



Endangered Animals

6H REPORT ON SOME OF THE MOST ENDANGERED ANIMALS IN
THE WORLD

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Amur Leopard

Endangered

Amur Leopards are critically endangered, with approximately 30-35 left in the world. They suffer because of poaching; traps, which are left for deer; deforestation and habitat loss. Hunters kill the Amur Leopards and sell their fur to people, who make clothing and furniture. Also some people have beliefs, which use the bones of an Amur leopard as medicine.



Appearance/behaviour

Amur Leopards usually weigh 43-48kg. Their height is usually around 1.5 metres. Their life span is around 15-20 years. They have creamy gold coats with large widely spaced rosettes. Because of their camouflage created by their coats they are very skilful at night. They have a distinctive bark. Males have hunting territories that never overlap with another male's. If another male went into a different male's territory, they would fight until one of them dies.



Habitat/breeding

Amur Leopards live in Deciduous and Coniferous forests - live in mountains. Amur Leopards usually live near the River valley, which is in-between China and Russia. Amur are omnivorous (where an animal eats meat and plants) usually eat large animals; small animals; insects; Roe deer; deers. As Skilful hunters, are able to stalk within metres of prey before pouncing. The only interaction between sexes is breeding season. The Female will show she is ready to breed leaving her scent on a tree. She will do this by scratching or her urine on a tree. After a gestation period of 12 weeks, they birth to between 1 and 4 cubs, although the average amount is 2. The cub will stay with its mother for 18 months.



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Future

There is a possibility that in 20 years Amur Leopards will be extinct, unless we put a stop to these dangers that can harm Amur Leopards now! If we keep destroying their habitat, we won't just be harming the Amur Leopards, we will be harming human nature.

Amur Leopards

Amur Leopards are critically endangered –there are only 30-35 of them left in the wild. As a consequence, they may be extinct within the next 20 years. The main reasons they are dying are habitat loss, poaching and inbreeding. Another reason is they fall into traps, which are meant for deer.



These big cats are very skill full hunters, they are able to stalk within metres of their prey. Most leopards sleep though the day and wake in the night (they are nocturnal).a female leopard carries its baby for 12 weeks (3 months). The babies can live up to 15-20 years old, weight 43-48kg and grow up to 1.5metres.

Usually you would find Amur leopards in wooded areas such as deciduous forests (when leaves do fall of trees) or in coniferous forests (when leaves don't fall of trees). You can also find them near mountains and in the Amur River between Russia and china. They like to eat roe deer, silka deer, large animals, insects and smaller species. Females only interact with the male during the breeding season. They first breed at 3-4 years with two cubs. When they want to tell a male they are ready, they will leave scent marks on trees. The male and female spend up to 3-5 days mating 30 times a day. The cubs remain with the mother for 18 month and then go off.



We need to try to stop humans killing Amur leopards because once they are gone and extinct we won't be able to get them back and find out information about them.

Bactrian Camels

Endangered

Bactrian Camels are critically endangered, with about 950 left in the wild-less than half of the camels world population mainly come from China and Mongolia. Major causes of this are hunting, predation (animals eating them) and hybridisation (when a wild camel breed with a domestic camel and the wild becomes domestic). Habitat destruction is also a threat that is causing camels to become extinct.

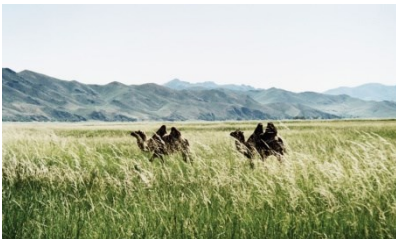


Personality

The camels live in groups (known as herds of 6-30, which are led by dominant males. The males are aggressive during the periods they are competing for males. Camel's gestation is 12-14 weeks and they have one baby at once. They live up to 35 years.

Appearance

This species are 1.8-2.3 meters tall and weigh 600-1000 kilograms. They have 2 large humps made up of fat that they eat. When males mate they stop eating and their fur falls of. Because they don't eat their large humps don't stick up as usual.



Habitat

These camels usually live in grasslands and deserts. They also live in the Juggar Basin, which is in a desert. They have thick fur to cope with cold winters, which is lost in large clumps as temperatures increase.

Diet

Camels are herbivores, which means they usually eat plants. They are able to eat most plants even if they are too bitter for other animals to eat. They will also eat bones, skin and have been seen eating humans.



Conclusion

The population of the camels is decreasing slowly but crucially and if this isn't stopped, then no more camels. The only things we need to do is to stop hunting then and destroying their habitat. Then the only things standing in our way is predation and hybridisation, which is not caused by us.



Dhole

The Dhole is an endangered species of wild dog, which means in a few short years they could be swept off the face of the Earth forever. There are 2,500 left in the wild –the worst threat to them is deforestation (habitat loss). Other things can also effect the Dhole like: loss of prey species; killed as pests and disease passed from feral domestic dogs.



The female Dhole is generally lighter than the male Dhole, because the female's weight is only 2-6KG and the male's weight is 12-18KG. One of the differences between the Dhole and the dog is that the Dhole has a thicker muzzle than the dog. The wild dog (the Dhole) has a red coat dark brown tail so it can blend in its surroundings in the grasslands.

The wild dog can be found in: Deciduous, tropical and mountain forests, but they can also be found in grasslands. Dholes can be found in a number of countries like: China, Russia, Bangladesh and



Indonesia. Thanks to the number habitats that they Dhole live in, the Dhole is Omnivorous, which means it eats anything (edible). The Dhole can produce up to 8 cubs. The gestation period (how long it takes for the cubs to be born) takes up to 60-62 days. All members of the pack will look after the cubs until mature (about one year old).

The future of the Dhole will be no more if we do not act now to stop all of the threat like: habitat loss and loss of pray species.

WE NEED TO STOP NOW

Snow Leopards

Snow leopards are endangered because of farmers. Farmers are killing them – snow leopards are killing sheep to eat. For retribution, farmers are killing them. There are other threats to snow leopards: they are killed for Chinese medicine; local people hunt them and humans are poaching them (illegal trade).

Appearance- Behaviour.

This type of leopard has a yellowish, smoky, grey fur and dark grey rosettes. Snow leopards have this kind of fur to camouflage themselves on mountains. When they are resting, they wrap their 1m long tail around their body to keep warm. These big cats are active at dawn, they have the ability to catch prey three times their own weight. They are opportunistic hunters. Snow leopards run and jump fast, over rocks and things that will hurt them.



Habitat- Breeding- Diet.



Snow leopards live in coniferous forests and cold high mountains in central Asia. They eat small animals, they mainly eat Bhural sheep. Females first breed at 2-3 years old. When the cubs are born they stay with their mother for 18-22 months.

Future.

If we stop some of these threats, the number of snow leopards will start to go up rather than down.

Snow Leopards

Endangered

The snow leopards are endangered – there are approximately 4,000 – 6,500 left. The main cause is the availability of their prey. The other causes are poaching, illegal trade and the snow leopards hunt farm species and the farm owners will kill them.



Behaviour and appearance



Snow leopards usually grow up to 130cm and weigh around 40-55kg. They have yellow tinged smoky grey fur with black rosettes and spots, which camouflage them perfectly. Their front legs are smaller than their back legs and their tail is around a metre long to aid balance. Also the snow leopards live for 15 – 20 years and their gestation (how long until they give birth) is 13 weeks and can only have 1 – 5 young. The males are 30% larger than the females.

Habitat, diet and breeding

They are found in central Asia, mountains and coniferous forests. They mainly eat large animals (deer) and small animals such as: Bharal sheep; ibex and marmots. But they also eat plants and grass. The snow leopards are omnivores. The female will first breed at two – three years of age and give birth in a cave lined with her own fur and they will stay remain there for 18 – 22 months.



Future of species

If the human society doesn't act now, very soon the snow leopards will become extinct.



Snow leopards

Endangered

Snow leopards are endangered, there are approximately 4000 – 6,500 left in the wild. The main threat is prey base depollution. The other threats are conflicting with local people and the illegal trades (fur trade pet trade and bush meat trade).



Appearance

They are closely related to tigers, but do not know how to roar like other wild cats. They have long tails coloured in black and white. Their coat is yellow with smoky grey spots, which camouflage with rosettes. They have different sized legs. These species are 130 cm tall, 40-50 kilograms and 15-20 years of life.



Habitat and diet

Snow Leopards eat animals like deer and small animals like rats. They also eat Bhral sheep and Blue sheep, Ibex, Marmots, and Hmyah. They eat vegetarian dishes. Their habitat is in mountains and coniferous forests. Breeding seasons are in January to March for up to 3 months, but they start at ages 2-3. Usually there is up to 18-22 months of gestation. They make moaning calls to attract males.

Overall, if we don't act now to stop conflicting with local people or prey base depletion the population will decrease even rapidly. Then the Snow Leopards will have no food and starve to death, which means that the snow leopards will have no future.