

The background of the slide is a scenic landscape photograph. It shows a mountain valley with a small village or settlement in the middle ground. A large, dark evergreen tree stands prominently in the foreground on the right side. The mountains in the background are covered in green vegetation. The sky is clear and blue.

# Multiple influence of food relations

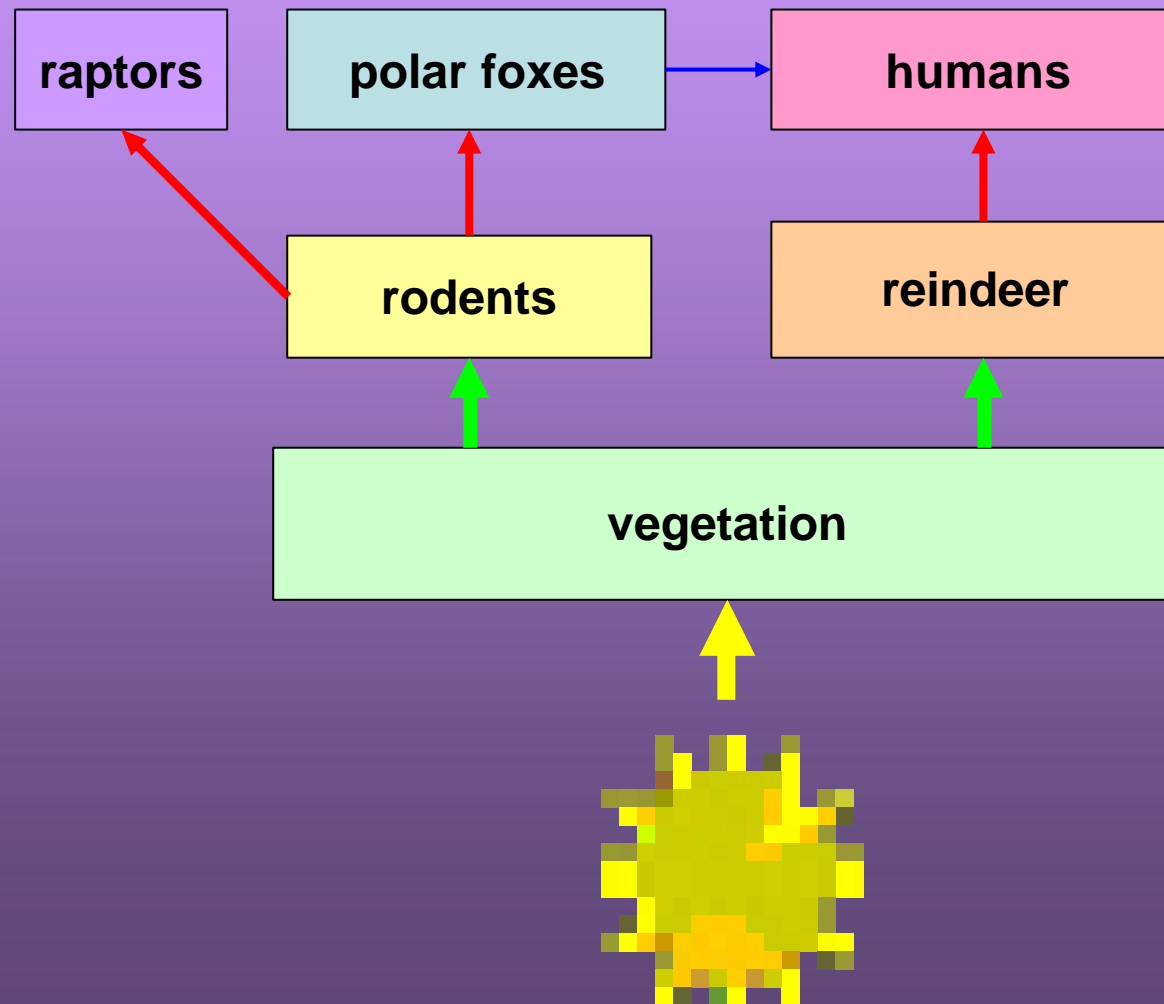
"predator-prey"

on species numbers  
and tundra biocenosis state

*K.V.Maklakov*

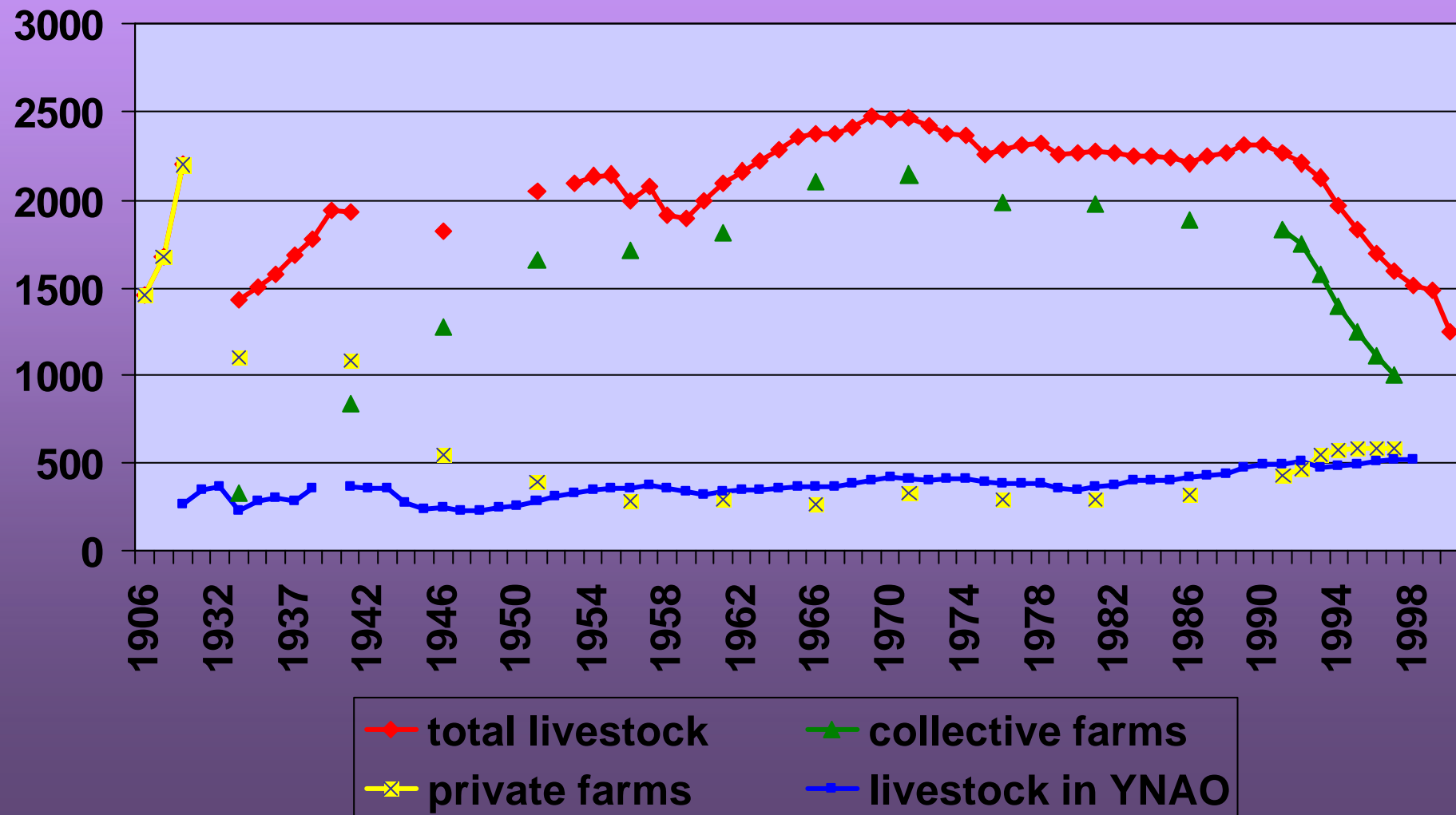
*Institute of Plant&Animal Ecology, Ural Dep. of RAS*

- ✍ rodent and reindeer are predators for vegetation
- ✍ polar foxes and raptors are predators for rodents
- ✍ humans are predators for reindeer and polar foxes

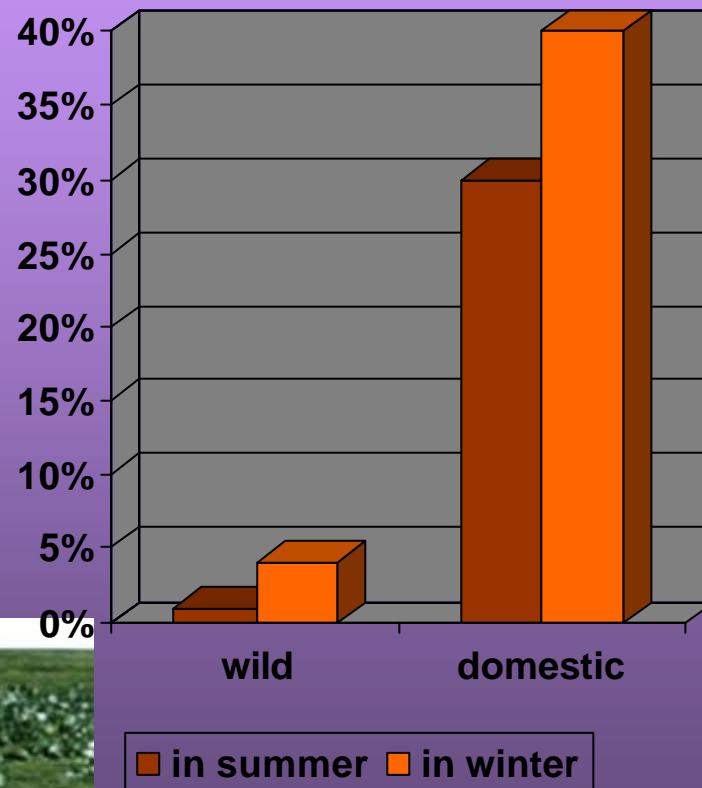




# Different dynamics of reindeer farming on Yamal peninsula and in Russia

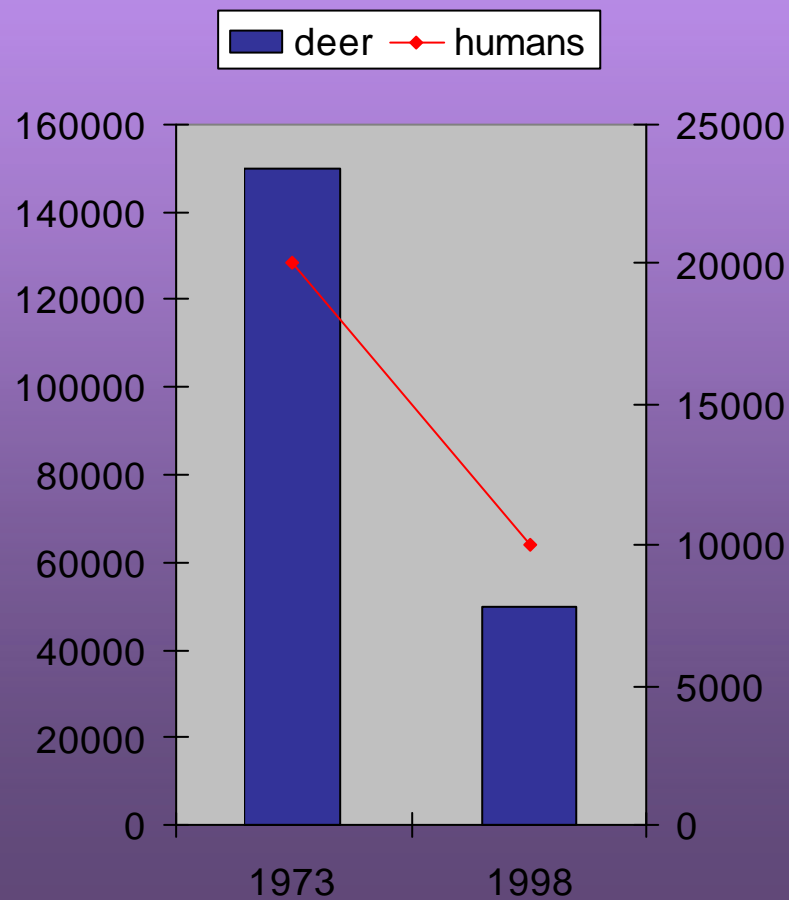


# Comparison of wild and domestic reindeer in their impact on vegetation

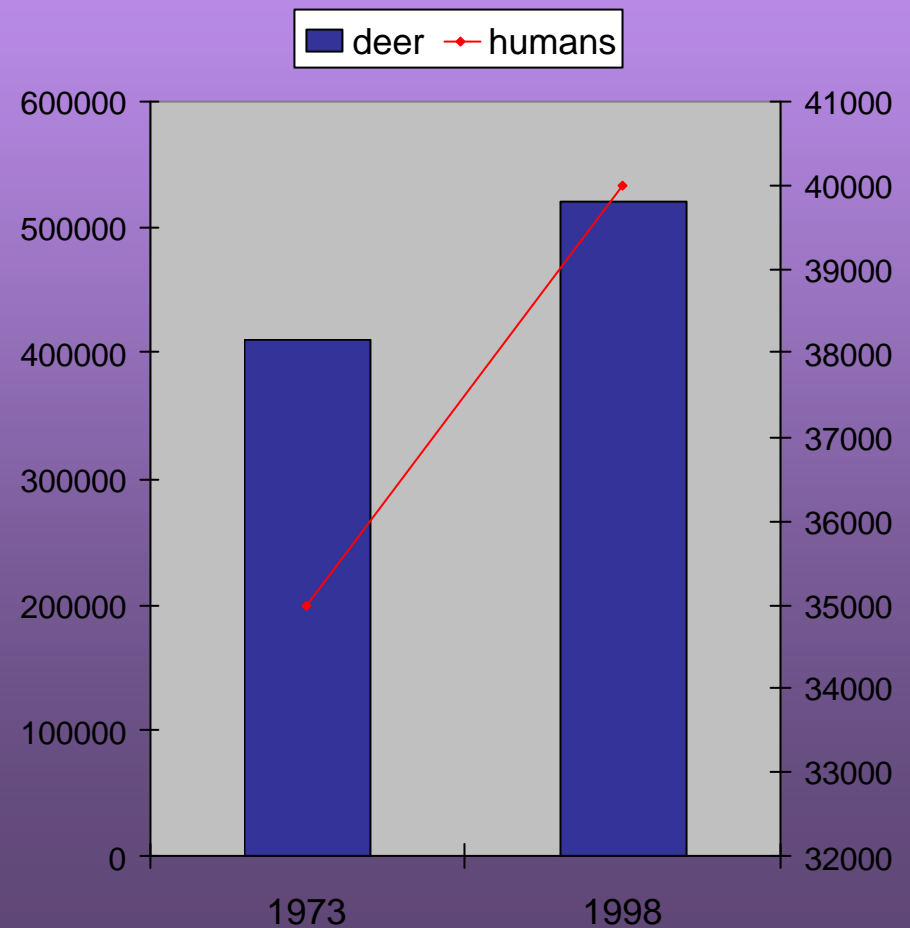


# The direct dependence of indigenous population number on reindeer number

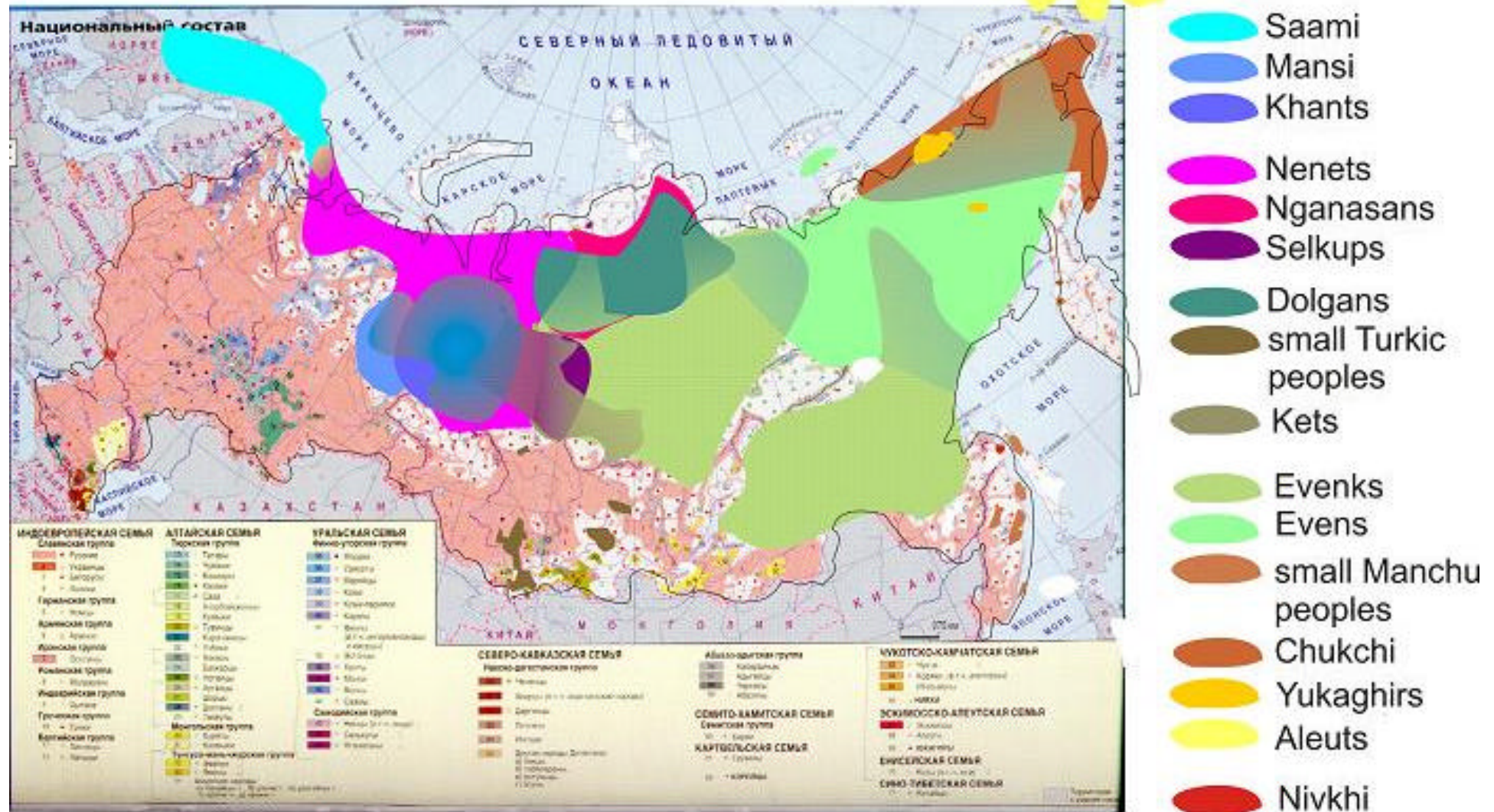
Hanty-Mansi Autonomous Ocrug



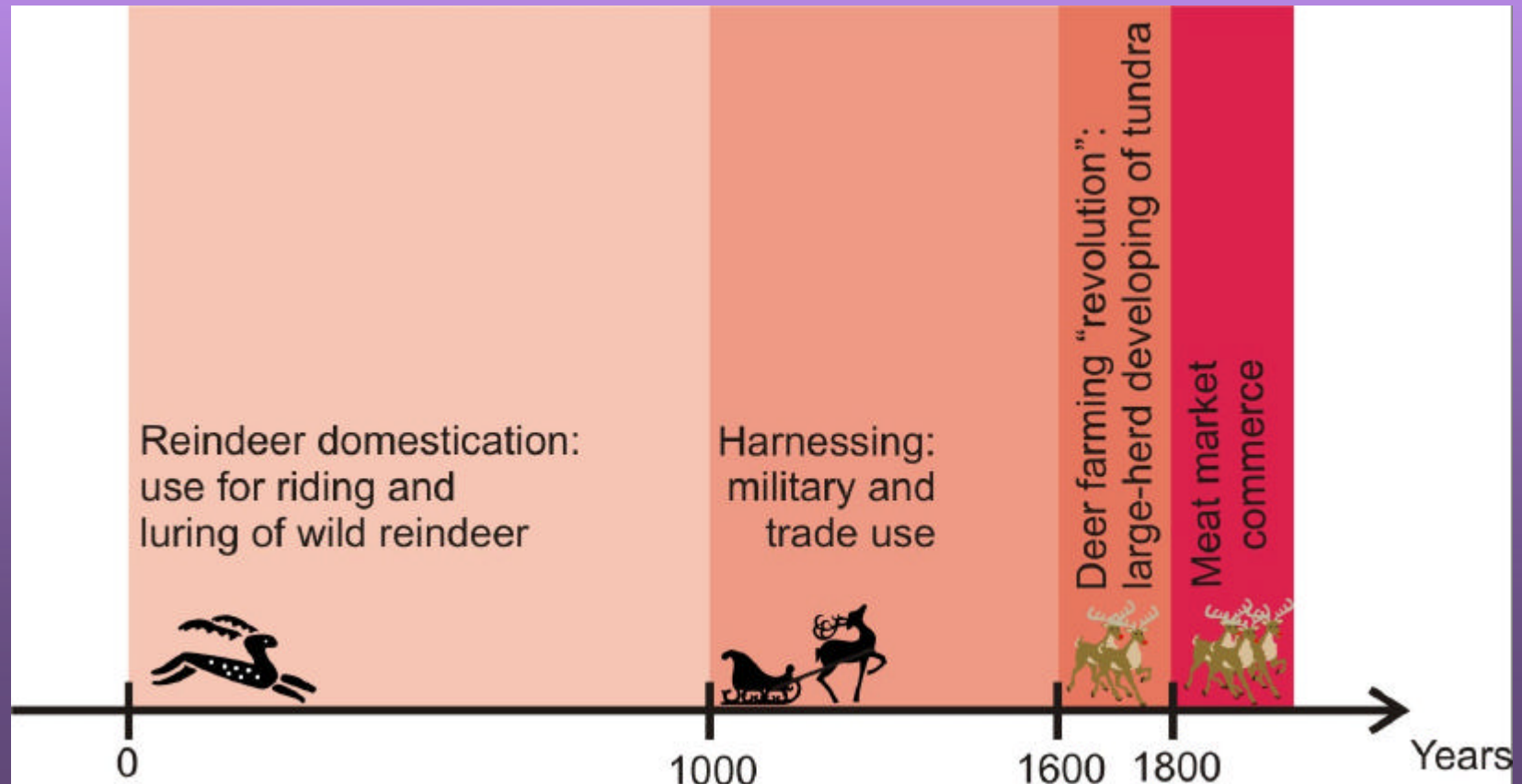
Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Ocrug



# The density of indigenous population corresponds to density of large predators

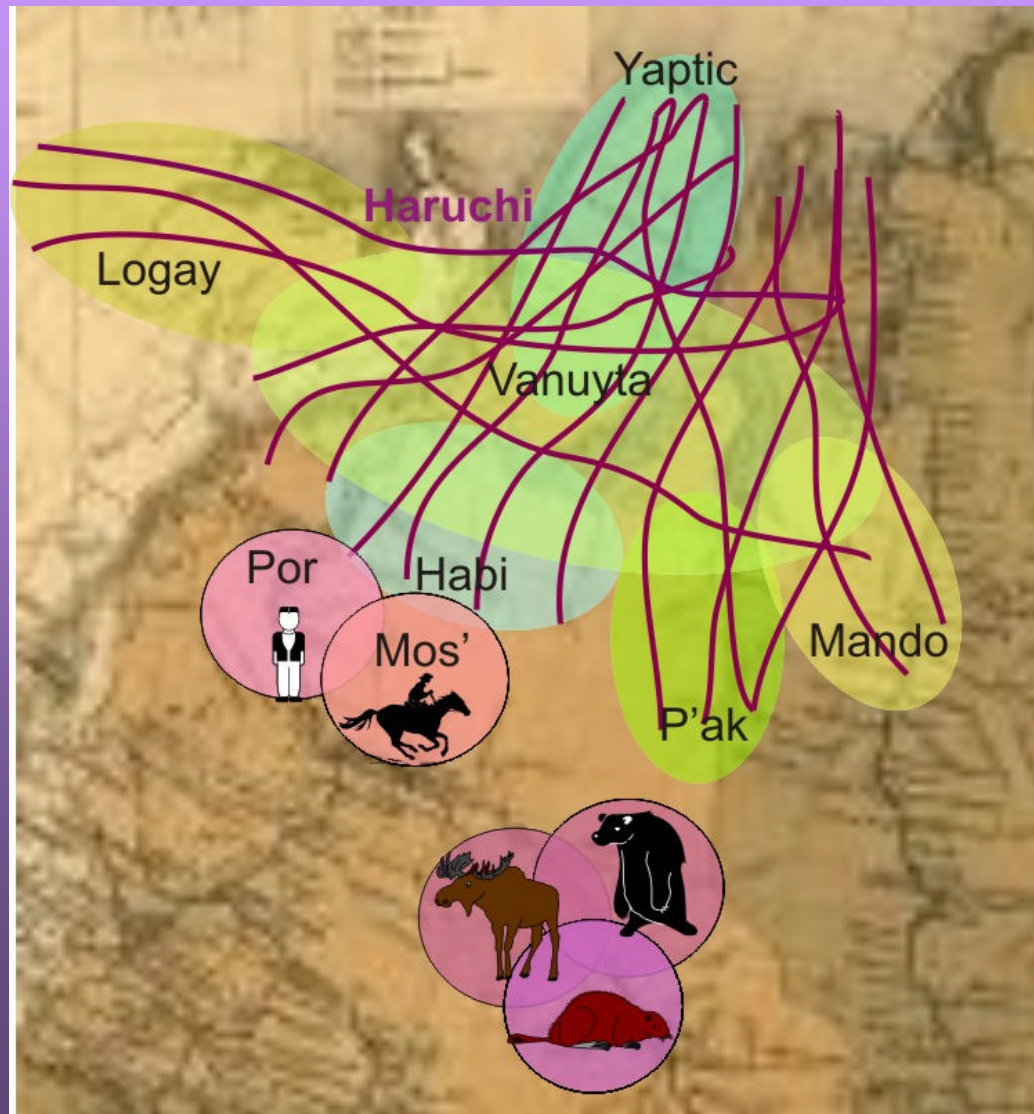


# The reindeer farming development: ecosystems and ethnosystems dynamics



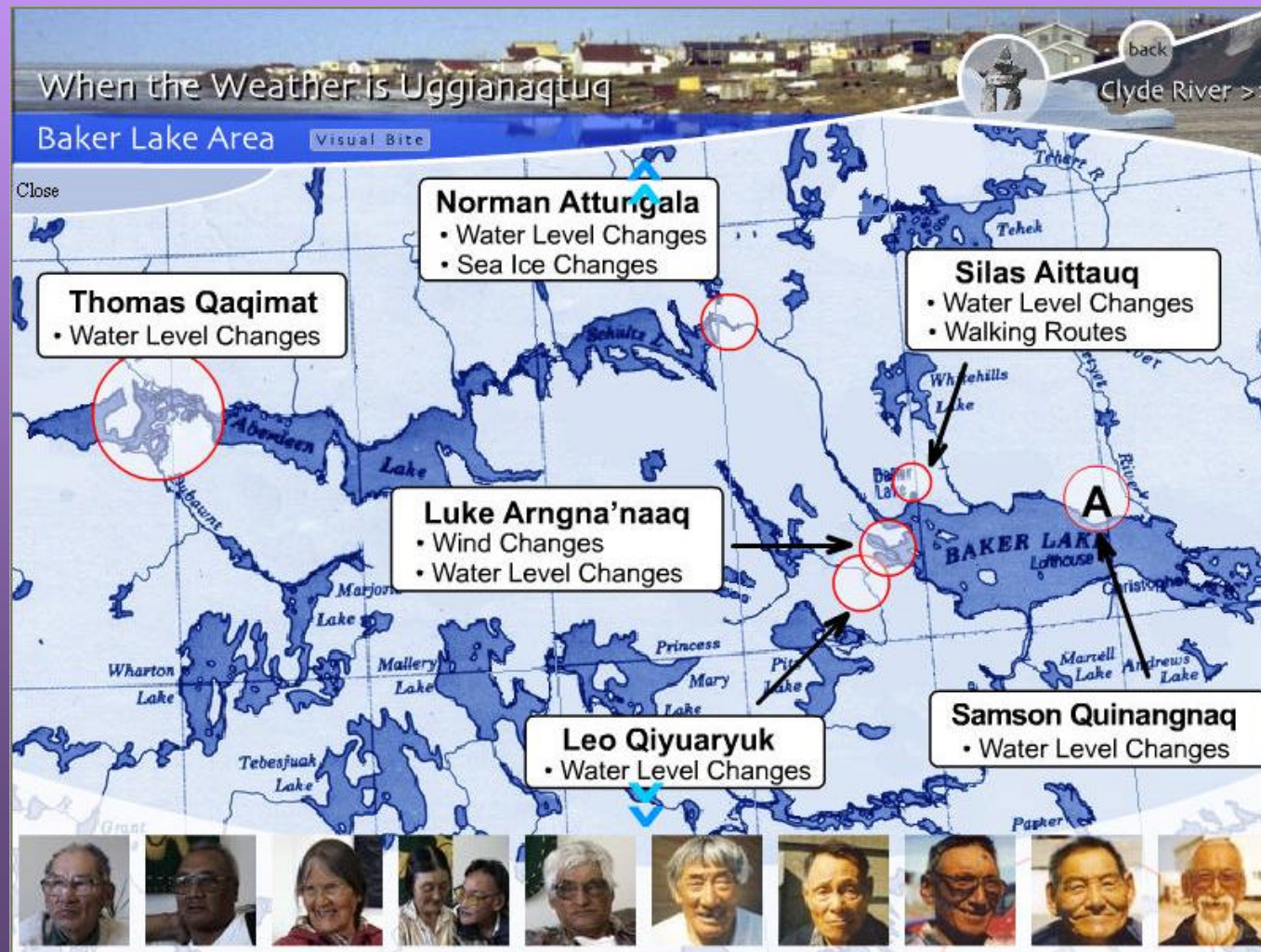


# Ethnic structure pattern of nenets and hants





Indicative feature of indigenous peoples is not only in their observations (Canada) on individual level but on populational level of organization



# Oil-gas complex as a “predator” of highest level for indigenous peoples and tundra ecosystems

