



Disappearance Of Native Plant And Animal Species

17. Kurasini

Sabrina Ahmed, Rukia Adinani and Paschal Paschal

Introduction:

Biodiversity is the degree of variation of life forms in a given species, ecosystem, biome as an entire planet since the life began on Earth a lot of events have led to large and sudden drops of biodiversity one estimate is that less than 1% of the species that have existed on Earth are still alive. Examples of a group of organisms known as cephalopods, as of 1987 there were approximately 600 still alive species out of 7500 extinct species.

Tanzania contains some 20 percent of the species of Africa's large mammal population, found across its 14 national parks, reserves, conservation areas and marine parks, spread over an area of more than 42,000 square kilometres (16,000 sq mi) and forming more than one-third of the country's territory. Wildlife resources of Tanzania are described as "without parallel in Africa" and "the prime game viewing country". Serengeti National Park, the largest declared park area of 14,763 square kilometres (5,700 sq mi), is located in northern Tanzania and is famous for its extensive migratory herds of wildebeests and zebra while also having the reputation as one of the great natural wonders of the world. Ngorongoro Conservation Area, established in 1959 with an area of 8,094.4 square kilometres (3,125.3 sq mi), listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is inhabited by the Masai. Its Ngorongoro Crater is known as the "largest intact caldera in the world".



MATERIALS/METHODS

- Field trips to Mbagala Kizuiani and Kigamboni – Vijibweni
- Questionnaire & Various residents of Kurasini Dar es Salaam.

KURASINI SECONDARY SCHOOL
S.L.P 50008
DAR ES SALAAM

OCCUPATION: _____

1. What is your name? _____
Where are you live? _____

2. Cancel which is not fine about your sex:
Female or Male

3. Your age is _____

4. What is your level of education? _____

5. Mention kinds of species present around your environment _____

6. What factors led to the loss of those species _____

7. Mentions alternative ways an how to generate those species _____

8. Mentions alternative ways which we may use in conservation of those species _____

• Critically Endangered:

- Black Rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*).
- Desperate Shrew (*Crocidura desperata*). (Endemic to Tanzania.)
- Pemba Flying Fox (*Pteropus voeltzkowi*). (Endemic to Tanzania.)
- Peters's Musk Shrew (*Crocidura gracilipes*).
- Telford's Shrew (*Crocidura telfordi*). (Endemic to Tanzania.)

• Endangered:

- Aders' Duiker (*Cephalophus adersi*).
- Black-and-rufous Elephant Shrew (*Rhynchocyon petersi*).
- Blue Whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*).
- Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*).
- Fin Whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*).
- Geata Mouse Shrew (*Myosorex geata*). (Endemic to Tanzania.)
- Giant African Water Shrew (*Potamogale velox*).
- Rondo Dwarf Galago (*Galago rondensis*). (Endemic to Tanzania.)
- Sei Whale (*Balaenoptera borealis*).
- Wild Dog (*Lycan pictus*).
- Zanzibar Red Colobus (*Procolobus kirkii*). (Endemic to Tanzania.)

Read more <http://www.animalinfo.org/country/tanzania.htm#vzz29Gw9833D>

RESULTS

On Conducting this Research the following result has been observed which shows that there are several factors which led to the loss of our species these are:

Changing in Agriculture:- this led to the disappearance of some species since it involves removing of some species in order to get a bare land for agriculture. Also the use of some pesticides and insecticides (Agro – chemicals) led to losing of a lot of species in our world for example a plant called *Erythrina solidiebenii* has only survived because it grows on the cultivation according to botanist Cosmas Mlingo from Dar es Salaam University.

Recent infrastructure development:- This led to disappearance of some species as it involves removal of some species where it passes through so as to get a place for establishing the infrastructure development e.g. Railways from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma which takes a long distance, large area which fragments the habitat for some species such as forests.

Rapid population Growth:- Due to this factor people have been establishing settlements in areas where there are no settlers. In this people cut down trees for establishment of new settlements. In so doing it led to disappearance of a lot of species such as Green snakes which were plenty in 1990's but now are only a few of them. Most have disappeared due to population growth which destroys their liability.

Climate changes:- has led to Green house effect and Global warming. Green house effect causes plants to fail to photosynthesize their own food which causes plant death.

Global warming cause draught and disappearance of species:

Tourism:- Constructing for tourist attraction for example construction of New city at Kigamboni will lead to disappearance of some species which live in the area. Also construction of camp sites at the National Parks, ports and big hotels for tourism led to removal of some species in specific areas such as Mikumi National Park there are camp sites and infrastructures which led to disappearance of some species in areas of construction.

Poaching encourages disappearance of species because poachers reduce the number of animal species e.g. Black Rhino which has almost disappeared in our National Parks poachers demand horns of Rhino and has reduced their number in Tanzania. There are approximately two (2) Black Rhinos still alive.

Land grabbing is taking a large area to establish industries (s) especially in the areas where there are no settlements.

Of people: This causes disappearance of some species which are alive at that place due to clearing and cutting down of trees for establishing Industry e.g. Mining Industry:

Deforestation:- involves cutting down trees without replacing them for different uses such as making furniture's a charcoal a fire wood especially in the local areas a construction and other human needs. By so doing species will disappear totally in that places.

Conclusions:

From the result which is shown from previous pages we can conclude that there are high threats to the future of the world due to the high speed of disappearance of some species. These threats are as follows.

Disappearance of some ecosystems. In any ecosystem plants are the main component which balances the ecosystem. If a plant disappeared in an ecosystem will result the whole ecosystem to perish. For example discovering of a gas at South of Tanzania will result the ocean ecosystem along the coast of Tanzania i.e. from Dar es Salaam to Mtwara to disappear. This is due to the passing of different ships from Dar es Salaam to Mtwara in order to fetch a gas

Lead to Desertification: especially for plants disappearing of plant species lead to desert at a specific area. This is because a plant is the main source of food and rain at any given area. So its disappearing will lead to the formation of a desert

Drought: Since there is a desertification a drought will be occurred due to the lack of rainfall because of disappearance of plant species.

Famine: famine will occur because of the lack of food due to the disappearing of some especially plants.

Global warming: The Global warming in the increasing of hotness degrees on the earth's surface. One to the destruction of habitats of species in result they may not appear again at that area, can lead to the Global warming and resulted to the draught caused by the destruction of the species that lead to the base land

RECOMMENDATIONS:

To individuals and companies

They should recycle waste from industries so as to reduce pollution of Environment that can cause death and disappearance of some species.

Community and local authorities

They should create small groups to deal with Environmental conservation To create strong by – laws which will guide people to conserve environment.

Government:

Should create strong policies and laws to protect the environment.

To include in school curriculum the topics for environmental conservation.

To specialize areas of conservation of those species which are in danger to disappear.

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Further information:

Download at: www.youngscientists.co.tz/posters