

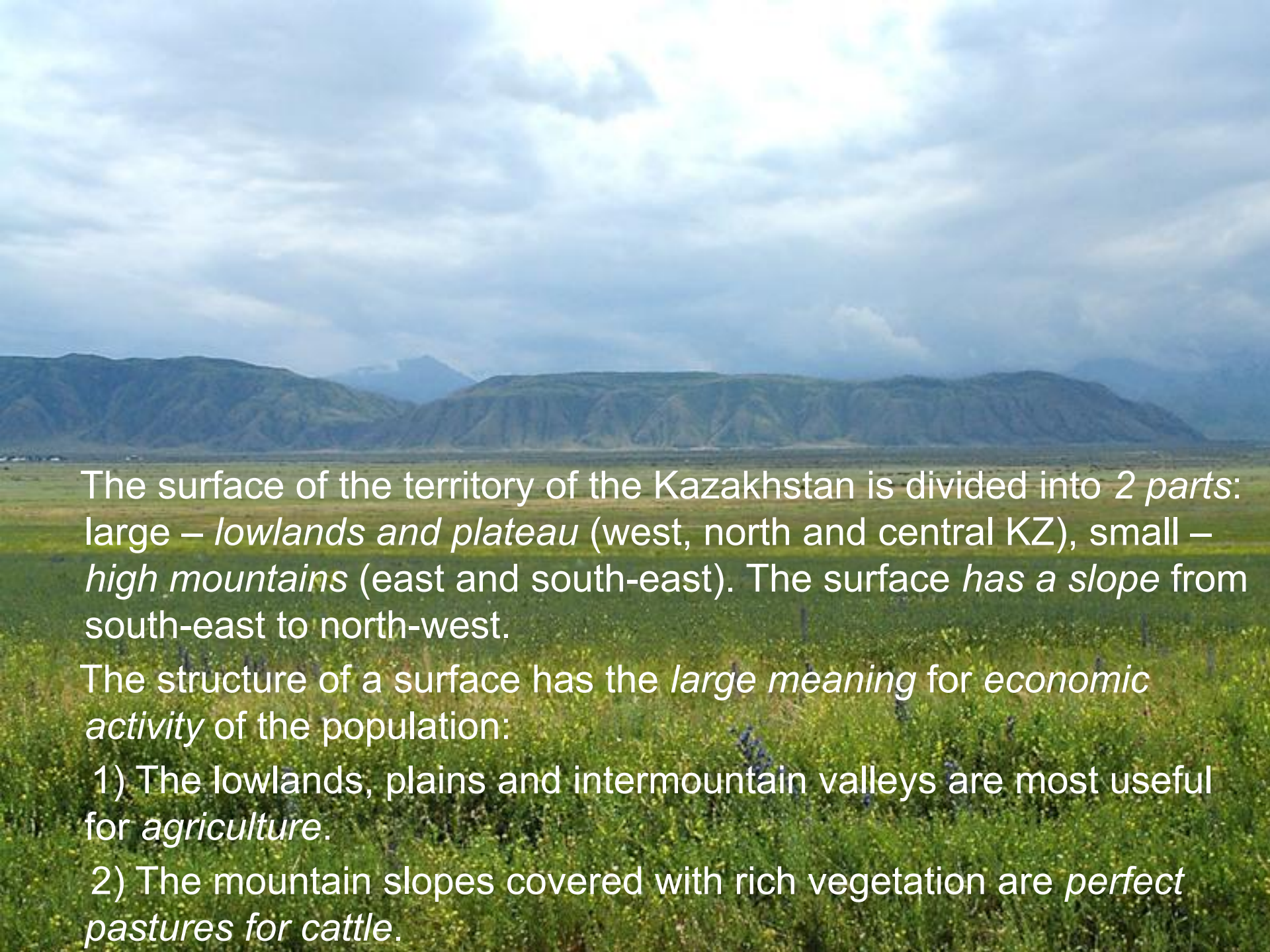
Relief of Kazakhstan



Plan:

- Lowlands (West-Siberian, Turan, Caspian)
- Plateau (Ustyurt, Turgay, Pre-Ural)
- Mountains (Altai, Saur-Tarbagatay, Tien-Shan)



The image shows a vast, green valley in the foreground, leading to a range of mountains in the distance. The sky is filled with soft, grey clouds, suggesting an overcast day. The overall scene is a typical representation of the natural environment of Kazakhstan.

The surface of the territory of the Kazakhstan is divided into 2 parts: large – *lowlands and plateau* (west, north and central KZ), small – *high mountains* (east and south-east). The surface *has a slope* from south-east to north-west.

The structure of a surface has the *large meaning* for *economic activity* of the population:

- 1) The lowlands, plains and intermountain valleys are most useful for *agriculture*.
- 2) The mountain slopes covered with rich vegetation are *perfect pastures for cattle*.



Western, northern and central part of the territory of Kazakhstan are occupied with 3 lowlands: West-Siberian, Turan and Caspian.

West-Siberian (North-Kazakhstan) lowland



The relief of the West-Siberian lowland is monotonous. Only in some places there are chains of small lakes. This lowland has a slope from the south to the north. In the south it is 200 m above the sea level, and in the north only 100.

Turan lowland

The image shows a vast, arid landscape under a dramatic sky. In the foreground, a large sand dune with distinct wind-swept ripples dominates the view. The dune is dotted with small, green, scrubby bushes. In the middle ground, a line of taller, more dense green vegetation, possibly salt-tolerant plants, stretches across the horizon. The background consists of a flat, sandy plain extending to the horizon under a sky filled with dark, heavy clouds, with a bright patch of light breaking through near the top center.

Turan lowland is located in south and south-west of the republic. It raises in the south on 200 m. In north and the south of lowland it's broken with sand deserts.

Caspian lowland



The relief of Caspian lowland is monotonous. It consists of clay plains and sandy files. On the West from the river Ural there are sand-markets.



The territory of Kazakhstan is rich with plateaus. The biggest of them are: Ustyurt, Turgay, Pre-Ural.

Plateau Ustyurt

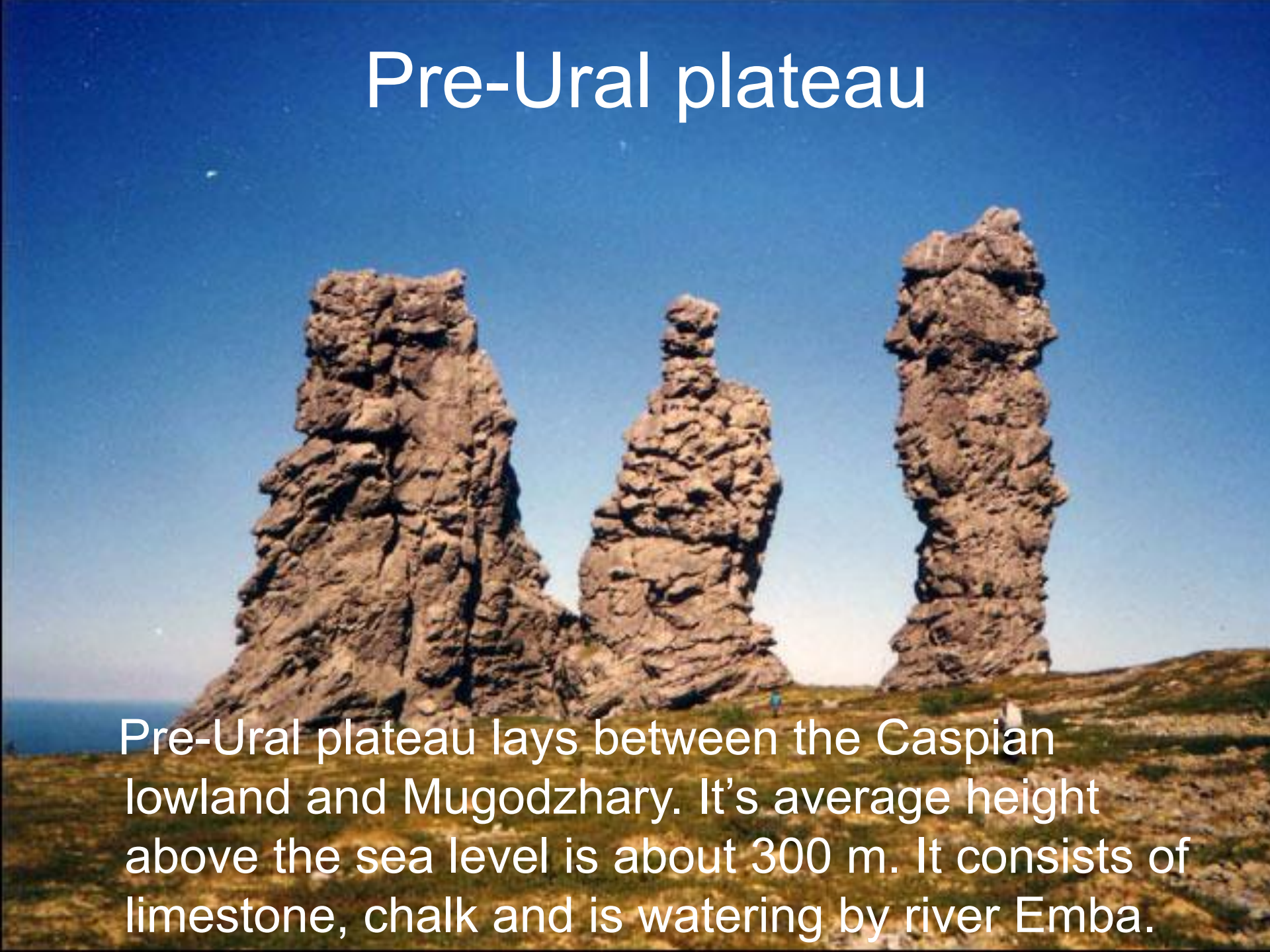
Plateau Ustyurt is between the Ural and Caspian seas. It's average height is 200 m above the sea level. It is combined from thickness clay, sandstone and limestone.

Turgay plateau

The image shows a vast, flat landscape of a plateau covered in tall, green grass. The horizon is low and straight, with a cloudy sky above. The grass is dense and appears to be blowing in the wind, creating a textured, wavy surface. The overall color palette is dominated by greens and grays.

Turgay plateau is located to the east of Mugodzhary. Its average height above the sea level is 100 m. It connects with West-Siberian lowland.

Pre-Ural plateau

The image shows three prominent, tall, and jagged rock formations made of limestone, standing on a grassy plateau. The formations are light brown and have a rough, textured surface. The background is a clear, bright blue sky. The ground is covered with dry, yellowish-brown grass and some small green plants. The overall scene is a natural landscape in a semi-arid region.

Pre-Ural plateau lays between the Caspian lowland and Mugodzhary. It's average height above the sea level is about 300 m. It consists of limestone, chalk and is watering by river Emba.



There are 3 mountain ranges on the territory of Kazakhstan: Tien-Shan, Altai, Saur-Tarbagatay.

Saur-Tarbagatay

A wide-angle landscape photograph of the Saur-Tarbagatay mountain range. The background shows several jagged, rocky mountain peaks with patches of snow or light-colored rock. The middle ground is dominated by steep, green slopes covered in dense coniferous forests. In the lower center, a small cluster of buildings is visible in a valley. The sky is a pale, hazy blue.

Saur-Tarbagatay is 2 mountain ranges together: Saur and Tarbagatay. It consists of clay, crystal schist, granite and limestone. It is located between Alakol basin in the north and river Orin in the south.

Altai



Altai is divided into 3 ranges: Southern, Central and Kolbinsky. There are glaciers and hollows, deposits of polymetal ores. Altai consists from gneisses, crystal schist, marble and limestone.

Tien-Shan



Tien-Shan mountains occupies the south-east of Kazakhstan. In the Central part of Tien-Shan is the highest point – Khan Tengri (6999 m).

THE END

