

The Wildlife Idea

It is deeply discreditable to the people of any country calling itself civilized that as regards many of the grandest or most beautiful or most interesting forms of wild life once to be found in the land we should now be limited to describing, usually in the driest of dry books, the physical characteristics which when living they possessed, and the melancholy date at which they ceased to live.

-- Theodore Roosevelt, 26th president of the United States¹

The Lindbergh Effect

Driving from New Jersey to Wisconsin in the early 1980s, through Ohio and Indiana, Harlene Michaels thought, at first, that she was witnessing nature because of all the greenery along the road. Eventually, she realized that it was a cultivated landscape of farm crops.² Too many fail to notice this critical difference.

The overgrown fencerow in the distance looks like a forest from the road. Is the green land on that hill a rainforest or a biologically impoverished tree farm? Is it a lush grassland feeding wild herbivores, or is it a cowburnt wasteland with just enough weeds and exotic grasses to look green from a distance?³ . . . a natural lake or a reservoir stocked with alien sport fish? . . . a small creek or an irrigation ditch? I found out one day when I rode a commercial jet from Philadelphia to Toledo.

In 1980, I still believed there were plenty of places where wild creatures could thrive. Official propaganda never suggested otherwise. I had an appointment at the Besse-Davis Nuclear Power Plant for a job interview. The plant lent an apocalyptic flavor to the transforming revelation of the plane ride. Down there, as I flew, was an industrial world of little nature. I saw clearcuts, cooling towers, agriculture, cities, towns, roads, and little else. I was appalled, and I wondered about the fate of wildlife.

I realized that if I had to choose, I would rather have birds than airplanes.

-- Charles A. Lindbergh⁴

Famous aviator Charles Lindbergh had a similar experience. The aviator became an avid conservationist in his later years because he witnessed the rapid transformation from nature to industrial landscape. He was appalled.⁵ Thus, I have come to name this realization of the loss of natural landscapes and their replacement by industrial processes and infrastructure, the **Lindbergh Effect**.

But, unlike the early years of aviation, our dreams of tomorrow are disturbed by realities of today. In this new, almost superhuman world, we find alarming imperfections. We have seen the aircraft, to which we devoted our lives, destroying the civilization that created them.

-- Charles A. Lindbergh⁶

In an unusual piece of quasi-religious propaganda,⁷ editor Greg Ciola spins an incredible conspiracy theory that claims the world's power elite⁸ are depopulating the world by increasing disease. They do this with "mass vaccinations, environmental toxins, polluted denatured foods, poisoned water, pharmaceutical drugs, etc." Then he, somewhat contradictorily, claims that the power elite has brainwashed the rest of us by inventing eco-

crises, such as climate change, ozone depletion, acid rain, pollution, deforestation, natural resource depletion, and desertification. Thus, he dismisses virtually every conservation problem and environmental shortcoming as fiction.

In a facile argument that the earth is *not* overpopulated, he offers this evidence: "just get in an airplane and look at the vast expanse of open land and unpopulated areas and then try and convince others that we're overpopulated." Call this the anti-Lindbergh effect. To believe that "open land" isn't already being used by the current population is naïve and misleading. Ciola thinks, ". . . if we used our brains wisely there is enough raw land and natural resources to easily support billions more people." But, why would anyone want to? He doesn't say.

He does explain the motivation of the power elite: ". . . they serve a god who promotes death and destruction and hates mankind." Numerous inaccuracies in the diatribe make it easy to dismiss this author.

Not so easy to dismiss is columnist Mona Charen when she enthuses, ". . . at 30,000 feet, gazing down on the manicured farms, row after row of lovely houses, complex highways, airports, railroads, city parks, baseball diamonds and towering skyscrapers one cannot escape a certain awe at what humans have managed to achieve."⁹

A more nebulous problem confronts us; people value different things -- how inconvenient. Many own a value system that amounts to little more than expanded self-interest. One's nation is valued more than other nations. My clan comes before any other clan. My tribe is better than your tribe. My village, my group, my family . . . Values become explicit in religion, culture, and various ideologies. Some place an infinite value on human beings when compared to other species. No matter how noble or grandiose the expressions of these values, they have a negative effect on the non-human world. Ultimately, the grandeur and nobility of these values is belied when individuals, in instances too numerous to comprehend, choose the self above all other selves.

*Any vision of the future that either expects or demands a new human,
a higher consciousness, or some other transformation of human nature
should be automatically suspect.*

-- Eugene Linden, veteran science journalist¹⁰

Those who value all species probably are not immune to the failures of the people-first philosophies. But, the main problem is that those with people-first value systems are far more numerous than those who believe that all species should have equal rights. How do people acquire values? Typically, value systems get adopted from one's parents and/or natal culture with minor changes from one generation to the next. Some attrition due to youthful rebellion or conversion to other ideologies by skilled proselytizers can be expected. Can people be converted to value wildlife? History, experience, and psychological literature suggest not. "A man convinced against his will remains of the same opinion still."¹¹

*Perhaps such a shift of values can be achieved by reappraising things
unnatural, tame, and confined in terms of things natural, wild, and
free.*

-- Aldo Leopold (Madison, Wisconsin; 4 March 1948)¹²

Aldo Leopold considered the extension of ethics to wildlife: "The first ethics dealt with the relation between individuals; the Mosaic Decalogue is an example. Later accretions dealt with the relation between the individual and society. The Golden Rule tries to integrate the individual to society; democracy to integrate social organization to the individual.

"There is as yet no ethic dealing with man's relation to land and to the animals and plants which grow upon it. . . . The land-relation is still strictly economic, entailing privileges but not obligations.

"The extension of ethics to this third element in human environment is, if I read the evidence correctly, an evolutionary possibility and an ecological necessity. It is the third step in a sequence. The first two have already

been taken. Individual thinkers since the days of Ezekiel and Isaiah have asserted that the despoliation of land is not only inexpedient but wrong. . . ."13

The Wildlife Idea:

One of the sweetest things about living in Colorado is feeling part of a beautiful place that still has the rich environment where coyotes, foxes, deer, elk, bighorn sheep, bears and even mountain lions can thrive.

-- Diane Carmen, Denver Post¹⁴

So, what is the wildlife idea? It is the idea that wildlife are abundant, healthy, and secure in the world -- plenty of places for them to live. This idea serves the interests of the majority, who own a people-first ideology: those who put human interests above the survival of entire species, landscapes, and habitats; those whose recreation is more important than the lives of countless plants and animals; those who practice or promote improvident, redundant, uneconomical agriculture at the expense of massive amounts of wildlife habitat and taxpayer dollars; and those who profit from a continually increasing human population.

Experiencing the state's wildlife . . . has always been a treasured pastime of many Coloradans. Our state's diverse wildlife is a very important part of our environment and contributes around \$2 billion annually to our economy. . . . Wildlife is very important to the state and its citizens . . .

-- former State Senator Gigi Dennis¹⁵

In the melodramatic opening ceremonies of the 2000 Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City, coyotes, rattlesnakes, bears, moose, jackrabbits, and bison were turned into icons of the great American "West" by performers in garish costumes. This contradicts the persecution these creatures suffered at the hands of Euro-settlers. Some of these creatures were driven to the edge of extinction. Populations of some are still falling. Can you imagine the Mormons revering rattlesnakes? Note the wide gulf between the wildlife idea that the settlers really had and the one promoted to gullible tourists and sports fans.

Except in the largest parks and wildlands, the crazy quilt of small, isolated, politically determined areas that make up our national forest, wilderness, and park systems has already suffered substantial species loss.

. . . unlike previous biological cataclysms, which fell most heavily on larger animals high up on the food chain, the present crisis is sweeping away entire habitats.

-- Christopher Manes¹⁶

The wildlife idea eliminates guilt or remorse that may arise in individuals or find expression in the media. Who, after all, would oppose feeding the starving billions by cultivating a few more acres here and there? The plants and animals that lived there can simply go somewhere else on this vast, unlimited planet. The sedulous wage slave worked hard all year; he earned his vacation and deserves the thrill and relaxation of recreation on a snowmobile, motorboat, or ATV; the animals squashed or displaced can go to zoos or to that woodland in the distance.

Wildlife is very important to Colorado . . .

-- former State Senator Gigi Dennis¹⁷

Among the reasons why wildlife conservation does not happen is the duping of the public by all the

repetitious "happy talk" about wildlife in newspapers and official pronouncements by elected leaders, appointed bureaucrats, interest group spokespersons, tourism promoters, hunting and fishing industry promoters, and various propagandists and apologists for extractive industry.

The (2004) projects [\$20 million in federal funds for a variety of projects] encompass a broad cross section of Colorado while illustrating the concept of multiple land use. There will be areas for visitors to enjoy the Colorado outdoors and areas that will remain pristine habitats for our wildlife.

-- Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell¹⁸

Political columnist Charles Krauthammer bemoans U.S. dependence on Middle Eastern oil and insists that we take all of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge's oil as part of the remedy. Like so many other anti-wildlife propagandists just before recommending another wildlife slaughter, he grudgingly writes the perfunctory dogma of the politically correct: "Now, I like polar bears as much as the next guy. I like pandas and caribou and all the furry cuddlies on God's good earth." . . . nonsense; he doesn't like them enough to save them from the emergency du jour. In his list of priorities, wildlife comes last, because "We are at war . . ."; "We need more oil . . ."; etc. "There's a war on . . ." ¹⁹ Krauthammer inculcates, hoping to distract his readers with skirmishes between Arabs and righteous, first-world elites. The real war -- the war on nature -- lumbers on, in silence, out of sight of the fear-in-fused public.

In a similar manner State Sen. Lewis H. Entz indulges in the perfunctory dogma right before proposing to increase bear hunting in order to "control" them: "The vast majority of Coloradans enjoy our state's scenic outdoors and wildlife. However . . ." more bears must be killed because they are in the way of people.²⁰

Arch Andrews, retired public affairs chief at Colorado's Division of Wildlife (CDOW), claims that the Division's public relations operation is "one of the best in the country." Why would CDOW need a public relations operation? Whatever the reason, Arch can hardly contain his enthusiasm for wildlife: "Everybody likes the fuzzy-wuzzy things -- things that fly and so forth."²¹ Officials are loath to admit that they couldn't care less about other species; that would be bad for public relations and would alert citizens that wildlife policy is dominated by those who oppose wildlife conservation.

Even cowboy humorist Baxter Black, DVM, takes time out to attack wildlife conservation for the sake of heavily subsidized Klamath Basin farmers. With histrionics at full throttle, wildlife and their defenders take most of the heat while the cowboy poet ignores the fishing industry, Indian tribes, and the public interest.²² If democracy were the rule, the farmers would lose this one. But, it almost never works that way. Wildlife is too abundant, they claim. How abundant?

Steven F. Hayward, resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute: "The most serious problem is species extinction and loss of wildlife habitat. Here, too, there is surprisingly good news to report. Conservation International stunned the environmental community with a study in 2003 that nearly half the world's land area is still wilderness."²³ This is the kind of intentionally misleading propaganda that gets published and keeps people confused. Only by counting rangelands used by livestock, cut-over timber lands, and Arctic and Antarctic lands that support little wildlife, could this even be remotely possible.

. . . anywhere that people and animals live together, there's a battle going on.

-- Dan Rather, "48 Hours"²⁴

Mark Sagoff (economist and disciple of prominent, anti-environmental economist, Julian Simon) disagrees with Paul Ehrlich (ecologist and overpopulation theorist) about the fate of humanity on a finite planet. "But on one point they concur: We are bound to see less of Mother Nature in coming decades.

". . . Tropical rainforests will be laid low, wilderness entombed under pavement. Mighty rivers like the Yangtze and the Nile, already dammed and diverted, will become even more canal-like.

". . . Half of humanity will live in 'megacities' like Tokyo and Sao Paulo, Brazil -- human hives of 12, 15,

even 25 million people, experts predict. Untamed nature will exist only in scattered remnants, preserved like artifacts in a museum."²⁵

The science of conservation biology predicts that if this vision of Hell comes to pass, then those scattered remnants of untamed nature will lose most of their endemic species -- thus, they will not be "preserved." They will be patches of weedy species. Economists, like Simon and Sagoff, probably won't care even if they know the difference. Also, the remnant patches will be overrun with livestock as many official wildernesses, parks, and wildlife refuges already are. Most people are unaware of how close we are to a completely domesticated planet.

It is worth noting in passing the kind of world we are contemplating here. The environment of a postextinction landscape favors what biologists call r-selected creatures -- that is, species that are highly mobile, adaptable, and opportunistic. In our world these are represented by rats, roaches, sparrows, gulls, and weeds.

-- Christopher Manes²⁶

The Monteverde Cloud Forest Preserve in Costa Rica, a habitat of the endangered quetzal, is described as ". . . an island of luxurious forest surrounded by a bleak, treeless landscape. Small farms, cattle pastures and coffee plantations encircled the mountaintop refuge, crowding it like highrises on the edge of Central Park."²⁷ Ever shrinking islands in a sea of agro-industrial development, like parks, are constantly under threat of more losses to human needs. For example, 40 acres of Black Moshannon State Park in Pennsylvania is coveted by the National Guard for a heliport.²⁸ And ". . . only 8 percent of the original Big Thicket [biologically rich woodlands in east Texas] remains."²⁹

America has declared war, while the global war on Nature continues unabated -- if not largely unnoticed. The story behind the loss of biological diversity on our planet has yet to be told.

-- Bill Marlett, Executive Director, Oregon Natural Desert Association³⁰

Only 1% of Brazil's Atlantic Forest, a 400,000 square-mile bioregion, survives. Four species of lion tamarins are endangered.³¹ Midwest oak savanna has been reduced to 0.02% of its former area.³² It was lost to the plow and cow, mostly. "Ten million elephants roamed Africa in the 1930s; today [1989] that number is closer to 700,000."³³

Many animal species, for reasons unknown, do not seem to thrive as detached islands of population.

-- Aldo Leopold³⁴

"[Humans] now appropriate at least 40 percent of the net terrestrial primary productivity of the planet . . . Nearly four-fifths of the Earth's forests have been cleared, fragmented, modified or degraded. Over 70 percent of Earth's habitable terrestrial surface is disturbed by agriculture, natural resource use, or construction." "Without population stabilization, our [nature] reserves will be overrun with people demanding farmland, forest products, fresh water, and even recreational opportunity."³⁵

"Humans now use 83 percent of the earth's land surface for communities, farming, mining, and other activities, says a new report by the Wildlife Conservation Society."³⁶

And even if, despite Catton's arguments, human population has not exceeded

carrying capacity, the arguments of the humanist critics leave out the whole question of the effect present population levels have on the non-human world.

-- Christopher Manes³⁷

There are other visions -- population collapse scenarios. These involve large die-offs of people; most of "nature" is lost in the process.³⁸ One alternative is application of restoration biology and conservation of what remains. In this scenario human population will have to diminish slowly -- a controlled crash -- and individuals will have to live modestly, even sacrificially. Many areas dominated by industrial civilization will have to be surrendered to a restored natural landscape. This wildly optimistic scenario requires an unprecedented altruism and cooperation from nearly every person.

The gross national product, which economists and politicians are constantly attempting to increase, is in reality the measure of how much of the natural world has been absorbed into the realm of culture.

-- Christopher Manes³⁹

Many anti-nature, anti-wildlife pundits argue against preserving species, like this editorial defending "property rights" against the Endangered Species Act. ". . . millions of species of animals and plants became extinct long before human beings appeared on the scene, suggesting there is a natural process involved that transcends the human factor."⁴⁰ Thus, the editors insist that habitat protections should be scrapped so that development may proceed as fast as possible. Conveniently, the editors confuse anthropogenic extinction, which is, by definition, unnatural, with "natural" extinction, if there is such a thing.

Colorado's wildlife bureaucracy adds to the confusion: "Although extinction is a normal process in the course of evolution, beginning in the 17th century the process of extinction accelerated rapidly."⁴¹

". . . environmentalists should be quick to respond to critics who say that 'extinction is natural' as justification for allowing a species to go extinct today. Most extinction in recent millennia is fundamentally different from earlier extinction, because it is extinction without replacement, at least on human time scales. Evolution continues to work only if, as the 'unfit' become extinct, new species arise to fill their place."⁴² Extinction may be unnatural. Perhaps species disappeared from the fossil record because their descendants evolved into different forms.

"Extinction is caused not by the alteration of one small tract of land but by the progressive loss of habitat, small piece by small piece." "Most environmental problems are not generated primarily by single catastrophes -- the smoking gun scenario. Rather, they are the result of many, often unrelated, insults that combine to cause major changes -- the 'death from a thousand small wounds' syndrome."⁴³

No streams are unpolluted; one-fifth of animals and one-sixth of plants are at risk of extinction; these are the results of an "ambitious study" commissioned in 1997 by former President Clinton and released in September 2002 by the H. John Heinz III Center for Science, Economics and the Environment.⁴⁴ "Miss Waldron's red colobus, a West African monkey, has become extinct. . . This is the first time in centuries that a primate species has vanished, and scientists say this is just the beginning of an 'extinction spasm' in the region."⁴⁵ "Monarch butterflies have lost nearly half of their winter habitat in Mexico to logging, grazing, and land-clearing . . ."⁴⁶ The scant forests and minimal wildlife of Afghanistan are disappearing because of war, drought, agriculture, and rebuilding cities.⁴⁷

. . . in the vast web of life there is no first or second, higher or lower, superior or inferior. All life has made the same journey of organic evolution, over billions of years, and those that survive, whether worm or human, are equally, if differently, evolved. Survival is the only index of development in evolutionary theory, not brain size or consciousness, so that every one of the millions of species that dwell

on this planet is as evolved as Homo sapiens.

-- Christopher Manes⁴⁸

"Already, humankind has expropriated more than half the world's freshwater . . ." "By some estimates, the world is losing 30,000 acres of forest every minute of the day to logging, fuelwood collection and agriculture."⁴⁹ "The belief that ocean environments were so vast and distant that they were immune from harm was so pervasive that it has taken the collapse of fisheries at a global scale to finally show that this idea is false. . . . It is now clear that humanity has the technical capacity to cause such an extinction event, and that this event has begun."^{50,51}

For one species to mourn the death of another is a new thing under the sun. . . . In this fact, rather than in Mr. DuPont's nylons or Mr. Vannevar Bush's bombs, lies objective evidence of our superiority over the beasts.

-- Aldo Leopold⁵²

Land Properties Inc. uses the wildlife idea for self-serving reasons -- to sell lots in three residential development projects in Huerfano and Las Animas counties. They already sold 450 of Santa Fe Trail Ranch's 35-acre parcels.

We feel this is the best of both worlds. You get the wildlife, the views, all the city amenities and the asphalt roads.

-- Gina Raye, Land Properties general manager⁵³

Of course, Land Properties Inc. gives no explanation for how wildlife will benefit by additional residential developments surrounded by agricultural land and municipal landscapes. "A 35-acre parcel will be reserved as a park and wildlife preserve."⁵⁴ No particular species is mentioned. What are they going to do? Put in a prairie dog town? Reintroduce wolves? Maybe songbirds and game species will entertain the lucky residents. Scavengers may visit roadkill on the new asphalt roads.

For as long as the promoters of growth continue to corner the market on what constitutes progress, conservationists will always be on the defensive. This is simply not acceptable.

-- Leanne Klyza Linck, Exec. Director of the Wildlands Project⁵⁵

Nothing is unbiased. Everything is presented from a certain point of view. If you're honest, you make your point of view clear. If you're dishonest, you pretend you're objective . . .

-- Dr. Noam Chomsky⁵⁶

Okay . . . fair enough. Who can argue with Dr. Chomsky? This and subsequent literature on the wildlife idea is biased in favor of wildlife. This publication is written as if non-human creatures matter; it is assumed that all species have innate value. This concept is an important part of the philosophy of "deep ecology" and a major motivation behind the relatively new science of conservation biology. All species should be saved from anthropogenic extinction.

So . . . I know what I think is important, but it's really up to you to decide

what you think is important.

-- Dr. Noam Chomsky⁵⁷

To love what was is a new thing under the sun, unknown to most people . . . To see America as history, to conceive of destiny as a becoming, to smell a hickory tree through the still lapse of ages -- all these things are possible for us, and to achieve them takes only the free sky, and the will to ply our wings. In these things, and not in Mr. Bush's bombs and Mr. DuPont's nylons, lies objective evidence of our superiority over the beasts.

-- Aldo Leopold⁵⁸

The Lindbergh Effect: ". . . but from above, the Maine woods appeared far more industrial than I'd been ready for. How could such a landscape seem so wild on the ground and so manhandled from the air?"⁵⁹

The Lindbergh Effect: "When you fly in the Yellowstone region, as large and wild as it is compared to other areas in the lower 48, I don't think you can look out the window in any direction without seeing some kind of human activity." -- Chuck Schwartz, leader of the Yellowstone Interagency Grizzly Bear Study Team⁶⁰

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- Antiguan racers (Caribbean) and cichlids in Lake Victoria, Africa; "Earth Almanac" [Dept., no page number] National Geographic; Apr. 2000; vol. 197, no. 4
- Great white shark; *op.cit.*; pp. 2-29
- Killer whales have high levels of PCBs; "Earth Almanac" [Dept., no page number]; National Geographic; May 2000; vol. 197, no. 5
- Smooth snakes, adders, and grass snakes in England; *ibid.*
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boreal forest; "Canada's Boreal Forest in Crisis" by Dawn Hanna; Defenders; Summer 2001; vol. 76, no. 3; pp. 29-35

Sea turtles are all threatened with extinction; "The Weight of the World" by Carroll Muffett, director of international programs at Defenders of Wildlife; *op.cit.*; p. 37

The endangered lion-tailed macaque, the threatened stump-tailed macaque, and the extinct Miss Waldron's red colobus; "Primates in Peril" by Thomas T. Struhsaker, research scientist in the dept. of biological anthropology and anatomy at Duke U.; Defenders; Fall 2001; vol. 76, no. 4; pp. 20-22, 28-29

"Sea Otters Take a Nose Dive" by Joel Bennett, documentary filmmaker and photographer and Defenders' field representative in Alaska; Defenders; winter/spring 2002; vol. 77, no. 1; pp. 6-11

Sea Otters and the yellow-headed amazon (parrot); Defenders; summer 2002; vol. 77, no. 2; p. 33

The bog turtle; *op.cit.*; p. 34

Coast live oaks, tanoaks, California black oaks, and Shreve's oaks; "Mighty Oaks in Trouble" by Bob Devine, exec. director of the Environmental Working Group on Invasive Species; *op.cit.*; pp. 36-39, 42

Swordfish have suffered a major decline; "Fieldwork" by Tracy Basile; The Amicus Journal; Winter 2001; vol. 22, no. 4; p. 44

The Bush (#43) administration determined that trapping dolphins while netting tuna does not significantly harm dolphin populations; "Tuna Meltdown" by Reed McManus, senior editor; Sierra; May/June 2003; vol. 88, no. 3; p. 15

In addition to the foregoing, one may find examples of imperiled wildlife and/or wildlife habitat in any issue of Wild Earth, Defenders, and other periodicals that I haven't sampled like Conservation Biology.

52. "Wisconsin"; A Sand County Almanac . . .; p. 110

53. The Pueblo Chieftain; June 28, 2001; p. 1B

54. *ibid.*

55. May 2003 solicitation letter || Those who need positive visions and are prepared to work on them should consult the Wildlands Project (Wildlands Project, P.O. Box 455, Richmond, VT 05477; info@wildlandsproject.org or www.wildlandsproject.org), which ". . . remains committed to providing a vision for North America that is positive, scientifically credible, and practical. We work to inspire people to think big, wild, and connected, across the continent . . ." They have several projects that attempt to restore landscapes and wildlife. [This information might be obsolete. – LDB, 2016]

56. Dr. Noam Chomsky, author (history & philosophy) and professor (linguistics) at MIT; speech at University of Colorado at Boulder, Apr. 5, 2003; Macky Auditorium

57. *ibid.*

58. "Wisconsin"; A Sand County Almanac . . .; p. 112

59. "Whose Woods These Are" by Norman Boucher; Wilderness, a publication of The Wilderness Society; Fall 1989; vol. 53, no. 186; p. 40

60. "Grizzly War" by Todd Wilkinson; High Country News; Nov. 9, 1998; vol. 30, no. 21; p. 11

The Wonders of Wildlife is an environmental short film starring Kame from Star Teens Wild Style. Kame teaches a group of young animals an important lesson about the environment. Jim Cummings - Kame. Olivia Holt - Hippo Calf. Max Charles - Lion Cub. Madison Pettis - Giraffe Calf. Cameron Boyce - Rhino Calf. Jeremy Shada - Zebra Foal. Categories: Cartoon and Live-action films. Environmental media. Short films. Star Teens Unite! Community content is available under CC-BY-SA unless otherwise noted.