

# TIGER

*Panthera Tigris*

OCEAN MUSIC ACTION

**EN**  
**ENDANGERED**

**Wild Population:** There are less than 4,000 tigers in the wild

**Amur Tiger:** 450

**Bengal Tiger:** < 2,000

**Indochinese tiger:** 750 to 1,300

**Malayan Tiger:** 600 to 800

**South China Tiger:** likely extinct in wild

Only 40 tigers exist in captivity

**Sumatran Tiger:** 400 to 500



**93%**  
of population  
depleted in the  
last 100 years

## THREATS

**Poaching:** Some cultures believe tiger parts have medicinal properties and their furs are traded for decoration.

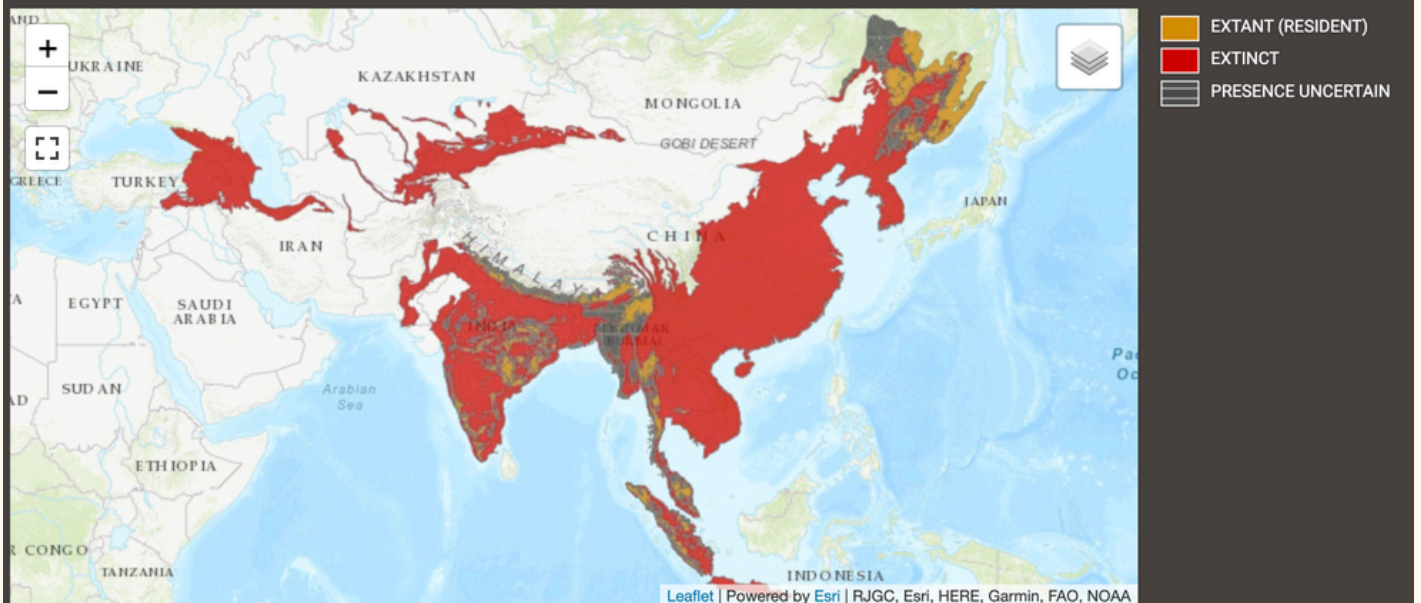
**Habitat Loss:** As our human population grows, so does our need for living space, encroaching on the habitats of wild animals. This habitat reduction also affects prey animals, leading to less available food for tigers.

**Climate Change:** Sea level rising threatens tiger habitats with flooding and reduces available living space.

**Human-Wildlife Conflict:** As tigers and humans are forced to live closer to each other, tigers are often seen as a threat and shot

*Tigers only give birth when they are 3-5 years old and only to 1-3 cubs at a time. Only about half of tiger cubs make it to 2 years old.*

### GEOGRAPHIC RANGE



# BEES & BUTTERFLIES

## *The pollinator crisis*

### BEES

**VU**  
VULNERABLE  
156 SPECIES

**EN**  
ENDANGERED  
18 SPECIES

**CR**  
CRITICALLY  
ENDANGERED  
10 SPECIES



**62%**

average of all kept honeybees that died between 2024 to 2025

average of all kept honeybees that died between 2023 to 2024

**55%**

*Planting pollinator gardens including plenty of milkweed native to your region and reducing pesticide use will help to regenerate bee & butterfly populations!*

### THREATS

**Loss & Degradation of Habitat:** conversion of grasslands to agriculture, widespread use of herbicides, logging/thinning at overwintering sites in Mexico, senescence and incompatible management of overwintering sites in California, urban development, and drought all contribute to the loss & degradation of habitats available for pollinators to feed, reproduce and shelter. Reduction in milkweed is cited as a key driver in monarch declines.

**Insecticide Exposure:** use of commercial pesticides on or near flowering plants is among the highest contributor to pollinator deaths.

**Climate Change:** rising sea levels and increasingly high temperatures pose risks to pollinator habitats and food sources.

**Parasites and Disease:** in 2024 about 60% of all kept honeybees succumbed to a virus spread by parasitic varroa mites who have developed resistance to all effective miticides.

### BUTTERFLIES

**VU**  
VULNERABLE  
6 SPECIES

**EN**  
ENDANGERED  
29 SPECIES

*North American monarchs will migrate up to 3,000 miles during the fall in 2 groups called the "Western" and "Eastern" populations.*

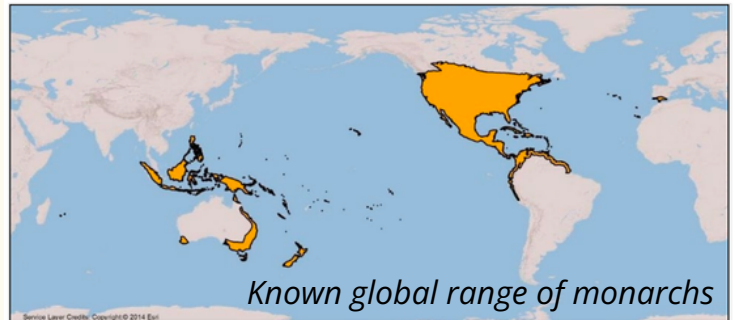


**80%**

of **Eastern** US population depleted since the 90s

**90%**

of **Western** US population depleted since the 90s



*Known global range of monarchs*

**1/3**

of all food production depends on pollinators (fruits, veggies, nuts, seeds)



# POLAR BEAR

*Ursus maritimus*

OCEAN MUSIC ACTION

VU  
VULNERABLE

**Wild Population:** 22,000 to 31,000 worldwide

## THREATS

**Climate change:** Loss and fragmentation of sea ice habitats as a result of increased global temperatures is the leading cause of polar bear population decline. The bears rely on sea ice habitats for hunting, living, breeding and creating maternal dens.

**Sickness and disease:** As polar bears venture beyond the Arctic in search of new habitats, they are at increased risk for diseases more common in warmer climates.

**Human industrial activity:** Increases in mining and oil exploration disturb polar bear habitats and prey and expose them to toxins and industrial waste.

**Shipping activity:** Pollution from fuel oil, plastic waste and invasive species create harmful ocean environments for polar bears. The underwater noise disturbs seals, which are the bears' main food source.



**Human-wildlife conflict:** As polar bears' natural habitat shrinks, they are forced to forage closer to humans and are often seen as a threat and shot. Polar bear deterrence initiatives have been implemented that use loud noises, flares and other tools to safely encourage bears to leave the area.

50%

of Canada's West  
Hudson Bay  
population depleted  
in the last 40 years

*Polar bears who move  
inland have been observed  
to be nutritionally stressed  
as terrestrial food sources  
do not contain the  
nutritional value polar  
bears require to survive in  
the Arctic.*

## Trends in Polar Bear Subpopulations

### SUBPOPULATION SIZE (Number of bears)

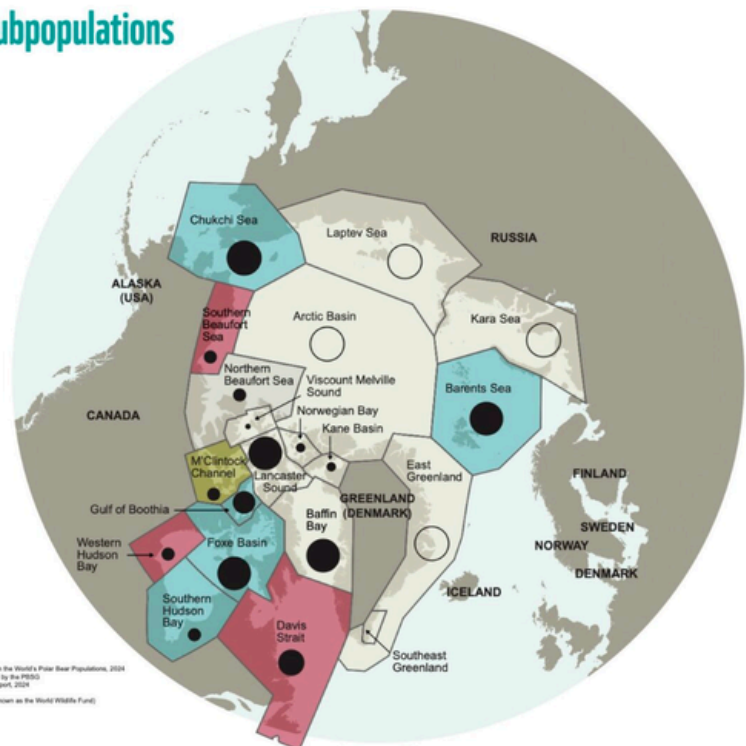
- < 200
- 200-500
- 500-1000
- 1000-1500
- 1500-2000
- 2000-2500
- 2500-3000
- Unknown

### SUBPOPULATION TREND (2024)

- Stable
- Increasing
- Declining
- Data deficient



Produced by WWF Canada, June 2017.  
Updated by WWF Global Arctic Programme, March 2025.  
Source: IUCN/SSC Polar Bear Specialist Group, Status Report on the World's Polar Bear Populations, 2024.  
Subpopulation trends represent "best estimate" as assessed by the IUCN/SSC Polar Bear Specialist Group, Status Report, 2024.  
© 1986 Panda symbol WWF (World Wildlife Fund) (also known as the World Wildlife Fund).  
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# HAWKSBILL TURTLE

*Eretmochelys imbricata*

OCEAN MUSIC ACTION

**CR**  
**CRITICALLY  
ENDANGERED**

**Wild Population:** 8000+ adult nesting females

.....

## THREATS

### **Climate Change, Habitat Loss and Degradation:**

Destruction of nesting and foraging habitats including tropical coastlines and coral reefs contribute to population loss. Beach-front development and clearing of dune vegetation reduces nesting sites. Coral bleaching as a result of climate change reduces foraging sites.

**Wildlife Trade:** These turtles are sought after for their beautiful shells which are turned into tortoiseshell items like jewelry. Within the last 100 years, millions of sea turtles have been killed for the tortoiseshell markets of Europe, the United States and Asia

**Bycatch & Abandoned Fishing Gear:** Bycatch (accidental capture) and abandoned fishing gear especially gill nets can entangle sea turtles and drown them.



**Pollution:** Evidence shows hawksbill turtles are especially susceptible to oil pollution.

**Meat & egg consumption:** turtle meat and eggs are considered a delicacy in many cultures and this protected species is still hunted for its meat.

*Refrain from releasing balloons, as they'll likely end up in the ocean where sea turtles can mistake them for prey and eat them.*

**80%**  
**of population  
decimated in the  
last 100 years**



*Hawksbill turtle distribution*



# Elephant

## *Asian & African Elephants*

OCEAN MUSIC ACTION

**EN**  
ENDANGERED

African bush elephant  
Asian forest elephant

**CR**  
CRITICALLY  
ENDANGERED

African forest elephant

**Wild African Elephant Population:** 415,000

**Wild Asian Elephant Population:** < 50,000

**90%**

of elephant  
populations  
decimated in the last  
100 years

**100**

Elephants killed  
**every day** for  
ivory trade

## THREATS

**Habitat Loss:** Growing human populations, agricultural development and construction of human infrastructure like roads, fences and canals destroy elephant habitats and migratory routes.

**Illegal Ivory Trade:** demand for ivory is still a contributing factor to the illegal hunting of elephants.

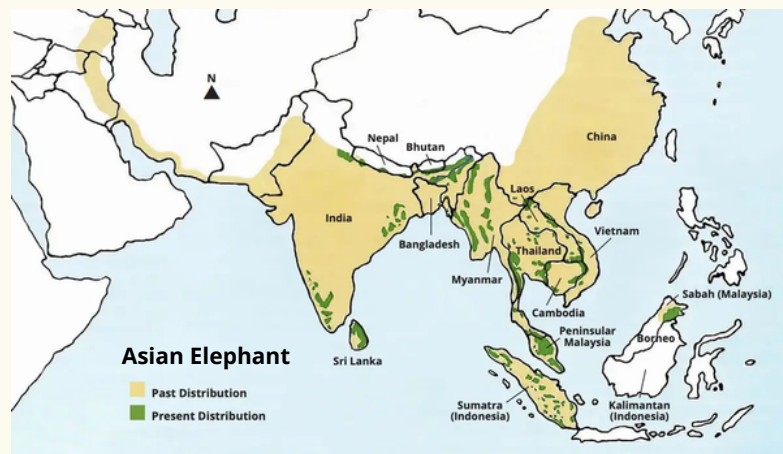
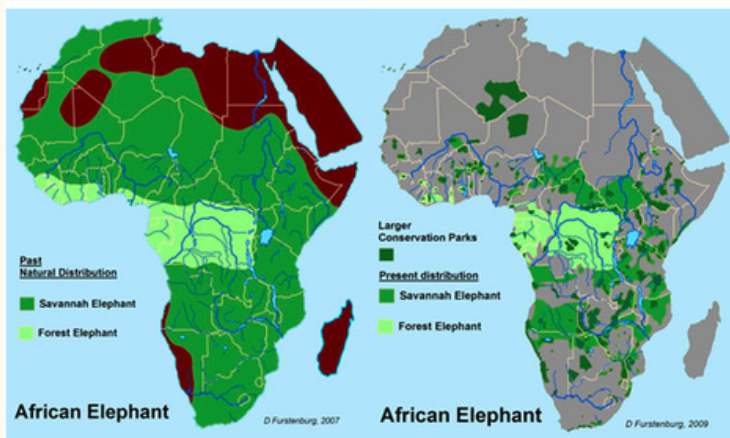
**Human-Wildlife Conflict:** as elephants' natural habitat shrinks and migratory paths disturbed, they are forced to forage closer to humans, including ravaging farmers' land and are often seen as a threat and shot. Elephant deterrence initiatives have been implemented that use electric fencing, deterrents, and other tools to safely encourage elephants to leave the area.



*Ivory is made from the tusks of illegally poached elephants. Refrain from purchasing ivory to help save elephants.*



*The palm oil industry is one of the major offenders in regards to deforestation and destruction of wild elephant habitats in favor of monoculture palm production. Only purchase palm oil (and other products) that are deforestation-free like Forest Stewardship Council and Sustainable Agriculture certified products.*



# Black Rhino

*Diceros bicornis*

OCEAN MUSIC ACTION

**CR**  
**CRITICALLY  
ENDANGERED**

**Wild Black Rhino Population: 3,142**

**98%**

of all black rhinos  
were killed by  
poachers between  
1960-1995

*Both the western black rhino and northern white rhino are considered extinct in the wild. The Indian Javan rhino has been considered extinct since 1920, and the Vietnamese Javan rhino has been considered extinct since 2010.*



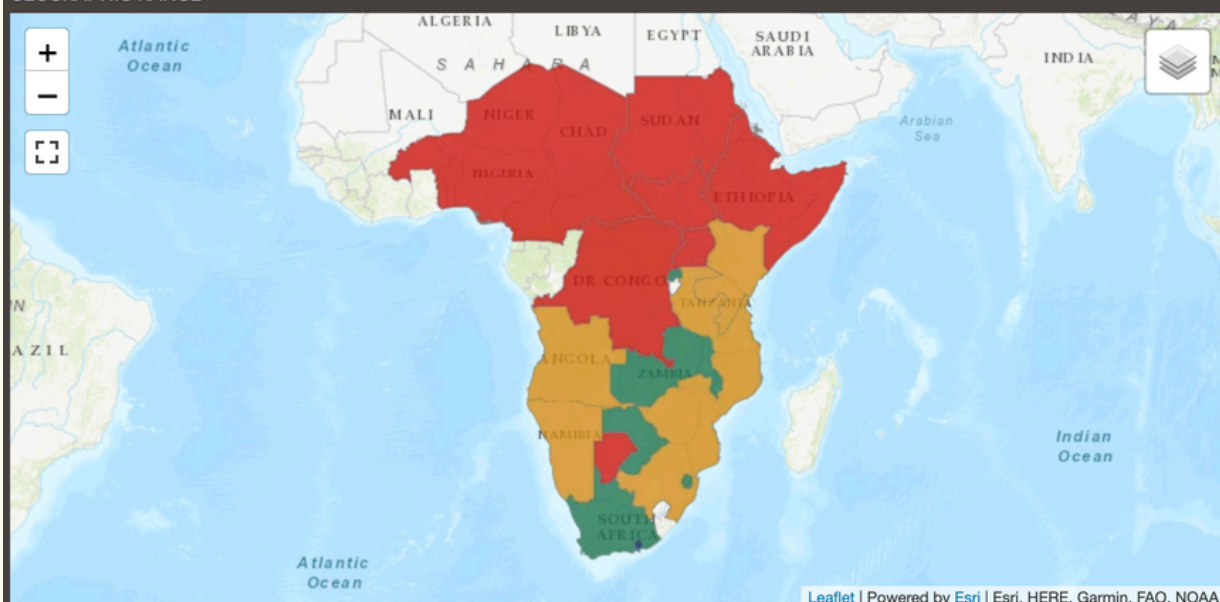
## THREATS

**Illegal Wildlife Trade:** Rhino horns are sought after for ornamental and medicinal use in Chinese traditional medicine.

**Habitat Loss:** growing human populations, agricultural development and construction of human infrastructure like roads, fences and canals destroy rhino habitats. Agricultural practices change grassland compositions, creating an unfamiliar landscape for rhinos.

**Climate Change:** Natural disasters (heat waves, droughts, floods, unseasonable conditions) contribute to losses of habitats. Increased temperatures require rhinos to cool themselves longer in mud and water, decreasing time they can spend foraging for food. Droughts in protected areas may push rhinos to seek water on unprotected land, leaving them susceptible to hunters.

### GEOGRAPHIC RANGE



EXTANT (RESIDENT)  
EXTANT & REINTRODUCED (RESIDENT)  
EXTANT & ASSISTED COLONISATION (RESIDENT)  
EXTINCT



# Coral

**VU**  
VULNERABLE

**EN**  
ENDANGERED

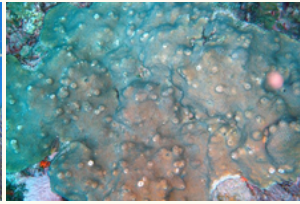
**CR**  
CRITICALLY  
ENDANGERED

OCEAN MUSIC ACTION

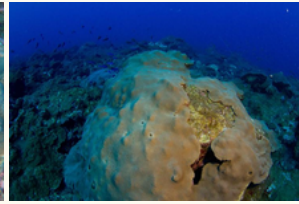
20 species of coral are protected under the Endangered Species Act.



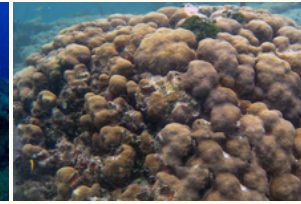
**Pillar Coral**  
*Dendrogyra cylindrus*



**Boulder Star Coral**  
*Orbicella franksi*



**Mountainous Star Coral**  
*Orbicella faveolata*



**Lobed Star Coral**  
*Orbicella annularis*



**Rough Cactus Coral**  
*Mycetophyllia ferox*



**Acropora globiceps**  
*Acropora globiceps*



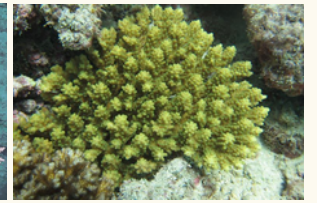
**Acropora Jacquelineae**  
*Acropora jacquelineae*



**Acropora lokani**  
*Acropora lokani*



**Acropora pharaonis**  
*Acropora pharaonis*



**Acropora retusa**  
*Acropora retusa*

## THREATS

**90% of coral reefs could disappear by 2050**

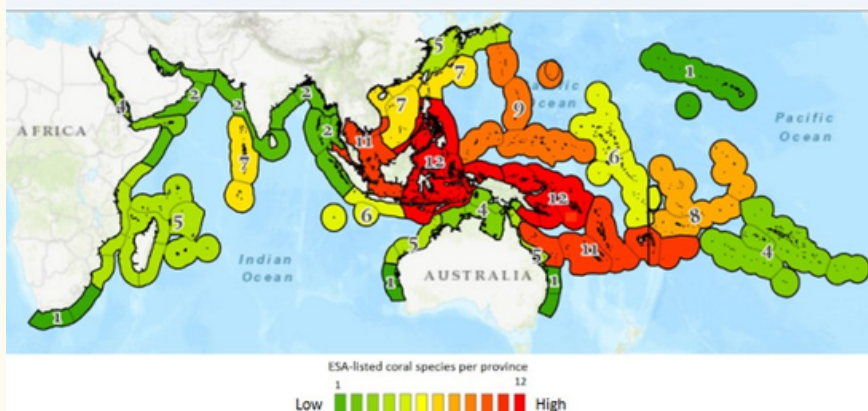
**Climate change:** Ocean warming, acidification and rising sea levels contribute the phenomenon known as *coral bleaching* which causes rapid mass death of corals.

**Irresponsible fishing practices:** Overfishing and destructive fishing practices can have detrimental effects on coral like overgrowth of algae leading to suffocation.

**Human Destruction:** Destructive divers, boat anchors, chemicals from detergents and sunscreens contribute to death of our reefs.

**Pollution:** Chemical and physical waste from land-based human activities makes its way via waterways to the ocean, altering the delicate marine ecosystem.

ESA species richness in Indo-Pacific



Map showing ESA coral richness in the Indo-Pacific by subregion. Red subregions have higher species richness (up to 12), and green subregions denote lower species richness.



**Acropora speciosa**  
*Acropora speciosa*



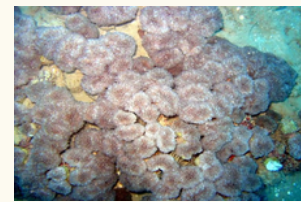
**Acropora rudis**  
*Acropora rudis*



**Anacropora spinosa**  
*Anacropora spinosa*



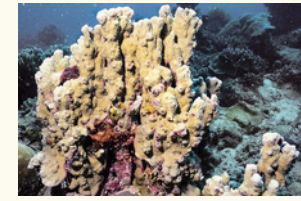
**Acropora tenella**  
*Acropora tenella*



**Fimbriaphyllia paradivisa**  
*Fimbriaphyllia paradivisa*



**Isopora crateriformis**  
*Isopora crateriformis*



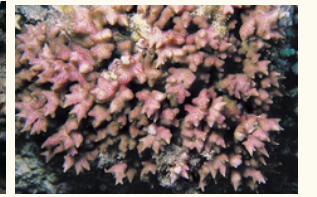
**Montipora australiensis**  
*Montipora australiensis*



**Pavona diffluens**  
*Pavona diffluens*



**Porites napopora**  
*Porites napopora*



**Seriatopora aculeata**  
*Seriatopora aculeata*



# Blue Whale

*Balaenoptera musculus*

OCEAN MUSIC ACTION

**EN**  
**ENDANGERED**

**Wild Blue Whale Population:** 5,000 to 15,000

**90%**  
population  
reduction in the  
last 100 years

*Along their migration routes and in their critical habitats, whales fertilise ecosystems supporting all marine life. They help boost phytoplankton production, which capture about 40% of all carbon dioxide produced and generate over half of the atmosphere's oxygen.*



## THREATS

**Illegal wildlife trade:** more than 1,000 whales are killed every year for their oil and meat consumption, mainly in Iceland, Japan and Norway.

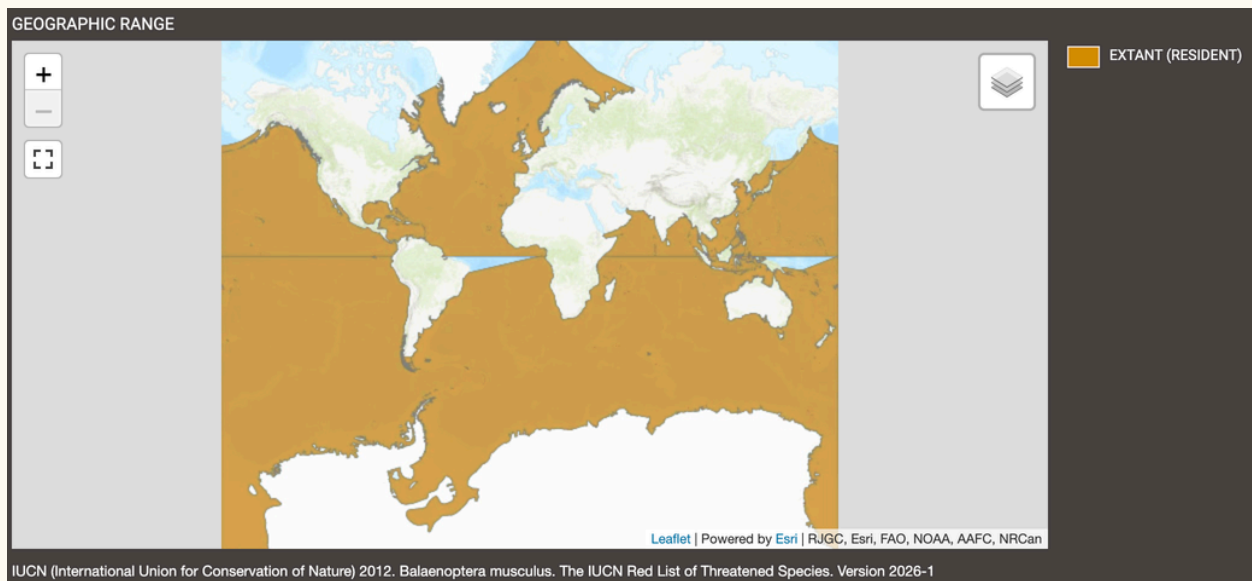
**Bycatch:** It is estimated more than 300,000 whales, dolphins and porpoises die from entanglement in fishing nets each year.

**Habitat Degradation:** Intense fishing, increased shipping, off-shore exploration of oil and gas, and marine-based tourism alter the marine climate in popular feeding and breeding areas.

**Ship Strikes and Underwater Noise:** Ship strikes are one of the leading causes of human-induced mortality for several whale populations around the globe. Ship noise is a further threat to whales, which use sound to sense their environment.

**Climate Change:** Changes in sea temperature, the freshening of the seawater because of melting ice and increased rainfalls, loss of icy polar habitats, and the decline of krill populations in key areas lead to the decline in whale populations and increased stress which makes whales more susceptible to disease.

**Pollution:** Run-off from the land, the deliberate dumping of sewage, dredging, accidental oil spills, nets or discarded rubbish make up 80% of ocean pollution, negatively affecting whales.

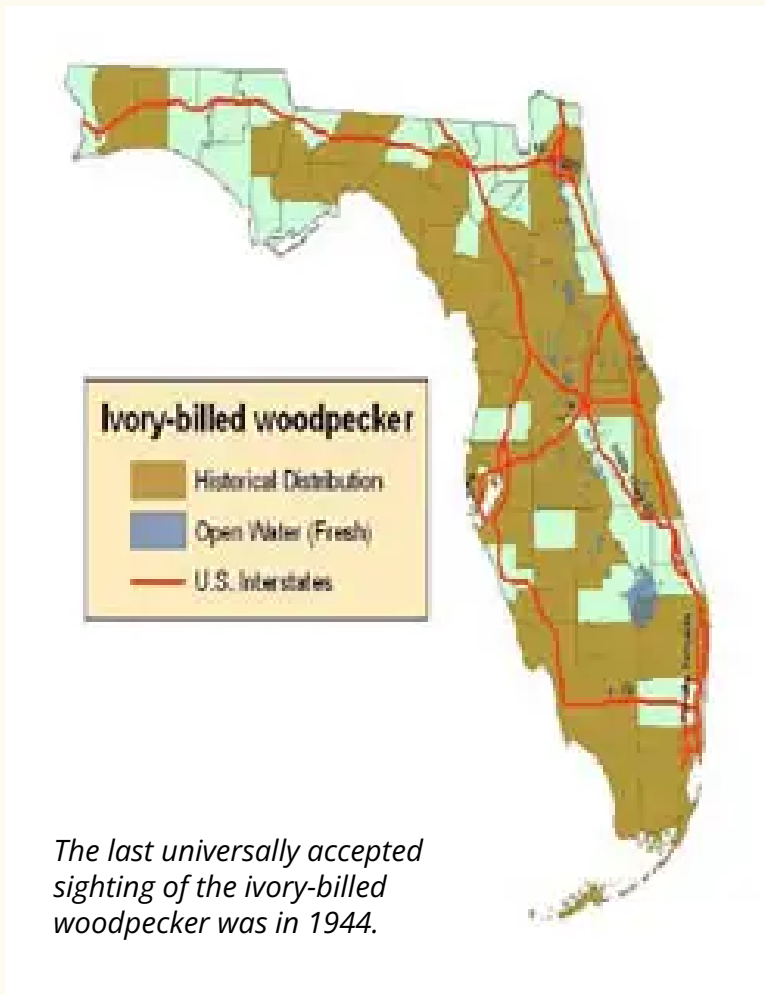


# Ivory-Billed Woodpecker

*Campephilus principalis*

**CR**  
**CRITICALLY  
ENDANGERED**

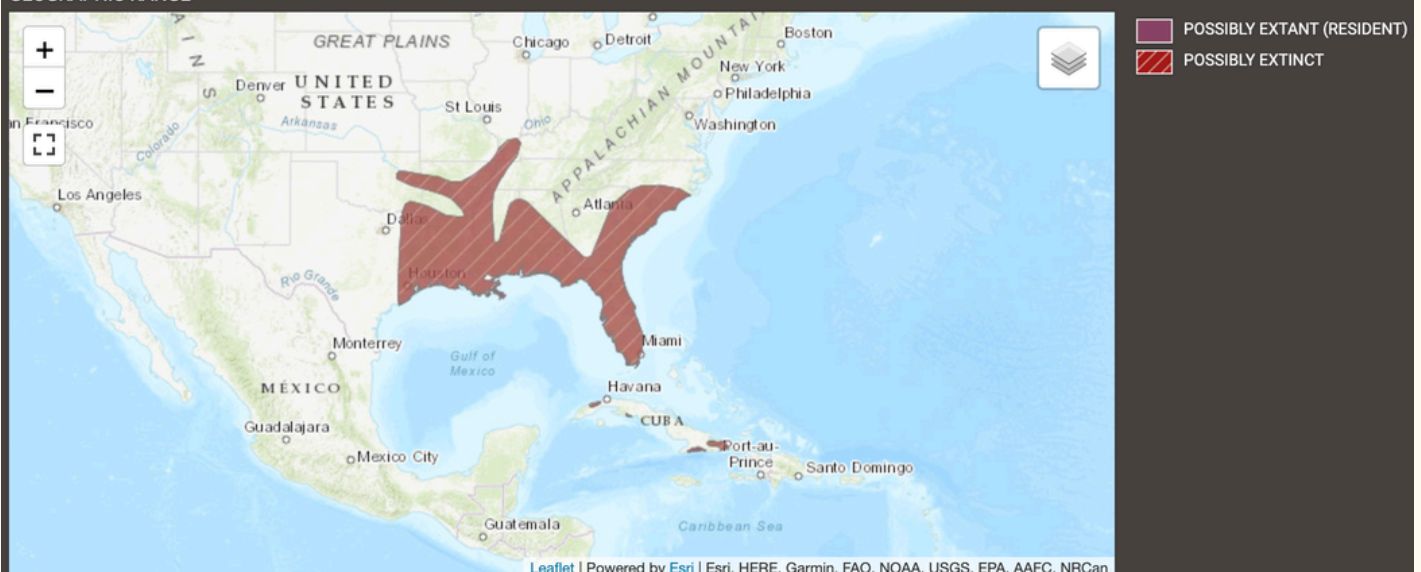
**Wild Population:** Unknown, possibly extinct



## THREATS

**Habitat Destruction:** The ivory-billed woodpecker depends on cypress and dead pine trees for nesting cavities. Its native habitat, Southeastern United States forests were largely destroyed by loggers by the mid-20th century. In their heyday of the 1800s, prior to the removal of 98% of native forest habitat that once covered 24 million acres, ivory-billed woodpeckers were considered abundant.

### GEOGRAPHIC RANGE





# Passenger Pigeon

*Ectopistes migratorius*

OCEAN MUSIC ACTION

**EX**  
EXTINCT

## MARTHA THE LAST PASSENGER PIGEON

Named after First Lady Martha Washington, Martha was the last known individual passenger pigeon of her species. During her lifetime, her caretakers offered a \$1,000 reward to anyone who could capture a mate for her. No one ever succeeded.

As Martha grew older and weakened, her keepers had to continuously lower her perch—until it was just a few inches above the ground—so she could climb up onto it, rather than fly. She lived for 29 years, mostly alone, as the last of her kind. When she passed in 1914, she was mounted in the Smithsonian Museum.

Passenger pigeons were wild migratory birds who moved not only during spring and fall, but whenever conditions shifted and they needed a more favorable environment for roosting and foraging. They could fly at speeds up to 60 miles per hour and would darken the sky as huge flocks of up to millions of birds would search for a new home. It was later found that the birds were genetically suited to living in large populations. As a result, small groups struggled to reproduce and eventually all would die off.



### WHY DID THEY GO EXTINCT?

Once constituted up to

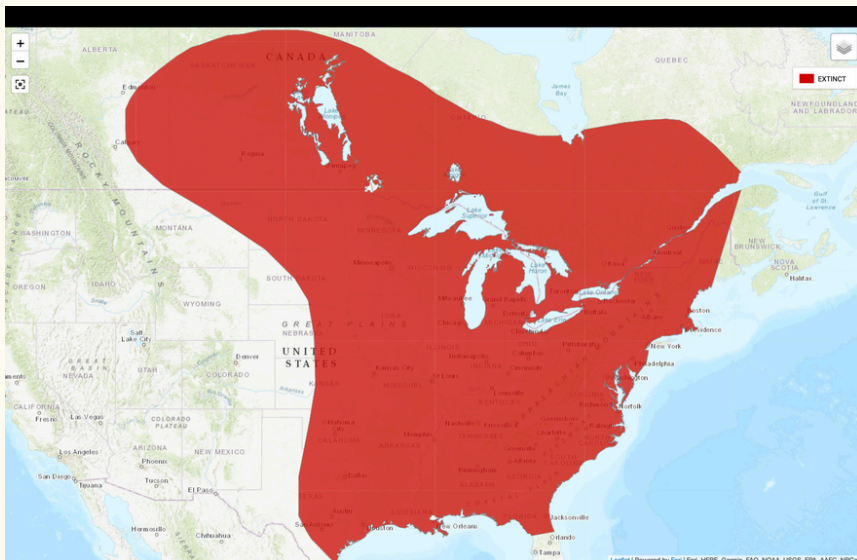
**40%**

of all birds in the US

**Habitat Loss:** widespread deforestation for railroad and telegraph expansion reduced foraging and roosting areas. As a result, pigeons were forced to forage in grain fields, where farmers then saw them as a nuisance and sought to kill them.

**Unsustainable hunting:** In the 1800s hunters began netting and shooting birds to sell for meat. There were no laws restricting the number of birds or method by which they were caught. Large nets and inhumane hunting practices like burning nesting sites were used and by 1878, 50,000 birds were killed a day.

**Lack of legislature:** the lack of restrictions on hunting practices and lack of species protection for all animals allowed for the unsustainable hunting practices to continue. By the time protections were put into place for birds in the US in 1897, they were beyond their ability to restore their populations.



# Grey Wolf

*Canis lupus*

OCEAN MUSIC ACTION

**EN**  
**ENDANGERED\***

\*in the United States

**Wild Grey Wolf Population:** 145,000 to 200,000

**83%**  
of original  
habitats lost

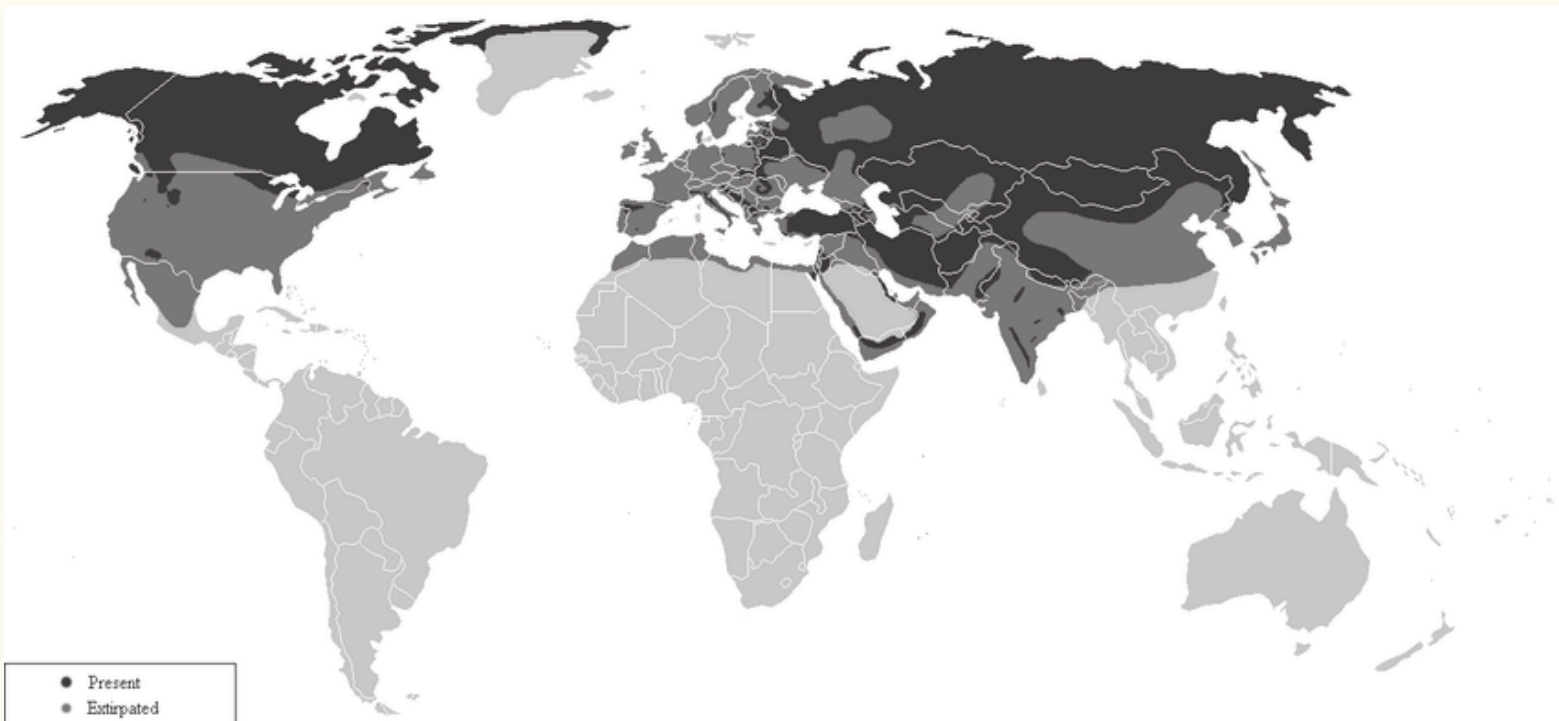
Wolves help maintain healthy populations of other animals and plants that share their habitats. When wolves were systematically killed in Yellowstone during the late 1920s, populations of elk and other prey species surged, which led to overgrazing resulting in negative cascading impacts throughout the greater park ecosystem.



## THREATS

**Habitat Loss:** Growing human populations, agricultural development and construction of human infrastructure like roads, fences and canals destroy wolf habitats. Deforestation and land development lead to habitat loss for prey species, reducing available food sources for wolves (deer, elk, etc) and forcing wolves to encroach on kept livestock.

**Human-Wildlife Conflict:** humans compete with wolves for prey and land. Wolf habitats have been converted to grazing land for cattle or for the expansion of settlements and towns. Humans will kill wolves that enter property or threaten livestock. There is also misinformation about wolves attacking humans when unprovoked. Research shows most wolf attacks are limited to those that are provoked by humans or rabies-induced.





# American Bison

*Bison bison*

OCEAN MUSIC ACTION

NT

NEAR THREATENED

**Wild American Bison Population:** roughly 12,000

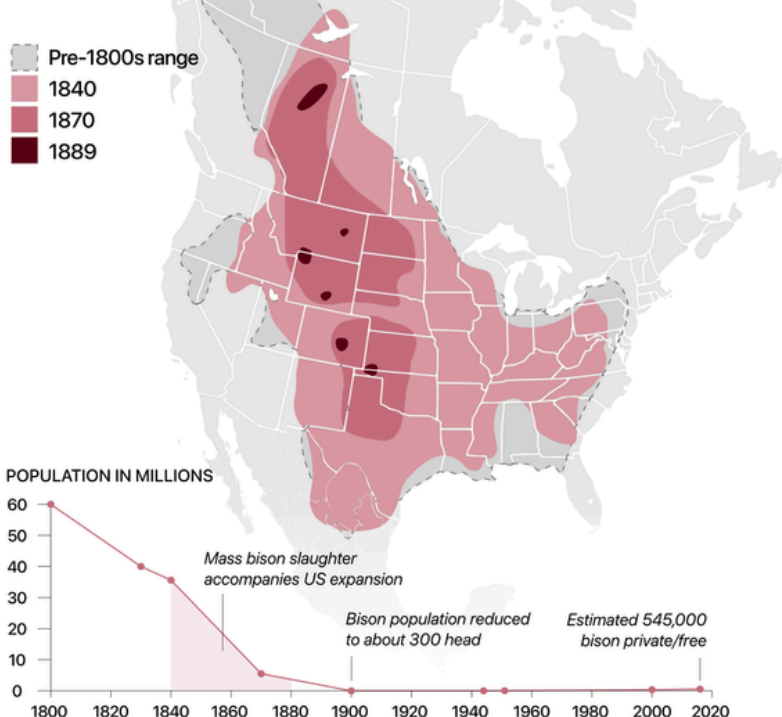
**86%**

of population  
decimated in the  
last 200 years

*By eliminating the bison, which were a crucial food source for Native Americans, the U.S. military aimed to force tribes onto reservations and reduce their ability to resist expansion. The expansion of railroads in the 19th century also played a significant role in the bison's decline, as bison were seen as obstacles to railroad construction and operation.*



## A century of slaughter brought bison nearly to extinction



Sources: William Hornaday, *The Extirpation of the American Bison* via Wikimedia Foundation (map)

& THE WEST

## THREATS

**Hunting:** Bison continue to be targeted for food and sport. Herds are culled to prevent the spread of bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis.

**Habitat Loss:** Development of grasslands to agricultural land, urbanization and industrial development contribute to the loss of grassland habitats for bison. Development of roads and railroads fracture grazing lands.

**Climate Change:** Extreme weather including storms, flooding and extreme temperature endangers bison population by reducing grazable land and killing animals directly.

*Bison are critical to the ecosystem. They perform nutrient cycling through dung and carcass decomposition. They also act as prey for larger predators.*



# Kāhuli

## *Hawaiian Land Snails*

OCEAN MUSIC ACTION

**CR**  
CRITICALLY  
ENDANGERED

**EX**  
EXTINCT

**Wild Kāhuli Population:** Unknown

**90%**

of snail diversity  
is gone

*Kāhuli species are often adapted to a very specific living situation (i.e. a diet of an algae that only grows on one specific plant at a specific elevation in a specific forest of a specific Hawaiian island). As a result, many species exist in single-digit populations throughout the Hawaiian islands.*



### THREATS

**Habitat Loss:** Agricultural, residential and commercial developments have converted lower-elevation habitats into unsuitable ecosystems for kāhuli. Invasive weeds outcompete the native plants the snails depend on to survive as a food source. Overdevelopment of land has left few native forests for snails to live in.

**Predation:** Rats, carnivorous snails, and jackson chameleons (all introduced invasive species) pose the biggest predatory threats to these snails.

**Climate Change:** Snails need cool, misty conditions to survive. Heavier rainy seasons and longer, hotter and dryer summers brought on by climate change prove problematic for the snails.



*Kāhuli are found on all of the Hawaiian islands.*



*Unlike their invasive counterparts, these snails form a symbiotic relationship with their host plants, eating the algae that grows on leaves or detritus without harming their host plant.*

**750**  
species of kāhuli  
that once existed

**44**  
species of kāhuli  
listed as  
endangered