

Example of standard to phonetic conversion of Wikipedia entries using the transliteration computer program, varying between the two version of the single sound per symbol (s.s.p.s) font. Some words such as place names were left in standard spelling while some sections containing to many mistakes were edited out of the transliterated text. The ʌ and ɒ symbols are used only some of the time. Therefore the symbols i, ɔ, ʌ appear where these other two symbols could be expected.

Sudan (officially the Republic of Sudan) is a country in northeastern Africa. It is the largest in the African continent and the Arab World,[3] and tenth largest in the world by area. It is bordered by Egypt to the north, the Red Sea to the northeast, Eritrea and Ethiopia to the east, Kenya and Uganda to the southeast, Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic to the southwest, Chad to the west and Libya to the northwest. The country's name derives from the Arabic Bilad-al-Sudan, literally "land of the blacks." [2] Sudan has recently emerged as the world's most unstable country according to the 2007 Failed States Index, mainly due to its military dictatorship and the ongoing war in Darfur. The country has long been plagued by civil war stemming from political and economic inequality: most people in Sudan's northern region, which includes the capital city of Khartoum, are Arab Muslims; while most southerners are non-Arab Black Africans who mainly practice traditional African religions or Christianity. Southern Sudan is widely acknowledged to have one of the worst health situations in the world.[4][5] Despite its internal conflicts, Sudan has managed to achieve economic growth.

sudAn (ʌfɪʃɪʌle ʃɪl rɛpʌblik ɒv sudAn) iz ʌ kʌndɪre in nɔːtwestɪn ʌfrɪkʌ. ɪt iz ʃɪl ʌdʒɪst in ʃɪl ʌfrɪkɪn kɒntɪnɪnt and ʃɪl ʌnd tɛnθ ʌdʒɪst in ʃɪl wɜːld bɪ ɛrɛʌ. ɪt iz bɔːdɪd bɪ ɛdʒɪpt tu ʃɪl nɔːtɪl, ʃɪl red sɛ tu ʃɪl nɔːtwest, ɛrɪtɹɔːɪʌ and ɛtɪoːpɪʌ tu ʃɪl est, kɛnɪʌ and jʊɡʌndʌ tu ʃɪl sɔːtwest, demʌkrʌtɪk rɛpʌblik ɒv ʃɪl kɔːɡɡɔː and ʃɪl sɛndɹɔːl ʌfrɪkɪn rɛpʌblik tu ʃɪl sɔːtwest, tʃʌd tu ʃɪl west and lɪbɪjʌ tu ʃɪl nɔːtwest. sudAn hʌz rɛsɪntle ɪmɹʌdʒ ʌz ʃɪl wɜːldz mɔːst ʌnsdʌɛbʊl kʌndɪre ʌkɔːdɛŋ tu ʃɪl 2007 fæɪld sɔːɛs ɪndɛks, mʌɛnle ju tu ɪts mɪlɪtɹɔː dɪktʌɛtʌʃɪp and ʃɪl ɒŋɡɔːwɛŋ wɔː ɪn dʌfʊr. ʃɪl kʌndɪre hʌz lɔːŋ bɛn plʌɛgd bɪ sɪvɪl wɔː sɛmɛŋ frɒm pʌlɪtɪkʊl and ɛkʌnɒmɪk ɪnɪkɔːlɪtɛ: mɔːst pɛpʊl ɪn sudʌnz nɔːθɪn rɛdʒɪn, wɪtʃ ɪnkluːdʌ ʃɪl kʌpɪtʌl sɪtɛ ɒv Kʌrtʊm, ʌ ʌrɪb mɔːzɪmz; wɪl mɔːst sʌθɪnɪz ʌ nɒn-ʌrɪb blʌk ʌfrɪkɪnz hu mʌɛnle prʌktɪs tʃɹʌdɪʃɪʌnʊl ʌfrɪkɪn rɪlɪdʒɪnz ɔː krɪsʃɪʌnɪtɛ. sʌθɪn sudʌn iz wɪdɪle ɪknɒlɪdʒ tu hʌv wʌn ɒv ʃɪl wɜːst hʌɔtɪl sɪtʃuʌɛʃɪnz ɪn ʃɪl wɜːld. dɪspɪt ɪts ɪntɜːnʊl kɒnflɪkʌs, sudʌn hʌz mʌnɪdʒ tu ʌtʃɛv ɛkʌnɒmɪk grɔːwθ.

burma schools

Education Main article: Education in Burma Yangon University of Medicine 1 Yangon University of Computer Studies The educational system of Burma is operated by the government Ministry of Education. Universities and professional institutes from upper Burma and lower Burma are run by two separate entities, the Department of Higher Education of Upper Burma and the Department of Higher Education of Lower Burma. Headquarters are based in Yangon and Mandalay respectively. The education system is based on the United Kingdom's system, due to nearly a century of British and Christian presences in Burma. Nearly all schools are government-operated, but there has been a recent increase in privately funded English language schools. Schooling is compulsory until the end of elementary school, probably about 9 years old, while the compulsory schooling age is 15 or 16 at international level. There are 101 universities, 12 institutes, 9 degree colleges and 24 colleges in Burma, a total of 146 higher education institutions.[189] There are 10 Technical Training Schools, 23 nursing training schools, 1 sport academy and 20 midwifery schools. There are 2047 Basic Education High Schools, 2605 Basic Education Middle Schools, 29944 Basic Education Primary Schools and 5952 Post Primary Schools. 1692 multimedia classrooms exist within this system. There is one international school which is acknowledged by WASC and College Board - Yangon International Educare Center(YIEC) in Yangon.

ɛjʌkʌɛʃɪn

mʌɛn ʌtɪkʊl: ɛjʌkʌɛʃɪn ɪn bʊrma

γλῆγον γυλνυρσάτε ον μεδλσιν 1

γλῆγον γυλνυρσάτε ον κίμπυτλ σδλδεζ

τῆλ εϋκᾶεσῆιν σῆδῆμ ον βυρμλ ἰζ ορλᾱετῆδ βἰ τῆλ γλνλμῆντ ῆνῆςϋε ον εϋκᾶεσῆιν. γυλνυρσάτεζ ᾱνδ πρῆφῆσῆιν ἰνσδλχυδσ frοm ᾱρλ βυρμλ ᾱνδ λῶωλ βυρμλ ᾱ γλν βἰ τυ σῆρλγῆτ ἔντλτεζ, τῆλ δῆρᾱτῆμῆντ ον ἠἰλ εϋκᾶεσῆιν ον ᾱρλ βυρμλ ᾱνδ τῆλ δᾱρᾱτῆμῆντ ον ἠἰλ εϋκᾶεσῆιν ον λῶωλ βυρμλ. ἠῆδκᾱτῆζ ᾱ βᾱεσδ ἰν γλῆγον ᾱνδ ῆνδῆλᾱε ρῆςπεκτῆνλε. τῆλ εϋκᾶεσῆιν σῆδῆμ ἰζ βᾱεσδ ον τῆλ γυλνἰτῆδ κῆδῆμζ σῆδῆμ, ወ τυ ἠελε ᾱ σῆνδῆρε ον brῆtῆsh ᾱνδ κῆρῆወῆν πῆρῆςῆςῆζ ἰν βυρμλ. ἠελε ᾱλ σḡῶωλζ ᾱ γλνλμῆντ – ορλᾱετῆδ, βᾱτ τῆλ ἠᾱζ βῆν ᾱ ρῆςῆντ ἰνκῆρῆς ἰν πῆρῆνῆλε ῆλνδῆδ ἰγγλῆsh λᾱḡḡwῆζ σḡῶωλζ. σḡῶωλεḡ ἰζ κῆμπῆλσῆρε ᾱντῆλ τῆλ ἔνδ ον ᾱῆμῆνδῆρε σḡῶωλ, πῆρῆβᾱελε ᾱβᾱῶτ 9 γῆλζ ᾱωδ, wἰῆλ τῆλ κῆμπῆλσῆρε σḡῶωλεḡ ᾱεወ ἰζ 15 ᾱ 16 ᾱτ ἰντᾱῆσῆῆνῶλ ῆεῶλ.

τῆλ ᾱ 101 γυλνυρσάτεζ, 12 ἰνσδλχυδσ, 9 δῆρε κῆλῆወῆζ ᾱνδ 24 κῆλῆወῆζ ἰν βυρμλ, ᾱ τῶτῶλ ον 146 ἠἰλ εϋκᾶεσῆιν ἰνσδλχυshῆνζ.

τῆλ ᾱ 10 τεκῆλκῶλ χῆρᾱεἠῆḡ σḡῶωλζ, 23 ἠῆρσεḡ χῆρᾱεἠῆḡ σḡῶωλζ, 1 σβᾱτ ᾱκᾱδῆμε ᾱνδ 20 ῆῆδῆρᾱε σḡῶωλζ.

τῆλ ᾱ 2047 βᾱεσῆκ εϋκᾶεσῆῆν ἠἰ σḡῶωλζ, 2605 βᾱεσῆκ εϋκᾶεσῆῆν ῆῆδῶλ σḡῶωλζ, 29944 βᾱεσῆκ εϋκᾶεσῆῆν πῆρῆμᾱε σḡῶωλζ ᾱνδ 5952 πῶστ πῆρῆμᾱε σḡῶωλζ. 1692 ῆῆωτῆμεδῆελ κῆλᾱςῆρῆμζ ἰκῆζῆτ wἰῆῆλ ἠῆς σῆδῆμ.

τῆλ ἰζ wᾱἠ ἰντᾱῆσῆῆνῶλ σḡῶωλ wῆχ ἰζ ἰκῆλῆወῆζ βἰ WASC ᾱνδ κῆλῆወ ῆῆρδ – γλῆγον ἰντᾱῆσῆῆνῶλ ἔδῆυκῆλ σῆντᾱ ἰν γλῆγον.

Iraq

Iraq is a country in Western Asia spanning most of the northwestern end of the Zagros mountain range, the eastern part of the Syrian Desert and the northern part of the Arabian Desert.[2] It shares borders with Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to the south, Jordan to the west, Syria to the northwest, Turkey to the north, and Iran to the east. It has a very narrow section of coastline measuring 58 km (35 miles) at Umm Qasr on the Persian Gulf. There are two major flowing rivers: the Tigris and the Euphrates. These provide Iraq with agriculturally capable land and contrast with the desert landscape that covers most of Western Asia. The capital city, Baghdad, is in the center-east. Iraq's rich history dates back to ancient Mesopotamia. The region between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers is identified as the cradle of civilization and the birthplace of writing. Throughout its long history, Iraq has been the center of the Akkadian, Assyrian, Babylonian and Abbasid empires, and part of the Achaemenid, Macedonian, Parthian, Sassanid, Rashidun, Umayyad, Mongol, Ottoman and British empires.[3] Since an invasion in 2003, a multinational coalition of forces, mainly American and British, has occupied Iraq. The invasion has had wide-reaching consequences: increased civil violence, establishment of a parliamentary democracy, the removal and execution of former authoritarian President Saddam Hussein, official recognition and widespread political participation of Iraq's Kurdish minority and Shi'ite Arab majority, significant economic growth, building of new infrastructure, and use of the country's huge reserves of oil. In 2008 the Failed States Index, produced by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace's Foreign Policy magazine and the Fund for Peace, Iraq was the world's fifth most unstable country,[4] after Sudan,[5] and the United States in 2007 referred to it in court proceedings as "an active theater of combat." [6] Iraq is developing a parliamentary democracy composed of 18 governorates (known as muhafadhat).

ἰρᾱκ ἰζ ᾱ κᾱῆνδῆρε ἰν wῆστῆν ᾱεወῆλ σβῆἠῆḡ ῆῆστ ον τῆλ ἠᾱτῆwῆςδῆν ἔνδ ον τῆλ Zᾱḡros ῆῆῶντῆν ρῆεወወ, τῆλ ἔσδῆν πᾱτ ον τῆλ Syrian δῆζῆτ ῆνδ τῆλ ἠᾱτῆῆν πᾱτ ον τῆλ ᾱρῆεβῆῆν δῆζῆτ ἰτ σῆεወζ ῆῆρδῆζ wἰῆλ Kuwait ῆνδ σῶῶδε ᾱρῆεβῆελ τῶ τῆλ σῶῶπ, Jordan τῶ τῆλ wῆστ, Syria τῶ τῆλ ἠᾱτῆwῆστ, Turkey τῶ τῆλ ἠᾱτῆ, ῆνδ ἰρᾱῆ τῶ τῆλ ἔστ. ἰτ ἠῆζ ᾱ vῆρε ἠῆρῶ σῆκῆῆῆν ον κῶστῆῆν ῆῆεወῆλῆḡ 58 km (35 ῆἰῆλζ) ῆτ Umm Qasr ον τῆλ Persian Gulf. τῆλ ᾱ τῶ ῆῆεወῆλ ῆῆῶwῆḡ ρῆνῆζ: τῆλ Tῆgrῆs ῆνδ τῆλ Euphrates. τῆεζ πῆρᾱνἰδ ἰρῆḡ wἰῆλ ῆḡrῆκῆwῆχῆλε κῆερῆλβῶλ ῆῆνδ ῆνδ κῆνδῆρᾱστ wἰῆλ τῆλ δῆζῆτ ῆῆνδςḡῆεπ ῆῆῶτ κᾱνῆζ ῆῆστ ον wῆστῆν ᾱεወῆλ.

þá koptól site, Baghdad iz in þá sentl-est. Irðks rich hischre dæðs bók t● onchint Mesopotamia. þá rejin bitwen þá Tigris ond Euphrates riviz iz Identifid ez þá kræððol ov sivilizæshin ond þá burþplæes ov rItæg. Þrooot its log hischre, Irðk höz ben þá sentl ov þá Akkadian, Assyrian, Babylonian ond Abbasid empIiz, ond pðt ov þá Achaemenid, Macedonian, Parthian, Sassanid, Rashidun, Umayyad, Mongol, Ottoman ond british

sins on invæþhin in 2003, λ mowtenoðhnðl kðllishin ov færsiz, mænle amerikin ond british, höz okypid Irðk. þá invæþhin höz hød wId- recheþ konsiqinsiz: inkresd sivil vilins, isdøblismint ov λ pðlæmendhre dimokrase, þá rimovðl ond exakyoðshin ov færmλ æþoræterein prezðdint Saddam Hussein, ofishðl rekognishin ond widsbred pæliticλ pðtisipæshin ov Irðks Kurdish minorite ond Shi'ite orib mæjoræte, signifigint ekλnomik grðþl, bildeþ ov ny● infærsjærkshλ, ond yos ov þá kλndhrez hy●j rizurvz ov æeil. in 2008 þá fæild sdæðs index, præjost bI þá Carnegie Endowment fæ intλnoðhnðl pesiz forin polise mөгλzen ond þá fλnd fæ pes, Irðk woz þá wurðoz fifþl mðst λnsdæbðl. Δftλ ond þá yonItid sdæðs in 2007 rifurd t● it in kæt prðsedæþz ez "on æctiv þæxtλ ov kombot". Irðq iz divølipreþ λ pðlæmendhre dimokrase kimpðzd ov 18 governorates (nðwn ez muhafadhat).

Bhutan

The Kingdom of Bhutan is a landlocked nation in South Asia. It is located amid the eastern end of the Himalaya Mountains and is bordered to the south, east and west by India and to the north by the Tibet Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China. Bhutan is separated from Nepal by the Indian state of Sikkim. The Bhutanese call their country Druk Yul which means "Land of the Thunder Dragon".[2] Bhutan used to be one of the most isolated nations in the world, but developments including direct international flights, internet, mobile phone networks, and cable television have increasingly opened the doors. Yet, Bhutan has balanced modernization with its ancient culture and traditions under the guiding philosophy of Gross National Happiness (GNH). Rampant destruction of the environment has been avoided. The government takes great measures to preserve the nation's traditional culture, identity and the environment. Accordingly, in 2006 Business Week rated Bhutan the happiest country in Asia and the eighth happiest country in the world citing a global survey conducted by the University of Leicester in 2006 referenced to as the "World Map of Happiness".[3] The landscape ranges from subtropical plains in the south to the Himalayan heights in the north, with some peaks exceeding 7,000 metres (23,000 ft). The state religion is Vajrayana Buddhism, and the population is predominantly Buddhist, with Hinduism being the second-largest religion. The capital and largest city is Thimphu. After centuries of direct monarchic rule, Bhutan held its first democratic elections in March 2008. Among other international associations, Bhutan is a member of the United Nations and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

þá kigdim ov botðn iz λ løndlokt næshin in søþl æþhλ. it iz lökætid λmid þá esdin end ov þá himlæeyλ mæontinz ond iz bædid t● þá søþl, est ond west bI indeλ ond t● þá næþl bI þá tibet ætonimis rejin ov þá pepilz repæblik ov chInλ. botðn iz sepæætid from nepðl bI þá indein sdæet ov sekim. þá botænez kærl þæλ kλndhre drok Yul wich menz "lønd ov þá þlændλ jrogin".

botðn yozd t● be wλn ov þá mðst Islæetid næshinz in þá wurld, bat divølipminas inklødeþ dærekt intλnoðhnðl flIðs, intλnet, mðbIil føn netwurk, ond kæbðl tølævijþhin høv inkresegle ðpind þá dæz. yet, botðn höz bolinsd modinIzæshin wiþl its onchint kolchλ ond chæradishinz λndλ þá gIðeþ filofsæ ov grðs nøshnðl høpenis (jæenæh). rømpint disjææshin ov þá invIæmint höz ben λvædid. þá gλvæmint tæks græet meþhiz t● prizurv þá næshinz chæradishλnðl kolchλ, Identæte ond þá invIæmint. λkædeþle, in 2006 biznis wek rætid botðn þá høpeist kλndhre in æþhλ ond þá æþl høpeist kλndhre in þá wurld sItæg λ glðbðl survæ kondæktid bI þá yurnλvosæte ov Leicester in 2006 refrinsd t● ez þá wurld møp ov høpenis.

þá løndsgæp rænjiz from slbchropekðl plæenz in þá søþl t● þá himlæeyin hIðs in þá næþl, wiþl slm peks exedeg 7,000 metiz (23,000 fet). þá sdæet rilijin iz Vajrayana bøðizim, ond þá popyλæshin iz pridominitle bøðist, wiþl hindøizim beig þá sekind- lðjist rilijin. þá koptól ond

LDjist site iz Thimphu. Δftλ senchrēz ov dlrekt monΔk rōl, bōtΔn hōod its furst demakrōtik ilekshinz in mΔch 2008. λmλg λtλ intλnōshnōl λsōshēēshinz, bōtΔn iz λ membl ov tλ yōnItid nēshinz ond tλ sōoTl ējthn λsōshēēshin fō rējλnōl kōopirēshin (esēēΔse).

democratic republic of congo

The Democratic Republic of the Congo, is a country in central Africa with a small area of Atlantic coastline. It is the third largest country (by area) in Africa. In order to distinguish it from the neighbouring Republic of the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo is often referred to as DR Congo, DRC, or RDC, or is called Congo-Kinshasa after the capital Kinshasa (in contrast to Congo-Brazzaville for its neighbour). The name "Congo" refers to the river Congo, also known as the river Zaire. (The river name Congo is related to the name of the Bakongo ethnic group). The Democratic Republic of the Congo was formerly, in turn, the Congo Free State, Belgian Congo, Congo-L~~o~~?
©opoldville, Congo-Kinshasa, and Zaire. Though it is located in the Central African UN subregion, the nation is economically and regionally affiliated with Southern Africa as a member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). DR Congo borders the Central African Republic and Sudan on the North; Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi on the East; Zambia and Angola on the South; the Republic of the Congo on the West; and is separated from Tanzania by Lake Tanganyika on the East.[2] The country enjoys access to the ocean through a 40-kilometre (25 mile) stretch of Atlantic coastline at Muanda and the roughly nine-kilometre wide mouth of the Congo river which opens into the Gulf of Guinea. The Second Congo War, beginning in 1998, devastated the country greatly and involved seven foreign armies and is sometimes referred to as the "African World War".[3] Despite the signing of peace accords in 2003, fighting continues in the east of the country. In eastern Congo, the prevalence and intensity of rape and other sexual violence is described as the worst in the world.[4] The war is the world's deadliest conflict since World War II, killing 5.4 million people.[5][6]

tλ demakrōtik rēplblik ov tλ kōggō iz λ kλnchrē in senchrōl ofrikλ wTl θē smλl erēλ ov θtlōntik kōstlIn it iz tλ Tlrd LDjist kλnchrē bI erēλ in ofrikλ.

in srdλ t● disdiggwish it from tλ nēblrēg rēplblik ov tλ kōggō tλ demakrōtik rēplblik ov tλ kōggō iz ofin rifurd t● oz dr kōggō dēΔse σ Δdese σ iz kλrd kōggō- Kinshasa Δftλ tλ kōplōl Kinshasa

tλ nēm kōggō rifurz t● tλ rivλ kōggō σlsō nōn oz tλ rivλ Zaire

DR kōggō bārdiz tλ senchrōl ofrikin rēplblik ond sōdΔn on tλ nārmōl yōgλndλ Rwanda ond bōrōnde on tλ est zōmbeλ ond θggowλλ on tλ sōoTl tλ rēplblik ov tλ kōggō on tλ west ond iz sepλrētid from Tanzania bI lēk Tanganyika on tλ est. tλ kλnchrē injōez θkses t● tλ ōshin tō θē 40- kilλmetλ 25 mIil sjrech ov θtlōntik kōstlIn θt Muanda ond tλ rλfle nIn- kilλmetλ wId mōoTl ov tλ kōggō rivλ wIch ōpλnz int● tλ gowf ov ginēλ.

tλ sekind kōggō wā biginēg in 1998 devλsdētid tλ kλnchrē grētle ond invowvd sevin forin Δmez ond iz sλmtImz rifurd t● oz tλ "ofrikin wuld War".dispIt tλ sInēg ov pes λkσoz in 2003 fItēg kintinyoz in tλ est ov tλ kλnchrē in esdin kōggō tλ prevλlins ond intensλte ov rēp ond λtλ sekshōl vIlins iz disgrIbd oz tλ wurst in tλ world. tλ wā iz tλ wurlaz dedleist konflikt sins wuld wā II kilēg 5.4 milyin rēpōl.

NZ

New Zealand is an island country in the south-western Pacific Ocean comprising two main landmasses, (the North Island and the South Island,) and numerous smaller islands, most notably Stewart Island/Rakiura and the Chatham Islands. The indigenous Maori named New Zealand Aotearoa, commonly translated as The Land of the Long White Cloud. The Realm of New Zealand also includes the Cook Islands and Niue (self-governing but in free association); Tokelau; and the Ross Dependency (New Zealand's territorial claim in Antarctica). New Zealand is notable for its geographic isolation, situated about 2000 km (1250 miles) southeast of Australia across the Tasman Sea, and its closest neighbours to the north are New Caledonia, Fiji and Tonga. During its long isolation New Zealand developed a distinctive fauna dominated by birds, a number of which became extinct after the arrival of humans and the mammals they introduced. The population is mostly of European descent, with the indigenous Maori being the largest minority. Asians and non-Maori Polynesians are also significant minorities, especially in the urban areas. Elizabeth II, as the Queen of New Zealand, is the Head of State and, in her absence, is represented by a non-partisan Governor-General. She has no real political influence, and her position is essentially symbolic. Political power is held by the democratically elected Parliament of New Zealand under the leadership of the Prime Minister, who is the head of government. New Zealand's open economy is known for being one of the world's most free market capitalist economies.[7]

ny● zelind iz ɔn ilind klandre in ʔil sɔtɪl- wesdin pɔsifik ɔʃin kimprɪzɛg tɔ mæŋ lɔndmɔsɪz ʔil nɔɪl ilind ɔnd ʔil sɔtɪl ilind ɔnd ny●mɔrɪs smɔɪlɪ ilinɔs mɔst notiblɛ sjɔwit ilind/rɔkɛɔrɔ ɔnd ʔil ʃɔtɪm ilinɔs ʔil indɪjɔnis mɔllɔrɛ næmd ny● zelind ɔrtɛlɔrɔl kominlɛ ʃrɔnzlætɪd ɔz ʔil lɔnd ɔv ʔil lɔg wɪt klɔɔd ʔil rɔɔm ɔv ny● zelind ɔɪsɔ inkɪɔs ʔil kɔk ilinɔs ɔnd nɛɔe self- glɔvlɔnɛg bɔt in frɛ ɔsɔʃɛæʃɪn tɔrkɛlɔ ɔnd ʔil rɔs dɪpɛndɪŋsɛ ny● zɛlɪnɔz tɛrɔtɔrɛɔl klæm in ɔntɔktɪkɔ.

ny● zelind iz nɔtɔbɔl fɔ its jɛɔgrɔfɪk ɪsɔlæʃɪn sɪʃɔæʃɪn ɔbɔt 2000 km 1250 mɪɪlz sɔtɪlwest ɔv ɔrsjɪrɛɪɔl ɔkros ʔil tɔzmin sɛ ɔnd ɪɔs klɔsɪst næbɪz tɔ ʔil nɔɪl ɔ ny● kɔlɪdɔnɛɔl fɛjɛ ɔnd tɔgɔɔl jɪrɛg ɪɔs lɔg ɪsɔlæʃɪn ny● zelind dɪvɔlɪpt ɔɛ dɪstɪŋktɪv fɔrɔɔl dɔmɪnætɪd bɪ bɪrɔz ɔɛ nɔmbɔɔ ɔv wɪʃ bɛkæm ɛxɪŋkt ɔftɔ ʔil ɔrɪvɔɔl ɔv hɪmɪnz ɔnd ʔil mɔmɔɔlz ʔɛ ɪnʃɪɔlɔst.

ʔil pɔpɪɔlæʃɪn iz mɔstlɛ ɔv yɔrɔpɛɪn dɪsɛnt wɪʔ ʔil indɪjɔnis mɔllɔrɛ bɛɪg ʔil ɪɔjɪst mɪnɔrɪtɛ. ɔɛʃɪnz ɔnd nɔn mɔllɔrɛ pɔɔɔnɛʃɪnz ɔ ɔɪsɔ signɪfɪgɪnt mɪnɔrɪtɛz ɛsbɛʃɔlɛ in ʔil ɪrbɪn ɛrɛɔz ɪɪɪzɔbɪʔ II ɔz ʔil qɛn ɔv ny● zelind iz ʔil hɛd ɔv sɔɔt ɔnd in hɪr ɔbɪsɪnz iz rɛprɔzɛntɪd bɪ ɔɛ nɔn- pɔɔtɪzɪn glɔvɪnɔ- gɛnrɔɔl ʃɛ hɔz nɔ rɛɪl pɔɔlɪtɔkɔɔl ɪnflɔwɪnz ɔnd hɪr pɔzɪʃɪn iz ɪsɛnʃɔlɛ sɪmbɔlɪk pɔɔlɪtɔkɔɔl pɔɔwɔɔl iz hɔɔd bɪ ʔil dɛmɔkrɔtɪkɛ ɪlɛktɪd pɔɔɪɔmɪnt ɔv ny● zelind ɔnd ʔil lɛɔɔʃɪp ɔv ʔil pɪɪm mɪnɪstɔ hɔ iz ʔil hɛd ɔv glɔvɔmɪnt ny● zɛlɪnɔz ɔpɪn ɪkɔnɔmɛ iz nɔn fɔ bɛɪg wɔɔn ɔv ʔil wɪrlɔz mɔst frɛ mɔkɪt kɔpɪtɔlɪst ɛkɔnɔmɪs.

NZ animals

Because of its long isolation from the rest of the world and its island biogeography, New Zealand has extraordinary flora and fauna, descended from Gondwanan wildlife or since arriving by flying, swimming or being carried across the sea.[25] About 80% of New Zealand's flora is endemic, including 65 endemic genera.[26] The two main types of forest are those dominated by podocarps and/or the giant kauri, and in cooler climates the southern beech. The remaining vegetation types in New Zealand are grasslands of tussock and other grasses, usually in sub-alpine areas, and the low shrublands between grasslands and forests. The endemic flightless kiwi is a national icon Until the arrival of humans, 80% of the land was forested. Until 2006 it was thought that there were no non-marine native mammals, barring three species of bat (one now extinct). However in 2006 scientists discovered bones that belonged to a long-extinct unique, mouse-sized land animal in the Otago region of the South Island.[27] A diverse range of megafauna inhabited New Zealand's forests, including the flightless moas (now extinct), four species of kiwi, the kakapo and the takahi, all endangered by human actions. Unique birds capable of flight included the Haast's eagle, which was the world's largest bird of prey (now extinct), and the large kakapo and kea parrots. Reptiles present in New Zealand include skinks, geckos and living fossil tuatara. There are four endemic species of primitive frogs. There are no snakes and there is only one venomous spider, the katipo, which is rare and restricted to coastal regions. There are many endemic species of insect, including the weta, one species of which may grow as large as a house mouse and is the heaviest insect in the

world. New Zealand has suffered a high rate of extinctions, including the moa, the huia, laughing owl and flightless wrens, which occupied the roles elsewhere occupied by mice). This is due to human activities such as hunting, and pressure from introduced feral animals, such as weasels, stoats, cats, goats, deer and brushtailed possums. Five indigenous vascular plant species are now believed to be extinct, including Adam's mistletoe and a species of forget-me-not.[28] New Zealand has led the world in island restoration projects, where offshore islands are cleared of introduced mammalian pests and native species are reintroduced. Several islands located near to the three main islands are wildlife reserves where common pests such as possums and rodents have been eradicated to allow the reintroduction of endangered species to the islands. A more recent development is the mainland ecological island.

bikōz ov its loġ IsAlaeshin from tAl rest ov tAl wuRld and its Ilind bIōġeogrAfē nyu zelind haz exjraudinrē flārA and fārA disendid from Gondwanan wIildlIf ō sins lrIvēġ bI flIēġ swimēġ ō beig kaređ akros tAl se. lbaot 80% ov nyu zelinaz flārA iz endemik inkludēġ 65 endemik 26 genera. tAl tu maen tIps ov forist A tIōz dominaetid bI pōđōkAps and/ō tAl jIint klure and in kowđA klImias tAl sAlin bech. tAl rimāenēġ vejltāeshin tIps in nyu zelind A grAslināz ov tAsik and A tAl grAsiz yuġhAlē in sAb- aopIn ereiz and tAl lō shrAblināz bitwen grAslināz and forisās.

tAl endemik flItlis kewe iz a nashnōl Ikon

Antil tAl lrIvōl ov hyuminz 80 % ov tAl land woz forisdid. Antil 2006 it woz tIart tIat tIel wur nō non- māgen nāetiv mamōlz bAġēġ tIre sbēsez ov bat, wAn nao exdinkt. haoevA in 2006 sIintisās disġavid bōnz tIat bilōġđ tu a loġ- exdinkt yunek maos sIzd land anAmōl in tAl ōtAgō rējin ov tAl saōtI Ilind. āē divurs rāenj ov meġAfārA inhabitid nyu zelinaz forisās inkludēġ tAl flItlis māsz (nao exdinkt fō sbēsez ov kewe tAl kAlkrā and tAl tAlkAlhe sI indāenjid bI hyumin akshinz yunek burāz kārēlōl ov flIt inkludid tAl hAsās egōl wich woz tAl wuRlāz lAjist burd ov prāē (nao exdinkt and tAl lAj kAlkrā and kel pārias. reptIilz prezint in nyu zelind inklud sġiġks gekōz and liveġ fosōl tuAtArA tIel A fō endemik sbēsez ov primativ frogz tIel A nō snāeks and tIel iz ōnlē wAn venAmis sbIdA tAl kAtērā wich iz rēl and risjriktid tu kōsdōl rējinz tIel A mene endemik sbēsez ov insekt inkludēġ tAl wetA wAn sbēsez ov wich māē grō az lAj az a haoš maos and iz tAl heveist insekt in tAl wuRld.

nyu zelind haz sAferđ āē hI rāet ov ixdinkshinz inkludēġ tAl māš tAl huēl lAfēġ aowl and flItlis renz wich okyāpId tAl rowlz aoswei okyipId bI mIs tIis iz ju tu hyumin aktivātez sAch az hAntēġ and preshA from inchrAjusť ferōl animōlz sAch az wezōlz sđōs kās gōs deA and brAshtāeild posimz. fIv indijAnis vasġyulA plAnt sbēsez A nao bilevd tu be exdinkt inkludēġ adimz misiltō and āē sbēsez ov fōġet- mē- not.

nyu zelind haz led tAl wuRld in Ilind restArāeshin projekās wēl ofshā Ilinas A kleid ov inchrAjusť māmeilein pesās and nāetiv sbēsez A reinchrAjusđ. sevrōl Ilinas lōkāetid nēl tu tAl tIre maen Ilinas A wIildlIf rizurvz wēl komin pesās sAch az posimz and rōdinās hav ben iradikāetid tu Alao tAl reinchrAdlkshin ov indāenjid sbēsez tu tAl Ilinas. āē māš resint divalipmint iz tAl māenland ekAlōġiġkōl Ilind.