



SAIN BAINA UU ? HELLO ?

Welcome to – “Land of Friendly Nomads”

“Land of Blue Sky” (with an average of 260 sunny days a year)

“Land of natural contrasts”

Welcome to Mongolia



Territory: **1,564,115 sq. km**

West to East: **2359 km**

North to South: **1259km**

Mongolia is vast country - nearly 3 times the size of France and more than 4 times the United Kingdom. Mongolia is the 6th largest country in Asia and the 18th largest in the world.

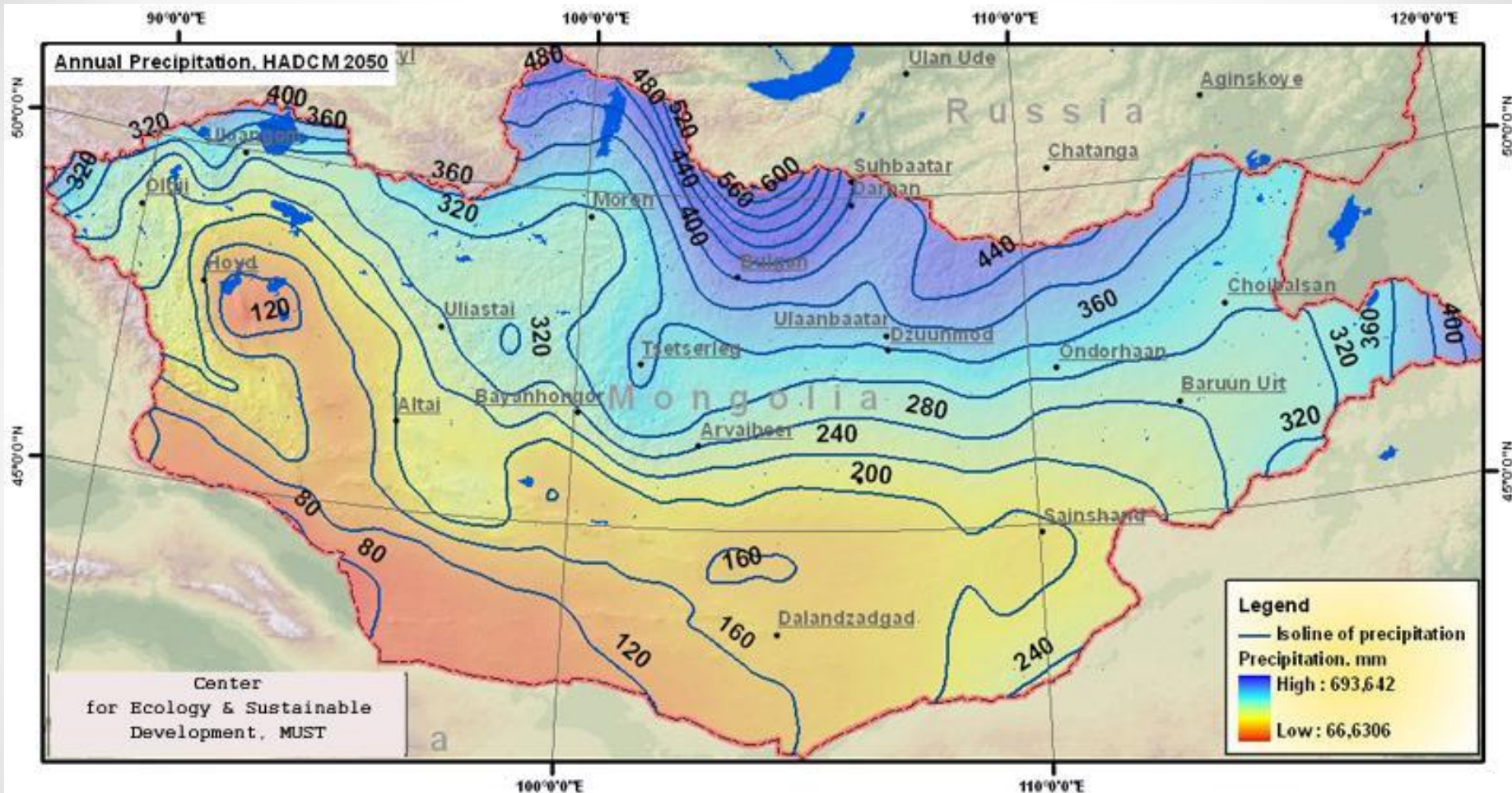
Population: 3.347.533
million.

1.7 people for 1 square km.

Capital: **Ulaanbaatar**

Time: **+8 hours to GMT**

Climate & Seasons



Highest point: 4,374 m

Lowest point: 518 m

Average altitude: 1580 m

Extreme Climate: in summer + 40, in winter – 40 C

Sharp seasonal fluctuations and variations

Average summer climate: + 25 C, Average winter climate: - 25 C

Summer

It is the time when pasture, grass and crops grow and livestock gain weight and fat. It is the most pleasant time with abundant dairy products and there are many feasts and holidays of happy people. In Mongolia, summer lasts about 100 days . July is the warmest month of summer and it is 59° F (25°) C



Autumn

There is less rainfall in autumn. Gradually it gets cooler and vegetables and grains are harvested at this time. Pasture and forests become yellow. Flies die and livestock is fat and woolly in preparation for the winter. Autumn is an important season in Mongolia in order to prepare for winter; harvesting the crops, vegetables and fodder; getting ready their cattle barns and sheds; preparing firewood for warming up their homes and so on. Autumn lasts about 60 days from the beginning of September until the early November. In some years, there are many long and sunny days in autumn.



Winter

In Mongolia, winter is the most severe, the coldest and longest season. All rivers, lakes, streams and ponds freeze in winter. It snows throughout the country, but not heavily. After making all the necessary preparations for a long winter, herdsman stay at their winter camps. Winter starts early in November and lasts about 110 days until March. January is the coldest winter month in Mongolia



Spring

It is the time for snow to melt and for animals to come out from hibernation. All animals and livestock breed while the soil thaws in the warm spring weather. In Mongolia "Khansh neekh" means some animals, which hibernated, awoke from their sleep. Spring is the prosperous season of the year when everybody is calm and relaxed; grass turns green, anemones grow up and nature is covered with its green dress. Spring lasts April through May. The wind speed is 1.5-4.5m/s



Mongolia has five main natural regions



Mongolia has five main different natural regions: Mountainous Region - Western Altai



The western Mongolia is known for its very diverse landscapes, glacier-wrapped mountains, shimmering salt lakes and its strong cultural identity, with ancient traditions and a very rich history.

ROOF OF MONGOLIA – ALTAI TAVAN BOGD MOUNTAIN

The highest point - Altai mountain, Khuiten peak,
4374m above sea level

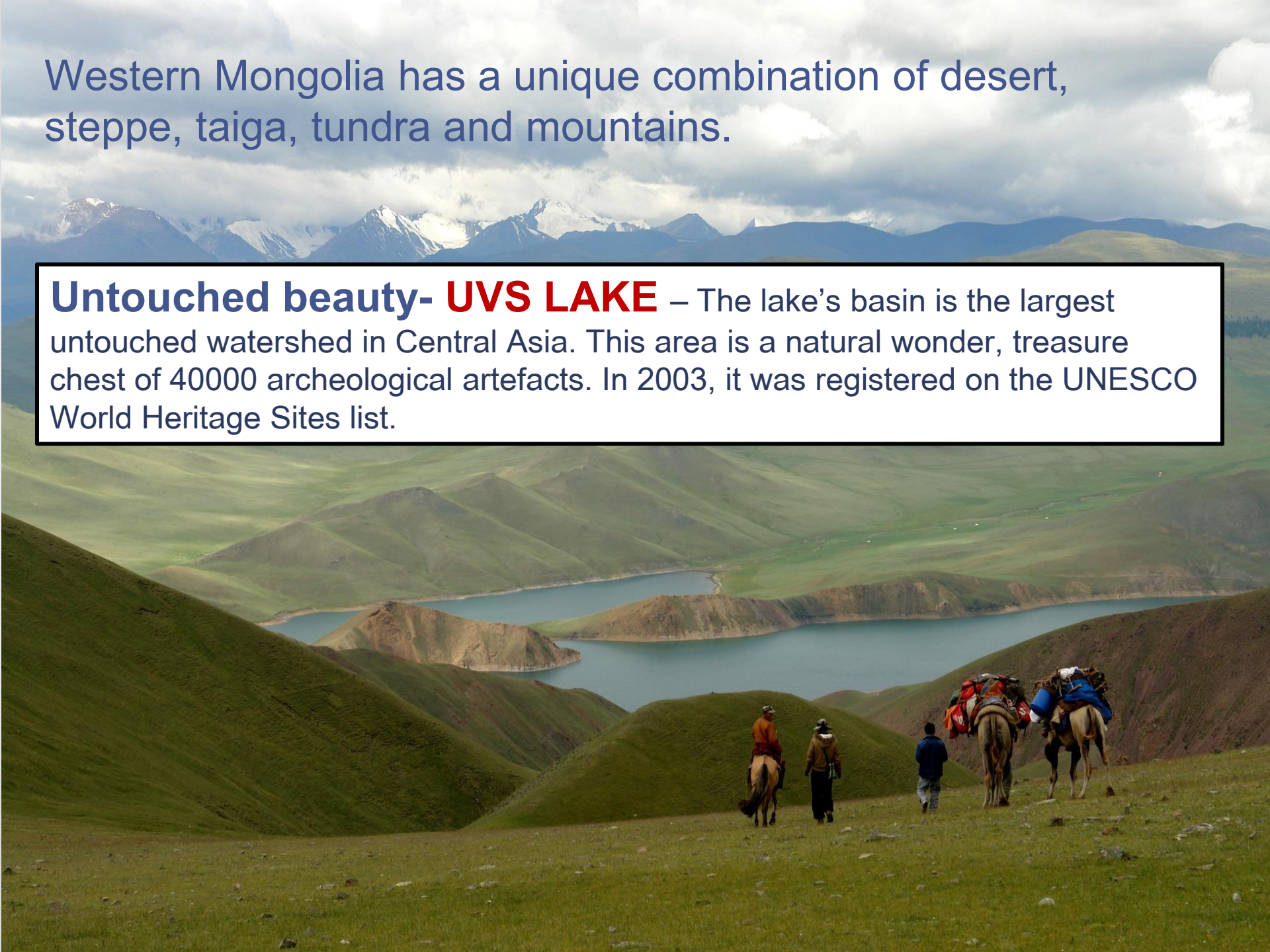


Western Mongolia is home to many **ETHNIC GROUPS** & has a rich history of traditional dances, throat singing \ khoomii \, tsuur inherited from ancestors.



Western Mongolia has a unique combination of desert, steppe, taiga, tundra and mountains.

Untouched beauty- UVS LAKE – The lake's basin is the largest untouched watershed in Central Asia. This area is a natural wonder, treasure chest of 40000 archeological artefacts. In 2003, it was registered on the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list.



Siberian Taiga and Grassland Region – Northern Khuvsgul



Land of Sky Worshipers – NORTHERN MONGOLIA



A man and a woman are sitting on a rocky mountain peak, looking out over a vast, deep blue lake. The woman is wearing a white jacket and the man is wearing a brown jacket. The lake is surrounded by green hills and a clear blue sky with scattered white clouds. The text is overlaid on the upper part of the image.

Khuvsgul - the second biggest fresh water lake in Asia

The lake is 2 million years old and makes up 0.4 percent of the **WORLD'S FRESH WATER RESERVE.**

TAIGA NOMADS— Reindeer Herders



The Southern Gobi Desert

The Gobi has many different faces. It's not only sand dunes. The Gobi also contains open steppe, green oasis and holy mountains.



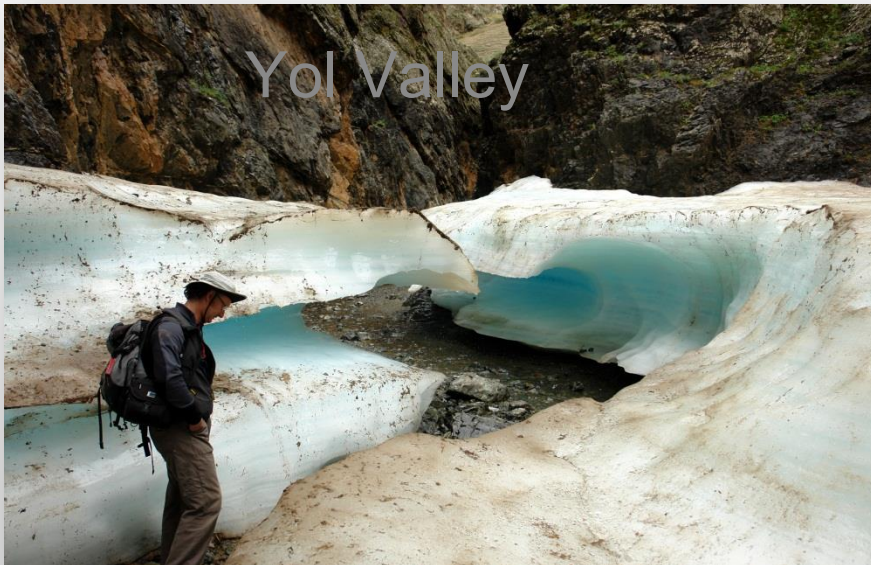
Flamming Cliffs- Bayanzag



Gobi steppe



Yol Valley



Khongor sand dune



Khermen tsav



Eastern Mongolian Plateau

The eastern Mongolia consists of a horizon less expanse of steppe or grassland. On entering this landscape, the visitor is struck by the tremendous diversity of the scenery, flora and fauna.



Land of the Rising Sun
World's Largest steppe – Meneen Steppe

Crystal rivers of Kherlen, Onon and Tuul



Central Mongolian steppe



Central Mongolian steppe



Flora and Fauna

Mongolia is the region of convergence and co-existence of flora which originates both from the Great Siberian Taiga and from the Central Asian Steppe and Desert. 975 species of flowering plant out of the total 3000 registered species are used for traditional medicine of Mongolia.



Wildlife



Wildlife



Wildlife



More than 432 species of birds have been recorded in Mongolia. And 250 species are migratory, travelling to and from Mongolia and India, Africa, Japan, Australia and the Mediterranean. Among both migratory and non migratory birds found in the country, dozens are classified as rare.



MONGOL EMPIRE

(XII-XIV CENTURY)

Chinggis Khaan founded Mongolian Great Empire in **1206**.
By the end of the XVII century, most of Mongolia had fallen under the rule of the Qing Dynasty.

Mongolia declared Independence, but had to struggle until 1921 to firmly establish de facto Independence from China.

Mongolia came under strong Soviet influence in 1921.

The Mongolian People's Republic was declared in 1924.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Mongolia saw its own peaceful Democratic Revolution in early 1990.



Economy: Activity in Mongolia has traditionally been based on animal husbandry and agriculture, but recent discoveries of mineral deposits attracted large levels of foreign direct investment into the mining sector.

Government: Parliamentary with president elected every 4 years



Administrative & territorial units

Territory of Mongolia divided into 21 provinces.

Provinces are subdivided into 333 soums (region) and soums are further divided into 1664 bags (hamlets).



- Mongolian population 3.347.563 million
- Population of Ulaanbaatar 1.559.899
- Nomadic herders 327.154



Mongolian livestock

Total – 69.218.959

Sheep – 30.109.888

Horse - 3.939.813

Camel – 434.096

Cattle – 4.388.455

Goat – 27.346.707



Nomadic Calendar

Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb

Spring Settlement



Animals reproduction period

Autumn Settlement

Winter Settlement

Summer Settlement

Several moves searching for best pastures

Felt making



Hay mowing



Livestock milking period

Preparing livestock's shelters

Goat wool combing

Marking foals



Fermenting airag & starting of fast horses' training

Preparing winter food

Sheep wool cutting

Weddings & new Ger's ceremonies

Sewing & home activities

Preparing for winter & firewood

Naadam Festival







The People – Mongolia has 20 ethnic groups

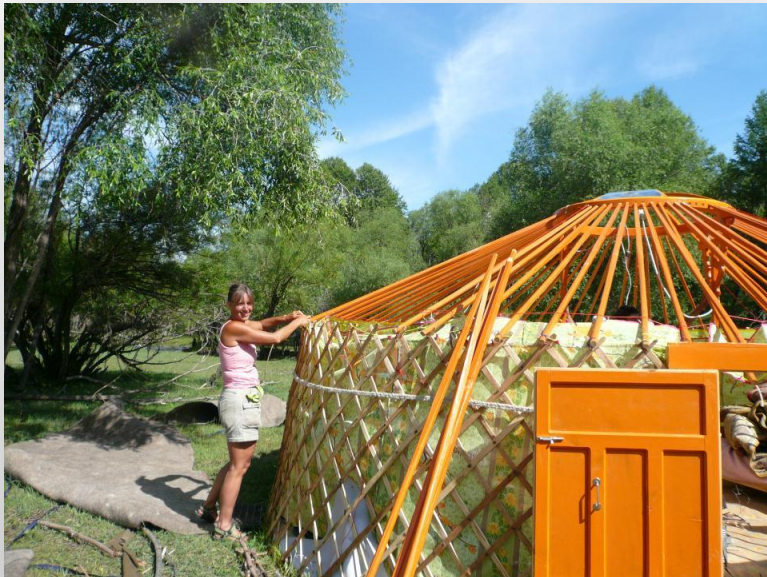


The Tsaatan, or Reindeer herders live in the remote northwest. One of the minorities, at 5% of the country's population, are the **Muslim Kazakhs** of the western Altai region.



Mongolian Ger

The traditional dwelling of the nomads in Mongolia, it is a tent-like structure made from a wooden frame and covered by wool felt. A traditional Ger is very easy to collapse and assemble again, and it can be transported on no more than three animals (horses, camels, yaks).



Traditional clothes



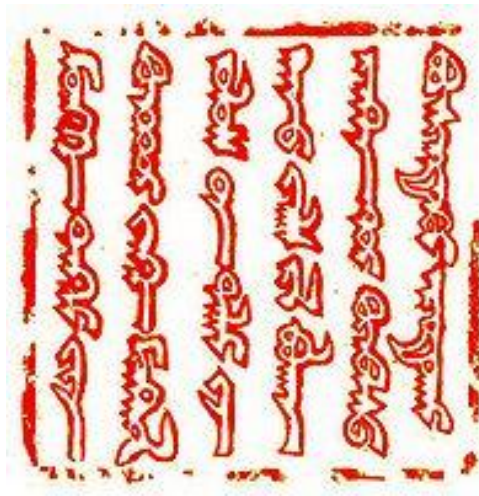
Mongolian Deel



Script

Official Language is Mongolian. The script is Cyrillic due to Russian influence but a switch back to traditional script has begin in Schools.

English is replacing Russian as the second Language.



А Б В Г Д Е Ё Ж З И Й К Л М Н О
П Р С Т У Ф Х Ц Ч Ш Щ Ъ Ы Ь Э
Ю Я

The Buddhism (Buddhist Lamaism) is strong religion in Mongolia



Shamanism also exists



The Tsam – ritual mask dance



Fine art

Art in Mongolia began with the impressions and expressions of feelings on rock. Ancient petroglyphs created before recorded history, and later, various Shaman symbols and sacred place identifications, bring us the voices and visions of the ancestors.



Rock paintings



Ancient Deer Statues



Entertainment

The Mongolian folk songs take two main forms: the long, or *urtiin duu*, and short song, or *bogino duu*. A unique Mongolian contribution to world music, the long song –named for the long duration of its syllables with sometimes barely a dozen words in one song –is highly treasured and characterised by continuously gliding pitch, trilling yodels and complex melodies.



The Morin Khuur has been used for more than 2000 years, and is still a favoured instrument out on the steppe. Dating back to the Hun Period in the second century BCE, legend points its origin to a man turning his beloved horse into a musical instrument upon its expected death



One of the greatest features of Mongolian music is “throat singing”, also known as overtone singing or **Khoomei**. Requiring the skills - and much more - of a virtuoso, the performer’s lips barely move



Ulaanbaatar – the capital city



Ulaanbaatar city



Ulaanbaatar city



Traditional Naadam festival

The Naadam Festival is the most important and biggest event and holiday of Mongolians. This Nomads' Olympic event includes sport competitions of Wrestling, Horse racing and Archery as called "Eriin Gurvan Naadam-three manly games".



The Naadam Festival



Tsagaan sar – Lunar New Year Festival

Mongolian Lunar New Year's Festival is the nation wide holiday, celebrated as a greeting of the end of severe winter and beginning of spring time, when nature and people awaken and are inspired for new life and deeds.



Camel Festival

For many centuries, the two-humped Bactrian camel has been an essential source of survival for nomads living in the Mongolian Gobi.



Golden Eagle Festival

Golden Eagle Festival, settled by the Kazakhs people with their Golden Eagles in Western Mongolia. This spectacular event includes competitions based on speed, agility, and accuracy of these magnificent Golden Eagles.



Thank you very much for your
kind attention!



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