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Endangered animals in the philippines pdf

In my childhood, I adopted a puppy that changed my life and attitude to animals— since then I have become a lifelong animal lover. Various planetary animal species call the Philippines home. Conservation International, a non-profit environmentalist group founded in 1987, recognizes the Philippines as one of only 17 mega-different countries in the world. Mega-different countries are countries that shelter most of Earth's animal and plant life. In other words, these countries have an extremely diverse biodiversity in terms of genetic, genus and biomet formula. With so much biodiversity, the country is also home to a large number of endangered animal species. From the date this article was published, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) has announced that 418 animal species in the Philippines are at risk; this means that they are either vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered according to the criteria of the IUCN red list. This article lists the top 50 critically endangered animals in the Philippines: Philippine eagle Philippine freshwater crocodile Tamaraw Walden's hornbill Visayan warty pig Philippine cocoa Negro bleeding-heart Philippine bald secured fruit bat Philippine wild turtle Dinagat bushy-tailed cloud Hawksbill sea armourrupuzi Philippine tarsier Philippine spotted deer Juice Hornbill Negros Fruit dove With flame hand Fruit dove Giant Clam Cebu flowerpecker Golden-capped fruit bat Net coral Long polypuss green False flower Sei whale Blue whale FinVai Dinagat hairy tail rat Limbless worm skin Loggerhead Turtle Dog facing water snake Humphead wrasse Green turtle Black shama Panay Crateromys Negros shrew Flame templed babbler White-winged flying fox Mindoro area tail dove Japanese night heron apo swallowtail Spiny turtle Calamian deer Streak-breasted bulbul Catanduanes narrow-mouthed frog Philippine tube nose fruit bat Luzon peacock swallowtail Frog coated soft turtle Tawitawi brown dove Mindoro tree frog Hazel forest frog Mount Data forest frog Philippine Eagle (Pithechophaga jefferyi) wikimedia.org1. Philippine Eagle (Pithechophaga jefferyi) Also called a monkey eating eagle, a Philippine eagle is native to the southern Philippines. It is characterized by a brown and white feather pattern and bushy crest, and is believed to be one of the largest and strongest birds on Earth. A grown adult can grow as big as four feet (feet) tall and can weigh up to nine kilograms (kg). A monkey eating an eagle is a Philippines national bird. The main threat to Philippine eagle survival is deforestation, mining, and pollution. Conservation groundsIUCN is a Philippine eagle on its red list of critically endangered animals due to a number of factors. In 1988, it was added to the list of animals in danger of extinction. In the 1990s it was classified as critically endangered. There are very few of these eagles left. Their world number of stable stable over the last 56 years. Various laws have been adopted to protect the Filipino eagle, but such laws have been poorly enforced, thus continuing to reduce the number of eagles. Natural parks such as Mt. Apo and Mt. Katinglad have nature reserves and other protected areas. The Philippine Eagle Center, which can be found in Davao on the island of Mindanao, oversees the captive breeding of these eagles. Philippine Freshwater Crocodile (Crocodylus mindorensis) wikipedia.org - Naryathegreat2. Philippine Freshwater Crocodile (Crocodylus mindorensis)Locally known as Mindoro crocodiles, they are endemic in the Philippines. The Philippine freshwater crocodile is quite small compared to other crocodiles, grows to about four and a half to five feet long and weighs about 15 kg. Mindoro crocodile is also listed as critically endangered by the IUCN. As of September 2011, only 250 of them have remained in the country as of September 2011. Experts attribute illegal hunting and dynamite fishing to the declining Philippine freshwater crocodile. Conservation groundsTip Philippine freshwater crocodile is currently on the IUCN red list and is classified as a critically endangered species. Population trends estimate that the number of this species continues to decrease. One of the threats to this species is the excessive use for commercial use, but the biggest threat it faces so far is the massive deforestation of rain forests, which serve as the natural habitat of the crocodile. Forests have been cleared to convert them into agricultural land. Another threat comes from locals who illegally hunt crocodiles. There is a current need to educate the locals when it comes to the difference between the small Philippine freshwater crocodile and saltwater crocodiles that also inhabit the same area. Locals tend to hunt smaller and endangered native crocodile species without realizing the damage they cause. Tamaraw (Bubalus mindorensis)wikipedia.org - Shrumster3. Tamaraw (Bubalus mindorensis)Also known as Mindoro dwarf buffalo, Tamaraw is the only known bovine that is indigenous to the Philippines. Until the 20th century, the original habitat of this species was essentially intact and intact. They were once found all over Mindoro Island, from plains to mountains. But now the population has been reduced to about 200, with many being carefully reared in captivity. Another critically endangered animal according to the IUCN, the main causes of Tamaraw's list of endangered animals in the Philippines are illegal hunting, logging, and residential land clearing. Differences Features Tamaraw shares a lot of physical characteristics with other types of cattle. It is a heavy body, legs that end with overnails, short necks, and horned head. However, unlike other species included in its family, this tends to be smaller and much more singular. Males have thicker necks compared to females. It the average shoulder height is 39 to 41 inches (per inch) and can grow up to 7.2 feet long. The heaviest Tamaraw ever recorded weighs about 660 pounds (lbs). Adult Tamaraws are darker gray or brown. They have markedly shorter legs compared to other buffalo species. Their inner bottom lower, as well as their nails have different white marks. Ears also show the same white mark on the ends. Walden's Hornbill (Aceros waldeni)wikipedia.org - Doug Janson4. Walden's Hornbill (Aceros waldeni)Locally called Kalaw, it is also known as visayan wrinkled Hornbill. Kalaw is endemic to the Philippine islands of Panay and Negros, although it can also be found in other regions of the country, such as Zamboanga del Norte Mindanao. Excessive hunting and illegal logging led to the extinction of this species in the Negro and Guimara areas. It is therefore included in the IUCN red list for critically endangered species in the country. Distinctive FeaturesThis colorful bird is also the second most critically endangered species in the hornbill world. Like other species in their family, Walden's hornbill also has that distinct bony casque atop his bill. Walden hornbill, however, is a reddish-orange-colored cassette, and it seems kind of wrinkled. Other than the reddish-orange bill, it is also a distinct ridged mand maxilla. Feathers on the upper chest as well as necks are reddish-orange colors as well. Another distinctive feature is the bare skin around its red eyes. The feathers on the body are usually black, while the tail feathers are white with a black tip. Female Kalaws are smaller than men. Feathers on the chest, neck and head are black. Females are also brown eyed with blue green staining on the skin. Visayan Warty Pig (Sus cebifrons)wikipedia.org - Oliverk5. Visayan Warty Pig (Sus cebifrons) This terrestrial mammal is also on the IUCN list of critically endangered species in the Philippines. Once ubiquitous in the central Philippines, especially on the island of Cebu, the pig can now be found on only two islands: Panay and Negros. Some experts believe that a small herd may still be on the island of Masbate, although this has not been confirmed. The disappearance of this species on cebu island was caused not only by illegal hunting and logging, but also by the clean-up of agricultural land. The animal's natural habitats were converted into rice fields to meet the growing demand for crops in the region. Small population concentrations of this species are now being bred in captivity. Some still live in the wild, although they are very rare, so not much is understood about mammalian natural behavior. Differences FeaturesThis species is also known by different names among the local population. It's called Cebu bearded pig, Baboy Talunon, Bakatin, and Baboy Ilahas, among others. Adult Visayan Warty Pigs can grow up to 100 centimeters (cm) in length. Females may have a maximum 45 cm in height, while males grow up to 63 cm. Its longest tail length is about 23 cm. Adult women weigh between 20 and 35 kg, while adult males weigh between 35 and 40 kg. Estimates suggest that the largest adults of this species can weigh up to 80 kg. The body of this mammal is covered, although rarely with bristle hair. Hairs are usually dark gray for men and light brown or silvery for women. Men, especially those found on Panay Island, grow manure hair from head down to their necks, which eventually become longhairs. The most distinctive feature of this species is the white stripe that runs along the bridge of their nose all the way to their mouths. Philippine Kakadu (Cacatua haematuropygia)wikipedia.org - Snowmanradio6. Philippine Cockatoo (Cacatua haematuropygia)Locally known as Kalangay, Katala or red fuzzy cockatoos, philippine cockatoo are indigenous to the Philippines. This species used to be common throughout the country, but today only 180 of them are known to live in the wild in the palawan forests. These birds are listed by the IUCN as critically endangered because of illegal trapping by poachers hoping to profit by selling them to private collectors and pet enthusiasts. Another reason for population decline is that birds are considered to be agricultural pests and are killed or trapped by farmers trying to protect their fields. Differences FeaturesTauk philippine cockatoo is covered with white feathers, which makes it really attractive. However, the bird's undertail coverts are red with white tips. Feathers under the wings are light yellowish in color. It also has the ability to mimic the human voice, which makes it a highly valued pet. It is therefore vulnerable to wildlife trafficking. Negros Bleeding-Heart (Gallicolumba keayi) wikipedia.org - Shyama17. Negros Bleeding-Heart (Gallicolumba keayi)This type of pigeon is endemic on the islands of Negros and Panay in the Philippines and is one of many critically endangered pigeon species in the country listed in the IUCN. These birds always come in pairs or flock and have ground feeders, which means they hunt on the ground and are easy pickings for poachers. Its population continues to decline to this day as deforestation and over-hunting for its meat and exotic pet black market take place. Differences FeaturesNegros bleeding-heart is a very colorful bird. It is medium in size and grows up to 30 cm long. It is the land dwelling dove, which is characterized by a short tail. Its name, bleeding the heart, comes from a bright narrow line of red feathers sheathed in white feathers, located near its chest and throat. To add to its vivid array of colors is a cloak of iridescent green that covers its crown, less wing coverts, nape, chest sides, and upper shell. It forms an incomplete breast band. Its inner-wing hideouts have a grayish-white feather strip. Feathers on the feathers are white. Philippine Naked-Backed Fruit Bat (Dobsonmia chapmani) flickr.com/photos/tucherphto/4911304918. Philippine Naked-Backed Fruit Bat (Dobsonmia chapmani)Also called Philippine bare secured fruit bat, these are large bats found in negros island Philippines caves. They are listed as critically endangered by the IUCN, and a small population has reportedly been observed on the island of Cebu as well. Deforestation and clean-up of agricultural land are the main causes of population and habitat reduction. In the 1990s, locals cut lowland forests in favor of sugar cane plantations and bats gradually disappeared thereafter. In 1996, the IUCN declared the species to be extinct, but in 2000, when a small group was spotted. It was retired. Differences FeaturesThe Philippine bald-backed fruit bat is one of the species of mega-bat that is endemic to the country. Most of the population lives on the island of Negros. Like all species of fruit bats with bare backs, its wings meet along the middle line of the body. It's surprisingly neat when it flies across the sky. Adult Dobsonmia chapmani measure anywhere from 218 mm to 221 mm long, from the tip of its nose to its tail. They usually weigh between 125 and 143 grams. The connection of the wings to their dorsal midline gives it a rage look. Philippine Forest Turtle (Siebenrockiella leytensis) calphotos.berkeley.edu - Pierre Fidenci9. Philippine Forest Turtle (Siebenrockiella leytensis)Also known as palawan turtle or Leyte pond turtle, this freshwater turtle is native to the Palawan Islands in the Philippines. They are classified as critically endangered by the IUCN and several conservation programs have been carried out to increase its population. With its highly hostile territorial behavior, the Philippine forest turtle does not thrive naturally when in captivity. Due to habitat loss and too many catching collectors, they have drastically reduced the number. Differences Features Philippine wild turtle is known by several other names such as Leyte Pond Turtle, Palawan Turtle, and Philippine Pond Turtle. Even though some people call it Leyte pond turtle, it does not exist on Leyte Island. This tortoise species is actually native to the island of Palawan. Its spine scutes have a pretty ginkgo shape. It is also a graduation of light white or yellowish staining lines can be found at the ears. That's also why some folks call it a bowtie turtle. Dinagat Bushy-Tailed Cloud Rat (Crateromys australis) wikimedia.org - Ltshears10. Dinagat Bushy-Tailed Cloud Rat (Crateromys australis) This type of cloud rat is indigenous to Dinagat island in the Philippines. They are night by nature and are herbivores. They are one of several cloud rat species listed in the IUCN as critically endangered in the country. They are almost driven to extinction due to the loss of their natural home due to chromite mining, and excessive hunting. Cloud rat meat is considered a delicacy among the locals. Differences Features Dinagat cloud rat has a tail that is longer than the length of its body. The length of the tail is about 11 or 28 cm. Its body is about 10.4 in (measured from nose to back, except for the tail). It is quite orange or tawny colored fur. It does not have to have clear patterns on the body. Its head is not familiar to the crest fur that is located in other members of its family. It also has a characteristic striped tail. Its ears are strongly pigmented and round. Each ear also has short brown hair. Its lower parts have an orange-like tone, ranging from the neck all the way down to its belly. Hawksbill Sea Turtle (Eretmochelys imbricate)flickr.com/photos/magicoll/324827443011. Hawksbill Sea Turtle (Eretmochelys imbricate) This sea turtle is known among the locals of the Philippines as Pawikan. This species of turtle can also be found in other parts of the world. Hawksbill sea turtle shares many features with other types of sea turtle species. Differences FeaturesJust like other turtles it has protective shells that serve as its distinctive feature. Unlike a typical terrestrial turtle, this sea turtle has flattened body shapes and limb shapes like flippers for hydrodynamic efficiency when swimming. Its most distinctive feature is its Hawk bil (hessed its name): narrow, pointed beak. Considered a medium-sized reptile, they can grow up to three feet tall and weigh up to 180 pounds. The heaviest recorded Hawksbill caught in the wild weighing about 280 pounds. The turtle shell is known for its amber coloring. It also has stripes of light and dark colors. You will find other shell colors that include brown. The shell often seems patchy. Hawksbills is a vegetarian and adults are usually found feeding coral reef areas. They also nest and ground in mangroves. It is a migratory species of sea turtles. As such, they can thrive in different habitats, such as mangrove swamps, lagoons, and even the open ocean. Philippine Tarsier (Carlito syrichta) wikipedia12. In the Philippine Tarsier (Carlito syrichta) This small primate is another endangered species endemic in the Philippine Islands. This species was once widespread throughout Southeast Asia. Fossils of these animals were also found in North America and Europe. Tarsiers today can also be found in other Asian countries such as Indonesia and the Malaysia.In Philippines, you can find tarsier in the southeastern region of the archipelago. Current data show that there are species that have been found inhabited by the islands of Mindanao, Samar, Bohol, and Leyte. Some of the can also be found on Maripipi Island, Dinagat Island, and Siargao Island.Distinguishing FeaturesThe Philippine tarsier is considered one of the smallest species of primates in the world. They measure approximately 118 to 149 millimetres (mm) and weigh from 113 to 142 grams. Unlike their little bodies, tarsiers have distinctly large eyes. Their anatomy suggests that the tarsier eyeball is as large as the animal's brain. Tarsier's eyeball can have a diameter of 16 mm. Philippine spotted deer (Cervus alfredi)wikipedia13. Philippine spotted deer (Cervus alfredi) Philippine spotted deer is a nocturnal animal and one of three endemic species of deer in the country. They mostly thrive in the tropical forests found in the Negros and Panay Islands. However, those used to find other neighboring islands in the country such as Samar, Masbate, Leyte, Guimaras, and Cebu.Distinguishing FeaturesThis species of deer are relatively small with its short legs. However, these are the largest deer specimens that you can find in the country's Visayan Islands. An adult spotted deer can grow up to 51 inches long and about 31 inches in height, measured from the base of the foot to the shoulder. Adult deer can weigh up to 85 kg. Conservation efforts continue as conservationists work to create reservation areas on different islands. However, despite such efforts, only about 300 spotted deer are still in the wild. Local wildlife groups and nature remedies are poorly funded and face very little government support. Juice Hornbill (Antracoceros montani)wikipedia14. Juice Hornbill (Antracoceros montani)So far, studies have shown that The Juice Horn now faces the imminent threat of extinction. It is believed to live on only one island in the Philippines, and its numbers are decreasing. The massive decline of this species population is caused by hunting, illegal wildlife trafficking and the destruction of forest tracts, where this horn's spooler-suction-suction 1000 thrives. Distinctive FeaturesThe majority of the horn body is covered with dark black feathers. In contrast, the tail feathers are white. The top coat feather on its upper parts is dark green and shiny, covering part of the wings and back. The bird's bill is black, as well as the skin around the eyes. Male Juice hornbills are cream-colored iris, while women are dark brown. Juvenile ragbills of this species either have white tipped primaries or kaska less bills. These birds make shrieking and cackling calls at figured intervals. Negros Fruit dove (Ptilinopus arcanus) wikipedia15. Negros Fruit dove (Ptilinopus arcanus)Due to the fact that no sighting of negro fruit snowstorm has been made since the first sample of Negro fruit bagpipes was collected in 1953, the IUCN put this bird on its red list. An unverified observation report was received in 2002, as well as other protracted surveys, but none of them can be confirmed. This fruit dove species is very shy, escaping and hiding from the surveyor. That said, there are more surveys to be conducted on Panay Island, where the bird is believed to thrive. The main factors contributing to the decline of these bird species are the destruction of natural habitats. Differences FeaturesIn the characteristics Of the disparage fruit smoke is confirmed by only one sample – a woman, which was collected in the 1950s. It is about 16.5 cm long, which makes it very small. Its feathers are dark green, providing the perfect cover for herbs. Another distinctive feature is the presence of ring feathers around the eyes, which are bright yellow in color. It is also clearly marked with grayish white coloration along the neck. It also has yellow feather undertail coverts. Yellow fringes and dark stripes make them prominently in its folded wings.16. Flame-breasted fruit dove (Ptilinopus marche) IUCN classifies Luzon Island endemic flame breasted fruit fist as vulnerable. The rapid decline of the island's forest has contributed significantly to the rapid decline of the population of this bird. Other factors contributing to the rapid depopulation include hunting and illegal wildlife trafficking. Differences FeaturesThis fruit bagpipes are particularly large compared to other native species 40 cm in length. Feathers on the head are rusty red. A black patch of feather is marked by its ear coverts. Another orange patch of feathers can be found stretching from the throat going down to its underneath parts. The feathers on the sides are very light grey. Feathers on its wings and back are mostly black. The tail has dark green feathers. It is also a red bill and its legs are also reddish. Giant clams (Hippopus hippopus)wikipedia17. Giant clams (Hippopus hippopus)Hippopus hippopus is known by many different names. Some call it strawberry clan, Bear Paw, as well as Horse's nail. This species belongs to a family of large saltwater clams, especially giant clam families, so locals simply call it giant clams. Its conservation status under the IUCN is conservation-dependent, so it is included in the red list of endangered species. The differences in FeaturesSiva clams are quite difficult and quite thick. Ribs are quite important. What makes it quite different from other species of edible clams in its immediate environment is the reddish blotty that you will find on its shell. Note that its shell hardly get past the edge of its shell. The shell is different brownish green color with faint gold stripes. Another difference is the lack of tentacles in the current opening, which is usually found in Tridacnidae family members. Cebu Flowerpecker (Dicaeum Quadricolor)wikipedia18. Cebu Flowerpecker (Dicaeum quadricolor) Experts thought Cebu flowerpecker had gone instinct in the early part of the 20th century. This conviction was largely due to the destruction of almost all of the island's forests. The good news is that it was re-discovered back in 1992, that, despite conservation efforts, the population of these bird species remains extremely small. They have a very fragmented range. The IUCN classifies this species as critically endangered. Differences FeaturesThis flowerpecker species is quite short and sensual 11 to 12 cm long. Male birds of this species have a black head with lots of bright red feathers on their shell and back. It also has dark blue wings and the same combination of colors in its tail. Males also have yellowish-green feathers at the tail and tail. Female species have quite dull-colored feathers, although they show the same patterns seen in men. They also wear dark gray feathers. Women do not have scarlet belongings on their backs, just like their male counterparts. Golden-Capped Fruit Bat (Acerodon jubatus)wikipedia19. Golden-Capped Fruit Bat (Acerodon jubatus) This mega-bat species is also known as giant golden crowned flying fox, one of the largest bat species in the world. The IUCN has placed it on the red list as an endangered species facing extinction. The destruction of forests, as well as illegal poaching, has contributed to the rapid decline of this bat. The distinctive FeaturesThis bat is much larger than other native bat species: it has an average wingspan of 5.6 feet and an average weight of 2.6 lbs or 1.2 kg. These bats are nonaggressive to humans. However, treating them is not recommended and it is a bit dangerous. These are known disease carriers, which means even if you have to handle them, you still need to get properly vaccinated. These bats are called gold capped because of the golden patch of fur around the head. This gold cap stands out in contrast to the black fur. Net (Alveopora excelsa)wikipedia20. Net Coral (Alveopora excelsa)Alveopora Excelsa population decreases. Due to this population trend, it is included in the IUCN red list as an endangered species. The current aquarium trade has made this special type of coral target, with its appearance making it an attractive addition to the aquarium. Other than the extraction and use of aquariums, the network of corals is also susceptible to coral bleaching. Studies have shown that Alveopora Excelsa has a high response to the bleaching phenomenon, making them a possible species facing immediate extinction. Differences FeaturesThis type of coral usually consists of colonies that extend up to 2 meters (m). They polyp skeleton is usually pink in color. When their tentaths are extended, the colonies eventually turn into an area that is beautifully golden brown in color. This is because of their beautiful color that they're a popular pick for people to collect corals in aquariums.21. Long Polyp Green (Alveopora minuta)Even if this species is relatively common, it is still rare. In fact, observations today are few and far between. It is widely harvested in the aquarium trade. In addition, it is important that susceptible to coral balancing. Another factor contributing to its rapid decline is the destruction of its reef habitat. Due to these factors, they have been placed on the red list by the IUCN as endangered species. Differences in FeaturesDistinct features include rock-and-branch branches that seem to be occasionally dividing, which is a distinct feature of its colonies. Corallites may have one spine, but they may also not have a septa. Note that some samples may have about one to two septa. The cords are usually small, only about 1 millimeter in diameter. Above the wall you will also notice that vertical backs tend to form palisade.22. False Flower Coral (Anacropora spinosa) False flower coral is actually a kind of briar coral. It is endemic to the Philippines and waters of other countries such as Japan. It can be found in many pacific oceans and waters of the Solomon Islands. Even though this coral species is widespread in various territorial waters, the chances of finding it are slim. It is especially susceptible to diseases and coral bleaching. Combine that with the continuous destruction of its natural habitat and you have the perfect cocktail for killing coral populations. Therefore, Anacropora spinosa is included in the IUCN red list, which classifies these corals as an endangered species. Differences FeaturesFalse flower corals thrive in shallow reef areas. They appear light brown when you observe them under water. Its branches are usually about 10 mm thick, which tapers to the point and end. You will also find that its backs usually project underneath. These corallites tend to elongate and have an irregular shape. Sei Whale (Balaenoptera borealis)Pixabay23. Sei Whale (Balaenoptera borealis)Sei whales are the third largest whale species in the world. The other creatures larger than this animal are Fin whale and Blue Whale. They usually live in deep sea waters, oceans and other adjacent bodies of water. The mature population of Sei whales has seen a huge drop, up 80 percent since commercial whaling days, which is why it is included in the IUCN red list as an endangered species. Differences in FeaturesSei whales can reach up to 64 feet in length and can weigh up to 28 tons. Female Sei whales are slightly smaller, reaching up to 48 feet long and weighing about 20.5 tons. Its diet usually consists of zooplankton, krill and copepods. To keep up with their dietary requirements, adult Sei whales need to consume up to 900 kg (about 2,000 lbs) of food each day. Sei whale is also one of the fastest sea creatures in the world. They can swim up to 31 miles per hour or about 27 knots, but they can only maintain that speed for a short distance. Blue whale (Balaenoptera musculus)Pixabay24. Blue Whale (Balaenoptera musculus) Blue whales are the largest animals on planet Earth. But the size does not determine which species will dominate the animal kingdom. Are available types of blue whales and, most of the time, humans refer to the North Atlantic Blue Whale, referring to these creatures. Other options include the Southern Indian Ocean, the Northern Indian Ocean, the North Pacific, and the North Atlantic Blue Whales. Experts also note that due to diversity and other uncertainties, there is no way to actually categorize Blue Whales. This means that trying to push them into categories is neither realistic nor appropriate. The IUCN includes blue whales on the red list of endangered species due to an alarmingly reduced population. Experts estimate that the world's population of blue whales are exhausted at a rate of 70 to 90 percent. This calculation includes all types of blue whales. The biggest threat to blue whales in the past was commercial whaling and exploitation, which is the main cause of their near extinction back in the 1960s. They were provided for protection in the late 60s, but whaling activities continued. Whaling activities were discontinued in the 1970s. There is still a danger of survival of this species,make no mistake. They are still prone to entanglement gear and ship strikes. Reducing sea ice in Antarctica will also affect migration, feeding and reproduction patterns. The distinctive FeaturesBlue whales are characterized by their slender and long bodies. They can weigh as much as 191 tons and stretch up to 98 feet long. Their colors usually consist of different shades of blue. Some are even bluish-gray. Their bottoms tend to be light in color. Fin Whale (Balaenoptera physalus)Wikipedia25. Fin Whale (Balaenoptera physalus)Although the reason for a significant reduction in the world population Fin whales is said to be reversible, it cannot be denied that they are also victims of the same sad history of commercial whales. Therefore, the IUCN remains this particular species on the red list as an endangered species. Experts estimate that there is still a decline in the world's population in the southern hemisphere. The good news is that estimates suggest Fin whales in the northern hemisphere are growing in population. The status of the subpopulation in Pacific waters is currently unclear. Differences featuresFin whales, such as Sei whales,are tall, slender bodies. They have a brownish gray coloration on their upper sides and a beacon shade under the sides. They are larger than Sei whales, but smaller than blue whales. The largest fin whale ever spotted was about 89.6 ft. The heaviest one ever recorded weighs 74 tons. Russet Batomys or Dinagat Hairy-Tailed Rat (Batomys russatus) flickr.com/photos/centralaustralia/3278966626. Russet Batomys or Dinagat Hairy-Tailed Rat (Batomys russatus)These rat species are classified as an endangered species in the IUCN list of endangered species. It is estimated that there is a small world population, struggling to survive on one island: Dinagat island in the Philippines. Experts point to the destruction of its habitat as the main cause of population decline. Logging operations, mining and agriculture are the main reasons for reducing nearby forest land, where Dinagat hairy-tailed was known to thrive. Differences Features This species is actually one of five according to the batomys genus. It was classified as a separate species in 1998 and is known only because two specimens that were collected back in 1975.It are more or less attractive to the mouse species. It's a sick looking fur that's pretty thick. Fur on the upper part of the body is reddish-brown in color, but its undersess are orange-gray. The tail on this animal is short. It has a long mustache. Limbless Worm Skink (Brachymeles vermis) Pixabay27. Limbless Worm Skink (Brachymeles vermis)This unique reptile is endemic to various islands in the Juice Archipelago. They can be found in Tawi-tawi, Papahag, Bubuan, Butinian and Jolo Islands. This particular species is classified as endangered despite its widespread prevalence and is justified by the severe deforestation on the abovementioned islands, two of which are completely deforested. The rest of the island has very small spots of forest remaining. Lowland forest litter, forest floor parmentation, loose soil, decaying logs or any dry rotting material found on forest land serves as a habitat for this species. Differences FeaturesVery little is known about limbless worm skin. It is known that they exist only because two specimens collected under the leaves along the riverbank. This is one of the five known reptile species without limbs in the world. This particular species has six expanded chin shields. It also has 22 to 24 rows of mid-body scales. It is also quite small, only reaching up to 74.7 mm. Its upper parts are dark brownish in color, but at the bottom are reddish and light. Loggerhead Turtle (Caretta caretta)Pixabay28. Loggerhead Turtle (Caretta caretta)Loggerhead turtle is included in the IUCN red list as a species that is vulnerable to extinction. The rationale for its inclusion is based on the fact that 10 subpopulations under that particular species are also vulnerable to extinction. The current population size of this species is currently unknown. To determine this tortoise population, studies use the number of nests per year. According to current trends, there are about 200,000 clutches set each year. It is a total of all 10 subpopulations. It is estimated to range about 3 to 5.5 clutches for each female found in this species, which is equal to about 36,000 to 67,000 nesting females each year. The total number of nests of these turtles still shows a significant decrease, which is about 47 percent of the total, compared to previous estimates. This tortoise species was classified as an endangered species back in 1996.Loggerhead turtle is a global distribution. They mainly live in temperate as well as subtropical regions, but can be oceans and other bodies of water, such as the Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Mediterranean. On average, an adult turtle of this species measure up to 35 inches long. Adults can weigh up to 298 pounds. This turtle's skin

color varies from a variety of shades of yellow to brown. On the other hand, the shell is usually reddish-brown in color. There is no gender-specific difference in size and function, except that men have shorter plastrons and thicker tails. Dog facing water snake (Cerberus microlepis)Pixabay29. Dog-faced water snake (Cerberus microlepis)This water snake species is endemic to the Bicol Peninsula. Samples have been found in Lake Manapao and Lake Buhi. This snake is also known locally as Lake Buhi Bockadam.The IUCN has included this species in its red list as an endangered snake species. This is because its habitat is considered to be very limited. For example, Lake Buhi consists of only 19 square kilometers (km). Its greatest threat today includes the destruction of its natural forest habitat. Pollution, including the poor quality of lake water, is also a factor contributing to the decline in the snake population. Since this water snake can also develop outside its immediate lake habitat and surrounding areas, it is possible that it may expand its territory to other nearby forest areas. More research and surveys are needed to identify its prevalence and abundance. Differences FeaturesThis water snake is characterized by 29 scale rows found along its middle. It is also one divided into the back of the upper pubic. One will also notice its keeled scales in its crown. On its rows of scales, the snake sports two side stripes. Its body scales form a uniformly dark belly pattern. Humphead Wrasse (Cheilinus undulates) Pixabay30. Humphead Wrasse (Cheilinus undulates)Humphead wrasse is a species of fish included in the IUCN red list for endangered species. Due to a number of threats, the populations of these fish are decreasing. One of the perpetrators is unreported, unregulated and even directly illegal fishing. Another issue is that there are local fishermen who are unaware of the vulnerable condition of the fish or that their catch is prohibited. The absence of supervision from the local authorities in which these fish exist is also an important factor in their number. There is a lack of political will to implement legislation to protect this species. Moreover, the degradation and extinction of its natural habitat has a huge impact on the population. To add insult to injuries, some local fishermen still practice destructive fishing methods, such as cyanide and dynamite. Needless to say, illegal fish trafficking is a big problem in Southeast Asia. Differences FeaturesThis species of fish is the largest member of the Labridae family. Men's Humphead wrasse can grow up metres long and weighs up to 180 kg. Females are slightly smaller than males. Other distinct features include two black lines found behind the eyes, thick lips, and a hump that looks like its forehead. Its colors vary from blue-green to purple-blue. Green turtle (Chelonia mydas)Pixabay31. Green Turtle (Chelonia mydas) The biggest threat to a Green turtle today is illegal poaching, egg harvesting, and hunting. Many different human activities, both intentional and unintentional, affect the lives of these sea turtles. Inadvertent encounters with this species include pollution, habitat destruction, fishermen's short ness, as well as ship attacks. Habitat loss occurs when former nesting sites are converted into reclaimed, residential or commercial areas. Pollution-induced disease also kills a large part of this species. Various diseases affect not only mature green turtles, but also hatchlings as well. These and other factors contributed to this species putting forward a list of species that are threatened by extinction, according to the IUCN. Differences in FeaturesMale Green turtles are physical and developmental differences compared to women, making them indistinguishable. Men usually have longer nails on their front flippers and a larger tail.32. Black Shama (Copsychus cebuensis)IUCN includes this bird species on its red list and classifies it as an endangered species. It has a particularly small population and a very small range. Both the range and the population are observed to decrease. Another threat to this species is the continuous degradation of its natural forest habitat. It also contributes to its fragmentation, which means that the remaining forests cannot fully support the current Black Shame population. It is estimated that there are about 1,000 to 5,000 Black shamas living today. This is according to a recent study conducted in Nug-as Forest. Experts estimate that the population can even reach up to 6,500 Black shamas, but this calculation can be a generous one. However, experts estimate that the mature Black shama population is somewhere between 670-3300.Distinguishing FeaturesThis species has a black coat feather and can grow up to 20 cm long. They also have a different bluish gloss at the tip of their wings. Tips can even be a bit brown for them. Males tend to have lighter-colored feathers than women. Panay Crateromys (Crateromys heaneyi) Pixabay33. Panay Crateromys (Crateromys heaneyi)This species is also known as panay cloudrunner. Like other endangered species on panay island, Crateromys heaneyi has also become the victim of massive deforestation on the island, which is linked to agricultural harassment and illegal logging. It is believed that the creature mainly lives in the remaining forest area on the western side of the island, at a level of 400 m. Local residents also claim that rodents can also be found at higher altitudes. More to determine the population, but experts assume that forest degradation has led to depopulation. Differences FeaturesThis rodent species is actually the second largest of the cloud rat family in the country. Adult Panay cloudrunner can grow up to 600 mm long. It has a long bushy tail and the rest of its body is covered with grayish-brown fur. This species is nocturnal and can be found in the nesting cavities of the tree. Usually the diet of these animals includes an assortment of leaves, papayas, corn, guavas, bananas and other fruits. Negros Shrew (Crocidura negrina) Pixabay34. Negros cute (Crocidura negrina) Negros shrew can be found only on the island of Negros in the Philippines and is locally named as Katsuri. Due to the limited region in which Katsuri resides, it is included in the IUCN red list and classified as critically endangered. The occurrence of shrews is less than 5000 square kilometres. It can only be noticed in five places on the island. The severe population reduction is linked to massive deforestation and the destruction of the natural habitat of negros shrews. Flame-Templd Babbler (Dasyrotapha speciose) Pixabay35. Flame-Templd Babbler (Dasyrotapha speciose) Flame-templd babbler is another bird species that is endemic to the islands of Negros and Panay. Its primary habitat is the forests found in the tropical and subtropical lowlands of this island. One of the greatest threats to the bird is the loss of habitats, as the rest of the forests on these islands are constantly decreasing. Estimates show that there are only 10 percent of the forest left. Differences featuresDasyrotapha speciose is a small to medium bird that grows up to 16 cm long. The flame templd part of its name comes from a flame-like orange patch of feather found above and slightly around the eyes. Except that they bill, eye rings, lores, and forehead are all yellow. Another distinctive feature is the black nuchal collar. The upper body is covered with olive-colored feathers, which are stripes of white, usually located on the back. Feathers in the bottom are also yellowish. You can also notice black spots on its throat.36. White-Winged Flying Fox (Desmalopex leucopterus)This bat species is also known as mottle winged flying fox. It is endemic to tropical and subtropical forests in the Philippines. As of 2008, experts identified the biggest threat to white-winged flying foxes is habitat loss, which is the cause of its massive population decline. Differences in functionThe average length of this bat is forelbs of 139.5 cm. It usually weighs about 340 grams. Like other bats, this one also dwells above the ground. Plants and other fruits serve as the main source of food. This bat is distinguished by dark brown eyes. Its body is covered with gray fur. Bat sports whitish streak starts from head and runs down Back. Mindoro Zone-Tailed Dove (Ducula mindorensis)Pixabay37. Mindoro Zone-Tailed Pigeon (Ducula mindorensis)This bird species is also known as Mindoro imperial pigeon and is another endemic species to the country. It mainly lives in montane forests in regions that are tropical and subtropical. The main threat to this unique one is the massive loss of its natural habitat. Its status was changed from vulnerable to endangered in 2008.Current population estimates range from 1,000 birds to up to 2,499.Differences in FeaturesThese species are clearly marked with the color of its head feathers, which are light blue grayish in color. Pink feathers cover its throat, the lower part of its face, and forehead. Its eyes are red orbital skin, which is surrounded by black rings. Its rear neck is red. It also has wing coverts that have edged bronze feathers. Japanese Night-Garton (Gorsachius goisagi)Pixabay38. Japanese Night Heron (Gorsachius goisagi)This night gasser species is endemic to Japan. However, it migrates to the Philippines in winter. It spends other seasons in different countries of Asia.This bird prefers to stay and breeds in wet forests that have dense greenery, so it is particularly affected by deforestation in the Philippines.Differences featuresThis goer is a wingspan that can reach up to 47 cm. Their feather color changes as they get older. Mature herons have rusty colored feathers on the head and neck, while the pup feathers are black. These herons have yellow skin on the outer layers of their eyes and a wide beak. Another unique feature is the black lines on hidden feathers in its wings. Apo Swallowtail (Graphium sandawanum)Pixabay39. Apo Swallowtail (Graphium sandawanum)Apo swallowtail is a butterfly species that is endemic to the country. It has been on the IUCN red list since 1985 as a species vulnerable to extinction. The distinctive FeaturesThis butterfly's forewings are mostly black. In the center of the wings there is a light green area. It also has light green spots in the same area. The basic color of this butterfly is brown. Its topside and bottom are basically the same. The apo's rear wings are also black, but there are short tails. The edges of these wings are wavy with a light green paint. The chest and head are also black with a gray bottom. Spiny Turtle (Heosemys spinose)Pixabay40. Spiny Turtle (Heosemys spinose)This tortoise species is also known as the Sun Turtle and Spiny terrapin. The name of this turtle is derived from the spiky edges on its shell. Conservation groundsThis turtle species are currently on the IUCN red list as endangered species. Detailed monitoring is required to ensure the protection of this type of turtle. Calamian Deer or Calamian Hog Deer (Hyelaphus calamianensis) Pixabay41. Calamian Deer or Calamian Hog Deer (Hyelaphus calamianensis) This deer species is on the list of endangered species as it less than 5000 square kilometres of its natural habitat. Observations also take place in less than five areas or locations. They are known to be constantly decreasing as a result of illegal hunting. The distinctive featuresThis deer is located only in the Calamian Islands of Palawan Province. Males can grow up to 26 inches in height and have three tinted horns.42. Bulbula streak (Ixos siquijorensis)Ixos siquijorensis threatens the destruction of forest habitat. Its population is now very small and its range is severely reduced. For this reason, the IUCN has included it in its red list as an endangered species. The streak-breasted bulbul is a species of song bird that is endemic to the Philippines. It is home mainly to tropical and subtropical forests in the lowlands, where it is usually moist. Its biggest threat today is habitat loss. Differences FeaturesCompared to other species in your family, the streak-breasted bulbul has a longer tail. Its total length is 22 cm. It has brownish gray feathers on its upper chest and under the parts. It also has a different dark cap. Its feathers are more homogeneous than other species in their family.43. Catanduanes Narrow Mouth Frog (Kaloula kokacii)IUCN includes this frog species in its red list under the almost endangered category. This species of frogs is mainly found on the island of Catanduan, although some can also be found in other areas of the Bicola Peninsula. The main threat to this species is the destruction of lowland forest areas caused by residential and agricultural development.44. Philippine Tube-Nosed Fruit Bat (Nyctimene raboni)This bat species is endemic on the islands of Cebu, as well as Sibuyan and Negros and is known locally as Bayakan. Some believe there is a tube of nosed fruit bats located on Panay Island as well. Due to the low population of this species, it is included in the red list of IUCN. Its current population trend is declining. Distinctive FeaturesIts most distinctive feature–its tubular nose is also the reason for its name. It was first described back in 1984. Some say it is one of the strangest bat species in the world. It has a couple of separate, tubular nostrs They are about six mm in length and usually project outwards over the mouth. Another distinct feature is the stripes on the body: the Philippine tube-nosed fruit bat is one of only a few species of bats to make them. This bat also has a singulined dark stripe going along the middle of its back. Other different marks include yellow spots on the wings and ears. It is also golden brown fur. Luzon Peacock Swallowtail (Papilio chikae)Pixabay45. Luzon Peacock Swallowtail (Papilio chikae)Luzon peacock swallowtail is a species of butterfly that is endemic to the Philippines. It is currently on the IUCN red list, classified as an endangered species. This species of butterflies is illegal for trade. Differences in functionTny butterfly wing beaches range from 11 to 12 cm. wings have a particularly bluish-green color and chain spots as well. Its forewings are mostly black and are spotted with green scales. Its bottoms are dark brown with white bands on the outer edges. Its rear wings have tails with a wavy edge. The bottom of these wings are whitish scales with spotted red edges. The body of this butterfly is black and also has a characteristic green pattern. Males have fewer red spots than females. Frog facing Soft Shell Turtle (Pelochelys cantoni)wikipedia46. Frog facing Soft Shell Turtle (Pelochelys cantoni)This turtle is also known as a Cantor giant softshell. It is a species of freshwater turtles that can be found in the Philippines and other countries of Southeast Asia. Due to its massive population decline, the IUCN has classified this turtle species as endangered. Differences FeaturesThese turtle species have many different characteristics. It has a couple of small eyes, located at the tip of the mouth and a wide head. Its carapace has an olive color and smooth texture. It is known that the pups of this species have yellow heads and dark spots on their wardard. Reports claim that this species can grow up to six feet long. The largest registered carapace is about 51 inches long. The heaviest recorded Frog-face soft turtle is 220 pounds. Its diet consists of fish, mollus and crustaceans. It spends most of his life motionless and buried. Its mouth as well as the eyes are just parts of the body that remain slightly visible above the sand when it burrows. It only surfaces twice a day to replenish your air supply. Tawitawi Brown Dove (Phapitreron cinereiceps) Pixabay47. Tawitawi Brown Dove (Phapitreron cinereiceps)This species of dove is endemic to the islands of the Sulu Archipelago in the southern Philippines. Tawitawi brown doodle is currently threatened by habitat loss, although surveys have shown that damage has decreased significantly in recent years. For this reason, the dove has been reclassified as compromised from its previous classification critically endangered. Differences FeaturesTawitawi brown smoke is a medium to large size bird. They are usually 27 cm long. Its color is brownish, although some does of this species may also have a matte gray hue. The rear neck as well as nape can also be glossy brown in color. The other feathers, especially in its upper parts, are darker olive colouring. Feathers in its underneath parts have a rusty appearance, especially if you check its belly. It also has gray undertail coverts. These does are often found flying solo, but can sometimes be found in pairs. Mindoro Tree Frog (Phyllautus schmackeri) Pixabay48. Mindoro Tree Frog (Phyllautus schmackeri)This is a frog species that is endemic on the island of Mindoro. It inhabits lowland forests on islands in tropical and subtropical areas. These species may also be as well as subtropical shrub lands. The species is facing habitat loss as huge parts of old forests are transformed into humans. Demand for agricultural land as well as residential lots is growing in the Philippines to the detriment of many local animals. For this reason, the Mindoro tree frog is included in the IUCN red list and is classified as an endangered species. These species are highly fragmented and population trends are decreasing. Hazel's Forest Frog (Platymantis hazelae) Pixabay49. Hazel's Forest Frog (Platymantis hazelae)Hazel forest frog is endemic to Negros Island as well as on the island of Masbate. Platymantis hazela is included in the IUCN red list as an endangered species. Its prevalence is highly fragmented and its population is declining. Differences FeaturesThis forest frog is observed laying eggs and living bolt pines. They lay their eggs on the leaves of forest trees. The whole body of this frog is covered with camouflage in the pattern of different brown tones. The adult frog is small enough to fit the palm of your hand. Hazel's Forest Frog (Platymantis hazelae) Pixabay50. Mount Data Forest Frog (Platymantis subterrestris)Mount Data forest frog is endemic to the mountainous regions of the island of Luzon in the Philippines. It inhabits wet mountains in the tropical and subtropical areas of Cordilleras. With the exception of Mount Data, this species of frog has also been spotted in areas such as Mount Pulog and Mount Polis.The range of this species is highly fragmented and currently threatens habitat destruction. This and other factors make this frog species on the IUCN red list as an endangered frog species.Commentsangel9yrs/old on February 10, 2020:so sad to know that there is a many endangered animalsEmily on February 06, 2020: I'm from PhilippinesJulius Roma Opaon on February 02, 2020:where is the reference here? Annie gada janvaris 06, 2020: lüdzü, lüdzü, lüdzü, lüdzü, lüdzü, lüdzü, lüdzü, nav pakaiši Es domāju, ka arktisks lapsas ir apraudētas Esmu lapsa mīļāko lüdzü, lüdzü, lüdzü, nav nogalināt dzīvniekus sporta, tikai medības pārtikas ēst, ja jūs reāly nepieciešamsMisty Ice Cabugays gada 29 septembrī, 2019: Dažiem nav savu photosPS:lüdzü, cienīgi pievienojietRespectfully,MiGodo 2019. gada 02. maijā:Dažas fotogrāfijas ir nepareiziDaciawilao 2019. gada 14. februārī: tām vajadzētu padarīt programmas tāpat kā bohōl tarsierimIsenna@yahoo.com 2018. gada 27. oktobrī:I am a graduate of the zoo and ike find out where I can get some of these exotic animals and probably take care of them. Not for slaughter. But spread them.... Jewel Mae Castillano, October 01, 2018:So useful to carry out my task and my projectsTom 25 August 2018: green and log-head sea turtles are red ear sliders that are not even sea turtles. please update to avoid :)Tom on August 25, 2018: Photo taken by Sei Whale is a whale shark. I hope someone :)therese anne b. rosal on August 24, T. Salibay Jr., EdD August 06, 2018: This article helps me a lot in my study... addressingawareness on April 29, 2018: It would be great if it could be shared with a larger audience. Alex Anghel from Romania on November 24, 2017: Thanks for the info! It is sad that we are not caring for Mother Nature. But the consequences are beginning to emerge. Let's hope we understand how much harm we're making and how it will affect us until not late.ramon m. sabandal on November 07, 2017:... whether it is possible to accept and care for these endangered animals such as phi deer, given that there is no financial support from the govt., signing moa where these animals are making not slaughter, but breeding/breeding purposes only... P 03 October 2017: Also photos of loggerhead and green turtle are actually photos of red ear slider turtle :)P October 03, 2017: Thanks for this article! Well written. Just a small comment, though, the Sei Whale photo is actually a photo of Whale Shark.Ann1Az2 from Orange, Texas on November 10, 2014: I think it's so sad that all these animals are threatened mainly because of human greed. I did an article about the Philippine Eagle – they have made the national bird hoping to keep it from going extinct, much like our Bald Eagle in America. I sincerely hope it works - it's a beautiful bird. Pigs are cute, too. How can mankind be so cruel? Cruel??

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