

Chapter 1 : Animal lovers' anger at killing of polar bear in TV show - Telegraph

Moratorium on the Killing of Polar Bears August 7 Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and Ordered to be Printed Book Summary: ðŸ™Moratorium On The Killing Of Polar Bears United States.

The WWF would have you believe that polar bears are cute, oversized stuffed animals that desperately need your help. In reality, the only thing the polar needs or wants from you is your complete and utter destruction, and, for that matter, the complete and utter destruction of everything in its path. Polar bears are thought to be the only animal to actively hunt humans. Nobody goes out on the land here without a gun. Not so with the polar bear. They have a nearly omnivorous diet, and will stalk and prey on humans, especially if they are hungry. Other than one subspecies of grizzly bear, they are the largest land predator, and a single swipe of a claw can be enough to kill you. Just how often does this angel of arctic death strike? During a year period in Canada, six deaths and 14 injuries were reported. Their hind paws, meanwhile, are held flat and used as steering rudders. If you think that sounds like it would look funny and awkward, like it does when you throw your puppy in the pool, keep in mind that polar bears can pretty easily attain a swimming speed of 6. Or you, for that matter; the fastest ever recorded human swimming speed for a paltry distance of 50m is about 5. It remains to be seen just how far these creatures will swim to adapt to their changing environment. Suppose that you do come up against one of these Arctic carnage machines, and manage to come out on top. Even in death, the polar bear is still a killer. Polar bears are adapted to a diet that includes an enormous amount of blubber, which is rich in Vitamin A. For this reason, the polar bear liver is adapted to process and store large amounts of vitamin A, which is fatal to humans in large doses. The Inuit have long known about the dangers of consuming polar bear liver, although the details surrounding the fate of their unlucky first taste-tester are unknown. If it was anything like the death of Arctic explorer Xavier Mertz, however, we can safely assume that it was absolutely fucking terrifying. This is not to be confused with the mediocre American hip-hop group Far East Movement. Things first began to take a turn for the worse when Ninnis fell down a hidden crevasse you can bet that the polar bear would have spotted it, though and took all of the supplies with him. Mawson and Mertz were soon forced to eat some of the sled dogs, which happened to be huskies. Unfortunately for him, the husky, like the polar bear, has also evolved to process a high amount of blubber in its natural Arctic habitat, and consequently has a liver jam-packed with vitamin A. I was able to do the same for him. The average polar bear liver contains between 24, and 35, IU of Vitamin A per gram. It is estimated that it would take about 30 to 90 g of polar bear liver to kill a person. It is unsurprising, therefore, that Arctic Hunters make sure to either throw the polar bear liver into the sea or bury it; if anyone were to come along and mistake it for something more benign, like rat poison or arsenic, it would spell instant death. Polar bear males sometimes kill and eat young of their own species. I know that cannibalism is fairly widespread in the animal kingdom. Lions as well as chimpanzees, our closest relative have been known to kill and eat the young of their own species. In both lions and chimpanzees, however, this behavior is thought to have at least partly a social function, as it appears to be used to assert dominance. There are even instances of human cannibalism, and not just back in the stone age. Infamous African warlord cannibals like General Butt-Naked believe that eating human flesh imbues them with special power; thus, human cannibalism might also thought to be linked to dominance type behaviors or simply a mental disorder. In polar bears, however, which are mostly solitary creatures, the purpose appears to be mostly related to hunger. Just as melting polar ice appears to necessitate polar bears making extremely long marathon swims, the shrinking size of the natural polar bear habitat and the resulting food scarcity is now forcing some to resort to cannibalism, providing further evidence for the fact that when it comes to the battle for survival, polar bears are willing to go to any length. Polar bears are born blind and weighing 20 ounces, and are about the size of the Guinea pig. This is the part where every reader, even the guy who just got back from maxing out at on the bench-press, secretly says in the privacy of their mind: Well, by this point in the list, you probably know better. This is definitely too big to fit in your purse. A female polar bear first breeds at the age of 5 or 6. Can you remember what you were doing when you were 5, beside wetting the bed and sitting around weighing under 50 pounds? What does this all mean?

Chapter 2 : Search Results for "Moratorium on the killing of polar bears" theinnatdunvilla.com

Get this from a library! Moratorium on the killing of polar bears. Hearing, Ninety-second Congress, second session, on H.J. Res. . [United States. Congress.

P -- Enric Naval talk The Kodiak is an Omnivore - not a Carnivore. The Weddell Seal is slightly smaller than male Polar Bears, but much larger than females, so is on average also larger. Can someone please revise the article to correct this please. Please do not hesitate to re-add it if IP vandalism becomes a problem again. Put your thoughts to this subject here The Western Hudson Bay subpopulation, in a southern part of the range, also happens to be one of the best-studied polar bear subpopulations. This subpopulation feeds heavily on ringed seals in late spring, when newly weaned and easily hunted seal pups are abundant. The late spring hunting season ends for polar bears when the ice begins to melt and break up, and they fast or eat little during the summer until the sea freezes again. Due to warming air temperatures, ice-floe breakup in western Hudson Bay is currently occurring three weeks earlier than it did 30 years ago, reducing the duration of the polar bear feeding season. In Alaska, the effects of sea ice shrinkage have contributed to higher mortality rates in polar bear cubs, and have led to changes in the denning locations of pregnant females. Recently, polar bears in the Arctic have undertaken longer than usual swims to find prey, resulting in four recorded drownings in the unusually large ice pack regression of What particular sentence are you objecting to? The one you quote seems to be well sourced. Having active collaborators would be fun, so if you have ideas about how to improve it, please let us know, or just be bold. This is one of the longest mammal articles on Wikipedia, and although the FA Lion is longer, I think Polar bear would benefit from being shorter, with more of a focus on stable information and less of a focus on political "news". Does this make sense? Are there any other ideas for restructuring? Cheers, Clayoquot talk contribs This is in error. That range map was added in February Clayoquot talk contribs White colour as all we know. Somewhere on this page, the claim is made that "the polar bear is among the most sexually dimorphic of mammals, surpassed only by the eared seals. However, the source does not appear to mention eared seals in any way, and if eared seals are more sexually dimorphic than polar bears, they are not the only ones: Perhaps this should be changed. Cheers and thanks, Clayoquot talk contribs From the lede, "The polar bear is classified as a vulnerable species, with 5 of the 19 polar bear subpopulations in decline. Suggest looking at ref , US fish and wildlife for a quote as to why the specis is listed as vulnerable, because of the potential threat posed by futute climate change This would now change the figure to 8 of 9 studied populations. In one place, the article says that 5 populations are declining. In another place, it says 8. Which one is it? The PBSG revised its estimate in to say that 8 subpopulations are declining. In a later section, it states that the current numbers are between 20, and 25, Needless to say, this is a huge difference. Obviously, an accurate number needs to be agreed upon and placed consistently throughout the page. The article states that there is not an effective way to estimate the actual Polar bear population, then it states two differing estimates of global population, and finally it states emphatically that the Polar Bear population is decreasing at a expanding rate, and makes dire predictions of extinction. Can you say POV? These figures are not much different from each other, so I took the wider and more recently-reported range and put it in both places. I added a single paragraph to the article on it, but it was deleted without discussion. This looked like undue weight so I removed it. The fact that many polar bear subpopulations are increasing is already discussed in the article as well. Cla68, what do you think? BTW Taylor did not work for the Canadian government. He worked for the government of Nunavut , a Canadian territory. Best, Clayoquot talk contribs I would prefer if someone could find an unbiased scientific study to better serve those who want to accurately understand this issue. What do others think of PBI as a soure? However, it is also true that the webpage is also ordinarily not a citable scientific source. That said, all of the statements in the wikipedia article that refer to the PBI article are cited in the PBI text, so if there is a need for independent peer-reviewed references, I would suggest going through the reference list of the article itself. Best, Eliezg talk Wikipedia is supposed to give the facts, and let the reader decide what to do with the information, am I right? I suggest that the wording be changed to a more objective oppinion: NPOV does not mean equal time, it means that things are presented in

the way so that it is clear what the majority opinion is The position that evolution may be incorrect, is not such a view. While your edits are in good faith, they were of your opinion and not the Wikipedia tone which Kim pointed out above. In many cases, science has proven to be false, as you well know. I do not think that it is right to state information which has not been proven to be true as true. Especially in an encyclopedia. Do you not agree? And in case you were not aware, creationism is not a "minority position". Science is never certain. There is proof of this all of the time. For instance, look at " Global Warming ". Science had "proven" this to be an actual problem, but now, there are over 3, scientists saying that it is not true. My question is this: Why must science be the end all? The reason why science is still the straightedge is simple: There are no other ways. I think that to be rather obvious. It may still be true, but that makes it faith-based, not science. Paddling bear talk Has anyone ever thought of experimenting with taking a small colony of polar bears to Antarctica, and see how they do there without as much encroachment from humans, and with a new diet of different types of seals? Is that a mortal ecological sin? If it were successful, it would still have major ecological ramifications that could throw the Antarctic out of balance. While the experiment could give us interesting data, it would most likely be unsuccessful and assuredly unethical. The word "Eskimo" actually means something along the lines of "cannibal. The term Eskimo is not generally considered offensive; this is a common misconception. It is important to realize that not all " Eskimos " are Inuit " the Inuit are but one of many tribes which exist in that area. It would be incorrect to refer to all of them as Inuit, just as it would be incorrect to refer to all Asians as "Chinese". It was formerly thought to mean "eater of raw meat" which some Eskimo tribes do. Even so, this is rendered moot by newer etymologies, which translate the term to "netters of snowshoes" or "speakers of a foreign language". Instead, consider using a template link like so: And thank you for informing me! Be bold and trust your judgement, because we find here that nearly all efforts to improve Wikipedia really do help. Take care, Clayoquot talk contribs I made a modification to seperate the two groups on the main page. According to the three-domain system of Carl Woese, introduced in , the Tree of Life consists of three domains: Archaea, Bacteria and Eukarya. Read the taxobox rules. From the Global Warming section: But, if the is material to be cited to show this is true Toby Douglass talk I did wonder when I read that sentence. It would be a miracle if polar bears happened to be first. When and where was the "unrestricted hunting" that "raised international concern"? I had also seen the reports of people seeing more bears. However, the Elders always said that if you saw a bear on land be very cautious as it would be hungry.

Chapter 3 : Talk:Polar bear/Archive 4 - Wikipedia

Killing of polar bear that attacked cruise employee on remote Arctic island sparks debate. Authorities search the coastline July 28 after a polar bear attacked and injured a polar bear guard.

The bear killed this weekend was the fifth to arrive in Iceland this century. There have been some reported sightings of polar bears in Iceland since the country was settled in 8th-9th century, but actual arrivals could of course be many more. Polar bear shot and killed in North Iceland Two polar bears arrived within weeks of each other back in The decision was taken to try and rescue the second one by anaesthetising it and sending it to Copenhagen Zoo. The mission failed and the animal had to be killed when it tried to escape to the sea. One of the bears killed in The experts consulted by the group unanimously stated that a polar bear far from its natural habitat always poses a threat. The group concluded that polar bears arriving on land in Iceland should be killed, basing their decision on three main arguments: Safety – polar bears pose a threat to the public and to livestock. Stocks – polar bears coming to Iceland are most likely from eastern Greenland where polar bear stocks are healthy and can withstand the loss of the occasional animal. Polar bears are otherwise a protected species under Icelandic legislation and may not be killed when swimming out at sea on or ice floes. Rescue costs would not be confined to individual operations. The cost of training people and maintaining the necessary equipment is estimated at ISK million approx. A live polar bear roaming in North-West Iceland in Icelandic Coast Guard The police officer in charge of the incident this weekend said that assessing the scene was easy. The animal was extremely close to human habitation. There needs to be a set destination for the animal, appropriate accommodation must be available to house the stunned bear, and there needs to be trained personnel at hand, as well a commando marksman trained in shooting from a helicopter. On previous occasions, Iceland has tried to secure the agreement of the authorities in Greenland to repatriate rescued polar bears there, but such authorisation has never been granted. Official polar bear sightings in Iceland since settlement. Icelandic Institute of Natural History.

Chapter 4 : Polar Bear shot in Fort Yukon - Page 3 - Shooters Forum

Polar Bears are protected under national law and international treaty, so Canada's Polar Bears can only be harvested by Inuit hunters for subsistence, OR by trophy hunters guided by Inuit. The major threat for Polar Bears in Canada is the commercial hunt.

The Inuit refer to the animal as nanook transliterated as nanuq in the Inupiat language. The polar bear was previously considered to be in its own genus, *Thalarchos*. For example, large furry feet and short, sharp, stocky claws give them good traction on ice. The bear family, *Ursidae*, is thought to have split from other carnivorans about 38 million years ago. Most brown bears have about 2 percent genetic material from polar bears, but one population, the ABC Islands bears has between 5 percent and 10 percent polar bear genes, indicating more frequent and recent mating. *Ursus maritimus maritimus* by Constantine J. Phipps in 1774, and *Ursus maritimus marinus* by Peter Simon Pallas in 1776. *Ursus maritimus tyrannus* became extinct during the Pleistocene. Due to the absence of human development in its remote habitat, it retains more of its original range than any other extant carnivore. Their southernmost range is near the boundary between the subarctic and humid continental climate zones. It is difficult to estimate a global population of polar bears as much of the range has been poorly studied; however, biologists use a working estimate of about 20,000 to 25,000 polar bears worldwide. Scientists have responded by noting that hungry bears may be congregating around human settlements, leading to the illusion that populations are higher than they actually are. These areas, known as the "Arctic ring of life", have high biological productivity in comparison to the deep waters of the high Arctic. Polar bears are able to produce water through the metabolism of fats found in seal blubber. Seals migrate in response to these changes, and polar bears must follow their prey. Physical characteristics Skull, as illustrated by N. Kondakov Polar bear skeleton Play media Captive polar bear swimming The only other bear similar in size to the polar bear is the Kodiak bear, which is a subspecies of brown bear. Research of injury patterns in polar bear forelimbs found injuries to the right forelimb to be more frequent than those to the left, suggesting, perhaps, right-handedness. The 42 teeth of a polar bear reflect its highly carnivorous diet. When kept in captivity in warm, humid conditions, the fur may turn a pale shade of green due to algae growing inside the guard hairs. When walking, the polar bear tends to have a lumbering gait and maintains an average speed of around 5 km/h. During the mating season, actual fighting is intense and often leaves scars or broken teeth. Unlike brown bears, polar bears are not territorial. Although stereotyped as being voraciously aggressive, they are normally cautious in confrontations, and often choose to escape rather than fight. Michio Hoshino, a Japanese wildlife photographer, was once pursued briefly by a hungry male polar bear in northern Alaska. According to Hoshino, the bear started running but Hoshino made it to his truck. The bear was able to reach the truck and tore one of the doors off the truck before Hoshino was able to drive off. Yet, they have often been seen playing together for hours at a time and even sleeping in an embrace, [78] and polar bear zoologist Nikita Ovsianikov has described adult males as having "well-developed friendships. Among young males in particular, play-fighting may be a means of practicing for serious competition during mating seasons later in life. Females communicate with their young with moans and chuffs, and the distress calls of both cubs and subadults consists of bleats. The bear may lay in wait for several hours. When the seal exhales, the bear smells its breath, reaches into the hole with a forepaw, and drags it out onto the ice. The polar bear kills the seal by biting its head to crush its skull. The polar bear also hunts by stalking seals resting on the ice: This behaviour, if it happens, is rare although the story exists in the oral history of northern peoples and in accounts by early Arctic explorers, there is no record of an eyewitness account of the behaviour in recent decades. Subadults may also be forced to accept a half-eaten carcass if they kill a seal but cannot defend it from larger polar bears. After feeding, polar bears wash themselves with water or snow. Ringed seals are born weighing 5 kg. A polar bear may charge a group of walrus, with the goal of separating a young, infirm, or injured walrus from the pod. They will even attack adult walrus when their diving holes have frozen over or intercept them before they can get back to the diving hole in the ice. Yet, polar bears will very seldom attack full-grown adult walrus, with the largest male walrus probably invulnerable unless otherwise injured or incapacitated. Since

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an attack on a walrus tends to be an extremely protracted and exhausting venture, bears have been known to back down from the attack after making the initial injury to the walrus. The whales are of similar size to the walrus and nearly as difficult for the bear to subdue. Unlike brown and black bears, polar bears are capable of fasting for up to several months during late summer and early fall, when they cannot hunt for seals because the sea is unfrozen. Polar bears consume a wide variety of other wild foods, including muskox *Ovibos moschatus*, reindeer *Rangifer tarandus*, [] birds, eggs, rodents, crabs, other crustaceans and other polar bears. They may also eat plants, [] including berries, roots, and kelp; [] however, none of these have been a significant part of their diet, [99] except for beachcast marine mammal carcasses. Given the change in climate, with ice breaking up in areas such as the Hudson Bay earlier than it used to, polar bears are exploiting food resources such as snow geese and eggs, and plants such as lyme grass in increased quantities. Polar bears have been observed to hunt the small Svalbard reindeer *R.* Like the brown bear, most ungulate prey of polar bears is likely to be young, sickly or injured specimens rather than healthy adults. They still manage to consume some seals, but they are food-deprived in summer as only marine mammal carcasses are an important alternative without sea ice, especially carcasses of the beluga whale. These alternatives may reduce the rate of weight loss of bears when on land. They were also diving to feed on blue mussels and other underwater food sources like the green sea urchin. Most polar bears elsewhere will never have access to these alternatives, except for the marine mammal carcasses that are important wherever they occur. In Svalbard, polar bears were observed to kill white-beaked dolphins during spring, when the dolphins were trapped in the sea ice. The bears then proceeded to cache the carcasses, which remained and were eaten during the ice-free summer and autumn. In the den, she enters a dormant state similar to hibernation. The earliest recorded birth of polar bears in captivity was on 11 October in the Toronto Zoo.

Chapter 5 : Bill Would Allow Killing Of Bears And Wolves Again On Alaska Wildlife Refuges | HuffPost

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Chapter 6 : Stop Killing Polar Bears for Tourism | Animal Petitions

The image of the dead polar bear provoked fierce outcry on social media, with many criticizing the cruise line for intruding on the bear in its natural habitat and calling for boycotts.

Chapter 7 : Alaska polar bears given 'critical habitat' - BBC News

July 26 â€”Government officials and conservationists called today for an international treaty to protect the polar bear. that would place an immediate moratorium on the killing of polar bears.

Chapter 8 : Arctic cruise ship guard shoots polar bear dead for injuring colleague | Environment | The Guardian

A dead polar bear lies on the beach in Norway's Svalbard archipelago on July 28, Norwegian authorities said the polar bear was shot after it attacked and injured a polar guard who was.

Chapter 9 : Killing polar bears in Iceland â€œonly logical thing to doâ€• - Iceland Monitor

polar bears to the Federal Government and limited the kill to Alaskan coastal Eskimos for subsistence or b,or manufacture of traditional native articles of clothing or handicraft.