

Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации
Департамент образования и науки администрации Приморского края
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего профессионального образования
«Владивостокский государственный университет экономики и сервиса»

**ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУАЛЬНЫЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ ВУЗОВ – НА РАЗВИТИЕ
ДАЛЬНЕВОСТОЧНОГО РЕГИОНА РОССИИ И СТРАН АТР**

**Материалы XVII международной научно-практической конференции
студентов, аспирантов и молодых исследователей**

(28-29 апреля 2015 г.)

В пяти томах

Том 5

Под общей редакцией д-ра экон. наук О.Ю. Ворожбит

Владивосток
Издательство ВГУЭС
2015

but have experienced safety and security concerns or infrastructure limitations (Egypt, Tunisia, Jordan and Lebanon); 3) those that are not leveraging enough their T&T capacity (all the others).

T&T in Africa has significant potential, notably due to richness in natural resources and the potential to further develop cultural resources. However, it is still mostly in the early stages of development and strongly connected with more general and longstanding development challenges, including infrastructure as well as health and hygiene. While improvements have been achieved in these areas, especially at the local level, they remain important hurdles to attracting international tourists. The industry's growth in Africa depends heavily on attracting tourists from other continents. Most countries in the region are aware of the potential role of tourism as an economic opportunity and development catalyst, and have drafted strategic plans to develop the sector. However, the extent to which the actual implementation of those plans is a national priority varies significantly. Tanzania, Gambia, Kenya and South Africa are all putting significant efforts into advancing T&T development, trailing behind only the Seychelles and Mauritius, where the tourism sector's share of the economy is particularly large. Also related to political and institutional issues, the business environment varies widely, with South Africa, Botswana, Rwanda and Mauritius among the region's leaders and Angola, Zimbabwe and Chad among those performing less well.

Four key findings emerge from the results of the study. First, the T&T industry continues to grow quickly, and has proven resilient to shocks. Second, new trends are emerging, and the countries performing better in the TTCI are those that are better equipped to capture the opportunities they bring. Third, developing the T&T sector provides growth opportunities for all countries, regardless of their wealth, and offers job opportunities at all skill levels. And finally, the development of the T&T industry is complex, requiring inter-ministerial coordination, and often international and public-private partnerships.

1. «UNWTO Tourism Highlights 2015 Edition» (Press release). UNWTO. 25 June 2015. Retrieved 3 July 2015.

УДК: 59.009

Спасем Амурского тигра!

Ракин Никита Александрович,
бакалавр 1 курса, кафедра туризма и ресторанно-гостиничного бизнеса
Владивостокский государственный университет экономики и сервиса
Россия. Владивосток
E-mail: rakin.nik@mail.ru; тел.: +79089925218
ул. Гоголя, 41, г. Владивосток, Приморский край, Россия, 690014

Леонтьева Тамара Ивановна,
профессор, кафедра межкультурных коммуникаций и переводоведения
Владивостокский государственный университет экономики и сервиса
Россия. Владивосток
E-mail: tamara.leontieva@gmail.com; тел.: +79147331020
ул. Гоголя, 41, г. Владивосток, Приморский край, Россия, 690014

Международное сообщество и Россия в первую очередь озабочены проблемой сохранения одного из самых редких видов животных, Амурского тигра. В настоящее время этой проблеме уделяется все больше внимания. Формирование систем слежения за миграцией, способов подсчета и учета тигров, охрана и методы борьбы с браконьерством должны стать важной задачей для российского государства.

Ключевые слова: Россия, Амурский тигр, Дальний Восток; охрана, популяция

Save the Amur Tiger!

Rakin Nikita Aleksandrovich,
bachelor of the 1st year, tourism and hotel and restaurant business department
Vladivostok state university of economics and service
Russia. Vladivostok

Leontieva Tamara Ivanovna,
professor, department of cross-cultural communications
Vladivostok state university of economics and service
Russia. Vladivostok

The international community and Russia, first and foremost, are concerned about the conservation of one of the rarest species of the Amur tiger. Currently, this issue is receiving more attention. Formation of the tracking system migration methods of calculating and accounting tigers, conservation and anti-poaching techniques have to become an important task for the Russian state.

Keywords: Russia, the Amur tiger, Russian Far East, population, protection.

The Amur tiger, also known as Siberian tiger, is found in northeast China, eastern Russia and parts of North Korea. The tiger is a dominant carnivore living in a unique ecosystem, the Ussuri tiger. The condition of tiger populations is an indicator of the state of the environment in the entire Far East [1].

Tigers are predators who feed exclusively on animals, primarily larger prey. They spend most of the time hunting, as only one in ten attempts to catch prey is successful. The animals' diet consists of Manchurian deer, wild boar and sika deer. To stay strong and healthy, the tiger needs to eat about 50 to 70 hoofed animals (Manchurian deer, sikas, roe deer or wild boars) a year. If these animals happen to be scarce in the tigers' habitat, then the tigers feed on badgers and raccoon dogs and they may also attack livestock and dogs. The Amur tigers not only hunt but also catch fish: they catch fish in the shallow waters of highland rivers during spawning season. The tiger can eat up to 30 kilograms of food in one sitting and its daily ration is nine to ten kilograms of meat [4].

When food is plentiful, tigers quickly get fat and their hypodermic fat often grows five or six centimeters thick. Because of this, tigers can easily go without food for a week and even more between successful chases or in winter when they need to travel over great distances to new habitats. However, tigers may suffer from starvation and sometimes even die from emaciation during the snowy winters [4].

Size and Description

The Amur tigers can be as long as two meters and their tails can be one meter long. Females are only 75% of the size of the males. Adult tigers usually weigh up to 300 kilograms; the heaviest tiger on record weighed 384 kilograms. These tigers are very strong and are able to drag a horse's corpse for more than 500 meters.

The tiger's coat is beautifully colored: it has dark horizontal stripes against an orange-brown background on its back and both sides. It is commonly believed that the striped pattern is unique for each tiger - it would be difficult to meet two tigers with the same pattern of stripes. Despite the brightness, the stripes do serve as camouflage for the tigers. Tigers live about 15 years on average. They can live up to 50 years, but they generally die earlier than that.

Tigers are predators who feed exclusively on animals, primarily larger prey. They spend most of the time hunting, as only one in ten attempts to catch prey is successful. The animals' diet consists of Manchurian deer, wild boar and sika deer. To stay strong and healthy, the tiger needs to eat about 50 to 70 hoofed animals (Manchurian deer, sikas, roe deer or wild boars) a year. If these animals happen to be scarce in the tigers' habitat, then the tigers feed on badgers and raccoon dogs and they may also attack livestock and dogs. Amur tigers not only hunt but also catch fish: they catch fish in the shallow waters of highland rivers during spawning season. The tiger can eat up to 30 kilograms of food in one sitting and its daily ration is nine to ten kilograms of meat [1].

When food is plentiful, tigers quickly get fat and their hypodermic fat often grows five or six centimeters thick. Because of this, tigers can easily go without food for a week and even more between successful chases or in winter when they need to travel over great distances to new habitats. However, tigers may suffer from starvation and sometimes even die from emaciation during the snowy winters.

Government measures to preserve the Amur Tiger

The Program for the Research of Amur Tiger in the Russian Far East was launched in 2008. The program, which was developed by the Russian academy of Sciences and enjoys the support of Vladimir Putin, is intended to develop a scientific basis for Amur tiger conservation. This has involved cutting-edge research methods, including the use of satellite tracking tags to monitor tiger migration and photo traps to identify tigers, as well as non-invasive molecular, genetic and hormone research, the zoological and veterinary examination of tigers.

On August 31, 2008, Vladimir Putin and Emergencies Minister Sergey Shoigu visited the Ussuri Reserve, which had been carrying out a program to protect the Amur tiger [2].

The Amur tiger is seen as an animal at the top of the ecological pyramid in the Russian Far East. Preservation of this symbolic subspecies has really become a major goal for the state, Putin said [2].

In summer 2013, as instructed by President Vladimir Putin, the Russian Geographical Society established the Siberian Tiger Centre. Experts developed recommendations to improve the legal framework for conserving the flora and fauna. Re-equipping hunting oversight services is in progress. Support is provided to specially protected areas and individual hunting. Projects are developed to inform and educate the public on environmental issues.

Population

The research part of our work was to follow the number of tigers throughout the period from 1940 to 2015.