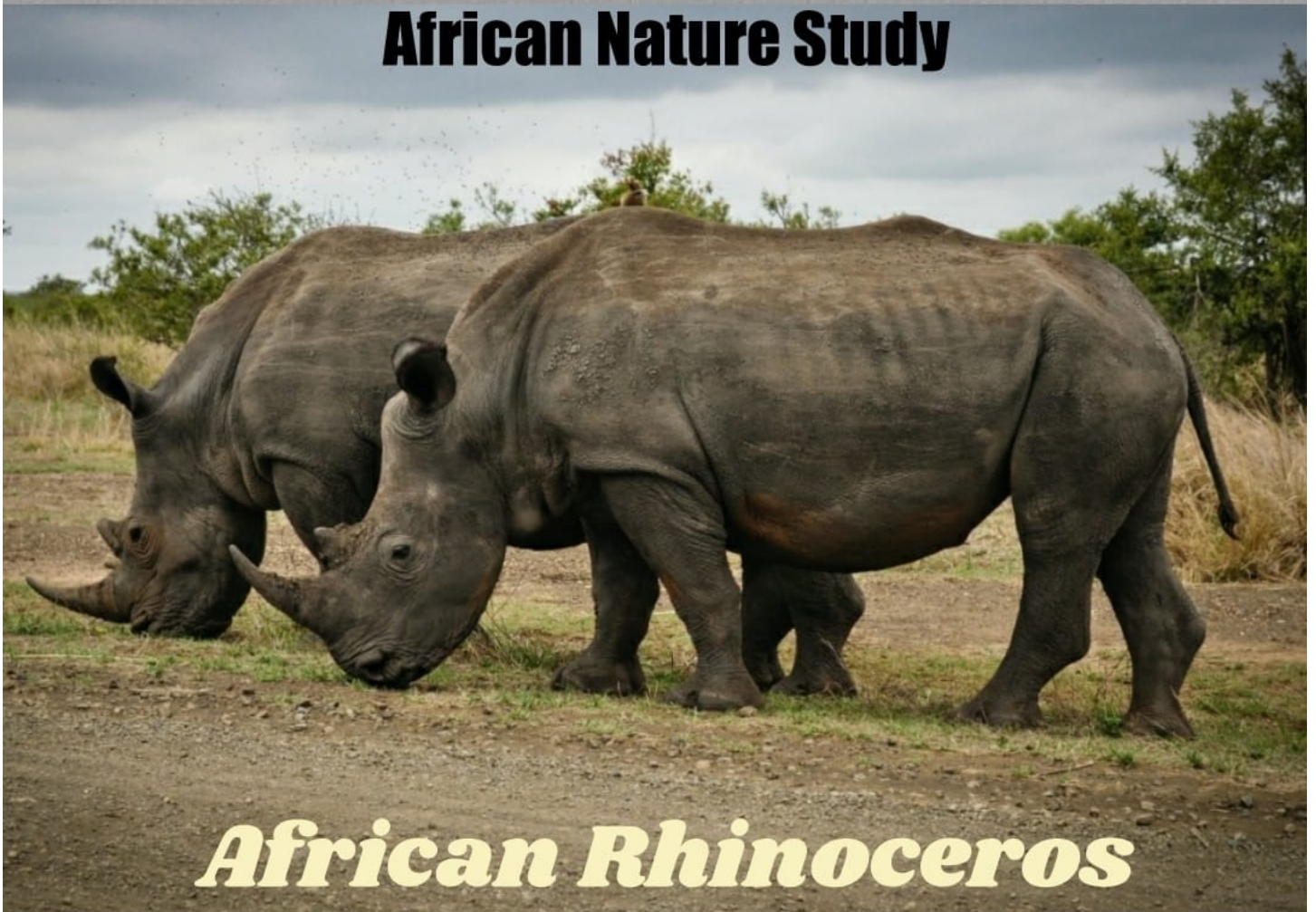


Nature Journaling Thru The Seasons

African Nature Study



African Rhinoceros

**African Nature Study
by Nature Journaling Thru The Seasons**

First African Nature Study: Rhinoceros

Mammals are vertebrate animals constituting the class Mammalia, and characterized by the presence of mammary glands which in females produce milk for feeding their young, a neocortex, fur or hair, and three middle ear bones.

Rhinoceros

Scientific names:

White Rhinoceros- Ceratotherium simun.

Black Rhinoceros- Diceros Bicornis.

Rhinoceros gets its name from its most famous feature: horns. The word *rhinoceros* comes from the Greek words *rhino* (nose) and *ceros* (horn).

Rhinos may look like prehistoric creatures, and they do date back millions of years to the Miocene era, but they are also mammals like us. There are two species of African rhinos, the white rhino and black rhino, and each is distinct in its own way. The white, or square-lipped, rhino derives its name from the Dutch word "weit," meaning wide. It is actually gray in color and has a hump on its neck and a long face. The black, or hooked-lipped, rhino has a thick, hairless gray hide. Both rhinos have two horns.

South Africa's Green R10 note shows a white rhino with a few other rhinos. Black rhino is pictured on the standard stamp, issued in 1993.

World Rhino Day is celebrated on September 22 every year!

<https://www.worldrhinoday.org/>

Size:

Length:

White Rhino- 3.60-4.20m

Black Rhino- 2.90- 3.75m

Body:

White Rhino- hips lower than their shoulders, resulting in a sloped shape to their back.

Black Rhino- dipped backs

Weight:

White Rhino- 2,300 kilograms

Black Rhino- 800 – 1 400 kg

Lifespan:

White Rhino- 40 – 50 years

Black Rhino: 35 – 50 years

Breeding:

Every two and a half to five years, a female rhino will reproduce.

Food:

White & Black Rhinos- All rhinos are herbivores, grass eaters, fibrous plants and swamps.

Habitat: Grassland and open Savanna.

Composer study

Johannes Brahms

May 07, 1833 - April 03, 1897

Hungarian Dance No. 5:

https://www.classicsforkids.com/composers/composer_profile.php?id=13

Artist

Ilse de Villiers

<https://ilsewildlife.com/rhino-paintings/>



African Nature Study by Nature Journaling Thru The Seasons

Something to watch

<https://youtu.be/eE2rpkozqWc>

Handbook of Nature Study by Anna Botsford Comstock:

pages 214- 290

Poetry

How The Rhinoceros Got His Skin (poem) by *Rudyard Kipling*

This story and poem are featured in Kipling's Just So Stories (1902).

How The Rhinoceros Got His Skin

This Uninhabited Island
Is near Cape Gardafui;
But it's hot--too hot--of Suez
For the likes of you and me
Ever to go in a P. & O.
To call on the Cake Parsee.

<https://internetpoem.com/rudyard-kipling/how-the-rhinoceros-got-his-skin-poem/>

Journaling activities:

Materials:

Journals
Pencils
Watercolour
Eraser
Ruler
Brushes

Outdoor activities:

Field trip to the zoo or Game reserve
Field guide to your local animal tracks
Photo of Rhinoceros
Track drawing & description of Rhinoceros

Nature Journaling:

Add the following in your journal:

Date

Time

Drawing

Your observations

Location

Weather

Words

Label the frog parts

Quotes

Measurements

Scientific name

Painting & drawing

<https://www.how2drawanimals.com/8-animals/23-draw-rhinoceros.html>

Youtube: <https://youtu.be/SYfODRUxeol>

<https://dragoart.com/tut/how-to-draw-a-rhinoceros-1613>

Here's the video links of getting to know more about Nature journaling.

<https://johnmuirlaws.com/introduction-to-nature-journaling-video/>

<https://johnmuirlaws.com/getting-started-with-nature-journaling-video/>

References:

Wikipedia.org

Amazing Animals if South Africa

Handbook of Nature Study

John Muir Laws

*Please do share on the Nature Journaling Thru The Seasons on the FB group your Nature journaling of your African Bullfrogs with journaling this week. Thank you all.

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/798820646986484>