

NEW ZEALAND



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Main information

Anthem



Emblem



Flag

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen:
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us:
God save the Queen.

O Lord, our God, arise,
Scatter her enemies,
And make them fall.
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,
On Thee our hopes we fix,
God save us all.

Thy choicest gifts in store,
On her be pleased to pour;
Long may she reign:
May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause
To sing with heart and voice
God save the Queen.

New Zealand



Photo from the space

- **Area** - 271 thousand sq. km.
- **Population** - 3.5 million people.
- **Capital** - Wellington.
- **Administrative Division.** The state is divided into 93 counties, 9 districts.
- **Government:** Parliamentary democracy.
- **Said.** Queen represented by the Governor General.
- **The highest legislative body.** Unicameral Parliament - the House of Representatives.
- **The highest executive body.** Government.
- **The largest cities.** Auckland, Christchurch, Hamilton, Dunedin.
- **The official language.** English.
- **Religion.** 24% - Anglicans, 18% - Presbyterian, 15% - Kato - faces, most Maori - members of Christian sects and Ratan Rinhatu.
- **Ethnic composition.** 88% - Europeans (mostly British), 9% - Maori.
- **Currency.** New Zealand dollar = 100 cents.
- **The official language.** English.

Geography



- New Zealand, about 2,012 km southeast of Australia, consists of two main islands and a number of smaller outlying islands so scattered that they range from the tropical to the Antarctic.
- The country is the size of Colorado. New Zealand's two main components are the North Island and the South Island, separated by Cook Strait.
- The North Island is 829 km long and volcanic in its south-central part.
- This area contains many hot springs and beautiful geysers.
- South Island has the Southern Alps along its west coast, with Mount Cook the highest point.
- Other inhabited islands include Stewart Island, the Chatham Islands, and Great Barrier Island.
- The largest of the uninhabited outlying islands are the Auckland Islands, Campbell Island, the Antipodes Islands, and the Kermadec Islands.

Climate



- The climate of the North Island and northern South Island - subtropical sea, the rest of - moderate. The summer months (November to April) is usually warm, the maximum daytime temperature in Oakland +22-27 ° C. Rainfall in most parts of the country 400-700 mm a year in the mountains - to 2000-5000 mm. Winter (June to September) is usually mild. Rains can go at any time of year. Snow does not fall in the plains, but in the mountains, there are even ski resorts.

Flora

- Plains South Island and part of the northern steppe vegetation covered variety. In the mountains - forests of southern beech, in the North Island - subtropical forests, which occupy 23% of the territory.



Fauna

- Fauna of New Zealand is quite unique. It is missing some of the animals ungulates, carnivores, but many feral rats, cats, dogs, rabbits, goats, pigs, once imported settlers. There are rare birds that do not fly - kiwi, kakapo parrot and a rare bird takahe. In New Zealand's oldest living vertebrate Earth-toilet-packaging or hatteriya that existed before the advent of mammoths.



Rivers and Lakes

- The largest river - the Waikato. The largest lake - Taupo.



Natural Resources

- The main natural resources of New Zealand is her land and climate. Over 55% of the area used for agriculture and 1/4 covered with forest. This temperate and subtropical zones of perennial sufficient moisture. Country poor in minerals, but rich in hydro and thermal energy. A valuable resource → some New Zealand is its unique natural landscapes: snow-capped mountains with glaciers, fjords, canyons, mountain lakes, rivers and waterfalls, coasts, volcanoes and geysers. North Island is a world famous six areas of volcanic activity. The danger for the country of earthquakes.



**THANKS FOR YOUR
ATTENTION :)**

