



Protection of animals - activity aimed at improving the content and treatment of animals, to prevent cruelty to animals.

Among the modern animal protection concepts distinguish - animal welfare (Animal welfare), implying the control of the psychological and physical well-being of animals, and animal rights, some supporters who reject some of the traditional varieties of the use of animals by humans in their economic activities. They offer not consider animals as their property, acting mainly against exploitation and killing of animals.

Fulfilled: Erzhan Moldir, T – 513

Red List of Kazakhstan

- ✓ The Red Book of Kazakhstan - an annotated list of rare and endangered animals in Kazakhstan, plants and fungi. It has 3 editions, the last of which came in 1999.
- ✓ The current edition includes:
- ✓ 128 species and subspecies of vertebrates
- ✓ 18 fish and cyclostomes
- ✓ 3 amphibians
- ✓ 10 reptiles
- ✓ 57 birds
- ✓ 40 mammals

✓ List of mammals listed in the Red Book of Kazakhstan

✓ List of birds listed in the Red Book of Kazakhstan

✓ List of reptiles, listed in the Red Book of Kazakhstan



✓ List of amphibians listed in the Red Book of Kazakhstan

✓ Fish List, listed in the Red Book of Kazakhstan

✓ List of insects listed in the Red Book of Kazakhstan

Etruscan shrew

Etruscan shrew, or pygmy white-toothed shrew, or white-toothed shrew-baby, or the Etruscan shrew, or suncus-baby (lat *Suncus etruscus*.) - Mammal family shrew (Latin *Soricidae*.), Kind mnogozubok (Latin *Suncus*.). The smallest of the existing mammals in the world.

Spread

It is found in southern Europe - Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Malta, on the Adriatic, Ionian and Aegean Seas, Coastal Arabia, North Africa, Central Asia, India and Sri Lanka, the Malay Archipelago, and the Philippines , in the South of China, Taiwan and Japan. In addition, the findings mnogozubok remains indicate their presence in Kazakhstan - in the northern part of Ustyurt Plateau and north of the Aral Sea in Russia morya.Na primary areas of this type does not exist, however, according to some reports, introduced by cargo ships met white-toothed shrew-baby around Primorye ports and European Rossii.Podvid Etruscan shrew (*Suncus etruscus etruscus*) is included in the Red book of Kazakhstan, as a rare and little-studied subspecies.



Himalayan Brown Bear armor

Himalayan Brown Bear armor. *Ursus arctos isabellinus*) - separate subspecies of the brown bear (lat *Ursus arctos*), living in the mountains of the Pamirs, Tien Shan and the Himalayas.. It has relatively small dimensions: body length of up to 140 cm, weight up to 300 kg. Sometimes there are large specimens. The main distinguishing feature - long blonde claws on the front feet. Himalayan Brown Bear is omnivorous. Births occur in the winter in a den, usually born 1-2 cub.



Kulan

Kulan (dzhigetay, Latin *Equus hemionus*.) - View from the horse family. Externally very similar to the donkey, but has many common features with the horse, because of what is often called kulan poluoslom. It is believed that the wild ass never gave domestication, unlike African donkey.

✓ Spread

On the territory of the former USSR in the historical time he lived in the steppes of the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, the south of Western Siberia and Baikal, in the XIX century was widespread in Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. At the beginning of the XX century met in the south of Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan in the east, occasionally came to the territory of Mongolia in the south-east Zabaykale. V currently resides in Badkhyz reserve (700 goals) in the southeast of Turkmenistan (between Tejen and Murghab river) .In 1953 was introduced by Barsakelmes on an island in the Aral sea (120-140 head). At the end of the XX century in connection with the deterioration of the ecological situation in the Aral Sea basin of the population was moved to the protected areas of Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan, and the remaining part of the former left the island, went into the steppe and presumably killed. Small populations inhabit the plateau Kaplankyr and near villages Meana and Chaacha in Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, on the territory of the state national park Altyn-Emel lives kulan population numbering 2690 individuals, a density of 8.8 individuals per 1000 ha. and Andasai reserve.

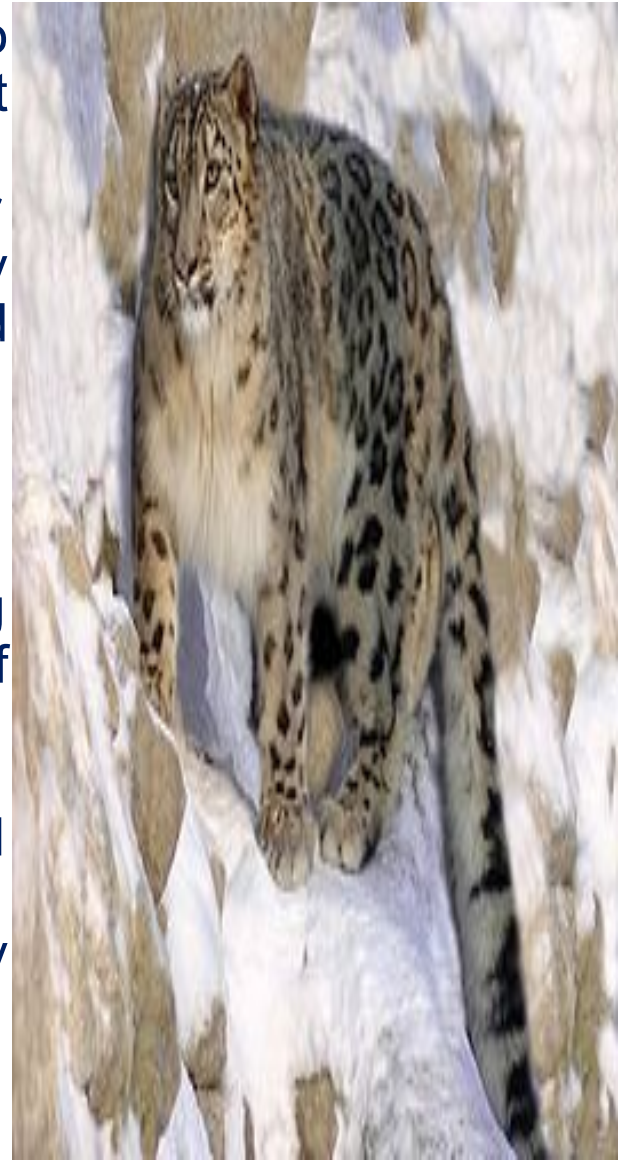


Snow leopard

Snow leopard or snow leopard or snow leopard (lat *Uncia uncia*, according to another classification -. *Panthera uncia*) - large predatory mammal of the cat family that lives in the mountain ranges of Central Asia. It has a different thin, long, flexible body, relatively short legs, small head and very long tail. Arriving together with a tail length of 200-230 cm and weighs 55 kg. Painting fur light smoky gray with a ring-shaped and solid dark spots. Force inaccessibility habitat and low-density species are still scarcely explored many aspects of its biology.

✓ Spread

Snow leopard - view exclusively Asian. The area of the snow leopard in the central and south Asia covers the territory of the mountain regions covering approximately 1.23 million square kilometers and stretches across the territory of the following countries: Afghanistan, Myanmar, Bhutan, China, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. The geographical distribution extends from the Hindukush in eastern Afghanistan and the Syr Darya through the mountains of Pamir, Tien Shan, Karakoram, Kashmir, Kunlun, and the Himalaya to southern Siberia, where the area covered by mountains of the Altai, Sayan, Tannu-Ola. In Mongolia, he was found on the Mongolian Altai and Gobi Altai and Khangai mountains. In Tibet it is found up to Altunshanya the north.



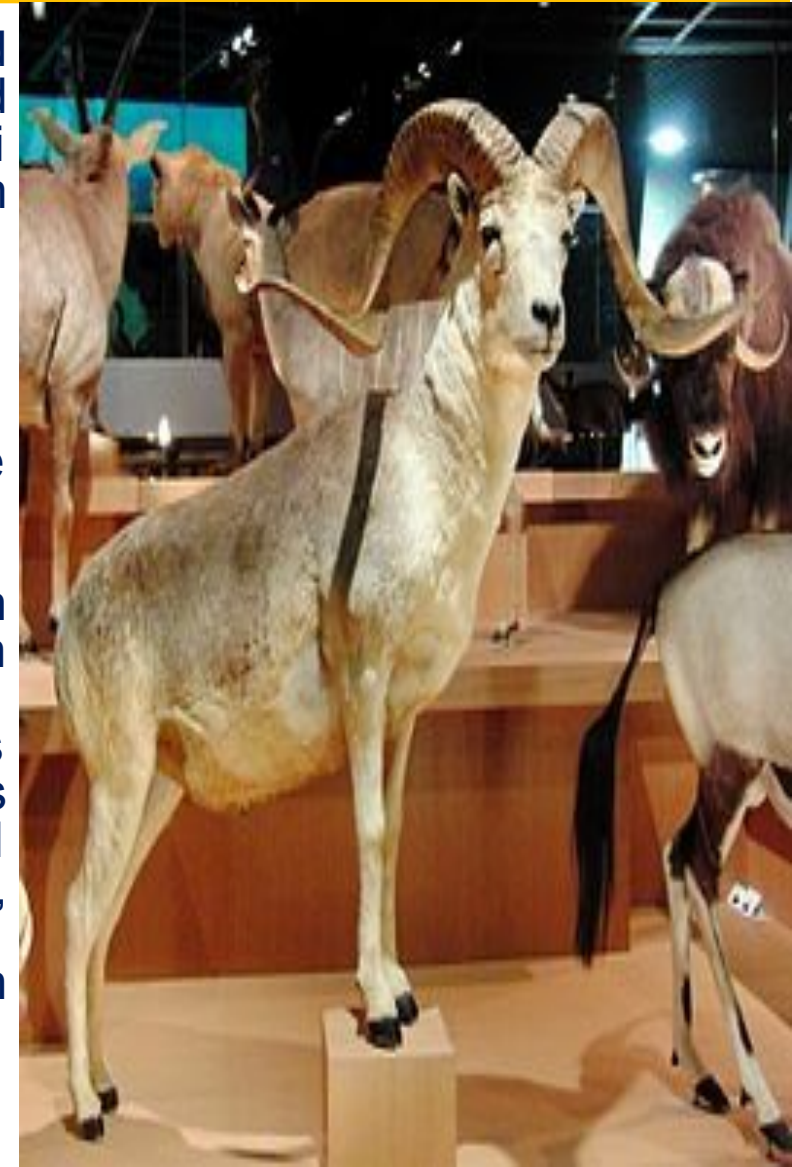
Argali

Argali or mountain sheep, or argali (Latin *Ovis ammon*.) - Cloven-hoofed mammal bovids family that lives in the mountainous regions of Middle and Central Asia, including in the south of Siberia. Protected riodoohrannymi organizations; currently in the international Red Book is considered as a form close to the vulnerable situation

✓ Spread

✓ Subspecies

Argali inhabit the mountainous regions of Middle and Central Asia, at an altitude of 1300-6100 meters above sea level - in the Pamirs, in the Himalayas, the Altai, the Sayan Mountains of Mongolia and Tibet. The last area of argali was much wider - in the late Pleistocene and early Holocene they were common animals in the south of Western and Eastern Siberia to the south of the northern Trans-Baikal and the south-western Yakutia. Even in the Bronze Age, it was plentiful in the Western Transbaikalia, as evidenced by numerous finds of skulls of these animals, including the burial of the Huns, relating to the III-II centuries before our ery. Predpochitayut open spaces - Steppe slopes of mountains and foothills with rocks and alpine meadows, overgrown with bushes rocky gorges, valleys with rocky hills. Avoid dense woody vegetation. Vertical migration - are raised in areas of the alpine zone in summer with rich herbaceous vegetation in the winter with little snow down to the lower pastures..



Marmot marmot, or Talas Marmot

Marmot marmot, or Talas Marmot (lat *Marmota menzbieri*.) - Rodent squirrel family. The species is named in honor of the Russian zoologist MA Marmot. The scope of the unusually small and covers only the west Tien Shanya. Surok Menzbira with a body length of 40 to 45 cm and an average weight of 2.5 kg is the smallest kind of marmots. Some large specimens of Himalayan marmot may have a length in front of up to 70 cm and reach a weight of up to 9 kg. U marmot marmot very small distribution area in comparison with other species of marmots. They settle on steep slopes with dense and well-shaped plant pokrovom. Surok Menzbira classified as a separate species because of their small size, their distinctive fur color, its characteristic call, which is different from calling other marmots, as well as distinctly different constructed baculum (he almost straight and does not have at the end of the extension).



Lesser

Lesser White-fronted (Latin *Anser erythropus*.) - Bird family of ducks, small goose. The name received for its squeaking, published in flight.

✓ Spread

Lesser White-fronted nest in the northern part of Eurasia, on the border with tundra in the northern taiga and tundra. In Russia, it is found from the Kola Peninsula to the Gulf of Anadyr. Also found on the Scandinavian Peninsula. It winters in the Black Sea and Caspian Sea, in Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, the Balkans, Azerbaijan and China.



Motley agama

Motley agama (Latin *Phrynocephalus versicolor*.) - Toad lizard of the genus of the family agamidae.

✓ Spread

Areal motley toad located within Mongolia, China, Kazakhstan, west to the east (in Zaisan and Alakol depressions, or the upper reaches), and in the Russian Tuva, in southern chasti. Est its unconfirmed information about finds toad in Buryatii. V Mongolia and China normal view. Motley agama Kulagin (*Phrynocephalus versicolor kulagini*) from the territory of Tuva included in the "Annotated list of taxa and populations in need of special attention to their status in the environment" (annex to the Red Book of the Russian Federation, 2001) The Russian diplomat Egor Timkovsky in 1821 described the toad in the borderlands Inner and Outer Mongolia.



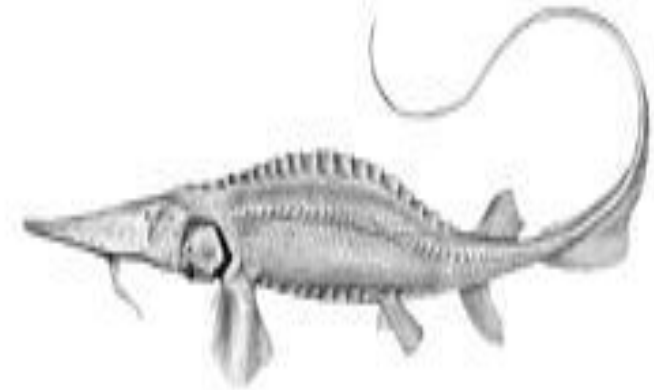
Salamander and Syrdarya shovelnose

- Salamander, or newt Jungar (Latin *Ranodon sibiricus*.) - Tailed amphibians of the family salamander (Hynobiidae). Kind of stands out in monotypic genus *Iyagushkozuby* (lat. *Ranodon*). Endemic Jungar Alatau (Central Asia). Very rare endangered species. Included in the IUCN Red List as a species threatened with extinction due to the reduction of its range to less than 500 square kilometers, in which it is spread very sporadic, ongoing reduction of the amount of suitable habitat, reducing the number of subpopulations and number of mature individuals.

✓ The area and habitat

It distributed only in the mountains of Jungar Alatau within the south-eastern Kazakhstan and northwestern China. It lives mainly in small mountain streams and springs, forming small lakes, with a rocky bottom, and the fast-flowing waterfalls. It is found at altitudes of 1450-2500 m at the upper limit of the forest vegetation. Large rivers avoided. The water temperature in streams where they live *Iyagushkozuby*, from +6 to + 19 ° C. They are resistant to low temperature and at about 0 ° C do not lose their mobility. At + 24 ... + 26 ° C *Iyagushkozuby* show concern, and at +28 ... + 32 ° C die.

- Syrdarya shovelnose (Latin *Pseudoscaphirhynchus fedtschenkoi*.) - Freshwater fish, is found across the plains of the Syr Darya, but in the downstream rare. Reaches length without tail filament 27 cm, with a tail thread -. 36 cm spawns in the second half of April, along with a spike on the rocky ground. Fertility (one studied fish length 23 cm) - 1500 eggs. It feeds mainly on aquatic insect larvae. Trade value not meet. V now extremely rare, probably kind of died out. The last unit catches in 1978.



Balkhash perch and Aral salmon

- ❑ Balkhash perch (Lat *Perca schrenkii*.) - Sort of perch fish perch family, detachment rigodnoy, the closest relative of the common perch from which Balkhash stood apart about 5-7 million years ago.
- ❑ Balkhash perch is considered endemic species Balkhash-Alakol lakes. It lives in the river basin and other rivers or Semirechye. In the 50 years of the twentieth century, to acclimatize in the lake perch were caught in Balkhash 8-10 thousand tonnes of perch per year. Since then, the number of population has decreased dramatically due to the aggressive behavior of pike-perch, perch feeding young. Like some other predatory fish (eg pike) Balkhash perch eat their young, intraspecific practicing cannibalism, and thus can exist in a closed body of water, where other suitable food for them there or left.
- ❑ Aral salmon (lat. *Salmo trutta aralensis*, as Aral trout) - fish of the salmon family, detachment Salmoniformes, the eastern entrance form trout. Aral salmon was driven in the Aral Sea and Amudarya river. terete body, the color silver, turning into a dark gray, Scales small, plotnosidyaschaya. Length up to 1 meter, weight up to 14 kilograms. Anadromous fish; for breeding goes to the Amu Darya. Reproduction of autumn and winter, when the water temperature 3-13 ° C. Valuable food fish. The subspecies has always been rare, listed in the Red Book of Kazakhstan, at the end of the XX century, seems to have disappeared.
- ❑ The subspecies is close to the Caspian Kumzha, differences include a smaller number of vertebrae, and a larger head.



Golden Eagle

Golden Eagle (lat *Aquila chrysaetos*.) - One of the best known birds of prey of the family Accipitridae, the largest eagle. Distributed in the northern hemisphere, which lives mainly in the mountains, to a lesser extent on the flat open and semi-open landscapes. It avoids residential areas sensitive to disturbance by humans. In most part of the area settled lives, kept in pairs near the nests on the northern periphery of the Distribution and the highlands of the birds migrate to less snowy areas. Hunt for the most diverse game, mostly rabbits, rodents and many bird species. Sometimes attacks on sheep, calves and cubs deer. Nest suits on a tree or on an inaccessible rocky ledge. In laying usually two eggs, but often only one chick survives. In Central Asia, the golden eagle is used for hunting of foxes, hares, gazelles and wolves sometimes.



- Area
- Spread

Mountains above the woody vegetation - a typical habitat of golden eagle. On the photo - view of the mountains in the Swiss National Park. Berkut distributed sporadically in most parts of the Holarctic. In North America, breeds mainly in the western half of the continent from the Brooks Range in Alaska, south to central Mexico regions, as well as in small quantities in eastern Canada and the United States In North Africa, the inhabited places of Morocco to the east to Tunisia, as well as in the Red sea coast. In Europe, the breeding habitat mosaic, associated mainly with mountainous areas in southern and central parts of Scotland, northern Scandinavia, Caucasus, Turkey (including Asian part), as well as the plains of Belarus, the Baltic States and Russia. It is found on the islands of the Mediterranean Sea - Balearic, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily and Crete. In Asia, distributed to the south to the Sinai Peninsula, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, the southern slopes of the Himalayas, northern Myanmar and China's Yunnan province. In addition, it is nesting on the Japanese island of Honshu, and possibly Hokkaido Sikoku. Rasprostranën 3/4 of the territory of Russia, but almost all rare breeds and a separate pairs. It is found in almost all the forest area (except for the forest tundra and the Amur region strip), in mountain systems in the south (the Caucasus, Altai and Sayan), as well as in the area of Lake Khanka in the extreme south of Primorye.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!!
AND WE WILL ALWAYS PROTECT
ANIMALS.