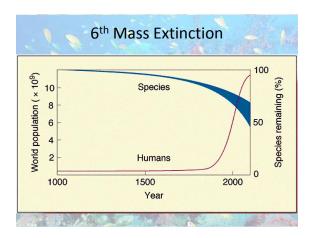
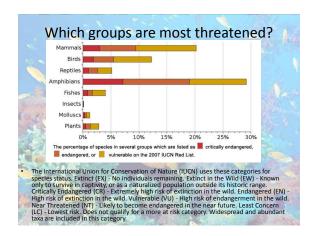
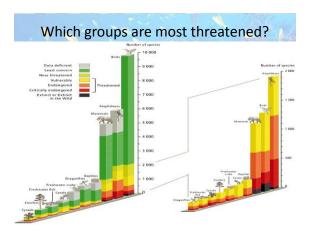


The 6th Mass Extinction • Extinction- when the last member of a species dies — Scientists estimate that the world is currently experiencing approximately 50,000 extinctions per year • 0.5% of world's species

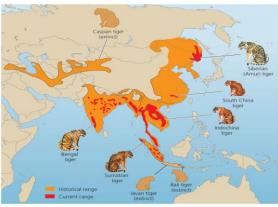








MAMMALS		
Species	Location	Reasons for Decline
Ass, African Wild	Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia	Habitat destruction, inter-breeding with domestic donkey
Bat	Indiana East & Midwest	Habitat destruction
Cheetak	Africa to India	Habitat destruction, fur trade
Deer, Key	South Florida	Habitat destruction, road kills
Dugong, (sea cow)	Oceans	Hunting (food &leather)
Elephant, Asian	South central & SE Asia	Poisoning of food sources
Gazelle, Arabian	Arabian peninsula, Israel	Poaching
Ghbons	China, India, SE Asia	Habitat destruction
Gonlia	Central & West Africa	Habitat destruction, collection of young, poaching
J.Jaguarundi	Texas, Asia	Habitat destruction, fur trade
Leopard	Africa, India, SE Asia	Habitat destruction, fur trade
Leopard, snow	Central Asia	Over-lunting for its fur
Lion, Asiatic	India	Over-londing for its fur, labitat destruction
Monkey, colobus	Africa	Killing for hide
Monkey, spider	Costa Rica, Panama	Habitat destruction
Mouse, salt march	California	Habitat destruction
Orangutan	Boneo Sunatra	Habitat Destruction, over-collection of young for zoos
Panda, Giant	China	Restricted behitst
Frame dog	West US	Habitat destruction, possening
Blune, Black	South Sahara in Africa	Foaching for hom
Rhaso, whate	Central and East Africa	Peaching for hom
Tiger	Temperate, tropical Asia	Habitat destruction, sport hunting
Whale blue	Oceans	Commercial hunting
Whale, fin back	Oceans	Connected learning
Wolf, red	South East US to Texas	Habitat destruction, bunting, trapping, poisoning

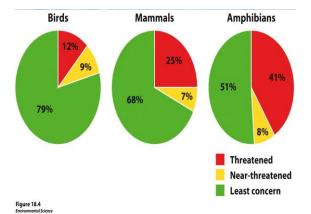


Genetic Diversity

- Scientists want to conserve genetic diversity so that the species can survive environmental change and inbreeding will not occur.
- Inbreeding- Occurs when individuals with similar genotypes, generally relatives, breed with each other

Categories of Endangerment

- * Extinct- no known species exist today
- Threatened- species with a high risk of extinction in the future
- Near-threatened- species that are likely to become threatened in the future
- Least concern-species are widespread and abundant



Characteristics of Endangered Species

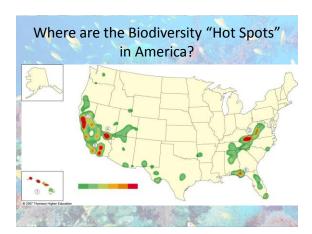
- Extremely localized range or require a LARGE territory
- Low reproductive success
- Island species or extreme specialists
- Low adaptability

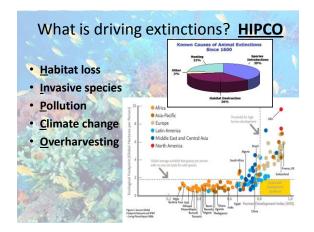


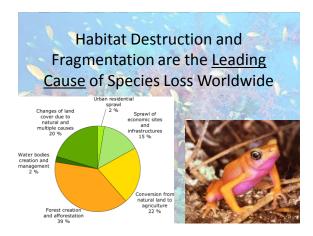


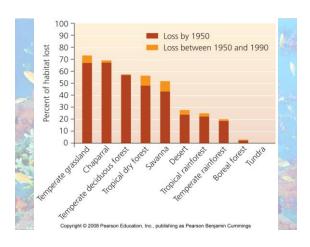


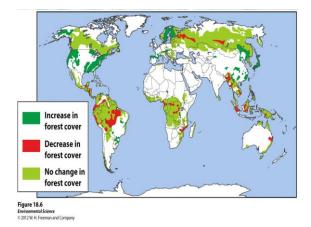
Where are extinctions occurring?







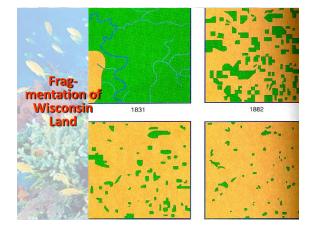






Fragmentation

- Causes <u>edge effects</u>
- <u>Patches</u> = too small to support large species
- Barriers to dispersal between patches

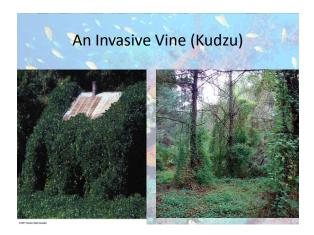


Invasive Species are the second leading cause of species extinction worldwide.

Invasive species are also known as "exotic", "alien", "non-native", or "introduced" species.

Invasive Species * Alien species (exotic species)- species that live outside their historical range. * Invasive species- when alien species spread rapidly across large areas. * Kudzu Vine, Zebra Mussel, Silver Carp

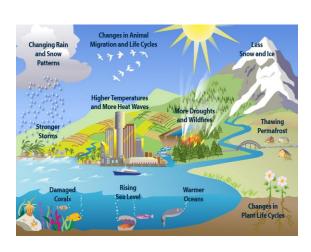








Climate Change • The concern is how climate change will affect temperature and precipitation around the world, and how this will impact biodiversity.





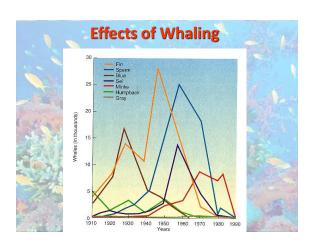




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Harvesting Tropical Fish

- Cyanide for fish-collecting
- Only 1 out of every 5 fish collected makes it to the store alive.





Conservation Legislation

Marine Mammal Protection Act- prohibits the killing of all marine mammals in the U.S. and prohibits the import or export of any marine mammal body parts.





Endangered Species Act

- Endangered Species Act- first passed in 1973, it authorizes the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine which species can be listed as threatened or endangered and prohibits the harming of these species.
 - > Trading these species is also illegal.
 - The act also authorizes the government to purchase habitat that is critical to the species.



Size, Shape and Connectedness

- When designing and managing protected areas we must consider how close to another area they should be, how large the area is, and the amount of edge habitat the area contains.
- Edge habitat- the area where two different communities come together, typically forming an abrupt transition.
 - Example: A grassy field meeting a forest.
 - * SLOSS
 - * Habitat Corridors



