

Hunter Winghart and Ben Diersen

Javan Rhino (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*)

- **CRITICALLY ENDANGERED**
- Most Endangered Rhinos in the world
- The Javan Rhino is the rarest Rhino species left in existence, only 35-44 are left in the world. These can only be found in Indonesia's National Park in west Java.
- Javan Rhino are the most adaptable feeders. They will feed on just about anything in which the environment it's placed in.
- They're believed to live in mostly low lands, and along the watercourses.
- Lifetime is unknown exactly, but believed to be around 30-40 years.
- Javan Rhinos are pregnant around 15-16 months on average!
- Javan Rhinos will give birth to one calf every 2-3 years.
- For female Javan Rhinos, it takes 5-7 years of age to give birth, while males take around 10 years.
- Javan Rhinos are solitary in nature and rarely seen

www.rhinos.org/rhinos/javan-rhino

- Some major threats: excessive demand for horns, and need for medicine
- One possible threat is diseases, as well as poachers
- Since the population is so small, there is a possibility that they're all the same gender
- Little is known about its preferred habitat, now it is seen in lowland rainforest areas, but they could've once been in forest, grassland, and high mountain areas

<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/19495/0>

- Weighs up to 2.3 tons, around 4,500 pounds on average
- Eats up to 50 kg of plants, per day (200 different species of plants)
- There was once 30 species of rhinos on the Earth, now we're down to 5 and the Javan Rhino is one of the 5

<http://thumbnails-visually.netdna-ssl.com>

- There was only 12 births recorded in the last decade
- If we lose the population in Java, we may very much lose the whole species
- WWF is trans locating the species to other places in Indonesia so that the threat of natural disasters will be gone, and make two different populations
- In 2010 the javan rhinos were seen breeding in the wild, meaning that they are growing in population!

<http://www.worldwildlife.org/species/javan-rhino>

REFERENCES CITED

SHWARTZ, MARK D. "BENGAL TIGER." WORLDWILDLIFE.ORG. WORLD WILDLIFE FUND, 22 JUNE 2005. WEB. 22 MAR. 2015.

<https://www.worldwildlife.org/species/bengal-tiger>

NAT GEO GROUP. "BENGAL TIGER, BENGAL TIGER PICTURES, BENGAL TIGER FACTS - NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC." NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC.

NATGEO.COM, 4 JAN. 2003. WEB. 06 MAR. 2015.

<http://animals.nationalgeographic.com/animals/mammals/bengal-tiger/>

BBC CONTRIBUTORS. "TIGERS: CAN WE AFFORD TO SAVE THEM?" BBC FUTURE. N.P., 19 MAR. 2012. WEB. 24 MAR. 2015.

<http://www.bbc.com/future/story/20120319-running-out-of-tigers>

"BENGAL TIGER: AN ENDANGERED SPECIES." TIGERS IN CRISIS. N.P., APR.-MAY 2009. WEB. 22 MAR. 2015 http://www.tigersincrisis.com/bengal_tiger.htm

BIG CAT RES. WRITING GROUP LTD. "TIGER FACTS PHOTOS AND VIDEOS, SIBERIAN TIGER, BENGAL TIGER, AMUR TIGER." BIG CAT RESCUE. N.P., 15 MAR. 2015. WEB. 24 MAR. 2015. <http://bigcatrescue.org/tiger-facts/>

COEHN, JOHN. "BATTLE TO SAVE TIGERS INTENSIFIES WITH ONLY 3,200 LEFT ON EARTH." THE TELEGRAPH. TELEGRAPH MEDIA GROUP, 31 OCT. 2013. WEB. 24 MAR. 2015.

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/earth/wildlife/6926978/Battle-to-save-tigers-intensifies-with-only-3200-left-on-Earth.html>