**Insufficient information to properly cite the 2nd and 5th references. The author needs to provide the proper citations**

* A couple adjustments were made to make it flow better/ increase readability.
* Note: I only heavily edited one paragraph listed below
* This paragraph in particular was edited to make the concept easier to understand in a way that was also accurate:

Due to recent advances in biotechnology the resurrection of recently extinct species has become a distinct possibility, provoking a [debate](http://www.nature.com/news/is-it-right-to-reverse-extinction-1.15212) about the wisdom of what has become known as de-extinction. Jurassic Park did have some of their ducks in a row- modern technologies (such as [CRISPR](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CRISPR))could be applied to make animals similar to extinct ones using current species DNA as a template. There are many [unique challenges](http://www.nature.com/news/is-it-right-to-reverse-extinction-1.15212) to this problem that scientists need to address before this can happen. Mainly this cannot be done for any animal. There must be well-preserved DNA of the species to attempt a de-extinction project. So these animals would not be as old as dinosaurs. Think more along the lines of woolly mammoths and giant ground sloths--still pretty cool. Some near successes of de-extinction include the [Pyrenean ibex](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0093691X08007784) (which ultimately died, but was the first animal born from an extinct subspecies) and the [gastric brooding frog](http://search.informit.com.au/documentSummary;dn=332925114076125;res=IELHSS) [1, 2]. But, why bring these animals back? Well, my inquisitive reader, with the proper studies and precautions, de-extinction could be utilized to restore valuable ecosystems.