

Chapter 1 : List of extinct plants - Wikipedia

Educative, informative and interesting facts about extinct animals. Learn about the physical features, diet and habitat of Extinct Animals.

Today there are fewer than 4, tigers left in the wild. Click on the photos, or on the links, to find out more. You can find out more about endangered animals here: Click image for more information. African wild dogs live in packs. Find out more about African wild dogs. Amur Leopard Amur Leopard: Click image to learn more. At one point there were only around twenty Amur leopards left in the wild. Asian Elephant Asian Elephants are smaller than African elephants. Click image for some amazing elephant facts. Asian elephants are the second largest animals in the world. Only African bush elephants are bigger. Asian elephants are endangered due to poaching and habitat loss. Find out more about elephants here: This strange-looking amphibian has a couple of very special tricks up its sleeve click the picture to find out what they are! Find out more here: Click image to learn more about rhinos. Black rhinos are critically endangered. They are found in Eastern and Central Africa. Despite their name, their colour ranges from brown to grey. They are hunted for their horns. Find out about black rhinos here: Black-footed Ferret Black-footed Ferret " not the most glamorous endangered animal, but one that needs our help nevertheless. Click the photo to find out more about this species. This list of endangered animals is not just about tigers and elephants: Black-footed ferrets are found in North America. They are members of the mustelid family, which includes weasels, badgers and wolverines. However, they have since been reintroduced, and there are now around 1, black-footed ferrets in the wild. Click image to learn more about these endangered animals. Blue whales are the largest creature ever to have lived on the Earth. Bonobo Bonobo Endangered Animals List Bonobos are very similar to chimpanzees, but are usually smaller, with longer legs and darker faces. They are found in the Democratic Republic of Congo, in Africa. Find out more about bonobos here: Bonobo Facts Chimpanzee Chimpanzees. Click picture to find out some amazing chimp facts. Chimpanzees live in the forests of central Africa. Fin Whale Fin Whales are large marine mammals. They are the second largest animal on the Earth, second only to blue whales. If you look at the lower jaw of a fin whale, you will see that the left side is black and the right side is white. Find out more about penguins by clicking on the image above. They are the second-smallest penguin: These curious animals are virtually blind, and swim on their sides. Giant Panda Pandas have very strong jaw muscles for chewing bamboo stalks. Click image for more panda information. Giant pandas are bears that live in the forests of China. They live on bamboo. There are only around 3, giant pandas living in the wild today. Click photo to find out more about this animal. You can find out more about the golden lion tamarin here: Golden Lion Tamarin Facts. Find out more about this endangered reef fish here: Leatherback Turtle Leatherback turtle: Leatherback turtles are the largest sea turtles and the only ones not to have a solid shell. They are the fastest swimming and deepest diving of the sea turtles, and migrate long distances. These peaceful creatures are critically endangered. You can find out more amazing facts about mountain gorillas here. Orangutan Orangutans live in rainforests. Click the image to find out more about these amazing creatures. There are three species of orangutan: All are critically endangered, and their populations continue to decline. Orangutans spend much of their lives in the trees, where they forage for fruit and insects. Discover more about orangutans here: Find out about the newly-discovered Tapanuli Orangutan. There are 8 species of pangolin; four live in Africa, and four in Asia. They are all under threat, and two are critically endangered. Pangolins are hunted for food and for their scales. Today it is rarely seen. These rare mammals live in the Annamite range of mountains in Vietnam and Laos. They are very shy animals, and rarely seen. Snow Leopard Snow leopards have adapted to life in the mountains. Find out more about these adaptations by clicking on the picture. Snow leopards live in the mountains of central Asia. They are adapted for living in the snow, being pale coloured, with thick fur and wide feet. They have long arms and prehensile tails. Prehensile means able to grab things. There are seven kinds of spider monkey, and all are threatened. The black-headed spider monkey and brown spider monkey are both critically endangered. Tiger A Bengal Tiger. It is sad to see such an iconic animal on an endangered animals list. Click on the image to find out more about tigers. There are several subspecies types of tiger, and

all are endangered. The Bengal tiger is the most numerous kind of tiger, yet there are only around 2, living in the wild. Find out more about tigers here: Vaquita Vaquitas are porpoises that live in the Gulf Of California. In , there were under vaquitas in the wild, putting it on the verge of extinction. Sadly, with only around 1, individuals left in the wild, the critically endangered Yangtze finless porpoise is also in danger of extinction. Learn more about them, and why they are endangered. Then, tell other people about them! Whereas most people know that tigers are threatened, not many know that there are only around 3, left in the wild! Anyone can help endangered animals by raising money for a relevant charity. Why not have a look at some of their sites to see what they get up to? Oil palm plantations in particular are responsible for vast areas of rainforest being destroyed. Therefore one way of helping the animals on this list is to avoid products containing palm oil. You can read more about deforestation here. Do we really want to live in a world without Bengal tigers, chimpanzees, or blue whales? It could be argued that extinction is part and parcel of the natural world. This is due mainly to the actions of one pesky species of great ape:

Chapter 2 : Animal Facts for Kids | Endangered Animals

Extinct Animal Facts. Scientists are worried about the high rate of recent animal extinctions in the world. It is estimated that approximately half of the species alive on earth today may become extinct within the next 75 years.

As you can see from the list above, there are two degrees of extinction. The species will never again be seen on Earth. There are several links you can follow to find out more about a particular animal. If you want to learn even more endangered animals information see our Endangered Animals List. Estimates of the number of Amur Leopards left in the wild range from around 70 to under Amur Leopards are Critically Endangered animals. There are two species of Orangutan: Both are on the Red List. The Bornean Orangutan is endangered. The Sumatran Orangutan is critically endangered. Sadly only around 7, of these beautiful animals are left in the wild. The main cause of Orangutans becoming endangered is habitat loss caused by deforestation. Endangered animals facts for kids: Both species of Orangutan are endangered. Insufficient data have been collected on the Flatback Sea Turtle. Today, it is possible that there are as few as 3, tigers left in the wild. Of the six tiger subspecies, 3 are Critically Endangered, and the other 3 are endangered. Tigers are going extinct due to deforestation and habitat loss. Even today they are still hunted for their fur and body parts. The most endangered tiger subspecies is the South China Tiger. Some scientists believe that it is already extinct in the wild. Tigers may be apex predators but they badly need our help. Several species of whale were hunted almost to extinction, including the Blue Whale. Whales were hunted for their meat and blubber. Their body parts were also used to make products including tools, ornaments, fuel, clothes and baskets. Today, five species of whale are classed as being endangered. However, due to hunting bans, the number of Blue Whales is growing. The Dusky gopher frog is found in Mississippi. Many other threatened species are found in Northern America, Europe and Australia. However, there are still under individuals left in the wild. Thanks to conservation measures, populations of Blue Whales in some areas are approaching their original numbers.

Chapter 3 : Endangered Animal Facts For Kids | DK Find Out

Animal Facts Each animal facts article is printer-friendly and covers a range of topics, such as the animal's physical characteristics, habitat (with a distribution map), diet, breeding patterns, unique traits and behavior, and when applicable, conservation and tips on what you can do to help.

History Facts about Dinosaur Extinction talk about the mass extinction of the animal and plant species on earth. People also call this event as K-Pg or Cretaceousâ€”Paleogene extinction event. Others like to call it as K-T or the Cretaceousâ€”Tertiary extinction event. This event took place around 66 million years ago and affected the life of all non-avian dinosaurs. Here are other interesting facts about dinosaur extinction: Facts about Dinosaur Extinction 1: But the crocodiles and leatherback sea turtles survive the event for they live in the aquatic environment. Facts about Dinosaur Extinction 2: The end of this period starts the beginning of the Cenozoic era which takes places until this present day. Check facts about Dilophosaurus here. This boundary is significant as a geological record of the K-Pg event. Facts about Dinosaur Extinction 4: Get facts about ceratosaurus here. Luis Alvarez Luis Alvarez was the leader of a team of scientists who proposed the original version of K-Pg in This event is defined as the mass extinction due to the massive asteroid or comet which hit the earth 66 million years ago. Facts about Dinosaur Extinction 6: The Kâ€”Pg boundary clay featured the debris from asteroid after the discovery of Chicxulub crater in the beginning of s. The crater is located in Gulf of Mexico which has the width at miles or km. Facts about Dinosaur Extinction 8: Tyrannosaurus Facts about Dinosaur Extinction 9: Facts about Dinosaur Extinction

'Endangered animal' is a term used to describe a species that is in danger of becoming extinct. More specifically, an Endangered Species is a species that has been identified by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as being under threat of global extinction.

See the Top 10 Questions When was the last time that you had a dinosaur cross through your back yard? Have you seen any woolly mammoths strolling the streets lately? When a species becomes extinct, it is gone forever. And that is just as true for whole species as it is for individual members. Scientists think there is a natural rate at which species come and go. These days, species are going extinct faster than expected. And in many cases scientists think they are dying off because of human actions. Before a species becomes extinct, there are usually warning signs. If we watch for the warning signs, there is the possibility of preventing plants and animals from going away forever. Threatened In the United States, we group the loss of species into three levels of concern: These groupings come from the Endangered Species Act. When a species is threatened, it is a warning that there is a problem of some kind that puts its survival at risk. How do scientists decide that a species is in danger? Basically, they look at the number of species members in a particular area habitat and compare them over time. For example, how many salmon were there years ago in the Snake River versus how many in the same river today? And they study what a species needs to live and survive. For example, what kind of foods do they eat? How much space do they need? What kinds of plants, animals, landscape features and climate are in their habitat? Scientists compare these things over time too. If anything has changed drastically – the number of species members is way less than it used to be, a food source is not as plentiful, water sources have dried up, migration paths are blocked, and so forth – then scientists know that a species may already be struggling to survive or might do so in the future. Endangered If too many members of one species are lost and their numbers get severely low, or if conditions make it hard for survival of a species over time, they are considered endangered. Animal populations that dwindle even in just one region or country can be listed as endangered for just that area. Animals or plants that are considered to be endangered have the possibility of becoming extinct and need immediate attention and protection. As of May , the U. Fish and Wildlife Service lists 2, plants and animals as threatened or endangered worldwide. This includes 1, species in the United States. These lists are important. When a species is listed, it means that the plants and animals are protected by laws or groups who fight and work for their survival. Check out these laws. While this might sound impressive, these numbers only represent the plants and animals that are known. Most plant and animal species that could actually be endangered are not on the list because they are not yet identified. As of , scientists had only identified about 1. Estimates of how many total species there are range from 3 million to million. So thousands of species may become extinct every year without us even knowing they exist. There are many reasons species become endangered. These include such things as habitat loss, competition from other species for food and other resources , pollution, pesticides and other environmental factors, over-hunting, and disease. Development by humans can also impact a species, by causing changes in their physical habitat. Whenever we build a new subdivision , we change the habitat that was used by rodents , snakes, birds, amphibians , insects, and lots of other wildlife. These habitat changes impact food chains and food webs. And did you know that the introduction of non-native species – like your pets – can be harmful too? If they become predators of a native species, they can! Extinct Once a plant or an animal is extinct there is no way to reverse this. An extinct species is gone forever. Since the s, more than species of known plants and animals have gone extinct. There is no way of knowing how many undiscovered treasures have been lost to extinction. In one month, it is estimated that between 30 and 1, species disappear. In one day alone, we can say good-bye to at least one plant or animal species. Again, this is only counting the plants and animals that we know of. How does extinction happen? Species disappear because of changes to the earth that are caused either by nature or by the actions of people. Sometimes a natural event, like a volcano erupting, can kill an entire species. Other times, extinction happens slowly as nature changes our world. For example, after the Ice Ages , when the great glaciers melted and the earth became warmer, many species died because they

could not live in a warmer climate. Newer species that could survive in a warmer environment took their places. Earth has seen at least five great extinction periods, each wiping out up to 95 percent of all living species. These extinctions involved massive volcanic eruptions, disastrous meteor strikes and rapid climatic changes. It is unknown when the next great extinction will be or what its cause will be. Today, many species are endangered or threatened not for natural reasons but because people have changed the habitats upon which these species depend. Here are some examples of how human behavior has threatened wildlife: Pesticides and other chemicals are used to rid crops of damaging insects, pests or weeds. But they can also poison desired plants and animals if they are not used correctly. The bald eagle is one bird that was harmed by pesticides. In the past, a pesticide called DDT was used by many farmers. Rains washed the pesticide into the lakes and streams where it poisoned fish. After eating the poisoned fish, the eagles would lay eggs with very thin shells. These eggs were usually crushed before they could hatch. Today, people are not allowed to use DDT and the bald eagle, although once endangered, has been taken off the endangered species list. What a great success. People can also endanger plants and animals by introducing new species into areas where they do not naturally live. Some of these species do so well in their new habitat that they endanger those species already living there, called the native species. For example, when some fish are introduced into a lake or stream, they may prey upon the native fish or eat their food. The native species may then have to find a new source of food or a new home. Otherwise they could face becoming endangered or extinct. Hunting is also a major cause of endangerment. In the past, American crocodiles were killed so that their skins could be made into shoes and other clothing. They were also hunted as food, for sport and out of fear. Many have been impacted by climate change, habitat loss, and other factors. The American crocodile is now an endangered species in many parts of the Western Hemisphere. But due to important protection efforts the animal has been relisted as threatened in the state of Florida. Fish and Wildlife Service FWS decides which species are threatened and which are endangered through its listing program. The review process starts when someone, and it could be anyone, sends a petition to the U. Fish and Wildlife Service. The petition asks the FWS to find out if there is evidence that the species is on the edge of extinction. A species will be classified as endangered if there is enough scientific evidence to prove a need. There are other groups around the world who classify species outside of the U. See their Red List of Threatened Species. Puritan tiger beetle Image courtesy of U. These plans are known as recovery plans. Recovery plans are created to prevent endangered plants and animals from becoming extinct. The recovery plans attempt to make the species stable, increase their numbers, and resolve the issues that put them on the list in the first place. A number of actions go into saving these creatures. Actions may include limiting the ability to hunt them, passing laws about use of pesticides, protecting the habitat they live in, and even placing some of them in zoos where they are cared for by humans before being returned to the wild. But in a number of instances they have been very effective. The animal or plant that is no longer in danger is then delisted or removed from the threatened or endangered species list. That means that there are now a significant number of members of the species and they are thriving and doing well. The National Wildlife Federation has some amazing success stories that tell how species in the United States have been brought back from near extinction and delisted. You may want to check these out. A few animals, such as the Peregrine Falcon and the Gray Wolf, have been delisted in Idaho as a result of conservation efforts.

Chapter 5 : Endangered species | Arkive

In "Extinct", six extinct species are brought back to life using 3D computer graphic technology. The programmes are devoted to the dodo, sabre-toothed tiger, great auk, Tasmanian tiger, Irish elk and.

Asian Elephants are the most endangered elephants. Source What Is an Endangered Animal? An endangered animal is one that is at risk of becoming extinct or t risk of no longer being in existence. Dinosaurs are the largest group of animals to have ever become extinct. Other creatures to have become extinct are dodo birds, mammoths, and saber toothed cat. Endangerment of animals is occurring at an alarming rate due to environmental changes, the destruction of habitat, the shortage of food supply, and being hunted. Many of these causes are preventable if more people were educated about the dangers of their habits. Unfortunately, many areas that used to be home to a lot of animals, have been turned into places where humans now either live or spend time, such as a subdivision or mall. Other animals are being hunted by humans who are seeking money, not considering the long-term effects of their actions. Fortunately, many laws are being enforced to help prevent complete extinction of many species. As with any law, there are people, known as poachers, who ignore them and will still kill animals for either their fur or meat. Here are some beautiful animals that are at risk of becoming extinct and ways to help preserve the land they call home. Siberian Tiger A Siberian Tiger is a critically endangered animal, which means that they are in danger of becoming extinct in the immediate future. There are nine different types of tigers. Three of these kinds are extinct. The Siberian Tiger is one that scientists are very concerned about, because they may become extinct in the immediate future, due to their few number left in the wild. There are so few, that they are classified as critically endangered. There is only one type of tiger that is more endangered than the Siberian Tiger, which is the South China Tiger. The South China Tiger is one of the ten most endangered animals in the entire world according to china. There is believed to be only fifty-nine South China Tigers alive, and none live in their original habitat. This means they are extinct in the wild. Bengal Tigers are another endangered animal, but unlike the South China Tiger, they still live in the wild. They believe that there is less than two thousand. That is less tigers than people who live in most cities. Elephants are very protective of their young. This is one thing that helps them survive despite their decreasing numbers. Source Elephants Are Endangered Animals. There are two kinds of elephants, the African elephant and the Asian elephant. There are believed to be around five-hundred-thousand African elephants in the wild. This may sound like a lot, but only twenty-five years ago, there were more than one million. The numbers are decreasing very quickly. That means in twenty-five years, half the elephants that lived, have died. Asian elephants are even more endangered than African elephants. It is believed that there are less than 50, alive. This is only a tenth of the number of African elephants, due to the decreasing habitat and poachers. It became endangered because humans have taken their eggs as keepsakes. Many people find it neat when they find a turtle egg on the beach. Not realizing the consequence, they pick it up. Their ignorance is killing off an entire species. If you see eggs on the beach, feel free to take a picture, but leave the eggs alone. Another reason they are dying is because turtles mistake plastic items as food, that is why it is important to never litter. Plastic can get into the ocean. When an animal sees something floating, they often assume it is an animal they can eat, this has the potential of poisoning, choking, or causing blockages in their intestines. Although both of these are real dangers, their decreasing numbers is in most part due to the loss of beaches where they can inhabit. The more beaches we humans have to swim on, the less there are for other creatures to live. Snow Leopards Snow leopards are very beautiful animals. Unfortunately, their beauty has caused poachers to hunt them. Many of these are endangered; the most endangered being the amur leopards There are only forty left on this earth. They live in the same area as the Siberian tiger, which have also been effected by the decreasing habitat. Because leopards are some of the most beautiful animals, with beautiful fur, people used to hunt them, which is the primary reason for the limited number left today. The number of amur leopards left have decreased the number so greatly, it has decreased the odds of the ones left to become pregnant, which is causing their population to decrease greatly. The snow leopard is another leopard that is endangered. There are around five thousand snow leopards left on this Earth in the wild. A big problem for the

snow leopard is that the animals they prey on are decreasing. As their food decreases, so does the number of surviving snow leopards. Yes, everything I possibly can. They need protection, just like other animals do. There are many ways that we can protect animals by taking care of our own environment. Every time paper is made or a bottle is made, resources from our Earth are being used. Some of these resources are found where animals live, and to get to them, we need to disrupt their habitat. By making sure we reduce, reuse, recycle, we allow places where endangered animals live to be protected from being destroyed. By reducing what you use, you can also protect our Earth. One way to do this is, instead of writing on one side of a paper, write on both sides. Also, when you leave a room, reduce the energy you are using by turning off the lights. We should also choose items that can be reused, like a reusable water bottle, rather than prepackaged water bottles. By using reusable containers for our water, rather than buying bottled water, we prevent many of our resources from being used up. Another example is use a towel, rather than paper towels. Many animals use trees for shelter, protection, or even food. All big trees began as small trees. The only way to assure there are going to be big trees in the future is if there are small trees today. You can achieve this by planting trees in your neighborhood. Join an Adopt An Animal Program: There are many endangered animals in this world; there are also a lot of organizations that help these animals. Many of these organizations allow you to adopt an animal. Be creative, there are hundreds of ways that you can protect our earth. Feel free to share some of your ideas. International Union for Conservation of Nature.

Chapter 6 : The Top 15 Most Beautiful Extinct Animals | Owlcation

The thylacine. Fact file. Name: Thylacine (thi-lah-seen) Status: Extinct? Habitat: Woodland and forest in Tasmania. Description: The thylacine was a marsupial - a type of mammal, like a kangaroo, which carries its young in its pouch.

Contact Author Humans have contributed to the extinction of many beautiful animals. This article will provide pictures and facts for fifteen extinct creatures that are likely to captivate our attention. There have been two eras of anthropogenic extinction in modern times. Around ten thousand years ago, the early Holocene extinction event was caused by retreating ice, which adversely affected the habitats of a number of animals. However, humans also contributed by hunting several large species megafauna. The second era coincides with the age of human exploration and colonization that began around years ago. Numerous species were unprepared for the introduction of humans and farm animals to their environments, leading to their extinction through hunting or habitat destruction. While many smaller species have died out, it is the larger species that invoke our imagination most prolifically. For this list of extinct animals, the approximate extinction dates are given in parentheses. The Smilodon had huge canine teeth. The Smilodon saber-toothed cat lived in North and South America at the end of the last glacial period, though it evolved as a separate species around 2. The largest subspecies, Smilodon populator, could reach kg in weight, three meters in length, and 1. Despite being called a saber-toothed tiger, it was actually built more like a bear, with short, powerful limbs that were not designed for speed. Its notable canines could reach 30 cm one foot in length but were fragile and mainly used for biting into soft neck tissue after its prey had been subdued. It could open its jaws degrees but had a relatively weak bite. Why Did They Go Extinct? The Smilodon mainly hunted larger prey such as bison, deer, and small mammoths, though it was also a scavenger, suggesting it was a social animal. It would have found smaller, nimbler prey more difficult, and this may have contributed to its demise. A model of an Irish Elk. Irish Elk 5, B. From Ireland to Siberia, Irish Elk Megaloceros giganteus populated much of northern Europe at the end of the last glacial period. Since they have little in common with extant elk species, they are more precisely known as "giant deer. Their antlers were the largest of any deer species, reaching 12 feet in width. It is likely that the sizable antlers evolved through sexual selection, as males used them to intimidate rivals and impress females. Irish Elk evolved around , years ago and died out approximately 5, years ago. It is likely that hunting contributed to their extinction. However, the retreating ice would have allowed different plants to flourish, which could have led to a lack of dietary minerals. A model of the majestic Woolly Mammoth. Woolly Mammoth 2, B. The Woolly Mammoth Mammuthus primigenius inhabited much of the arctic tundra regions of the northern hemisphere in the early Holocene period. These massive creatures could reach 11 feet in height and weigh six tonnes, which is about the same size as African elephants, though their closest relative is the Asian elephant. However, unlike the elephant, it was covered in brown, black, and ginger fur. It also had a shortened tail to minimize frostbite. The Woolly Mammoth had long tusks for fighting and foraging, and these were sought after by humans. The retreating ice caused most of their habitat to disappear, reducing their population enough for humans to wipe them out through hunting. While most died around 10, years ago, small populations continued in remote areas up until 4, years ago. A reconstruction of a moa hunt. They could grow to almost four meters in height 12 feet and weigh kg. These long necks likely produced low-pitched, resonant calling sounds. DNA testing done in proved that humans were the main cause of the demise of the Moa. Archeological evidence also suggests that humans ate these birds no matter their age, which would, of course, have made it very difficult for them to reproduce. Calculating extinction rates can be difficult, in part because no one knows exactly how many species there are. Scientists have identified at least 1. However, it could grow up to nine meters long 30 feet. This tame animal was easy to hunt because of its presence in shallow waters where it would feed on reeds. It lived in coastal regions of the North Pacific Ocean and became extinct in after being hunted for its meat, its fat for oil lamps, and its skin for boat liners. The Great Auk had a similar appearance to present day penguins. Great Auk The Great Auk Pinguinus impennis was a flightless bird that resembled a present-day penguin. Like the penguin, it was a powerful swimmer, stored fat for warmth, nested in dense colonies, and mated for life; however, it also had a heavy hooked beak. It could grow to almost three

feet in height and lived in the north Atlantic ocean. Beginning in the 16th century, Europeans hunted the Great Auk to acquire its treasured down feathers for pillows. The bird was later hunted in North America for fishing bait and commonly endured atrocities such as being skinned and burned alive for feathers and food. Once the species became rare, museums and collectors desired their own dead specimens, finally forcing the bird to extinction in 1844. In the 1800s, the British Parliament passed one of the earliest environmental protection laws in history that prohibited the killing of the Auks in Great Britain, but it was already too late. This species was stockier and sturdier than the American black bear. Why Did They Become Extinct? The Atlas Bear became extinct sometime in the late nineteenth century. Like many others on this list, environmental changes and a loss of habitat likely led to a decline in numbers. Overhunting by local tribes and the introduction of modern-day firearms—which made it easier to kill the bears—also played massive roles. A Quagga photographed in London Zoo in 1870. Quagga *Equus quagga quagga*, a striking half zebra, half horse creature is actually a subspecies of zebra that diverged around 1 million years ago and became extinct in the 19th century. Quagga lived in South Africa and got their name from the sound they make onomatopoeic. It was hunted to extinction in 1883 to preserve the land for agricultural animals, and for their meat and hides. Quagga were seen by settlers as competitors for their sheep, goats and other livestock. In addition, many people used the term "Quagga" to describe zebras in general, so no one really noticed their decline until it was too late. The Quagga Project, started in 1985, is an attempt to bring them back from extinction. A stuffed Honshu wolf at the Ueno zoo. It was the smallest species of wolf in the *Canis lupus* family, growing to about three feet in length, and 12 inches at the shoulder. There are an estimated 20 Shinto wolf shrines on Honshu alone. When rabies was introduced to the Honshu Wolf population in either deliberately or through domesticated dogs, the disease killed off a large number of animals and made them more aggressive towards humans. Given their increased contact with humans following the deforestation of their natural habitat, their aggression led to them being prolifically hunted until their extinction in 1905. The largest mass extinction event occurred around 252 million years ago, when perhaps 95 percent of all species went extinct. The last Tasmanian Tiger, photographed in captivity in 1936. It died in 1936 after being locked out of its enclosure during a heat wave. Tasmanian Tiger The Tasmanian Tiger *Thylacine* was the largest carnivorous marsupial of the modern era, evolving around 4 million years ago. It became extinct in the 1930s due to excessive hunting by farmers who blamed it for killing sheep and poultry. Other factors were a loss of habitat to agriculture, disease, and the introduction of dogs. This remarkable creature lived in Tasmania, Australia, and New Guinea and could grow to almost two meters in length from head to tail. The Tasmanian Tiger was at the top of the food chain apex predator and nocturnally ambushed prey including kangaroos, wallabies, possums, birds, and small mammals. Its jaws could open 120 degrees, and its stomach could distend to consume large quantities of food, meaning it could survive in sparsely populated areas. It was an unusual marsupial because both sexes had a pouch; the male used it to protect its genitals when running through the brush. The Tasmanian Tiger was rapidly viewed as a pest and a dangerous threat to livestock, but some say that many of these claims were highly exaggerated. While the government paid over 2,000 bounties to eradicate the species, scientific evidence reveals that competition with dogs, habitat loss, and changing fire regimes also led to population fragmentation. Finally, disease spread through the population in the 1930s. The Toolache Wallaby was officially declared extinct in 1948. They were considered by many to be the most elegant and graceful species of kangaroo. Their hops consisted of two short hops, followed by a long one. Females were generally taller than the males. The Toolache Wallaby was very common until 1948 and became extremely rare by 1948. The last living member of this species was a female who lived in captivity for 12 years before dying in 1948. They were officially declared extinct in 1948. Hunting, foxes, and land loss all led to their demise. The Caspian Tiger was officially declared extinct in the 1930s. It was one of the biggest cats on the planet with its legs being much longer than other members of the big cat family. The species was officially declared extinct in the 1930s. And of course, humans played a large part in this. The tigers were not only hunted, but they also lost most of their habitat due to human settlement. In addition, their prey was hunted as well, so they never really stood a chance. The Monk Seal was officially declared extinct in 1922.

Chapter 7 : The Learning Zone: Extinct & Endangered

Facts about Animal Extinction 3: the number of the endangered species in the world. There were 2, species in the world included in the endangered and threatened species based on the report of the Fish and Wildlife Services in January

Animals Get Facts about Animal Extinction in the following post below. We have a social change since the life of the animals is at stake. People like to hunt the animals for their meat, fur and skin. There are many endangered species because of the decline of the population. Many animal activists want to increase the awareness of the people. Here are some interesting animal extinction facts for you: Facts about Animal Extinction 1: It is not easy for us to create conservations for them since they live in the big nature. Facts about Animal Extinction 2: Human being tends to damage the naturals habitat of the animals. Therefore, the wildlife is at stake today. In United States, the number the threatened and endangered species was around 1, species. Facts about Animal Extinction 4: Those factors are the disease of predations of the species, damage of the habitat, hazards of the continuance of the species and entertainment purpose. Get facts about animal behavior here. One of the most endangered habitats is the freshwater ecosystem. There are around 1, animals and plants living here. Due to the pollution, climate change, and human development, this habitat is at risk. Get facts about animal adaptation here. Facts about Animal Extinction 6: Due to the human activity, the rainforest becomes smaller. Today, the largest rainforest, Amazon only covers 17 percent of earth. Animal Extinction Facts about Animal Extinction 7: It takes a lot of time for the scientists to define whether a certain species is extinct or not. Facts about Animal Extinction 8: Facts about Animal Extinction.

Chapter 8 : Facts About Endangered Animals | Top 11 Facts

It's always been a fascinating experience to know facts about endangered animals. endangered animals are those species or group of organisms that have a very high degree of risk to become extinct.

WhatsApp Javan Tiger Is the world on the verge of losing the majority of its animals? In the past million years there have been five mass extinctions. Now, experts are concerned that a sixth mass extinction has begun, and could take a mere 1, years to complete. Here are five recently extinct animals that left our world over the past decade: The males weighed in at to pounds and the females averaged to pounds. Their small size was thought to be attributed to the size of the available prey in their native land of Java, Indonesia. The theory is that the smaller the prey, the smaller the predator. At one point, the Javan tigers inhabited all of Java. In the mid s to mid s the native people viewed these tigers as pests and chased them off to the remote mountainous areas. Unfortunately, the protection of the reserve was not enough. Due to hunting, loss of forest habitat and lack of prey, the number of Javan tigers dwindled. The last members were spotted in the reserve in and the Javan tigers were officially declared extinct in , joining the ever growing list of recently extinct species. Western Black Rhinoceros Western Black Rhinoceros Declared Extinct in Rhinos have been around since prehistoric times and are the second largest land mammal, second in size only to elephants. However, these big guys had extremely poor vision and had been known to accidentally run into trees and other objects. Besides their scary intimidation tactics, they were actually quite gentle and strict vegetarians. These giants had tough black skin that protected them from predators, but it was also quite soft to the touch and sensitive to sunlight, so the rhinos would wallow in mud to give them some UV protection. Loss of habitat and poaching was the downfall for the Western Black Rhino. They had two horns that were valued on the black market for their beauty and supposed medicinal value. The last known members of this rhino sub-species were known to live in Cameroon, West Africa. Scientists thought the ability to turn off the production of stomach acid could be useful to humans. The Southern Gastric Brooding Frog was an aquatic species that lived in rainforests, wet forest communities and near freshwater streams in Australia. The last living member of this species was spotted in the wild in and the Southern Gastric Brooding Frogs were officially declared extinct in The cause of extinction is unknown. Their demise could have been caused by timber harvesting, habitat changes, non-native species of plants and animals, by disease or something else. The last known member of the species was found in and transferred to the Charles Darwin Research Center. Being the last of his kind, he was named "Lonesome George. George was pounds and five feet long and was in the prime of his life at the time of his death. Pinta tortoises are thought to have a year lifespan. The cause of his early death is not known, but a heart attack is suspected. Why was he the last of his kind? Because of the big size of these tortoises, they provided a lot of food to humans. In addition, because the tortoises could live a long time without food and water, the whalers liked to bring these tortoises with them on long excursions as a source of fresh meat. Conservationists have made efforts to save these beautiful river dolphins, but have been unsuccessful. The last confirmed sighting of this freshwater river dolphin was in In , researchers declared the species had likely joined the long list of animals that are extinct, and stated that if there happened to be any survivors, they likely would not survive. The Chinese regarded the Baiji River Dolphins as a national treasure. According to Chinese legend, the first Baiji River Dolphin was the reincarnation of a drowned princess. But, legends and treasures could not save these graceful freshwater dolphins from industrialization. Heavy ship traffic, over-fishing, dam building, dredging and water pollution produced an environment that was impossible for the Baiji River Dolphins to survive in. The loss of these species should be a reminder about the importance of taking conservation seriously.

Chapter 9 : Endangered Species: Facts (Science Trek: Idaho Public Television)

Here are five recently extinct animals that left our world over the past decade. Whether we are in the midst of a mass extinction or not, it's clear that we are losing species at an alarming rate.

Data Deficient Any species which fall into the categories Vulnerable, Endangered or Critically Endangered are considered to be at risk of extinction. Of the nearly 60, species assessed so far, this equates to a staggering 20, species, from the majestic tiger to the enormous giant clam.

Top Why are species endangered? Animals and plants face a large number of different threats with many of them being a direct result of human activity. Some of the most common threats include: Habitat loss and habitat fragmentation – The ever expanding human population constantly requires additional space and resources. Land is being cleared to harvest products such as timber as well as to make way for human settlement, agriculture and transport links. Hunting and poaching – A wide variety of animals have been hunted, or fished, beyond sustainable levels and now face possible extinction. However, some species, such as the cheetah, have been persecuted after gaining a negative reputation for feeding upon livestock or crops or posing a threat to human safety. Invasive species – Humans have introduced non-native species both intentionally and accidentally to a wide variety of habitats, often with devastating consequences. Introduced species may prove highly adaptable and outcompete native species for resources. Introduced predators can decimate local species which are not adapted to avoid predation, for example ground dwelling birds like the kakapo. Sedentary species like plants or specialist species which inhabit small ranges or islands, or those with specific habitat requirements are particularly vulnerable. Disease – Small populations, especially those which are limited in terms of genetic diversity are particularly vulnerable to disease. Disease can often be spread by domestic animals or accidentally introduced by humans travelling from an affected area to one which had not previously been exposed. Pollution – Acid rain, heavy metals, pesticides, plastic waste and oil spills all harm the environment and put species at risk. Chemicals are particularly harmful to species that live in water.

Top What is being done to help endangered species? Conservation aims to protect the natural world and sustain biodiversity by carefully preserving and managing existing habitats and restoring areas which have been damaged or degraded. For example, caring for an endangered animal in captivity, such as in a zoo, or preserving endangered plants through the use of seed banks. In areas where humans and animals are competing for space or resources, particularly in poorer developing countries, it is important that conservation work takes into account the needs of local people and works alongside them in protecting their native species. Some commonly used conservation actions are as follows: Habitat preservation – The ideal solution is to protect habitats before they are damaged. This can be achieved through the creation of national parks and marine protected areas. However, it is important to note that many larger species require extensive territories and designated protected areas may not be large enough to support them. Habitat restoration – Where a habitat has already been degraded it is sometimes possible to restore the habitat by carefully managing the land, removing invasive species and reintroducing native species that had been lost from the area. Some species are bred in captivity or relocated from other areas for this purpose. Ex-situ conservation – Many endangered species are bred in captivity to preserve their numbers and in some cases it is possible to reintroduce them to the wild. Some species, like the Golden arrow poison frog, have even been deliberately removed from the wild to protect them from the spread of disease and ensure that a small population is preserved. Plant species are often cultivated in nurseries and preserved via the use of seed banks. Anti-poaching measures – In remote areas guards are sometimes employed to protect endangered species, such as the mountain gorilla, from poachers. This can be a way of involving local communities in the protection of their wildlife whilst also providing some employment opportunities. Wildlife corridors – Where habitats have been fragmented by divisions such as roads, urban areas or farmland, populations become isolated and are unable to move throughout their natural range to find sufficient resources and mates. Wildlife corridors help to reconnect habitat fragments and maintain genetic diversity. Laws and policies – Some endangered species are protected by law or trade in them is restricted. CITES The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species is an international agreement between governments

to ensure that trade in wild animal and plant specimens does not threaten their survival. Top How can you help? As well as supporting conservation organisations there are some simple steps that everybody can take to help protect the natural world and the species in it. Here are some ideas: Recycle – Help protect the rainforests - recycling one tonne of paper can save 17 trees and preserve the habitat of a whole host of endangered species. Use less energy – An old tip but a good one, you can save yourself money and help the environment too. For example, energy saving light bulbs use 80 percent less energy than a standard bulb, yet produce the same amount of light. Choose sustainable products – Make sure that all the products you buy are sustainably sourced, from food and paper to timber. Make your voice heard – Petition for change! Many campaigns to help wildlife are underway but they need your support. Clean up your act – Volunteer to take part in a litter pick or beach clean up. Get involved – Taking part in wildlife surveys is a fantastic way to enjoy the great outdoors and find out more about your local wildlife. By assessing what species are present you can help scientists plan how best to protect them in the future. Spread the word – Through the Arkive project we hope to educate and engage people with the natural world. If you are enthusiastic about saving species then why not encourage your friends and family to learn more. Find out how you can get involved.