Rhinoceros

There are 5 species, of which three are at risk of extinction.
Black, Javan, and Sumatran are critically endangered.

The Sumatran rhino is the smallest, the Indian rhino is the largest and the White rhino is the heaviest.

They are the heaviest land mammals after the elephant.

The largest of the rhinos is the white rhino, which can reach a weight of 3.5 tons while the Sumatran Rhino weighs 2 tons.

The loss of its habitat and poaching of its coveted horn, to which many atribute medicinal properties, has put the rhinoceros in danger of extinction.

- 🟢 Black Rhino
- 🟢 Javan Rhino
- 🔵 White Rhino
- 🔴 Indian Rhino or Greaterone-horned
- 🟡 Sumatran Rhino

Can live 35 to 50 years.

Rhinos have an acute sense of hearing and smell but poor eyesight.

The hump on the neck has strong ligaments that help support its massive head.

The Horns

Horns do not have a bone core.

It grows again if it breaks.

Grows constantly his whole life.

They are made of keratin, the same protein that humans have on hair and nails.

They bathe in mud to protect their skin.

Despite having a very thick skin, they are sensitive to sunburn and insect bites.

White, black and Sumatran rhinos have two horns, while the Indian rhino and the Javan rhino has only one.

Black and white rhinos from Africa have the largest horns.

The white rhino is not white, and the black rhino is not black. Both rhinos are gray. The white is a lighter tone of gray.

The gestation period is between 14 and 18 months. The mothers stay with their offspring from 2 to 4 years.

Can run 45 km/h.

Diet

Rhinoceros are herbivorous animals. They feed on plants and herbs.

During the heat of the day, rhinos rest under the shade. They feed in the early hours of the morning, when the sun sets and in the night. Their diet includes over 200 types of plants. They eat between 130 and 180 pounds of food a day. The white rhino is a grass eater and the black rhino eats roots. They live near water as they cannot survive more than five days without water.