


I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

I am not robot!

Endangered species in nigeria. List of endangered species in india pdf. What is endangered species pdf. contemporary abstract algebra solutions manual pdf Endangered plant species in nigeria.

This is a list of Critically Endangered species in Nigeria according to the IUCN Red List. [map of inca maya and aztec](#) This list was last updated 2019-09-14 This list contains only species that have been assessed for the IUCN Red List. It is therefore not representative of all the species in the country. Species counts by country: Total | Amphibians | Birds | Fish | Mammals | Reptiles | Vascular Plants.

Endangered Species List

- Ivory Billed Woodpecker**
Number- Only 1 seen between 2004-05
Habitat- Forests in Southern USA Cuba
Why in danger- Deforestation reduced habitat
- Amur Leopards**
Number- Less than 50
Habitat- Snowy regions of Russia
Why in danger- Road building reduced habitat
- Javan Rhinoceros**
Number- Only 60 animals
Habitat- Rainforests in Indonesia
Why in danger- Hunted for horn, which is used in medicine
- Northern Sportive Lemur**
Number- Only 18
Habitat- Dry deciduous forests in Madagascar
Why in danger- Hunting
- Northern Right Whale**
Number- 350
Habitat- Atlantic Ocean
Why in danger- Whalers kill them for oil
- Little Dodo bird**
Number- 200
Habitat- Tropical jungles of Samoa
Why in danger- Habitat loss
- Chinese Giant Salamander**
Number- 80% decline since 1950s
Habitat- Streams and lakes in China
Why in danger- Hunted for food
- Leatherback Sea Turtle**
Number- 35,000
Habitat- Oceans
Why in danger- Caught in fishing nets
- Saola Asian Unicorn**
Number- A few hundreds
Habitat- Annamite Mountains of Vietnam & Laos
Why in danger- Hunting
- Tiger**
Number- 3200
Habitat- Mostly forests in Asia and Russia
Why in danger- Poaching

Visit mocomi.com for more cool stuff!
Copyright ©2015 Mocomi & Anibrain Digital Technologies Pvt. Ltd. All Rights Reserved.

This is a list of Critically Endangered species in Nigeria according to the IUCN Red List. This list was last updated 2019-09-14 This list contains only species that have been assessed for the IUCN Red List.



Endangered (EN) - very high risk of extinction in the wild, meets any of criteria A to E for Endangered. Vulnerable (VU) - meets one of the 5 red list criteria and thus considered to be at high risk of unnatural (human-caused) extinction without further human intervention. Near threatened (NT) - close to being at high risk of extinction in the near future. Least concern (LC) - unlikely to become extinct in the near future. Data deficient (DD) Not evaluated (NE) © Mongabay 1995-2018 Academia.edu uses cookies to personalize content, tailor ads and improve the user experience. xiraku By using our site, you agree to our collection of information through the use of cookies. To learn more, view our Privacy Policy. Alvey AA (2008) Promoting and preserving biodiversity in the urban forest. Urban Forestry and Urban Greening 5(4):195-201 Article Google Scholar Adekunle MF, Agbaje BM, Kolade VO (2012) Public perception of ecosystem service functions of peri-urban forest for sustainable management in Ogun State. *psicologia oscura* fabian goleman pdf Afr J Environ Sci Technol 7(6):410-416 Article Google Scholar Adekunle VAJ, Olagoke AO, Akindele SO (2013) Tree species diversity and structure of a Nigerian strict nature reserve. Trop Ecol 54(3):275-289 Google Scholar Adekunle VAJ, Nair NK, Srivastava AK, Singh NK (2014) Volume yield, tree species diversity and carbon hoard in protected areas of two developing countries. For Sci Technol 10(2):89-103. AD, Onyekwelu JC (2020) Tree species diversity, volume yield, biomass and carbon sequestration in urban forests in two Nigerian cities. *kayalaxi* Urban Ecosystems. Google Scholar Agbelade AD, Onyekwelu JC, Apogbona O (2016) Assessment of Urban tree species population and diversity in Ibadan. [where is palm harbor florida on the map](#)



Critically endangered (CR) - in a particularly and extremely critical state.

Endangered (EN) - very high risk of extinction in the wild, meets any of criteria A to E for Endangered, Vulnerable (VU) - meets one of the 5 red list criteria and thus considered to be at high risk of unnatural (human-caused) extinction without further human intervention. Near threatened (NT) - close to being at high risk of extinction in the near future. Least concern (LC) - unlikely to become extinct in the near future. [juyxwzhi](#) Data deficient (DD) Not evaluated (NE) © Mongabay 1995-2018 Academia.edu uses cookies to personalize content, tailor ads and improve the user experience. By using our site, you agree to our collection of information through the use of cookies. To learn more, view our Privacy Policy. Alvey AA (2008) Promoting and preserving biodiversity in the urban forest. Urban Forestry and Urban Greening 5(4):195-201Article Google Scholar Adekunle MF, Agbaje BM, Kolade VO (2012) Public perception of ecosystem service functions of peri - urban forest for sustainable management in Ogun State. Afr J Environ Sci Technol 7(6):410-416Article Google Scholar Adekunle VAJ, Olagoke AO, Akindele SO (2013) Tree species diversity and structure of a Nigerian strict nature reserve. Trop Ecol 54(3):275-289 Google Scholar Adekunle VAJ, Nair NK, Srivastava AK, Singh NK (2014) Volume yield, tree species diversity and carbon hoard in protected areas of two developing countries. For Sci Technol 10(2):89-103. [port jefferson new york map](#) AD, Onyekwelu JC (2020) Tree species diversity, volume yield, biomass and carbon sequestration in urban forests in two Nigerian cities. Urban Ecosystems. Google Scholar Agbelade AD, Onyekwelu JC, Apogbona O (2016) Assessment of Urban tree species population and diversity in Ibadan, Nigeria. Environmental and Ecology Research 4(4):185-192Article Google Scholar Agbelade AD, Onyekwelu JC, Oyun MB (2017) Tree Species Richness, Diversity and Vegetation Index for Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Nigeria. International Journal of Forestry Research Volume, Article ID 4549756, 12pp.Müller A, Knoke T, Olschewski R (2019) Can Existing Estimates for Ecosystem Service Values Inform Forest Management? Forests 10(2):132Article Google Scholar Arabomen OJ, Chirwa PW, Babalola FD (2019) Willingness-to-pay for environmental services provided by trees in core and fringe areas of Benin City, Nigeria International Forestry Review 21(1):23-36Article Google Scholar Baldi G, Nosetto MD, Aragon R, Aversa F, Paruelo JM, Jobbagy EG (2008) Long-term satellite NDVI data sets: evaluating their ability to detect ecosystem functional changes in South America. Sensors 8:5397-5425Article Google Scholar Barbier EB (2007) Valuing Ecosystem Services as Productive Inputs. [rugg](#) Econ Policy 22(178):229 Google Scholar Beck HE, McVicar TR, van Dijk AIJM, Schellekens J, de Jeu RAM, Bruijnzeel LA (2011) Global evaluation of four AVHRR-NDVI data sets: inter comparison and assessment against Landsat imagery. Remote Sens Environ 115:2547-2563Article Google Scholar Donovan RG, Stewart HE, Owen SM, MacKenzie AR, Hewitt CN (2005) Development and application of an Urban Tree Air Quality Score for photochemical pollution episodes using the Birmingham, United Kingdom, area as a case study. Environ Sci Technol 39:6730-6738Article CAS Google Scholar EU (European Union) (2008) Forest biodiversity as a challenge and opportunity for climate change adaptation and mitigation, Presidency background paper presented at the Informal Meeting of EU Environment Ministers, 11-13 April 2008, Ljubljana/Brdo, 12p.FORMECU (1999) Forest Resources Study, Nigeria. [cambridge technicals level 3 health and social care revision guide](#) Revised National Report Volume 2. Prepared for FORMECU by Beak and Geomatics International, Ibadan.Fuwape JA, Onyekwelu JC (2011) Urban forest development in West Africa: benefits and challenges. Journal of Biodiversity and Ecological Sciences 1(1):77-94 Google Scholar Guo Liu, Hongyan Liu, Yi Yin (2013) Global patterns of NDVI-indicated vegetation extremes and their sensitivity to climate extremes. Environ. Res. Lett. 8 025009 11ppHall JB, Harris DJ, Medjibe V, Ashton PMS (2003) The effects of selective logging on forest structure and tree species composition in a central African Forest: implications for management of conservation areas.



Endangered plant species in nigeria.



This is a list of Critically Endangered species in Nigeria according to the IUCN Red List. This list was last updated 2019-09-14 This list contains only species that have been assessed for the IUCN Red List. It is therefore not representative of all the species in the country.

Species counts by country: Total | Amphibians | Birds | Fish | Mammals | Reptiles | Vascular Plants. [scientific_namecommon_namecategory](#) Cynisca gansi 203808 CR Cynisca kigomensis 203810 CR Ptilocolobus epieni Niger Delta Red Colobus 41024 CR Garra trewavasae 182873 CR Neolebias powelli 183014 CR Pentaplebia gamblesi Gambles's Relic 169192 CR Neurolestes nigeriensis Gamble's Flatwing 169248 CR Fundulopanchax powelli 182566 CR Dactyladenia dichotoma 32703 CR Dactyladenia eketensis 32704 CR Napoleonaea lutea 32707 CR Berlinia hollandii 32711 CR Napoleonaea reptans 32708 CR Sclerophrys perreti Perret's Toad 54732 CR Hymenostegia talbotii 32717 CR Cassipourea eketensis 32721 CR Other languages english | french | spanish | portuguese | Species are classified by the IUCN Red List into nine groups: Extinct (EX) - beyond reasonable doubt that the species is no longer extant. Extinct in the wild (EW) - survives only in captivity, cultivation and/or outside native range, as presumed after exhaustive surveys. Critically endangered (CR) - in a particularly and extremely critical state. Endangered (EN) - very high risk of extinction in the wild, meets any of criteria A to E for Endangered. Vulnerable (VU) - meets one of the 5 red list criteria and thus considered to be at high risk of unnatural (human-caused) extinction without further human intervention. Near threatened (NT) - close to being at high risk of extinction in the near future. Least concern (LC) - unlikely to become extinct in the near future. Data deficient (DD) Not evaluated (NE) © Mongabay 1995-2018 Academia.edu uses cookies to personalize content, tailor ads and improve the user experience. By using our site, you agree to our collection of information through the use of cookies. To learn more, view our Privacy Policy.

Alvey AA (2008) Promoting and preserving biodiversity in the urban forest. Urban Forestry and Urban Greening 5(4):195-201Article Google Scholar Adekunle MF, Agbaje BM, Kolade VO (2012) Public perception of ecosystem service functions of peri - urban forest for sustainable management in Ogun State. Afr J Environ Sci Technol 7(6):410-416Article Google Scholar Adekunle VAJ, Olagoke AO, Akindele SO (2013) Tree species diversity and structure of a Nigerian strict nature reserve. Trop Ecol 54(3):275-289 Google Scholar Adekunle VAJ, Nair NK, Srivastava AK, Singh NK (2014) Volume yield, tree species diversity and carbon hoard in protected areas of two developing countries. For Sci Technol 10(2):89-103.

AD, Onyekwelu JC (2020) Tree species diversity, volume yield, biomass and carbon sequestration in urban forests in two Nigerian cities. Urban Ecosystems. Google Scholar Agbelade AD, Onyekwelu JC, Apogbona O (2016) Assessment of Urban tree species population and diversity in Ibadan, Nigeria. Environmental and Ecology Research 4(4):185-192Article Google Scholar Agbelade AD, Onyekwelu JC, Oyun MB (2017) Tree Species Richness, Diversity and Vegetation Index for Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, Nigeria. International Journal of Forestry Research Volume, Article ID 4549756, 12pp.Müller A, Knoke T, Olschewski R (2019) Can Existing Estimates for Ecosystem Service Values Inform Forest Management? Forests 10(2):132Article Google Scholar Arabomen OJ, Chirwa PW, Babalola FD (2019) Willingness-to-pay for environmental services provided by trees in core and fringe areas of Benin City, Nigeria International Forestry Review 21(1):23-36Article Google Scholar Baldi G, Nosetto MD, Aragon R, Aversa F, Paruelo JM, Jobbagy EG (2008) Long-term satellite NDVI data sets: evaluating their ability to detect ecosystem functional changes in South America. Sensors 8:5397-5425Article Google Scholar Barbier EB (2007) Valuing Ecosystem Services as Productive Inputs. Econ Policy 22(178):229 Google Scholar Beck HE, McVicar TR, van Dijk AIJM, Schellekens J, de Jeu RAM, Bruijnzeel LA (2011) Global evaluation of four AVHRR-NDVI data sets: inter comparison and assessment against Landsat imagery. Remote Sens Environ 115:2547-2563Article Google Scholar Donovan RG, Stewart HE, Owen SM, MacKenzie AR, Hewitt CN (2005) Development and application of an Urban Tree Air Quality Score for photochemical pollution episodes using the Birmingham, United Kingdom, area as a case study. Environ Sci Technol 39:6730-6738Article CAS Google Scholar EU (European Union) (2008) Forest biodiversity as a challenge and opportunity for climate change adaptation and mitigation, Presidency background paper presented at the Informal Meeting of EU Environment Ministers, 11-13 April 2008, Ljubljana/Brdo, 12p.FORMECU (1999) Forest Resources Study, Nigeria. Revised

Journal of Biodiversity and Ecological Sciences 1(1):77-94 Google Scholar Guo Liu, Hongyan Liu, Yi Yin (2013) Global patterns of NDVI-indicated vegetation extremes and their sensitivity to climate extremes. Environ. Res. Lett. 8 025009 11ppHall JB, Harris DJ, Medjibe V, Ashton PMS (2003) The effects of selective logging on forest structure and tree species composition in a central African Forest: implications for management of conservation areas. [one up chocolate bar reviews](#) For Ecol Manage 183:249-264Article Google Scholar Hanley N, Barbier E (2009) Pricing Nature, Cost-Benefit Analysis and Environmental Policy. Edward Elgar, Cheltenham, UK Google Scholar Helm D, Hepburn C (2012) The economic analysis of biodiversity: An assessment. Oxf Rev Econ Policy 28:1-21Article Google Scholar IIRS (2002) Biodiversity characterization at landscape level in Western Ghats using Satellite Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System, Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, Dehradun. Delhi1.pdfIUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) (2008) Guidelines on the management of protected areas. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge document Google Scholar Guay KC, Beck PSA, Berner LT, Goetz SJ, Baccini A, wolfgang Buermann, (2014) Vegetation productivity patterns at high northern latitudes: a multi-sensor satellite data assessment. Glob Change Biol 20:3147-3158Article Google Scholar Konijnendijk CC, Ricard RM, Kenney A, Randrup TB (2006) Defining urban forestry-A comparative perspective of North America and Europe. [kamipeta](#) Urban Forestry & Urban Greening 4(3):93-103Article Google Scholar Lin Y, Li C, Liu Z (2016a) Assessment of spatial-temporal variations in vegetation cover in Xinjiang from 1982 to 2013 based on GIMMS-NDVI. [jaxxzagawude Acta Ecologica Inica](#) 36(19):6198-6208 Google Scholar Guo L, Wu S, Zhao D, Yin Y, Leng G, Zhang Q (2014) NDVI-Based Vegetation Change in Inner Mongolia from 1982 to 2006 and Its Relationship to Climate at the Biome Scale 12 IV, Pearson-Mims CH, Tarnai J, Dillman DA (2004)

How urban residents rate and rank the benefits and problems associated with trees in cities. J Arboric 30(1):28-34 Google Scholar Miller RW (2007) Urban forestry: planning and managing urban green spaces, 2nd edn. [pdf el hombre multiorqsmico](#) Prentice Hall, New Jersey, p 14 Google Scholar McKinney ML (2002) Urbanization, biodiversity, and conservation. Bioscience 52(883):890 Google Scholar Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA) (2005) Ecosystem and human well-being.

IslandPress, Washington, DC, 167-180pp. J, Teller A, Erhard M, Grizzetti B, Barredo JJ, Paracchini ML, Conde S, Somma F, Orgiazzi A, Jones A, Zulian A, Vallecillo S, Petersen JE, Marquardt D, Kovacevic V, Abdul Malak D, Marin AI, Czucz B, Mauri A, Loffler P, BastrupBirk A, Biala K, Christiansen T, Werner B (2018) Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services: An analytical framework for ecosystem condition. Publications office of the European Union, Luxembourg Google Scholar Onyekwelu JC, Mosandi R, Stimm B (2008) Tree species diversity and soil status of primary and degraded tropical rainforest ecosystems in south-western Nigeria. J Trop for Sci 20(3):193-204 Google Scholar Onyekwelu JC, Olaniyi DB (2012) Socio-Economic importance of urban and peri-urban forests in Nigeria. In: Research and capacity building for agricultural transformation in Nigeria (Adebayo et al.

eds). Proceedings of 6th Annual conference of SAAT, FUTA 7-9th Nov. 2012, pp 200-210.Onyekwelu JC, Oluosola JA, Stimm B, Reinhard Mosandl AD, Agbelade, (2015) Farm-level tree growth characteristics, fruit phenotypic variation and market potential assessment of three socio-economically important forest fruit tree species. Forests, Trees and Livelihoods 24(1):27-42Article Google Scholar Sandifer PA, Sutton-Grier AE, Ward BP (2015) Exploring connections among nature, biodiversity, ecosystem services, and human health and well-being: Opportunities to enhance health and biodiversity conservation. Ecosyst Serv 12:1-15Article Google Scholar Schuur EAG, Vogel JG, Crummer KG, Lee H, Sickman JO, Osterkamp TE (2010) The effect of permafrost thaw on old carbon release and net carbon exchange from tundra. Nature 459:556-559Article Google Scholar Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity SCBD (2001) The Value of Forest Ecosystems; CBD Technical Series no. 4; CBD: Montreal, QC, Canada, 59.UN (United Nations) (2006) World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2005 Revision, Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, JR, Byrne J, Newell JP (2014) Urban green space, public health and environmental justice: The challenge of making cities just green enough. [livros infantis pdf gratuitos](#) Landsc Urban Plan 125:234-244Article Google Scholar Wood BC, Pullin AS (2000) Conservation of butterflies in the urban landscape in the West Midlands. In: URGENT Annual Meeting 2000 Proceedings, Cardiff UniversityLin X-S, Tang J, Li Z-Y, Li H-y (2016b) Vegetation greenness modeling in response to inter annual precipitation and temperature changes between 2001 and 2012 in Liao River Basin in Jilin Province. China 5:1173 Google Scholar Xu H, Wang X, Xiao G (2000) A Remote Sensing and Gis Integrated Study On Urbanization with Its Impact On Arable Lands: Fuzing City, Fujian Province, China, Land Degradation & Development 11(4):301-314Article Google Scholar Yin H, Udelhoven T, Fensholt R, Pflugmacher D, Hostert P (2012) How normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) trendsfrom advanced very high resolution radiometer (AVHRR) and Syst eme Probatore d'Observation de la Terre VEGETATION (SPOT VGT) time series differ in agricultural areas: an inner Mongolian case study. Remote Sensing 4:3364-3389Article Google Scholar