

Conservation Website

Madison Olson

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7_There Will Come... Ursula K. Le Guin...



WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

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HISTORY

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HOW DID IT START AND WHAT WAS ITS

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HOW DID IT START AND WHAT WAS ITS HISTORY?

When it comes to the start of Wildlife Conservation History, it is vast and eye opening. Overhunting, poaching, and pollution have dwindled the biodiversity of the United States and it is a main focus in the United States to preserve it. It dates back all the way to early European settlement in the 1500's and 1600's when Europeans first started settling and moving into America. Along with it's start, from it, it grew many conservationists and acts which helped save wildlife as we know it. To help give a visual and better explain, here is a time line of events from the bitter start to where we are today:

1500's-1600's

This time marks early European settlement and the time where species habitats were being destroyed to create farm land and hunting and trapping was abundant without regulation for food, fashion, and sport. Spaniards also came with domestic livestock such as horses, pigs, cows, among others which caused a decline in wildlife and game. Europeans and Spaniards that settled blamed it on predator populations such as wolves and started the hunt for them.

1630

1901-09

The presidency of Theodore Roosevelt was the most important and avid time for conservation. He set aside 230 million acers of land during his presidency. This includes five national parks, 16 national monuments, 55 wildlife refuges. In 1903, he develops the first national wildlife refuge called Pelican Island.

1906

Congress and President Theodore Roosevelt passes the

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1768

The Steller's Sea Cow is declared extinct due to shipping and transporting ships with pelts from trapping and hunting.



1832

1913

The first hunting license is issued in the state of Pennsylvania.

1914

The very last Passenger Pigeon dies, causing the whole species to go extinct in the Cincinnati Zoo.

1916

The National Park Service is created by congress.

1918

The Migratory Bird Treaty act is passed by congress which protects against overhunting of migratory birds.

1934

President Franklin D. Roosevelt appoints a committee to the restoration of wildlife called the Committee of Wildlife Restoration.

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1832

The first known hunting club was established in Baltimore, Maryland called Carroll's Island Club.

1833

43,000 buffalo hides are harvested in this year alone by the American Fur Company and most of it is from Native American trade.

1836

Ralph Waldo Emerson publishes his writing called Nature to talk and show the value of wildlife beyond the value of pelts, hides, and their products.

1842

The Public Trust Doctrine was created due to the Supreme Court denying a man's efforts to claim ownership of oysters on his land when people were fishing for them. It was created saying that all wildlife belongs to all the people.

1844

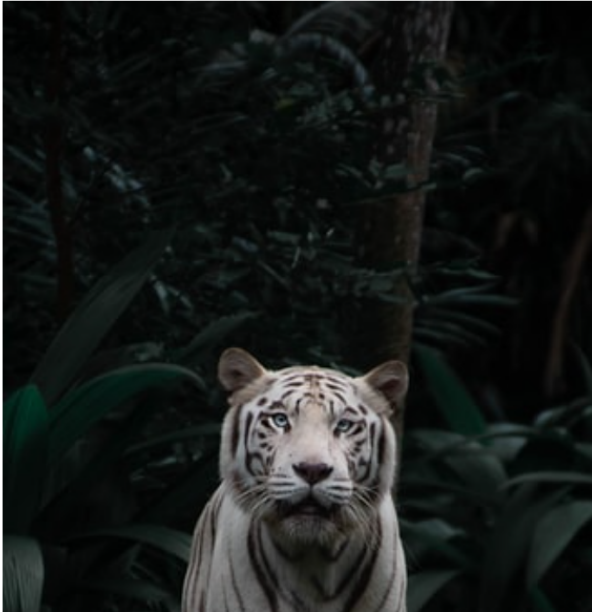
The New York Sportsman's Club was founded and helps create laws to regulate fishing for trout and the excess hunting of deer, woodcock, and quail.

1854


Dr. Clarence Cottam publishes his findings and research about the effects of pesticides on wildlife.

1956

The Fish and Wildlife act in put into place by congress. It gives the secretary of the Interior authority to advance conservation and protection through research, acquisition of refuge lands, and development of facilities.



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1886


Sadly, a census of all buffalo in the U.S. was taken it was numbered that only 540 bison remained in the entirety of the United States. Most of the infinitesimal numbers that remained were mostly in Yellowstone.

1887

The Boone and Crockett Club was founded with the main purpose and mission to protect all big game in America. The meeting to establish it took place in New York and was held by many influential hunter-conservationists, including Theodore Roosevelt and George Bird Grinnell.

1891


Congress passes the Forest Reserve Act and develops the Shoshone National Forest to help preserve natural recourses. Shoshone National Forest becomes the first of the nations Federally controlled and managed forest reserve.




President Richard Nixon signs the Endangered Species Act.

1980

Jimmy Carter signs the ANILCA, otherwise known as the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.



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ANIMALS



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WHAT ANIMALS NEED IT THE MOST?

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WHAT ANIMALS NEED IT THE MOST?

There are many animal and plant species that need conservation but according to the World Wildlife Fund, there is a list of animals that are priority. They are grouped by clusters and not just by specific species. The clusters serve as guides and categories that form elements in the food chain, help stability, and demonstrate conservation needs. The list includes:

1. Bears (including giant panda)
2. Big cats
3. Cetaceans (whales, dolphins and porpoises)
4. Elephants
5. Great apes
6. Marine turtles
7. Rhinos
8. Sharks and rays
9. Sturgeons
10. Vultures

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THERE ARE ALSO LEVELS TO ENDANGERMENT. THE LEVELS ARE:

1. Least Concern – no or little concern
2. Near threatened – Small concern, keeping watch
3. Threatened – medium risk
4. Vulnerable – high risk of extinction in the wild
5. Endangered – very high risk of extinction in the wild
6. Critically endangered – extremely high risk of extinction in the wild
7. Extinct in the wild – only are alive in captivity
8. Extinct – no longer exist entirely

WORLD WILDLIFE

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

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ENDANGERED SPECIES LIST

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

MADISON OLSON: BELLEVUE UNIVERSITY – WEBSITE DEVELOPMENT


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Organizations and Groups

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ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUPS

There are a vast number and amount of organizations today all around the world that help with conservation on animals and plant species. All of them are out there fighting and working to help keep these species here for future generations to enjoy. Some of the most prevalent organizations, to name a few are:

1.
World Wide Fund for Nature – They raise money for many different species of animals all across the world and they also raise money for food, ecosystems, and climate change. You can choose which cause to donate to or join when you go to the site. They also set up a program where you can symbolically adopt an animal and make monthly donations.
2.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service – They are a government agency within the interior that reserve, protect, and conserve the ecosystems, habitats, and species that are

HERE ARE THE LINKS TO THESE ORGANIZATIONS TO HELP DONATE OR JOIN THE CAUSE OF CONSERVATION:

WORLD WILDLIFE

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

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TYPES OF CONSERVATION



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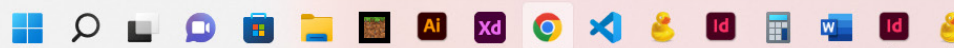
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SOURCES FOR ALL!

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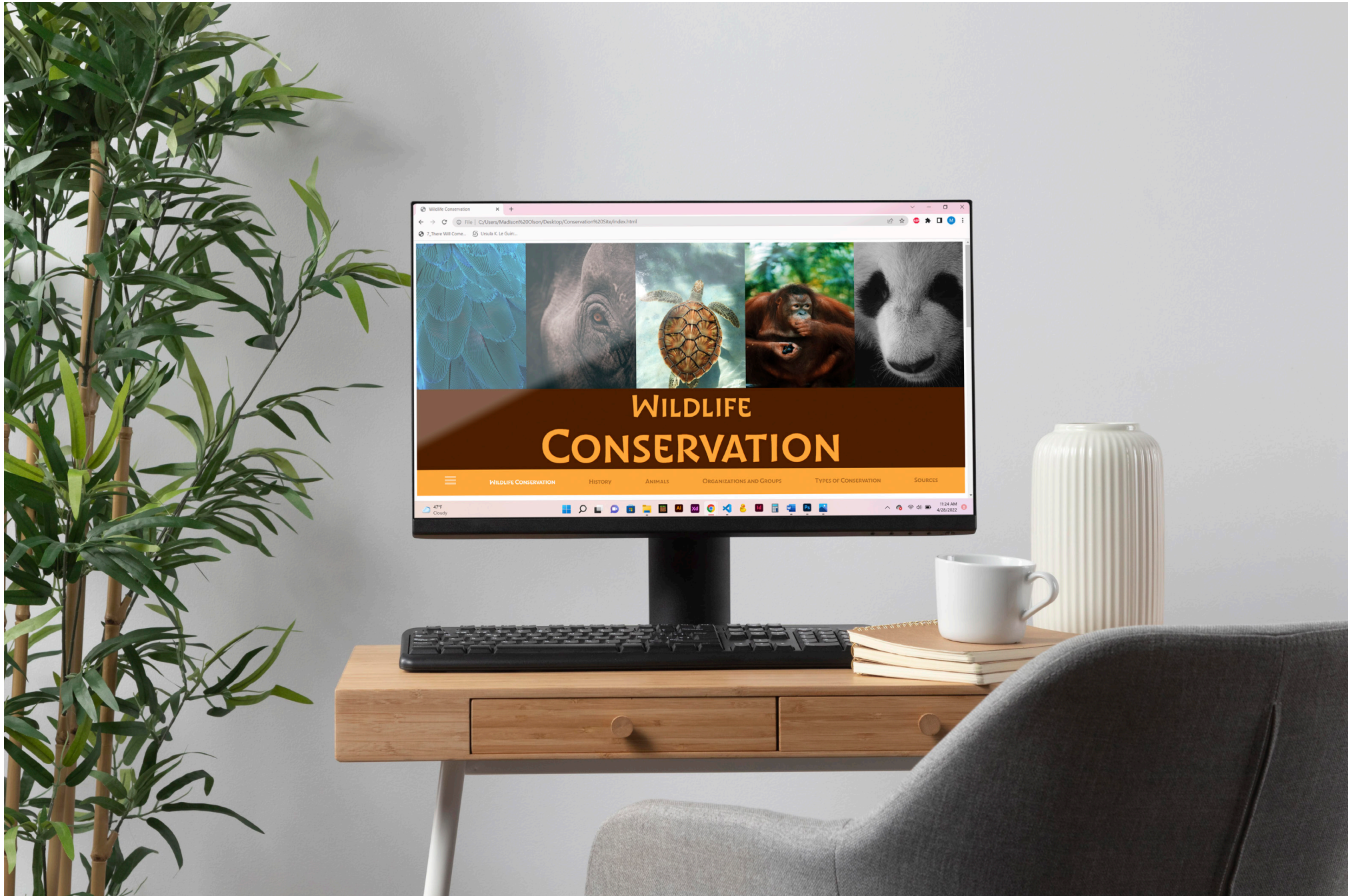
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WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

WHAT IS CONSERVATION?

Wildlife Conservation is the protection and preservation of organisms and their habitats within their ecosystem. This includes animals and plants within their habitat and their habitat in general as well. There are many goals of Wildlife Conservation but the main reasons are to educate the masses of how to live with these other species sustainably to ensure the survival of their ecosystems and the many species within them and to not disrupt the stability and balance of the delicate balance of nature's processes. Some ways that Wildlife conservation is protected is through legislation such as the Endangered Species Act and Public lands such as national parks to be saved for future generations.

WHY IS IT NEEDED AND WHAT IS THE IMPORTANCE?

We must understand why Wildlife Conservation is needed also to better understand what it is and why it is needed. Over the years, the human population has soared and so has the need for resources along with us as humans polluting and over exhausting our resources. This has caused a decline in the natural ecosystems of plant and animal species, which upsets the balance of nature and the natural part of our earth. We as humans need to know how these systems interact and function to better protect them for our future generations.

SOME REASONS AS TO WHY IT IS NEEDED ARE:

1. It promotes pollination and the continuation of native plants along with the insects, birds, and other small animals that pollinate them.
2. It preserves heritage and culture. Some places around the world are known for their native animals and plants. The extinction or destruction could cause the culture and even heritage to fade.
3. It protects the biodiversity of life and endangered species within their ecosystem.
4. It protects the balance of nature and provides ecological stability.
5. It can teach the importance of conservation to generations to come and it can teach the future generation about nature and the beauty of it.

