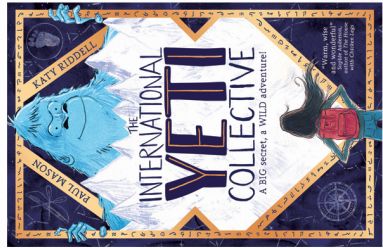




ENCYCLOPEDIA YETTANICA





Sasquach: Rapid Reaction Volunteers

Rapid reaction teams are designed to intervene in quickly unfolding circumstances. The world often needs quick and decisive action to mitigate emergencies in the natural world. There are several organisations in the human world that do this work, too, such as Greenpeace, WWF, the Rainforest Alliance and Friends of the Earth.



Urayuli: Sea Mammal Care

Sea mammals rely on the ocean and other marine ecosystems for their existence. They include animals such as seals, whales, manatees, sea otters and polar bears. The role in maintaining ecosystems makes them of particular concern as 23% of marine mammal species are currently threatened.



Bigfoot: Carers of Mangroves and Wetlands

Wetlands are a critical part of our natural environment. They protect our shores from wave action, reduce the impacts of floods, absorb pollutants and improve water quality. They provide habitat for animals and plants and many contain a wide diversity of life, supporting plants and animals that are found nowhere else on earth.



Mono Grande: Toad Preservation

Amphibian numbers are declining due to illnesses, and this is harmful to the environment because frogs, newts and toads play an important role in maintaining healthy ecosystems. For example, frogs eat mosquitoes that spread disease.



Mapinguari: Forest Custodians

The importance of forests cannot be underestimated. We depend on forests for our survival, from the air we breathe to the wood we use. Besides providing habitats for animals and livelihoods for humans, forests also offer watershed protection, prevent soil erosion and mitigate climate change.



Greybeards: Aquifer Cleansing Unit

Aquifers are bodies of saturated rock and sediment through which water can move, and they provide 99% of groundwater. We humans rely on aquifers for most of our drinking water, but we are its biggest polluters as well. Pollutants include pesticides and fertilizers used in farming, and oils and salts from roadways, which pass easily through this natural filtering process.



Barmanou: Guardians of Mountains and Glaciers

Mountains and glaciers provide the freshwater needs of more than half of humanity, and are, in effect, the water towers of the world. Mountain ecosystems are important for biological diversity, particularly in the tropics and warmer places on our planet that sit closer to the equator.



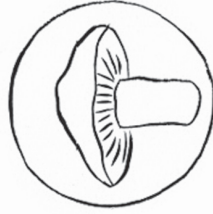
Almas: Protectors of Snow Mammals

From polar bears to walruses, seals, arctic foxes and hares, cold weather mammals play an important role in the biodiversity of the coldest places on earth. Their specially-adapted thick furs have been used to protect humans in severely cold climates for centuries, but receding habitats in recent decades has caused alarm for many species' safety.



Chuchunya: Geothermal Upkeep

Geothermal energy is clean and sustainable. Resources of geothermal heat range from the shallow ground to hot water and hot rock found a few miles beneath the Earth's surface, and down even deeper to the extremely high temperatures of molten rock. Sustainable energy is fantastic for greener living, and many people work to develop these new ways of delivering the power we use every day.



Mountain Yeti: Fungus Maintenance

Fungi are a cornerstone of any big ecosystem. They are important to human life on many levels. They influence the well-being of human populations on a large scale because they are part of the nutrient cycle in ecosystems, decomposing animal and plant material so they are available for consumption by other organisms. Fungus is much cooler than you think!



Yeren: Seed Dispersal Squad

Plants make seeds that can grow into new plants, but they don't get enough sun, water or nutrients from the soil if they don't land far from their parent plant. Because plants cannot walk around and take their seeds to other places, they have developed other methods to disperse their seeds. Weather, birds, and other animals are very useful for this. The Yeren are, too.



Mande Barung: Growers, Medicinal Plants Division

Medicinal plants are an important source of medicine and play a key role in world health. They are widely used in non-industrialised societies around the world. Plants produce many chemicals that are beneficial to health, not just in themselves, but also in other organisms – including humans!



Hibagon: Insect Proliferation Team

Without insects to help break down and dispose of wastes, dead animals and plants would build up in our environment and it would be very messy indeed. Insects are underappreciated for their role in the food web. They are the sole food source for many amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals.



Batutut: Pollination Division

Birds, bats, bees, butterflies, beetles, and other small mammals that pollinate plants are responsible for bringing us one out of every three bites of food. They also sustain our ecosystems and produce our natural resources by helping plants reproduce.



Amomongo: Bee Propagation Team

As pollinators, bees play a part in every aspect of the ecosystem. They support the growth of trees, flowers, and other plants, which serve as food and shelter for creatures large and small. Bees contribute to complex, inter-connected ecosystems that allow a diverse number of different species to co-exist.



Agogwe: Guardians of the Apes

Apes are our closest living biological relatives, offering critical insights into human evolution, biology, and behaviour and playing important roles in the livelihoods, cultures, and religions of many societies. Human activities are now the major force driving primate species to extinction.



Yowie: Keepers of the Reef

Coral reefs are important for many different reasons, it is suggested that they might contain the most diverse ecosystems on the planet. Reefs protect coastlines from the damaging effects of wave action and tropical storms and provide habitats and shelter for many marine organisms.



Makimaki: Defenders of Flightless Birds

One of our most famously referenced extinct species is the Dodo, the flightless bird which was last spotted in the wild over 400 years ago. It is believed that they were hunted to extinction by hungry sailors! Today, more than 50% of flightless bird species are considered threatened or vulnerable.



Orang Pendek: Protectors of Tigers and Hardwood Forests

Tigers are under critical threat due to illegal poaching for their pelts and their use in folk medicine. Deforestation threatens their habitat, too. Global demand for wood, beef, agricultural land and palm oil continues to rise, which makes forests very vulnerable to illegal logging.



YOU?

If you were part of an International Yeti Collective, what area of the world's conservation would you like to focus your attention on? Pick an area to think about, and discuss with your friends why that subject is important. Why not design a tribe emblem to represent your important work, too?



I hereby certify that

is a safe haven for yeti
on account of being a
place of books and learning.

This establishment is awarded
the honour of being an official
meeting point for members of
**THE INTERNATIONAL
YETI COLLECTIVE.**

