



Some example of endangered or extinct animals:

- EX (Extinct): Dodo, Stellers Sea Cow, Tasmanian Tiger.
- EW (Extinct in the wild): Sumatran Rhino, Black softshell turtle, Père David's deer
- VU (Vulnerable): Saola, Vaquita, Amur Leopard



When they're gone,
When every last life
has been stolen,
how will you
remember
them?
Extinction is forever

Conservation
Organization:

- The Nature Conservancy
- The World Wildlife Fund
- The Natural Resources Defense Council



EXTICTION

MADE BY CHENXI





EXTICTION & CONSEVATION

Extinction occurs when the last individual of a plant or animal species dies out. This may happen naturally, perhaps due to a change in the climate or other conditions, or it may occur due to human activity, such as overhunting or through habitat destruction.

Conservation is the care and protection of these resources so that they can persist for future generations. It includes maintaining diversity of species, genes, and ecosystems, as well as functions of the environment, such as nutrient cycling.

ANIMAL CLOSE TO EXTINCTION

Ili pika s was only discovered in 1983, but its numbers have declined by almost 70% since then, This is because the mammal's habitat is being affected by climate change. Rising temperatures have forced the pikas to retreat up into the mountain tops. In addition, grazing pressure from livestock and air pollution have likely contributed to their decline

Giant otters were hunted for their pelts, causing a huge decline in their numbers. While they are no longer hunted today, they remain endangered because many of their aquatic habitats (rivers and lakes) have been degraded and destroyed, causing the fish populations they rely on for food to dwindle.

HOW TO PREVENT FURTHER EXTINCTION

Reduce the use of Plastic

Advantage: When plastics bags become litter, they pollute oceans, rivers, so reduce use of plastic equals to provide a better habitat to sea animals.

Disadvantage: Plastic is lighter, stronger and cheaper compare to other type of materials, so plastic is much more convenience overall.

Buy less animal Products

Advantages: Less animals suffered for just to show your fashion and popularity. Less pollution as fur manufacturing industries also include toxic chemicals which can be harmful to environment.

Disadvantage: Animal made clothes do have a better quality than man-made material.

POTENTIAL CAUSES OF EXTINCTION

Overharvesting: Humans use thousands of the world's species in their daily lives for food, shelter, and medicine. But these natural resources are limited. People can take only so many fish from the sea or cut down so many acres of forests without permanently damaging ecosystems and threatening species. For many species, this "overharvesting" may lead to extinction.

Habitat loss: When people cut down forests, build cities, or make roads, they destroy habitats—the places where plants, animals, and other organisms live.

Pollution: Acid rain destroys forests. Oil spills kill coastal plants and animals. Poisons wash into waterways. Plastic trash entangles wildlife. Pollution is a big problem for biodiversity.

Global Climate Change: Greenhouse gases, like carbon dioxide and methane, are building up in Earth's atmosphere. They trap heat and contribute to a worldwide rise in temperature—a global warming that endangers the planet's species and habitats.

CAN WE BROUGHT EXTINCT ANIMALS BACK TO PLIFE, AND CAN PLANTS GO EXTINCT?

Scientists have already finagled a few ways to resurrect extinct species from their evolutionary graves which are called de-extinction. There are few benefits and few objections

Benefits:

- It could offer insights into evolution and natural resources that are currently unavailable to us.
- It could be a big step forward for genetic engineering.

Objections:

- De-extinct species would be alien and potentially invasive; their habitats and food sources have changed, so their roles in these changed ecosystems could be too.
- Species could carry retroviruses or pathogens when brought back to life.

Plants may also become extinct due to the habitat loss and global warming. As a result humans have driven nearly 600 plant species to extinction since 1750s. Humanity has caused an average of more than two plant species a year to be wiped off the Earth since the middle of the eighteenth century.

SMALL THINGS WE CAN DO TO STOP FURTHER EXTINCTION

1. Know what species in your area are endangered.
2. Volunteer your time to protect the wildlife in your area.
3. Make certain that your home is not a hazard to wildlife.
4. Do not use toxic herbicides or pesticides.
5. Recycle and buy recycled or reusable products.
6. Do not purchase illegal products that come from endangered species.
7. Donate to organizations that are working to help endangered species.
8. Reduce the amount of pollution that you cause.