



EXPEDITION FIELD GUIDE

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Make sure you have a copy of this with you
(in your clipboard or on an electronic device)
each time you go into the field

A word on track & scat (mis)identification

Identifying tracks and scats with the precision required for a serious scientific research expedition is difficult indeed. There are very few people in the world who can identify scats by sight and even established and experienced field workers have error rates of 50% or more*. Honesty and resisting the pressures of human vanity are key. It is better to lose information than to add misleading information to our sampling.

Always be aware of human nature and the pressures of an expedition environment. Many people will claim to be able to identify tracks accurately, but very few will actually have that skill. Again, species identification by tracks and scats is a difficult skill, mastered only by very few after a lifetime of learning.

Nevertheless we will collect tracks and scat information based on the expedition scientist's instruction. But you must be critical and accurate when doing so. If you are not sure, say so on your datasheet. Always take a picture of tracks and scats you record (with a scale) for verification and further discussion at base. Only records verified by the scientists will be allowed to enter into analysis, so you must make sure that you share your datasheets, notes, thoughts, pictures, etc. with the scientists upon return to base.

Scats that may be from snow leopard must be collected (see below for instructions on how to do this) and will, for the sake of precision (and science is based on precision), be sent for DNA analysis wherever possible. Collecting many signs such as tracks & scats is good as it increases sample size, but extreme care must be taken when there is the slightest doubt about positive identification of animal sign and records, which is where DNA analysis of scats provides irrefutable proof.

So the gist of all this is: do collect track & scat information as instructed and necessary, but be very critical when doing so and even more careful about your conclusions.

*During a Biosphere Expeditions to Oman studying Arabian leopards over 30 scats were collected as likely to belong to Arabian leopard. DNA analysis of these scats showed that only one was in fact from a leopard.

see separate sheets below for tracks & scats information



Snow leopard (*Panthera uncia*). An adult snow leopard weighs between 35-55 kg, stands about 60 cm tall at the shoulder, and measures 1.8-2.3 m from its head to the tip of the tail, which is up to 1 m long. Male snow leopards are generally about 30% larger than females, but otherwise the two sexes look very much alike and can be difficult to tell apart. Snow leopards have white, yellowish or smoky-grey fur patterned with dark-grey to black spots and rosettes. These markings camouflage them against the rocky slopes, helping them sneak up on prey. Their fur is dense, woolly and up to 12 cm long. The snow leopard uses its very long, thick, furry tail to aid in balancing.



Pallas's cat (*Otocolobus manul* or *Felis manul*), also known as the **manul**, is a small wild cat of Central Asia. It is about the size of a house cat, at 60 cm long, not including its 25 cm tail, and an average weight of 3.6 kg. Its fur is ochre in colour with vertical bars, which are sometimes not visible due to the thick fur. Pallas's cats inhabit the Asian steppes up to altitudes of 4,000 m.



The **Eurasian lynx** (*Lynx lynx*) is a medium-sized cat, ranging in length from 80-130 cm and standing about 70 cm at the shoulder. The tail measures 11-25 cm in length. Males usually weigh from 18 to 30 kg and females weigh 8 to 21 kg. During the summer, the Eurasian lynx has a relatively short, reddish or brown coat, which tends to be more brightly coloured in animals living at the southern end of its range. **Droppings are long, straight or only very slightly twisted and have pointed ends. They have a high fur and feather content and may contain very large bone fragments. May be up to 25 cm long; colour varies according to content. Faeces deposited in regular latrine, but not buried. They are associated with scratching and urine deposits.**



The **grey wolf** (*Canis lupus*). Adult wolves are 105–160 cm in length and 80–85 cm in shoulder height. The tail is around two thirds the length of the head and body, measuring 30–50 cm in length. Wolf weight varies geographically, with Kyrgyz wolves weighing up to 33 kg. **Scats: first meal from a kill will be meat, so first dropping very dark. Middle meal produces light droppings. Last meal produces furball droppings. Bone meal produces white, powdery droppings. Droppings often found in large numbers outside dens along with partially eaten food remains. Twisted, contain hair, are generally grey in colour and 5-20 cm long.**



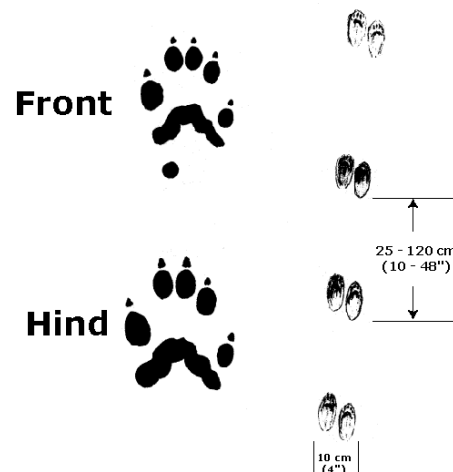
The **red fox** (*Vulpes vulpes*) is present throughout Kyrgyzstan. Habitats include steppe and mountainous areas (up to 4,000 m). Colouration of red foxes ranges from pale yellowish red to deep reddish brown on the upper parts and white, ashy or slaty on the underside. The lower part of the legs is usually black and the tail usually has a white or black tip. Like the scat of many canines, fox scat often has a ropey, tapered, and partly segmented shape. Fresh red fox scat often has a distinct musky scent. Fox scat typically does not have the offensive odour common to domestic dog scat. Fox scats are generally 1-3 cm in diameter and 7-15 cm long.



The **Tien Shan brown bear** (*Ursus arctos isabellinus*). This bear differs from the Siberian bear by its smaller size. It typically inhabits high mountain areas. In summer it comes down to the forest line, where there is more food to be found. The pelage is a light-brown or sandy color, and can appear white. A prominent distinguishing feature of this subspecies is its white claws. Scats and tracks are very large and as such unmistakable.



Asian badgers (*Meles leucurus*) are generally smaller than European badgers. The colour varies somewhat over their large range, but most individuals are lighter in colour than the European badger. In general, their colouration is more brownish-grey. Their sides are paler than the ridge of their backs and the dark facial streaks curve up behind the eyes and pass above the ears. The central pale band on the snout is correspondingly shorter and narrower and the white facial characteristics are altogether more brown-tinged.



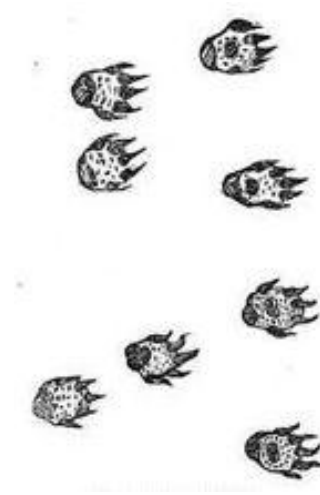
The **stone marten** (*Martes foina*) is typically found in deciduous forest, forest edges and open rocky hillsides (sometimes above the tree line). Males measure 43-59 cm in body length, while females measure 38-47 cm. Range in colouration from dark brown to pale grayish brown. A white or buffy streak can be seen just below the chin running down the neck to the chest. **Faeces of all medium-sized mustelids (marten, stoat, weasel, etc.) are twisted and coiled, irregular and elongated. They may contain fur, feathers, bone fragments, vegetation or fruit stones (see above). Scats usually left in regular latrines. 4-10 cm long.**



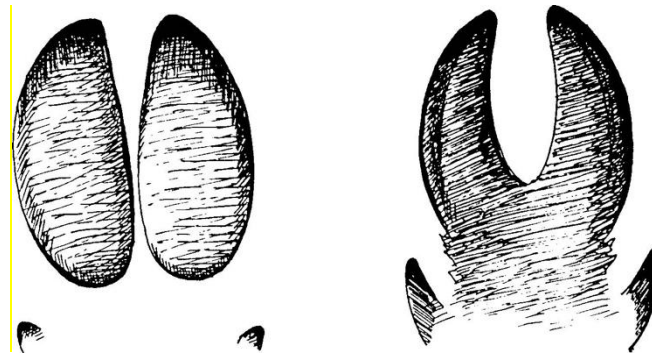
The **stoat** or **ermine** (*Mustela erminea*) is a species of *Mustelidae*, distinguished from the least weasel by its larger size and longer tail with a prominent black tip. In summer, the fur is sandy-brown on the back and head and a white below. Inhabits mountains up to 3,000 m. [See stone marten for scat description.](#)



The **least weasel** (*Mustela nivalis*) is long and slender, with a long neck, a flat, narrow head, and short limbs. This animal has large black eyes and large, round ears. The feet have five fingers with sharp claws. Fur color is chocolate brown on the back and white with brown spots on the underparts. [See stone marten for scat description.](#)



The **steppe polecat** (*Mustela eversmanii*) occurs up to 2,600 m in Central Asia. Steppe polecats have long, slender bodies and exhibit a variety of colour patterns. Generally the body is straw yellow or pale brown. They have dark dorsal pelage that becomes progressively lighter toward the ventral pelage. The thorax, limbs and about a third of the tail are dark brown to black, and colouration on the muzzle resembles a mask. As a result, they are sometimes referred to as the “masked polecat”. They are between 29-56 cm in length. **See stone marten for scat description.**



Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*). Body length 90-200 cm, shoulder height 55-110 cm, tail length 15-40 cm, weight 44-320 kg. The brownish coat is coarse and bristly, usually turning greyish with age. The face, cheeks, and throat are slightly grizzled with whitish hairs. The back is rounded and the legs are relatively long. **Snow leopard prey animal.**



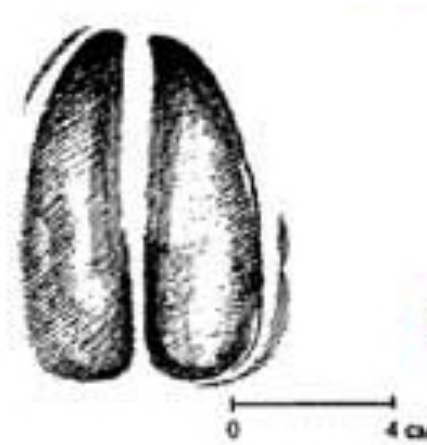
Red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) are generally found in mountainous regions, where they spend their summers in alpine meadows. It is one of the largest deer species. Adults tend to be reddish-brown in their summer coats. Only the stags have antlers, which start growing in the spring and are shed each year. **Snow leopard prey animal.** Large droppings: 2-2.5 centimetres x 1.3–1.8 centimetres; initially black and shiny, gradually becoming duller and more dark brown; cylindrical/acorn-shaped, often pointed at one end, rounded or slightly concave at the other. But beware - just like humans, scat is extremely dependent on what was eaten. Soft foods will produce soft droppings. Hard foods, hard droppings.



The **roe deer** (*Capreolus capreolus*) is a relatively small deer with a body length of 95–135 cm, a shoulder height of 65–75 cm and a weight of 15–35 kg. It has rather short, erect antlers and a reddish body with a grey face. Its hide is golden red in summer, darkening to brown or even black in winter, with lighter undersides and a white rump patch; the tail is very short (2–3 cm) and barely visible. Only the males have antlers. Roe deer live in woods, although they may venture into grasslands and sparse forests. **Snow leopard prey animal.** Thumb mark and point in most droppings.



The **Siberian ibex** (*Capra sibirica*) is usually found in mountainous regions and alpine meadows. Individual sizes vary greatly from heights between 67–110 cm and weights between 35–130 kg. Typical colouration is a light tan with lighter undersides. Both sexes have beards and horns, though the male's beard is more pronounced. While the female's horns are small, those of a mature male can grow to a length of 130 cm and also have large ridges. Horns, unlike antlers, are never shed and grow continuously. **Snow leopard prey animal. Complete dropping, which does not break into sections - you have to tease it apart.**



The **argali** (*Ovis ammon*) is a mountain sheep. Individuals are counter-shaded, ranging from light tan to dark grey above, and nearly white below. The curled horns of the males are the largest of any wild sheep, and can reach 190 cm in length per side. Females also sport horns, but these do not curl beyond half circle and are considerably less robust than the males'. **Snow leopard prey animal. Typical sheep droppings are deer-like, but not all droppings have thumb mark and point. The complete dropping breaks into sections and is bigger and wavier than ibex.**



The **Tolai hare** (*Lepus tolai*) is a species of hare found in Central Asia, Mongolia, and Northern and Central China. It inhabits semi-desert, steppes, rocky habitats and forest meadows. The Tolai hare is a little bit smaller than hares in Europe. In the mountains, it is found up to 4,000 m altitude. **Snow leopard prey animal.** Scat is usually very fibrous, very clean, very round, usually pale coloured.



Red marmots (*Marmota caudata*) are most common in the mountain meadow, which are often grazed by domestic sheep, goats and yaks. The head of the red marmots is flattened and the neck is short. The large eyes are close to the top of the head, allowing the animal to see the terrain above ground while remaining inside the burrow. Ears are small and barely extend beyond the fur. Long whiskers are located on cheeks, lower jaw, around the nose and eyes. **Snow leopard prey animal.**



The **large-eared pika** (*Ochotona macrotis*) is native to mountainous regions of Central Asia. It has brownish-grey fur tinged with ochre. The forehead, cheeks and shoulder region have a reddish tinge, which is more obvious in summer. The underparts are greyish-white. An adult large-eared pika is 15-20 cm. Its minimum altitude is about 2,300 m. The large-eared pika does not make a burrow, but lives in crevices among the shattered rock and scree found in mountainous regions. **Snow leopard prey animal.**



The **Turkestan red pika** (*Ochotona rutila*) is a species of mammal in the Ochotonidae family. It is found in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, possibly Afghanistan, and possibly China. It prefers rocky habitats and is found mostly in the Pamir, Kirgiz, Gissar, and Tien Shan mountain ranges. The "red" in its common name comes from the rusty color of the back of its summer coat. It is also known as the "silent" pika because it does not make an alarm whistle or other vocal noises. Like other pikas, the Turkestan red pika is herbivorous. However, unlike most other pikas, it is averse to coming out into open meadows and does most of its feeding on plants growing among the rocks. **Snow leopard prey animal.**



The **Mongolian five-toed jerboa** or **Siberian jerboa** (*Allactaga sibirica*). Head-torso-length 13-17 cm, tail length 18-23 cm, weight 82-104 g. Distributed in deserts (excluding sand deserts) and dry plane and mountain steppes (up to 3,500 m).



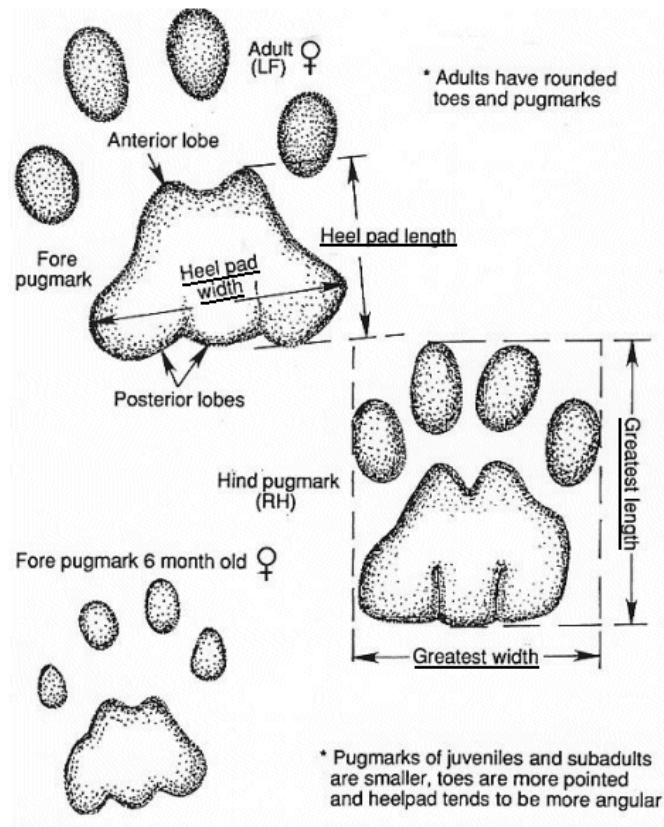
The **mole vole** (*Ellobius tancrei*) is distributed in lowland and mountain semi-deserts and deserts in Central Asia, including Kyrgyzstan. It feeds on the underground parts of plants and especially starch bulbs and tubers. Fossorial "head-lift diggers," they use their incisors and skull to loosen and shovel dirt. Lives in a complex burrow system including food storage and nest chambers.

SNOW LEOPARD SIGN

Because snow leopards are so difficult to see, researchers rely on other signs of snow leopard presence to study them. Using these signs, snow leopards make sure they stay out of each other's way or, during the breeding season, males and females can find each other. Below are some drawings on what snow leopard sign looks like. **Ignore the width, length and height text below. This is for another type of methodology.**

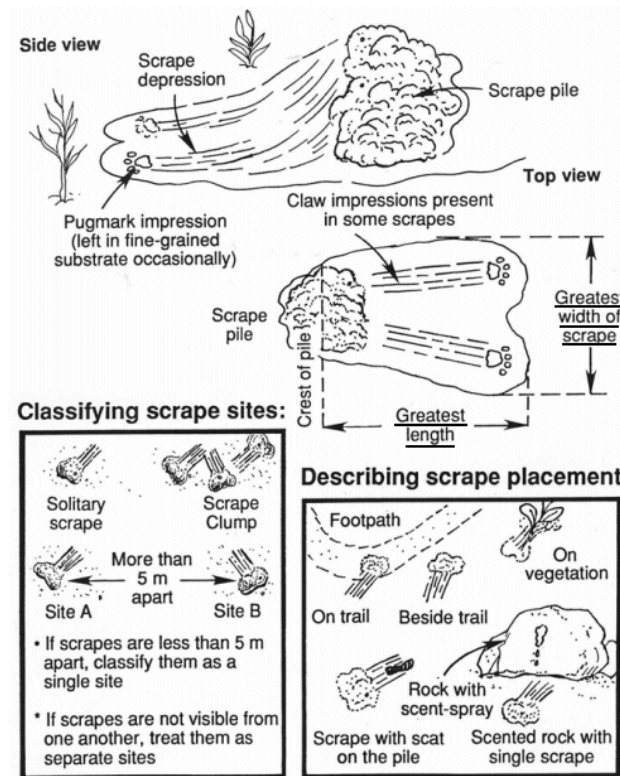
Tracks (or pugmarks)

These can be left in the snow or mud. They are very difficult to identify. Make sure you take a photo (with a scale).



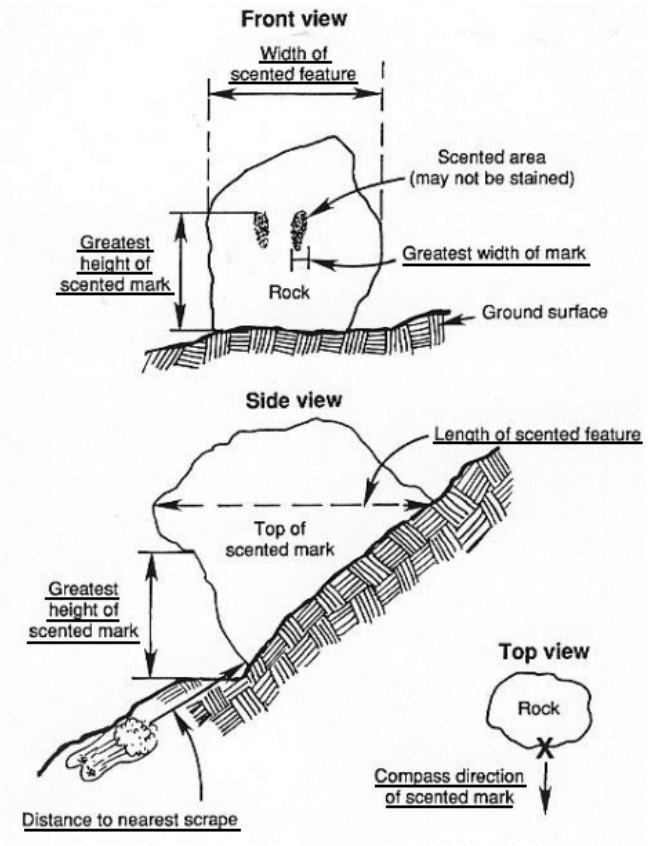
Scrapes

Snow leopards scrape their back legs in loose soil leaving a small depression with a mound of soil next to it.



Scent marking site

Snow leopards mark rocks, bushes and boulders with pungent spray from a scent gland near the tail. Cheek rubbing spreads the scent.



COLLECTING SNOW LEOPARD SCAT (you need this for the datasheet “Recording Mammals”)



IDENTIFICATION: Like other felids, snow leopards scats tend to be uniform in diameter (1.8 cm average diameter, comprised of several slightly constricted “cords” or connected blocky segments up to 8-10 cm). The scat usually has blunt ends, compared to canid scats that tend to be tapered on both or at least one end, of irregular diameter and without any obvious constrictions. Note, however, that snow leopards may also deposit small, fox-like or “token” scats for marking purposes.

Snow leopard scats are often, but not always deposited on or near scrapes or near a scented rock, along wildlife trails (especially at bends), and near kill remains. Record the presence or absence of such sign when collecting scats.

There is a large amount of field-identification error. Scientists have observed up to 50% misidentification of red fox scat as snow leopard, even by experienced biologists, so don't worry if you get this wrong. DNA will provide the answer, so it is important that when there are multiple intact scats in a site (for example, scrape site) that you collect a sample of all intact scats.



COLLECTION: First, take a photo of the scat as you found it. Place a ruler by its side for scale. After you have taken some photos, put on gloves and then, from areas not directly in the sun, break off pieces from the outside of the scat and **only put a small amount of these pieces (about the volume of a pea – see above)** into the tube.

Pieces must be loose and not compacted inside the tube (see above) so that they can dry out completely.

Collect a sample from each intact scat found at each site (one tube per scat, do not mix scat inside tubes!). Label the collection tube and record data as described on the “Recording Mammals” datasheet.

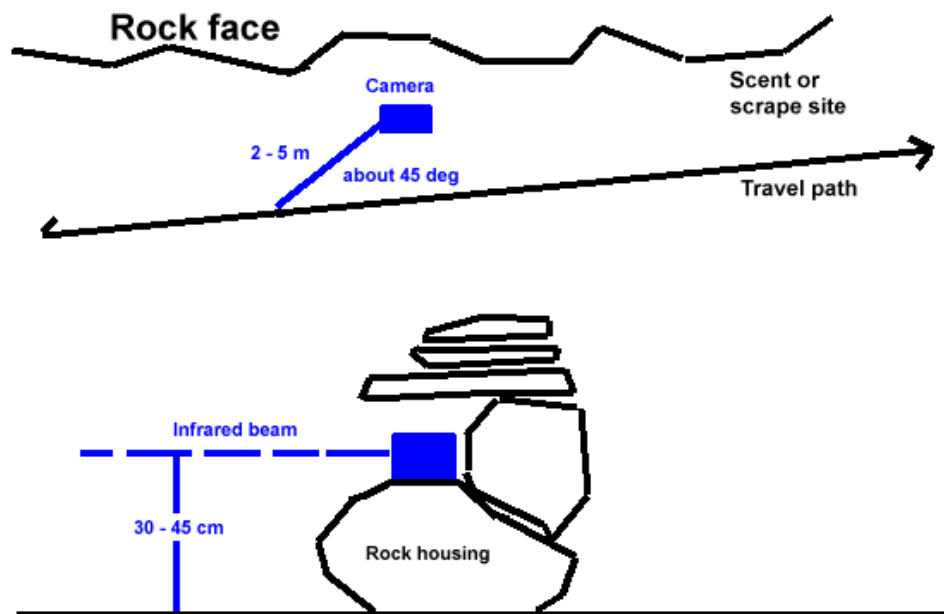
**ALWAYS WEAR GLOVES AND NEVER HANDLE SCATS WITH BARE HANDS
DO NOT TOUCH, DISTURB OR KICK THE SCAT BEFORE YOU SAMPLE IT**

CAMERA TRAP SET-UP

Good sites are along ridgelines or valley bottoms, or the approaches to scrape or scent sites (because snow leopards visit these regularly and spend time investigating smells and other signs there).

You need to

- find relatively flat ground to avoid blind areas within the sensor's zone of detection
- clear the area of vegetation that could interfere or trigger the camera
- set up the camera 2-5 m from where you expect the cat to walk
- set up the camera 35-45 cm above ground level
- orientate the camera north or south (not east or west) to avoid interference as the sun rises or sets
- ideally shadow (not block!) the sensor by building a housing (see picture 2) with a flat rock or similar (this will also prevent snow from blocking the lens or sensor)
- build the housing so that it looks sort of natural (see picture 2)
- make sure that the housing or camera cannot be moved by wind or other factors



Picture 1: camera set-up.



Picture 2: camera trap in action (courtesy of Snow Leopard Conservancy)

SELF-DRIVE SAFARI INTERVIEWS

In the past, we have asked local people about snow leopards. With this done, we are now moving onto an idea of creating economic incentives to protect nature. For this we will present ideas and ask their opinion. You will need the questions below when you are on this activity, as well as the corresponding datasheet.

ENGLISH	КЫРГЫЗЧА	РУССКИЙ
Introduction	Киришүү	Введение
<p>We have an idea about how you could perhaps benefit from ecotourism. Helping to keep intact the nature of the jailoo might for instance be a real, tangible benefit of ecotourism. So, this year we would like to concentrate on questions on what services you could and would want to provide for self-drive tourists. Remember this is just a preliminary idea of ours and we are here to find out whether this would work for you or not, and whether you too think this is a good idea, or a bad one, and why. You are the people who know best what is possible and what is not, and what you would like to do and what you are not able to do, so please just let us have your thoughts on these ideas.</p> <p>The general plan is to create a self-drive safari for people who want to come to the jailoo to enjoy its nature and culture. Almaz in Bishkek, who provides the cars for the expedition, will also provide the cars for the tourists and we could create a map of the self-drive safari, which shows where people could stop, stay and do certain things. So, for example, they might want to stay with you or pitch their tents near to your yurt. You might wish to provide them food, introduce them to the valley, go horse-back riding, or fishing with them. Other possibilities may include visiting places of interest, including perhaps sacred places and meeting with a local shaman. You would be paid for your services and so this would generate some extra income for you – all based on the beautiful and intact nature of the valley that you live and work in. As inhabitants of the valley, you are the experts of this land, and could therefore provide a very valuable and unique experience for travelers.</p> <p>The whole enterprise would have nothing to do with our annual snow leopard expedition and the people coming would be coming by themselves and making arrangements with you directly, or perhaps via Almaz. This project is not intended to benefit Biosphere Expeditions but instead its aim is to assist you directly.</p> <p>So here are our questions about this idea:</p>	<p>Экотуризмден кантип пайда алсаңыз болот? Мисалы, жайлоонун жаратылышын сактоого жардам берүү экотуризмдин реалдуу, сезилерлик пайдасы болушу мүмкүн. Ошондуктан, бул жылы биз сиз өз алдынча саякатчыларга кандай кызматтарды көрсөткүсү келгенине токтолгубуз келет. Эсиңизде болсун, бул биздики жөнүндө алдын-ала идея, биз бул сиз үчүн иштейби же жокпу, бул сиз да жакшы идея же жаман деп ойлойсузбу жана эмне үчүн. Сиз эмне мүмкүн, эмне мүмкүн эмес, эмне кылгыңыз келет жана эмне кыла албай турганыңызды эң жакшы билген адамдарсыз, андыктан ушул идеялар боюнча өз оюңузду билдириңиз.</p> <p>Жалпы планда жайлоого келип, анын табиятынан жана маданиятынан ырахат алууну каалагандар үчүн сафари түзүү каралган. Экспедиция үчүн автоунааларды берген Экспедицияга унааларды берген Бишкектеги "Алмаз" туристтерди да унаа менен камсыздайт жана биз адамдар кайсы жерде токтоп, кайсы бир нерселерди жасай ала турган өзүн өзү айдай турган сафари картасын түзсөк болот. Мисалы, алар сиз менен болууну же боз үйүңдүн жанына палатка тикүүнү каалашы мүмкүн. Сиз аларга тамак-аш берүүнү кааласаңыз, аларды өрөөнгө тааныштырууну, атка минүү же алар менен балык уулоо. Башка мүмкүнчүлүктөр камтылышы мүмкүн, анын ичинде, балким, ыйык жерлер жана жергиликтүү шаман менен жолугушуу мүмкүнчүлүктөрүн камтышы мүмкүн. Кызматыңыз үчүн акы төлөнөт жана бул сизге кошумча киреше алып келет – мунун баары сиз жашап жана иштеген өрөөндүн кооз жана кол тийбеген жаратылышына негизделген. Өрөөндүн тургундары катары сиз бул жердин эксперттери болуп саналат, Андыктан саякатчылар үчүн абдан баалуу жана уникалдуу тажрыйба болушу мүмкүн.</p> <p>Бул бүтүндөй ишибиздин биздин жыл сайын өтүүчү ак илбирс экспедициясына эч кандай тиешеси жок, эл келип, түз же балким Алмаз аркылуу сиз менен сүйлөшүүлөрдү жүргүзөт. Бул долбоор "Биосфералык экспедициялардан" пайда көрүү үчүн арналган эмес, анын максаты - сизге түздөн-түз жардам берүү.</p> <p>Ошентип, бул идеяга байланыштуу суроолорубуз бар:</p>	<p>У нас есть идея, каким образом Вы могли бы извлечь пользу из экотуризма. Например, помощь в сохранении природы на джайлоо может стать реальной, ощутимой выгодой от экотуризма. Поэтому в этом году мы хотели бы сосредоточиться на вопросах о том, какие услуги Вы могли бы и хотели бы предоставить туристам, путешествующим самостоятельно. Помните, что это всего лишь наша предварительная идея, и мы хотим узнать, подойдет ли она Вам или нет, и считаете ли Вы, что это хорошая идея или плохая, и почему. Вы – люди, которые знают лучше всех, что возможно, а что нет, что Вы хотели бы сделать, а что не в состоянии, поэтому, пожалуйста, просто сообщите нам свои мысли об этих идеях.</p> <p>Общий план заключается в создании самостоятельного сафари для людей, которые хотят приехать на джайлоо, чтобы насладиться его природой и культурой. Алмаз из г. Бишкек, который предоставляет автомобили для экспедиции, также предоставит автомобили для туристов, и мы могли бы создать карту самостоятельного сафари, на которой указано, где люди могут сделать остановку, остаться и чем-то определенным заняться. Так, например, они могут захотеть остановиться у Вас или поставить палатки рядом с вашей юртой. Возможно, Вы захотите обеспечить их едой, познакомить их с долиной, покататься на лошадях или порыбачить вместе с ними. Другие возможности могут включать посещение интересных мест, включая, возможно, священные места и встречу с местным шаманом. Вам будут платить за Ваши услуги, и это принесет Вам дополнительный доход – всё на основе красивой и нетронутой природы долины, в которой Вы живёте и работаете. Как жители долины, Вы являетесь знатоками этой земли и поэтому могли бы предоставить путешественникам очень ценный и уникальный опыт.</p> <p>Вся эта инициатива не будет иметь ничего общего с нашей ежегодной экспедицией по исследованию снежного барса, и люди будут приезжать сами и договариваться с Вами напрямую или, возможно, при посредничестве Алмаза. Этот проект не направлен на получение выгоды организацией «Biosphere Expeditions», его цель – помочь непосредственно Вам.</p> <p>Итак, вот наши вопросы по поводу этой идеи:</p>

<p>Horseback tours Q. Do you think you can organize a horseback tour for people? If yes: Q. How many people you think could be accommodated? Q. How many horses do you have to organize a horseback tour? Q. Do you know when and where to go? Have you any routes in mind that would in the best way introduce the natural snow leopard habitat to people from outside? Q. Customers could be interested in visiting historical features such as petroglyphs (rock carvings). What do you know about them, particularly where are they located?</p>	<p>Ат турлары Суроо: Сиз адамдар үчүн ат тур уюштура алат деп ойлойсузбу? Ооба болсо: С. Сиз канча адам жайгаштырылышы мүмкүн деп ойлойсуз? С. Ат турларын уюштуруу үчүн канча канча жылкыңыз бар? С. Сиз качан жана кайда барууну билесизби? Сырттан келгендерди ак илбирстин табият жаратылышы менен тааныштыра турган жолдоруңуз барбы? С. Кардарлар Петроглифтер сыяктуу тарыхый өзгөчөлүктөргө барууга кызыкдар болушу мүмкүн (таш-үңкүр чиймелери). Сиз алар жөнүндө эмне билесиз, алар кайда жайгашкан?</p>	<p>Конные туры Вопрос: Как Вы думаете, можете ли Вы организовать конный тур для людей? Если да: Вопрос: Как Вы думаете, сколько человек возможно разместить? Вопрос: Сколько лошадей у Вас есть для организации конного тура? Вопрос: Знаете ли Вы, когда и куда отправиться в тур? Есть ли у Вас на примете маршруты, которые наилучшим образом познакомят приезжих людей с естественной средой обитания снежного барса? Вопрос: Клиенты могут быть заинтересованы в посещении исторических объектов, таких как петроглифы (наскальные рисунки). Что Вы знаете о них, в частности, где они расположены?</p>
<p>Holidays in the jailoo Q. Do you think you can organize a visit to your summer camp? If yes: Q. Would that be a day stop or overnight? Q. How many people you think could be accommodated in one day? Q. How many people you think could be accommodated if they stay for one (or maybe more) night? Q. Do you have enough places to accommodate people for a day and/or overnight? Maybe not all people would like to spend the night in a yurt, therefore is there a possibility to pitch some tents next to your camp? Q. Do you have enough resources to feed people, particularly with traditional Kyrgyz food? Can that be a breakfast, dinner, a lunch pack for the day? Is there any possibility for making a barbeque party (shashlyk etc.)? Q. Do you think you can organize fishing in a nearby river or stream? What would you need for that? Can the fish be cooked back in the camp? Q. Do you think you can shortly explain how your camp works, what are the elements of a yurt (if there is one) and what's inside? Q. Can you show how koumiss is produced, starting from milking the mares? Also show how kurut, kaimak and other dairy products are made.</p>	<p>Жайлоодагы майрамдар Суроо: Жайкы лагериңизге барууну уюштура аласызбы? Эгер жооп «ооба» болсо. С. Бул бир күндүк токтоп калмак беле? Бул күндүк сапар болобу же түнөө болобу? С. Сиз канча адам бир күндө жайгаштырылышы мүмкүн деп ойлойсуз? С. Сиз канча адамды жайгаштыра аласыз, эгер алар бир же андан көп түнгө калчы болсо? С. Сизде бир күнгө, / же түн ичинде адамдар үчүн жетиштүү жерлер барбы? Балким, баары эле боз үйгө түнөп калгыңыз келбегендиктен, лагериңиздин жанында палатка тигүү мүмкүнчүлүгү барбы? С. Адамдарды, айрыкча, салттуу кыргыздын салттуу тамагы менен азыктандыруу үчүн жетиштүү ресурстар барбы? Бул эртең мененки тамак, көчки тамак, түшкү тамак болушу мүмкүнбү? Барбекю партиясын жасоо мүмкүнчүлүгү барбы (Шашлык ж.б.)? С. Сиз жакын жердеги дарыяга же агымда балык уулоону уюштура аласыз деп ойлойсузбу? Бул үчүн эмне керек? Лагерде балык бышыра аласызбы? С. Сиздин лагериңиз кандай иштээрин, боз үйдүн жабдыктарын (эгер бар болсо) жана ичинде эмне бар экенин кыскача түшүндүрүп бере аласызбы? С. Бээлерди саагандан баштап кымыз кантип жасаларын көрсөтө аласызбы? Ошондой эле курут, каймак жана башка сүт азыктары кантип жасалганын көрсөтүңүз.</p>	<p>Отпуск на джайлоо Вопрос: Как вы думаете, можно ли организовать посещение Вашего летнего лагеря? Если да: Вопрос: Это будет остановка на один день или с ночёвкой? Вопрос: Как Вы думаете, сколько человек можно разместить в один день? Вопрос: Как Вы думаете, сколько человек можно разместить, если они останутся на одну ночь (или, возможно, дольше)? Вопрос: Достаточно ли у Вас мест для размещения людей на день и/или на ночь? Возможно, не все люди захотят провести ночь в юрте, поэтому есть ли возможность поставить несколько палаток рядом с Вашим лагерем? Вопрос: Достаточно ли у Вас ресурсов, чтобы накормить людей, особенно традиционной кыргызской едой? Это может быть завтрак, ужин, ланч-пакет на день? Есть ли возможность сделать барбекю (шашлык и т.д.)? Вопрос: Как Вы думаете, можно ли организовать рыбалку в ближайшей реке или ручье? Что Вам для этого понадобится? Можно ли приготовить рыбу в лагере? Вопрос: Как Вы думаете, сможете ли Вы вкратце объяснить, как работает Ваш лагерь, каковы элементы юрты (если она есть) и что находится внутри? Вопрос: Можете ли Вы показать, как производится кумыс, начиная с дойки кобыл? Также показать, как производятся курут, каймак и другие молочные продукты.</p>
<p>Horseback tours Q. Do you think you can organize a horseback tour for people? If yes: Q. How many people you think could be accommodated? Q. How many horses do you have to organize a horseback tour?</p>	<p>Ат турлары Суроо: Сиз адамдар үчүн ат тур уюштура алат деп ойлойсузбу? Ооба болсо: С. Сиз канча адам жайгаштырылышы мүмкүн деп ойлойсуз? С. Ат турларын уюштуруу үчүн канча канча жылкыңыз бар?</p>	<p>Конные туры Вопрос: Как Вы думаете, можете ли Вы организовать конный тур для людей? Если да: Вопрос: Как Вы думаете, сколько человек возможно разместить? Вопрос: Сколько лошадей у Вас есть для организации конного тура?</p>

<p>Q. Do you know when and where to go? Have you any routes in mind that would in the best way introduce the natural snow leopard habitat to people from outside?</p> <p>Q. Customers could be interested in visiting historical features such as petroglyphs (rock carvings). What do you know about them, particularly where are they located?</p>	<p>С. Сиз качан жана кайда барууну билесизби? Сырттан келгендерди ак илбирстин табият жаратылышы менен тааныштыра турган жолдоруңуз барбы?</p> <p>С. Кардарлар Петроглифтер сыяктуу тарыхый өзгөчөлүктөргө барууга кызыкдар болушу мүмкүн (таш-үңкүр чиймелери). Сиз алар жөнүндө эмне билесиз, алар кайда жайгашкан?</p>	<p>Вопрос: Знаете ли Вы, когда и куда отправиться в тур? Есть ли у Вас на примете маршруты, которые наилучшим образом познакомят приезжих людей с естественной средой обитания снежного барса?</p> <p>Вопрос: Клиенты могут быть заинтересованы в посещении исторических объектов, таких как петроглифы (наскальные рисунки). Что Вы знаете о них, в частности, где они расположены?</p>
<p>Entertainment in the jailoo</p> <p>Q. Do you yourself or any of your family members play traditional Kyrgyz outdoor and/or indoor games? Do you think you could entertain your guests by involving them?</p> <p>Q. Do you think you with your neighbours could organize a "goat pulling" competition ("ulak tartysh")?</p> <p>Q. Do you yourself or any of your family members play traditional Kyrgyz musical instruments?</p> <p>Q. Do you yourself or any of your family members sing traditional Kyrgyz songs?</p> <p>Q. Do you think you could teach your guests to sing a traditional Kyrgyz song?</p> <p>Q. Do you know any shaman in the area worth visiting?</p> <p>Q. Do you know any sacred places (rocks, springs, trees etc.) in the area worth visiting?</p>	<p>Жайлоодогу оюн-зоок</p> <p>Суроо: Сиз өзүңүзбү же үй-бүлөңүздүн мүчөлөрү салттуу кыргыздын оюндарды ойнойсузбу? Кандай деп ойлойсуз, конокторго аларды тартуу менен көңүл ачып аласыңбы?</p> <p>С. Сиз коңшуларыңыз менен Улак Тартыш уюштура аласыз деп ойлойсузбу?</p> <p>С. Сиз өзүңүзбү же үй-бүлөңүздүн кайсынысына болбосун, салттуу кыргыз музыкалык аспаптары ойнойсузбу?</p> <p>С. Сиз же үй-бүлөңүздүн бирөөлөрү кыргыздын салттуу ырларын ырдайсызбы?</p> <p>С. Конокторуңузга кыргыздын салттуу ырын ырдаганды үйрөтө алам деп ойлойсузбу?</p> <p>С. Сиз барган аймакта бир дагы шаманын билесизби?</p> <p>С. Бул аймакта барууга татыктуу ыйык жерлерди (таштар, булактар, дарактар ж.б.) билесизби?</p>	<p>Развлекательные мероприятия в джайлоо</p> <p>Вопрос: Играете ли Вы сами или кто-то из членов Вашей семьи в традиционные кыргызские игры на открытом воздухе и / или в закрытом помещении? Как Вы думаете, могли бы Вы развлечь своих гостей, включая их в такие игры?</p> <p>Вопрос: Как Вы думаете, могли бы Вы с соседями организовать соревнования по перетягиванию козла («улак тартыш»)?</p> <p>Вопрос: Играете ли Вы сами или кто-то из членов Вашей семьи на традиционных кыргызских музыкальных инструментах?</p> <p>Вопрос: Поёте ли Вы сами или кто-либо из членов Вашей семьи традиционные кыргызские песни?</p> <p>Вопрос: Как Вы думаете, могли бы Вы научить своих гостей петь традиционную кыргызскую песню?</p> <p>Вопрос: Знаете ли Вы какого-нибудь шамана в этом регионе, которого стоит посетить?</p> <p>Вопрос: Знаете ли Вы какие-нибудь священные места (камни, источники, деревья и т.д.) в этом районе, которые стоит посетить?</p>
<p>Logistics</p> <p>Q. How much would you charge for the various services. For example, a day horseback tour per person, a night in your yurt per person, a night pitching a tent near your yurt, breakfast per person, dinner per person?</p> <p>Q. How would people communicate with you to make arrangements prior to arrival? What language would they need to make the arrangements in?</p>	<p>Логистика</p> <p>Суроо: Кызматыңызга канча акча сурайт элеңиз? Мисалы, бир кишиге күндүзгү атка саякат, бир кишиге боз үйдө түнөө, боз үйүңүздүн жанындагы палатка түнүү, бир кишиге эртең мененки тамак, бир кишиге кечки тамак?</p> <p>С. Келгенге чейин жолугушууну уюштуруу үчүн адамдар сиз менен кантип байланышат? Алар сиз менен кайсы тилде сүйлөшүү керек болот?</p>	<p>Логистика</p> <p>Вопрос: Сколько бы Вы взяли за различные услуги. Например, дневной конный тур с человека, ночь в Вашей юрте с человека, ночь в палатке рядом с Вашей юртой, завтрак с человека, ужин с человека?</p> <p>Вопрос: Как люди будут общаться с Вами, чтобы договориться о встрече до прибытия? На каком языке им нужно будет договариваться?</p>
<p>And finally</p> <p>Q. What do you think of the whole idea? Would you be interested in becoming involved?</p> <p>Q. If you think it is a good idea, why?</p> <p>Q. If you think it is a bad idea, why?</p> <p>Q. Do you have any questions yourself? What are they?</p> <p>Q. Have we forgotten anything? If so, what?</p> <p>Q. Would you like to add any thoughts of your own? Do you have any final comments?</p>	<p>Акыры</p> <p>Суроо: Бул идеяны сиз эмне деп ойлойсуз? Ага катышууга кызыгат белеңиз?</p> <p>С. Эгер сиз жакшы идея деп ойлосоңуз, анда эмне үчүн?</p> <p>С. Эгер сиз жаман идея деп ойлосоңуз, анда эмне үчүн?</p> <p>С. Сизде суроолоруңуз барбы? Кандай?</p> <p>С. Эч нерсе унутуп койгон жокпузбу? Эгер унутуп калсак, эмнени?</p> <p>С. Сиз өзүңүздүн ойлоруңузду кошкунуз келеби? Сизде кандайдыр бир акыркы комментарийлер барбы?</p>	<p>В заключение</p> <p>Вопрос: Что вы думаете об этой идее? Было бы Вам интересно принять в ней участие?</p> <p>Вопрос: Если Вы считаете, что это хорошая идея, то почему?</p> <p>Вопрос: Если Вы считаете, что это плохая идея, то почему?</p> <p>Вопрос: Есть ли у Вас самих вопросы? Какие?</p> <p>Вопрос: Забыли ли мы что-нибудь? Если да, то что?</p> <p>Вопрос: Хотите ли Вы добавить какие-либо свои соображения? Есть ли у Вас какие-либо заключительные комментарии?</p>