

## WORST-CASE SCENARIO®

# HOW TO ESCAPE FROM A CHARGING RHINO



### **Climb a tree.**

See “How to Survive an Elephant Stampede,” on page 16.



### **Run for scrub.**

A rhino probably will not follow you into thick scrub brush. Get as far in as possible. Adrenaline will prevent you from noticing the painful thorns until you try to get out.



### **Stand your ground and shout.**

If no tree or scrub is available to allow your escape, stand and face the animal (rhinos have poor eyesight but are attracted to movement). As the rhino approaches, scream and shout as loud as you can. A charging rhino may veer away from a noisy target.



### **Run in the opposite direction.**

A rhino will continue running in the same direction when it is charging and is not likely to turn around and come back for another attack. Once you have evaded the charge and the rhino has veered off, run in the opposite direction.



### Be Aware

- A surprised or startled rhino's first instinct is to charge a threat, whether real or imagined.
- A mother rhino will aggressively defend a calf by charging any and all threats.
- Rhinos can climb steep slopes and will also charge into water or mud.
- A rhino will charge and attack a vehicle and may chase one for more than a mile. A large male (5,000 pounds or more) can easily knock over a car.
- African black rhinos are generally considered the most dangerous and likely to charge, though white and Indian rhinos will also charge. Javan and Sumatran rhinos are smaller, shier, forest-dwelling, and considered less dangerous to humans.
- A white rhino's anterior (front) horn can be as long as 62 inches.

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