







arina called for us when the reindeer appeared on the horizon the next morning. Sergej ran towards Ilya with the dogs and was now driving the flock of 1,700 animals toward the camp. Ilya appears to us like a hero after a long, cold, lonely night in the wilderness. He takes it easy because the walk has warmed up his cold limbs. Many large animals are in the flock, and most of them still have impressive antlers at this time of year. Two animals are to be captured and slaughtered.

Four men swing the lasso, and Marina approaches the first of the captured reindeer with a knife. I expected her to stab it, but one of the men had already done so without my noticing. He stepped next to the trapped, calmly standing animal and rammed the knife invisibly into its heart.

The animal freezes, distraught as if it hadn't processed what just happened. Its knees buckle, but only after a few seconds, as it bleeds to death inside. Agony and convulsions last only for seconds. The woman immediately set about removing the fur from its legs and body. Then the carcass, still steaming in the cold, is dragged into the yaranga, and there expertly dismembered. The head is severed, and the skull is opened. Marina divides the brain into six parts and holds one out to me. Uncomfortably, and with a secret wish to refuse, I accept and dig into the soft, stillwarm mass. The consistency and taste are fine and delicate.

ith anticipation, I watch Sergej as he splits the bones and extracts the marrow. Every bit of the reindeer is put to good use; the fresh blood soup is amazingly tasty, even the already gnawedon bones are made into flour, and the reindeer feet are stored and subjected to a week-long fermentation process in the spring. Anything that cannot be eaten immediately is placed on a plastic sheet and frozen within a few hours.

Marina climbs onto the yaranga every morning with a bent piece of wood and knocks off the accumulated snow. Even with temperatures currently being mild for local conditions, only a harmless -15 to -20 degrees Celsius, the snow is very fine and swirls around in the rising sun. The fur clothes and shoes are also knocked out regularly so that the sweat, which has turned into ice crystals, does not impair the cold protection. After that, water is fetched in the form of ice from the nearby frozen pond and melted in kettles by the fire. Snow, on the other hand, is not used as the water from the lake is healthier owing to the minerals it contains. The closest neighboring brigades are 20 km and 70 km away. Marina exchanges

Today the sun doesn't want to shine through the layers of clouds. The weather forecast announces a blizzard. During the day, the storm is so strong that I can't handle it and quickly seek refuge in the yaranga again. During the night, the yaranga trembles, and ice formed on the inside now falls like snow onto the permafrost ground.

news with the brigades three times a day using a radio that must date from the

Soviet era.













## HOLGER HOFFMANN

Holger Hoffmann is a Swiss travel and documentary photographer. To date, he has traveled to over 100 countries. He has visited Siberia nine times, mostly in winter, visiting reindeer nomads. He is particularly fascinated by the customs and daily life of people who have preserved their traditional culture. He is deeply impressed by how they cope and adapt to the advances and pressures of the modern world. He has published numerous travel and photo reports in various magazines.





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