eschscholtziana



Silene repens



Volcanoes

are a landmark of Kamchatka. Almost everyone who knows the peninsula in the Far East of Russia, associate it with



Avachinsky Volcano (2 751 m)

Nowadays, Avacha Volcano is a place of pilgrimage for thousands of Russian and foreign tourists every year. Magnificent scenery at the foot of the volcano impresses visitors. Fields of delicately blooming alpine plants cling to life among huge boulders. The rocky landscape is enlivened by the bright "rainbow" of blue, red, yellow, and white flowers. Some of them are endemic and all are surprisingly tender for the harsh Kamchatka climate. Avacha's diverse and beautiful botanical array attracts tourists who visit the Peninsula just to admire them. The third Friday of August is a regional festival called Volcano's Day. The celebration is culminated by a mass ascent of Avacha Volcano. Everyone can test their strength in an attempt to conquer the Colossus' challenging topography. No special training is needed. The ascent from the foot to the crater may take about three or four hours if one is in excellent physical condition. Warm windproof garments are required as cutting winds and bleak fogs are frequent atop the volcano. Avacha is reachable by offroad vehicles along the course of the Sukhaya River.









1-2 DAYS















Koryaksky Volcano (3 456 m)

Exploring Koryaksky is for those prepared for extreme, be they snow mobile drivers, heli-skiers or alpinists. The ascent to Koryaksky, unlike its neighbors, requires both special training and equipment. It is strongly recommended to hire skilled guides and register at the local Ministry of Emergency!



47 KM



2-3 DAYS















Vilyuchinsky Volcano (2 173 m)

Viluchinsky Volcano is extinct, showing no signs of seismic activity. At the piedmont is a small scenic waterfall; the top overlooks a panoramic view of Avacha Bay.

To stroll about the picturesque slopes of Viluchinsky, one should, first, climb up the left side of the canyon by steep scree rocks, immediately before the waterfall, and then follow snow paths, bypassing the mountain slope and finally coming to grass patches. In summer, the ascent to the top begins along the northwest slope to the rocky belt in the central part, which can be passed along the central couloirs, edged by vertical rocks. The trek takes 5-6 hours. Note that one must have safety equipment to walk on snow paths and ice!

In early summer, when Viluchinsky is still covered with snow, a winter trekking route is still available along the northeast ridge: the rocky ridge is visible and leads right to the top. However, when the snow melts, the rocks of the ruined ridge sprawl out, making it dangerous to walk.























Klyuchevskoy Volcano, or Klyuchevskaya Sopka Vol. (4 750 m),

is literally surrounded by the peninsula's tallest volcanoes. Kamen or Stone Volcano – 4,575 m, Ushkovsky Volcano – 4,057 m, Krestovsky Volcano – 3,943 m, Bezymianny or Nameless Volcano – 2,869 m, Ostry or Sharp Tolbachik - 3,682 m, Plosky or Flat Tolbachik - 3,085 m, Ovalnaya or Oval Zimina – 3,081 m, Ostraya or Sharp Zimina – 2,744 m, Bolshaya or Big Udina - 2,943 m. The hard-to-reach Sheveluch Volcano (3,283 m) is located aside from this group and is the northernmost active volcano in Kamchatka.

Only about 1,000 visitors experience Kluchevskoy Nature Park annually, and only a few dozen people attempt an ascent of Kluchevskoy Volcano. Even fewer reach its top, as the ascent is a challenging test of climbers' physical fitness, mountaineering experience, and luck with the weather. Nevertheless, a hiker is not required to be an experienced mountaineer. The main requirements are to be fit, respect safety measures, and never try to climb the mountain without a skilled guide.

There are three main routes to the volcano's summit. The first is the easiest in climbing, but the most difficult in approaching the base camp, located on Volcanologist Pass between Kluchevskoy and Kamen or Stone Volcanoes. The second route requires climbing with all the necessary alpine equipment, which is carried from one camp to another without wasting time for acclimatization and transportation of the equipment. The route starts in Apakhonchich Seismic Station, reachable by an off-road vehicle from Kluchi village. The third route is similar to the previous, but it starts from Podkova or Horseshoe Seismic Station. The latter two routes are suitable for mountaineers, who are especially interested in conquering summits while quickly taking in the surrounding beauty.

Apart from Kluchevskaya Sopka, the Nature Park, has other wonderful places that are well-worth the effort to visit. The park contains seven nature monuments: Barany or Sheep Rocks on the Studionaya or Icy Cold River, Ambon Rock, the Basaltic Canyon, Kamennaya Polenitsa or Stone Woodpile of Nameless Volcano, Edelweiss Meadow, the Northern and Southern Cones of Big Cleft Tolbachinsky Eruption 1975-76, and Kozyrevsk Dale. These are hard-to-reach places due to the lack of any road leading to them.











4-7 DAYS











Gorely Volcano (1 829 m)

Gorely (or Burnt) consists of two big structures: an ancient shield volcano, the top of which is crowned with a 13 kilometer caldera, and a modern stratovolcano. The modern structure occupies 150 km and is situated in the caldera's center. Its top is rimmed with a chain of craters, and its slopes have about 30 hornitos. The odd relief resembles moonscape with almost zero vegetation or animal life.

The height of Gorely is 1.82 km. It has 11 craters with an acid lake in one of them.

Trekking up Gorely is an interesting hike for both experienced mountaineers and people who can walk up a steep trail to view this very picturesque volcano. The road, which runs at the altitude of one thousand meters above the sea level, leads to all craters and numerous accessible ridges.



















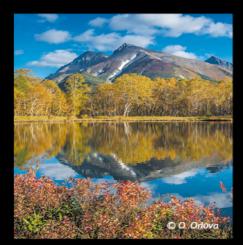


ountain Vachkazhets (1 556 m)

and it's environs are Kamchatka beautiful pristine places. In ancient times Vachkazhets was a volcano. As a result of huge eruption it blew up and fell apart into three mountains: Letnyaya Poperechnaya Mountain (1417 m.), Vachkazhtsy Mountain (1500 m.) and Vachkazhets (1556 m.)

In the Letnyaya Poperechnaya Mountain area there are two big pit craters, which were one huge crater of ancient volcano.

During the excursion tourists visit Takhkoloch Lake and picturesque waterfalls.





















Plosky (flat) Tolbachik Volcano (3 085 m, ative volcano)

And Ostry (steep) Tolbachik (extinct volcano) are placed close to each other and they look like one volcano with cones, flat and steep.

The eruption of Plosky Tolbachik began on November 27, 2012. It was given an honorary name «Slit eruption the Tolbachik Valley for the 50th jubilee of the Institute of Volcanology and Seismology FEB RAS. The eruption was followed by lava fountains up to 200 meters high, fiery rivers, roaring explosions and steaming earth.

Nowdays tourists can watch hardened lava fields, with a height up to 15 meters. And if you want to know how the planet Mars looks like, come and explore this place, choose a tour «In the wake of Tolbachik Volcano eruption»





















Mutnovsky Volcano (2 323 m)

Mutnovsky is an ancient volcano. This gigantic mountain consists of four merged cones, whose tops have been destroyed to various degree by volcanic activity. Two partially overlapping craters, which resemble the digit "8," emerged on the western slopes of the massif a thousand years ago. They are 1.5-2 kilometers in diameter and 300 to 600 meters deep. All modern craters have merged into one crater, containing a rugged glacier on its southern slope and numerous fumarole fields. The external slopes also abound in fumaroles and thermal water outlets. The steaming gas vents in the crater are encrusted with volcanic sulfur, forming sometimes domelike structures 2.5 meters high and up to 5 meters in diameter.

The area close to the Vulkannaya River contains water wells and mud cauldrons. As for the river, it makes its way through the western slopes of the northern crater and ends in an 80-meter high waterfall, forming a deep canyon - Ovrag Opasny or Dangerous Canyon. Both the waterfall and the canyon add zest to the view of the volcano, and along with other cri-teria make the latter a world natural monument.

The serpentine, which starts on the territory of Mutnovskaya Geothermal Power Station between its main building and Utinnye Istochniki or Duck Springs Lake, runs along Skalistaya or Rocky and Dvugorbaya or Double-Peak Mountains to a spacious pass, located between Dvugorbaya and Mutnovsky Volcano. A trail leading southwest to Dangerous Canyon in bypass of Otkhodiaschy Ridge starts here. With the waterfall left behind, one can rise to the glacier in the largest crater by the snow paths, lying in a chasm. Then in bypass of vigorous fumaroles, one can get to the upper active crater with the glacial lake by walking along the ridge above the river.

The trek to Mutnovsky Volcano does not have any class of difficulty. Nevertheless, one should not risk and go there unfit or without an experienced guide. Before going to any volcano, it is strongly recommended to register at the local Ministry of Emer-



















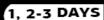


Karymsky Volcano (1 536 m)

The area of the caldera is 12 km3, the diameter is 5 km. The volcano is topped by a crater approximately 100 m deep. The mountain is in a seismically hazardous zone, thus, there are certain restrictions on visiting, some of which concern transportation. There is no driving directly to the bottom of the volcano. Usually visitors to Kamchatka arrange for a helicopter drop-off, after which they walk across the caldera. Many claim that the best views of the mountain are from the Lesser Semyachik side, especially standing on the edge of the caldera of the Dvor volcano. The last eruption here happened in April of 2021, when the mighty mountain snorted up a cloud of ashes 8 km above the ground.















Bakening Volcano (2 278 m)

This great massive is in the east of Kamchatka and separates the basins of the peninsula's major rivers: Kamchatka, Avacha and Bystraya. It forms a sort of geographical hub. The Valagin and Ganal Ranges connect there, on the border between the Yelizovo and Milkovo districts. Rising to 2,273 m above sea level, the volcano is nearly twice as tall as its neighbors. It is considered a stratovolcano, which means that it consists of numerous layers of compacted cooled lava and ash. Volcanoes of this type usually erupt in an explosive manner. The old name is Bakang, which means «roofless hut or shed.» According to aboriginal legends, dark spirits live on the Bakening and scare humans with shouts, explosions and stone avalanches. The volcano is considered extinct, however.









Ilyinsky Volcano (1578 m)

An active volcano in the south of Kamchatka, by the northeastern shore of Kuril Lake. It is a stratovolcano with a complex structure, consisting of two parts, one more ancient than the other. The sides are even, and the top is a broken double crater. The northeastern slope of the cone carries an explosion funnel from the last eruption, in 1901. The namesake river starts on the northern slope, and on the southern its little tributary, the Vetvisty stream.









Ksudach Volcano (1079 m)

Located in southern of Kamchatka, west of the Pacific shore. It is included in UNESCO's World Heritage list. The whole eastern section of the caldera are occupied by two lakes - Klyuchevoye and Nizhneye. Colonies of thermophilic algae float on the Klyuchevoye. Thickets of creeping alder, meadows and tundra, slag slopes, bared outcroppings of rock together with the lakes and crater funnels give this natural complex an atmosphere like no other.











Kronotsky Volcano (3527 m)

Stands on the shore of Kronotsky Lake, with the Pacific Ocean on the southeastern side. In Itelmen the name means «tall stone mountain.» The body of the volcano is scarred on every side with water courses, known as barrankoses. Glacier tongues descend down these tracks from the top. The base is densely covered in forest, stone birch for the most part. The place teems with wildlife: birds, insects, rodents, predators etc.



1, 3 - 7 DAYS









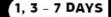
Khangar Volcano (2000 m)

Located in the southern part of the Central Range of the peninsula, is a mountain with no easy access. Loose slope ground makes climbing difficult. On every side it is surrounded by source streams of Kolpakova River. Khangar has not displayed any signs of activity for a long time, but it is considered potentially active. The last eruption happened in the beginning of the 17th century, when a caldera two kilometers across was formed. The dry part of the mountain is covered in forest, with an attractive lake taking up most of the area. The sides of the caldera have obsidian protrusions, the stone sometimes used for jewelry-making.

















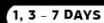
Maly Semyachik Volcano (1560 m)

One of the active Kamchatka stratovolcanoes and one of the least accessible. The most dangerous peak is to the south and called Kaino Semyachik. It has several craters, including the active Troitsky crater, some 300 m deep. On the bottom there is a geological wonder - Zelyonoye Lake. Its color changes depending on the amount of sulphur in it. About 130 km lie between Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky and this volcano, so helicopter is the simplest means of travel.













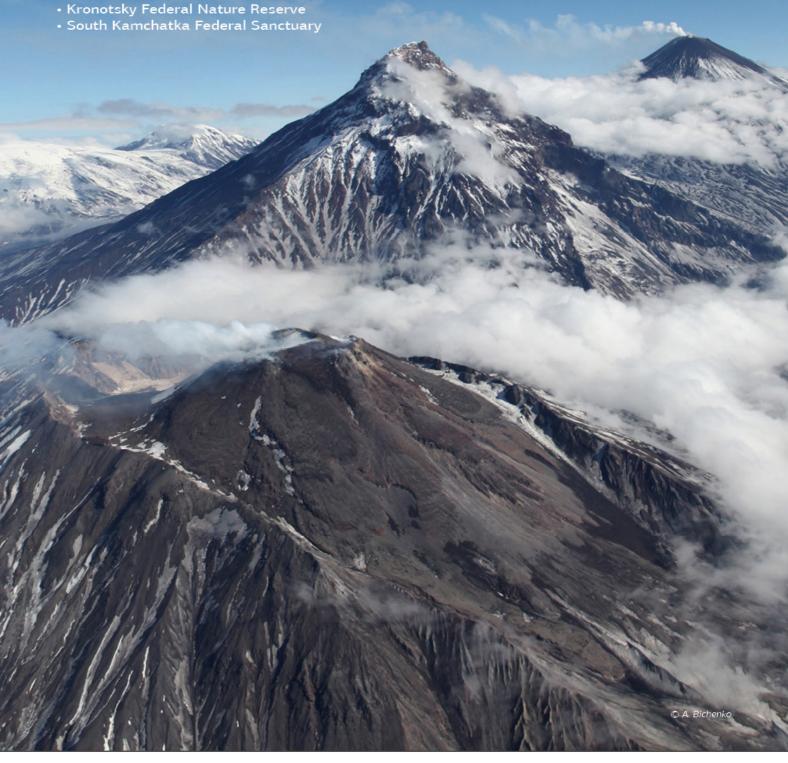


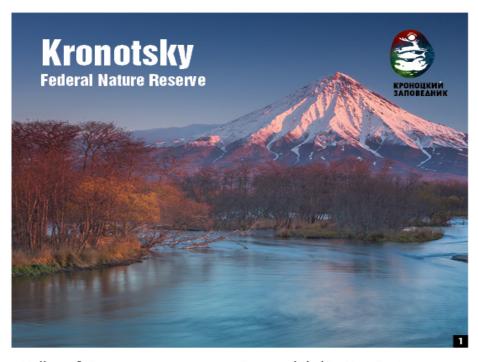




Kamchatka with its active and dormant volcanoes and other objects of volcanic activity - thermal hot springs, fumaroles, mud cauldrons, geysers - is a huge natural museum of volcanology. In 1996, on recommendation of Kamchatka scientists, the Volcanoes of Kamchatka UNESCO World Heritage Site was created. It was expanded in 2001. It includes:

- · Volcanoes of Kamchatka Nature Park (Nalychevo,
- South-Kamchatka, Bystrinsky, and the Kluchevskoy Nature Parks)









- · Valley of Geysers
- Kronotskoe Lake
- · Shchapinskiye Fir Tree Grove
- · Semyachiksky Estuary
- · Caldera Uzon Volcano
- · Graceful fir grove

1, 2 O D. Budkov

- Semyachikskie Hot Springs
- Tyushevskie Hot Springs
- Chazhminskie Hot Springs
- Larch forest
- The glaciers of Kronotsky Peninsula



- Iliinsky Volcano
- Kambalny Volcano
- · Lopatka Peninsula
- Kuril Lake
- 1 © D. Budkov
- 2 © Kamchatka Explorer





- Utashud Island
- Kuthiny Baty
- Kosheleva Volcano and Koshilevskie Springs

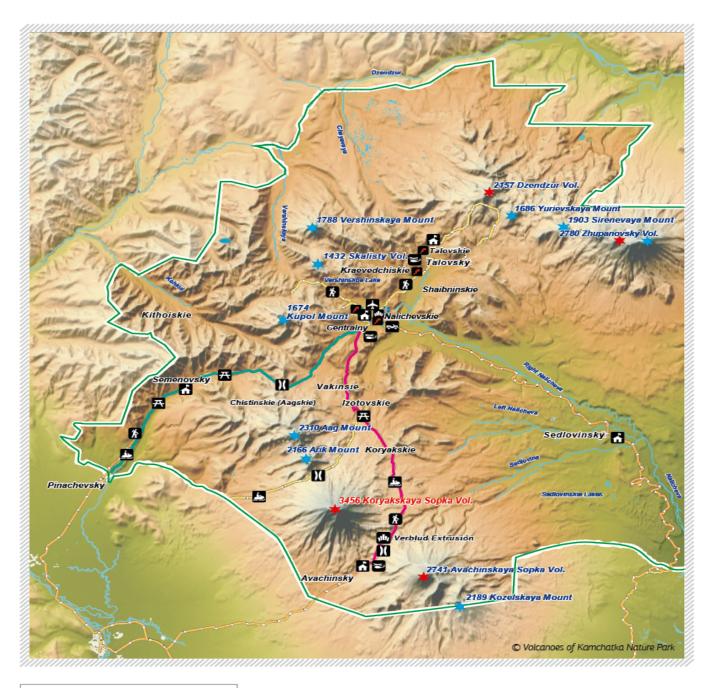


- · Avacha Pass, Verblud or Camel Extrusion
- Avacha group of volcanoes
- · Nalychevo geothermal hot springs, Valley of the Nalycheva River
- · Dzendzur-Zhupanova group of volcanoes
- · Aag Mineral Spring and a waterfall on the Shumnaya River
- · Talovskye Hot Springs









Legend

- Park inspector station
- A Picnic area
- ⅙ Hiking trail
- Snowmobile route
- ➤ Helipad
- Airdrome
- arking
-)(Pass
- Monuments of nature
- Hot springs
- * Active volcanoes
- Dormant volcanoes
- Tourist Route
- Main roads
- Park's border

Volcanoes of The Nalychevo Nature Park

Avachinsky Vol. 2,741 м, Kozelsky Vol. 2,189 м, Koryaksky Vol. 3,456 м, Arik Vol. 2,166 м, Dzendzur Vol. 2,285 м, Tetyaeva Vol. 1,590 м, Kupol Vol. 1,674 м, Aag Vol. 2,310 м, Zhupanovsky Vol. 2,924 м, Vershinskii Vol. 1,798 м, Urievsky Vol. 1,686 м, Sirenevaya Vol. 1,903 м

- 1. Fox © E. Antipin
- 2. Koryak volcano © E. Gontsova
- 3. Ascending on Avacha Volcano © E. Karpov
- 4. Furnaroles of Koryak Volcano © A. Bichenko

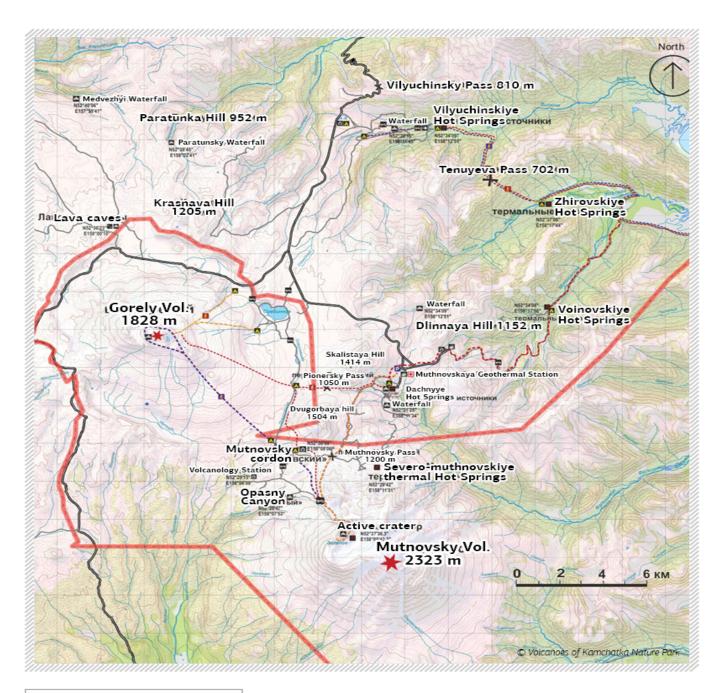


The South Kamchatka Nature Park - Zheltovskye, Asachinskye, Zhirovskye, Dachnye, Viluchinskye, Mutnovskye Hot Springs - Ksudach, Khodutki, Mutnovsky, Gorely Volcanoes









Legend

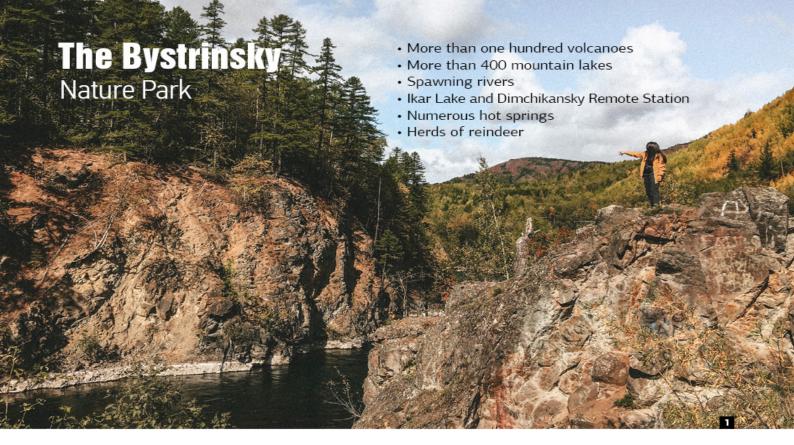
- Volcanologist Base
- Park inspector station
- ▲ Rest stops
-)(Pass
- Nature Monuments
- Hot Springs
- * Active volcanoes
- Dormant volcanoes
- - Tourist Route
- Gravel road
- - Unpaved roads
- Park's border

The South Kamchatka Nature Park

llinsky Vol. 1,578 m, Hodutka Vol. 2,077 m, Ksudach Vol. 1,079 m, Zheltovsky Vol. 1,953 m, Mutnovsky Vol. 2,323 m, Gorely Vol. 1,828 m, Vilyuchinskaya Sopka Vol. 2,171 m

- 1. Active relaxation © E. Antipin
- 2. Fox © E. Antipin
- 3. O Archive of Kamchatka Volcanoes Nature Park
- 4. © Archive of Kamchatka Volcanoes Nature Park

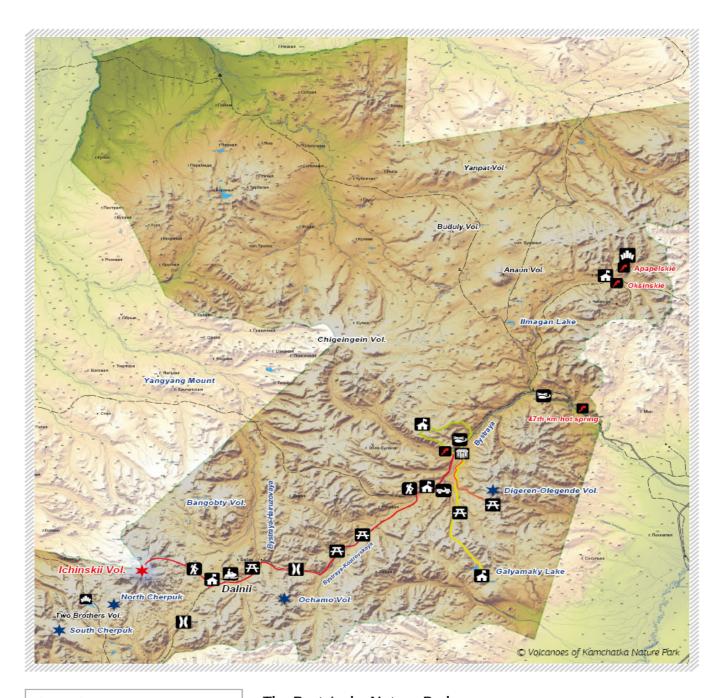












Legend

- Park inspector station
- A Picnic area
- ★ Hiking trail
- Snowmobile route
- ➢ Helipad
- iii Visit-centre of the park
- narking Parking
-)(Pass
- № Nature Monuments
- Hot Springs
- * Active volcanoes
- Dormant volcanoes
- Gravel road
- Unpaved roads
- Park's border

The Bystrinsky Nature Park

Ichinskii Vol. 3,607 m, Ochamo Vol. 2,175 m, Two Brothers Vol. 1,918 m, North Cherpuk Vol. 1,679 m, South Cherpuk Vol. 1,778 m, Chigeingein Vol. 1,921 m, Digeren-Olegende Vol. 1,950 m

- 1. Bystraya River © E. Gontsova
- 2. Legend © E. Karpov
- 3. Yurt © E. Karpov
- 4. Northern deers © E. Gontsova



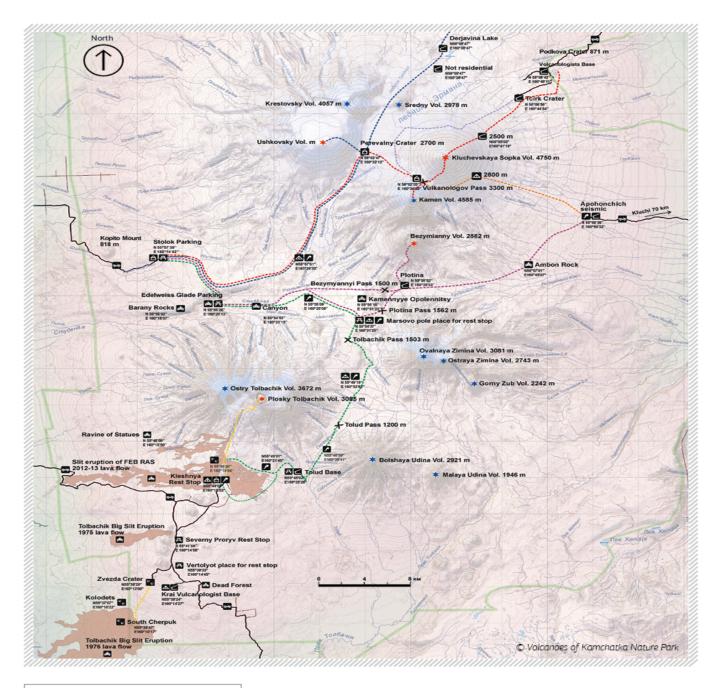
The Kluchevskoy Nature Park

- 47 glaciers
- 13 volcanoes
- Dead Forest
- Lava fields 15 meters high, which appeared as a result of the eruption of Tolbachik Volcano
- The highest active volcano in Eurasia, Kluchevskoy Volcano (4,750 m)
- The unique natural wonder Baranii Rocks, the gorge on the Studyonaya River









Legend

- Park inspector station
- Picnic area
- ★ Hiking trail
- Snowmobile route
- Helipad
- iii Visit-centre of the park
- Parking
-)(Pass
- Nature Monuments
- Hot Springs
- * Active volcanoes
- Dormant volcanoes
- Gravel road
- Unpaved roads
- Park's border

The Kluchevskoy Nature Park

Kluchevskoy Vol. 4,750 м, Ushkovskii Vol. 3,943 м, Srednii Vol. 2,978 м, Kamen Vol. 4,585 м, Malaya Udina Vol. 1,946 м, Bezymianny Vol. 2,882 м, Krestovskii Vol. 4,057 м, Gomii Zub Vol. 2,242 м, Ovalnaya Zimina Vol. 3,081 м, Tolbachik Vol. 3,672 м, Bolshaya Udina Vol. 2,921 м, Ostraya Zimina Vol. 2,743 м

- 1. Klyuchevskaya Volcano group © R. Melnik
- 2. VolcanologiSt © A. Bichenko
- 3. Tolbachik Volcano © A. Bichenko
- 4. Tolbachik Volcano © Z. Khasanov



Kuril Lake: the realm of the brown bear

Kuril Lake, one of Russia's most unique and sublime places, is located in the South Kamchatka Federal Sanctuary. In 1996 it was listed as a UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site.



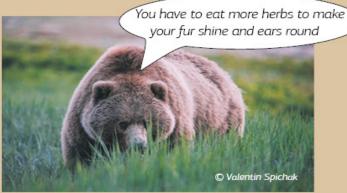
THE MAIN MEANS OF TRAVELING FROM THE CITY TO THE LAKE IS BY HELICOPTER AND BY CAR.

Kuril Lake is one of the largest salmon spawning grounds in the world. Many brooks and rivers flow into the lake, but only one river runs out of it – the Ozernaya River. It links Kuril Lake with the Sea of Okhotsk, providing a «highway» for spawning sockeye. Many millions of salmon may run upstream and the seething river looks absolutely majestic!









No wonder that plentiful salmon attract bears to the lake shores. Usually bears try to stay at a distance, but during the spawning season they go to the lake together. Up to twenty brown bears can be seen there at a time. A mature male may weigh 1,500 pounds and be 10 feet tall. Although bears are omnivorous mammals, in Kamchatka they primarily feed on salmon, supplemented by plants, berries, and pine nuts.





This diet, perhaps, accounts for their relatively peaceful character, in contrast to their more aggressive counterparts from other places, where they prefer meat. Nevertheless, approaching this strong preditor is extremely dangerous!

All bears in Kuril Lake have a distinctive character: some try to catch salmon in the water, while others fish on the lake shores. During this season bears become more tolerant to each other, as there is enough food for everyone. Nevertheless, the best fishing spots are controlled by mature males, while females with cubs, as well as young bears, catch salmon aside. This process never stops even when they are sated, and it seems they do it just for fun. First, bears eat catch whole, but then they pick only the most delicious and fattest parts, including eggs. For centuries, salmon have been the most important food for the









«Masters» of Kamchatka, as it has provided them with fat which helps them to survive a long winter.

Next to the lake is a camp protected with electric wire and a watch tower overlooking the vicinity. During the salmon run, the bears are very busy catching fish and, therefore, pay little attention to people. It gives tourists a bit more freedom to watch and record their fascinating behavior.

The seasons change and summer gives way to rainy autumn, and then to snowy winter. The bears hibernate. But the lake does not look deserted. About eight hundred Steller's sea eagles, white-tailed eagles, and golden eagles, listed in the Red Book, gather on the lake to catch spawning fish. In years when ice conditions are right, a patient photographer can make unique snapshots of these rare birds of prey.



Kuril Lake is also famous for its islands, the largest of which are Samang, Chayachy, Nizhny (Low Island), Glinyany (Clay Island), and Serdtse Alaida (Alaid's Heart). The latter is a pink rock in the shape of the heart with a huge colony of slate-backed gulls nesting there in summer. There is a legend about this rock, going back to ancient times. It says about a tall and beautiful rock called Alaid on the spot of Kuril Lake.









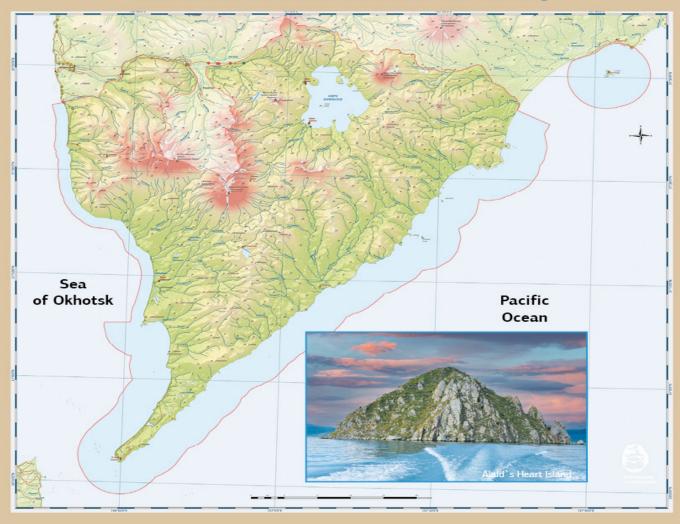
The surrounding hills were small and nondescript. They envied Alaid and spread rumors about him, saying he obstructed the sun and hampered the crescent to rise, as the latter hooked Alaid's top with its horn ascending the sky; the hills also accused him of giving shelter to the glacier on his slopes... Alaid couldn't stand these accusations anymore and left the peninsular. Lake water streamed after Alaid, but it failed to catch him. That's how the Ozernaya River was formed. But before Alaid abandoned his dear homeland, he had pulled his stone heart out and put it into Kuril Lake. He finally found refuge at sea, near the Kuril Islands.







South Kamchatka Federal Sanctuary



He is still there at the Serdtse Alaida, overlooking the place he had belonged to; the place where presently his stone heart lies.

It's possible to see and feel the true miracle of Kuril Lake only if you will come here.

By: Ivan Fomin







KAMCHATKA'S HOT SPRINGS

Second only to Kamchatka's volcanoes for visitor attractions are thermal springs finding their way to the surface from the bosom of the earth. The peninsula abounds in hundreds of springs, many are accessible, others are more challenging to reach. Some springs are on the territory of nature reserves, while others are out of reach in the mountains. This article describes the most popular hot springs accessible for tourists without a helicopter.



Zelenovskye Lakes

Near Pinachevo hydrogen sulfide pool, there are bathing places called "Zelenovskye Ozerki." These hot springs are, probably, the most popular on the peninsula. A preventive clinic has been built here. Every day, hundreds of people come to these springs to restore their health.



Nalychevo Thermal Springs

Fifty kilometers from Petropavlovsk, in the opposite direction from Paratunka, lie Nalychevo Hot Springs. The 40 sq. km. area holds several hundred springs. The most famous of them are Nalychevo Mineral Springs. Talovskye are the most exotic springs in Nalychevo: within a 1,500 meter area thermal water emerges in large funnels on top of travertine domes, which can be over two meters high. The springs are located 50 km from Petropavlovsk. Accommodation is available in cabins and camping.



Paratunka Thermal Springs

Nizhnye Paratunskye Thermal Springs

Nizhnye Paratunskye or Lower Paratunka Thermal Springs are easy to reach, which makes them very popular with the residents and visitors. Thermal water outlets, heated by the earth to 92 °C, are found in the Paratunka River valley. Of all places with thermal springs, this area is the most habitable. There are many recreation centers with swimming pools, comfortable rooms, and lodges. The recreation centers and resorts are located 60 kilometers from Petropavlovsk.



Verkhne-Paratunskye or Upper Paratunka Springs are situated 18 km southwest of Paratunka village on the left slope of the river valley with the same name. They are concentrated on a small slope break of Goryachaya or Hot Hill. Here about twenty hot springs merge, forming three warm parallel brooks. Seventy meters downstream from their sources, the brooks, flowing along abrupt slopes, end in a warm waterfall. The springs are located 70 km from Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky.

Karymshinskye Hot Springs

These springs are a part of Upper Paratunka geothermal system. They are located 80 km from Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky in the Karymshina River valley.

In the center of the spring site there is a borehole with outflowing hot water. There is also a small pool, a changing room, and a pool with cool water. From May to November one can reach them from Petropavlovsk by any transport except for public bus. In winter – by snowmobile or skis from Termalny settlement.







Malkinskye Thermal Springs

Malky is one of the most popular places for recreation with residents of Petropavlovsk and Yelizovo. The springs are found in a picturesque locale, 5 kilometers east of Malky village on the Klyuchovka River bank. On a small thermal field covered with pebbles, there are six groups of gryphons where thermal water mixes up with the cold river water.

Hundreds of people arrive here with their families and friends to camp on weekends. Malky is linked to Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky by 125 km of asphalt road.



The Bystrinsky District's Thermal Springs

Esso Hot Springs

are located in the Uksichan River valley, 2 km from its mouth. Six large springs are scattered in a flood plain terrace. The hot springs provide the central settlement of the Bystrinsky District, Esso village, with thermal heat. Every hotel as well as almost every private house has a pool with thermal water. The springs are located 520 km from Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky.



Anavgaiskye Springs

are found in the Bystraya River valley, 8 km southeast of Anavgai aboriginal village. In the village there is a swimming pool with thermal water and amenities. Several upward springs come from the lake bottom and along its shores. The lake having 240 sq. km. aquatory is located on a flood-plain terrace. The temperature of springs is below 43 °C. The springs are found 495 km from Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky.

Zhirovskye Thermal Springs

The springs are located in the middle current of the Zhirovaya River, 10 km from the Pacific Ocean shore at the base of Zhirovsky Volcano. A tourist refuge including cabins is equipped with a thermal water pool. There are several large and numerous small gryphons with water up to 99 °C. The springs are located 25 km from Mutnovskaya Geothermal Power Station.



Kipelye Thermal Springs

The left-bank springs consist of two man-made pools 35 and 20 sq. meters. The bubbling water in the tubs resembles boiling water, though its temperature is only 38 and 40 °C. The water drains to the river. The right-bank springs are located 250 meters from the left-bank springs. The water temperature is 33-35 °C. Kipelye Springs are located 40 km from Shchapino village in the Kronotsky Federal Nature Reserve.



Timonovskye Thermal Springs

The springs are located on both banks of a picturesque narrow valley located on the left upper reach of the Pad Timonovskaya River (the left tributary of the Srednaya or Middle Avacha River), 2 km to the northwest of Timonovskaya Mountain, at 700 meters above sea level. The springs are located 70 km from Razdolny village.



Bolshye Bannye Hot Springs

The springs are located in the southern part of the peninsula in a picturesque valley on the upper flood-plain terrace on the left bank of the Bannaya River. There are 24 groups of springs scattered over the thermal field of 1.5 km, with over 550 water outlets. Bolshye Bannye Hot Springs are very popular with off-road drivers because of the challengingly rough 40 km road from the springs to the nearest settlement - Sokoch village.



Tumrokskye Thermal Springs

The springs are located 20 km from Low-Shchapinskye. There are 15 thermal water outlets 42-58 °C. There are comfortable bath houses, a cozy hotel, and cabins. The springs are hard to reach because they are located far from Petropavlovsk. It's recommended to visit them with tourist groups organized by travel companies providing transfer to the springs. Also walking tours from Kipelye Springs (20 km) or from Lazo village (about 65 km) are available.



Verkhne Opalskye Hot Springs

Verkhne or Upper Opalskye Hot Springs are a nature monument located on the territory of the Oleny Dol or Deer Dole Regional Sanctuary. The Upper Opalskye Springs are found on the right bank of the Levaya or Left Opala River's nameless tributary, approximately 3 km from its mouth and from 4 km to the east of 536 m elevation. Four high-output gryphons (up to 25 l/s) with water temperature of 72-74 °C are found in a birch tree foreSt. The springs are located 180 km from Petropavlovsk. Plan to camp.





Ac



and other holidays

In the autumn, on September 12th and 13th, a remarkable holiday is celebrated in Kamchatka – Alhalalalai. It is an Itelmen ritual of great antiquity held at an Itelmen people's camp, Pimchak, in Sosnovka village of Yelizovsky District. The Itelmen are Kamchatka's earliest aboriginals. Traditionally they lived by fishing, in the sea and the land's rivers alike. Today there are 3,193 Itelmens in Russia. Alhalalalai marks the termination of a cycle of seasonal labor, and its main theme is giving thanks to nature for its bounty. The event is madly popular among tourists, every year more and more of them flock from across the world to enjoy the sight. The celebration culminates in a dance marathon – the Russian Open Kamchatka Native Dance Championship. Dancers from all around the peninsula, even the planet, come to participate.

But a Kamchadal does not live by Alhalalalai alone. Other aboriginal peoples have their own holidays, for example, the Koryaks (7,953 remaining). They are



the main inhabitants of the peninsula's north, well-known for their hand crafts. Koryaks carve wood and bone, weave baskets and rugs and work with metals. Their main holiday is called Hololo. Preparation for this late-fall event extends through the year. The holiday's program includes displays of many ancient customs, ritual dances and songs, traditional thanksgiving rituals, performances by folk bands, cooking and Koryak language workshops. However, at the focus of attention is the ringed seal, or nerpa. According to traditional belief, this sea-dwelling animal, the staple of the Koryak diet, must be placated and pleased with tasty food, cooked at the event, before it decides to return the next year.

Towards the end of June, the Evens of Kamchatka celebrate Nurgenek. Evens are a Siberian Tungusic people, breeders of horses and harness dogs. There are 21,830 Evens spread across Russia's Asian east.



On the day of the summer solstice they celebrate the beginning of the new year of the Even calendar, hold many rites, sacrifice to the fire and purify themselves. Participants make wishes and tie knots on a «gilber», a special rope believed to connect the human world with that of the spirits.

The Chukchi, the Koryaks' northern neighbors, are also famous for their holidays. They are a fishing and reindeer-breeding people, 15,908 strong by the last count. Their most prominent festivals are the autumn reindeer slaughter and Kilwey in the spring, an «antlers holiday.» It is held after female deer give birth, and the Chukchi compete in reindeer sleigh rides, sports and contests.

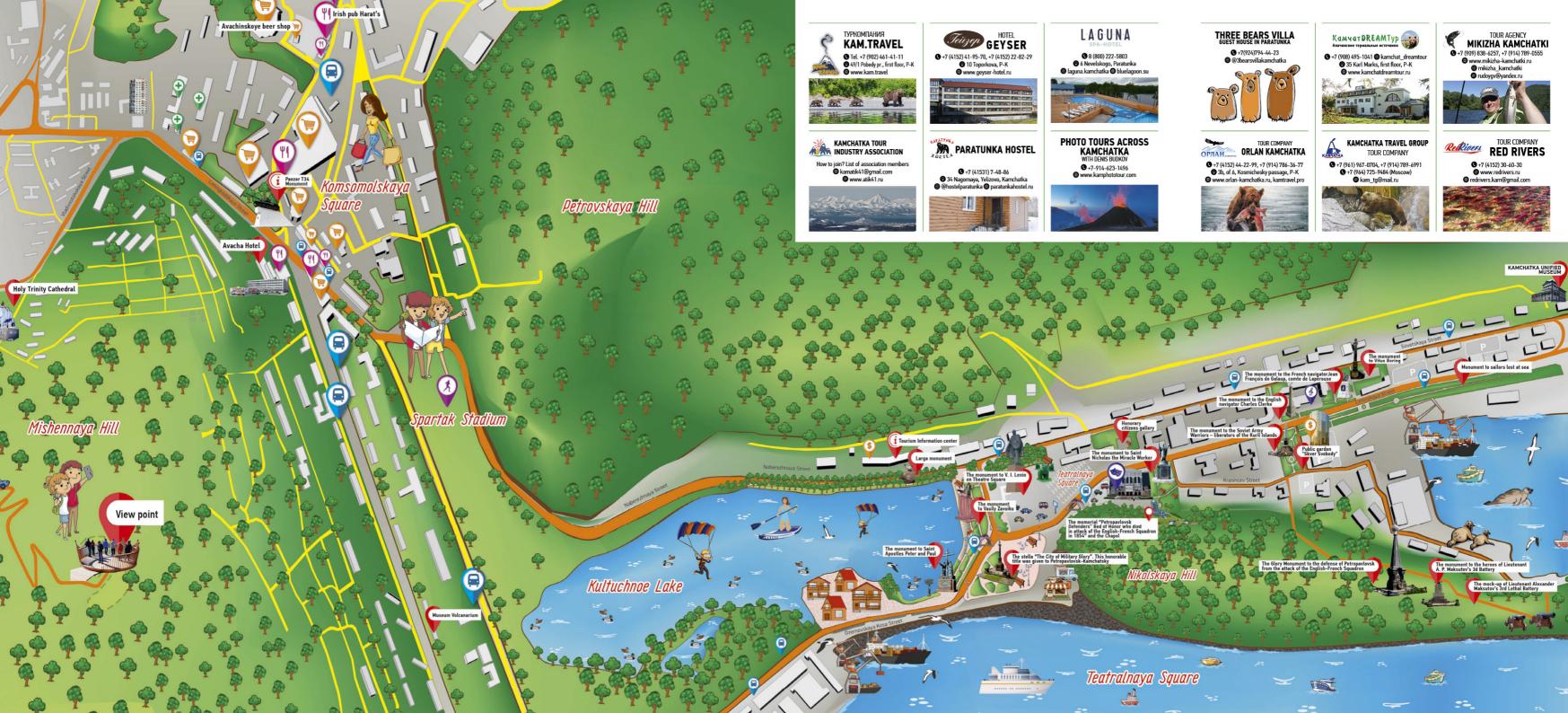
The Aleut people, the aboriginals after whom the Aleut Islands were named, also have traditions. There are 482 of them remaining in Russia, and almost all live in Kamchatka. This is a people of sea hunters and fishermen. The Winter Solstice Day is sacred to them. It is celebrated with dancing, gift-making and reenacting myths. Rites before the hunting seasons are traditionally known for their pantomime and dances to the accompaniment of singing and tambourine beat.

* All population data are taken from the latest census (2010).



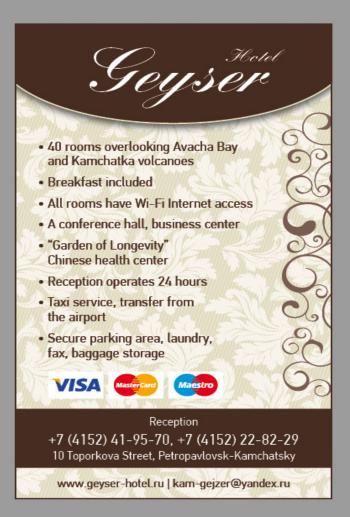


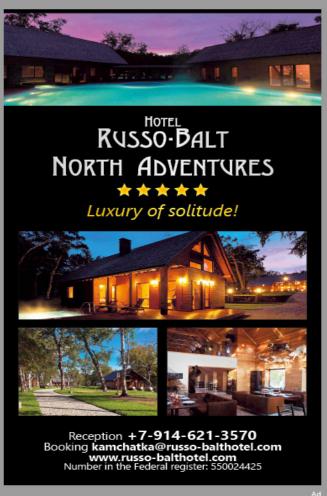












Films about KAMCHATKA

«Sannikov Land»

1973 Directed by Albert Mkrtyan and Leonid Popov



This picture took the USSR by storm. Its audience was estimated at 41 million. Based on a novel of the same name by a distinguished Soviet science fiction writer Vlad-



imir Obruchev, the movie tells about a bold expedition to the forgotten Sannikov Land - shot on location at the Geiser valley. Vladislav Dvorzhetsy and Georgy Vitsin's captivating performances make this picture one of USSR's outstanding science fiction films. An undoubted classic.

«Elite Corps «Kamchatka»

2018 Directed by Valdis Pelsh



Valdis Pelsh has worked in the documentary genre for some time, and recently he turned his attention to the siege of Petropavlovsk in 1854.



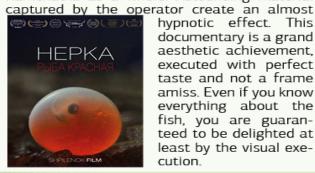
In under 50 minutes the documentary thoroughly explores this fairly complex subject. Impressive animated elements and nature scenes help make the event comprehensible to the viewer. Definitely a noteworthy film about the most important event of Kamchatka's history.

«Nerka. Red Sockeye»

2020 Directed by Vladislav Grishin, Dmitry Shpilenok



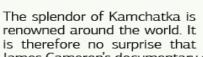
The movie revolves around the red sockeye and its lifecycle, but at the same time it is a most touching love letter to Kamchatka as a whole. Astounding material



documentary is a grand aesthetic achievement, executed with perfect taste and not a frame amiss. Even if you know everything about the fish, you are guaranteed to be delighted at least by the visual execution

«Land of Bears»

2013 By Guillaume Vincent





James Cameron's documentary crew came to the peninsula to shoot here under the direction of . Guillaume Vincent (France). The film, though narrated in the original version by Marion Cotillard



and in the Russian by Vladimir Pozner, does not really need a human voice: it is the story of birth and maturation of a bear cub on the peninsula. The sounds of nature mesh perfectly with orchestra music and high-class camera work for a completely entrancing



«Wealth» 2004 Directed by Eldor Urazbayev

A fairly obscure miniseries based on the namesake novel of Vladimir Pikul. This is a story of the Far East, including Kamchatka, in the days of imperial Russia. An engaging and interesting film about a timeless subject - human greed. Although «Wealth» is outdated visually, Kamchatka's beauty looks impressive even without modern camera technologies. Despite these shortcomings, Pikul is a classic of historical fiction, so a screen adaptation of one of his novels (often centered on the Russian North) is always worth

Songs about KAMCHATKA

«Kamchatka»

«Kino» Album «Head of Kamchatka» 1984



This is the first thing that comes to mind when one looks for songs in some way related to Kamchatka, but this song is not about the land but about the boiler room where Victor Tsoi used to work. It is an entrancing postpunk meditation about the strangeness and mysteriousness of this word, a song eternally engraved in the history of Russian music, whatever one may think of Russian rock.



«Kamchatka»

«Kalinov Most» Album «SWA» 2006





Kamchatka is suitable material for a ballad with ethnic overtones, but one was composed only in the first decade of the 21st century. Dmitry Revyakin sings a bitter farewell to the peninsula, conjuring surprising images. A beautiful and very simple song that will please anyone who has seen our wondrous and enticing land even once.





«Kamchatka»

«Bratya Grim» Album «Zombie» 2015



And this pop rock song is a very sweet declaration of love for Kamchatka. For the lyrical singer the peninsula is a peaceful retreat from the bustle of his megapolis. He is happy to return here again and again to forget everything. Bratya Grimm must have composed the most joyful and warm song about the peninsula, and it is sure to find a place in your playlist.



Music videos shot in KANCHATKA

«Wading tall Max Korzh 2019



In the video the singer travels across Kamchatka. It is a very up-to-date and professionally composed video that goes well with the song's memorable refrain. The creators have not only captured natural vistas but driven through Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky – a remarkable living postcard for our region.



«You Mean Little»



By Dmitry Larin 2019



Larin is first and foremost a YouTube blogger with a few million subscribers.

At some point he decided to try his hand at music, and for this clip he travelled to Kamchatka. The lyrics mention the Bering Strait and Avachinsky Volcano. This is probably the most daring clip to be made on the peninsula, and in difficult conditions, too – the video was composed in just three days.

«The Whale» Marsel 2017



The song is a sort of inspirational recitative, so the structure of the clip is not exactly dynamic, yet this slowed tempo has allowed the cameraman to capture some unique scenes. The saxophone solo played from the top of the Nikol mountain is literally the high point of the video – unusual and energizing. By itself the song is a bit dull, but it leaves an impression in combination with amazing landscapes.



«Fantastica»



«Mumyi Troll» 2012



Some time ago the band Mumiy Troll had the notion to win over the West with its music and translate the main hits into English. The video for «Fan-

tastica» was shot in one of the most picturesque places of Russia, in the crater of Gorely volcano. Not a perfectly composed work, but the snowy colossus can rescue any video. Foreign audiences were captivated, of course.

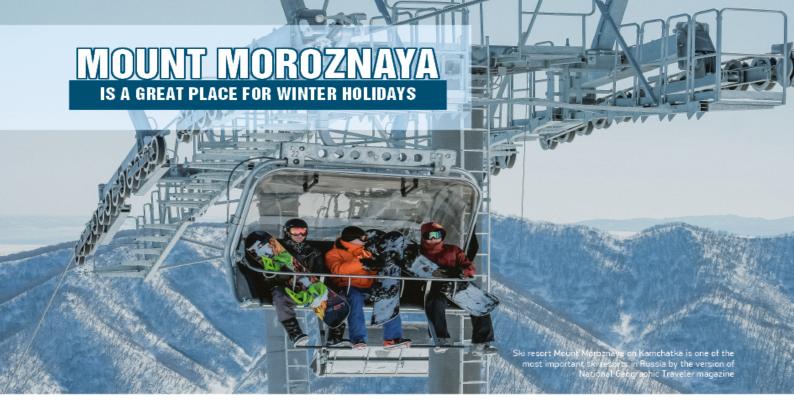


«Kamchatka»

Anatoly Polotno 2012



The people who live in Kamchatka have also made music videos about Kamchatka. Anatoly Polotno was one of them. His «Kamchatka» is an earnest and sincere composition, memorable from the first notes. The visual component is amateurish but direct and homely. The familiar landscapes, fishing scenes, all of that, in a way, represents the peninsula more truthfully than the elaborate efforts of colleagues from Russia's civilized west.



The «Mount Moroznaya» ski resort is located at 60 Olimpiyskaya Str., Yelizovo (37 km from Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky and 7 km from Yelizovo). Here you can enjoy an amazing panoramic view of Koryaksky and Avachinsky active volcanoes covered by ice and snow.

The development of this place began in the late 70s. Since then, a modern winter recreation center has been built here, including six ski slopes of various levels of complexity. Elevation change - 523 meters. The length of the longest slope is 2,200 meters. The slopes intersect with each other, which allows skiers to go from one downhill to another. In addition, there is free space on the slope for off-piste skiing.

Today it is the most visited ski resort in Kamchatka: every year its slopes are hit by thousands of residents and visitors to the Peninsula, including by foreigners. It is here that the Olympic Reserve school is based, and the Russian national Alpine Skiing Team trains.

The rental center offers a large selection of mountain skis - for amateurs and professionals, snowboards, steering sleds for children and other equipment. If you are skiing for the first time, a personal trainer will be glad to help you. A Medical center, a parking lot and a cafe are at your service.

By the way, at the end of 2019, the installation of an automated artificial snow-making system was completed at the ski center. The system uses three guns located along two main trails, two stationary fan guns, and five mobile guns. They can produce up to 200 cubic meters of snow per hour. The new system can extend the ski season until June, consistently producing artificial snow for ski trails.

In addition, the snow cover of the main slopes now meets the International Ski Federation (FIS) standards. The ski center is ready to host Russian and international competitions in alpine skiing.

Not far from the Moroznaya Mount is Paratunka village known for its thermal hot springs. There are hotels and recreation centers offering water and mud treatment.

REFERENCE

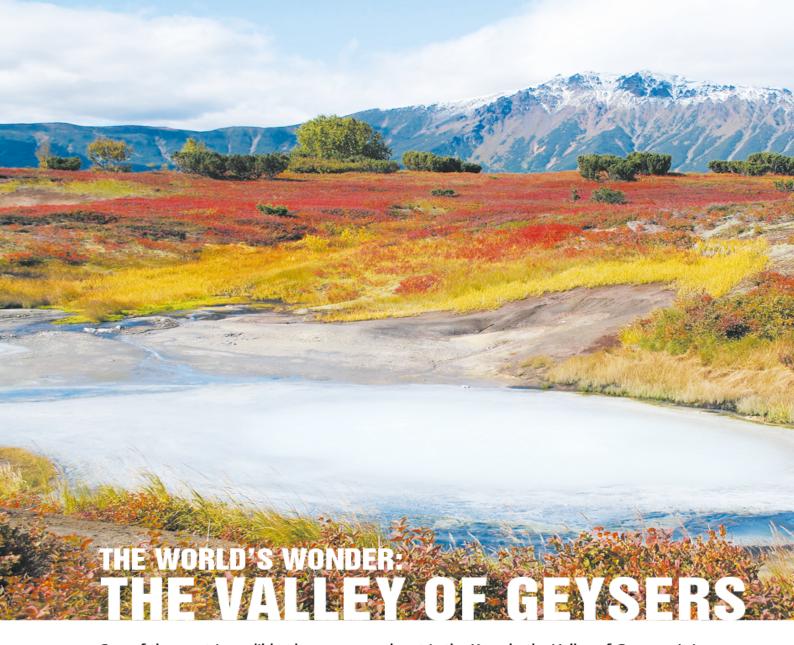
Mount Moroznaya is a great place for a winter holidays. Hard downhills are waiting for experienced athletes, and virgin areas - for freeriding. There are trails for beginners and areas for training. The beauty and pristine nature of this place will not leave anyone indifferent!











One of the most incredible places on our planet is the Kamchatka Valley of Geysers. It is locked inside a hard-to-reach gorge in Kronotsky State Nature Reserve. One can enjoy large geysers only in Iceland, in the USA's Yellowstone National Park, and in New Zealand. Small and sparse geysers can also be seen in California, Japan, and Tibet. However, the Valley of Geysers in Kamchatka has no rivals in the sense of beauty, grandeur, diversity, and the quantity of hot springs and other geothermal activities present in a small land area.



Most visitors travel to the Valley by helicopter. The flight passes over two remarkable places: Karymsky Volcano – one of the most active volcanoes in the world – and the emerald acid lake in the crater of Maly Semyachik Volcano.

The Valley represents a three-mile mountain river canyon, full of wonders. Dozens of geysers, shooting springs, and mud pots are found on the shore terraces of the Geyzernaya River. The amazing landscape of "the lost world" is conjured by bright colored rocks, turquoise Geyzernoye Lake, plentiful vegetation on mountain slopes and thermal fields.

No doubt, the main attraction of the Valley is its geysers and boiling springs, whose periods of quiet







are replaced with wild activity. This phenomenon is rare, and extremely beautiful. Each geyser has its name, distinctive character, and a gryphon - a specific formation made of geyserite deposits, ranging from pastel-pink or smoke-blue to black color.

A lot of documentaries have been dedicated to the Valley of Geysers. They are interesting and informative, but they can't convey the splendor of its geysers and the powerful energy of this place. You can feel it if you visit this majestic Reserve!



★☆☆ difficulty level: easy



(ff) Yes

Text: Kamchatka Explorer. Photos: G. Volynets



Spa treatments in Kamchatka:

Kamchatka's potential for balneological treatments is immense. The peninsular features almost every known group of mineral water, and many healing springs are unique to this part of the world.



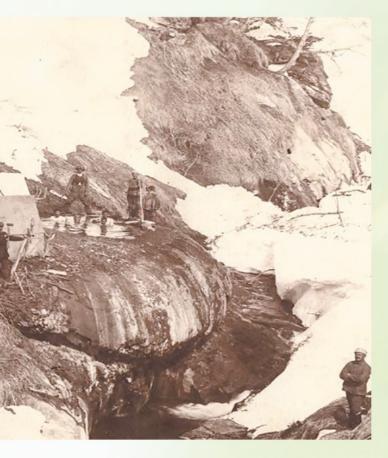




Thermal springs began to be used for medical purposes here in the end of the 17th century, when Russian settlers established the first balneoclinic at the Malkin springs. Shortly after the Paratun springs found a similar use, and bathing pools with dressing rooms were created there.

By the middle of the 19th century healing springs had become one of the chief treatments of traumas, wounds, skin diseases for the inhabitants of Kamchatka. Bathing houses and spas began to be built.

the past, the present, the future





In the 1950s the Central Institute of Resortology of the USSR sent an expedition to study Kamchatka's potential and upon review the decision was made to build health centers and preventive clinics at the Paratunka, Nachikinsky and Bystrinsky springs. In the 1960s the region began to manufacture bottled Yessentuki no. 4-type mineral water from the Malkin spring.



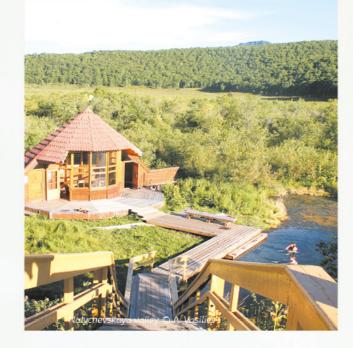
Spa treatments in Kamchatka:

The Nachiki Health Center grew into a spa of national importance. People from all around the Soviet Union came here to treat diseases of the skin, bone, muscle and gynecological illnesses. Regrettably, the health center did not survive the collapse of the USSR, but it is being gradually reconstructed.

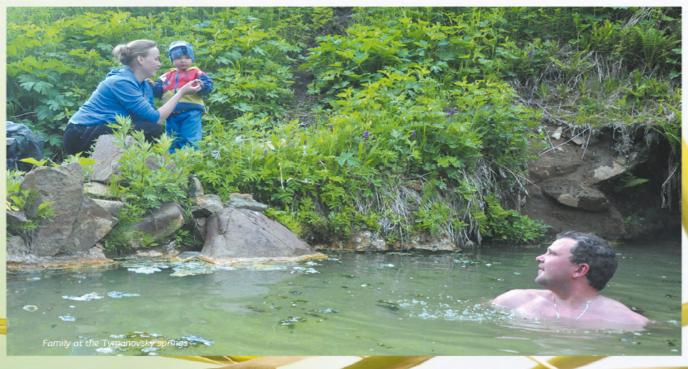
Currently there are three full-featured and functional health centers:

- Paratunka, a health center of the Russian Ministry of Defense;
- Svetlyachok, a health center/preventive clinic of the Russian Central Bank;
- The Pearl of Kamchatka.





Nonetheless, there are many springs reachable independently by transport, and at all of them Kamchatka's residents and visitors can bathe. After a few safe and reasonable sessions, they can feel a certain degree of improvement. One of these accessible and popular destinations is the Zelenovsky Lakes baths at the Pinachevo sulfurated hydrogen water reservoir. The curative power of their water is legendary. Joint deterioration, traumas, sprains, spinal pains and skin diseases vanish after only a few sessions.



the past, the present, the future

FACTS

The word «spa» is derived from the name of a Belgian resort whose water was famous across Europe. In time it began to be applied to all balneological centers and treatments.

Sometimes advertisers «decipher» it as an abbreviation of «salus per aquam» or «sanitas per aquam,» Latin for «health in water».

Hot springs are a stop on almost every tourist route. Of course, it is impossible to become cured from a short on-the-way dip, but ending a busy day in warm, nicely relaxing mineral water is a pleasure like no other.

Today the news is replete with reports of big-scale balneological projects underway in Kamchatka. Many health centers are expected to appear at existing springs. This article uses materials from «Kamchatka – a Land of Cures» by F. Lodis and V. Semyonov, 1993.

Spa-hotel Lagoon

Get the rest for your soul in a place, which is supposed to be the most relaxing. For your service: spa, massages, bath complex, open baptistry with thermal water.

The beautiful view to the lagoon and herbal tea in the end of each spa-program Pleasure made special for you

By Andrey Vysotny







Sea trips are of various types depending on a boat capacity and comfort, duration of the trip, and the tasks set by the tourists – fishing, birds watching, diving, or just a rest away from civilization.







Kamchatka tourist agencies have been arranging sea trips for a long time already. Motorboats and yachts are as a rule made in Japan, they can carry from 3-5 to 25 people, are equipped with necessary up-to-date safety devices (life jackets, radio stations, airboats). The crew has all necessary approval documents and certificates. It cannot be otherwise – the control is tight because we travel in the sea, and the border is not far from here.

Popular routes:

Three Brothers

2-hour tour in Avacha Bay with a rest stop in Tikhaya Bay. Fishing.

Tikhaya Bay

4-hour tour in Avacha Bay with a stop in Tikhaya Bay. Fishing.

· Starichkov Island

6-hour auto-boat tour in Avacha Bay to Three Brothers, outside the bay's gate to Starichkov Island. Watching of ringed seals rookeries and colonies of birds, fishing.

· Russkaya Bay

12-hour sea trip, fishing, sea lions watching, short trips on the boat in small picturesque bays.

• Multi-day Marine Cruises

with putting ashore, easy mountain climbing, short trips in the sea kayaks or SUP-boards, surfing or diving, watching marine mammals and birds, fishing.

Routes can be changed and extended on the client's wish.

When going on a marine tour, a traveler should have waterproof clothes, comfortable footwear, headwear, motion sickness remedies and sunblocks, photo- and video equipment.

Text and photo:: Kamchatka Explorer





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Ad

Kamchatka – the fisherman's dream

The peninsula's size, of the order of several European countries put together, abundance of biological resources, unique natural environments and low population make it a exceptional venue for many kinds of environmental tourism, including recreational fishing. Kamchatka can offer every variety of fishing: sea, river, lake, in summer and winter seasons.

Sea fishing tours have particularly great potential: the nearby seas are vast, their inhabitants diverse and abundant. In the capital of the Region there is already a well-established system for organizing and servicing sea fishing trips. Fishermen's trophies include flatfish, rock trout, bass, golpin, cod, navaga and every fisherman's dream, the enormous halibut, sometimes in excess of 1000 kilos. You will carry away unforgettable experiences; professional divers can bring sea urchins and crabs from the ocean's bottom.

Comfortable living conditions are available to demanding guests. Staying at fishing bases makes available practically all niceties of civilization:



comfortable suites and living rooms, good kitchens, saunas, showers, satellite TV and the Internet. Experienced guides will look after you on fishing trips, high-quality equipment and reliable motor boats are all available. Permanent tent camps are only a little behind in comfort and service but bring the pleasure of fishing in the wild. Motor boats are available here as well, making it possible to fish day after day in secret spots known only to the professional guides. But communion with nature really becomes possible only during raft fishing. Going downstream, you will visit the wildest parts of rivers and enjoy the primordial grandeur of Kamchatka landscapes. The peninsular's rivers abound in Pacific salmon of the Oncorhynchus family, all six species rise up the rivers for spawning: king or chinook, sockeye, chum, humpy, silver or coho and sima.





In many rivers live species of the Pacific Parasalmo salmon family – rainbow trout and Kamchatka salmon (migratory fish), there are several loach species from the Salvelinus family, including kunja. The streams of Kamchatka's northeastern shore abound in graylings, and the remote and practically unvisited rivers of the north live cisco fish from the Coregonidae family, burbots and pikes. Winter is a wonderful time for fans of ice fishing of smelt; smelts here are of two kinds: the Pacific rainbow smelt and the more common European smelt.

When going for a fishing tour, make sure to check the agency's reputation and try to avoid a chain of middlemen. If you prefer independent fishing, familiarize yourself with the Fishing Rules and find out about the borders of Industrial Fishing Zones



for recreational and sport fishing, for example, on the website of the Kamchatka Krai Ministry of Fishing: www.kamgov.ru/minfish/structure/view, tel. +7 (4152) 42-09-53.

Unlimited and free fishing is permitted only on bodies of water in general use, outside IFZ, and not Pacilic salmon species. For salmon you will require an individual permission within IFZ..

Kamchatka is a trout, salmon and char Utopia. Kamchatka fishing trips are wild and rustic and not for everyone. They require a degree of physical fitness and stamina. The rewards are exciting fishing in an undisturbed wilderness. If you want a life-changing fishing experience, Kamchatka is the place to go! Good luck!

By Igor Shatilo



Main objects, dates and areas of fishing



Coho salmon is a very beautiful and strong silvery salmon. During the spawning season it changes to dark red (2.5-6 kilos, 3.5-4 kilos on average). It runs from the second half of August till November. The best time is late August – mid-September. During the mass migration and on a good spot one can fish to exhaustion. It enters most Kamchatka rivers. It is well caught in the Vakhil, Zhupanova, Storozh, Kolpakova, Pymta, Kohl, Bystraya-Bolshaya, Levaya (Elovka's tributary), Ozernaya Vostochnaya, and the Sopochnaya River.



Chum salmon is considerably fewer in numbers than humpback salmon, but it exceeds chinook and coho salmon manyfold. Its weighs from 2.5 to 6 kilos, 3.7-4 kilos on average. The spawning run extends from July to September due to summer and winter races. The first one is more numerous, the second has larger breeders. It enters most Kamchatka rivers where it develops red-green breeding dress and changes its shape: a hooked nose and canine like teeth are developed.



Chinook, orking salmon is the largest Pacific salmon (2.5-25 kilos, 7-10 kilos on average, over 15 kilos specimens – a trophy). Fishing season lasts from late May to mid-July. The best time is the second half of June. Fishing is considered valid, if one fish is caught per day. It's a great luck to catch five to nine fish per day. Common catches make 3-4 fish during five-day fishing. The most popular fishing rivers are the Bolshaya, Kolpakova, Pymta, Kohl, and the Elovka.



Humpback salmon is the most numerous (over 60%) species of the Pacific salmon. (0.5-3 kilos, 1.6 kilos on average). It has a two-year migration cycle: every even year on the west coast, each odd year in eastern Kamchatka rivers. The migration lasts from the second half of July till mid-August, when rivers teem with humpies.



Sockeye salmon can be compared to chum salmon in quantity. It weighs 1.2 – 4.5 kilos; the average weight is 2.7 kilos. Running into rivers from late May till August, it's divided into early and late sockeye salmon. The most numerous populations are in Kuril Lake and in the Kamchatka River basin. Also it can be found in the majority of other rivers. Spawning adults develop dark green heads with brightly red bodies.



Masu salmon is a non-commercial species, inconsiderably fewer in numbers with the same length and weight characteristics like humpback salmon. It runs for spawning together with chinook and early sockeye (late May - June). It is well caught with a spoon-bait, although chances to catch it are only a little higher than for chinook salmon. It runs exclusively into West Coast rivers – the Bystraya-Bolshaya, Kohl, Kolpakova, Oblukovina, etc.

Main objects, dates and areas of fishing



Rainbow trout is the most audacious, beautiful in its persistent battle to survive species (0.3-5 kilos, 1-2 kilos on average). When caught, it zooms, jumps, and cartwheels many times. Fishing season lasts 12 months. The best time is July-September. The biggest trophies can be caught in the Zhupanova and the Opala River; it's also well caught in the Kolpakov, Sedanka, Dvukhyurtochnaya, Ozemaya Vostochnaya, the Pymta Rivers, etc. Trophy rainbows can be caught and carefully released and represent the most important Kamchatka angling prize, and the foreign anglers who come every year for catch and release fishing, contribute substantially to Kamchatka's tourism economy.



Kamchatka grayling is a valuable trophy for anglers, as it inhabits only remote rivers. On the west coast it is found only in the Bystraya-Bolshaya River basin and rivers flowing into Penzhinskaya Bay; on the east coast it inhabits the Kamchatka River basin and farther to the north, where it abounds. The average weight is 0.5-0.6 kilos. In northern rivers, specimens of 50 cm long and 1.3 kilos in weight are common.



Char and white spotted (Siberian) char inhabit most Kamchatka rivers and many lakes (char weighs 0.3-4 kilos, Siberian char – up to 7 kilos, 1 kilo on average). The best fishing time is July – September. In the Vahil, Zhupanova, Opala, Kolpakov, Pymta, Ozernaya Vostochnaya, Elovka, and the Levaya River catches can be limited only by the angler's desire and their physical abilities.



Smelt is a queen of winter fishing! It is a small silvery representative of salmonids (Salmoniformes). It is small in size and weight (100 gm on average), but while the rivers are ice-bound, its fresh cucumber smell irresistibly attracts anglers. Kalygir and Nerpichye Lakes are "sacred" places for keen lovers of ice-fishing. It can also be found in brackish water estuaries and in the Paratunka, Avacha, Bolshaya, and other rivers entries. Sometimes, a day catch can reckon several hundreds fish. A daily 100-fish catch is considered good, but even 30-40 fish trophy makes fishing worthy it.



Kamchatka steelhead, a migratory form of rainbow trout, is listed in the Russian Red Book. Its fishing is prohibited! It can be caught incidentally in late autumn (September-November) in Kamchatka's west coast rivers. It must be immediately returned to its habitat with the least damage. It weighs up to 12 kilos (6-8 kilos on average).



Pike is quite an exotic species on the peninsula, as it lives in out-of-the-way and rarely visited areas of the northwest Kamchatka. It is well caught in the Penzhina and Talovka River basins. Although its average weight is about 2 kilos, trophy specimen exceeding 15 kilos can also be found there. It can be caught all year round except for a flood season in June.

Hunting in Kamchatka

Kamchatka's fauna abounds in animals and birds that may be of strong interest for hunters. They are numerous game birds, wolves, foxes, wolverines, sables... And the special appeal – the largest representatives of species – Kamchatka brown bears, moose, snow sheep... Although hunting grounds are located throughout the peninsula, they are concentrated mostly in Yelizovo, Bystrinsky, Sobolevsky, Ust-Bolsheretsky, Karaginsky, Olutorsky, Penzhinsky, Tigilsky, and Ust-Kamchatsky Districts.

Some grounds are accessible by car. Still most of them can be reached only by a helicopter or cross-country vehicle such as snowmobile or ATV, depending on season. It's obvious that the farther in the wild and less accessible an area is, the greater are the chances to encounter not only the object of hunting but also other wildlife. However, all this makes hunting fairly expensive.

The opening of hunting seasons vary and depend on the game species:

for waterfowl (male ducks, ducks, geese) – in Spring, from late April till late May, and in Autumn, from early September till early December;

for upland fowl (male capercaillie) – from early till mid-May;

for other upland fowl (capercaillie, willow and rock ptarmigan) – from late August till late February;

for swampy meadow fowl (great snipe, snipe, ruff, gray plover, willow ptarmigan, godwit, whimbrel, terek, turnstone) – from late August till mid-November;

for bears – from mid-April till mid-June and from early August till mid-December;

The Provision of Kamchatka Region's Governor forbids the following activitiesin Kamchatka's hunting grounds:

to use gun night sights and infrared imagersto catch and / or shoot game animals;

to hunt bears under one year and femalebears having cubs;

to hunt during the fire prevention regimeand fire emergency when visitorsto forests are prohibited **for moose** – from mid-September till mid-December;

for snow sheep – from early August till mid-October:

for fur-bearing animals (marmot, ground squirrel) –from late August till late September;

for hare, fox, wolf – from early October till late February

for muskrat – from mid September till late February

for mink, squirrel, lynx, wolverine, polar fox – from early November till late February

for sable, ermine, weasel – from early November till late February

Licenses are issued by Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment at 2/1 Vladivostokskaya Street, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky,

phone +7 800-141-00-00,

+7 (4152) 42-01-74fax +7 (4152) 27-55-87,

e-mail: priroda@kamgov.ru

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Ecology

Ecological travel rules

Below are a few useful and easy-to-follow principles:

Take nothing you did not bring in out of natural reserves and national parks.

4

Do NOT feed wild animals, simply observe.

After hiking or camping take away all of eyour garbage, and if you can, that left by others as well.

Try to buy local produce, this will support the farmers and prevent unnecessary CO2 emissions.

It is better to put a cloth cover on the suitcase instead of wrapping it in tape every time.

Before any trip put together a list of items to carry so you don't leave anything behind and have to buy it.

Bring a reusable bag and purses, a reusable bottle and tableware. The less throwaway plastic, the better.

At the hotel avoid using extra linen and towels.

Don't forget to turn off the light and water while brushing teeth. Unplug chargers when you are finished with them.

Be responsible about the choice of souvenirs, don't buy them at random. Better look for souvenirs from local artisans, you stand more of a chance of finding something interesting and original.

> Choose the less environmentally damaging transport – go by bus when you can.
>
> If you drive, give a lift to some hitchers. When you have arrived, use your legs more, ride bicycles or use public transportation.

> > It is a mistake to think that this life is beyond changing. We can change our own lives, at least, and that already is quite a feat. Remember: the world begins with us! We are the world.

The hand shovel: nature's best friend Dear

Travelers, locals and visitors! Please, USE HAND SHOVELS! Don't leave your leftovers on the ground! Bury them! (We mean your poopoo and napkins)!

Keep nature pristine, be polite and respectful of the environment and people living nearby, travelers to come after you!

Three simple steps:

- 1) take a hand shovel on every trip;
- 2) if you need to relieve yourself in the forest, dig a hole;
- 3) when you are finished, bury the goods.

Voila! Clean environs and good impressions.

The traveler's hand shovel is a sign of his culture and concern for the state of nature and feelings of other hikers.

And, of course, do not use plastic napkins! Only PAPER napkins, ones nature can recycle!

Eco activist team «Ecology of Kamchatka» Video clip here:



page

Please do not feed animals



I'm losing my hunting skills

The northern sea lion, a. k. a. Steller's Sea Lion and sivuch (Lat. Eumetopias jubatus) is the largest species in the eared seal family (Otariidae).

People often ignore «Feeding sea lions prohibited!» plaques. «What's the harm in that?» they reply when reproofed. After all, everyone is happy: the sivuches get their food, and the humans their entertainment. But there are very good reasons not to feed them. One is that the animals only winter by Petropav-

lovsk-Kamchatsky. From heraвь заголовоке they are supposed to move to their natural rookeries and breed there. When easy food is available, a wild animal develops a dependency on handouts and starts begging fish from humans, which compromises its ability to survive in the wild.

The Arctic Ground Squirrel, a. k. a. American or Bering ground squirrel (Lat. Spermophillis parryii stejnegeri) (J. Allen, 1903) has so infiltrated the human environs in Kamchatka and become such a staple of tourist «culture» that many popular travel destinations are difficult to imagine without these animals. Tender-hearted and soft-headed people throw cookies, sausages, popcorn, chocolate to them, and the ground squirrels become ill and die from this diet.





The bear, being a dominant species, starts by taking timidly a pie, a chocolate bar, sugar milk from the hands of a human, then becomes bolder, more insistent and ends up demanding treats, considering them its right and not caring to distinguish between the food and the hand supplying it. It is all the same to the bear, because bears, like many other species, are cannibalistic and eat their own kind, let alone others. Bears accustomed to being fed become a danger to humans and ultimately themselves, for they end up shot and killed. A fed bear` is a dead bear.

Written by Tatiana Primak Based on an article "Don`t feed wild animals" Illustrations by D. Dumanovskaya

One day from the life of fox





Photo: Denis Budkov, Written by Kamchatka Explorer

71

KAMCHATKA delicatessen



Wild garlic or Ramps

A popular ingredient out of Kamchatka's woodland and into salads, side dishes and soups.



Crab

Imitated crab meat is a rarity in Kamchatka. There is plenty of real crab pincers and meat sold at stores and restaurant menus!



Fern

Full of vitamin C. The simplest wild garlic salad is the herb, an egg and mayonnaise.



Roe

One of the delights of fishing. Soft-salting roe is easy: clean the ikra, put it in pickle brine for five minutes, take out and drain the water. All done!



Whitefish

Cod, grayling, bass, pollack, rock trout, flatfish... Find out which fish's season it is and don't hesitate to order freshly caught whitefish!



Salmon

Sockeye, chinook, chum, coho, humpy, sima are all species of Pacific salmon, spawning at different times.



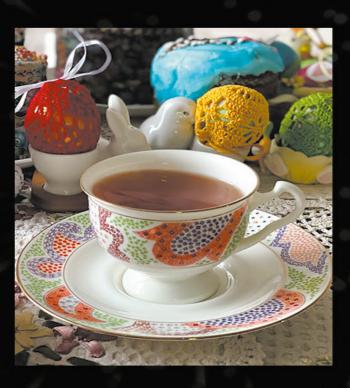
Pollack roe

Fresh roe in film is sold at markets from late February to May. Trust us, when pickled with soy sauce, garlic, sesame oil and cilantro, it outdoes all other sea food treats!



Sea urchin roe

Its vitamins and microelements are helpful against many illnesses, relieve stress, boost the immune system and increase energy.



Rose hip

Tasty and healthful. Infusions are served at restaurants and sold at stores.



Wild berries

Honeyberry, whortleberry, crowberry, heathberry, Arctic raspberry, cloudberry – wild berries abound everywhere in Kamchatka. If you travel across the land from July to September, you are likely to get a chance to pluck something off a bush, and stores sell locally ready made jams.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

(112

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY



Kamchatka Ministry of Tourism

2/1 Vladivostoskaya St., P-K tel.+7 (4152) 41-03-55 e-mail: travel@kamgov.ru



Kamchatka Tourism Industry Association

e-mail: kamatik41@gmail.com www.atik41.ru



Kamchatka Tourism Information Center

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on call.+7 (4152) 42-37-02 (P-K) 114 Leningradskaya St.

Emergency Dental Care (P-K) 47/1 Vladivostoksaya St.

tel.+7 (4152) 23-24-43

RESCUE SERVICES

Unified Emergency Service of MES

el.01, 112

Kamchatka Search and Rescue Detachment

5 Khalaktyrskoe Roadway, P-K tel.+7 (4152) 41-03-95 tel. ...+7 (4152) 217-870

Registration of Tourism Groups by the Search and Rescue Detachment

Please apply at www.gosuslugi41.ru

DIRECTORY INQUIRIES

City Pages, Refferal Portal

www.city-pages.info

Kamchatka Tourism & Visitor Guide

www.kamchatka-explorer.com

Telephone Information Service

tel.09

Telephone Information Service (fee-based)

tel009

AIRPORTS



Vityaz Aero Airline Company

tel.+7 (41531) 3-24-00 tel./fax.....+7 (41531) 3-25-70 tel.+7 (800) 250-69-69 e-mail: kom@vityaz-aero.ru e-mail: office@vityaz-aero.ru http://vityaz-aero.ru http://витязь-аэро.рф

International Airport Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky (Yelizovo)

Airport information Desk tel......+7 (4152) 43-17-29 tel.....+7 (41531) 9-93-42 tel......8 (800) 100-03-33 http://pkc.aero/

For notes

Where to stay

ТРИ ЛЫЖИ Hotel

ALL VISITORS TO THE PENINSULA WELCOME!

Comfortable lodging in suites or hostel dormitories Attractive common areas, friendly staff, hot breakfast meals, a downtown location

48 Sovietskaya St, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky



HOTELS, GUEST HOUSES, FLATS, HOSTELS

Hostelkam24

24 Leninskaya St., P-K tel.....+7 (963) 830-20-24 e-mail: hostelkam24@mail.ru www.hostelkam24.ru

Kamchatka Magic Wood, park hotel

Termalny
tel......+7 (984) 161-72-62
e-mail: ooo_topol_gendirektor@mail.ru
Instagram: @kamchatka.magic.wood
www.kamchatkamagicwood.com



TRI'O Rent, Apartments rent

Modern design Top location in the city booking.......+7 (962) 290-42-23 e-mail: trio_rent@mail.ru

DISCOVER KAMCHATKA -STAY IN COMFORT!

Avrora Guest House

64 Shosseinaya St., Nagorny Village, Yelizovo District tel.+7 (4152) 33-96-96 e-mail: kam-avrora@ya.ru www.guesthouse-avrora.ru

Apartments on Leninskaya

24 Leninskaya St., P-K tel.....+7 (963) 830-20-24

Three Bears Villa guest house in Paratunka

tel......+7 (924) 794-44-23
Instagram: @3bearsvillakamchatka
Comfortable guest house with 2 floors,
6 places. Small thermal pool on the calm
side of Kamchatka`s Paratunka

Victoria, mini hotel

684400, 11 Svobodnaya St, Kluchi, Ust-Kamchatsk tel......+7(909)835-6949(administrator) tel.....+7(415-34)21-002 e-mail: hotel-viktory-kluchi@yandex.ru Wi-Fi, Breakfasts by order

VULKAN

Vulcan Hostel

4A Gorkogo St., P-K tel......+7 (924) 585-81-90 e-mail: info@hostelvulkan.ru

Instagram: @hostel_vulkan_ www.hostelvulkan.ru

Geyser Hotel

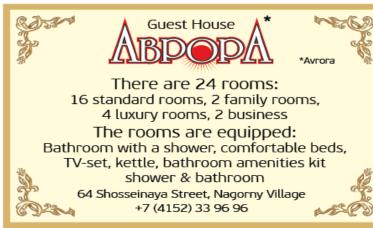
10 Toporkova St., P-K tel......+7 (4152) 22-82-29 administrator.....+7 (4152) 41-95-70 e-mail: kam-gejzer@yandex.ru www.geyser-hotel.ru

Guest houses Derevenka

tel......+7 (924) 894-34-20 vk.com/kamderevenka Instagram: @kamvillage www.kamvillage41.ru

Helios Hotel and Cottages

23-24 km Yelizovo-Paratunka Motorway tel......+7 (41531) 4-41-79 e-mail: gali17@yandex.ru www.hotelgelios.com





Ad





Kluchotel

111 Viluyskaya, P-K ... +7 (909) 833-50-02+7 (4152) 42-76-74 e-mail: kluchotel@gmail.com www.kluchotel.ru

Krechet Recreation Base

24 km Paratunka Motorway,

Yelizovo District ...+7 (924) 456-18-23 tel+7 (41531) 4-41-35 tel+7 (41531) 4-41-55 Instagram: @hotel_krechet_tour

L.A.G.U.N.A

6 Nevelskogo St., Paratunka tel...... 8 (800) 222-58-03 Instagram: @laguna.kamchatka www.bluelagoon.su

Lunohod, capsule hostel

74 Leningradskaya St., P-K . +7 (984) 169-03-43 e-mail: lunohod.hostel@gmail.com Instagram: @lunohod.hostel www.lunohod-hostel.ru

Paratunka Hostel

34 Nagornaya St., Paratunka, Yelizovo District .. +7 (41531) 7-48-86; +7 (914) 995-73-00. WhatsApp

www.paratunkahostel.ru Instagram: @hostelparatunka

Petropavlovsk, Hotel Complex

31a K. Marksa Pr., P-K tel.....+7 (4152) 25-25-25 +7 (4152) 25-24-40 e-mail: hotel@hotel.petropavlovsk.ru www.petropavlovsk-hotel.ru









Russo Balt North Adventures, hotel

25 km Yelizovo-Paratunka motorway tel......+7 (914) 621-35-70 e-maill: kamchatka@russo-balthotel.com www.russo-balthotel.com

Svetlana Hotel

136 Kirova, Kluchi, Ust-Kamchatsk tel.....+7 (961) 962-66-50 e-mail: Kalyakina-Svetlana@mail.ru

Plane tickets sold in the building

Tolbachik Guest House

Three skis, hotel

48 Sovietskaya St., P-K tel......+7 (999) 020-02-90 e-mail: kam.3skis@gmail.com www.3skis.ru Instagram: @hotel_3skis

RECREATION BASES, SANATORIUMS

Apacha Thermal Springs Hotel Complex

Apacha, Ust-Bolsheretsk District tel......+7 (908) 495-10-41 e-mail: info@kamchatdreamtour.ru www.kamchatdreamtour.ru

Recreation base in Ganaly on Bystraya River, RedRivers, Kamchatka Tour Company

tel......+7 (4152) 30-60-30 e-mail: redrivers.kam@gmail.com

www.redrivers.ru

Houses for 4-5 people, bath, beautiful mountains all around the place. This place is a start for single-day and multi-day rafting, fishing, snowmobile tours



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Gelios Recreation Base

23-24 km Yelizovo-Paratunka Motorway reception.....+7 (41531) 4-41-79 e-mail: gali17@yandex.ru www.hotelgelios.com

Krechet, hotel, cottages

Yelizovo District

24 km, Paratunka Motorway tel.....+7 (924) 456-18-23 tel....+7 (41531) 4-41-35 tel....+7 (41531) 4-41-55 Instagram: @hotel_krechet_tour

www.bluelagoon.su

For notes	



www.lunohod-hostel.ru +7(984)169-03-43 74 Leningradskaya st, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky





Where to buy tours







Travel company

tel......+7 (914) 990-90-55 tel.....+7 (4152) 30-11-88 e-mail: mail@avacha-tour.ru Instagram: @avachatour www.avacha-tour.ru

Kam. Travel, LLC

49/1 Pobedy Avenue (ground floor), P-K
tel......+7 (4152) 44-41-11
tel.....+7 (4152) 29-71-00
tel.....+7 (902) 461-41-11
e-mail: kamtravel@mail.ru

ORCA, sea travel

19-1 Gorkogo St., P-K
tel......+7 (4152) 31-33-13
tel....+7 (914) 629-18-98
instagram: @orka_diving

Salmonica travel

tel......+7 (914) 020-76-77 e-mail: purga@rkz55.ru Fishing, rafting, hunting Recreation on Zhupanova River (Purga LLC)



Aborigen Tour, LLC

tel	+7	(914)	993-79-9)]
tel	+7	(951)	290-54-5	5
http://kainvran.ru				

Win&Travel

4-2 Frolova St, P-K
WhatsApp......+7 (931) 777-2222
e-mail: wtkamchatka@mail.ru
www.wtkamchatka.ru
Instagram: @ilovekamcha

Vostok Tour, LLC

tel......+7 (924) 791-00-79
e-mail: easttourcoltd@gmail.com
Instagram: @east_tour.ru
www.easttour.ru
Sea cruises

VulcanKamTour, Travel Agency

tel.......+7 (924) 695-74-74 e-mail: vulcankamtour@yandex.ru www.vulcankamtour.ru

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WWW.KAMCHATKADIVING.COM

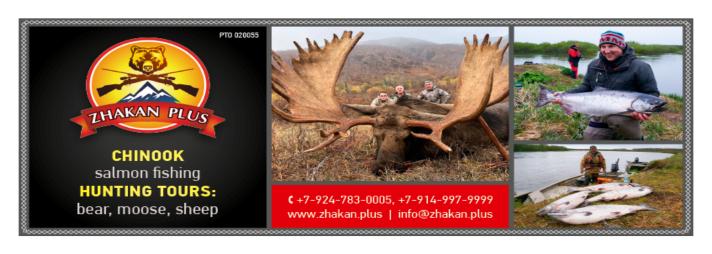
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For notes





E-mail: odystravel@yandex.ru www.kamchatkaforyou.com +7-914-621-2887



Kamphototour, travel company

tel......+7 (914) 623-14-96 e-mail: kamphototour@mail.ru www.kamphototour.com Photo tours across Kamchatka

Kamchatka Travel Group

KamchatDreamTour, Travel Company

35 Karl Marks Avenue, 1st floor, P-K tel....... +7 (908) 495-10-41 e-mail: info@kamchatdreamtour.ru

Kamchatintour

61 Leningradskaya St. (4th floor), P-K
tel......+7 (4152) 20-10-10
tel.....+7 (914) 786-11-16
e-mail: tour.info@kamchatintour.ru
www.kamchatintour.ru



6 Nevelskogo St., Paratunka



Mikizha Kamchatki,

Travel Agency

Orlan Kamchatka, Travel Company

3b Kosmichesky Passage, Office 6, P-K
tel.......+7 (914) 786-36-77
tel.....+7 (4152) 44-22-99
e-mail: orlansm@mail.ru
www.orlan-kamchatka.ru
Fishing, volcano ascending, helicopter
excursions, jeep tours, rafting,

Palmira, passenger boat

ethnographic tours, photo tours

tel......+7 (984) 160-13-56 WhatsApp.....+7 (924) 783-72-10 Instagram: @__palmira_41rus_



Paramushir Tour,

Tours across Kamchatka

11 40 let Pobedy St., Esso tel......+7 (914) 782-60-08 tel.....+7 (41542) 2-14-36 e-mail: paramushir.esso@yandex.ru www.paramushirtur.ru





Ad



Petropavlovsk

Travel Agency

31a Karl Marks Avenue, P-K

tel......+7 (4152) 25-25-80

e-mail: travel@hotel.petropavlovsk.ru

www.petropavlovsk-hotel.ru

Travers-Tour,

Travel Company

9/7 Toporkova St., Office 1, P-K

tel......+7 (914) 780-17-64 tel.....+7 (914) 028-15-47

e-mail: traverstour@yandex.ru

e-mail: traverstour@gmail.com

Instagram: @kamchatka_traverstour www.kamchatka-fishing.ru www.kamchatkatravers.ru

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tel......+7 (914) 780-20-01 tel.....+7 (914) 783-16-75 www.kamchatkadiving.com

Odyssey, tour company

tel......+7 (914) 621-28-87 e-mail: odystravel@yandex.ru

www.kamchatkaforyou.com



RedRivers, Kamchatka

Tour Company

tel..... +7 (4152) 30-60-30

e-mail: redrivers.kam@gmail.com

www.redrivers.ru

Travel across Kamchatka, for all tastes! Corporate tours, quality

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Ad



WHERE TO DINE

Da Vinci, Restaurant Italian food

16/1 50 Let Oktyabrya Prospect, P-K (Parus Shopping Center, 4th floor)

tel.....+7 (4152) 23-04-38

Donut's Club, coffee shop

3a Kosmichesky Passage, P-K 3rd floor, Pyramid Shopping Center tel.....+7 (4152) 35-03-53 e-mail: info@donutsclub.ru

Friends and Burgers, Burger House

34, Prospekt Pobedy St., P-K tel.....+7 (963) 830-88-40

Grand Cafe

2/2 Pogranichnaya St., P-K tel.....+7 (924) 894-03-04

Hans, Private Brewery

29 Lukashevskogo St, P-K tel.......+7 (900) 444-22-77 Instagram: @hans_bar_kamchatka ханс.рф

Harat's, Irish Pub

17 Pogranichnaya St., (Electron District), P-K tel......+7 (4152) 48-81-11

Tasty,

Home-made korean food

2/2 Porganichnaya St., Galant Plaza Shopping Center

Artishok, Restaurant

41 Abelya St, 3d floor, P-K

Kamchatka Ramen, noodle bar

16 50 let Oktyabrya St., P-K tel......+7 (4152) 35-05-02 Instagram: @kamramen



Los-Losos,

ethnic restaurant

6 Nevelskogo St., Spa-hotel Laguna, Paratunka

Bistro

62 Leninskaya St., P-K tel.....+7 (4152) 42-57-38

Bistro in the Atom Business Center

23 Karl Marks Avenue, P-K

tel.....+7 (4152) 42-57-38



Ad





Daykon41, food delivery

tel.....+7 (4152) 35-00-53

Kamchatka Local

Kitchen Restaurant

65 Akademika Koroleva St., P-K tel.....+7 (4152) 26-02-60

MyasoRoob, Burger Restaurant

Tushkanova St. 2a, P-L

tel......+7 (800) 500-83-93 Instagram: @myasoroob_kamchatka www.myasoroob.ru

Ozero Restaurant

1 Sadovoye Koltso St., Yelizovo tel.....+7 (4152) 32-73-33

Petropavlovsk Hotel, restaurant

31a Karl Marks Avenue, P-K tel......+7 (4152) 25-25-25 e-mail: hotel@hotel.petropavlovsk.ru www.petropavlovsk-hotel.ru

Petropavlovsk Café and Bar

31 a Karl Marks Avenue, P-K tel......+7 (4152) 25-25-85

San Marino Restaurant Restaurant-confectionery

29/1 Karl Marks Avenue, P-K tel.....+7 (4152) 25-24-81 tel....+7 (4152) 31-55-33 Instagram: @sanmarinocafe

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Sita&Ram Vegetarian café

36 Pobedy St., P-K

Tainy Kamchatki (Mystery of Kamchatka) restaurant & hotel complex

tel.....+7 (914) 999-88-99



For notes	



Useful places

TICKET OFFICES

Kam. Travel, LLC

49/1 Pobedy Avenue, 1st floor, P-K tel.....+7 (4152) 44-41-11

S7 Ticket Office

Avia and railway tickets

10 Lenin St., P-K

tel.....+7 (4152) 42-04-21

Aeroflot Russian Airlines

tel......+7 (800) 444-55-55

Bilettour Ticket office

1 Rybakov Avenue, Offi ce 1, P-K tel.....+7 (4152) 26-84-85

Vityaz-Aero Aviation Company

tel______+7 (984) 160-60-00 tel______8 (800) 250-69-69 e-mail: kom@vityaz-aero.ru e-mail: office@vityaz-aero.ru http://витязь-аэро.рф

Kamchatbilet Service, LLC

tel......+7 (41531) 9-98-20

Kamchatka Airlines Ticket Office, CISC

6 Tushkanova St., Office 105, P-K tel......+7 (4152) 22-61-35

Transaviaservice

Vulkannaya St., Globus Shopping Centre, 1st floor, P-K tel......+7 (4152) 20-19-20

BUS STATIONS

Dispatcher stations

BEAUTY SALON

La Femme Beauty Salon

8/3 Toporkova St., P-K tel......+7 (4152) 32-05-05

Viktoriya Hairdresser's

9 Zvyozdnaya St., Office 3, P-K tel.....+7 (963) 831-04-37 tel....+7 (909) 831-04-42

Victoria Beauty Salon

29/1 Akademik Korolyova St.,

Mechta Shopping Centre, P-K

tel_____+7 (4152) 34-48-44 www.city-pages.info/victoria-salon-relax

Signature, Certified hairdresser Anna Guseva

2 Tushkanova St., P-K tel......+7 (4152) 31-78-05 tel.....+7 (902) 462-67-84

Style Hairdresser's

2 Tushkanova St, P-K

tel_____+7 (4152) 26-52-49

Tsiryulnik Beauty Salon Chain

3 Rybakov Avenue, P-K 74 Leningradskaya, P-K

tel...... +7 (963) 833-36-03

Chaika Beauty Salon

46 Leninskaya St., P-K tel......+7 (924) 890-10-95

STOMATOLOGY

Silhouette Dental Clinic

3 Tushkanova St, Bus Stop «Silhouette», P-K tel......+7 (4152) 23-05-72

SPORTS

Alpina, ski base

Moroznaya Mountain, ski resort

60 Olimpiyskaya St, Yelizovo tel.....+7 (909) 880-22-44 e-mail: gora-moroznaya@mail.ru

Kirpichiki, ski base

Dalnyaa St. P-K tel......+7 (4152) 27-00-06

Red Hill, ski base

Lesnaya, ski base

50 Severo-Vostochnoye motorway, P-K tel.....+7 (4152) 49-75-14

Snow Valley

Edelweiss, ski base

13 Strelkovaya St. P-K tel......+7 (4152) 42-21-15

ENTERTAINMENT

SAUNAS

Wood fired sauna Guest Houses Derevenka

tel......+7 (924) 894-34-20 www.kamvillage41.ru

Public sauna

21a Zavoyko St. Polovinka District Yelizovo



Hello park, amusement park for children

Spa-hotel Laguna, 6 Nevelskogo St, Paratunka

tel...... 8 (800) 222-58-03 Instagram: @hellopark.kamchatka

$L \cdot \underset{\text{spa-hotel}}{A} \cdot G \cdot U \cdot N \cdot A$

Laguna SPA Hotel

CINEMAS

Lemonad Cinema Centre

Pyramid Cinema Centre

3 a Kosmichesky Passage, P-K Ticket booking.........+7 (4152) 22-17-01 Voice response........+7 (4152) 22-17-00 www.piramida-pk.ru

Druzhba Cinema Centre

6 Lenina St., Yelizovo tel......+7 (4152) 34-43-55 www.kinodruzhba.ru

THEATRES

Kamchatka Drama Theatre

75 Leninskaya St., P-K Ticket box.....+7 (4152) 42-02-94 www.kamteatr.com

Kamchatka Puppet Theatre

42 Maksutova St., P-K Ticket box......+7 (4152) 42-64-40 Voice response.....+7 (4152) 30-00-38 www.kamteatr-kukol.com

WHAT TO SEE & DO

NATIVE CAMPS, VILLAGES	Nature Park Kamchatka Volcanoes	Yelizovo District
	Visitor Centre (Bystrinsky,	Local Lore Museum
Alyaska, Dog Sledding	Klyuchevskoy, Nalychevo, Uzhno-	13 Vitaly Kruchiny St., Yelizovo
tel+7 (4152) 45-54-55	Kamchatsky, River Kol Clusters)	director +7 (41531) 6-27-50
	33 Zavoiko St., Yelizovo	entrance+7 (41531) 6-41-61
Kainyran Ethno Native Camp	tel+7 (41531) 7-24-00	https://museum-elizovo.kamch.
tel+7 (4152) 45-54-55	Bystrinsky District 8 Lenin St., Esso	muzkult.ru/
tel+ 7 (914) 993-79-91	tel+7 (41542) 2-14-61	mazkarc.ra/
www.kainyran.ru	tel+7 (41542) 2-16-88	Historical Exhibition Center
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Bely Klyk Sled Dog Kennel	www.vulcanikamchatki.ru	of the Town of Military Glory
tel+7 (924) 793-74-62		69 Radiosvyazi St., P-K
e-mail: belyklyk@mail.ru	Komandorsky State Nature	tel+7 (4152) 42-50-94
	Biosphere Reserve	K
Kamchadal Ethno Native Camp	named after S. V. Marakov	Kamchatka Regional
(Sled Dog Kennel)	27/1 Pobedy Avenue, Office 8, P-K	United Museum
tel+7 (4152) 34-09-50	tel+7 (4152) 29-85-90	20 Leninskaya St., P-K
()	4 Gagarin St., Nikolskoye Village,	Booking
Menedek Evens' Native Camp	Aleutsky District	of excursions: +7 (4152) 41-26-44
4 Sovetskaya St., Anavgay Village,	tel+7 (41547) 2-21-55	tel+7 (4152) 42-54-12
Bystrinsky District	www.komandorsky.ru	www.kamchatka-museum.ru
tel+7 (41542) 2-32-43		
- / (11312) 2 32 13	Kronotsky State Nature Reserve	Milkovo Office of Kamchatka
Pimchakh Itelmen Village	(Uzhno-Kamchatsky Federal Wildlife	Regional United Museum
7 Tsentralnaya St., Office 17,	Sanctuary, Kronotsky Reserve,	48 Naberezhnaya St., Milkovo
Sosnovka Village, Yelizovo District		tel+7 (41533) 2-25-06
tel+7 (914) 785-95-68	Koryak Reserve)	www.museum.ru/M1017
17 (314) 703-33-00	48 Ryabikova St., Yelizovo	WWW.muscam.ru/WroT/
Chau-Chiv Koryak Native Camp	tel+7 (41531) 7-39-05	Kamehatka Begianal Art Museum
14/1 Beryuozovaya St., Esso	tel+7 (41531) 7-16-52	Kamchatka Regional Art Museum
tel+7 (902) 462-05-23	www.kronoki.ru	62 Leninskaya St., P-K
7 (302) 102 03 23		tel+7 (4152) 42-42-88
Khalch, Nikolay and Valentin	Kamchatka Region Service	www.kamartmuseum.ru
Levkovskikh's Sled Dog Kennel	for Protection of Wildlife	
Vulkanny Village, Yelizovo District	and Nature Reserves	Karaginsky Regional Local Lore
tel+7 (4152) 31-13-66	11/2 Zvyozdnaya St., Offi ce 6, P-K	Museum
www.levkovskie.ru	Registration of Nature Park Permits	72 Sovetskaya St., Ossora Village
www.ievkovskie.iu	tel+7 (4152) 23-85-70	tel./fax+7 (41545) 4-18-89
Frank Karak Nation Cara	director +7 (4152) 23-85-01	www.museum.ru/M1475
Eyvet Korak Native Camp,	7 (1132) 23 33 31	
Andrey Pritchin's Sled Dog Kennel		Koryak Local Lore Museum
Nikolaevka Village	MUSEUMS	16 Porotova St., Palana Village
tel+7 (914) 023-69-88	MOSEOMS	tel+7 (41543) 3-14-34
Instagram: @eyvet	Aleutian Local Lore Museum	http://www.museum.ru/M1014
e-mail: eyvet.dogs@gmail.com	13 Sovetskaya St., Nikolskoye Village	•
www.facebook.com/eyvet.dog	tel +7 (41547) 2-22-31	www.koryakmuseum.ru
		корякскиймузей.рф
	www.museumbering.ru	
		Local History Museum
RESERVES AND NATURE	Bystrinsky Regional	6 Primorskaya St., Vilyuchinsk
PARKS, VISITOR CENTRES	Ethnographic Museum	tel+7 (41535) 3-15-34
same say I I says But = 1	14 a Naberezhnaya St., Esso	www.museum-vil.ru
WWF, World Wildlife Fund	tel+7 (41542) 2-10-63	www.museum-vii.ru
27/1 Pobedy Avenue, P-K	www.musesso.kamch.muskult.ru	Lacal History Mys
tel+7 (4152) 29-85-35		Local History Museum
www.wwf.ru	Nature Park Kamchatka Volcanoes	of Olyutorsky Municipal District
	Visitor Centre, Bystrinsky Cluster,	8 Sovetskaya St., Tilichiki Village
Protected Areas Association	Berengiya's Museum	tel./fax+7 (41544) 5-23-97
of Kamchatka Region	8 Lenin St., Esso, Bystrinsky District	www.museum.ru/M3248
29/1 Karl Marks Avenue, Office 310, P-K	tel+7 (41542) 2-14-61	
tel+7 (4152) 25-19-70	tel+7 (41542) 2-16-88	Ust-Bolsheretsk Local Lore Museum
www.wildkamchatka.ru	tei+/ (41542) Z-16-88	10 Oktyabrskaya St., Ust-Bolsheretsk
	Geological Museum	Village
	117 Bering St., P-K	tel+7 (41532) 2-11-60
		www.museum.ru/M1141
	tel+7 (4152) 23-90-39	
	www.tfikamchatka.ru	

Bear Museum Toptygin and Toptyzhka

11 50 let Oktyabrya St. (at a library), Esso tel.....+7 (41542) 2-13-44

Museum of Orthodoxy in Kamchatka

Museum of Kronotsky Reserve Nature

48 Ryabikova St., Yelizovo tel.......+7 (41531) 7-16-52 tel.....+7 (41531) 7-39-05

Sport Museum

42 Tsiolkovskogo Avenue, P-K (Zvezdny Sport Complex) tel.......+7 (41542) 22-32-92

Scientific Museum of Volcanology and Seismology Institute

9 Piip Boulevard., P-K www.kscnet.ru/ivs/slsecret/muzei/ muzej.htm

Penginsky Local Lore Museum

21 Lenin St., Kamenskoye Village tel......+7 (41546) 6-11-36 www.museum.kamch.muzkult.ru/

Sobolevsky Regional Local Lore Museum

46 Naberezhnaya St., Sobolevo Village tel.......+7 (41536) 3-24-20 http://sobolmuzey.ru/

Tigil Regional Local Lore Museum

40 Partizanskaya St., Tigil Village tel......+7 (41537) 2-11-03 www.museum.ru/M3247



Shopping

GROCERY MARKETS, KAMCHATKA PRODUCERS SHOPS

Koryakmoreprodukt

Wholesale Depot Kamchatpromtovary, JSC

Market at 6th km 16 50 let Oktyabrya Avenue, P-K

Kometa, LLC (Market at KP)

Galant-Plaza Shopping Centre, -1st floor, P-K

Rybak Shopping Centre

6 Korfskaya St., Bus Stop Seroglazka, P-K tel......+7 (4152) 23-84-95

Market at Severo-Vostok District

2g Frolova St., P-K

Wholesale Depot

4 Zavoyko, Yelizovo

Fish mini-market

30 Magistralnaya St., Yelizovo

SPORT SHOPS

BRP Centre

9a Leningradskaya St., P-K tel.....+7 (4152) 42-35-17

Kamchatka Ski Centre Specialized Roller Skate Shop

1 a Toporkova St., P-K tel.....+7 (4152) 32-50-52

Bolshaya Reka, Fishing Tackle

35 50 let Oktyabrya Avenue, P-K tel......+7 (4152) 30-77-00

Velosport – Lyzhny Mir Shop and Service Centre

12 Tushkanova St., P-K tel.....+7 (4152) 26-20-56

Polaris, sport goods shop

9 Lukashevskogo St., P-K tel.....+7 (4152) 26-81-00

Orbita Rybolova

56 Zerkalnaya St., P-K tel......+7 (4152) 41-04-62

Oruzheinik Hunting Goods, LLC

45 a Tundrovaya St., P-K tel.....+7 (4152) 22-13-71

Okhotnik

21 Bering St., Yelizovo tel......+7 (41531) 6-18-02

Service Shop

69 Akademik Korolyov St., P-K tel......+7 (4152) 26-17-19

Sportmaster

59 Vulkannaya St., Globus Shopping Centre, P-K tel...... +7 (4152) 20-15-41

Start Shop

19 Vladivostokskaya St., P-K tel......+7 (4152) 46-09-80

Start Plus Shop

87 Tsiolkovskogo St., P-K tel......+7 (4152) 20-11-03

Souvenirs

Fplus, Kamchatka souvenirs

50 let Oktyabra St., 16, 1 and 2 floor Market at 6 km

tel...... +7 (914) 850-38-76

Instagram: @futbolka41 www.futbolka41.ru

Kamchatka Aborigen, art salon

1 Porotova St., Yelizovo 10 Zvesdnaya St., Yelizovo

tel...... +7 (909) 837-87-20

Sofia, Orthodox Store

3 a Kosmichesky Passage,

tel......+7 (961) 960-55-35

Koryakmoreprodukt

2/2 Pogranichnaya St., Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky the food market, the fish department, trading positions 1, 15 (Galant plaza_shopping Centre)

Tsvetochnaya Zateya Flower And Gift Shop

Galant-Plaza Shopping Centre, P-K

tel...... +7 (914) 622-58-58

Shaman Ethno-Salon

GALANT-PLAZA SHOPPING CENTRE MARKET PLACE FISH AREA TRADE PLACES № 1, 15 683032, 2/2 POGRANICHNAYA ST, P-K +7 (415-45) 42-327 COMPANY OFFICE KORYAKMOREPRODUKT.RU DELIVER TO REGIONS

Yantar Boutique (Tcvetnye Kamny)

Shamsa Shopping Centre, the 10 km, P-K

tel...... +7 (914) 623-97-88



Medveditsa Kamchatka Souvenirs and Gift Shop

Galant Plaza Shopping Centre, -1st floor, P-K

tel......+7 (962) 292-22-77

Instagram: @kamsouvenirs.ru

www.kamsouvenirs.ru



www.koryakmoreprodukt.ru



www.koryakmoreprodukt.ru



www.kamchatka-terra-incognita.com



Instagram: @unet_zhizn



Instagram: @aborigen_kamchatki



www.kamsouvenirs.ru



Instagram: @L_kruchinka_kamchatka



www.kamsouvenirs.ru



www.made-in-kamchatka.ru

Calendar of regional holidays

FEBRUARY



Ski Russia, open nationwide cross-country ski competition Where: Coach Vitaly Fatyanov Biathlon Sport Complex, P-K



Hockey Tournament in felt boots Where: Vulkanny village, Yelizovo District



Dulin, Kamchatka Region Youth Dogsled Race Championship among children Where: Coach Vitaly Fatyanov Biathlon Sport Complex, P-K



Dogsled Race Beringia grand opening Where: Coach Vitaly Fatyanov Biathlon Sport Complex, P-K

MARCH



Reindeer Breeder's Festival Where: Khailino, Srednye Pakhachi



Dogsled Race Beringia start **Where**: Esso village



Beringia Yelizovo Sprint, Kamchatka Traditional Dogsled Race Where: Uyut valley, Yelizovo District



Snezhny Put or Snow Way, winter sports festival Where: Zaozerny village

APRIL



Winter sports festival Alexander Tikhonov Cup, regional biathlon competition Where: Coach Vitaly Fatyanov Biathlon Sport Complex, P-K



Avacha Marathon, international cross-country ski championship Where: Coach Vitaly Fatyanov Biathlon Sport Complex, P-K



Mutnovsky Extreme
Marathon, regional open
cross-country race
Where: Mutnovskaya power
station, Termalny village



Snowmobile cross-country race festival Where: Coach Vitaly Fatyanov Biathlon Sport Complex, P-K

MAY JUNE JULY



Pobeda Sports & Military game final, Russian mass competition

When: Last 2 weeks of May Where: Uyut valley, Yelizovo District



First Fish Day

Where: Polovinka River, Yelizovo



Natives' Day, international day of indigenous people

Where: Coastal zone of Avacha Bay, P-K



The "Klyovoe safari" fishing festival

Where: Coastal area of the Malaya Lagernaya Bay



Russian Snowboard Championship

Where: Viluchinsky Volcano



"We are Slavs!", theatrical horse show dedicated to Unification Day of Slavic people

Where: Yulkino Lake, Razdolny Village, Yelizovo region



Far Eastern ski mountaineering championship

Where: Kozelsky volcano



Golden Pot, regional competition of Kamchatka field cooks

Where: Base of Gleb Travin Kamchatka Tourist Club, Pinachevo village, Yelizovo District



Fisherman's Day

Where: V.I. Lenin Square, P-K



Abordazh, pirate song festival Where: Goryachy Kluch recreation camp (20th km of Mutnovskaya Motorway)



Poputnogo vetra, Water sports Festival

Where: Coastal zone of ZHBF district, P-K



Natives' Day, international day of indigenous people Where: Coastal zone of Avacha Bay, P-K



Volcano's Days Where: Avacha and Kozelsky volcanoes



Kamchatka Region Championship in sky running Where: Avacha volcano



Preserve Salmon Together, Kamchatka Region festival including regional stage of All-Russian Folk Fishing Festival Where: Bolshaya River, Kosoeva channel, Ust-Bolsheretsk Village

Photo: D.Zhirkova, A.Tereshenko, A.Erohina, T.Bobina. S.Koltosva, O.Koval. M.Zharikova, I.Markelenkova, Y.Smityuk

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Kamchatka Guitar, Alexander Trukhachev bard song competition and festival Where: boundary of Mikizha River, Yelizovo District



Yelizovo Autumn, annual fair of Kamchatka manufacturers and service providers

Where: V. I. Lenin Square, Yelizovo



Mastera zemli Uikoal or Masters of Uikoal Land, regional festival of traditional handicrafts

Where: Palana Town



Khololo, Koryak ritual seal festival

Where: Coastal zone of Avacha Bay, P-K Where: Palana village (reconstructed nomad camp) Where: Tilichiki and Vyvenka

villages



Bear Day, ethno-environmental festival Urkechek, bear hunting traditional rite of Evens

Where: reconstructed Manadek Even nomad camp, 3 km from

Anavgai village



Alkhalalai, Itelmen autumn ritual festival

Where: Sosnovka village, Pimchakh Itelmen village



More Zhizni or Sea of Life, marine mammals festival Where: Avacha Bay waterfront,

city center of P-K



Ot Rusi do Rossii, historical Festival

Where: Polevaya Street, no far from Khalaktyrsky Airport





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Address of the editorial and publishing office 683032, 14 Vysotnaya, P-K, Kamchatka

Telephone/fax:

+7 (4152) 30-03-10

E-mail:

info@city-pages.info

Website:

www.kamchatka-explorer.com

Mailing address:

683032, 14 Vysotnaya, P-K, Kamchatka

Editor-in-chief:

Anastasia Aleksandrovna Dumanovskaya

Editor of English

version:

Martha Madsen

Makeup:

Dmitry Sahno, Roman Bavykin

Proofreader:

Alyona Negulyaeva

Designers:

Roman Bavykin, Yulia Stepanova

Translator:

Sergey Kuchmanich, Professional translators

Bureau IT

Advertising department

Maryana Talapina, Olga Serdiuk, Aleksandr Lobastov, Lyudmila Kulinich

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@ S. Koltsova. Dance marathon. Alhalalalai

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WRITING TEAM

E.Mamaev, I. Shatilo, I. Fomin, A.Dumanovskaya, M.Mariko, M.Otkidach, O.Semyonova, Andrey Vysotny

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Lead engineer of Kamchatka scientifc museum of vulcanology V.Hubunaya, government inspector of nature park Volcanoes of Kamchatka A.Bichenko, press-secretary of Kronotsky nature reserve M.Vorontsova, employee of Kamchatka TIG branch office T.Primak, padvertisers and partners. We highly appreciate our friendship and believe in our combined success!

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S. Alekseeva, E. Antipin, D. Antonycheva, R. Bavykin, A. Bichenko, T. Bobina, V. Bondarenko, A. Brazaluk, D. Budkov, E. Vereshchaka, A. Volkova, D. Vorobieva, A. Gavrilova, E. Gontsova, A. Gorbashchuk, F. Dudina, M. Dyatlovsky, D. Evgrafov, A. Erokhina, A. Zhirkova, A. Zhirkov, D. Zhirkova, I. Zhirkov, O. Zebrova, S. Ivanov, K. Ilyina, Yu. Kalinin, I. Kapitunova, E. Karpov, M. Karpovich, O. Koval, S. Kollegov, M. Kolosova, S. Koltsova, R. Korenev, M. Korostelyov, M. Kotlyarchuk, T. Lenyova, V. Lisovsky, R. Lyubivaya, A. Orlova, E. Mamaev, I. Mamonov, I. Markelenkova, E. Mezentsev, R. Melnik, T. Molchanova, A. Mukhin, R. Naumenko, Y. Nenakhov, L. Ovcharenko, A. Orlova, M. Otkidach, M. Paramoshin, A. Perelygin, V. Piskunov, Ya. Pokhabova, A. Pchelintsev, E. Pyanov, A. Reznikov, M. Reznikov, L. Rubanenko, V. Rusin, S. Sadovnikova, V. Salyakin, V. Sergeeva, A. Serebryansky, I. Seredkin, P. Sibryai, Y. Smityuk, V. Smolin, V. Spichak, O. Stryukova, G. Teplitsky, A. Tereshchenko, A. Uskova, B. Fedorenko, M. Fesyunov, Z. Khasanov, N. Khaustova, I. Shatilo, I. Shpilenok, A. Shoffa, N. Shcholokova, Kanenori, www.pixabay.com, www.shutterstock.com, Kamchatka Expiorer

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The "Volcano" hostel is a newly built, comfortable, roomy and cozy mini hotel conveniently situated in the downtown of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky.



Looms

- 10-bed room
- 2 8-bed rooms
- 6-bed rooms
- 1 4-bed rooms
- 3 2-bed rooms one with a double bed.





Recreation zone

Comfortable furniture



Kitchen,

with all necessities provided







Conveniences for residents:

- Shower rooms
- Hair dryers
- Washing machines
- Drying room
- Storage cells
- Free Wi-Fi





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Address:

4A Gorkogo St., P-K (the "Children's clinic" stop)



(A) +7-924-585-8190



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