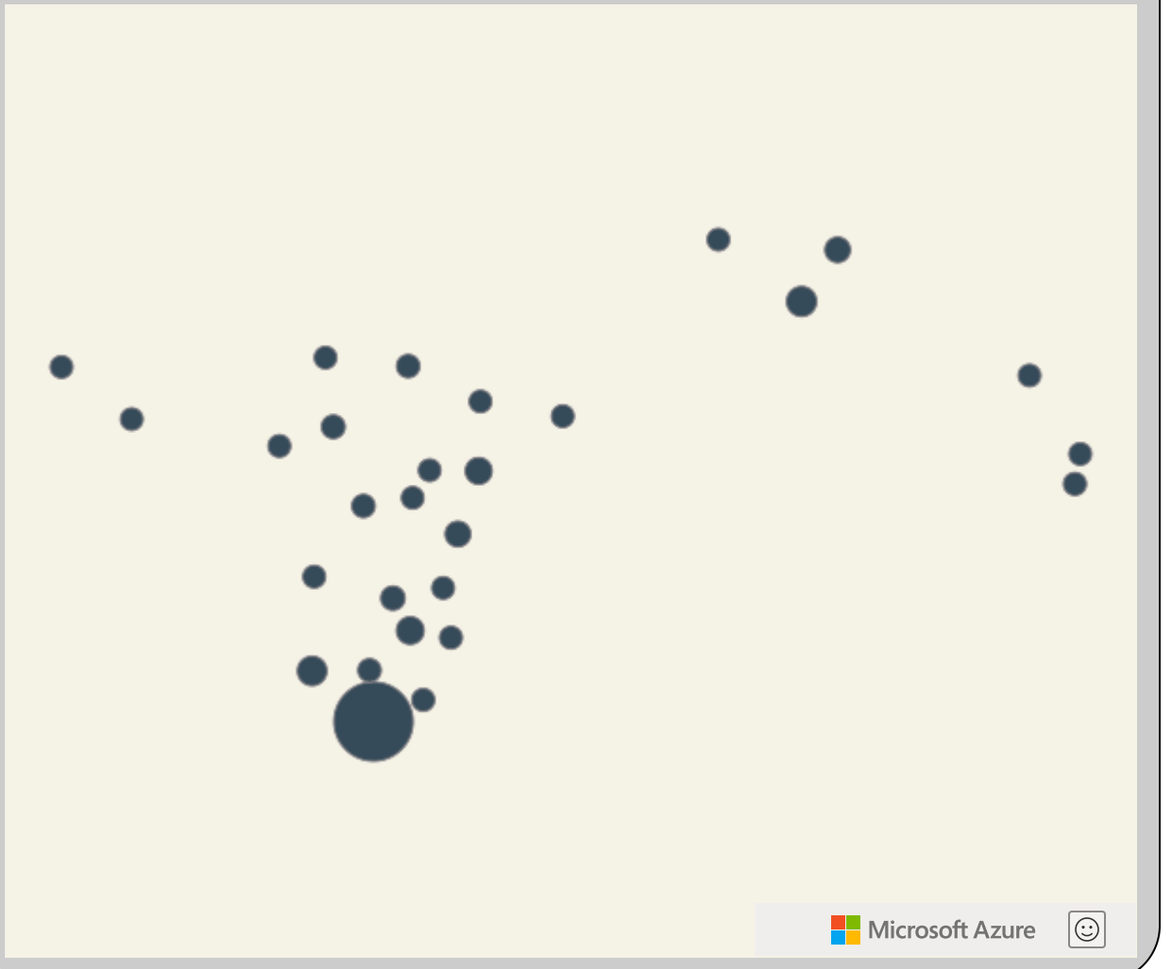
Context

- In line with The Sustainable Development Goal 15 which aims to Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Our aim is to highlight the effect of disregarding wildlife and sustainability to meet market demands
- The northern White Rhino is the most endangered species in the world as only two females, Najin and Fatu remain, which reside resides at Ol Pejeta Conservancy in Kenya under constant protection from poachers. The last known remaining male northern white rhinoceros, Sudan, the father of Najin and Fatu died in 2018
- The northern white rhino was once abundant across Central Africa, but staggering rates of illegal hunting for its horn have already led to its (almost certain) extinction in the wild.
- We will look at the population trend of different types of rhinos over the years and how poaching to meet ivory demand has affected these species. The analysis of this data will focus on Northern White rhinos as they are on the brink of extinction
- The purpose of this analysis is to raise awareness on how Poaching is affecting our precious Rhino species.

Rhinos By Location

UNFILTERED VIEW

Sum of Population by Country



256K

Species

- [ ] Black Rhino
- [ ] Indian Rhino
- [ ] Javan Rhino
- [ ] Northern White Rhino
- [ ] Southern White Rhino
- [ ] Sumatran Rhino

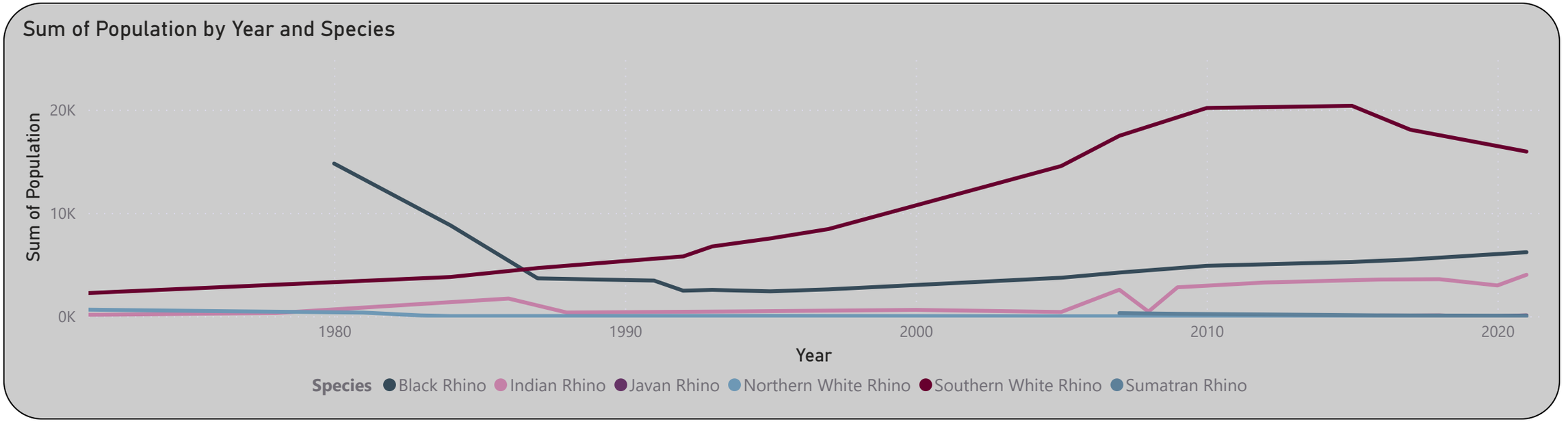
Year

- [ ] 1895
- [ ] 1929
- [ ] 1948
- [ ] 1950
- [ ] 1957
- [ ] 1959
- [ ] 1960
- [ ] 1966
- [ ] 1968

- Rhinos are mainly found in Africa with the exception of Indian rhinos being located in India and the Javan and Sumatran Rhinos in Indonesia. While there was an increase in Javan Rhinos the same cannot be said for Sumatran rhinos.
- Historically they were populated In Nepal in the late 1960s. The majority migrated to India in the late 2000s
- The black rhino population is mainly populated in central Africa during the 1980, they started to migrate towards sub-saharn Africa
- South Africa has shown commendable efforts in protecting their rhinos as they have the largest population

Context | General Population Trend | Nothern White Rhino | Principles & References | Conclusion

General Population Trend



4 049.38%

Sum of %pop_change

- The southern white rhino increased significantly over the years.
- Black Rhinos experiences a sharp decrease until the 1980s where they started experiencing periods of decrease and increase.
- Javan experienced a steady increase since before 1980s and peaked in the mid 2010s

Species

World Black Rhino population (AfRSG & ot...

Context | General Population Trend | Nothern White Rhino | Principles & References | Conclusion

Black Rhino | Indian Rhino | Javan Rhino | Southern White Rhino | Sumatran Rhino

Northern White Rhino

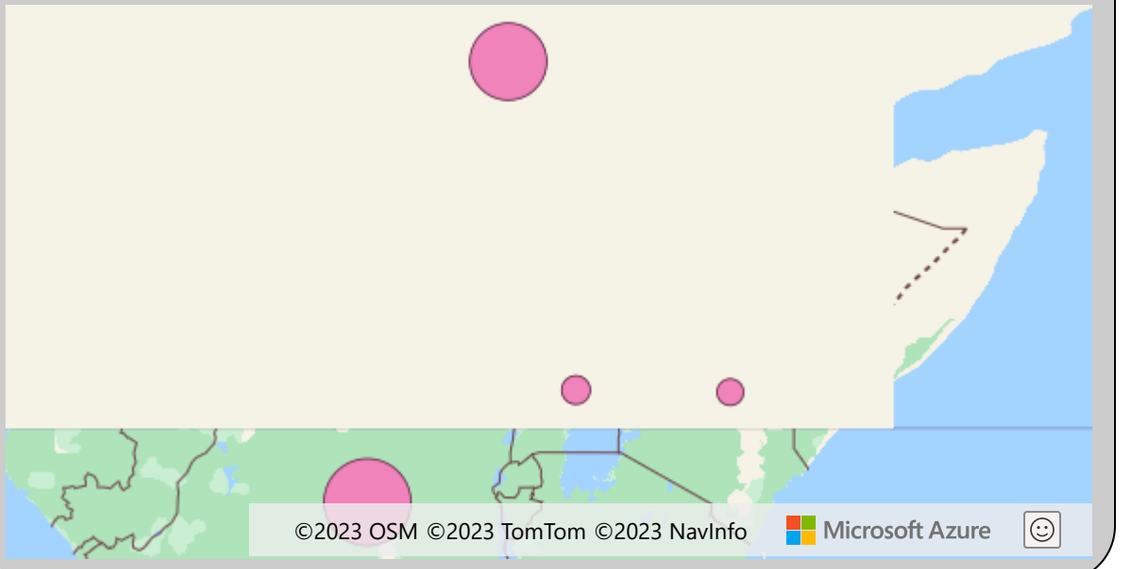
Sum of %pop_change

111.40K%

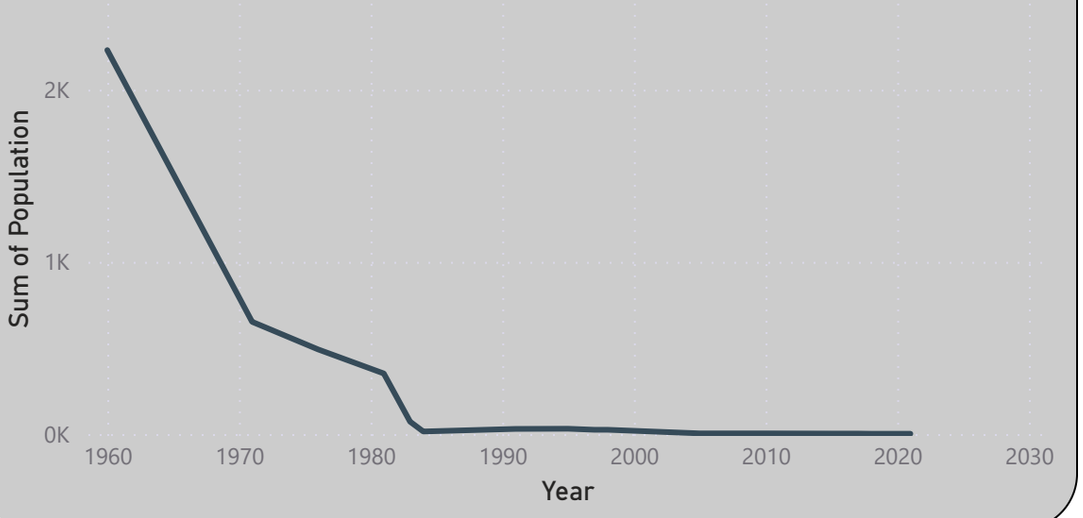
Year

All

Sum of Population by Country



Sum of Population by Year



The Northern White Rhino population was reduced by 111.40k% over the course years, it went from a 2230 rhino spread over Sudan, DRC, Uganda in 1960. The population decreased and were moved for protection over the years, 4 were moved to Kenya in 2017. Since the death of the last male rhino ,Sudan , in 2018 there are currently 2 infertile females left thus leaving the Northern White Rhino species practically extinct

PRINCIPLE AND BRIEF EXPLANATION:

1. Keep bright colours to a minimum, using them only to make a few items stand out**.(D)**
2. For most visual content, use light colours found in nature, giving them all the same value of lightness so that, even though they differ in hue, none stands out as more important than the others**.(D)**
3. Use a light background other than pure white.(**D)**
4. Do not fragment the screen by using different colours to separate different sections**.(D)**
5. Stick with one font, or at most one for headings and one for all other text.**(D)**
6. Don't hesitate to use the same type of display mechanism multiple times on a dashboard Variety might be the spice of life, but if it is introduced on a dashboard for its own sake, the display suffers. You should always select the means of display that works best, even if that results in a dashboard that is filled with nothing but multiple instances of the same type of graph.**(D)**
7. Be careful of using poor display mechanisms that will end up distracting the viewer e.g. 3D charts and bright colours for the bars of the chart **(D)**
8. Sometimes graphical representations of quantitative data are actually miss-designed in ways that inaccurately display the quantities. So be careful of scales that you use **(D)**
9. If a dashboard isn't organized well with appropriate placement of information based on importance and desired viewing sequence, and visual design that segregates data into meaningful groups without fragmenting it into a confusing labyrinth, the result is a cluttered mess.**(D)**
10. Express and explain in your data presentation remove the fluff and just show and explain what's going on with your data remove all distractions from the message and then make sure that the most important parts of the message stand out above all else. **(C)**
11. Know, Don't Guess-In other words use the principles discussed by Ruby when creating our graphs, take into consideration how humans perceive things (e.g. length is better than area and position is best perceivable to the human eye) **(C)**
12. Do not ramble, and keep it simple **(B)**

REFFERENCE:

a.) Ruby, C. (2021) Evaluating the bene ts of good data visualisation practices for qualitative and quantitative reporting. Available at: https://learn.sun.ac.za/mod/resource/view.php?id=2194416 (Accessed: 02 October 2023).

b.)Knaflic, CN. Storytelling with data. New York: John Wiley & Sons; 2015

c.)Few, S. (2004) Common Mistakes In Data Presentation . Available at: https://www.perceptualedge.com/articles/ie/data_presentation.pdf (Accessed: 01 October 2023).

d. Few, S. (2015) Dashboard designs . Available at: http://www.perceptualedge.com/files/Dashboard_Design_Course.pdf (Accessed: 01 October 2023).

DATA REFFERENCE

Northern white rhino population (no date) Our World in Data. Available at: https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/northern-white-rhinos?

Conclusion

Poaching for rhino ivory has negatively affected multiple rhino species. Over the decades, there has been a significant decline in the population of the all the rhino species with only the exception of Southern White Rhinos.

The southern white rhino population increased significantly from 1984 . The increase in South Africa's southern white rhino population is a testament to successful conservation strategies with approximately 20 in 1985 to over 15,000 in recent years. But ongoing vigilance is essential.

Northern White Rhinos Historically inhabited regions in Sudan, Uganda, Chad, the Central African Republic, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The Northern White Rhino population saw a catastrophic decline due to habitat loss and, most notably, poaching for their horns. By 1976, the population had plummeted to fewer than 500 rhinos . The most significant decline occurred in Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo. In 2007, a desperate effort was made to save the Northern White Rhino from imminent extinction. The last four known individuals (two males and two females) were relocated from a zoo in the Czech Republic to Ol Pejeta Conservancy in Kenya. Tragically, in 2018, the last male Northern white rhino, Sudan, passed away, leaving only two female Northern white rhinos and rendering the species extinct.

The Northern white rhino is not the only rhino species on the brink of extinction. The Javan Rhino currently has a population of only 76 individuals. The Sumatran Rhino is even more critically endangered, with a population of just 41 individuals.

The persistent threat of ivory poaching poses a grave danger to rhinos. The total rhino population worldwide stands at approximately 26,000 and continues to decline. Urgent and sustained conservation efforts are crucial to preventing the extinction of these magnificent creatures