

Sumatran Rhinoceros



DOMAIN
Eukarya



KINGDOM
Animalia



PHYLUM
Chordata



CLASS
Mammalia



ORDER
Perissodactyla



FAMILY
Rhinocerotidae



GENUS
Dicerorhinus



SPECIES
D. sumatrensis

WHERE DO THEY HANG OUT?

Sumatran rhinos live in dense rainforests and swamps on the islands of Sumatra and Borneo. Their habitats are shrinking due to deforestation.



A LOOK FOR THE SPOTLIGHT!

The Sumatran rhino is the smallest living rhino, known for, its shaggy coat that thins with age, revealing a unique reddish skin tone. It has two dark-colored horns— a larger nasal horn and a smaller rear horn— with males typically having bigger horns than females. They also have long hair around their ears and tail, and like all rhinos, they have very poor eyesight. Adults usually stand about 3-4.5 feet (90-140 cm) tall at the shoulder, measure 8-10 feet (2.5-3 m) in length, and weigh between 1,300-2,000 pounds (600-950 kg).



WHAT'S ON THE MENU?

Sumatran rhinos feed mainly on leaves, young plants, twigs, and shoots from secondary growth. They also depend on salt licks such as natural spots like hot springs, salty seepages, or mud volcanoes. These are essential for their nutrition. On average, an adult eats about 40-60 pounds (18-27 kilograms) of food per day.



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Extinct

EX

Extinct in the Wild

EW

Threatened

CR

EN

VU

Near Threatened

NT

Least Concern

LC

LIFE ON THE MOVE

Sumatran rhinos are solitary and active mostly at night, feeding at dawn and dusk. They mark territory with scent and are strong, agile walkers. Their daily routine includes resting in wallows, which helps regulate their body temperature and protect their skin, and shifting elevation with the seasons to avoid floods and insects.

PERISSODACTYLA FAMILIES

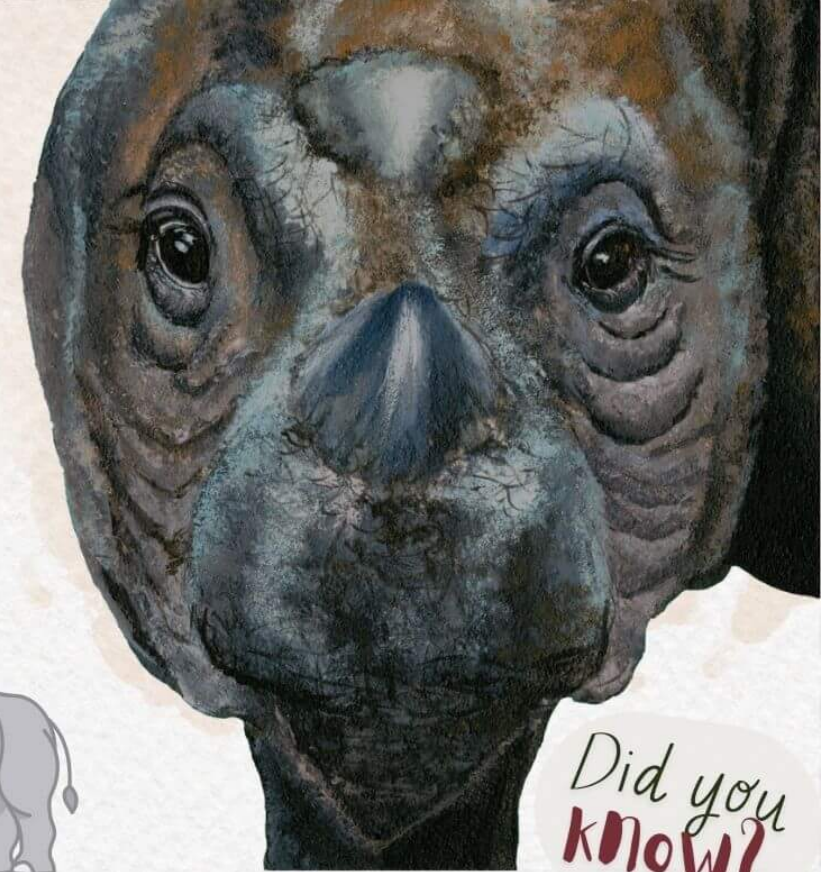
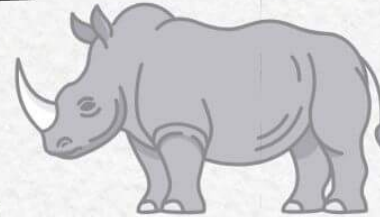
Sumatran rhinos are polygynous, with males mating with multiple females, and most births occur during the rainy season from October to May. After a 15-16-month pregnancy, a single calf is born and stays with its mother for 2-3 years before becoming independent.



THREATS TO THEIR SURVIVAL



Habitat Loss

Illegal
wildlife
tradeRoad
Construction

Did you
know?

5 FUN FACTS ABOUT THE SUMATRAN RHINOCEROS

Sumatran Rhino's are critically endangered due to:

- **Habitat Loss:** Farming and illegal land use are destroying rhino forests.
- **Illegal Hunting:** Hunted for their horns, used in medicine and as status symbols.
- **Weak Protection:** Many areas lack enforcement and local community support.
- **Low Breeding:** Tiny, isolated groups rarely reproduce successfully.
- **Demand:** China and Vietnam drive horn demand due to cultural and economic factors.



Photo by 26Isabella (September 22, 2013).
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Sumatran rhinos are the hairiest of all living rhino species. Their thick hair starts out reddish-brown in youth, then darkens and thins as they age.



They are the most vocal rhino species, using whistles and song-like calls to communicate through the rainforest.



Sumatran rhinos mark their territory by scraping the ground with their feet, twisting saplings, and leaving dung and urine trails in distinctive patterns.



Only two female Sumatran rhinos in captivity have successfully given birth in the past 15 years.



It's the only Asian rhino species with two horns, a trait more common in African rhinos.

