

De-Extinction

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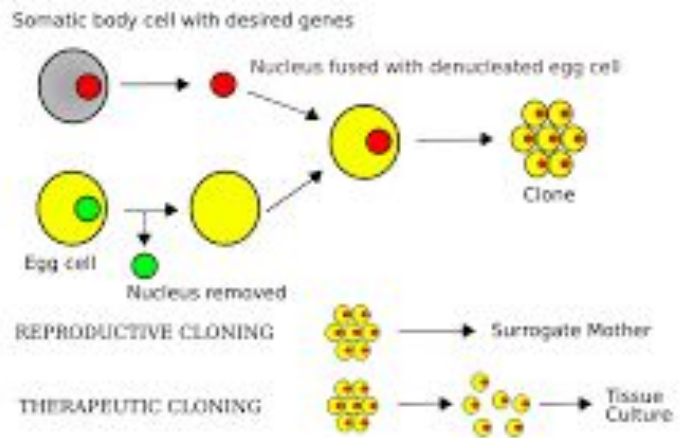
Overview

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History

- What is de-extinction?
- How is it possible?



De-extinction or resurrection biology is the process of bringing back a species that is extinct. It is only possible because of countless technological advancements. One of these very monumental advances was the development of a technique known as somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT) in the 1990s. This was used to produce the first clone, Dolly the sheep. Scientists can now use this technology to try to bring back dead animals.

History

- De-Extinction of the Pyrenean ibex
- Influenced other scientists to research this



In 2009, scientists almost were successful in performing de-extinction for the first time. They tried to bring back the extinct Pyrenean ibex. Although it was unsuccessful, more scientists are now researching the resurrection biology.

Plan and Implementation



- Impact humans, animals, and the environment
- Advancement in science and technology

The science of de-extinction will heavily impact not only humans, but the natural environment. For example, if an extinct species is brought back, it will impact the natural food chain, food availability for animals, biodiversity, etc in both negative and positive ways. For people, it would be an incredible advancement in many fields of science and could possibly spark other futuristic projects. It would also most likely not be something that the public can use.

Advantages to the advancement

- Fascinating for science
- Could help biodiversity if managed correctly
- Could help struggling species by changing the natural food chain
- Advancements in other fields of science



If it works, it would be very interesting for not only scientists but anyone. If it was managed right, it could improve biodiversity within its food chain and habitat. If any species are struggling in their natural environment (like endangered species), introducing a new animal could change the food chain and actually help that species survive. By successfully bringing an animal back to life, it would make huge progress in many other scientific endeavors and fields and could make other technologies possible later

Disadvantages to the advancement

- Responsibility for that new species
- Allocation of current conservation resources
- More work for conservationists
- Sacrifices other animals
- Possible loss of biodiversity



Scientists have to work really hard to make sure the animal doesn't go extinct quickly again. Resources that are currently being used to help endangered animals would be cut short to help new animals. Conservationists would have to not only allocate time and money to the new animals but also put more effort into keeping the environment stable in which the new animal was introduced so that already living animals could stay alive. Adding more animals could severely mess up the pre-existing food chain, possibly making other animals go extinct and therefore losing biodiversity

Summary



De-extinction is a huge idea that has recently become possible in our world. It has many advantages and disadvantages but one thing is for sure: bringing back extinct species will heavily impact the environment, biodiversity, and countless fields of science.

Personal Opinion

I personally think that extinct animals should not be brought back. This is because animals go extinct for a reason. Whether that be because they were not evolved/adapted enough to survive in the wild, or if hunting, etc killed them off. After they are extinct, other animals adapt to the absence of that species and bringing them back would most likely hurt those animals, making the effort of bringing them back not worth it in the first place. The efforts may also not be worth it because chances are, if an animal has already gone extinct in the past, it will go extinct again for similar reasons.

Bibliography

[Britannica - De-Extinction](#)

[Pros and Cons of De-Extinction](#)