

Chapter 1 : The Endangered Species Act: On The Brink Of Extinction? - 1A

The "Rarest of the Rare" list includes animals most in danger of extinction. 12 Species on the Brink of Extinction The "Rarest of the Rare" list includes animals most in danger of extinction.

Is the Little Dodo on the Brink of Extinction? The manumea, known as the little dodo, is the national animal of Samoa. The Little Dodo is genetically similar to the extinct dodo *Raphus cucullatus* of the island of Mauritius. The little dodo is a tooth-billed pigeon that is native to Samoa. It possesses similarities to an extinct bird that was known as the dodo. As a result, it is typical for the little dodo and dodo to be referred to as cousins. It perished on the Island of Mauritius which was its native habitat. Some scientists have christened the little dodo as the Dodlet. As beautiful as it sounds, the little dodo is on the brink of extinction. According to surveys carried out, there are only about little dodos in existence. The little dodo is the national bird of Samoa.

Physical Features The little dodo is a strange and rare bird. In fact, even finding photos of it is quite a challenge since only a few quality photos exist. Nevertheless, there is some information about features of the bird. The little dodo is 12 inches in length. Its head and breast are blue-gray and the wings are rufous-colored.

Threats to the Little Dodo There are several threats to the survival of these lovely birds. The first one is that the presence of predators such as rats and cats that seek to devour them. Secondly, over the years, they have been experiencing habitat loss due to human activities such as deforestation. Thirdly, humans illegally hunt the little dodos. In spite of the government of Samoa banning the hunting of the little dodos in , the people have widely flouted the ban. Due to these reasons, the numbers of the little dodos have plummeted from 7, in the s to a few hundred that exist today.

Salvaging the Little Dodo There are no little dodos in captivity; the existing ones live only in the wild. As a result, there are challenges regarding their conservation. First, since they are very rare, it is not easy to identify them. Secondly, even if the scientists captured one of the birds, no one knows how to care for them. Therefore, the best conservation method available is to encourage the Samoa natives to conserve the forests. Doing so will ensure the birds have an excellent habitat. Consequently, they will reproduce and multiply their numbers. Researchers also need to study the birds so that they understand their biology including their behavior, feeding habits, reproduction, and physical features. Such a study will enable the scientists to devise ways of conserving the little dodo. However, this may change soon if the downward trend of low numbers continues. Thus, there is a call to preserve the little dodos and avoid their extinction. This page was last updated on April 20,

Chapter 2 : Banana Panic! Is the Fruit Really on the Brink of Extinction? | Mental Floss

The Brink of Extinction is a Grandmaster level quest and the sequel to The Elder Kiln, concluding the TzHaar saga. The continued survival of the TzHaar race hangs in the balance.

Sumatran tigers are threatened with extinction 1. Iberian lynx The Iberian Spanish lynx lives in very small areas of central and southern Spain Andalucia. It used to live throughout Spain and Portugal but its numbers have been drastically reduced to the point where it is now one of the most endangered wild cats in the world. In the early s the myxomatosis virus was illegally introduced by a French scientist to kill the wild rabbits on his estate which were destroying his vegetable patch. Spanish rabbits also died in huge numbers even going completely missing in some areas, so thousands of lynx starved to death. Habitat loss, hunting and trapping also have decimated the lynx. They are protected now, but they still get caught in fox traps. Another cause of death recently is getting hit by cars in Donana National Park. Females breed about once a year, with a litter size of cubs. In breeding captivity programs, a litter of 3 cubs was born in , and another 3 cubs in March What can I do? Donate to SOS Lynx, a lynx conservation organisation. Saiga antelope Adults can run up to 50mph in bursts, and herds have been known to range hundreds of miles in several days. The source of the devastation is a very strong demand for the horns of the males for traditional chinese medicine. Poachers are killing the antelopes in a large numbers steadily. Traditional medicine often has no basis in science; and is rooted in superstition or anecdotal evidence. It is especially tragic that so many of the antelope are being slaughtered over a misconception. The National Wildlife federation provided an account of the rate of slaughter in one incident, "some 80, saiga crossed from Kalmykia into the neighboring Russian republic of Dagestan to the south. Weeks later, only a few animals returned. The saiga is one of the most rapidly declining mammals in the world. Females breed about once a year, with a litter size of calves. Donate to the Saiga Conservation Alliance. Forward this article to anyone you know who is a teacher so it can be used as part of a class lesson. Sumatran tiger The Sumatran tiger is being decreased substantially by poaching and logging of its traditional forest range. Some of the logging is illegal. Recent research has indicated that the clash between tigers and humans in Sumatra that has killed both species is due to the aggressive destruction of forests by Asia Pulp and Paper. About tigers live in a nature preserve on the island, but poachers are killing them even in protected areas. The Bali, Java, and Trinil tigers which are related to the Sumatran, have all been driven into extinction. Females usually give birth once a year to several cubs. Cubs are born blind. Adopt a wild Sumatran via the Sumatran Tiger Trust. If an individual can not afford the adoption, it could be more affordable for a class of 20 students each paying 1. Silky sifafka This species of lemur only lives on the island of Madagascar in the northeastern rainforests. Its population is very small and it is hunted by some local people for meat. It is one of the most endangered primates in the world. Unfortunately, the species has a low birth rate. Compounding matters, political turmoil has disrupted normal operations at one of the sites where they live. The Marojejy park has closed to tourism because of unsafe conditions created by armed thugs stealing very valuable hardwoods. Contact Erik Patel of Cornell University and ask him what you can do. Show this silky lemur documentary to students when it is available. About 40 to 80 are killed in gill nets each year. The World Wildlife Fund in both Mexico and the US are collaborating on implementing measures to protect them such as the creation of a marine preserve and banning the use of damaging fishing equipment in their habitat. Without such actions, the animal may not survive much longer. It is the only porpoise adapted to live in such warm water. Not much is known on this topic. They could have a gestation period of 11 months, and give birth to one calf every two years. Donate to the World Wildlife Fund specifically for the vaquita. Watch this Vaquita video. Take your camera if you visit the Gulf of California and photograph the porpoise if you can. Take a legitimate ecotour and view the vaquita in its natural habitat without disturbing it. If local fisherman begin to understand the endangered porpoise has tourist appeal maybe they will be more open to changing. Javan Rhino The large mammal is elusive and is the least studied of the rhinos. They can live years and are solitary except for mating and parenting. Javans used to have the largest population of the rhinos, living in Indonesia, China, Southeast Asia and India. But the it has been driven right to the brink of extinction mainly due to

poaching. Besides the fact that it has never been validated scientifically. Less than 60
Reproduction: Females give birth probably every years. Gestation lasts months. What Can I Do? Never purchase any products that are advertised as made from Javan Rhino horn, or any rhino. Tell friends and relatives about the perils of those kinds of products made from animals parts. Keep in mind they actually might made be made from dog bones or other more common animals. Regardless of what the seller says. Donate to the International Rhino Foundation. Cross River Gorilla This primate is one of the most endangered in the world. It lives in a region between Nigeria and Cameroon in moist broadleaf forests. About one hundred and fifteen live in two parks created just for their protection: These gorillas are quite wary of humans, and there have been very few direct sightings of them. The main threats to them are habitat loss and death due to the bushmeat trade. They can also contract human diseases. Unknown What can I do? Donate to the African Conservation Foundation. If it is safe for you to travel there, visit the area where the gorillas are like a British Columbian couple did. South China Tiger The big cat is considered to be the species other modern tigers evolved from. It is currently thought to be extinct in the wild, and only live in nature preserves managed by humans, and a captive breeding program. The population is so tiny some assume the species will be completely extinct in about a decade. As recently as there may have been about 4, of them living in the wild. By only about were left. The Chinese government recently has been working to save them. An innovative captive breeding program was started in South Africa, by a non-profit organization. The hope is the cubs can be taught to hunt in the South African preserves and they can be returned to live in nature preserves in China. Approximately 60 in captivity. No confirmed wild sightings in 20 years. Females can mate any time of year. They usually have one litter per year of cubs. Never buy any products that advertise as containing tiger parts. Amur Leopard This wild cat lives in the Far East of Russia and faces an extremely high risk of extinction. It is mainly threatened by habitat loss due to deforestation and development. Poaching also kills them. A coalition of 13 conservation organizations has banded together to implement public education campaigns, anti-poaching measures, and a raft of other actions to prevent the leopards from being lost forever. They live about 15 years in the wild. Approximately or less in the wild. Females birth about 1 litter per year of cubs. Gestation is about days. Cubs live with the mother for months. Frogs, and other amphibians Frogs are not one animal, but so many of them are under threat they fit the definition of endangered for this list. In a study reported that million to one billion frogs are killed every year for frogs legs consumption. The chytrid fungus is the main killer of frogs currently.

Chapter 3 : Christianity is on the brink of extinction in Nigeria, Leaders warn | UG Christian News

NAPALM DEATH - On The Brink Of Extinction (OFFICIAL VIDEO). Taken from the album "Time Waits For No Slave". Century Media Records Video by Daniel Brand. Animation by Danny Bacchus.

June 16, by Janet Is humanity on the brink of extinction? Civilization is on the brink of one of the most astounding shifts in Earth history. We are at a tipping point, though, and which way we fall is up to us. A failing world economy, genetic engineering, weather modification, hegemony and the threat of war are pushing the human race to the brink of extinction. Any way you look at it, the human species is at a vital crossroads. Unfortunately, we are not handling this in a healthy, futuristic way. The Sixth Extinction New creatures will emerge to break down synthetics and eat away the massive landfills packed with plastics and human waste. Planetary extinctions are inescapable, yet these events are based mostly on guesswork. What will emerge next? The Earth will require millions of years to break down all the waste and destruction humanity has left behind. New creatures will emerge to break down synthetics and eat away the massive landfills packed with plastics and non-recyclable human waste. When Will This Begin? The Sixth Extinction has begun. It has already begun. Today, scientists around the world are charting the beginnings of a sixth extinction; an inevitable Earth event predicted to be the most devastating extinction since the dinosaurs. As we fight our wars, watch the COMEX, print endless stacks of fiat money, and pass more laws mandating everything from vaccinations to austerity, we remain unaware that the Earth has entered this new cycle. Our planet is heading back into an Ice Age, and this is shifting the global climate patterns wrapping the Earth. Our addiction to technology is creating future problems. We have travelled too far down the wrong road. A sixth extinction is inevitable, and it will impact all of humanity. The questions to ask: Can we stop this run-away train? Life adapted to the five previous extinctions. The human species is no exception. Change is undoubtedly here. The Titanic is sinking, yet we remain on deck arguing about what to do about it. In order for all life to survive, we must understand the driving forces we face today. If we come together in peace and with an open mind, we can better determine where we go from here, and we can savor the time we have left on this incredible planet. These are the threads of the human story that we must clearly understand. Once we awaken to the dynamics that we all face today, the transformations will be so profound, the world as we know it will be irrevocably changed for the better. Every detail of why we are here will be in harmony with the Earth, and as the Earth changes, we can safely change with it. In order to pave a more natural path into the future, we must begin improving the way we take care of this planet before we run out of time. You are by accident of fate alive at an absolutely critical moment in the history of our planet. This article is from Dr. You have our permission to reprint this article if you attribute us with a live back-link to this article.

Chapter 4 : Portraits of Animals on the Brink of Extinction, page 1

Wild Madagascan banana may hold the genetic key to preserve future banana crops. Because the Madagascan banana is isolated on an island, it has evolved special properties that make it less susceptible to disease.

Chapter 5 : on the brink of extinction - definition - English

Proponents say that the ESA has successfully brought beloved animals, like the bald eagle and the gray wolf, back from the brink of extinction. Many of the recommended rollbacks are still in the consideration stage, but environmentalists remain concerned about the future for these animals.

Chapter 6 : Napalm Death - On The Brink Of Extinction Lyrics | MetroLyrics

Animals on the brink of extinction Jake Richardson, from Ecoworldly, part of the Guardian Environment Network, lists 10 animals on the verge of extinction and the reasons behind the reduction in.

Chapter 7 : Are Humans On The Brink of Extinction?

On the brink of extinction An endangered frog takes centre stage at the Supreme Court. The fate of the dusky gopher frog may turn on a single justice's vote.

Chapter 8 : Steel tariffs put largest US nail manufacturer 'on brink of extinction'

The company is in danger of shutting production by Labor Day unless the Commerce Department grants it an exclusion from paying the tariffs, company spokesman James Glassman told CNN's Poppy Harlow.

Chapter 9 : On the Brink of Extinction - Hawai'i Volcanoes National Park (U.S. National Park Service)

The species is on the brink of extinction, despite efforts to save it. SEE ALSO: Disturbing before-and-after images show what the San Francisco Bay Area could look like in