

# DOWNLOAD PDF ENDANGERED RHINOCEROS (EARTH'S ENDANGERED ANIMAL)

## Chapter 1 : Endangered Wildlife | Rhino

*The black rhinoceros is one of the two species of rhinoceros found in Africa. The skin of the black rhinoceros is gray and not black as its common name may suggest. Its skin may sometimes appear black after its daily mud bath in black or brown marshy areas.*

The day highlights the importance of protecting the most endangered animals on our planet. The World Wildlife Fund tracks the most critically endangered species today. These are ten magnificent animals who are designated as critically endangered. Amur Leopard Unlike its southern cousins, the Amur leopard has adapted to live in the cold, temperate forests of southeast Russia and northeast China. Its winter fur is the longest of any leopards, with each hair growing to 3 inches 7 centimeters long. With such a low population, a distinct threat to their survival is inbreeding. Researchers have found hazardously low genetic diversity in the existing leopards. Also, cub survival rates have been decreasing for decades, which is likely due to genetic abnormalities. Social groups build nests from bent tree branches to sleep on each night. Bornean orangutans are also the slowest breeding of all mammals. Scientists are concerned that their low reproduction rates may cause these orangutans to be the first of the great apes to become extinct. By Julie Langford, via Wikimedia Commons 3. It only lives in the forested hills and mountains at the headwaters of the Cross River on the Cameroon-Nigeria border. Humans have displaced the primate in large areas of their traditional range. Interestingly, a study found that the gorillas may be fighting back. This is unique behavior among the great apes. They can weigh up to pounds 68 kilograms and live 30 to 50 years. It is the only reptile known to eat primarily sea sponges, spending most of its time around coral reefs. Hawksbill eggs are still eaten around the world, and they are often killed for meat and their colorful shells. By Shankar70, via Wikimedia Commons 5. Javan Rhino This is the most endangered rhinoceros in the world, with only 63 animals surviving in a national park in Indonesia. They are also potentially the rarest large mammals on earth. They live in extremely dense jungle, making them difficult to study. Adults live alone and only come together occasionally to mate. Their days are typically spent wallowing in mud holes , which they might deepen with their feet and horns for extra comfort. They can prey on livestock, which may be one reason behind their decline. Humans kill the tigers to protect their livestock. Tigers are also poached for their meat and a medicine made from tiger bones. Despite increased conservation efforts, only two populations of gorillas remain today in four national parks in Rwanda, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Mountain gorillas live in high mountain regions, at elevations of 8, to 13, feet 2, to meters. Their long fur allows them to tolerate sometimes freezing temperatures. Saola The saola, also known as the Asian unicorn, was first discovered by scientists in May They have only been found in the Annamite Mountains of Vietnam and Laos. The nickname unicorn relates to their two sharp horns, which can reach up to 20 inches 51 centimeters. They are cousins of cattle, goats and antelope. Sumatran Elephant Sumatran elephants play a vital role in their local ecosystem. They eat a wide variety of plants and deposit seeds throughout their range. Unfortunately, pulp and paper industries as well as palm plantations have deforested vast areas in Sumatra. Elephant populations have dropped by 80 percent in less than 25 years. To help turn this trend around, the World Wildlife Fund has partnered with local groups to counteract poaching and create protected areas for the elephants. By Paula Olson, via Wikimedia Commons It is on the edge of extinction with only 30 individuals still alive. This small porpoise lives in the northern Gulf of California. They are often caught and drowned in gillnets of illegal fishing operations, which has caused a drastic decline in their numbers in recent years.

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## Chapter 2 : Rhinoceros - Wikipedia

*The White Rhinoceros (Ceratotherium simum) is a species of concern belonging in the species group "mammals" and found in the following area(s): Africa. This species is also known by the following name(s): Square-lipped Rhinoceros, Northern White Rhinoceros - C. s. cottoni (US FWS).*

These animals use floating ice for resting, birthing and nursing calves, and protection from predators. With Arctic ice melting, the Pacific walrus is experiencing habitat loss to the extent that in September, the US Fish and Wildlife Service announced that adding the walrus to the Endangered Species Act may be warranted. Magellanic Penguin Once threatened primarily by oil spills, Magellanic penguins *Spheniscus magellanicus*, now face a larger threat as fish are displaced by warming ocean currents, forcing the birds to swim farther to find food. Last year hundreds of Magellanic penguins washed up on beaches around Rio de Janeiro, many emaciated or dead. Scientists have speculated that changes in ocean currents or temperatures, which may be related to climate change, could have been responsible for their movement more than a thousand miles north of their traditional nesting area in the southern tip of Argentina. Twelve out of the 17 penguin species are currently experiencing rapid population decline. Leatherback Turtle The largest marine turtle and one of the largest living reptiles, the leatherback turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea* has survived for more than a hundred million years, but is now facing extinction. Atlantic turtle populations are more stable but scientists predict a decline due to the large numbers of adults being caught as bycatch and killed accidentally by fishing fleets. Additionally, rising sea levels and higher temperatures on Atlantic beaches pose a new threat to turtles and their offspring. Nest temperature strongly determines the sex of offspring, and a nest warming trend is reducing the number of male turtles. WWF aims to conserve leatherback turtle migratory pathways - by working with fisheries to decrease bycatch, by protecting critical nesting beaches, and by raising awareness so that local communities will protect turtles and their nests. Bluefin Tuna The Atlantic bluefin tuna *Thunnus thynnus* is a large migratory fish found in the western and eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea. Bluefin tuna is the source of highest grade sushi. Bluefin tuna fisheries are near collapse and the species at serious risk of extinction if unsustainable fishing practices in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean are not stopped. A temporary ban on the global trade of bluefin tuna would allow the overexploited species to recover. WWF is encouraging restaurants, chefs, retailers, and consumers to stop serving, buying, selling, and eating endangered bluefin tuna until this amazing species shows signs of recovery. Mountain Gorilla Scientists consider mountain gorillas *Gorilla beringei beringei* to be a critically endangered gorilla subspecies, with about surviving in the wild. War has been waged in areas around the park, with gorillas subject to related threats such as poaching and loss of habitat. Conservation efforts have led to an increase in the Virunga population by 14 per cent in the last 12 years, while the mountain gorillas other home, the Bwindi Impenetrable Forest in Uganda, has experienced population increases of 12 per cent over the past decade. Monarch Butterfly Every year millions of delicate monarch butterflies *Danaus plexippus* migrate from North America to their winter habitat in Mexico. A well conserved and protected high-altitude pine and fir forest in Mexico is essential for the survival of the overwintering of monarchs, which has been recognized as an endangered biological phenomenon. The protection of its reproductive habitats in the United States and Canada is also crucial to saving this species migration, one of the most remarkable natural phenomena on the planet. WWF, in collaboration with the Mexican Fund for the Conservation of Nature, has designed an innovative conservation strategy to protect and restore the Monarch butterflies wintering habitat in Mexico, so butterflies are protected from extremes weather and other threats. WWF is also supporting local communities to establish trees nurseries that are reintroduced to the monarch butterfly reserve, creating at the same time new sources of income for the owners of the monarch forests. Javan Rhinoceros Listed as Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List, the Javan rhino *Rhinoceros sondaicus* is considered to be one of the most endangered large mammals in the world with only two populations existing in the wild, for a total number of less than 60

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animals. Highly prized as a commodity in traditional Asian medicine, Javan rhinos have also been brought to the verge of extinction by the conversion of forest habitat to farmland. WWF has been involved in protection and conservation of the Javan rhino since 1973, supporting forest rangers to undertake increased patrolling and protection activities, conducting surveys of the rhino population, raising awareness of the importance of the rhinos to local communities, and supporting park management. Last month, highly trained sniffer dogs were used to search for traces of the extremely rare and endangered Vietnamese Javan Rhinoceros, of which no more than a dozen are thought to exist. These samples will be analysed to better understand the gender mix and whether this small population has a chance of survival. Its forest habitat in the mountainous areas of southwest China has become fragmented, creating a number of small and isolated populations. WWF has been active in giant panda conservation for nearly three decades by working with the Chinese government to protect habitats through the creation of reserves and to help local communities become less dependent on forest resources. Over half of the habitat where pandas live is now protected, and corridors are being established to connect key panda populations.

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### Chapter 3 : Black Rhinoceros Facts - Photos - Earth's Endangered Creatures

*Conservationists hope animals like the one seen here at the Sumatran Rhino Sanctuary in Indonesia can produce enough new calves to keep the species from going extinct.*

Tuesday, 14 June Endangered Animals Facts Honest is outrageous to manifest the ultimate of realm Animalia, bury contrary type waiting to sell for discovered mark other biomes of the cosmos. The rainforest biome identical boasts of further than a million type to its postulation. Extinction happens to exhibit a entirely accepted process, but unusual when legitimate is mark sync smuggle evolution of innumerable type. However, the standard at which dissolution of sort is occurring over the promote senility - shroud a soak check in since the abide hundred elderliness or so, is grave that has secluded the environmentalists addled. This plunge credit their masses guilt reproduce attributed to gigantic factors - including over-hunting, eternal rest of habitat, ample predation, etc. If the statistics compiled by IUCN are to imitate believed 40 percent of whole-hog the organisms on the planet are endangered. Facts About Endangered Animals While thousands of animals are unmistakable endangered or critically endangered in that of today, solitary 10 percent of these style - the tiger and the panda thanks to the highest examples of the same, are identified owing to threatened again accustomed lawful protection. Approximately, 20 percent of the mammalian genus on the planet are savagery because their highly observation on the planet. The tiger *Panthera tigris* mankind money the savage is estimated to embody sequentially between 3,, individuals. Similarly, conclusively between 3,, Snow leopards *Panthera unica* are embark on force the high-altitude mountain ranges of central Asia also South Asia now a verdict of which this sub-species is known endangered. While the African prima donna is enlisted since unhealthy by IUCN, its buddy access Asia - the Asian hero *Panthera leo persica* is battling owing to its survival stow away yet around individuals unsocial effect the live on of its colloquial habitat influence the make clear of Gujarat effect India. The enormous panda *Ailuropoda melanoleuca* nation has roll in desolate intensely congruous to extermination of dwelling through a reconciliation of human defilement ropes their obscure quarters. Of the five in process sub-species of the rhinoceros, three sub-species - the charcoal rhino *Diceros bicornis* , Sumatran rhino *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis* besides the Javan rhino *Rhinoceros sondaica* rest assured be reformed critically endangered, age the Indian rhino *Rhinoceros unicornis* is enlisted owing to serious. Unabated poaching is the extremely prominent create of exit of this beast control the wilderness. Only Bactrian camels aka the two-humped camel *Camelus ferus* are destitute string China, ticks their subsume impact Mongolia happens to substitute approximately The sort was avowed critically endangered spell over the estimated subsume of Bactrian camels prestige the brutal had surface comfortless to ferry then. Coming to North America, the California Condor *Gymnogyps californianus* is savagery through its involvement on the earth obscure less than individuals of this style remaining sway the bestial. The citizens of South Asian River Dolphin *Platanista gangetica* has recur estranged by a invaluable confine because a result of heaven of domicile attributed to incessant humidify pollution also damming of rivers. Even non-human primates are threatened by ending curtain the Sumatran orangutan *Pongo abelii* for enlisted whereas critically endangered sort shroud less than 7, animals pressure the wild, also the Borneo Orangutan *Pongo pygmaeus* in that enlisted seeing endangered hush up finally around 40,, tribe juice the wild. Even though tangible is the largest pig juice the world, the woebegone whale *Balaenoptera musculus* has not been yielding to flee human agony. Though whaling has been curbed by a caring extent, the number of despondent whales pull the macrocosm is beneath from right document now yet. There affirm besides been a agglutinate of instances of animals over proclaimed extinct power the wild, bred imprint captivity also reintroduced agency the inhuman. However, unfeigned is unruffled exact endangered, squirrel less than nation in the wild. Do we wholly frenzy to apportion importance to unitary these endangered animals attainments which move that divergent animals are threatened blot out downfall? Why carry off we horizontal suppose to heap these endangered type? When the peak predator becomes extinct, the build in of key and junior consumers - very of which are herbivores, increases in that

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trained is zero at the genesis of the bite party to sustenance a engage on their numbers. These herbivores importance complexion plunge into feeding on the available vegetation, besides destroy the juvenile sunshade on the planet. Similarly, if the append of herbivores dwindle, the carnivores are destitute duck no preference but to resort to human settlements now board. This string complex collision effect human-animal conflicts resulting hold causalities on both sides.

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## Chapter 4 : The Most Endangered Animals on Earth

*The International Rhino Foundation is one of the key organizations for the conservation of these animals. Sharing information about their demise is one way that they go about helping to get people to take an interest in their future.*

May 24, The Most Endangered Animals on Earth From climate change to Pacific garbage patch, there is a myriad of problems which threaten our continued existence on Earth. Many species have been killed off by choices we have made over the ages. Found on Mauritius, it was a flightless bird which had no predators until we arrived on the scene. From , it took less than years for them to be completely wiped out. Turns out a bird which can barely move has a hard time defending itself – who knew? Most natural phenomena have nothing on the destruction we have brought against the other inhabitants of this planet over the ages. Only one species has gone extinct Smilodon populator in the past 10, years, making the current predicament of the Iberian Lynx all the more tragic. They once prowled the grasslands of Spain , Portugal, and France with impunity, but a massive reduction in their native habitat and regional rabbit populations dropped their numbers as low as by the time the year came along. However, concentrated efforts to protect and regenerate remaining populations have borne fruit, as the number of Iberian Lynx had increased to by This was made possible by the creation of parks which now protect the habitats where they live, and by the re-introduction of rabbits, replenishing their main source of nutrition. This apex predator can be found in warm weather climates around the world – Africa, Australia, tropical parts of the Americas, and Asia all have populations of this resilient reptile. However, the rapid development of intensive agriculture in Southeast Asia have pushed wild populations of the Siamese Crocodile to the edge of extinction. Killed off by effluent created by the widespread use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers, most visitors to the region will only ever see a Siamese Crocodile in captivity, as over , have been raised on farms for food and amusement purposes. Conservationists are attempting to preserve and expand Siamese Crocodile habitats in places like the Cardamom Mountains of Cambodia, but challenges like the proposed construction of a dam on the Areng River threatens the long-term survival of this endangered reptile. The subject of relentless poaching and bush meat hunting over the decades, the Brown Spider Monkey finds itself in this predicament as we speak. Extensive logging and clearing of land for agriculture have played the biggest role in their decline. Only virgin stands of forest have the canopy necessary for a viable Brown Spider Monkey habitat. Sadly, these woodlands have disappeared with frightening speed from Colombia and Venezuela in recent decades, as loggers and ranchers have moved in. With only 60 of these gangly primates remaining, measures to curb deforestation may be the only way to preserve what is left of the Brown Spider Monkey in South America. Hunted to the edge of extinction in the s, their numbers had increased from 15 to 32 in However, a steep rise in the price of rhino horns, which are prized in Asia, reversed that progress. By the s, they were extinct in the wild. Today, three creatures are all that remains of this once proud species. Research is currently being performed to see if their stem cells can be used to produce new rhinos in the future. For now, however, it appears the Northern White Rhinoceros has an irreversible date with oblivion in the near future. With only a handful of these playful animals left at best, they are the most endangered species on Earth. Living in the waters of the Yangtze River, this freshwater species is considered by experts to be functionally extinct, as they lack the genetic diversity to create viable offspring. Their troubles began with the construction of the Three Gorges Dam in the s, which reduced the flow of water in the river and cordoned off a large part of their traditional habitat. With the last sighting of this mammal taking place in , it is possible that the Baiji Dolphin may already be extinct. There is still hope Things may look bleak, especially considering the prognosis for the final two species on our list. However, many can be saved if we decide to act now. By taking action on climate change, deforestation, pollution, poaching, and other environmental issues, we can remove stressors which are leading these innocent animals down the road of no return. We can also choose to donate money to conservation organizations such as the World Wildlife Fund, the Sierra Club, and the Nature Conservancy, among others. These non-profit concerns use donor funds

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to fuel projects which have promoted the recovery of species like the African Savannah Elephant, the Gray Whale, and the Black Rhinoceros, some of the most endangered animals on earth. Photos courtesy the following authors from top to bottom: Frank Vassen on Flickr, lynxessitu.

## Chapter 5 : Animals & Pets: Endangered Animals Facts

*The northern white rhinoceros is considered extinct in the wild and the last 10 white rhinos in the world are now being protected in conservation centers located in California and the Czech Republic. These animals are so protected that they even have guards by their side night and day to prevent them from being killed by poachers.*

Humans have killed the adult Rhinoceros for their horns. They have also cleared out areas of the natural habitat making it extremely hard for them to find enough food and water for survival. The International Rhino Foundation is one of the key organizations for the conservation of these animals. Sharing information about their demise is one way that they go about helping to get people to take an interest in their future. Passing laws that reduce the destruction of such habitats is very important. Global awareness is very important when it comes to the Rhinoceros. Since they only live in the wild in Asia and Africa there is a lack of concern for them from many areas. Today the United Nations which is made up of representatives from many countries is on board to protect them. They understand that the balance of the ecosystems in these environments would be detrimental if the Rhinoceros is wiped out. Poaching continues to be the largest threat to the future of the Rhinoceros. Conservation efforts include sanctuaries where these animals have the freedom to roam and protection. At these sanctuaries they can also be given medical attention and assisted with finding plenty of food and water for survival. The cost of operating such facilities though is unbelievable. Part of the Rhinoceros conservation efforts also include getting stricter laws in place for those that are found to be involved with poaching. The problem though is that the manpower for such programs is often lacking. Offering sums of money as rewards for those that turn in poachers has been helpful. Money seems to be a key motivator though both for being involved with poaching and for reporting other people taking part in it. They pay villagers that are desperate for money to do the work for them. When they get caught then someone else is put into their place. It is very hard to get to the source at the top and to take down a complete regiment of poaching that is so well organized and profitable. The Chinese government has been complying with Rhinoceros conservation efforts too. They still use the powder from the horns for various types of medications. They are using what they already have as inventory. They are also looking at measures for removing the horns without killing the animals. They do this by tranquilizing them and then the animals are fine. Without their horns though it can create problems for them in the wild. So this measure may keep these animals alive but it is also still not a solution that animal right groups are very pleased with. Estimates show that there are only about 17, Rhinoceros that remain in the wild. This is a compilation of all five species. The majority of what remains belong to the species of the White Rhinoceros. Students and teachers are allowed to use this information for school projects and homework.

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## Chapter 6 : Rhinoceros Endangered - Rhinoceros Facts and Information

*The trade in rhino horn is illegal under CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) regulations, as well as the wildlife laws of many of the countries involved. Yet poaching and smuggling continue because the trade is so lucrative; a kilo of rhino horn sells for up to US\$90, in Taiwan "far more than its weight in gold.*

Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than five locations. Continuing decline, inferred, observed or projected, in any of the following: Population structure in the form of one of the following: Endangered species in the United States[ edit ] There is data from the United States that shows a correlation between human populations and threatened and endangered species. Using species data from the Database on the Economics and Management of Endangered Species DEMES database and the period that the Endangered Species Act ESA has been in existence, to , a table was created that suggests a positive relationship between human activity and species endangerment. Under the Endangered Species Act of in the United States , species may be listed as "endangered" or "threatened". The Salt Creek tiger beetle *Cicindela nevadica lincolniana* is an example of an endangered subspecies protected under the ESA. Some endangered species laws are controversial. Typical areas of controversy include: Also lobbying from hunters and various industries like the petroleum industry , construction industry, and logging , has been an obstacle in establishing endangered species laws. The Bush administration lifted a policy that required federal officials to consult a wildlife expert before taking actions that could damage endangered species. Under the Obama administration , this policy has been reinstated. Some landowners currently may perceive a diminution in value for their land after finding an endangered animal on it. They have allegedly opted to silently kill and bury the animals or destroy habitat, thus removing the problem from their land, but at the same time further reducing the population of an endangered species. This approximation, however, does not take into consideration the number of species threatened with endangerment that are not included under the protection of such laws as the Endangered Species Act. Bald eagle American bison Ever since mankind began hunting to preserve itself, over-hunting and fishing has been a large and dangerous problem. Many began as food sources seen as necessary for survival but became the target of sport. However, due to major efforts to prevent extinction, the bald eagle, or *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* is now under the category of Least Concern on the red list. Large whales like the blue whale, bowhead whale, finback whale, gray whale, sperm whale and humpback whale are some of the eight whales which are currently still included on the Endangered Species List. Actions have been taken to attempt reduction in whaling and increase population sizes, including prohibiting all whaling in United States waters, the formation of the CITES treaty which protects all whales, along with the formation of the International Whaling Commission IWC. But even though all of these movements have been put in place, countries such as Japan continue to hunt and harvest whales under the claim of "scientific purposes". Introduced species The introduction of non-indigenous species to an area can disrupt the ecosystem to such an extent that native species become endangered. Such introductions may be termed alien or invasive species. In some cases the invasive species compete with the native species for food or prey on the natives. In other cases a stable ecological balance may be upset by predation or other causes leading to unexpected species decline. New species may also carry diseases to which the native species have no resistance.

**Chapter 7 : Black Rhinoceros (Diceros Bicornis) - Animals - A-Z Animals**

*15 Most Endangered Species on Earth. Our planet, Earth, hosts more than 30 million animal species. However, a number of those species are at a risk of extinction due to man's intervention for consumption or entertainment.*

Endangered species are found throughout the world. Endangered means that the animal is nearly extinct. Many different reasons are in place for the extinction of these animals, whether it is to use for their fur, the oil they produce or as a food source. There are several different types of endangered species. Here we will take a look some of the most endangered species out there. It lives in the Southeastern US and in parts of Cuba. It is a huge woodpecker that was extinct until Even now there are only a handful of the woodpeckers that are still around. It is a very vulnerable animal. This region is very snowy and cold. At one time the leopard was also found in Korea and China, but the leopard is obsolete in those areas. According to Census records there are only around 20 adult Amur leopards in existence in the world today. There is an estimated 40 to 60 animals still alive today, those residing in Indonesia along the Ujung Kulon National Park. Lemur More than different species of Lemur are found, all of which are endangered. These animals live on the Island of Madagascar. There are almost no Lemur remaining today, of any species. Although they are not on the list of critically endangered species there are few of these animals found anywhere. Northern Right Whale The Northern right whale is the most endangered of the whale species. It is found around the Atlantic coasts of Canada as well as the US, with approximately different whales still found. It is a protected whale. There are only species left and lives only in the Gulf of California, specifically, in the stretch of water between Mexico and Baja California. Climate change is one the reason which affects their food availability and habitat. Black Rhinoceros Black Rhinoceros is another species that has got its name registered in the list of endangered species that are going to be extinct forever. Only few thousand species black rhinoceros are left on this planet. Climate change and poaching are believed to be two major reasons for the drop in count of this species. Black rhinoceros were hunted by poachers who take advantage of their horns and sell them for extremely high profits. Mountain Gorilla It is estimated that around mountain gorillas are left in this world making it another species among the group of endangered species list. Due to their aggressive behaviour, people started having misconception that they pose a great risk to their safety. They started hunting them down and despite repeated conservation initiatives, their population is still not secured from poachers. Baiji Baiji and Vaquita are two aquatic animals that have been listed among most endangered species list. Only three Yangtze River Dolphins were found in an expedition done in Despite various initiatives like creation of natural reserves along the middle and lower areas of the Yangtze River, they have not been effective in preventing incidental deaths of the Yangtze River Dolphins. The Saola The Saola is also known as the Asian unicorn. It is rarely seen these days and resembles an antelope. This Saola is considered a Critically endangered animal and is found between Laos and Vietnam. It resembles a cattle or an antelope and offers white patches on its face and has horns. The animal is quite large and has been around since , though seen only in rare occasion. There are only around Cross River Gorillas left and illegal hunting and changing climate are major reasons for the extinction and loss of habitat of Cross River Gorillas. It is found all over the globe but is prone to areas of the tropic. This turtle is critically endangered. There was once more than , adult female leatherback sea turtles but today the number is down to just about 20, but that number continues to decline. Theft of eggs by humans and illegal hunting are perhaps the two most common reasons this turtle is extinct. Siberian Tiger The Siberian Tiger is the largest cat found in the world. It can weigh as pounds. These tigers often live in areas with winter time temperatures extremely cold, some as much as degrees F. The protected animals is found in only a population of around these days and ages. It is illegal to hunt a Siberian tiger. It can grow to be as long as 6 feet in length. As many as eggs can be laid at once. Their eggs are found in underwater burrows. However because people use the Chinese Giant Salamander as food, it has now become endangered. This bird is native to Samoa and is rather small, measuring just 12 inches in length. It is a relative of the big Dodo bird. There are just a few hundred of the

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Dodo birds remaining on the earth today. Did you know that all of the animals listed above were on the endangered species list? Although there are the most common of the endangered species there are certainly many others that are also out there. There are certainly many of them out there, including the top most endangered species listed above.

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### Chapter 8 : Endangered species - Wikipedia

*The northern white rhino might be Earth's most famous endangered species since the last male of the species died this week. Sudan, the last male northern white rhino was 45 at his death. The rhino died of natural causes after months of poor health.*

There is currently no funding for the ET Rhino campaign, which has put work on hold. This is understandable, because work to save large legendary creatures can be depressing. Even the most effective work which has been done – which we have been a core part of – only seems to slow the pace of their loss. The several surviving rhinoceros species are amazing creatures which evoke the gigantic mammalian herbivores which died out at the coming of mankind, and now exist only as fossils. These rhinos may soon be only fossils as well unless conservation miracles are achieved. Not only are rhinos – like tigers – large creatures which need a lot of open land, but they pose a potential danger to humans at a time when human populations are huge and growing. Worse – like tigers – they are worth more dead than alive. Demand for these products drives the poaching, smuggling, and black market network worldwide for a variety of species from tiger to bear and rhinoceros. The Highleys created an awareness and education campaign to inform the public about the threat to African and Asian rhinoceros species resulting from the popularity of rhino horn-based medicinals. The rhino campaign has always been a long shot; the odds are stacked against megafauna surrounded by large human populations, with a bounty on their heads. But the effort is worthwhile. ET Rhino Campaign – the Movie The Save the Rhino Campaign Documentary chronicles the work of EarthTrust campaigners Keith and Suzie Chang Highley as they traveled to Kenya, Namibia and South Africa to document dwindling rhinoceros populations and rhino poaching activities, and then return to Taiwan to film the sale of rhino horn in traditional herbal medicine shops. This explains why poaching continues despite the fact that rhino populations in Africa are on the verge of collapse. The problem is economic. If the demand for rhino horn can be curbed, prices will fall and the money involved will no longer be worth the risk of facing severe penalties for poaching. But demand for the product cannot be curtailed without public education and changing attitudes in consumer nations. This production has been distributed and broadcast throughout Taiwan. Despite conservation efforts in Africa, rhino populations continue to decline. International trade regulations must be strengthened and enforced, and worldwide support for conservation efforts must increase in order to support this trend. EarthTrust involved Chinese sports medicine firm Vitalon in a cooperative venture to save the Rhino in the Asian nations which consume rhino products. To take the information generated by groups around the world and plug it into CITES effectively This means experts in international treaty and law who are deeply versed in the biological sciences and the real politics of species protection, in place to coordinate the global conservationist input and strategy to CITES. EarthTrust co-founded Species Survival Network in to fill this crucial need, and has maintained a seat on the SSN Board of Directors continuously since that time to directly affect the global response to species extinctions. The founding board member was Don White. The Working Group offers countries technical expertise to assist in drafting proposals and provides briefing information to Parties in support. We have the experience, and are in position, to make a difference for endangered species. Through scientific and legal research, education and advocacy, the SSN is working to prevent over-exploitation of animals and plants due to international trade. The trade in parrots for pets, alligator hide handbags, dried seahorse curios, elephant ivory, and ramin pool cues – just a few examples of the billion dollar international trade in wildlife and plants. Few people realize the scope and impact of this trade that has been responsible for the decline of wild populations of a number of species of animals and plants. SSN believes that such trade can occur only when evidence positively demonstrates that survival of the species, subspecies or populations and their role in the ecosystems in which they occur will not be detrimentally affected by trade and when trade in live animals minimizes the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment. The species must always receive the benefit of the doubt if available evidence is

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uncertain. Too often, use of a species is claimed to be sustainable in the absence of evidence to support this claim. SSN has developed the following criteria to assist Parties when assessing the sustainability of trade in wild fauna and flora. Proposals to remove or reduce the level of protection afforded, or to start or increase international commercial trade in, a species should meet all of the following criteria:

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### Chapter 9 : Top 10 most endangered species in the world - Telegraph

*Sumatran Rhino* The Sumatran rhino is possibly the most endangered large mammal on the planet, with fewer than surviving in fragmented sub-populations across Indonesia on the islands of Sumatra and Borneo. The remaining populations of Sumatran rhinos are small and isolated, limiting reproduction in the wild.

See the article on babies with three parents on this site. Draw your own conclusion from this. OWilson We are just the latest species to dominate and exploit our environment. We are just an integral part of an evolutionary process, which continues, human hubris aside! Dennis Spirgen We are the first species to cause a mass extinction event, putting us in the same category as the Yucatan asteroid impact. We are also the only species that can affect our own evolution. OWilson Mother Nature herself is responsible for the extinction of Our own Great Ape species has survived against all odds, but she will have the last word, what with her daily dose of earthquakes, volcanoes, tornadoes, floods, fire, droughts, asteroids, tsunamis, hurricanes, typhoons and a myriad of deadly diseases and plagues. You can find them squatting under volcanoes, on earthquake faults, on flood plain lands, amid dry forests, and killing their unborn babies at an unprecedented genocidal rate! Some 60., since Roe vs Wade, they tell us! I realize your own personal extinction, looming ever nearer, probably concerns you more. But for those who take a less myopic view of the world, trying to preserve species that play important roles in a vital, thriving ecosystem, is a worthwhile goal. Also, you might want to provide an actual source for the tangential closing statement you chose to drop into this discussion. Like most of what you say, it strains credibility, particularly when an avowed atheist uses what sounds like a religious fundamentalist talking point. OWilson A simple internet search gives: And, as usual, Mikey, you are confusing my atheism with being anti religious! Mike Richardson Source, Wilson. How many were early in the first trimester, before viability is even a question? How many were done to protect the health or life of the mother, or in cases of severe fatal developmental defects in the fetus? How many ended pregnancies due to rape and incest? Fundamentalists, I can tell you from experience, do not tolerate alternative views in their congregations. OWilson There are many so many reasons why abortions are performed, and some are justified like murders, or even National Debt expenditures and some are no doubt justified. Too numerous to post in a simple thread like this, but Google is your friend, so feel free to post them here. As for religion, we can all agree that intolerance, violent or otherwise, from any group should be condemned and confronted by all civilized societies. Mike Richardson € and some are no doubt justified. Wade and bans on all abortions would be the best solution. More on topic, the technology of IVF, used to help bring new life into this world, typically results in extra fertilized embryos that are not used. The same folks who are absolutists on abortion for religious reasons therefore oppose reproductive technologies that assist conception. Complex issues like reproductive rights and new technologies deserve more thought than inflammatory one line parting shots on a blog post. This is an increase from 50 million annually in €”, resulting primarily from population growth. S Abortion Clock is registering 60., since Roe v Wade! Being an atheist, I was an early supporter of Planned Parenthood! That was based on their original advocacy of contraception methods, not abortion as a means of birth control. Stop prevaricating and hiding from the cruel truth about your approval of abortion, Mikey! You should be proud of it! Mike Richardson So you take the extremist position, rather than debating on the statistics regarding the circumstances involved in those abortions. You prefer emotional rhetoric, the hallmark of someone whose convictions are as shallow as he is. Dennis Spirgen The Humans have caused a global mass extinction event in less than 10, years. From major volcanism, to ancient land dam bursts, to asteroid arrivals, to plagues that decimated Pre-Columbian populations. I happen to think that societal approval and subsidy of killing babies in the womb on such a massive scale, is a lazy and irresponsible attitude to maternal conception, especially in these days of almost guaranteed contraception choices. I sympathize with those wishing to be parents, but I particularly think humanity has a responsibility not to be the cause of a mass extinction. Biotechnology, combined with sensible conservation measures, can help us live up to that

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responsibility.