

## Questions, questions....

- Extinction- a way of life?
- Humans- a 'recent' addition to the
- extinction process?
- IAS- the risks of taking a narrow view?

# Extinction as a way of life

- 96-98% of all species on Earth now extinct
- *"struggle for existence"* Darwin, 1859
- Understanding the process- lessons from
- (MacArthur & Wilson 1967)





	Adding humans to the mix								
	<ul> <li>Humans species?</li> </ul>	Adapted from Martin, 1	985	Earliest H. erectus 130,000ya					
ALC: NO.		Continents of human origin	Continents of human invasion	Prehistorically inhabited impacts on island endemics					
	Loss of large sp.	Moderate							
	Loss of small sp.	Few							
	Rate of disappearance	Gradual							
	Extinction order	Oldest							
111 1	Archaeological evidence	Common							

	Aciding • Is H. ere blame?	e mix Earliest H. Erectus 130000ya		
W.M.		Continents of human origin	Continents of human invasion	Prehistorically inhabited impacts on island endemics
	Loss of large sp.	Moderate	Many	
121	Loss of small sp.	Few	Few	
N N	Rate of disappearance	Gradual	Sudden	
	Extinction order	Oldest	Intermediate	
	Archaeological evidence	Common	Rare	

Adding humans to the mix • Is H. erectus to blame? Adapted from Martin, 1985							
	Continents of human origin human invasion isl						
Loss of large sp.	Moderate	Many	Total				
Loss of small sp.	Few	Few	Many				
Rate of disappearance	Gradual	Sudden	Mostly sudden				
Extinction order	Oldest	Intermediate	Youngest				
Archaeological evidence	Common	Rare	Often rare				

	A long history of extinctions								
	Region	Prehistoric	AD1600 -1899	AD1900 -1994	and the second second	No. of Lot of Lo			
	Pacific	90		in the second					
	Indonesia & Borneo	-							
W. Alle	Indian Ocean	11							
	Philippines								
	Caribbean	34							
The state	N. Guinea & Melanesia	10							
	Atlantic Ocean	3							
	Med. Sea	10				-			
_	TOTAL	158							

A long history of extinctions								
Region	Prehistoric	AD1600 -1899	AD1900 -1994					
Pacific	90	28	and the second				1.8.50	
Indonesia & Borneo		0			A			
Indian Ocean	11	30						
Philippines		0						
Caribbean	34	2						
N. Guinea & Melanesia	10	2						
Atlantic Ocean	3	3						
Med. Sea	10	0						
TOTAL	158	65					-	

A long history of extinctions									
Region	Prehistoric	AD1600 -1899	AD1900 -1994		Automation and				
Pacific	90	28	23						
Indonesia & Borneo	-	0	2	and the second					
Indian Ocean	11	30	1						
Philippines		0	1						
Caribbean	34	2	1						
N. Guinea & Melanesia	10	2	3						
Atlantic Ocean	3	3	1						
Med. Sea	10	0	0		-				
TOTAL	158	65	32	100 M					

A long history of extinctions									
Region	Prehistoric	AD1600 -1899	AD1900 -1994	Approx. No endemics	%threatened endemics				
Pacific	90	28	23	290	38				
Indonesia & Borneo	-	0	2	390	22				
Inclian Ocean	11	30	1	200	33				
Philippines		0	1	180	19				
Caribbean	34	2	1	140	22				
N. Guinea & Melanesia	10	2	3	500	10				
Atlantic Ocean	3	3	1	50	50				
Med. Sea	10	0	0	-					
TOTAL	158	65	32	1750	23				



















## Trip through time....

- Pacific ocean islands settled over 3000y
- Hawaii settled over 2000ya
- ZUUUYa (he voyagers) went ashore and found the land fertile and pleasant, filled with awa, coconut trees and so on, and Hawaiiloa, the chief, gave that land his name. Here they dwelt a long time and when their cance was filled with vegetable food and fish, they returned to their native country with the intention of returning to Hawai'nei, which they preferred to their own country"



### Trip through time....

- Polynesians introduced 3200 sp arthropod, cats, dogs, sheep, pigs, flightless geese, horses, black rats, goats,
- mongooses.... What would have happened if they never built that canoe ...?



### Trip through time.... • Easter Island settled 300AD Forest that had been present for >33,000y was

- cleared within 1200y • Today <25% of the 200
- vascular plants are native
- What happened to the people ....?









### IAS resource...a case in point

- 80% surface area loss...burning continues
- Endangered Meller's duck Anas melleri
- Displacement of genus *Paratilapia* ...& the Critically Endangered Lac Alaotran gentle lemur *Hapalemur*
- griseus alaotrensis









#### In summary...

- Extinction is a natural process but the rate is in override
- Human-precipitated extinctions on islands are not a recent phenomenon
- Predation by humans historically the key threat...now its introduced species and disease...
- Key threat identification is complex
- Cannot afford to adopt a purely biological approach to threats to island biodiversity
- ...and one final point...

# Are species ever out of danger?



An example of the sexual dimorphism between the male golden toad (left) and the female (Baker, 2004).

How much could they have in common???

> The Mauritius pink pigeon

