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Werner Trense

The Big Game of the World

With supplements by

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**381 photographs and illustrations, 293 in colour.
316 distribution maps in colour**

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Body weight: 260–280 kg
 Head and body length: 200 cm
 Tail length: 42 cm
 Shoulder height: 115–125 cm
 Gestation period: 330–365 days
 Maximum age: Up to 20 years (40 years in captivity)

Trophy: Skull, no records.

Subspecies: 3 (*Equus a. atlanticus* became extinct 300 A. D. in north Africa)

1. *Equus a. africanus*

North Eritrea, Danakil depression. Endangered.

2. *Equus a. somaliensis*

Somalia, East Ethiopia, Los Anod and Gebidebo. Endangered (250).

3. *Equus a. taeniopus*

Eritrea, Sardo and Danakil, Tokar region. Probably extinct.

Remarks: Classification and distribution of these subspecies is not clear; a revision is urgently needed.

Wild asses are legally protected in the Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia, but they are still hunted or poached by local tribes. Military campaigns also contributed to the decline of the animals in various areas in Somalia and Ethiopia. African Asses bred in captivity: 6 males and 10 females.

Rhinocerotidae Rhinoceroses

White Rhinoceros

Ceratotherium simum (Burchell, 1817)

German: Breitmaulnashorn; French: Rhinocéros Blanc; Afrikaans: Witrenoster; Arabic: Um Girin, Abu Gare; Dinka: Mirer; Kiswahili: Faru; Kung: c'hei; Luganda: Emkula; Matabele: Chukuru; Shona: Fura; Shosa: Umkhombe; Sindebele: Mhofu; Sotho: Tshukudu, Mophu; Tswana: Kgetlwa, Kôbaôba; Zulu: Umkhombe.

Former distribution: From south-east Sudan to south-east Chad; further south to the eastern African countries, to north-west Uganda and north-east Zaire.

Present distribution: South-west Sudan, Uganda, Zaire and introduced into South Africa.

Behaviour: Preferred habitat: dry open woodlands with good grasslands; predominantly grazers and active both by day and by night; mainly solitary, or in family groups. Predators to the pups are hyenas, lions.

Population status: Endangered.

Total: 1000 estimated.

Brief notes:

Body weight: 2000–2700 kg

Head and body length: 370–400 cm

Tail length: 70 cm

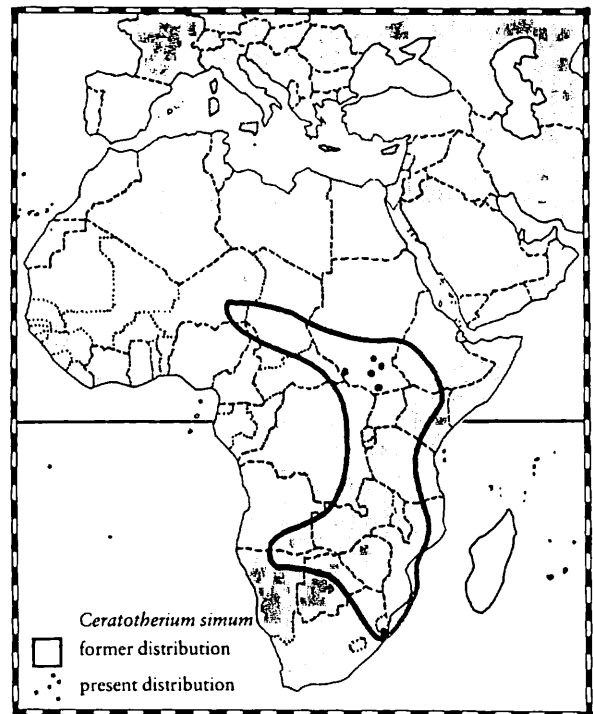
Shoulder height: 160–190 cm

Gestation period: 16 months

Maximum age: 45 years

Trophy: Horn length. Record RW's: 117 1/8 score, 1933, D. N. PAPALIOS; average 80" score.

SCI: 109 5/8" score, 1985 South Africa, S. A. Trophy Safaris; average 70" score.



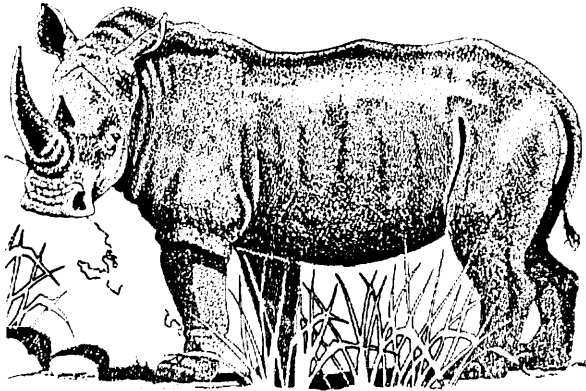
Subspecies: 2

1. *Ceratotherium s. simum*

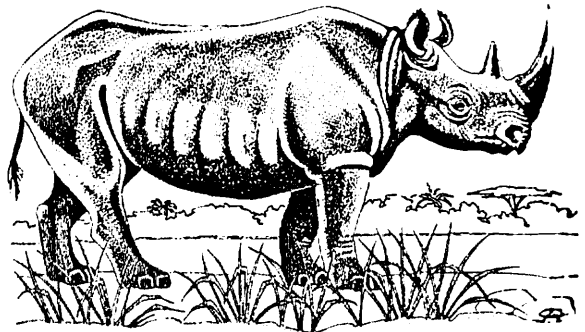
South Africa: Natal; introduced into Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Kenya. Endangered (1000).

2. *Ceratotherium s. cottoni*

South-west Sudan, north-east Zaire, Uganda?, Central African Republic? Endangered (200–300).



White Rhinoceros *Ceratotherium simum*



Black Rhinoceros *Diceros bicornis*

Remarks: Poaching for its horns is still going on for the northern subspecies, *C. s. cottoni*. Military operations also led to a drastic decline. In Chad they are already extinct!

The southern subspecies, *C. s. simum*, is again stable, having been well managed by the countries concerned. Their introduction into other regions such as South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Kenya was a complete success.

Black Rhinoceros

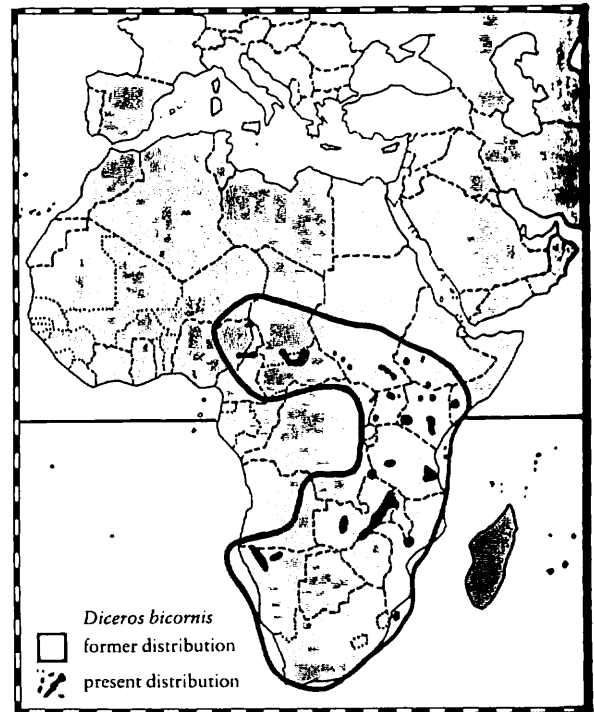
Diceros bicornis (Linné, 1758)

German: Spitzmaulnashorn; French: Rhinocéros noir; Acholi: Amuku; Afrikaans: Swartrenoster; Amharic: Aurarissi; Arabic: Abugern; Damara: !nabas, !nu; Hausa: Karkanda; Herero: Ongava; Iswana: Ishukudu; Kikuyu: huria; Kirundu: inkura; Kiswahili: Faru; Kung: N!a; Kwanyama: Omhanda; Lozi: Sembele; Lugunda: Enhula; Maasai: emuny; Ndorobo: Munyi, Nyiee; Owambo: Ominda; Peulh: Safe Na; Sechuana: Borele, Keitloa; Sesuto: Upelepi; Shangan: Xibedjane; Shona: Chimpembere, nhema; Sindebele: Bhejane; Somali: Wil; Tswana: Kgêtlwa, Kôbaôba; Xhosa: Umkhombe; Zulu: Ubhejane, Isibhejane.

Former distribution: From the Sudan to Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, the Central African Republic, Zaire, Uganda, Tanzania, south to Zambia, Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Angola and South Africa, Cameroon, Chad and Nigeria.

Present distribution: As formerly, but in most of the countries indicated, only small populations remain – mostly in national parks and game reserves.

Behaviour: Preferred habitat: see White Rhinoceros, page 181. The Black Rhinoceros is a



browser: diet includes leaves from bushes and scrub. Dry forests up to rain forests: predators of the pups are hyenas and lions.

Population status: Endangered.

Total: 3–4000 estimated.

Brief notes:

Body weight: 900–1600 kg

Head and body length: 280–360 cm

Tail length: 60–70 cm

Shoulder height: 140–225 cm

Gestation period: 15 months

Maximum age: Up to 40 years

Trophy: Horn length. Record RW's: 114 $\frac{7}{8}$ ", Tanzania, Game Dept. Arusha; average 70".

SCI: 89 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", 1955 Kenya, C. CALDESI; average 60".

Hunting methods: Formerly by stalking and on horseback; now everywhere protected by law.

Remarks: It is anticipated that the drastic decline of

the Black Rhinoceros populations will continue. Poaching for its horns, and habitat destruction due to the enormous increase of human populations, as well as the destruction of forests by elephants also play a significant part in the threats to the survival of these animals. The best protection they have remains in well managed national parks and game reserves.

Suidae

Pigs, hogs

Bush Pig *Potamochoerus porcus* (Linné, 1758)

German: Buschschwein; **French:** Potamochère; **Afrikaans:** Bosvark; **Amharic:** Yedur Assama; **Damara:** Igarohagub; **Foulada:** Bullungu (daneé jum); **Gbaya:** ngoya; **Hausa:** Aladen Daji; **Iswana:** Kolobe topo; **Kikuyu:** ng'urve; **Kirundu:** Satura; **Kiswahili:** Nguruwe; **Kwanyama:** Onguluve; **Lozi:** Sipongo; **Maasai:** Olmakiteng, olbitir; **Nganguela:** Ngulue; **Ovambo:** Oshingulu; **Sango:** mbèngè; **Shangan:** Khumba; **Shona:** Humba; **Sindebele:** Ngulungundu; **Sotho:** Klobè, Klobè-sodi; **Tswana:** Kolobè; **Wolof:** Mbaam aale; **Xhosa:** Ingulube; **Yoruba:** Turuku, ehede-igbo; **Zulu:** Inglubi, Ingulube.

Former distribution: As now.

Present distribution: From Guinea to Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, southern Somalia, northern and western Angola, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique, Zimbabwe, the Cape Province and Natal in South Africa, and Madagascar.

Behaviour: Preferred habitat: rain and secondary forests; they live in groups of up to 12 led by a dominant boar: activity predominantly nocturnal – occasionally diurnal: omnivorous feeding on roots, berries, grass, fruits, fungi, small animals and carrion, eggs and reptiles. Predators are lions, leopards, hyenas.

Population status: Stable.

Brief notes:

Body weight: 75–130 kg

Head and body length: 100–150 cm

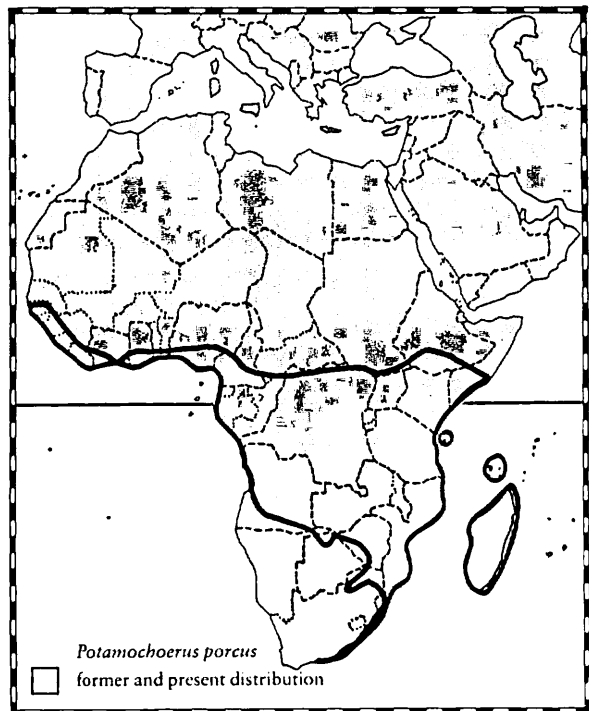
Tail length: 30–40 cm

Shoulder height: 55–100 cm

Gestation period: 127 days

Maximum age: 10–15 years

Trophy: Tusk record RW's: 11 $\frac{7}{8}$ ", 4", 1966

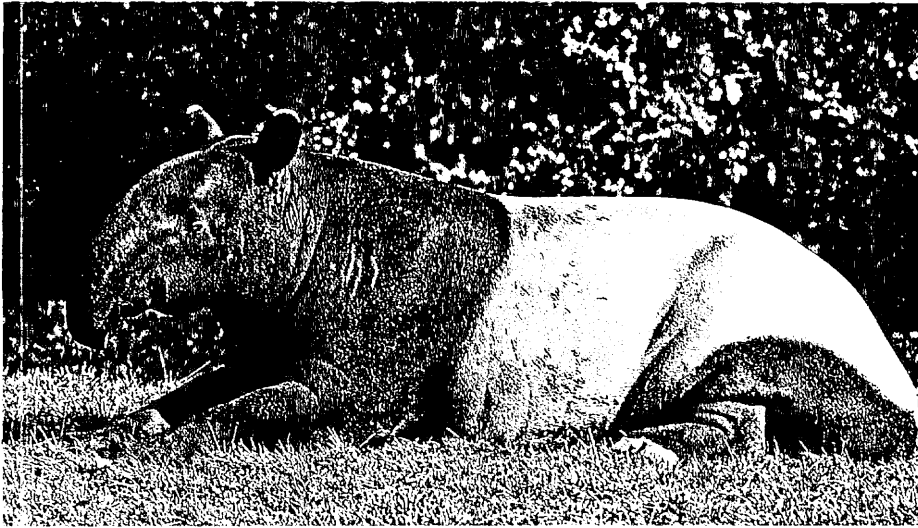


Mozambique, BARONESS VON ALVENSLEBEN; average 4", 2"-

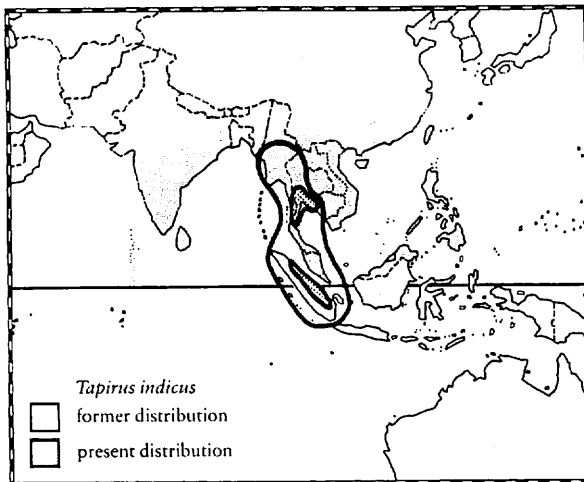
SCI: 22 $\frac{3}{8}$ " score, 1972 Mozambique, V. CABRAL; average 11" score.

Hunting methods: Stalking, with dogs and beaters. **Subspecies:** R. H. N. SMITHERS 1983 noted 11 subspecies; ST. J. SMITH 1984 18 subspecies, and HALTENORTH, TRENSE 1956 18 subspecies, HALTENORTH, DILLER 1977 13 subspecies.

Remarks: There is no exact taxonomic base for these listed 11, 13 or 18 subspecies. Some descrip-



Malayan Tapir
Tapirus indicus



Brief notes:

Body weight: 250–300 kg
 Head and body length: 220–250 cm
 Tail length: 5–10 cm
 Shoulder height: 90–105 cm
 Gestation period: 390–395 days
 Maximum age: 30 years
Hunting methods: Protected by law.

Remarks: Only a few isolated groups are found in the distribution areas; in Burma the tapirs are probably extinct. They may survive in remote and protected regions in Thailand. Reasons for the decline include human disturbance, destruction of habitat by deforestation and uncontrolled hunting.

Rhinocerotidae Rhinoceroses

Sumatran Rhinoceros

Dicerorhinus sumatraensis (Fischer, 1814)

German: Sumatra-Nashorn; French: Rhinocéros de Sumatra; Chinese: Sai Goo; Indonesian: Badak raya, cula satu; Kheh: Sai Ngew; Malay: Badak sumbu, Badak kerbau, Badak himpit; Sundanese: Badak berendem, cula dua.

Former distribution: Assam, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Malaysia, Sumatra and Borneo; India and Bangladesh.

Present distribution: As formerly, but only in small isolated populations.

Behaviour: Preferred habitat: tropical rain forests,

dry deciduous and swamp forests; they live singly or in pairs; typical browsers of leaves and shoots and are both diurnal and nocturnal. Predators on the pups are tigers and leopards.

Population status: Endangered. Total estimation about 250–300. Sumatra 100–150; Malaysia 80–100; Borneo 50.

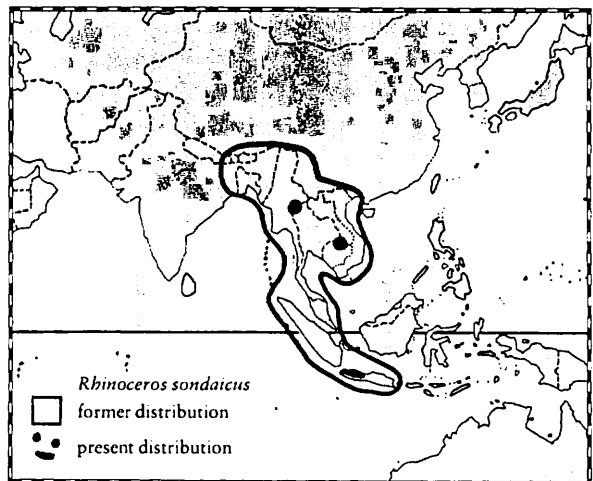
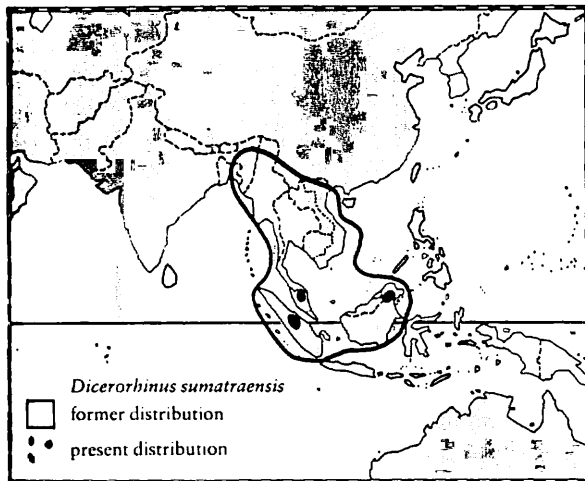
Brief notes:

Body weight: Up to 800 kg
 Head and body length: 250–315 cm
 Tail length: 30–40 cm
 Shoulder height: 125–140 cm
 Gestation period: 7–8 months





Sumatran Rhinoceros
Dicerorhinus sumatraensis



Maximum age: 32 years

Trophy: Horn length: Record RW's: 32 $\frac{1}{8}$ " ; circumference 17 $\frac{3}{8}$ " , British Museum.

Remarks: The establishment of several national parks in the countries concerned helped to protect these rare animals, and populations increased slowly. Unfortunately, uncontrolled hunting and poaching is still going on due to the high prices for the horns which are sold as aphrodisiacs.

These rhinoceroses are legally protected in all countries.

Javan Rhinoceros

Rhinoceros sondaicus Desmarest, 1822

German: Java-Nashorn; French: Rhinocéros de la Sonde;
Bahasa Jawa: Badak; Bahasa Sunda: Badak; Bengali:

Gonda; Burmese: Kyeng, Kyan-tsheng; Hindi: Gainda;
Indonesian: Badak raya, cula satu.

Former distribution: Eastern India, Bangladesh, Burma, Thailand, Kampuchea, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, the Chinese border, Sumatra and Java.

Present distribution: Western Java, Laos-Kampuchea border in Laos, probably on the Thailand-Burma border.

Behaviour: See Sumatran Rhinoceros, page 304.

Population status: Endangered.

40–55 estimated.



Brief notes: Body weight: Up to 1400 kg

Head and body length: 200–310 cm

Tail length: 50–60 cm

Shoulder height: 140–150 cm

Gestation period: 480 days

Maximum age: 40 years



Javan Rhinoceros *Rhinoceros sondaicus*

Trophy: Horn length: Record RW's: 32" and 10¾" Java, British Museum.

Remarks: Reasons for the decline include uncontrolled hunting for aphrodisiac products. The Ujung Kulon National Reserve may lead to an increase of these rhinoceroses.

Indian Rhinoceros

Rhinoceros unicornis Linné, 1758

German: Indisches Nashorn; **French:** Rhinocéros Unicorn des Indes; **Bengali:** Gonda; **Hindi:** Gainda, Gardagan; **Punjabi:** Karkadan.

Former distribution: Northern India and Nepal.

Present distribution: Brahmaputra Valley in Assam; in West Bengal; the Terai in Nepal.

Behaviour: See Sumatran Rhinoceros, page 304.

Population status: Endangered. Total: 1000–1500 estimated; India 600; Assam 150; West Bengal 50; Nepal 300; Java 20–30.

Brief notes:

Body weight: Up to 1800–2200 kg

Head and body length: 360–380 cm



Indian Rhinoceros *Rhinoceros unicornis*

Tail length: 70–80 cm
Shoulder height: 170–190 cm
Gestation period: 16 months
Maximum age: 45 years

Trophy: Horn length: Record RW's: 24" Assam 1909, British Museum; average 11".

Remarks: The survival of this Indian Rhinoceros – like all the other rhino species – is threatened by poaching, habitat loss due to grazing competition from livestock, and the increase of agriculture.

