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1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4     <meta charset="UTF-8">
5     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6     <title>VMC HTML – Homework 17</title>
7     <link rel="stylesheet" href="VMC HTML – Homework 17 Solution.css">
8 </head>
9 <body>
10     <div class="profile">
11         <div class="nav">
12             Lion
13         </div>
14         <div class="header">
15             <div class="name">
16                 Lion "The King"
17             </div>
18         </div>
19         <div class="about">
20             <div class="heading">About</div>
21             <div class="description">
22                 The lion (Panthera leo) is a species in the family Felidae and a member of the genus Panthera. It has a
muscular, deep-chested body, short, rounded head, round ears, and a hairy tuft at the end of its tail. It is sexually
dimorphic; adult male lions have a prominent mane. With a typical head-to-body length of 184–208 cm (72–82 in) they are
larger than females at 160–184 cm (63–72 in). It is a social species, forming groups called prides. A lion pride consists of
a few adult males, related females and cubs. Groups of female lions usually hunt together, preying mostly on large ungulates.
The lion is an apex and keystone predator; although some lions scavenge when opportunities occur and have been known to hunt
humans, the species typically does not.
23                 <br><br>
24                 Typically, the lion inhabits grasslands and savannas, but is absent in dense forests. It is usually more
diurnal than other big cats, but when persecuted it adapts to being active at night and at twilight. In the Pleistocene, the
lion ranged throughout Eurasia, Africa and North America, but today it has been reduced to fragmented populations in sub-
Saharan Africa and one critically endangered population in western India. It has been listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red
List since 1996 because populations in African countries have declined by about 43% since the early 1990s. Lion populations
are untenable outside designated protected areas. Although the cause of the decline is not fully understood, habitat loss and
conflicts with humans are the greatest causes for concern.
25                 <br><br>
26                 One of the most widely recognised animal symbols in human culture, the lion has been extensively depicted in
sculptures and paintings, on national flags, and in contemporary films and literature. Lions have been kept in menageries
since the time of the Roman Empire and have been a key species sought for exhibition in zoological gardens across the world
since the late 18th century. Cultural depictions of lions were prominent in the Upper Paleolithic period; carvings and
paintings from the Lascaux and Chauvet Caves in France have been dated to 17,000 years ago, and depictions have occurred in
virtually all ancient and medieval cultures that coincided with the lion's former and current ranges.
27                 <br><br>
28                 <b>Source: </b>Wikipedia
29             </div>
30         </div>
31     </div>

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<div class="descriptiondiv">
  <div class="heading">Description</div>
  <div class="description">
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The lion is a muscular, deep-chested cat with a short, rounded head, a reduced neck and round ears. Its fur varies in colour from light buff to silvery grey, yellowish red and dark brown. The colours of the underparts are generally lighter. A new-born lion has dark spots, which fade as the cub reaches adulthood, although faint spots often may still be seen on the legs and underparts. The lion is the only member of the cat family that displays obvious sexual dimorphism. Males have broader heads and a prominent mane that grows downwards and backwards covering most of the head, neck, shoulders, and chest. The mane is typically brownish and tinged with yellow, rust and black hairs.

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The tail of all lions ends in a dark, hairy tuft that in some lions conceals an approximately 5 mm (0.20 in)-long, hard "spine" or "spur" that is formed from the final, fused sections of tail bone. The functions of the spur are unknown. The tuft is absent at birth and develops at around 5.5 months of age. It is readily identifiable by the age of seven months.

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Of the living felid species, the lion is rivaled only by the tiger in length, weight, and height at the shoulder. Its skull is very similar to that of the tiger, although the frontal region is usually more depressed and flattened, and has a slightly shorter postorbital region and broader nasal openings than those of the tiger. Due to the amount of skull variation in the two species, usually only the structure of the lower jaw can be used as a reliable indicator of species.

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The size and weight of adult lions varies across global range and habitats. Accounts of a few individuals that were larger than average exist from Africa and India.

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<b>Source: </b>Wikipedia
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</div>
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</div>
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<div class="conservation">
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  <div class="heading">Conservation</div>
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  <div class="description">
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    <b style="color: rgb(255, 230, 0);">In Africa</b>
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    <br>
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Several large and well-managed protected areas in Africa host large lion populations. Where an infrastructure for wildlife tourism has been developed, cash revenue for park management and local communities is a strong incentive for lion conservation. Most lions now live in East and Southern Africa; their numbers are rapidly decreasing, and fell by an estimated 30–50% in the late half of the 20th century. Primary causes of the decline include disease and human interference. In 1975, it was estimated that since the 1950s, lion numbers had decreased by half to 200,000 or fewer. Estimates of the African lion population range between 16,500 and 47,000 living in the wild in 2002–2004.

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In the Republic of the Congo, Odzala-Kokoua National Park was considered a lion stronghold in the 1990s. By 2014, no lions were recorded in the protected area so the population is considered locally extinct. The West African lion population is isolated from the one in Central Africa, with little or no exchange of breeding individuals. In 2015, it was estimated that this population consists of about 400 animals, including fewer than 250 mature individuals. They persist in three protected areas in the region, mostly in one population in the W A P protected area complex, shared by Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger. This population is listed as Critically Endangered. Field surveys in the WAP ecosystem revealed that lion occupancy is lowest in the W National Park, and higher in areas with permanent staff and thus better protection.

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A population occurs in Cameroon's Waza National Park, where between approximately 14 and 21 animals persisted as of 2009. In addition, 50 to 150 lions are estimated to be present in Burkina Faso's Arly-Singou ecosystem. In 2015, an adult male lion and a female lion were sighted in Ghana's Mole National Park. These were the first sightings of lions in the country in 39 years. In the same year, a population of up to 200 lions that was previously thought to have been extirpated was filmed in the Alataash National Park, Ethiopia, close to the Sudanese border.

In 2005, Lion Conservation Strategies were developed for West and Central Africa, and for East and Southern Africa. The strategies seek to maintain suitable habitat, ensure a sufficient wild prey base for lions, reduce factors that lead to further fragmentation of populations, and make lion-human coexistence sustainable. Lion depredation on livestock is significantly reduced in areas where herders keep livestock in improved enclosures. Such measures contribute to mitigating human-lion conflict.

<b style="color: rgb(255, 230, 0);">In Asia

The last refuge of the Asiatic lion population is the 1,412 km² (545 sq mi) Gir National Park and surrounding areas in the region of Saurashtra or Kathiawar Peninsula in Gujarat State, India. The population has risen from approximately 180 lions in 1974 to about 400 in 2010. It is geographically isolated, which can lead to inbreeding and reduced genetic diversity. Since 2008, the Asiatic lion has been listed as Endangered on the IUCN Red List. By 2015, the population had grown to 523 individuals inhabiting an area of 7,000 km² (2,700 sq mi) in Saurashtra. The Asiatic Lion Census conducted in 2017 recorded about 650 individuals.

The presence of numerous human habitations close to the National Park results in conflict between lions, local people and their livestock. Some consider the presence of lions a benefit, as they keep populations of crop damaging herbivores in check. The establishment of a second, independent Asiatic lion population in Kuno Wildlife Sanctuary, located in Madhya Pradesh was planned but in 2017, the Asiatic Lion Reintroduction Project seemed unlikely to be implemented.

Source: Wikipedia

</div>

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<div class="contact">

<b style="color: white; text-align: center; font-size: 25px;">Sorry ma'am for not having any creativity as my exams are going on. :)

<button class="button1"></button>

<button class="button2"></button> </div>

</div>

</body>

</html>