Практическая работа №14

Тема: Лесное хозяйство. Лесопромышленность в России.
Цель: совершенствование навыков перевода текста профессиональной направленности с целью извлечения информации по данной теме, освоение профессиональной лексики.
Содержание работы:
1.Выписать новые слова по теме
2.Прочитать текст. Устно понять содержание. Письменно перевести выделенные абзацы (8,11)
3.Выполнить задания

1. Запомните слова и выражения:

desert	пустыня
broad-leaved forest	лиственный лес, чернолесье
mammal	млекопитающее
permafrost	вечная мерзлота
frontier forest	пограничный лес
virgin forest	девственный (первобытный) лес
marsh-bog complex	болотистая местность
to dominate	преобладать, доминировать
vegetation zone	растительная зона
patch	небольшой участок, просека
natural restoration	естественное восстановление
viable population	жизнеспособная популяция
annual growth	годичный прирост
gross growth	общий прирост
environmental constraints	ограничения, накладываемые окружающими условиями
remoteness from	отдаленность от ч.-л.
exploitable forest	эксплуатируемый лес
mortality	летальность, отпад
to amount to	доходить до, равняться
unexploited forest	неосвоенный лес
insect outbreak	нашествие насекомых
to receive much emphasis	получить большое внимание
watershed	водораздел, бассейн реки
intermediate felling	промежуточная рубка
sanitary felling	санитарная рубка
clear-cutting	сплошная рубка

2. Forestry in Russia

3.Figure 2.5. Russian forest

1.Russia occupies one eighth of the global land area and most of nontropical Eurasia. Its territory presents landscapes of 8 natural zones, passing from arctic deserts and tundra all the way through the taiga zones to broadleaved forests and steppe areas. Over 11,000 species of vascular plants, 320 mammals, about 730 birds, 75 reptiles, about 30 amphibians and 270 fresh-water fish species may be found in Russia.

2. In spite of a long history of economic development, the lands of Northern Eurasia are relatively little disturbed, especially in Siberia and the Far East. Industrial and agricultural expansion into these regions has been difficult due to permafrost, the cold climate and the land which is difficult to cultivate. Almost 90% of tundra, up to 70-75% of taiga forests and 20-30% of Asian steppes have remained close to their natural state.

4.Somewhat more than half of the forests are young forests greatly altered by man, whereas less than 15% can still be classified as frontier forests (large virgin forests). The other forests consist of fragments of old-growth and other mature forests and areas dominated by marsh-bog complexes.

5.Compared with similar vegetation zones in Scandinavia, for instance, the Russian zones are found to still have a relatively high proportion of patches close to their natural state. Natural restoration of forest is much quicker in the south than in the north. It is also evident that the species diversity is much higher here. The Russian zones, although not totally untouched, are of the highest quality that exists, and there is no doubt about the value of these sites.

6.Many species in the Red Data Books for Sweden and Finland still exist in viable populations in the Northwest of Russia. The main reason is that the forests, although intensively used or disturbed in many places, have not been the subject to the systematic and intensive forestry methods applied in the neighbouring Finland and Sweden.

7.The annual growth of the Russian forests (figure 2.5) is nearly 1000 million m^3. However, much of this potential cannot be used by the forest industry due to environmental constraints, the remoteness of forests from domestic and international markets, absence of a transportation network and technological limitations.

8.It has been estimated that the economically exploitable forests comprise 55% of the forested areas under state forest management. Mortality amounts to 49% of the gross growth. This is an extremely high figure compared with most other countries. This is due to the fact, that there are still huge areas in Russia with unexploited old-growth forests, as well as a significant amount of forest fires, insect outbreaks, etc. The high figure for mortality demonstrates a special feature of Russian forests, namely that large areas are still unmanaged and thus to environmentalists appear undamaged by man. Similar, sizeable areas have nearly disappeared from Scandinavia, where "ecological forest management" has now been developed to restore some of the original features of the forests.

9.The vast majority of the old-growth forests remaining in Europe are located in the Northern Russia. These Russian forests have seemed like an endless source of cheap raw material for the West-European forest industry. Consequently, the Russian forests have received much emphasis in the debate on conservation of the biodiversity of boreal forests.

10.At present, Russia has 99 state zapovedniks, i.e. strict scientific nature reserves with the total area of 33.2 million ha and 34 national parks with the total area of 6.8 million ha. There are plans to establish some 40 additional zapovedniks and parks. Practically all the national parks are located in forest fund areas and are managed by the state forestry authorities. The total protected area is about 5% of the forest resource area in Russia, but only about 2% is strictly protected.

11.The Russian forests have been divided into three categories with respect to their economic and ecological characteristics. The first category comprises forests with a protective function, e.g. forests along watersheds. However, these forests, comprising some 20% of the forested land, are certainly not strictly protected. According to Greenpeace in Russia, intensive intermediate and sanitary tree fellings are practised in 95% of these forests, and even clear -cutting (maximum size 10 hectares) is allowed in 50% of the area. The second category includes forests in populated areas and forests with low timber production, comprising 5.5% of the total area. The vast majority of forests, 74.5%, is included in category three, industrially exploitable forests, where clear-cutting (maximum size 50 ha) is the main forestry practice.

3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. What kinds of landscape does the territory of Russia present?
2. Why did the lands of Northern Eurasia remain close to their natural state?
3. How can the forests of Russia be classified?
4. Why do the endangered species in Sweden and Finland still exist in viable populations in the Northwest of Russia?
5. What is the annual growth of the Russian forests?
6. Why is only a little of this potential used by the forest industry?
7. What are the main reasons for high mortality in Russian forests?
8. Why did the Russian forests receive much emphasis in the debate on conservation of the biodiversity of boreal forests?
9. How many zapovedniks and national parks are there in Russia at present?
10. How are Russian forests divided, with respect to their economic and ecological characteristics?

4. Составьте план текста, озаглавив каждый абзац.

5.Образуйте существительные от глаголов с помощью суффиксов *-(a)tion* и *-ment* и переведите их:

Образец: to produce – production (производство) to achieve – achievement (достижение)

to protect	to manage	to realize to
to afforest	to measure	determine
to preserve	to employ	to absorb to
to pollute	to govern	improve to
to regenerate	to assess to	move to
to calculate	establish	attach to
to prepare	to develop	restore

6.Подберите к прилагательным существительные из текста и употребите их в собственных предложениях:

natural, industrial, mature, viable, exploitable, additional, protective