## PELICAN

Status.
II category. The vulnerable look, which number can decrease to the critical level. It is brought in the Red List Russian

Federation.
Habitat.
The separate centers from Southern Europe to the east to Southeast China, to the south - to coast of the Persian Gulf. In the Kurgan region nests in northeast part on lake. Black and some neighboring lakes. and any v i sits of co

Distribution.
In Chelyabinsk region in the first half of the XIX century I nested at Emanzhelinsk. Zaleta
separate individuals were marked out in 1930-1960 in the vicinity of Miass and in Ilmensky
reserve. Almost annually messages on meetings of single birds arrive and
small packs on various reservoirs in forest-steppe and steppe zones. Number.
In 2000-2004 about 30 couples approximately nested in Chelyabinsk region.
Biology.
Fish-eating look. Occupies large and average, lakes rich with fish with fresh or
light-salted water, with plentiful surface vegetation and splavina. Nests on
the splavinakh groups to 20 and more than couples. Now reservoirs where live
pelicans, in a number of parameters are favorable for their activity.
Protection measures.
It is brought in the Appendix I to the Convention SITES. It is necessary to impose a ban of the economic activity in places of nesting


They are willd cats Pollas are big with short thick cluthes and with thick hair. They live in forests. Pollas eat meat.

15 years ago there were 3600 cats in the world! Pollas live in Asia: Iran, Mongolia and China.
Pollas cats die because they eat mice poisoned by pesticides, perish in the fires and fall under the agricultural machineries!


Today 150 Pollas cat live about 50 zoos. The Moscow zoo has a long history of relations with the manul here.


## SHVE SNOW LEOPARD



Snow leopard are beautiful animals.
Snow Leopard is smoky grey, with a sprinkling of yellow and brown. They have white fur on the chest and belly. They eat meat and they hunt other animals for food.

Snow leopard are an endangered species.
In 2003, the size of the global population was estimated at 4,080-6,590 adults. In the world of there are 2 - 3 thousand leopards now.
Sadly, there are many threats to the snow leopard population.
People hunt snow leopard for their beautiful fur.

Organizations all over the world are trying to increase the snow leopard population.
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Conservation of Nature (IUCN) placed the snow leopard on its Red List of Threatened Species as globally "Endangered".

## SAVE THE SNOW LEOPARD



Snow Leopards are the beautiful animals. Large predatory mammal of the cat family lives in the mountains of Central Asia, with white and dark spots. They eat meat and they hunt other animals for food.
Snow Leopards are an endangered species. In Russia the snow leopard inhabits the Northern limit of the current range and forms only a few sustainable populations in optimal habitats in the mountains of the Altai-Sayan Ecoregion. The number of snow leopard in Russia accounts for only $1-2 \%$ of the total population.

Sadly, there are quite a bit snow leopards left. As in other countries, in Russia the current range of, major threats to snow leopards are:
the destruction of the predator poachers and cattle; the reduction in the number of major prey species; habitat degradation associated with mining and transport infrastructure.

To save this rare species of animal should think about their postupak, namely the actions of the man. Not to kill snow leopards for coats, cannot be destroyed areas live animal. You need to create living parks habitat for snow leopards and other animals. Need to take donations for the rescue and development of Valero for these lovely animals.

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## SNOW LEOPARD (IRBIS)

Snow leopard (IRBIS) - a rare species. The total number of snow leopards in Russia is no more than 80-100 individuals
In the Northern regions of South and Central Asia among the rocks and mountain ranges, is inhabited by a large predatory cat. Lives predator at an altitude of about 3000 meters above sea level.

The fur of the cat's thick and long. Small head, small ears, body squat. Feet wide.In strong winds and frosts thick fur coat perfectly protects the animal from the cold. During sleep the predator closes the face of the tail. It contains fat reserves.

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In the summer time snow leopard lives among the rocks and mountain meadows. In winter it descends in wooded areas. Snow for the predator is not a problem. It is nice moves even on snow cover, the depth of which reaches 80 cm Hunt the beast only on its territory. Snow leopard can cope with prey three times its own weight. Its main prey hoofed.

