

Name:

Instructor:

Course title:

Date:

Should scientists bring back an extinct animal? What animals would you bring back and why?

Everyone would like to see a live woolly mammoth, a dodo or a Tasmanian tiger. These animals are extinct. The 21st-century generation only hears and reads about them. Every day, many species of animals are becoming extinct. Nations are losing their pride and tourist attraction due to the extinction of animals. This brings about the question, should extinct animals be brought back? Many argue for, and others against this issue. Currently, scientists have devised different ways in which extinct animals can be revived through cloning, back breeding and genetic engineering (Mara 9). This paper supports that scientists should bring back extinct animals.

Technology has enabled the world to recover what it has lost. Shapiro, a professional biologist, asserted that bringing back extinct animals is exhilarating (21). It is exhilarating due to the opportunities of understanding life and boosting conservation efforts. De-extinction is a reality and therefore, should be practiced especially for conservation purposes. One of the animals that should be brought back is the Woolly Mammoth. Resurrecting the Mammoth would have a positive impact on the environment. It would enrich biodiversity and initiate its ecological role. The woolly mammoth can help slow climate change, for example, it can restore the tundra to grassland.

Today, nations conduct campaigns to protect the endangered species from extinction. Therefore, the extinct species should also be brought back. The extinction of such species was not due to nature but, because of climate change and poaching caused by humans. Scientists should bring back the extinct dodo. According to what is written, the dodo had weird traits. It retained its juvenile characteristics and feared no humans (Mara 8). If the dodo is brought back, it can restore the preserved habitats in Mauritius. People can go there and observe them in their native habitat. This would not only be fun but also it would be a source of revenue to the nation.

Opponents of de-extinction assert that research on de-extinction and the process itself is both expensive and difficult. Therefore, funds should be directed towards solving the current ecological problems, and saving the endangered species rather than bringing back extinct animals. It is true that the endangered species should be protected at all costs. This has been the case, and poaching is still a menace. De-extinction is also a solution to preventing complete extinction of animals (Thomas 11). It will increase conservation. If technology can bring back the pride of the world by restoring extinct animals, it should do so. Young people would also like to witness in reality the phenotype of such animals.

Not all extinct animals can be brought back due to the DNA processes involved. However, scientists should research and bring back valuable animals that have become extinct if possible. Such animals existed many years ago, and the current generation only reads about them. It would be amazing to see a dodo or a woolly Mammoth alive. Such animals are also beneficial to the environment because of their ecological role. They would also enrich diversity and also encourage people to conserve species. The process of de-extinction is both expensive and difficult. However, such issues should not deter scientists from reinstating animals.

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