

GREATER ONE-HORNED RHINOCEROS

Set 2



Scientific Name: *Rhinoceros unicornis*
Common Name: Greater One-horned Rhinoceros



They eat tall grasses, leaves, branches, fruit and aquatic plants. Their strong lips help them grasp and pull vegetation.

Adult rhinos have few natural predators, but calves can be threatened by tigers. The largest threats are poaching for their horn and habitat loss due to farming.

These rhinos are mostly solitary but may gather at watering holes. They snort, grunt and honk to communicate. They are excellent swimmers and spend much of the day wallowing in mud.

The Greater One-horned Rhinoceros is a powerful and impressive species, and continued conservation is essential to protect its growing population.

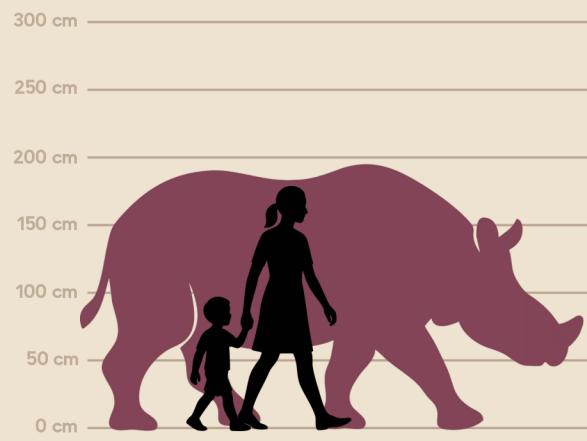
The Greater One-horned Rhinoceros is one of the world's largest land mammals and a major conservation success story. Once close to extinction, its population has increased through strong protection efforts.

These rhinos have thick, grey-brown skin that forms large folds, giving them an armour-plated look. They have a single grey horn made of keratin and can weigh up to 2,700 kg.

Greater One-horned Rhinos live in the grasslands, river valleys and forests of India and Nepal. They prefer areas close to water and often wallow in mud to keep cool.



HOW BIG ARE THEY?



DID YOU KNOW?

- The horns are made of keratin — the same as human hair and nails.
- Rhinos can run up to 40 km/h despite their size.
- Rhinos mark territory using dung piles called "middens."

