

Endangered Species

THE COLORING BOOK



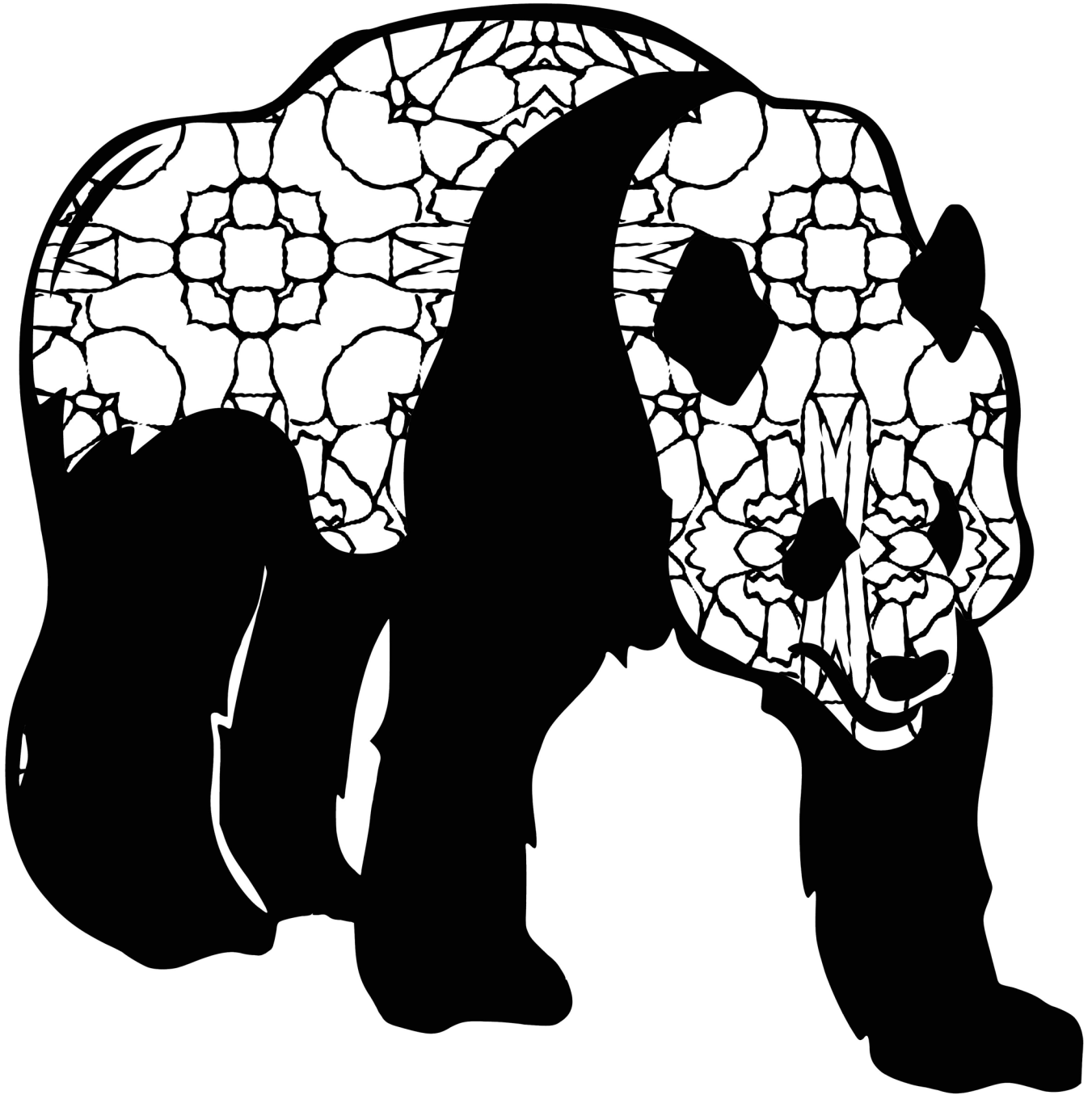
24 endangered species
to color and learn about



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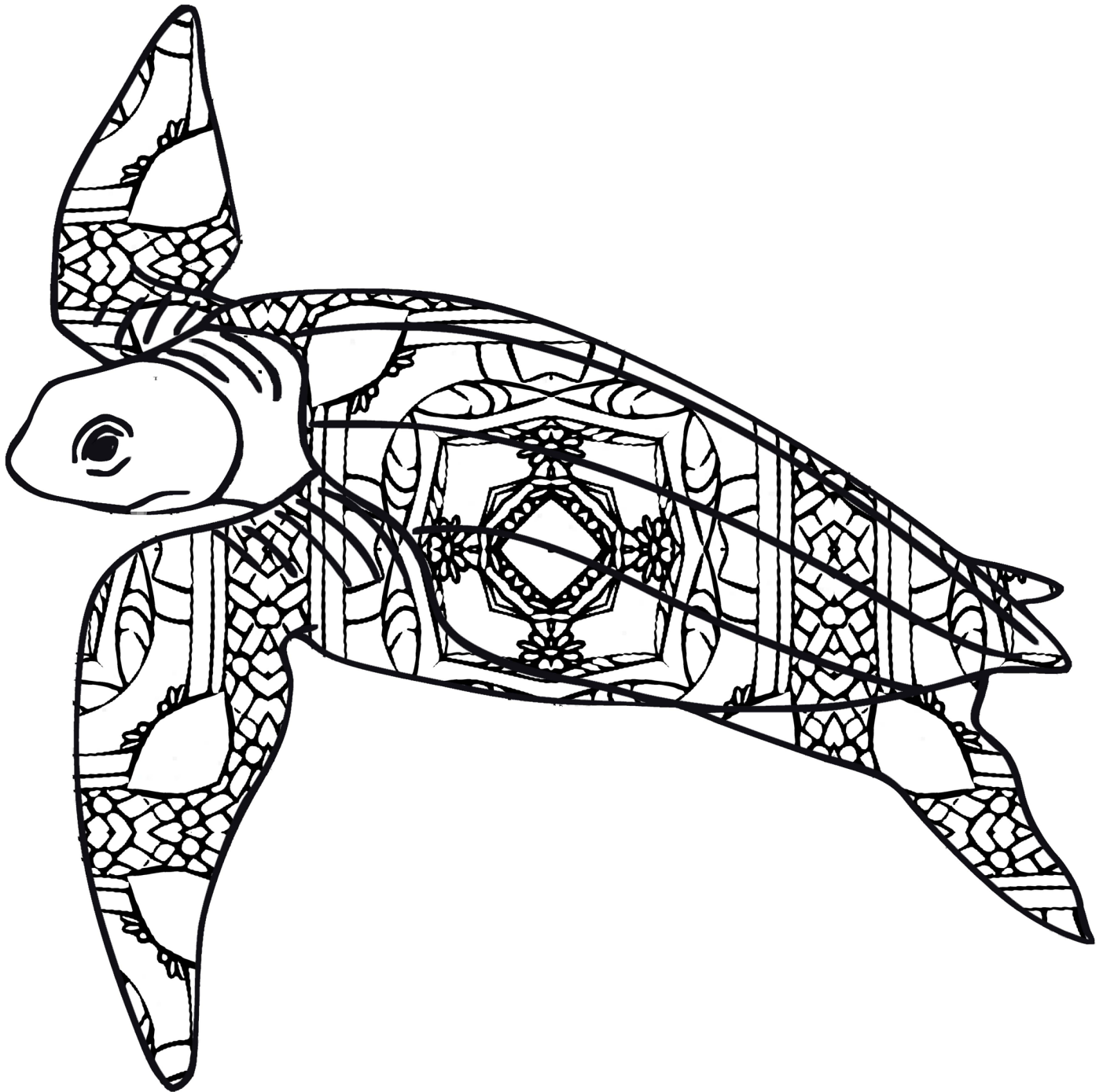
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Giant Panda



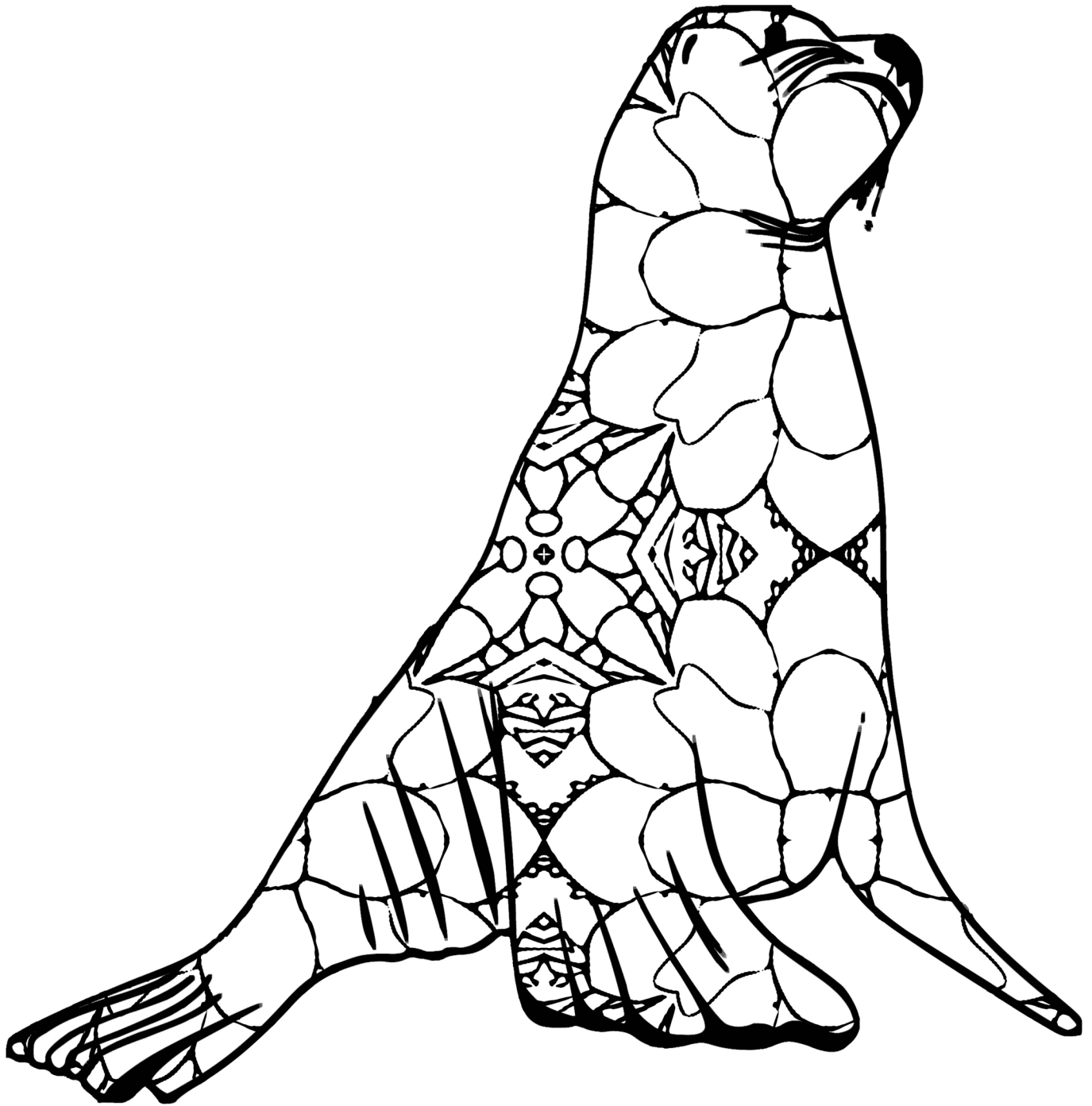
Giant Pandas play a crucial role in bamboo forests by spreading seeds and facilitating the growth of vegetation. Because their habitat is at the geographic and economic heart of China, home to millions of people, pandas bring huge economic benefits to local communities through ecotourism.

Leatherback Sea Turtle



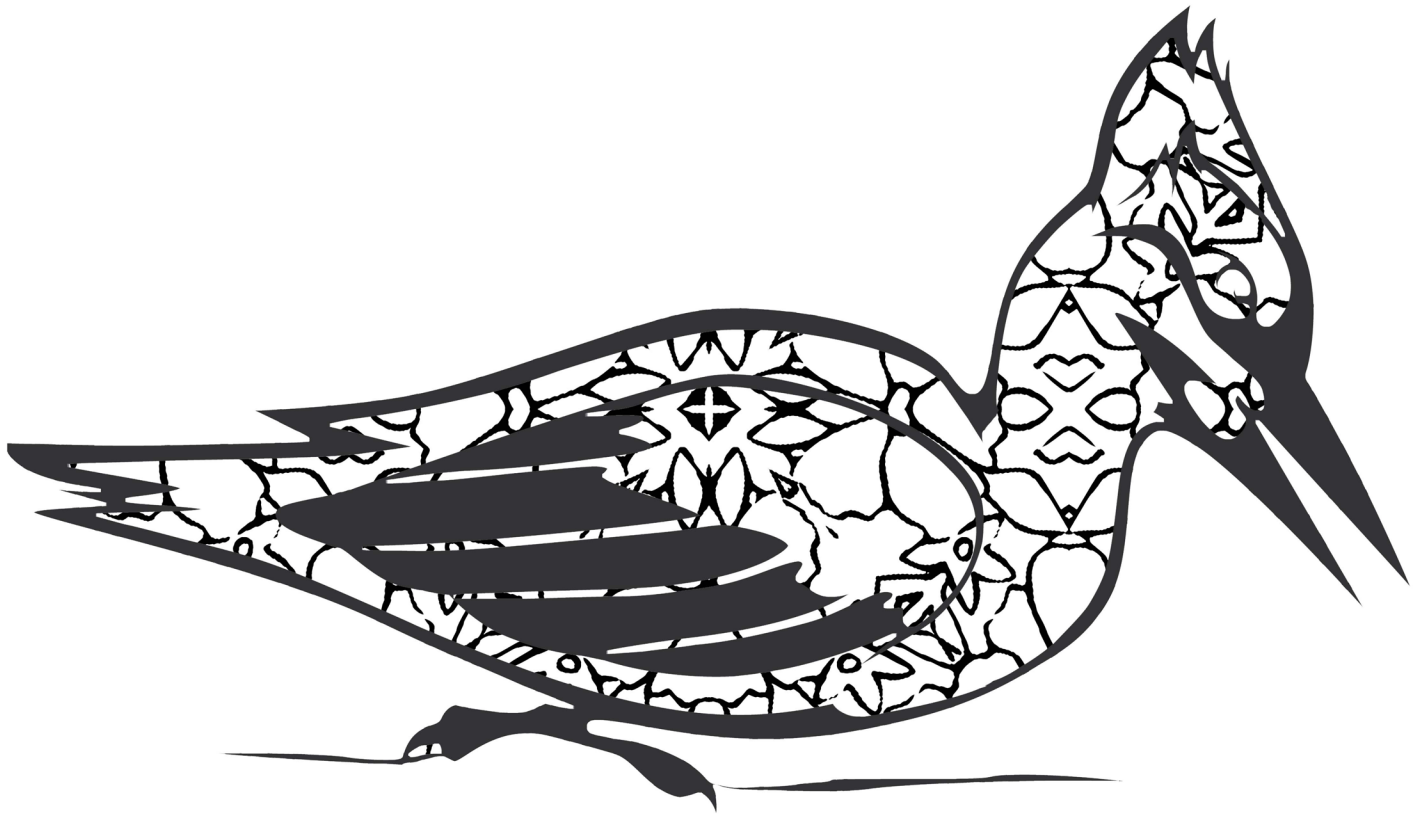
The Leatherback Sea Turtle is the earth's biggest turtle and has the largest range of any species, swimming all over the globe from the tropics to the sub-polar regions. When it comes time to dig a nest and lay its eggs, it crawls out onto sandy sub-tropical beaches the world over.

Hawaiian Monk Seal



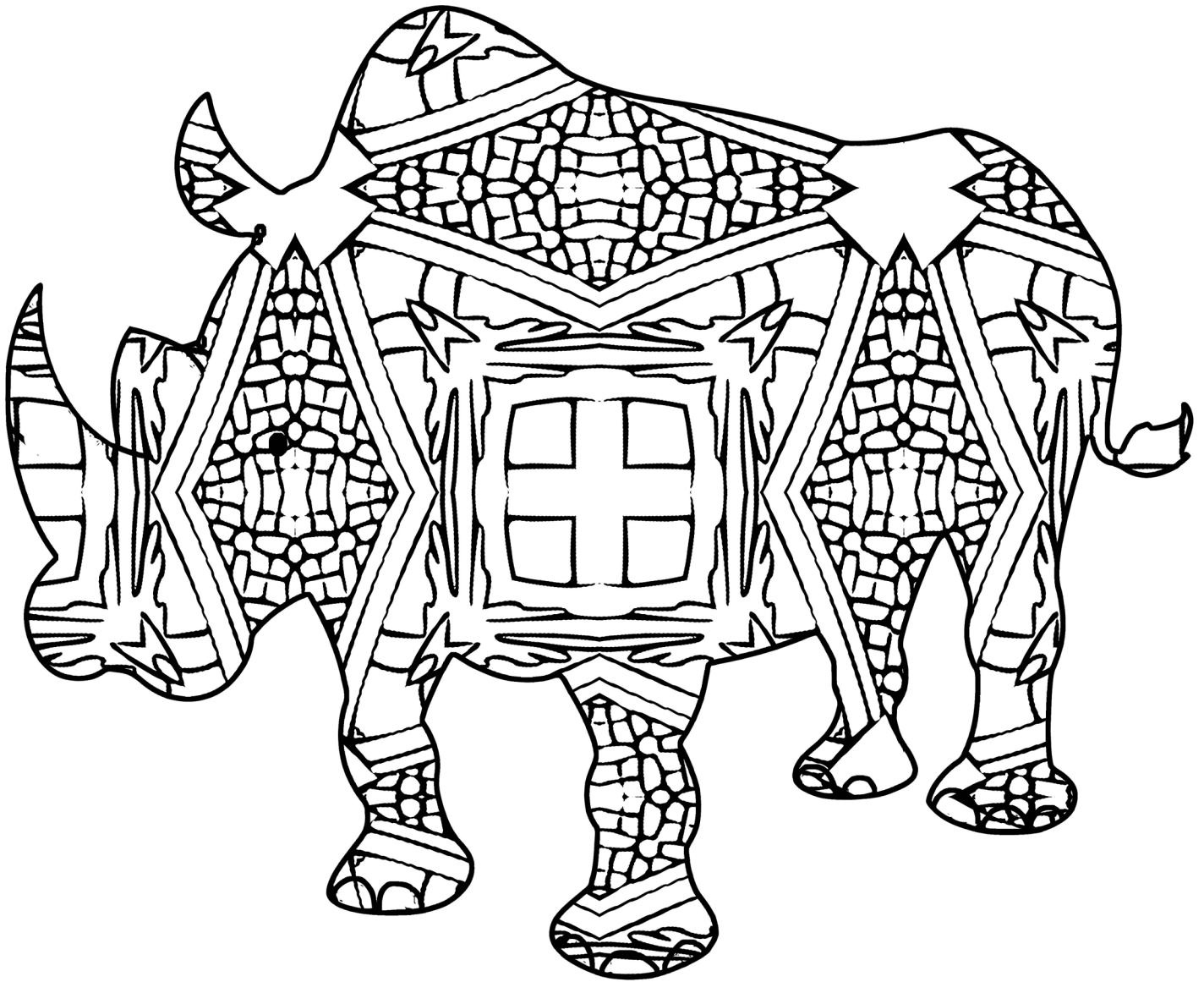
Hawaiian Monk Seals live far from humans on remote beaches throughout the Hawaiian Islands, yet fewer than 1,000 of them remain and their numbers continue to decline. Changes in ocean conditions and competition from commercial fishermen may be reducing the numbers of fish they depend on for food.

Ivory-Billed Woodpecker



The most critically endangered species is the Ivory-Billed Woodpecker, which lives in the Southeastern part of the US, as well as Cuba. This huge woodpecker was considered extinct until 2004, when a handful of tantalizing reports surfaced of sightings in Arkansas and Florida.

Javan Rhinoceros



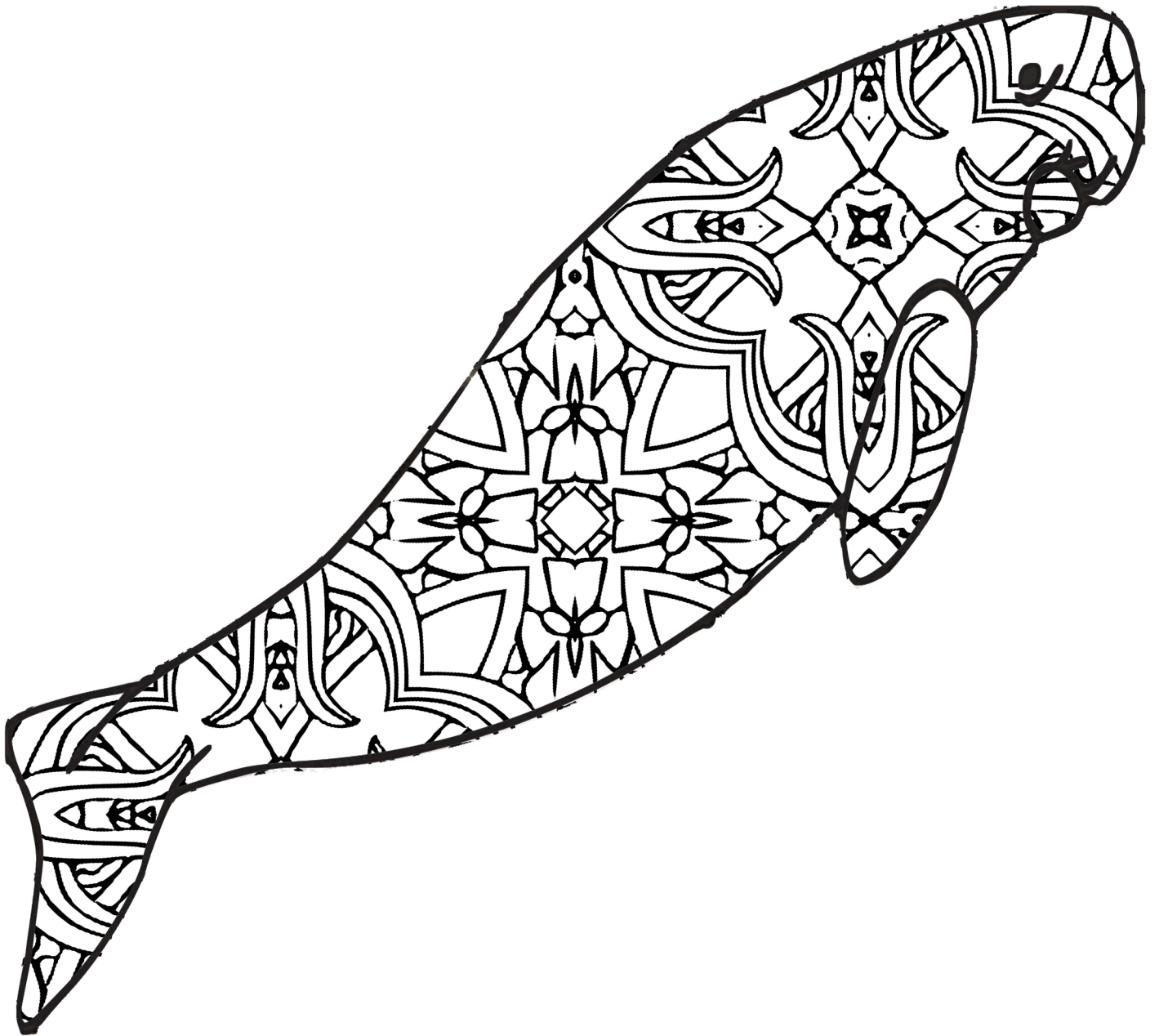
The Javan Rhinoceros is the most endangered of the world's five rhinoceros species, with an estimated 40-60 animals remaining on the Island of Java (Indonesia) in Ujung Kulon National Park. This water and swamp loving rhinoceros formerly ranged throughout Southeast Asia and Indonesia, but has been hunted to near-extinction for its horn.

Northern Sportive Lemur



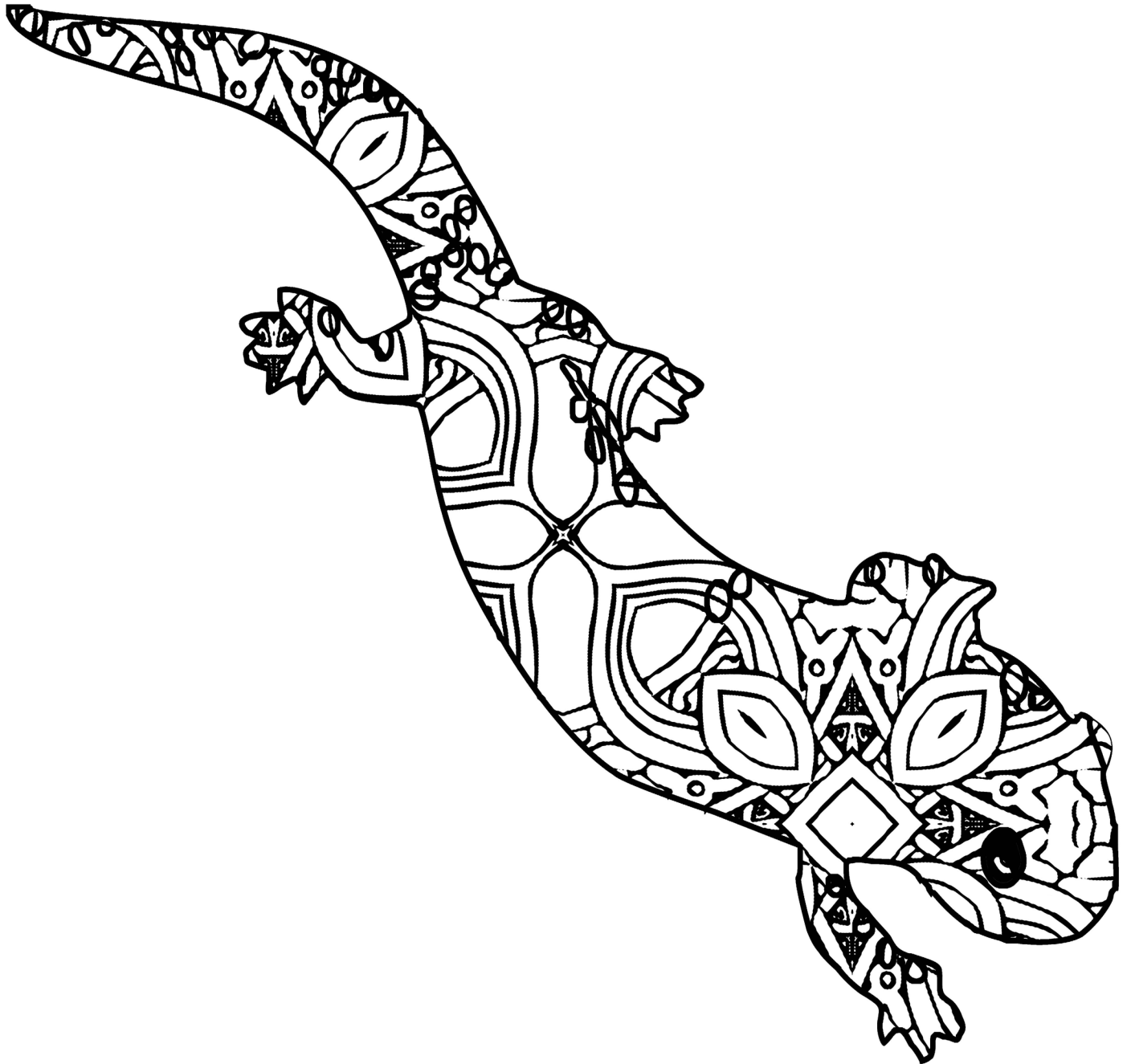
The Northern Sportive Lemur lives on and around a small mountain at the northern tip of Madagascar. This lemur is a tiny creature, weighing less than two pounds, with large eyes to give it better night vision. Unfortunately, researchers recently reported that there may be fewer than 20 of these lemurs left in the wild.

Dugong



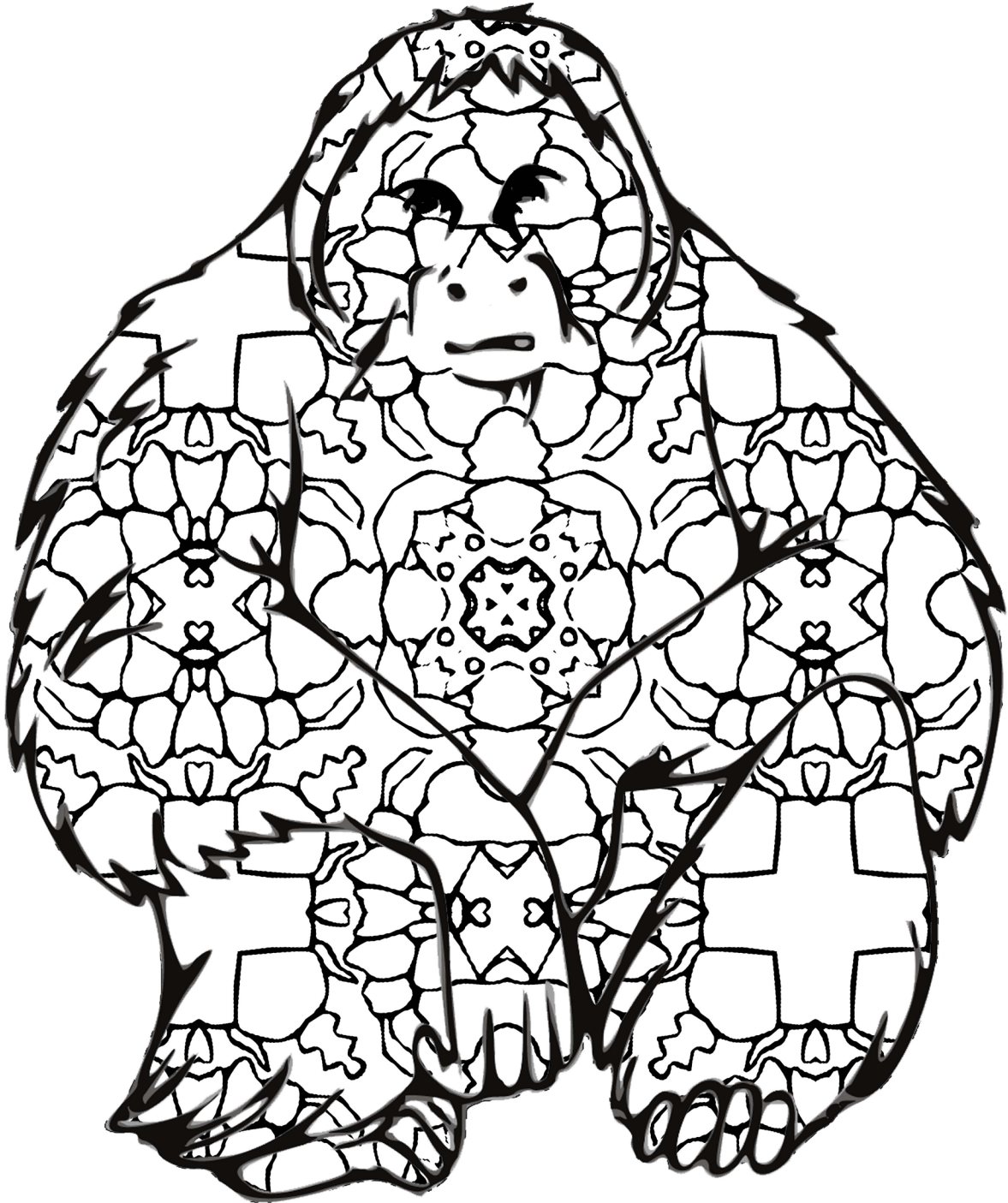
Dugongs are related to manatees and are similar in appearance and behavior, though the dugong's tail is fluked like a whale's. This species is threatened by sea grass habitat loss or degradation because of coastal development or industrial activities that cause water pollution.

Chinese Giant Salamander



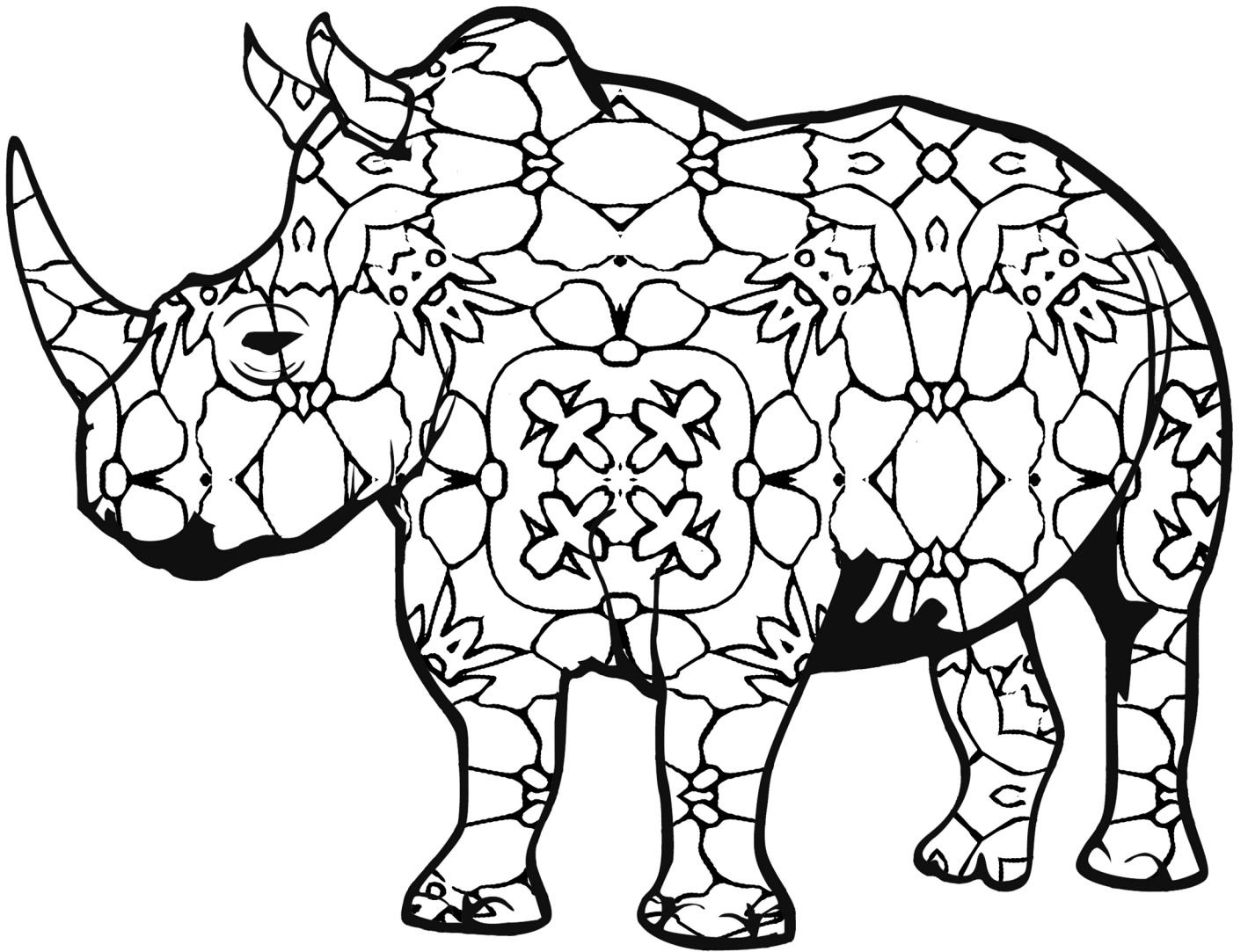
The Chinese Giant Salamander is the world's largest amphibian, growing to lengths of up to 6 feet. It used to be common throughout central, southwestern and southern China, where it lives in streams in the forested hills and lays up to 500 eggs at a time in underwater burrows guarded by the male.

Bornean Orangutan



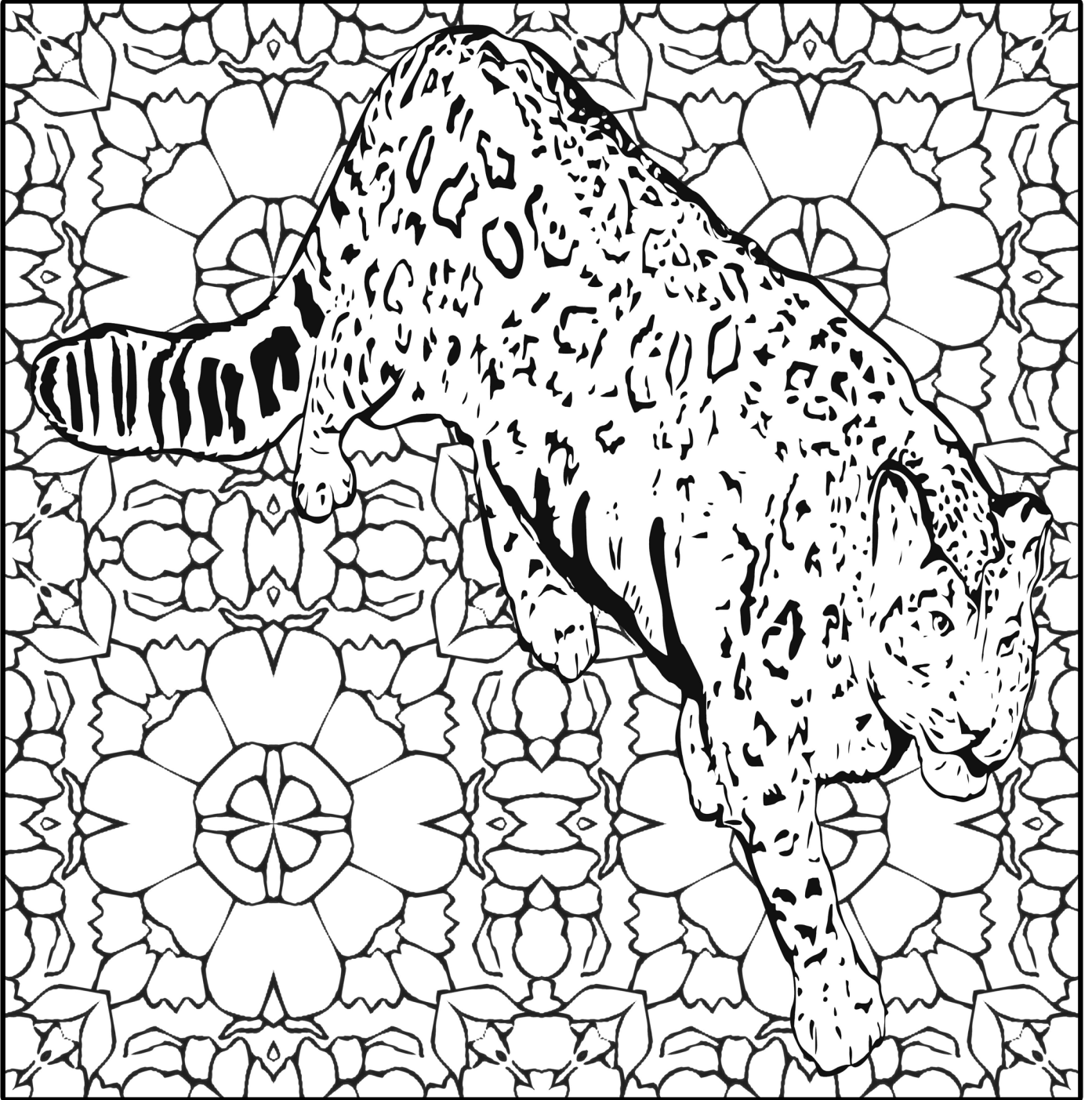
The Bornean Orangutan differs in appearance from the Sumatran Orangutan, with a broader face, shorter beard, and a slightly darker color. Three subspecies are recognized, each localized to different parts of the island: Northwestern, Northeastern, and Central.

One-Horned Rhino



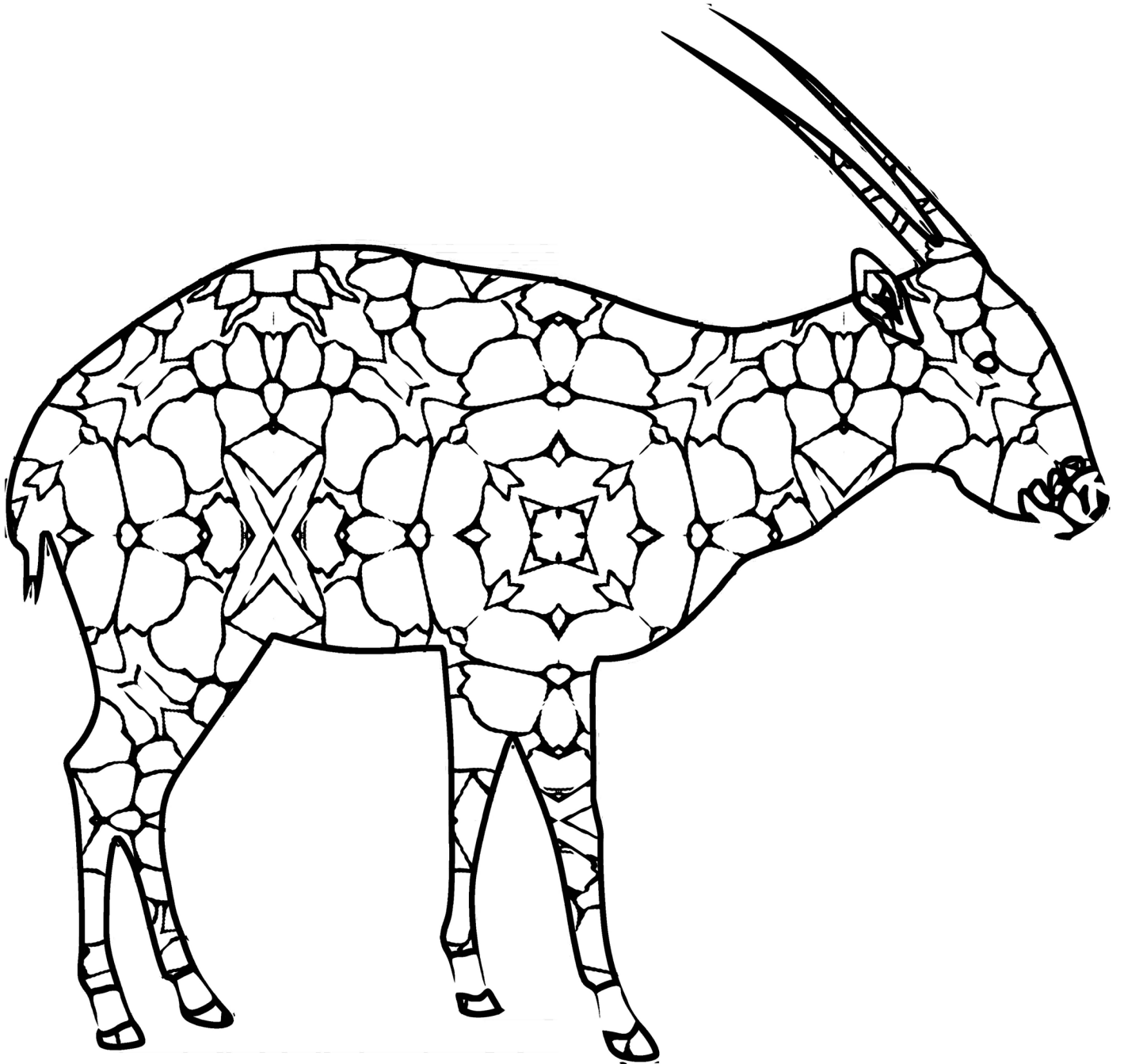
The One-Horned Rhino is the largest of the rhino species. Once found across the entire northern part of the Indian sub-continent, rhino populations were severely depleted as they were hunted for sport and as agricultural pests. Thanks to conservation efforts, their numbers have increased dramatically since 1975.

Amur Leopard



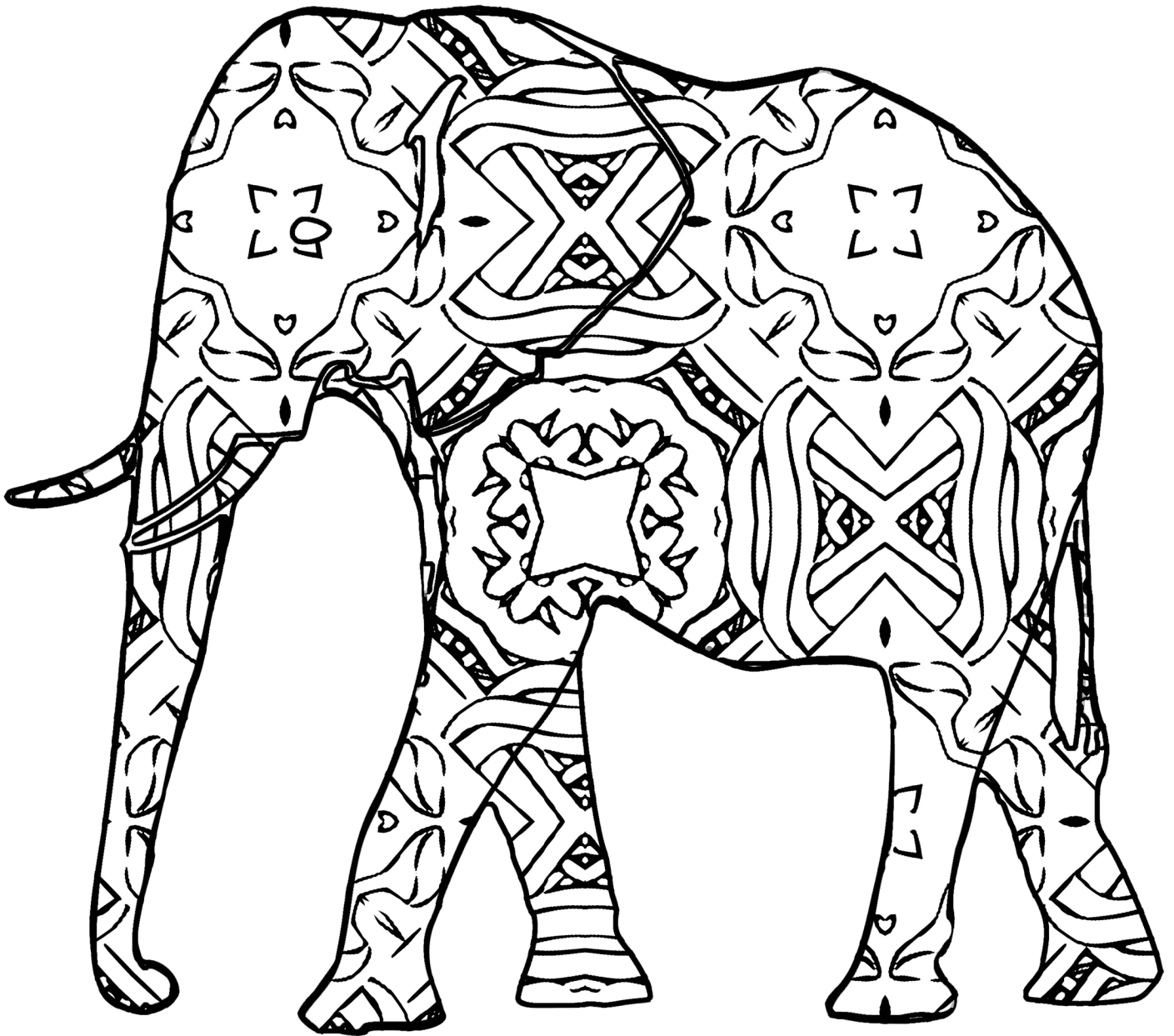
The Amur Leopard is a very rare leopard subspecies that lives only in the remote and snowy forests of eastern Russia's Primorye region. Its former range included Korea and northern China, but this leopard is now extinct in those countries due to logging, encroaching civilization, and poaching.

Saola



The Saola has been referred to as the Asian unicorn because it is extremely uncommon and rarely seen. It is considered to be critically endangered, with no more than several hundred individuals remaining in several isolated areas of tropical forest stretching along the border between Vietnam and Laos.

Sumatran Elephant



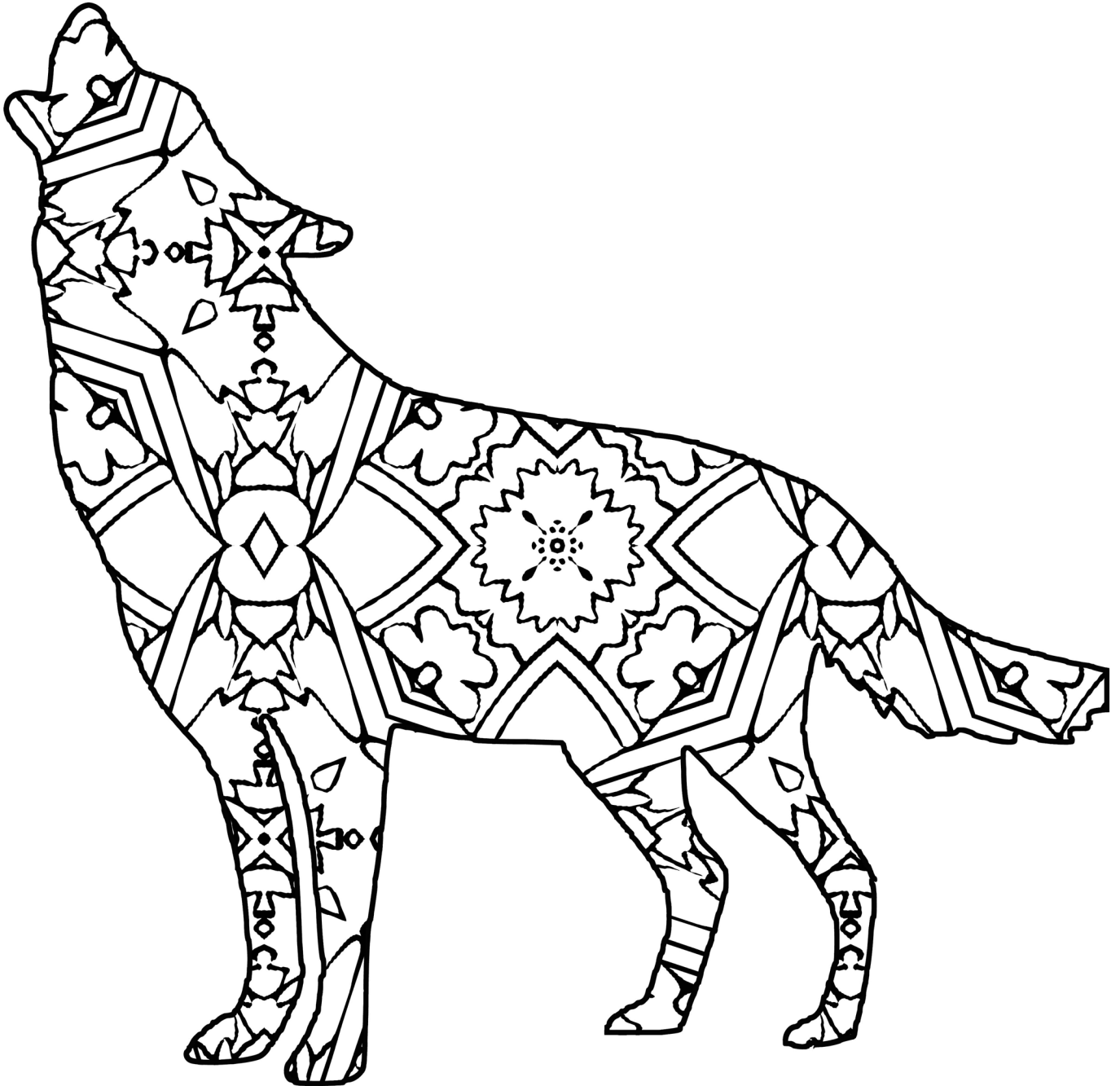
The Sumatran Elephant is considered to be an animal that is in immediate danger of becoming extinct due to the fact that their populations have been declining at a critical rate. Sumatran elephants are thought to be suffering primarily due to habitat loss in the form of deforestation and hunting for their ivory tusks by human poachers.

Kakapo Parrot



The Kakapo Parrot of New Zealand is a unique creature in several ways. Not only is it the world's heaviest parrot, weighing up to 9 pounds (4 kilograms), but it is also the world's only flightless and nocturnal parrot.

Arctic Wolf



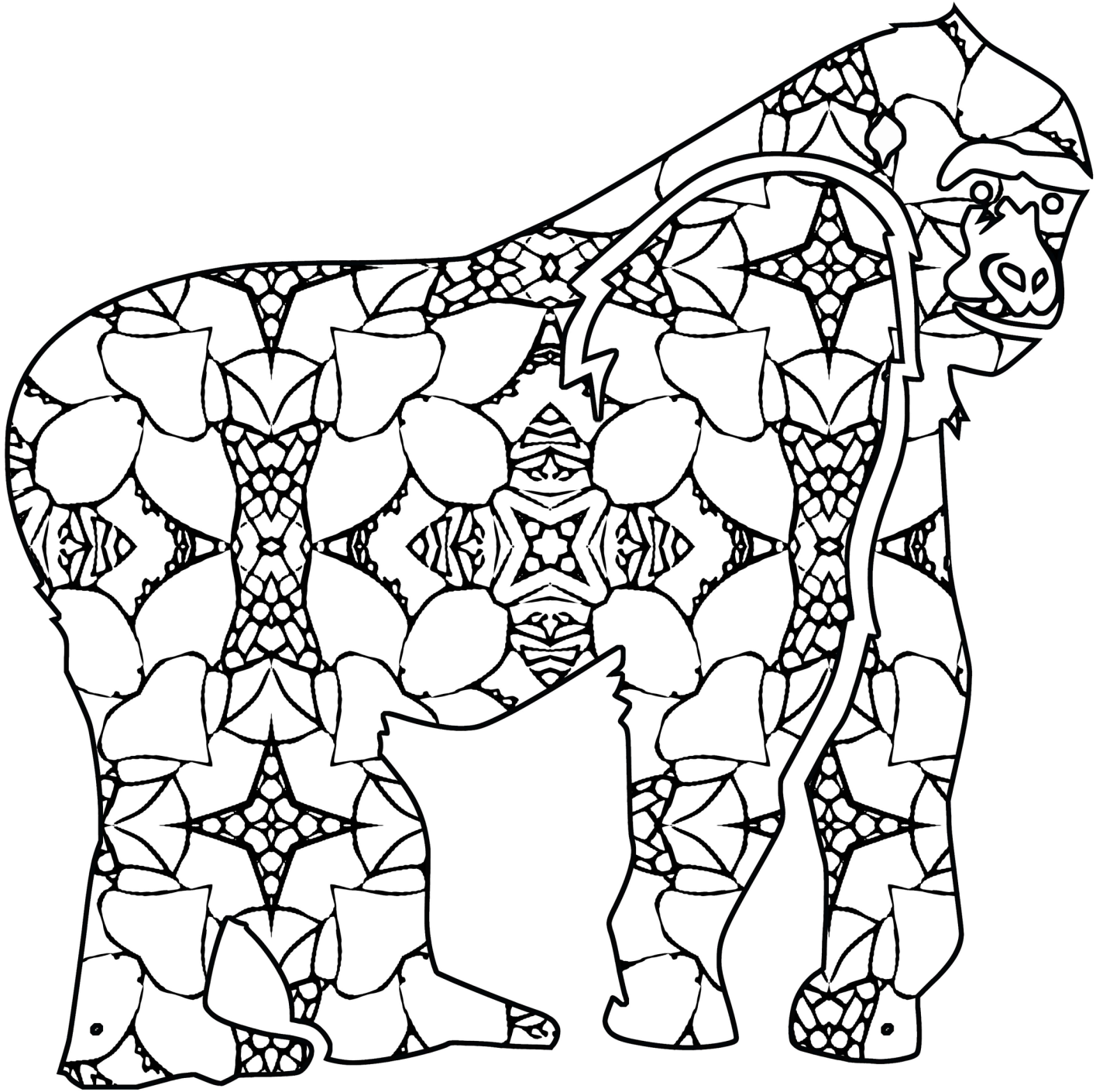
Often called the “polar wolf” or “white wolf,” Arctic Wolves inhabit the Arctic regions of North America and Greenland. Due to its isolation, the Arctic Wolf is not threatened by hunting like its southern relatives, but industrial development is beginning to post a significant threat to its population.

Siberian Tiger



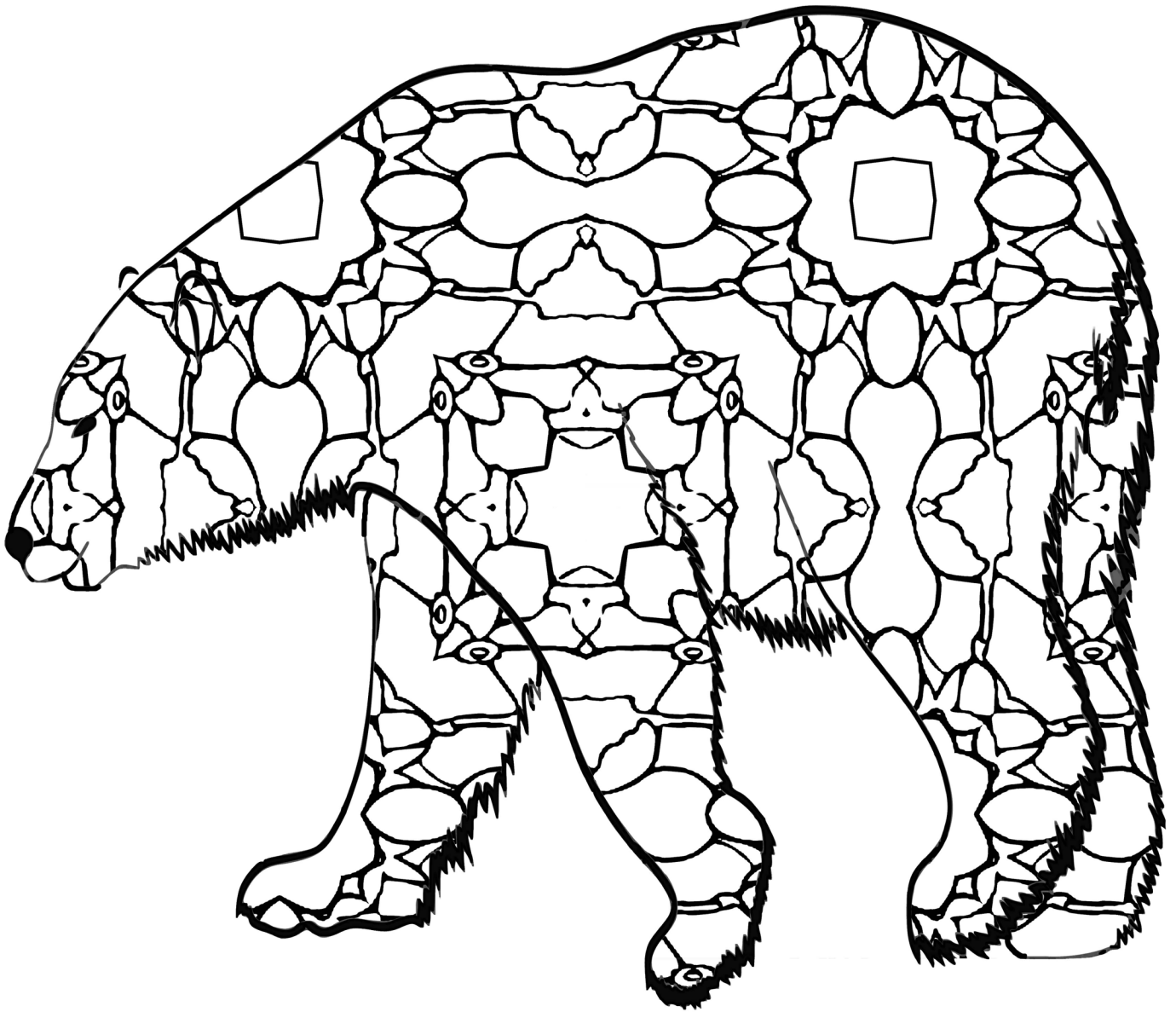
The Siberian Tiger is the largest big cat in the world, weighing up to 300 kilograms (660 pounds). Unlike other tiger subspecies, which are jungle-dwellers, this tiger lives in the birch forests of Russia's frigid and snowy Far East, and formerly inhabited the colder regions of China and Korea.

Western Lowland Gorilla



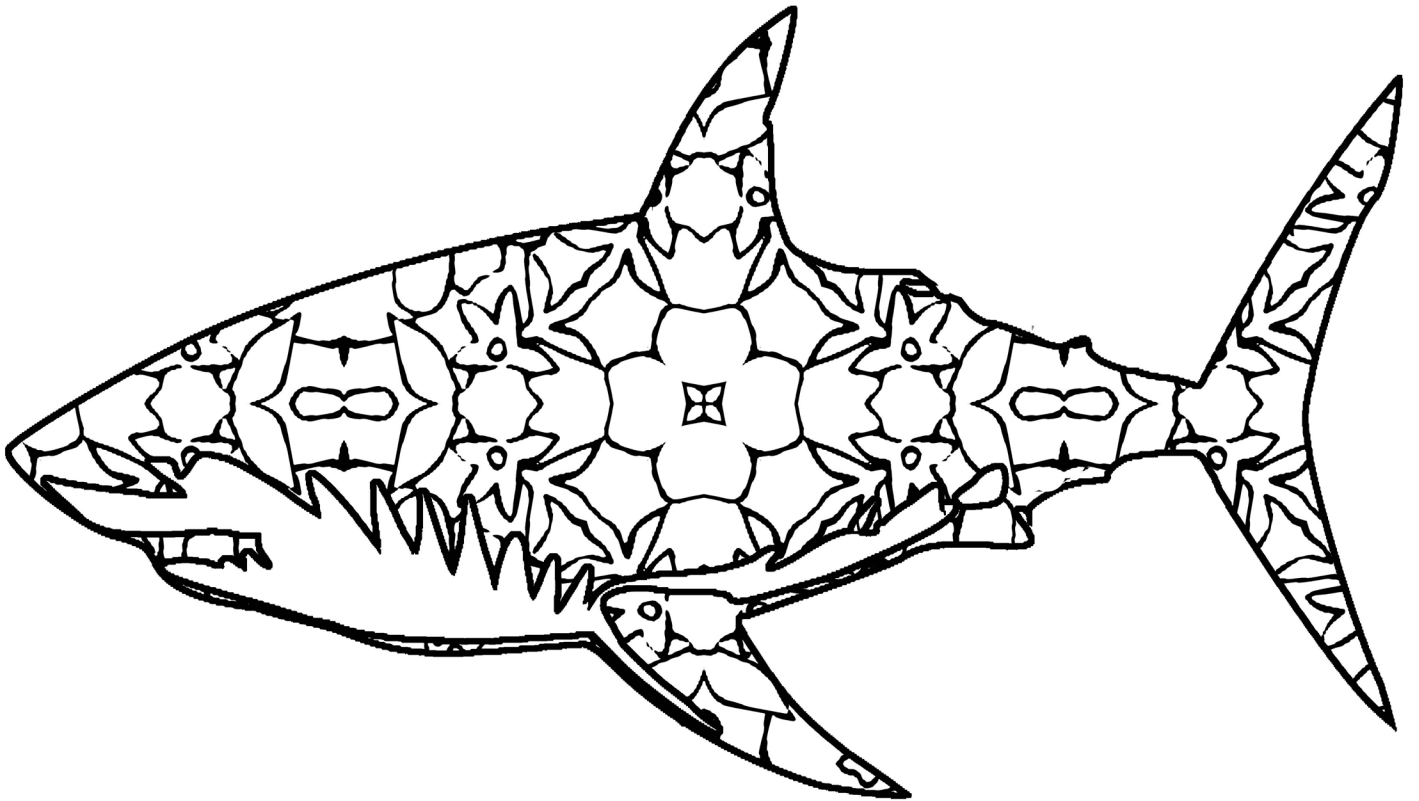
Western Lowland Gorillas are endangered, but they remain far more common than their relatives, the mountain gorillas. They live in heavy, dense rain forests throughout Western Africa, many of which are found in remote locations. This means that scientists can't accurately measure their population.

Polar Bear



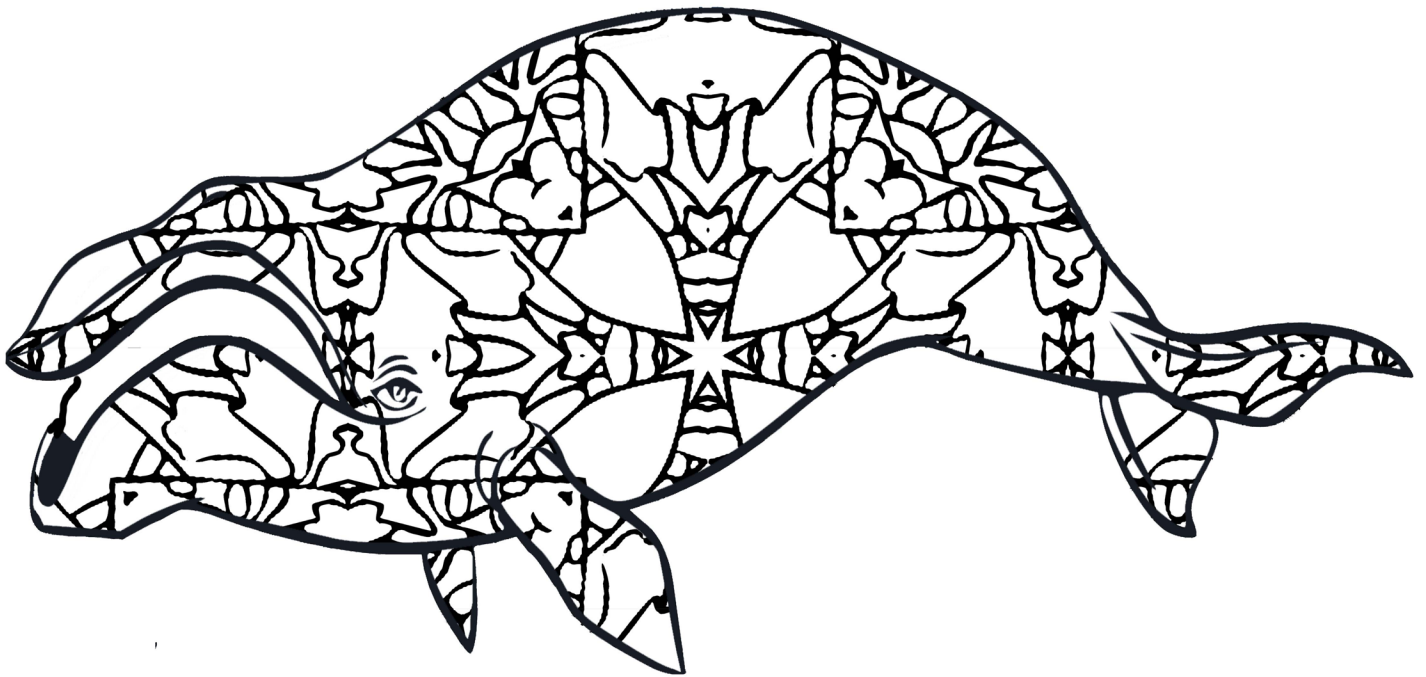
Polar Bears are classified as marine mammals because they spend most of their lives on the sea ice of the Arctic Ocean. They have a thick layer of body fat and a water-repellant coat that insulates them from the cold air and water. This species recently became endangered due to an ongoing loss of their sea ice habitat.

Great White Shark



The Great White Shark is the world's largest known predatory fish. These sharks feed on a broad spectrum of prey, from small fish, such as halibut, to large seals and dolphins. Great white sharks are decreasing in numbers and are becoming rare due to years of being hunted by humans for their fins and teeth.

Northern Right Whale



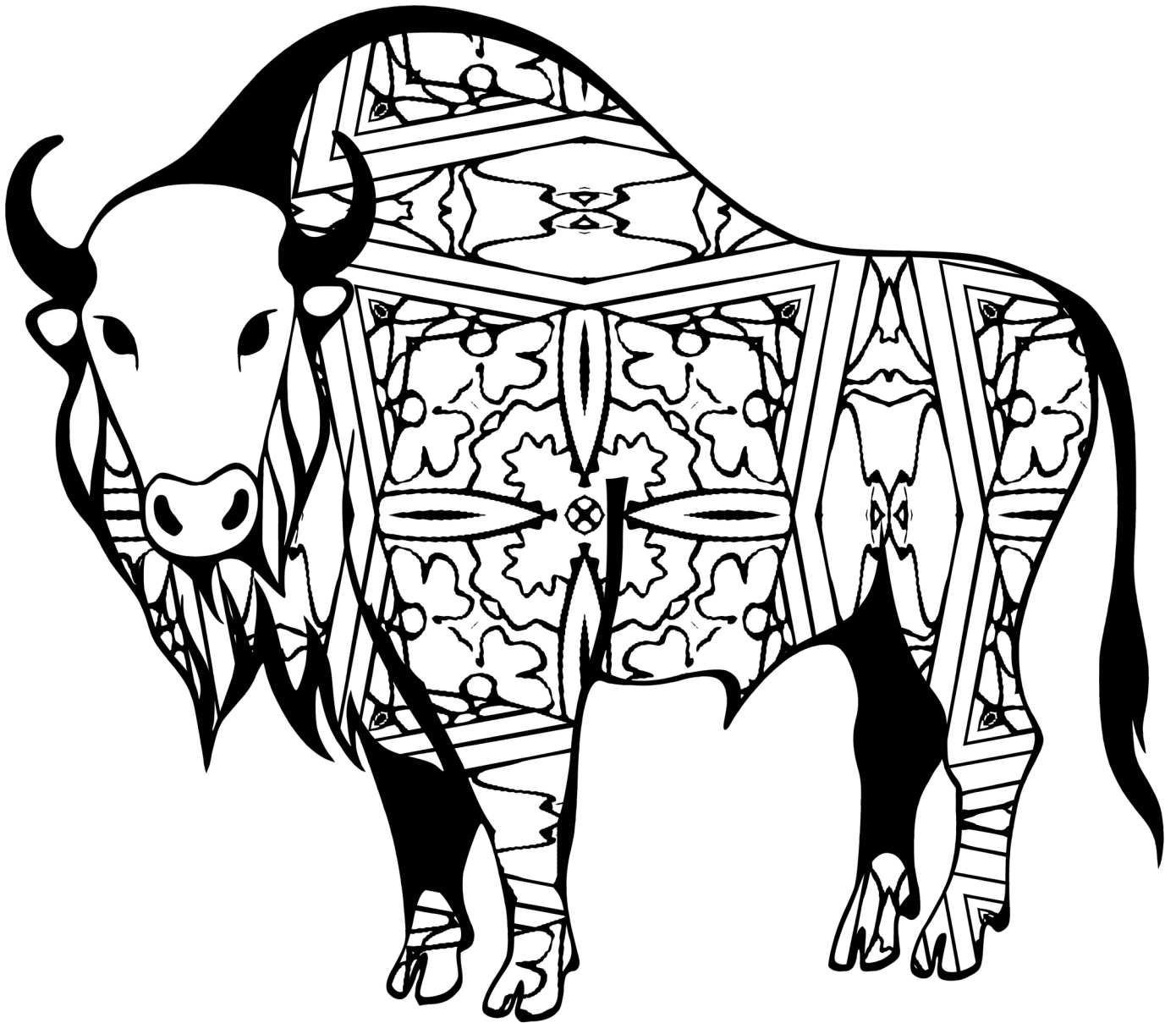
The Northern Right Whale is the most endangered of all the world's whale species and consists of around 350 remaining individuals that travel the Atlantic coasts of Canada and the US. These whales became endangered during whaling in the 19th century, becoming a primary target to hunt for their valuable oil.

Red Panda



The Red Panda is slightly larger than a domestic cat with a bear-like body and thick, russet fur. Red pandas are very skillful and acrobatic animals that predominantly stay in trees. They live in the mountains of Nepal and Northern Myanmar (Burma), as well as in central China.

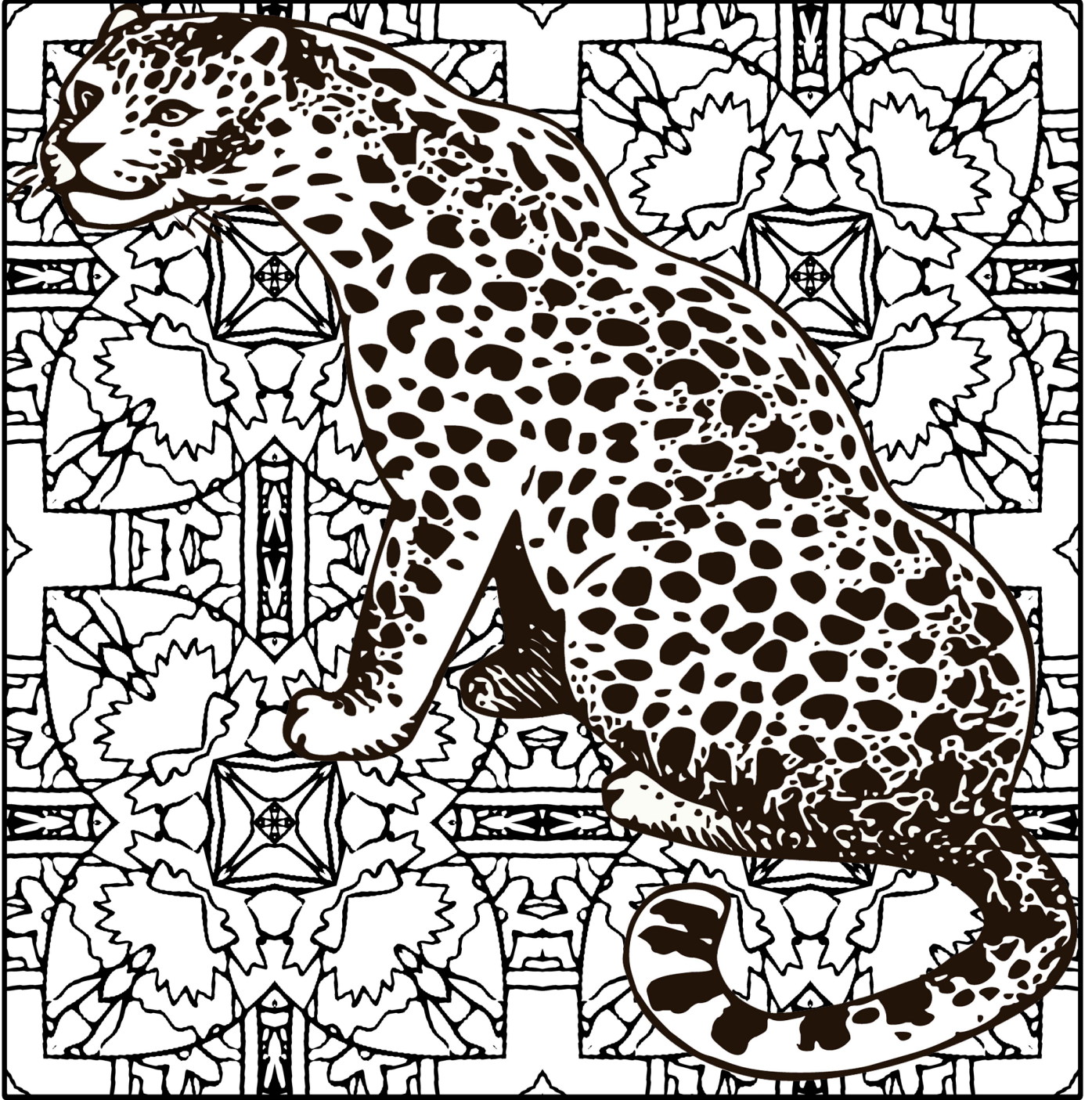
Plains Bison



Symbols of strength and determination, Plains Bison are Ice Age survivors whose population once ranged between 30-60 million in North America. In just a few decades, however, westward expansion decimated their numbers.

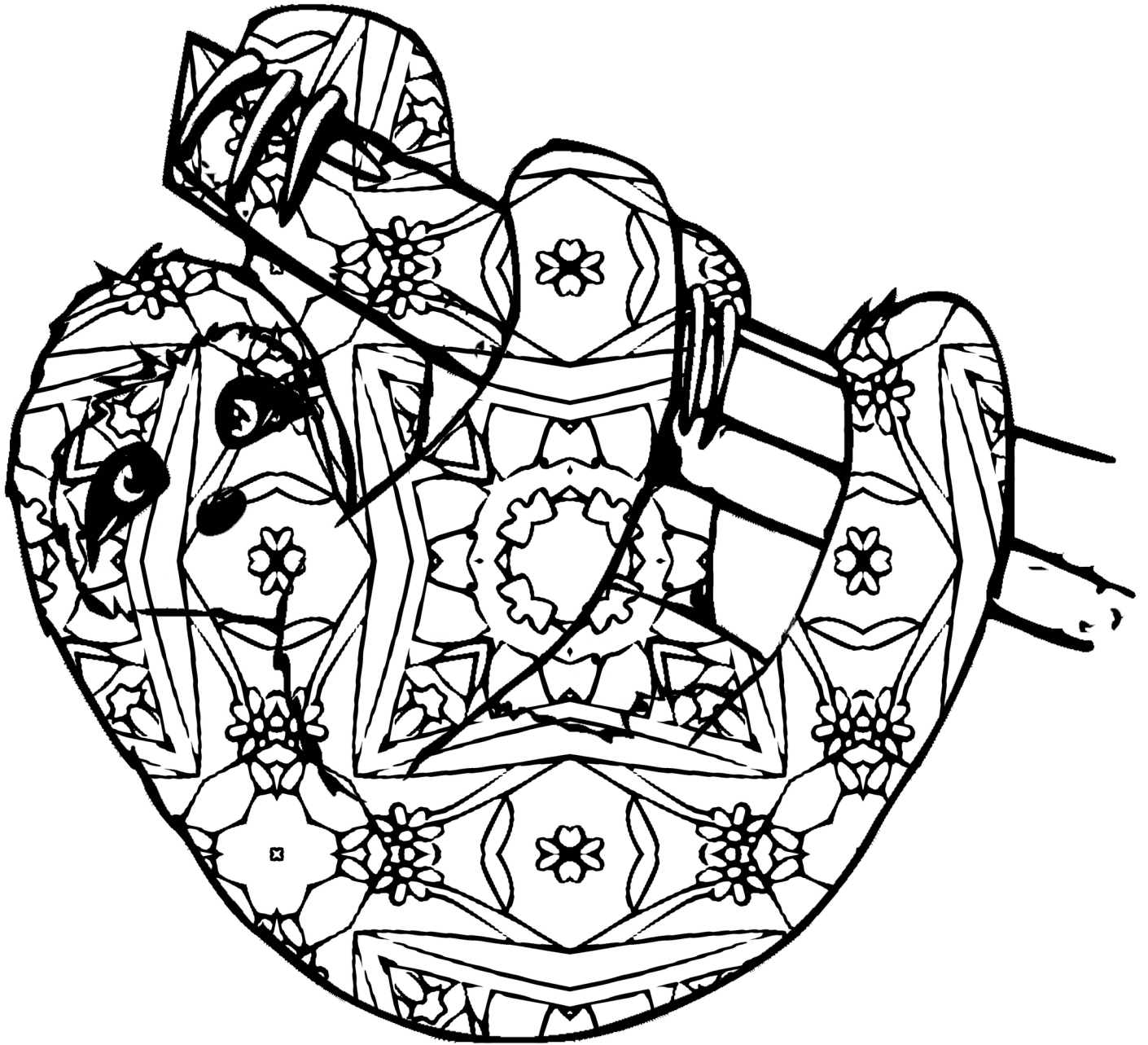
No other species on earth has declined so quickly.

Snow Leopard



The Snow Leopard's powerful build allows it to scale steep slopes with ease, and its hind legs give it the ability to leap six times the length of its body. These rare, beautiful gray leopards live in the mountains of Central Asia but are dwindling in numbers due to poaching.

Pygmy Three-Toed Sloth



Sloths, the sluggish tree-dwellers of Central and South America, spend their lives in tropical rain forests. They move through the canopy at a rate of about 40 yards per day, munching on leaves, twigs, and buds. While there are many species, the Pygmy Sloth has been listed as the most endangered.

We hope you enjoyed learning about and coloring these fascinating animals!

But... did you know that there are over 16,000 different species that are listed as threatened or endangered? This coloring book has only introduced you to 24 of these, however.

If you'd like to learn more about these creatures or the various other plants and animals who face similar threats of extinction, please check out some of the links below.

<http://www.iucnredlist.org/>

<http://www.animalplanet.com/wild-animals/endangered-species/>

https://www.worldwildlife.org/species/directory?direction=desc&sort=extinction_status