**Analysis of Endangered Species in National Parks**

This article aims to provide insights into endangered species within National Parks. Tracking the number of endangered species is important, as an increase can indicate a potential loss of biodiversity. Biodiversity supports scientific discoveries and helps maintain stable ecosystems.

The dataset, provided by Codecademy, includes raw data on species, their scientific names, conservation statuses, and the number of times they were observed in each National Park. Before analysis, the data was cleaned, and duplicates were removed. Two key figures were created to illustrate the presence of endangered species in National Parks.

The first graph presents the number of species being monitored for conservation status. It categorizes species as **In Recovery, Species of Concern, Threatened,** or **Endangered**. “In Recovery” refers to species that were once endangered but are now increasing in population. “Species of Concern,” “Threatened,” and “Endangered” indicate varying levels of risk, with each category representing a higher likelihood of extinction.

A bar graph with different colored squares

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The results indicate that while relatively few species are classified as **Threatened** or **Endangered**, a significant number fall under the **Species of Concern** category. Additionally, only a small number of species are in recovery. This suggests that although most species are not at immediate risk of extinction, the high number of species of concern and the low recovery rate indicate a growing risk of more species becoming endangered with limited chances of recovery.

The graph below illustrates the proportion of species categorized as **Endangered** across different species groups. The data reveals that **mammals** have the highest likelihood of being classified as endangered, with approximately 25% of species in this category at risk. **Fish** and **amphibians** also exhibit relatively high proportions of endangered species, though significantly lower than mammals.

A graph of species

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**Birds** show a smaller proportion of endangered species, while **vascular plants, nonvascular plants, and reptiles** have minimal representation in the endangered category. The extremely low likelihood of plants and reptiles being classified as endangered could suggest that these species either have larger populations, greater adaptability, or are less monitored for conservation status.

This distribution highlights the increased vulnerability of mammals, fish, and amphibians, indicating a need for targeted conservation efforts in these groups to prevent further declines.

The analysis of endangered species in National Parks underscores the importance of ongoing conservation efforts. While many species are not currently at risk of extinction, the high number of Species of Concern and the low recovery rate indicate a pressing need for proactive intervention. The findings highlight that mammals, fish, and amphibians face the greatest threat, suggesting that conservation strategies should prioritize these groups. Protecting biodiversity within National Parks is essential for maintaining ecosystem stability and ensuring that future generations can continue to benefit from the scientific and environmental value these species provide.