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Chapter 1 : Vaquita - Wikipedia

Fulfillment by Amazon (FBA) is a service we offer sellers that lets them store their products in Amazon's fulfillment centers, and we directly pack, ship, and provide customer service for these products.

Yet a thorough study of the construction impact on the marine habitat is missing from the environmental impact assessment EIA report submitted by CLP. Read more The government promotes the move towards reliance from coal power to cleaner natural gas. WWF-Hong Kong approves of cleaner energy too. WWF-Hong Kong begs to differ. In other words, zero land. Stop trying to mess with our marine ecology. We can achieve energy security from the existing Shenzhen LNG terminal by pipeline. Lowering the risk to our sensitive marine habitats and endangered species. CLP says the facility will allow them to import LNG more directly from the global market at world prices benefitting everyone. We can access world markets now, from up north at the Shenzhen LNG terminal. That way our sensitive marine habitats and endangered cetaceans would benefit more directly too. Our dolphins and porpoises will pay with their lives. The power companies should stop messing with our precious marine ecology! Hong Kong needs sustainable options managing its natural spaces. The discharged water from the facility will be nine degrees cooler than the surrounding temperature. An impact assessment should not be approved until proper studies are complete. But there is a huge gap in our knowledge about how far the noise will spread during construction since there was no proper study. WWF-Hong Kong demands credible noise modelling before this misguided and misplaced project goes forward. Hong Kong is off course with LNG boats. Hong Kong has more than enough land for housing on its brownfield sites. Substantial amounts of warm seawater will be sucked into the machine to warm up the LNG, along with any fish, larvae and eggs in the area, especially at peak spawning seasons in December, March and May.

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Chapter 2 : MoU - Cetaceans and their Habitats of the Pacific Islands Region - WDC

Dolphins and porpoises are at the top of the food chain and have an important role in the overall balance of the marine environment. They can tell us a lot about the health of the ocean, such as the presence of pollution or the decline in fish.

Scientists estimate there are just 30 of the porpoises left in the world—and some recently said there may be as few as 10. Either number is likely too few for the vaquita to successfully reproduce and replenish its population. Here are 11 things to know before this species disappears forever. When a colleague compared the skulls to those of another porpoise at the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at Berkeley, California, they noticed differences striking enough to consider the finds a new species. Norris first described *Phocoena sinus gulf* porpoise in the *Journal of Mammalogy* in 1969. The vaquita measures about 5 feet long; the females are slightly larger than the males and weigh no more than 100 pounds. Living in relatively shallow, cloudy water, they feed on a variety of fish, squid, and crustaceans. Some vaquitas have individually distinctive nicks and notches on their dorsal fins, which makes it possible to identify specific individuals from high-quality photographs. Beginning in 1980, scientists created a catalog of these photos, adding new individuals and recording sightings of previously identified animals. Photo ID catalogs serve as a tool to help track an individual, revealing its life history, social organization, movements, and habitat use. Researchers use them with many marine animals that have distinctive markings. Individual manta rays, for example, can be identified by the spot patterns on their undersides. Vaquitas reproduce only once every two years, while most porpoises have a calf every year. For decades, fishermen after shrimp and finfish such as corvina and sierra unintentionally entangled and drowned vaquitas in their gillnets; these long, curtain-like nets float in the water, snagging the gills of fish and shrimp that swim into them. A study showed that boats from a single fishing port in the upper Gulf accounted for the fatal bycatch of 39 to 84 vaquitas each year—an annual death sentence for 7 to 15 percent of the total population. By the 1990s, the problem had become so bad that the vaquita was listed as endangered under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. Some fishermen in the Gulf agreed to test the gear. The initial results looked promising, and those efforts may well have eventually succeeded, but a bigger threat loomed: People fishing illegally for totoaba continue to use gillnets, outweighing any benefit the safer, vaquita-proof nets might have had. Scientists have a hard time making precise estimates of the number of rare and cryptic hard-to-find species such as the vaquita. These porpoises prove particularly challenging, as they tend to avoid motorized boats, travel alone or in pairs, and are barely noticeable when they surface to take slow breaths. In 2007, scientists from the U.S. and Mexico estimated the total population was 100, which probably already reflected a significant decline due to intense fishing activity and less water emptying into the Gulf from the Colorado River, which was siphoned upstream by farms and towns. The IUCN ran models using fisheries data, the population number, and other counts, and estimated that, in the early 20th century, the vaquita population may have been 100,000. Mexico also provided compensation equivalent to millions of dollars to local people in the fishing industry left high and dry by the ban. Conservation groups such as Greenpeace, the World Wildlife Fund, and Sea Shepherd Conservation Society patrol the Gulf for illegal fishing, but the totoaba trade continues. And, as a recent CIRVA report notes, "laws and enforcement are simply too weak to deter or prevent illegal fishing. In 2010, CIRVA scientists conducted another ship-based visual survey, scanning the water for vaquitas with high-powered binoculars that could see as far as 3 miles. Vaquitas tend to stay at least a half-mile away from boats. They estimated the vaquita population at 100. In 2011, they tried another count, this time relying not on sightings of vaquitas, but a more accurate measure: Vaquitas and other porpoises navigate by echolocation, producing distinctive clicks and whistles. Another CIRVA survey in 2011 combined visual and passive acoustic data collected simultaneously and made a dismal finding: Only 59 vaquitas remained. The population had plummeted by 92 percent since 2007. Capture vaquitas, keep them in net pens in the Gulf, and hope they would reproduce. They had no idea whether it would work. No vaquita had ever been kept in captivity, no one knew how the animals would respond, and the effort would only pay off in the unlikely event that gillnet fishing in the Gulf completely stopped. Still, they formed an international team

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called VaquitaCPR to give it a try. The group subsequently built a high-tech "floating sea enclosure," which they anchored in the Gulf not too far from the beach where the first vaquita skulls were discovered. The first, a young female, showed signs of stress—including increased heart rate and respiration rate—so they immediately released her. The second, a mature female, was transported in a stretcher placed inside a box partially filled with sea water to one of the pens and initially seemed to handle the experience well. Then she began swimming frantically and crashing into the sides of the net before finally going limp. The team released her, but she panicked, swimming at the net again. Three hours later, they declared the animal dead, likely due to cardiac arrest. The likelihood of vaquita surviving, breeding and being released was slim. Some hope remains, though; cell samples taken by the VaquitaCPR team from the two captured vaquitas have been successfully cultured in the lab and frozen for use in future research. Scientists also plan to use the cells to sequence the vaquita genome.

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Chapter 3 : Endangered species - Threatened species - ESL Resources

Across the planet, as habitats are lost and populations are decimated, there are thousands of plants and animals that stand on the brink of extinction and are considered endangered.

Description[edit] Vaquitas are the smallest and most endangered species of the infraorder Cetacea and are endemic to the northern end of the Gulf of California. The vaquita is somewhat stocky and has a characteristic porpoise shape. The species is distinguishable by the dark rings surrounding their eyes, patches on their lips, and a line that extends from their dorsal fins to their mouths. Their backs are a dark grey that fades to white undersides. As vaquitas mature, the shades of grey lighten. The lifespan, pattern of growth, seasonal reproduction, and testes size of the vaquita are all similar to that of the harbour porpoise. The skull is smaller and the rostrum is shorter and broader than in other members of the genus. Behavior[edit] Vaquitas use high-pitched sounds to communicate with one another and for echolocation to navigate through their habitats. They generally feed and swim at a leisurely pace. Vaquitas avoid boats and are very evasive. They rise to breathe with a slow, forward motion and then disappear quickly. This lack of activity at the surface makes them difficult to observe. They may also be more competitive during mating season. If they are seen together, it is usually in small groups of two or three individuals. Vaquitas appear to be rather non-selective feeders on crustaceans, small fish, octopuses and squid in this area. Age at sexual maturity, longevity, reproductive cycle and population dynamics estimates have been made, but further research is needed. Most of these estimates come from vaquitas that have been stranded or caught in nets. Some are based on other porpoise species similar to vaquitas. Vaquitas are estimated to live about 20 years in ideal conditions. Reproduction occurs during late spring or early summer. Their gestation period is between 10 and 11 months. They have seasonal reproduction, and usually have one calf in March. The inter-birth period, or elapsed time between offspring birth, is between 1 and 2 years. The young are then nursed for about 6 to 8 months until they are capable of fending for themselves. They tend to choose habitats with turbid waters, because they have high nutrient content, [2] which is important because it attracts the small fish, squid, and crustaceans on which they feed. They are able to withstand the significant temperature fluctuations characteristic of shallow, turbid waters and lagoons. Conservation[edit] The vaquita is considered the most endangered of extant marine mammal species. These animals represent more, proportionally, of the tree of life than other species, meaning they are top priority for conservation campaigns. The EDGE of Existence Programme is a conservation effort that attempts to help conserve endangered animals that represent large portions of their evolutionary trees. Population decline[edit] A vaquita swims in the foreground while fishing boats ply their trade in the distance. Vaquitas have never been hunted directly, but their population is declining, largely because of animals becoming trapped in illegal gillnets intended for capturing the totoaba, a large critically endangered fish of the drum family endemic to the Gulf. A trade in totoaba swim bladders has arisen, driven by demand from China where they are used in soup, being considered a delicacy and also erroneously thought to have medicinal value [13], which is greatly exacerbating the problem. In March alone, at least three vaquitas drowned after being entangled in gillnets set for totoaba. Otherwise, the species is likely to become extinct within 5 years. According to the interview, despite the recent efforts to curb poaching, dozens of poachers have still been seen fishing every night. It remains unlikely that the population will survive the next totoaba fishing season, which began around the same time the interview was released. However, renewing hopes for the species was the sighting of "Ana", a female vaquita previously seen with a newborn calf in Accidental drowning in gillnets set by fishermen meant for catching totoaba is the primary cause of anthropogenic, incidental mortality for the vaquita. Three fishing villages in the northern Gulf of California are primarily involved in the totoaba fishery and, as a result, most directly involved in threats to the vaquita. A total of vessels make up the artisanal fleet that have permits to fish with nets, with the total size of the commercial fishery unknown due to the extent of the black market for totoaba. While these results were not taken from the entire range of habitat in which

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vaquitas live, it is reasonable to assume that these results can be applied to the whole vaquita population, and in fact may even be a little low. The habitat of the vaquita is small and the food supply in marine environments is affected by water quality and nutrient levels. The damming of the upper Colorado River has reduced the flow of fresh water into the gulf, though there is no empirical evidence that the reduced flow from the Upper Colorado River has posed an immediate short-term risk to the species. Despite these possible problems, most of the recovered bodies of vaquitas show no signs of emaciation or environmental stressors, [32] implying that the decline is due almost solely to bycatch. However, these additional hazards may pose a long-term threat. A interview indicated that the illegal fishermen may be waiting for the species to go extinct in order to fish with fewer restrictions. One such problem is reduced breeding rates. With fewer individuals in the habitat, less contact will occur between the sexes and consequently less reproduction. This may be followed by increased inbreeding and reduced genetic variability in the gene pool, following the bottleneck effect. When inbreeding depression occurs, the population experiences reduced fitness because deleterious recessive genes can manifest in the population. In small populations where genetic variability is low, individuals are more genetically similar. When the genomes of mating pairs are more similar, recessive traits appear more often in offspring. The more related two individuals are in the breeding pair, the more deleterious homozygous genes the offspring will likely have which can greatly lower fitness in the offspring. The Gulf of California is considered a large marine ecosystem, due to its high species diversity and large habitat size. Sharks have been determined to be the only predators of vaquitas. Because of its limited number of predator species, the vaquita population is sensitive to small changes in predation from sharks. Extinction of the vaquita may also impact the vaquita prey populations in the northern Gulf ecosystem. The disappearance of the vaquita could lead to potential over-population of their prey species such as benthic fishes, squid, and crustaceans. These fishing restrictions could prove beneficial for the fish in the upper Gulf, as well as the vaquita. As a result of increased restrictions on gillnet use, the populations of the targeted fish and shrimp species will receive protection from overfishing. To try to prevent extinction, the Mexican government has created a nature reserve covering the upper part of the Gulf of California and the Colorado River delta. In the rent-out option, fishermen acquire temporary contractual obligations to carry out conservation efforts. They are paid if they agree to terminate their fishing inside the vaquita refuge area. There is a penalty if fishermen breach the contract which includes getting their vessels taken by the government. The switch-out option provides fishermen with compensation for switching to vaquita-safe harvesting technology. Finally, the buy-back program compensates fisherman for permanently turning in their fishing permits, as well as their respective gear. Then, in , this option was broken down even further, giving fishermen the option of buying the vaquita-safe net, or paying the yearly rent, but for less compensation. Only about a third of fishermen in the area have accepted these terms so far. Some fishermen continue to fish in the protected areas despite the economic alternatives. Even measuring the population size of the vaquita will be difficult as the rarity of the vaquita bycatch will make it difficult to demonstrate the difference these programs are making. In December , Sea Shepherd Conservation Society launched Operation Milagro , a direct action campaign to patrol the gulf habitat to protect the endangered vaquita. Sea Shepherd partnered with the Mexican Navy in a joint effort to remove illegal nets, release trapped wildlife, obtain visual evidence of poaching in the area and conduct outreach with local communities and marine biologists. This was exacerbated by problems with the program intended to compensate fishermen for the economic consequences of the ban; half of those funds were given to just a few individuals, while others received nothing. Additional measures considered necessary were extending a permanent gillnet ban to the legal curvina fishery which can provide cover for the illegal totoaba fishery, improving the enforcement of fisheries regulations and increasing penalties for violations, and accelerated development of alternative, vaquita-friendly fishing gear for local fishermen. To discourage skirting the rules, fishing at night will be prohibited and monitored entry and exit points will be established for fishing vessels that operate in the protected zone. The agreement was signed by the president as well as the Mexican secretaries for the environment, agriculture and navy. The foundations of Mexican businessman Carlos Slim and American actor

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and environmental activist Leonardo DiCaprio also pledged to support implementation of the plan. Navy to locate the vaquitas, along with aircraft and a spotter vessel with an observation tower. Vaquitas would be captured with a light salmon gillnet. The latter vaquitas would be transferred to sea pens along the shore of the gulf, with large pools on land also available for special care if needed. Once success was attained in the campaign to eliminate the threat of gillnets, captive vaquitas could then be released back into the wild. However, the initial two attempts resulted in the death of one vaquita. Sea Shepherd and Elephant Action League are apparently the only organizations to have a constant presence in monitoring the population. Potential suggestions to conserve the species include stationing a permanent military vessel in the area or forming a floating barrier of above-water nets to prevent illegal fishing boats from such incursions.

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Chapter 4 : Endangered Dolphins

Critical habitat refers to the physical, chemical and biological features that are essential for the survival and reproduction of endangered species. If humans were considered endangered, our critical habitat would be the areas where we live and work, and the areas we traverse to get between the two.

The scientific order, called Cetacea, includes dolphins, whales, and porpoises. It can get confusing at times, because some members of the dolphin family have the word whale in their common name. In fact, the largest dolphin is the killer whale! Depending on the species, dolphins range in color from white, pearl, and pink to darker shades of brown, gray, blue, and black. A dolphin is a mammal, and needs to breathe air through its blowhole, just as whales and porpoises do. They have a long, slender snout with about teeth, and a streamlined body. The single blowhole on top of their head has a flap that opens to reveal a pair of nostrils, which dolphins use for breathing when they surface. Ever wondered how dolphins sleep and get air to breathe at the same time? Because of their bone and body structure, and their ability to hold more oxygen in their body than humans can, dolphins are more buoyant—they float better. Rather, they float about 10 inches 25 centimeters below the surface of the water. Small movements of their flukes periodically push them up to the surface so they can take a breath through their blowhole. Dolphins have an eye on each side of their head. Each eye moves independently of the other, so dolphins can see ahead, to the side, and behind them. They can also see very well both underwater and above water. In addition to clicks and whistles, researchers have described dolphin sounds as screams, calls, moans, trills, grunts, squeaks, and even a creaky door sound. Bottlenose dolphin researchers think that slow clicks and high-pitched whistles are signs of contentment, while harsh, low squawks express annoyance. They receive sounds through their jawbone and head, and the vibrations pass into the tiny bones of their inner ear. All dolphins make sounds that travel underwater, bounce off something, and then return to the dolphins as echoes. This sophisticated echolocation allows dolphins to find food or avoid predators, even in dark or murky water. Dolphins that live in rivers have excellent echolocation for fishing in muddy waters. They are known to travel with ships, leaping in front of the bow and swimming in the wake. Some live mainly along coastlines, but others live far out at sea. Dolphins work together to eat. They can herd schools of fish for group feeding. Some even use their clicking sounds for herding the fish. Most dolphins eat fish, octopus, squid, and shrimp. Killer whales include seals, smaller whales, penguins, birds, and even small walrus in their diet. Some can swim and roll in formation, just like synchronized swimmers. Dolphins also work together to help when one animal is sick, hurt, or giving birth. They take turns pushing the hurt or young dolphin to the surface so it can breathe. Pods of dolphins will attack an intruder as a group and can even kill a large shark by ramming it as a group! Dams, habitat loss, and fishing nets are also hurting dolphins. In , many countries joined the International Dolphin Conservation Program, which is an international agreement to reduce the numbers of dolphins that are lost through tuna fishing.

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Chapter 5 : Dolphin | San Diego Zoo Animals & Plants

WWF is working with countries with river dolphins to change policies and practices to address direct threats to the species such as bycatch and infrastructure, to protect habitats, and to bolster scientific research.

The ancient Greeks recognized that cetaceans breathe air, give birth to live young, produce milk, and have hair—all features of mammals. Because of their body form, however, cetaceans were commonly grouped with the fishes. Cetaceans are entirely carnivorous, although members of the order Sirenia. The four Phocoena species are primarily fish eaters that usually swim in pairs or small groups along coastlines and occasionally in rivers. They are gray or black above and white below. Best known of these is the harbour porpoise, *Phocoena phocoena*, a shy cetacean that generally avoids boats and rarely leaps above the water. It is found throughout much of the Northern Hemisphere and is hunted in some regions. During the Middle Ages this animal was considered a royal delicacy. The other members of the genus are more restricted in distribution. The vaquita, or cochito *P. Vaquitas* are found only near the northern end of the Gulf of California. The spectacled porpoise *P. Active and gregarious*, it often rides the bow waves of ships. The Dall porpoise is black with a large white patch on each side of the body. It is usually seen in groups of 2 to 20 along the northern rim of the Pacific Ocean, where they eat squid and fish. It is found only near Japan. The finless porpoises *Neophocaena phocaenoides* and *N. Black above and white below*, finless porpoises have a rounded head. Unlike other porpoises, they lack a dorsal fin entirely. Finless porpoises live alone or in small groups and eat crustaceans, fish, and squid. Both species are considered vulnerable; however, the population of the Yangtze finless porpoise *N. It was classified as critically endangered by the IUCN in* Members of the family Phocoenidae are related to the oceanic dolphins family Delphinidae, river dolphins, and other toothed whales of the suborder Odontoceti.

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Chapter 6 : Endangered whale and dolphin facts - WDC

Some cetaceans are critically endangered such species of blue whale, gray whale and right whale, and many other cetaceans are endangered and vulnerable. Some species, such as the vaquita or the baiji are dwindling to double and single digit populations and are staring down the barrel of extinction.

The pink river dolphin *Inia geoffrensis*, contains 2 subspecies: Another river dolphin species is the tucuxi or grey dolphin. It is darker and smaller than the boto, with a shorter snout, and a distinctive triangular dorsal fin. The tucuxi is found in larger groups and unlike the boto, jumps out of the water. Normally it can be found in lowland fast flowing, whitewater rivers, clearwater or blackwater rivers. It is also present in the largest tributaries, lakes, confluences and seasonally flooded forests. Physical Description The boto is a pale pink colour, and is different from other dolphins in that it has a flexible neck, which allows it to move its head left and right. It has a long snout, a rounded head and small dorsal fin, with overall length varying from 2 to 3m. Poor in vision, it relies on an internal sonar system to manoeuvre under water and find food. What it eats The boto feeds on fish - it depends on healthy fish populations for its survival - and other aquatic organisms such as turtles and crabs. Family The boto is generally found in groups of 2 to 4 individuals, although it can occasionally be solitary. Pink river dolphin, *Inia geoffrensis*, Orinoco river, Colombia. And so we are working to ensure such species can live and thrive in their natural habitats. Amazon river dolphin breaching. Today however, it is increasingly viewed by fishermen as an unwanted competitor for fish. The boto can also get tangled up in fishing nets, or suffer wounds by colliding with boats. To date however, no major reduction of their range has been observed. Another threat for the boto comes from the petroleum industry in the Amazon and Orinoco basins. In Colombia, armed groups have blown up oil pipelines, causing irreparable pollution to aquatic ecosystems where the species is found. Facts about whales, dolphins, and porpoises.

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Chapter 7 : What is the habitat of a porpoise

Porpoises are generally much smaller than many of the dolphin species and vary in size from around 4 1/2 ft. up to around 6 ft. in length. Socially dolphins tend to be more vocal and physically active with their behavior than porpoises.

By Bethney Foster; Updated April 24, <http://> Many of these have protections afforded to them by organizations, laws and governments. Among the thousands, the World Wildlife Fund has a list of 36 that are considered priority species in the race against extinction. According to the WWF, one of the reasons these 36 are considered a "priority" is because efforts beyond just conserving their habitats must be made if they are to be guaranteed future survival. Additional criteria for being listed as a priority are that the species is key to the food chain, helps to stabilize or regenerate its habitat, is important for the health of communities or is an important cultural icon.

Albatross Among the 36 priority species is the albatross, four species of which are considered to be critically endangered. These are the Amsterdam, Chatham, Tristan and Waved albatrosses. These birds, which only come to land for breeding, form lifetime pairs.

Sciencing Video Vault Cacti Cacti are among the plants listed as a priority. According to the World Wildlife Fund, cacti are uniquely adapted to their habitats and define many of the landscapes in which they are found. Cacti are important sources of water for many animals in their ecosystems, and provide nesting places for many types of birds. Because of collection and habitat loss, many species are near extinction.

Ginseng Ginseng is an herb that has been used throughout the world for its medicinal qualities since ancient times. When Asian ginseng was no longer able to meet the demand of the market, wild North American ginseng began to be harvested and exported. Ginseng grows slowly, taking up to six years to reach maturity. In addition to over-harvesting, ginseng is threatened by habitat loss. Most wild-growing ginseng is found in forests, which are being cleared for logging and development.

Giant Panda A member of the bear family, the Giant Panda is threatened by loss of its forest habitat and fragmented populations. Poaching is also a threat to the panda.

Polar Bear The polar bear is an endangered species that has gained attention in the debate over climate change. The polar bear is the largest terrestrial carnivore on earth. An excellent swimmer, the polar bear seeks a habitat where ice covers the arctic sea throughout the year. Polar bears mate, rear their young and hunt in this setting. According to the World Wildlife Fund, the polar bear is important in conservation because it is at the top of its food chain. Polar bears are threatened because of melting sea ice.

Tigers Like the polar bear, the tiger is important in conservation, because it too is at the top of the food chain in its ecosystem. Three of the nine tiger subspecies are already extinct, and only about 4, tigers exist today in the wild. Tiger populations are threatened most by human activity, which includes poisoning, trapping, snaring, shooting and capturing the big cats.

Cetaceans Cetaceans include whales, dolphins and porpoises. Among the 80 species in this class, many are on the verge of extinction. All cetacean species are offered some protection under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, and those that are considered endangered or threatened are protected under the Endangered Species Act.

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Chapter 8 : Critical Habitat - WDC

1st Edition of Marine Protected Areas for Whales, Dolphins and Porpoises Critical habitat for cetaceans defined. Critical habitat refers to those parts of a cetaceans range, either a whole species or a particular population of that species, that are essential for day-to-day survival, as well as for maintaining a healthy population growth rate.

AnimalSake Staff Oct 16, Like many other animals, many dolphin species have reduced in number in the last few decades, and some are on the verge of extinction. This AnimalSake article explains the situation The Yangtze river dolphin is said to be functionally extinct, since there are estimated to be fewer breeding pairs than necessary to maintain a flourishing population. When it comes to the most intelligent marine mammals, dolphins rule the roost. Films and TV series like Flipper and Dolphin Cove have made these stunningly intelligent creatures famous all over the world. Unfortunately, these lovely, curious, and friendly creatures are under a threat of becoming woefully reduced in number, and possibly even extinct. Endangered Dolphin Species There are several species of dolphins, and not all of them are endangered or under a threat of getting extinct. It is mainly river dolphins that are under serious threat of extinction. Oceanic dolphin populations are relatively in sound health. Among river dolphins, the Yangtze river dolphin, also called baiji *Lipotes vexillifer*, is virtually extinct, their population in the wild consisting of just a few individuals. Many other species have proved difficult to definitively classify, since they live in habitats that are too difficult to conduct proper research and census in, or their population is scattered across a large area, making it harder to determine the population of the entire species. Why Are Dolphins Endangered? Dolphins, turtles and small sharks are the common victims. Dolphins and shark are smart enough to go after the fish caught in trawler nets. However, many dolphins are killed and injured as the net closes in on them before they have had the chance to escape. According to WWF, more than , dolphins, whales, and porpoises are killed in this way every year! Some are also severely injured or killed by boat propellers, although adult dolphins are usually smart enough to avoid them. Toxins in the human waste affect riverine vegetation and foraging fish. Fish that feed on foraging fish receive a more concentrated dose of the toxins. Since dolphins are apex predators in most of their habitats i. An often-neglected aspect of human impact on dolphin health is the use of sonar. All dolphins use echolocation to a great degree, and sonar sound waves are said to cause potentially fatal injuries to dolphins. How to Save Dolphins As we are the ones who have dug a hole for these amicable creatures, it is our duty to help improve their condition. The first step in this direction would be to stop illegal hunting. There are laws preventing dolphin hunting in most countries, but illegal poachers still find ways to evade the enforcers. This is a problem that is also threatening many other marvelous creatures, such as the white rhino and the Bengal tiger, and coordinated global efforts are needed to save not just endangered dolphins, but also other animals staring down the barrel. Dealing with pollution is a tough ask, and also has to be dealt with at a global level. However, as the saying goes, charity begins at home, and we all can make our own contributions to reducing the effects of pollution. Eventually, this problem can be improved by education and increase in consciousness about environment and an attitude of concern about other living creatures! If we are not empathetic and concerned about other creatures, then we are inviting doom unto ourselves.

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Chapter 9 : Endangered Plants & Animals List | Sciencing

Endangered Dolphins AnimalSake Staff Oct 16, Like many other animals, many dolphin species have reduced in number in the last few decades, and some are on the verge of extinction.

The cetacean family is categorized into two suborders based on the physical characteristics of various species. These two suborders are known as the toothed whale and baleen whale suborders. All species of dolphin and porpoise along with a number of the whale species belong to the toothed whale suborder as they all possess teeth and are born with a single blowhole. The baleen whale species however is made up exclusively of large whales that possess baleen plates with bristles instead of teeth and are born with two blowholes instead of one.

Similarities When it comes to the similarities between dolphins and porpoises these marine mammals share a number of similar characteristics with one another. Because dolphins and porpoises are marine mammals they both breathe air, are warm-blooded, give birth and nurse their young with milk. Dolphins and porpoises may also consume some of the same common foods which include fish, squid and various crustaceans. Both ocean animals are capable of using echolocation to help them identify other pod members, communicate and hunt for food.

Differences When it comes to the differences among the two species there are a number of factors that help differentiate dolphins from porpoises. First of all with around 40 known species of dolphin there is a much greater diversity within the dolphin family as compared to the 6 species of known porpoise. Porpoises also have stockier bodies than some of the dolphin species and an overall smaller dorsal fin. Dolphins can range greatly in size from 4 ft. Socially dolphins tend to be more vocal and physically active with their behavior than porpoises. Some species of dolphin can be observed leaping out of the water, bow riding and approaching boats. Porpoises on the other hand are more reserved, quiet and shy when it comes to boisterous behavior and interacting with humans. When it comes to lifespan dolphins also tend to live much longer than porpoises do. In fact porpoises tend to have a lifespan of around 15 – 20 years, while dolphins can live between 25 – 50 years depending on their species, habitat and health. As far as habitat goes both dolphins and porpoises can be seen swimming in and around shallow coastal waters, however larger species of dolphin can also be seen living in deep oceanic waters far from the coast line. While some dolphins and porpoises consume similar types of food such as fish, squid and crustaceans, some dolphin species may consume a wider diversity of prey than porpoises. This is partially due to the dolphins wider distribution as a species dolphins have more diversity in food choices and the preferences of certain foods based on a dolphins species. In fact the killer whale the worlds largest dolphin is known to consume other marine mammals as part of its diet! Various research tests of self recognition, cognitive capabilities and learning capacities have identified these marine mammals as some of the most intelligent species in the world. Due to the social nature and boisterous behavior of dolphins researchers and trainers tend to spend the majority of their time hanging out with the dolphin species. Dolphins have been taught to perform complex tasks, follow basic instructions and even help track down people lost at sea.

Communication Both species are also able to communicate with their pod members using clicks and whistles to inform them about various things such as nearby food or predators, a desire to mate or a number of other desires or interests. These clicks and whistles are extremely important for echolocation which allows them to keep track of each other, search for prey and navigate their environment. This is in contrast to a number of dolphin species that are known to be very energetic and enjoy interacting with one another and other species around them.