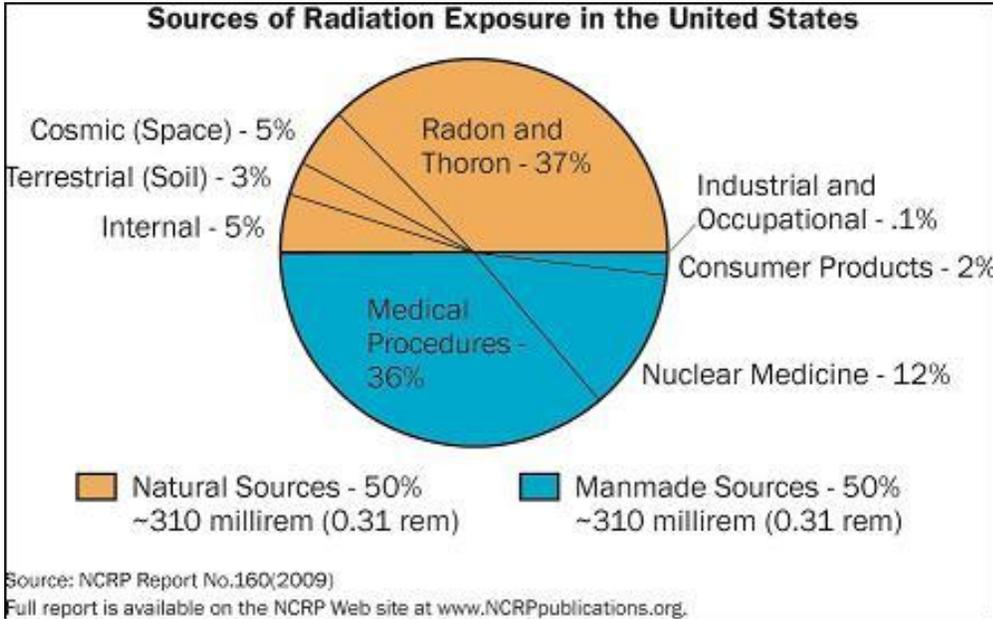
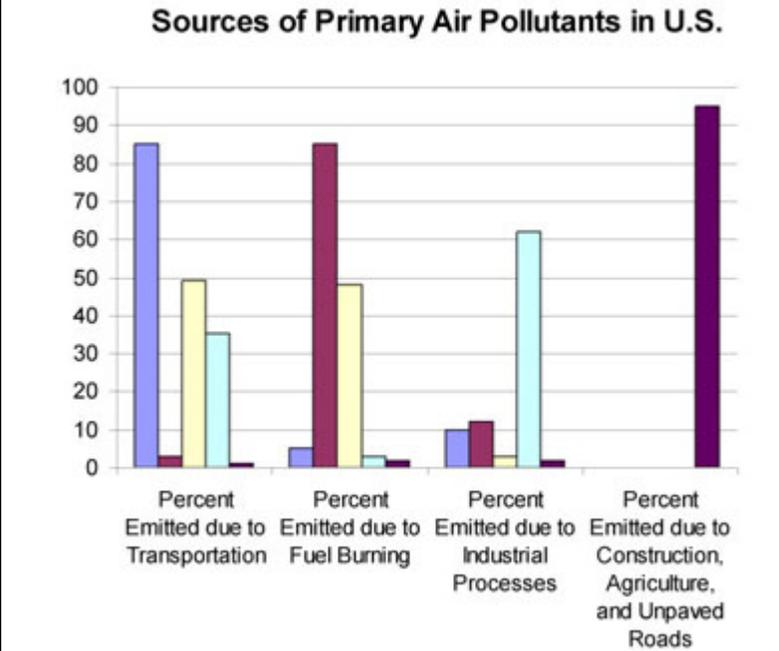
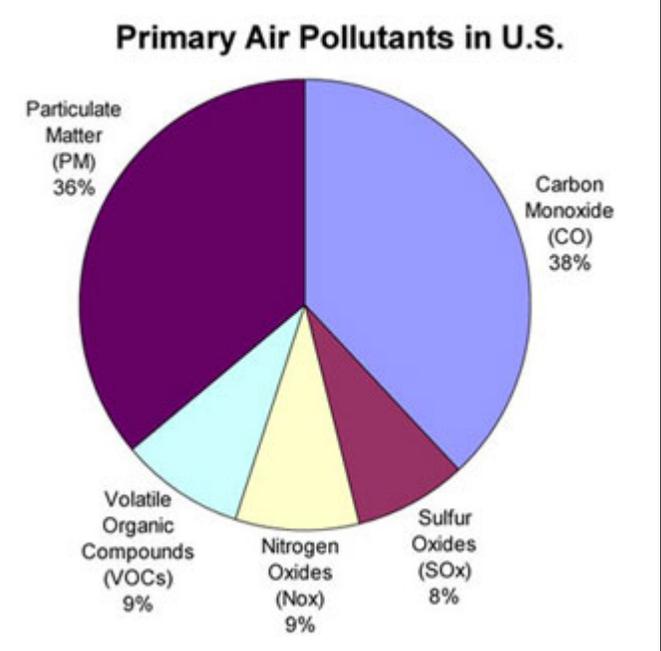


Chart # 1:



Charts # 2a (pie chart) & 2b (bar graph):



Charts 3a & 3b show results from an ecological questionnaire that was given to select households in the US. The data is broken up to compare the results from households in Alaska to those in the rest of the US.

Chart # 3 a:

How much do you agree or disagree with the statement, "Protecting threatened and endangered species is important to me"?

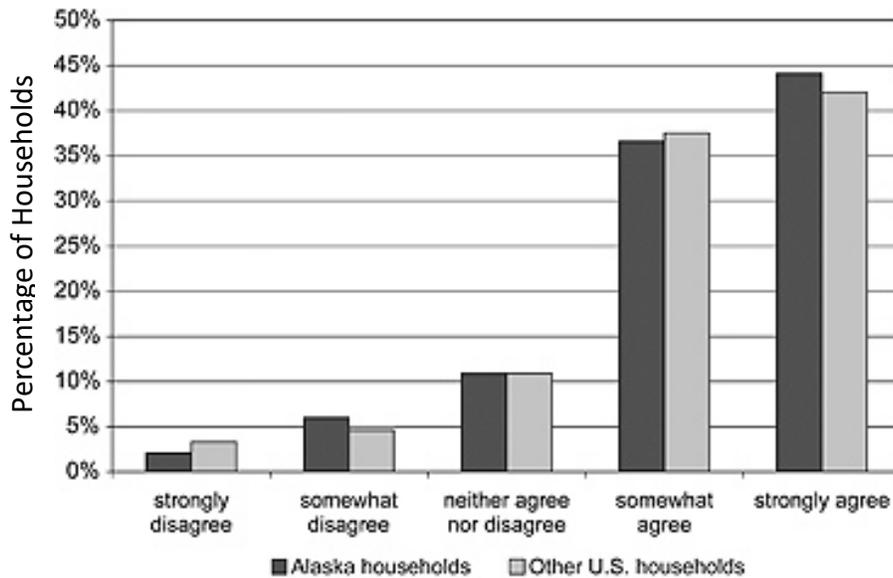


Chart # 3 b:

How much do you agree or disagree with the statement, "Protecting jobs is more important than protecting threatened and endangered species"?

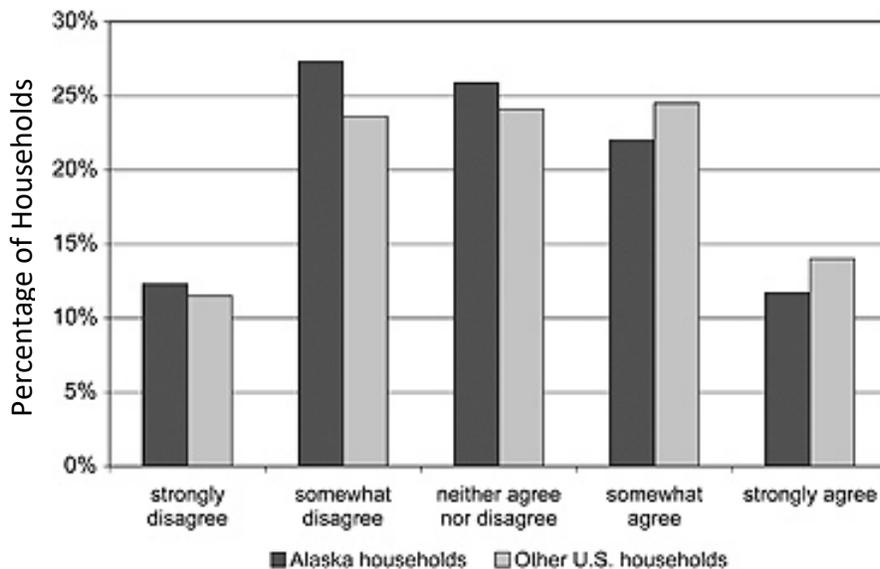


Chart # 4:

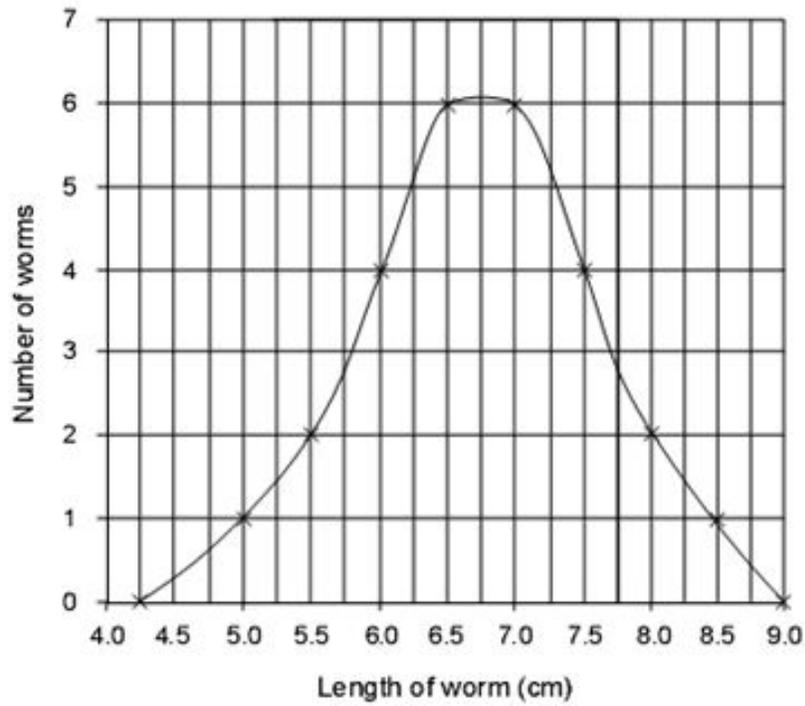
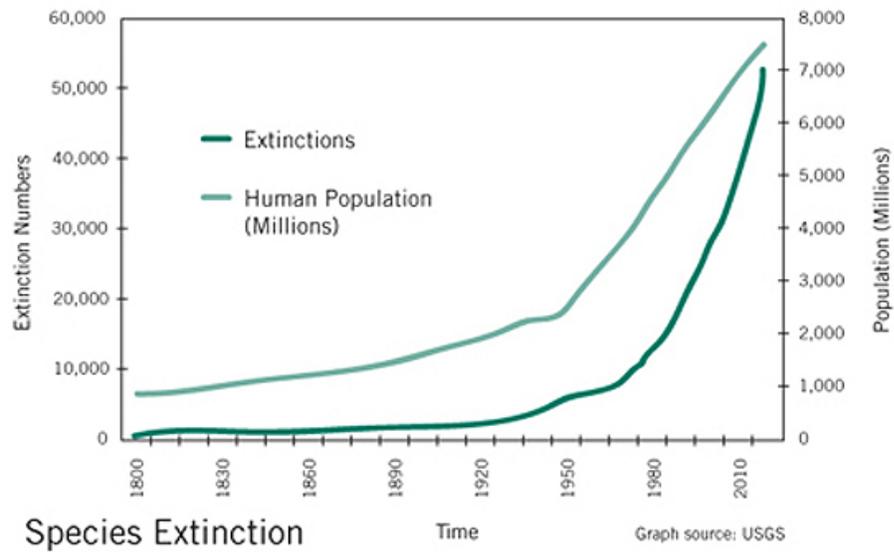
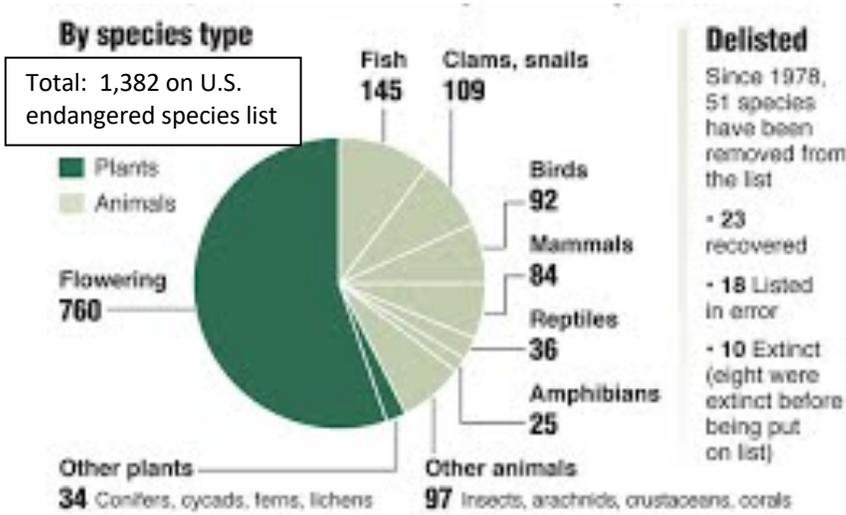


Chart # 5:



What Species are Endangered?

The Endangered Species Act, signed in 1973, helps protect and recover animals and plants threatened or in danger of becoming extinct.



How much time do species need to recover?

Government scientists assign a recovery plan to each species on the list; that's the time it will take to stop a species' decline and remove or reduce threats to ensure its long-term survival in the wild.

On Average



Examples of endangered species, their federal recovery plan and population increase while on the list

Species	First Listed	Recovery Plan (years)	Increase while on list*
Whooping crane	1967	83	54 to 599
Hawaiian Goose	1967	67	875 to 1,700
Florida Panther	1967	116	30 to 130
Utah Prairie Dog	1973	67	3,000 to 11,000
Shortnose Sturgeon	1967	57	12,000 to 56,000

*Increase on list gives number at first listed and current numbers.



The whooping crane, the tallest bird in North America, was at the brink of extinction when it was put on the list in 1967; its population has grown from 54 birds to 599.

Source: US Fish and Wildlife Service, House Natural Resource Committee, Center for Biological Diversity, MCT Photo Service