

20th May 2022

Conservation and Protection of Animals



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Denis & Mark Johnson

THE 5 BENEFITS OF HAVING A PET

A Guide of benefits



1. General Health

Having a pet is proven to improve general health. Specifically, it lowers psychiatric disturbance and dramatically improves both mental and physical health. People with dogs have fewer doctor contacts in a year.

2. COMPANIONSHIP

For those who are alone in their everyday life, pets provide them with a new addition to their household. Having a pet has also proven to increase social acceptance as well as strengthening relationships



3. EXERCISE

In a lifestyle where pets are present, the encouragement for physical activity is increased significantly. Pets also lead families away from living a stationary lifestyle. People with dogs are estimated to participate in 48 minutes of exercise more than people without a pet.



4. COMMUNITY

Having pets within a community is proven to increase the lengths of conversations, this increases the friendliness between community members as well as helping people to connect



5. CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

Having a pet is proven to exponentially improve cardiovascular health. Even just stroking a dog can reduce heart rate and blood pressure, as well as lowers cholesterol levels and plasma triglycerides.

While a lot of focus regarding the relationship with humans and animals are negative, there are countless ways in which our relationship with animals is positive.

One of which is their significant companionship with humans. This concept is clearly explored through the benefits of having a pet.

90% of people with pets say they feel happier



Why We Should Save Koalas (Part 1)

When you hear Australia, what comes to mind? More often than not, we think of a koala. A koala is essential to our country, not only being a native animal, but a symbol for our whole nation. The cute little koala bears are so significant to our country, but yet we are still destroying their habitats and causing them to be extinct. The fact that we are killing off one of the most globally loved animals shows us that we are doing something wrong. We should be trying to help preserve this species. We can do this by helping WWF by making a simple donation. Why should you do this, you might ask?

Well, firstly, Koalas are a globally beloved animal. People come from all over the world to come and watch koalas at zoos, wildlife parks and national forests. Koalas have quickly become an integral part of the wildlife attraction of Australia. Almost 72 percent of nature tourists stated koalas as their favourite animal in Australia. This was a survey conducted among around 500 people which shows the magnitude of people that love this species, along with the many locals of the Australian bush. If people around the world love these animals just as much as we do, then we should all be doing our part to save them. These koalas are not only helping the Australian economy by attracting more tourists, they also attract local citizens of Australia. So, if we want to help preserve them, we can support WWF. All the World Wildlife Fund is asking for is a little donation to help them support these animals that are so well-known and loved.



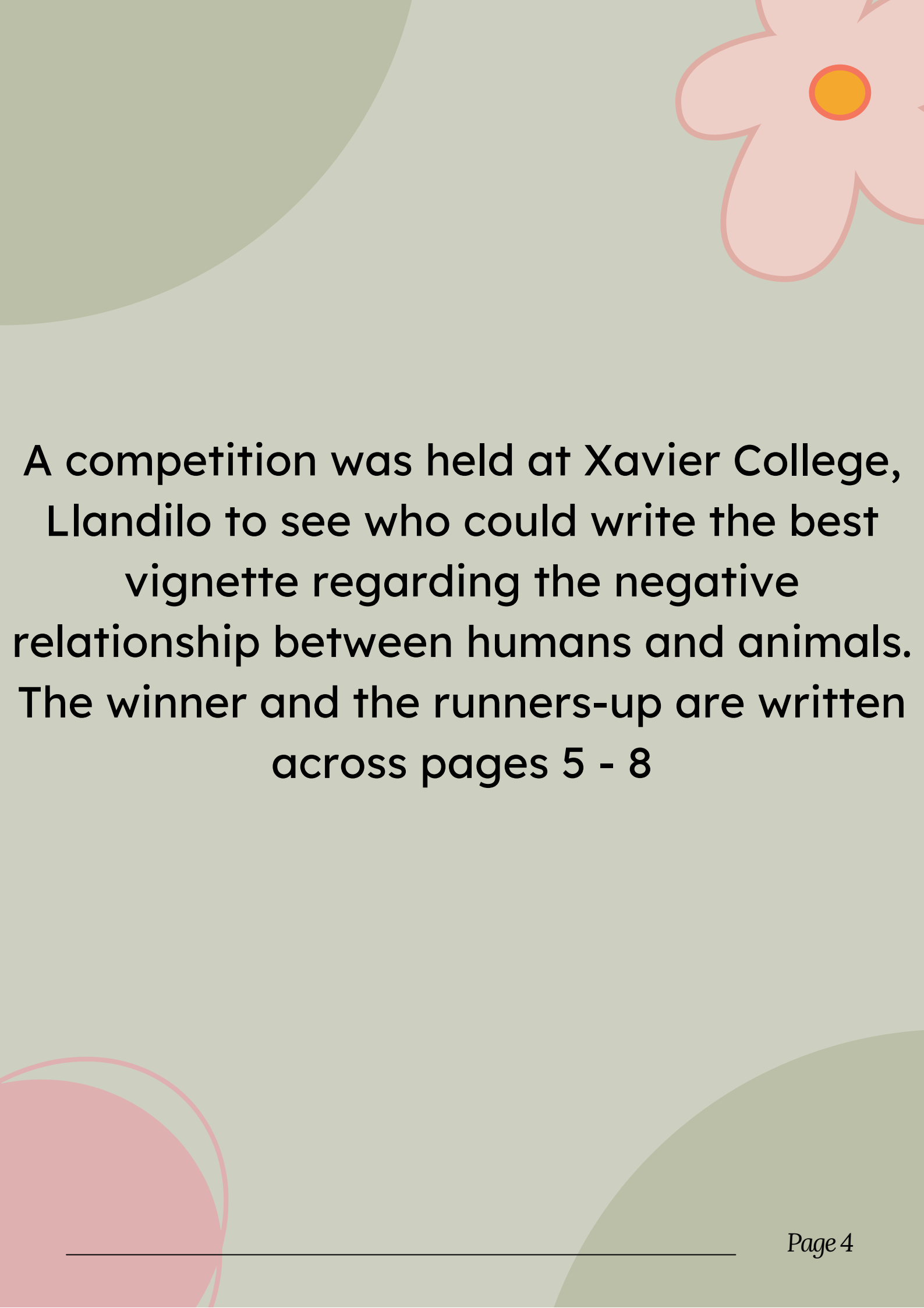
Why We Should Save Koalas (Part 2)

Additionally, these koalas are essential to the ecosystems of the bushlands in Australia. Many animals share the same environment with the koala and they depend on it just as much as koalas. So by helping to save koalas, you would also be helping other animals that are part of that ecosystem and it wouldn't even cost you extra. Some of these animals include other iconic native species such as possums, sugar gliders and many lizards. You wouldn't just be helping koalas, you would be helping a number of animals in the Australian bush. Last year, almost 345,000 hectares of Australian bushland was burnt down along with almost 1,000 animals' habitats. There is so much you can do to help these species before it's too late. All it takes is one charitable donation to the WWF organisation.

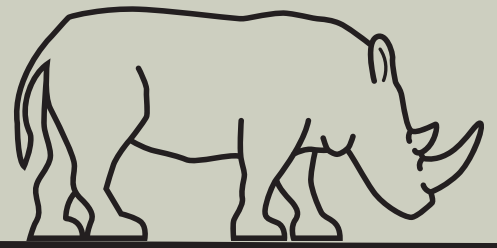
Finally, it is our fault in the first place that koalas are such an endangered species. There are two main threats to koalas and both are a byproduct of humans. We are the main cause of deforestation and global warming, which, in turn, is causing many problems and the extinction of koalas. We have cut down almost a quarter of koala habitats to use for products like eucalyptus oil and many other products. We have also caused global warming with all the pollution we are putting into the environment, which is causing bushfires and droughts, leaving no effective eucalyptus trees for the koalas. The first step we can do towards making amends is donation towards the reparation and protection of habitats that WWF are making efforts to do. After all we have done, it's the least we can do.

Conclusively, that's why you should donate to WWF, a worthy cause giving back to the environment and our beloved koalas. So, go ahead and do your part for the koalas by supporting the World Wildlife Fund. They are very easy to reach and it is quite simple to make a donation. Save the Koalas.





A competition was held at Xavier College,
Llandilo to see who could write the best
vignette regarding the negative
relationship between humans and animals.
The winner and the runners-up are written
across pages 5 - 8



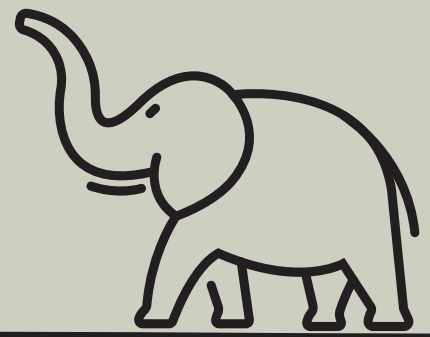
Thomas Fox - 1st Place

The grey beast struts heavily through the short, crusty grass. Occasionally turning its large head side to side, the brute scans for predators. Considering that the animal is near the top of the food chain, it isn't too worried about its encounters. Stopping for a split second to catch some of the blazing sun, a sharp, intimidating tranquiliser injects itself into the thick skin of the animal's back. Collapsing with a heavy fall, the sooty-pale creature is out cold. After what feels like a lifetime, the beast is snapped back to consciousness. Excruciating pain. Pain unimagined. Unbearable. The snout of the poor animal is pulsing with intense agony. The horns. Gone. The red-raw skin bleeds helplessly out of the noticeable hole in the animal's head. Without its main weapon, how is it to hunt? How is it to survive? All of this pain is just for human wealth and pleasure. Sold on the black market, the horns that once used to be worn by a beast are now in possession of a selfish animal. Humans. Humans took all that was left from this poor mammal. The rhinoceros: now left hopeless.



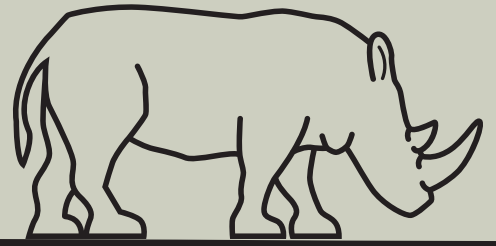
Mia Moore - Runners-Up

Crowded around people in the big amazon forest, I look up with others following to the bright light blue sky with my wide binoculars slowly following to look at the beautiful electric blue macaw. The contrast between the light blue and the pure white clouds looking almost untouched like a soft tissue with the bright electric blue macaw which catches my eyes as I can't take them off it, its soft blue feathers ruffle in the wind as it is flying past breaking the air with its wings leaving a gush of hot humid air which slowly melts away leaving a moist feeling on my skin. As it flies fast and perches ever so delicately on the tall green tree, digging its long grey claws into the branches leaving an indent, its features show a bright yellow like lightning or the sun which contrast ever so delicately with the bright electric blue creating a striking colour in the trees, as the bright blue macaw is almost unable to not see in the bright green trees of the vast amazon forest



Mark Johnson - Runners-Up

The men watch from a distance, as the elephants bathe themselves with what little water can be found in the pond. Their trunks elongated like straws, quenching their thirst before a long trip north. While the elephants carelessly stomp on nature's playground, the men are drawn in by the tusks that hang from the elephants face. Where many see a case of nature in its most beautiful state, they only see the money that can be brought in. The herd of elephants have drunk their fill and are satisfied with the break. They break free of the pond and start to wander north again. While the majority of the herd are ahead, two linger. A mother and a son, snuggled together, the mother limping with a foot bent at an uncomfortable angle. POP! The young elephant's head droops as he watches his mother slowly collapse to the floor, the blood turning the dust red. The child soon rejoins the herd, now filled with the melancholy that can only be associated with the loss of a loved one. The hunters depart, bags filled with ivory, leaving the elephant lying in the dust, to be found later by the rest of the herd.



Domenic Denis - Runners-Up

With all eyes on it, the rhino trots through the thick mud up to the glass fence of its enclosed cage. Peering out with its large horns against the glass, pushing to maybe one day be able to break free. The sound of people banging on the glass sounds like gunshots in the ears of the rhino creating a striking shock through everyone who looked. As kids turned to their parents with tears running down their faces, the ear-piercingly loud clutter grew like a storm. The bright sun reflects off of the dark red skin of the Sumatran rhino, as it awes in pain from the hundreds of flashing lights igniting the sky above the lost rhino, creating small glistening stars which only lasted very few seconds. The lone rhino becomes more and more stressed as more people approach to adore its one of a kind colour, as it slowly gives up, and topples down.

"WHAT'S A RHINO GOT TO DO WITH ITS HORN ANYWAY?"



Same. Same, But Different.
World Wildlife Fund, 1-800-CALL-WWF

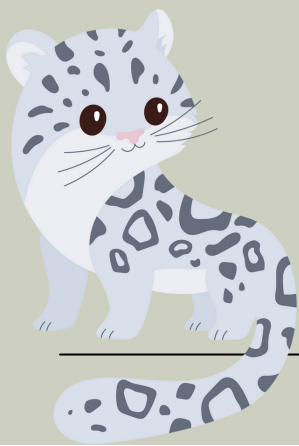
Advertisement Reflection

Our advertisement helps to visualise humanity's harmful relationship with rhinos. In this advertisement there is seen the use of multiple visual and literary devices, which combined bring across the point trying to be spoken. In the advertisement, the technique of salience is used to make a subject appear first drawing the attention of the viewer towards it. Salience is used to draw attention to the regular healthy rhino and the poached rhino comparing them both to each other. This effectively helps to persuade the audience of the point that rhinos do not deserve to suffer and that they deserve to keep their horns. In combination with this, the use of contrast is seen on the poached rhino where its horn once was, this conveys the pain and suffering experienced by these innocent creatures when they make contact with humans. The contrast of the red blood on the black rhinos stands out from the rest of the poster which uses many mono-tone colours to create neutral or sad emotions for the audience. The use of this colour contrast between the dark colour of the rhino, the red of the blood on the poached rhino and the neutral grey tones of the background all contribute to telling the audience the importance of saving these animals, and keeping them in their habitat. Furthermore, the use of the repetition in "Same. Same, But Different" communicates man's ignorance when it comes to the consequences of their actions. It tells us how humanity can often be blinded by the prospect of easy money and how we value that over the precious nature we are slowly causing to become extinct. It also illustrates how by poaching rhinos, we are leaving them as the same creature, but as a different living being. Finally, through the use of the rhetorical question "What's a rhino got to do with its horn anyway?" summarises the whole advertisement purpose of explaining how humans don't realise that the animals they are poaching are living beings just like them. It implies that humans don't care about the importance of consequences and how their actions affect the environment. In conclusion it is clear that this poster is an accurate representation of the harmful human relations that rhinos experience, demonstrating the negatives through visual and literary techniques. However, after feedback from critical friends, some changes including a more authentic and natural background, more information on how to help rhinos and finally, a number to call the WWF, were established. These new changes all contributed to creating an effective advertisement on the realities of rhino endangerment, also showing the audience the environment that even poached rhinos have to live in.

Why We Should Save Snow Leopards (Part 1)

Panther Uncia or more commonly known as the snow leopard is one of many endangered species that are supported by the World Wildlife Fund(WWF). The snow leopard lives an isolated life at the peaks of mountains in China, Bhutan, Nepal, India, Pakistan, Russia and Mongolia, but since the 1990s the amount of snow leopards has decreased by at least 20% leaving as little as 4,000 in the wild. Their future is being threatened by habitat loss, climate change, and illegal wildlife trading, all of these equate to at least four snow leopards being killed each week. This is why we must act NOW, adopting a snow leopard through funds like the World Wildlife fund can show your appreciation and save them from extinction. By adopting a snow leopard and donating money you can show your support for animal advocacy and conservation, helping to ensure that snow leopards stay in our environments forever.

But why should you donate? WWF needs you to donate as without supporters they will be unable to save the lives of the snow leopards. When you donate to endangered species you save them from poaching, climate change and loss of habitat. When you donate each month a portion of that goes towards WWF's act at stabilising the climate, WWF is currently working with governments of many countries including Australia, in transitioning them to green energy. As well specifically in Australia WWF are working to turn Australia into the largest renewable energy exporting powerhouse. This can only be turned into a reality faster with your donation to adopting a snow leopard each month.



Why We Should Save Snow Leopards (Part 2)

When you adopt a snow leopard not only do you help to create a cleaner environment but you also support WWF's acts to create safe havens. WWF created these havens by protecting key areas which were already inhabited previously by these animals. By supporting WWF on this journey you are showing your support by making a small donation each month, which goes towards making sure that the world's rarest and most majestic animals will always have a place nearby to call home. Helping to create these safe havens also limits the predators that can harm them as these areas are all actively monitored by WWF to ensure the maximum safety of these beautiful creatures living in our earthly environment right now.

In conclusion, it is clear that by submitting a small donation to WWF each month, you will be getting your money worth knowing that many snow leopard lives are being saved thanks to your donation. This further proves that you must donate now before it is too late and the amount alive drops too low to save, by showing your support towards these animals you are also advocating for others around you, who will feel moved by your actions and take action themselves. This can only lead in a positive direction and you won't only be supporting the lives of snow leopards and other endangered species but also saving the environment in which you and I live. By donating through WWF you can be sure that your money will be spent wisely towards increasing the quality of the snow leopard's environment.

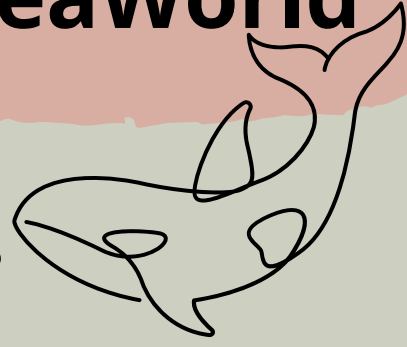


SAVING THEM SAVES OURSELVES



**ADOPT A LEOPARD TODAY!
WORLD WILDLIFE FUND
1-800-CALL-WWF**

Interview with a former SeaWorld trainer



Student: Hi, how are you today?

Former Trainer: Very good thanks, it's a pleasure to make your acquaintance.

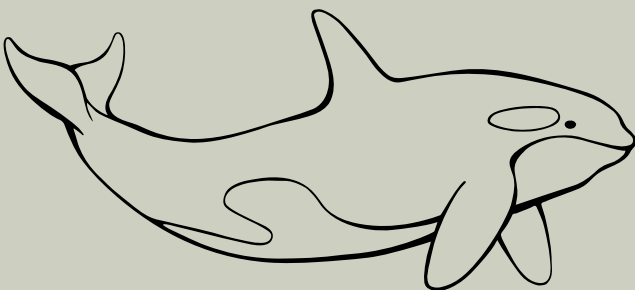
S: So, basically, I've called you here today because I have some questions about the incident that is discussed in the Blackfish documentary.

FT: It's a very sad topic, but nonetheless, sometimes information and context is key.

S: That leads to my first question. What was your experience with working at SeaWorld?

FT: While working at sea world my experience was generally very positive, looking back at it though some of the things we had to do to those orcas wasn't right. But I believe that the reason it was so positive was because of what they told us about the orcas.

S: Ok. Were you made aware of the previous incidents at other locations regarding Tilikum?



Interview with a former SeaWorld trainer

FT: No, we were told very briefly about it, but the answer was always that it was the trainers fault and that they shouldn't of done what they did while on the orca.

S: I understand that you saw the transportation of Tilikum to Florida. At any moment, did it cross your mind at the cruelty of what you were doing?

FT: No, because we were always told that this was the best for these animals and that they were more aggressive and lived shorter lives in the wild.

S: Do you think Tilikum being held in captivity was the cause of Dawn's death or do you believe it really was because of her ponytail?

FT: I believe it was an act of aggression caused by frustration built up in the animal. It is clear as day in the footage that he grabs her arm, not her hair, and pulls her in. I don't blame Tilikum or Dawn. The treatment Tilikum was being subjected to was cruel and unjust, so you could say you saw it coming that he was about to snap. He had already had 2 previous incidents and both ended fatally. I think this incident will become more common if we don't learn how to respect these orcas. They need to be released into the wild, not held in captivity.

S: What do you hope for the future of SeaWorld?

Interview with a former SeaWorld trainer

FT: Become more common if we don't learn how to respect these orcas. They need to be released into the wild, not held in captivity.

S: What do you hope for the future of SeaWorld?

FT: I hope they can realise what they are doing to the animals. What they are doing and have been doing is not right. Their sight is fogged by the prospect of money. It would be really great to see more animals being released into the wild or displayed in their natural habitat. I want SeaWorld to move forward from this with an open mind and generous hearts.

S: Ok. Thank you so much for your time today. It has been great talking to you.

FT: Thank you for inviting me here. It was a pleasure.



Dawn Brancheau and Tilikum

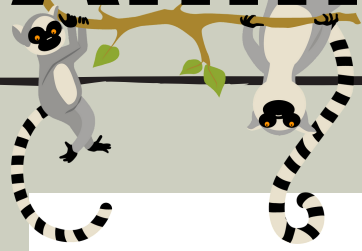
A close-up photograph of a tiger's head and shoulders as it splashes through water. The tiger's fur is wet and glistening, with its characteristic orange and black stripes clearly visible. Water droplets are frozen in mid-air around the tiger's face, creating a dynamic and powerful scene. The tiger's eyes are focused forward, and its whiskers are spread out.

Don't let tigers lose their stripes



**WORLD WILDLIFE FUND
1-800-CALL-WWF**

Animal Quizzes



Q	U	I	E	N	B	P	P	H	E	H
D	F	B	L	I	O	N	K	O	L	I
T	L	X	T	O	M	O	N	K	E	Y
E	D	F	R	P	Z	M	L	F	K	F
E	T	R	U	P	R	S	B	C	H	L
K	W	O	T	I	G	E	R	H	A	P
A	X	G	U	H	D	K	H	T	N	E
R	E	B	S	C	L	S	I	O	T	G
A	R	T	V	U	A	Q	N	L	W	V
P	A	N	D	A	J	N	O	S	E	S

TURTLE

TIGER

HIPPO

MONKEY

ELEPHANT

RHINO

PANDA

PARAKEET

TOUCAN

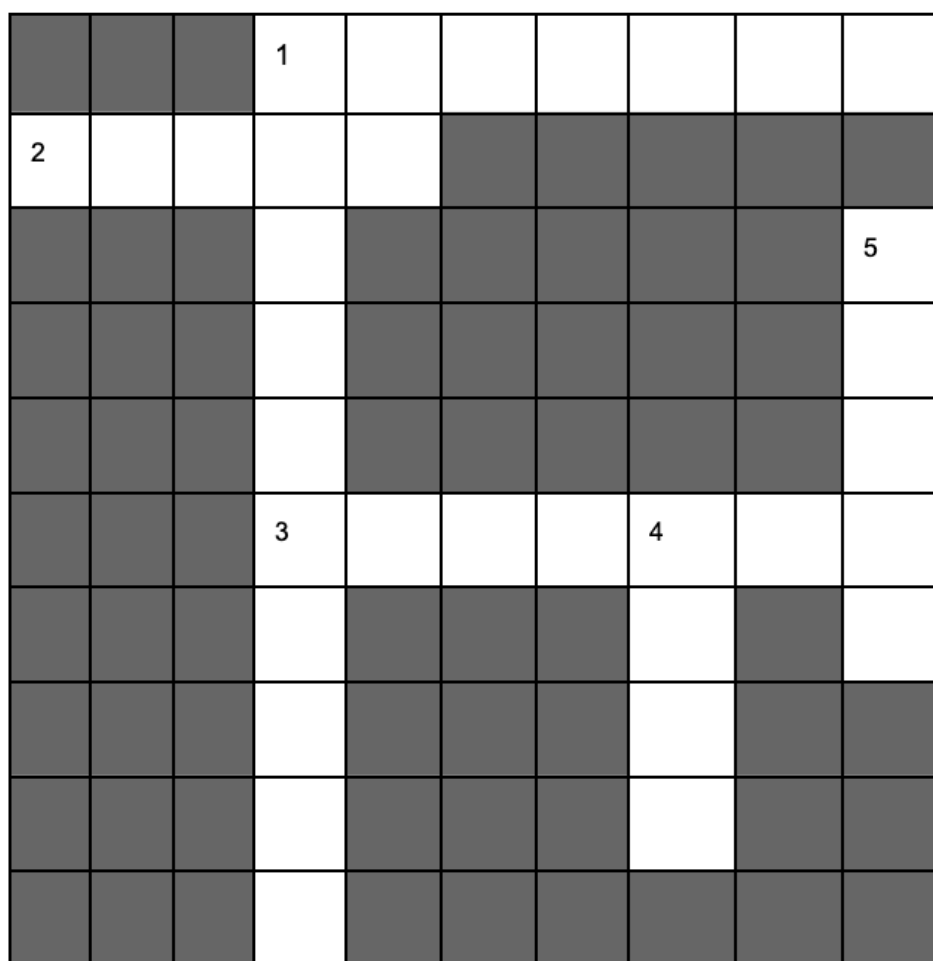
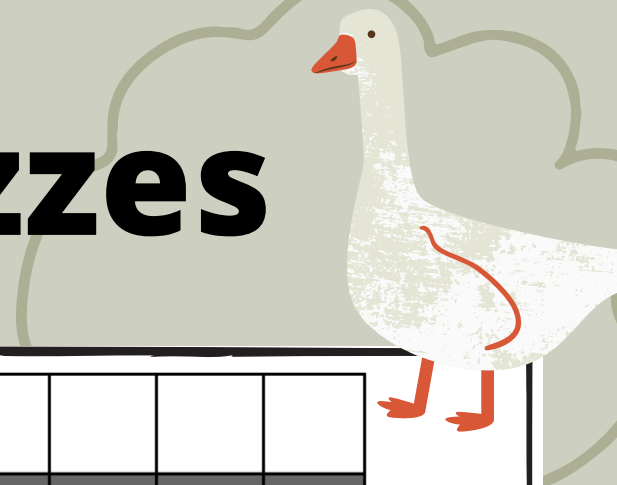
LION

FROG

SLOTH



Animal Quizzes

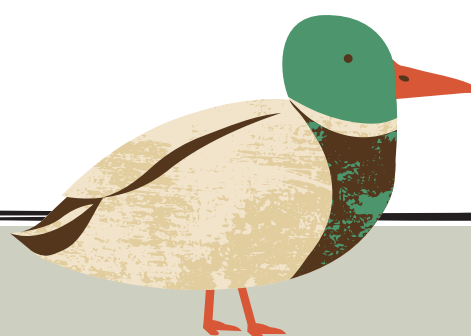


ACROSS

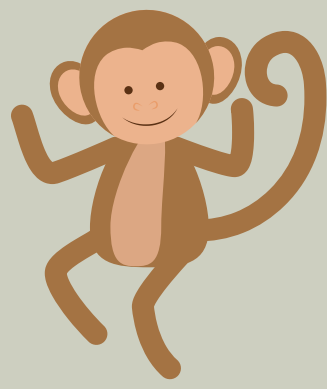
1. No longer existent, died out
2. Singular horned mammal, grey beast
3. Tall mammal spotted

DOWN

1. In danger, threatened
4. Open, not trapped
5. Fierce cat, striped body



Animal Facts



1. One species of jellyfish is immortal. It can revert back to its child state after having become sexually mature, and therefore never dies.
2. A snail can sleep for three years at a time.
3. There are 1 million ants for every human in the world.
4. A blue whale weighs as much as three elephants and is as long as three Greyhound buses.
6. A bat can eat up to 1 thousand insects per hour.
7. Octopuses have three hearts.
8. Sharks kill fewer than 10 people per year. Humans kill about 100 million sharks per year.
9. Dogs' sense of smell is about 100, 000 times stronger than humans'. However, they have only one-sixth our number of taste buds.
10. Animals with smaller bodies and faster metabolism such as chipmunks and squirrels see in slow motion.
11. The now extinct colossal penguin stood as tall as 2.03 metre basketball legend LeBron James.



Animal Facts



12. The male Gentoo and Adelie penguins “propose” to females by giving them a pebble.
13. Polar bears have black skin and see-through fur.
14. Reindeer eyeballs turn blue in winter to help them see at lower light levels.
15. Honeybees can flap their wings 200 times per second.
16. A sea lion is the first nonhuman mammal with a proven ability to keep a beat.
17. The flamingo can only eat when its head is upside-down.
18. The venom of the king cobra is so deadly that just one gram of it is enough to kill a person 150 times over.
19. The bat is the only mammal that can fly.
20. The leg bones of a bat are so thin that no bat can walk.





DONATE TODAY!!!

1-800-CALL-WWF

<http://www.wwf.org.au>

