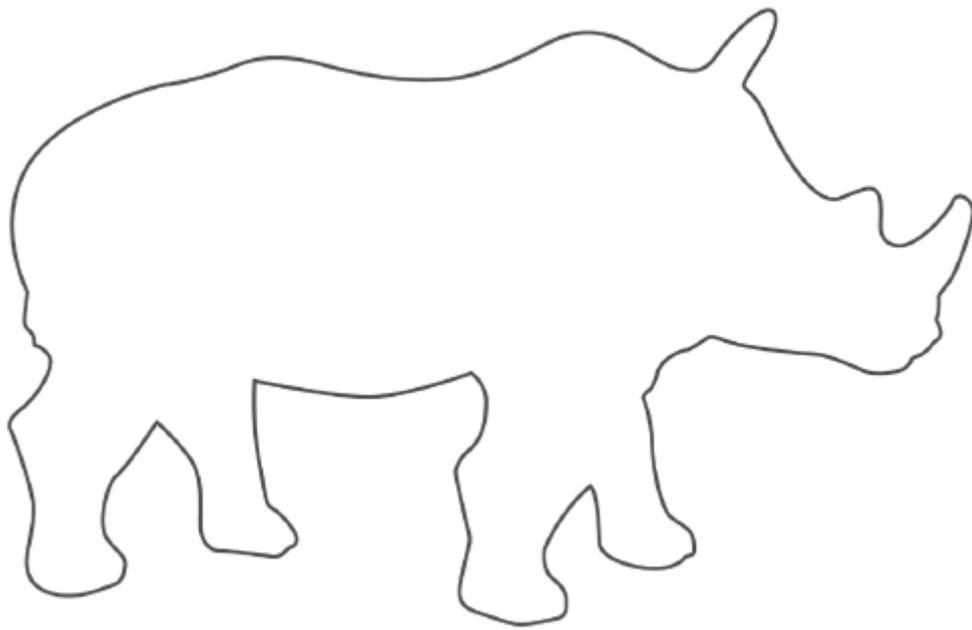
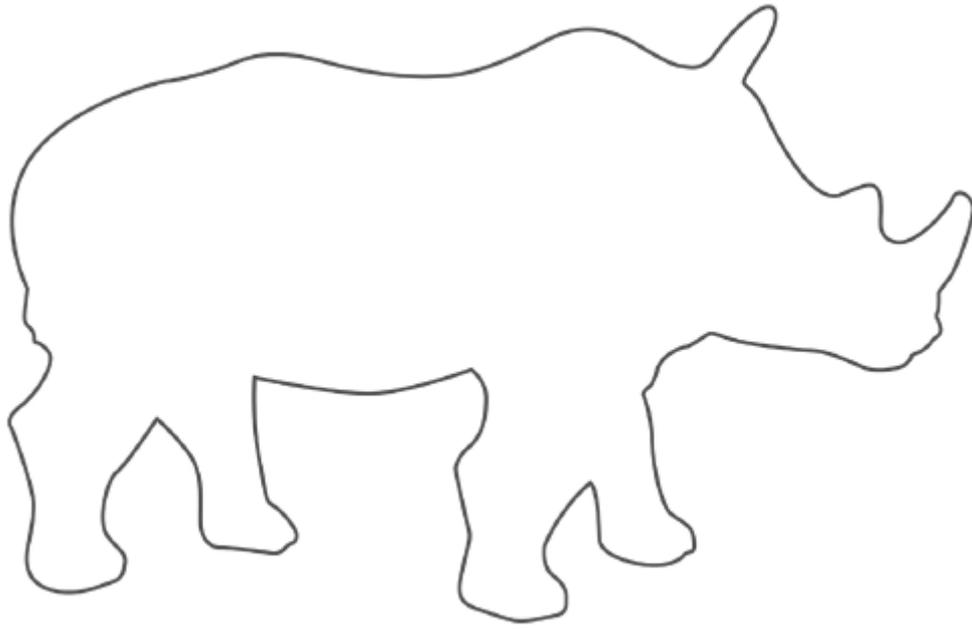


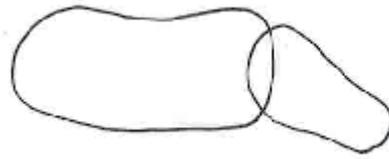
Resource 1: Rhino Template



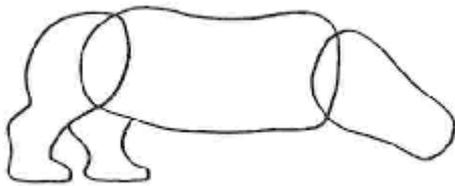
Resource 2: How to draw a rhino



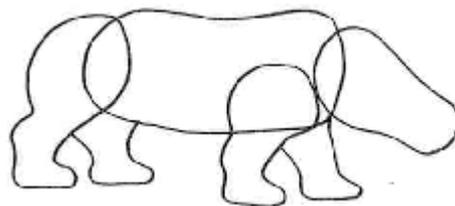
1. Start by drawing the head shape. Use a pencil, so you can rub out the lines later.



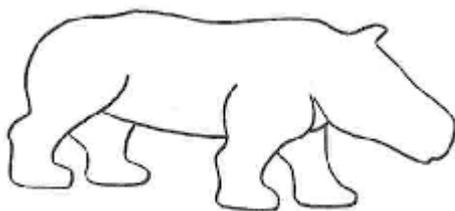
2. Then draw the main body shape.



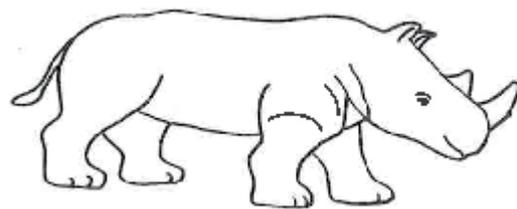
3. Then add legs and a back end.



4. Add the front legs.



5. Using a marker pen, trace the outlines of your rhino and add ears. Then rub out the pencil lines



6. Draw a tail, eyes, mouth, another ear, toes and some skin folds, don't forget the horns.

Resource 3: Rhino plate /mask guide

If you cut out holes instead of using the template eyes, you can convert your rhino craft to a rhino mask. Attach a paint stir stick or tongue depressor to allow your child to hold it up to their face.

Materials:

- paper plate,
 - grey paint and paint brush
 - something to color with (or color printer),
 - scissors,
 - glue,
 - Paper,
 - Printer.
 - OPTIONAL: You can substitute large wiggly eyes for the template eyes.
- OPTIONAL FOR MASK: [Paint Stir Stick](#) , thin strip of wood or [Tongue Depressor](#)



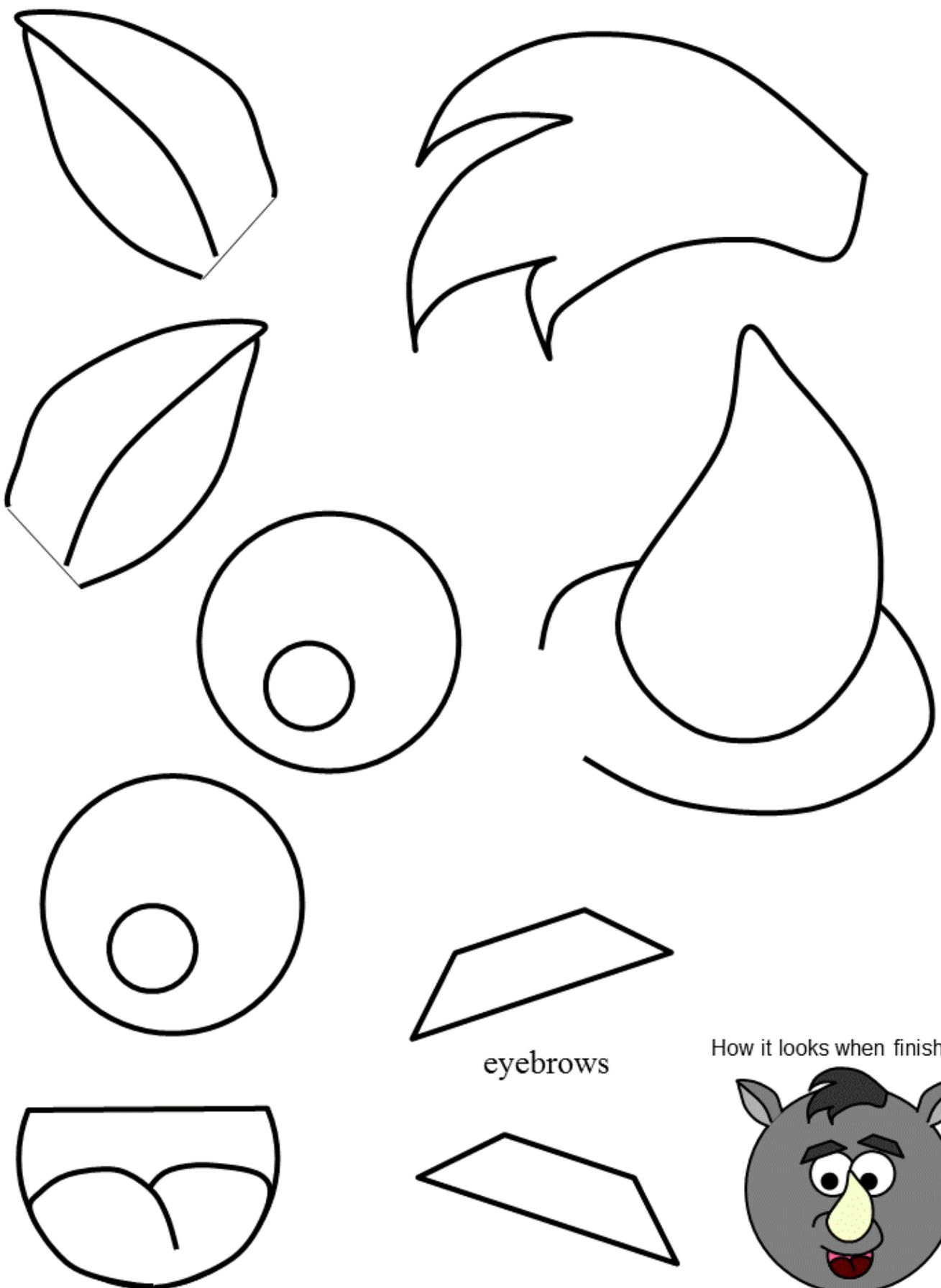
Instructions:

- Paint the bottom of the paper plate grey (if it isn't already).
- Print out the template of choice.
- Colour (where appropriate) and cut out the template pieces. Most of the pieces are simple enough shapes for young children to cut out, but if needed, an adult can help with some of the harder pieces (the ears and the hair).
 - Glue the pieces to the plate to make a rhino face:
- Glue the ears onto either side of the plate.
- Glue the hair onto the center top of the plate.
- Glue the mouth at the bottom of the paper plate.
- Glue the the nose above the mouth.
- Glue the eyes above the nose.
- Glue the eyebrows above the eyes.
-

OPTIONAL: If making a mask, use masking tape or duct tape to attach a thin strip of wood, a [Tongue Depressor](#) or a [Paint Stir Stick](#)

<http://www.dltk-kids.com/p.asp?b=m&p=http://www.dltk-kids.com/animals/pplate-rhino.asp>

Resource 3a: Mask template



eyebrows

How it looks when finished



Resource 4: how to make a Fimo rhino

Make a clay **Rhino**

1

**Make Rhino's body and legs**

Roll four 10mm leg balls and make an oval body about 40 x 20mm.

2

**Shape Rhino's legs**

Roll the four balls into cylinders about 10mm high and place them so they fit under Rhino's body.

3

**Place Rhino's body on his legs**

Place Rhino's body on his legs and make a thumbprint where his head goes.

4

**Make Rhino's head**

Rhino's head is teardrop-shaped, with a blunt nose.

His head is about 25mm long, and seems quite big for his body.

5

**Put Rhino's head on his body**

Place Rhino's head on his body and legs. Rhino's head sits quite low on his 'shoulders'.

6

**Make Rhino's ears and horns**

Rhino's ears are made out of 3mm balls. His horns are 7mm and 5mm cones.

Flatten the balls and pinch them up to make two ears.

7

Finish your Rhino

Stick the horns and ears in place, and using a pencil give Rhino two eyes and a draw him a mouth.

Roll up a small cone and give him a tail and a name.

That's how to make a Rhino!



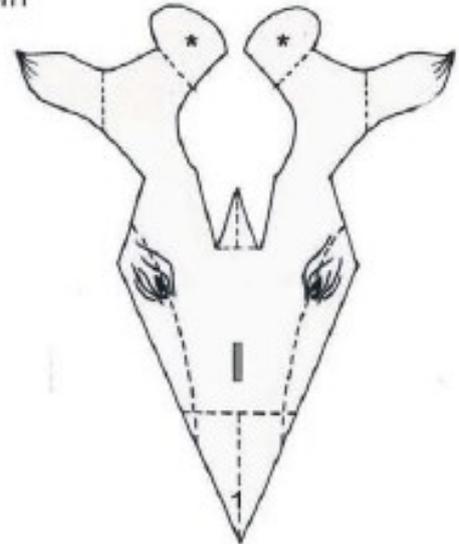
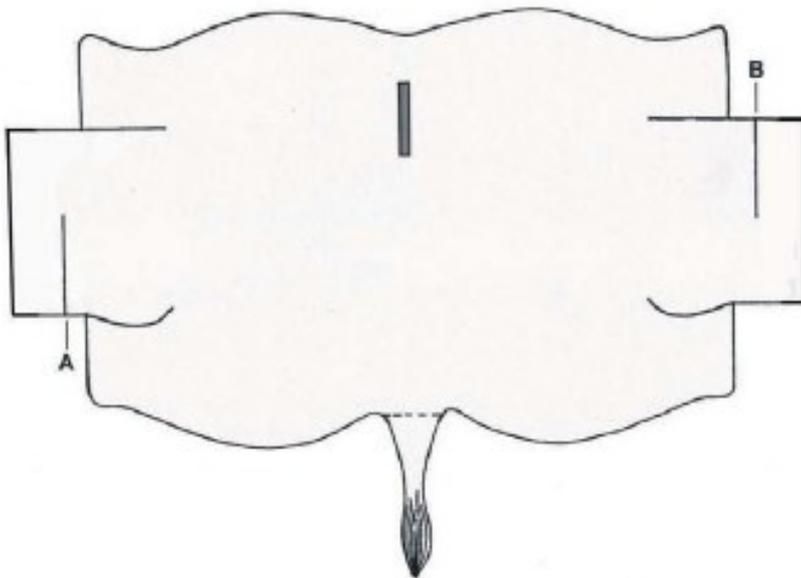
RHINO'S SAVER



Resource 5 : Rhino Card Template

Make your rhino

- 1 **Colour** in using crayons, felt-tips or pencils
- 2 **Cut carefully** round the outlines of the rhino's body and head
- 3 **Fold** along the dotted lines
- 4 **Cut out** the **rectangle** (||) to make slots for the head & horn
- 5 **Cut** along lines **A** and **B** to make slots
- 6 **Slot** A into B and insert head tabs (*) into head slot
- 7 **Fold** section **1** underneath and through hole on the nose

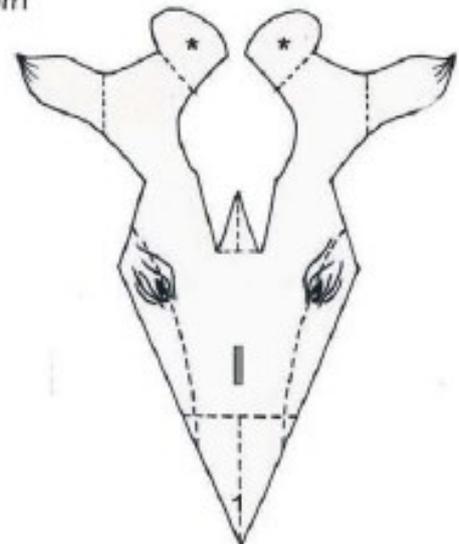
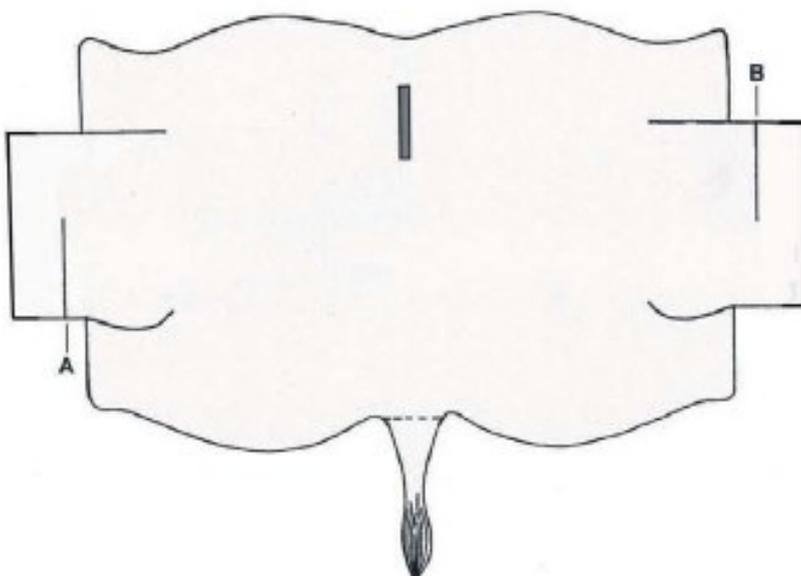


Thanks to



Make your rhino

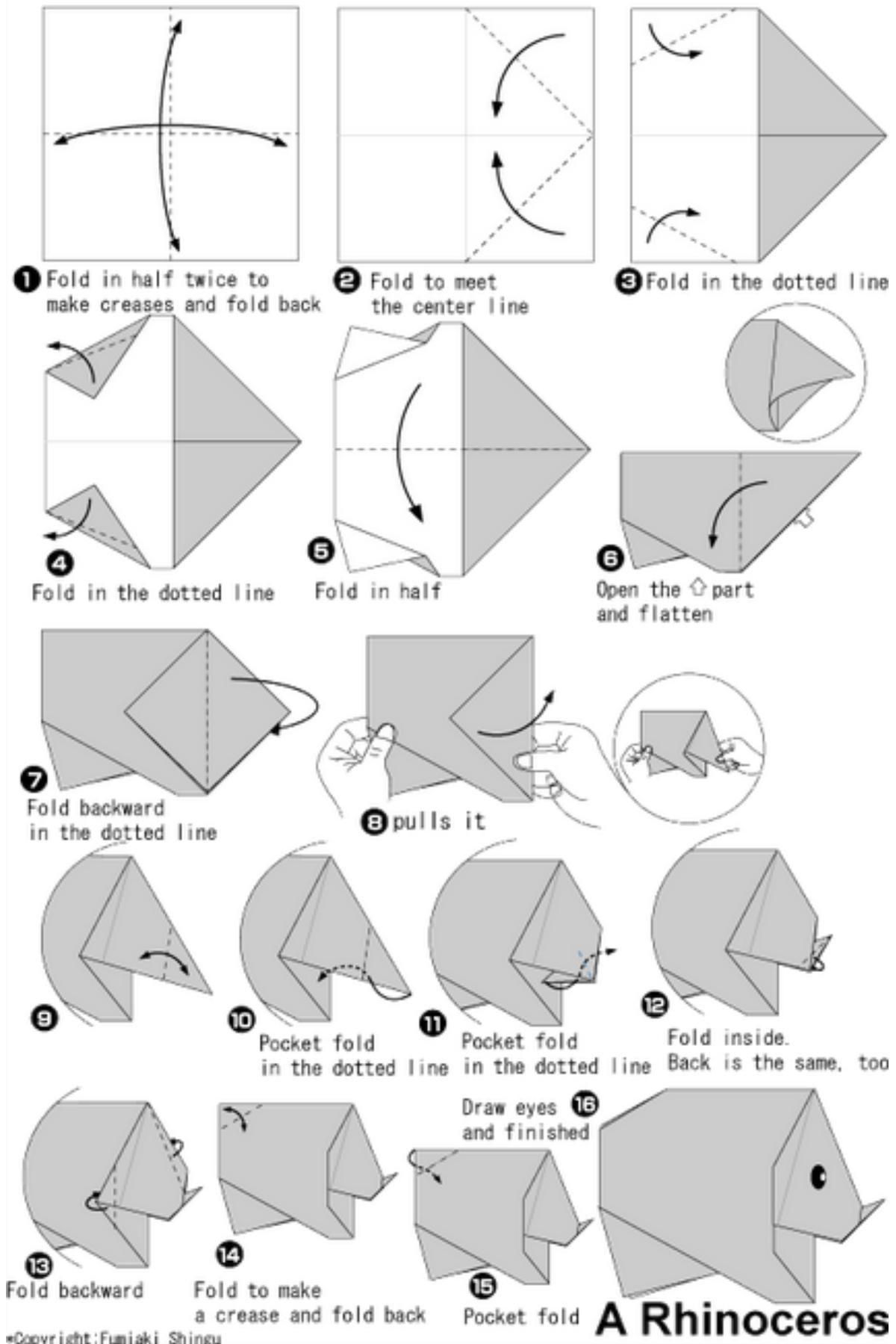
- 1 **Colour** in using crayons, felt-tips or pencils
- 2 **Cut carefully** round the outlines of the rhino's body and head
- 3 **Fold** along the dotted lines
- 4 **Cut out** the **rectangle** (||) to make slots for the head & horn
- 5 **Cut** along lines **A** and **B** to make slots
- 6 **Slot** A into B and insert head tabs (*) into head slot
- 7 **Fold** section **1** underneath and through hole on the nose



Thanks to



Resource 6: Origami rhino



The extraordinary story of Rupert the rhino

By SAM GREENHILL

Last updated at 09:33 18 November 2006

As pets go, Rupert the rhino fulfilled everything expected of him.

Faithful, friendly and a fearsome 'guard dog', like so many beloved household creatures he simply became one of the family.

Now, more than 40 years on, the Mail has tracked down the boy - and unearthed a fascinating insight into the hilarious trials and tribulations of keeping a mighty rhinoceros as a family pet.

Mike Condy, now 53 and a financial services adviser living in Johannesburg, South Africa, well remembers having his picture taken with Rupert, and the day the rhino came to stay at their home in the Rhodesian bush.

Rupert was just a few weeks old when the Zambezi valley was flooded to make the Kariba Dam in Rhodesia. Along with many other beasts who would have drowned, he was rescued by a team of animal lovers including Mike's father Dr John Condy, a local vet.

They made a 'Noah's Ark' raft from oil drums and tree trunks to float stranded animals to safety, but Rupert's mother - rhinos cannot swim - was too heavy, slipped off and drowned.

'Rupey' became an orphan - and so Dr Condy took him home for adoption.

Yesterday Mike Condy said: "It was amazing. Dad brought home a pet rhino. I was only about eight years old at the time. I'll never forget it."

The Condy family - Mike, his parents John and Joan, his two sisters and a brother - lived side by side with another British family, the Fords.

Boyhood friend Simon Ford, now 49, recalled yesterday: "We were like one big family. The Condys and us reared Rupey with milk formulated by a vet from a sample of the mother's milk.

"We had the most obscure, surreal childhood, with animals everywhere.

"Rupey was our mode of transport. We used to ride around on him. He was safe enough, apart from at 5pm when it was his 'playtime'. You climbed a tree then, and the dogs scattered, and Rupey would put his nose down and charge around.

"One day, my sister was riding a bike and he went charging after her - my mum had a freak-out. But he did a beautiful side-step, came up to her and just nuzzled her. He thought he was one of the dogs.'

Mr Ford added: "Our dog used to go into my bedroom and lie on the bed. One day, Rupey did too. It was one of those metal hospital beds, but it was a bed no more after that."

He said one weekend his businessman father Eric had some clients from Britain to visit. He said: "All us kids had been told to behave and keep out of the way. When they arrived I had never seen such a smart car. The dogs went flying off down the drive to greet it - and so did Rupey. The car stopped abruptly, turned around and took off. When my dad went to the office on Monday morning they said his visitors had fled because of a 'wild animal' roaming loose in his garden. But Rupey was just being friendly like the dogs."

Mr Ford, who now lives in Surrey with his English wife, said: "Visitors often hid behind the curtains. Rupey liked the living room and often the only way to get him out was by tempting him with bananas. Once, he decided to exit through the kitchen door - and took the door frame with him."

Though partial to the living room, Rupey was made to sleep out on the veranda, but the two families found it impossible to fully 'domesticate' their oversized pet.

Mr Ford said: "There was a time when he went to the loo inside the house. We all thought it was a hoot until Joan made us help clear it up.

"With our fathers away working a lot, Joan and my mum had six kids and all the animals to wash and feed. It wasn't just Rupey, we had pet snakes, an ant eater and lots of guinea fowl."

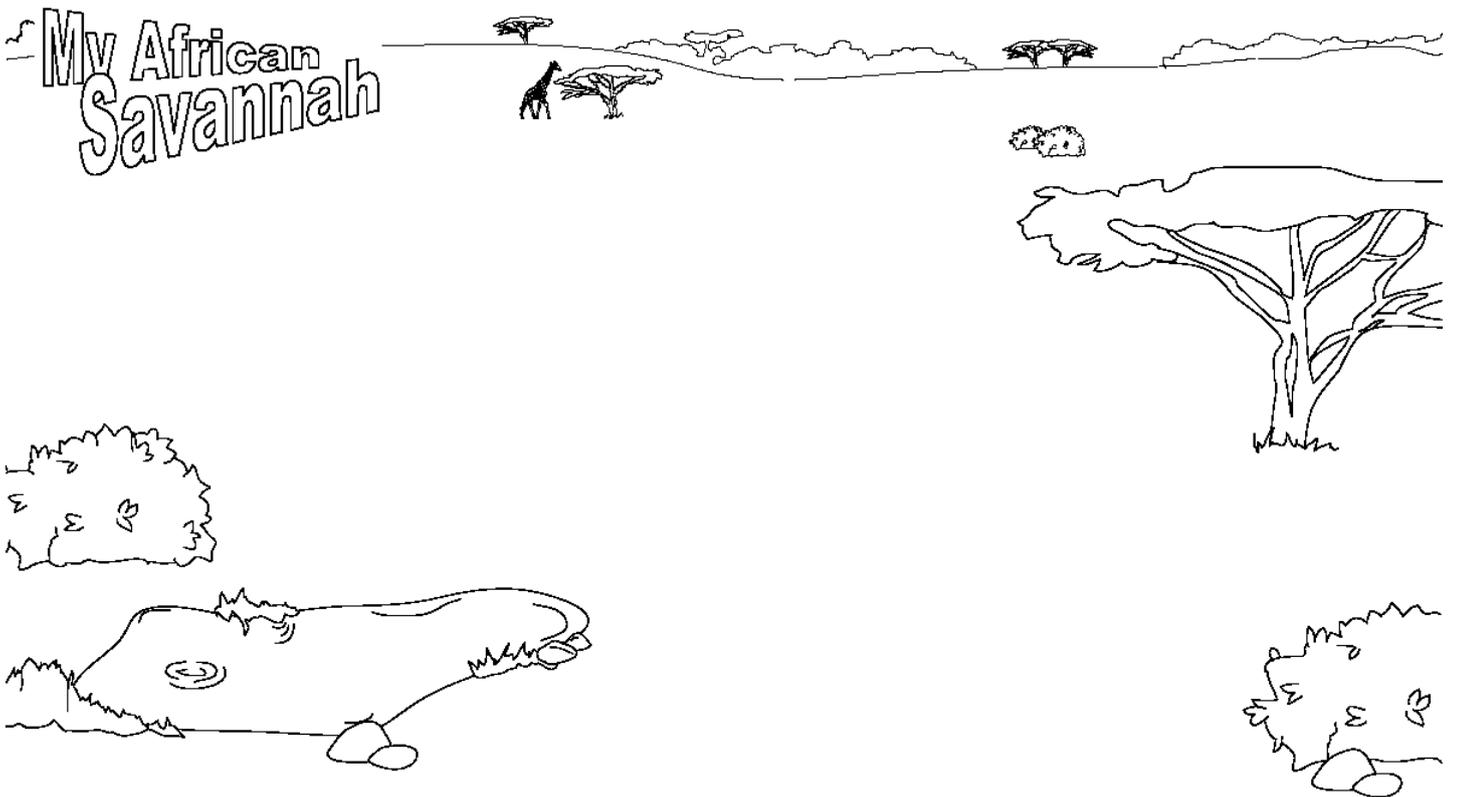
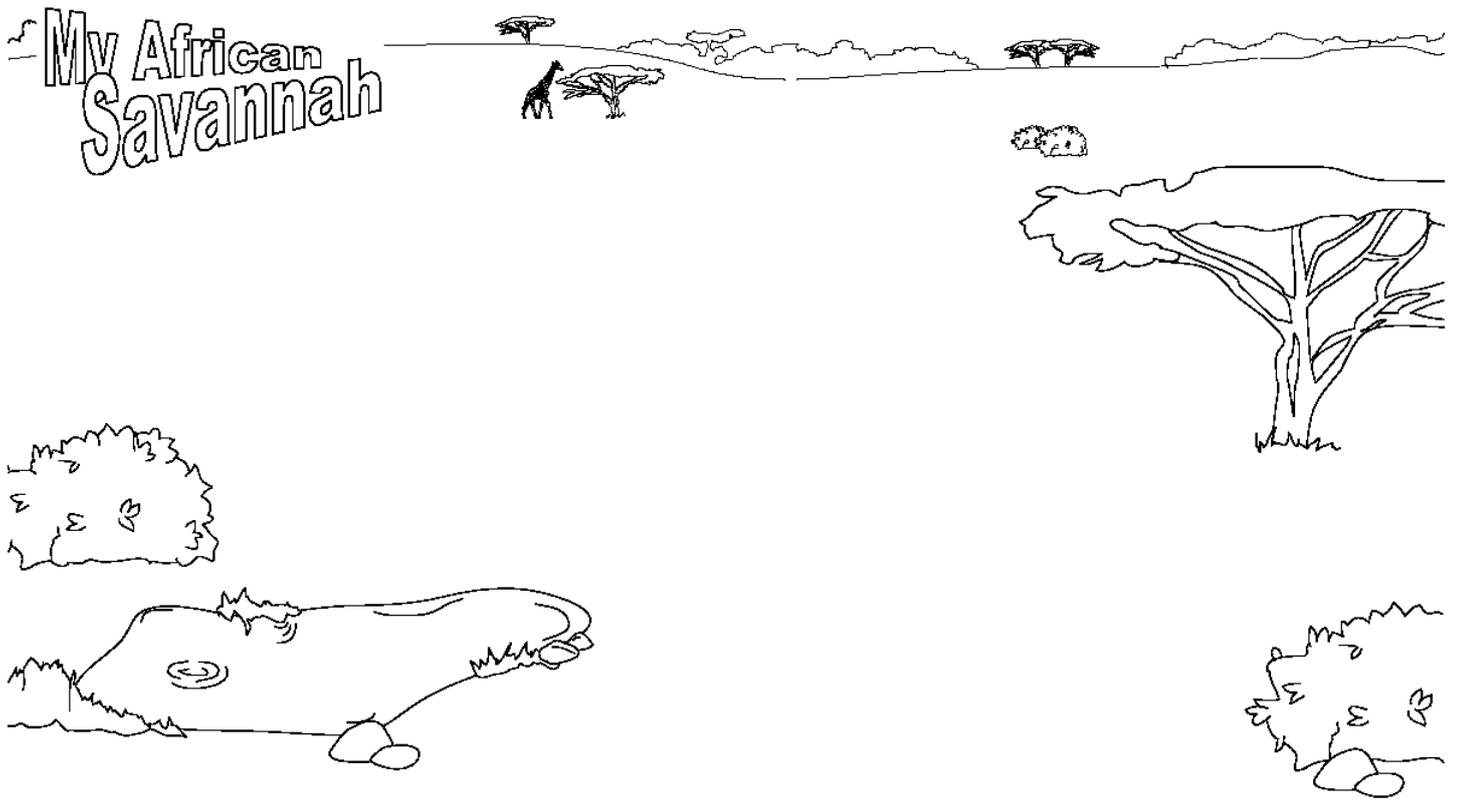
After a year, Rupey had grown too big, and he was released back into the bush. Sadly, after 18 months of roaming free he succumbed to pneumonia and died.

But Mr Condy said: "I'll never forget those days. It was unique. Rupey was one in a million."

Read more: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-417111/The-extraordinary-story-Rupert-rhino.html#ixzz2XsrY9RLW>

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Resource 8: Savannah template



Resource 9: Rhino ID wheel instructions

1. Colour in and name the type of rhinos.
2. Cut a pie piece shape out of one plate.
3. Place rhino sheet between the two plates and fasten.

MATERIALS

Per student:

- one copy of rhino species wheel (see page 3 and 4)
- crayons or markers
- two paper plates, 9" (23 cm) diameter, one precut with viewing area
- copy of wheel template (see page 5)
- scissors
- glue
- tape
- paper fastener

Per class:

- stiff cardboard, 9" in (23 cm) diameter
- copy of Background Information



(Top) The Rhino ID Wheel with the worksheet pasted on bottom plate. Top plate has viewing area cut out.

(Bottom) The Rhino ID Wheel is assembled and ready to turn.



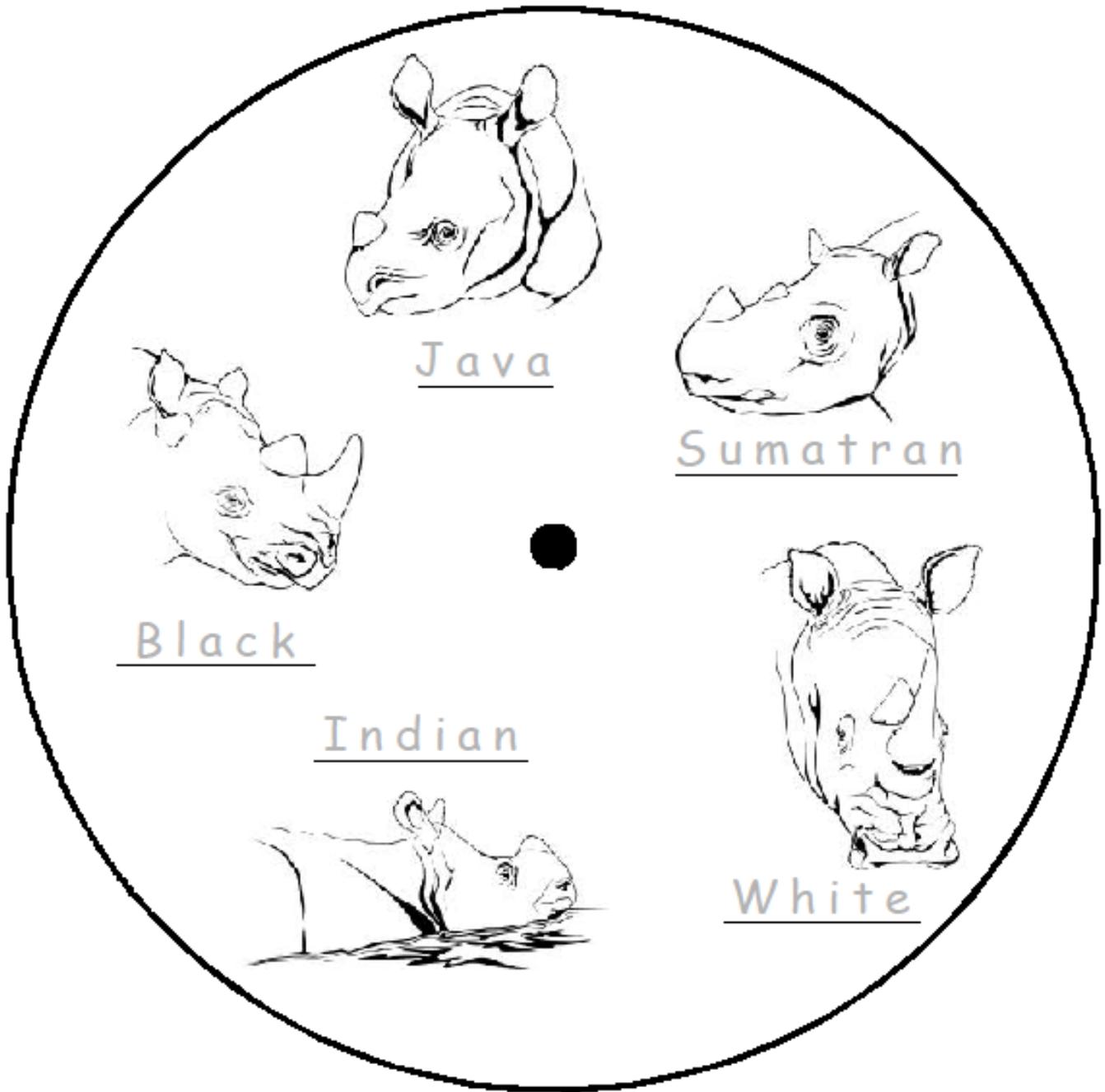
Resource 9a: Rhino ID wheel template 1

Rhino ID Wheel

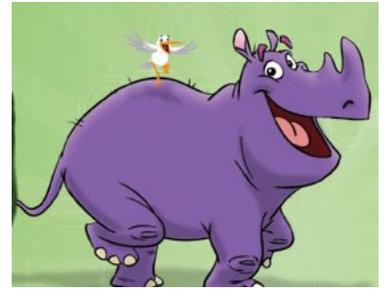


Resource 9b: Rhino ID wheel template 2

Rhino ID Wheel with tracing letters



Resource 10: Rhino Song



Start with Chorus (hand actions are in red and they are optional)

Rhino, everybody knows.

You've got one tail, four feet, twelve toes.

Swish tail, Stamp feet x2, wiggle fingers

Mr Rhino, look what grows to big horns on the end of your nose. Look, hold up 2 fingers, point to nose

Now you've got three friends, link arms with person next to you

Mr Rhinoceros,

Elephant, buffalo and hippopotamus. Swing arm like trunk, hold hands as horns, wiggle bottom

You've got two bad eyes, but you're not deaf. Hands over eyes, hands to ears

And in Africa and Asia there's not many of you left

Chorus

Five, six, seven makes a herd, count using fingers, 5,6,7

And on your back rides a white tick bird, using hands make bird action

Eight, nine, ten you weigh a ton, count using fingers, 8,9,10

But your as fast as a zebra when you're on the run. Run on the spot

Chorus

Brambles and nettles you love to crunch,

With your many many teeth you munch and munch, Use mouth to make munching action

You're the one and only, but sure as you're born, Hold one finger up

Bigger and better than a unicorn

Chorus

See you tube for tune: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QQvlot-i6rY> big green company.com

Resource 11: Hippo song

The Hippopotamus Song

A bold hippopotamus was standing one day
 On the banks of the cool Shalimar
 He gazed at the bottom as he peacefully lay
 By the light of the evening star
 Away on the hilltop sat combing her hair
 His fair hippopotami maid
 The hippopotamus was no ignoramus
 And sang her this sweet serenade

Chorus:

Mud, mud, glorious mud
 Nothing quite like it for cooling the blood
 So follow me follow, down to the hollow
 And there let me wallow in glorious mud
 The fair hippopotama he aimed to entice
 From her seat on that hilltop above
 As she hadn't got a ma to give her advice
 Came tiptoeing down to her love
 Like thunder the forest re-echoed the sound
 Of the song that they sang when they met
 His inamorata adjusted her garter
 And lifted her voice in duet

Now more hippopotami began to convene
 On the banks of that river so wide
 I wonder now what am I to say of the scene
 That ensued by the Shalimar side
 They dived all at once with an ear-splitting sposh
 Then rose to the surface again
 A regular army of hippopotami
 All singing this haunting refrain

Chorus

(Extra verse:)

The amorous hippopotamus whose love song we know
 Is now married and father of ten,
 He murmurs, "God rot 'em!" as he watches them grow,
 And he longs to be single again!
 He'll gambol no more on the banks of the Nile,
 Which Naser is flooding next spring,
 With hippopotamas in silken pyjamas
 No more will he teach them to sing...

Chorus

Resource 12: Rhino fact cards and quiz

Rhino Quiz

1. How many species of rhino are there?
2. What is the smallest type of rhino?
3. What size is the population of Black rhino?
4. Which rhinos are found living in Nepal?
5. What is a group of female rhinos called?
6. How long can a White rhino live?
7. What is the Sumatran rhino covered in?
8. Which rhinos like to feed in the morning?
9. What is the largest rhino?
10. How long is a Sumatran rhino's horn?
11. How many horns does an Indian rhino have?
12. Which rhino can swim in deep water?
13. Which rhino has a square lip?
14. Which rhino lives in Indonesia?
15. All rhinos have poor what?

Rhino Quiz—Answers

1. How many species of rhino are there? **5**
2. What is the smallest type of rhino? **Sumatran**
3. What size is the population of Black rhino? **4,860**
4. Which rhinos are found living in Nepal? **Indian**
5. What is a group of female rhinos called? **A crash**
6. How long can a White rhino live? **50 years**
7. What is the Sumatran rhino covered in? **Hair**
8. Which rhinos like to feed in the morning? **Black**
9. What is the largest rhino? **White**
10. How long is a Sumatran rhino's horn? **10- 31 inches**
11. How many horns does an Indian rhino have? **1**
12. Which rhino can swim in deep water? **Javan**
13. Which rhino has a square lip? **White**
14. Which rhino lives in Indonesia? **Sumatran**
15. All rhinos have poor what? **Eyesight**

Resource 12: Rhino fact cards

Black Rhino: *Diceros bicornis*. Population: 4,860

Critically endangered black rhinos are slowly recovering from a 96% decline in population. In 1970, there were about 65,000 black rhinos in Africa. The rampant slaughter of black rhinos for their horns decimated the population to just 2,300 in 1993.

Medicinal myths about rhino horn continue to drive this species closer to the brink of extinction. Illegal rhino killings have increased to an alarming level - thanks to continued demand for illegal rhino horn in China and Vietnam, along with China's growing economic footprint in Africa. Vigilant law enforcement efforts combined with awareness campaigns targeting consumers and suppliers of rhino horn will be required if the black rhino is to survive.

Four Subspecies of Black Rhino

- Eastern black rhino (*Diceros bicornis michaeli*)
- Southwestern black rhino (*Diceros bicornis bicornis*) - subspecies adapted to arid desert conditions.
- Southern central black rhino (*Diceros bicornis minor*)
- Western black rhino (*Diceros bicornis longipes*) - EXTINCT

Black Rhino Distribution

Today, black rhinos are found in Namibia, South Africa, Kenya, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe. Small populations of fewer than 20 black rhinos are in Malawi, Swaziland, and Zambia.

Distinguishing Characteristics

The black rhino's two horns are comprised of keratin - the same material as fingernails and hair. The front horn is generally from 1' 8" - 4'4" long. The rear horn is smaller, measuring from 1" - 22" long.

The black rhino is not actually black in color, but may derive its name as a distinction from the white rhino. Skin color of the black rhino varies depending upon local soil and wallowing.

The easiest way to identify the black rhino at a glance is to check out the snout. The black rhino has a relatively narrow snout with a prehensile lip, and is also known as the hook-lipped rhino. The prehensile lip enables the black rhino to feed from trees and shrubs. The black rhino is hairless, except for eyelashes, ear tufts, and hair on the tip of the tail.

Like all rhinos, black rhinos are odd-toed ungulates, and have three toes on each foot. Also in common with other rhinos is a superb sense of hearing and keen sense of smell - but poor eyesight.

Size of the Black Rhino

The black rhino is smaller than the white rhino. The black rhino weighs from 1,750 - 3,000 pounds, and stands from 4.5 - 5.5 feet at the shoulder. End-to-end, the black rhino can be 10 - 12.5 feet in length.



Activity

Despite their large size, black rhinos can run up to 35 mph and quickly change direction. Adult black rhinos tend to be solitary, except for females with calves of varying ages, up to four years.

Black rhinos prefer to feed early in the morning and drink water at night, spending the hotter part of the day sleeping in the shade or wallowing in mud to protect their sensitive skin.

Life Span

- Black rhinos can live 45 years or more in captivity, and generally 30 - 35 years in the wild.

Scientific Name and Origin

Diceros bicornis

- *Diceros*: from the Greek *di*, meaning "two" and *ceros*, meaning "horn"
- *bicornis*: from the Latin *bi*, meaning "two" and *cornis*, meaning "horn"

Compiled using data from International Rhino Foundation, Save the Rhino International, International Rhino Keeper Association & IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™



Resource 12: Rhino fact cards

Indian Rhino: *Rhinoceros unicornis*. Population: 3,000

The Indian (greater one-horned) rhino was reclassified in 2009 from Endangered to Vulnerable, thanks to dedicated conservation efforts. In the early 1900's, less than 200 Indian rhinos remained.

Indian and Nepalese wildlife authorities have been instrumental in the recovery of the Indian rhino. However, illegal killing of rhinos in national parks has increased in recent years.

This species' proximity to China, where unfortunate myths attribute medicinal properties to rhino horn, leaves the Indian rhino in a precarious position. Vigilant law enforcement efforts combined with awareness campaigns targeting consumers and suppliers of rhino horn will be required if the Indian rhino is to survive in the wild.

Indian Rhino Distribution

Indian rhinos are found only in national parks and protected areas of India and Nepal.

Distinguishing Characteristics

The Indian rhino is grayish, with distinctive skin folds that make the rhino appear to be wearing plates of armor. Indian rhinos are hairless, except for eyelashes, ear tufts, and the tail tip.

The Indian rhino has one horn comprised of keratin - just hair and fingernail material. The horn is typically 8" - 24" in length.

A semi-prehensile lip enables the Indian rhino to feed on a very wide variety of grasses, leaves, branches, aquatic plants, and fruit.

Like all rhinos, the Indian rhino is an odd-toed ungulate and has three toes on each foot. Also in common with other rhinos is a superb sense of hearing and keen sense of smell - but relatively poor eyesight.

Size of the Indian Rhino

The Indian rhino, along with the roughly equal-sized white rhino, is the largest species of land mammal after the elephant.

The Indian Rhino's weight ranges from 4,000 - 6,000 pounds, and stands from 5.75 - 6.5 feet high at the shoulder. End-to-end, the Indian rhino can be 10 - 12.5 feet in length.

Activity

The Indian rhino is both fast and agile, running up to 25 mph for short distances and able to make sharp turns when necessary.

Indian rhinos may spend 60% of their day in the water. They dive and feed under water; it is not uncommon to see just their snouts, eyes, and ears above the water.



PARC Nepal/rhinonepal.org



PARC Nepal/rhinonepal.org

Females and calves of varying ages often reside together in small groups, known as a "crash", while males are frequently solitary.

Life span

- Indian Rhinos can live 30 - 45 years in the wild, and the captive life span record is 47 years.

Scientific Name and Origin

Rhinoceros unicornis - there are no Indian rhino subspecies.

- Rhinoceros: from the Greek rhino, meaning "nose" and ceros, meaning "horn"
- unicornis: from the Latin uni, meaning "one" and cornis, meaning "horn"

Compiled using data from International Rhino Foundation, Asian Rhino Project, International Rhino Keeper Association, & IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™

Population includes Nepal's 2011 rhino census.



ANNAMITICUS

Resource 12: Rhino fact cards

Javan Rhino: *Rhinoceros sondaicus*. Population: 50

The Javan Rhino is at significant risk of extinction. Fewer than 50 survive in only one known location, making the Javan rhino one of the most critically endangered and rarest animals on earth.

This species' proximity to China, where unfortunate myths attribute medicinal properties to rhino horn, places the world's last Javan rhinos in constant danger of extermination by poachers. Armed Rhino Protection Units (RPU) are a must. Thanks to IRF- funded RPUs, there has not been a single rhino killing incident in Ujung Kulon National Park for at least seven years.

In addition to the ever present danger of rhino horn trade, the few remaining Javan rhinos in Vietnam are threatened by land development, encroachment by settlers, and the impending construction of a power plant.

Javan Rhino Distribution

There is only one known location of Javan rhinos. It is in Ujung Kulon National Park in Indonesia, where fewer than 50 rhinos are still surviving.

Three Subspecies of Javan Rhino

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

Distinguishing Characteristics

The Javan rhino has one horn comprised of keratin - simply hair and fingernail material. The horn is about 10 inches long, and is thought to occur only in the male Javan rhino.

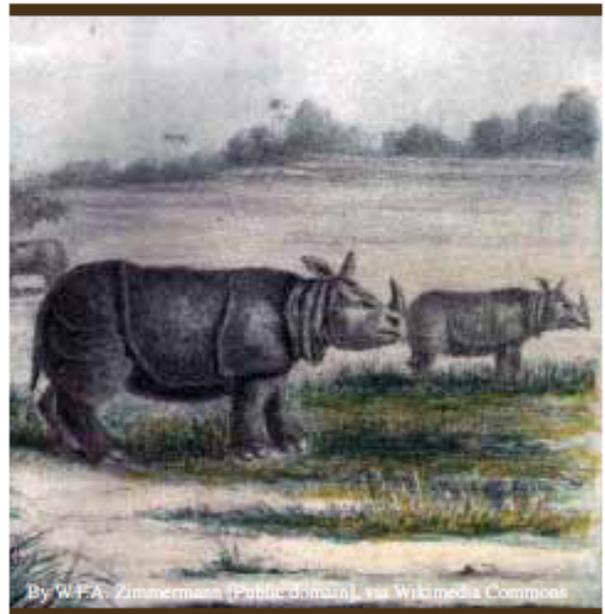
The Javan rhino's grayish brown skin has a mosaic patterning that gives it a somewhat prehistoric appearance, and folds of skin on the body look like plates of armor. They are hairless, except for eyelashes, and tufts of hair on the ears and tail tip.

The Javan rhino has an unmistakably long and prehensile upper lip. This enables the rhino to grasp twigs, leaves, and saplings, and pull them into the mouth. They also graze in open grassy areas.

Like all rhinos, the Javan rhino is an odd-toed ungulate, with three toes on each foot. Also in common with other rhinos is a superb sense of hearing and keen sense of smell - but relatively poor eyesight.

Size of the Javan Rhino

The Javan rhino weighs from 2,000 - 5,000 pounds, and stands from 5 - 5.5 feet at the shoulder. End-to-end, the Javan rhino can be 6 - 11.5 feet in length. The smaller Vietnamese subspecies is similar in size to the Sumatran rhino, standing only 3 - 5 feet high at the shoulder and weighing 1,300 - 2,000 pounds.



By W.F.A. Zimmermann (Public domain), via Wikimedia Commons

Activity

The Javan rhino is quick and agile, like the other Asian rhinos, and is reported to run up to 30 mph and make sharp turns in mid-air if necessary.

A large part of the Javan rhino's day is spent in the water, wallowing in mud holes, pools, and puddles. They have also been observed swimming in deeper water.

Javan rhinos consume salt regularly. In addition to visiting the salt-licks formed by mineral seepages, Javan rhinos (in Ujung Kulon) drink seawater.

Life Span

- It is estimated that Javan rhinos live about 30 - 45 years in the wild, although they have not fared well in captivity, only living up to 20 years. There has not been a Javan rhino in captivity since 1907.

Scientific Name and Origin

Rhinoceros sondaicus

- Rhinoceros: from the Greek rhino, meaning "nose" and ceros, meaning "horn"
- sondaicus: (Latin -icus indicates a locality) referring to the Sunda islands in Indonesia.; "Sunda" means "Java"

Compiled using data from International Rhino Foundation, Asian Rhino Project, International Rhino Keeper Association, TRAFFIC & IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™



ANNAMITICUS

Resource 12: Rhino fact cards

Sumatran Rhino: *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*. Population: 200

Critically endangered Sumatran rhinos have suffered a 50% population decline over the last 15 years, due to illegal killing for their small horns. Their habitat is also being destroyed by development, palm oil production, and the invasion of human settlers.

The Sumatran rhino's precipitous population decline is a direct result of the species' proximity to China, where unfortunate myths attributing medicinal properties to rhino horn are still in existence.

Three Subspecies of Sumatran Rhino

- Western Sumatran rhino (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis sumatrensis*)
- Eastern Sumatran rhino, a.k.a. Borneo rhino (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis harrissoni*) - fewer than 50.
- Northern Sumatran rhino (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis lasiotis*) - possibly extinct.

Sumatran Rhino Distribution

Just a handful of fragmented Sumatran rhino populations remain in a few protected areas of Indonesia and Malaysia.

Distinguishing Characteristics

The Sumatran rhino is covered with hair! It becomes shaggy in captivity, since the rhino is not in contact with rough vegetation as in the wild, which rubs the hair down.

Sumatran rhinos have two horns comprised of keratin - just hair and fingernail material. The front horn is 10" - 31" in length, while the second horn is quite small, often less than 3 inches long.

Sumatran rhinos have a prehensile upper lip used for grasping leaves, twigs, and juicy plant tips. They are also fond of fruits.

Like all rhinos, the Sumatran rhino is an odd-toed ungulate, having three toes. Also in common with other rhinos is a superb sense of hearing and keen sense of smell - but relatively poor eyesight.

Size of the Sumatran Rhino

The Sumatran rhino is the smallest of all the rhino species, standing only 3 - 5 feet high at the shoulder. Their weight ranges from 1,300 - 2,000 pounds, and they are typically 6.5 - 9.5 feet in length.

Activity

The agile Sumatran rhino can run 30 mph. Sumatran rhinos create tunnels in the forest using their horns and cartilage on their heads.

Sumatran rhinos visit salt-licks formed by mineral seepages, and like all rhinos, enjoy mud wallows. They are generally solitary in the wild, except when seeking a mate.



By Willem v. Steen [CC-BY-2.0 (www.creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0)], via Wikimedia Commons



By Lishears [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

Life Span

- Sumatran rhinos can live 30 - 45 years.

Scientific Name and Origin

Dicerorhinus sumatrensis

- *Dicerorhinus*: from the Greek *di*, meaning "two"; *cero*, meaning "horn" and *rhinus*, meaning "nose"
- *sumatrensis*: referring to Sumatra (with the Latin *-ensis*, meaning locality)

Compiled using data from International Rhino Foundation, Asian Rhino Project, International Rhino Keeper Association, TRAFFIC & IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™



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Resource 12: Rhino fact cards

White Rhino: *Ceratotherium simum*. Population: 20,600

The Southern white rhino is the most numerous rhino species. They were thought to be extinct until 1895, until a small population of less than 100 individuals was discovered in South Africa. Thanks to a century of conservation efforts, Southern white rhinos are now classified as Near Threatened.

Unfortunately, the killing surged again in 2008, due to China and Vietnam's demand for rhino horn, and China's growing economic footprint in Africa. Vigilant law enforcement efforts combined with awareness campaigns targeting consumers and suppliers of rhino horn will be required if the white rhino is to survive.

Two Subspecies of White Rhino

- Southern white rhino (*Ceratotherium simum simum*)
- Northern white rhino (*Ceratotherium simum cottoni*)

Sadly, efforts to protect the Northern white rhino have been unsuccessful. There are only seven known individuals left.

In December 2009, four captive Northern white rhinos were relocated from the Czech Republic to Kenya. This plan is considered the last hope to stimulate breeding - even if it produces hybrid calves.

White Rhino Distribution

White rhinos are found in South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Uganda. Small populations remain in Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique.

Distinguishing Characteristics

The white rhino has two horns comprised of keratin - just hair and fingernail material. The white rhino's front horn is generally 37" - 40" long, and can reach 79". The rear horn can be 22" in length.

The white rhino is actually not white; the name is likely due to mistaking the Afrikaans word "weit" (meaning "wide") for "white." The white rhino is grey, although can appear brown after wallowing.

As a grazer, the white rhino is identified by its square lip, and is also known as the square-lipped rhino. The white rhino is hairless, except for eyelashes, tufts of hair on the ears, and the tail tip.

Like all rhinos, the white rhino is an odd-toed ungulate, having three toes. Also in common with other rhinos is a superb sense of hearing and keen sense of smell - but relatively poor eyesight.

Size of the White Rhino

The white rhino, along with the roughly equal-sized Indian rhino, is the largest species of land mammal after the elephant.

The White rhino weighs from 4,000 - 8,000 pounds, and stands from 5 - 6 feet high at the shoulder. End-to-end, the white rhino can be 12.5 - 15 feet in length.



Activity

Despite their large size, the white rhino can run 30 mph for short distances. Females and calves of varying ages often reside together in small groups, known as a "crash", while males are frequently solitary.

White rhinos eat and drink both during the day and at night, spending the hotter part of the day sleeping in the shade or enjoying a good wallow.

Life Span

- White rhinos can live up to 50 years.

Scientific Name and Origin

Ceratotherium simum

- *Ceratotherium*: from the Greek *cerato*, meaning "horn" and *therium*, meaning "wild beast"
- *simum*: from the Greek *simus*, meaning "flat nosed"

Compiled using data from International Rhino Foundation, Save the Rhino International, International Rhino Keeper Association & IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™



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1

There are five species of rhinoceros.

African Rhino Species

- Black rhino, *Diceros bicornis*
- White rhino, *Ceratotherium simum*

Asian Rhino Species

- Greater one-horned (Indian) rhino, *Rhinoceros unicornis*
- Sumatran rhino, *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*
- Javan rhino, *Rhinoceros sondaicus*



2

The white rhino and greater one-horned rhino weigh about 4,000 - 6,000 pounds, stand roughly 6 feet high at the shoulder, and are 12 - 15 feet in length. These two rhino species are the second largest land mammals after the elephant.

The smallest rhino species is the Sumatran rhino, standing just 3 - 5 feet at the shoulder. The black rhino weighs in at 1,750 - 3,000 pounds, standing about 5 feet at the shoulder, and reaching 10 - 12 feet in length. The Javan rhino weighs about 2,000 - 5,000 pounds, stands 5 - 5.5 feet at the shoulder, and reaches 11.5 feet in length. The Vietnamese subspecies of Javan rhino is smaller - about the size of the Sumatran rhino.



3

Despite their large size, rhinos are fast and agile: They can run 30 mph for short distances and turn on a dime.



10

Status and populations of the living rhino species (2011):

- Critically Endangered Javan Rhino: 48
- Critically Endangered Sumatran Rhino: Less than 200
- Critically Endangered Black Rhino: About 4,860
- Vulnerable Greater One-Horned Rhino: Approx. 3,000
- Near Threatened Southern White Rhino: Approx. 20,600

10

Essential Facts About Rhinos



9

Two subspecies of rhino have fewer than 10 individuals surviving. Two additional subspecies consist of fewer than 100 rhinos.

Just seven Northern white rhinos (*Ceratotherium simum cottoni*) are left in the world. The Vietnamese subspecies (*Rhinoceros sondaicus annamiticus*) of the Javan rhino has a population of perhaps four or five wild rhinos. The most numerous Javan rhino subspecies (*Rhinoceros sondaicus sondaicus*) consists of about 48 wild rhinos. It is believed there are only about 50 Borneo rhinos (*Dicerorhinus sumatrensis harrissoni*) still surviving.

Myths & superstitions about rhino horn have made rhinos one of the most endangered animals on earth.



4

Scientific testing has confirmed that rhino horn is NOT medicine.

The illegal trade in rhino horn poses the greatest threat to rhinos today. The trade is run by organized crime syndicates, who stay in business because of the medicinal myths about rhino horn.

Unfortunate beliefs throughout China and parts of Southeast Asia attribute medicinal properties to the rhino's horn. Illegal rhino horn is sold in "cuts" or manufactured into "medicine" and marketed by wildlife traffickers as a "remedy" for pain, fever, acne, laryngitis and even as a cancer treatment. Some people in Vietnam also seek out rhino horn as a status symbol.



5

The front horn of the African rhino species can reach over 4 feet in length, while the Asian rhino species have smaller horns, typically less than two feet in length.

The horn is comprised of keratin, the same material as hair and fingernails.

At some rhino sanctuaries in Africa, the horns are removed in an effort to protect the rhinos from being killed for their horns. However, the rhinos must be anesthetized for the procedure. This method of protecting rhinos has had mixed results; rhinos have been killed even for the stump that is left behind after dehorning.



8

Rhinos are intelligent.

Rhinos living in zoos require plenty of mental stimulation for good health. Captive rhinos are trained using treats and clickers to understand several commands, so that keepers and vets can perform thorough health examinations - especially the sensitive feet. Rhinos also learn their names, and most of them enjoy human attention, such as a good scratch.

Captive rhinos have even learned to paint and play fetch.



7

A group of rhinos is called a "crash".

A crash of white rhinos, greater one-horned rhinos, and black rhinos typically consists of females, calves and perhaps subadult offspring. Javan and Sumatran rhinos are thought to remain solitary, except when a female is caring for a calf. Male rhinos of all species are generally loners; however, territories may overlap.



6

Rhinos have three toes on each foot.

Although rhinos - along with hippos and elephants - are referred to as pachyderms, rhinos are actually more closely related to tapirs and horses.

Rhinos, tapirs, and horses are found in the order Perissodactyla (odd-toed ungulates).



Resource 12a: Rhino Quiz

Rhino Quiz

1. How many species of rhino are there?
2. What is the smallest type of rhino?
3. What size is the population of Black rhino?
4. Which rhinos are found living in Nepal?
5. What is a group of female rhinos called?
6. How long can a White rhino live?
7. What is the Sumatran rhino covered in?
8. Which rhinos like to feed in the morning?
9. What is the largest rhino?
10. How long is a Sumatran rhino's horn?
11. How many horns does an Indian rhino have?
12. Which rhino can swim in deep water?
13. Which rhino has a square lip?
14. Which rhino lives in Indonesia?
15. All rhinos have poor what?

Resource 13: Savannah Top Trumps

Top Trump Instructions:

All the cards are dealt to the players. Players keep their cards hidden from each other. The starting player chooses one of the categories i.e. life span. Every one then reads out the same value on their card. The player with the highest value collects all the cards and chooses the next categories. The player with all the cards wins the game.

Any number of players can play. Cut out the cards to start playing

Elephant grass



Life span: Long
 Size: 300cm
 Legs: 0
 Numbers left: Abundant
 Enemies: 0

Red Billed oxpecker



Life span: 15 years
 Size: 20cm
 Legs: 2
 Numbers left: Unknown
 Enemies: 0

Dung beetles



Life span: 3 years
 Size: 6 cm
 Legs: 6
 Numbers left: Unknown
 Enemies: 10

Bermuda Grass



Life span: 1 year
 Size: 15cm
 Legs: 0
 Numbers left: Unknown
 Enemies: Many

Resource 13: Savannah Top Trumps

Cheetah



Life span: 17 years
 Size: 150cm
 Legs: 4
 Numbers left: 12000
 Enemies: 1

Giraffe



Life span: 25 years
 Size: 470cm
 Legs: 4
 Numbers left: 80000
 Enemies: 4

Wildebeest



Life span: 20 years
 Size: 240cm
 Legs: 4
 Numbers left: 1500000
 Enemies: 4

Sumatran Rhino



Life span: 45 years
 Size: 289cm
 Legs: 4
 Numbers left: 200
 Enemies: 1

Indian Rhino



Life span: 45 years
 Size: 381cm
 Legs: 4
 Numbers left: 3000
 Enemies: 1

Elephant



Life span: 70 years
 Size: 750cm
 Legs: 4
 Numbers left: 47000
 Enemies: 1

Java Rhino



Life span: 45 years
 Size: 350cm
 Legs: 4
 Numbers left: 50
 Enemies: 1

Black Rhino



Life span: 35 years
 Size: 381cm
 Legs: 4
 Numbers left: 4860
 Enemies: 1

White Rhino



Life span: 50 years
 Size: 457cm
 Legs: 4
 Numbers left: 11650
 Enemies: 1

Resource 13: Savannah Top Trumps

Ostrich



Life span: 40 years
 Size: 280cm
 Legs: 2
 Numbers left: Unknown
 Enemies: 5

Zebra



Life span: 25 years
 Size: 250cm
 Legs: 4
 Numbers left: 750000
 Enemies: 5

Aardvark



Life span: 23 years
 Size: 158cm
 Legs: 4
 Numbers left: Unknown
 Enemies: 5

Leopard



Life span: 21 years
 Size: 190cm
 Legs: 4
 Numbers left: 250000
 Enemies: 1

Lion



Life span: 13 years
 Size: 195cm
 Legs: 4
 Numbers left: 32000
 Enemies: 1

Meerkat



Life span: 10 years
 Size: 31cm
 Legs: 4
 Numbers left: 500000
 Enemies: 5

Hippo



Life span: 40 years
 Size: 500cm
 Legs: 4
 Numbers left: 250000
 Enemies: 3

Hyena



Life span: 25 years
 Size: 150cm
 Legs: 4
 Numbers left: 10000
 Enemies: 3

Impala



Life span: 12 years
 Size: 150cm
 Legs: 4
 Numbers left: 1800000
 Enemies: 8