

STOP THE POACHING

SAVE THE RHINO

FEWER RHINOS POACHED FOR FIFTH YEAR IN A ROW. THE NUMBERS ARE POSITIVE, BUT THEY ARE ALSO A SIGN THAT WITHOUT PROTECTION, RHINOS COULD BE IN FAR MORE DANGER.

The World
Number of Rhinos poached in #
2007..2019



Close



There are five types of species. Learn more about the rhinos by clicking the button

RHINO WHITE

RHINO BLACK

RHINO SUMATRAN

RHINO JAVAN

RHINO GREATER ONE-HORNED

SUPPORT

WHITE RHINO



FACT FILE

Description: Also known as the Square-lipped rhino, White rhinos are 'mowing-machines'!

Weight: adult males weigh between 1,800 and 2,500 kg and females 1,800-2,000 kg. Weight at birth: 40-60 kg

Population: Between 17,212 and 18,915

Location: South Africa, Botswana, Kenya, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Uganda

Habitat: Tropical and Subtropical Grasslands, Savannas and Shrublands

Under threat: The threat of Extinction: although the Southern White Rhino is one of the more prevalent species, with their population estimated as currently being between 19,682 and 21,077 individuals, the Northern White Rhino is critically endangered.

The sub-species was declared extinct in the wild in 2008, and there are only two individuals remaining in Ol Pejeta Conservancy in Kenya.

Physical Characteristics

Size: the white rhino is the larger of the two African species. It has a bigger head, due to the muscles that support its neck, as the animal feeds from the ground with its head lowered for much of the day

Shoulder height: 1.5 -1.8 m

Skin colour: the colour of their skin is grey. There is no difference in the skin colour of white and black rhinos, despite their names

Hair: White rhinos have hair only on ears, tail tips and eyelashes

Distinctive characters

Their outline is characterised by a pronounced hump. The head hangs down, low to the ground; they look up only when alarmed.

White rhinos have two horns on the end of their nose. The front horn is usually much larger than the inner horn. Rhinos are known for their distinct 'prehistoric', solid look; an appropriate labelling for one of the oldest land mammal species in the world.

10 years - No of Rhinos in the wild



Ceratotherium simum

BLACK RHINO



FACT FILE

Description: Black rhinos are the smaller of the two African species

Weight: adult males weigh up to 1,350 kg and females up to 900 kg. Weight at birth: 35-45 kg

Population: Between 5,366 and 5,627

Location: Kenya, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Malawi

Habitat: Tropical and Subtropical Grasslands, Savannas, and Shrublands; Deserts and Xeric Shrublands

Scientific name: *Diceros bicornis*

Under threat: poachers remain the biggest threat to the black rhino. However, with strict protection and effective biological management, black rhino numbers are slowly recovering and currently, there are approximately between 5,040 and 5,458 animals (according to figures published by IUCN in 2016).

Diceros bicornis

Physical Characteristics

Size: the black rhino is the smaller of the two African species

Shoulder height: black rhinos stand at approximately 1.6 metres tall at the shoulder

Skin colour: there is actually no colour difference between the white and black rhino. They are both of a dark grey colour, but this can vary depending on local soil conditions (as rhinos tend to wallow in the mud or dust, their skin may vary in colour accordingly)

Hair: they only have hair on the ears, tail tips and eyelashes

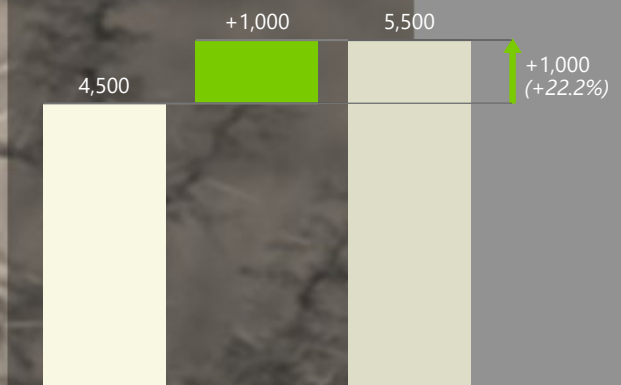
The horn: black rhinos have two horns, which grow continually from the skin at their base throughout their life (like human fingernails). Rhinos from different areas can have horns of different shapes and sizes also vary. The shape of the horn also differs between sexes: with males tending to have thicker horns, and the females often longer and thinner ones. The horn is comprised of thousands of compressed hair-like strands of keratin (like hair and fingernail fibres), making it extremely hard and tough, but it can be broken or split during fighting. The front (anterior) horn is longer than the rear (posterior) horn, averaging at around 50 cm long

Distinctive characters

Black rhinos are smaller than white rhinos, and have less of a pronounced hump on the back of their necks. They also have a smaller head, as unlike the white rhino, they are browsers, so eat from higher bushes or trees, requiring less muscle strength around their necks than white rhinos.

The most distinguishable characteristic between a black and a white rhino is that black rhinos have a hooked lip, as opposed to a flat-based lip, which is related to their eating habits

10 years - No of Rhinos in the wild



SUMATRAN RHINO



FACT FILE

Weight: they weigh between 500-960 kg

Shoulder height: they usually stand at 1.20-1.45 metres and are about 2.50 metres long.

Population: <80

Location: Sumatra and Borneo

Habitat: Dense highland and lowland tropical and sub-tropical forests

Under threat: The Sumatran rhino has not had an easy ride. It seems that their numbers declined dramatically due to a climate shift as long as 9,000 years ago, and have not managed to bounce back since.

More recently, widespread habitat loss and fragmentation have led to surviving animals struggling to meet and breed in the wild, while the threat of poaching still looms.

Dicerorhinus sumatrensis

Physical Characteristics

Size: Sumatran rhino are by far the smallest species of rhino

Skin colour: Sumatran rhinos have a reddish-brown skin

Hair: these are the hairiest species of rhino. This can vary from a short, bristly coat common in the wild, to a shaggy fur for those in captivity because there is less abrasion from vegetation. Their ears have a fringe of longer hairs, and the tail end has a tuft of thicker hairs

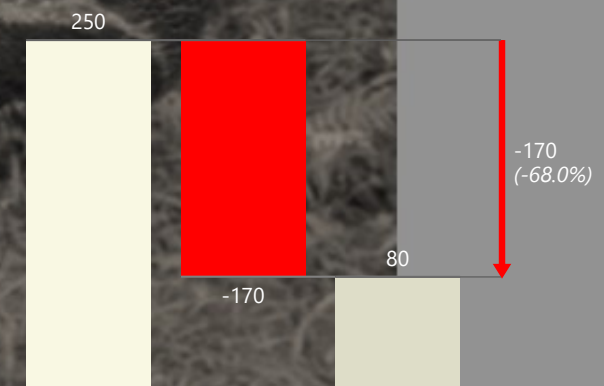
The horn: Sumatran rhinos have two horns that are dark grey to black in colour. In the wild they are usually very smooth and form a slender cone that is curved backwards. The larger front (anterior) horn is typically 15-25 cm long, and the smaller second (posterior) horn is normally much smaller, seldom more than a few cm in length, and often just an irregular knob on the tip of the nose.

Rhino horn is made of keratin, which is the same as fingernails and hair fibres. It will re-grow if broken off. It is not used for fighting, but for scraping mud from the sides of wallows, pulling down food plants, as well as aiding the protection of the head and nose when breaking through dense forest vegetation

Distinctive characters

Aside from their small size and hairy bodies that distinguish the Sumatran rhinos from other rhino species, they also have unique skin folds. There are two prominent folds in the skin that circle the body behind the front legs and before the hind legs, and lesser folds on the neck and at the base of the legs. The skin is fairly thin, about 10-16 mm, and is soft and pliable. Sumatran rhinos also have a prehensile upper lip, which assists in grasping their food

10 years - No of Rhinos in the wild



JAVAN RHINO



FACT FILE

Description: The Javan rhino is possibly the rarest **large mammal on earth**

Weight: Javan rhinos are comparable in size to the African black rhino, though only a few animals have actually been weighed. They typically range between 900 and 2,300 kg

Population: 72

Location: Java (Indonesia)

Habitat: Tropical and Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests

Under threat: The biggest threat to the Javan rhino is the very small size of the remaining populations. This leads to inbreeding and loss of genetic variability and vitality.

The two habitats where Javan rhinos occur are secure, but much too small for long-term survival of the species.

Physical Characteristics

Size: the Javan rhino is a smaller and lighter relative of the greater one-horned rhino. It stands at 1.4 to 1.7 metres tall at the shoulder. There is not much difference in size between the males and females, and from information gathered in Ujung Kulon and from museum skeletons, there is a possibility that females are slightly bigger.

Lifespan: Javan rhinos are estimated to live an average of 35 to 40 years in the wild

Skin colour: Javan rhinos have grey or grey-brown skin, almost black when wet, with pink colouring in the folds

The horn: Javan rhinos have a single horn, grey or brownish in colour, usually less than 20 cm long. Males have larger horns and many females, especially in Ujung Kulon, have no horn or just have a small knob on the nose.

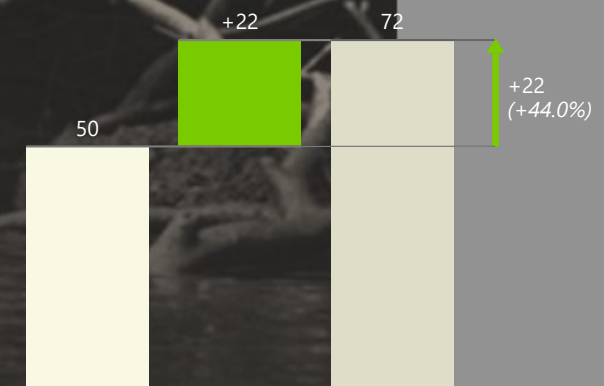
The longest horn ever recorded is only about 27 cm long and is now in the British Museum in London. Rhino horn has the same horn structure as the hooves of horses and re-grows if broken off. It is not used for fighting, but for scraping mud from the sides of wallows, pulling down food plants, and for protection of the head and nose when breaking through dense vegetation

Distinctive characters

Javan rhinos have long pointed upper lip, which assists in grasping their food. Such prehensile lips are found in all browsing rhino species: the African black rhino, and the greater one-horned and Sumatran rhinos.

As for the other Asian rhinos, there are two folds in the skin circling the body behind the front legs and before the hind legs, and horizontal folds at the base of the legs. The neck folds are less massive than in the greater one-horned rhino, but two folds continue over the back of the neck, forming a characteristic "saddle" on the neck-shoulder. The skin is covered with a mosaic pattern, giving a scale-like appearance

10 years - No of Rhinos in the wild



Rhinoceros sondaicus

GREATER ONE-HORNED RHINO



FACT FILE

Description: Greater one-horned rhinos are semi-aquatic and often take up residence in swamps, forests and riversides

Weight: 1,800 - 2,500 kg

Population: 3,588

Location: India and Nepal

Habitat: Tropical and Subtropical Grasslands, Savannas, and Shrublands

Under threat: The biggest threat that Greater one-horned rhinos face is human harassment and encroachment. For centuries, rhinos have been hunted for sport and for their horn. In the early 19th century, the Greater one-horned rhino was almost hunted to extinction. The remaining animals were only found in protected reserves, where, under the monitoring of certain organisations, populations are currently being brought back from the edge of extinction.

Rhinoceros unicornis

Physical Characteristics

Size: the Greater one-horned rhino are the second biggest of the rhino species, beaten only by the white rhino

Shoulder height: the Greater one-horned rhino stands at around 1.75-2 m, and are 3-3.8 m long

Skin colour: they have an ashy grey, hairless skin which develops thick folds, resembling armour plating. Several prominent folds of skin protect the neck. The skin has a maximum thickness of 4 cm. The subcutaneous fat is 2-5 cm thick and well supplied with blood; this helps thermo-regulation, meaning that the animal is able to regulate its own body temperature in varying weather conditions. Between the folds, around the stomach, the inner legs and the facial area, the skin is rather soft and thin.

The horn: Greater one-horned rhinos have one horn, which is typically 20-61 cm long, and weighs up to 3 kg. It has the same horn structure as the hooves of horses, and re-grows if broken off. It is not used for fighting but to search for food and to forage for roots

Hair: found at the tip of the tail, around the ears and eyelashes

Distinctive characters

Aside from their unique 'armour-plating' appearance, they have a prehensile upper lip, much like that of the black rhino, which assists in foraging.

10 years - No of Rhinos in the wild





STOP THE POACHING
SAVE THE RHINO

SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS

SAVETHE RHINO.ORG OR **RHINOS.ORG**

With your support, they are saving the rhino.

- more info, visit -

<https://www.savetherhino.org> | <https://rhinos.org/give/>

SAVE THE RHINO - STOP THE POACHING

PROJECT - MAKEOVER

Date: 6 August 2020

This report is an example from a weekly **makeover** series, created with Zebra BI custom visuals.

Recording is available at: sasjahdejager@hotmail.com

Zebra BI custom visuals can be downloaded here: <http://zebra.bi/pbi>

For questions or **support**, shoot an email at sasjahdejager@hotmail.com

