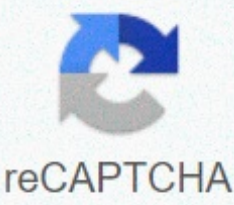




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# Rhinoceros pdf francais

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Burmese subspecies disappeared in 1925 and 2010 respectively.      0 Critically endangered Indian unicorn rhino 2,500 North India, Nepal 150 vulnerable in 1800, there were 1,000,000 rhinos in the wild. In 2005, only 18,000 rhinos and 1,159 remained in captivity in the wild. In 2016, their population is estimated at 29,500, 70% of whom live in South Africa. On March 20, 2018, Sudan, kenya's last white rhinocеле, died, Rhino biology and behavior usually live alone, but in Savannah small herds can sometimes be seen. Their communication is actually the sense of smell. Mud is the greatest defense of rhinos, not their visual corte... Mud is essential to cool them, protect them from insects, soften and protect their skin from the sun. During the day the rhinos sleep, they are mostly active at dusk and night. Herbivores exclusively, they're basically philophags. Rhinos adapt their diets to suit the environment: the black rhinoceros, whose upper lip is prehensile, feeds on method leaves or other thorny brush; The white rhino, with its wide mouth and square lips, grazes the grass; Asian rhinos are more eclectic and consume all the vegetation within their reach (branches, buds, weeds). These large herbivores digest the plants by fermenting the colon. Unlike the blows, they are monogaster; Adult rhinos weighing more than one ton must also consume 50 kg of plants per day, sometimes up to 100 kg. Thick skin serves as a shell in battles that establish themselves to control. The skin of Indian rhinos created by a plate has large, rich vascular folds that increase the replacement area and promote thermal regulation that transfers heat to the widest skin patches to act as coolers. These animals avoid humans and swoop in when they feel threatened, mainly to protect young rhinos. Very rare, these attacks can sometimes cause serious injury due to the animal's strength and the danger posed by their horn. Rhinos often accompanied by birds trotting bulls or engaging their skin and cleaning them from parasites or herons that keep bulls hunting insects disturbed on the ground by the crossing Beast. In rare cases, young rhinos can be an opportunity to prey on big cats like the lion. Adult rhinos, on the other hand, have no enemies but humans. Most of the time the rhino threatens his opponent but doesn't really fight him. Both polyginus and polyendros: males and females have several mates. If a female heats up, the males might come to fight. The conductor expels the female intriguingly: he marks his territory with his urine and feces, twisting his tail like a fan to spread over a larger area; Plus, the couple are chasing each other and fighting each other before mating. After a pregnancy of 15 to 18 months, a baby is born who can stay with the mother for two and a half years. He follows his mother like his shadow. She is then particularly aggressive in protecting her baby from her death. Breastfeeding lasts at least one year. Eight years is the maturity of a young rhinoceros. The mother pushes her child back to the birth of the next one. The female can have 10 babies during her minimum 45 years of life. A systematic current species with its fur and small size, the Sumatran rhinoceros is the furthest current species, associated with a woolly rhinoceros of prehistory. According to BioLib (January 1, 2018)::Subfiction Aceratheriinae Dollo, 1885 † Subf family Rhino Owen, 1845 Owen Rhino Tribe, 1845 Sub-Tribe Dicerorhinina Ringstrom, 1924 Type Dicerorhinus Gloger, 1841 Species Dicerorhinus sumatrensis (Fisher, 1924, 1924 Dicerorhinus Gloger type, 1841 species Dicerorhinus sumatrensis (Fisher, 1924 1814) -- Sub-tribe Sumatra Dicotina Ringstrom Rhinoceros, 1924 Gray Ceratotherium Genus, 1867 Species Ceratotherium simum (Burchell, 1817) -- White Rhino Type Dicros Grey , 1821 bicornis dicross species (Linnaeus, 1758) -- Black rhinoceros rhinoceros 1845 Rhino genus Linnaeus, 1758 Species Rhino sondaicus Desmarest, 1822 -- Java Rhino unicorn rhino species (Linnaeus, 1758) - Indian rhinoceros and two main Asian rhinos are believed to have separated some 26 million years ago from the African rhinos. Asia: The endangered Sumatrensis Dicerorhinus rhinoceros is the sole survivor of the oldest group, Dicerorhinina. As black fall, the Sumatran rhinoceler is closest to his former cousin, the former woolly rhino who lived in the glacier area and was destroyed by a Stone Age man. Fossils have been found and according to archaeological excavations, some woolly rhinos have lived in England for between 500,000 and 30,000 years ago. Rhino type (2 species) is Endangered: The Indian rhinoceros (unicorn rhinoceros) and especially the rarest: the Joan rhinoceros (Sundaikos rhinoceros). With his armor, the Indian rhino has a prehistoric look. These two Giants were separated from each other about 10 million years ago. They live in the rainforests of South Asia; Deforestation and illegal shootings are a fatal blow to the population. Africa: The two African gin, the Ceratotherium simum and the Black Rhinoceros (Dicross du Cornis), were separated from each other some 5 million years ago. They differ, among other things, in the way they eat. While the white rhino grazes the grass, the black rhino feeds on the seams and branches. It needs dense vegetation while the white rhino lives in the open savannah. It is able to pull into its mouth the tip of the branches thanks to its upper lip pointing forward. Little white rhinos walk in front of their mothers, while little black rhinos go behind their mothers. In Africa, they say they act like white women pushing their children in front of them in a stroller and black women carrying theirs behind their backs. In reality, white and black rhinos are... Gray! The name actually comes from old translation errors of the Vinjda (wide to a wide rhinoceros here, sprawled in grass). When the Hangs settled in South Africa, they translated the vijad into white. German kept the correct translation. [Judge. indispensable] paracetum evolutionary history, the group of rhino brothers, were the greatest land mammals of all time. Skeleton of woolly rhinoceros (ancient colodonta). The rhino family, which appeared in Eocene, enjoyed some evolutionary success during the Cenozoic, with several dozen species scattered on almost every continent marked by a wide variety of forms in which the remaining five species give only a very limited idea. The first known relatives of rhinos are fossils of the upper uchen. These aminodontidas were already as large as the current rhino, but they had no horn and probably fed on marine plants (hence their German name wassernashurner literally: water rhino). Three sibling groups appeared at this time between perissodactyls (which some authors have called the Rhinocerotoidesa super family): Hyracodontidae, Amynodontidae and Rhinocerotidae. Giant rhinos (hircodontidao) were with Paraceratherium (also known as Baluchitharium and Indricotrium) are the greatest earthly mammals of all time. They had long necks, were hornless and lived throughout the oligocen (30 million years ago). The real rhinocerotidae appears at the end of the Eocene in Eurasia; They are first of all small animals living in herds, and very quickly varied (we know at least 26 different gin between Eurasia and North America, before the phenomenon of extinction is important to the median ulgocerene). Species that have survived this extinction include mnuchier (with vengeance rays arranged in the form of wart tusks) and tuceras (reminiscent of hippo morphological). It is also in the Oligocene that the three current branches of rhinoceros are separate: Dicerorhinina (including sumatran rhinoceros woolly rhinoceros), Dicerotina (African rhinoceros) and rhinoceros (Indian rhinoceros). The family died permanently on the American mainland of Pleussen, about five million years ago. In the last ice age, the family still included the group of woolly rhinos, the elsmouthina, whose best-known protected, alsmotium, was tested by a giant horn in the middle of the head, 2m long; They were very many in Europe 200,000 years ago, and died about 26,000 years ago. Until just 10,000 years ago, prehistoric men in Western Europe encountered at least four species of rhinoceros (including the ancient colodonte woolly rhinoceros, which disappeared around 8000 BC) that survived three glaciers, but may have contributed to the disappearance. The ice age woolly rhino appears among the Dicerorhinini, so it is associated with the Sumatran rhinoceros, which also has long hairs. BioLib Classification (January 1, 2018)[27]: Aceratheriinae Dollo Subf family, 1885 † Aceratherini Clan (Sometimes Aceratherini)Dollo, 1885 † Type Aceratherium Kaup, 1832 † Type Plesiaceratherium Yang, 1937 † Chilotherini Qiu Tribe, Xie-Yan, 1987 † Genus Serorius Kretzoi, 1942 † Chilothreum Ringstrom, 1924 † Type Aphelops Cope, 1874 † Type FloridaSaras Wood, 1964 † 1969 † Fernf Owen, † 1845 Rhino Owen, Owen Rhino Tribe 1845 1845 Sub-Tribe Of Dysorinina Ringstrom , 1924 Type Colodonte Baron, 1831 † Gloger, 1841 Type Larkothirium Ginzburg, 1974 † Type Stepanoronus Ticks, 1942 † Sub-Tribe Dikrotina Ringstrom, 1924 Type Ceratotherium Grey, 1867 Type Dicross Grey, 1821 Type Paradiceros Hooijer, 1968 † Alsmothrina Bonaparte, 1845 † Type Elsmotium J. Fisher, 1808 † Type Hisponium Crusafont - Villalta, 1947 † Type Iranotherium Ringstrom, 1924 † Type Kenyatherium Hoarding - Guerin, 1974 † Sinterium Type Ringstrom, 1924 † Type Victoria Eros Geraads, McCrossin - Benefit, 2012 † Sub-Tribe Rhino Owen, 1845 Type Gaindatherium Colbert, 1934 † Type Rhino Linnaeus, 1758 Clan Teleoceratini Hay, 1902 † Type Aprotodon Forrester Cooper, 1915 † Type Brachypotherium Roger, 1904 † Type Diaceratherium Dietrich, 19 19 19 19 31 † Prosantorhinus Heisig, 1974 † Type Teleoceras Hatcher, 1894 † Type Galushaceras Prothero, 2005 † Acerchium Rations Arikarense Alsmothium Teleoceras of Miocene. Woolly rhinoceros (Coelodonta antiquities) rhinos and humans have redisclosed in the western rhinoceros of Durer. In ancient times, rhinos were mentioned by a number of ancient writers. In the 2nd century, Fausanias Frijta provided a quick account of him among the eccentricities of Rome, mentioning another name, Ethiopian bulls. During the Renaissance, as Europeans gradually distanced themselves from medieval bums, doubts were besoding about the veracity of the existence of these rhinos. But in 1515, a sample of an Indian rhinoceros (unicorn rhinoceros) was returned by boat to Portugal. It first makes a lot of noise across Europe because it confirms the description left by Fellini in his natural history. It will become an engraving, now called Durer's Rhinocеле, at the British Museum, based solely on depictions of the animal. The rhinoceros as a detailed article character: rhinoceros in art. The rhinoceris is the subject of many artistic achievements, such as: Durer's rhinocеле, engraving; Rhinoceros of Ionesco, play; Salvador Dali's Rhinoceronte vestido con puntillas (lace-clad rhinoceros) sculpture named after Durer; The Rhinoceit (1999-2000), modern sculpture by Xavier Weihan. The sutra rhinocera is considered one of the oldest Buddhist texts. Faith around the Horn Detailed article: Horn (biology) #Cornes of rhinoceros. Rhino horn, crushed, some attribute the virtues to an aphrodisiac. The box contains bzoard taken from the macbeth of hypnotized animals. The sexual behavior of these animals has served them a lot. Unlike many species, mating can last more than half an hour in rhinos. This is probably why some of the trait, without foundation, therapeutic effects and aprodziak for crushed rhino horn, when it is Mostly keratin, a common substance found in nails, hair and candies. Humorous trait about a car in Kenya. Dressed as an aphrodisiac by the Chinese, who take it especially as an infusion, rhino horn does not have a healing virtue but, because of this belief, many rhinos are killed. Other Asian countries affected, including Vietnam; In Japan, however, previously a major importer of ivory, strict regulation and economic recession have helped curb demand. In China, a kilogram of rhino horn powder sold for \$50,000 in 2011. Chinese demand, combined with declining wildlife populations, helps drive up ivory prices; According to the Washington Post, rhino horn can be traded for \$300,000 on the black market. From 1980 to 1984, the number of black rhinos, once common, halved, probably because of their horns. There were 70,000 black rhinos in Africa in 1970, 15,000 in 1981 and only 4,200 in 2011, mostly in South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Kenya. But the population is finally making progress and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) sees the species as exploitative. The white rhinocealyst does better with 18,000 individuals in South Africa. To reduce hunting, the International Rhino Foundation has set up anti-smoking patrols. In 2008, 83 black rhinos were hunted in South Africa in 2008. In 2011, the figure was 448. In 2012, 668. The foundation has also pledged to relocate animals to well-preserved areas of Kenya (Tsavo East National Park) and Zimbabwe (Hwange and Lymco). 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