

Russia

TRAVEL GUIDE

Tripomatic



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Overview

Many Western governments advise against all travel to Russia. The UK, the USA and Australia all give this advice because of the war in Ukraine, drone and terrorist attacks, and a real risk of arbitrary detention of foreign citizens. Dual nationals are treated only as Russian citizens, and foreign embassies may not be able to help them. Consular help for everyone is very limited. If you still decide to go, read the current official advice from your own government first and keep checking it during the trip.

Russia is the largest country in the world, spanning 11 time zones from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific. Most visitors focus on the west: the grand palaces and museums of St Petersburg, the Kremlin and Red Square in Moscow, and the old monastery towns around them. Further east, Kazan mixes Russian and Tatar culture, and the Trans-Siberian Railway crosses the Urals and Siberia to Lake Baikal and Vladivostok. The country suits travellers who are well prepared, patient with bureaucracy and comfortable without the usual cards, apps and direct flights.

Money & payments

Bank cards issued outside Russia do not work. Visa and Mastercard cards from foreign banks are not accepted in shops or at ATMs, and you cannot withdraw roubles with them. Plan to bring all the money for your trip in cash, ideally clean, recent euro or US dollar notes, and exchange it at banks or official exchange offices. Some foreign-issued UnionPay cards work in a limited number of places, and locals pay with cards on the Russian Mir system, but neither is a reliable option for most visitors.

Currency

CURRENCY	1 RUB	1 RUB
RUB	**0.011 EUR**	**0.0121 USD**
	1 EUR = 91.307 RUB	1 USD = 82.84 RUB

Cash preferred

You must declare cash above the equivalent of USD 10,000 when you enter. Keep some small notes for markets, small cafés and rural buses. Prices in Moscow and St Petersburg are much higher than in the regions.

Typical costs

Rough prices in touristic areas, per person

Hotel (double room, per night) mid-range hotel, double room; more in Moscow and St Petersburg	5,000 – 12,000 RUB €55 – €131
Dinner (mid-range restaurant) mid-range restaurant, dinner for two	3,000 – 7,000 RUB €33 – €77
Inexpensive meal canteen meal or business lunch	400 – 900 RUB €4 – €10
Local beer 0.5 l in a bar	250 – 500 RUB €3 – €5
Coffee cappuccino	200 – 400 RUB €2 – €4
Water bottled water, 1.5 l	50 – 120 RUB €1 – €1
Transit ticket single metro or bus ride	50 – 100 RUB €1 – €1

Tipping

Tipping is common but not strict. In sit-down restaurants and cafés, leave about 10 % for good service; check first whether a service charge is already on the bill. With foreign cards not working, you will usually tip in cash. Round up taxi fares and leave small change at bars. Tour guides and drivers on day trips expect a tip.

Restaurant about 10 % for good service, in cash	Optional
Taxi round up	Optional
Bar small change	Optional
Hotel small amount for porters	Optional
Tour guide at the end of a tour	Expected

Electricity

Russia uses Type C and F sockets at 220 V / 50 Hz, the standard continental European plugs, so most European chargers work without an adapter.

ELECTRICITY



Type C

ELECTRICITY



Type F

220 V · 50 Hz

Language

Russian is the official language across the country. Several republics also have their own official languages, such as Tatar in Tatarstan, the region around Kazan. English is spoken by some younger people and hotel staff in Moscow and St Petersburg, but it is rare elsewhere, even in shops and train stations.

Russian uses the **Cyrillic alphabet**. Learning the letters before you go helps a lot with street signs, menus and station names. The Moscow and St Petersburg metros have signs in Latin letters too, but most regional signs do not. A translation app with offline languages is very useful, especially if the mobile internet stops working.

Useful phrases

Hello	Здравствуйте Zdravstvuyte
Thank you	Спасибо Spasibo
Please	Пожалуйста Pozhaluysta
Yes	Да Da
No	Нет Net
Goodbye	До свидания Do svidaniya
Excuse me	Извините Izvinite
How much?	Сколько стоит? Skolko stoit?
Where is...?	Где...? Gde...?
Help	Помогите! Pomogite!
Cheers	За здоровье! Za zdorovye!

Staying connected

Staying connected in Russia is harder than in most countries.

- **Mobile internet shutdowns**: authorities often switch off mobile internet in many regions, including Moscow, sometimes for hours at a time. During a shutdown, usually only a short list of approved Russian services works. Download offline maps and translations, and keep printed or offline copies of hotel bookings and tickets.
- **Blocked services**: many foreign websites and apps are blocked or slowed down, including major social networks and messaging apps such as WhatsApp and Telegram. VPN services are restricted, and using them to reach banned content is illegal.
- **Foreign SIM cards**: new rules can block mobile data and SMS on a foreign SIM for a period after you arrive, and some foreign SIM and eSIM plans do not work in Russia at all. Check the current rules with your provider before you travel.
- **Russian SIM cards**: you need your passport and must pass biometric checks to buy one. Registration can take time, so buy it at an official operator store rather than at a kiosk.
- **Monitoring**: assume that phone calls, messages and internet use can be monitored.

Safety & emergencies

The UK, the USA, Australia and many other governments advise against all travel to Russia. This is based on the war against Ukraine, the risk of drone and terrorist attacks, and the risk of arrest. Read your government's current advice before deciding to travel. This guide covers Russia within its internationally recognised borders. Crimea and the other occupied areas of Ukraine are internationally recognised as part of Ukraine, and governments advise against all travel there.

- **Detention**: foreign citizens have been detained, questioned and charged on unclear grounds, sometimes for things they did or said outside Russia. **Dual nationals are treated only as Russian citizens**, may be refused consular access and can be called up for military service.
- **Public statements**: spreading information that the authorities call "fake" or "discrediting" the armed forces can lead to fines or prison terms of up to 15 years. This includes posts and reposts on social media. Avoid political discussions, protests and gatherings.
- **Photography**: photographing military sites, government buildings, security staff or airports is illegal. Do not film drones, anti-drone systems or the damage after an attack.
- **LGBT-related laws**: the "international LGBT movement" is classed as extremist. Public displays such as rainbow symbols, and sharing material seen as promoting "non-traditional relationships", can lead to fines, detention or deportation of foreign visitors. Same-sex couples should be very discreet in public.
- **Drones and terrorism**: drone attacks happen in many regions and often close airports at short notice, causing long flight delays. Terrorist attacks are likely; a 2024 attack on a Moscow concert hall killed 145 people. There is military activity in the regions near the Ukrainian border, such as Belgorod and Kursk, and terrorist attacks in the North Caucasus, especially Dagestan.
- **Everyday crime**: pickpocketing happens in crowded metro stations and tourist areas. Use official taxis booked through an app or your hotel.

Emergency numbers

GENERAL EMERGENCY	POLICE	AMBULANCE	FIRE BRIGADE
112	102	103	101

Health

Medical care in big cities can be good in private clinics, but standards vary and are basic in remote areas. Hospitals may ask for payment before treatment. Because foreign bank cards do not work, check before you travel that your insurance covers Russia and can pay providers directly. Carry enough cash for an emergency.

- **Tap water**: drink bottled or boiled water, especially in St Petersburg and older buildings. Bottled water is cheap and sold everywhere.
- **Pharmacies**: look for the sign *Аптека* (apteka). They are common in every town, and some in big cities are open 24 hours. Staff rarely speak English.
- **Medicines**: if your medicine contains narcotic or psychoactive substances, carry a prescription in your name, translated into Russian and notarised.
- **Vaccinations**: make sure routine vaccines are up to date. Hepatitis A is recommended. Consider tick-borne encephalitis vaccine if you plan to hike or camp in forests in western Russia, the Urals or Siberia between spring and autumn.
- **Other risks**: winters are very cold in most of the country, so pack proper warm clothes. Mount Elbrus and other high peaks in the Caucasus carry a risk of altitude sickness.

Visas & entry

Most visitors need a visa, and there is no visa on arrival.

- **E-visa**: citizens of around 60 countries, including most EU countries, can apply online for a unified e-visa at least 4 days before travel through the Russian MFA e-visa portal. It is single-entry, allows a stay of up to 30 days and is valid for 120 days after it is issued. You must enter and leave through one of the checkpoints listed for e-visa holders. Citizens of the UK, the USA, Canada and Australia cannot use it and need a regular visa from a consulate or visa centre.
- **Passport**: it must be valid for at least 6 months after your visa ends. Medical insurance that covers Russia is required for a visa.
- **Arrival**: your fingerprints and photo are taken at the border. You sign a migration card; keep your half until you leave, as officials may ask for it.
- **Registration**: you must be registered with the migration authorities if you stay anywhere for more than 7 working days. Hotels do this automatically. In a private rental, the owner must register you. Keep the registration slips, as police may ask for them.
- **Getting there**: there are no direct flights from the EU, the UK or the USA. Most visitors fly via Istanbul, the Gulf or the Caucasus. All passenger crossings on the land border with Finland are closed, and crossings from the Baltic states and Poland are few and often restricted.

> Visa and entry requirements change frequently. Verify current requirements with the official immigration authority or your country's embassy before travel.

Etiquette

- **Churches**: in Orthodox churches, women usually cover their hair and wear a skirt below the knee, and men take off their hats. Many churches provide scarves at the door. Photography inside is often forbidden or needs a paid permit.
- **Mosques**: in Kazan and other Muslim regions, dress modestly and remove your shoes. Women cover their hair.
- **Homes**: take off your shoes when you enter someone's home. Bring a small gift, such as sweets or flowers. Give flowers in odd numbers, as even numbers are for funerals.
- **Greetings**: a firm handshake is normal between men. People can seem reserved with strangers but are often very warm once you are invited in.
- **Drinking**: at a shared meal, toasts are common, and it is polite to join at least the first one.
- **Documents**: carry your passport, migration card and registration slip at all times. Police can check documents in the street.

Holidays & opening hours

The New Year holidays in early January are the longest break of the year, and many offices and some museums close or keep short hours. Trains and flights are very busy around New Year and the May holidays.

Public holidays

Jan 1	New Year's Day
Jan 2	New Year holiday
Jan 7	Christmas Day (Orthodox)
Feb 23	Defender of the Fatherland Day
Mar 8	International Women's Day
May 1	Labour Day
May 9	Victory Day
Jun 12	Russia Day
Nov 4	Unity Day

In big cities, most shops, supermarkets and shopping centres are open every day, often from about 10:00 to 22:00, and some supermarkets stay open 24 hours. Many museums close one day a week, often Monday or Tuesday, so check before you go.

Getting around

Distances are huge, so most trips combine trains and domestic flights.

- **By train**: Russian Railways runs a large network of fast day trains and comfortable sleeper trains. The Sapsan high-speed train links Moscow and Saint Petersburg in about 4 hours. Tickets show your name and passport number, so bring your passport to the station. With foreign cards not working, you may need to buy tickets with cash at a station ticket office.
- **Trans-Siberian Railway**: the classic route runs about 9,300 km from Moscow to Vladivostok. Without stops it takes about a week. Most travellers break the journey in Yekaterinburg, Novosibirsk and Irkutsk for Lake Baikal.
- **By air**: domestic flights save days on routes to Siberia, the Far East and Kaliningrad. Drone attacks often close airports for hours, so leave extra time for connections.
- **In cities**: Moscow, St Petersburg, Kazan and several other cities have a metro. Buy a transport card or pay with cash at the ticket office. Taxis are cheap and mostly booked through the Yandex Go app, which needs working mobile internet.

Driving

Driving is only practical for experienced drivers. Roads outside big cities vary a lot in quality, and distances are long.

- **Licence**: bring an International Driving Permit with your national licence. Rental companies may not accept foreign cards for payment or deposits.
- **Key rules**: the alcohol limit is very low, and even one drink can put you over it. You must carry a warning triangle, a first aid kit and a fire extinguisher. Winter tyres are required in the winter months.
- **Tolls**: most roads are free, but some modern motorways, such as the M-11 between Moscow and St Petersburg, are toll roads. You pay at toll booths or with a transponder.
- **Traffic**: Moscow and St Petersburg have heavy traffic jams. Street parking in the centre of both cities is paid, mostly through apps and parking meters.
- **Fuel**: petrol is sold as *АИ-92* and *АИ-95* (AI-92/AI-95), and diesel as *ДТ* (DT). Most stations are self-service, and you often pay at the counter before filling.
- **Electric vehicles**: charging points exist in and between the big cities but are rare elsewhere.

URBAN	RURAL	MOTORWAY
60 km/h	90 km/h	110 km/h

PETROL	DIESEL
АИ-92, АИ-95	ДТ

Drive on the right

No motorway vignette needed

No vignette. Most roads are free, but some new motorways (for example M-11 Moscow–St Petersburg and M-12 Moscow–Kazan) are toll roads; pay at toll booths or with a transponder.

Food & drink

Breakfast is often porridge (*kasha*), eggs, *syrniki* (fried cottage-cheese pancakes) or pancakes (*blini*). Lunch is the main meal of the day for many people. On weekdays, many cafés offer a cheap set "business lunch" of soup, a main course and a drink. Dinner is lighter at home but can be long and social in a restaurant.

Soups are central: *borscht* with beetroot, cabbage *shchi* and sour, meaty *solyanka*. Try *pelmeni* dumplings, *pirozhki* (small baked or fried pies), *beef stroganoff* and salads such as *olivier*. In Kazan, look for Tatar pastries like *echpochmak* and the honey sweet *chak-chak*. On Lake Baikal, smoked *omul* fish is a local speciality. Georgian and Central Asian restaurants are popular all over the country.

Tea is the everyday drink, and *kvass*, a slightly sour fermented bread drink, is sold in summer. Vodka is drunk with food and toasts, and Russian beer and sparkling wine are cheap. For a quick, cheap meal, look for a *stolovaya*, a self-service canteen with homestyle food.

What to eat & drink

BREAKFAST

Blini · блины
Thin pancakes with sour cream, jam, caviar or other fillings.

Syrniki · сырники
Fried cottage-cheese pancakes, often with sour cream or jam.

Kasha · каша
Buckwheat or other grain porridge.

LUNCH

Business lunch · бизнес-ланч
Cheap weekday set lunch of soup, main course and a drink.

DINNER

Beef stroganoff · бефстроганов
Strips of beef in a sour cream sauce.

SNACKS & STREET FOOD

Pirozhki · пирожки
Small baked or fried pies with meat, cabbage or potato.

SWEETS & DESSERTS

Chak-chak · чак-чак
Tatar sweet of fried dough pieces in honey, from Kazan.

DRINKS

Kvass · квас
Slightly sour, low-alcohol drink made from fermented bread.

Vodka · водка
Drunk with food and toasts at shared meals.

SIGNATURE DISHES

Borscht · борщ
Beetroot and cabbage soup, served with sour cream.

Pelmeni · пельмени
Small meat dumplings, boiled and served with sour cream or butter.

Solyanka · солянка
Thick, sour soup with meat or fish, pickles and olives.

Russia – Plan Your Trip

Turn the places from this guide into a real itinerary, with smart routing, time estimates, and everything you need for a perfect trip.

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Scan to download the app

Where to explore

Moscow and St Petersburg

- Moscow: the capital, centred on the Moscow Kremlin and Red Square, with Saint Basil's Cathedral, the Tretyakov Gallery of Russian art and grand metro stations.
- Saint Petersburg: the former imperial capital on the Neva, with canals, the Hermitage Museum in the Winter Palace, and the palaces of Peterhof and Tsarskoye Selo nearby. The White Nights of June are the most popular time to visit.

Historic towns near Moscow and St Petersburg

- **The Golden Ring**: a circuit of old towns north-east of Moscow with white-stone churches and monasteries. Highlights include Sergiyev Posad, home of the Trinity Lavra of St Sergius, as well as Vladimir, Suzdal and Yaroslavl.
- Veliky Novgorod: one of Russia's oldest cities, with the Novgorod Kremlin and early medieval churches.
- Pskov: a medieval fortress town with the Pskov Krom, close to the Pskov-Caves Monastery.
- Kizhi Island: an island in Lake Onega with famous 18th-century wooden churches, a UNESCO site reached by boat from Petrozavodsk in summer.

The Volga and the Urals

- Kazan: the capital of Tatarstan, where the Kazan Kremlin holds both the Kul Sharif Mosque and an Orthodox cathedral.
- Nizhny Novgorod: a large city where the Volga and Oka rivers meet, with a red-brick Kremlin above the water.
- Yekaterinburg: the main city of the Urals and a common first stop on the Trans-Siberian.

Siberia and the Far East

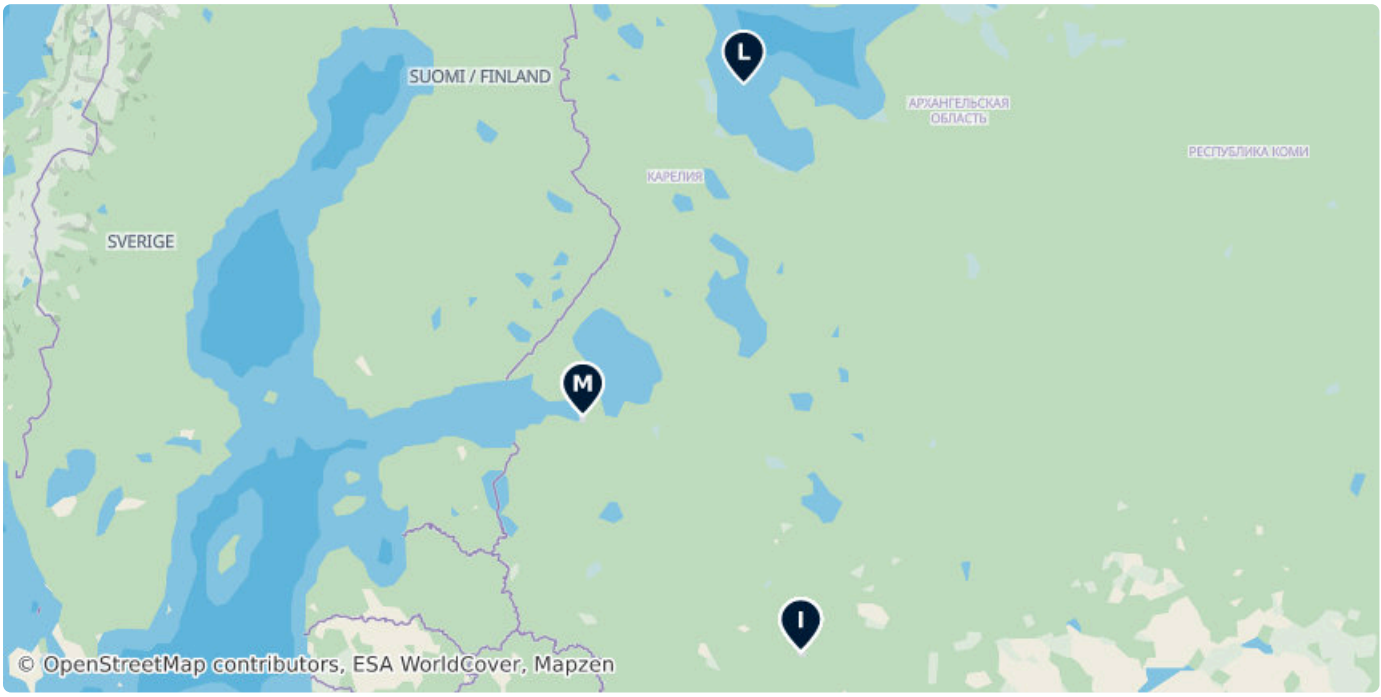
- Lake Baikal: the world's deepest lake, reached from Irkutsk. Olkhon Island is the lake's largest island, and Ulan-Ude on the eastern side is a centre of Buryat Buddhist culture.
- Vladivostok: the Pacific port at the end of the Trans-Siberian Railway.
- Kamchatka: a remote peninsula of volcanoes, geysers and bears, reached by air.

The far west and north

- Kaliningrad: the former Königsberg, a Russian exclave on the Baltic between Poland and Lithuania, known for the Königsberg Cathedral and the Curonian Spit.
- Murmansk: the largest city north of the Arctic Circle, visited in winter to see the northern lights.

Russia's Crown Jewels

This collection spans Russia's historical centers, from the 15th-century Moscow Kremlin to the Baroque palaces of St. Petersburg. It includes the Assumption Cathedral, where Tsars were crowned, the Palace of the Facets, and the world's largest collection of Fabergé works. Beyond the capitals, the list features the fortified Solovetsky Monastery on the White Sea. These landmarks represent major architectural milestones, from the 16th-century Kutafya Tower to the monumental Russian State Library and the iconic equestrian sculptures of the Anichkov Bridge.





A Assumption Cathedral

The Cathedral of the Dormition, also known as the Assumption Cathedral or Cathedral of the Assumption, is a Russian Orthodox church...

13, 103073 Москва (55.75094, 37.61722)

assumption-cathedral.kreml.ru/en-Us/... , +7 495 203-03-49



B Fabergé Museum

The Fabergé Museum in Saint Petersburg, Russia is a privately owned museum which was established by Viktor Vekselberg and his Link of Times...

21 Reki Fontanki naberezhnaya, Санкт-Петербург 191011, Russia (59.93472, 30.34313)

Mo–Su 10:00–21:00

fabergemuseum.ru, +7 812 3332655



C Alexander Gardens

Alexander Gardens was one of the first urban public parks in Moscow, Russia.

Manezhnaya ulitsa 11, 119019 Moscow, Russia
(55.75196, 37.61353)



D Tomb of the Unknown Soldier

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is a war memorial dedicated to the Soviet soldiers killed during World War II.

Манежная площадь, Москва 119019, Russia
(55.75482, 37.61601)



E Terem Palace

Terem Palace or Teremnoy Palace is a historical building in the Moscow Kremlin, Russia, which used to be the main residence of the Russian...

The Kremlin, Red Square, 109012 Moscow, Russia
(55.75058, 37.61563)



F Stroganov Palace

The Stroganov Palace is a Late Baroque palace at the intersection of the Moika River and Nevsky Prospect in St. Petersburg, Russia.

Невский проспект 17, 191186 Санкт-Петербург, RU
(59.93561, 30.32059)

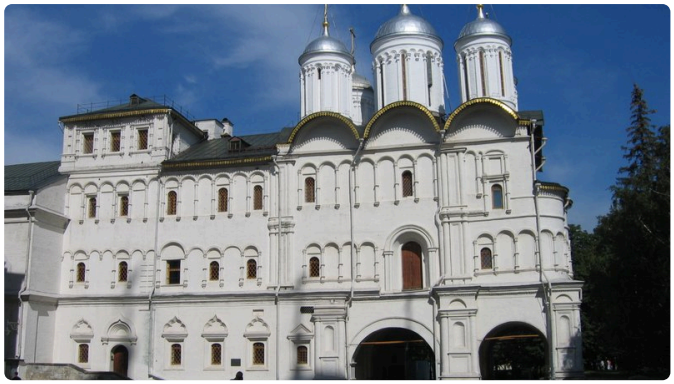
rusmuseum.ru/stroganov-palace/



G Kutafya Tower

Built in 1516 by architect Aloisio da Milano, this is the Kremlin's only surviving barbican. Originally a defensive bridgehead tower surrounded by a moat, the white-stone structure now serves as the primary visitor entrance to the Kremlin grounds.

11 Манежная улица, Москва 119019, Russia (55.75253, 37.61279)



H Patriarch's Palace

The Patriarchal Chambers and the Church of the Twelve Apostles is a minor cathedral of the Moscow Kremlin, commissioned by Patriarch Nikon...

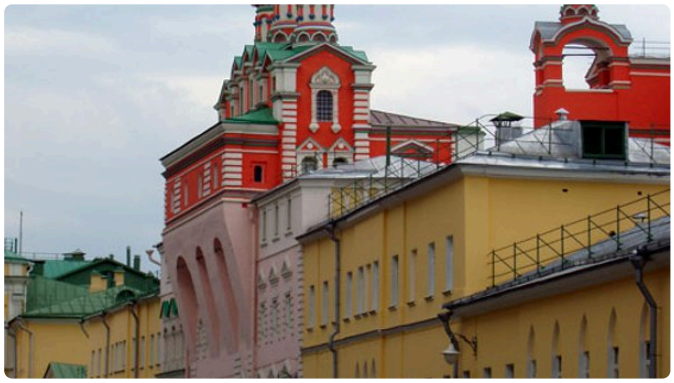
Кремлёвская набережная 1 с14 (55.75121, 37.61644)



I Palace of the Facets

The Palace of the Facets is a building in the Moscow Kremlin, Russia, which contains what used to be the main banquet reception hall of the...

(Unnamed Road), Москва 109012, Russia (55.75050, 37.61663)



J Amusement Palace

The Amusement Palace is located at the Kremlin’s western wall. It is situated between the Commandant and Trinity Towers.

103073 Москва (55.75111, 37.61456)



K Russian State Library

The Russian State Library is one of the three national libraries of Russia, located in Moscow.

Vozdvizhenka ulitsa 3/5, 119019 Moscow, Russia (55.75166, 37.60953)

Mo–Fr	09:00–20:00
Sa	09:00–18:00
Su	Closed

rsl.ru, +7 800 1005790



L Solovetsky Monastery

The Solovetsky Monastery is a fortified monastery located on the Solovetsky Islands in the White Sea in northern Russia.

164070 Соловецкий (65.02479, 35.71023)

solovki-monastyr.ru, +7 81835 90298



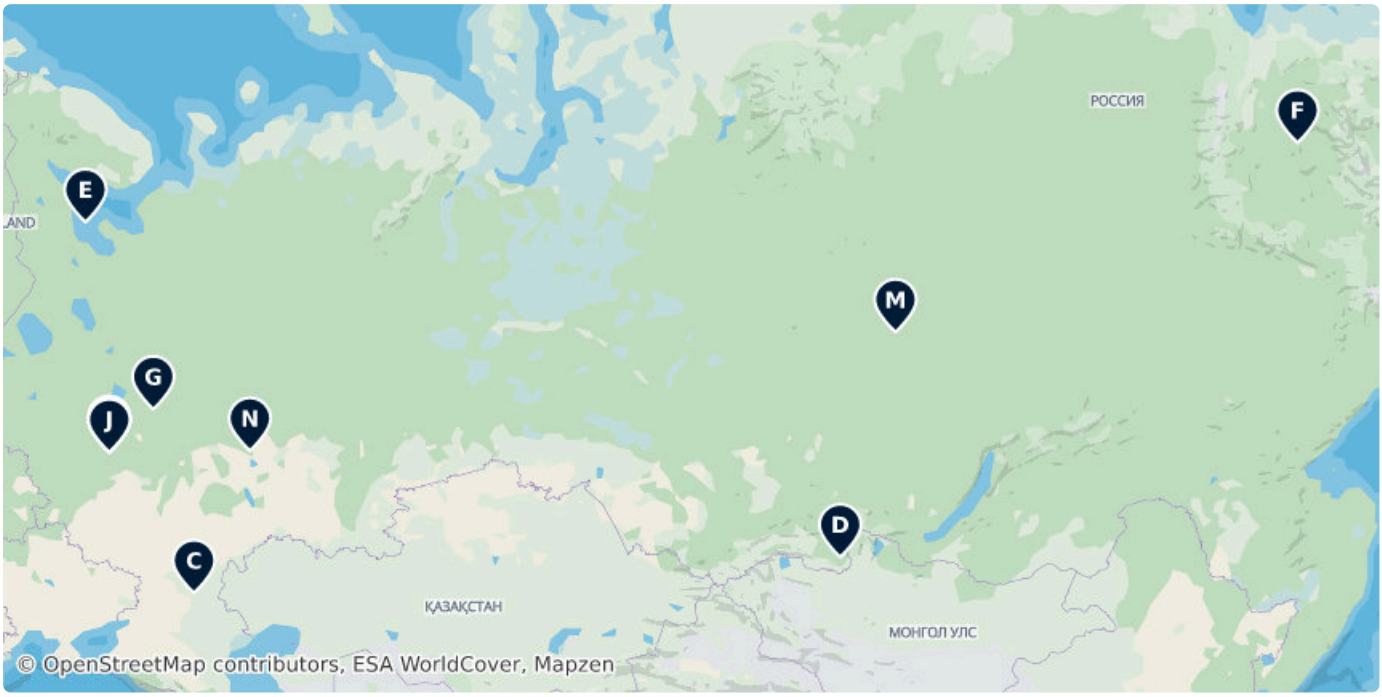
M Anichkov Bridge

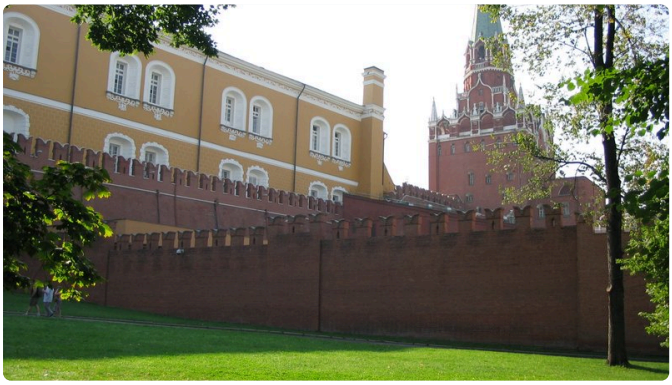
The Anichkov Bridge is the oldest and most famous bridge across the Fontanka River in Saint Petersburg, Russia.

42 Реки Фонтанки набережная, Санкт-Петербург 191025, Russia (59.93326, 30.34341)

Russia's Hidden Gems

Russia’s diverse landscape holds secrets ranging from the 16th-century Terem Palace and Kutafya Tower within the Moscow Kremlin to the remote Tunguska Event Epicentre in Siberia. Explore the ancient stone labyrinths of Bolshoi Zayatsky Island and the mysterious Por-Bazhyn ruins in Tuva. This collection also features the Batagaika Crater’s geological depression, the experimental Kostroma Moose Farm, and WWII's fortified Pavlov’s House in Volgograd, highlighting the country's complex history and varied natural phenomena.





A Alexander Gardens

Alexander Gardens was one of the first urban public parks in Moscow, Russia.

Manezhnaya ulitsa 11, 119019 Moscow, Russia (55.75196, 37.61353)



B Arsenal

The Kremlin Arsenal is a former armory built within the grounds of the Moscow Kremlin in Russia.

лит1А, 103073 Москва (55.75317, 37.61649)



C Pavlov's House

Pavlov's House was an apartment building converted into a fortified position, which Red Army defenders held for around 60 days against the...

Советская улица 39, 400005, RU (48.71620, 44.53107)



D Por-Bazhyn

Por-Bazhyn is a ruined structure on a lake island high in the mountains of southern Tuva. The name means "clay house" in Tuvan.

Russia (50.61494, 97.38512)

podroze.onet.pl/ciekawe/por-bazyn-zagadkowa-budowla-...



E Stone labyrinths of Bolshoi Zayatsky Island

The stone labyrinths of Bolshoi Zayatsky Island are a group of 13 or 14 labyrinths on Bolshoy Zayatsky Island, one of the Solovetsky...

Russia (64.97169, 35.66168)

F Batagaika Crater

The Batagaika crater is a thermokarst depression in the Chersky Range area.

(67.58095, 134.77221)



G The Kostroma moose farm

Kostroma Moose Farm is an experimental farm in Kostroma Oblast, Russia, where a herd of moose is kept, primarily for milk production; the...

(57.67703, 41.20539)

Mo–Su 10:00–15:00

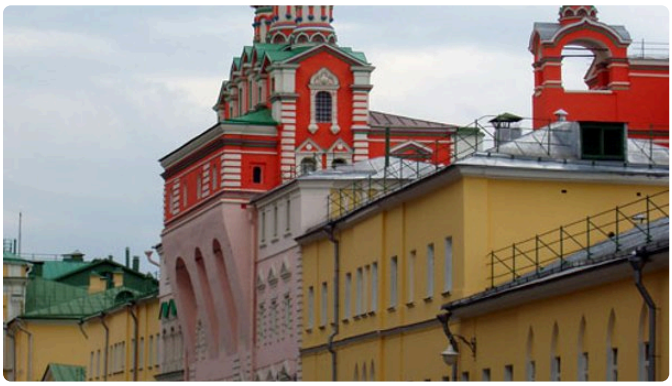
moose-farm.ru, +7 4942 359433



H Romanovsky obelisk

The Alexander Garden Obelisk is an obelisk located within the Alexander Garden, near the walls of Kremlin, in Moscow, Russia.

(Unnamed Road), Москва 109012, Russia
(55.75371, 37.61483)



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103073 Москва (55.75111, 37.61456)



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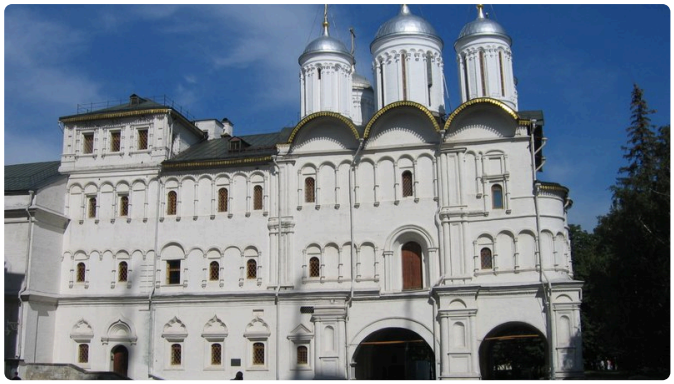
The Kremlin, Red Square, 109012 Moscow, Russia
(55.75058, 37.61563)



K Kutafya Tower

A 16th-century barbican and the only surviving bridgehead tower of the Moscow Kremlin. Built in 1516 by architect Aloisio da Milano, it originally served as a fortified entrance connected to the Trinity Bridge.

11 Манежная улица, Москва 119019, Russia (55.75253, 37.61279)



L Patriarch's Palace

The Patriarchal Chambers and the Church of the Twelve Apostles is a minor cathedral of the Moscow Kremlin, commissioned by Patriarch Nikon...

Кремлёвская набережная 1 с14 (55.75121, 37.61644)



M Tunguska Event Epicentre

The Tunguska event was a large explosion of between 3 and 50 megatons that occurred near the Podkamennaya Tunguska River in Yeniseysk...

Russia (60.88600, 101.89400)



N Family Center "Kazan"

A landmark wedding palace designed in the shape of a traditional Tatar cooking pot, or 'kazan.' The building features an observation deck with views of the Kazan Kremlin and intricate external relief carvings.

улица Сибгата Хакима 4 (55.81281, 49.10824)

centerkazan.ru

Moskovskij Dom knigi

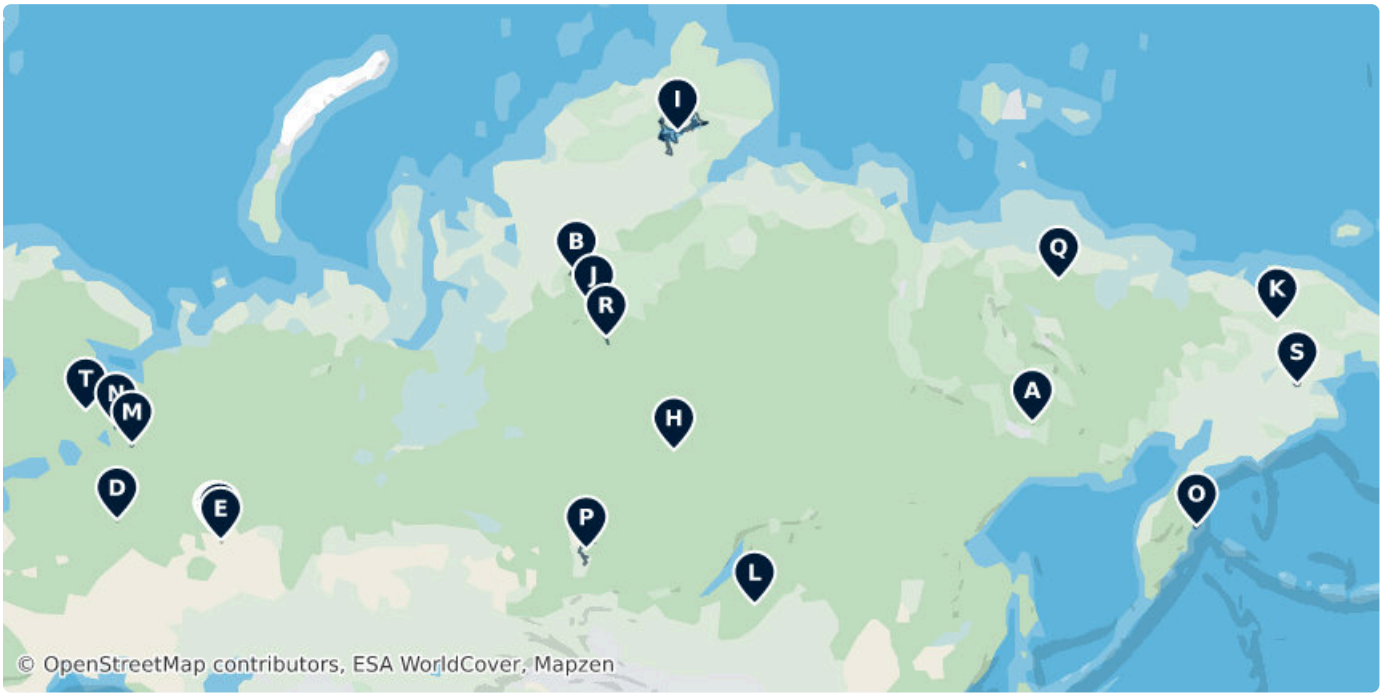
One of Russia's largest bookstores, situated on New Arbat Avenue. Since opening in 1967, it has become a central cultural hub, offering a vast selection of literature, maps, and collectibles across multiple departments.

12 Мурановская улица, Москва 127349, Russia
(55.89621, 37.60388)

mdk-arbat.ru/shop

Russia's Lakes and Reservoirs

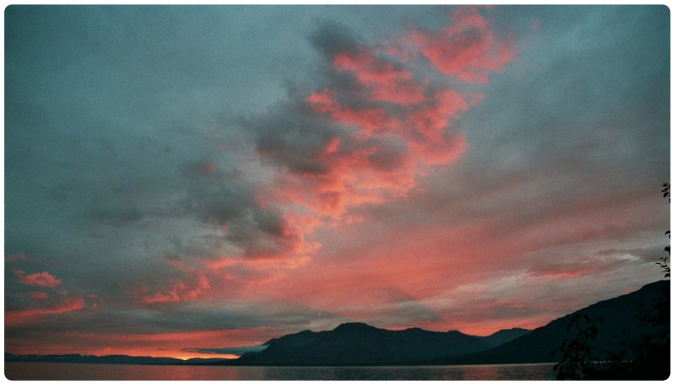
Russia’s diverse landscape features a vast network of natural lakes and massive man-made reservoirs. This collection includes the remote Labynkyr Lake in Sakha, known for its extreme depths and local legends, and the ancient Elgygytgyn crater lake in Chukotka. Major reservoirs like Kuybyshev and Ivankovo, often called 'seas,' showcase large-scale Soviet engineering on the Volga River. The list also highlights unique geological sites, such as the Suavjärvi impact crater in Karelia and Lake Vivi, the symbolic geographical center of the Russian Federation.



A Labynkyr Lake

Labynkyr Lake is a lake in Oymyakonsky Ulus, Sakha Republic, Russia.

Russia (62.49869, 143.60620)



B Lake Lama

Lake Lama is a large freshwater lake in Krasnoyarsk Krai, north-central part of Russia.

Russia (69.50425, 90.49936)



C Kuybyshev Reservoir

Kuybyshev Reservoir or Kuybyshevskoye Reservoir, sometimes called Samara Reservoir and informally called Kuybyshev Sea, is a reservoir of...

(Unnamed Road), Russia (55.83623, 48.38592)



D Ivankovo Reservoir

Ivankovo Reservoir or Ivankovskoye Reservoir, informally known as the Moscow Sea, is the uppermost reservoir on the Volga, in Moscow and...

(56.78149, 37.00736)



E Kuybyshev Reservoir

Kuybyshev Reservoir or Kuybyshevskoye Reservoir, sometimes called Samara Reservoir and informally called Kuybyshev Sea, is a reservoir of...

Russia (55.44520, 49.08541)



F Kuybyshev Reservoir

Kuybyshev Reservoir or Kuybyshevskoye Reservoir, sometimes called Samara Reservoir and informally called Kuybyshev Sea, is a reservoir of...

Казань, Russia (55.79332, 48.90263)



G Kuybyshev Reservoir

Kuybyshev Reservoir or Kuybyshevskoye Reservoir, sometimes called Samara Reservoir and informally called Kuybyshev Sea, is a reservoir of...

Russia (55.81638, 48.60938)



H Cheko Lake

The Tunguska event was a tremendous ~12 megaton explosion that occurred near the Podkamennaya Tunguska River in Yeniseysk Governorate,...

RU (60.96358, 101.85908)

tunguska.ru



I Lake Taymyr

Lake Taymyr is a lake of the central regions of the Taymyr Peninsula in Krasnoyarsk Krai, Russian Federation.

Russia (74.56836, 102.28217)



J Lake Dyupkun

Lake Dyupkun is a vast, isolated lake stretching for 90 kilometres in the southwest of the Putorana Plateau in Northern Siberia.

Russia (68.07752, 92.51421)



K Elgygytgyn Lake

Lake Elgygytgyn, also transcripted El'gygytgyn, is a crater lake in Anadyrsky District, Chukotka Autonomous Okrug in northeast Siberia,...

Russia (67.48930, 172.08746)



L Arejskoe

High-altitude lake situated 996 meters above sea level between the Malkhan and Yablonovy mountain ranges. Located in Zabaykalsky Krai, it is a designated natural monument known for its therapeutic muds and nearby mineral springs.

Russia (50.98958, 111.24583)

M Lake Lacha

Lake Lacha is a freshwater lake, located in the south of Kargopolsky District of Arkhangelsk Oblast in Russia, 7 kilometres south of the...

(61.30786, 38.76328)

N Vodlozero

Lake Vodlozero is a large freshwater lake in the southeastern part of the Republic of Karelia, Russia.

Russia (62.31769, 36.90937)

O Nerpichye Lake

Lake Nerpichye is a lake in the Kamchatka Krai of Russia.

Russia (56.39233, 162.73658)

P Krasnoyarskoye reservoir

Krasnoyarsk Reservoir, known also as the Krasnoyarsk Sea, is an artificial lake which was created by the construction of the Krasnoyarsk...

Russia (54.86189, 91.65100)

Q Lake Ozhogino

Lake Ozhogino is a large shallow freshwater lake in Sakha, Russia. It has an area of 157 km².

Russia (69.25336, 146.66774)

R Vivi Lake

Lake Vivi is a lake in Evenkia, Siberia, Russia. The area of the lake is 229 square kilometres.The lake is located in a remote area and has...

Russia (66.73457, 93.97445)

S Lake Krasnoye

Lake Krasnoye is a lake in Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, Far Eastern Russia.

Russia (64.49035, 174.44351)

T Suavjärvi crater

Suavjärvi is a lake and impact crater in the Republic of Karelia, Russia about 50 km north of the town of Medvezhyegorsk.

Russia (63.12448, 33.37407)

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