

AFRICA



a little rhino coloring book



This LITTLE RHINO COLORING BOOK is meant for people of all ages. It is a one-of-a-kind book which can be kept as is, in its black and white form, or the drawings can be colored and the pages removed so that they can be framed, given away, or used in one's own creative way. The pages are of an extra heavy quality which will allow the use of most any medium (note that the author/artist did the cover with magic markers and colored pencils). The last page in the book does not have a drawing on it so that it can be torn out and used to insert behind the page which you are coloring as a protection for the next drawing just in case you use a wet medium that might absorb through the paper.

The drawings which appear in this book have all been produced with a mechanical "rapidograph" pen by the artist, Bob Anderson. Many of the drawings are the original illustrations found in the book, *Obo*, the story of an African monkey searching for paradise, also written by Bob Anderson and published by Hampton Roads Publishing Company.

All of the creatures which appear in this book are native to Africa and brief descriptions are included on the pages facing each drawing. The wildlife data is current as of August 2005 and has been based on records obtained on-line from The African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), The World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and the World Conservation Union (IUCN). Wildlife status designations are taken from information published by the World Conservation Union and cross-referenced from the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES).

DRAWINGS BY BOB ANDERSON

WEST AFRICAN LONG-NOSED CROCODILE

The West African long-nosed crocodile is a small to medium-sized crocodile, also known as an African slender-snouted crocodile, African sharp-nosed crocodile, Subwater crocodile, and African gharial.

The artist based this drawing on one which he saw in Yankari, Nigeria.

Scientific Name: *Crocodylus cataphractus*

Size: Typically up to 8 feet in length with reports of individual specimens up to 13 feet

Distribution: Central and West Africa

Habitat: Primarily found in rivers and streams with dense vegetative cover, but also in large lakes, brackish water near the coast, and even on one island (Bioko) off the coast of Cameroon

Status: Data Deficient, possibly Endangered or Vulnerable

Estimated
Wild Population: 50,000



SERVAL.

The serval is a small to medium-sized cat with a yellowish tan coat and black spots and stripes. The tail is ringed in black and the underparts of the body are either white or very light tan. Black servals have been reported in the high country of Kenya.

The artist based this drawing on one which he saw in captivity in Jos, Nigeria.

Scientific Name: Felis serval

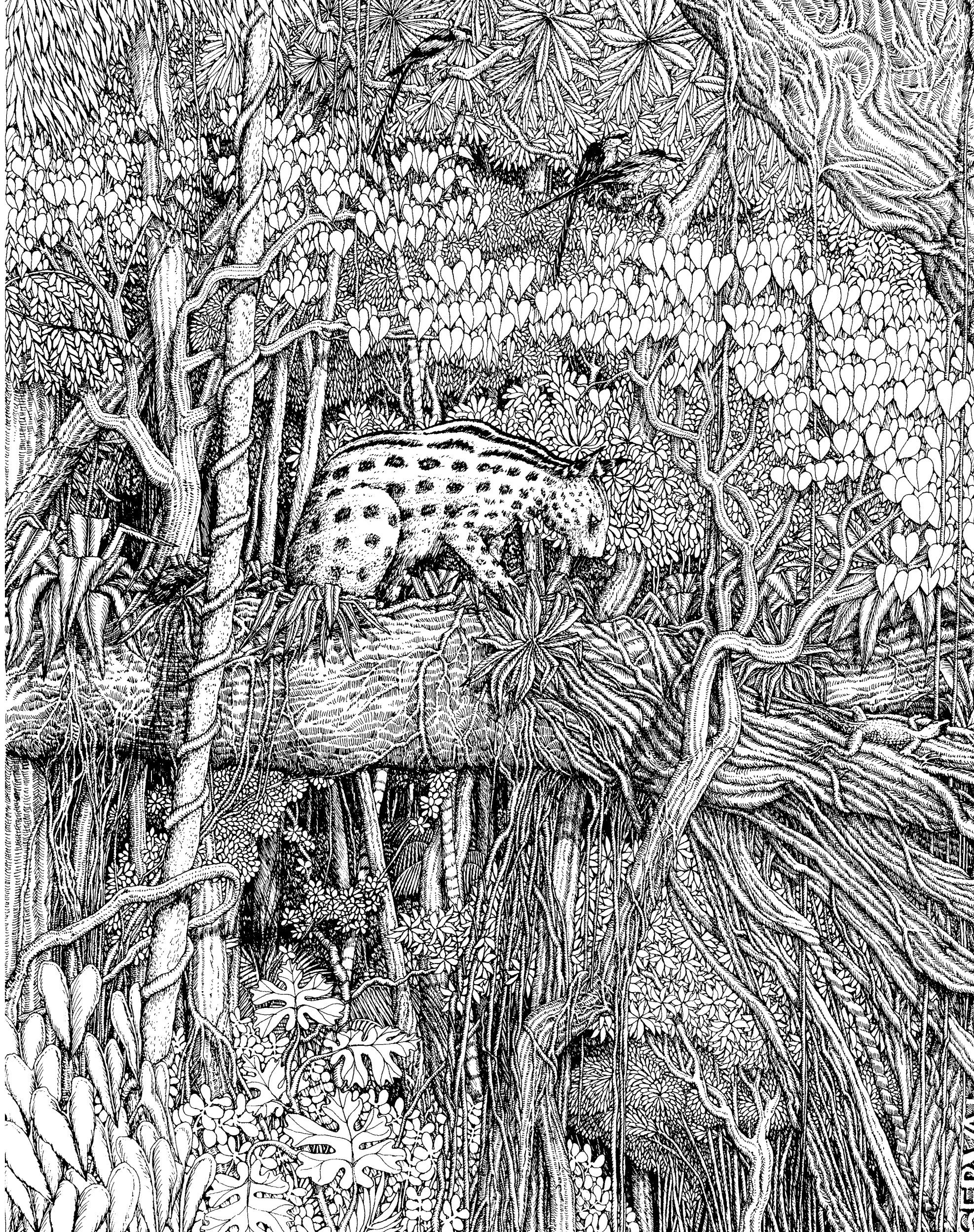
Size: 22 inches at the shoulder

Weight: 30–40 pounds

Distribution: Most of Africa with the exception of central equatorial Africa, the Sahara region and the extreme south of the continent

Habitat: Servals are found mainly in savannas where they prefer bush and tall grass near water. They are also found in high-altitude moorlands and bamboo thickets.

Status: Least Concerned



OKAPI

The closest living relative to the giraffe, the okapi was not discovered by human beings from outside of its own habitat until 1901.

The artist based this drawing on one which he saw in the Paris zoo.

Scientific Name: *Okapia johnstoni*

Size: 7–8 feet in length, 5–6 feet at the shoulder

Weight: 400–550 pounds

Distribution: Limited to one region in the northeast of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Habitat: Rainforest

Status: Least Concerned / Near Threatened

Estimated
Wild Population: 30,000



WART HOG

One of the most common and resilient wild pigs in Africa, the wart hog has poor eye sight and relies on acute hearing and smell to avoid danger. The wart hog is the only pig able to live in areas without water for several months.

The artist based this drawing on sketches he made of several wart hogs he saw in Yankari, Nigeria.

Scientific Name: Phacochoerus aethiopicus

Size: 30 inches at the shoulder

Weight: 120–250 pounds

Distribution: Most of Africa south of the Sahara desert

Habitat: Prefers savannas and arid woodlands but avoids rainforests, high mountains and desert

Status: Vulnerable due to high threat from disease



OLIVE BABOON

One of five species of baboon (all found in Africa), the olive or “anubis” baboon is olive colored with a black face.

The baboons in this drawing were originally sketched and photographed by the artist as he watched them searching through trash cans in front of the house where he was staying in Yankari, Nigeria.

Scientific Name: Papio anubis

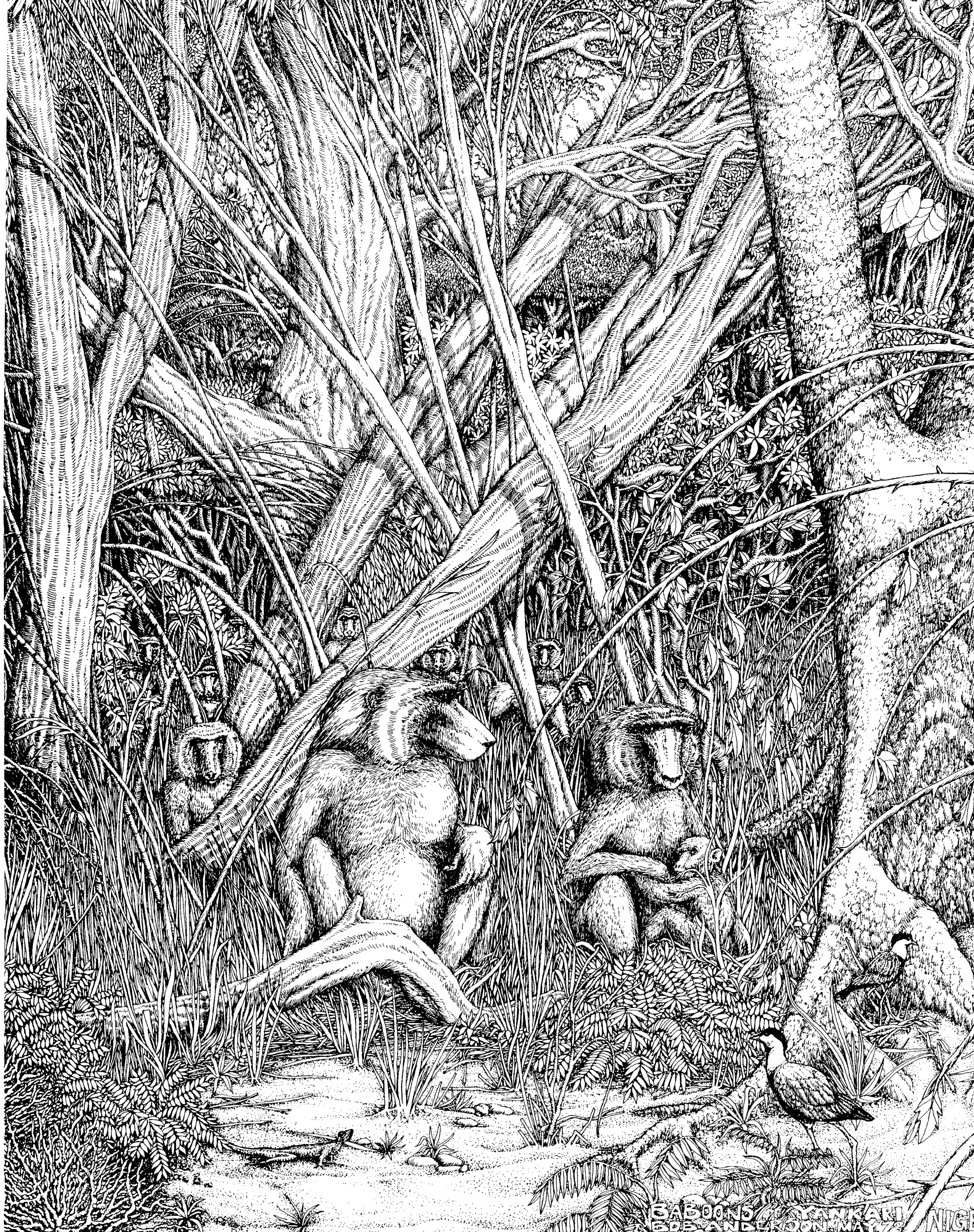
Size: 14–30 inches at the shoulder

Weight: 50–100 pounds

Distribution: Sub-Saharan Africa from Mali in the west to Ethiopia in the east and south to Tanzania

Habitat: Savannahs, steppes, forests and some mountainous regions of the Sahara desert

Status: Lower Risk / Least Concerned



BABOONS OF YANKARI
BY ANDERSON MATTHEWS
NIGHT

LEOPARD

The leopard is the strongest climber of the big cats, as well as the most secretive and shrewd. To get a good example of the leopard's shrewdness, read some of the books written by Tom Corbett, a famous hunter and environmentalist who lived in India during the early 20th Century. He once spent eight years trying to track and kill a man eating leopard which had killed an estimated 375 people!

The artist based this drawing on a leopard that had just been taken into captivity in Jos, Nigeria.

Scientific Name: Panthera pardus

Size: 28 inches at the shoulder

Weight: Up to 150 pounds

Distribution: Leopards have the widest distribution of any large cat. It includes all of Africa except the Sahara region, parts of Asia Minor, the Middle East, India, Pakistan, China, Siberia, mainland Southeast Asia, and the islands of Java and Sri Lanka

Habitat: Rainforest, savannahs and mountains, usually preferring shaded areas with lots of trees

Status: Least Concerned



BLACK PANTHERS

A black panther is really just a leopard with melanistic coloration. The word melanistic is derived from melanim which means a dark colored skin and hair pigment. A black leopard's markings can often be seen through the dark fur if examined carefully. The melanistic condition is hereditary but, is not necessarily passed directly from one generation to the next. Melanistic leopards usually occur in dark forested habitats and are most common in southeast Asia.

The artist drew these panthers from his imagination and set them in a grove of rubber trees which he saw near Lagos, Nigeria.

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Habitat: Rainforest, savannahs, and mountains, usually preferring shaded areas with lots of trees

Status: Least Concerned



DE BRAZZA'S MONKEY

The DeBrazza's monkey is a member of the guenon family, the largest family of monkeys in Africa. DeBrazza's monkeys are easily recognized by their brilliant orange crown which stretches across their foreheads and their white muzzles and long beards.

The artist used photographic references from several zoos to develop this drawing.

Scientific Name: Cercopithecus neglectus

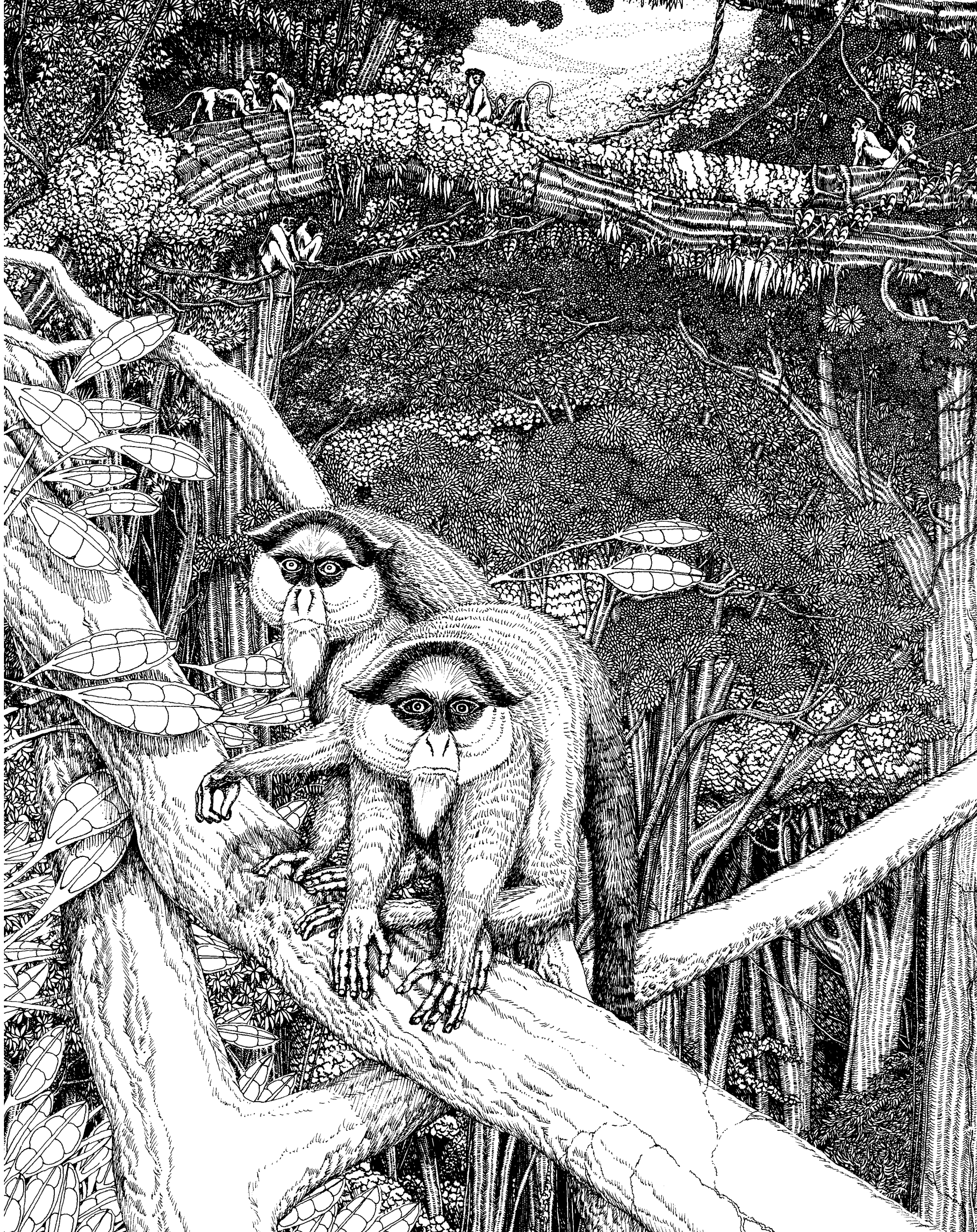
Size: 16–25 inches long / 36–60 inches including the tail

Weight: 9–17 pounds

Distribution: Central Africa from southeastern Cameroon to southern Ethiopia and Uganda

Habitat: Dense forested vegetation, primarily in closed canopy areas near rivers

Status: Low Risk



AFRICAN LION

Lions once ranged throughout most of Africa as well as a broad area from Greece, through the Middle East to northern and western India. Today, other than one small remaining population in the Forest of Gir in India, they are found only in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The lion in the drawing is from the artist's imagination but, placed into a setting the artist found near Oshogbo in Nigeria.

Scientific Name: Panthera leo

Size: 48 inches at the shoulder

Weight: 330–500 pounds

Distribution: Most of Sub-Saharan Africa

Habitat: Grassy savannahs, dense bush and open woodlands

Status: Vulnerable

Estimated Wild
Population: 18,000–23,000 but decreasing rapidly



BURCHELL'S ZEBRA

The Burchell's zebra, also known as the common, plains, or painted zebra, is the most numerous and widespread of the three species of zebra. The other two species are the Grevy's zebra and the mountain zebra, each of which has an endangered survival status.

Scientific Name: *Equus burchellii*

Size: 45-55 inches at the shoulder

Weight: 485-550 pounds

Distribution: Most of east Africa to South Africa

Habitat: Savannas from open treeless grasslands to open woodlands

Status: Least Concerned



MOUNTAIN GORILLAS

Due to their small population, and limited range, the mountain gorilla was not discovered by the scientific community until 1902.

The artist drew these gorillas from sketches he made after seeing the movie "Gorillas in the Mist," the story of Diane Fossey's courageous fight to save this unique species.

Scientific Name: Gorilla beringei

Size: 6 feet tall for standing males and 5 feet for standing females

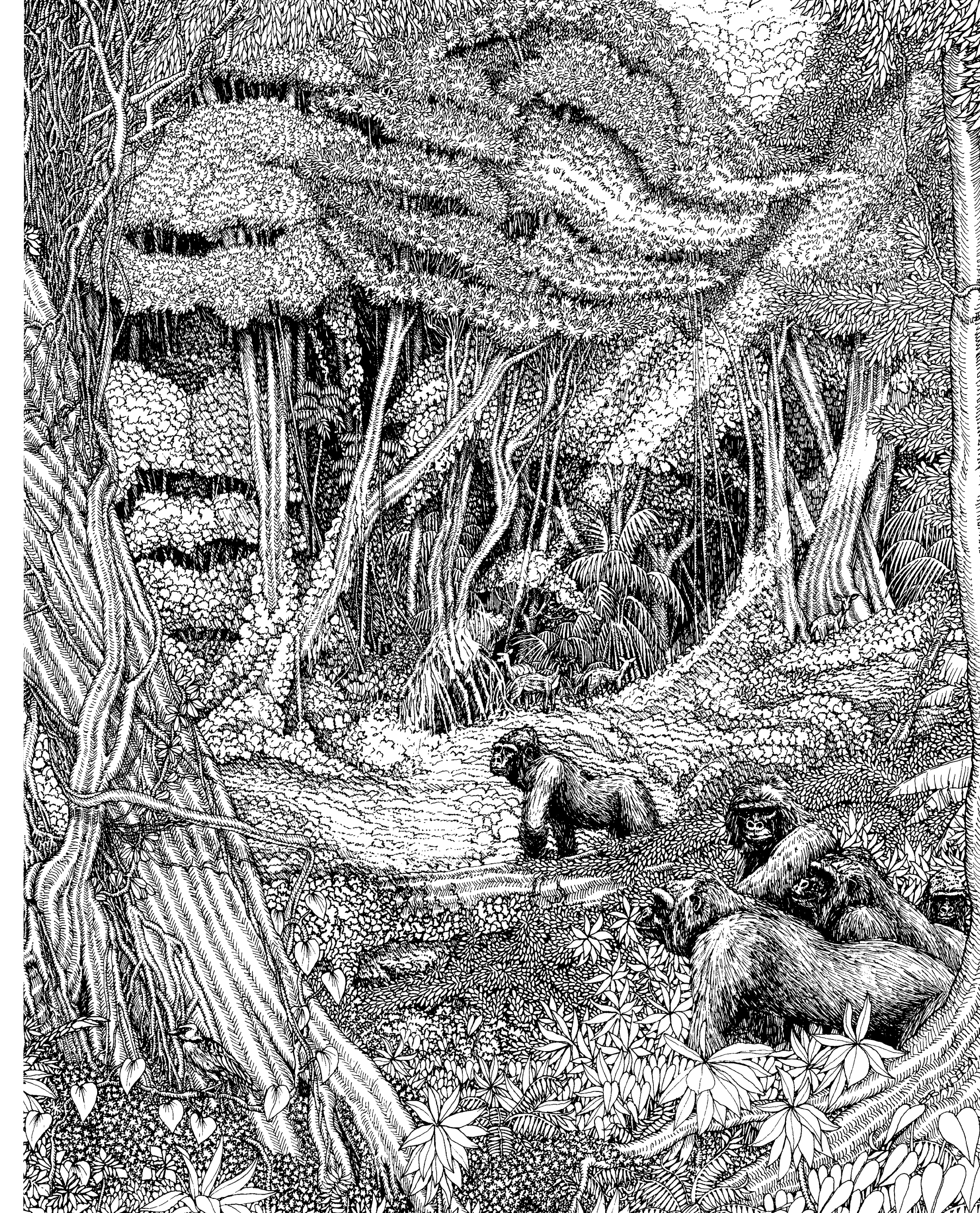
Weight: 350 pounds for males and 215 pounds for females

Distribution: Restricted to a small area along the Virunga volcano chain between the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, and Rwanda and an area within the Impenetrable Forest National Park of Uganda

Habitat: Dense mountain forest and rain forest

Status: Endangered

Estimated
Wild Population: 700



GIRAFFES

The giraffe was originally thought to have been a cross between a camel and a leopard (see the scientific name below). Of the several species still surviving, those pictured here are Rothschild's giraffes, the only species which can have up to five horns (the other species have no more than three).

The artist drew these from a collection of photos from zoos, most being from the National Zoo in Washington, D.C.

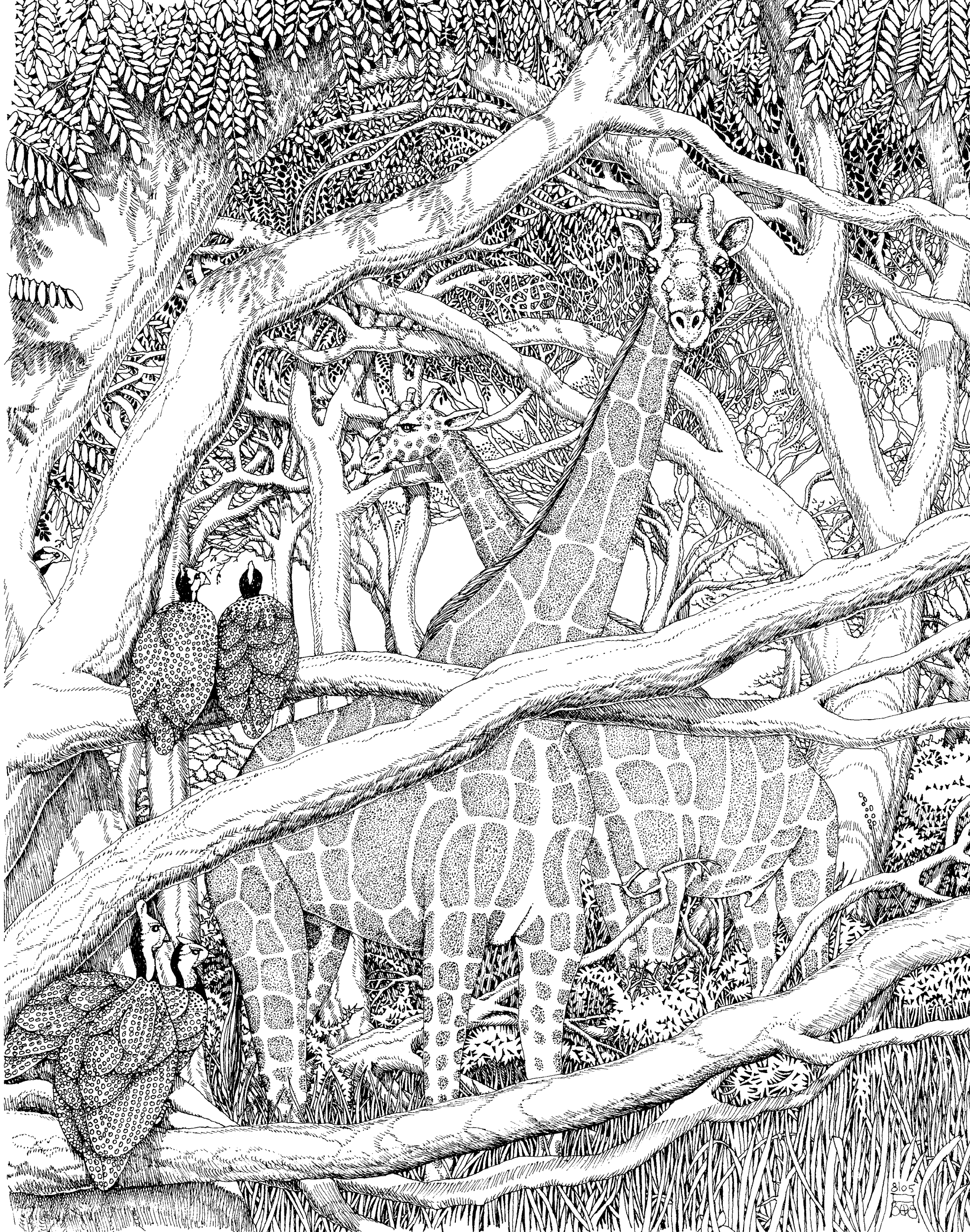
Scientific Name:	Giraffa camelopardalis (rothschildi)
Size:	Up to 18 feet
Weight:	Up to 4,200 pounds
Distribution:	Sub-Saharan Africa from Sudan and Chad, throughout east Africa and into South Africa
Habitat:	Savannahs where ever trees occur and dense forests but, not humid rain forests
Status:	Lower Risk for most species but, Vulnerable for two species in Chad and Sudan. The species in Chad, known as the Nigerian Giraffe, is no longer found in Nigeria.

GUINEA FOWL

Guinea fowl are pheasant-like birds which originated in Africa and are now common as domesticated birds throughout the world. Guinea fowl are fast runners and spend most of the day on the ground but sleep at night in trees.

Those shown in the drawing were seen by the artist in a thick bush forest in central Nigeria.

Scientific Name:	Numida meleagris
Size:	Up to 18 inches long
Weight:	3.5 pounds
Distribution:	Sub-Saharan Africa
Habitat:	Savannahs and forested areas where ever trees occur
Status:	Not listed on the IUCN Red List



PIGMY HIPPOS

The Pygmy hippo is much smaller than the more familiar river hippo. Other differences include a complete lack of webbing between its toes, eye placement is more to the side of the head, and it is a very solitary creature.

The artist did this drawing based on pygmy hippos he had seen at the National Zoo in Washington, D.C. At the time, he did not realize that pygmy hippos were solitary and as a result this is one of the more inaccurate drawings in this book.

Scientific Name: Hexaprotodon liberiensis

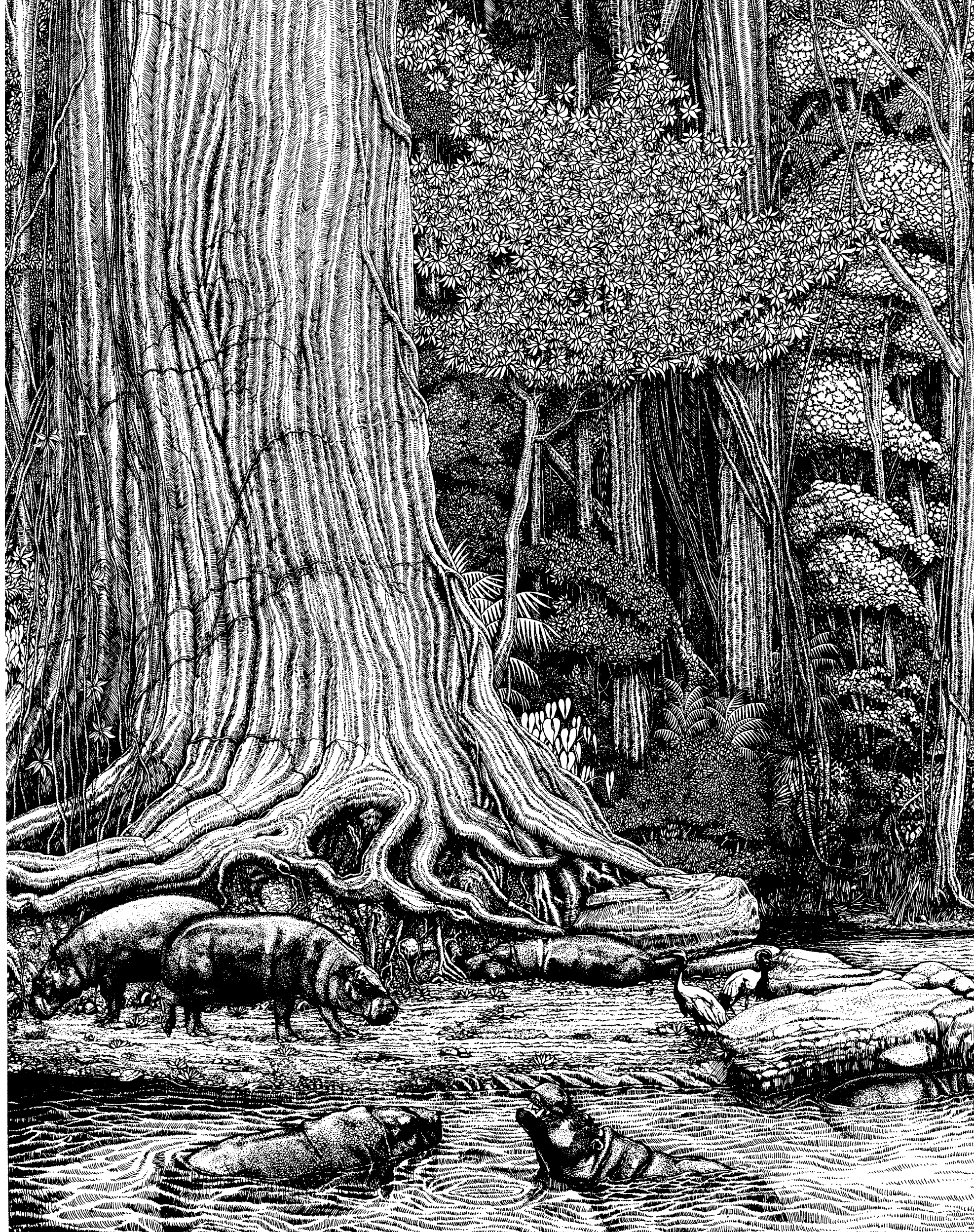
Size: Up to 5'-8" long and 3'-3" at the shoulder

Weight: Up to 600 pounds

Distribution: West Africa in Ivory Coast, Liberia and Sierra Leone with a remote possibility that some might remain in Nigeria and Guinea

Habitat: Near rivers and swamps in dense rainforests

Status: Vulnerable



FOREST ELEPHANTS

The African forest elephant is currently the subject of a debate within the scientific community as to whether or not it is a separate species. On-line sources suggest that it is now considered by most as a subspecies of the African savanna elephant but, DNA research now suggests that it might soon be upgraded as a separate species. There appear to be several physical differences between African forest elephants and savanna elephants, some of the more evident being smaller size, darker color, rounder ears, and straighter tusks for the forest elephant.

The artist's interest in the forest elephant has recently been renewed when he saw Michael Nichols beautiful new book of photographs, "The Last Place on Earth," published by National Geographic. The drawing was done from the artist's imagination.

Scientific Name: Loxodonta cyclotis

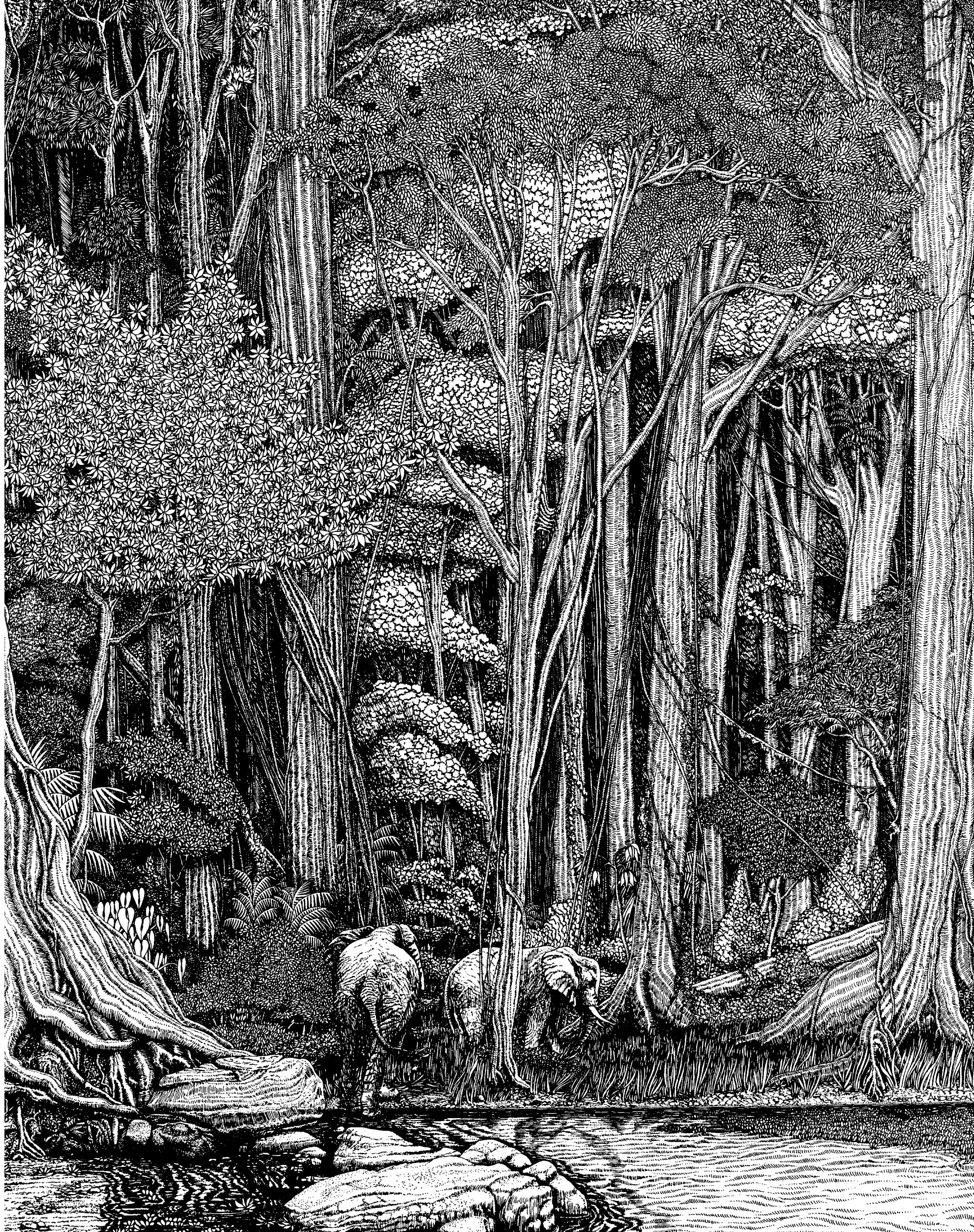
Size: 8 feet shoulder

Weight: 4 tons

Distribution: Central equatorial Africa (Gabon and Cameroon on the coast to north central Democratic Republic of the Congo)

Habitat: Rainforests

Status: Not listed in the IUCN Redlist as a separate species, but the African elephant is listed as Vulnerable



CHEETAHS

The cheetah can attain a speed of 70 miles per hour, making it the fastest land animal on earth. The one in the drawing with the unusual markings is called a King cheetah, a rare mutation first discovered in 1926 with the only recorded sightings being in Botswana, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

The drawing was inspired by a photo of a King cheetah the artist saw in an old French magazine. It was taken at the De Wildt Cheetah Research Center in South Africa where this unusual animal is being bred in captivity. Other than the King cheetah's markings, the drawing was based on sketches the artist made at several zoos.

Scientific Name: *Acinonyx jubatus*

Size: 30 inches at the shoulder

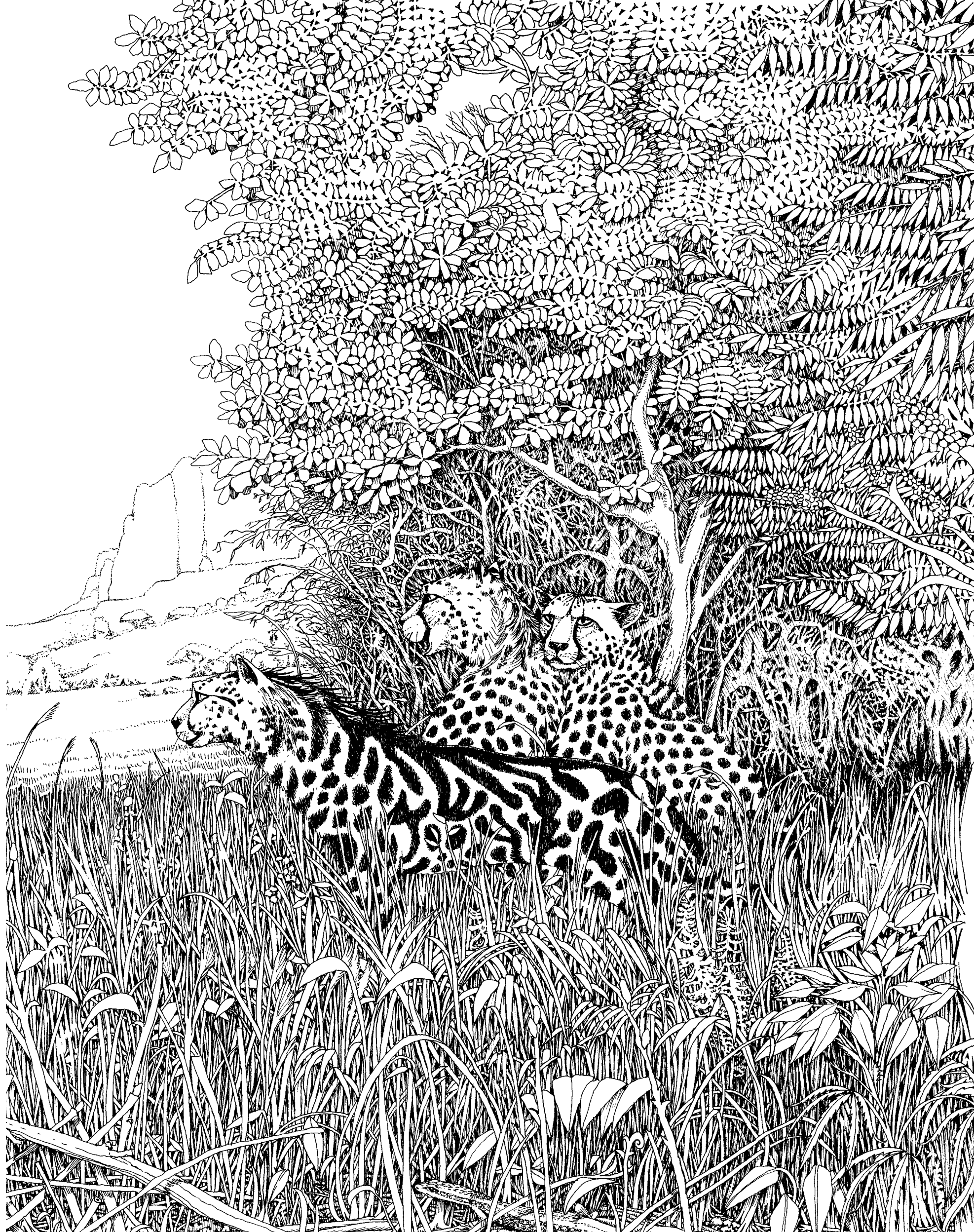
Weight: 140 pounds for males, a little less for females

Distribution: Sub-Saharan Africa with most restricted to commercial farms and protected parks. There is a small population still in Iran. Former distribution included most of Africa, the Middle East, Southern Asia, and India.

Habitat: Savannah and grasslands

Status: Vulnerable and decreasing

Estimated Wild Population: 3,000 (12,500 total population—200 in Iran)



NILE CROCODILE

The largest and most dangerous (to humans) of the crocodiles, the Nile crocodile also has one of the widest distribution ranges of any crocodile which includes two known populations of dwarf Nile crocodiles living on the extreme limits of the species' range on the edge of the Sahara desert in Mali.

Scientific Name:	Crocodylus niloticus
Size:	16 feet with rare instances of specimens reaching up to 20 feet
Distribution:	The island of Madagascar and most of the African continent with the exception of the south west tip, most of the Sahara, and the north
Habitat:	Lakes, rivers, freshwater swamps and brackish water
Status:	Low Risk, Least Concerned
Estimated Wild Population:	250,000–500,000

HIPPOTAMUS

The name "hippopotamus" comes from the ancient Greek and means "river horse." Hippos are really more closely related to pigs than to horses and unlike the pygmy hippo, they are very social creatures who like to live in large groups.

Hippos can often be found near crocodiles as seen in the drawing which the artist did from his imagination.

Scientific Name:	Hippopotamus amphibius
Size:	5 feet at the shoulder and up to 13 feet long
Weight:	Up to 3 tons
Distribution:	Most of African below the Sahara desert region
Habitat:	Near (in) rivers and lakes. <i>The artist just recently saw a film by a National Geographic photographer of hippos surfing in the Atlantic Ocean on the coast of Gabon.</i>
Status:	Although constantly threatened by habitat loss to human beings, the hippopotamus is not on the IUCN Red list



AARDVARK

Aardvarks are nocturnal, live in holes which they dig with their large claws, and are seldom seen by human beings. They are often associated with ant eaters (South America) but there is no relationship between the two other than the fact that the aardvark's diet consists mainly of termites.

Scientific Name:	Orycteropus afer
Size:	24 inches at the shoulder
Weight:	Up to 140 pounds
Distribution:	Most of Africa with the exception of the Sahara desert region
Habitat:	All regions of Africa from dry savanna to rain forest where ever sufficient termites exist for food
Status:	Aardvarks are not listed on the IUCN Red List

ELEPHANT SHREW

Elephant shrews, also known as "sengis," take their names from their trunk-like noses. They are omnivorous, their diets consisting mainly of termites, ants, earthworms, seeds, and fruits. There are 15 species of elephant shrew and they can be found throughout Africa with the exception of the Sahara desert.

The drawing to the right is really a composite of different species. You can decide which species it is by coloring it according to descriptions you find in your own research. The information below is for the four-toed elephant shrew.

Scientific Name:	Petrodromus tetradactylus
Size:	10 inches long, plus 9 inches for the tail
Weight:	9.86 ounces
Distribution:	Central and east Africa
Habitat:	Mostly forest areas and sometimes in rocky areas
Status:	No special status for this species, however, seven species are listed as either Endangered or Vulnerable



ROCK PYTHON

The African rock python is the largest snake in Africa and the third largest in the world. It is carnivorous and kills its prey by constriction.

Although the artist has seen rock pythons at zoos, this one was drawn after viewing several photographs found on-line and in books and magazines.

Scientific Name:	Python sebae
Size:	Up to 30 feet in length
Weight:	Up to 250 pounds
Distribution:	Most of central, west, and east Africa below the Sahara desert and above the Kalahari desert
Habitat:	Savannas, bush lands and rain forests
Status:	Vulnerable

FLAP-EARED CHAMELEON

There are 135 species of chameleon, most of which are found in Africa and Madagascar. The flap-eared chameleon is the most common found in Africa.

Scientific Name:	Chamaeleo dilepis
Distribution:	Africa south of the Sahara desert region but, not in west Africa or the southern part of South Africa
Habitat:	Savannas, rain forests, dry forests, montane grass and wood lands
Status:	No special status for this species



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1988

BLACK RHINO

The black rhinoceros is one of two species of rhinoceros that exist in Africa today. The other species, the white rhinoceros, is larger and has a square shaped upper lip which is most suitable to grazing. The black rhino has a thin triangular upper lip which it uses to eat grasses, buds and leaves from bushes and trees.

The artist based this drawing on photos and sketches he made at several different zoos.

Scientific Name: Diceros bicornis

Size: 5 feet at the shoulder

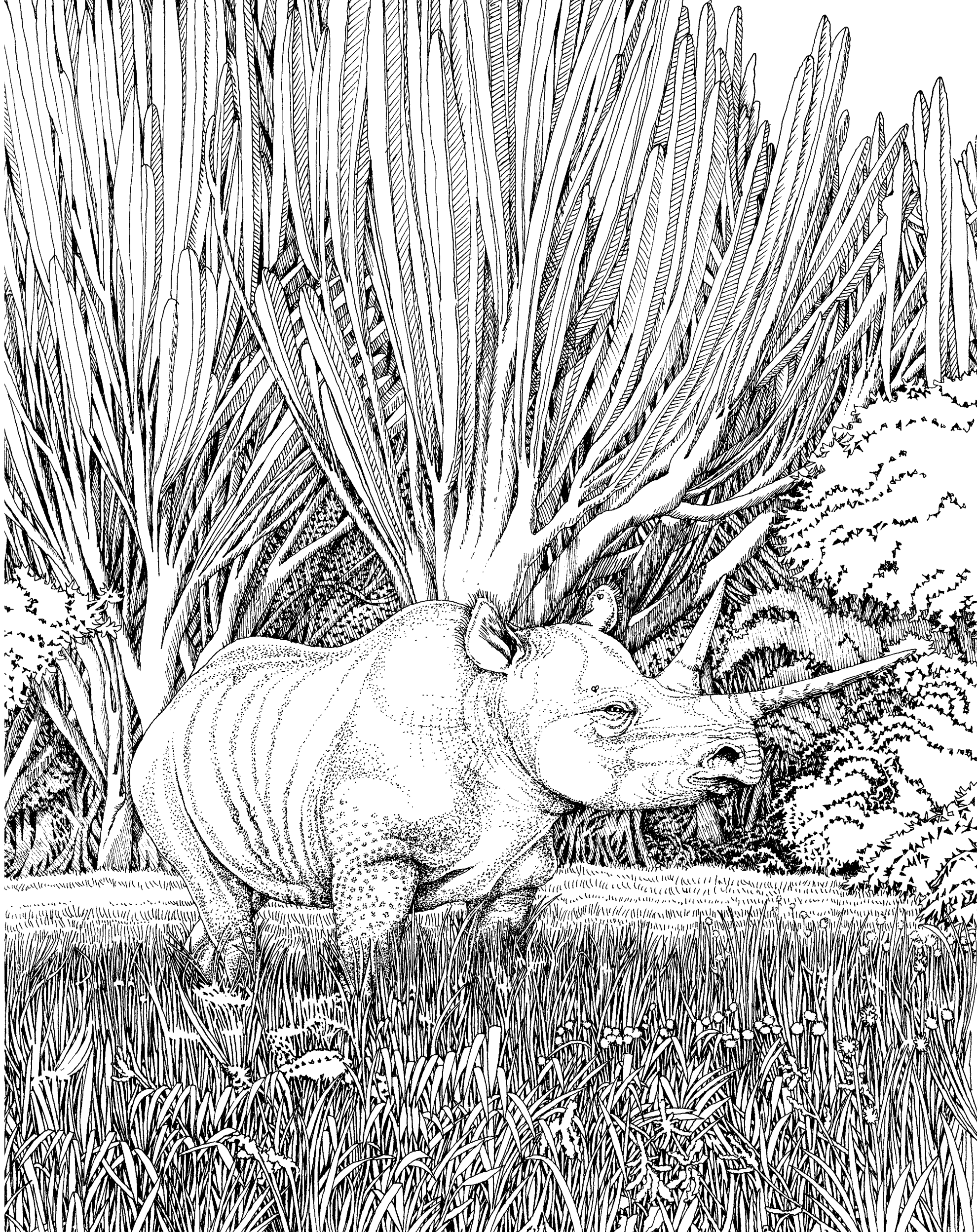
Weight: 3,000 pounds (the white rhino can be up to 11,000 pounds)

Distribution: Once wide spread in east and South Africa, sustainable populations of the black rhinoceros are only found in Kenya, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Smaller populations still exist in Uganda, Tanzania and Somalia.

Habitat: Savannas and brush and woodlands with dense vegetation

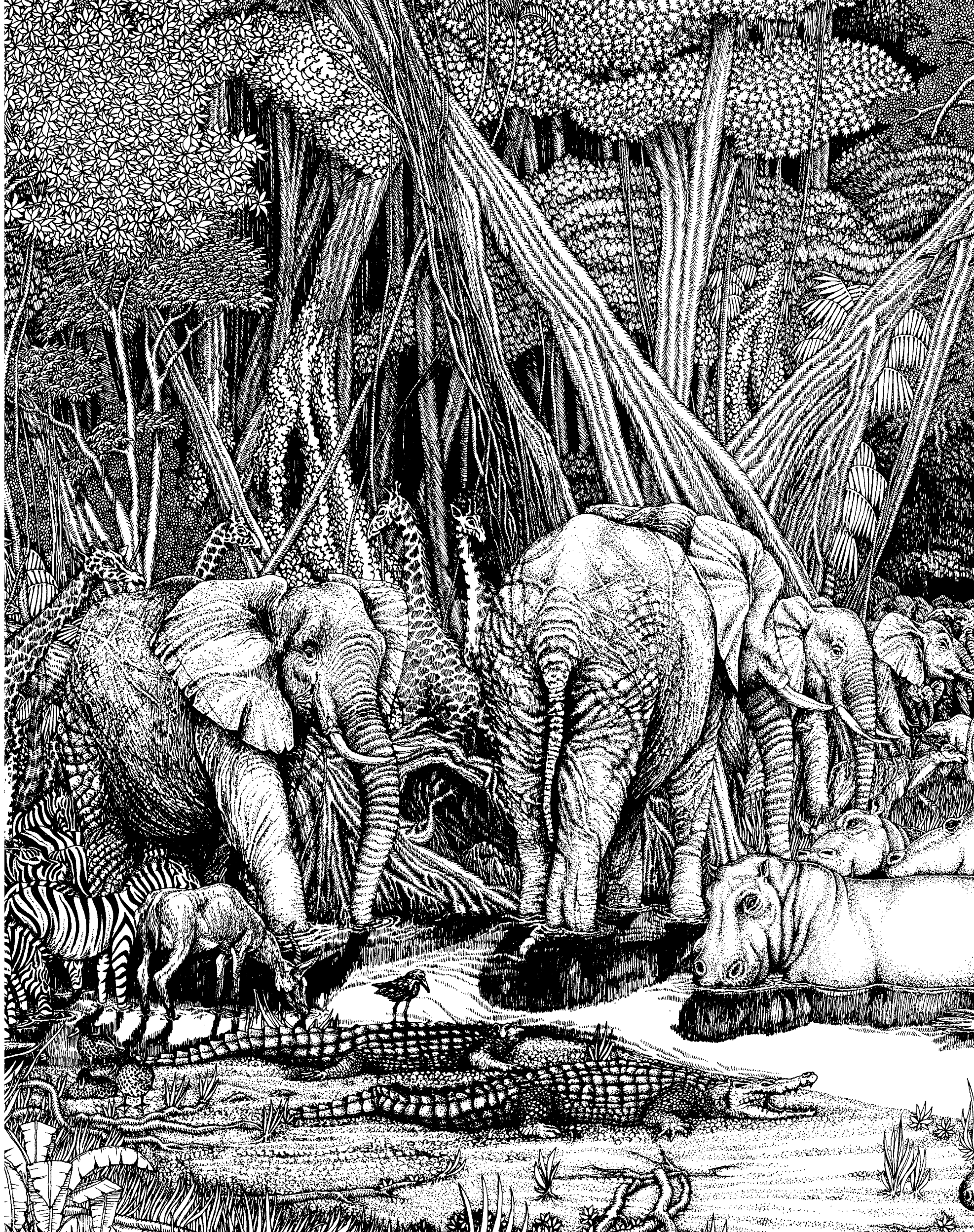
Status: Endangered and decreasing

Estimated Wild Population: 3,000 and decreasing (the population was estimated at 65,000 in 1970)



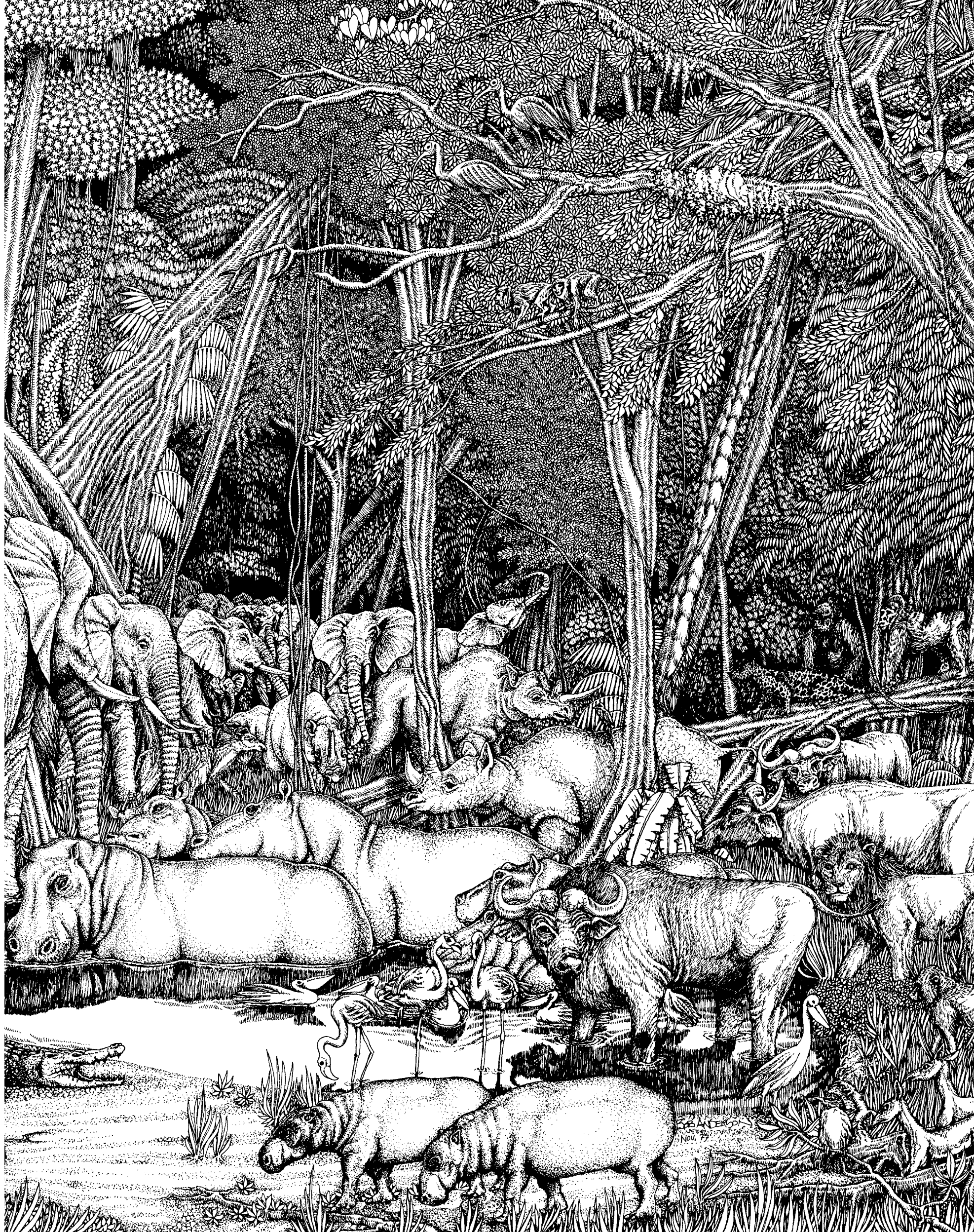
WATERING HOLE

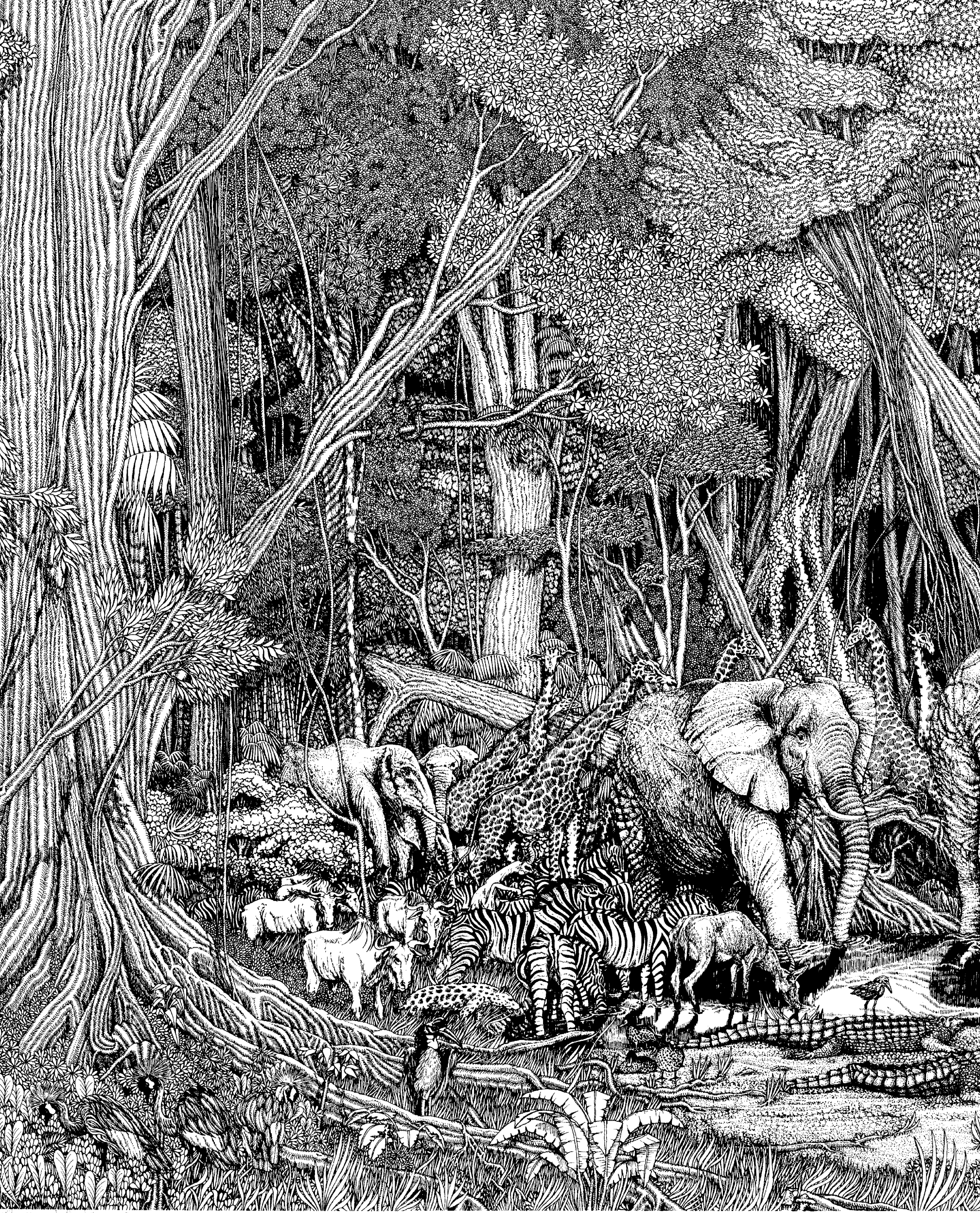
This drawing is a detail from the last drawing in the book, "Obo," written and illustrated by Bob Anderson. It matches up to the detail drawing on the following page. This is purely a fantasy drawing as many of these creatures would never be found together in the same place.



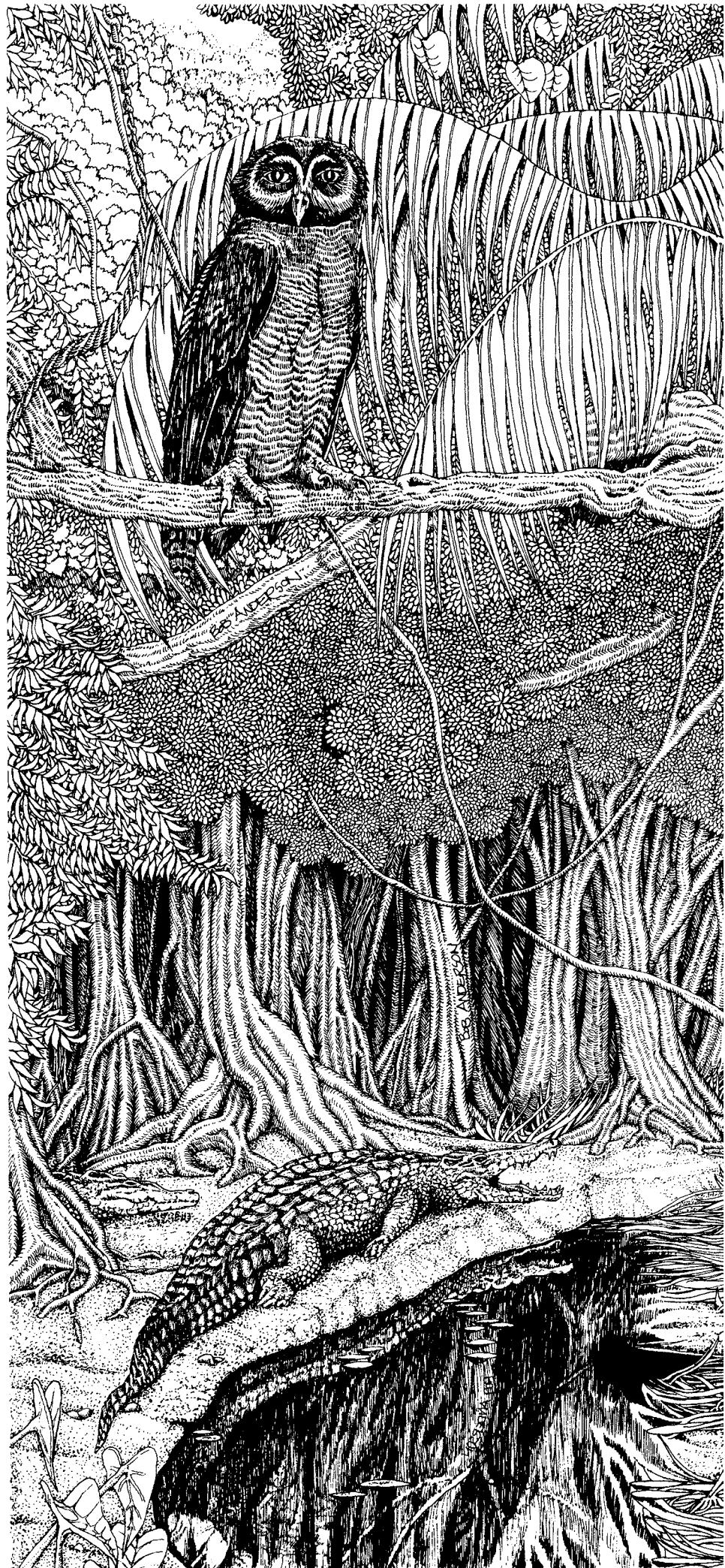
WATERING HOLE

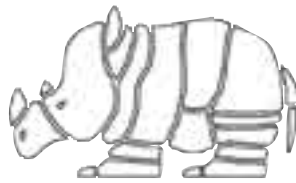
*This drawing matches up to the drawing on the previous page.
To see the entire drawing from which these two details are taken, turn the page.
If you look hard enough you should be able to find a total of 99 separate creatures
in the complete drawing.*











In order to prevent any wet medium you are using from absorbing through the page and staining the next drawing behind it, you may remove this page and insert it behind the drawing you are working on.



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