



NATURAL COMPLEX – HIGH-MOUNTAIN
DAGESTAN

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GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

- The geographical location of High-mountain Dagestan is the north-eastern slope of the Caucasus and the south-west of the Caspian Lowland. This is the southernmost European part of Russia. Its length is 400 km from north to south. Latitude - about 200 km. The coastlines of the Caspian Sea stretch for 530 km. The border of the republic is two rivers: the Kuma (in the north) and the Samur (in the south).

MOUNTAINS, MOUNTAINS, MOUNTAINS...

- Almost half of the republic is mountainous. It is worth noting that most of them are meadow - type highlands. There are more than 30 peaks that have crossed the 4,000-meter mark. And dozens of mountains, the square footage of which almost reaches this mark.
- The total area of the mountains is 25.5 thousand km²
- The highest mountain is Bazarduzu, its height is 4466 m.



CLIMATE

- The climate of the republic depends on the soil zone.
- The area where the altitude is more than 1000 meters above sea level is mountainous. This area occupies about 40 % of the entire territory of the republic. Despite the difference in the surface, the climate can be attributed to a temperate continental climate.
- High-altitude Dagestan is characterized by striking temperature differences in comparison with the lowlands. At an altitude of 3000 meters, the temperature does not rise above 0 °C during the year.
- The coldest month is January, and the warmest month is August.
- Precipitation is uneven. From May to July, most of the rain falls. Thunderclouds often pass by. Heavy rains can last for several weeks.

RIVERS OF THE HIGH CAUCASUS

- About 6,255 rivers flow in an area of 50,270 km².
- Major rivers: Sulak (169 km) in the north, and Samur (213 km) in the south. In general, 92 % of all rivers are mountainous, the remaining 8 % flow in the lowlands and in the foothill area.
- Each of the rivers belongs to the Caspian basin, but only 20 of them flow into the sea. Before the Caspian Sea, deltas are formed, which change their directions every year.



FLORA

- more than four and a half thousand species of plants. A quarter of them are endemic, i.e. they grow exclusively here. The most characteristic and common plants for high-altitude areas are blue gentian, fescue, blue scabiosa and astragalus. Due to the geographical location of high-altitude Dagestan and the harsh climate, only the most adapted plants – mosses and lichens-grow in some of the most inaccessible areas.

FLORA



ANIMAL WORLD

- The fauna is very diverse: about 100 species of mammals, 350-birds and 50-amphibians and reptiles. There are a lot of fish in the rivers of Dagestan and in the coastal territory. There are about 80 species in total.
- More than ten species of animals live only in the Republic of Dagestan and nowhere else:
 - The Caucasian otter.
 - Caucasian Leopard
 - Red Deer
 - The Leopard
 - Dagestan Tour
 - And others

ANIMAL WORLD



NATURE CONSERVATION

- The pride of the region – nature reserves and natural parks. Every year, more and more territories are under state protection.
- The wealth of the earth needs protection and care. The main task of the current government is to preserve the uniqueness of the flora and fauna.
- At the moment, there are six specially protected territories of federal significance in Dagestan, and more than thirty – regional ones.
- The most famous objects taken under the protection of the state are:
- Dagestan Nature Reserve Mountain
- Botanical Garden of the Dagestan Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences.