



Happy Holidays!

Were adopting an endangered
animal!!!

How this relates to Psychology

- Developmental Psychology of Animals
 - Poachers killing the leaders/ parents/ protectors leaving animals helpless
- Humans feel an internal and automatic personal connection with animals
 - <https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/cravings/201804/ lions-and-tigers-and-bears-are-going-extinct>

How we “adopt”

- Putting together \$55 as a class
- Donating it to WWF (World Wildlife Fund of Nature)
- Receiving an adoption package
- Getting into the holiday spirit to help out some endangered species!!

If we raise enough money we can adopt 2 animals!!!

Were going to vote between these 7 animals!

- Amur Leopard
- Slow Loris
- Cottontop Tamarin
- White-Cheeked Gibbon
- California Condor
- Bactrian Camel
- Sumatran Rhino

All 7 of these animals are either extinct in the wild or are critically endangered!

Amur Leopard

The World Wildlife Fund of Nature description: “Roaming the temperate forests of eastern Russia, Amur leopards’ main prey species are roe and sika deers, small wild boars, hares, badgers and raccoon dogs. Powerful predators, the Amur leopard has been reported to leap more than 19 feet horizontally and over nine feet vertically. Due to habitat loss and poaching, the Amur leopard is critically endangered—only 84 individuals are thought to exist. In addition to working to secure its habitat, WWF is establishing anti-poaching teams and developing environmental education programs that showcase the animal’s importance to the region.”



Slow Loris

The World Wildlife Fund of Nature description:

“nocturnal and arboreal, or tree-dwelling, primates.

They move with slow, deliberate hand-over-hand movements through the trees but can move quickly if necessary. A keen sense of smell helps them locate prey in the dark, and their strong grasp allows them to stay in one position for hours.”



Cottontop Tamarin

The World Wildlife Fund of Nature description:
“Tamarins live in groups of four to 15, and generally only one dominant female in the group breeds per season. The breeding female produces a pheromone to suppress breeding and delay puberty in other females. All the members of the familial group help care for the breeding pair’s offspring, usually twins.”



White-Cheeked Gibbon

The World Wildlife Fund of Nature description:
“Inhabiting the tropical forests of Laos, Vietnam and southern China, white-cheeked gibbons eat mostly fruit, leaves, buds and flowers, occasionally feeding on eggs, young birds and insects. These lesser apes move and feed primarily in the tropical forest canopy, rarely descending to the ground. Bonded in pairs, they travel by swinging from branch to branch at speeds up to 35 mph. Highly social and very territorial, gibbons defend their territory with both visual signals and vocal displays. White-cheeked gibbons are threatened by habitat loss and hunting”



California Condor

The World Wildlife Fund of Nature description:
“California condors were headed for extinction in the 1980s, but after a successful breeding program and release into the wild, flocks of birds exist in several areas of California and the Grand Canyon. Both parents share in the incubation of eggs and care and feeding of their young. Since young birds remain dependent for about six months, the nesting cycle takes almost a year, resulting in nesting only every other season.”



Bactrian Camel

The World Wildlife Fund of Nature description:
“Bactrian camels are migratory and herds of as many as 100 may gather to journey great distances in search of food and water. Bactrian camels are well adapted for life in their harsh desert environment. Their dense eyelashes protect their eyes from the blowing sand; nostrils that close tightly to keep out sandstorms and a two-toed hoof that facilitates travel across sandy terrain, especially on long migrations. Their two humps act as to store fat for longer periods without food.”



Sumatran Rhino

The World Wildlife Fund of Nature description:
“Inhabiting the islands of Borneo and Sumatra in Indonesia, the Sumatran, or hairy, rhino is the smallest of the living rhinoceroses, weighing just 1,300 to 1,700 pounds. They have a varied diet, consisting of a diversity of tropical plant species. Due to habitat loss and poaching, the Sumatran rhino is critically endangered with approximately 300 individuals currently existing in the wild. Urgent measures are needed to save the forests where this rhino still survives, and it is imperative that trade in rhino products be halted immediately.”



Now we vote...



The Amur Leopard



The Slow Loris



White-Cheeked
Gibbon



Cottontop Tamarin



California Condor



Bactrian Camel



Sumatran Rhino

Now pick your favorite!

The Amur Leopard:

The Slow Loris:

White-Cheeked

Gibbon:

Cottontop Tamarin:

California Condor:

Bactrian Camel:

Sumatran Rhino:



I'll be accepting the donations starting
Monday, remember every donation counts!

