



ANIMAL LIFE OF THE UK

Выполнил студент первого
курса: Бахарев Кирилл
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SPECIES

wildlife of great Britain class mammals: animal species the Coast of great Britain is washed by the Atlantic ocean and this explains the large number of marine life. So, on sandy and pebble beaches you can find common and long-snouted seals. The territorial waters are home to blue and humpback whales, seiwal, fin whales, minke whales, dolphins (gray, Atlantic whitebeak, common grindfish, white-faced, striped, bottlenose Dolphin, killer whale), as well as porpoise, high-brow bottlenose.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

Some animals of great Britain as a result of active hunting over the centuries have now become rare. There are not as many wild artiodactyls in the forests as there used to be: European ROE deer, red deer, spotted deer, and water deer (a rare and vulnerable species), fallow deer, and Chinese muntjak. Large predators include Fox, wolf, forest cat, marten, ermine, weasel, ferret, otter, etc. The usual inhabitants are badgers, wild boars, and shrews. The order of hares is represented by a sufficient number of species: hare, white and wild rabbit, voles, dormice, rats and mice, Carolina and common squirrels. It is also worth noting the diversity of representatives of the Bat family (20 species in total). Some names of animals are unusual, but others are familiar to many: big and small horseshoe, European frog, late and two-colored Kozhan, long-eared, water, whiskered, night and Brandt's moth, small and red vechernitsa, bat, brown and gray Ushan

BIRDS

Of the more than five hundred bird species, more than half of the country's population is only passing through. Human activity has a huge impact on their natural habitats. This leads to fluctuations in the number of different species. So, as a result of draining the swamps, the number of waterfowl has significantly decreased, but sparrows and pigeons, whose populations are very large, feel great in cities. The animal world of great Britain is not very rich in terms of diversity, and birds are no exception. Among the indigenous inhabitants, it is worth noting finches, starlings, Tits, Robins, kingfishers (pictured), red-breasted Robin (symbol of the country), Petrel, thrushes, etc. The number of commercial birds is small, but still there are pheasants and partridges

REPTILES

Conditions for reptiles, to put it mildly, are not the best. Therefore, there are only 11 species, and five of them are marine life (turtles). The first three representatives is a lizard: sand, viviparous, brittle, and slow worm (pictured). The latter species is more like a snake, since it has no legs. These are quite common wild animals, common everywhere. There are three types of snakes: common grass snake, Copperhead snake, and Viper. To the indigenous inhabitants of the coast are sea turtles: loggerhead, Hawksbill, green, and Atlantic Ridley

AMPHIBIAS

There are few native amphibian species, only eight (5 tailless and 3 tailed). In rivers and stagnant reservoirs there are newts: filamentous, common and comb (pictured). Among the representatives of tailless common gray and reed toads, frogs (pond, quick and grass). At least eleven introduced species are known. These include newts (Alpine, grey-spotted and marbled), edible frog, fire Salamander, yellow-bellied Gill, etc

INVERTEBRATES

These wild animals are hardly noticeable, but they are the most numerous both in total number and in species diversity. The type of Mollusca is represented by 220 terrestrial species. The most common and numerous class is, of course, insects. In the UK, there are more than 20 thousand species, including beetles, Lepidoptera, erect wings and dragonflies. The animals of great Britain are characterized by a meager number of species and an overall low population. This is not only due to the climate. Human economic activity, deforestation, drainage of swamps and extermination, which lasted for centuries, certainly contributed