

Habitat loss and species loss: the birds of Sydney 50 years ago and now

There are many reasons why a cookie could not be set correctly. Below are the most common reasons:

- You have cookies disabled in your browser. You need to reset your browser to accept cookies or to ask you if you want to accept cookies.
- Your browser asks you whether you want to accept cookies and you declined. To accept cookies from this site, use the Back button and accept the cookie.
- Your browser does not support cookies. Try a different browser if you suspect this.
- The date on your computer is in the past. If your computer's clock shows a date before 1 Jan 1970, the browser will automatically forget the cookie. To fix this, set the correct time and date on your computer.
- You have installed an application that monitors or blocks cookies from being set. You must disable the application while logging in or check with your system administrator.

Why Does this Site Require Cookies?

This site uses cookies to improve performance by remembering that you are logged in when you go from page to page. To provide access without cookies would require the site to create a new session for every page you visit, which slows the system down to an unacceptable level.

What Gets Stored in a Cookie?

This site stores nothing other than an automatically generated session ID in the cookie; no other information is captured.

In general, only the information that you provide, or the choices you make while visiting a web site, can be stored in a cookie. For example, the site cannot determine your email name unless you choose to type it. Allowing a website to create a cookie does not give that or any other site access to the rest of your computer, and only the site that created the cookie can read it.

Habitat loss and species loss: the birds of Sydney 50 years ago and now. Australian Zoologist 30: 3-24. Google Scholar. Evaluation of species-specific predictions of the impact of habitat fragmentation on birds in the box-ironbark forests of central Victoria, Australia. Biological Conservation 95: 7-29. Google Scholar. Climate change, pollution, hunting, habitat loss and deforestation continue to be major stressors on biodiversity, with approximately 150 to 200 species going extinct every day, according to the UN Environment Programme. However, sometimes there are a few fortunate animals that — subsequent to being listed as extinct — slip through the cracks and get rediscovered. Known as Lazarus taxa, the scientific word for a lost organism found again, they are a few lucky species that get miraculously rediscovered by researchers. Scientists will often find them outside of their normal habitats, either after Habitat loss is generally more serious for the larger animals because they need a greater area in which to have a healthy breeding population. Tigers, mountain gorillas, pandas and Indian lions are good examples, but habitat loss does not just affect animals. A recent study has indicated that more than 40 species of fish currently found in the Mediterranean could disappear in the next few years. Tropical orchids that thrive in the rain forests are at serious risk as are numerous species of birds from a wide variety of habitats. In fact the only species that are not truly affected by habitat lo...