

# CRIMEA

An aerial photograph of the Crimean Peninsula and surrounding regions. The land is shown in a brownish-green, textured style, while the surrounding water is highlighted with a solid red overlay. The word "CRIMEA" is printed in large, bold, white capital letters across the center of the image. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds.



# General



**The Crimean Peninsula is situated in the Central Europe on the North of the Black Sea.**

## General



**Crimea is washed by the two seas - by the Black Sea and by the Sea of Azov.**

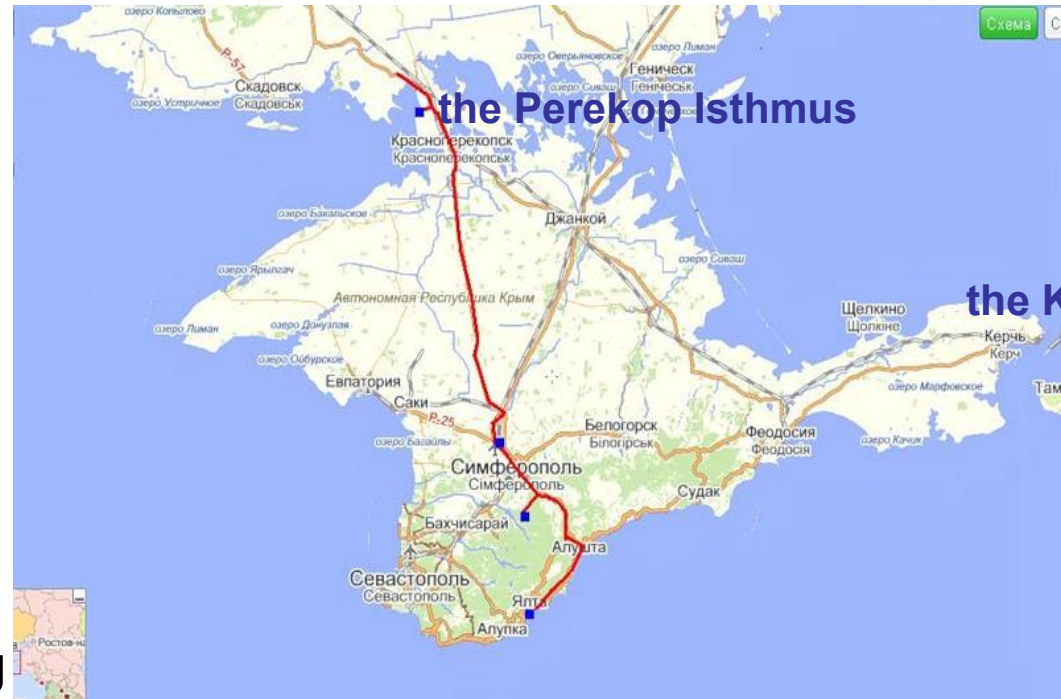


**Is Crimea an island or a peninsula?**



## General

**The Crimean Peninsula is connected to mainland Ukraine by two narrow necks of land, making it more like an island with a couple of natural land bridges.**



**In the east Crimea is separated from Russia by the Kerch Strait, which connects the Black Sea with the Sea of Azov.**

# General

**The territory of Crimea  
is 27,000 km<sup>2</sup>.**

**The population is over 2.284  
million.**

**Russians constitute 67.2  
percent of the population,  
Ukrainians — 26.5 percent  
and there are 300 000  
Tatars.**



**Crimea republic flag**



**Crimea republic coat of arms**







**Sevastopol**



**Simferopol**



**Bahchisaray**

**What is the capital of Crimea?**

# Simferopol

**is the capital of Crimea .  
It is an important political,  
economic, and transport  
center of the peninsula.**

## General



## Simferopol city flag



## Simferopol city coat of arms



## General

### Sevastopol

(the Greek name -  
Hersonissos)

- a city located in the south-west of the Crimean peninsula on the Black Sea coast. Laid by the decree of Russian Empress Catherine II in 1783.



Sevastopol city flag



Sevastopol city flag



# General



**Sevastopol is the naval base of the Black Sea fleet of Russia.**

**The territory, where the central part of Sevastopol is located, is mountainous with a large number of deep well protected bays.**





# Bakhchysarai

**is a city in central Crimea, the former capital of the Crimean Khanate. Its main landmark is Hansaray, the only extant palace of the Crimean Khans, currently opened to tourists as a museum.**



## General



**One of the oldest places to visit in Bakhchisaray is Mangup Kale (III century AD) – an historic fortress in the Crimea.**

**In medieval times it was known as Doros. Later it was given the Kipchak name Mangup.**





## Geographical position and physical features



The surface of Crimea varies greatly - treeless steppe of the Crimean Lowland in the northern and central parts (with its continental climate and steppe soils, occupies four-fifths of the territory. )



A photograph of a mountain landscape at sunset. In the foreground, a gnarled, ancient-looking tree grows from a rocky cliff edge. The background shows a vast, hazy valley with rolling hills and distant mountains under a clear sky with a few wispy clouds. The text "And the Crimean Mountains in the south." is overlaid on the right side of the image.

And the Crimean Mountains in the south.



## Geographical position and physical features



The Crimean Mountains consist of a narrow range of foothills and a low mountain chain covered with forests and high pastures.



## Geographical position and physical features

Below the mountains in the south there is a narrow coastal lowland — the Crimean southern shore — with a Mediterranean climate and vegetation.





## Geographical position and physical features

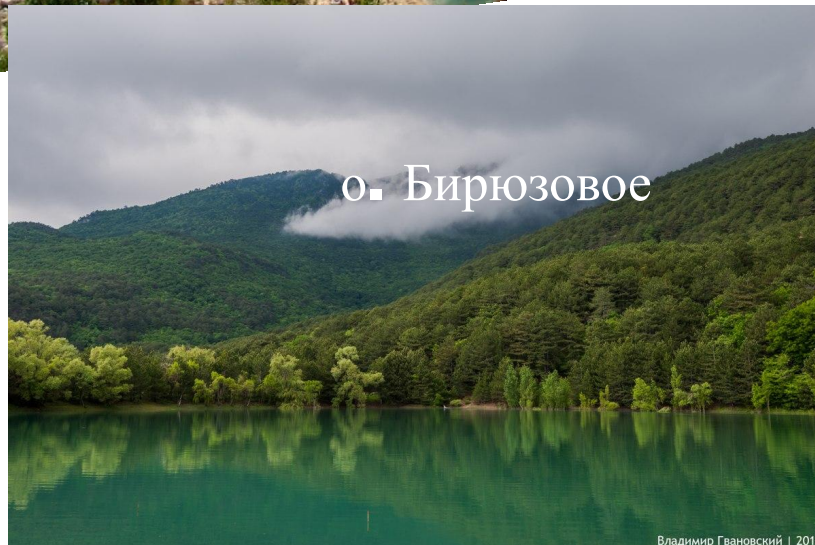


The rivers are short and shallow . The most important of them are – the Alma, the Belbek and the Black.





## Geographical position and physical features



There are many beautiful lakes  
in the steppe and  
mountainous parts of the  
country.

## **Climate**

Most of Crimea has a temperate continental climate and a humid subtropical climate on the south coast.



Summers can be hot and winters are cool.





# Climate



In the winter snow can cover the mountains and make the roads almost impossible.





## Climate



However it almost never  
snows on the southern  
coast of Crimea.



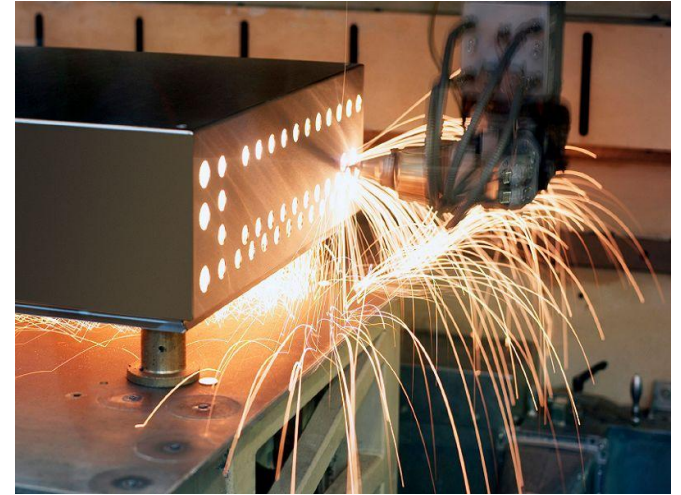


## **Economy**

The main branches of the modern Crimean economy are tourism and agriculture.



# Economy



The most important industries in Crimea include food production, chemical fields, mechanical engineering and metal working, and fuel production industries.



Agriculture includes cereals, vegetable-growing, gardening, and wine-making, particularly in the Yalta and Massandra regions. Livestock production includes cattle breeding, poultry keeping, and sheep breeding.

## Economy

