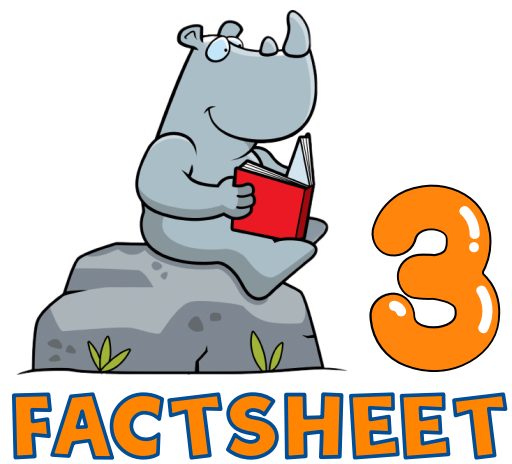


RHINO EDUCATION PROJECT



RHINO EDUCATION PROJECT



Forests



Savannah
grasslands

The continent is so large it has five distinct ecosystems. Ecosystems are formed when living things (plants, animals and organisms) interact with non-living environments (weather, landscape and atmosphere)



Deserts and
semideserts



Mountains



Coastal

Africa is approximately 30.37 million km². This is big enough to fit China, Japan, the United States, Spain, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, India and Eastern Europe

Only 15 of Africa's 54 countries are home to white and black rhinos, although most have very small populations



South Africa, Namibia, Kenya, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Rwanda, Mozambique, Uganda, Zambia, Malawi and Angola



Rhinos in Africa generally live in tropical (near the equator) and subtropical (bordering tropical regions) savannahs, bushveld and dry forests

AFRICAN HABITATS

RHINO EDUCATION PROJECT



AFRICAN SAVANNAHS



Savannas are a type of grassland biome found between desert and rainforest biomes near the equator



A biome is a large community of vegetation and wildlife adapted to a specific climate. Biomes consist of many ecosystems



About 20% of the earth's surface is covered by Savannas



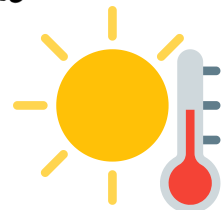
Almost half of the African continent (5 million square miles) is covered by Savannas



In one season, Savannah regions receive 80 to 150cm of rainfall



African savannas have two distinct seasons. Summers are wet and rainy. The winters are hot and dry



The average temperature is between 68 and 86 degrees Fahrenheit



In addition to rhinos, zebras, elephants, and buffalo, African savannas are home to more than 40 mammal species, including giraffes, lions, cheetahs, and hyenas



You'll find iconic trees like this umbrella thorn tree

RHINO EDUCATION PROJECT



AFRICAN BUSHVELD



A bushveld is a large area covered with thorny bushes, trees and grasses. The word bushveld derives from bush, referring to thorn bush, and veld, meaning field



Approximately 86,000 square miles of the bushveld cover parts of the Southern African countries of Botswana, Zimbabwe, and South Africa



Due to the presence of woody shrubs, the bushveld is a shrubland biome



Look out for Africa's 'big five' in the bushveld. Lions, elephants, rhinos, buffalo and leopards. They are so iconic that they appear on South African banknotes



Rainfall in the bushveld averages between 15 and 25 inches per year



Platinum, chromium, and other minerals can be found in the bushveld, which is one of the world's most mineral-rich regions



As well as scrubby bushes and long grasses, you'll also find unusual trees in the bushveld such as this baobab that can live for over 5000 years

RHINO EDUCATION PROJECT



Asia has 48 countries, but Asian rhinos can only be found in four: India, Bhutan, Nepal and Indonesia



All three species of Asian rhino love water and are excellent swimmers. They all live in humid, wet environments

Of the five rhino species, Indian rhinos are the most aquatic, able to dive and feed underwater!

Asia is the largest of the world's continents and covers approximately 30% of the earth's land area

The continent is divided into five distinct physical regions:



Steppes
(Dry grasslands with no trees and a cool climate)



Plateaus
(Areas of level highground)



Deserts



Saltwater



Freshwater

The Indian rhino inhabits tropical and subtropical wetlands, grasslands, marshlands, and forests

Kaziranga National Park in Assam, India, has the largest population of Indian rhinos, but they also inhabit protected parks in Bhutan and Nepal

Javan rhinos can only be found on the Indonesian island of Java

Sumatran rhinos can only be found on the Indonesian island of Sumatra



The Sumatran rhino is an excellent climber and can easily navigate steep river banks. They live in lowland forests and swamps

Javan rhinos live in dense tropical lowland rainforest and swamps



ASIAN HABITATS

RHINO EDUCATION PROJECT



JAVAN AND SUMATRAN RHINO HABITATS



The rainforests of Indonesia are vital and irreplaceable. They contain 10% of the world's mammal species, 16% of our planet's bird species and 11% of the earth's plant species



Javan and Sumatran rhinos live in tropical rainforests on the islands of Java and Sumatra



Ujung Kulon National Park is home to more than 700 species of flora (local plants) and Java's largest lowland rainforest



Indonesia has one of the highest species diversity of any region in the world (number of different species in a given region)



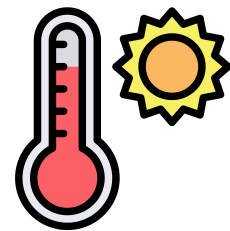
Each year, Ujung Kulon National Park receives around 325cm of rain, slightly more than Way Kambas National Park's 250-300cm



As well as Sumatran rhinos, Way Kambas National Park is home to many other endangered species such as Sumatran elephants



In addition to over 300 animal species, Ujung Kulon National Park is home to endangered species like Javan gibbons



The average temperature in both parks is between 25 and 32 degrees Celsius



Known for its lowland rainforest, freshwater swamps, and meadow grass, Way Kambas National Park is one of Indonesia's oldest protected forests



Sumatran rhinos live in the Way Kambas National Park in southern Sumatra



Javan rhinos live in the Ujung Kulon National Park in western Java. 'Ujung Kulon' means 'west end' in Sundanese

RHINO EDUCATION PROJECT



INDIAN RHINO HABITATS



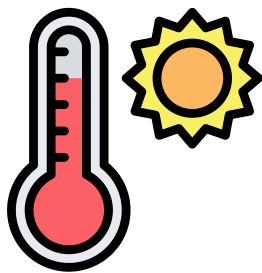
Kaziranga National Park, Assam, is home to the largest population of Indian rhinos. It is one of the last areas in eastern India that has not been tamed by humans



There are tropical and subtropical deciduous forests (forest trees lose their leaves), swamps, marshes, and grasslands in the park



The Manas National park at the foothills of the Himalayas is also a crossing point for Indian rhinos into Bhutan and Nepal from India



The average temperatures in the park is between 23 and 33 degrees Celsius



During the monsoon season (June-September) the park gets around 220cm of rain



There are 35 mammal species found in Kaziranga National Park, including Asian elephants, Asian water buffaloes, and Royal Bengal tigers



The park is on a floodplain (a flat area near a river). During the monsoon season, almost 70% of the park is flooded by the Brahmaputra river