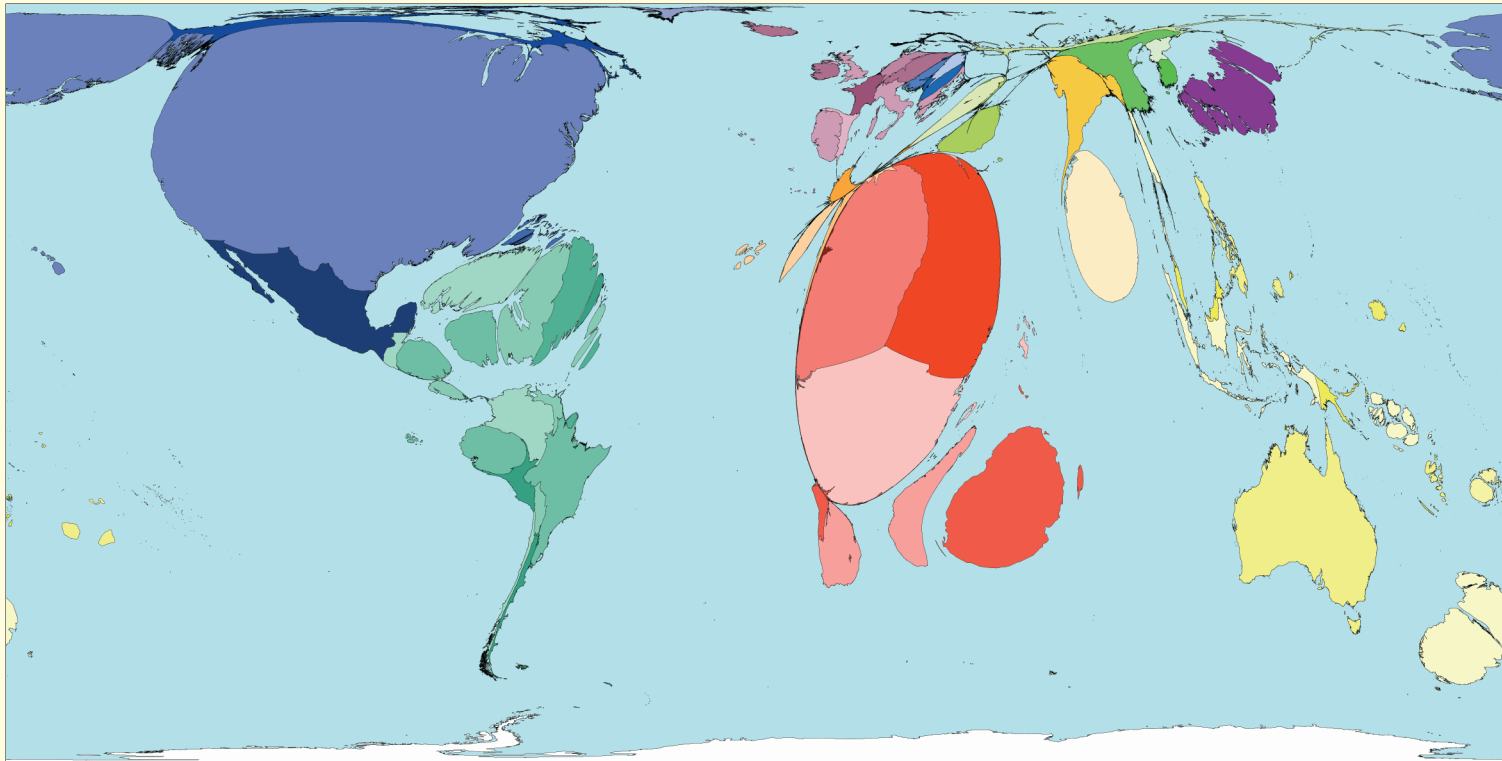


Species Extinct

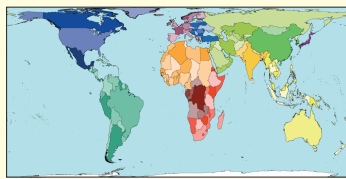


Extinction is when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual of a species has died. Shown here is where over 700 species known to have become extinct last existed. Included are mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates and plants.

Many more species recorded as recently becoming extinct lived in the United States than anywhere else, followed by the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Mauritius.

A large number of species live in Ecuador. The Galapagos Islands, where Charles Darwin developed his theory of evolution, are part of Ecuador. Many islands are prominent because islands are often home to unique species.

Territory size shows the proportion of species worldwide that became extinct between 1500 current era and 2004, that became extinct there.



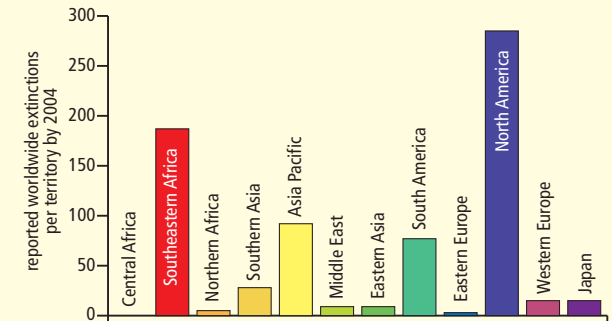
Land area

HIGHEST AND LOWER EXTINCTION RATES

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Cook Islands	172.4	63	Guatemala	0.81
2	Mauritius	134.6	65	Peru	0.66
3	United States	74.8	64	Costa Rica	0.66
4	New Zealand	35.3	66	Papua New Guinea	0.62
5	Haiti	27.0	67	Thailand	0.61
6	Uganda	26.8	68	Argentina	0.60
7	Kenya	21.9	69	Cameroon	0.53
8	United Republic Tanzania	20.2	70	Bolivia	0.49
9	Sri Lanka	20.1	71	Venezuela	0.45
10	Dominican Republic	18.8	72	Malaysia	0.39

species extinct worldwide per 1000 of all species assessed 2004*

EXTINCTIONS



Technical notes

- Data are from the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources 2006 Red List of Threatened Species.
- *Denominator is 1000 local animal and plant species; assessments exclude species only locally extinct. No extinctions recorded in 128 territories.
- See website for further information.

“current extinction is being precipitated by the widespread loss of habitats because of human activity ... remaining habitats are small and fragmented, and their quality has been degraded ...”
 Anil Ananthaswamy, 2004