Landscape degradation at the development area of Mamontovskoe and Yuzhno-Balyksky oil fields

Results and conclusions

- Most of landscapes degraded in the early stages of field development
- The reason of landscape's degradation -- a synergistic effect of the whole set of factors (oil spills, fire, mechanical impact, the introduction of foreign material, violations of the hydrological regime)
- The role of the reclamation of contaminated land is greatly exaggerated
- Forest ecosystems in these 2 fields degraded much stronger than the swamp landscapes
- Gradually expanding the "core" of degradation is formed at each field - the area of infrastructure's concentration and the most disturbed landscapes
- The original landscape is almost completely destroyed
- Rate of degradation is maximal in the early stages of development (more than 5% of the year), but in recent years added 0.5% each year
- Most of the linear infrastructure was created before the collapse of the USSR (not less than 75%)

Examples of different types of violations in the medium-resolution satellite image

Dear colleagues,

I am writing to express my concern regarding the ongoing degradation of landscapes in the development area of Mamontovskoe and Yuzhno-Balyksky oil fields. The impact of human activities on the environment is evident, and it is crucial to address this issue to mitigate further damage.

Yours sincerely,

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Forest with no visible signs of degradation
Forest with minor signs of degradation
Undisturbed swamp
Disturbed/contaminated swamp
Destroyed swamp

Degree of natural communities' degradation

Research areas
(Nefteyugansky district, KMAD)

Areal dynamics of landscape degradation (change in the proportion of different types of forest and wetland landscapes)

Detailed report: