SCI-CONF.COM.UA

WORLD SCIENCE: PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS AND INNOVATIONS

ABSTRACTS OF VII INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE MARCH 24-26, 2021

TORONTO 2021

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Abstracts of VII International Scientific and Practical Conference

Toronto, Canada

24-26 March 2021

Toronto, Canada

2021

УДК 569.61

REVIEW OF PALEONTOLOGICAL FINDS IN THE QUATERNARY PERIOD ON THE TERRITORY OF WESTERN KAZAKHSTAN

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Abstract. The article presents data from the work of Russian and Kazakh scientists on vertebrate fossils found from Cenozoic deposits in Western Kazakhstan. It also provides full information about where, when, and by whom the paleontological finds were found and will be preserved at the moment.

Keywords: vertebrates, cenozoic, western Kazakhstan, mammals, mammuthus chosaricus, mammuthus primigenius, proboscidea.

The late Cenozoic fauna includes species of ungulate mammals that existed in the middle and late Pliocene, Pleistocene (anthropogenic), and Holocene.

The first scientific data on finds of bones of Pleistocene animals ungulates in Kazakhstan belong to the XVIII century According to the literature, the presence of residues of fossil large animals on the Ural river was known since the travels of P.S.Pallas (1786), showing that the bones of prehistoric bison and mammoths are often washed from the banks of the Ural river near the village of Inderska. Until 1917 in Kazakhstan, the findings of Pleistocene remains on ungulates were random, there were few scientific reports, but it is known that at that time separate elements of unpaired and cloven - hoofed animals were found: Siberian elasmotherium (Chersky, 1891), woolly rhinoceros, horse, reindeer, giant deer, elk, bison, and primeval Tur (Stuckenberg, 1900).

Initial data on the study of late Cenozoic ungulates in Kazakhstan were published by V. A. Teryaev (1929), Y.A. Orlov (1930), N. G. Kassin (1931), V. I.

Gromova (1932, 1935), E. I. Belyaeva (1935), V. I. Gromov (1948), N. K. Vereshchagin and I. M. Gromov (1952), N. I. Burchak-Abramovich (1953), and others [3, p. 3].

Systematic research on paleontology in Kazakhstan was started in 1946; on the initiative of K. I. Satpayev and V. S. Bazhanov, a laboratory of paleobiology was organized at The Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR. Kazakh paleontologists have discovered and investigated more than 50 places of fossil animal and plant finds: Akespe (Northern Aral), Shyntuzsay, Karatorgay, Shalkar Teniz, Kushik (Turgay hollow), myn Eski suyek, Kyzylkiya, Shah-Shah, Zharem, Askazansor (Central Kazakhstan), "Goose flight", Zhaisan depression, and others. The remains of more than 600 species of extinct vertebrates were found in them, and the most important stages of their development were identified [1, p. 96; 4, p.102].

Fossils of animals in the Western part of Kazakhstan were found by scientists of Russia and Kazakhstan in different periods of their existence. In the Aktobe region, near the village of Segizsay, the staff of the local history Museum (1981) found a Perissodactyla: Elasmotherium sibiricum Fisch. (definition of Burchak-Abramovich).

The collection from this location is stored in the historical Museum of Aktyubinsk. The age of the find belongs to the Cenozoic (early Neopleistocene).

In the Mangistau region, near the Mangyshlak Peninsula, 25 km East of the Alexander Fort, Hanga Baba, while digging a well, at a depth of 4 m, T. I. Seregin in 1921 found Proboscidea: Mastodon arvernensis Cr. et Job. The collection from this location is stored in the Paleontological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow). The age of the find belongs to the Cenozoic (Eopleistocene).

In the West Kazakhstan region, near the mouth of the Ural river, M. V. Pavlova found Perissodactyla: Elasmotherium sibiricum Fischer (definition of Pavlova).

The collection from this location is stored in the MGRN Museum (Moscow). The age of the find belongs to the Cenozoic (early Neopleistocene).

Proboscidea: Archidiskodon trogontherii Pohlig (definition of K. Zhylkibayev)

was found in the Aktobe region near the Cairo metro station by V. S. Bazhanov and M. D. Biryukov. Stored in the Institute of Zoology of the MES RK laboratory of paleozoology. The age of the find belongs to the Cenozoic (early Neopleistocene).

Proboscidea: Archidiskodon wusti (Pawlov) was found in the West Kazakhstan region near the villages of Zhelaevo, Shchapova and janjantsevo by K. Zh. Zhylkibayeva.

The age of the find belongs to the Cenozoic (early Neopleistocene). Stored in the Institute of Zoology of the MES RK laboratory of paleozoology.

In the West Kazakhstan region, on the Ural river, near Zhemchuzhny Yar, “Small Sands” of K. Zh. Zhylkibaeva found Archidiskodon wusti (Pawlov) (definition of K. Zh. Zhylkibaeva); Perissodactyla: Elasmotherium sibiricum Fisch. (definition of B. S. Kozhamkulova).

The age of the find belongs to the Cenozoic (early Neopleistocene). Stored in the Institute of Zoology of the MES RK laboratory of paleozoology.

In the West Kazakhstan region on the Ural river, near Zhemchuzhny Yar, “Small Sands” by K. Zh.Zhylkibayeva (1977) found Proboscidea: Archidiskodon wusti (Pawlov) (definition of K. Zh. Zhylkibaeva); Perissodactyla: Elasmotherium sibiricum Fisch. (definition of B. S. Kozhamkulova).

The collection from this location is stored in the Institute of Zoology of the MES of Kazakhstan. The age of the find belongs to the Cenozoic (Eopleistocene).

In West Kazakhstan region, on the Ural river, near the village are the Shchapova Institute of Zoology MES RK Zhilkibaev K. J. (1977) found Proboscidea: Mammuthus chosaricus, Mammuthus primigenius (definition Zhilkibaev); Perissodactyla: Equus caballus fossilis, E. hemionus, Coclodonta antiquitatis; Cetacea: Camelus knoblochi, Cervus elaphus, Bison sp., Bos sp., Saida tatarica; Carnivora: Homo sapiens (definition of Kozhamkulova).

The collection from this location is stored in the Institute of Zoology of the MES of Kazakhstan. The age of the find belongs to the Cenozoic (middle Neopleistocene).

In West Kazakhstan region, on the Ural river, Big Sands (62 km South of the

village of the Rich) are the Institute of Zoology of MES RK Zhilkibaev K. J. (1977) found Proboscidea: representative of the genus Mammuthus; Perissodactyla: Equus caballus fossilis, Equus hemionus, Equus hydruntinus, Coelodonta antiquitatis; Cetacea: Camelus knoblochi, Camelus sp., Megaloceros giganteus giganteus, Cervus elaphus, Alces alces, Rangifer tarandus, Bison priscus gigas, Bison priscus megiator, Saida tatarica, Gazella subgutturosa, Ovis ammon; Carnivora: Felis spalaea, Spelacarctos rossicus, Meles meles, Homo sapiens (definition of Kozhamkulova). The collection from this location is stored in the Institute of Zoology of the MES of Kazakhstan. The age of the find belongs to the Cenozoic (middle-late Neopleistocene).

In West Kazakhstan region, on the Ural river, Minor Sands (lower Niski roll) are the Institute of Zoology of MES RK Zhilkibaev K. J. (1977) found Proboscidea: Mammuthus primigenius, of the genus Mammuthus; Perissodactyla: Equus caballus fossilis, Equus hemionus, Equus hydruntinus, Equus sp., Coelodonta antiquitatis; Artiodactyla: Camelus knoblochi, Camelus sp., Sus scrofa, Megaloceros giganteus giganteus, Cervus elaphus, Cervus pygargus, Alces alces, Bison priscus gigas, Bison priscus megiator, Bos primigenius, Saida tatarica, Gazella subgutturosa, Ovis ammon; Carnivora: Homo sapiens (definition of B. S. Kozhamkulova).

The collection from this location is stored in the Institute of Zoology of the MES of Kazakhstan. The age of the find belongs to the Cenozoic (middle-late Neopleistocene).

In West Kazakhstan region, on the Ural river, the backwater of Uralsk are the Institute of Zoology of MES RK Zhilkibaev K. J. (1977) found Proboscidea: Archidiskodon wüsti, Pawlov. The collection from this location is stored in the Institute of Zoology of the MES of Kazakhstan. The age of the find belongs to the Cenozoic (Eopleistocene).

In West Kazakhstan region, on the Ural river, near the village volodymyrivka are the Institute of Zoology of MES RK Zhilkibaev K. J. (1977) found Perissodactyla: Equus caballus fossilis, Equus sp., Equus hemionus, Coelodonta antiquitatis; Artiodactyla: Camelus knoblochi, Cervus elaphus, Alces alces,

Megaloceros giganteus giganteus, Bison priscus gigas, Bison priscus mediator, Bison sp., Bos primigenius; Carnivora: Canis lupus (definition of Kozhamkulova). The collection from this location is stored in the Institute of Zoology of the MES of Kazakhstan. The age of the find belongs to the Cenozoic (middle Neopleistocene).

In the West Kazakhstan region, near the left Bank of the Ural river, the village of Dariinsk, N. K. Vereshchagina, N. M. Parfenova, V. A. Focanova (1953) found Proboscidea: archidiskodon wüsti (by definition Vereshchagin Elaphas trogontherii); Perissodactyla: Elasmotherium sibiricum Fisch. (Vereshchagin's definition).

The collection from this location is stored in the Institute of Zoology of the MES of Kazakhstan. The age of the find belongs to the Cenozoic (early Neopleistocene).

In the West Kazakhstan region, on the left Bank of the Ural river, in the village of Dariinsk, N. Kvereshchagina, N. M. Parfenova, V. A. Focanova (1953), Proboscidea: archidiskodon wüsti (as defined by Vereshchagin Elaphas trogontherii); Perissodactyla: Elasmotherium sibiricum Fisch was found. (Vereshchagin's definition). The collection from this location is stored in ZIN RUS. The age of the find belongs to the Cenozoic (Eopleistocene).

Perissodactyla: Elasmotherium sibiricum Fisch was found in the West Kazakhstan region 12 km North-West of lake Inder by M. V. Pavlova (1939). (the definition of Gampela). The age of the find belongs to the Cenozoic (Eopleistocene) [2, p. 111].

Basic scientific research allows us to collect a complete information database on the paleontological heritage from the deposits of the Cenozoic of Kazakhstan. Collectible materials collected from these locations are the national treasure of the country. In this regard, there is a need to collect a data Bank on the studied locations with vertebrate fossils from Cenozoic deposits on the territory of Western Kazakhstan over the past centuries.

The prospects for research are obvious, since the subsoil of the Kazakh land for paleontological discoveries is almost inexhaustible.

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