

SEA MINKS

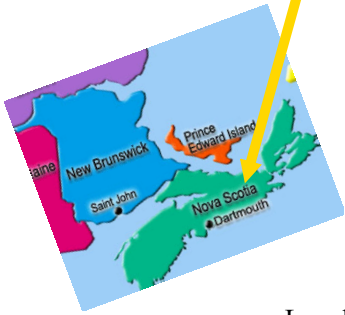
I was once found on rocky coasts of New England and Atlantic Canada, as far north as Nova Scotia

Extinct

Due to its highly prized fur, this mink was hunted to extinction

He used to eat me, since he was a carnivore

Labrador Duck



Lunch anyone?

The last known member of the species was said to have been captured in **New Brunswick**, Canada in 1894.

<https://prezi.com/zljmv4bzvhsf/the-sea-mink/>



Sea Mink Presentation



Wild Mink

Snow Mink

Cute Mink

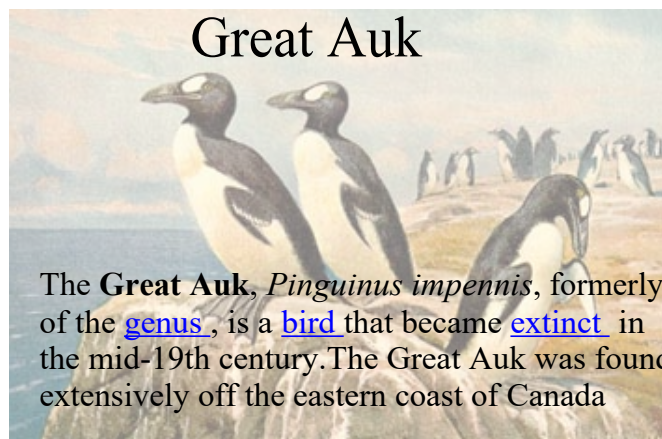
White Mink

European Mink

Common Mink

Extinct - 9 species**Mammals, 2; Birds, 3; Fish, 4**

Dawson's Caribou, Sea Mink, Great Auk, Labrador Duck, Passenger Pigeon, Deepwater Cisco, Longjaw Cisco, Banff Longnose Dace, Blue Walleye



Labrador Duck

Extirpated - 11 species

Mammals, 5; Birds, 1; Reptiles, 1; Fish, 2; Plants, 2

Grizzly Bear (Prairie population),



Black-footed Ferret,



Swift Fox,



Walrus (Northwest Atlantic population),



Gray Whale (Atlantic population),



Greater Prairie-Chicken,



Pygmy Short-horned Lizard,



Gravel Chub,



Paddlefish,



Blue-eyed Mary,



Illinois Tick Trefoil



Endangered - 55 species

Mammals, 11; Birds, 14; Amphibians, 1; Reptiles, 3; Fish, 3; Plants, 23

Mammals: Peary Caribou (Banks Island and High Arctic population), Eastern Cougar, Vancouver Island Marmot, Sea Otter, Bowhead Whale, Right Whale, Beluga Whale (St. Lawrence River, Ungava Bay and Southeast Baffin Island-Cumberland Sound populations), Wolverine (Eastern population).

Birds: Whooping Crane, Eskimo Curlew, Northern Bobwhite, Harlequin Duck (Eastern population), Anatum Peregrine Falcon, Acadian Flycatcher, Spotted Owl, Mountain Plover, Piping Plover, King Rail, Loggerhead Shrike (Eastern population), Henslow's Sparrow, Sage Thrasher, Kirtland's Warbler.

Amphibians: Blanchard's Cricket Frog.

Reptiles: Blue Racer Snake, Lake Erie Water Snake, Leatherback Turtle.

Fish: Salish Sucker, Aurora Trout, Acadian Whitefish.

Plants: Gattinger's Agalinis, Skinner's Agalinis, Eastern Prickly Pear Cactus, Slender Bush Clover, Pink Coreopsis, Southern Maidenhair Fern, White Prairie Gentian, Small White Lady's slipper, Furbish's Lousewort, Pink Milwort, Eastern Mountain Avens, Hoary Mountain-mint, Slender Mouse-ear-cress, Western Fringed Prairie Orchid, Heart-leaved Plantain, Large Whorled Pogonia, Small Whorled Pogonia, Wood Poppy, Engelmann's Quillwort, Threat-leaved Sundew, Cucumber Tree, Water-pennywort, Spotted Wintergreen.

Threatened - 62 species

**Mammals, 8; Birds, 9; Reptiles, 3;
Fish, 12; Plants, 30;**

Mammals: Wood Bison, Peary Caribou (Low Arctic pop.), Woodland Caribou (Quebec pop.), Newfoundland Pine Marten, Harbour Porpoise (Western Atlantic pop.), Pacific Water Shrew, Humpback Whale (North Pacific pop.), Beluga Whale (Eastern Hudson Bay pop.)

Birds: Yellow-breasted Chat (Okanagan pop.), Ferruginous Hawk, Marbled Murrelet, Burrowing Owl, Loggerhead Shrike (Prairie pop.), Baird's Sparrow, Roseate Tern, Hooded Warbler, White-headed Woodpecker

Reptiles: Eastern Massasauga Rattlesnake, Blanding's Turtle (Nova Scotia pop.), Spiny Softshell Turtle

Fish: Blackfin Cisco, Shortjaw Cisco, Shortnose Cisco, Channel Darter, Eastern Sand Darter, Margined Madtom, Black Redhorse, Copper Redhorse, Great Lakes Deepwater Sculpin, Shorthead Sculpin, Enos Lake Stickleback, Lake Simcoe Whitefish

Plants: Blue Ash, Anticosti Aster, Bluehearts, American Chestnut, Colicroot, Deerberry, Mosquito Fern, Western Blue Flag, Plymouth Gentian, Ginseng, Golden Crest, Golden Seal, Round-leaved Greenbrier, Giant Helleborine, van Brunt's jacob's Ladder, Small-flowered Lipocarpha, Red Mulberry, Sweet Pepperbush, Nodding Pogonia, Redroot, Western Spiderwort, Pitcher's Thistle, Athabasca Thrift, Kentucky Coffee Tree, Purple Twayblade, Sand Verbena, Bird's-foot Violet, American Water-willow, Tyrrell's Willow, Blunt-lobed Woodsia

Vulnerable - 119 species

**Mammals, 22; Birds, 23; Amphibians, 3;
Reptiles, 4; Fish, 38, Plants, 29;**

Grizzly Bear, Polar Bear, Woodland Caribou (Western population), Grey Fox, Blue Whale (Atlantic and Pacific populations), Wolverine, Eastern Bluebird, Peales Peregrine Falcon, Tundra Peregrine Falcon, Cooper's Hawk, Ancient Murrelet, Great Gray Owl, Trumpeter Swan, Eastern Yellow-bellied Racer Snake, Spotted Gar, Pacific Sardine, Green Sturgeon, Redbreasted Sunfish, Victorin's Water Hemlock, Wild Hyacinth, Phantom Orchid, Prairie Rose, Hop Tree



Extinction in the Modern World



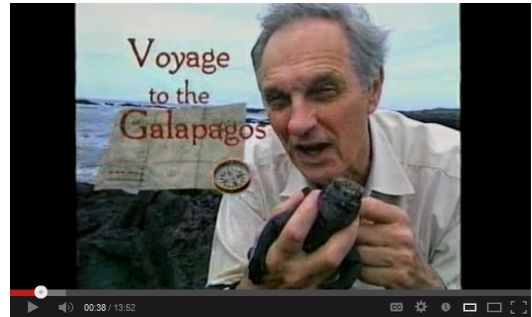
1.3

- 1600 - 1900 AD, one every four years
- 21st Century, one every thirty minutes
 - o in Canada, 80 species per year
 - o natural disasters were the biggest threat to organisms previous to the presence of humans
- over 500 million species have existed on Earth
 - o 90% have either become extinct or evolved into new species
- climate change and pressure of competition from other species force organisms to adapt or die.
- *Today human activity is the major cause of extinction*

Charles Darwin

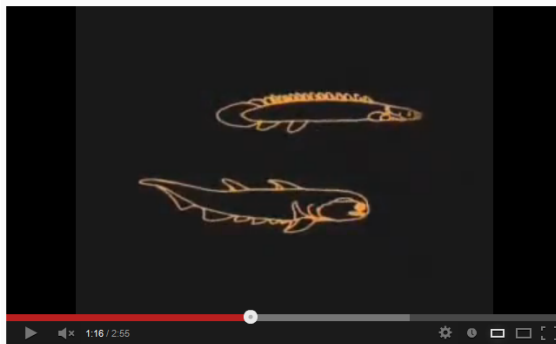
Evolution in the Galapagos

13:51 Darwin's Finches



Evolution in the Galapagos

Wonders of Galapagos
Don't need to watch



Darwin's Revolution - Evolution Song

Song of evolution

adaptation - any genetically controlled characteristic (structural, physiological or behavioural) that enhances the chance for members of a population to survive and reproduce in their environment

structural adaptations - coloration, mimicry, protective cover, gripping mechanisms

physiological adaptations - ability to poison prey, give off chemicals to repel predators, hibernate during cold weather

behavioural adaptations - migration, resource partitioning, species interactions (ie/parasitism)

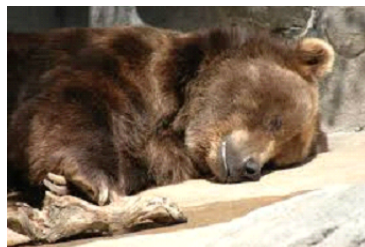


Structural adaptations

Chameleon- has the ability to change colour

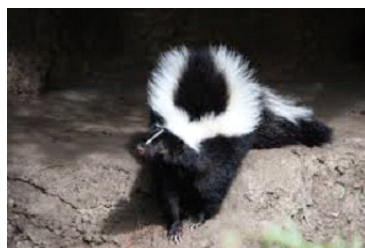


Turtle- has hard shell to protect against predators.



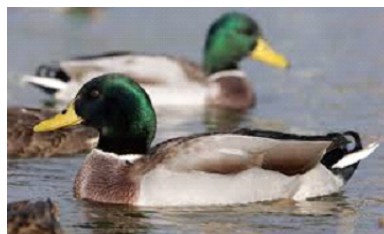
Physiological adaptations

Bear- can hibernate through winter



Skunk- can "spray" to get rid of predators

Behavioural Structures



Geese and ducks migrate during winter

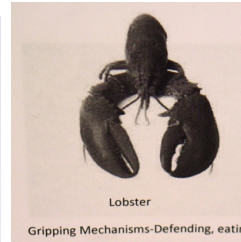
Examples of Adaptions...

Structural Adaptations:

Turtle - Protective Cover ✓



Bald eagle – Gripping Mechanisms



Lobster
Gripping Mechanisms-Defending, eating



Rabbit
Coloration-Changes color to blend with the right environment. ✓

Psychological Adaptations:

Skunks – give off chemicals to repel predators ✓



Bears – hibernate during cold weather ✓



Snake
Ability to Poison Prey-Has poisonous venom to use on prey. ✓



Bear
Hibernation-Hibernates through the cold winters. ✓

Behavioural Adaptations:

Monarch Butterfly – migration



Salmon lice – species interactions (ie/parasitism) ✓



Zebra
Migration-Migrates to greener land. ✓



Geese
Migration-Migrates to warmer weather in the cold. ✓



Fossils

- Fossils are preserved remains of living things

- Most are formed when living things die and are buried quickly by sediment before it's eaten, decomposed or weathered.

- The sediment will slowly harden into rock and keep the shape of the organism.

- Paleontologist are scientist that study fossils