

# WELCOME RHINO

Mwaizeni  
ba  
Bukwele

Mwaiseni  
ba  
Chipembele



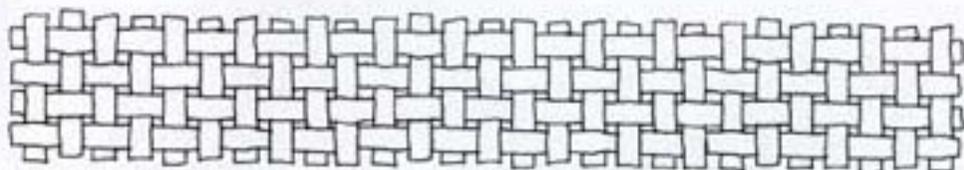
Mwalonjeledwa  
a  
Chipembele

Kupokeleleka  
kwa  
Chipembele



NORTH LUANGWA NATIONAL PARK

# ZAMBIA



Historically Zambia is a country which had one of the largest black rhino populations in the world. In 1973 an estimated 12 000 animals were present in the Luangwa Valley alone.

Unfortunately they suffered from the greed and ignorance of man, and were poached to local, and almost total, extinction by the early 1990's. No confirmed sighting of a black rhino has been recorded in Zambia since that time.

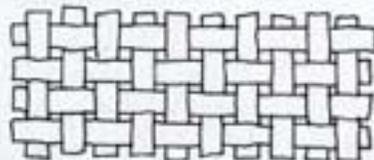
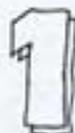
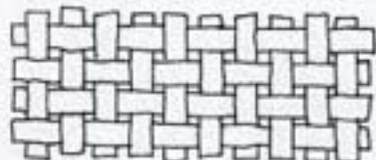
Conservation efforts in Zambia, and more specifically, North Luangwa National Park, has led to the conviction that the time is ripe for these animals to return to an important part of their historical home. Regional cooperation between South African National Parks and the Zambian Wildlife Authority, with the mediation of the Frankfurt Zoological Society, has led to a project that will reintroduce 5 black rhino to North Luangwa National Park in May 2003. This will be only the first step towards the goal of establishing a breeding population of at least 20 animals in this Park soon after this initial phase has taken place.

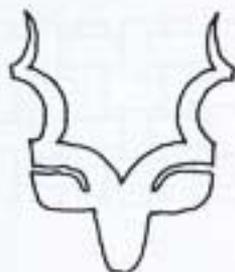
This book tells that story.....

*Funding for the publication of this booklet was generously provided by the Prince Bernhard Fund for Nature in the Netherlands.*

*Tommy Niczalek, a volunteer with the LIFE programme of the Peace Corps Zambia, contributed the design, layout and artwork of this publication.*

*Main funding for the rhino reintroduction programme, is provided by the Frankfurt Zoological Society through their North Luangwa Conservation Programme, and the Conservation Foundation.*





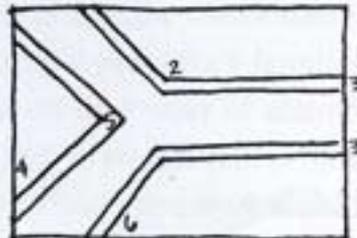
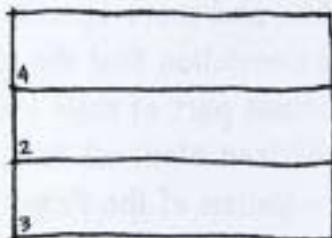
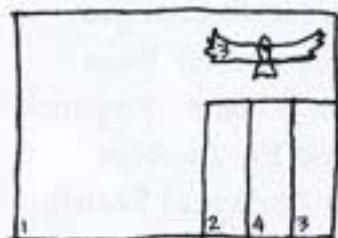
South African  
NATIONAL PARKS



Stiftung bedrohte Tierwelt

Zoologische  
Gesellschaft

Frankfurt Zoological Society



These are the identifying logos of the the 3 main participating organisations in the project to bring black rhinos back to Zambia, and their country flags. On the left is the logo of the Zambian Wildlife authority, (ZAWA), and the Zambian flag. The Frankfurt Zoological Society, (FZS), is in the middle above the flag that represents Germany, and on the right is the sign for the South African National Parks Board, and the South African Flag.

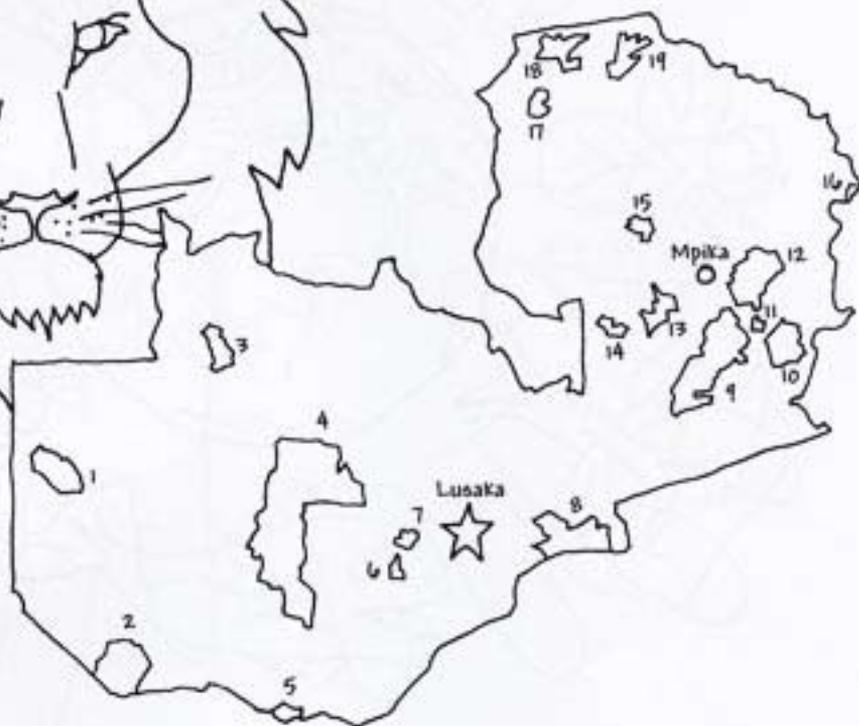
Use the example on the back cover of this book to use the correct colours to colour in the logos.

Use the following colour guide to complete the flags in the right colours: Green = 1; Red = 2; Yellow = 3; Black = 4; White = 5; Blue = 6





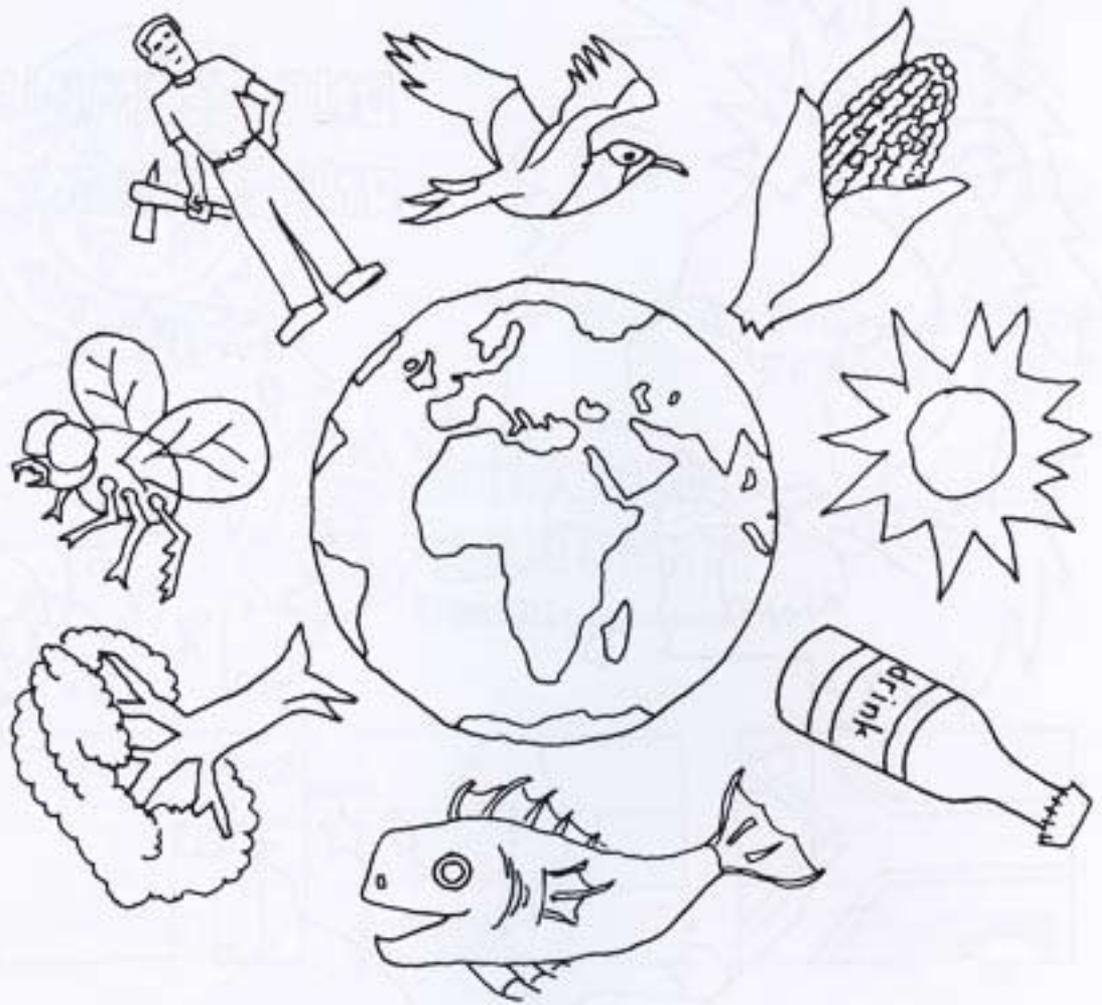
ONE ZAMBIA  
ONE NATION



Zambia is a country blessed with an abundance of wildlife and other natural resources. ZAWA has been given the task of protecting and managing this wildlife. There are 19 National Parks in Zambia, where wildlife receives official protection, and animals are supposed to live their lives without interference from man. Tourists come to these Parks to see animals in their undisturbed habitats - this generates money through the tourist industry and creates job opportunities.

Can you name the 19 National Parks of Zambia? Where is North Luangwa National Park?

ZAWA 3 ZAWA



Humankind has a very big impact on the environment - this impact is often very harmful to the other creatures that share our planet. Conservation means taking care of our world in such a way that it is not just a healthy place for us and our children to live in - but also for all the wild animals and plants that also call this place their home.

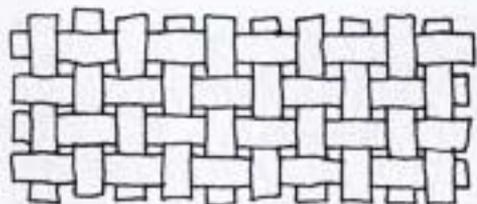
WAV 4 WAV



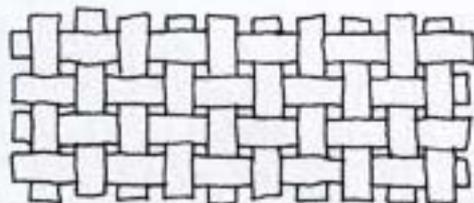
The number of people living on earth is increasing very fast, making less space and food available for wild animals.

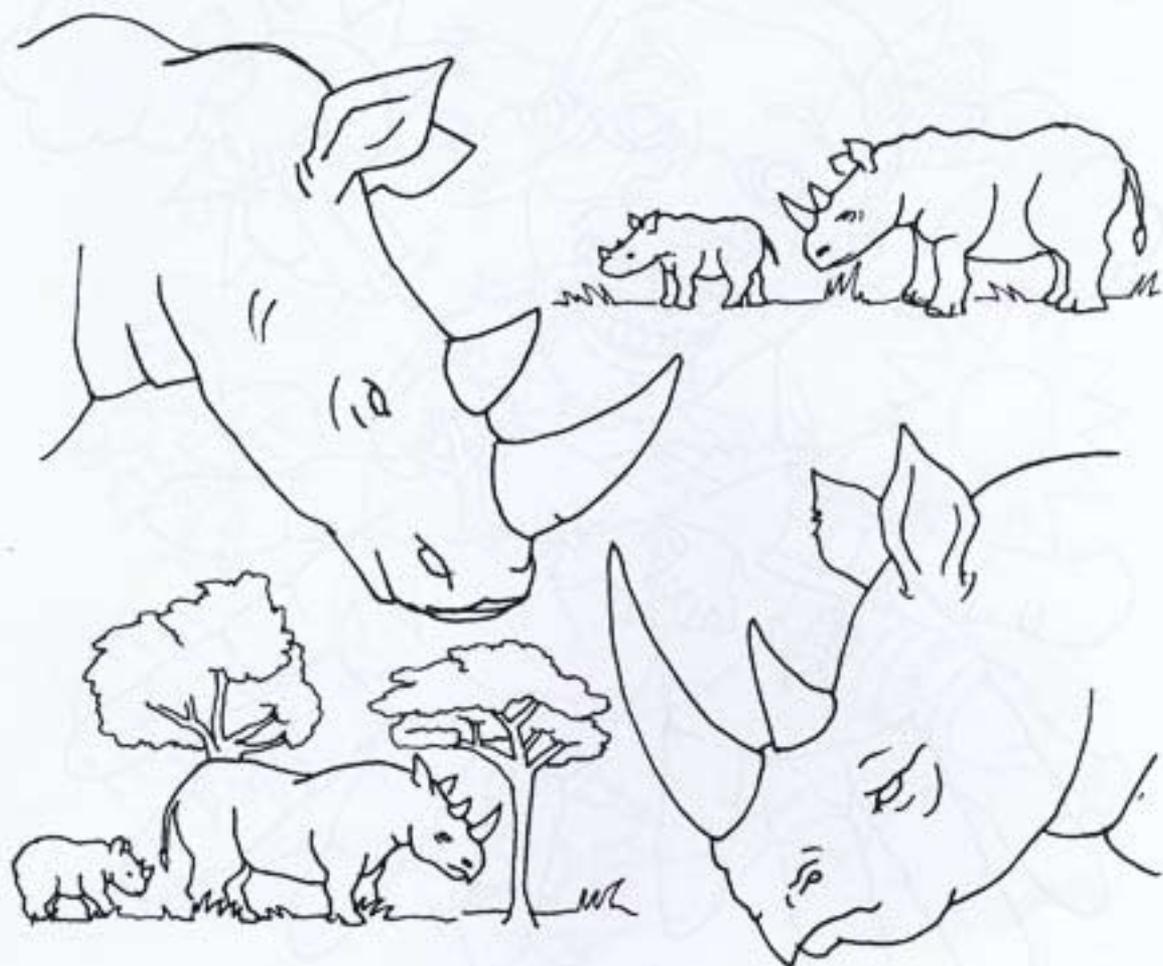
The responsibility for ensuring the survival of these animals, including the rhino, and making sure there are some places where they are safe and can live their natural lives lies with each and every one of us.

Their future is in **YOUR** hands.



5

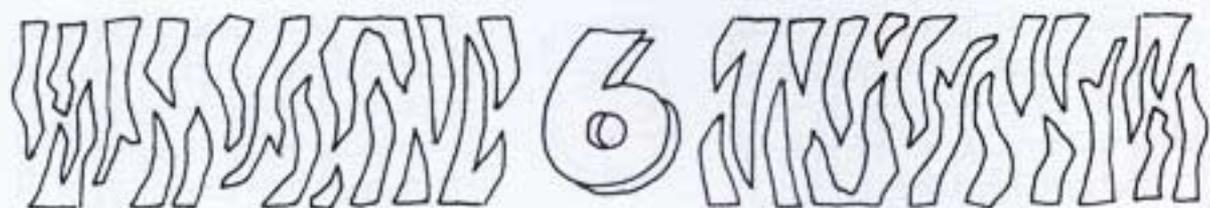


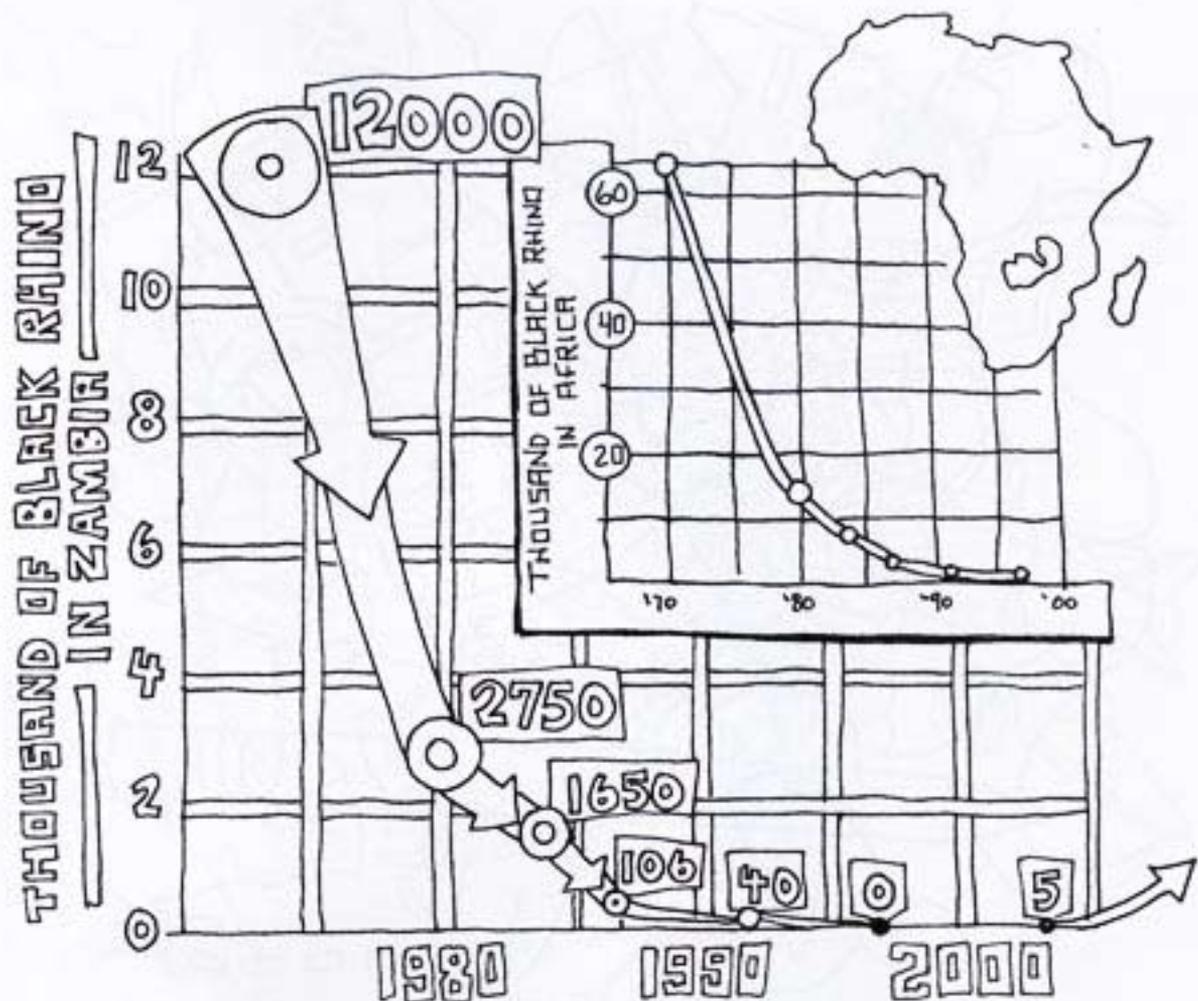


There are two kinds of rhino in Africa. The rhino in the top picture is called a white rhino. It has a broad, square mouth with which it eats mostly grass. Such an animal is called a grazer. The white rhino can weigh up to 2 300 kg - so it has to eat a lot of grass to feed its big body!

The black rhino is shown in the picture at the bottom. It has a hooked lip, with which it can easily grasp and twist off the leaves and twigs it prefers to eat from trees and shrubs. An animal that eats mostly leaves is called a browser.

Zambia was traditionally home to the black rhino, although five white rhinos are now living in Mosi-o-Tunya National Park in Livingstone.

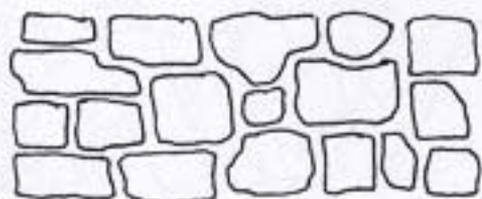




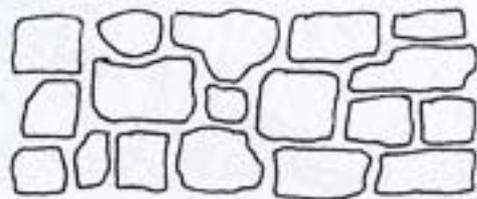
In the past poachers hunted and killed rhinos to get their horns to sell to people in countries in Asia and the Middle East. Almost every rhino was killed. Now all the countries in the world have decided to stop this killing. There is nobody to buy the horn any more, and a person caught killing a rhino gets a very severe sentence in court.

Zambia lost all of its rhinos in the last few decades of the last century. The arrival of the first 5 rhinos in the first decade of this new century will be a symbol that Zambia's wildlife heritage is once again safe inside its National Parks.

Look on the graph above to see how many rhinos were in Zambia in 1970. How many were there in 1980? And how many were remaining in 2000? Can you see the graph beginning to go upwards in 2003?

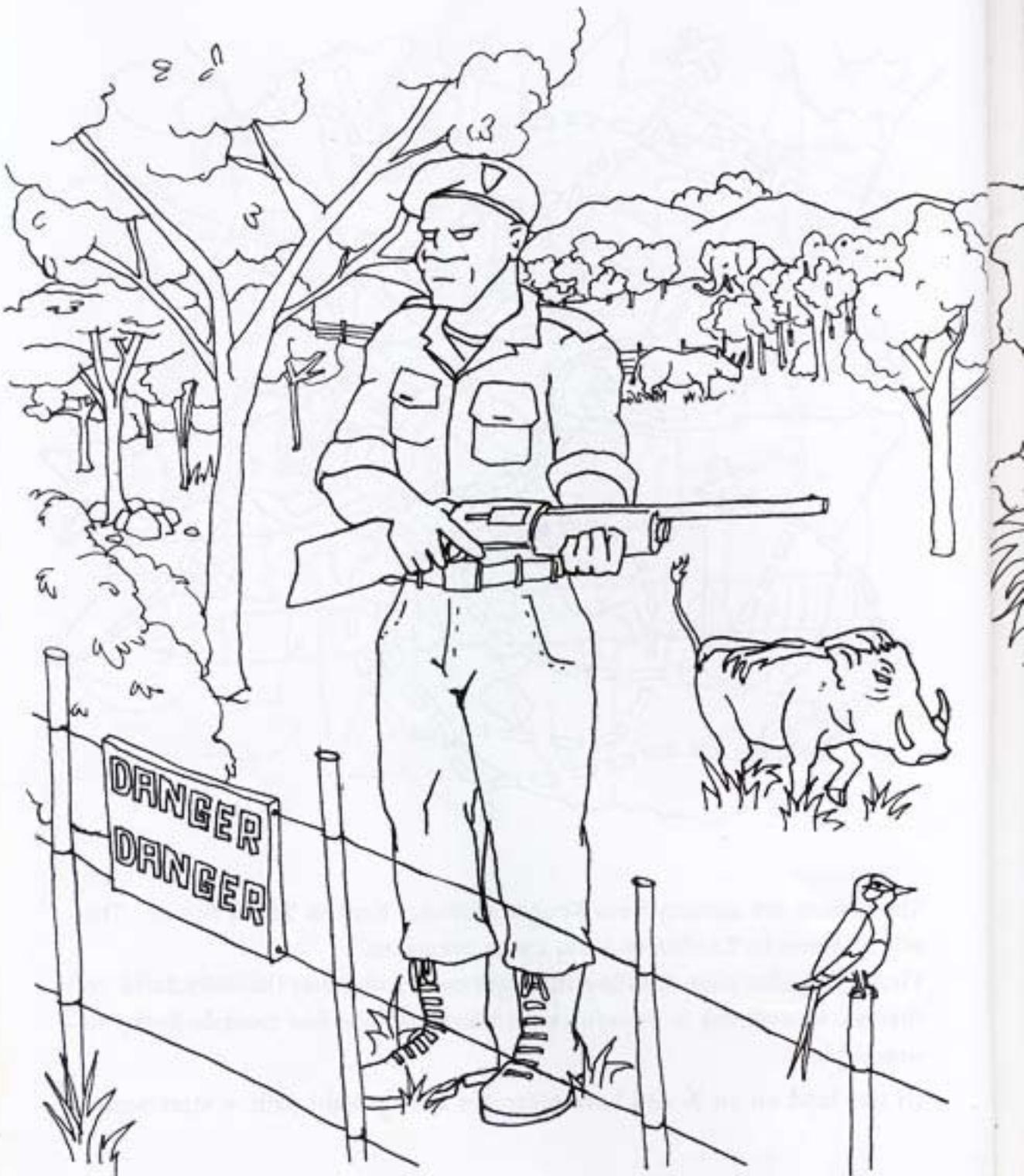


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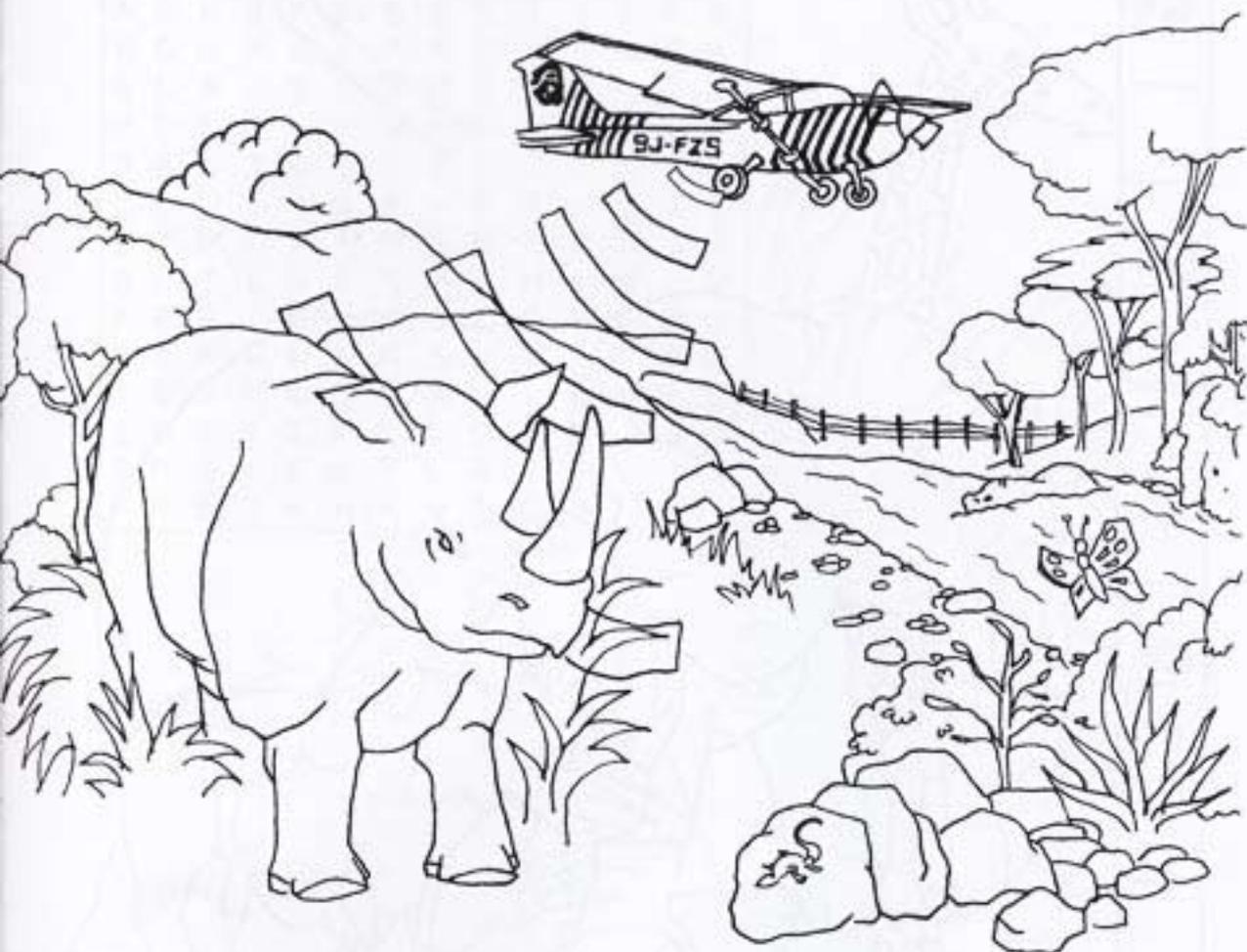








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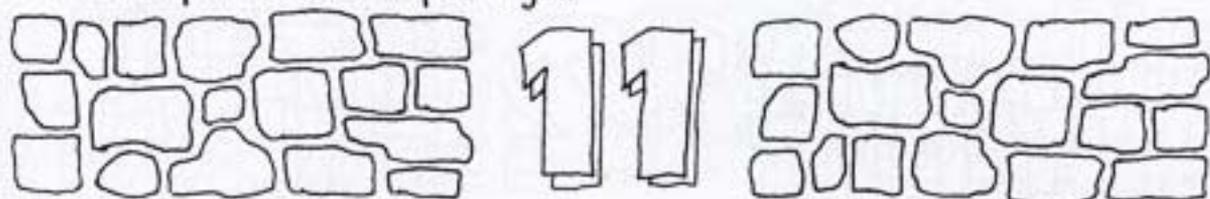


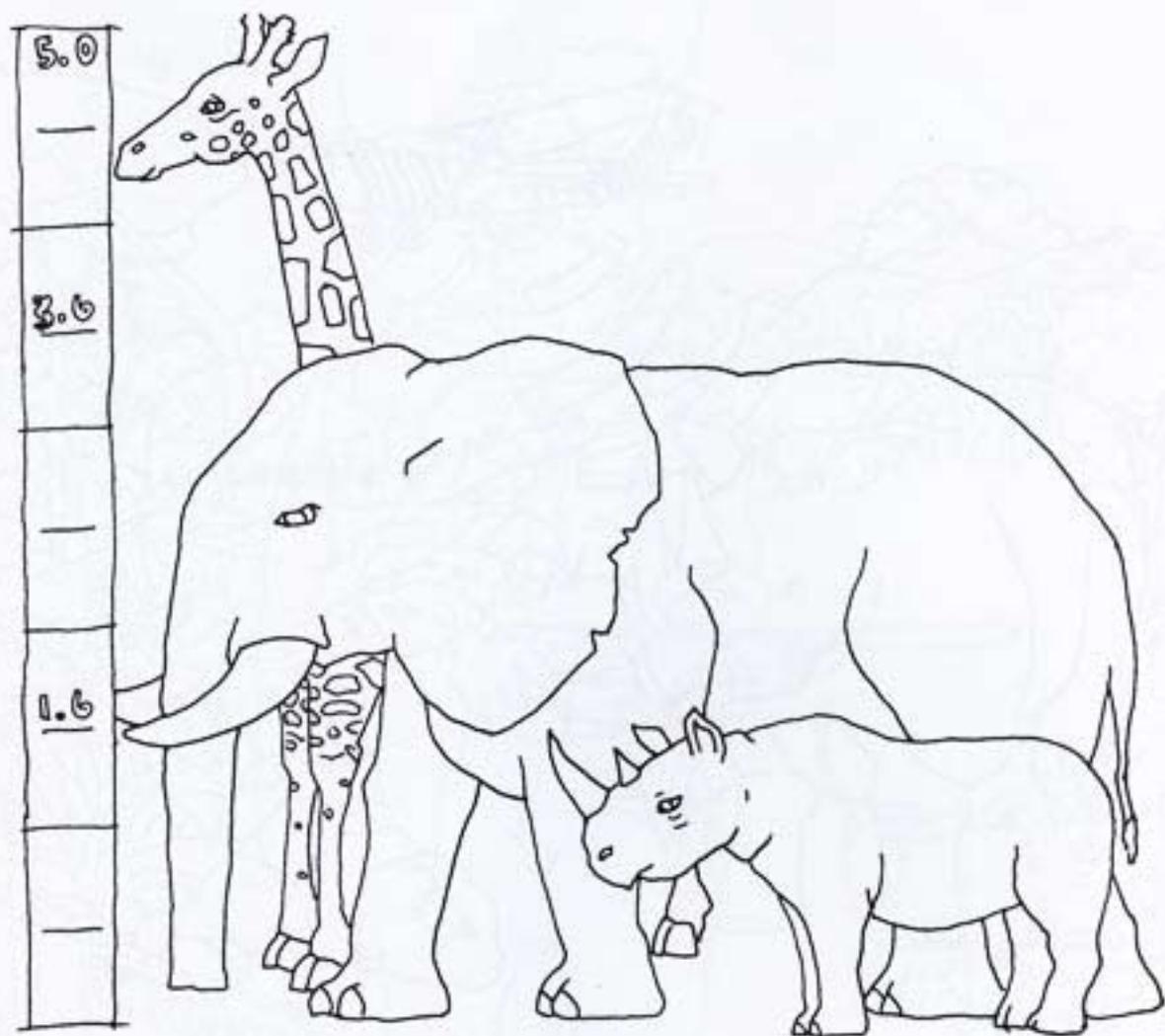
Because they mean so much to all of us, the black rhinos will be very well looked after and protected once they arrive in North Luangwa.

Specially trained ZAWA scouts will make sure they are safe at all times.

The rhinos will live within a very large area in the Park which has an electric fence around it, to make sure these animals don't leave the safety of the National Park, and to stop poachers from coming into their home.

They will also carry radios inside their horns, which will make it possible for the scouts on the ground, and a plane in the air, to know where they are at any time of the day or night.





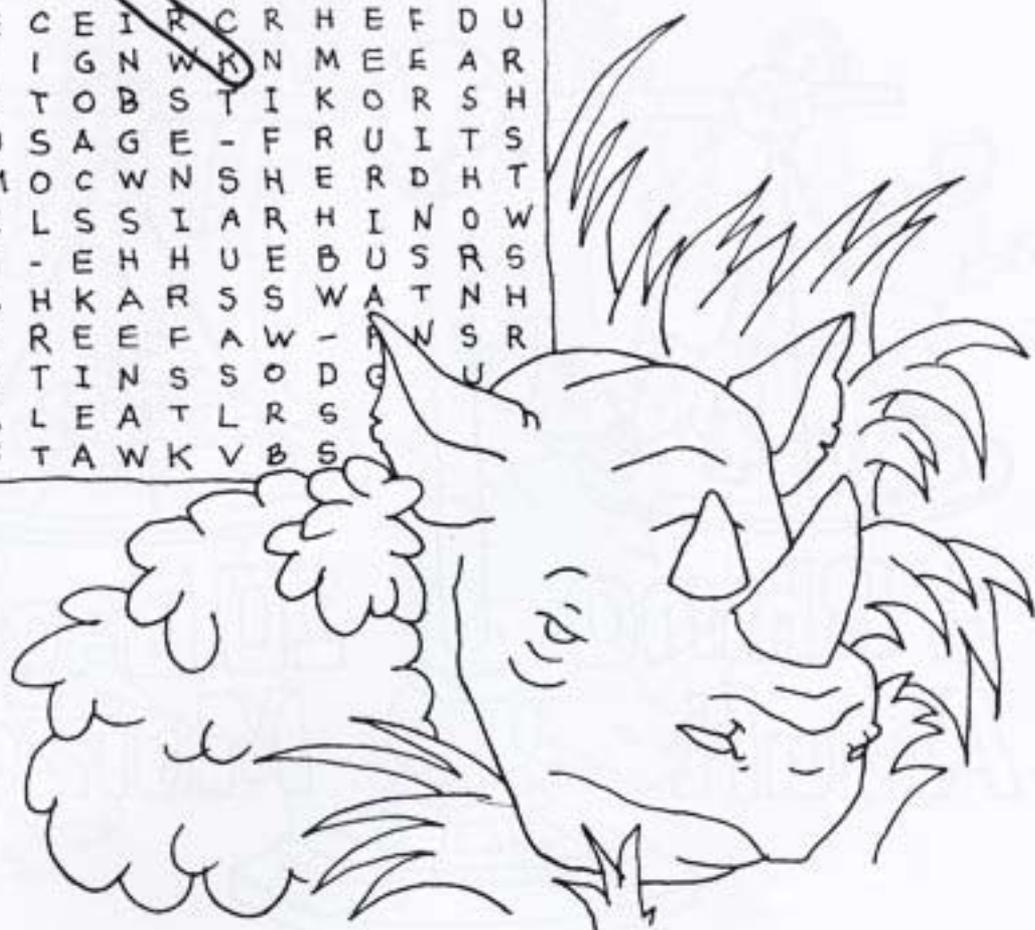
Compared to their friends the giraffe and the elephant, rhinos are not such very large animals after all.

A rhino's shoulder is about 1.6 meters from the ground, while an elephant can be more than twice that height.

A giraffe is however the tallest mammal in the world - the top of its head can be as high as 5.2 meters!

*How tall are you? Mark the spot where the top of your head will reach when standing next to the measuring tape.*





This rhino is very hungry!

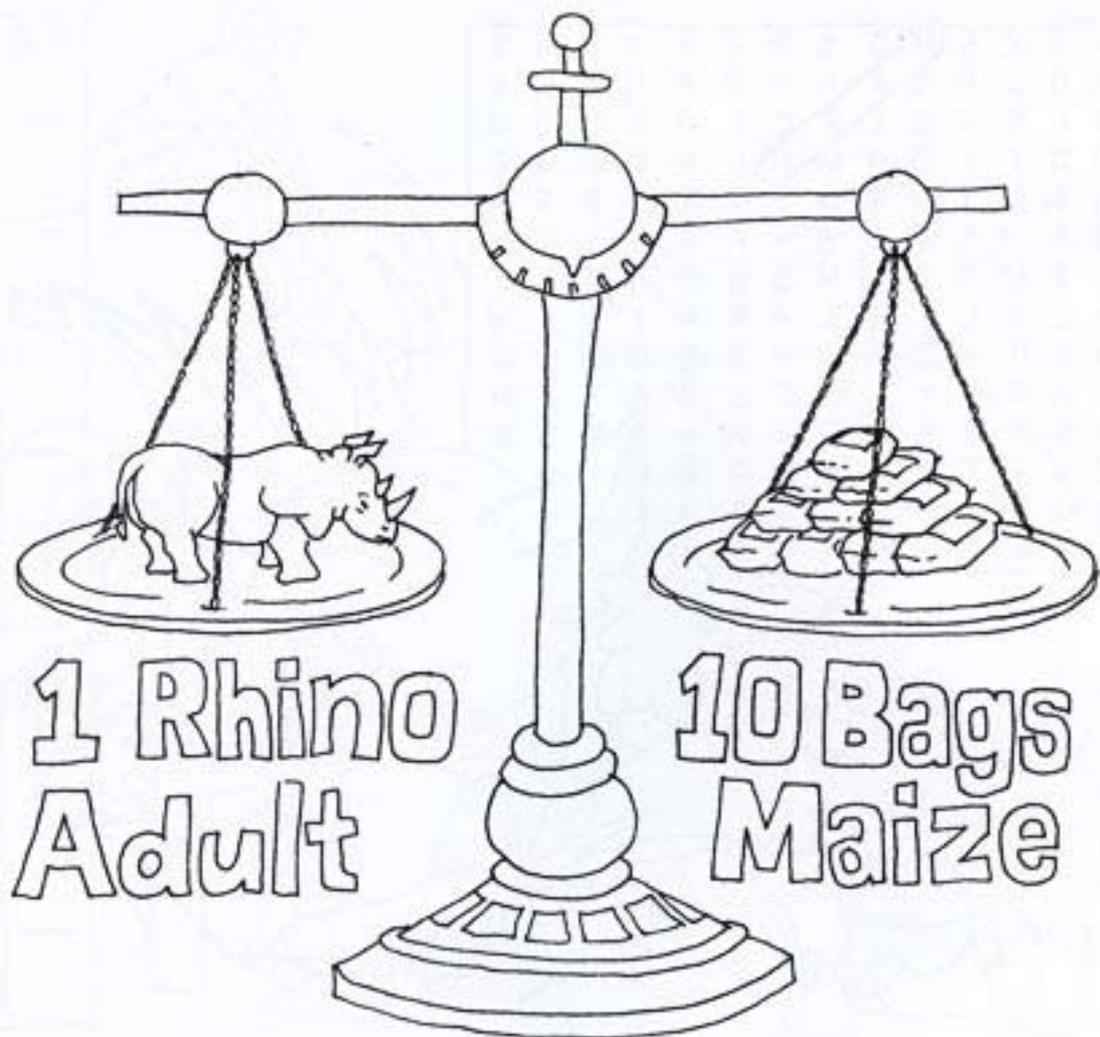
Please help to find the food it likes to eat, that is hiding in the word puzzle above.

The food words that are hiding are:

BROWSER, LEAFS, STICKS, THORNS, HERBS, SAUSAGE-FRUIT, TWIGS, RHINO, TREES, BUSHES, WATER, SHRUBS.

The words can be spelled up or down, across or backward. Circle them as shown in the example - PARK.





One adult black rhino can weigh anywhere in the region of 800 - 1 300 Kg.

That means an average adult's weight can be compared to that of 10 bags of maize!

A calf at birth only weighs 40 kg though, after a pregnancy lasting 15 months. The calf will stay with the mother for between 2 - 4 years, when a new calf is born and the older calf becomes independent.



The black rhino in Zambia must be the focus and symbol of a country and its people that is determined to protect and cherish their natural resources.

The continued survival of wildlife and their habitats is essential to ensure that current and future generations can profit from this resource - not only spiritually, but also as the base for the important economic tourist industry, which provides a country with many job opportunities at various different levels, fuelled by money from local and foreign tourists.

WAV 15 WAV

## Your notes:

### Answers to questions:

Page 3: 1 - Liuwa Plain; 2 - Sioma Ngwezi; 3 - West Lungu; 4 - Kafue; 5 - Mosi-o-Tunya; 6 - Lochinvar; 7 - Blue  
8 - Lower Zambezi; 9 - South Luangwa; 10 - Lukusuzi; 11 - Luambe; 12 - North Luangwa; 13 - Lavushi Manda; 14 -  
15 - Isangano; 16 - Nyika; 17 - Lusanga; 18 - Mweru Wantipa; 19 - Sumbu  
Page 7: 1970 - 12 000+; 1980 - 2 750; 2 000 - 0

# BLACK RHINO FACT FILE

Ndanji  
wa  
Chipembele

kuzomelezyeka  
kwa  
Chipembele

- WEIGHT:** 850 - 1300 Kilograms  
**HEIGHT:** 1.4 - 1.8 meters (at shoulder)  
**HABITS:** Solitary/ stable bond only  
between female and her calf.  
**FOOD:** Browser; eat leaves, sticks, thorns  
and herbs. Sausage trees provide  
an important dry season food.  
**BIRTH:** Pregnancy lasts 15 months. Only a  
single calf weighing 40 kg is born.  
The calf stays with mother for 2 -4  
years. Females mature at 7 years.  
Males mature from 7 - 10 years.



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**PROJECT  
PARTICIPANTS**