

# ENDANGERED







A photographic exhibition



Michaelhouse Café  
Trinity Street, Cambridge  
11 May - 8 June 2008



## The photographs:

	1. Orangutan <i>Pongo pygmaeus</i> Borneo	The orangutan, the gentle 'person of the forest', is Asia's only great ape. Tragically, numbers have plummeted to less than 20% over the last 75 years, due to illegal logging, mining, farming and poaching. Fauna & Flora International relies on much-needed grants and donations to continue its vital work protecting the surviving orangutans in Borneo.	Kitch Bain <b>Fauna &amp; Flora International</b> <a href="http://www.fauna-flora.org">www.fauna-flora.org</a>
	2. Wandering albatross <i>Diomedea exulans</i> South of Sydney Australia	The race to save the albatross is urgent, with 100,000 albatrosses killed every year on longline fishing hooks – that's about one every five minutes. There are lots of simple things you can do to help 'Save the Albatross'.  Visit <a href="http://www.savethealbatross.net">www.savethealbatross.net</a> for more information.	Ben Lascelles <b>BirdLife International</b> <a href="http://www.birdlife.org">www.birdlife.org</a>
	3. Three-horned chameleon <i>Chamaeleo deremensis</i> Usambara Mountains, Tanzania	People are an integral part of the solution to conserving endangered species. This rare chameleon is known from only two mountain localities. Understanding its threats and habitat requirements will help Tanzanians conserve the species in the long run. The Tropical Biology Association is building the expertise of Tanzanian organisations to conserve their endangered species.	Jeremy Holden <b>Tropical Biology Association</b> <a href="http://www.tropical-biology.org">www.tropical-biology.org</a>
	4. Sustainable timber use Panama	Wounaan boys in a house built of red cedar <i>Cedrela odorata</i> , a valuable timber species also important in traditional medicine. High international demand for the durable, rot-resistant timber has led to serious decline in the species throughout its range. A UNEP-WCMC workshop has led to the genus <i>Cedrela</i> being considered for inclusion in the appendices CITES.	Harriet Gillett <b>UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre</b> <a href="http://www.unep-wcmc.org">www.unep-wcmc.org</a>
	5. Ancient giant quiver tree <i>Aloe dichotoma</i> Namib Desert Southern Namibia	Quiver trees store water in their trunks and live for over 300 years. They are dying <i>en masse</i> due to unusually severe droughts caused by climate change. Listed as 'Vulnerable' on the 'IUCN Red List of Threatened Species' ( <a href="http://www.iucnredlist.org">www.iucnredlist.org</a> ), the quiver tree and other desert species may already be close to their limits of tolerance of global warming.	Wendy Foden <b>International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)</b> <a href="http://www.iucn.org">www.iucn.org</a>
	6. Gorillas living with Guerrillas Virunga National Park Democratic Republic of Congo	Mountain gorillas <i>Gorilla beringei beringe</i> are listed as 'Critically Endangered' under the IUCN classification for threatened species as their habitat continues to be threatened by poaching and instability in the region. UNEP-WCMC publishes the Great Apes Atlas to raise the profile of great ape conservation efforts globally.	Charles Besançon <b>UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre</b> <a href="http://www.unep-wcmc.org">www.unep-wcmc.org</a>
	7. Species can be saved from extinction Laysan teal <i>Anas Laysanensis</i> Laysan Island, Hawaii	Laysan teal was the rarest animal in the world with just one pair remaining. The male died leaving the female to rear a brood successfully. Now through intensive efforts the population is between 600-700 birds. BirdLife's 'Preventing Extinctions Programme', with support from the British Birdwatching Fair, is a major new initiative to save every Critically Endangered bird.	James H. Breeden <b>BirdLife International</b> WINNER Rare Birds Yearbook 2008 photo competition
	8. Tiger and other skins confiscated at Heathrow Airport London, England	Poaching of tigers and other Asian big cats for their bones and other parts for use in traditional Chinese medicines is a major threat facing these iconic animals. A 1993 Chinese ban on the use of tiger parts has significantly reduced the demand, but there are renewed calls for it to be lifted.	Edward Parker WWF-Canon Photo Library <b>TRAFFIC</b> <a href="http://www.traffic.org">www.traffic.org</a>
	9. Mayan women washing clothes Golden Stream Corridor Preserve, Belize	One of Central America's last unbroken stretches of tropical broadleaf forest, the Golden Stream Corridor Preserve was under threat from industrial logging, citrus cultivation and shrimp farming, until Fauna & Flora International intervened to protect it. By assisting local people to manage their forests sustainably, pressure on the fragile ecosystem is reduced.	Juan Pablo Moreiras <b>Fauna &amp; Flora International</b> <a href="http://www.fauna-flora.org">www.fauna-flora.org</a>
	10. Baobab Avenue Menabe Madagascar	This magnificent tree is unique to the Menabe region of Madagascar. The baobabs pictured are the sole survivors of a once pristine forest. Today they are under constant threat from clearance for agriculture. The Tropical Biology Association is working with Malagasy conservation organisations to develop sustainable approaches to management of their remaining natural resources.	Jeremy Holden <b>Tropical Biology Association</b> <a href="http://www.tropical-biology.org">www.tropical-biology.org</a>
	11. Wilkins Ice Shelf breaking up, March 2008 Antarctic Peninsula	The Antarctic Peninsula has experienced unprecedented warming over the last 50 years. Many glaciers have retreated and six ice shelves have collapsed completely. This dramatic illustration of the impact of climate change highlights the threat to the polar environment. BAS scientists are making detailed studies of glaciers to develop models that will help predict future changes.	Pete Bucktrout <b>British Antarctic Survey</b> <a href="http://www.antarctica.ac.uk">www.antarctica.ac.uk</a>








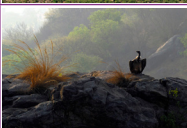

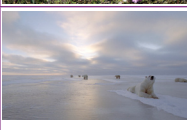
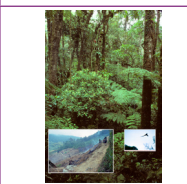



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	12. Mekong giant catfish <i>Pangasianodon gigas</i> Mekong River Cambodia	The Mekong giant catfish is one of the world's largest freshwater fish, measuring up to 3 m and weighing more than 300 kg. It is Critically Endangered, with the population declining by over 80% in the past 13 years. Overfishing and habitat loss as a result of damming and clearance of flooded forests are the principal causes.	Zeb Hogan <b>International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)</b> <a href="http://www.iucn.org">www.iucn.org</a>
	13. Newly hatched radiated tortoise <i>Geochelone radiata</i> Madagascar	A recent TRAFFIC survey of Chatuchak Market in Bangkok, Thailand, found that a third of the pet tortoises and freshwater turtles for sale were radiated tortoises, a threatened species found only in Madagascar, which cannot be traded under international law. Unregulated trade in some tortoises and freshwater turtles as pets is driving some species to extinction.	Martin Harvey WWF-Canon Photo Library <b>TRAFFIC</b> <a href="http://www.traffic.org">www.traffic.org</a>
	14. Bactrian deer in a silver silence <i>Cervus elaphus bactrianus</i> Tajikistan	This beautiful and shy deer survives in small populations spread across a few isolated locations in Central Asia. Once a widespread target for hunters, the Bactrian deer is now listed as a Vulnerable species, with less than a thousand remaining, mainly in remote nature reserves. UNEP-WCMC brings knowledge about biodiversity in need of help to your desktop.	Igor Lysenko <b>UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre</b> <a href="http://www.unep-wcmc.org">www.unep-wcmc.org</a>
	15. Frozen tuna auction, Tsukiji fish market March 2006 Tokyo, Japan	Several tuna species are at risk of commercial and biological extinction, partly fuelled by the huge demand for 'sushi', or raw fish, a delicacy in Japan. Some tuna is caught illegally by "pirate" fishing vessels. The prized Atlantic bluefin tuna is on the verge of collapse. The Mediterranean fishery sees huge illegal, unregulated and unreported activity - especially by EU fleets.	Michel Gunther WWF-Canon Photo Library <b>TRAFFIC</b> <a href="http://www.traffic.org">www.traffic.org</a>
	16. Niassa Reserve Mozambique	Despite years of civil war, cyclones, floods and droughts, the Niassa area remains one of the largest miombo forest ecosystems in the world and is home to the highest concentration of wildlife in Mozambique. Fauna & Flora International helped to secure the future of the Niassa Reserve in 2003 and is gathering key data to develop an effective lion management plan.	Keith & Coleen Begg <b>Fauna &amp; Flora International</b> <a href="http://www.fauna-flora.org">www.fauna-flora.org</a>
	17. Asian vultures in crisis. Indian vulture <i>Gyps indicus</i> India	Asian vultures will be extinct within a decade without urgent action to eliminate the livestock drug diclofenac, which has wiped out more than 99% of their population in just 15 years. The BirdLife International Partnership persuaded the Indian government to announce a ban on veterinary use of diclofenac, but this needs to be properly enforced.	Ganesh H. Shankar <b>BirdLife International</b> <a href="http://www.birdlife.org">www.birdlife.org</a>
	18. Spoon-billed sandpiper <i>Calidris pygmaeus</i> Meinopylgino, Chukotka, Russia	The spoon-billed sandpiper is the rarest sandpiper in the world with approximately 300 pairs surviving. Although the remote breeding areas in Russia's Far Northeast are not threatened, the species declined by over 80% in the last 30 years. The main threats include coastal habitat conversion and trapping along the migration route through Eastern Asia.	Christoph Zöckler <b>ArcCona Ecological Consulting</b> <a href="http://www.arcona.org">www.arcona.org</a>
	19. Polar bears <i>Ursus maritimus</i> on ice floes Churchill, Canada	Standing up to 3 metres tall, weighing up to 320 kilograms, and able to survive temperatures of -45°C, the polar bear is the Arctic's top carnivore. But climate change threatens its Arctic habitat, especially the sea ice on which it depends for hunting. If climatic trends continue, polar bears may disappear from most of their range within the next 100 years.	Robert & Carolyn Buchanan (Polar Bears International) <b>International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)</b> : <a href="http://www.iucn.org">www.iucn.org</a>
	20. Vanishing cloud forest, Chicacnab Alta Verapaz Mountains Guatemala	Home of the 'Near Threatened' resplendent quetzal <i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i> and jaguar <i>Panthera onca</i> , this cloud forest is at serious risk from clearance for agriculture and wood products. Ecotourism ventures working with Maya Q'eqchi' communities offer some hope for a more sustainable economy for local people, and greater protection of the rich tropical cloud forests of Guatemala.	Colin Harris <b>Environmental Research &amp; Assessment</b> <a href="http://www.era.gs">www.era.gs</a>
	21. Frogs in peril Reed frog East Africa	Nearly one third of the world's amphibians are threatened. Their natural habitats are being lost or degraded at an alarming rate, and there is a growing threat of pollution and disease. The Tropical Biology Association is working with African conservation biologists to develop their skills and resources to tackle their conservation challenges.	Jeremy Holden <b>Tropical Biology Association</b> <a href="http://www.tropical-biology.org">www.tropical-biology.org</a>

Important work is being carried out in Cambridge to help protect our world's endangered resources, and this work is making a difference. Local residents can be proud of the fact that Cambridge has become an international focal point for a range of leading organisations working world-wide to turn back the tides of habitat and species loss. The Cambridge Conservation Forum (CCF) exists to strengthen links and develop new synergies across the diverse community of conservation organisations based in and around Cambridge, working at local, national and international levels to promote conservation. CCF has a membership of 40 organisations, including those participating in this exhibition. More information on the CCF and links to the participating organisations can be found on the web at: [www.cambridgeconservationforum.org.uk](http://www.cambridgeconservationforum.org.uk)

