

1: Endangered Animals in the Rainforest | Owlcation

The book talked about animals and how they protect themselves when they are in danger. I would like to use this book in a science lesson. Animals In Danger, Gare Thompson, Grade K-3, Animals Nature- Environmental conservation and protection.

Mexican gray wolf Top 10 animals in danger of extinction There are numerous species currently in danger of extinction. Most of them are caused directly or indirectly by man: We will show you a list with 10 species that are critically in danger of extinction, but there are many more: Only ambitious plans for protection can save these fascinating species. Unfortunately, there are some other animals that we can only see in pictures: Top 10 extinct animals. Climate change, habitat destruction—many species are in danger due to human behavior Next Javan rhinoceros Hunted especially for the properties of its horn used in traditional Chinese medicine and as decoration. There were only about 29 of these animals in the island of Java, Indonesia, in Next Cheetah One of the fastest animals on the planet, the cheetah, is in serious danger of extinction. The species, with presence in almost the entire African continent and certain areas of Asia, lived a situation of vulnerability that unfortunately has recently become dangerous due to the fact that only 7, specimens have been cataloged around the world. The largest feline on the planet, it roamed freely from Turkey to Russia. Currently, subspecies have disappeared from the Caspian Sea, Java, south of China only alive in zoos and Bali. Next Red tuna In serious danger of extinction, measures are being taken to limit fishing it, since the sushi boom has targeted this fish. Next Asian elephant Mainly endangered due to deforestation of their habitat and to poaching to obtain the valuable ivory of their tusks. Currently ivory trade is prohibited, but it is still practiced on the black market. Next Vaquita porpoise It lives in the Gulf of Mexico, and in several organizations counted only of these small, beautiful porpoises. Its habitat is very small and fishing with nets is making it disappear. This species does not exist anywhere else on the planet. Next Mountain gorilla The plains gorilla appears to be safe. But its mountain cousin could disappear completely by A critical situation that affects a few populations around the Congo river: Rwanda, Uganda and Congo. The disappearance of its habitat caused by logging companies and, most of all, once again, poaching. More than park guards have been murdered in the National Park of Virunga, where most of these animals live, an indication of the struggle for their preservation. It dies due to elevated salinity in the water, the short life span of offspring, contamination in the area and the methods used to fish the recently famous panga fish. In , only 85 of these animals could be found. Next Sumatran orangutan Hunting and sale as pets and the large palm oil industries are the reasons for its critical situation. These consider the orangutan as an enemy of their crops and kill them without pity. Indonesia has lost more than half the surface of its tropical forest in the last 50 years to favor these plantations. These ape can only be found in Borneo and Sumatra. Next Baulan turtle A species of sea turtle that is in serious danger of extinction along with the leatherback turtle. Although they increasingly attract tourism, accidental fishing, water contamination and hunting for their shells, meat or eggs has nearly decimated these animals. After million years on the planet, they may not survive the effect of humans. Next Top 10 to Top 15 Human actions keep harming the biodiversity of Earth, so we add five animals in this ranking of endangered species. This extension confirms the abuse of man of the rest of the planet and underlines the urgent need for protection campaigns for all species, especially the endangered ones. Next Polar bear It is perhaps the most iconic image of the effects of climate change. Their habitat has been seriously threatened for several decades by the melting of the Arctic pole, causing the isolation of the species, more difficulty in getting food and sometimes distances too long to swim. Next Magellanic penguin The general rise in global temperatures is causing the critical situation of this kind of native penguins in southern Argentina. The fish that inhabit the icy waters of Antarctica are emigrating because of warming of ocean currents. These fish are eaten by penguins, who are forced to travel hundreds of kilometers to find new food, trips in which many die. Next Giraffe One of the most iconic species in Africa such as the giraffe is a recent addition to this sad list. At present there are less than one hundred thousand specimens. Next Jaguar Two main factors are threatening the jaguar, and both are motivated by human action. First, the jaguars are hunted for their fur, a prized trophy. It is also the enemy of

farmers, who expand their territories near jaguars and often defend their flock killing the potential predators. Next Mexican gray wolf The situation of this kind of wolf is more than critical. Forty years ago, in the mids, it was declared an endangered species. Today, despite conservation efforts, it has completely disappeared in the wild. The few who remain alive are kept in captivity. The cause of his death has been mainly human action as it this wolf was a threat for flocks. Next Would you like to receive the best sustainability content in your e-mail?

2: Top 10 Most Dangerous Animals In The World

Animals in Danger (Earth Awareness) by Thompson, Gare. Steck-Vaughn Co. PAPERBACK. Ex-library book with usual markings. Meets or exceeds the good condition guidelines.

An Australian raven perched on a rail. They are also extremely resourceful animals that have been known to multi-task. Researchers from Canada and Scotland have shown that ravens use logic to understand their surroundings in a way that may surpass the ability of the great apes. The crow, a close cousin to the raven, is also an extremely smart bird. Dolphins A pod of dolphins swim in the ocean. In fact, dolphin brains are more structurally complex than humans. As Emory University dolphin expert Lori Marino told Discovery News , "If human standards for intelligence are applied to non-human animals, however, dolphins come very close to our own brain aptitude levels. Rats Rats are much smarter than we humans often given them credit for. As researchers at the University of Guelph in Ontario point out, "Although rats may not approach cognitive tasks using strategies observed in human subjects, they are frequently successful on their own terms. Indeed, rats are adept at exploiting procedural loopholes and confounded variables overlooked by human test designers. Pigs Pigs are smart enough to outwit friends for food and can learn to perform various tricks. The New York Times reports on researchers who have found that domestic pigs can use mirrors to find their food , and will try to deceive other pigs so they can "hog" more food. They also learn quickly and can do tricks ranging from jumping through hoops to playing video games with joysticks. Bonobos Like some other chimps and apes, bonobos are capable of learning human sign languages to express themselves. Extremely endangered, the bonobo is found only in central Africa. Like other great apes, bonobos have been taught to use sign language and symbols. National Geographic writes of "the bonobo Kanzi, for instance, [who] carries his symbol-communication board with him so he can talk to his human researchers, and he has invented combinations of symbols to express his thoughts. Ducks Ducks imprint on their mothers, and their imprinting ability may be based on being able to determine similarities and differences. Ducklings imprint on their mothers, but scientists were curious about how the ducklings managed to differentiate between imprinted beings and non-imprinted. They put ducklings in an enclosure and trailed two different pairs of objects around on strings, one matching pair of shapes like two spheres and one pair of non-matching shapes like a cylinder and a cube. After the duckling showed a tendency toward set, the researchers put the ducklings in a different enclosure with different matching and non-matching pairs. The ducklings would follow after whatever set best resembled their original imprint. So, if they followed the two spheres in the first enclosure, they would follow a set of matching cubes in the second enclosure. Elephants Elephants will use tools and can be clever thieves. Elephants have been observed using tools such as sticks to pick at ticks or using palm fronds to swat at flies. As the Nature Institute points out, "many young elephants [in the wild] develop the naughty habit of plugging up the wooden bell they wear around their necks with good stodgy mud or clay so that the clappers cannot ring, in order to steal silently into a grove of cultivated bananas at night. As it turns out, they possess a rich and complex emotional life. The Times reports that scientists have found that cows have friends and enemies. Further, "Cows are also capable of feeling strong emotions such as pain, fear and even anxiety" they worry about the future. Bees Bees are smartest in groups, relying on swarm intelligence to get things done. A single bee may not be smart in the classical sense, but a hive of bees is. As National Geographic reports, swarm intelligence works when no single creature sees "the big picture. But what happens when bees disagree? It turns out that they can hold a democratic "dance-off" to make a hive decision. Squirrels Squirrels are social learners. It turns out a squirrel may be "but if there is food on the opposite end of the street, it may not matter. Squirrels are fast learners, according to a recent study from Science Daily, and they learn from their peers. Stealing food is a trick that squirrels pass along.

3: - Animals in Danger (Earth Awareness) by Gare Thompson

Animals in Danger (Earth Awareness) ePub download buy Animals in Danger (Earth Awareness) android Earth is in grave danger of being hit by a catastrophic comet shower triggered by the sun, warn scientists.

Natural and Human Impacts on Wildlife The Human Touch Humans are now responsible for causing changes in the environment that hurt animals and plant species. We take up more space on Earth for our homes and cities. We illegally hunt and kill animals. We bring exotic species into habitats. All of these activities take resources and habitats away from plants and animals. Human activity often changes or destroys the habitats that plants and animals need to survive. Because human populations are growing so fast animals and plants are disappearing times faster than they have in the past 65 million years. Scientists estimate that in the 21st century species will become extinct every day.

Natural Extinction Animals and plants have always had a hard time surviving. Scientists estimate that over two thirds of the animals and plants that once lived on Earth are now extinct. Animals became extinct in the past for a wide variety of reasons. In some cases competition for resources among animals led to extinction in other cases environmental changes caused extinction.

Multiple Factors Some animals are endangered because of a combination of natural and man-made causes. The West Indian manatee is an endangered aquatic mammal that lives in rivers, estuaries, canals and saltwater bays. Manatees need warm water to survive. In the winter they live in southern Florida and parts of Georgia. In the summer they can migrate as far north as Virginia and west to Louisiana. There are currently a little under 2,000 manatees in Florida. Every year about 1,000 die. Manatees are often killed when they are hit by boats. Manatees can also die when they get caught in fishing nets. Manatees only give birth every two to five years and they only have one calf at a time. Because their reproduction rate is so low and mortality rates are high, manatee populations are endangered.

Longing for Lupine Some animals, like the Karner Blue butterfly, are endangered because they need very special environments to survive. The Karner Blue is dependent on the wild lupine. The wild lupine is a plant that grows in pine and oak barrens in the Northeast and Midwest. It is the only known food source of the larvae of the Karner blue. Wild lupine grows best in sandy soils where forest fires occasionally clear out old vegetation. Fire helps keep shrubs low and clears the areas of plants like aspen and maple that can take over the area and create too much shade for lupine to grow. Karner blues rely on lupine for their whole life cycle. They attach their eggs to the stems of the plants and newly hatched caterpillars eat the leaves of the plant. Lupine is also killed by pesticides. Because lupine is harder to find, the population of Karner blues has dropped by 99 percent in the last two decades.

Unfair Competition Some animals are endangered because exotic or non-native species were introduced to their habitats. In Hawaii, the state bird, the Nene Goose, is in danger, in part, because of the mongoose. The mongoose was brought into Hawaii by planters to help control rats in sugar cane fields. The mongoose found other sources of food like eggs from nesting birds, including the Nene goose. The Nene goose used to be found all over Hawaii. There are now less than 100 left in the state.

4: Animals in Danger of Extinction | Causes and Effects of Extinction

Extinction is nothing new, but what is new are some of the reasons the Earth is now losing more animals, at a faster rate than it is believed ever before in Earth's history. Animals in Danger of Extinction - The Causes.

Future of Humanity Institute , Most attention has been given to risks to human civilization over the next years, but forecasting for this length of time is difficult. The types of threats posed by nature may prove relatively constant, though new risks could be discovered. Anthropogenic threats, however, are likely to change dramatically with the development of new technology; while volcanoes have been a threat throughout history, nuclear weapons have only been an issue since the 20th century. Historically, the ability of experts to predict the future over these timescales has proved very limited. Man-made threats such as nuclear war or nanotechnology are harder to predict than natural threats, due to the inherent methodological difficulties in the social sciences. In general, it is hard to estimate the magnitude of the risk from this or other dangers, especially as both international relations and technology can change rapidly. Existential risks pose unique challenges to prediction, even more than other long-term events, because of observation selection effects. Unlike with most events, the failure of a complete extinction event to occur in the past is not evidence against their likelihood in the future, because every world that has experienced such an extinction event has no observers, so regardless of their frequency, no civilization observes existential risks in its history. Derek Parfit argues that extinction would be a great loss because our descendants could potentially survive for four billion years before the expansion of the Sun makes the Earth uninhabitable. If future humans colonize space, they may be able to support a very large number of people on other planets, potentially lasting for trillions of years. Exponential discounting might make these future benefits much less significant. However, Jason Matheny has argued that such discounting is inappropriate when assessing the value of existential risk reduction. Martin Weitzman argues that most of the expected economic damage from climate change may come from the small chance that warming greatly exceeds the mid-range expectations, resulting in catastrophic damage. For example, when people are motivated to donate money to altruistic causes, the quantity they are willing to give does not increase linearly with the magnitude of the issue: It is a global good, so even if a large nation decreases it, that nation will only enjoy a small fraction of the benefit of doing so. Furthermore, the vast majority of the benefits may be enjoyed by far future generations, and though these quadrillions of future people would in theory perhaps be willing to pay massive sums for existential risk reduction, no mechanism for such a transaction exists. Some of these have caused mass extinctions in the past. On the other hand, some risks are man-made, such as global warming, [24] environmental degradation, engineered pandemics and nuclear war. Anthropogenic[edit] The Cambridge Project at Cambridge University states that the "greatest threats" to the human species are man-made; they are artificial intelligence, global warming, nuclear war, and rogue biotechnology. Existential risk from advanced artificial intelligence , AI takeover , Friendly artificial intelligence , and Technological singularity It has been suggested that learning computers that rapidly become superintelligent may take unforeseen actions, or that robots would out-compete humanity one technological singularity scenario. Paths, Dangers, Strategies , he defines this as the control problem. They noted that some robots have acquired various forms of semi-autonomy, including being able to find power sources on their own and being able to independently choose targets to attack with weapons. They also noted that some computer viruses can evade elimination and have achieved "cockroach intelligence. Since people base their judgments of artificial intelligence on their own experience, he claims that they underestimate the potential power of AI. Biotechnology risk Biotechnology can pose a global catastrophic risk in the form of bioengineered organisms viruses , bacteria , fungi , plants or animals. In many cases the organism will be a pathogen of humans, livestock , crops or other organisms we depend upon e. However, any organism able to catastrophically disrupt ecosystem functions , e. A biotechnology catastrophe may be caused by accidentally releasing a genetically engineered organism escaping from controlled environments, by the planned release of such an organism which then turns out to have unforeseen and catastrophic interactions with essential natural or agro-ecosystems, or by intentional usage of biological agents in biological warfare , bioterrorism attacks.

To what extent this is due to a lack of capabilities or motivation is not resolved. Regulation or prevention of potentially dangerous research, improved recognition of outbreaks and developing facilities to mitigate disease outbreaks e. Cyberattack Cyberattacks have the potential to destroy everything from personal data to electric grids. Christine Peterson, co-founder and past president of the Foresight Institute, believes a cyberattack on electric grids has the potential to be a catastrophic risk. Effects of global warming and Runaway climate change Global warming refers to the warming caused by human technology since the 19th century or earlier. Projections of future climate change suggest further global warming, sea level rise, and an increase in the frequency and severity of some extreme weather events and weather-related disasters. Effects of global warming include loss of biodiversity, stresses to existing food-producing systems, increased spread of known infectious diseases such as malaria, and rapid mutation of microorganisms. In November, a statement by 15, scientists from countries indicated that increasing levels of greenhouse gases from use of fossil fuels, human population growth, deforestation, and overuse of land for agricultural production, particularly by farming ruminants for meat consumption, are trending in ways that forecast an increase in human misery over coming decades. Environmental disaster An environmental or ecological disaster, such as world crop failure and collapse of ecosystem services, could be induced by the present trends of overpopulation, economic development, [40] and non-sustainable agriculture. Most environmental scenarios involve one or more of the following: Detected in the early 21st century, a threat in this direction is colony collapse disorder, [42] a phenomenon that might foreshadow the imminent extinction [43] of the Western honeybee. As the bee plays a vital role in pollination, its extinction would severely disrupt the food chain. An October report published in The Lancet stated that toxic air, water, soils, and workplaces were collectively responsible for 9 million deaths worldwide in, particularly from air pollution which was linked to deaths by increasing susceptibility to non-infectious diseases, such as heart disease, stroke, and lung cancer. This number of generations is likely to remain unknown to us, as there is no way "or only little way" of knowing in advance if or when mankind will ultimately face extinction. In effect, any conceivable intertemporal allocation of the stock will inevitably end up with universal economic decline at some future point. Grey goo and Bioterrorism Nick Bostrom suggested that in the pursuit of knowledge, humanity might inadvertently create a device that could destroy Earth and the Solar System. For example, scientists worried that the first nuclear test might ignite the atmosphere. These particular concerns have been refuted, [58] [59] [60] [61] but the general concern remains. Biotechnology could lead to the creation of a pandemic, chemical warfare could be taken to an extreme, nanotechnology could lead to grey goo in which out-of-control self-replicating robots consume all living matter on earth while building more of themselves" in both cases, either deliberately or by accident. Grey goo and Potential risks of nanotechnology Many nanoscale technologies are in development or currently in use. From augmenting the development of other technologies such as AI and biotechnology. By enabling mass-production of potentially dangerous products that cause risk dynamics such as arms races depending on how they are used. From uncontrolled self-perpetuating processes with destructive effects. Several researchers state that the bulk of risk from nanotechnology comes from the potential to lead to war, arms races and destructive global government. This could help coordinate efforts for arms control. International institutions dedicated specifically to nanotechnology perhaps analogously to the International Atomic Energy Agency IAEA or general arms control may also be designed. Grey goo is another catastrophic scenario, which was proposed by Eric Drexler in his book Engines of Creation [70] and has been a theme in mainstream media and fiction. Nowadays, however, nanotech experts"including Drexler"discredit the scenario. According to Phoenix, a "so-called grey goo could only be the product of a deliberate and difficult engineering process, not an accident". The scenarios that have been explored most frequently are nuclear warfare and doomsday devices. Kennedy estimated the odds of nuclear war at "somewhere between one out of three and even". By contrast, chemical warfare, while able to create multiple local catastrophes, is unlikely to create a global one. Nuclear war could yield unprecedented human death tolls and habitat destruction. Detonating large numbers of nuclear weapons would have an immediate, short term and long-term effects on the climate, causing cold weather and reduced sunlight and photosynthesis [77] that may generate significant upheaval in advanced civilizations. Malthusian catastrophe and Human overpopulation The 20th century saw a rapid increase in

human population due to medical developments and massive increases in agricultural productivity [81] such as the Green Revolution. The Green Revolution in agriculture helped food production to keep pace with worldwide population growth or actually enabled population growth. The energy for the Green Revolution was provided by fossil fuels in the form of fertilizers natural gas , pesticides oil , and hydrocarbon -fueled irrigation. Economy the maximum U. To achieve a sustainable economy and avert disaster, the United States must reduce its population by at least one-third, and world population will have to be reduced by two-thirds, says the study. Geologist Dale Allen Pfeiffer claims that coming decades could see spiraling food prices without relief and massive starvation on a global level such as never experienced before. Little or no treatment is possible and infection spreads on the wind.

5: Animals In Danger by Thompson, Gare

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Atlantic coast of Brazil Population Size: They are the smallest monkeys in the world. They are the most endangered species in the world. There are approximately of these monkeys left in the wild. Mountain gorillas are currently an endangered species. Beringei graueri and Beringei beringi Location: Sub-Saharan Africa Population Size: Mountain gorillas are the most severely endangered, with an estimated population of about left in the wild. Gorillas are shy, gentle, peaceful animals. Mountain Gorillas are found in the Virunga volcanoes region in eastern Zaire, Rwanda and Uganda, and eastern lowland gorilla is found in eastern Zaire and western lowland gorilla is found in the West Africa and Congo basin. Mountain and eastern lowland gorillas are completely vegetarian; eating leaves, stems and fruit of plants such as bamboo whereas Western lowland gorillas also eat insects and small invertebrates. It is estimated that about 80 percent of the gorilla population is extinct. Gorillas face threat in wherever place they live. Destruction of habitat, hunting by humans and diseases caused by Ebola virus are the reasons for extinction. Poison Dart Frog Location: Central and South America Population Size: Unknown The poison dart frogs live in the tropical rainforest which usually stay near a water source, such as a pond or stream. They are found in Central and South America, mostly in the Amazon rainforest. There are around species of poison dart frogs known to humans, of which twenty eight percent are endangered due to destruction of rainforests. This beautiful and deadly frog comes in a variety of blue colours with black spots on its head. They eat termites, crickets, ants and fruit flies. Chemicals from their food are converted into poisons, which they release from the skin and can be lethal to their predators. It is believed that poison arrow frogs have about micrograms of poison in their systems where it would take only two micrograms to kill a human. The poison from the poison dart frogs from Colombia and South America are utilized by Indians to poison the tips of blowgun darts. Manatees are gentle, plant-eating herbivores. The tail is enlarged and horizontally-flattened. They are found in the warm waters of coastlines and rivers in rainforest regions of Florida, the Caribbean, Africa, the Amazon Basin and parts of Asia. They are quite rare with only 2, left in the U. They spend most of their time feeding, resting or travelling and prefer shallow saltwater bays, slow-moving rivers, canals, estuaries and coastal waters. Manatees eat aquatic and semi-aquatic plants which include manatee grass, turtle grass, and various species of algae, mangrove leaves, and water hyacinths. Manatees are migratory animals adapted to both saltwater and freshwater habitats and can live up to a period of sixty years. Their main threat is destruction of habitat. The Bengal tiger is an extremely endangered species. Bengal Tiger Scientific Name: Panthera tigris tigris Location: Indian subcontinent Population Size: They are nocturnal and so hunt at night. They stalk their prey and kill them with a bite on the back of the neck,. They kill large prey with a bite to the throat. They usually hunt wild ox and buffaloes. But, in the Sundarbans region of India and Bangladesh, they hunt deer, wild boar, and monkeys and, rarely, porcupines. They can eat around sixty-five pounds of meat in a night. At present there are less than 2, of this species left, while there were more than 45, in Poaching and destruction of habitat are the reasons for this species being endangered. Tigers are rarely killed with guns, as a bullet hole affects the value of the skin. So they are given poisoned meat, and suffer a slow and agonising death which sometimes takes several days. Chimpanzees are found in Africa, from Guinea to western Uganda and Tanzania. They live in rainforest and savannah. They feed on mainly fruit including bananas, pawpaw and wild figs , but also leaves, buds, flowers, bark, resin, honey, ants, termites and, rarely, birds eggs and chicks. They also eat animals such as young bushbucks, bush pigs, colobus monkeys and young baboons. The chimpanzee exhibits a lot of human qualities such as facial expressions, problem-solving abilities and a high level of parental care. They even suffer from human diseases such as malaria. Chimpanzees are regarded as a nuisance when they attack banana plantations. Destruction of habitats, hunting and trapping chimpanzees for zoos and experimental use testing drugs have put chimpanzees on the endangered animals list. Harpy Eagles are found in the tropical lowland

rainforests of Central and South America. New Guinea Population Size: They prefer to live in large areas of continuous forests. They feed on animals that live in the trees, like sloths, monkeys, opossums, and some reptiles and birds. They are considered to be one of the largest and most powerful of the eagle species in the world. They can only fly with prey weighing up to approximately one half of their body weight. They bring fresh green twigs and branches to their nest, which help eradicate the nest from insects and parasites, also providing a cool environment. The major threats to this endangered species are loss of habitat, destruction of nesting sites and hunting. Borneo and Sumatra Population Size: They live in the dense tropical rainforests of the islands of Borneo and Sumatra. They have heavy, human-like body with very long arms, grasping hands and feet. They have dark grey skin and reddish hair. They feed on tropical fruits, leaves, shoots, bark, insects and eggs. They are very intelligent. An orang-utan may stay in a place where there is plenty of food for as long as the supply lasts. Orang-utans make simple nests every night to sleep, by bending branches together to form a platform, sometimes with a roof over the nest to protect them from the rain. This species is highly endangered due to destruction and loss of habitat as well as poaching and hunting for the wild animal trade. The orang-utan population has declined approximately 80 percent in the last 75 years. The jaguar is the only member of the panthera family to be found in the Americas and is the biggest cat on the continent. The Jaguars were once found in the southern states of the U. A down to the tip of South America. But now they are found only in the north and central parts of the South American continent. They are found mostly in the lowland rainforests of the Amazon Basin, and also in dry woodland and grassland. They prey on large domestic livestock such as cattle and horses, marsh deer, brocket deer, various species of peccary, larger rodents such as capybara, paca and agouti, reptiles, and monkeys in the lower branches of the large rain forest trees. They will also often eat fish, turtles and large caiman. It is estimated that there are now only around 15, jaguars left in the wild. Jaguars are facing complete extinction due to poachers who hunt the cat for its fur and the destruction of its rainforest habitat. They can adapt to almost any type of habitat where there is sufficient food and cover, which excludes only the interior of large deserts. It is the only large predator in the rainforests. Leopards consume protein in any form, from beetles up to antelopes twice their own weight! It readily eats dead rotten meat, storing the killed animals in trees and returning in the night to feed on them. Their main diet includes medium-sized antelopes and the young topi, hartebeest, wildebeest, zebra. They also feed on hares, birds and small carnivores including baboons. These beautiful leopards are on the endangered list because of their habitat being destroyed, and being hunted for their fur. The three toed sloths are found in central and South American rainforests. They live their lives in the canopy of the forest. They only descend the trees once a week to urinate and defecate, and communicate through scent. They spend most of their time on top of trees hanging from branches with their long claws. Dead sloths have been known to retain their grip and remain suspended from a branch. Sloths even sleep in trees from 15 to 20 hours every day. At night they eat leaves, shoots, and fruit from the trees and get almost all of their water from juicy plants. They are an endangered species due to destruction of habitat and are also more vulnerable to predators. They are mostly found in the Amazon. The hyacinth macaws are found in southern Brazil. Central and eastern South America Population Size:

6: Animals In Danger by Gare Thompson

Top 10 animals in danger of extinction Most of them are caused directly or indirectly by man. Only ambitious plans for protection can save these fascinating species.

Humans are just one of the millions of living species on Earth. It is important to acknowledge the interconnectedness of other species as the extinction of organisms have implications for those that remain. Perhaps one of the well-known examples of this is the consequences of the fast-declining population of the honeybee population. The presence of harmful chemicals in the environment, destruction of habitat, and parasitic invasion are some of the main causes cited for this alarming phenomena. Even though we may see bees as pests at times, there are devastating consequences for humans if the honeybee population continues to plummet. Their important role in our agriculture makes their survival a concern for humans, for if honeybees were to go extinct human survival will more than likely also hang in the balance. This connection between our species is what prompted the United States Department of Agriculture and the Farm Service Agency to develop the Conservation Reserve Program to put honeybee habitat conservation and honey bee health at the forefront of beekeepers and crop growers minds. What Does Extinction Look Like? It is clear that species are interdependent when it comes to survival. We are responsible for protecting species that are in danger of becoming extinct in the same way that it is important for us to use and conserve the natural resources of this planet in an appropriate manner. So what causes species to go extinct? As a consequence, each generation will be smaller and smaller and eventually lead to extinction. A simple enough answer. However, climate change, changing sea levels, asteroids, acid rain, disease, invasive species, human overpopulation, habitat fragmentation, pollution, global warming, and hunting and poaching lead to the same result. While there are a handful of natural causes for species extinction, it is important to note how human behavior can exacerbate the process, whether we are hunting for sport or emitting excessive greenhouse gasses into the atmosphere. People expansion has contributed significantly to the increasing rates of species extinction. A report shows that current extinction rates are close to times more rapid than they were in the distant past, and predicts that at this rate, in the future, extinction rates will be ten times greater than they are right now. Southern rockhopper penguin The southern rockhopper penguin resides in the subantarctic waters of the Indian and Pacific Oceans and the coasts of the South America. It is also the most well-recognized crested penguins. Rising water temperature levels replace the food availability and the foraging strategies, this being a high-risk issue for the species. Additionally, the changing climate has detrimentally affected their already limited population and impaired their breeding and species proliferation. The quality of shallow water habitats that dugongs make their home are threatened by pollution and habitat degradation due to industrialization. These factors affect the growth of the vegetation that these populations use for food. Bigeye tuna Bigeye tuna can be found in the subtropical and tropical waters of the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Oceans. This species is both an important commercial fish and a vital part of the aquatic ecosystems. As mentioned before, there is a large market for bigeye tuna. They are regularly hunted and killed for profit, this being a significant threat to their proliferation and growth. Greater one-horned rhino In the northern portion of India and parts of Nepal, the conservation of the greater one-horned rhino has been an ongoing struggle. Recent preservation efforts have increased the population of this species, but poaching and habitat loss still put these animals at risk. Their species is at high risk due to improper conditions for breeding and diet restrictions. Great white shark The largest known predatory fish, the great white shark, lives in most coastal and offshore waters with the highest concentrations from the Northeast and California coasts of the United States, South Africa, Japan, Oceania, Chile, and the Mediterranean. Great white sharks are often hunted for their teeth and fins, and this fishing has significantly affected their numbers. Red panda The Eastern Himalayas are home to many red pandas. They are a unique species, so preservation of their habitat is of great importance since they have specific diet requests. This directly links the conservation of red pandas to the more significant environmental issue of conserving the forests in the Himalayas. They are often hunted for their fur and deforestation threatens their nesting areas. Polar bear Polar bears reside on the sea ice in the Arctic and primarily hunted by seals. Global warming is a

significant threat to their cold habitat without which the polar bears will go extinct. Illegal hunting also threatens the waning polar bear population, and human development threatens their natural habitat substantially. African elephant The largest land mammal, the African elephant, lives in the forests and grasslands of the Congo Basin and Coastal East Africa. Another keystone species, African elephants are crucial to the continuation of a variety of tree species and shape the environment for other species living in the area. The African elephant population is currently threatened by habitat fragmentation due to human expansion as well as poaching. What Can We Do to Help? These are just ten of the species that are at risk of becoming endangered. As seen with these present case, one animal may be necessary for the survival of some other animals and impacts the surrounding environment. When one or the other is eliminated, it causes problems at other levels of the food chain and subsequently disrupts the ecosystem. While the extinction of one species may have consequences for the survival of others, it is also important to consider how species diversity and natural environments enrich our lives and understanding of the world. Preserving habitats and protecting species is not necessary simply for our survival, but is valuable in and of itself. Humans have made their impact on the world in both positive and negative ways. In regards to this issue, human activity has caused the destruction of habitat and the overuse of resources, but humans also have the power to do right for our global community. Political activism, official legislation, and the work of countless organizations have brought about positive change in regards to conservation. This cannot be done without the aid of people. People push these movements and initiatives forward. You can get involved by supporting the IUNC Red List so that they can continue to assess and reassess species around the world. It is in our best interest, both in regards to our well-being and for the sake of preserving the world we inhabit, to be mindful of our impact on the planet and other species. It is in our best interest to protect the integrity of our global community.

7: 3 Ways to Help Endangered Animals - wikiHow

Endangered animals have gained much attention in the media and public awareness in the past several decades, but the fact that whole animal species are threatened by environmental factors and actually leave the earth forever is not a new phenomenon.

Many of us automatically think of creatures with gnashing teeth or razor sharp claws. Animals like lions, tigers, jaguars, sharks, and grizzly bears inspire plenty of fear. Many of the deadliest animals in the world however are quite small and sometimes even innocuous looking. The sea wasp box jellyfish is perhaps the most deadly variety. This translucent sea-dweller may not look all that menacing, but it is the most venomous animal on planet Earth. Box jellyfish are deadly to many different animals, not the least of all, us. If you get stung by one of these animals, you are very likely to die. Even if you do not, you will be in tremendous pain for some time afterward. Irukanji Syndrome is a term used to describe a series of symptoms from a box jellyfish sting. These symptoms include vomiting, headaches, agitation, profuse sweating, rapid heart rate and very high blood pressure. It may not look like much, and you may easily mistake it for any other snail on the beach, but it is extremely deadly. Just one drop of its venom can kill twenty human adults. There is no antivenin, which means that if you are stung, you will almost certainly be dead within minutes. Because of its fast acting venom, the cone snail is also known as the cigarette snail, meaning if one stings you, you have just enough time to smoke a cigarette before you die. It can strike very quickly and can also chase its victims at an incredible speed. It chooses to do this quite often without any provocation whatsoever. Cape buffalo have been known to charge victims without provocation, rather like the black mamba. While they are obviously not venomous, they do have an asset the mamba does not—2,000 pounds of weight and the ability to charge at 40 miles an hour. These creatures will continue charging even if they are shot in the heart, and have no reservations about charging vehicles. They come in swarms of up to 50,000, and will react as if they are a single entity if even one driver is in danger. Crush one of these little critters underfoot while you are out on a walk and you will regret it as the other 50 million come swarming after you. The ones that latch on will be very hard to remove. Their jaws will remain clamped into your flesh even if you tear their bodies in half. While they may not be the most deadly critters on this list, they are certainly impressively dangerous for their size. They routinely take down and kill much larger things. Children are particularly susceptible to these bites and are more likely to die from them than adults. In times of food scarcity of food, they can even act as scavengers. They are deceptively cute, but quite dangerous. When threatened, they puff out their protruding spines. The venom from their spines can paralyze you, causing you to stop breathing, resulting in death. For that matter, if you eat improperly prepared puffer fish, you can also die. During times of high human death toll war, for example, it can develop a taste for human flesh. If corpses are not plentiful enough, it has been known to take to hunting, and will deliberately pursue human quarry to satisfy its hunger. They are camouflaged naturally to blend in with the ocean floor. While they are only aggressive toward their prey, it is easy to make the mistake of stepping on one. The venom from the spines can cost you a limb or even kill you. Although the stonefish is venomous, they are eaten by larger predators which include sharks and rays.

HUMANS Human beings may not stand to win in a fair fight against most of these species, but thanks to our ingenuity, we have learned how to arm ourselves with weapons and tools which have placed us at the top of the food chain at least for the time being. We also get extra points on the deadly scale for our aggression, not only toward other animals, but toward each other. The scale to which we take our destruction is unique. No other animal starts worldwide wars or blasts whole regions of the earth into total ruin with nuclear weapons. Without a doubt, the most dangerous animal in the world is the face you see in the mirror each day. The brain operates on the same amount of power as a watt light bulb. Nonetheless, caught off our guard, it is easy for any of the animals on this list to overcome us. All it takes is one misstep on the sea floor, or a really angry buffalo. These animals all have some kind of physical advantage over us, whether it is strength, speed, or venom. Humans have developed quite a reputation though, which is why most of these animals will avoid us only a couple of the animals on this list are actively aggressive. Most deadly animals will avoid you when you are out

ANIMALS IN DANGER (EARTH AWARENESS) pdf

on a walk or going for a swim. All of these dangerous animals deserve your respect though, so always be careful and watch your step when you are out in the wild.

8: Natural and Human Impacts on Wildlife - NatureWorks

Animals like lions, tigers, jaguars, sharks, and grizzly bears inspire plenty of fear. Many of the deadliest animals in the world however are quite small and sometimes even innocuous looking. Many of us automatically think of creatures with gnashing teeth or razor sharp claws.

By Michael Evans - Sun, 29 May

When considering the reasons why so many species are becoming endangered it is important to realise that this is very closely linked to the need to conserve the biodiversity of the planet. Habitat loss is by far the most widespread cause of species endangerment. Usually this is due to some form of human activity. Forests are cut down to create more land for agriculture or building and coastal marshlands are drained for the same reason. Agricultural activity such as removal of hedgerows and pesticide spraying have removed both habitat and food supply for many species. It was only after a noticeable decline in numbers of the bald eagle and the peregrine falcon that the use of DDT and other persistent pesticides began to be questioned. When the ecosystem of a species is not maintained, such as the removal of a food supply, the species is forced to adapt to new surroundings or perish. Pollution is a major disrupter and destroyer of ecosystems and this was graphically illustrated following the April Deepwater Horizon oil disaster in the Gulf of Mexico. This devastated many marine ecosystems and caused the death of countless seabirds and marine creatures. Overexploitation, such as deepwater trawling has put a number of species of fish at serious risk. This can also have a knock-on effect of removing the food supply of other marine creatures, putting them at risk as a consequence. Climate change can alter the delicate balance of an ecosystem. Relatively minor changes in temperature can allow some species to thrive, while others perish. More dramatic climate changes can lead to the melting of ice caps and glaciers, with the consequent disruption to the local ecosystems. On a worldwide basis, the resulting rise in sea levels can disrupt the ecosystems of many species, including humans. Habitat loss can also occur when alien species are introduced into ecosystems, either by chance or by design. In a ship ran aground on a Pacific island. While the ship was being repaired a number of Black Rats escaped and set up a thriving colony on the island. The islanders introduced masked owls in an effort to control the rats, but this simple led to the loss of many of the remaining sea birds. As habitat loss combines with other ecological disruptions, many species find it increasingly difficult to breed. This leads to a gradual decline in numbers until the point is reached where the species is no longer sustainable. This is the most comprehensive inventory of the global status of plant and animal species. The IUCN has a classification system to enable criteria to be set with respect to rate of decline, population size, area of geographic distribution and the degree of population and distribution fragmentation. NatureServe is a conservation organisation that has its headquarters in the United States, but operates throughout North America, Latin America and the Caribbean. Its prime aim is to make biodiversity a mainstream consideration in all significant conservation and natural resource management decisions. NatureServe is actively engaged with a number of leading international initiatives that promote the development, distribution, and sharing of biodiversity information. It uses a slightly different scale to define risk of endangerment.

9: 10 Animals In Danger Of Becoming Extinct

10 Animals In Danger Of Becoming Extinct August 25, / in News / by Judd Dunagan In this age of technology and globalization, it is easy to think about the progress and advancement of one particular species: humans.

Here is what Hippo stands for: There are many reasons animals become extinct. One of the most common reason is loss of habitat. The Earth constantly changes, but human activity is having a devastating effect on animals by destroying many of the places animals live, like the rain forests. In some cases animals become extinct because the food they depend on becomes extinct causing the animals to die of starvation. This is called co-extinction. There are many examples of co-extinction, but the most common is that of the dinosaurs. When the climate of the Earth changed very suddenly many of the plants died, which resulted in the loss of herbivorous plant eating dinosaurs. With the loss of herbivores came the extinction of the carnivorous meat eating dinosaurs. This is an example of co-extinction but it is also one of the five known mass-extinctions. An invasive species is a type of plant, animal, insect or disease that moves into a new area, where it has not lived before, and over takes other living things. When the existing habitat is disturbed there can be an opportunity for an invasive weed to move in and kill the remaining grassland. An animal could be pushed into a new habitat and kill the native animals. The non-native animal might even carry a disease that the native animals have never been exposed to or have any immunity to, and die as a result. Exposure to toxic pollution is another cause of extinction. Human activity is releasing harmful chemicals into the air, water and soil all over the planet. For example, some chemicals change the pH balance in water which changes the whole ecosystem of a river or a lake, killing off plants, fish and reptiles. The human population explosion is having devastating effects on the whole planet. Habitat is being reduced as humans consume more natural lands and more resources, like water. Even more land is being tilled into crops to grow grains for human and domestic livestock. In addition, humans are creating mass amounts of waste that is contaminating the entire Earth. Overharvesting is still another reason animal species are becoming extinct. Ocean fishing is threatening many species of fish. Another form of hunting involves the taking of animals for their beautiful hides, horns or in the case of the elephants , their ivory tusks. There has been tighter restrictions put on legal hunting but many animals are illegally hunted. This is called poaching and it has very strict penalties.

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