

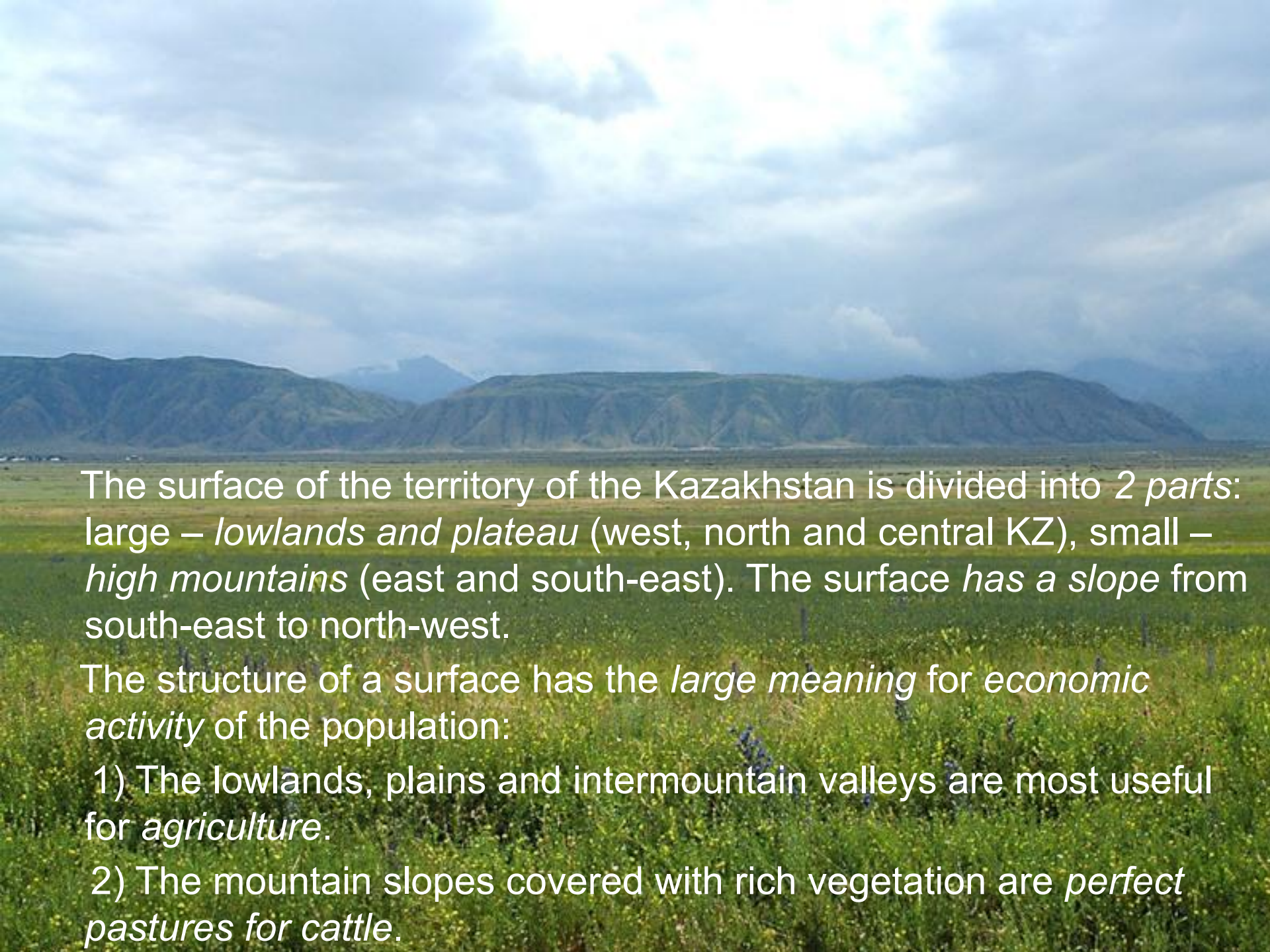
Relief of Kazakhstan



Plan:

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





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*.



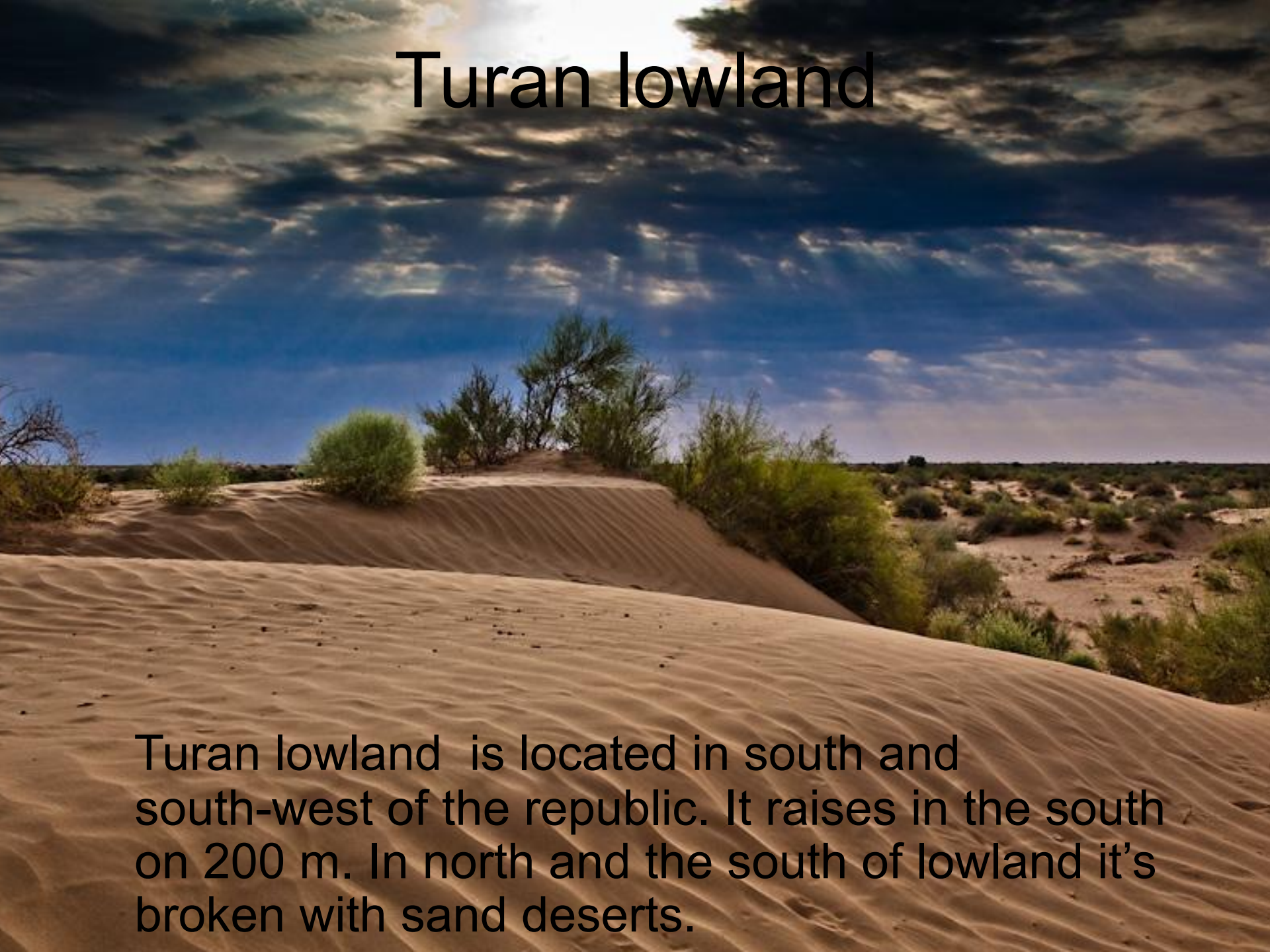
Western, northern and central part of the territory of Kazakhstan are occupied with 3 lowlands: West-Siberian, Turan and Caspian.

West-Siberian (North-Kazakhstan) lowland

An aerial photograph of the West-Siberian lowland, showing a vast, flat landscape covered in dense, green coniferous forests. The terrain is characterized by a complex network of small, interconnected lakes and meandering rivers, creating a mosaic of water and land. The water bodies are a deep blue, contrasting with the vibrant green of the forest. The overall impression is one of a monotonous yet intricate natural landscape.

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



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

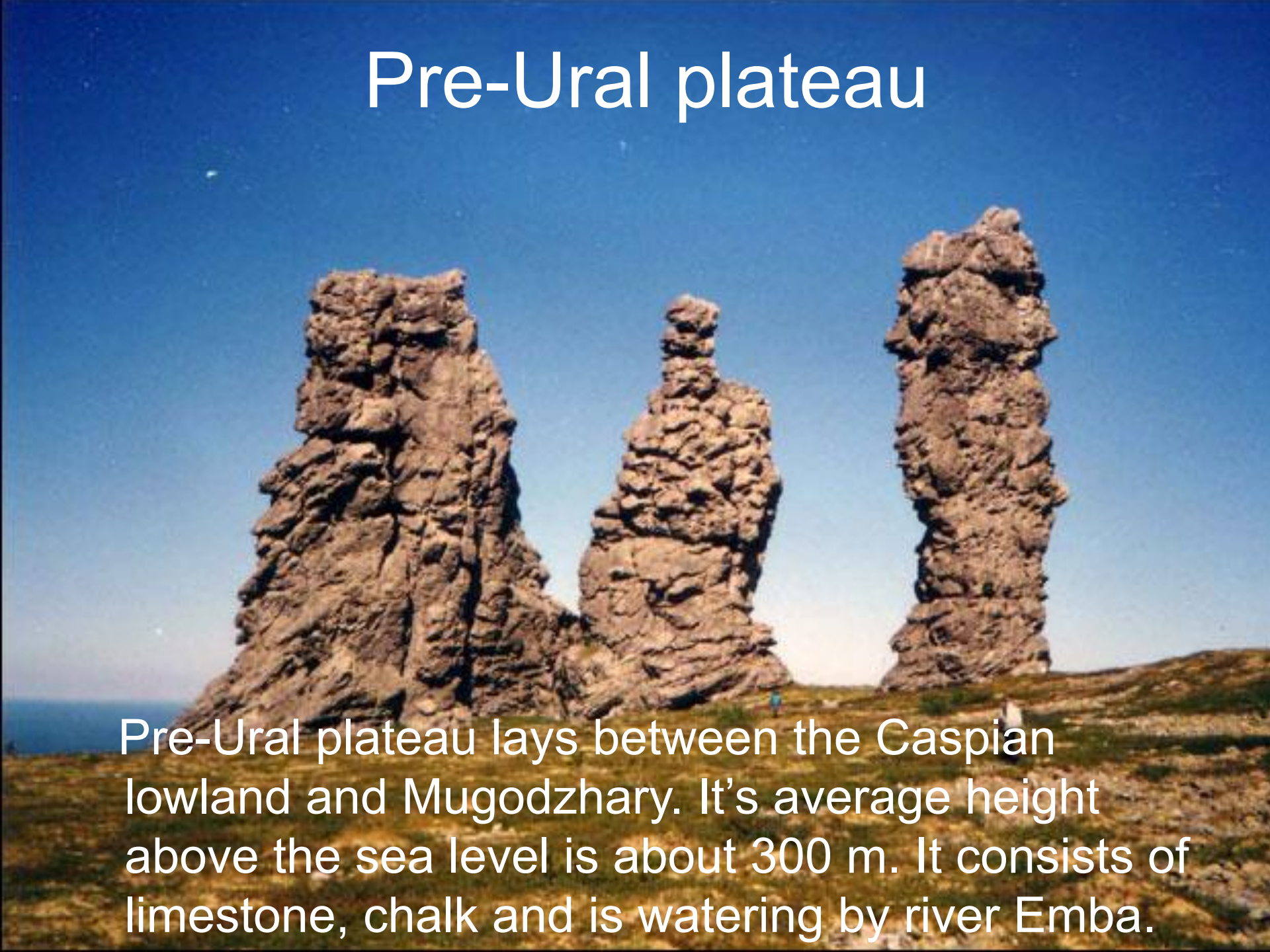


Plateau Ustyurt is between the Ural and Caspian seas. It's average height is 200 m above the sea level. It is combined from thickness clay, sandstone and limestone.

Turgay plateau

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 or chalk, standing on a grassy plateau. The formations are light brown and have a rough, textured surface. They are set against a clear, bright blue sky. The ground in the foreground is covered with dry, yellowish-brown grass and some small green plants. In the distance, a small body of water is visible on the left side of the frame.

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

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

A wide-angle landscape photograph of the Altai region. A vibrant turquoise river, likely the Irtysh, winds through a valley. The left bank is a steep, rocky mountain slope with patches of green vegetation. The right bank is a flatter, grassy plain. In the background, more mountain ranges are visible under a bright blue sky with soft white clouds. The overall scene is majestic and natural.

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

