

# 'Siberia is burning': Russians choke on forest fire smog

August 6 2019, by Ekaterina Anisimova

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Svetlana Tuflyakova is in a hurry as she pushes her small son in his pram, keen to get back inside her house and away from the permeating

smoke of Siberian wildfires: "It feels like it fills your whole body," she says.

Tuflyakova lives in the village of Boguchany in Krasnoyarsk region, about 100 kilometres (60 miles) from raging fires which have engulfed vast territories and filled residential areas with smog.

"There is nothing to breathe," said 32-year-old Tuflyakova. "We can't hide from it... Children and adults are coughing non-stop."

Large fires are an annual occurrence in Siberia, but this summer smoke has enveloped some of its [largest cities](#), including Krasnoyarsk, and locals are angry at what they perceive as government inaction.

Though authorities have now increased efforts to put out the blazes, the burning area is continuing to expand.

On Tuesday, Russia's Aerial Forest Protection Service said it is battling 161 fires on 140,000 hectares (350,000 acres) of forest.

But it has given up on 295 fires over 2.4 million hectares of "distant or hard-to-reach territories" and is simply monitoring them from space, the service said.

Russia's environment ministry in 2015 issued a decree that allowed regions to ignore blazes if the "expected cost of fighting fires surpasses the expected damages".



Greenpeace estimates that wildfires have affected more than 13 million hectares—approximately the area of Greece—across Russia so far this year

Swathes of remote northern taiga, or swampy coniferous forest, have been designated as a territory where fires can be allowed to burn.

Around Boguchany, residents have not seen blue sky for weeks. In the evening, it turns a creamy pink from the red sun. Locals have been staying in, or using fog lights on the road when they venture out.

"We have closed windows and turned on air conditioners this year," said Dmitry Akhmadyshin, a furniture salesman.

"Nothing has been done" to put out the fires for most of the summer, he

said. Only in the last few days, following a government meeting with Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev, has he begun noticing helicopters overhead.

Experts say once the fires reach their current magnitude, poor visibility makes aerial work unsafe.



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In Siberia, regional [fire](#) prevention networks are underfunded, receiving only 10 percent of needed resources, according to Greenpeace Russia forest expert Alexei Yaroshenko.

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On Monday, Russian prosecutors specialising in environmental crimes blamed Siberian regions for failing to extinguish fires because of "red tape", as well as "distorting data" about the blazes.

## 'Out of control'

The wildfires have fuelled a perception of neglect by the authorities, particularly after Krasnoyarsk governor Alexander Uss declared in late July that putting out [forest fires](#) is "pointless and possibly harmful".



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Photos and videos posted on social networks tagged "Siberia is burning" show towns and cities enveloped in smoke, with complaints of government inaction.

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Forestry authorities have claimed that fires in the taiga are caused by lightning, but Deputy Emergency Minister Igor Kobzev said Monday that "most fires started near roads" and were caused by humans.

Many locals say the culprits are companies cutting timber in the taiga.

Retired Boguchany native Ivan Ozornik went as far as Krasnoyarsk, hundreds of kilometres away, to express his frustration at a rally demanding governor Uss resign.

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