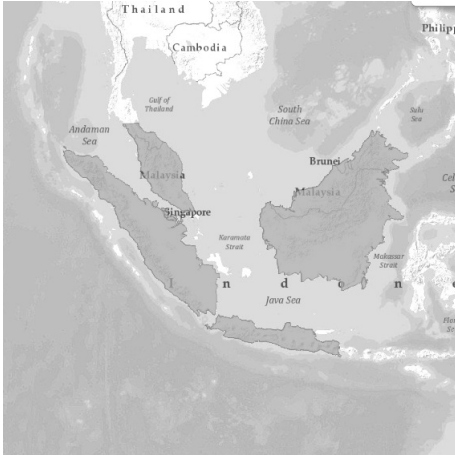


# Rhinoceros Hornbill

## *Buceros rhinoceros*



**Range:** Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand

**Size:** ♂: 90 cm (36 in)

♀: 90 cm (36 in)

**Weight** ♂: 2-3 kg (4.4-6.6 lb)

♀: 2-3 kg (4.4-6.6 lb)

**Wing:** 152 cm (60 in)

**Habitat:** lowland forest

**Incubation:** 40 days

**Eggs:** 1-2

**Fledge:** 11 weeks

**Sexual maturity:** 48 month

**Nest:** tree cavity sealed

**Social:** pairs

**Breeding:** monogamous

**Movement :** Sedentary

**Food:** Fruits and small vertebrates

**IUCN:** Near Threatened

**Subspecies :** monotypic

**Longevity:** captive: 90 yrs  
Wild:

**Order:** Coraciiformes **Family:** Bucerotidae

One of the largest hornbills the Rhinoceros Hornbill is also one of the most distinctive. The mostly black bird has a large curved casque. The sexes are similar in size with the male slightly larger. The sexes can be differentiated by the color of their irises. The males have red irises while the female have white.

The population is widespread but declining. Even in suitable habitat population density is low. Habitat loss is the main reason for the decline. Logging is the major cause of the habitat loss.

Like other members of the hornbill family the female of the species makes her nest in a cavity of a large tree. The male uses a combination of mud, droppings and fruit pulp to close off the cavity with the female inside. A small hole is left, through which the male feeds the female.