

East Kazakhstan Technological College

IWS

Kazakhstan flora and fauna

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Kazakhstan flora and fauna overview

Over six thousand kinds of plants are growing in Kazakhstan (from them 515 - only here), on its open spaces it is possible to meet about

- 1) 500 kinds of birds**
- 2) 178 kinds of animals**
- 3) 49 kinds of reptiles**
- 4) 12 kinds of amphibians**
- 5) 107 kinds of fishes.**

A variety of invertebrate animals here is even more: not only there are more than thousand kinds of insects. Mollusks, worms, spiders, crustaceous and others living in Kazakhstan are not less than 30 thousand kinds.





Kazakhstan flora and fauna facts

Northern Kazakhstan is fertile chernozem forest-steppe; to the south - steppe, behind them semi-deserts and sandy deserts with saxaul thickets. On slopes of mountains are located the coniferous woods.





The plateau Usturt of Kazakhstan, located between Caspian and Aral seas, is a slightly hilly deserted plain, faintly covered by a wormwood; only in widely widespread hollows are black saxauls. Unique beauty of a landscape give steep benches - chinks. Western chink is especially picturesque, which height achieves 340 meters; the breakages, destroyed by a wind, accept him whimsical form.



The slopes of Northern Tien Shan are covered with fur-tree woods, and Western Tien Shan - with the low bushes and meadows; the gorges have apple- and nut-trees with woods, the tops are covered with eternal snows and glaciers.

Only here it is possible to meet fury ounce, Tien Shan brown bear, Siberian ibex, and from birds - famous lammergeyer, the scope of which wings reaches more than three meters, Snow cock (it calls also mountain turkey), snow vulture, griffon vulture, favorite of the Kazakh hunters - golden eagle, high-mountainous finches, chough and Alpine chough. In the Altai mountains of Kazakhstan, covered with taiga woods you will meet a giant moose, beautiful maral, our smallest deer - musk deer, famous sable, chipmunk.



Here is possible to see capercaillie, hazel grouse, partridges. On high-mountainous lake Markakol in Southern Altai of Kazakhstan was founded a national park for protection of flora and fauna, especially of fishes. On lakes there are a lot of waterfowl birds. And in the woods on its coast were kept nesting-places of such rare birds as fish hawk and black stork; at tops are living very rare here snow cock.

The steppes of Kazakhstan are magnificent. The special charm to them is given by fresh and salty lakes, on which are thousands of waterfowls and coastal birds submitted tens kinds of ducks, geese, gull, sea swallow, herons.

Besides lakes most southern here in Kazakhstan is protected unique pine wood. A lot of predatory birds are living in Kazakhstan steppes – imperial eagle, falcons.



The deserts.

The deserts of Kazakhstan are rather original. Basically, it is extensive clay plains, covered by bushes and warmot. For Kazakhstan deserts are most typical reptiles - Central Asian turtle, the largest lizard - grey monitor lizard (lives only in Kyzylkum desert), sand- and toad agama, many kinds of gecko and 17 kinds of the snakes, from which only three are poisonous: steppe and ordinary adder and mocassin



Falcon

Distribution

It breeds in the steppes, semideserts and deserts throughout the Central part of Kazakhstan. On dispersal and migration occurs everywhere. More detailed distribution in Kazakhstan please see in the section Subspecies.



Biology

Common breeding migrant. It inhabits dry steppes, semi-deserts and Northern part of the zone of deserts with rocky outcrops, low xerophytic mountains and foothills of high ranges, in areas of rodents. In the mountains it breeds at altitudes up to 2000 m. appears in March or early April, latest migrants observed at Chokpak pass in mid-May. Breeds in separate pairs, at distance 0.5-1.5 km from each other.



Snow leopard

Snow leopard or Irbis (*Uncia uncia* Schreber, 1775) is the only species of its kind in the cat family. Snow leopard in size and appearance is very similar to leopard. Snow leopard is a resident of high mountains. Distributed in the Himalayas, Tibet, Pamir, Tien Shan, Altai. In Kazakhstan it occurs in the mountains of the Tien Shan, in particular on the Ugam Ridge, Talas Alatau, Zailiysky and Dzhungar Alatau, and also in the east of the country on the Tarbagatay, Saur, and the Southern Altai ranges.



Water-lily pure white

The water-lily pure white is everywhere found in water bodies with clear, transparent water located in Asia and Europe.

Nymphaea candida belongs to perennial herbaceous plants. It has a rather thick, fleshy rhizome whose thickness reaches 3 cm in diameter and grows horizontally. The leaves grow on the water surface and are located on long petioles, the length of which reaches 15-30 cm. The leaf plate quite often has an asymmetrical shape of the structure. The blades of the sheet diverge slightly and overlap each other. The veins on the leaf plate spread evenly along the arc.



Jeyran

Jeyran (in Kazakh - kara-kuyriuk) is a graceful cloven-hoofed animal on thin slender legs (body length about 1 m, height at withers 60-75 cm). The head of the male is decorated with thin lyrate horns up to 40 cm long, females are without horns. Well adapted to living in deserts, and for a long time can do without water, (although not as long as a camel). In the spring and the first half of the summer, the gazelle keep in small groups, and closer to autumn and winter they gather in large herds - up to several hundred individuals. The gazelle warriors are fox wolves; Young animals are often taken by eagles, but the biggest danger is a man with a gun.



Snowdrops

Snowdrops, *Superangel* (lat. *Crocus*) is a perennial plant related *Arthashastra* ten vascular tinct. In Eurasia, growing along the shores of the Mediterranean sea about 80 species. In Il, Zhetysu (Dzhungar), Autolatina North Synara (Hoe) gatsinda, increase in Tau. Korolkov Sapiranga external factors and external factors to replace Tau. Height 10 – 30 cm-about. Elongated or round, like a ball of root tubers. The number of leaves is concentrated finishing tape 6 – 9, length 10 – 12 cm. The fence consists of simple colors-the flowers are yellow or purple color an individual klte gapirasilara. Flower 10 cm, length from the middle of the fence goes around the tube, on the end of the tube being improved in the same flower. Male, three male short thread. Someone female, which consists of 3 fruit and leaves. The fruits are three-cell, owasa many seeds. In March – may bloom. And cloudy days the flowers close at night remains. Their cozaar bees or butterflies. Superangular mostly ornamental plants.



Kimesh

Kimesh – rotelar perennial plants related TDN. T in the world of the Mediterranean. 6 species are known, occurring in the far East to the coast. Salinity in the steppe, and mountain shrub lectern grows on slopes, among shrubs. The most frequent cardiac strips forests, mountains and open space. The Balkhash – Alakol basin, Moyynkum region of Zhetysu , Autolatina Kungey, in Chu-Iliyskiye MTS disseminated common type 1 – tassajara Ul..... His workshop. 50 – 100 cm Lesson the Bush, thick, Terry. Board Sillanpaa side of the bottom of the whole leaf of the lesson, the lesson is the approximation of the tips of the odd gapirasilara pen. Male double flower, colors, pink, purple, tostada 5, 5 clthes, male 10, female 5, one cell. It blooms from may to July July – August gemstone. The fruit of five owasa on mobile. In each cell of the 2 – 3 to black, shiny seeds. K. – very poisonous plants, as a bad smell in cattle do not eat. If taimen in the rain picked a flower, the point of contact sends cars to the body. Black spot, outlined in a place, stored for a long time. Essential oil of the plant contains very much. After school, you can see if anbeginn vegetable vegetable jails scannen fire, flame. After all, the only essential oil that is issued to a flame. Depending on the specifics of these kimesh.

Wolf

The wolf is a predatory mammal of the family canine. This animal is one of the largest mammals, the ancestor of the domestic dog. Body length this predator can reach five feet, height to 90 cm, tail to 50 cm. The animal's weight up to 75 pounds. The size of the wolf highly dependent on the environment. The colder the climate, the more the wolf. The animal is covered with thick hair, grey, brownish or yellowish color.



Fern

Fern is an ornamental plant leaves tlemen. More than 12 thousand species. 35 years found almost. The roots of some species, some of them formed Baron zapiraina products will increase. In the middle of the night, the same zapiraina bumps red wing eagle-the light in the direction of Pavlodar. Gleamed fern. But once a year opens the cones blazing colors, and a flower someone had ripped off, trouble-galadan to get rid of, there is such a thing as a happy life. Some of the new types of tea leaves Irely in food, use drugs and do.



The End

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