

**«RARE SPECIES OF
ANIMALS IN DAGESTAN
LISTED IN RED BOOK»**

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HISTORY

FOR CENTURIES, THE MAN TREATED ANIMALS AND PLANTS SOLELY FROM A UTILITARIAN POINT OF A VIEW AND DIDN'T THINK AT ALL THAT A SPECIES COULD DIE FIRST. THE FIRST ATTEMPTS OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND LIVESTOCK WERE STILL IN THE 19 CENTURY, BUT THEN FEW PEOPLE THOUGHT ABOUT THE PROTECTION OF LIVING ORGANISMS LIVING IN A WILD. IN THE 20 CENTURY, PEOPLE BEGAN TO REALIZE THAT NO ONE WOULD EVER BRING BACK THE TASMANIAN WOLF, THE WANDERING PIGEON AND OTHER ANIMALS THAT HAD DISAPPEARED THROUGH THE HUMAN FAULT, NO ONE EVER.

AFTER WORLD WAR II, THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE WAS ESTABLISHED WITH ITS HEADQUARTERS IN THE GLOBAL AUTHORITY ORGANISATION SINCE 1963 PUBLISHES AND UPDATES THE INTERNATIONAL INVENTORY OF ANIMALS BIRDS, AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES, FISH AND INSECTS, WHOSE EXISTENCE IS UNDER THREAT. IT CAN BE SAID IVCN RELEASES THE "MAN" RED BOOK OF THE PLANTS. AT THE SAME TIME, MOST COUNTRIES PUBLISH NATIONAL AND REGIONAL PUBLICATIONS (FOR EXAMPLE THE RED BOOK OF DAGESTAN - SINCE 1998).

AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL, THE LIST OF ENDANGERED SPECIES IS WIDER THAN AT THE STATE AND INTERNATIONAL. THE LIST OF ENDANGERED ANIMALS AND PLANTS IS REGULARLY UPDATED: SOME NEW SPECIES ARE INCLUDED, WHILE OTHERS ARE EXCLUDED FROM THE LIST IF CONSERVATION MEASURES WERE EFFECTIVE AND NOW NOTHING THREATENS THEIR EXISTENCE DUE TO AN INCREASE IN THEIR NUMBERS.

SO IN 2009, A REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION OF THE RED BOOK OF THE REPUBLIC APPEARED FOR THE SECOND TIME.

CAUCASIAN FOREST CATS

CAUCASIAN FOREST CATS HAVE A LOT IN COMMON WITH CENTRAL ASIAN CATS. THE LARGEST SPECIES OF FOREST REPRESENTATIVES FELINE.

IN THE RED BOOK, THEY ARE LISTED UNDER NUMBER THREE, AS A RARE SPECIES. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IS SMALL AND THEY LIVE IN A LIMITED AREA. THE AVERAGE WEIGHT OF A MALE REACHES 6 KILOGRAMS, THE FEMALE ARE SLIGHTLY SMALLER. BODY LENGTH UP TO HALF A METER. HEAD SHAPE IS ROUND AND WIDE IN PROMINENT EYES.

MAKES RAUCOUS LOW SOUNDS COMMON TO A CAT, BUT WITH A MORE PRONOUNCED EMOTIONAL COLOR. IN WINTER, THE COAT BECOMES THICK AND LONG. ACROSS THE FOREHEAD TO THE HEAD, CLEAR BLACK STRIPES. THEY HAVE LONG SHAPE CLAWS FOR EASY MOVEMENT THROUGH THE TREES. LEAD A SOLITARY LIFESTYLE.



THE COMMON NEWT.

THE COMMON NEWT IS ONE OF THE SMALLEST SPECIES OF NEWTS, THE LENGTH OF THE BODY IS FROM 7 TO 11 CM INCLUDING THE TAIL, WHICH IS HALF OF THE TOTAL BODY LENGTH. MALES ARE USUALLY LARGER THEN FEMALES, MAINLY DIFFERENCES IN SIZE OCCUR DURING THE MATING PERIOD.

THE DORSAL CREST APPEARS IN THE MALE COMMON TRITON. THE THE REST OF THE TIME MALE AND FEMALE INDIVIDUALS ARE HARDLY DISTINGUISHABLE FROM EACH OTHER.

THE SKIN IS SMOOTH OR LIGHTLY GRAINED. THE BODY COLOR IS BROWN OR OLIVE, THE BELLY IS YELLOW OR LIGHT ORANGE WITH DARK SPOTS, THE MALES HAVE DARKER COLORS.



BUSTARD

RD

BUSTARD IS A LARGE BIRD OF THE FAMILY OF THE BUSTARD .ITS DISTRIBUTED REGIONS OF EURASIA, IN SOME PLACES ITS FOUND IN OPEN SPACES OF MORE NORTHERN LATITUDES. OFTEN SETTLES ON PASTURES, ARABLE LAND AND OTHER AREA USED IN AGRICULTURE.

IN THE WESTERN AND SOUTHERN PARTS OF THE RANGE, THEY ARE PREDOMINATELY SEDENTARY IN THE NORTH AND EAST-MIGRATORY OR PARTIALLY MIGRATORY.



PINK PELICAN

EVERYBODY KNOWS ABOUT A PELICAN IT STANDS OUT FOR THIS AMAZING BEAK, WHICH IS CONNECTED TO THE BAG, BUT NOT EVERYBODY KNOWS THAT THERE IS ALSO A PINK PELICAN. MEANWHILE ITS A STATELY BIRD, WITH PINK FEATHERS, SO EXTRAORDINARY THAT LEGENDS ARE WRITTEN ABOUT IT.

PREVIOUSLY, IN EGYPT RICH PEOPLE CONSIDERED IT AN HONOR TO KEEP THIS BIRD IN THEIR HOMES, AND PINK PELICANS WALKED FEARLESSLY AROUND THE LUCH GARDENS AND REFRESHES THEMSELVES IN THE POOL.

MUSLIMS ERECT A PELICAN TO THE RANK OF SACRED BIRDS. HANDSOME FEATHERS HAVE A SOFT PINK COLOR. BY BELLY COLOR BECOMES MORE SATURATED. WHEN SEVERAL BIRDS SWING ON THE WAVES OF THE RESERVOIR IT SEEMS THAT NOT A SINGLE FEATHER BREAKS THE PINK COLOR, BUT AS SOON AS THE FLOCK TAKES OFF, IM IMMEDIATELY BECOMES APPARENT THAT THE INSIDE OF THE WING IS BLACK



THE PERSIAN LEOPARD

THE PERSIAN LEOPARD IS ONE OF THE LARGEST SUBSPECIES OF LEOPARDS IN THE WORLD. THE LENGTH OF THE BODY IS 126-171, UP TO 183 CM, THE LENGTH OF THE TAIL 94-116 CM. THE GREATEST LENGTH OF THE SKULL OF MALES IS 20-25 CM, FEMALES 20-21.8CM

MEDIUM-SIZED UNGULATE ANIMALS, SUCH AS DEER, GAZELLES, MOUFLON, BEZOAR, GOATS ETC FROM THE BASIC OF THE DIET MAY INCLUDE SMALL PREY SUCH AS MICE, HARES, AND PORCUPINES BIRDS AND REPTILES.

ALLOCATE LIGHT AND DARK TYPE OF COLOURING IS USUALLY DISTINGUISHED BY A LIGHT GREYISH-OCHE WITH A FAINT REDDISH TINT TO THE MAIN BACKGROUNDS OF THE FUR COLOR. MOST OF THE SPOTS ARE SOLID, RATHER SMALL.

IN DAGESTAN, THE NUMBER OF THE PERSIAN LEOPARD WAS ESTIMATED AT 10 INDIVIDUAL OR 2-3 PAIRS. IN 2015-2017 IN NORTH OSSETIA, THREE SUBSPECIES LEOPARD WERE RECORDED ON VIDEO CAMERAS.



THANK YOU FOR
ATTENTION