**Extinct Animal Webquest**

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**FIND AND LIST 20 ANIMALS THAT HAVE GONE EXTINCT BETWEEN 1900-2020.**

**BELOW WRITE THE ANIMAL’S NAME AND THE YEAR OF EXTINCTION.**

| 1. The Passenger Pigeon **1914** | 11) Bubal Hartebeest **1994** |
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| 1. Barbary Lion **1922** | 12) Pyrenean Ibex **2000** |
| 1. Mexican Grizzly Bear **1964** | 13) O’ahu tree snail **2019** |
| 1. Golden Toad **1989** | 14) Caribbean Monk Seal **2008** |
| 1. Levuana Moth **1996** | 15) Caspian Tiger **1970** |
| 1. Tasmanian Tiger **1936** | 16) Carolina Parakeet **1918** |
| 1. Paradise Parrot **1928** | 17) Pinta Island Tortoise **2015** |
| 1. Sicilian Wolf **1935 or 1938** | 18) Western Black Rhinoceros **2011** |
| 1. Japanese Sea Lion **1970** | 19) Madeiran Large White **2007** |
| 1. Heath Hen **1933** | 20) Spix Macaw **2000** |

**\*NOW CHOOSE 10 ANIMALS FROM YOUR LIST TO RESEARCH AND COMPLETE THE INFORMATION BELOW.**

| **Question** | **Answer** |
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| Extinct Animal #: 20 | **Spix Macaw** |
| Where did it live on our planet? | **Spix's macaw once occupied the interior northeastern parts of Brazil, including the states of Bahia and Piaui.** |
| What type of animal was it?  Mammal, Reptile, Amphibian, Fish, Insect, Bird, Other? | **The Spix Macaw is from Brazil and it was a type of a true parrot** |
| How did it become extinct? | **In addition to illegal trafficking, the destruction of habitat due to human influences was the main reason for the extinction of the species.** |
| Fact #1 about animal | **A Spix’s Macaws beak is so strong it can easily crush a Brazil nut, even a humans knuckle** |
| Fact #2 about animal | **Most Spix Macaws eyes are black when they are younger, but as they mature their eyes become a yellow or brown** |

| **Question** | **Answer** |
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| Extinct Animal #: 2 | **Barbary Lion** |
| Where did it live on our planet? | **It lived in the mountains and deserts of the Barbary Coast of North Africa, from Morocco to Egypt** |
| What type of animal was it?  Mammal, Reptile, Amphibian, Fish, Insect, Bird, Other? | **The Barbary Lion is a Panthera Leo which is a large mammal of the felidae family.** |
| How did it become extinct? | **The Barbary Lion became extinct due to human activities, many were killed by gladiators in Roman times.** |
| Fact #1 about animal | **In 19th century hunter accounts, the Barbary lion was claimed to be the largest lion, with a weight of wild males ranging from 600-660 pounds.** |
| Fact #2 about animal | **The Barbary lion of Northern Africa has a top speed of 49.7 miles per hour.** |

| **Question** | **Answer** |
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| Extinct Animal #: 6 | **Tasmanian Tiger** |
| Where did it live on our planet? | **The Tasmanian tiger primarily existed on the Australian island of Tasmania up until its extinction.They ranged over grasslands, wetlands, and dry eucalyptus forests.** |
| What type of animal was it?  Mammal, Reptile, Amphibian, Fish, Insect, Bird, Other? | **The Tasmanian tiger is a marsupial or thylacine.** |
| How did it become extinct? | **The Tasmanian tiger became extinct due to excessive hunting, combined with factors such as habitat destruction and introduced disease, led to the rapid extinction of the species.** |
| Fact #1 about animal | **Tasmanian tigers would sometimes jump like kangaroos.** |
| Fact #2 about animal | **Instead of having a strong bite, like most tigers, it surprisingly actually had a very weak bite.** |

| **Question** | **Answer** |
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| Extinct Animal #: 3 | **Mexican Grizzly Bear** |
| Where did it live on our planet? | **The mexican grizzly bear lived in the northern territories of Mexico, particularly in the northern savannah and mountain forests, and northwards into New Mexico and Arizona in the USA.** |
| What type of animal was it?  Mammal, Reptile, Amphibian, Fish, Insect, Bird, Other? | **The Mexican grizzly bear is a mammal and a type of brown bear called Ursidae** |
| How did it become extinct? | **With the expansion of cattle farming within the Mexican brown bear's range the animals increasingly came to be considered by cattle farmers as pests and were trapped, shot and poisoned.** |
| Fact #1 about animal | **The heaviest Mexican grizzly bear alive was 6 feet and weighed an average of 701 pounds.** |
| Fact #2 about animal | **They can run up to 35 miles per hour** |

| **Question** | **Answer** |
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| Extinct Animal #: 15 | **Caspian Tiger** |
| Where did it live on our planet? | **During their time, Caspian tigers could be found in Turkey and through much of Central Asia, including Iran and Iraq, and in Northwestern China as well** |
| What type of animal was it?  Mammal, Reptile, Amphibian, Fish, Insect, Bird, Other? | **The Caspian Tiger was a large mammal also called a Panthera tigris** |
| How did it become extinct? | **The Caspian tigers became extinct due to hunting, habitat loss, and food shortages.** |
| Fact #1 about animal | **Caspian Tiger cubs did not leave their den at all for the first two weeks and would begin to hunt on their own at about 11 weeks of age** |
| Fact #2 about animal | **The Caspian Tiger preferred to live near a water source and close to prey such as wild boar, deer, and camels.** |

| **Question** | **Answer** |
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| Extinct Animal #: 16 | **Carolina Parakeet** |
| Where did it live on our planet? | **The Carolina Parakeet inhabited deciduous forests and forest edges in the eastern United States as far north as the Great Lakes region, as well as wooded river bottoms of the Great Plains as far west as Nebraska.** |
| What type of animal was it?  Mammal, Reptile, Amphibian, Fish, Insect, Bird, Other? | **The Carolina Parakeet (Conuropsis carolinensis) was the only parrot species native to the eastern United States.** |
| How did it become extinct? | **The Carolina parakeet went extinct due to habitat loss, land- clearing for agriculture, and the removing trees that the parrots used for nesting.** |
| Fact #1 about animal | **The Carolina Parakeet’s green, yellow, and red feathers were prized additions to women’s hats** |
| Fact #2 about animal | **Carolina parakeets often flew in such large flocks that they were said to cover the sun.** |

| **Question** | **Answer** |
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| Extinct Animal #: 7 | **Paradise Parrot** |
| Where did it live on our planet? | **The Paradise Parrot was a medium-sized parrot that inhabited grassy woodlands of eastern Australia and was mostly found in southeast Queensland.** |
| What type of animal was it?  Mammal, Reptile, Amphibian, Fish, Insect, Bird, Other? | **The Paradise parrot was a type of parrot called a Psittaculidae.** |
| How did it become extinct? | **The extinction of the Paradise Parrot was probably precipitated by a variety of factors: trapping for the aviary trade, predation by introduced mammals; the severe drought of 1902; land clearing; pastoralism; changed fire regimes, and the destruction of termite mounds** |
| Fact #1 about animal | **Paradise Parrots are herbivores which means they only eat plants** |
| Fact #2 about animal | **The abdomen part was red in color in males, while the abdomen part of females is known to be paler** |

| **Question** | **Answer** |
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| Extinct Animal #: 8 | **Sicilian Wolf** |
| Where did it live on our planet? | **The Sicilian wolf lived in an Italian town called Sicily.** |
| What type of animal was it?  Mammal, Reptile, Amphibian, Fish, Insect, Bird, Other? | **The Sicilian wolf is a Canis lupus italicus or Canis lupus lupus** |
| How did it become extinct? | **The Sicilian wolf became extinct because it's killing of livestock** |
| Fact #1 about animal | **Wolves trot at 5 miles per hour, but they can run in short bursts at up to 35 miles per hour.** |
| Fact #2 about animal | **Pups are born deaf and blind with bright blue eyes.** |

| **Question** | **Answer** |
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| Extinct Animal #: 11 | **Bubal Hartebeest** |
| Where did it live on our planet? | **The Bubal hartebeest lived in the north part of the Saharan Desert.** |
| What type of animal was it?  Mammal, Reptile, Amphibian, Fish, Insect, Bird, Other? | **The Bubal hartebeest was a bubal antelope, it is also a mammal.** |
| How did it become extinct? | **The Bubal hartebeest of North Africa, went extinct after the last animals were shot in Algeria between 1945 and 1954.** |
| Fact #1 about animal | **Bubal Hartebeest can reach speeds up to 34.2 miles per hour, but it has been reported that they can run up to 50 miles per hour when running away from a predator. They are one of the fastest antelopes.** |
| Fact #2 about animal | **Hartebeests flee by running in zigzag patterns which confuse predators and make it difficult for them to prey on fleeing hartebeest.** |

| **Question** | **Answer** |
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| Extinct Animal #: 9 | **Japanese Sea Lion** |
| Where did it live on our planet? | **Japanese sea lions were found from the southern end of Japan, north through the Korea Strait and throughout the Sea of Japan to Sakhalin Island, on both sides of Kamchatka from the eastern Sea of Okhotsk, the western North Pacific, and the south through the Kuril Island archipelago to the southern end of Japan.** |
| What type of animal was it?  Mammal, Reptile, Amphibian, Fish, Insect, Bird, Other? | **The Japanese sea lion was a marine mammal.** |
| How did it become extinct? | **The Japanese sea lion was extinct due to them being captured and used for circuses. Submarine warfare during World War II is even believed to have contributed to their habitat destruction.** |
| Fact #1 about animal | **The Japanese sea lion males are dark gray in color and they weigh around 992-1254 pounds.** |
| Fact #2 about animal | **Japanese sea lions are strong swimmers and can reach speeds of nearly 20 miles per hour in the water. They can also hunt underwater and can dive to depths of 300 meters.** |