

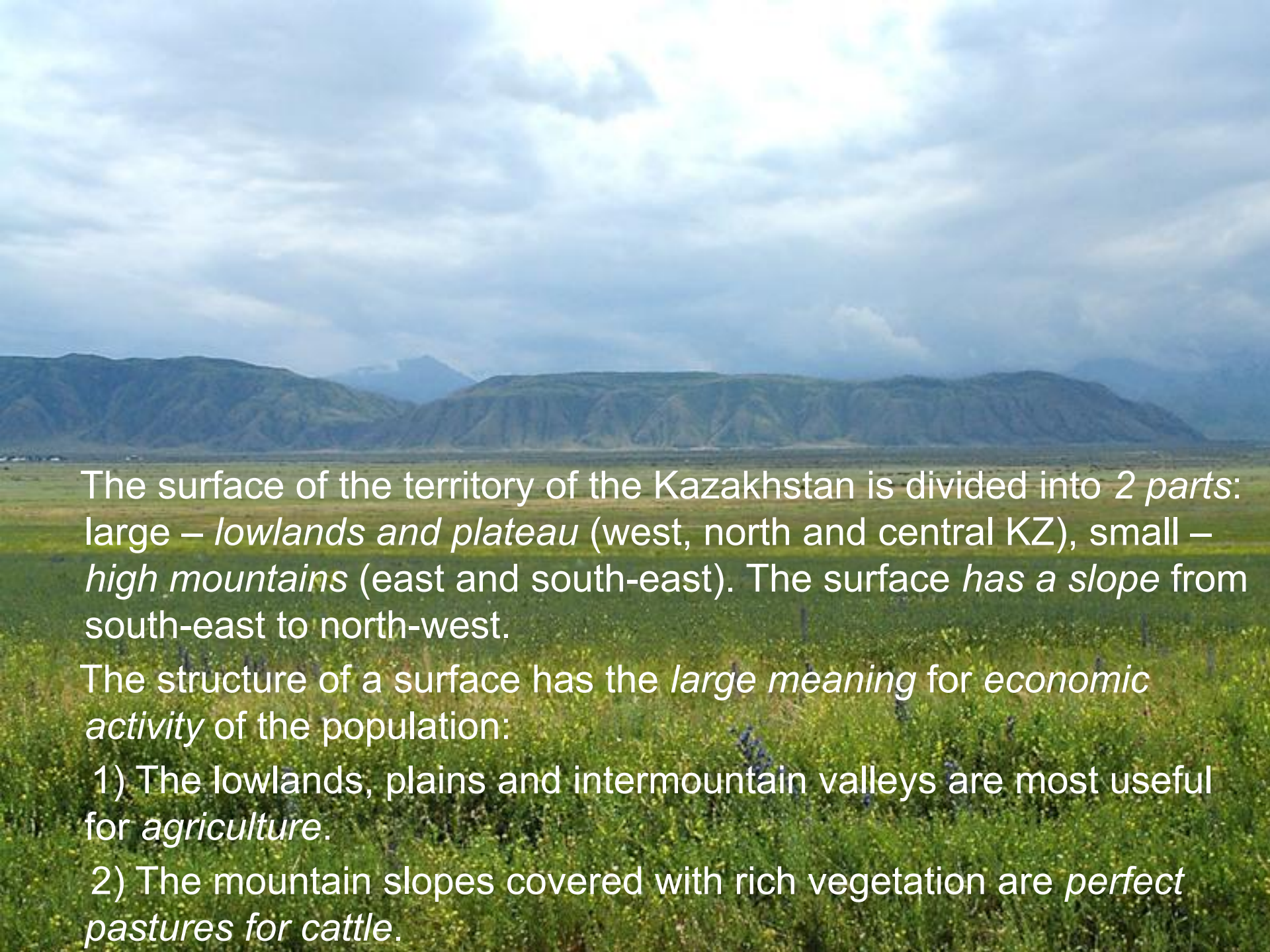
# Relief of Kazakhstan



## 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



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

A landscape photograph of the Turan lowland. The foreground is dominated by a large, smooth sand dune with distinct ripples. In the middle ground, several green, bushy shrubs are scattered across the dunes. The background shows a flat, open plain extending to the horizon under a vast, dramatic sky filled with dark, heavy clouds and patches of lighter, sunlit areas. The overall scene is arid and desolate.

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

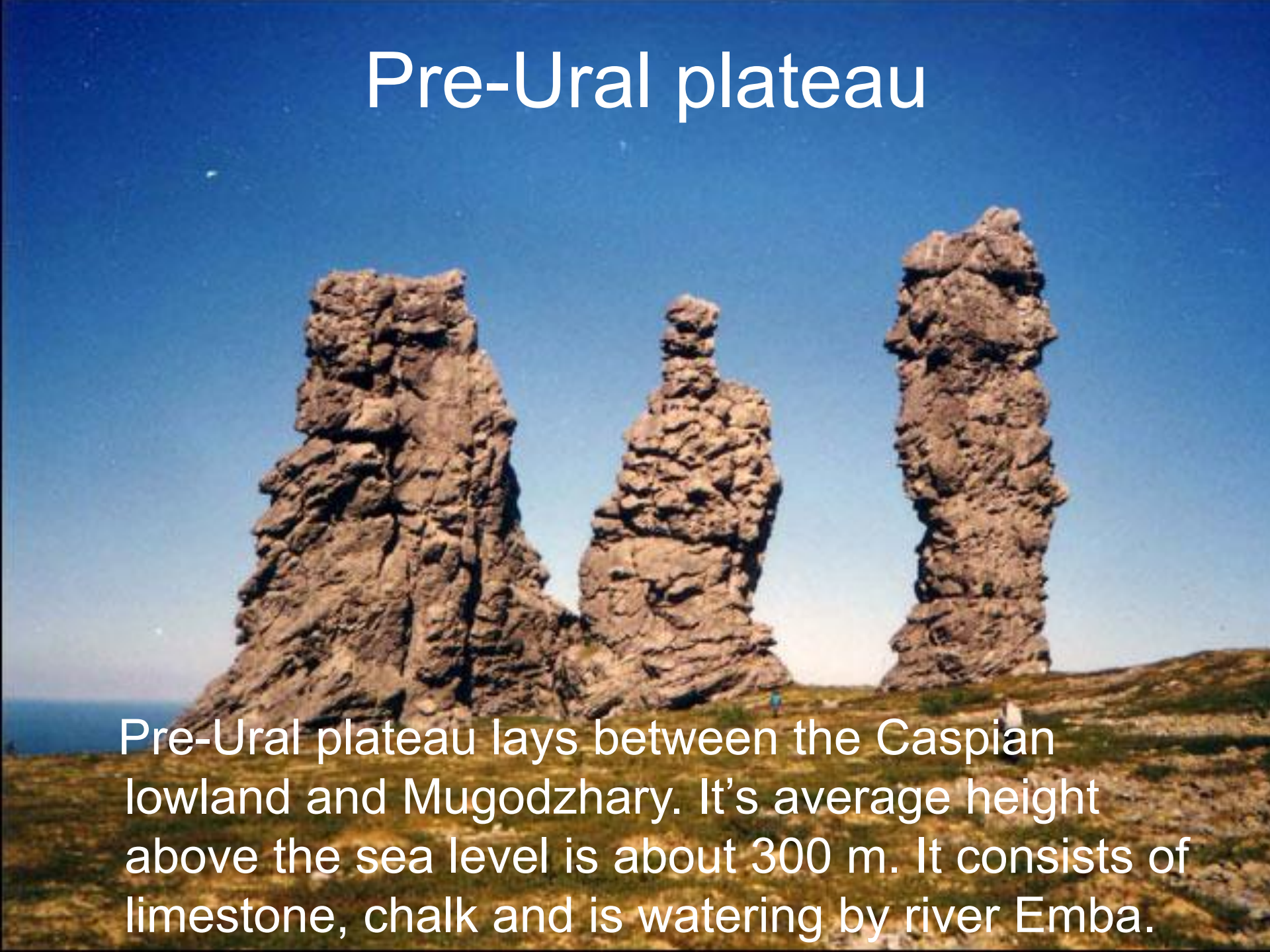
Plateau Ustyurt is between the Ural and Caspian seas. It's average height is 200 m above the sea level. It is combined from thickness clay, sandstone and limestone.

# Turgay plateau

The image shows a vast, flat landscape of tall, green grasses under a cloudy sky. The horizon is low and flat, extending across the entire width of the frame. The grasses are dense and appear to be blowing in the wind, creating a textured, undulating surface. The sky is filled with soft, grey clouds, suggesting an overcast day. The overall scene is a wide, open plain, characteristic of a plateau or steppe.

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 limestone rock formations standing on a grassy plateau. The rocks are light brown and have a rough, textured surface. The background is a clear, bright blue sky. The foreground is a mix of green and brown grass. The overall scene is a natural landscape in a high-altitude or 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



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 mountains. A vibrant turquoise river flows through a valley, flanked by steep, rocky mountainsides. The sky is a deep blue with scattered white clouds. The foreground shows some green foliage and trees.

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

