



**SA IS THE
HOME OF
THE RHINO.**

**LET'S KEEP
IT THAT
WAY!**

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22 September is World Rhino Day

Play your part and be the voice of the rhino.

DESIGN BY: DEA COMMS



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





BLACK RHINO

OUR PLANET IS HOME TO **5** SPECIES OF RHINO.

BLACK RHINO

Africa's smallest species of rhino, also known as the *hook lipped rhino*.

The Black Rhino is characterised by the long upper lip, which is hooked for the purposes of grasping and pulling leaves, stalks and fruits from bushes, long grasses and trees.



WHITE RHINO

Africa's largest species of rhino, also known as the *square lipped rhino*.

The wide upper lip of the White Rhino is adapted to grazing and is perfect for tearing off grass.



WHITE RHINO

The white rhino live in a group, known as a *crash*. These crashes are usually made up of a female and her calves.



Oxpecker birds cling to rhino and rid them of ticks and flies.





JAVAN RHINO

RHINO HORN IS MADE OF KERATIN WHICH IS THE SAME MATERIAL AS FINGERNAILS.

RHINOCEROS MEANS NOSE HORN.



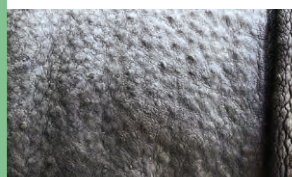
Males like to be left alone and are very territorial.



Rhino are herbivores and eat mostly at night, dawn and dusk.



INDIAN RHINO



GREATER ONE-HORNED RHINO
Asia's largest species of rhino, also known as the *Indian rhino*.

22 SEPTEMBER
WORLD RHINO DAY

White rhinos can communicate vocally using a wide range of sounds. Calves squeak and adults snarl or wail.

SUMATRAN RHINO

Closest living relative to the woolly rhino. The only species to still be covered in hair and found in Asia.

SUMATRAN RHINO



MYTH?

RHINO 'MYTH' INFORMATION

SADLY, THERE ARE A FEW MISGUIDED MYTHS ABOUT RHINO HORN. THIS HAS RESULTED IN THE SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION OF THIS MAJESTIC CREATURE.

FACT OR FICTION?

TRUTH?

LET'S SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT



1 RHINO HORNS DO NOT HAVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES

For centuries, rhino horn has been a key ingredient in traditional Chinese medicine. Ground up and added to water with other ingredients, it is believed to cure many illnesses and fevers and detoxify the blood. But, in fact, rhino horn is made of keratin, the same protein as our hair and fingernails, and as research has shown, has no medicinal properties at all.

2 RHINO HORNS CANNOT CURE CANCER

Whilst there has always been a demand for rhino horn as a cure for illnesses, demand shot up in 2008. This spike in demand is linked to rumours that spread across Vietnam that rhino horn had cured a well-respected person's cancer.

4 RHINO HORN IS NOT AN APHRODISIAC

Some cultures believe that rhino horn can serve as an aphrodisiac. This could not be further from the truth.

3 RHINO HORN MAKES NICE TRINKETS

Another cause for the senseless slaughter of rhinos is the desire to turn horns into all kinds of trinkets, from cups and knife handles to figurines. Despite the availability of better alternatives, many cultures continue to display rhino horn ornaments as symbols of class.

POACHING

South Africa's rhinos are in crisis and could be extinct within a decade.



THREE rhinos are killed every day.

ENDANGERED ANIMALS

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is a membership union uniquely composed of both government and civil society organisations. It provides public, private and non-governmental organisations with the knowledge and tools that enable human progress, economic development and nature conservation to take place together.



WHEN THE NUMBER OF A SPECIES OF AN ANIMAL BECOMES VERY LOW, THEY FACE THE DANGER OF BECOMING EXTINCT IN THE WILD.

EXTINCT means there are no more wild animals of a species left, or that no living animal has been found for over 50 years.

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED indicates that a species is facing an extremely high risk of becoming extinct very soon.

ENDANGERED means that a species is in danger of becoming extinct.

VULNERABLE means that a species is not yet classified as endangered, but numbers are continuing to drop.



CLASSIFICATION OF RHINO



WHITE RHINO

BLACK RHINO

JAVAN RHINO

SUMATRAN RHINO

INDIAN RHINO



ENDANGERED

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED

VULNERABLE



POACHING IS DECLINING DUE TO THE PUBLIC'S GENERAL AWARENESS AND MAJOR INTERVENTIONS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT.

SOLUTIONS TO POACHING

WAYS OF SAVING RHINOS

DEHORNING

REMOVING THE HORNS (WHICH GROW BACK) MAKES THE RHINO VALUELESS FOR POACHERS.

CONCERNS

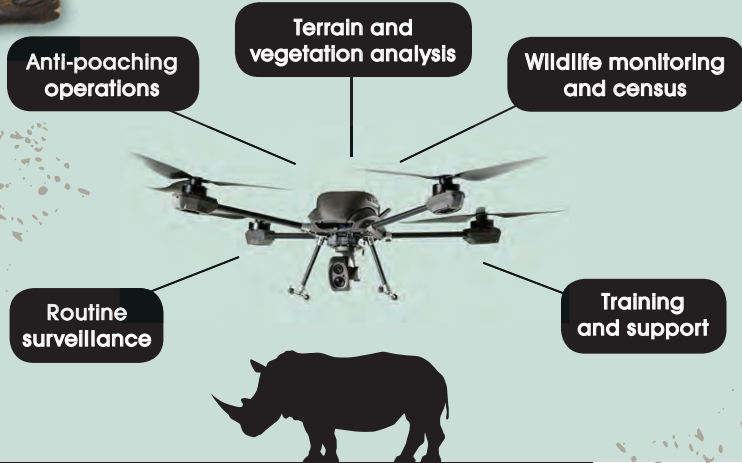
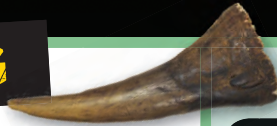
There are however concerns and problems associated with the dehorning process.

Male rhinos use their horns during fights over territory or dominance. So removal of the horn could reduce the ability of a bull to keep his territorial status.

Horns are used to defend calves from other rhinos and predators and the mothers guide their calves using their horns.



Digging for water, reaching and breaking branches require a horn.



MODERN TECHNOLOGY

RHINOS CAN BE PROTECTED BY TECHNOLOGY THAT FIRST DETECTS WHEN A POACHER ENTERS AN AREA WHERE RHINOS LIVE, AND WHEN A POACHING INCIDENT HAS TAKEN PLACE.

Obtaining DNA samples for horn recognition will also link poachers to the crime. Once captured, the criminal can be identified with hard evidence.

**LET'S KEEP
THEM ALIVE.**



RHINOS & TOURISM

● **WILDLIFE REMAINS THE MAIN ATTRACTION FOR TOURISTS VISITING SOUTH AFRICA.** ●

Tourists worldwide visit South Africa as a major wildlife viewing destination and the rhino is one of the star attractions.

80%



At the moment approximately 80% of the world's rhino population is in SA, but if poaching continues, it is predicted that the remaining rhino population will become extinct in the wild within 20 years. With the demise of the rhino will come a dramatic downturn in tourism.



SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

Sustainable tourism is not just about being green – it's about ensuring a long-term future for South African tourism based on partnerships and community benefit.

The Department of Environmental Affairs is dedicated to ensuring that SA can reap the rewards of sustainable tourism for years to come by uplifting, educating and involving the communities.

Without the ongoing conservation initiatives and transformational projects, the communities who depend on tourism will suffer.

RHINO INITIATIVES FOR TOURISM

- Educating the local communities regarding the value of the rhino and its ecosystem as well as about the fact that rhino horn has no real medical uses.
- Finding and creating large natural areas in which to breed and rehabilitate rhinos.
- Enforcing stricter laws to deter poaching and creating incentives for rhino protection.





ON SAFARI!

You have been on a game drive all morning. Your guide tells you where to find the rhino cow and her calf. Follow his instructions and you will find their exact location. *Where are they?*



Each block is 100 metres of bush.

- 1 Drive 300 metres South
- 2 Drive 700 metres East
- 3 Drive 200 metres North
- 4 Drive 500 metres West
- 5 Drive 400 metres North
- 6 Drive 500 metres East
- 7 Drive 100 metres South
- 8 Drive 100 metres East
- 9 Drive 200 metres South
- 10 Drive 300 metres West
- 11 Drive 100 metres North



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1

White rhinos have very poor vision at night which makes them easy targets for poachers.



DANGER:



2



DANGER:

Of all animals, the elephant is most likely to charge when confronted.

THE BIG 5

THIS TITLE WAS COINED BY BIG-GAME HUNTERS AND REFERS TO THE DIFFICULTY IN HUNTING THEM AND THE DEGREE OF DANGER INVOLVED, RATHER THAN THEIR SIZE.



3



DANGER:

THE CAPE BUFFALO IS REPORTED TO KILL MORE HUNTERS THAN ANY OTHER ANIMAL. WHEN WOUNDED IT TURNS ON ITS HUNTERS.



4



DANGER:

Lions react when you react. If you are frightened, they will charge. A female lion with cubs is the kind that is aggressive and may attack without provocation.

In Africa, the big five game animals are the leopard, lion, rhinoceros, elephant and Cape buffalo.



DANGER:

The leopard is a nocturnal and very secretive animal which complicates hunting.



5



LEOPARD TORTOISE

The leopard tortoise is the fourth-largest species of tortoise in the world.

ELEPHANT SHREW

A small insect-eating mammal with a long nose. Not often spotted.



BUFFALO WEAVER

A very common bird in SA. They tend to live in dry savannahs and sparse woodlands.



MEET THE LITTLE 5

RHINO BEETLE

These beetles are completely harmless to humans as they don't bite or sting. These creatures have become popular pets in parts of Asia.



ANTLION

The larva is a voracious predator, hence the name.



PERSONALITY TEST

WHICH BIG 5 WOULD YOU BE?

BE HONEST AND SEE WHICH ONE YOU SHARE THE MOST BEHAVIORAL TRAITS WITH.

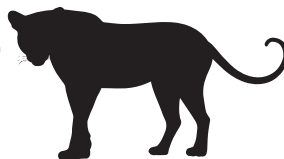
RHINO

SELF-ASSURED; cantankerous; **MISTRUSTFUL** of strangers, allow nothing to stand in your way, think you are always **REASONABLE**, can have periodic bouts of **RAGE**.



LION

STRONG, willing to fight for what is right, **PROTECTIVE** over your family and possessions, fiercely **PROUD**, usually get your own way, stand up for your beliefs.



LEOPARD

Good **INSTINCTS** about people, react quickly in situations, a **STRONG WILL**, vocal and have no trouble getting attention, strong **IDEAS** about certain things.

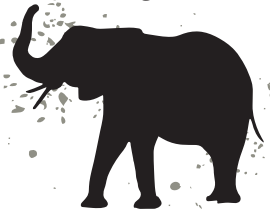


BUFFALO

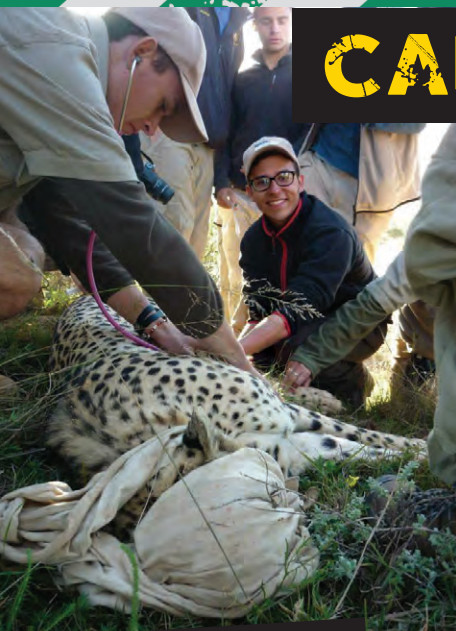
Hard working, **PATIENT**, always **DEPENDABLE**, people find you trustworthy, **POLITE**, willing to stay in the background, support good causes, environmentally aware.

ELEPHANT

Family comes first, an excellent **COMMUNICATOR** empathetic, comforting, a **GOOD LISTENER**, very strong friendship bonds, **MISCHIEVOUS**, fun-loving.



CAREERS 'IN THE WILD'



AS CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE FUTURE OF OUR ANIMALS HAS INCREASED, SO HAVE CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN THE WILDLIFE SECTOR. IF YOU WANT A GOOD JOB THAT IS GEARED TOWARDS SAVING THE ENVIRONMENT THEN A CAREER 'IN THE WILD' COULD BE FOR YOU.

As with any career fields, jobs in wildlife are very varied. You could land up doing scientific and biology research, administrative work or direct animal contact through veterinary work or game protection.

ZOOLOGIST & WILDLIFE BIOLOGIST

Zoologists can work in offices or in the field gathering data and studying animals in their natural habitats. Developing and conducting experimental studies with animals in controlled or natural surroundings is a key area for this

career. This means collecting biological data and specimens for analysis. In the field, studying the characteristics of the species, reproduction, population dynamics, diseases, and movement patterns allows the scientist to then analyse the influences that affect wildlife and their natural habitats. Data captured in reports develop conservation plans for the future.

PERSONALITY CHECKLIST

- good communication skills
- critical thinking skills
- emotional stability and stamina
- observation skills
- outdoor skills
- problem-solving skills
- an interest in conservation
- strong science and biology aptitude
- physically fit
- practical
- a love of the bush
- willingness to work in remote areas
- organised mind



A WILDLIFE FORENSICS SPECIALIST

These science specialists investigate wildlife crimes. They collect evidence from wildlife inspectors and fish and game wardens, and work with them to analyse and prosecute crimes. They examine physical evidence from items, suspects, and crime scenes to identify links.

HOW TO BECOME AN ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST

This depends on the area you are most interested in, but it will require a degree in the sciences, which in turn requires an aptitude for maths.





PARK RANGER

Park Rangers are critical in environmental preservation as they work throughout the country protecting the natural environment for future generations.

Their duties are varied and usually involve carrying guns to protect tourists and because of poachers. They ensure that all park laws are obeyed and camping sites are looked after. Game rides, walks and field trips for schools are all part of educating the public, which is a vital part of being a park ranger.

PERSONALITY CHECKLIST

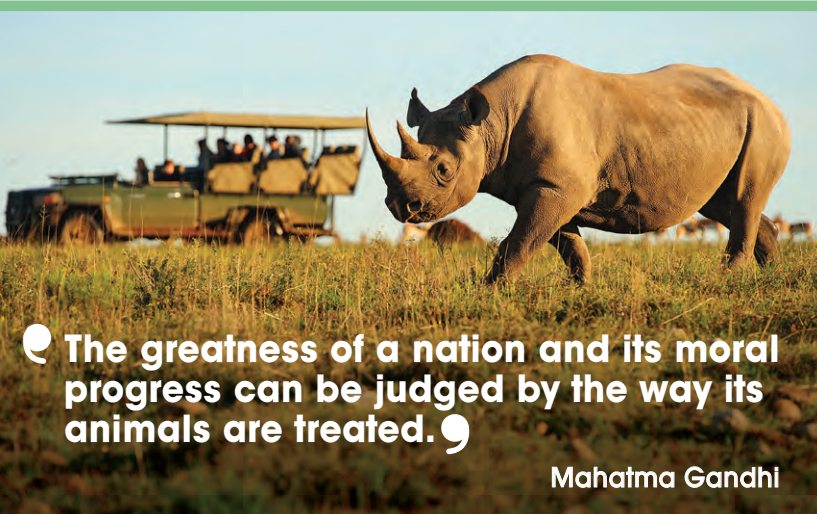
- a passion for outdoors and nature
- adaptable and willing to live in remote places
- self-motivated and confident
- mechanically-minded
- practical
- fit and healthy

HOW TO BECOME A PARK RANGER

In South Africa, a Park Ranger's career begins as a trainee junior with SANPARKS where you get practical training on the job (\pm 3 years).



The question is, are we happy that our grandchildren may never be able to see a rhino except in a picture book?



The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated.

Mahatma Gandhi



WILDLIFE VET



A Wildlife Veterinarian treats wild animals including birds, amphibians, reptiles and mammals. These specialised vets can work in the wilds, rehab centres, or on government and private game farms.

Apart from the routine care of animals, these vets are sorely needed to assist with breeding of endangered species, managing disease control and the search and tracking of animals.



PERSONALITY CHECKLIST

- passionate about wildlife
- caring
- intellectual
- able to communicate well
- adaptable
- physically strong and healthy
- a high interest in the sciences and maths

HOW TO BECOME A WILDLIFE VET

To study Veterinary Science in South Africa you have to attend the Onderstepoort campus of the University of Pretoria.

WILDLIFE VETERINARY NURSE

A Veterinary Nurse assists the veterinarian. They tend to the animals and give them hands-on care.

HOW TO BECOME A VETERINARY NURSE

To study Veterinary Science in South Africa you have to attend the Onderstepoort campus of the University of Pretoria



ANIMAL HEALTH TECHNICIAN

Animal Health Technicians are interested in all technical areas of animal healthcare. They work together with and help vets, scientists and science students.

They could get involved with programmes to remove disease, making and giving vaccines. They could work in the field or in a laboratory.

How to become an Animal Health Technician

This requires a minimum 3-year National Diploma in Animal Health which can be studied through UNISA.



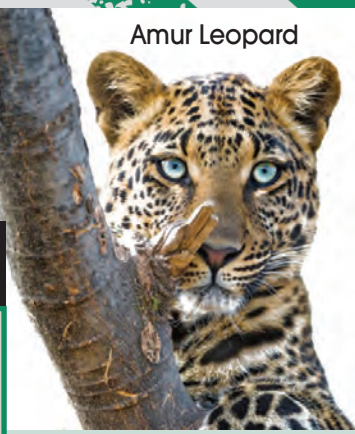


Tiger

Saola

Orangutan

Cape Vulture



Amur Leopard

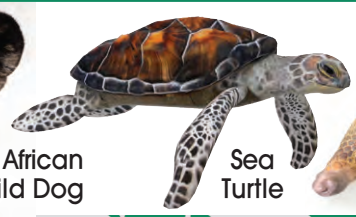
ENDANGERED SPECIES WORDSEARCH

T E S R O H A E S A N S Y N K P
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 I R R I V E R I N E R A B B I T

- RHINO
- CAPE VULTURE
- AFRICAN WILD DOG
- BLUE CRANE
- RIVERINE RABBIT
- KNYSNA SEAHORSE
- ORIBI
- AMUR LEOPARD
- GORILLAS
- SEA TURTLES
- ORANGUTAN
- TIGER
- VAQUITA
- SAOLA
- PANGOLIN



African Wild Dog



Sea Turtle



Pangolin



Vaquita

Blue Crane

THE ONLY ONE WHO NEEDS A RHINO HORN IS A **RHINO!**



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