

Irkutsk land



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Irkutsk land . Compiled by F.I. Belyalov. Irkutsk, 2020 .

The brochure provides brief information on the city of Irkutsk and Lake Baikal for guests participating in medical conferences in Irkutsk.

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Irkutsk

The city of Irkutsk is located at 70 km from Lake Baikal along the banks of the Angara and was named after the Irkut River, which flows into the Angara. On - apparently, the name of the river Irkut came from the tribes Yeni yrhu.



Figure 1. The railway station (architect V.I.Kolyanovsky 1907).

The city starts from the first Irkutsk burg, laid down by the Cossacks under the leadership of Yakov Pokhabov on July 6, 1661. First clerk prison , Cossack foreman Vasily Ezdakov , in a report to the Yenisei governor wrote: "In this 169 year on July the sixth day against Irkut river on Verkholsk of the sovereign's new jail servitors put ... deigned to jail to deliver and then place the best pleased of arable and livestock and hayfields and fishing are all close ... " . Status city of Irkutsk received in 1686 year.

As of January 1, 2014 , the official population of Irkutsk is estimated at 612973 people. According to the latest census, 87% of Russians, 3% of Ukrainians, 2% of Bur-yats, 1% of Tatars live in Irkutsk . In addition, there are large communities and Belarusians, Jews, Polish, Germans and other peoples .

Among large enterprises city stands Irkutsk Aviation Plant, which produces the newest airliner MS-21, multi-purpose combat aircraft Su - 30MK, aircraft – amphibian Be – 200, training - combat fighter Yak – 130, Gyroplane A - 002M, components for the Airbus A320 . In the nearby city of Shelekhov, the Irkutsk Aluminum Plant

(SUAL) was deployed. Energy of the city and the industry provides and Irkutskaya hydroelectric station- first in the cascade hydropower stations on the Angara.

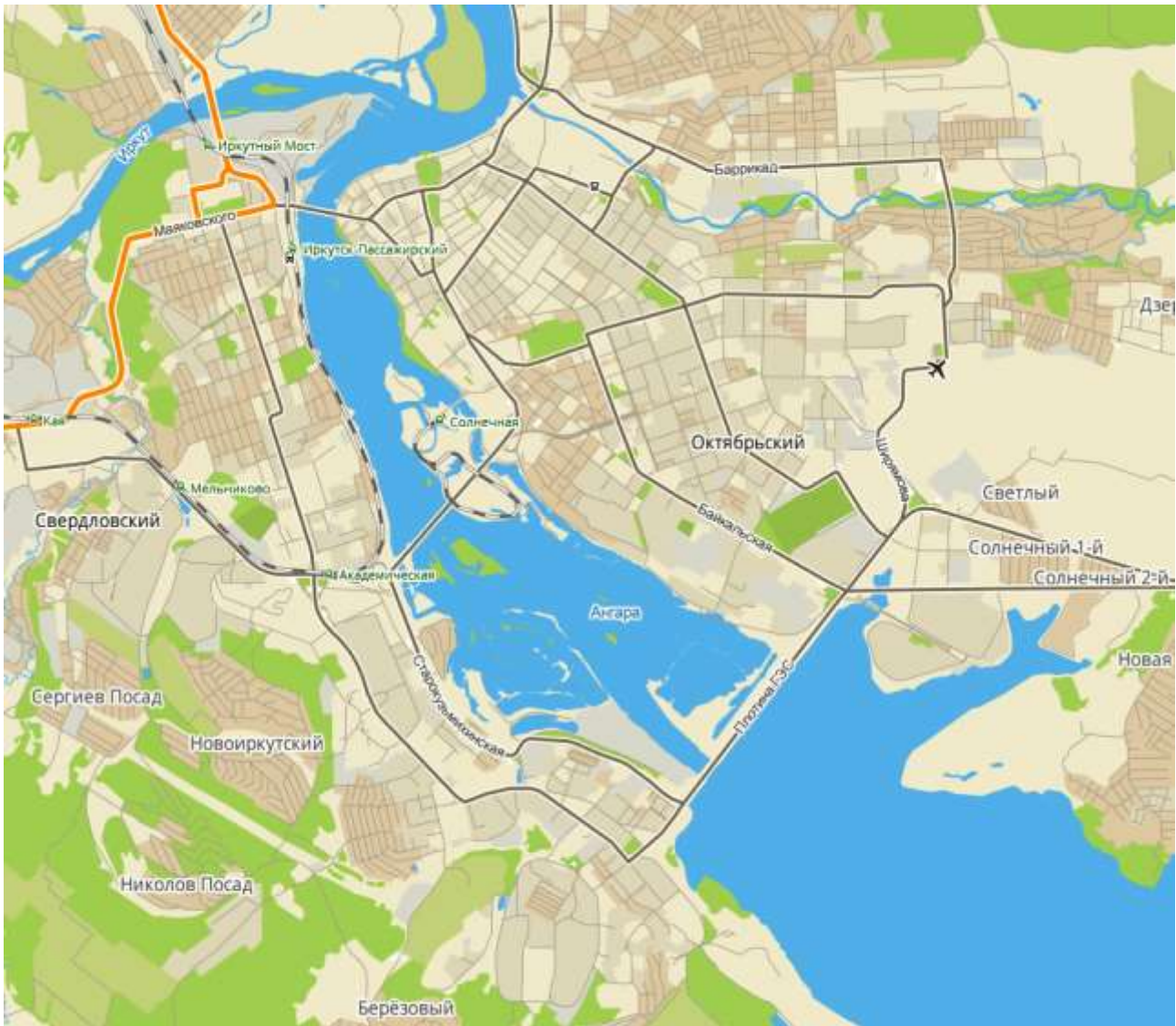


Figure 2 . Map of Irkutsk .

There are two Irkutsk railway stations in the city - passenger (bus No. 16, trams No. 1 and 2, minibuses No. 20, 72) and Irkutsk - sorting station , where all long-distance trains stop. The international airport located within the city can be reached by buses No. 80 and 90, trolleybus No. 4, minibuses No. 20, 45, 99.

Irkutsk public transport is represented by a tram, a trolleybus (tickets for 15 rubles are purchased at tram) , and a bus (cash payment, 20 rubles at the exit) , minibus and taxi (cash payment of 20 rubles at the exit), and you can also use the taxi service (e.g. 500-600) .

In Irkutsk, a large number of Orthodox churches, the Catholic Cathedral, a synagogue, a mosque, Buddhist temples (datsans), the Armenian church.

Among the many museums it should be noted:

- Irkutsk State Art Museum. V.P. Sukachev (Lenin St., 5 , tel. 34 - 42 - 31, 24 - 33 - 97).
- Irkutsk Regional Museum of Local Lore (K. Marx St., 13, tel. 33 - 47 - 53, 33 - 59 - 16).
- City Exhibition Center V.S. Rogal (st. Halturina, 3, tel. 20–03–65).
- City Mineralogical Museum of Irkutsk State Technical University named after A.V. Sidorova (83 Lermontova St.; Irkutsk State Technical University, Building E, tel. 43–03–53).
- Irkutsk Regional Museum of the Decembrists, Trubetskoy Estate and Volkonsky Estate (10 Volkonsky Lane , tel. 20 - 75 - 32, 53 - 62 - 58).
- The architectural and ethnographic complex Taltsy (Baikal tract, 47 km, tel. 14–57–78, 14–57–81).

At different times, a scientist and writer , science fiction writer Vladimir Obruchev, helicopter designers Kamov and Miles, playwright Alexander Vampilov, director Leonid Gaidai, actor Leonid Bronevoy, poet Mark Sergeev , writer Valentin Rasputin and Czech writer Yaroslav Hasek studied and lived and worked in Irkutsk.

After the uprising on December 14, 1825, about forty Decembrists were sent to the Irkutsk province. Initially, the Decembrists were sent to hard labor at factories located near Irkutsk, and then they lived in the villages of Urik, Oek, Smolenshchina, Khomutovo, Malaya and Bolshaya Razvodnaya, Zhilkino, Kuzmikh. The wives of a number of Decembrists came for their husbands and shared their burdens. In the second half of the 40 - ies of some exiles interrupted ralis permanently in Irkutsk. D ohm Duke Sergei G. Volkonsky and Sergei Petrovich Trubetskoy were the main centers of Irkutsk 's Decembrist s .

He lived and worked in Irkutsk, as well as the Russian merchant, geographer and traveler , founder of the Russian - American company Grigory Shelikhov , who participated in the development of the Kuril Islands and Alaska , was buried . The city located nearby is named after Grigory Shelikhov.

Many events in the life of Admiral Alexander Kolchak are connected with Irkutsk. Here he organized polar expeditions, which made it possible to master the Northern Sea Route. Alexander Kolchak presented the results of his research in the building of the Russian Geographical Society. In 1904, Lieutenant Alexander Kolchak married Sofia Omirova in the Harlampiev Church. In 1919, at the Irkutsk train station, Czechoslovakians extradited Admiral Kolchak, who was arrested by order of the Political Center, imprisoned in Irkutsk, and then shot on the Ushakovka River near the Znamensky Monastery without trial on February 7, 1920 .



Figure 3 . House merchants Shastins (1907 g OD).



Figure 4 . Irkutsk Drama Theater. N.P.Ohlopkova
(1897 architect V.A.Shreter).

Baikal

Lake Baikal is considered the largest natural tank of fresh water and the deepest lake on Earth with maximum depths of 1642 m.



Figure 5 . Lake Baikal .

Baikal is located in the center of Asia, on the border of the Irkutsk region and the Republic of Buryatia. The lake stretches from north to south - west for 636 km in the form of a giant crescent, and its width varies from 25 to 80 km.

The lake is of tectonic origin formed about 30 million years ago and is in a hollow, surrounded by mountain ranges and hills. On the western coast with Kalista and precipitous, and the relief of the east coast is flatter. There are 27 islands on Baikal, of which the largest is Olkhon with an area of 700 km².

The Baikal flows 336 rivers and the Ruch River is, in and follows one river Angara. The temperature of the surface layer of the water in the lake about + 8 ° C, and in certain bays reaches + 15 ° C. The water in the lake is very clear and individual stones can be seen even at a depth of up to 40 m. The water of Baikal contains few mineral salts and can be used instead of distilled.

The Baikal rift zone belongs to territories with high seismicity. Here regular earthquakes, usually forces the second one - two points. Recent major earthquakes in the Baikal was recorded in August 2008 (9 points) and in February 2010 (6 points).

The Baikal usually sunny weather. For example, during the year in the village of Bolshoye Goloustnoye is only 37 days it without the sun, and on the island of Olkhon - 48 days .



Figure 6 . Map of Lake Baikal .

Special features of the climate caused strong Baikalian winds (up to 40 m / s) , both longitudinal (Verkhovik and Kultuk) and transverse Sarma and Shelonnik). During storms, especially in October, the height of steep waves can reach 4–6 m.

In Baikal there are 2630 species and varieties of plants and animals, two thirds of which live only in this reservoir (endemic). Such an abundance of living organisms is explained by the high oxygen content in the entire thickness of the Baikal water. Freshwater sponges grow here at great depths. The epishura crustacean makes up about 80% of the lake zooplankton biomass and purifies the water by passing it through itself.

Of the fish in Baikal, Baikal omul, grayling, whitefish, sturgeon, burbot, taimen, pike and others are found. The Baikal seal has penetrated into the lake probably from the Arctic Ocean through a system of rivers.

In 1966, production began at the Baikal Pulp and Paper Mill, as a result of which the adjacent territories of the lake began to degrade. Despite numerous protests in Russia and abroad on the subject is, the World Natural Heritage by UNESCO paragraph of

the decision of the Russian Government dated 13 January 2010 abolished the ban on "the production of pulp, paper, paperboard and articles thereof without ICs use of closed water systems for industrial needs ".



Figure 7 . Baikal omul.



Figure 8 . Lake Baikal .

To get to the lake from the regional center is easiest by taxi or bus, which run from the bus station in Listvyanka is located in 70 km from Irkutsk on the shore of the lake near the source of the Angara.