

PROTECTING EARTH'S WILDLIFE

DIRECTIONS

Step 1: Read. Learn about threats to Western lowland gorillas and Okapi, and select one animal to focus on.

Step 2: Summarize. Use a separate piece of paper to note key issues.

Step 3: Brainstorm. What actions could people take to reduce or reverse the problem?

Step 4: Create. Produce a poster, storyboard, PSA, graphic novel, skit—or another idea you come up with—to communicate the issue and your list of actions.



Forests in the Republic of Congo are mined for lumber. The Western lowland gorilla depends on a forest habitat for survival.

UNDER THREAT: Western Lowland Gorillas

The Ndoki-Likouala Landscape, in the Republic of Congo, supports many species including the Western lowland gorilla. This area's rich biodiversity is under threat because the trees are being cut down—often illegally—to provide wood used to build houses in the United States.

Two million homes are built in the United States each year and an average house uses wood from 64 trees. American houses are doubling and tripling in size, so more lumber is needed. Some of this lumber is coming from places like the Ndoki-Likouala Landscape.



Efforts are underway to protect this region's wildlife and habitat. For example, companies that follow strict environmental and social standards can use a Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) logo on wood they sell.

What could people do to reduce the demand for wood products?



Rare and shy, okapi are known to live in just one place on Earth, the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Demand for coltan, a valuable mineral, is changing their habitat.

UNDER THREAT: Okapi

The Ituri Forest in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is home to the okapi (oh-KAH-pe), a rare mammal that is related to the giraffe. The Congo also contains 80 percent of the world's known reserves of coltan. This black, tar-like mineral is mined and processed into a heat-resistant powder that is in global demand. Why? It's used in things like laptop computers, digital cameras, game consoles, cell phones—and many other products.

As the popularity of portable electronic devices increases, so too, does the demand for coltan. One study estimates that cell phone sales will reach one billion a year by 2009. That's a lot of cell phones—and a lot of coltan. One way to offset the demand for coltan is to buy fewer cell phones—and recycle the ones you have. Places like the Bronx Zoo, in New York, have drop-off stations where people can recycle old cell phones. A portion of the money raised goes to conservation efforts in the Congo.

What could people do to reduce the demand for coltan?