

Incredible world environments and their precious endemic wildlife





JAGUAR PANTANAL, BRAZIL

Recognised by its bold rosetted tawny coat, the jaguar is the largest, most powerful feline in the Americas, once common across the continent. Now mainly confined to the Amazon rainforest and the Pantanal tropical wetland, this solitary predator was heavily hunted for its striking coat in the 1960s and 70s. Its near-threatened status reflects a big decline in numbers from slash and burn practices to clear forests, and conflicts with farmers and hunters. Despite legislation, illegal trade for their bones, skin and meat is still a threat to their survival.

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ORANGUTAN SUMATRA, INDONESIA

These highly intelligent, fruit-eating primates live a mostly solitary existence in lowland forests, swinging between branches with their long, powerful arms. The islands of Borneo and Sumatra are their last remaining refuge. The Sumatran orangutan is critically endangered, primarily through human activity, as loggers exploit the lowland forests they inhabit, chopping down and burning trees for timber, or to make way for cultivation, roads and housing. Being large and slow, they are also an easy target for the illegal bushmeat and pet trade.

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AFRICAN FOREST ELEPHANT CONGO BASIN, CENTRAL AFRICA

African forest elephants inhabit dense forests in west and central Africa, in family groups of up to 20 individuals. Foraging on leaves, grasses, seeds, fruit and tree bark, they play a vital role in dispersing many tree species. They are smaller and more elusive than African savanna elephants and have a slower reproduction rate. Their critically endangered status is due to commercial development, agriculture and transportation, as well as climate change, drought and civil unrest. They are illegally poached for their tusks, despite bans on ivory trade.

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GIANT PANDA SICHUAN, CHINA

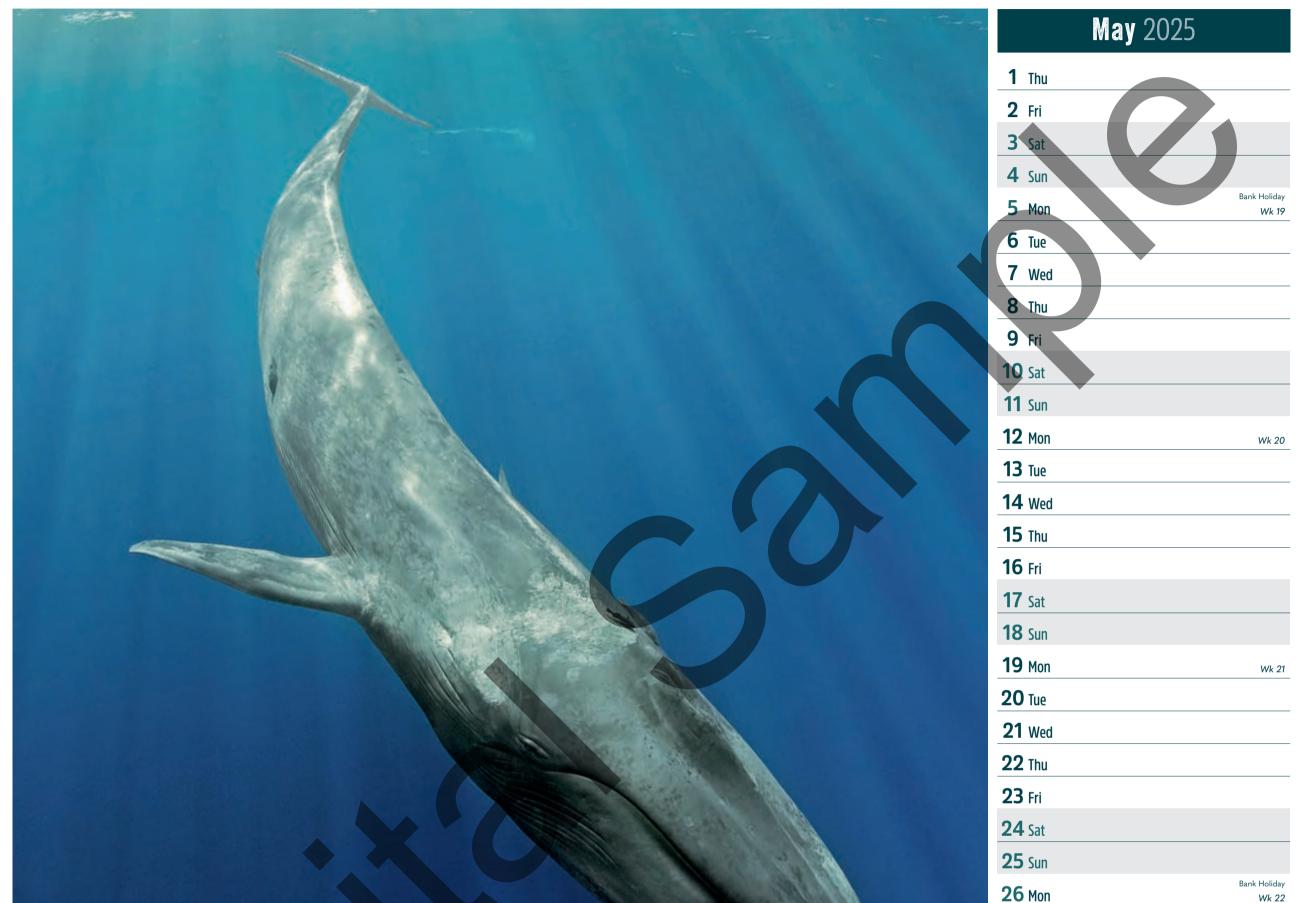
Usually solitary, with a placid nature, giant pandas live in isolated populations, in temperate mountain rainforests in south and central China with dense bamboo coverage. Their inefficient digestion means they need to consume a huge amount of bamboo to survive. They play a crucial role by spreading seeds and helping new growth, but forest fragmentation and clearance for road and rail building has reduced their access to bamboo. Their status has recently been upgraded to vulnerable through conservation programmes and the establishment of reserves.

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BLUE WHALE MAMANUCA ISLANDS, FIJI

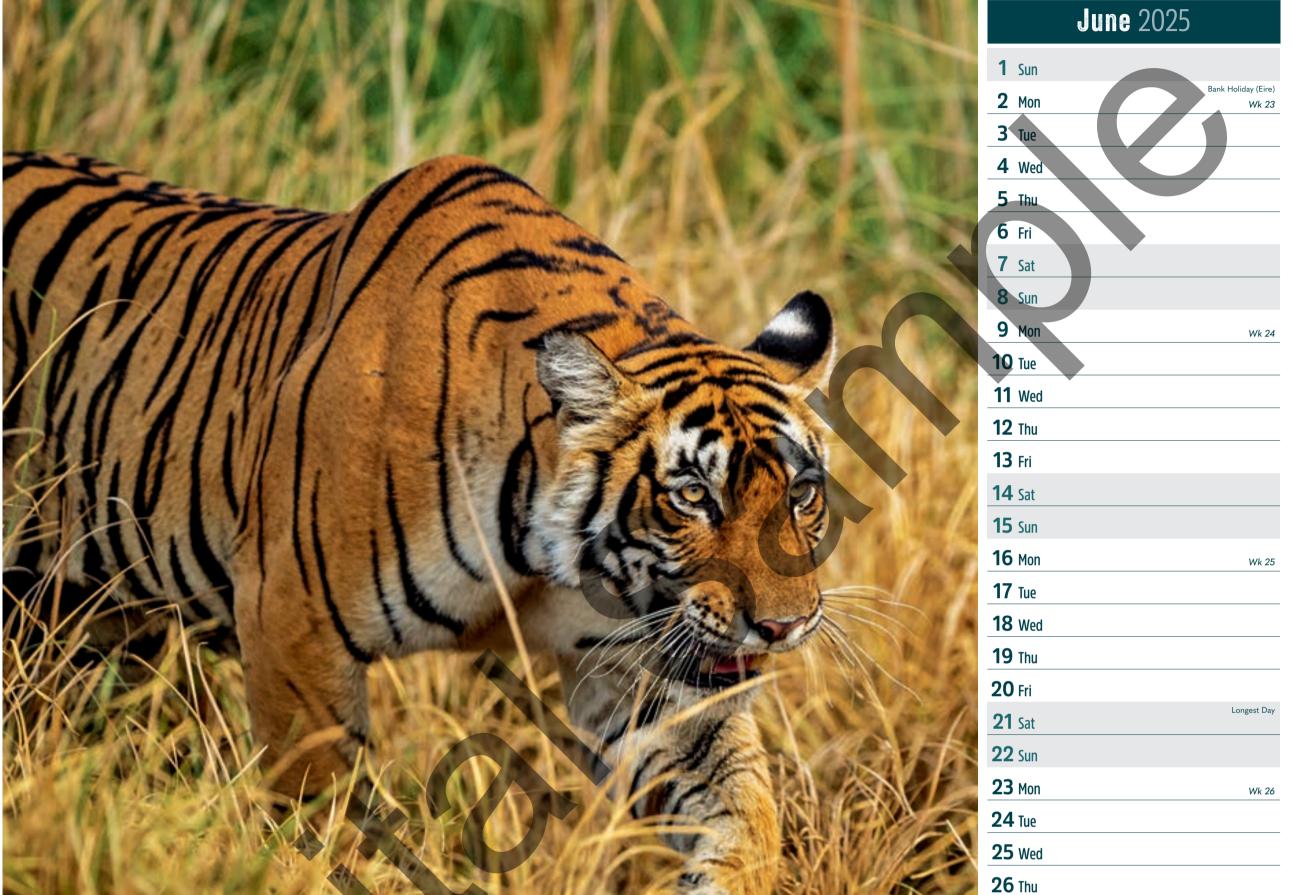
The largest animal on the planet has an extremely loud call and a lowfrequency whistle that can be heard for hundreds of miles, probably used to attract other blue whales. Generally, populations migrate between their summer feeding areas near the poles and the winter breeding grounds near the tropics. Blue whales are classed as endangered, mainly as they can be harmed by ship strikes and getting entangled in fishing gear. Climate change and its impact on krill, their main food source, is another threat, as well as pollution and habitat degradation.

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BENGAL TIGER INDIA

These magnificent cats lead solitary lives, apart from a mother and her cubs, only meeting up occasionally with other tigers. They love bathing in water to cool off and are excellent swimmers. Tigers can be found in isolated forests, woodlands, and grasslands and mangrove swamps. They use the stalk and ambush method to catch their prey by stealth. Despite the creation of tiger reserves in the 1970s, they are endangered by a constant threat of illegal poaching, habitat fragmentation and encroachment of human populations, which brings a loss of prey.

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CALIFORNIA CONDOR PINNACLES NP, CALIFORNIA, USA

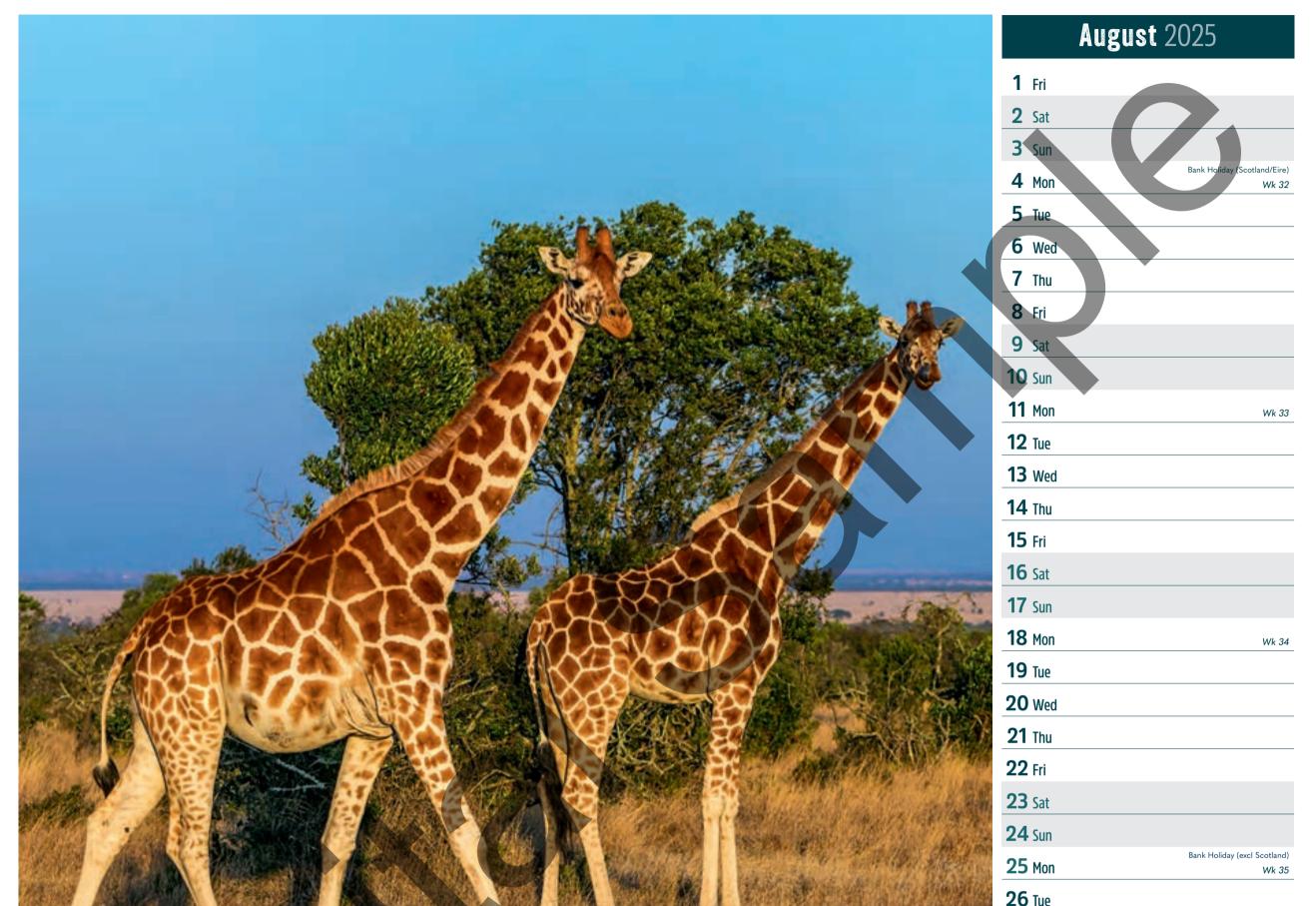
The California condor is North America's largest land bird, inhabiting forests, scrubland and savanna. It has black plumage with white underwing triangles and a bald orange head. Its 3m wingspan allows it to soar over a wide range from coast to sierras, in search of dead carcasses. It became extinct in the wild in 1987, but after an intensive captivity and conservation project it was reintroduced in the wild. It is listed as critically endangered due to threats such as lead poisoning from spent ammunition, habitat loss and collision with power lines.

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RETICULATED GIRAFFE KENYA

This is one of nine subspecies of giraffe, with rich orange-brown patches clearly defined by a network of striking white lines, which continue the entire length of the legs. They live in loose scattered mixed herds, where each member knows its status in the hierarchy which is maintained by 'necking' contests between the males. They are listed as endangered due to a drastic decline in population caused by illegal hunting for their meat and body parts, habitat loss and fragmentation, and competition for food and water from newly introduced livestock.

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YELLOW-EYED PENGUIN OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND

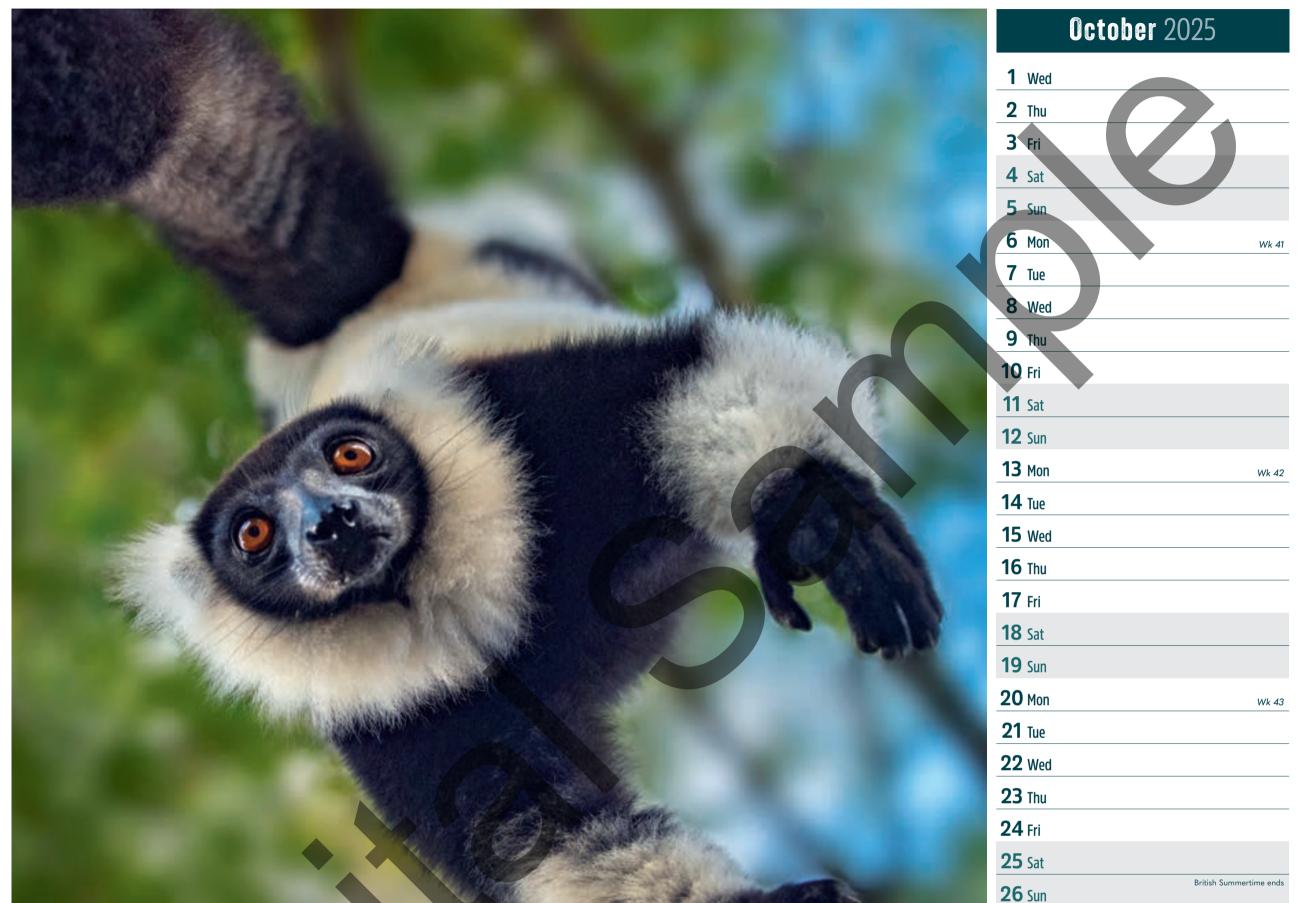
This is the rarest species of penguin, with yellow eyes and eye stripes. With a tiny range, confined to the South Island of New Zealand and outlying islands, they are classified as endangered. Unlike other penguins, they are solitary, returning to nests in burrows after a day's fishing at sea, nesting among coastal vegetation and dunes. Their main threat is competition with humans for living space, as their scrub habitat, needed to build safe nesting sites, gets converted to grazing pastures; also attacks on their chicks from ferrets, dogs and cats.

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BLACK AND WHITE RUFFED LEMUR MADAGASCAR

One of the biggest lemur species, endemic to Madagascar, the black and white ruffed lemur has a ruff of fur round the neck. It is an agile climber and is able to suspend from its feet to reach ripe fruit hanging from tree branches. Living in family groups where females are dominant, they communicate by growls, barks and howls. Classed as critically endangered, the principal threat to their survival comes from humans. They are hunted as bushmeat by poachers, and agricultural practices like the slash and burn method have devastated their natural habitat.

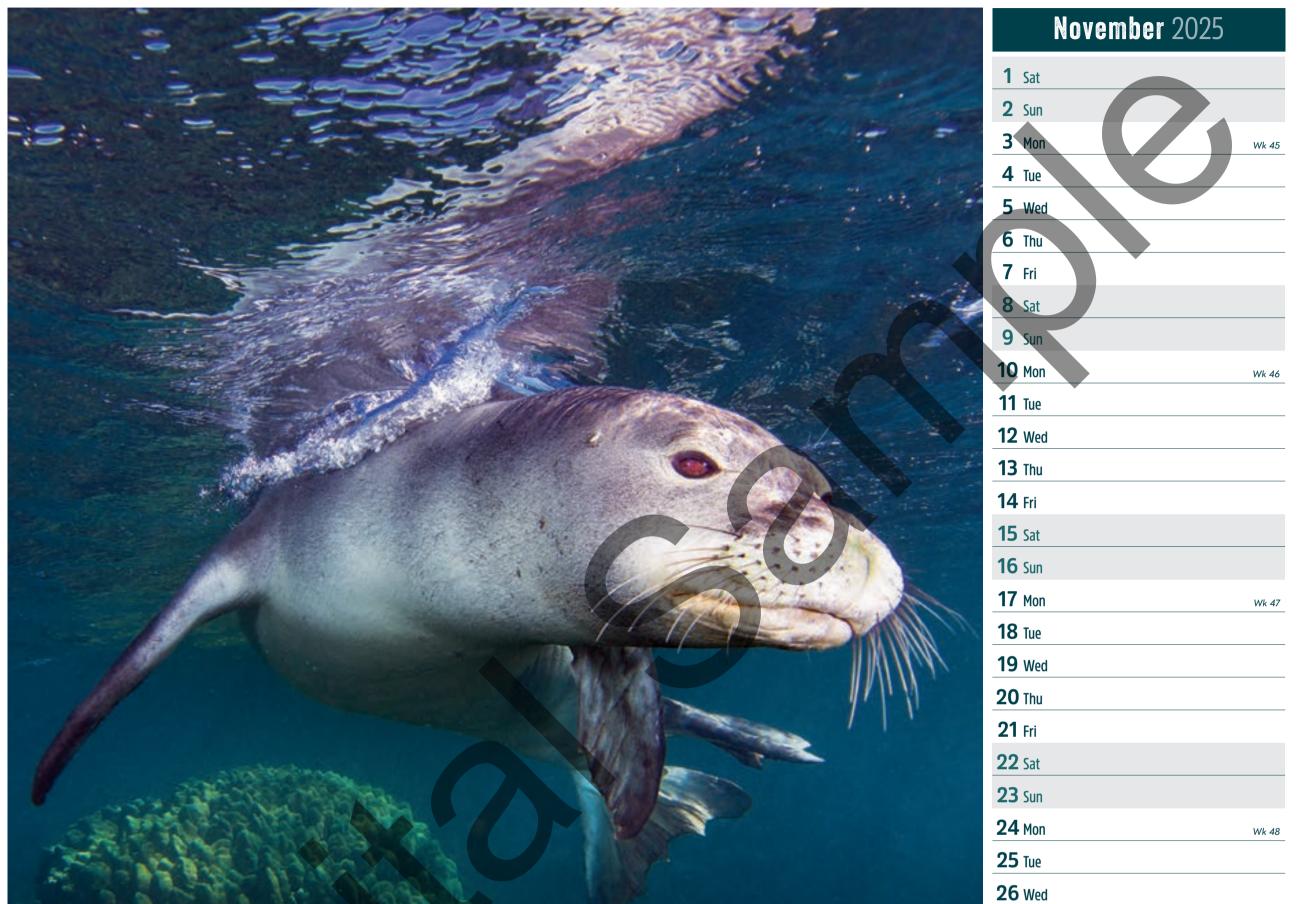
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HAWAIIAN MONK SEAL KAUAI, HAWAII

The only seal native to Hawaii, it's name comes from the thick fold of skin around the neck that resembles the hood of a monk's robe. Living a solitary lifestyle, unlike other seals that live in colonies, they forage for fish, squid, crustaceans and eels, and can dive down to depths of 300m. Hunted commercially in the past for their skins, the existing population is threatened by human encroachment, very low levels of genetic variation, entanglement in fishing nets, marine debris, overfishing and disease, and they are classified as endangered.

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POLAR BEAR NORTH BAFFIN ISLAND, CANADA

Generally solitary and superbly adapted to life on the Arctic ice floes, with large, furry, partially webbed paws to help them walk on the ice and swim, polar bears depend on sea ice to hunt seals, their staple diet. While they have no predators, they are classified as vulnerable because of global warming. As the Arctic ice cap melts, and the sea ice decreases, they must travel long distances to find food for themselves and their cubs to survive, so spend more time on land. Other hazards include chemical pollutants in their food chain.

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