

Save the Rhino

Become a Rhino Ranger

Why do we need to save the Rhino's?

1 Rhinos are critically endangered

At the turn of the 19th century, there were approximately one million rhinos. In 1970, there were around 70,000. Today, there are fewer than 18,000 rhinos surviving in the wild.

Four of the five species of rhino are “Critically Endangered” as defined by the IUCN (World Conservation Union). A taxon is classified as critically endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of a range of pre-determined criteria. It is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.

Only the southern subspecies of the white rhino is classified by the IUCN in the lesser category of being “Vulnerable”; even this is considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

In 2005, some of us are lucky enough to be able to travel to Africa and Asia to see them in the wild. In 2035, when our children and grandchildren have grown up, will they still be able to see wild rhinos?

2 Rhinos have been around for 50 million years

Rhinos have been an important part of a wide range of ecosystems for millions of years; we must not let them join the dodo in extinction.

3 Humans have caused the drastic decline in numbers

Poachers kill rhinos for the price they can get for the horns (used for traditional Chinese medicine and for ornamental dagger handles in Yemen); land encroachment, illegal logging and pollution are destroying their habitat; and political conflicts adversely affect conservation programmes.

4 Rhinos are an umbrella species

When protecting and managing a rhino population, rangers and scientists take in account all the other species interacting with rhinos and those sharing the same habitat. When rhinos are protected, many other species are too; not only mammals but also birds, reptiles, fish and insects as well as plants.

5 Rhinos are charismatic mega-herbivores!

By focusing on a well-known animal such as a rhino (or, to use the jargon, a charismatic mega-herbivore), we can raise more money and consequently support more conservation programmes benefiting animal and plant species sharing their habitat.

6 Rhinos attract visitors and tourists

Rhinos are the second-biggest living land mammals after the elephants. Together with lion, giraffe, chimpanzee and polar bear, the rhino is one of the most popular species with zoo visitors. In the wild, rhinos attract tourists who bring money to national parks and local communities. They are one of the “Big Five”, along with lion, leopard, elephant and buffalo.

Do you know which Rhino's are found in Southern Africa?

White and Black

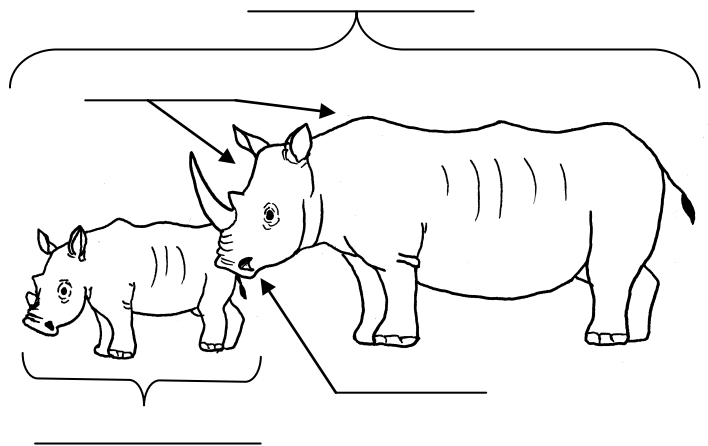
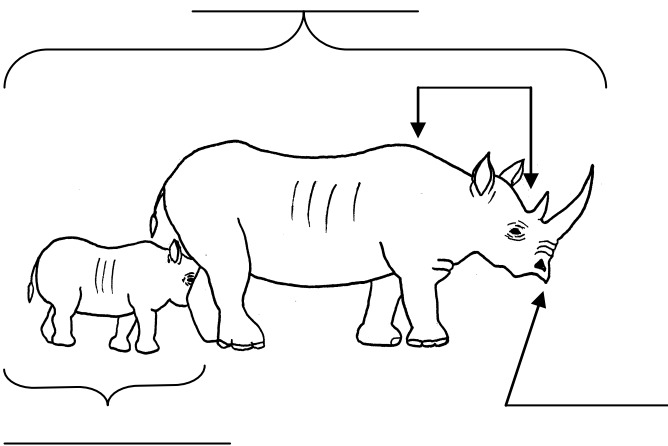
As a Rhino Ranger, what else do you want to know about Rhino's. Make up 3 questions to ask the Zoo Staff on your visit. (make up 3 questions—the learners will ask Zoo staff this on Zoo visit)

Why do we need Rhino Rangers? (Without Rangers, rhino's will be killed, they protect Rhino's from poachers and they monitor the animals.)

Find out 1 interesting fact about Rhino's (Investigation on own, could use visit to the zoo to find a fact from keeper/ed staff or in literature—it must be presented in final presentation) e.g. Rhino's can't swim

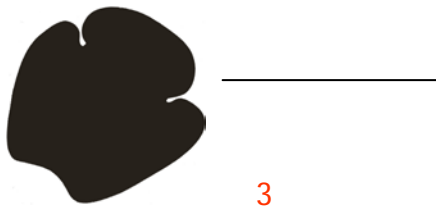
Label and identify the White and Black Rhino

(insert silhouette of black and white rhino, read the flash cards to answer the below: lip, hump, horns, baby)



How many toes does the Rhino have?

What Body Covering does the Rhino have?
Skin with very sparse hair



What is the weight differences between the White and Black Rhino? Convert that to grams

White Rhino	2000 kg	
Black Rhino	- 1200 kg	
	<u>800 kg</u>	<u>80 000 g</u>

What is the size differences between the White and Black Rhino, in centimetre (cm)?

Height:	White Rhino –	1.8m
	Black Rhino –	1.6m

Create a wild habitat for your Rhino. Can you remember the four things you need in a habitat

1. Food
2. Water
3. Shelter
4. Friends, family & foes

See the template

Robbie the Black Rhino says "Imagine for some reason your house was destroyed. You would not have s _ _ _ _ _ r. Could you live without your house? If you wanted to keep living here you would have to re build your house won't you? Imagine that someone destroyed my thicket (bushes). I would have not s _ _ _ _ _ r or _ o _ d.

Why are Rhino's endangered?

1. **Poaching** - Hunted for horn which is used ornamental handles for traditional knives in Yemen and as a painkiller by the Chinese,
2. **Habitat loss** - is another major reason that affects rhinos.
3. **Wars** - and the political conflicts in a country which affects their protection

What are the advantages of Rhino's living in the wild and in a zoo?

(Wild – More space in a reserve, natural behaviour, symbiotic relationship with other antelope, Zoo – No natural predators, live longer, not poached, no competition for resources; food, water, shelter)

Storytelling – The mighty Rhino: ([links to IK, History and Language](#))

Ask you elders, what stories they know about Rhino's (for presentation)

"Catch the poacher" Activity:

Create a trail or path that kids and their families follow, answering questions along the way. If they get the answers right, they will be able to spell a secret code word, and catch the poacher.

For this trail, six checkpoints are suggested. (Maybe you will have better ideas or want to add others.) For each checkpoint there is an introduction, some props, followed by a question and a range of answers to choose from. Add a letter to each answer so that the kids (or "rangers") can put together the code word out of the letters from the right answers. The trail can work as a competition where you give all kids a ranger certificate when they "catch the poacher".

Checkpoint One

You are ranger in a National Park and you find a dead rhino. The rhino has been shot by a poacher. It is the ranger's job to protect the rhinos. Now it is your task to clear up the crime and find the poacher.

Question: Why do the poachers catch rhinos? Write down the letter next to the right answer.

Possible answers:

- A They want the horns!
- B They are afraid of rhinos!
- C The rhinos eat their crops!

Props / pictures:

- Rangers looking at a dead rhino
- A gun (not functioning or a copy) and some big bullets
- A snare and a description of how it is used

Checkpoint Two

The poachers shot rhinos because they want the horn. It is used in traditional Chinese medicine and for luxury products like ornamental handles for traditional daggers in Yemen. On illegal markets, the price is about R117,000 per kg.

Question: How much is this horn worth? Write down the letter next to the right answer.

- A . R20 000
- B. R117 000
- C. R13 000

Props / pictures:

- A horn chained with a wire and a balance where the horn can be weighted
- A picture of a horn and the total weight given

Checkpoint Three

As a ranger, you have to know where to find the rhinos. One way is to find and identify footprints.

Question: Here you can see footprints from a lion, a rhino, a giraffe, an elephant and a human. Can you identify the rhino footprint? Write down the letter next to the right answer.

- A. Elephants
- B. Hippo
- C. Lion
- D. Giraffe
- E. Rhino

Props / pictures:

- Footprints made in sand or concrete
- Pictures or a poster showing the different footprints

Checkpoint Four

You can also look for fresh dung. Rhinos drop their dung in well-defined piles and often furrow the area around the piles with their horns or feet.

Question: Why does the rhino drop its dung in piles? Write down the letter next to the right answer.

- F Rhinos are very clean animals that do not want to mess up the savannah
- G To make it easier for the local people to collect manure for their vegetable gardens
- H The dung piles act as “sign posts” or territory marks

Props / pictures:

- A pile of rhino dung

Checkpoint Five

There are five species of rhinos: the black and the white rhino are found in Africa, and the others in Asia.

Question: What kind of rhino / rhinos can you see in the zoo? Write down the letter next to the right answer(s).

- I. Black rhino
- J. Greater one-horned rhino
- K. Sumatran rhino
- L. Javan rhino
- M. White rhino

Props / pictures:

- Pictures of the five rhino species and distribution maps and numbers
- Binoculars so the visitors can get a close look at the rhinos in the enclosure

Checkpoint Six

One of the villagers tells you that he has spoken to a foreigner who seemed very interested in rhinos. The villager thinks he might be the poacher. By the description you identify the man in the local bar. Well done!

Question: What will happen to the poacher now?

- Q. He sells the rhino skin
- R. He is asked to give the horn back
- S. He is told that it is illegal to shoot rhinos
- T. The rhino horn is found in his tent and he has to go to jail
- U. He runs away

Props / pictures:

- Nice pictures of rhinos
- Pictures and information about a ranger’s work
- Information about conservation projects

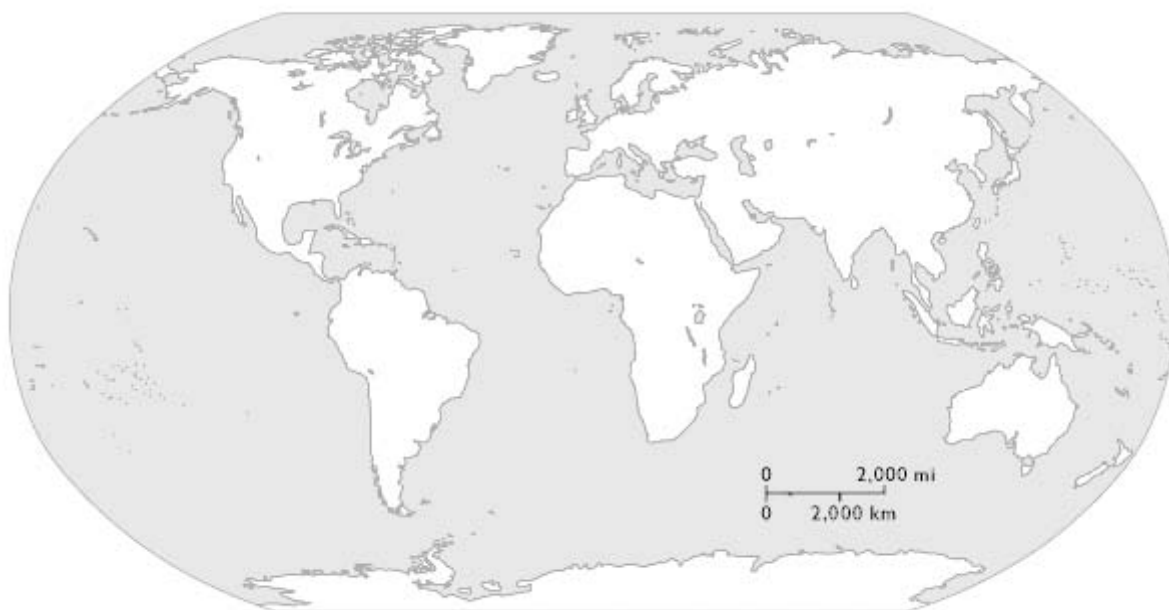
As a Rhino Ranger, name two things YOU can do to help Save the Rhino

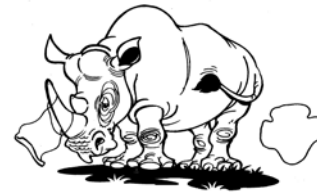
Play Q&A game: If I have what am I?

Post visit is to collate and interpret the data collected and present in a drama, poster, poem. The presentation can be done in groups, therefore they will be collated their individual worksheets into 1 presentations.

Visit at the Zoo will include the following:

- Slides on the different Rhino's and fellow animals that live in the savanna
- Rhino biofacts, that the learners will be able to touch (horn, skin, foot print)
- An animal movement activity (emphasis is how a Rhino moves, with a baby – encourages team work)
- They will be asking their "what I want to know questions"
- The Zoo visit will be an affirmation of what the learners have already done at school on their worksheets





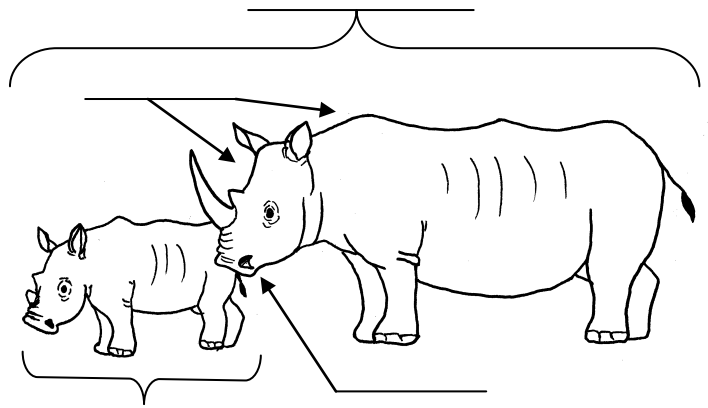
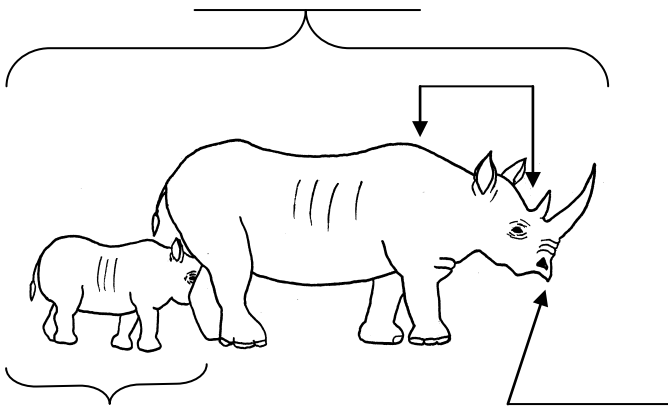
Save the Rhino

Training a Rhino Ranger

Do you know which two Rhino species are found in Southern Africa?

1. _____ 2. _____

Identify the White and Black Rhino, also label the differences



WEIGHT: _____

HEIGHT: _____

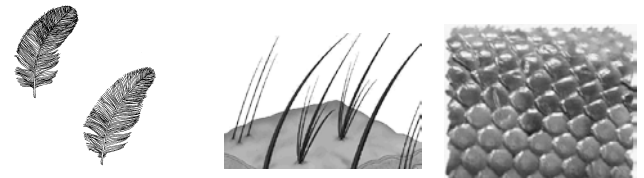
WEIGHT: _____

HEIGHT: _____

How many toes does the Rhino have?



What Body Covering does the Rhino have?
(circle the correct answer)



What is the weight differences between the Rhinos? Convert the answer to grams (g).

White Rhino _____ kg _____ g

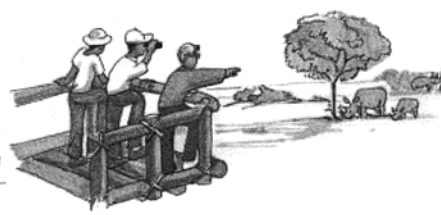
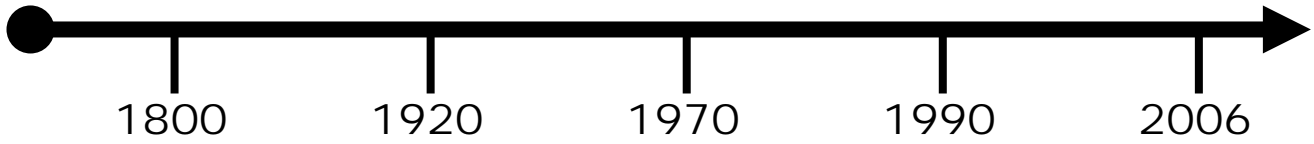
Black Rhino _____ kg _____ g

What is the height differences between the Rhinos? Convert into meters (m).

White Rhino _____ cm _____ m

Black Rhino _____ cm _____ m

What do you think happened first? Put the pictures in order along the time-line.



When were you born? Mark it on the time-line

Why are Rhinos endangered?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Why do we need to save the Rhinos?

How do Rhino Rangers help the Rhinos?

Find out 1 interesting fact about Rhino

As a Rhino Ranger, what else would you like to know about Rhinos. Make up 3 questions to ask the Zoo Staff when you visit us.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

STORY TIME

The Mighty Rhino Story *by Credo Mutwa*

In olden days, Africans honoured the Rhinoceros. They so respected the Rhinoceros and were so much in awe of it that very few tribes named themselves after it. Throughout southern Africa, only one small tribe used this sacred beast as its totem: the Bedla people of the land of the Xhosa (*bhele* being the Xhosa name for a Rhinoceros). The Batswana people call a Rhinoceros *tsukudu*, a name which means 'the struggling animal' or 'the animal of mighty effort'.

African people regarded the Rhinoceros with great reverence and they regarded its horn not as an aphrodisiac, but as a weapon possessing great magical powers for annihilating and scattering enemies. If you wanted to cause confusion among your enemies and force them to scatter, and not unite against you, you took a small piece of Rhinoceros horn from a Rhinoceros that had died of natural causes in the bush and burnt it next to the enemy village.

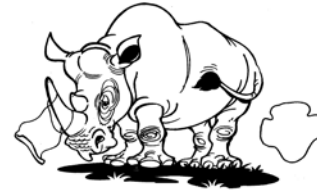
In olden days, it was believed that killing a Rhinoceros would result in a curse on the killer or killers of the most sacred of the big animals. The curse would extend to their wives and children, grandchildren, great grandchildren.

To this day, when people who are friends suddenly quarrel and separate, Swazi people, especially, believe that an unknown enemy has burnt a piece of Rhinoceros horn to bring about the dispute.

1. Batswana people call the Rhino: _____
2. What does the above word mean? _____
3. What does the Xhosa *bhele* mean? _____
4. What happens if you burn a piece of Rhino horn?

5. Do you know what they call Rhinos in other languages?

Ask your parents, grandparents or elders in the community, what their beliefs are about Rhinos.



Save the Rhino Be a Rhino Ranger

Trade of Rhino Horn:

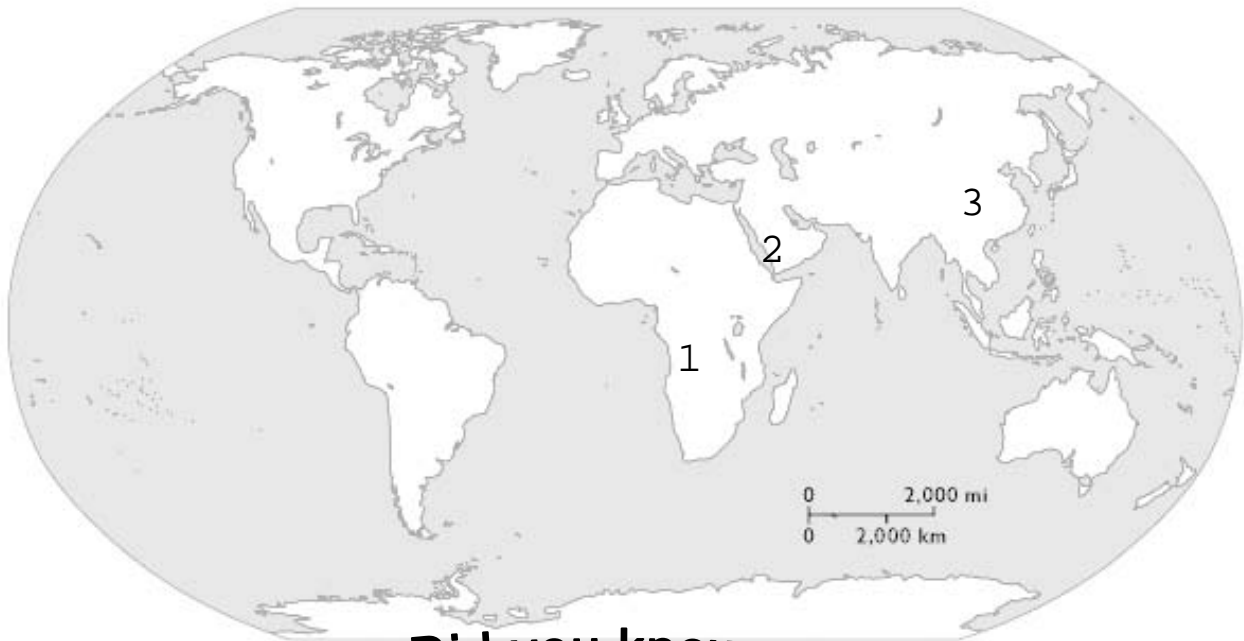
On which Continent are the Rhinos poached? 1 _____

In which Country is Rhino horn used to make Daggers?

Country: 2 a) _____ Continent: 2 b) _____

Which Country uses bits of Rhino horn for traditional medicine?

Country: 3 a) _____ Continent: 3 b) _____



**Did you know.....
In 1980
there was 14 785 Black Rhinos
in Africa
BUT
In 1995 there was only 2 410**



Plot this on a graph

What are the difference in years and the difference in the number of Rhinos?

_____ years difference

_____ number of Rhinos killed

Catch the Poacher Game:

Checkpoint One

You are a ranger in a National Park and you find a dead Rhino. A poacher has shot the Rhino. It is the ranger's job to protect the Rhinos, you must find this poacher.

Question: Why do the poachers catch Rhinos?

- A. They want the horns!
- B. They are afraid of Rhinos!
- C. The Rhinos eat their crops!

Checkpoint Two

The poachers shot the Rhinos because they want the horn. It is used in traditional Chinese medicine, ornamental and handles for traditional daggers in Yemen. On illegal markets, the price is about R117,000 per kg.

Question: How much is this horn worth if it is 10kg?

- A. R2 000 000
- B. R1 170 000
- C. R1 300 000

Checkpoint Three

As a ranger, you have to know where to find the Rhinos, by identify footprints.

Question: Here you can see footprints from a lion, a Rhino, a giraffe, an elephant and ape. Can you identify the Rhino footprint? Write down the letter next to the right answer.

Checkpoint Four

You can look for fresh dung. Rhinos drop their dung in well-defined piles and often furrow the area around the piles with their horns or feet.

Question: Why does the Rhino drop its dung in piles?

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Checkpoint Six

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Question: What will happen to the poacher now?

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- S. He is told that it is illegal to shoot Rhinos
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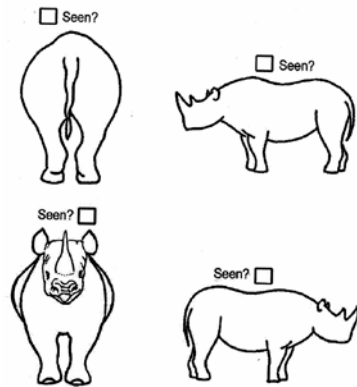
What is the name of the Poacher? _ _ _ _ _

Can you see him? If you can, get the police to arrest him!

Meeting the Zoo Rhinos:

Name	Male or Female	Age	Eating/ Resting/ Walking/ Scratching/ Wallowing

Have you seen this side of our Rhinos



Draw their horns on as you see them.



Boy and Zembi eat a lot of food. Each day they get 213kg of food.

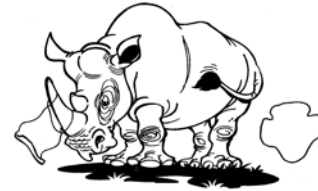
How much would they eat in a week? _____

What are the advantages of Rhinos living in the wild and in a Zoo?

Wild: _____ Zoo: _____

What are the bad things about Rhinos living in the wild and in a Zoo?

Wild: _____ Zoo: _____



Save the Rhino Rhino Ranger Team

Robbie the Black Rhino says "Imagine for some reason your house was destroyed. You would not have **s _ e l _ _ r**. Could you live without your house? If you wanted to keep living here you would have to rebuild your house won't you? Imagine that someone destroyed my thicket (bushes). I would have not **s _ e l _ _ r** or **f _ o _**."

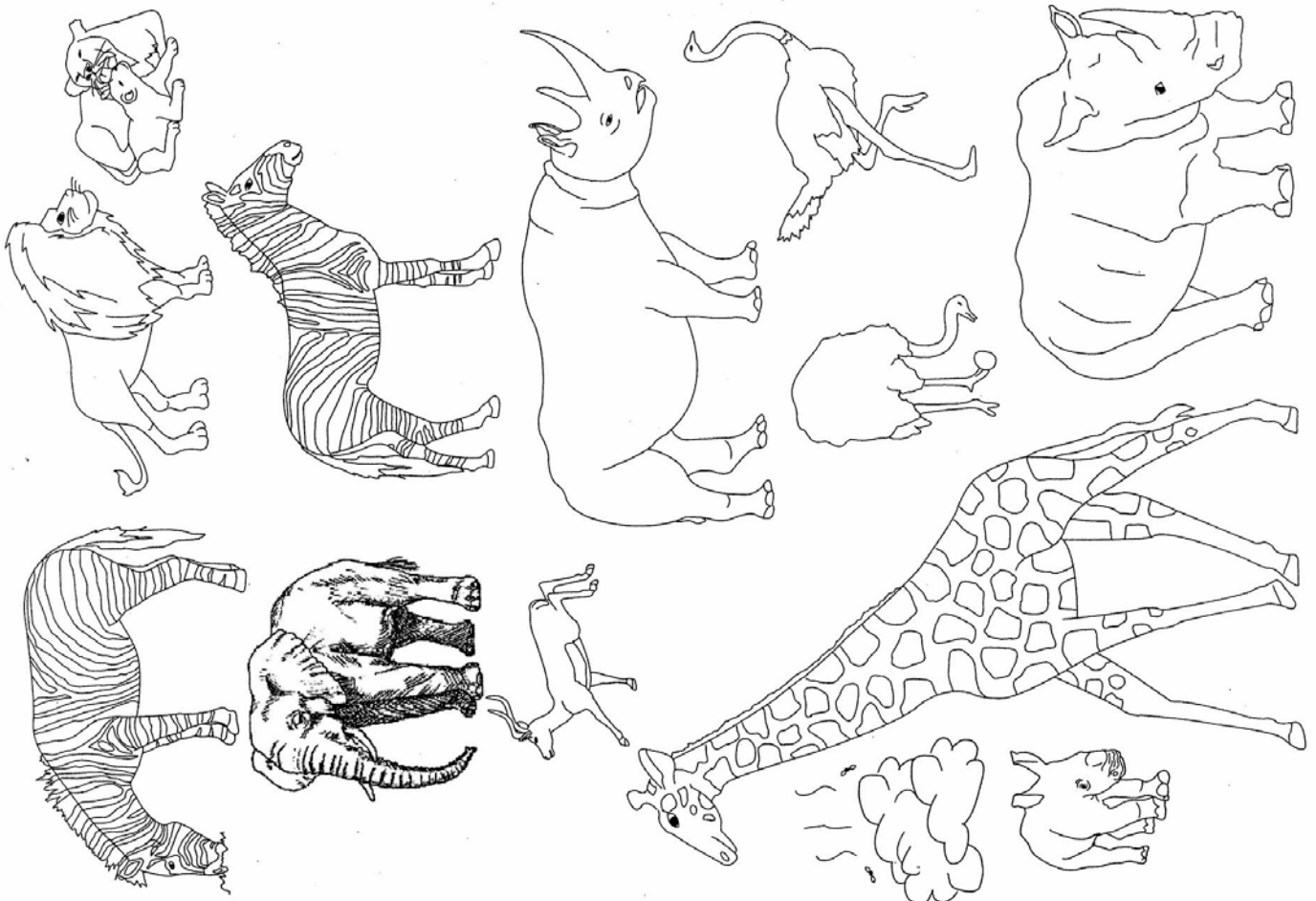
As a Rhino Ranger, create the perfect wild habitat for your Rhino. (You can draw it or use the attached drawings.) Can you remember the four things you need in a habitat?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

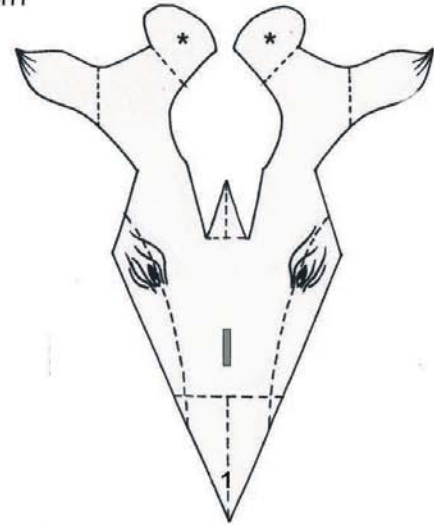
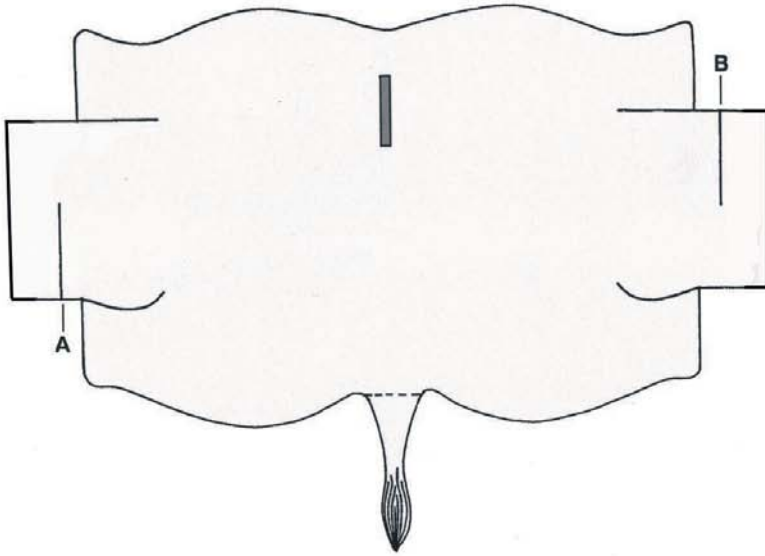


My African Savannah



Make your rhino

- 1 **Colour** in using crayons, felt-tips or pencils
- 2 **Cut carefully** round the outlines of the rhino's body and head
- 3 **Fold** along the dotted lines
- 4 **Cut out** the **rectangle** (▭) to make slots for the head & horn
- 5 **Cut** along lines **A** and **B** to make slots
- 6 **Slot** A into B and insert head tabs (*) into head slot
- 7 **Fold** section **1** underneath and through hole on the nose



Thanks to



Rhino Ranger Team Project

- Make a Poster, poem or a drama about the Rhinos.
- It must have as much information about Rhinos that you can put in, all the information you have learnt on your three worksheets.
- It must have a sentence on what your parents or elders know about Rhinos (or what they believe about Rhinos)
- Your interesting fact from worksheet 1 (Training a Rhino Ranger)
- State on your poster or in your poem why Rhinos cannot become extinct.
- You must hand it in by _____.
- Who are the members of your Rhino Ranger Team?

Remember: The best project will win a Zoo tour for their class.

Save the Rhino: Grade 5 Learning Programme

Learning Area	Learning Outcome	Assessment Standards	Activities
First Additional Language	1. Listening	Understand stories told or read to learners,	Crudo Mutwa story, Catch the poacher game
First Additional Language	1. Listening	Understand oral instructions, directions, descriptions	Catch the poacher game, instructions for the day, tasks in class, animal movement description and instruction, follow the map to the Rhino camp (no guidance from zoo staff)
First Additional Language	1. Listening	Understand oral descriptions	From the description of the Rhino (Black & White) they must label the rhino diagrams. Also they will note relevant information for their final presentation
First Additional Language	1. Listening	Respect other learners	This can be assessed at school but also during the visit to the Zoo when the Zoo staff are working with the learners. This standard will become clear during group work and can easily be assessed during the presentation of their projects.
First Additional Language	2. Speaking	Interacts in additional language	As the zoo visit will be an affirmation of what they have learnt at school, the zoo visit will be facilitated in a questioning method. Also a section on the worksheet to create their own questions will be asked during the zoo visit. They will take part in conversations related to Rhinos. This will be assessed before, after and during visit especially during the presentation of the projects.
First Additional Language	2. Speaking	Use additional language to communicate information	
First Additional Language	2. Speaking	Use additional language creatively	
First Additional Language	3. Reading and viewing	Understand in a simple way some elements of stories	Storytelling - The mighty Rhino. Learners are expected to ask elders for relevant Rhino stories which will be presented in the final project. Learners are expected to research info from different resources (e.g. signage, Rhino information packs.)
First Additional Language	3. Reading and viewing	Read for information	
First Additional Language	4. Writing	Write to communicate information	The three worksheet and final presentation will show evidence of this
First Additional Language	4. Writing	Write creatively	
First Additional Language	4. Writing	Treats writing as a process	
First Additional Language	5. Thinking & Reasoning	Classification, similarities and differences, cause & effect, give examples	The worksheet will include structured questions, maps and diagrams which will ensure that learners are able to label, transfer info from a oral to written text mode and then present it again in another format.
First Additional Language	5. Thinking & Reasoning	Collect and records information in different ways	
First Additional Language	5. Thinking & Reasoning	Transfers information from one mode to another	

Learning Area	Learning Outcome	Assessment Standards	Activities
First Additional Language	6. Language structure and use	Understand and use some question forms	Through the worksheet, learners will be able to use simple sentence structure. They will be developing new vocabulary during the programme, the learners are expected to ask, construct and understand question. They must also form as part of the worksheet. The worksheet and final project will have included questions which need to be answered in different language forms and structure.
First Additional Language	6. Language structure and use	Use language forms & structures to communicate	
First Additional Language	6. Language structure and use	Understand & use simple sentence structure	
First Additional Language	6. Language structure and use	Develop own vocabulary	
Mathematics	1. Numbers, Operations & Relationships	Solve problems in context including contexts that may be used to build awareness of other LA's	Learners need to find out different measurements of Rhinos
Mathematics	1. Numbers, Operations & Relationships	Solve problems that involve comparing two quantities	Refer to worksheet (size, weight differences)
Mathematics	3. Space and Shape	Investigate & compare 2 dimensional shapes. Make a 3 dimensional objects	Making the Rhino craft, labelling the differences between the 2 dimensional Rhinos
Mathematics	4. Measurement	Describe & illustrate ways of representing time in different cultures throughout history	Maths sums on the worksheet relating to the Black and White rhino. There is a multiplication question on Rhino Diet
Mathematics	4. Measurement	Estimate, measures, records. Compares and orders 2/3 dimensional shapes	Conversion of the measurement in mm/cm/m and g/kg as part of the worksheet
Mathematics	5. Data Handling	Organise and record data & draw a variety of graphs to display & interpret data	Graphs to illustrate the decline and increase of Rhino numbers over the years
Mathematics	5. Data Handling	List possible outcomes for simple experiments	Worksheet question relating to the Rhino extinction
Natural Sciences	1. Scientific Investigation	Plan investigation (suggest questions for investigation)	List of questions that the learners have to come up with and the learners will have a "what if" question to answer.
Natural Sciences	1. Scientific Investigation	Conduct investigations and collect data	The learners will be recording observations by drawing individual distinguished markings on worksheet.
Natural Sciences	2. Constructing Science Knowledge	Recall meaningful information	The worksheet will have a section on identifying external parts of the Rhino
Natural Sciences	3. Science, Society and Environment	Understand science and technology in the context of history and indigenous knowledge	The story is linked to this and learners will see the time line of how and why Rhino are endangered. Learners have to find out information (elders story).
Natural Sciences	3. Science, Society and Environment	Understand the impact of science & techn. Identify the positive and negative effects on peoples lives and nature.	Question in worksheet, the positive & negative of living in the wild or in captivity.
Natural Sciences	3. Science, Society and Environment	Recognise bias in science & tech.	Why people poach Rhinos question and who actually benefits? This question will be addressed during the Zoo visit
History	1. Historical Enquiry	Select sources useful for finding information on the past. Record and categorise information from a variety of sources. Communicate knowledge and understanding in a variety of ways	The story is linked to this and learners will see the time line of how and why Rhinos are endangered. Learners have to find out information (elders story)

Learning Area	Learning Outcome	Assessment Standards	Activities
History	2. Historical Knowledge & understanding	Use dates and terms relating to passing of time and arrange in order. Give reason and explain the events. Id similarities and differences between ways of life in different places.	The story is linked to this and learners will see the time line of how and why Rhinos are endangered. Learners have to find out information (elders story) and add the information to the time line and id the similarities and differences between time on the line as part of the presentation.
History	3. Historical Interpretation	Identify and select items which represent an aspect of past to contribute to class display	Historical stories included in the final presentations.
Geography	1. Geographical Enquiry	With guidance, select and use sources of useful geographical information. Use an index to find places on global atlas maps.	The Worksheet question on Rhinos horn products and locating the countries and continents on the World Map. Learners must show the route that Rhino products travel across the ocean
Geography	2. Geographical Knowledge & understanding	People and the environment. Link between natural resources and economic activities	Question in worksheet of how people rely on environment and how environment needs us (the Rhino Ranger question)
Arts & Culture	1. Creating, Interpreting & Presenting	Display work in the classroom	Display of final presentation (poster, poem or essay)
Arts & Culture	1. Creating, Interpreting & Presenting	Design and create artworks and craft works which explore the use of natural & geometric shape	Making the Rhino and poster or poem presentation
Arts & Culture	3. Participating & Collaborating	Demonstrate partner skills such as copying leading, following & mirroring movement	Animal movements activity to be done at the Zoo.
Technology	1. Technological processes & skills	Design and suggest two solutions to a problem,	Question on solutions in the worksheet
Technology	1. Technological processes & skills	Use suitable tools and material to make products.	Making the Rhino and poster or poem presentation
Technology	1. Technological processes & skills	Work neatly and safely, ensuring minimum waste of material	Making the Rhino and poster or poem presentation
Technology	1. Technological processes & skills	Use appropriate technologies to produce presentations	Final presentations
Technology	3. Indigenous knowledge & culture	IK & culture, impact and bias of technology	Storytelling, elders stories, timeline, economic bias