



## **Spatial and temporal distribution of natural disasters in Russia (1990-2009) and their influence on technological disasters**

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The work is based on data basis, which consist information for each case of natural disaster. It is characterized by several parameters - intensity, region, damage, etc., and consists of all natural disasters in Russia for at least 20 years. There are many kinds of technological disasters, which are triggered by natural factors. The best example is a catastrophic situation in Moscow airports and towns in Moscow region during December 2010. Almost every natural disaster - especially in winter - is accompanied by some sort of technological one. During last 20 years spatial distribution of natural disasters of different types has changed. The analysis showed several interesting facts. The majority of natural disaster appeared in Southern (Caucasus) and in Far East (Sakhalin Island and Kamchatka). And in these regions we can see the highest diversity among different types of natural disasters. The minimum of number of natural disasters is in Ural Mountain. The majority of natural disasters are hydrometeorological ones - 82%. We can't register the change of long-time average annual number of natural disasters. In the end of first decade there is even a decrease of their number. The increase in number of natural disaster is connected with such natural processes as hale, snowfalls, snow avalanches, droughts, and earthquakes. The number of natural and technological disasters triggered by different factors hasn't changed essentially. The increase in number of natural disasters in summer and winter seasons is connecting with climate change - with its contrast and wide amplitude of fluctuation of principal meteorological characteristics. In general it's clear that principal changes in number and intensity take place in southern part of Russia from Caucasus to Baikal Lake, but not in northern.