

10 recently extinct animals, of which only photos will remain

See some of the most beautiful creatures we will lose in the next 40 years.



A small rodent (*Melomys rubicola*) that lives on only one island off Australia is likely to be the world's first mammal to fall victim to climate change, Queensland scientists said this week. Some scientists say that we are in the middle of the sixth great extinction, which, unlike millions of years ago, is largely due to human activity. In the last 40 years alone, we have lost a huge variety of species, such as

these amazing creatures.

Golden Frog (1989)

The golden frog *Bufo periglenes* was discovered only in 1966 by herpetologist Jay Savage in the highland rainforests of Costa Rica. But it was last seen in 1989.

Cause of extinction: This species of amphibian can not withstand high temperatures, and once the temperature began to rise due to global warming, this species is disappearing. Others point to fungal skin infections and environmental pollution as possible causes.



Zanzibar Leopard (1996)



The Zanzibar leopard was originally described as a subspecies of the leopard (*Panthera Pardus adersi*). He lives in the Tanzanian archipelago of Zanzibar. It is not yet clear if this big cat is missing - accidental unconfirmed sightings are still being reported.

Reason for extinction: Locals believe that leopards are possessed by witches and hunt them aggressively. Animals have a reputation for being evil predators that must be destroyed - and even the government has campaigned. In the mid-1990s, short-lived conservation efforts were made, but without diligence and too late.

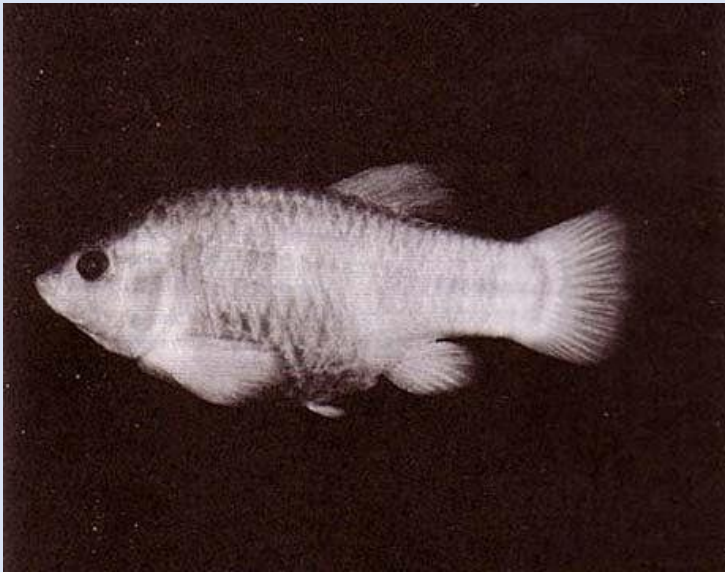
The Great White Butterfly of Madeira (2007)

The great white butterfly (*Pieris brassicae wollastoni*) has been found in the evergreen deciduous forests of Laurisilva on the Portuguese islands of Madeira. It reaches a size of 55 to 65 millimeters. The wings are pure white with a wide black edging on the tips of the wings. The last specimen was captured in 1977 and



has not been found, despite 15 years of research in the 1980s and 1990s. Reason for extinction: Loss of habitats due to construction, as well as pollution from agricultural fertilizers are the two main reasons for the extinction of the species. A possible cause is a viral infection brought on by a small white (rapeseed) butterfly.

Tekopa Dog Fish (1982)



This fish, *Cyprinodon nevadensis calidae*, is native to the hot springs of the Mojave Desert and is the first animal to be declared extinct under the 1973 Endangered Species Act, whose extinction is explained by the destruction of its natural habitat. The last confirmed samples of *C. p. calidae* were collected on February 2, 1970, and no specimens have been seen since, despite persistent searches in more than 40 sites.

In 1981 it was officially declared extinct.

Cause of extinction: Destruction of natural habitat and introduction of invasive species.

Pyrenean Capricorn (2000)

The last Iberian ibex died in 2000. A cloned ibex created from skin samples taken from the last Iberian ibex was born in 2009. He died shortly after birth from lung complications.

Reason for extinction: Hunting has caused a serious reduction in the number of animals.

Environmentalists accuse the Spanish government of failing to take steps to save it.



West African Black Rhinoceros (2006)



The majestic West African black rhino has been declared extinct in 2006 after environmentalists failed to find a single specimen in Cameroon's last remaining habitat. The West African black rhino is one of the four subspecies of rhinoceros.

Reason for extinction: Poachers hunt rhinoceros for its horn, which is considered an aphrodisiac in some countries such as Yemen and China.

River Dolphin Badges (2006)

This dolphin *Lipotes vexillifer* is one of the first species of dolphins to become extinct as a result of human activity. Called the "Goddess of the Yangtze", these



freshwater river dolphins have survived for 20 million years, and the earliest documented references to this animal in Chinese literature date back to 200 BC.

In 2006, this species of dolphin was declared functionally extinct. This means that even if older specimens are found, there will be no next generation.

Cause of extinction: Their disappearance is probably due to poor fishing methods such as the use of large nets and stunning, which accidentally kills dolphins, river hydraulic facilities, shipping, as well as noise from human activity on the river, which interferes with the sonar system of communication and hunting of these dolphins.

Caribbean Seal Monk (2008)

The last officially documented sighting of this seal species was in 1952. It is even more disturbing that it was the only seal born in the Caribbean and the Gulf



of Mexico. There are only two other living species of monk seals, in Hawaii and the Mediterranean. Both species are at risk of extinction.

Reason for extinction: These seals are tirelessly hunted until they disappear, first because of their meat and second - mostly

because of their fat, which is used in various products. Unfortunately, these animals are particularly vulnerable and can be easily killed.



The Diver of Alaotra (2010)

This waterfowl has particularly small wings and has not been able to fly long distances, so it spends most of its life in Lake Alaotra in Madagascar or the surrounding water bodies. The last documented Alaotren divers were spotted in 1985. Studies since then have found none of these recently extinct

animals and have been added to the list of extinct bird species, which have reached a total of 132 species since 1600.

Cause of extinction: These birds are thought to be poaching and carnivorous predatory fish bred in the lake. The nets used by fishermen have also contributed to the extinction of birds from the lake.

Spiks Macaw (2004)



The spice macaw, also called the little blue macaw, is known for its beautiful blue feathers. While some specimens are still in captivity, these little blue birds have disappeared into the wild.

Reason for extinction: Habitat destruction and illegal hunting and trade are the main reasons for the catastrophic decline

in the number of these parrots.

