


A wide-angle landscape photograph of a mountain range. The foreground shows a grassy slope with some small trees and a dirt path. In the middle ground, a deep valley is visible between dark, rugged mountains. The sky is filled with large, white, fluffy clouds. The text 'NEW ZEALAND' is superimposed in the center of the image in a white, sans-serif font.

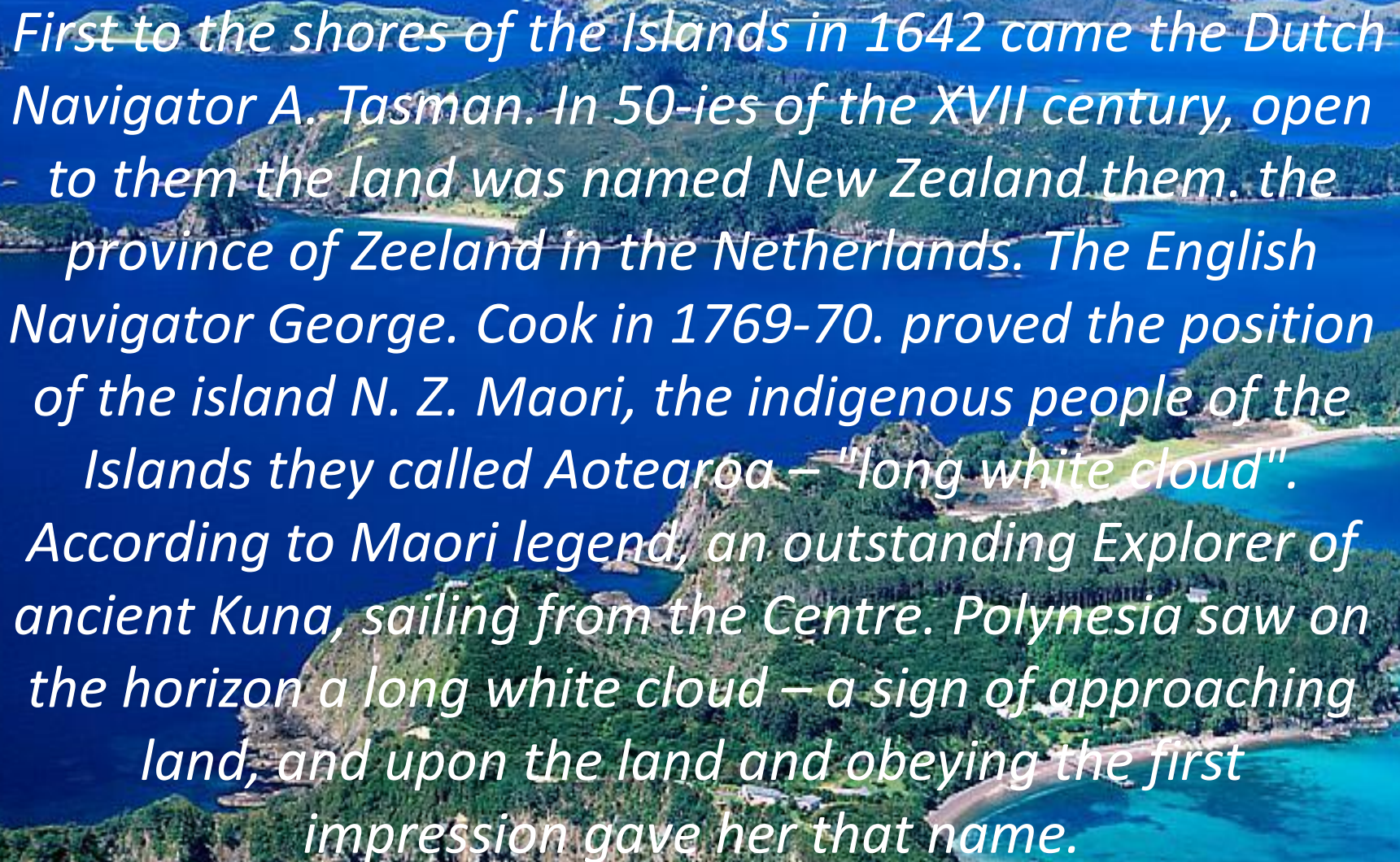
NEW ZEALAND

An aerial photograph of a New Zealand coastline. The foreground shows a rugged, green hillside leading down to a sandy beach. The water is a vibrant turquoise color, transitioning to a deeper blue further out. In the background, there are numerous islands and a large mountain range under a clear blue sky.

*(New Zealand), a state in the South-West. part of the Pacific ocean, situated on two large Islands – North and South, separated Strait. Cook; as well as several small Islands: nearby (Stewart, Sirs, great Barrier island etc.), remote (Chatham, Antipodes, Kermadec, Campbell, etc.) and in the center. part of the Pacific ocean (Islands of Tokelau, the cook Islands and Niue). Total area of 270.5 thousand km<sup>2</sup>; 3.9 million people (2001). Capital – Wellington (Wellington). Part of the British Commonwealth. The head of state-VA – Queen of great Britain represented by the Governor General. The Parliament consists of the house of representatives.*

Islands of New Zealand stretch from ST. on the SW. 1,700 km of Coast washed by the waters of the Pacific ocean Tasmania sea, rocky, in places cut by fjords. More than 3/4 of the territory is occupied by mountains: in the North. island volcanic plateau with active volcanoes, geysers, hot miner. sources here chastisement; on the South. island extends XP. South. Alps (G. cook, 3764 m). The Climate Of The North. Islands and North. h South. Islands is subtropical marine, the rest of the – moderate. Environments. the-ry Jul 12 °S. and 5 °With the tion., January 19 °S. and 14 °C in the South Precipitation b. h countries 400-700 mm per year on the windward slopes 2000–5000 mm. In the mountains a lot of snow. On The South. island extensive glaciation (total area of 810 km<sup>2</sup> of glaciers, the largest of the Tasman), in the North. on the island there is only the glaciers on mount Ruapehu (2797 m). The rivers are flowing, rich in hydropower resources. There are many lakes of volcanic origin. Widely respitecare phenomenon; the largest cave Bulmer on the South. about ve. Forests cover 23 % of the territory. In Costabella and fauna many endemic species; the vegetation is dominated by perennial evergreen species N. Z. initially poor in mammals, many of the settlers brought here and feral rats, cats, dogs, rabbits, goats, pigs. Birds are rather rare among them, Sultan chicken, the kiwi, the owl parrot



An aerial photograph of a New Zealand coastline. The image shows a rugged, green landscape with steep hills and cliffs meeting a vibrant blue sea. A small white boat is visible in the water near a sandy beach. The sky is clear and blue, and the overall scene is bright and scenic.

*First to the shores of the Islands in 1642 came the Dutch Navigator A. Tasman. In 50-ies of the XVII century, open to them the land was named New Zealand them. the province of Zeeland in the Netherlands. The English Navigator George. Cook in 1769-70. proved the position of the island N. Z. Maori, the indigenous people of the Islands they called Aotearoa – "long white cloud". According to Maori legend, an outstanding Explorer of ancient Kuna, sailing from the Centre. Polynesia saw on the horizon a long white cloud – a sign of approaching land, and upon the land and obeying the first impression gave her that name.*

***Thank you to attention***

