

## Cast of Characters

<b>Species</b>	<b>Biome</b>	<b>Continent</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Emerald Tree Boa	Tropical Rainforest	South America	Most information about Emerald Tree Boas is derived from captive individuals. They are not listed in the IUCN data base, so the conservation status is unknown.
Boa constrictor	Tropical Rainforest	South and Central America, including some Caribbean islands	Ecological disaster in Florida. Pets have been released – but have no enemies in Florida. They breed faster than native snakes and are literally consuming their habitat.
Orangutan	Tropical Rainforest	South East Asia	Land clearance for palm oil plantations has restricted Orangutans to a very limited area.
Golden Lion Tamarin	Tropical Rainforest	South America	Probably the most endangered mammal in the world. Hunted for their fur, which fetches huge amounts on the black market.
Giant Panda	Temperate Rain Forest	Asia (China)	Giant Pandas live in the mountains in a few provinces in central China. They once lived in the lowlands, but farming, forest clearing and other development now restrict them to the mountains.
Javanese Tiger	Tropical Rainforest	Island of Java	The Javanese tiger has been declared extinct. However, in 2012, the Jakarta Post reported a sighting.
Bald Eagle	Temperate Deciduous Forest or Taiga	North America	Only eagle unique to North America. Recently removed from the endangered list
Jellyfish	Oceans	Oceans, seas around the world	Almost any salt water habitat – shallow or deep water. They even live in a few brackish (briney) rivers. Moon Jelly Fish are on display at the Kansas City Zoo.

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Bottle-nosed Dolphin	Most of the world's oceans	Oceans around the world	Fishing nets and gear are the largest killer of whales and dolphins. Much of the environmental contamination in their habitats is caused by humans. Common pollutants found in the tissues of dolphin are polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), used as dielectric fluids in coolants, lubricators and transformers, and pesticide DDTs (1,1-bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-2,2,2-trichloroethane). Eighty percent of the total amount of these toxins in a female dolphin may be transferred through breast milk to its calf, causing suppression of the immune system or in some cases death. It is one thing to make sure that we are not removing dolphins from their habitats but it is also important to make sure their habitats are not being destroyed by our negligence
Clown Fish	Tropical Coral Reefs	Tropical and subtropical waters	Live in a symbiotic relationship with sea anemones. Clownfish highlight the impacts of coral reef degradation, increasing ocean acidification and warming oceans due to climate change.
Penguin(non specific)	Polar Ice Cap	Antarctica; some live on the western coast of South America	There are no penguins in the Arctic. You will only see a penguin and a polar bear together in a zoo. Penguins are considered species of concern because of global warming.

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Binturong	Tropical Rainforest	Southeast Asia	Binturongs are primarily arboreal – they live and hunt in the forest – they even sleep in the branches. Hunted for meat. They are also victims of habitat loss. Binturongs are listed as endangered.
Red Panda	Temperate Rain Forest	China	Shares some of its habitat with the Giant Panda. Main threats are habitat loss and poaching.
Hornbill	African Species: Tropical Seasonal Forest (Savannah) and Tropical Rainforests. Asian Species: Tropical Rainforest	Africa – Savannah South Asia and India – Tropical Species	Interestingly, no species is found on both continents. None of the African species is threatened, but some of the Asian species are endangered – both by hunting (for meat and feathers) and habitat loss.
Dog-faced Fruit Bat (AKA Horsfield's fruit bats)	Tropical Rain Forest	Asia (Malaysia, Cambodia, Thailand)	Horsfield's fruit bats are currently listed as a species of least concern; they are widespread, there are no major threats in their range and they are not declining at a rate that warrants an elevation of their status to a more threatened level. These bats tolerate human disturbances and roost in urban and agricultural areas
Tree frogs	Temperate Deciduous Forest		Green tree frogs are common throughout their geographic range. Populations are relatively large and stable at this time. However, like all frog species, they are reliant on aquatic habitats that are frequently destroyed by human activities.

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Indonesian Tapir	Tropical Rain Forest, Tropical Seasonal Forest (Savannah)	Asia (Malaysia, Indonesia, Vietnam)	Indonesian (Malay) Tapirs are endangered. The most serious threat to Malayan tapir survival is that of forest conversion for agriculture and human settlement. However, agricultural development has slowed as a result of industrial and manufacturing development in southeast Asia.
Gibbon	Tropical Rain Forest	Southeast Asia and adjacent islands	Gibbons are on the threatened species list due to logging practices on Borneo. Vast amounts of forest have been reduced to nothing. The future of this animal depends on the maintenance of its natural habitat, the forests of Borneo.
Iguana	Tropical Rain Forest, Tropical Seasonal Forest (Savannah)	Central and South America and many Caribbean islands	All Iguana species are listed in the CITES Appendix II -- species that are not necessarily threatened with extinction, but may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with the survival of the species in the wild.
Reticulated Giraffe	Tropical Seasonal Forest (Savannah)	Africa (Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya)	Giraffes have a symbiotic relationship with a few types of birds, most notably the oxpecker. These birds perch on the backs of giraffes. They alert them to possible predators; they also eat mites and dirt off the giraffes, keeping them clean. Although several subspecies of giraffes have disappeared, Reticulated Giraffes are doing all right.

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Sun Bear	Tropical Rain Forest, Tropical Seasonal Forest (Savannah)	Asia, ranging from the eastern Himalayas to Burma, Indochina and Malaysia	Sun bears are one of the rarest bears. The exact number alive today is unknown, but populations are steadily declining due to deforestation (for coffee, rubber and oil palm plantations) and hunting. Habitat destruction is causing these bears to live in smaller and more isolated patches. Reserves may not even be providing sufficient habitats for these bears because their needs are not completely known.