

Project

Endangered Animals of Moscow region

Made by the 8-th form:
Ustyantseva A., Kaplan D., Idiatullin A.,
Chubukova D., Loginova A., Starkov V.
Instructor
English Teacher Kotyukh L.P.

Lyceum № 4
Korolev Moscow region.



Endangered Animals of Moscow region



OBI VESTIRU



It can cause
disappearance of
animals and birds

Many animals and birds on the Earth are disappearing nowadays. Many of them are in danger. Modern life is bad for them. The air is not fresh. The water is not clean. They don't often have good things to eat and space to live. You can find their names in the Red Book.

Russian Desman

- It is a small endemic mammal.
- The body is 18 to 21 cm long while the tail is 17 to 20 cm in length with a weight 520 gr.
- The female gives birth from 1 to 5 young ones.
- It is disappearing due to water pollution, loss of habitat and illegal fishing nets.



- This species is now protected under Russian law.
- Nowadays it can be met only in reservations of Voskresensky, Yegoryevsky, Lukhovitsky and Shatursky regions.

Otter

- It is a middle-sized, short-legged animal 70-75 cm in length, the tail is 40 – 50 cm long.
- The female gives birth to 3 – 4 young ones.
- The Otter helps to clean ponds from sick fish.
- It is disappearing due to hunting, water pollution and decreasing of fish stores.
- The Otter is under special protection in Moscow region.
- It can be met only in reservations of Volokolamsky, Istrinsky and Shatursky regions.



Brown bear

- It is a large bear, weighing from 300 to 780 kg.
- Brown bears have very strong teeth.
- The female has one to four cubs, usually two.
- They are omnivores.
- The number of brown bears is reduced as people cut down forests, hunt the animals, use their skin as carpets and also eat meat.
- It can be met only in the north and the north-east of Moscow region.



Eurasian lynx

- It is a medium-sized cat.
- It is from 80 to 130 cm in length and standing about 70 cm at the shoulder, usually weighs from 18 to 30 kg.
- Adult lynx require 1.1 to 2 kg of meat per day.
- Females give birth from one to four kittens.



- It is disappearing due to hunting, cutting down forests and shortage of food.
- The Lynx is under threat of disappearing and can be met only in Shatursky region.

Woodlark

- The Woodlark is a 13.5 – 15 cm long bird.
- It is mainly resident
- The Woodlark builds its nest on the ground, and lays about 6 eggs.
- Food is seeds supplemented with insects in the breeding season.
- The reason for sharp reduction in number isn't clear.
- Woodlark is under special protection in Moscow region.
- It can be met in Serpukhovskoy, Lotoshinsky, Lukhovitsky regions.



Azure Tit



- It is a singing 12-13 cm long bird.
- It is resident,
- It nests in a tree hole, laying about 10 eggs. Its food is small insects, spiders and berries and seeds in winter.
- It is sporadically spread.

- Azure Tit is under special protection in Moscow region.
- Nowadays it can be met only in reservations of Shatursky, Lotoshinsky, Dmitrovsky, Taldomsky and Sergievo-Posadsky regions.

Gadwall

- The Gadwall is 46–56 cm long with a 78–90 cm wingspan.
- It usually feeds on plant food. It nests on the ground, often some distance from water.
- This duck is strongly migratory.



- It is a rare, sporadically nesting species.
- It can sometimes be met on the ponds in Voskresensky and Odintsovsky regions.



Common Crane

- It is a medium-sized crane 100 – 130 cm long, with a 180 – 240 cm wingspan and a weight of 4.5–6 kg.
 - It is omnivorous.
 - They are monogamous.
 - The female usually lays 2 eggs.
-
- The number of population of the common crane slowly decreases nowadays. The main reason is the reduction of places good for nesting, drainage of big marsh areas.
 - Nowadays it can be met only in reservations of Shatursky, Lotoshinsky, Dmitrovsky, Taldomsky and Sergievo-Posadsky regions.

Eagle-owl



- It is a very big bird, with a 200 cm wingspan, a weight of about 2 kg and it has long dark "ears".
 - It's a night settled bird.
 - Eagle-owl builds nests on the ground, laying 2 – 3 eggs.
 - These birds are very useful as they help farmers to fight with rodents.
-
- This species is in critical situation now, due to destruction of swamps, nests, cutting down forests, hunting adult birds.
 - The places of possible nesting are protected in reservations of Shatursky, Lotoshinsky, and Sergievo-Posadsky regions.

White Stork

- It is a big marsh bird.
- The height is 100 -125 cm, a wingspan is 155 – 200 cm, its weight is about 4 kg.
- The White Storks build nests on the roofs of the houses or on factory chimneys.



- The female lays 2 – 5 eggs.
- They are monogamous.
- It is a rare nesting species.
- White Stork is under special protection in Moscow region.
- It can be met in Lotoshinsky Shakhovsky, Volokolamsky, and Ruzsky regions.

They have already disappeared from Moscow region

Golden
Eagle
Беркут



Short-toed Snake Eagle
Змееяд



Aquatic Warbler
Вертялая камышевка



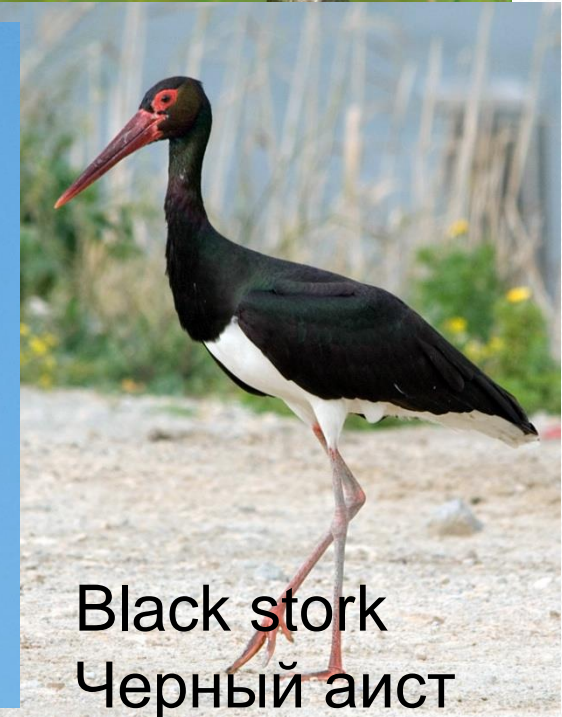
Black-throated diver
Чернозобая гагара



Peregrine
Сапсан



Black stork
Черный аист



We must help Endangered Animals to survive!

- Stop cutting down forests.
- Forbid hunting animals and birds.
- Not to pollute rivers and lakes.
- Not to destroy habitats and nests.
- Support creation special reservations.
- Forbid picking up cranberries in the places where storks stay for the night.
- Control the places of selling singing birds.
- Preserve the places good for nesting.
- Not to make fires in forests.

Literature and Links

- Энциклопедия для детей. Экология. Том 19. М. «Аванта +», 2001
- Энциклопедия для детей. Биология . Том 2. Часть вторая. М. «Аванта +», 1997
- Энциклопедия для детей. Птицы и звери. М. «Аванта +», 2002
- <http://www.eco.rian.ru/nature/>
- <http://www.mooirvao.com/redbookmo/>
- <http://kkmo2.verhovye.ru/special/reservations/>
- <http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/>