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Title: *Using cartographic methods in research of conflicts in natural resource management of northern territories on an example of South Yakutia*

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The study of environmental-economic-ethnic conflicts in South Yakutia, where is at a heightened pace goes industrial development, strengthening environmental requirements for economic activities of existing and planned industrial enterprises is one of the most relevant for today. South Yakutia is a geographical area which covers three administrative units of the Republic of Sakha Yakutia (Russia): Olekminsky, Aldan and Neryungri areas. In the region, there are conflicts in the territories of traditional nature of indigenous people (Evenk), which fall under the industrial development of the region.

The negative impact of industrial development of the area manifested a decrease of areas of reindeer pastures and hunting grounds, fur and fish resources, deforestation, water pollution, land and air also in the move of indigenous people from their homelands and the strengthening of social discomfort. As a result of development of the mining industry in South Yakutia in the twentieth century, were confiscated without compensation pastures, hunting grounds, abolished national territorial entities, were implemented a continuous sedentarization translation of Evenk people

For system analysis of the structure of natural resources in South Yakutia and identify environmental and economic-ethnic conflicts in the territories of indigenous peoples of the North needs to conduct a comprehensive study of the features of the development of natural resources in the territories of indigenous peoples in South Yakutia in different periods of development. Identification and classification of the main types and types of natural resources and their impact on the environment, a retrospective (historical) analysis of the formation of natural resources, study its dynamics, allocation of his milestones and associated conflicts in our opinion can be done using the cartographic method based on the analysis of multi-temporal maps.

At this stage, we collected and analyzed cartographic materials for different periods of development of South Yakutia. The maps thoroughly and fairly reflect the physical geographic state of the territory and system of natural resource management of this areas. They are important documents in assessing anthropogenic land conversion, because they fixes the state of the earth's surface before, during and after the development of mineral deposits, the construction of various industrial companies. They also reflect the pre-industrial condition of



nature and allow the creation of maps which helps to reconstruct of system of natural resource management in dynamics.