



Environmental change and the natural link between Kazakh Steppe and Northern Eurasia

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In the early to the middle of the Quaternary the southern region of the Kazakh steppe was under the favorable influence of high temperature coming from the depths along faults of mountain ranges and warm moist air mass is nearby at the time of the Indian Ocean. In connection with this region ranges Karatau, western spurs of the Alatau and the southern suburbs Saryarka maintained favorable environmental conditions for life.

In periods of prolonged freezing of adjacent territories of Eastern Europe and Western Siberia in the northern regions of the Kazakh steppe developed freezing phenomenon, frozen soil conditions, extended cold snap.

The alternation of glaciations with warm interglacial periods caused significant changes of ecological conditions in the environment. In periods of cold weather, caused by glaciation in North Eurasia, animals and primitive people

The alternation of cold and warm periods that are favorable and unfavorable conditions for life continues to this day.

This life is transitory. Ended and the cold period, which seemed endless. Special cosmic phenomena gave rise to the surface of the earth's unknown in previous epochs of events about 12 thousand years ago, at the turn of the Pleistocene and Holocene epochs of the Quaternary active tectonic movement. Fallen from the sky and the comet's impact with the ground and burning in the atmosphere flows meteor caused a sharp rise in temperature on the surface of the earth.

The sudden rise in temperature caused extensive melting of glaciers and permafrost, the flood was on Earth. Eastern Europe and the western part of the Kazakh steppe fully embraced the flood; it flooded the Black Sea and Caspian Sea area. Raising the water level of the seas caused flooding of the isthmus connecting Eurasia and Africa, lost his connection by land between the continents.

After a sudden strong warming that caused floods and fires, about 10–9 thousand years BC in the environment established standard conditions with alternating summer and winter seasons. In the Kazakh steppe has resumed life in all regions inhabited by gregarious animals that roamed the steppe tribes.