

## 4 New Books! 10 Titles in Series!

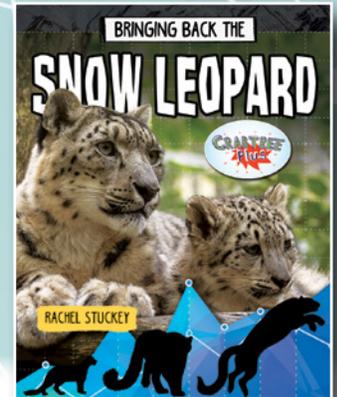
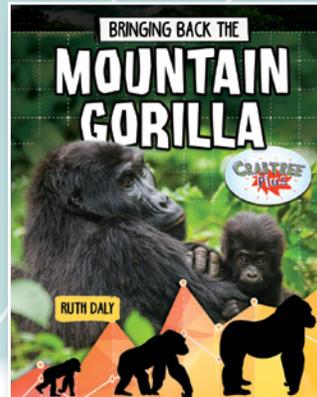
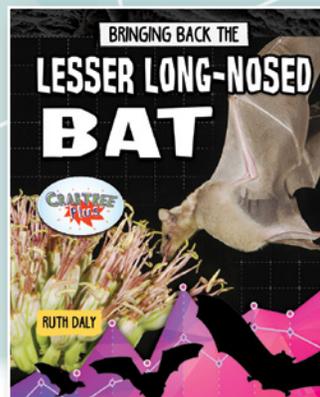
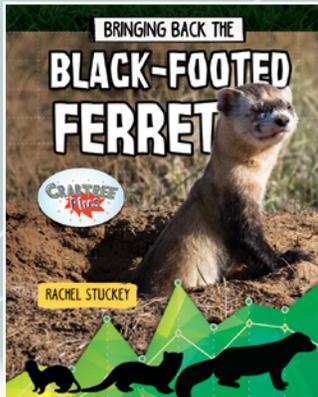


Four new titles join **Animals Back from the Brink**, an informative and up-to-date series that explains how different animals around the world, once on the brink of extinction, are now surviving and improving. Accessible text examines the reasons the animals were threatened, the impact of humans on natural environments, and the strategies—both successful and unsuccessful—that were put in place to help the species recover. Each book highlights the collaborative efforts of different organizations involved in the long-term monitoring of the animals and discusses whether the same solutions can be applied to other species. Dynamic images combine with useful maps, details on recovery plans, and profiles of the people involved. **Free Teacher's Guide Available.**

### Specifications:

Reading Level: Grades 4  
Interest Level: Grades 3-6  
32 pages, 8 x 10", full colour

**\$21.56 RLB**  
**\$9.95 PAP**



### Bringing Back the Black-Footed Ferret by Rachel Stuckey

The black-footed ferret was once listed as extinct on the prairies of North America. Its population had been devastated by a disease that also reduced its main food source—prairie dogs. This book tells the fascinating story of the black-footed ferret's rediscovery in 1981 by a dog in Wyoming. Readers will learn how the find inspired a captive breeding program that is restoring not only this prairie species to the wild, but its essential food source as well, the prairie dog.

ISBN 978-0-7787-6312-3 RLB ISBN 978-0-7787-6324-6 PAP  
ISBN 978-1-4271-2332-9 eBook

### Bringing Back the Lesser Long-Nosed Bat by Ruth Daly

The lesser long-nosed bat became the first bat species to be removed from the US endangered species list due to population recovery. This mammal plays a vital role as a pollinator in desert ecosystems in the southwestern United States and Mexico. Readers will learn about the collaborative efforts between the two countries, conservationists, tequila producers, and citizen scientists that are bringing back not only the lesser long-nosed bat, but the plants they rely on for food.

ISBN 978-0-7787-6313-0 RLB ISBN 978-0-7787-6325-3 PAP  
ISBN 978-1-4271-2333-6 eBook

### Bringing Back the Mountain Gorilla by Ruth Daly

Although still listed as critically endangered, the mountain gorilla is the only great ape whose population is increasing in the wild. Humans still pose their greatest threat, but a number of organizations have been collaborating with local people in conservation efforts to bring back their numbers. Learn about the programs that are expanding the mountain gorilla's habitat, reducing poaching, and managing tourism, which provides jobs to replace the financial incentive to poach.

ISBN 978-0-7787-6314-7 RLB ISBN 978-0-7787-6326-0 PAP  
ISBN 978-1-4271-2334-3 eBook

### Bringing Back the Snow Leopard by Rachel Stuckey

Native to several mountain ranges and plateaus in south Asia and eastern Europe, the snow leopard has been threatened by habitat loss, poaching, and a reduced food source. Learn how collaborative programs across borders and with local people have helped the species populations in some areas remain steady, and also benefit the big cat's main food source, wild sheep and goats, whose numbers are reduced by hunters and competition for grazing from livestock.

ISBN 978-0-7787-6323-9 RLB ISBN 978-0-7787-6327-7 PAP  
ISBN 978-1-4271-2335-0 eBook



A link printed inside each book gives readers access to **Crabtree Plus**, a website with supplemental digital content and activities that reinforce and extend key series' concepts.

- Supports Life Science and Environmental Stewardship standards
- Case studies and sidebars highlight collaborative conservation efforts involving various organizations
- Informative tips empower readers to get involved in conservation efforts

### From Bringing Back the Mountain Gorilla

## Mountain Gorillas Under Threat

Mountain gorillas are a **subspecies** of the eastern gorilla and are among the world's largest **primates**. They live in a small area of the Virunga mountain range on the borders of Rwanda, Uganda, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo in Central Africa. However, since mountain gorillas were discovered in 1902, their population has been severely reduced by hunting, disease, war, and **habitat** destruction. In 1971, only 254 mountain gorillas were thought to exist. In 1996, the **IUCN** listed them as critically endangered.

Mountain gorillas live in social groups that can number up to 30 individuals. These family groups are usually centered around one dominant male called a **silverback**. When a male mountain gorilla grows old, the hair on his back turns silver, which is why they are called **silverbacks**.

### GENTLE GIANTS

Mountain gorillas are **herbivores**. They eat leaves, stems, roots, and other types of vegetation. They rarely drink, as they get enough water from the plants they eat. Mountain gorillas are between 4 and 6 feet (1.2–1.8 m) tall when standing on their two back legs. They can weigh up to 440 pounds (199 kg) and eat up to 50 pounds (23 kg) of vegetation a day. A healthy gorilla can live for up to 54 years. Female gorillas are usually ready to breed by the age of 10, and give birth to a single baby about every four to five years. When they reach adulthood, female gorillas leave the group they were born into and join a male gorilla in another group. Males are fully grown at about 15 years of age. They usually have to leave the group to start their own groups.



Currently the mountain gorilla's habitat is limited to protected national parks in Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.