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From: <http://www.mnn.com/earth-matters/animals/photos/10-endangered-birds-of-america/i-iwi-or-scarlet-hawaiian-honeycreeper>

# I’iwi or scarlet Hawaiian honeycreeper

The threatened [i’iwi](http://www.state.hi.us/dlnr/dofaw/cwcs/files/NAAT%20final%20CWCS/Chapters/Terrestrial%20Fact%20Sheets/Forest%20Birds/iiwi%20NAAT%20final%20%21.pdf), also known as the scarlet Hawaiian honeycreeper, is among the most common native land birds of Hawaii. However, its numbers are decreasing. *Vestiaria coccinea* is under threat from habitat destruction and climate change, as well as the proliferation of disease. Recently, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service issued an initial decision to place the i’iwi under federal protection. According to Noah Greenwald, director of the Center for Biological Diversity’s endangered species program, at least 20 types of Hawaiian honeycreepers have already gone extinct. “To have any chance at avoiding that fate, the beautiful i‘iwi needs protection now,”

# Ivory-billed woodpecker

The critically endangered [ivory-billed woodpecker](http://www.nature.org/ourinitiatives/regions/northamerica/unitedstates/arkansas/ivorybill/index.htm), or*Campephilus principalis*, has become an icon for the symbolic loss—and quest to restore—the American bird. Among the world’s largest woodpeckers, the 20-inch long bird used to flourish in the swampy forests of the South and lower Midwest. Due to habitat loss from development and heavy logging, the bird is now questionably extinct. The last confirmed sighting of the bird was in [1987](http://www.fws.gov/verobeach/MSRPPDFs/IvoryBilledWoodpecker.pdf), and since then, experts have been on a quest to find and restore the bird. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recently [ascertained](http://www.fws.gov/ivorybill/) that video evidence of the bird’s existence taken in 2005 was credible. The search for the ivory-billed woodpecker continues today.

# Hawaiian goose or nene

The nene is the official state bird of Hawaii. Also known as the Hawaiian goose, [*Branta sandvicensis*](http://seapics.com/feature-subject/birds/nene-pictures.html)was declared endangered in 1967 with an estimated population of less than 30 birds. They live [only](http://www.konicaminolta.com/kids/endangered_animals/library/sky/hawaiian-goose.html) in the Hawaiian islands of Maui, Hawaii and Kauai, and human encroachment is blamed for their diminishing numbers. Today, while the birds are protected, they’re still at risk. Surprisingly, one of their greatest current threats are errant [golf balls](http://voices.yahoo.com/the-nene-goose-hawaiian-state-bird-endangered-species-6833.html), as the animals like to nest in the grassy knolls common to manicured golf resorts.

Web with more detailed info: <http://www.ducks.org/hunting/waterfowl-id/hawaiian-nene-goose#ad-image-0>

# Golden-cheeked warbler

The endangered [golden-cheeked warbler](http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/speciesfactsheet.php?id=9107), or*Setophaga chrysoparia*, lives and breeds in central Texas — specifically around the Edwards Plateau, Lampasas Cut Plain and Central Mineral Region. Ranching, agriculture and land development have contributed to the decline of this small, smart bird’s habitat. And while habitat destruction destroys its nesting grounds in Texas, deforestation in Central America is wiping out its wintering lands. There are no current reliable estimates on how many of the birds remain.

# Piping plover

The threatened [piping plover](http://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/pipingplover/pipingpl.html), or *Charadrius melodus*, makes its home along the Northern Great Plains and Atlantic coast; however it’s the birds in the Great Lakes region that are endangered. These small shorebirds are primarily threatened by the development of the coastal beaches where they nest. They are incredibly sensitive to human presence and will abandon their nests if disturbed. In 2006, the bird was listed by the Audubon Society [as one of the 10 most endangered](http://www.ens-newswire.com/ens/mar2006/2006-03-27-01.html) in the country.

# Whooping crane

The endangered [whooping crane](http://www.nwf.org/Wildlife/Wildlife-Library/Birds/Whooping-Crane.aspx), or *Grus Americana*, is a critically threatened bird that has enjoyed a significant return in recent years. Habitat loss and hunting left only 15 whopping cranes alive in 1941, but with the help of biologists, their numbers rebounded to as many as 214 in 2005. However, due to a lack of adult birds, the animals needed to be taught how to migrate north to their breeding grounds. [Since 2009](http://www.nwf.org/Wildlife/Wildlife-Library/Birds/Whooping-Crane.aspx), 77 whopping cranes have followed a lightweight plane from western Florida to Wisconsin and back each year.

**FACTS**