



To raise the status of animals in order to improve welfare standards around the globe

4ième Euro, group 2 are presenting you some animals
they choose to highlight

What is a green turtle?

The green turtle is a water turtle (oviparous) that measures 3.77 feet (115 cm) and weighs between 80 kg and 130kg.

It is endangered.

The turtle's predators are : crabs, octopuses, squids and big fishes.



The green turtle lives on average between 70 and 100 years.



GREEN TURTLE

Chelonia mydas



To save me, you can protect the place of the spawn, the roads of the migration, and the feeding areas

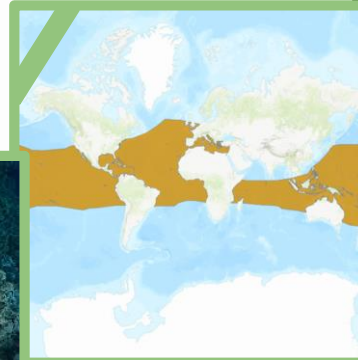


Nutrition of the green turtle

Green sea turtles are the only herbivorous species of sea turtle. It feeds mainly on algae and seagrass, but it can also feed on sponges, invertebrates and discarded fish.

Where does it live?

The green turtle lives in subtropical and temperate regions of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans, and in the Mediterranean Sea



OCELLATED LIZARD

Timon lepidus

Anais Boutrouille & Awa Ba



The ocellated lizard is easily recognizable by its black and yellow scales on the back and blue ocelli arranged in three rows on the sides. It is the largest lizard in France. It is found in most dry landscapes, outside of dense forests, areas of swamps or wet meadows and fields of arable crops devoid of shelter.

Ocellated Lizard, *Timon lepidus*, has most recently been assessed for the IUCN Red list of Threatened Species in 2008 .
Timon lepidus is listed as near Threatened



It is endangered because of:
-Agriculture & aquaculture
-Biological resource uses
-Natural system modifications
-Pollution

Type of habitat is :
forest,shrubland,grassland,
artificial/terrestrial

This lizard mainly
lives in France, Italy,
Portugal and Spain

In-place land/water protection
Conservation sites identified : Yes, over entire range
In-place species management
Harvest management plan : Yes

The population is decreasing

These beautiful, powerful cats inhabit diverse landscapes, from rainforests to grasslands, savanna to mangrove forests and high-elevation habitats.

Panthera tigris

Several factors have negatively impacted these creatures such as poaching, illegal trade of tiger parts, loss of habitat, human conflict, and climate change.

There are many ways in which we can all help contribute to the conservation of tigers.

One of the best ways is to educate yourself about tigers, protection, and endangered species by reading articles such as this one and many others provided from trusted sources such as The World Wildlife Federation or National Geographic. Another way to help is to go out and share your knowledge with your family, friends, classmates, and others because knowing about an issue is the best way to help address it.



The tiger may be the most recognizable of the big cats. Bold, black stripes on an orange background easily set it apart from the lions and panthers.

Elyse et Narjisse

KOALA

Phascolarctos cinereus

country : Australia

nutrition : herbivorous

expectancy of life : 13-18 years

Koalas suffer from a serious decline due to the destruction of their habitat, attacks by domestic dogs, forest fires and road accidents.



how to save them ?

Koalas can be saved by planting trees to rebuild forests. The urgency after the fires will be to rehabilitate the Australian wild flora and thus save wildlife habitat.



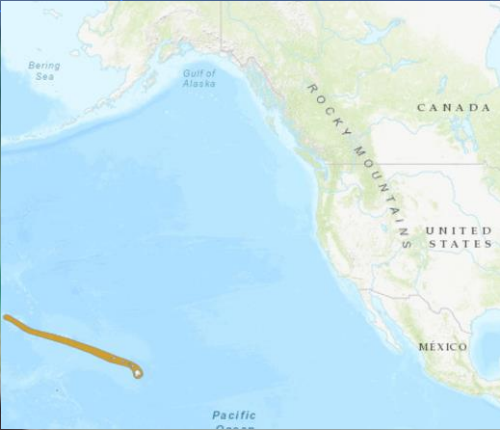
Hawaiian Monk Seal

Neomonachus schauinslandi

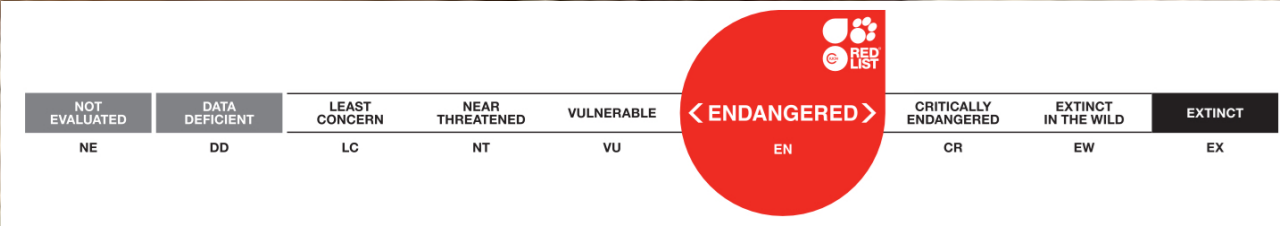
Hawaiian Monk Seal has most recently been assessed for The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species in 2014. It is listed as endangered

85% of fishermen who work alongside monk seals consider it to be their No. 1 competitor! When it is not hunted voluntarily, the monk seal frequently dies in their nets.

It lives there



(For more informations scan this)



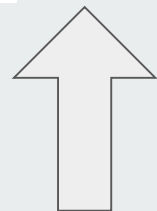
Caspian Seal

Pusa caspica

At the beginning of the 20th century, the Caspian Sea had one million Caspian seals (*Pusa caspica*). Today, less than 10% remain.



Caspian Sea



Where does it live? They live in the Caspian Sea in Russia

- Avoid putting our waste in the sea (radioactive waste, oil, plastic waste)
- Pay attention to industrial and urban development
- Limit global warming
- Ban fishermen from fishing in the Caspian Sea

Solutions

Why are they endangered?

- they are caught accidentally by fishermen
- killed by other factors caused directly or indirectly by humans
- habitat loss
- disturbances caused by industrial and urban development.
- And now especially because of pollution which makes them sterile

SUMATRAN RHINOCEROS

(*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*)

Adnane Achbad Ferdinand Gillot

The Reason

Sumatran rhinos are more threatened due to habitat loss and fragmentation. The remaining animals survive in small, and with limited possibilities to find each other to breed

The Solution

Therefore, we need to bring even more rhinos together, moving them into semi-wild environments where the best care can be provided. Increasing the population in this way is the key for Sumatran Rhino Rescue.

Population:

Fewer than 80
including 30 mature
individuals (source
IUCN)

Height : 3.3-5 feet

Weight: 1,320-2,090

Length : 6.5-13 feet

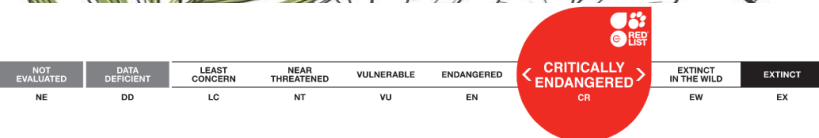
Habitats : dense
highland, lowland
tropical and sub-
tropical forests

Life expectancy :

Between 35-40 years



Link to IUCN red list :



The Problem

Tony
Castanheira

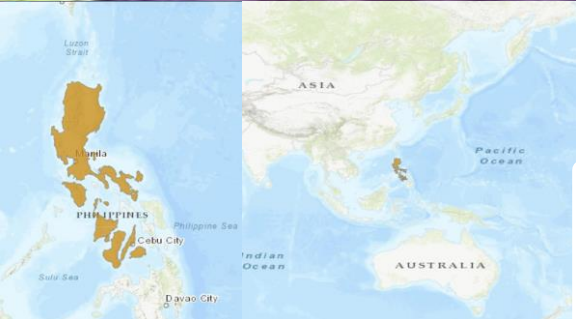
Soan Bal

Sailfin Water Lizard

Hydrosaurus pustulatus

Class: Reptilia

It lives in Philippines



Forest, Wetlands,
Artificial/Terrestrial

Listed as vulnerable due to the suspicion of a population decline of more than 30% estimated to occur over the ten-year period from the recent to the near future due to habitat loss and large collection of this species from the pet and food trade.

How can we save it?

Populations have been recorded from many protected areas. There is a need to better regulate the collection of this species from the wild, as populations are generally considered to be susceptible to overharvesting.



< VULNERABLE >

VU



Giraffe

Giraffa

camelopardalis



Maëlis MIGAN and
Félicie DEVIENNE



Its status is vulnerable. The causes of this status are numerous :

The agriculture and the aquaculture
(deforestation with the annual and
perennial no timbers crops for example)

Biological ressources use (hunting and
traping your food)

Food human (local)

Human intrusions and disturbance (war,
civil unrest and military exercises)

The site « Save the
giraffes now » is to help
the giraffes and prevent
it from being
extinguished. The
members of this site
intervene in nine african
countries with their
projects (reintroduction
of the west african
giraffe, rewilding
rothschild's giraffe...)

Giraffes are
really
important for
the balance
of the food
chain.
Together
let's save
the giraffes
and
preserve
this
balance



The camels are migratory, and their habitats range from rocky mountain massifs to flat arid desert, stony planes and sand dunes.



Bactrian Camel

Camelus ferus

To save me, you can make wild camels co-exist when they approach shepherds and their domestic animals

The population is the target of continued hunting : mainly persecution because they compete with domestic camels and livestock for water and grazing, but also sport hunting

NE

DD

LC

NT

VU

EN

< **CR** >
CRITICALLY
ENDANGERED

EW

EX

Malo and Théotime



Chloé Fouchart and Garance
Dewatine

Okapi *Okapia johnstoni*

Why is this animal endangered ?

Because this animal is threatened by poaching and habitat destruction .The okapi is also the prey of the leopard. It can suffer from various diseases.

Poached for :
its meat and for its skin

Habitat destruction : reasons :
Deforestation

How can we remedy the disappearance of okapis ?

We can remedy the disappearance of okapis by stopping poaching and deforestation .DO MANIFESTATION !!



Found only in the Ituri rainforest of northeastern DRC

There are only 35,000 okapis left in the world !!

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	<ENDANGERED>	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX



Pygmy raccoon

Procyon pygmaeus

Size : from 58 to 82 cm

Weight : from 3 to 4 kg

Habitat : island : Cozumel (in Mexico)

Food : fruits, frogs, insects, lizards, crabs

Predatory : wolf, own, coyote, lynx, cougar, eagle

Lifespan : from 2 to 3 years

Number of mature individual : only 192

- The Pygmy raccoon is critically endangered, because :
- of their low geographical range
 - they are hunted by humans

