

RHINOS HAVE SURVIVED FOR MORE THAN 50 MILLION YEARS.

Rhinos once roamed across much of North America and Europe, throughout Africa and southeast Asia. Today, they only survive in pockets of protected areas in southern and eastern Africa and in a handful of Asian countries. The five remaining species are comprised of 11 subspecies. All rhino species are under threat of extinction, and one - the Sumatran rhino - is on the verge of disappearing. Across the five species there are only about 27,000 of these marvelous creatures are left on Earth. The greatest threats to rhinos are poaching, habitat loss, and for some species, isolated small populations unable to reproduce.



BUT THERE IS HOPE. We know how to save rhinos. Through hard work, committed partnerships, and perseverance, we're determined to make sure these magnificent species survive.



WHITE RHINO *Ceratotherium simum*

APPROXIMATELY 18,000 LEFT

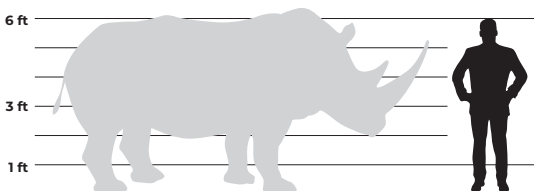
STATUS: NEAR THREATENED

Along with the roughly equal-sized greater one-horned or Indian rhino, the white rhino is the largest land mammal after the elephant. The white rhino is the least threatened of the living species of rhino. Dedicated conservationists brought this species back from fewer than 200 in the early 1900s to the numbers we see today.

The white rhino or white rhinoceros most likely got its name from the Afrikaans word describing its mouth. "Weit," meaning "wide," was used to describe the animal, but was misinterpreted by English settlers as the word "white." Because of its angular upper lip, square-lipped rhinoceros is also a common name.

WHITE RHINO FACTS:

- Weight: 4,000-6,000 lb (1,800 - 2,700 kg)
- Length: 10 -16 ft (3 - 5 m)
- White rhinos are the most gregarious of the five rhino species and are sometimes seen in groups of up to 15 individuals.



BLACK RHINO *Diceros bicornis*

APPROXIMATELY 5,600 LEFT

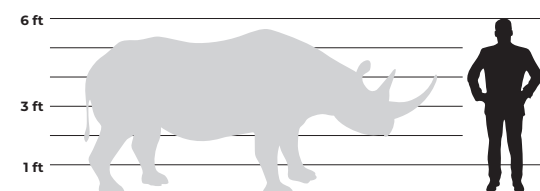
STATUS: CRITICALLY ENDANGERED

Black rhinos have suffered the most drastic decline of all rhino species. Between 1970 and 1992, the population of black rhinos decreased by 96%. In 1970, approximately 65,000 black rhinos remained in Africa but by 1993, only 2,300 survived in the wild. Since 1996, intense anti-poaching efforts and strategic translocations to safer areas have allowed the species to slowly recover and increase in size. Poaching still looms as the greatest threat.

This species is called "black" to distinguish it from the white rhino. Also known as the hook-lipped rhino; the pointed upper lip of the black rhino, a browser, is adapted for feeding from trees and shrubs and is its most distinguishing characteristic.

BLACK RHINO FACTS:

- Weight: 1,750 - 3,000 lbs (800 - 1,350 kg)
- Length: 8 - 12.5 ft (2.5 - 3.8 m)
- The black rhino has no incisors, so it relies heavily on its lips to bring food to its mouth.





GREATER ONE-HORNED RHINO *Rhinoceros unicornis*

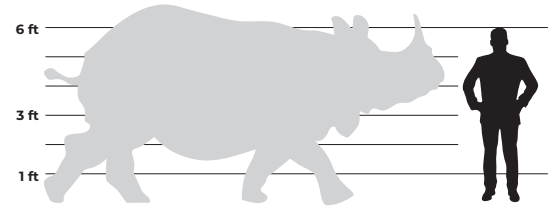
APPROX. 3,600 LEFT • STATUS: VULNERABLE

The greater one-horned or Indian rhino is one of the two great success stories in rhino conservation (the other being the southern white rhino in South Africa). With strict protection from Indian and Nepalese wildlife authorities, greater one-horned rhino numbers have recovered from less than 20 earlier in the 20th Century to approximately 3,600 today. However, poaching remains a threat and the species' full recovery requires increased support for conservation efforts in India and Nepal.

The species derives its name from its single large horn. The "tank-like" appearance of the skin resembles grey plates of armor with rivets.

GREATER ONE-HORNED RHINO FACTS:

- Weight: 4,000 - 6,000 lb (1,800 - 2,700 kg)
- Length: 10 - 12.5 ft (3.0 - 3.8 m)
- Greater one-horned rhinos defend themselves against predators or other rhinos, using their long, sharp incisors and canine teeth, not their horn.



SUMATRAN RHINO *Dicerorhinus sumatrensis*

FEWER THAN 80 LEFT • STATUS: CRITICALLY ENDANGERED

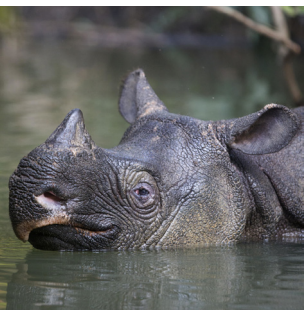
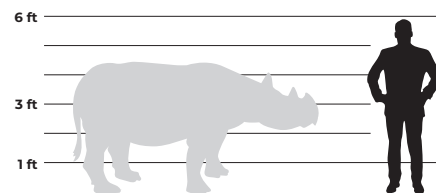
The Sumatran rhino is the most threatened of all rhinoceros species. Numbers have decreased by more than 50% because of poaching over the last 20 years. Fewer than 80 Sumatran rhino survive in very small and highly fragmented populations in Indonesia. Despite protection, the species numbers continue to decline. The most recent strategy is to bring reproductively viable animals into managed breeding facilities to help increase the population.

The Sumatran rhino is also called the Asian two-horned rhino as it is the only two-horned rhino in the Asian region. It has long,

shaggy hair on its ears and body, in contrast to other rhinos which appear hairless.

SUMATRAN RHINO FACTS:

- Weight: 1,300 - 2,000 lbs (600 - 950 kg)
- Length: 6.5 - 9.5 ft (2.0 - 3.0 m)
- Sumatran rhinos are very vocal, with a range of distinct calls.



JAVAN RHINO *Rhinoceros sondaicus*

APPROXIMATELY 72 LEFT • STATUS: CRITICALLY ENDANGERED

Javan rhinos are now found only in Indonesia's Ujung Kulon National Park on the westernmost tip of the island of Java. The population appears to be stable, largely because they are continuously guarded by Rhino Protection Units. Continuing this protection, combined with managing the habitat within Ujung Kulon National Park, has allowed the population to grow to current levels. The next step is to establish a second population elsewhere in Indonesia in the species' historic range.

Javan rhinos appear to be more adaptable feeders, both browsing on leaves and grazing on grass. Biologists have identified more than 300 different species that comprise their diet.

JAVAN RHINO FACTS:

- Weight: 2,000 - 5,060 lbs (900 - 2,300 kg)
- Length: 6 - 11.5 ft (2.0 - 4.0 m)
- The Javan rhino is also called the Asian lesser one-horned rhino because it is smaller than its counterpart, the greater one-horned rhino (Indian rhino).

