

Reading Booklet

Year 6 Reading Assessment - Non-Fiction



Endangered

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Introduction

Endangered animals are those species that are considered likely to become extinct, based on a current population trend. Their numbers known in the wild are low and thought to be decreasing.

Sadly, some species of animals are already now considered **Extinct** or **Extinct in the Wild**, including the famous dodo, a flightless bird thought to have been about one metre tall. Further examples include the passenger pigeon, the Tasmanian tiger and recently the West African black rhino.

According to a recent update of the 'Red List' produced by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), 834 different species have now been classified as 'Extinct' with another 69 as 'Extinct in the Wild'.

Some other species are currently classed as **Endangered** or **Critically Endangered**, if facing a high or extremely high risk of extinction. There are further categories including **Vulnerable** and **Near-Threatened** for species which may face a risk of endangerment in the near future.

A large proportion of primates (such as apes, lemurs and monkeys) are at risk. However,

there are success stories too. Some animals, like the bald eagle and the American alligator were once on the brink of extinction but are now known to be recovering.

What causes endangerment or extinction?

Animal extinction can occur due to natural or human causes. Natural causes include change of climate or sea levels. In more modern times, the most common causes are from human intervention such as hunting or habitat destruction. There are other possibilities too such as pollution, new diseases, new predators or a single catastrophic event.

Why save them?

Plants and animals can be extremely important for the ecosystem of the Earth. Species depend on each other for survival. Aside from this, we want to be able to enjoy the beauty of nature and once a species becomes extinct, it has gone forever.

Black Rhino

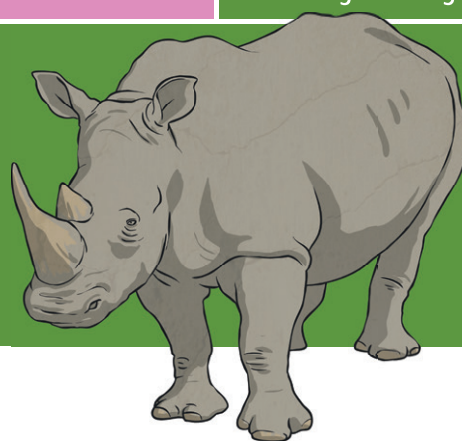
Population:

More than 5000

Status:

Critically Endangered

Hunted for food or simply entertainment, the black rhino population went into decline due to European settlers in Africa during the 20th century. Despite being one of the oldest groups of mammals on the planet, their habitats have been destroyed and for many years, they have been killed for the illegal trade of their horn.



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Mountain Gorilla

Population:

880

Status:

Critically Endangered

Most surviving mountain gorillas currently live in the African country of Uganda. The population has suffered from years of war, hunting, habitat destruction and disease. At one point, scientists thought that the species would be extinct some years ago. Fortunately, due to increased conservation efforts, their numbers have been increasing again in recent decades.



South China Tiger

Population:

None identified in the wild

Status:

Functionally Extinct

In the 1950s, there were estimated to be around 4000 of the South China tigers living in the wild. After decreasing rapidly for decades, the Chinese government introduced a hunting ban in 1979 to prevent further decline. However, by 1996 the population was estimated to be just around 50 individuals. Now, as it has not been seen in the wild for more 25 years, the South China tiger has instead been considered by scientists as 'functionally extinct'.



Giant Panda

Population:

1800 in the wild

Status:

Endangered

Considerable efforts have gone into conservation of the giant panda in recent years both in the wild as well as captivity. Although the animals have little in the way of natural predators, they have seen their habitat destroyed by roads, railways and other construction. Pandas play an important role in the bamboo forests where they roam and spread seeds to encourage growth of new plants. In turn, this area remains home to many other animal species that rely on the environment.

