

JAVAN RHINOS

"LESSER ONE-HORNED RHINOS"

Javan rhinos are the most elusive of the five rhino species. Due to human interventions such as hunting and poaching, two Javan sub-species are extinct, but disease, habitat loss, and inbreeding pose their greatest threats today.

They have proven notoriously difficult to breed and there are no Javan rhinos in captivity. Java's oldest and largest protected area, Ujung Kulon National Park, hosts the sole Javan rhino population.

There is hope for the species which has grown from 50 to 76 in the past decade. An Indonesian government ministry released rare footage of a young calf and its mother from a hidden camera in 2022.



SCIENTIFIC NAME
Rhinoceros sondaicus

"Rhinoceros" from the Greek "rhino", meaning "nose" and "ceros", meaning "horn" and "sondaicus" referring to the Sunda islands in Indonesia, "Sunda" meaning "Java"

SUB-SPECIES

Indonesian Javan rhino (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*)
Indian Javan Rhino (*Rhinoceros sondaicus inermis*)
Vietnamese Javan Rhino (*Rhinoceros sondaicus annamiticus*)

CONSERVATION STATUS

Indonesian: Critically endangered
Indian: Extinct (*declared extinct in 1925*)
Vietnamese: Extinct (*declared extinct in 2010*)

DIET

One of the most varied diets of the rhino species consuming a variety of twigs, bushes, fruits & foliage

COMMUNICATION

They are one of the least vocal of the rhino species communicating with dung piles known as middens

SOCIAL

Very little is known regarding their social behaviour although they are solitary except for breeding pairs, mothers with young calves and occasionally young adults

POPULATION INCREASE/DECREASE

The Javan rhino population has slowly increased from 50 individuals in 2012 to 76 today. Even though the Javan rhino population has remained stable, the numbers are still desperately low, making it one of the most endangered mammals on the planet

POPULATION & HABITAT

Indonesia's Ujung Kulon National Park, a protected 497.59 km² reserve, located in Banten Province at the south western most tip of Java is home to the last remaining 76 Javan rhinos

HISTORICAL RANGE

Javan rhinos were historically found throughout northeast India and Southeast Asia. Several countries have lost their populations, including Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, and Sumatra in Indonesia.



REPRODUCTION

- Year round breeding
- Gestation: 15-16 months
- Birth numbers: Single calf
- Breeding interval: 4-5 years
- Female sexual maturity: 5-6years
- Male sexual maturity: 10 years



AVERAGE LIFESPAN

Longevity is unknown, but Javan rhinos are thought to live to 30-40 years

HORNS

1 Single horn measuring 25-30 cm in length with a horn base approximately 5-7 cm in diameter

HEIGHT

Males and females are a similar size measuring 120-170 cm to the shoulder

WEIGHT

Adults weigh approximately 900-2,300 kg

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