

Chapter 1 : How to Save Endangered Pandas | Sciencing

The first step to protecting endangered species is learning about how interesting and important they are. 10 steps you can take at home to help to protect endangered.

Learn about endangered species in your area. Teach your friends and family about the wonderful wildlife, birds, fish and plants that live near you. The first step to protecting endangered species is learning about how interesting and important they are. Our natural world provides us with many indispensable services including clean air and water, food and medicinal sources, commercial, aesthetic and recreational benefits. For more information about endangered species, visit [endangered](#). Visit a national wildlife refuge, park or other open space. These protected lands provide habitat to many native wildlife, birds, fish and plants. Scientists tell us the best way to protect endangered species is to protect the places where they live. Get involved by volunteering at your local nature center or wildlife refuge. Go wildlife or bird watching in nearby parks. Wildlife related recreation creates millions of jobs and supports local businesses. To find a wildlife refuge near you, visit [www](#). Make your home wildlife friendly. Secure garbage in shelters or cans with locking lids, feed pets indoors and lock pet doors at night to avoid attracting wild animals into your home. Reduce your use of water in your home and garden so that animals that live in or near water can have a better chance of survival. Disinfect bird baths often to avoid disease transmission. Place decals on windows to deter bird collisions. Millions of birds die every year because of collisions with windows. You can help reduce the number of collisions simply by placing decals on the windows in your home and office. Native plants provide food and shelter for native wildlife. Attracting native insects like bees and butterflies can help pollinate your plants. The spread of non-native species has greatly impacted native populations around the world. Invasive species compete with native species for resources and habitat. They can even prey on native species directly, forcing native species towards extinction. For more information about native plants, visit [http](#): Herbicides and pesticides may keep yards looking nice but they are in fact hazardous pollutants that affect wildlife at many levels. Many herbicides and pesticides take a long time to degrade and build up in the soils or throughout the food chain. Predators such as hawks, owls and coyotes can be harmed if they eat poisoned animals. Some groups of animals such as amphibians are particularly vulnerable to these chemical pollutants and suffer greatly as a result of the high levels of herbicides and pesticides in their habitat. For alternatives to pesticides, visit [http](#): Slow down when driving. Many animals live in developed areas and this means they must navigate a landscape full of human hazards. One of the biggest obstacles to wildlife living in developed areas is roads. Roads divide habitat and present a constant hazard to any animal attempting to cross from one side to the other. Recycle and buy sustainable products. Buy recycled paper, sustainable products like bamboo and Forest Stewardship Council wood products to protect forest species. Never buy furniture made from wood from rainforests. Recycle your cell phones, because a mineral used in cell phones and other electronics is mined in gorilla habitat. Minimize your use of palm oil because forests where tigers live are being cut down to plant palm plantations. Never purchase products made from threatened or endangered species. Overseas trips can be exciting and fun, and everyone wants a souvenir. But sometimes the souvenirs are made from species nearing extinction. Avoid supporting the market in illegal wildlife including: Also, be careful of products including fur from tigers, polar bears, sea otters and other endangered wildlife, crocodile skin, live monkeys or apes, most live birds including parrots, macaws, cockatoos and finches, some live snakes, turtles and lizards, some orchids, cacti and cycads, medicinal products made from rhinos, tiger or Asiatic black bear. Harassing wildlife is cruel and illegal. Shooting, trapping, or forcing a threatened or endangered animal into captivity is also illegal and can lead to their extinction. You can find a list of state wildlife departments at [http](#): Perhaps the greatest threat that faces many species is the widespread destruction of habitat. Scientists tell us the best way to protect endangered species is to protect the special places where they live. Wildlife must have places to find food, shelter and raise their young. Logging, oil and gas drilling, over-grazing and development all result habitat destruction. Endangered species habitat should be protected and these impacts minimized. By protecting habitat, entire communities of animals and plants can be protected together. Parks, wildlife refuges,

and other open space should be protected near your community. Open space also provides us with great places to visit and enjoy. Support wildlife habitat and open space protection in your community. When you are buying a house, consider your impact on wildlife habitat.

Chapter 2 : 12 Things We Should All Do To Protect Endangered Species | HuffPost

ENDANGERED SPECIES COALITION needs your help with "10 Things You Can Do at Home to Protect Endangered Species". Join ENDANGERED SPECIES COALITION and supporters today. Join ENDANGERED SPECIES COALITION and supporters today.

Melanie has a BS in Physical Science from Purdue Northwest and has an interest in computational research in protein folding. Published May 31, Manatees share the same fate as green sea turtles. Source Protecting endangered species is important in maintaining biodiversity on our beautiful planet. There is a wide range of organizations, nature reserves, and zoos that work in keeping endangered animals from going extinct. Because of the aforementioned pitfalls, preventing extinction is weighing on the shoulders of every individual, not just a few small organizations. Fortunately, there is a lot that just one person like you can do to make a huge difference! The following is a list of the things that you and your friends can do to help species in your area and throughout the world. Polar bear populations are an important indicator of climate change. Source Introduce Native Plants to Your Garden This may seem like a small step, but planting native flora can really help local animal species. Birds and butterflies in your area love to feed on local plants. This will attract more birds and butterflies to your garden which makes it extra pretty and could save their lives. Plants meant for another region of the world could actually be harmful to some animals! Some non-native plants can get become invasive and push out the native flora. The northern spotted owl is a threatened species Source Quick Tip: Buy clear, dye-free nectar or better yet, make hummingbird food at home! Green sea turtles have been around for million years, but in recent years have been threatened and made endangered by humans. Avoid buying fruits and vegetables grown on farms that use pesticides by buying organic food or even growing your own! If you grow your own fruits and veggies, you can make your own environmentally safe pesticides at home. This will save you money and keep insects off your veggies. Pandas are threatened by the clearing of forests for farming and housing. Put up a bird feeder and fill it with seeds from local plants see the first section on native plants. If you have hummingbirds in your area, get a feeder and buy nectar or grow flowers that hummingbirds like. Are you a cat owner? Keep your cats in the house. Set up a squirrel feeder. This will give squirrels something to eat other than the bird seed. You can try buying a tricky bird feeder that makes it difficult for squirrels to snack on bird seed, but for whatever reason, they always seem to figure out those tricks. Your best bet is to just feed the squirrels their own, separate meal. Learn About Local Endangered Species The largest impact you can make for endangered species is learning about and doing work for endangered species in your area. If you live in the United States, you can find out which species are endangered by searching for your county in the database at the U. This cute, little bird Piping Plover is endangered in my area. What plants and animals are endangered where you live? Source Did you know? Make Your Voice Heard Get your message out to more people. This can make an enormous difference, because you may inspire others to get involved. Tell friends and family about endangered species and enlist their help. The more the merrier! Start a group that aims to protect areas that are near and dear to the residents of your town. Write newspaper editorials about the environment to engage a large audience. Arrange a meeting with the local radio station -- you might even get to make your message heard over the airwaves. Set up a booth at a festival to teach fair-goers how they can make a positive impact. The only place in the world Siberian Tigers live in the wild marked in red.

Chapter 3 : How You Can Help Conserve Wild Places To Save Endangered Species - One Green PlanetO

Congress answered this question in the preamble to the Endangered Species Act of , recognizing that endangered and threatened species of wildlife and plants "are of esthetic, ecological, educational, historical, recreational, and scientific value to the Nation and its people." In this statement.

The Endangered Species List The Endangered Species Coalition estimates that there are only populations of this plant, with merely four with more than 1, plants. The main threats to this plant are development, overgrazing, fires, and global warming. Rafflesia Flower Rafflesia arnoldii is thought to be the largest flower on the planet. The flower itself does not have a structural stem, leaves, or roots. But what it does have is the pungent odors of decomposing flesh, hence the nickname corpse flower. It grows three feet in diameter, and weighs up to 24 pounds. The Rafflesia is parasitic, growing on the Tetrastigma vine in the forests of Borneo and Sumatra. Georgia Aster Symphyotrichum georgianum is native to southeastern United States. Construction work and loss of habitat are the main reasons these plants have declined in number. Texas Wild Rice Zizania texana only has clumps left, with a seemingly grim future ahead. Growing only in the freshwater of San Marcos River, this plant is endangered by lowering water levels caused by the Spring Lake Dam, according to the Center of Plant Conservation. In , about 30 thousand plants remained, but its population drops annually due to unnecessary grass mowing in the areas this plants calls home. Growing only in the Waianae Mountains of the island of Oahu, the stegyne kanehoana has dense, furry leaves. In in the Lyon Arborteam, it was discovered that cuttings of this plant can be grown sucessfully in captivity. Ouachita Mountain Goldenrod Thought to be a remnant of the last ice age, the actual population of Solidago ouachitensis is unknown. It live in three counties along the border of Arkansas and Oklahoma. It prefers to live in a cool moist climate, like the crests of Ouachita Mountains. Enrubio In , there were about plants of the Solanum drymophilum left. Native to Puerto Rico, this bush has sharp thorns that protect it from being eaten. Arizona Agave With less than plants alive in , Agave arizonica has managed to keep its population from declining considerably. Only two populations have survived, both located in Tonto National Forest of scalding Arizona.

Protecting endangered species is important in maintaining biodiversity on our beautiful planet. There is a wide range of organizations, nature reserves, and zoos that work in keeping endangered animals from going extinct. As we modernize, we're able to offer more benefits to animals (such as "green).

WildLife How to Save Endangered Species Causes and Preventions While animals are admired for their unique disposition and significant ecological role, there are many who are endangered of becoming extinct. Some animals just naturally die off as their environment changes, but humans are the cause of so many changes taking place in the natural world. We have highlighted the primary reasons and what can be done to keep more of these beautiful and necessary animals living on Earth. Loss of habitat One of the greatest causes of animal endangerment is the loss of habitat. Some of the causes of loss habitat are human activities that destroys the natural landscape. Activities like logging destroys habitat by removing trees that are food and shelter for many species. Mining is another cause of habitat destruction as some mountains and valleys are totally de-vegetated. Agriculture is another major cause of lost habitat. Not only is more land being used to grow crops all the time, but the pesticides uses to grow these crops run off the land polluting streams and lakes. Animals in Danger of Extinction B. Over-hunting Over-hunting or over-harvesting, as it is also called, is having a devastating impact on animals and fish all over the planet. As the human population grows, so does the demand for more food. But many animal species are hunted or harvested in such large numbers that their species will not survive. Pollution Pollution is found in many forms: Air pollution is caused by city traffic, coal burning power plants and various chemical industries. Particles are lifted into the air causing health problems to animals and humans. Another very serious affect of air-born pollution is when the particles attach to rain droplets or snow and fall back to earth. This is called acid rain, and the impacts have been experienced all over the world. Acid rain changes the pH balance of the water and soil making it difficult for plants and animals to survive. Fish have experienced total die-offs over industrial regions where acid rain is the worst. Water pollution is also responsible for killing plants, animals and fish all over the world. There are many causes of water pollution including runoff from farms that contain fertilizers, herbicides and large amounts of animal feces. Industries all over the world contaminate the water with chemicals and petroleum products. Municipal water drained from cities also has many compounds and pollutants in it even though it is filtered through large water treatment plants. There are many substances that cannot be filtered out of the water such as certain chemicals, prescription medicines and caffeine that human consume and then pass through their systems into the water. All of these things cause problems for fish and wildlife o the planet. Garbage is another major problem for animals, birds and fish. Among all the trash humans throw away very day, plastic is the worst. It can take hundreds of years for some types of plastic to finally break down completely. Plastic is mistaken for food by animals, birds and fish. They eat the plastic not realizing what it is and it fills their stomachs. These creatures die from the chemicals in the plastic or they die of starvation when their stomachs are so full of plastic they cannot longer digest any food. Endangered Species For Kids D. Introduction of predators or competitors Predators are the natural enemy of all prey animals. In a healthy environment there is a correct balance between the amount of predators and their prey. For example, there may be a pack of Wolves that continually follow migrating Caribou herds that can number in the hundreds. These few wolves are able to select and hunt only the old or sick Caribou that have trouble keeping up with the others. It is a healthy relationship where the Wolves eat the Caribou that are near the end of their lives. The healthy Caribou continues to travel to new grazing areas all the time without the weak animals slowing them down. Problems arise when predators are introduced by humans, or wander into areas where there are too few prey animals to support them. Using the same example, if a pack of Wolves only has a few Caribou to follow and hunt, the Caribou will be completely hunted out in a short period of time: Endangered Animals in the Rainforest E. This has helped some species, but others have continued to suffer and face being endangered. One of the problems with a refuge is overcrowding. There are too many animals confined to a small area. Another problem is overgrazing. Overgrazing occurs when there are too many animals eating the same grass or trees. In a natural

setting, herds of grazing animals move across the landscape, eating and moving all the time. When grazers are kept in an area they are forced to eat from the same plant over and over again. This frequent eating puts so much stress on the plant or tree that it dies. Every time a plant dies, there is less for the captive animals to eat. The pattern repeats over and over and animals eat and kill more and more plants until their habitat is gone. That creates a dilemma: Why are Animals Endangered? How to Save Endangered Animals There are debates happening all over the world as people try to figure out ways to save the endangered animals by increasing their numbers. There are different methods being use for different species but all the animals and fish can benefits from humans reducing pollution and controlling how many are harvested. Cleaning up pollution Reducing pollution is a major step in improving the health of animals, fish and birds all over the world. Everything stays right here on the plant. Endangered Animals in Australia B. Help with breeding There are many examples of breeding programs that have saved endangered animals from extinction. These programs take special, dedicated people and a lot of money. But there has been success stories, like the Bald Eagle and the Gray Wolf. Reintroducing to the wild Many species are being reintroduced into the wild once their numbers has increased in captivity or in refuges. Not all species have done well, but there are many successful reintroductions, including the Osprey and the Musk Ox. Controlling hunting Controlling hunting and poaching has also reduced the pressures on many species. Most countries have developed management systems that allow a certain number of animal, birds or fish to be harvested, but no more. Any hunter that fails to follow the rules will be charged with poaching, which carries very heavy fines and penalties. Endangered Species List IV. Definition of Endangered Species An endangered species are any animals, fish or bird that is endanger of becoming extinct. Currently, almost species are considered to be endangered. Species are arranged on a scale the lowest level of concern; to vulnerable, to endangered; extinct in the wild; to totally extinct. Success stories â€” How to Save Endangered Species There are hundreds success stories, where animals that were considered to be endangered are now being considered only vulnerable or of no concern. Tigers One success is the South China Tiger. They are considered to be critically endangered in Today, there are plans to reintroduce the tigers into the wild from zoos as a team of scientists work with the Chinese government to create a fenced refuges for the tigers with the re-introduction of prey for them to hunt. Endangered Species in India B. Alligators The American Alligator is another species that has been thriving in recent years due to conservation and protection efforts. In they were on the endangered list due to over-hunting and habitat loss. By there numbers had grown to the point that they were removed from the endangered list. Today, their populations are still growing and although controlled hunting is allowed, they are safe. River otters are lovable creatures In , the lovable River Otters had been reduced in most of their habitats in North America. They also suffered in dirty, polluted water. With better water quality in the habitat and monitoring of hunting, their numbers are increasing all the time.

Chapter 5 : Why should we save endangered animals? - OneKind Planet

Species become endangered or otherwise threatened for a number of reasons. Habitat loss is the most prevalent reason. Many conservation groups work to help educate people about endangered species, to conserve native habitats and to find new ways to help protect the world's plant and animal species.

We are often blind to the interconnectedness of everything that supports life, a web so complex and interdependent, we are only beginning to understand it. The food chain, from the tiniest little microorganisms to the largest creatures on earth, keep us humans alive. The current legislation and government bodies that protect wild species from extinction are both being defunded and reorganized. It will be up to ordinary citizens and environmental groups to save these important links on the food chain. Here are some ways to accomplish this. Educate your family about endangered species in your area. Teach your friends and family about wildlife, birds, fish and plants that live near you. Just awareness of these species is a critical step. From the worms in the garden to the bats that pollinate and control the mosquitos, there are many ways that our daily habits at home affect these creatures. Recycle and buy sustainable products. Much of what threatens local populations has to do with development and more and more of the natural world is plundered to product new goods. Never buy furniture made of wood from rainforests or endangered trees. Recycle your cell phones, because a mineral used in electronic production is mined in gorilla habitat. You are providing food and shelter for native wildlife and you can reduce your water usage at the same time. Attracting native insects like bees and butterflies can help pollinate your flowers. And conversely, invasive species compete with native species for resources and habitat, threatening biodiversity. They can even prey on native species directly, forcing native species towards extinction. For more information about native plants in your area, visit [http:](http://) During droughts, people get better about not watering their lawns, but we need to understand that clean water is a global problem for wild animals, so the less humans consume, the better. Never dump chemicals or pharmaceuticals down toilets, storm drains or into streams or lakes. Reduce your personal footprint. Drive less, walk more. Support better public transport, use biodegradable products and eat whole food from your farmers market. Do not buy plastic products. Take your bags to the store, reuse containers and properly dispose of lightweight plastics. Wild animals get tangled in these products, and they end up in the ocean being ingested by small fish and killing off beneficial microorganisms. Pressure your civil servants. It cannot rest on the scientific community alone to defend the natural world, voters and consumers must take a stand. This means singing petitions, writing letters and donating. Volunteer your time to protect the wildlife in your area. Wildlife refuges, parks, and other places are often underfunded and desperate for help. Volunteering at one of these places to protect the animals might mean just educating visitors, or picking up litter. Do not purchase products from companies that are known polluters. You can do your part by not giving these companies your business, and cast your vote with your dollar. Spread the word about bad business practices and when it dings their bottom lines, these companies will take notice. Get in touch with your Fish and Game Department. If you hunt, keep your licenses up to date and stay in touch with your local WFG so that you know which populations of game need culling and which are under threat. Hunting, instituted properly, is a sustainable way of maintaining wild populations like deer and turkey. Black out the Black Market. Avoid supporting the market in illegal wildlife including: Herbicides and pesticides are hazardous pollutants that affect wildlife at many levels. These chemicals take a long time to degrade and build up in the soils before disseminating throughout the food chain. Critical predators like hawks, owls and coyotes suffer if they eat poisoned animals, and it can rock whole populations. Amphibians are particularly vulnerable to these chemical pollutants and its unnecessary! For alternatives to pesticides, visit [http:](http://) Our kids need to see us upgrading our own behavior and taking the issues seriously. For more on helping endangered species, visit:

Chapter 6 : 20 Extraordinary Things You Can Do to Save Endangered Species

We encourage you to do all that you can to help save endangered species by saving their homes. You may do this by simultaneously making improvements in your own life.

By Michael Marshall 14 July In , mountain gorillas were at rock-bottom. Confined to a small mountain range in central Africa, with humans encroaching on their habitat bringing poaching and civil war, their population was estimated at just They would all have fitted into a single Boeing Today things look a little better. A survey in reported that the population was up to They remain critically endangered. We hear similar tales of woe all the time, from all around the world. Is it worth worrying about it all? What, in short, is the point of conservation? View image of Top predators like wolves make ecosystems more diverse Credit: The most obvious is the staggering cost involved. Saving all the endangered marine species might well cost far more. Why should we spend all that money on wildlife when we could spend it to stop people dying of starvation or disease? It can be particularly hard to understand why anyone would want to preserve animals like wolves , which pose a threat both to people and livestock. Surely there are some species we would be better off without. Species go extinct all the time anyway. As well as individual species dying out, there have been five mass extinctions that obliterated swathes of species. The most recent one, 65 million years ago, took out the dinosaurs. The extinction rate has increased a hundredfold over the last century If extinction is a natural process that goes on even in the absence of humans, why should we stop it? One answer is that species are now going extinct far faster than they used to. A recent study estimated that the extinction rate has increased a hundredfold over the last century , and we seem to be to blame. View image of Coral reefs support a rich variety of beautiful organisms Credit: We think animals are cute, majestic, or just plain fascinating. We love walking in the dappled sunlight of an old forest, or scuba-diving over a coral reef. The first problem with this argument is that it spells doom for all those animals and plants that people are less fond of: More fundamentally, it comes from a position of luxury and privilege. There needs to be a more practical reason to keep species around. You often hear it said that we should keep ecosystems like rainforests because they probably contain useful things, in particular medicines. The classic challenge is "what if a plant goes extinct that could be the cure for cancer? The practice of exploring nature to find commercially useful products is called bioprospecting. It does sometimes lead to useful new things, but it comes with a host of problems. There is also the matter of who controls the knowledge. Often, local people are already aware of the medicinal uses of plants, and object to outsiders trying to co-opt them. Legal battles have been fought over this. The blood of mountain gorillas is unlikely to contain a cure for cancer. The big leap forward came in the s, when biologists started outlining all the ways animals and plants benefit us just by being there. These benefits, which most of us take for granted, are called "ecosystem services". Many of our crop plants rely on these insects to produce seeds Some of these services are obvious. For instance, there are plants and animals that we eat. Meanwhile, photosynthetic plankton in the sea, and green plants, provide us with the oxygen we breathe. These are quite direct, but sometimes the services provided can be more subtle. Pollinating insects like bumblebees are an obvious example. Many of our crop plants rely on these insects to produce seeds, and would not survive " let alone provide us with food " without them. This is why the decline in pollinating insects has provoked so much concern. To understand how much we rely on ecosystem services, imagine a world where humans are the only species " perhaps in a spaceship far from Earth. It is far easier to let the existing wildlife do them for us There are no plants releasing oxygen, so you have to engineer a way to make it yourself. So straight away you need a chemical processing plant on board your ship. That same plant will have to make water too. There is also nothing to eat, so you must artificially make food. You could synthesise chemicals like sugars and fats, but making it appetising would be extremely hard. The point is that, while we could in theory do all these things artificially, it would be very difficult. It is far easier to let the existing wildlife do them for us. The scale of these ecosystem services, when you add them up, turns out to be extraordinarily large. They concluded that the benefits would outweigh the costs by a factor of In other words, conserving nature is a staggeringly good investment. By contrast, letting species decline and go extinct looks

like a bad move. You may perhaps be feeling that all this talk of economics and growth is strange. Well, many environmentalists feel the same way. View image of Humans are encroaching on the wild areas Credit: Monbiot argues that the valuations are unreliable, which allows those in power to rig the accounting however they see fit. If someone wants to build a road through an important habitat, they can simply overestimate the benefits of the road and downplay those from the wildlife. Many conservation groups now support putting a value on ecosystems " Forests, fish stocks, biodiversity, hydrological cycles become owned, in effect, by the very interests " corporations, landlords, banks " whose excessive power is most threatening to them , " Monbiot wrote in He may well be right that any such system would be open to abuse. The counter-argument is that without such a system, the abuse happens anyway " which is why many conservation groups now support putting a value on ecosystems. In fact, one of the good things about the idea of ecosystem services is that it is all-encompassing. As a result, the weaker arguments we mentioned before now start to make some sense. Take the idea that nature is beautiful and we should preserve it for its aesthetics and wonder. Our pleasure at the beauty of nature can now be thought of as an ecosystem service. Nature provides us with beauty. If we value something and are prepared to pay to have it, then it has value You may well ask how we can put a price on that. How do you objectively measure beauty? We do it all the time with paintings, music and other forms of art. If we value something and are prepared to pay to have it, then it has value. To do the same thing with nature, we just need a system that allows us to pay to experience it. One simple example is safari holidays that take tourists to see mountain gorillas. This is called ecotourism. Ecotourism offers a way to make the beauty of nature pay for itself The people running those holidays have a clear incentive to keep the animals safe. The gorillas are their livelihood, and running these tours may well pay better than other occupations like farming. Of course, this idea has its difficulties. Tourists bring unfamiliar diseases with them, which can pose a threat to the gorillas " although facemasks can help. Too many visitors can also disrupt gorilla societies. But in principle, ecotourism offers a way to make the beauty of nature pay for itself. This sort of thinking turns our ideas about conservation on their heads, according to the conservation biologist Georgina Mace of University College London in the UK. Mace calls this line of thinking " nature for itself ". Fast forward to the s and we are now talking about "nature for people", thanks to the idea of ecosystem services. Still, at first glance it does seem like the idea of ecosystem services should push us towards a rather selective approach to conservation. View image of Gorilla habitat is home to all sorts of species Credit: They live in a mountain range where the trees are covered with thick forests. If we want to preserve the gorillas, we also have to preserve the ecosystem they live in. Some of this is obvious. The gorillas need plants to eat, so we must ensure those are there. That in turn means keeping most of the other animals, as they will shape the plant community. Wiping out one of these species might not make much difference, or then again it might cause a chain reaction that alters the entire ecosystem. So if we decide to save the mountain gorillas, by extension we are also choosing to preserve the particular habitat they live in and the majority of the species that live alongside them. At this point many people balk. However, there are good reasons to keep the forests, and not just because they support the mountain gorillas. In particular, they help ensure a regular water supply. Sometimes you get too much rain, which means floods. Trees on the hills help smooth this out, ensuring a more reliable supply of fresh water.

Chapter 7 : Ways YOU Can Help Protect Endangered Species | Soapboxie

The Endangered Species Coalition estimates that there are only populations of this plant, with merely four with more than 1, plants. This is a wetland plant that grows in "prairie potholes", indents left by glaciers in the recent ice age, 20, years ago.

What that means is that we are at risk of losing these animals completely. We put considerable time, effort and money into saving endangered animals, but why? Extinction is a natural process that would happen with or without humans. But, while that is the case, research shows that extinctions are happening quicker now than ever before. And, loss of habitat is by far the biggest cause. This is a problem that we need to address, and here are a few reasons why. For the enjoyment of future generations One of the strongest arguments for saving endangered animals is simply that we want to. We get a lot of pleasure out of seeing and interacting with animals. Species that go extinct now are no longer around for us or future generations to see and enjoy. They can only learn about them in books and on the internet. And, that is heartbreaking. For the environment and other animals Everything in nature is connected. If you remove one animal or plant it upsets the balance of nature, can change the ecosystem completely and may cause other animals to suffer. For example, bees may seem small and insignificant, but they have a huge role to play in our ecosystem – they are pollinators. This means they are responsible for the reproduction plants. Without bees, many plant species would go extinct, which would upset the entire foodchain. Read more about bees here. For medicinal purposes Many of our medicines have come from or been inspired by nature. The loss of plants and animals to extinction takes with it the potential for new cures and drugs that we have yet to discover. What can you do to help endangered animals? There are many things we can do to help endangered animals, here are a few suggestions. Habitat loss is one of the biggest causes of extinction. Do your bit to preserve wildlife habitats. Volunteer to maintain a local nature reserve, campaign against deforestation or create a space for nature in your garden. People are more likely to want to save animals if they know about them. Spend time doing some research and spread the word. Stay away from pesticides and herbicides. Animals are vulnerable to pollutants that can build up in the environment and can die if they consume high levels. Avoid buying products made from endangered animals, such as rhino horns. Be an ethical tourist. We all love spending time with animals, but the rise of animal experiences abroad is endangering the lives of many animals. Often they are treated cruelly and kept in unsatisfactory conditions. Pick your experiences wisely, find out more here.

Chapter 8 : 6 Ways To Help Endangered Species -

12 Things We Should All Do To Protect Endangered Species. people get better about not watering their lawns, but we need to understand that clean water is a global problem for wild animals, so.

A number of these species are at a risk of extinction and are being threatened by industrialization, overhunting, or reckless population management practices. Most of these species get killed due to the fur or oil they produce or as a food source. There are number of organizations like WWF , NRDC , Endangered that are doing their part to protect disappearing wildlife and last remaining wild places. Their mission is to find solutions that save the marvelous array of life on our planet by applying the best science available and working closely with local communities. We certainly want to do our part to keep them from going extinct in order to protect the ecosystem. But you are just one person, so there is not anything you can do, right? There are a number of things that you can do in order to make a positive impact on this wildlife. Being a responsible citizen, you should act on behalf of threatened and endangered wildlife – animals, fish, plants, and insects – and the wild places they call home. The following is a list of 20 extraordinary things that you and your loved ones can do in order to help protect endangered species. Share this list with those who are close to you, and hopefully we can save these species from getting extinct. Know what species in your area are endangered. This is the first step in making yourself aware and sharing that awareness with others. In most places, there will be species that are endangered. Volunteer your time to protect the wildlife in your area. Wildlife refuges, parks, and other places are often homes to very important species. You can help by volunteering at one of these places in order to protect the animals. Thanks to these places and the volunteers that work at them, one person can make a difference. This goes hand-in-hand with the first thing on the list, so once you know what species are endangered, you can volunteer your time in order to help them thrive. Make certain that your home is not a hazard to wildlife. Use locking lids on your trash bins in order to keep your trash from becoming a hazard. Reduce the amount of water you use so that there is more local water for the wildlife. Another thing you can do is to place decals on your windows in order to keep birds from colliding with them. Because a large number of birds die from flying into windows, these decals will help to protect the local wildlife. Planting flora that is natural to the area will provide food for the wildlife around you. This is very important because industry often destroys these plants, which leaves the animals in certain places without any food. Do your part by ensuring that as much of this plant life as possible is available to them. Do not use toxic herbicides or pesticides. Many people want to do what they can in order to have a beautiful looking lawn or garden, but certain herbicides and pesticides are horrible pollutants that wind up causing severe damage to the environment. Find alternative ways to keep your lawn and garden thriving without polluting the environment and having a negative effect on the wildlife in your area. Watch the road and drive carefully. Particularly if you live or commute in a rural area, roads are one of the biggest hazards that animals face. If you are driving on a road that wildlife is known to cross, make certain to drive slowly and carefully and look out for animals so that you will not hit them. It seems simple, but too many distracted drivers kill too many animals on the roads. Recycle and buy recycled or reusable products. Simply recycling and buying eco-friendly products can go a long way to help our animal friends. Do not purchase anything that is made of wood that comes from rainforests , and know the consequences of every product you buy. You might be surprised about what products cause harm to the environments of endangered species, so do your research and know what kind of impact you are having. Do not purchase illegal products that come from endangered species. This is typically not something that you have to worry about when you are in the United States, but if you travel abroad, there is the chance that you might come across a product being sold in an illegal market that harms endangered species. Do not participate in this. Do not purchase ivory, or any other product that likely required the killing of an endangered animal. Support zoos and other wildlife parks. I know this sounds strange; most people who want to protect wildlife are against animals being held in captivity. However, zoos and other wildlife parks have actually done a lot to teach humans about the species and even protect them and help them to grow in population. Understanding this means that you understand the importance of these places and what they do to

help the situation. Get active and spread the word. Join different activist groups and spread the word about how others can help. Protest and boycott companies that put ecosystems in danger. Donate to organizations that are working to help endangered species. This is simple enough, and it does not take much time or money. Giving a small donation to organizations like the World Wildlife Fund can go a long way in helping the situation. Reduce your water consumption. Many places are experiencing droughts, and using a lot of water makes the problem worse. Limit your water consumption so that there is more water left for the animals. Reduce the amount of pollution that you cause. Merely doing your part to reduce the amount of pollution that you are part of can go a long way. Pollution has a very negative effect on the survival of many species. Do not buy plastic products. At the very least, limiting the amount of plastic you buy, and recycling what you use, can go a long way. Animals often mistake plastic for food, which means that plastics can cause a huge hazard for many endangered species. Do not purchase products from companies that are known polluters. Many industries are known to pollute natural water resources. Join a conservation organization. There are many different organizations out there working to protect and conserve endangered species and their habitats. Find one that suits your interests, locate a local chapter, and join them in order to be the change you want to see in the world. Read up on the subject. There are many books dedicated to teaching about endangered species and how to protect them. Read these books and understand your goals and how to achieve them. An educated mind is one that will make the biggest difference. Turn off the lights. The more energy that is used, the more pollutants that are put into the environment. By limiting your energy consumption, you are limiting the amount of pollutants being put into the environment by power plants. The more you consume, the more energy was used and the more pollutants were put into the environment. By consuming less overall, you can help to protect the ecosystems that wildlife need in order to survive. This is something that takes a conscious effort, and more people need to get on board with it. Look into different ways to go about doing this. Share this article and others like it in order to spread the word about what individuals can do in order to help conserve our endangered wildlife. We only have one earth, so we all need to do our part.

Chapter 9 : BBC - Earth - What is the point of saving endangered species?

6 Ways To Help Endangered Species Today is Endangered Species Day. A day that I would like each of you to take a moment of your time and think on things that are happening in not just the world around us, but right in our own backyards.