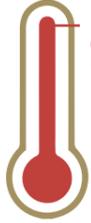
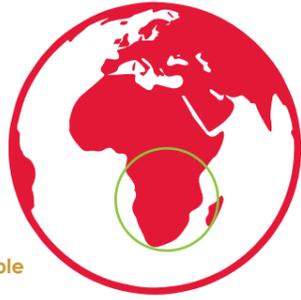




RHINO CONSERVATION



Indian Rhino Vulnerable



Black Rhino Critically Endangered



White Rhino Near Threatened



Javan Rhino Critically Endangered



Sumatran Rhino Critically Endangered



WHITE RHINO



INDIAN RHINO



BLACK RHINO



JAVAN RHINO



SUMATRAN RHINO

Indian Rhino

The greater one-horned rhino can be found in northern India and southern Nepal.

Black & White Rhino

Found in grasslands & floodplains of eastern & southern Africa.

Javan & Sumatran Rhino

Originally, the Javan and Sumatran rhinos were found in several areas including eastern India, Bhutan, and Thailand, but now wild populations can only be found on the islands of Sumatra and Borneo.

THREATS

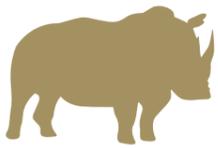
THE MAIN THREATS TO THE RHINO IS: 1. POACHING AND 2. HABITAT LOSS.

The reason behind rhino poaching is the value of their horns. It has been used in traditional Chinese medicine for over 2,000 years, with the horn being ground into powder and consumed. Their horns are also used as handles for ornamental daggers, and in some cases owning a rhino horn is purely for the social status it brings.

Rangers and anti-poaching teams are in place, but as poachers are often armed it is a dangerous job. The teams need the right training and equipment in order to do the job effectively.

Habitat loss is also a major concern.

There are various reasons for habitat loss, including human settlement, agriculture, and logging.



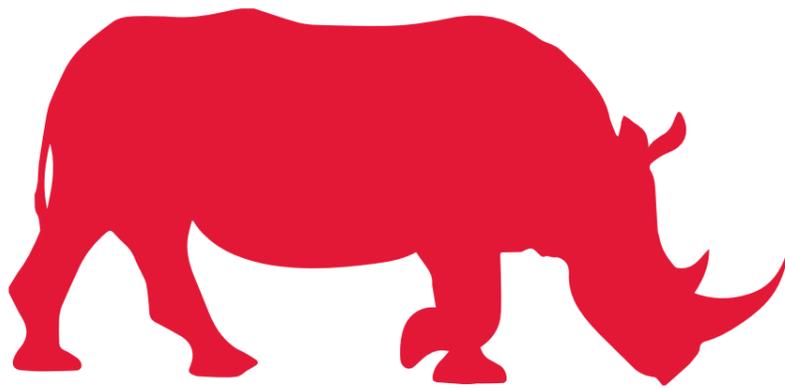
WHITE RHINO HEIGHT
1.8 metres from hoof to shoulder.



WHITE RHINO LENGTH
3.7-4 metres long.



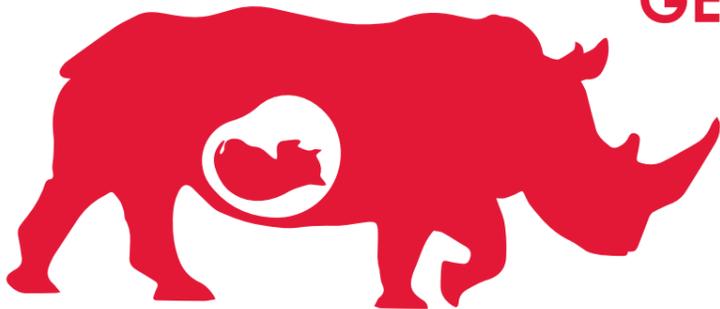
WHITE RHINO WEIGHT
2300 kg



NAME ETYMOLOGY:
"rhino" (nose) and "ceros" (horn).

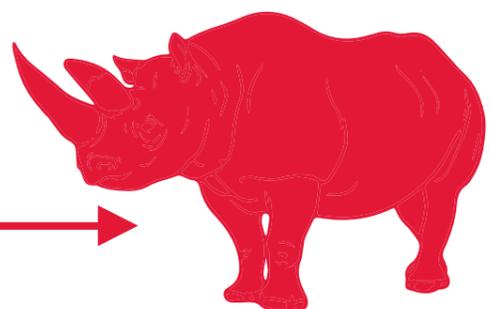
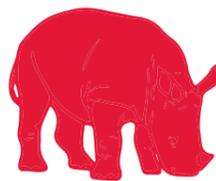
SCIENTIFIC CLASSIFICATION

Kingdom	
Phylum	ANIMALIA
Class	CHORDATA
Order	MAMMALIA
Superfamily	PERISSODACTYLA
Family	RHINOCEROTOIDEA
	RHINOCEROTIDAE



GESTATION PERIOD
15-16 months

AVERAGE LIFESPAN
35-50 years



HABITAT

Black & White Rhino:

Grasslands & floodplains of eastern and southern Africa.

Sumatran & Javan Rhino:

Small areas of Malaysian & Indonesian swamps & rain forests.

Indian Rhino:

Swamps & rainforests of Northern India & Southern Nepal.

DIET

Rhinos are Herbivores. The type of vegetation eaten varies by species, because each one has a differently shaped snout.

Black rhino: Leaves on trees and bushes. Succulents & tasty herbs. Its long lips lets it pick leaves & fruit from high up.

White rhino: Grass. The flat-shaped snout lets it get closer to the ground.

Indian rhino: Usually aquatic plants. Because it is in wetlands, it spends lots of time in water and prefers aquatic plants.

Javan rhino: New shoots, young foliage, twigs & fruit that have fallen from trees, usually close to lowlands and bodies of water.

Sumatran rhino: Whatever is available at the time, usually leaves & fruit from tropical foliage.