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Mobility of borders of specially protected natural territories in areas of industrial development in Southern Yakutia (case of Charuoda protected area)*

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The creation of specially protected natural areas of various types is proclaimed as one of the key strategies in the field of environmental protection. However, due to intensive industrial development, the type of protected area and its protected status can be changed, as a result of which there are processes of weakening the protection regime of protected areas, reducing the area or eliminating some of them. The territory of Yakutia has a rich natural resource potential, mineral deposits are being developed, for which in recent years land has been actively withdrawn for industrial needs. At the same time, an extensive network of specially protected natural areas has been created in the region, there are also areas of compact residence of indigenous peoples of the North, where traditional nature management is practiced: reindeer herding, hunting, fishing within the borders of nomadic tribal communities. The paper will address the issues of reducing the area of the resource reserve "WWF-Sakha (Charuoda) in Olekminsky district in connection with the withdrawal of land for industrial development. The resource reserve, established in 1997, covers the territory of the Tyanya national county which is the territory of the traditional nature use of the Evenks. The discovery of a gold Deposit within the resource reserve became the basis for the processes of change (mobility) of the boundaries of protected areas, which led to a significant reduction in the size of the reserve. This example shows the problem of mobility of borders of protected areas, which also entails a change in the strategies of adaptation of economic activity of the local population and their transformation.

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