

## Chapter 1 : YOUR ENVIRONMENT-WILDLIFE IN DANGER | RetailGenius

*Wildlife in danger looks at how pollution, farming and spreading towns can threaten wildlife and endanger species. It also explains how we can protect how we can protect local and world habitats.*

On average we receive 14 calls a day about animals affected by litter and these types of calls spike particularly high in the summer months. The wildlife is suffering, and they really need our help. Report an injured wild animal today How can litter be dangerous to wildlife? Everyday objects that seem perfectly safe, can sadly become hazardous when found accidentally by animals. By disposing our rubbish safely instead of littering we are making choices that could save many lives. Plus, protecting animals from harmful rubbish is easy – we can choose to dispose of our rubbish responsibly by recycling, reusing or simply putting it in the bin! Balloons While a nice touch at a party, many animals can actually try to eat balloons and then choke or become impacted by disregarded decorations. You can help protect animals by cutting up balloons before putting them safely into your bin. Sadly even balloons marked as degradable may take a number of weeks to degrade yet it only takes a second for an animal to swallow a balloon. Why not read more about Chinese lanterns and the environmentally-friendly alternatives? Containers and cans Animals looking for food can get trapped in cans or injured by sharp edges. To help prevent harm to animals, clean and empty containers after use and pinch cans shut or cut containers in half before recycling whenever possible. Elastic bands Elastic bands, although seemingly harmless can in fact wrap around small animals and the beaks of birds. If swallowed they can also cause choking. By reusing bands where possible or cutting them open before putting in a bin, you can really help prevent harm to animals. Fishing tackle Fishing litter is responsible for the injury of thousands of wild animals every year with animals getting entangled in line and hooks which can pierce skin or be swallowed. By fishing responsibly, you can avoid accidental harm to the local wildlife and environment. Our top tips for anglers and how to promote responsible fishing. Glass Broken glass can also cause serious injury and animals can sometimes get trapped in jars. Be sure to clean and recycle glass to help prevent injuries and avoid unnecessary harm. Plastic bags Animals can climb inside plastic bags and suffocate, or attempt to eat them and choke. Simply tying a knot in the top of plastic bags before recycling can help prevent deaths. Plastic can holders Animals can also get entangled in plastic can holders, and suffer deep wounds or even choke. Help prevent suffering by always cutting the loops before recycling. How you can help wildlife by fighting the litter crisis The smallest changes can have big effects on small animals. To clean up the environment and save animals today, why not organise a litter collection in your area? You can even join events to fight litter on a bigger scale! To keep up to date with all of the latest animal news, join our newsletter mailing list today.

## Chapter 2 : Environmental impact of animal production

*Wildlife in Danger and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.*

**Natural and Human Impacts on Wildlife** The Human Touch Humans are now responsible for causing changes in the environment that hurt animals and plant species. We take up more space on Earth for our homes and cities. We illegally hunt and kill animals. We bring exotic species into habitats. All of these activities take resources and habitats away from plants and animals. Human activity often changes or destroys the habitats that plants and animals need to survive. Because human populations are growing so fast animals and plants are disappearing times faster than they have in the past 65 million years. Scientists estimate that in the 21st century species will become extinct every day.

**Natural Extinction** Animals and plants have always had a hard time surviving. Scientists estimate that over two thirds of the animals and plants that once lived on Earth are now extinct. Animals became extinct in the past for a wide variety of reasons. In some cases competition for resources among animals led to extinction in other cases environmental changes caused extinction.

**Multiple Factors** Some animals are endangered because of a combination of natural and man-made causes. The West Indian manatee is an endangered aquatic mammal that lives in rivers, estuaries, canals and saltwater bays. Manatees need warm water to survive. In the winter they live in southern Florida and parts of Georgia. In the summer they can migrate as far north as Virginia and west to Louisiana. There are currently a little under 2,000 manatees in Florida. Every year about 1,000 die. Manatees are often killed when they are hit by boats. Manatees can also die when they get caught in fishing nets. Manatees only give birth every two to five years and they only have one calf at a time. Because their reproduction rate is so low and mortality rates are high, manatee populations are endangered.

**Longing for Lupine** Some animals, like the Karner Blue butterfly, are endangered because they need very special environments to survive. The Karner Blue is dependent on the wild lupine. The wild lupine is a plant that grows in pine and oak barrens in the Northeast and Midwest. It is the only known food source of the larvae of the Karner blue. Wild lupine grows best in sandy soils where forest fires occasionally clear out old vegetation. Fire helps keep shrubs low and clears the areas of plants like aspen and maple that can take over the area and create too much shade for lupine to grow. Karner blues rely on lupine for their whole life cycle. They attach their eggs to the stems of the plants and newly hatched caterpillars eat the leaves of the plant. Lupine is also killed by pesticides. Because lupine is harder to find, the population of Karner blues has dropped by 99 percent in the last two decades.

**Unfair Competition** Some animals are endangered because exotic or non-native species were introduced to their habitats. In Hawaii, the state bird, the Nene Goose, is in danger, in part, because of the mongoose. The mongoose was brought into Hawaii by planters to help control rats in sugar cane fields. The mongoose found other sources of food like eggs from nesting birds, including the Nene goose. The Nene goose used to be found all over Hawaii. There are now less than 100 left in the state.

Chapter 3 : Wildlife conservation - Wikipedia

*Wildlife in Danger (Your Environment) [Jen Green] on www.nxgvision.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Book by Green, Jen.*

Environmental impact of animal production Environmental impact of animal production One of the biggest topics of animal agriculture shown through the media focuses on the impacts animal production has on the environment. Each and every human has made an impact on the environment and the world in which we live, so it is no surprise this is the same case with animals. Below are some common questions asked pertaining to the environmental impacts of the animal agriculture industry, and answers to those questions. Do animals make greenhouse gases? Each and every living creature produces greenhouse gases GHG. An increased amount of GHG generates high temperatures on earth. The most abundant GHG are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases. The amount of greenhouse gases that agriculture and farming produce varies around the world. This is because each livestock production system utilizes its resources differently. Agricultural systems are often categorized into two types of systems: Extensive farming is a type of agriculture that is mainly a pasture-based and land-based system. Extensive farming uses low labor and input resources. This type of farming utilizes natural resources and results in lower yield per unit of land than intensive farming. In beef cattle production, for example, cattle in an extensive system would graze in a pasture. Intensive systems have more concentrated operations and are often more mechanized. This system uses higher amounts of labor and resources per unit of land, but it also produces greater yield per unit of land than extensive farming systems. A feedlot is an example of an intensive system for beef cattle production. Each of these systems occurs all around the world and each has an environmental impact. The challenge for global livestock production is to improve environmental sustainability and continue to reduce greenhouse gases. Currently in the United States, agriculture accounts for nine percent of the total greenhouse gases emitted. The largest methane CH<sub>4</sub> source emitter in the world is from livestock and manure emissions combined. Most of this methane is a result of manure storage and enteric fermentation, which is methane produced in the digestive tract of an animal. Some farmers in California are utilizing an invention called the methane digester to have the methane be used as another source of energy. Read about this cool sustainable work here! Farmers are now using a process called Precision Feed Management which allows the farmer to feed his animals a more precise amount of nutrients so there is greater feed use and less waste in the form of uneaten food and animal manure. When animals are better able to use the food they eat, fewer nutrients are released into the environment. As indicated above, manure can be a large source of GHG especially from methane and nitrous oxide. Farmers have different ways of dealing with manure and the odor that comes from these wastes. To read more about what farmers doing with manure, click here! How do farmers minimize the impact? A term you might hear when talking about climate change is carbon footprint. A carbon footprint is the amount of carbon that each person uses and emits into the atmosphere. People are often encouraged to lower their carbon footprint by recycling or walking instead of driving. We all have a responsibility to the earth to keep it clean and use fewer resources. By improving its efficiency, the livestock industry can work to reduce carbon emissions and conserve resources. To see how farmers are helping the environment, click here.

**Chapter 4 : Essay animals in danger environment**

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Learn about endangered species in your area. Teach your friends and family about the wonderful wildlife, birds, fish and plants that live near you. The first step to protecting endangered species is learning about how interesting and important they are. Our natural world provides us with many indispensable services including clean air and water, food and medicinal sources, commercial, aesthetic and recreational benefits. For more information about endangered species, visit [endangered](#). Visit a national wildlife refuge, park or other open space. These protected lands provide habitat to many native wildlife, birds, fish and plants. Scientists tell us the best way to protect endangered species is to protect the places where they live. Get involved by volunteering at your local nature center or wildlife refuge. Go wildlife or bird watching in nearby parks. Wildlife related recreation creates millions of jobs and supports local businesses. To find a wildlife refuge near you, visit [www](#). Make your home wildlife friendly. Secure garbage in shelters or cans with locking lids, feed pets indoors and lock pet doors at night to avoid attracting wild animals into your home. Reduce your use of water in your home and garden so that animals that live in or near water can have a better chance of survival. Disinfect bird baths often to avoid disease transmission. Place decals on windows to deter bird collisions. Millions of birds die every year because of collisions with windows. You can help reduce the number of collisions simply by placing decals on the windows in your home and office. Native plants provide food and shelter for native wildlife. Attracting native insects like bees and butterflies can help pollinate your plants. The spread of non-native species has greatly impacted native populations around the world. Invasive species compete with native species for resources and habitat. They can even prey on native species directly, forcing native species towards extinction. For more information about native plants, visit [http](#): Herbicides and pesticides may keep yards looking nice but they are in fact hazardous pollutants that affect wildlife at many levels. Many herbicides and pesticides take a long time to degrade and build up in the soils or throughout the food chain. Predators such as hawks, owls and coyotes can be harmed if they eat poisoned animals. Some groups of animals such as amphibians are particularly vulnerable to these chemical pollutants and suffer greatly as a result of the high levels of herbicides and pesticides in their habitat. For alternatives to pesticides, visit [http](#): Slow down when driving. Many animals live in developed areas and this means they must navigate a landscape full of human hazards. One of the biggest obstacles to wildlife living in developed areas is roads. Roads divide habitat and present a constant hazard to any animal attempting to cross from one side to the other. Recycle and buy sustainable products. Buy recycled paper, sustainable products like bamboo and Forest Stewardship Council wood products to protect forest species. Never buy furniture made from wood from rainforests. Recycle your cell phones, because a mineral used in cell phones and other electronics is mined in gorilla habitat. Minimize your use of palm oil because forests where tigers live are being cut down to plant palm plantations. Never purchase products made from threatened or endangered species. Overseas trips can be exciting and fun, and everyone wants a souvenir. But sometimes the souvenirs are made from species nearing extinction. Avoid supporting the market in illegal wildlife including: Also, be careful of products including fur from tigers, polar bears, sea otters and other endangered wildlife, crocodile skin, live monkeys or apes, most live birds including parrots, macaws, cockatoos and finches, some live snakes, turtles and lizards, some orchids, cacti and cycads, medicinal products made from rhinos, tiger or Asiatic black bear. Harassing wildlife is cruel and illegal. Shooting, trapping, or forcing a threatened or endangered animal into captivity is also illegal and can lead to their extinction. You can find a list of state wildlife departments at [http](#): Perhaps the greatest threat that faces many species is the widespread destruction of habitat. Scientists tell us the best way to protect endangered species is to protect the special places where they live. Wildlife must have places to find food, shelter and raise their young. Logging, oil and gas drilling, over-grazing and development all result habitat destruction. Endangered species habitat should be protected and these impacts minimized. By protecting habitat, entire communities of animals and plants can be protected together. Parks, wildlife refuges,

and other open space should be protected near your community. Open space also provides us with great places to visit and enjoy. Support wildlife habitat and open space protection in your community. When you are buying a house, consider your impact on wildlife habitat.

Chapter 5 : Endangered species | Environment | The Guardian

*Wildlife in Danger (Your Environment) by Jen Green. Stargazer Books. Used - Good. Former Library book. Shows some signs of wear, and may have some markings on the.*

Before we even get into the solutions, we all regardless of political party need to come to the realization that yes, climate change is real and yes, it is affecting us in ways that we can see and feel. Furthermore, even small temperature changes are causing crops to die, decreasing the amount of food available. On top of all that, higher temps are causing the polar icecaps to melt, flooding certain areas and leading to an imbalance for wildlife. So we know the threat is real, but what can we do to prevent climate change from being exacerbated even more? On a more global scale, leaders have come to an agreement on how to curb harmful greenhouse gases – even if the US is the only country not participating – and steps are being taken to plant more forests which act as natural carbon sinks. Deforestation We mentioned planting more forests above, and sadly at a time when we need more forests, trees are being uprooted at an alarming rate. Deforestation is a rapidly-growing problem in areas like Africa, Central and South America. Removing trees also leads to much drier climates, as trees extract groundwater to release into the air. If rainforests are so important, why are they being destroyed so carelessly? Luckily, deforestation is an issue that we as individuals can combat. Last but not least, why not plant a tree or even a hundred trees like this man did. This need for manufactured items also leads to the air and water pollution emitted from factories, which in many countries are highly unregulated. Looking at the bigger picture, government oversight and sloppy industrial practices on the part of big companies has also exacerbated our pollution problem. The first thing we can all do to reduce the amount of pollution in our streets, air and water is to make a mental change. Before buying a new product, ask yourself if you really need it or if you might be able to purchase it secondhand. It could make a big difference in the amount of trash we see in our landfills. If everyone adopted these easy principles, the world would be in a much better place. Loss of Biodiversity Each species has a role in our planet, and when one dies out, it can have catastrophic effects on the rest of us. Currently, many other animals are in danger of becoming extinct, either from being forced out of their habitats by man or by climate change. This particular problem is more difficult for individuals to combat but we can start by educating ourselves with the facts and donating to organizations like the World Wildlife Fund that facilitate the preservation of animals on the brink of extinction. This problem is also closely linked to deforestation and unchecked habitat destruction so by fighting those two issues, we can also slow down loss of biodiversity. At that rate, the Arctic could be totally ice-free in the summer season within decades. And if all of that ice melted, where would it go? You guessed it – our oceans. Manhattan alone has already dreamt up ways to deal with the potential rising tides over the next few years, but coming up with solutions after the fact is not enough. In order to reverse the melting of polar icecaps, we have to start at the root of the problem. See our section above on climate change to learn what you can do personally to keep global warming from continuing on its deadly course. Oceanic Dead Zones Along the coasts of heavily populated communities, scientists have found more and more dead zones – areas where depleted oxygen levels cannot support marine life. The good news is that dead zones can be reversed, though it is difficult. To find out more about how you can help with dead zone cleanups, visit Oceana. If everyone were more conscious of the fact that our limited resources need to be shared how many times have you grabbed a fistful of paper napkins when you only needed one? Another example is our world food supply. While we might not be able to stop the population from growing, we can educate the people who currently live here and the new ones that are being born to make smarter choices and consume more responsibly.

## Chapter 6 : The Extinction Crisis

*7 biggest threats to the environment - why we still need Earth Day. flooding certain areas and leading to an imbalance for wildlife. many other animals are in danger of becoming extinct.*

By Michael Evans - Sun, 29 May

When considering the reasons why so many species are becoming endangered it is important to realise that this is very closely linked to the need to conserve the biodiversity of the planet. Habitat loss is by far the most widespread cause of species endangerment. Usually this is due to some form of human activity. Forests are cut down to create more land for agriculture or building and coastal marshlands are drained for the same reason. Agricultural activity such as removal of hedgerows and pesticide spraying have removed both habitat and food supply for many species. It was only after a noticeable decline in numbers of the bald eagle and the peregrine falcon that the use of DDT and other persistent pesticides began to be questioned. When the ecosystem of a species is not maintained, such as the removal of a food supply, the species is forced to adapt to new surroundings or perish. Pollution is a major disrupter and destroyer of ecosystems and this was graphically illustrated following the April Deepwater Horizon oil disaster in the Gulf of Mexico. This devastated many marine ecosystems and caused the death of countless seabirds and marine creatures. Overexploitation, such as deepwater trawling has put a number of species of fish at serious risk. This can also have a knock-on effect of removing the food supply of other marine creatures, putting them at risk as a consequence. Climate change can alter the delicate balance of an ecosystem. Relatively minor changes in temperature can allow some species to thrive, while others perish. More dramatic climate changes can lead to the melting of ice caps and glaciers, with the consequent disruption to the local ecosystems. On a worldwide basis, the resulting rise in sea levels can disrupt the ecosystems of many species, including humans. Habitat loss can also occur when alien species are introduced into ecosystems, either by chance or by design. In a ship ran aground on a Pacific island. While the ship was being repaired a number of Black Rats escaped and set up a thriving colony on the island. The islanders introduced masked owls in an effort to control the rats, but this simple led to the loss of many of the remaining sea birds. As habitat loss combines with other ecological disruptions, many species find it increasingly difficult to breed. This leads to a gradual decline in numbers until the point is reached where the species is no longer sustainable. This is the most comprehensive inventory of the global status of plant and animal species. The IUCN has a classification system to enable criteria to be set with respect to rate of decline, population size, area of geographic distribution and the degree of population and distribution fragmentation. NatureServe is a conservation organisation that has its headquarters in the United States, but operates throughout North America, Latin America and the Caribbean. Its prime aim is to make biodiversity a mainstream consideration in all significant conservation and natural resource management decisions. NatureServe is actively engaged with a number of leading international initiatives that promote the development, distribution, and sharing of biodiversity information. It uses a slightly different scale to define risk of endangerment.

**Chapter 7 : What Happens When People Release Exotic Animals Into the Wild - One Green PlanetOne Gr**

*Animals are heterotrophs, obtaining their energy from the ingestion of other organisms. When resources are scarce or environmental conditions limit the ability of animals to obtain food or go about their normal activities, animals' metabolic activity may decrease to conserve energy until better conditions prevail.*

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## Chapter 8 : Wildlife Guide | National Wildlife Federation

*Essay animals in danger environment Essay picnic at seaside oregon essay independence day zambia uk????????? essay vsco love creative writing help gcse. My housework essay village life challenging essays beautiful my housework essay village.*

Moreover, the habitat that remains has often been degraded to bear little resemblance to the wild areas which existed in the past. Habitat loss due to destruction, fragmentation and degradation of habitat is the primary threat to the survival of wildlife. Global warming is making hot days hotter, rainfall and flooding heavier, hurricanes stronger and droughts more severe. This intensification of weather and climate extremes will be the most visible impact of global warming in our everyday lives. It is also causing dangerous changes to the landscape of our world, adding stress to wildlife species and their habitat. Since many types of plants and animals have specific habitat requirements, climate change could cause disastrous loss of wildlife species. A slight drop or rise in average rainfall will translate into large seasonal changes. Hibernating mammals, reptiles, amphibians and insects are harmed and disturbed. Plants and wildlife are sensitive to moisture change so, they will be harmed by any change in moisture level. Natural phenomena like floods, earthquakes, volcanoes, lightning and forest fires also affect wildlife. Unregulated hunting and poaching causes a major threat to wildlife. Along with this, mismanagement of forest department and forest guards triggers this problem. Pollutants released into the environment are ingested by a wide variety of organisms. Pesticides and toxic chemical being widely used, making the environment toxic to certain plants, insects, and rodents. Over exploitation is the over use of wildlife and plant species by people for food, clothing, pets, medicine, sport and many other purposes. People have always depended on wildlife and plants for food, clothing, medicine, shelter and many other needs. More resources are being consumed than the natural world can supply. The danger is that if too many individuals of a species are taken from their natural environment, the species may no longer be able to survive. The loss of one species can affect many other species in an ecosystem. The hunting, trapping, collecting and fishing of wildlife at unsustainable levels is not something new. The passenger pigeon was hunted to extinction, early in the last century, and over-hunting nearly caused the extinction of the American bison and several species of whales. Humans are continually expanding and developing, leading to an invasion of wildlife habitats. As humans continue to grow, they clear forested land to create more space. This stresses wildlife populations as there are fewer homes and food sources for wildlife to survive. The increasing population of human beings is the major threat to wildlife. More people on the globe means more consumption of food, water and fuel, therefore more waste is generated. Major threats to wildlife are directly related to increasing population of human beings. Low population of humans results in less disturbance to wildlife. Wildlife conservation as a government involvement[ edit ] The marking off of a sea turtle nest. It even includes a map section containing areas that have large seafood consumption and are therefore endangered by over fishing. The main sections are as follows: According to the National Wildlife Federation, wildlife conservation in the United States gets a majority of its funding through appropriations from the federal budget, annual federal and state grants, and financial efforts from programs such as the Conservation Reserve Program, Wetlands Reserve Program and Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program. Maintenance of essential ecological processes and life-support systems. Preservation of genetic diversity that is flora and fauna. Sustainable utilization of species and ecosystems. Priorities for national action: A framework for national and sub-national conservation strategies. Policy making and the integration of conservation and development. Environmental planning and rational use allocation. Priorities for international action: Tropical forests and dry lands. A global programme for the protection of genetic resource areas.

## Chapter 9 : - Wildlife in Danger (Your Environment) by Jen Green

*Wildlife in Danger. What has this continual habitat destruction meant for Britain's wild animals and plants? The obvious answer is that their numbers have declined and some of them have become endangered - that is, they are threatened*

*with extinction.*