

Amur Leopard

The Amur Leopard lives in East Russia and Northern China.



They can run at up to nearly 60 kilometres per hour. They can jump nearly 3 metres in the air and nearly 6 metres forward.

In the wild, they live from 10 – 15 years whereas in zoos and nature parks they can live up to the age of 20.

It is thought that there are between 80 and 90 Amur Leopards left in the wild. Amur Leopards are critically endangered for a number of reasons. Poachers hunt them for their skins.

The leopards' forest habitats are sometimes destroyed by farmers who set fire to the trees to make more space for farming. Factories and roads have been built across the forests where the leopards live which has also reduced their habitat.

Black Rhino

There are two kinds of rhino, the black and the white rhino.



The black rhino is the smaller of the two. They live in the savannas and grasslands of southern and eastern Africa.

They can weigh up to 1350 kg and are around 1.6 metres tall. They live between 30 to 35 years in the wild. The current black rhino population is around 5500.

Poaching is the main reason the black rhino is critically endangered. For hundreds of years, they have been poached and in the 1970s and 1980s, were hunted to be used in Chinese medicine.

In recent years, conservationists have worked hard to start increasing the numbers of black rhinos in the wild.

Orangutan

The Orangutan, and its relative the Bornean Orangutan, are on the critically endangered list.



Orangutans have 94.6% of the same DNA as humans, making them our close relatives. They live in rainforests on the islands of Borneo and Sumatra in south-east Asia.

They live in nests in trees and eat fruit, such as lychees, mangos and figs. One hundred years ago, it is thought there were over 230 000 orangutans in the wild.

It is thought that there are now 110 000 left. Females are sometimes caught and killed while their young are sold as pets.

Deforestation (to build palm oil plantations) has caused the loss of their habitats. Poachers also hunt orangutans for food.

Hawksbill Turtle

The hawksbill turtle lives in tropical oceans on coral reefs around the world.



They eat sponges, sea anemones and jellyfish. Female hawksbill turtles can lay up to 200 eggs at a time. It is difficult for scientists to know their exact numbers but it is thought that the population has decreased by around 80% in the last one hundred years.

Although it is illegal to hunt them in most countries, hawksbill turtles are still captured in some places to be eaten. They are also hunted for their shells which are used for decorative purposes such as making jewellery.

Climate change has caused the destruction of some habitats which has also caused the number of hawksbill turtles to go down.

Malayan Tiger

Malayan tigers live in an area of Malaysia and the southern tip of Thailand.

They are the national animal of Malaysia and are on the country's coat of arms. They are carnivores and eat animals including deer, goats and monkeys. Malayan tigers enjoy swimming.



There are thought to be between 250 and 350 Malayan tigers left in the world. Logging companies and road building have caused the loss of the tigers' habitat.

China has recently proposed lifting the ban on the use of tiger bone in medicine. This would cause tiger numbers across the world to decrease even more.

Sumatran Elephant

Sumatran elephants are found in Sumatra, an island in Indonesia.



They can be between 1.75 metres and 2.75 metres tall and can weigh 4500 kilograms. Elephants are herbivores.

Throughout history, elephants have been at risk of being hunted for the ivory in their tusks. Ivory was used to make snooker balls, piano keys and many other things.

A ban on buying and selling things made of ivory has helped the elephant population. However, the Sumatran elephant is still critically endangered due to its loss of habitat.

In only a few decades, 70% of the Sumatran elephant habitat has been destroyed due to the building of paper factories and palm oil plantations. There are now between 2400 and 2800 Sumatran elephants left, a loss of over half the population.