

Chapter 1 : List of Endangered Animals with Facts, Info & Pictures

The following are lists of extinct animals: By region. List of extinct animals of Africa. List of extinct animals of RÃ©union; List of extinct animals of Asia.

Check new design of our homepage! Extinct Animals List Know about the immense loss that Nature had to incur! Learn about some of the most amazing animals which vanished in the doom of extinction, from this article on the extinct animals list. AnimalSake Staff "Tigers are not game and trees are not a source of fuel. The job that animals and plants perform in nature, is one of the many things which help us humans live our lives in comfort! This is a discussion of the creatures which have faced the demolition of the last individual of their species, branding them as extinct animals. Factors which are known to have caused this disaster include limited geographic range, genetic pollution, habitat loss, reckless hunting, extinction of other dependable species and global warming to name the common ones. Animals that Got Extinct in the Last 10 years

The Golden Toad The golden toad, known scientifically as *Bufo periglenes*, is also attributed as Monteverde golden toad or the Monte Verde toad, Alajuela toad and orange toad. This bright, small, shiny toad existed in tropical forests which lay above the city of Monteverde, Costa Rica. According to extensive research of the IUCN International Union for Conservation of Nature, not a single species of this toad is known to have been spotted anywhere in the world. In the year 1989, the golden toad was thus, declared extinct. Reasons for its demise were determined to be airborne pollution, habitat loss and global warming.

Black-faced Honeycreeper, this bird was known to be native to Hawaii. Its discovery was made in the year 1975 on the island of Maui and after a period of 26 years, it was reported that only three individuals of this species were known to exist. One of these three, known to be a male, was brought in captivity, in order to breed the bird. However, no mate could be traced for the male, before it demised in the year 2004. As the probability to locate the other individuals and to breed them in captivity considering their low fertility and sex is extremely low, the current population in the wild is considered to be zero. All these factors have made them to be declared functionally extinct in 2004.

Pyrenean Ibex The Pyrenean Ibex existed, which I remember I knew until the year 1939, now is in the list of extinct animals. Scientifically known as *Capra pyrenaica pyrenaica*, this animal was known to be one of the four subspecies of the Spanish Ibex. In January 1939, the Pyrenean Ibex marked the extinction of its species with its demise.

Hawaiian Crow Declared as an extinct species in the wild, the last two individuals of the Hawaiian crow were known to disappear in 1987. The Hawaiian crow, *Corvus hawaiiensis*, before its extinction, was found only in the western and southeastern parts of the island of Hawaii. It is known that there are about 56 individuals in captive breeding facilities. A native to Brazil, its last known species disappeared by the end of 1987. Trapping for trade and habitat loss are the main reason which caused the species of this bird to dwindle down to nothing. So this was a brief data about the unfortunate and sad demise of some of the most splendid creatures of the Earth, which were breathing a few years back from now. Some of the animals which have been declared extinct are according to geographical regions.

Chapter 2 : Diplodocus Facts: Extinct Animals of the World - blog.quintoapp.com

Extinction is a normal process in the course of evolution. Species have slowly evolved and disappeared throughout geologic time as the result of climate changes and the inability to adapt to survive competition and predation.

These endangered animals ooze star power, a factor that conservationists have capitalized on in order to fund projects to protect them and, often by default, the other organisms that share their complex ecosystems. However, skinks and roaches are integral participants in their ecosystems as well and just as deserving of assistance as their flashier compatriots. You might then consider the animals on this list the A-listers whose box office draw finances the continued existence of the lesser-known character actors who inhabit the same environments. China, which is home to the remaining wild population of fewer than 2, individuals, has since the late s instituted more stringent habitat protections and poaching has all but ceased. Their status is still tenuous, though. Their range is fragmented and they are still subject to disease, occasional predation, and starvation when large swathes of the bamboo on which they feed completes its life cycle and dies. Slash-and-burn agriculture, along with logging, and human encroachment, have hugely diminished the habitat available to these felines, which require extensive ranges capable of supporting the large herbivores that constitute the bulk of their diets. Probably fewer than 4, are left in the wild. In , China explicitly outlawed the consumption of endangered species, including tigers, whose bones, penises, and other organs are superstitiously believed to have magical curative powers. In , the first year a population survey was conducted, only 29 whooping cranes remained in the wild. Three years later, only 16 were left. Hunting and reduction of their wetland habitat had vitiated the population and concerted efforts to salvage remnant birds did not begin until the late s. Today, there are over birds, thanks in large part to innovative breeding programs. Though a plan that involved transferring whooping crane eggs to the nests of related sandhill cranes for fostering ultimately failed, captive rearing and reintroduction have established two wild populations in Florida, one of which has been taught to migrate to Wisconsin. The only self-sustaining population migrates between Alberta, Canada, and Texas, U. Commercial hunting of the species was ultimately banned in . It stipulated the maintenance of photo databases of individual specimens and the collection of genetic and migration data in order to better understand the species, which remains at risk from ship collisions and entanglement in fishing nets. Asian elephant *Elephas maximus* Asian elephant Asian elephant *Elephas maximus*. That number may be far lower; some regions inhabited by the lumbering pachyderms are inaccessible due to the terrain or to political volatility. The burgeoning human population thereâ€”and elsewhere in Asiaâ€”creates conflicts for space and resources. And while the tusks of Asian elephants are much smaller than those of their African counterparts, the Asian species is still poached for its ivory, meat, and skin. A target of the commercial fur trade, the species was almost wiped out, with only some 2, of an estimated , left by . That year, an international ban on commercial hunting was enacted. Though that ban, along with management and conservation measures taken in the wake of the Marine Mammal Protection Act, have helped populations recover to perhaps a third of their earlier numbers, they are highly vulnerable to both natural phenomena such as killer whale predation and to anthropogenic factors such as oil spills. Probably fewer than 6, remain in the wild, though due to the remote mountainous terrain preferred by the species, and its elusive nature, data is hard to come by. The largest populations are in China and Mongolia, with significant populations in India and Kyrgyzstan as well. Its natural prey include blue sheep and ibex, but in some areas, it is heavily dependent on domestic animals. Poaching still constitutes a major threat to the species, as does overhunting of its natural prey species. Fish and Wildlife Service Depending on who you ask, there are either two species of gorilla, the eastern Gorilla *gorilla beringei* and western Gorilla *gorilla* , or three subspecies, the eastern lowland, western lowland, and mountain gorillas. Regardless of who you ask, all gorillas are endangered. There are probably only around , left in the wild. Habitat encroachment and poaching for bushmeat, trophies, and magical talismans have led to substantial losses. Because their social structure is so complex and because they reproduce slowlyâ€”with females only giving birth once every four years at bestâ€”the removal of even a few individuals from a gorilla troop can catastrophically impact its ability to sustain itself. Tasmanian devil *Sarcophilus harrisii* Tasmanian

devilTasmanian devil *Sarcophilus harrissii*. It continues to decimate populations of the species, which only occurs on the Australian island of Tasmania. There may only be 10, wild individuals remaining. Captive breeding of uninfected individuals has been instituted and efforts have been made to develop a vaccine for the cancer, which is thought to have stemmed from mutated cells from a single specimen. Like gorillas and chimpanzees, they have been known to use tools. Due in large part to logging and capture for the exotic pet trade, orangutans are restricted to the Southeast Asian islands of Borneo and Sumatra number fewer than 60, per a study. Unlike other great apes, they are usually solitary or live in groups of fewer than three, making them difficult to track and study.

Chapter 3 : A to Z All Animals of the World

Here are five recently extinct animals that left our world over the past decade. Whether we are in the midst of a mass extinction or not, it's clear that we are losing species at an alarming rate.

Weird Science 5., views From the Quagga “half zebra, half horse” to the Irish Deer “the largest deer that ever lived”, an impressive list with pictures of amazing animals we will never see. Like other tyrannosaurids, Tyrannosaurus was a bipedal carnivore with a massive skull balanced by a long, heavy tail. Relative to the large and powerful hindlimbs, Tyrannosaurus forelimbs were small and they retained only two digits. More than 30 specimens of T. Some researchers have discovered soft tissue as well. The abundance of fossil material has allowed significant research into many aspects of its biology, including life history and biomechanics. It was distinguished from other zebras by having the usual vivid marks on the front part of the body only. In the mid-section, the stripes faded and the dark, inter-stripe spaces became wider, and the hindquarters were a plain brown. The quagga was originally classified as an individual species, *Equus quagga*, in Over the next fifty years or so, many other zebras were described by naturalists and explorers. Long before this confusion was sorted out, the quagga had been hunted to extinction for meat, hides, and to preserve feed for domesticated stock. The last wild quagga was probably shot in the late s, and the last specimen in captivity died on August 12, at the Artis Magistra zoo in Amsterdam. Because of the great confusion between different zebra species, particularly among the general public, the quagga had become extinct before it was realized that it appeared to be a separate species. The quagga was the first extinct creature to have its DNA studied. Recent genetic research at the Smithsonian Institution has demonstrated that the quagga was in fact not a separate species at all, but diverged from the extremely variable plains zebra. Native to Australia and New Guinea, it is thought to have become extinct in the 20th century. It is commonly known as the Tasmanian Tiger due to its striped back , and also known as the Tasmanian Wolf, and colloquially the Tassie or Tazzy Tiger or simply the Tiger. It was the last extant member of its genus, *Thylacinus*, although a number of related species have been found in the fossil record dating back to the early Miocene. The Thylacine became extinct on the Australian mainland thousands of years before European settlement of the continent, but survived on the island of Tasmania along with a number of other endemic species such as the Tasmanian Devil. Intensive hunting encouraged by bounties is generally blamed for its extinction, but other contributory factors may have been disease, the introduction of dogs, and human encroachment into its habitat. Despite being officially classified as extinct, sightings are still reported. The sea cow grew up to 7. It looked somewhat like a large seal, but had two stout forelimbs and a whale-like tail. It was completely tame, according to Steller. Given the rapidity with which its last population was eliminated, it is likely that the arrival of humans in the area was the cause of its extinction elsewhere as well. There are still sporadic reports of sea cow-like animals from the Bering area and Greenland, so it has been suggested that small populations of the animal may have survived to the present day. This remains so far unproven. The latest known remains of the species have been carbon dated to about 5, BC, or about 7, years ago. The Giant Deer is famous for its formidable size about 2. Discussion of the cause of their extinction has still focused on the antlers rather than on their overall body size , which may be due more to their impact on the observer than any actual property. But evidence for overhunting is equivocal, and as a continental species, it would have co-evolved with humans throughout its existence and presumably have adapted to their presence. Of all the tigers known to the world, the Caspian tiger was the third largest. The body of this subspecies was quite stocky and elongated with strong legs, big wide paws and unusually large claws. The ears were short and small, and gave the appearance of being without hair on the tips. Around the cheeks the Caspian tiger was generously furred and the rest of its fur was long and thick. The colouration resembled that of the Bengal tiger. Male Caspian tigers were very large and weighed kg. Females were not as large, weighing kg. There are still occasional claims of the Caspian tiger being sighted. Aurochs evolved in India some two million years ago, migrated into the Middle East and further into Asia, and reached Europe about , years ago. By the 13th century A. The right to hunt large animals on any land was restricted to nobles and gradually to the royal household. As the population of aurochs declined, hunting ceased but the royal

court still required gamekeepers to provide open fields for the aurochs to graze in. The gamekeepers were exempted from local taxes in exchange for their service and a decree made poaching an aurochs punishable by death. In 1545, the gamekeepers knew of only 38 animals, according to the royal survey. The skull was later taken by the Swedish Army and is now the property of Livrustkammaren in Stockholm. In the 1800s two German zookeepers, the brothers Heinz and Lutz Heck, attempted to breed the aurochs back into existence see breeding back from the domestic cattle that were their descendants. Their plan was based on the conception that a species is not extinct as long as all its genes are still present in a living population. It was also known as garefowl, or penguin. Standing about 75 centimetres or inches high and weighing around 5 kg, the flightless Great Auk was the largest of the auks. It had white and glossy black feathers. In the past, the Great Auk was found in great numbers on islands off eastern Canada, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Ireland and Great Britain, but it was eventually hunted to extinction. Remains found in Floridan middens suggest that at least occasionally, birds ventured that far south in winter as recently as in the 14th century. This subspecies was one of the largest lions. An adult male, which was found in near Siegsdorf Germany, had a shoulder height of around 1. This male was even exceeded by other specimens of this subspecies. Related to pigeons and doves, it stood about a meter tall three feet, lived on fruit and nested on the ground. The dodo has been extinct since the mid-to-late 17th century. It is commonly used as the archetype of an extinct species because its extinction occurred during recorded human history, and was directly attributable to human activity. Did you know that An Encyclopedia of Species that Have Disappeared during Human History highlights 65 creatures that are presumed extinct. Grouping his two- to four-page entries into chronological chapters, the author goes backward in time, beginning with the golden toad, the Eskimo curlew, and five others that were last seen less than years ago, and ending more than 50, years ago with the likes of the megatooth shark and the giant ape. Homo erectus and its near relatives are included, too. Want to tell your strange story? Tell us about it and it could be featured on Oddee. You can remain fully anonymous.

Chapter 4 : A List of the World's Top 10 Most Endangered Animals & Species | Owlcation

Of all the animals alive on earth today, amphibians are the most endangered--and countless amphibian species have succumbed to disease, disruption of the food chain, and devastation of their natural habitats. Here's a list of 10 frogs, toads, salamanders and caecilians that have gone extinct in.

Extinct Animals of the World The Diplodocus was a dinosaur that lived between and million years ago. A 3D rendering of a diplodocus. What is the Diplodocus? Scientific Classification The genus Diplodocus comes from the family Diplodocidae and sub-family Diplodocinae in which members are massive but slender compared to other sauropods, although they all had long necks, long tails, and a horizontal posture. Confirmed species of the Diplodocus include Diplodocus carnegii and Diplodocus hallorum while unconfirmed species include Diplodocus longus and Diplodocus lacustris. Most discoveries of these species occurred between and in the Morrison Formations of Colorado, Utah, Montana, and Wyoming. Physical Description Diplodocus was a huge animal and estimated to be the size of four mature elephants. Diplodocus carnegii, and Diplodocus hallorum remain the longest and largest dinosaurs that have ever lived as they measured lengths of up to 82 and feet as well as weights of up to 18 and short tons respectively. So far, there have been no skull or teeth of the Diplodocus found to give a detailed description, however, based on skulls of other Diplodocids, the Diplodocus probably had a relatively smaller skull compared to its body and small teeth that pointed forward. With fifteen vertebrae, the neck was also long, stiff, and thinned from the upper part of the torso towards the head, making its big head proportionately small. The manus was slightly shorter than the strong hind limbs, giving this creature a horizontal position when moving or grazing. These manus had bones of the finger and hand aligning in a vertical semicircular column. Just like other dinosaurs, the torso was short and bulky. The tail was very long and thinned gradually from the torso forming a whip-like end that paleontologists believe it used for defense and created sound when swayed around. With approximately 80 caudal vertebrae, the middle-under part of the tail had mysteriously shaped chevron bones double beams that may have acted to protect tail tissues. Paleobiology and Paleoecology Diplodocus ate and socialized sporadically and at intervals both during the day and night cathemeral. Initially believed to be a semi-aquatic animal, further studies showed that Diplodocus was actually a terrestrial animal that got its food from trees, bushes, and ferns. Analyses on the neck and thorax revealed that this creature probably had an avian-like respiratory system. Diplodocus held its head horizontal to the body most times but could raise it to an angle of 45 degrees when alert, however, only for a short time. On feeding, Diplodocus stripped branches with one row of teeth stabilizing and guiding as the other stripped stem foliage, additionally, it could as well feed on ground vegetation. To reproduce, these dinosaurs laid eggs communally in an area and covered them using vegetation. After hatching, the young ones grew fast and reached sexual maturity age in at least a decade. The Diplodocus lived towards the end of the Jurassic period million years ago in a semi-arid area with a considerable wet season. This page was last updated on October 28, By Mark Owuor Otieno.

Chapter 5 : The Top 15 Most Beautiful Extinct Animals | Owlcation

Top 10 most endangered species in the world The tiger has topped the World Wide Fund for Nature's list of species most at threat of extinction.

Today there are fewer than 4, tigers left in the wild. Click on the photos, or on the links, to find out more. You can find out more about endangered animals here: Click image for more information. African wild dogs live in packs. Find out more about African wild dogs. Amur Leopard Amur Leopard: Click image to learn more. At one point there were only around twenty Amur leopards left in the wild. Asian Elephant Asian Elephants are smaller than African elephants. Click image for some amazing elephant facts. Asian elephants are the second largest animals in the world. Only African bush elephants are bigger. Asian elephants are endangered due to poaching and habitat loss. Find out more about elephants here: This strange-looking amphibian has a couple of very special tricks up its sleeve click the picture to find out what they are! Find out more here: Click image to learn more about rhinos. Black rhinos are critically endangered. They are found in Eastern and Central Africa. Despite their name, their colour ranges from brown to grey. They are hunted for their horns. Find out about black rhinos here: Black-footed Ferret Black-footed Ferret " not the most glamorous endangered animal, but one that needs our help nevertheless. Click the photo to find out more about this species. This list of endangered animals is not just about tigers and elephants: Black-footed ferrets are found in North America. They are members of the mustelid family, which includes weasels, badgers and wolverines. However, they have since been reintroduced, and there are now around 1, black-footed ferrets in the wild. Click image to learn more about these endangered animals. Blue whales are the largest creature ever to have lived on the Earth. Bonobo Bonobo Endangered Animals List Bonobos are very similar to chimpanzees, but are usually smaller, with longer legs and darker faces. They are found in the Democratic Republic of Congo, in Africa. Find out more about bonobos here: Bonobo Facts Chimpanzee Chimpanzees. Click picture to find out some amazing chimp facts. Chimpanzees live in the forests of central Africa. Fin Whale Fin Whales are large marine mammals. They are the second largest animal on the Earth, second only to blue whales. If you look at the lower jaw of a fin whale, you will see that the left side is black and the right side is white. Find out more about penguins by clicking on the image above. They are the second-smallest penguin: These curious animals are virtually blind, and swim on their sides. Giant Panda Pandas have very strong jaw muscles for chewing bamboo stalks. Click image for more panda information. Giant pandas are bears that live in the forests of China. They live on bamboo. There are only around 3, giant pandas living in the wild today. Click photo to find out more about this animal. You can find out more about the golden lion tamarin here: Golden Lion Tamarin Facts. Find out more about this endangered reef fish here: Leatherback Turtle Leatherback turtle: Leatherback turtles are the largest sea turtles and the only ones not to have a solid shell. They are the fastest swimming and deepest diving of the sea turtles, and migrate long distances. These peaceful creatures are critically endangered. You can find out more amazing facts about mountain gorillas here. Orangutan Orangutans live in rainforests. Click the image to find out more about these amazing creatures. There are three species of orangutan: All are critically endangered, and their populations continue to decline. Orangutans spend much of their lives in the trees, where they forage for fruit and insects. Discover more about orangutans here: Find out about the newly-discovered Tapanuli Orangutan. There are 8 species of pangolin; four live in Africa, and four in Asia. They are all under threat, and two are critically endangered. Pangolins are hunted for food and for their scales. Today it is rarely seen. These rare mammals live in the Annamite range of mountains in Vietnam and Laos. They are very shy animals, and rarely seen. Snow Leopard Snow leopards have adapted to life in the mountains. Find out more about these adaptations by clicking on the picture. Snow leopards live in the mountains of central Asia. They are adapted for living in the snow, being pale coloured, with thick fur and wide feet. They have long arms and prehensile tails. Prehensile means able to grab things. There are seven kinds of spider monkey, and all are threatened. The black-headed spider monkey and brown spider monkey are both critically endangered. Tiger A Bengal Tiger. It is sad to see such an iconic animal on an endangered animals list. Click on the image to find out more about tigers. There are several subspecies types of tiger, and

all are endangered. The Bengal tiger is the most numerous kind of tiger, yet there are only around 2, living in the wild. Find out more about tigers here: Vaquita Vaquitas are porpoises that live in the Gulf Of California. In , there were under vaquitas in the wild, putting it on the verge of extinction. Sadly, with only around 1, individuals left in the wild, the critically endangered Yangtze finless porpoise is also in danger of extinction. Learn more about them, and why they are endangered. Then, tell other people about them! Whereas most people know that tigers are threatened, not many know that there are only around 3, left in the wild! Anyone can help endangered animals by raising money for a relevant charity. Why not have a look at some of their sites to see what they get up to? Oil palm plantations in particular are responsible for vast areas of rainforest being destroyed. Therefore one way of helping the animals on this list is to avoid products containing palm oil. You can read more about deforestation here. Do we really want to live in a world without Bengal tigers, chimpanzees, or blue whales? It could be argued that extinction is part and parcel of the natural world. This is due mainly to the actions of one pesky species of great ape:

Chapter 6 : Dire Wolf Facts: Extinct Animals of the World - blog.quintoapp.com

So, Here is a list and all information about top ten extinct animals and also the most endangered species in all over the world up till and also last hundreds of years. See Also: [Top 10 Smartest Dogs Breeds with Pictures Updated List](#).

These mammals could grow to eight feet long and weigh up to a quarter of a ton. They relied on echolocation to navigate and hunt for prey due to their tiny eyes and very poor eyesight. Living in the Yangtze for 20 million years, their numbers declined drastically from the 1950s onwards. As China industrialised, the river was used for fishing, transportation and hydroelectricity which had a huge effect on the mammals. Although not officially recorded as extinct, no one has seen a Yangtze River Dolphin since 1979. The Ibex would grow to a height of 1.5m at the shoulder and weigh 150kg and fed mainly on grasses and herbs. They were thought to have numbered 50,000 historically, but by the early 1900s its numbers had fallen to fewer than 100. The last Pyrenean Ibex was killed by a falling tree in northern Spain in 1902. It is estimated that between 3 and 5 billion Passenger Pigeons inhabited the US when Europeans arrived in North America, but their settlement led to mass deforestation resulting in habitat loss and a reduction in the bird population. By the 19th century pigeon meat was commercialized as a cheap food for the poor, which resulted in hunting on a massive scale. The Passenger Pigeon died out in the wild by around 1880, with the last known individual dying in captivity in 1914. Not related to tigers, the creature had the appearance of a medium-to-large-size dog it weighed 30kg with a nose to tail length of almost 2 metres but dark stripes gave it a tiger-like appearance. It is believed to have been hunted to extinction "this was encouraged by bounties" but human encroachment into its habitat, the introduction of dogs and disease could also have contributed. The last wild Tasmanian Tiger was killed between 1930 and 1936, with the last captive one dying in Hobart Zoo, Tasmania in 1983. Smithsonian Institute Archives 5. It is believed that Stellers Sea Cow which grew to at least 6 metres and weighed around 10 tons, inhabited the Near Islands, southwest of Alaska and the Commander Islands in the Bering Sea. It is believed that the mammal was tame and spent most of its time eating kelp; this, and the fact that it was unable to submerge its enormous body, is possibly what made it vulnerable to human hunters. It had an average height of 1.5m and weighed about 5kg. The last colony of Auks lived on the island of Eldey and by 1800 they had all been killed. The last of these birds was killed by three men who caught it on St Kilda, Scotland in 1800. When a large storm surged, they believed that the auk was a witch and was causing the storm, so they killed it. Dodo An extinct flightless bird that inhabited Mauritius, the Dodo was about one metre tall and may have weighed 10-18 kg. It is presumed the bird became flightless due to the availability of abundant food sources seeds, roots and fallen fruits and a relative absence of predators. Dutch sailors first recorded a mention of the dodo in 1602. The bird was hunted to extinction by sailors and their domesticated animals, and invasive species. The last widely accepted sighting of a Dodo was in 1681. Woolly Mammoth An enormous mammal, believed to be closely related to the modern-day elephant. Its ancestors migrated out of Africa about 3 million years ago. The creature was over 4 metres tall and could weigh over 6 tons. They were covered in fur and their curved tusks could easily be up to 5 metres long! The Woolly Mammoth eventually disappeared 10,000 years ago through a combination of hunting by humans and the disappearance of its habitat through climate change. The last of the isolated woolly mammoth populations is believed to have vanished from Wrangel Island in the Arctic Ocean around 16,500 BC. Flying Puffin [Wikimedia Commons](#) 1. Sabre-toothed Cat Often called Sabre-toothed Tigers or Sabre-toothed Lions, they existed 55 million to 11,000 years ago. Sabre-tooth Cats were carnivores named for the elongated blade-like canine teeth, which in some species were up to 50cm long. Quite bear-like in build, they were believed to be excellent hunters and hunted animals such as sloths and mammoths. These felines could open their jaws at an angle of degrees "almost twice as wide as a modern lion! Other explanations include climate change and competition with humans. Frank Wouters [Wiki Commons](#) Select a category.

Chapter 7 : Extinct Species Of The World | HubPages

Here are 10 of the world's most endangered species. There are many more species that are endangered or threatened with becoming endangered, but most of these are considered to be at extreme risk of extinction.

To have a look at our spooky new sister publication, click here on [The Weirdness of Wildlife Abandoned Baby Bat Gets Human Care](#) This video of a baby short-tailed fruit bat and his human caretaker will make you see bats in a whole different light. Who knew a bat could be as cute as a kitten. The hairy frogfish lives in tropical and subtropical waters of both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It hunts shallow, sandy areas by disguising itself as a weed-covered rock. As you will see from the video, the hairy frogfish is a voracious predator capable of swallowing prey as large as itself. Baby Gorilla Gets Tough Adult male mountain gorillas drum their chests with their open hands in order to make a popping noise that resounds through the forest. This drumroll warns other male gorillas to stay off their territory and away from their families. Young gorillas also drum in an attempt to show how tough they are. In this video, a baby mountain gorilla in Rwanda fails hilariously when he tries to prove himself to a group of tourists. There are fewer than 1, mountain gorillas left in the wild. Nto only are naked mole rats naked, but even though they are mammals, their family structure more closely resembles that of bees, ants, wasps, and other social insects. All the mole rats living in each underground mole rat colony serve the needs of their giant mole rat queen—who, like a queen bee or a queen ant does all the reproducing and is therefore the mother of all her subjects. Naked mole rats are native to the grasslands of East Africa. However, some species can communicate nonetheless. Ants for instance lay down a trail of chemical markers called pheromones to tell other members of their colony where to find a food source. Because bees fly to and from their food, a chemical trail is not an option for them. Instead, honeybees are able to give their hive mates precise directions to a distant patch of flowers using an amazing form of dance. In this video, scientists tell us exactly how the bees accomplishing this incredible feat of nonverbal communication. Shape-Shifting Octopus Octopi are widely know to be the most intelligent of all invertebrates. They can learn such relatively complex tasks as undoing latches and opening jars—and they are infamous for their ability to escape from tanks and other enclosures. But the recently discovered mimic octopus of the South Pacific adds a strange, new twist to octopus intelligence with its ability to disguise itself as any number of other sea creatures in order to scare off would-be predators. The fish knocks bugs off of overhanging vegetation by blasting them with a powerful stream of water from its mouth. These amazing fish can spit water up to two meters six feet , and they almost always hit their mark. One species of ant making slaves of another. The slave-makers are known as Polyergus ants, and they are native to North America. Periodically, Polyergus will raid the colonies of another species, where they use an array of deceptive chemical signals to overcome the other ants. They then carry eggs of the conquered species back to their own colony, where they they raise them and put them to work. One of the most interesting aspects of this slaving behavior is that, not only does the Polyegus queen participate in the raid, but she is key to its success. The queens of all other species of ants never leave the nest. Deep sea anglerfish live so far down in the ocean that there is very little light in their environment. Creatures at that depth are drawn to any illumination, and the anglerfish takes advantage of that fact by using its natural headlamp to attract prey. Wait till you see how they mate! In Central and South America, vampire bats emerge at night to sneak up on mammals such as cattle, shave a little skin off of them while they sleep, and drink their blood. In fact, vampire bats at the only mammal species that subsists entirely on a blood diet. Although few vampire victims die of blood loss, some do get rabies from these furry parasites. But no creature puts more effort or artistry into courtship than the male bowerbird of New Guinea. Not only does this amazing avian acquire hundreds of objects of art in order to impress the female of his species, but he builds an entire structure in which to house his collection. The Father That Gives Birth In most animal species, it is the female that carries and gives birth to the young. Seahorses, however, are different. The male carries the eggs until they hatch, after which he gives "birth" to a brood of young seashores. A Spider That Fishes Most species of spiders are insectivorous, meaning that they survive by catching and eating insects. The European fishing spider, however, is piscivorous, which, as its name implies, means that it prefers prey with scales and fins. The

Apes That Swing Although they might remind us of monkeys, the 16 species of gibbon are apes—a family of higher primates that also includes chimpanzees, bonobos, orangutans, gorillas, and humans. Gibbons are entirely arboreal, which means that they live in trees. Because they seldom descend to the ground, gibbons travel through the rainforest treetops of Southeast Asia and Indonesia using their incredibly long arms rather than their legs, swinging from branch to branch in a form of locomotion called brachiation. As jungle acrobats, gibbons put most kinds of monkeys to shame. The Bird of Paradise Like the bower bird, most of the 42 bird-of-paradise species are found on the Island of New Guinea. Compared to male bower birds, male birds of paradise employ an equally elaborate, though completely different, strategy for attracting mates. They rely not only on their spectacular plumage, but also on their dancing ability in their attempts to convince females to mate with them.

Chapter 8 : 11 Animals That Are Now Extinct And It's Our Fault | HuffPost

Two types of sea turtles are amongst the most endangered species in the world: the Hawksbill Turtle and the Leatherback Turtle. In the past years, the Hawksbill Turtle has lost 90 percent of its population, 80 percent of which has been lost in the past 10 years.

Contact Author Extinction is a normal process in the course of evolution. Species have slowly evolved and disappeared throughout geologic time as the result of climate changes and the inability to adapt to survive competition and predation. Since the s, however, the rate of extinction has accelerated rapidly because of human population growth and human resource consumption. The current global extinction rate is exponentially greater than the background normal rate of extinction in the process of evolution extinction rate. Many biologists believe that we are in the middle of the greatest mass extinction episode since the disappearance of the dinosaurs 65 million years ago. Causes of extinction There are a number of reasons that can contribute directly or indirectly to the extinction of a species or group of species. The primary causes of species extinction or endangerment are habitat destruction, commercial exploitation such as plant collecting, hunting, and trade in animal parts , damage caused by non-native plants and animals introduced into an area, and pollution. The survival of ecosystems plant and animal communities and their physical surroundings such as forests, coral reefs, or wetlands depends on their biodiversity, or variety of plants, animals, and habitats, as well as the many interactions among these species. The removal or disappearance of one or several species may irreversibly damage the ecosystem and lead to its decline. Some of the beautiful species that are extinct are shown below: Ivory-bill woodpecker This elusive woodpecker known to be extinct in s was seen again. On February 11, , a kayaker caught a glimpse of a huge and unusual woodpecker in the Cache River National Wildlife Refuge of Arkansas. The encounter spurred an extensive scientific search for a species that many feared had vanished forever, driven to extinction by the destruction of southern old-growth forests. Further evidence and search proved that at least one of these species is still alive. They were hunted for their furs and to protect livestock. The last Caspian Tiger reported shot was in In the wild, Quaggas, Ostriches and Wildebeests often grazed together in what was termed the "triple alliance". However, its limited range made it all the more vulnerable and Quaggas were hunted to the brink of extinction in the mid 19th century by settlers razing sheep, goats and other livestock. The last Quagga died in in an Amsterdam Zoo. Dodo In , Portuguese explorers discovered the island of Mauritius and the 50 pounds flightless dodos which supplemented their food stores. The last dodo was killed in Tasmanian wolf The Tasmanian wolf is not a wolf, but a carnivorous marsupial and a relative of wombats and kangaroos. It even has a pouch. Tasmanian officials promoting ranching paid bounties to hunters. Believed to be extinct for well over half a century, unconfirmed reported sightings persist. Cave bear The cave bear lived in Europe during the Pleistocene 1. Their remains have been found in caves where they lived and early humans left their drawings on cave walls. When upright, they stood 12 feet tall. Saber tooth tiger Saber tooth tigers lived in Europe and North America. They were fast runners for short distances and probably ambushed their prey in packs. The hoplophoneus species lived 20 million years ago. The smilodon species lived during the Pleistocene from 1. Irish deer Herds of the giant Irish deer lived in Europe and Ireland during the late Pleistocene until about 10, or 11, years ago. It stood six feet high at its shoulders, the size of moose, and its broad antlers spanned 10 feet. None have been seen since the early s in North America and they were listed as endangered in Carolina parakeet Once abundant, this extinct species nested in large colonies in the cypress swamps in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Hunted for their feathers and slaughtered as pests, the last reported sighting in the wild was a small flock in Florida in Passenger pigeons Wonderfully prolific, the passenger pigeon had the vast forests of the North as its breeding grounds, and travelled hundreds of miles in search of food. It was once thought that no ordinary destruction can lessen them. One of the most noted of extinct animals, passenger pigeons were reduced from numbers in the hundreds of millions for food. Giant kangaroos Giant kangaroos and wombats as large as modern rhinos once lived in Australia. Phororhacos The extinct bird, Phororhacos lived in South America during the Miocene and stood eight feet tall. Imagine running away from this carnivore!

Chapter 9 : How many species of animals have become extinct? | OneKindPlanet

An extinct flightless bird that inhabited Mauritius, the Dodo was about one metre tall and may have weighed kg. The only account we have of the Dodo's appearance is through varied illustrations and written accounts from the 17th century so its exact appearance remains unresolved.

Contact Author Humans have contributed to the extinction of many beautiful animals. This article will provide pictures and facts for fifteen extinct creatures that are likely to captivate our attention. There have been two eras of anthropogenic extinction in modern times. Around ten thousand years ago, the early Holocene extinction event was caused by retreating ice, which adversely affected the habitats of a number of animals. However, humans also contributed by hunting several large species megafauna. The second era coincides with the age of human exploration and colonization that began around years ago. Numerous species were unprepared for the introduction of humans and farm animals to their environments, leading to their extinction through hunting or habitat destruction. While many smaller species have died out, it is the larger species that invoke our imagination most prolifically. For this list of extinct animals, the approximate extinction dates are given in parentheses. The Smilodon had huge canine teeth. The Smilodon saber-toothed cat lived in North and South America at the end of the last glacial period, though it evolved as a separate species around 2. The largest subspecies, Smilodon populator, could reach kg in weight, three meters in length, and 1. Despite being called a saber-toothed tiger, it was actually built more like a bear, with short, powerful limbs that were not designed for speed. Its notable canines could reach 30 cm one foot in length but were fragile and mainly used for biting into soft neck tissue after its prey had been subdued. It could open its jaws degrees but had a relatively weak bite. Why Did They Go Extinct? The Smilodon mainly hunted larger prey such as bison, deer, and small mammoths, though it was also a scavenger, suggesting it was a social animal. It would have found smaller, nimbler prey more difficult, and this may have contributed to its demise. A model of an Irish Elk. Irish Elk 5, B. From Ireland to Siberia, Irish Elk Megaloceros giganteus populated much of northern Europe at the end of the last glacial period. Since they have little in common with extant elk species, they are more precisely known as "giant deer. Their antlers were the largest of any deer species, reaching 12 feet in width. It is likely that the sizable antlers evolved through sexual selection, as males used them to intimidate rivals and impress females. Irish Elk evolved around , years ago and died out approximately 5, years ago. It is likely that hunting contributed to their extinction. However, the retreating ice would have allowed different plants to flourish, which could have led to a lack of dietary minerals. A model of the majestic Woolly Mammoth. Woolly Mammoth 2, B. The Woolly Mammoth Mammuthus primigenius inhabited much of the arctic tundra regions of the northern hemisphere in the early Holocene period. These massive creatures could reach 11 feet in height and weigh six tonnes, which is about the same size as African elephants, though their closest relative is the Asian elephant. However, unlike the elephant, it was covered in brown, black, and ginger fur. It also had a shortened tail to minimize frostbite. The Woolly Mammoth had long tusks for fighting and foraging, and these were sought after by humans. The retreating ice caused most of their habitat to disappear, reducing their population enough for humans to wipe them out through hunting. While most died around 10, years ago, small populations continued in remote areas up until 4, years ago. A reconstruction of a moa hunt. They could grow to almost four meters in height 12 feet and weigh kg. These long necks likely produced low-pitched, resonant calling sounds. DNA testing done in proved that humans were the main cause of the demise of the Moa. Archeological evidence also suggests that humans ate these birds no matter their age, which would, of course, have made it very difficult for them to reproduce. Calculating extinction rates can be difficult, in part because no one knows exactly how many species there are. Scientists have identified at least 1. However, it could grow up to nine meters long 30 feet. This tame animal was easy to hunt because of its presence in shallow waters where it would feed on reeds. It lived in coastal regions of the North Pacific Ocean and became extinct in after being hunted for its meat, its fat for oil lamps, and its skin for boat liners. The Great Auk had a similar appearance to present day penguins. Great Auk The Great Auk Pinguinus impennis was a flightless bird that resembled a present-day penguin. Like the penguin, it was a powerful swimmer, stored fat for warmth, nested

in dense colonies, and mated for life; however, it also had a heavy hooked beak. It could grow to almost three feet in height and lived in the north Atlantic ocean. Beginning in the 16th century, Europeans hunted the Great Auk to acquire its treasured down feathers for pillows. The bird was later hunted in North America for fishing bait and commonly endured atrocities such as being skinned and burned alive for feathers and food. Once the species became rare, museums and collectors desired their own dead specimens, finally forcing the bird to extinction in 1844. In the 1800s, the British Parliament passed one of the earliest environmental protection laws in history that prohibited the killing of the Auks in Great Britain, but it was already too late. This species was stockier and sturdier than the American black bear. Why Did They Become Extinct? The Atlas Bear became extinct sometime in the late nineteenth century. Like many others on this list, environmental changes and a loss of habitat likely led to a decline in numbers. Overhunting by local tribes and the introduction of modern-day firearms—which made it easier to kill the bears—also played massive roles. A Quagga photographed in London Zoo in 1870. Quagga The Quagga *Equus quagga quagga*, a striking half zebra, half horse creature is actually a subspecies of zebra that diverged around 1 million years ago and became extinct in the 19th century. Quagga lived in South Africa and got their name from the sound they make onomatopoeic. It was hunted to extinction in 1883 to preserve the land for agricultural animals, and for their meat and hides. Quagga were seen by settlers as competitors for their sheep, goats and other livestock. In addition, many people used the term "Quagga" to describe zebras in general, so no one really noticed their decline until it was too late. The Quagga Project, started in 1985, is an attempt to bring them back from extinction. A stuffed Honshu wolf at the Ueno zoo. It was the smallest species of wolf in the *Canis lupus* family, growing to about three feet in length, and 12 inches at the shoulder. There are an estimated 20 Shinto wolf shrines on Honshu alone. When rabies was introduced to the Honshu Wolf population in either deliberately or through domesticated dogs, the disease killed off a large number of animals and made them more aggressive towards humans. Given their increased contact with humans following the deforestation of their natural habitat, their aggression led to them being prolifically hunted until their extinction in 1905. The largest mass extinction event occurred around 252 million years ago, when perhaps 95 percent of all species went extinct. The last Tasmanian Tiger, photographed in captivity in 1936. It died in 1936 after being locked out of its enclosure during a heat wave. Tasmanian Tiger The Tasmanian Tiger *Thylacine* was the largest carnivorous marsupial of the modern era, evolving around 4 million years ago. It became extinct in the 1930s due to excessive hunting by farmers who blamed it for killing sheep and poultry. Other factors were a loss of habitat to agriculture, disease, and the introduction of dogs. This remarkable creature lived in Tasmania, Australia, and New Guinea and could grow to almost two meters in length from head to tail. The Tasmanian Tiger was at the top of the food chain apex predator and nocturnally ambushed prey including kangaroos, wallabies, possums, birds, and small mammals. Its jaws could open 180 degrees, and its stomach could distend to consume large quantities of food, meaning it could survive in sparsely populated areas. It was an unusual marsupial because both sexes had a pouch; the male used it to protect its genitals when running through the brush. The Tasmanian Tiger was rapidly viewed as a pest and a dangerous threat to livestock, but some say that many of these claims were highly exaggerated. While the government paid over 2,000 bounties to eradicate the species, scientific evidence reveals that competition with dogs, habitat loss, and changing fire regimes also led to population fragmentation. Finally, disease spread through the population in the 1930s. The Toolache Wallaby was officially declared extinct in 1948. They were considered by many to be the most elegant and graceful species of kangaroo. Their hops consisted of two short hops, followed by a long one. Females were generally taller than the males. The Toolache Wallaby was very common until 1948 and became extremely rare by 1948. The last living member of this species was a female who lived in captivity for 12 years before dying in 1948. They were officially declared extinct in 1948. Hunting, foxes, and land loss all led to their demise. The Caspian Tiger was officially declared extinct in the 1950s. It was one of the biggest cats on the planet with its legs being much longer than other members of the big cat family. The species was officially declared extinct in the 1950s. And of course, humans played a large part in this. The tigers were not only hunted, but they also lost most of their habitat due to human settlement. In addition, their prey was hunted as well, so they never really stood a chance. The Monk Seal was officially declared extinct in