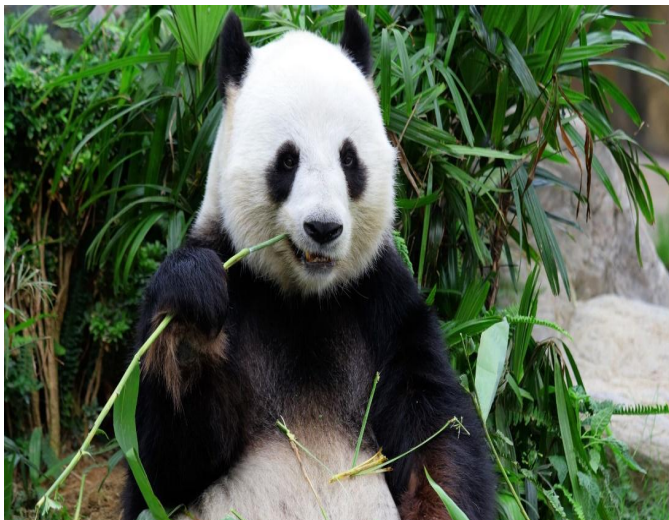


**DON'T LET
THEM
DISAPPEAR!**

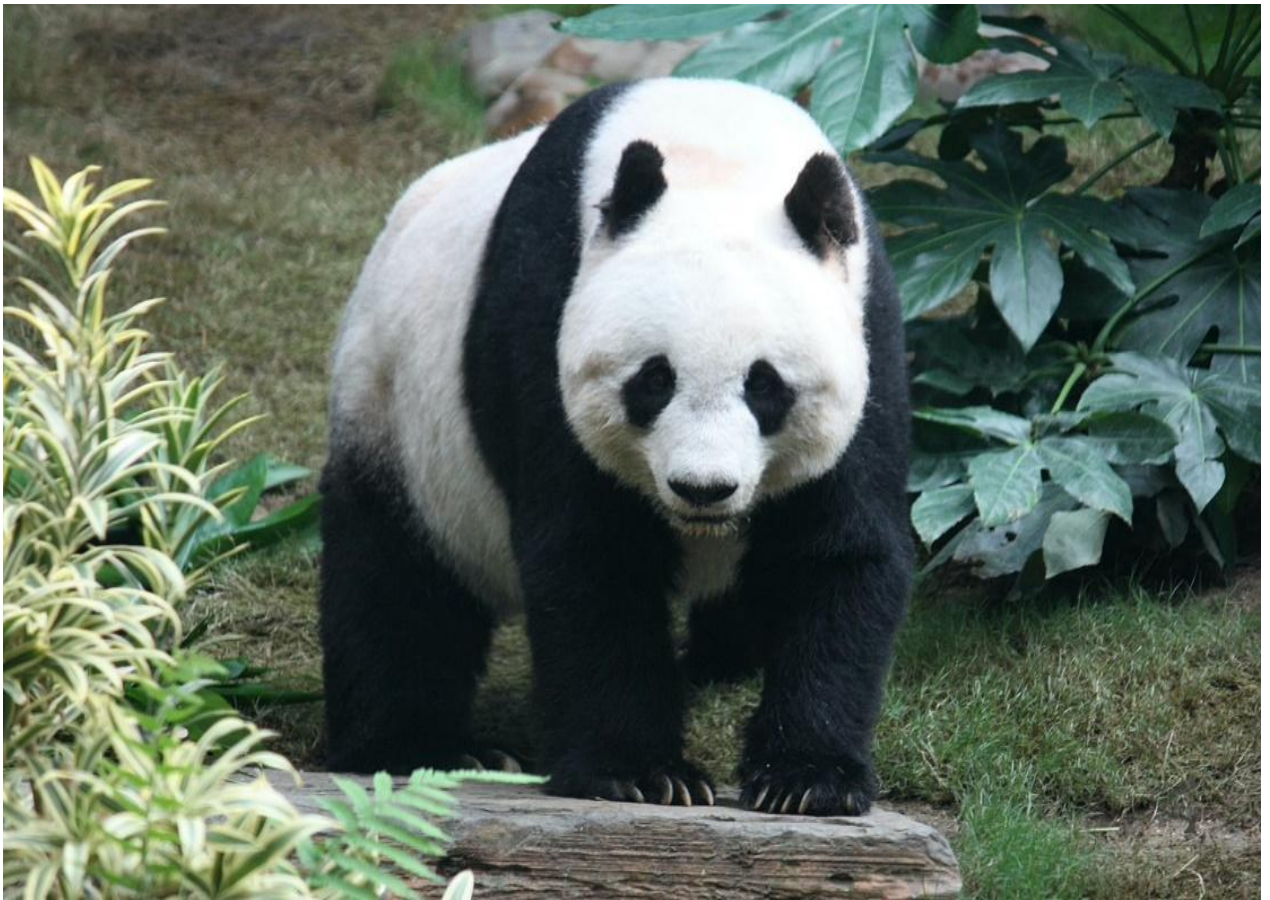


GIANT PANDA

The giant panda, also known as the panda bear (or simply the panda), is a bear native to South Central China. It has a body shape typical of bears. Panda has black fur on its ears, eye patches, muzzle, legs, arms

and shoulders. The rest of the animal's coat is white. More than 99% of its diet is bamboo. Giant pandas in the wild will occasionally eat other grasses, wild tubers, or even meat in the form of birds, rodents, or carrion. When a panda does not sleep, it eats almost constantly.

The giant panda lives in a few mountain ranges in central China. There are about 1,590 individuals living in the wild. Pandas are dying out because the bamboo forests where they live are being cut down and the animals have nowhere to live. So that pandas do not measure out, we must plant many bamboo forests.



SIBERIAN TIGER

The Siberian tiger, a subspecies of tiger, is the largest cat in the world. It averages about 3.3 m in length, with a tail measuring 1 m. Adult male Siberian tigers can weigh up to 320 kg, while females are significantly smaller, weighing up to 180 kg.

Also known as the Amur tiger, the Siberian tiger resides in a small region in the southeast region Russia. They are also located in small numbers in China and North Korea.

Siberian tigers are considered endangered by IUCN's Red List. One cause of their dwindling population is loss of habitat due to deforestation. In addition, Siberian tigers are poached, or illegally hunted, for their fur and for body parts that are used for traditional medicines. People should try to curb poaching of tigers and to protect tiger habitats.



SNOW LEOPARD

Snow leopards are beautifully spotted, light colored cats. Snow leopards have white or grey fur with black spots and rosettes. The coloration on the head is white with small black spots, and the back and tail are covered in larger rosette patterns. This cat has a thick coat, and a short, stocky body well adapted to living in cold environments.



Snow leopard belongs to the endangered species in all 12 countries where it lives: Russia, Mongolia, China, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, India, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Bhutan. It is listed as Vulnerable on the Red List because the global population is estimated to number fewer than 10,000 mature individuals. It is threatened by poaching and habitat destruction following infrastructural developments.

To protect snow leopards and their habitat people can:

Install of predator proof livestock pens to reduce livestock loss and retaliatory killing of snow leopards.

Engage local community and tourists to protect the snow leopard.



BORNEAN ORANGUTAN

Bornean orangutan populations have declined by more than 50% over the past 60 years, and the species' habitat has been reduced by at least 55% over the past 20 years.

The Bornean orangutan differs in appearance from the Sumatran orangutan, with a broader face and shorter beard and also slightly darker in color. Three subspecies are recognized, each localized to different parts of the island:

Northwest Bornean orangutans are the most threatened subspecies. Its habitat has been seriously affected by logging and hunting, and a mere 1,500 individuals or so remain. Many habitat patches in the area are small and fragmented.

Northeast Bornean orangutans are the smallest in size and found in Sabah and eastern Kalimantan as far as the Mahakam River.

Central Bornean orangutans are the subspecies with the most animals, with at least 35,000 individuals.

Orangutan numbers and distribution have declined rapidly since the middle of the 20th century, due to human activities. These include hunting, unsustainable and often illegal logging, mining, and conversion of forests to agriculture. One particularly catastrophic event was the 1997-98 forest fires in Kalimantan, which killed up to 8,000 individual orangutans.

To secure a future for Bornean orangutans people should focus on restoring their habitats, addressing wildlife crime and reducing human-orangutan conflict



BLUE MACAW

Blue Macaw, or The Hyacinth macaw, is a parrot native to central and eastern South America. It is a brilliant, blue bird that is longer than any other species of parrot, measuring up to one meter from its head to the tip of its tail. It lives in semi-open, forested habitat primarily in the Pantanal of Brazil, a floodplain wetland region, and central South America. It is also one of nearly 1500 bird species protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, an agreement between 173 governments.

The species is listed as vulnerable, in part because of habitat loss due to agriculture and ranching, and hunting by indigenous people for food and headdress decoration.

But the primary cause of their population decline is the pet trade. It is thought that 10,000 birds were illegally collected in the 1980s – with the price of a captive bird reaching up to \$12,000 USD. Less than 7,000 Hyacinth macaw still exist in the wild, while three other related species of macaw are extinct or believed to be extinct. So never buy blue macaws as your pets. In this way, you can help increase their numbers



in the wild nature.

POLAR BEARS

Polar bears are the largest carnivorous land mammals on Earth. They are about seven to eight feet long, measured from the nose to the tip of their very short tail. Male polar bears are much larger than the females. A large male can weigh more than 1,700 pounds, while a large female is about half that size.

Most polar bears occur north of the Arctic Circle to the North Pole. Polar bears live in Alaska, Canada, Russia, Greenland, and some northern islands owned by Norway.



Polar bears are in serious danger of going extinct due to the loss of sea ice habitat from climate change, that is the biggest threat to the survival of polar bears. Other concerns for polar bears include lethal response to human-polar bear conflict, toxic pollution in the environment, and direct impacts from industrial development, such as disturbance of maternal dens or contact with an oil spill, and potential overhunting of some subpopulations. So, people can help

fight climate change and reduce the environmental pollution to protect the king of the Arctic.

ASIAN ELEPHANT

The elephant is Earth's largest land animal, although the Asian elephant is slightly smaller than its African cousin. Asian elephants can be identified by their smaller, rounded ears. They live in forested regions of India and throughout Southeast Asia, including Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, and Laos. About a third of Asian elephants live in captivity.

The Asian elephant is classified as Endangered by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. Its population has declined by an estimated 50 percent over the past 75 years, and there are an estimated 20,000 to 40,000 Asian elephants left in the wild.

Threats to wild Asian elephant populations include habitat loss from deforestation and agricultural development, as well as conflict with humans as elephants seek space and raid crops grown close to their forest habitats.

To protect Asian elephants and their habitat people can:

1. Reduce human-elephant conflict.
2. Conduct research on elephants to help inform conservation strategies.
3. Promote elephant-friendly policies.





WHOOPING CRANE

Named for its whooping sound, the whooping crane is the tallest North American bird. An adult whooping crane is white with a red crown and a long, dark, pointed bill. However, immature whooping cranes are cinnamon brown. While in flight, their long necks are kept straight and their long dark legs trail behind. Adult whooping cranes' black wing tips are visible during flight. Their lifespan is estimated to be 22 to 24 years in the wild.

After being pushed to the brink of extinction by unregulated hunting and loss of habitat to just 21 wild and two captive whooping cranes by 1941. The total number of cranes in the surviving migratory population, plus three reintroduced flocks and in captivity, now exceeds 800 birds.

Scientists found that although cranes lay two eggs, only one chick hatches. Apparently, American cranes are not able to feed two chicks at once. So people started collecting eggs and laying them on other birds. The chicks were raised in captivity.



BLACK RHINO

The black rhino is a large and powerful animal. It is not as large as the white rhinoceros, but still impressive - it reaches a mass of 2-2.2 tons, a length of up to 3.15 m and a height of 150-160 cm. The most notable difference between white and black rhinos are their hooked upper lip. Although the rhinoceros is referred to as *black*, its colours vary from brown to grey.

Most rhinos live in protected areas in Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa. The species overall is classified as critically endangered. Populations of black rhino declined dramatically in the 20th century at the hands of European hunters and settlers. Since then, the species has made a tremendous comeback from the brink of extinction. Thanks to persistent conservation efforts across Africa, black rhino numbers have doubled from their historic low 20 years ago to around 5,600 today. However, the black rhino is still considered critically endangered, and a lot of work remains to bring the numbers up to even a fraction of what it once was—and to ensure that it stays there. Wildlife crime—in this case, poaching and black-market trafficking of rhino horn—continues to plague the species and threaten its recovery.



GREEN TURTLE

The cutest animals in the world

Green Turtle - large, shell length from 80 to 150 cm, weight - from 70 to 200 kg, very rarely reaches a length of 200 cm and a weight of 400-500 kg, so it is one of the largest sea turtles and the only herbivore among the various species. Despite the name, the color of the Green Turtle on top is not only olive green, but also often dark brown, with yellowish and white spots and stripes.



Its range includes tropical and subtropical seas of the world, with two separate populations in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Green turtles are listed as an endangered species. Its meat and eggs have traditionally been used in food, which has led to a significant reduction in the number of this species. Currently, turtle hunting is banned in most countries. Ocean pollution also affects the population. So, people should reduce marine debris that may entangle or be accidentally eaten by sea turtles and participate in coastal clean-ups. In addition, many turtles die as a result of

being caught in fishing nets, while others do not have the opportunity to reproduce due to the reduction of suitable areas.

BLUE WHALE

The blue whale is the largest animal on the planet, weighing as much as 200 tons (approximately 33 elephants). Its stomach can hold one ton of krill and it needs to eat about four tons of krill each day. They are the loudest animals on Earth and are even louder than a jet engine. Their calls reach 188 decibels, while a jet reaches 140 decibels. Their low frequency whistle can be heard for hundreds of miles and is probably used to attract other blue whales.

Blue whales are federally listed as endangered. This species was once abundant, but advances in whaling technology made it easier for people to hunt them. With the rise of factory ships, blue whale populations plummeted. They are now protected internationally by a moratorium on whaling, and their numbers are rising. Ship noise, entanglement, and collisions may affect them in areas with high human activity, but occurrences of these events are rare. Also like other large whales, blue whales are threatened by environmental change including habitat loss and toxics. So, when you participate in coastal clean-ups and get rid of litter, you help make the ocean a safer and healthier place for Blue Whales.



Save the Kanchil

Kanchil also known as mouse-deer is a smallest species of cloven-footed animals on the planet. It can reach 55 centimeters in length and weight no more than 2.5 kilograms.



This little animal can be found widely across forests of Southeastern Asia. It is well known and quiet popular among locals. It even became a hero of local folklore. This animal has quite an unusual diet compared to its bigger members of species. It can eat pretty much everything it can find in the forest, like plants, insects, and even fish and meat of other dead animals. Unfortunately this cute animal is close to extinction due to forests being cut down and people hunting for its meat.



facts about parrots

1

Parrots are one of the most beautiful exotic birds domesticated by man. They amaze with their mental abilities and cheerful disposition

2

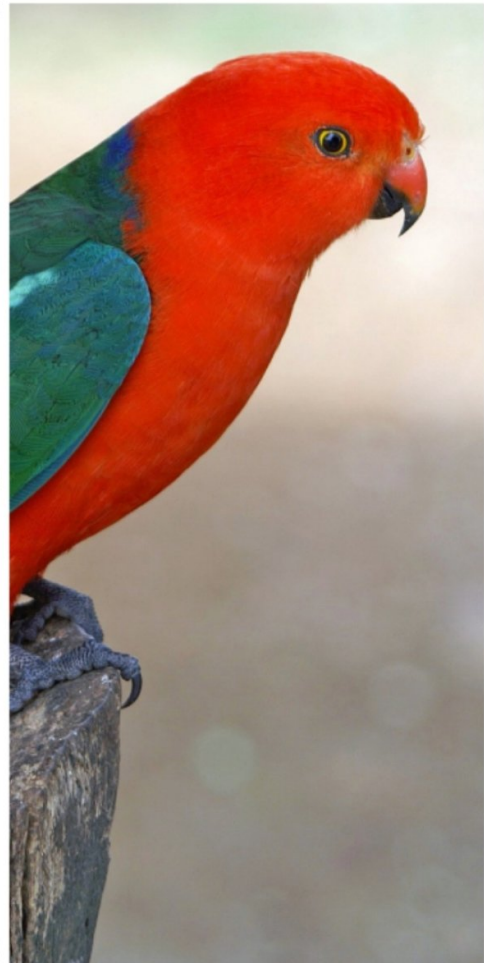
Scientists have suggested that budgies have lived in Australia for about 5 million years

3

Parrots are considered one of the most intelligent birds, which has been repeatedly confirmed by numerous studies. In Australia, there are even schools that specialize in teaching talking parrots

description, characteristics, appearance

characteristic feature of the parrot is its bright color: blue, red or green, many have developed long bangs and tails. Most species of these birds fly well and climb trees. The paws of the parrot have four toes, directed in pairs back and forth. Poorly flying species often have a greenish color, which allows them to hide in shrubs or thickets. The mobile powerful and sharp hook-shaped beak of a parrot allows not only to grind the extracted food, but also serves as a bird for defense, and when traveling on tree branches serves as an additional support.



⚠️ Endangered animals ⚠️



Coala

COALA, CHARACTERISTICS: The koala is a small bear-like dwelling, herbivorous marsupial which averages about 9 (20lb) in weight. Its fur is thick and usually ash grey with of brown.

FEATURES: The word "Koala" came from the vocabulary aborigines (the tribes of the New Pivdenny Vels), meanin n'c". This is amazing, all the koala can be rimmed to the vologue from the eucalyptus leaf and not consumed by t In a protylezhny vypadku, for more activities, it is import it is not impossible to put from the line to the dzherel nic

FOOD: the adult animal to gnaw wickedly with leaves of eucalyptus, as a result of which they have a slap in their intestines, which can be sagged by 2.4 meters. baby koa mixed with mother's milk. In captivity, deyak koalas were cow's milk.

WHERE LIVES: All koalas, and in general the whole fami marsupials, live on only one continent - Australia.

WHY KOALAS ARE ENDANGERED?:South Wales in Aus include the koala in the endangered species list. Accord their report, about 5,000 animals died in the fires alone, a species has declined by two-thirds in the past 20 years.



African peacock

⁵ The weight of birds is from 1135 to 1154 grams.

¹ *There are weak differences between males and females, there is no plume with points in the male and there are significant differences in sexual behavior of individuals.*

² *Male 64-70 cm long, without plumage on the head of blue-gray color, in the throat orange-red color.*

³ *The neck is covered with short velvety black feathers.*

⁴ *The female lays and incubates 2-4 eggs for 26-27 days. The male is constantly nearby and guards the nest.*

