

Using the Species-Area relationship (Williams, C.B.) as a rough reference, one can attest to a certain degree the amount of time left for a given amount of species suffering from habitat loss. By taking into account the geographic range and population density within the species geography, we can correlate the data with a

specific timeframe. While most of the species may still have a few years left in their existence, some species that already have become extinct were included in the diagram in order to highlight the importance of protecting endangered species.

Vertebrate Index

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| A Amur Tiger | N Lesser Nothura |
| B Black Rhino | O Forest Owlet |
| C Cheetah | P Panamint Alligator Lizard |
| D Schomburgk's Deer | Q Queensland Snake-Lizard |
| E Asian Elephant | R R. Sijus (Gastric Brooding Frog) |
| F Island Grey Fox | S Louisiana Pine Snake |
| G Giant Panda | T Golden Toad |
| H Huemul | U Utila Iguana |
| I Northern Bald Ibis | V Vaquita |
| J Jacamar (Three Toed) | W Wide Sawfish |
| K Kokako | X X. Yunnanensis (Kunming Nase) |
| L Black-cheeked Lovebird | Y Yangtze River Dolphin |
| M Marbled Murrelet | Z Zebra Shark |

Vertebrate Category

- Mammals
- Birds
- Reptiles / Amphibians
- Marine Vertebrates

