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According to Dharmindra Dulal Historically, northwestern Uganda, southern Chad, southwestern Sudan, the eastern part of the center of the African Republic, and the northeastern Democratic Republic of the Congo were native sites for northern white rhinos (*Ceratotherium simum cottoni*). Southern white rhinos (*Ceratotherium simum simum*) live in southern Africa. However, the current range of these subspecies is much more limited. Currently, northern white rhinos live only in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. While southern white rhinos live in Botswana, Namibia, Swaziland, Ivory Coast, Kenya, and Zambia. In addition, African governments maintain rhino populations in protected areas such as Kruger National Park in southern Africa, Mlilwane Swaziland Reserve, Murchison Falls National Park in Uganda and Meru National Park in Kenya. (African Rhino. Action Plan for Status and Conservation, 1999; Estes, 1991; Groves, 1972; Novak, 1999; Skinner and Chimimba, 2006) Typical habitat for white rhinos includes dense forests, savannahs and forests with grassy holes. White rhinos usually live near water sources because they usually consume water as often as twice a day. In addition, white rhinos are more common near the banks of rivers and low-lying areas in the morning hours. As temperatures rise, they move to more shaded areas, such as dense forest or the middle slopes of the hills. (Estes, 1991; Groves, 1972; Novak, 1999) Moderate tropical terrestrial savannah or meadow forest shrub forest White rhinos are one of the largest terrestrial mammals. They weigh between 1,000 and 3,600 kg as adults. White rhinos have relatively small eyes compared to their body size, square-shaped lips, and long neck with a hump. They have two horns of unequal size. The recorded length of longer horns is 1660 mm in length. They are longer and thinner in females. Shorter horns can grow up to 550 mm in length. The average length of the head and body, excluding the tail, ranges from 3.35 to 3.77 m. The average tail length of white rhinos ranges from 0.57 to 0.77 m. In addition, the average height of the shoulders of a white rhino is from 1.71 to 2.85 m, while their average girth is from 2.01 to 2.20 m. These animals have 24 teeth, with a dental formula: 0/0 cutters, 0/0 fangs, prelers 3/3 and molars 3/3. White rhinos have pale gray skin that is dense, stiff, and has plate-like folds. The epidermis of white rhinos are 1 mm thick and their dermis are 18 mm thick, on average. White rhinos have hypsodont teeth. They also have a flat wide mouth for grazing. White rhinos are so called not because they are white, but because their face is wide (missed translation). At birth, the average weight of minors is from 40 to 60 kg, and the length of the head and body up to 0.65 m. Juvenile horns can be seen only six weeks after birth, when the black membranes covering the horns fall. The body hair is visible three months after birth in white rhinos. Northern white rhinos (*Ceratotherium simum cottoni*) are relatively smaller in weight and body length than southern white rhinos (*Ceratotherium simum simum*). In both subspecies, female white rhinos are slightly smaller than males. However, there is no quantitative data published on the sizes of men and women and the north and south compare here. The feature that distinguishes these two subspecies from each other is their body hair, as the southern subspecies has less body hair than their northern counterparts. (Estes, 1991; Groves, 1972; Novak, 1999; Pienaar, 1994a) endothermic homoiothermic bilateral male symmetry is larger than the ornamental mating system in white rhinos polygynandrous, meaning both males and females have multiple sexual partners. Male white rhinos are vigilant for females entering their territory. As soon as the female enters the territory, the male stays with the female during the day to find out whether the female is ready to mate. If the female is ready, the male usually follows her for another 3-5 days, during which the females respond snorts and roars. Before mating, pair bonds last from 5 to 20 days; during this period, if females try to enter the territory of another male, males cross the road, and sometimes there is a confrontation between males and females. However, if the females successfully enter the territory of the other male, the previous male will stop his efforts to follow the female. Males detect whether females are ready to mate by the smell of urine; urine includes chemicals that signal to females in the estrus. Females usually experience their first estrus at the age of three and a half years, but they do not reproduce until the age of 5. Almost all females breed after 5 years. Some of the signs of mating behavior sent by female rhinos are frequent urination and whistling sounds. Among men of the same population, the level of fecal testosterone in territorial males is higher than in non-territorial males. In addition, territorial males usually spend more time with females and tend to have more mating partners than non-territorial males. Thus, territorial men have a higher reproductive success than non-territorial men. During mating, male white rhinos place both legs on the back of the female. Digging lasts an average of 15 to 30 minutes, with ejaculations every 4-5 minutes. Mating behavior continues for 2 to 5 days as men's testosterone levels are high for 2 to 5 days. After that, the female leaves the male territory. (Estes, 1991; Groves, 1972; Novak, 1999; Pienaar, 1994; Rachlow, et al., 1998) polygonal (disorderly) White breed throughout the year, but breeding usually peaks between October and December in southern African populations and from February to June in the East African population. White rhinos give birth to one offspring, which weighs an average of 48.5 kilograms at birth and doubles its size by 6 months. Females reach puberty between the ages of 3 and 5, while males reach puberty between the ages of 5 and 7. Female white rhinos can breed between the ages of 5 and 46. The breeding interval of white rhinos is long, from 2.5 to 3 years. This long breeding interval is associated with a long gestational period of 530 to 550 days. Calves usually start weaning in one year and leave their mothers as soon as they reach 2 to 2.5 years old. (Estes, 1991; Groves, 1972; Novak, 1999; Pienaar, 1994; Rachlow, et al., 1998) White rhino calves start sucking the mother's milk only a few hours after birth, and they usually suck for 2 to 3 minutes at a time. Mothers are the sole caregivers of young and men do not have parental investment on calves for the mating process. White rhinos begin to graze at 2 months, but they depend on their mothers to feed up to 6 months after birth. After 6 months, the mother still cares for the child and protects him from predators and external threats such as wildfires. In addition, calves usually move in front of their mother early in their lives, and they react immediately when their mothers change direction. Calves usually follow their mothers continuously for 2 months. The white rhino remains with its mother between 2.5 and 3 years old. At this time, mothers will expel their calves from their territories and again become sexually receptive. (Estes, 1991; Groves, 1972; Novak, 1999; Pienaar, 1994; Rachlow, et al., 1998) Female parental care pre-hatching pre-hatching/birth provisioning protecting pre-weaning/fledging provision of defending pre-independence defending life expectancy of white rhinoceroses differs between captivity and in the wild. The average life expectancy of both males and females in the wild is between 46 and 50 years. The longest life expectancy of northern white rhinos in captivity is 30 years and 3 months. Similarly, the maximum life expectancy of the southern subspecies of white rhinos in captivity is 30 years. The life expectancy of white rhinos in the wild is between 39 and 43 years and 27 to 30 years in captivity, on average. However, most rhinos die unnaturally due to human poaching. Other causes of death for the white rhino include drowning, getting stuck in mud, falling from rocks, and burning in runaway wildfires. (Groves, 1972; Carey and the Judge, 2000; Estes, 1991; Groves, 1972; Novak, 1999; Rachlow, 1997; Weigl and Jones, 2005) The general behavior of white rhinos is something they react to predators such as lion (lion Leo) attacks. For example, all white rhinos run with their hind legs, continuously hitting the ground, and their forefeet following the directions of the way other rhinos work, during the flight. White rhinos can run at speeds of 24 km/h and can reach up to 40 km/h for short periods of time. White rhinos are usually unavishly aggressive animals. However, females with young calves are more aggressive than males and other females because they protect their calves. Other common behaviors include the use of mud baths during the summer and sand baths in winter. White rhinos rarely take water baths. White rhinos are both diuretic and crepuscular, and this is different depending on the season. In winter they are dim, meaning their peak activity hours occur during the daytime. On the other hand, white rhinos are crepuscular in the summer seasons, with peak hours up between 5am to 9am and 3pm to 6.30pm. This shift is a way to avoid hotter weather in the summer. White rhinos do not migrate from one place to another at different times of the year. Male rhinos sometimes fight for territory. Defeated males often move to some other territory. In addition, males urinate to define boundaries and they leave the territory only when crossing the water. White rhinos rarely share territory with other rhinos. (Estes, 1991; Groves, 1972; Rachlow, et al., 1998) Home range Dominant white rhinos have their own non-overlapping territories. Domestic male rhinos range from 0.75 to 13.80 square kilometers, while females occupying 6 to 8 square kilometers of white rhinos have a hierarchy of dominance where strong rhinos claim more territorial space. Male white rhinos actively protect an area of 0.7 to 3 square kilometers on average. Women's territory is slightly smaller, on average, from 0.5 to 2.3 square kilometers. These rhinos tend to have large ranges at home during the dry season because they roam more for food in the dry season than wet seasons. (Estes, 1991; Groves, 1972; Novak, 1999; Pienaar, 1994; Pienaar, 1994b) White rhinos communicate through several different noises. As a rule, male white rhinos are louder than females. In addition, during fights with other bulls males make grunts and snorts. Females pronounce loud bass while fighting other females or in confrontation with males. Panting, whining, and creaking sounds made by calves if they don't see their mother. White rhinos often make rough creaking sounds when chasing or chasing, and their defensive sound growls. Male rhinos will make hic-pulsing sounds when approaching females. White rhinos are myopic, but they have an increased sense of hearing and smell. So the olfactory play an important role in ensuring the security of their territories. In white rhino populations, dominant males spray urine to mark the boundaries of their territories. In addition, white rhinos have communal heaps of manure, making it easier for rhinos to identify each other in the area. Communal heaps of manure also play a role in mating, because males can determine whether the female is ready to mate based on the smell of manure. (Estes, 1991; Groves, 1972; Novak, 1999; Skinner and Chimimba, 2006) the visual tactile acoustic vibrations of chemical white rhinos are strictly herbivores. Their common diets include thick bush covers and short herbs. Some of the species of herbs they consume are panic grass (*Panicum*), signal grass (*Urochloa*), and finger grass (*Digitaria*), which are commonly found in shady areas of meadows. Their square-shaped lips allow them to consume a huge amount of herbs, so they are often called the largest pure shepherd in the world. White rhinos also eat fruits as well as leaves, stems, seeds, nuts and tree flowers. White rhinos of newborn calves drink only mother's milk for two to three weeks after birth. After two weeks, mothers teach newborns to eat soft and juicy herbs and other vegetation. White rhinos drink mother's milk up to 18 months of postpartum, start eating regular diets, like their mothers, after four to five months. (Estes, 1991; Groves, 1972; Novak, 1999; Skinner and Chimimba, 2006) leaves wood, bark, or stem seeds, grains and nuts fruit pollen flowers juice or other plant fluids White rhinos do not have many natural predators. Some rhinos have missing parts of the ear or part of the tail, due to rare fights with hyenas (*Crocuta crocuta*). In addition, there have been several cases where white rhino calves have been killed by lions (*Panthera leo*). To avoid these potential predators, rhinos can roam in groups consisting of females and calves. These groups are common in the habitats where these large predators live. The main predator of white rhinos are humans (Home sapiens) who illegally poach them by the horns. (Estes, 1991; Ferreira, et al., 2015; Groves, 1972; Novak, 1999; Skinner and Chimimba, 2006) White rhinos are mega-herbivores that graze on vast amounts of herbs. White rhinos are also seen as key species as they help increase grass biodiversity and potentially prevent forest fires. Waldram et al. (2008) reported that grazing grass by white rhinos makes grasses so short that wildfire cannot burn grass. In addition, the removal of rhinos from grasses has resulted in the disappearance of 50 per cent of short grass land from the area. In addition, white rhinos have a mutual relationship with cattle herons (*Bubulcus ibis*) and cape-star (*Lamprotornis* These birds feed on insects and parasites, which are present in the skin and on the backs of rhinos. It was originally thought that the red-billy oxpecker (*Buphagus erythrorhynchus*) also have a mutual relationship with rhinos. However, recent studies have shown that these oxpeckers actually extended the healing time of the wounds and removed the ear wax rather than feeding and contracting ticks that are on the skin. One of the parasites that feed on birds is ticks. There are 14 species of ticks extracted from the body of white rhinos that include *Amblyomma* Rhino, *Dermacentor* Rhino, *Hyalomma truncatum*, and *Rhipicephalus maculatus*. Parasites such as pyroplasma, which are the blood parasites of the protozoa, have been linked to a disease such as babesiosis in white rhinos, which can sometimes be deadly. Otiende et al. (2015) found that 66% of white rhinos tested showed an infection of one species of pyroplasma (*Theileria bicornis*). In addition, the infection of this parasite was not related to age, gender or location. Infection of these parasitic protozoa contributed to the exponential decline of white rhinos. (Govender, et al., 2011; Groves, 1972; Otiende, et al., 2015; Penzhorn, et al., 1994; Waldram, et al., 2008) White rhinos are economically important to humans. The rise of ecotourism associated with white rhinos has helped countries financially. For example, over the past decade, the price of the average ticket for white rhinos in The Kruger National Park in southern Africa has tripled. Although the use of white rhino horn is illegal, people get these horns through illegal poaching. In addition, white rhino horns are used for drugs that are not scientifically reliable. In addition, rhinos are known to reduce the likelihood of forest fires because of their grazing habits. It is possible that they indirectly prevent damage to nearby cities. (Rahlow and Berger, 1997; Saayman and Merwe, 2003) Body parts are the source of valuable ecotourism material Although not usually aggressive, there have been several cases in Kruger National Park, South Africa, where rhinos rammed cars and scared passengers. This aggressive behavior of rhinos is most likely caused by man-made sounds that snought rhinos. While white rhinos may injure some people, there has been no mortality associated with it. (Durrheim and Leggat, 1999) The IUCN Red List states that northern white rhinos are critically endangered species and may have died out in the wild. According to the IUCN Red Book, northern white rhinos have not been seen in the wild since 2006, and only four remain in captivity. The IUCN Red Book describes southern white rhinos as immediate threats. Northern White listed in Annex I CITES, which means that they are the most endangered species and any international trade or any commercial use is prohibited. At CITES, southern white rhinos are classified in Annex I. Annex II states that species are not threatened by extinction, but trade monitoring is necessary to ensure that species numbers are sustainable. In addition, the U.S. Federal List lists southern white rhinos as endangered and northern white rhinos as endangered. The Michigan State list does not contain any special status for both species of white rhinos. It was originally thought that southern white rhinos had died out by 1880. However, the discovery of four southern white rhinos in sululand, modern southern Africa, in 1883 proved that southern white rhinos were not extinct, but were endangered. Since the 1950s, conservation practices have been applied, along with strong conservation laws enacted by governments. However, the situation deteriorated after internal conflicts and civil wars erupted in some African countries, which drastically reduced the white rhino population in the late 1970s and 1980s. To save these rhinos, humans have been moved to various parks such as Kruger National Park, South Africa. The movement of southern white rhinos was extremely successful, as the number rose from 337 to 1876 within 20 years (1973-1993). Today there are more than 15,000 southern white rhinos in the world. On the other hand, the northern white rhinos have not recovered from human poaching. Northern white rhinos live in poor and undeveloped northern African countries such as Sudan, Chad and Uganda. As a result of weak regulations and weak centralized governments, the poaching of northern white rhinos has intensified. The number of northern white rhinos has fallen from 500 in 1968 to four in 2015. These four northern white rhinos are in captivity, and it has been assumed that there are no northern white rhinos left in the wild. Populations of white rhinos have declined due to illegal poaching of people behind horns. These horns are made of keratin and are not useful for any medication. However, people, mostly from China and East Asia, still use horns for their traditional medicines, which science considers pseudo-medicine. In an attempt to save the rhinos, CITES, in 1977, banned the international bidding of all rhinos. Despite the efforts of CITES, illegal killings and the trade in rhinos continued. CITES' failure to restrict trade has spawned new trade rules, such as the United Nations resolution Conf 6.10. This resolution, adopted in 1981, prohibited any international/national sale or trade in rhino horn and skin. Teh he also called on governments to destroy rhino horn stocks. However, countries such as South Africa, Namibia and South Africa opposed an international ban on the trade in rhino products because they had rhino horns that had been collected by arresting poachers. In 1994, the United States threatened to ban trade in all wildlife and fishing with countries that do not follow bans on international trade. In response to the threat from the United States, countries such as South Africa, Namibia and South Africa have explored alternative approaches to rhino conservation so that they can continue international trade. The conservation practices of these countries have negated rhino horns (pre-emptively cutting off horns without immediate harm to individuals) and erecting fences. Fences around the forest, where rhinos live, as well as armed guards, have been an effective conservation practice. In addition, safe detroning methods have reduced poaching efforts. (Ferreira, et al., 2015; Groves, 1972; Rachlow and Berger, 1997; Rahlow, 1997; Sarah, 2003) Dharmindra Doulal (author), Radford University, Karen Powers (editor), Radford University, Alex Atwood (editor), Radford University, Marisa Dameron (editor), Radford University, Sarah Dewey (editor), University of Michigan-Anne-Arbor. Ethiopian living in sub-Saharan Africa (sub-30 degrees to the north) and Madagascar. The acoustic uses sound to link bilateral symmetry with body symmetry so that the animal can be divided into one plane into two halves of the mirror image. Animals with bilateral symmetry have dorsal and abdominal sides, as well as front and back ends. The synapomorpha of Bilateria. The chemical uses odors or other chemicals to communicate the crepuscular active at dawn and dusk diurnal active during the day, 2. lasting in one day. the dominance of the hierarchy of the rating system or peck order

among members of a long-term social group where the status of dominance affects access to resources or fellow ecotourism people benefit economically by promoting tourism that focuses on the evaluation of natural areas or animals. Ecotourism implies that there are programs that profit from the assessment of natural areas or animals. endothermic animals that use metabolically generated heat to regulate body temperature regardless of ambient temperature. Endothermia is the synapomorpha of mammals, although it may have originated in (now extinct) synapsid ancestors; fossil records do not distinguish these possibilities. Converged in birds. The care of the women's parents is carried out by females of the folio of the animal, which mainly eats leaves. forest biomes are dominated by trees. otherwise forest biomes can be heavily rainfall and seasonality. herbivores that eat mostly plants or parts of plants. hestero-thropo-cautious manufactured in more than one group (litters, clutches, etc.) and for several seasons (or other periods hospitable for reproduction). Iteroparic animals must, by definition, survive for several seasons (or periodic changes in condition). Keystone species whose presence or absence strongly affects populations of other species in the area, so extirpation of key species in the area will lead to the ultimate extirpation of many other species in the area (example: sea otter). motile, having the ability to move from one place to another. the native range of the area in which the animal is naturally located, the region in which it is endemic. pheromones are chemicals released into the air or water that are detected and responded to other animals of the same kind of polygynandrous type of polygamy, in which a female couple with several males. each of whom also pairs with several different women. Smell signs communicates by producing scents from special glands (s) and placing them on the surface whether others can smell or taste their scrub forest shrubs develop in areas that experience dry seasons. seasonal breeding is limited to a certain season of sedentary remains in the same area of sexual reproduction, which includes a combination of the genetic contribution of two individuals, male and female sexual ornaments of one of the sexes (usually males) has special physical structures used in courtiers of other sexes or struggle with the same sex. For example: horns, elongated tails, special spurs. tactile uses a touch to link the moderate area of the Earth between 23.5 degrees north and 60 degrees north (between the tropics of the cancer and the Arctic Circle) and between 23.5 degrees south and 60 degrees south (between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle). terrestrial life on earth. territorial protections within the domestic range occupied by one animal or group of animals of the same species and conducted through clear protection, display or advertising under threat of the term used in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals 1994 for collective designation of endangered species (E), vulnerable (V), rare (R), indefinite (I), or under-known (K) and in the IOP's Red List of Threatened Animals for collective designation of species classified as critically endangered (CR), endangered or vulnerable (VU). tropical area of the earth that surrounds the equator, from 23.5 degrees to the north to 23.5 degrees to the south. tropical savannahs and meadows of ground biome. Savannahs are meadows with scattered individual trees that do not form an enclosed canopy. Extensive savannahs lived in parts of subtropical and tropical Africa and South America, as well as in savannah meadows with scattered trees or scattered clumps of trees, a type of community intermediate between meadows and and See also tropical savannahs and biome meadows. Temperate meadows of ground biome found in temperate latitudes (23.5 N or S latitude). Vegetation consists mainly of herbs, the height and variety of species which largely depend on the amount of moisture available. Fire and grazing are essential for the long-term maintenance of grasslands. The vibration of solid surface movements that are produced by animals as signals to another visual uses vision to communicate viviparal reproduction, in which fertilization and development occur in the female body and the developing embryo receives nourishment from the female. Year-round breeding takes place throughout the year D.H.M. 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