\* The use of capitalization of the English names is inconsistent. Either use title case (all words in the name are capitalized) or capitalize only the first word in the name (and any other words that are proper nouns)

\*\*I have included the English names for convenience (note missing name added for שדמית אדומת-כנף)

Striped hyena

The hyena is a predator adapted to scavenging. It is disappearing due to the use of poisons and pesticides in agriculture and wildlife-vehicle collisions.

Mountain gazelle

Gazelles are disappearing due to habitat fragmentation. They are also being decimated by growing populations of predators such as stray dogs, illegal hunting, wildlife-vehicle collisions etc.

Eurasian otter

The otter lives in aquatic habitats in northern Israel. It is disappearing due to river drainage, removal of streambank vegetation, pollution of freshwater bodies and wildlife-vehicle collisions.

Bats

Insect-eating bats were affected in the past by intentional poisoning and are still recovering. They are going extinct due to damage to caves, light pollution and collisions with wind turbines.

Buxton’s jird

Buxton’s jird is disappearing due to the expansion of farmland, settlements, roads and proving grounds, on the coastal sands down to the northern Negev, and due to vehicle movements in these areas.

Honey badger

The badger lives in a variety of dwellings. It is disappearing due to wildlife-vehicle collisions, and poisoning and hunting by bee-keepers, since the badger causes damage to beehives.

Jungle cat

Jungle cats are disappearing due to destruction of aquatic dwellings, water sources and the plant thickets surrounding them, rodent poisoning on farmlands and a reduction of fishing farms.

Griffon vulture

Vultures are disappearing for many reasons, such as poisoning, shrinking food sources, electrocution and disturbance to breeding grounds. They may be affected by the establishment of wind farms.

Lesser kestrel

Lesser kestrels are disappearing due to reduced food availability following expansion of urban spaces and shrinkage of the shrublands in which they hunt for food.

Houbara bustard

The houbara is disappearing due to shrinkage of its foraging areas in the Negev, and disturbance by grazing, the military, off-road vehicles and hunting.

Collared pratincole

Pratincoles breed in fields and exposed plains. They are threatened by poisons in agriculture; decreased dwellings due to infrastructure and construction; habitat changes – cultivation, irrigation, fertilization.

Ferruginous duck

This duck is disappearing due to drainage of the swamps and artificial wetlands that are its forage grounds and a lack of streambank thickets necessary for breeding.

Mediterranean spur-thighed tortoise

This tortoise is disappearing due to shrinking open landscapes, illegal collection for home rearing, off-road vehicle movement and reproduction of crows and predatory dogs.

Green turtle

Turtles were significantly hunted in the past. Today they are disappearing due to coastal damage and disturbance of egg-laying following coastal development, movement of people and vehicles, lighting, direct injury to turtles by sea craft, and accidental ingestion of plastic.

Ornate mastigure

The mastigure lives in rocky habitats in warm deserts. It is being harmed by wildlife trafficking, habitat disturbance by off-road vehicles, and disturbance by tourists.

Be’er Sheva fringe-fingered lizard

Once the most common reptile on the loess plains of the Northern Negev and Southern Judean Desert, in areas destroyed by housing development, agriculture, plantings, vehicle movement, grazing, and the spread of predatory cattle egrets.

Banded newt

Newts are disappearing due to destruction and drainage of their dwellings, pollution of water sources and habitat fragmentation.

Spotted salamander

Salamander tadpoles develop in springs, winter pools and slow-flowing creeks. The adults live in aquatic dwellings. They are disappearing due to shrinkage and pollution of these habitats.

Syrian spadefoot toad

The toad’s tadpoles develop in winter pools; the adults survive the summer buried deep underground. They are disappearing due to destruction and fragmentation of their dwellings.

Hula painted frog

The Hula painted frog is unique to the Hula region. It disappeared when the Hula was drained; surprisingly, a few individuals of this species were found in 2011.