

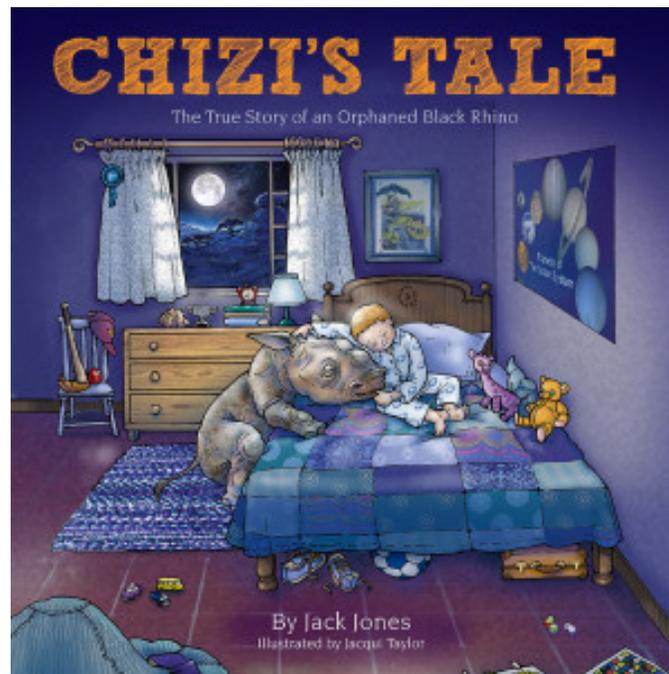
CHIZI'S TALE

The True Story of an Orphaned Black Rhino



By Jack Jones

Illustrated by Jacqui Taylor



In Zimbabwe during a recent August, two park rangers made a surprising discovery. They found an abandoned baby black rhino, only days old. They called the park manager who, knowing the rhino could not survive alone, did something as surprising as the discovery itself: he took the baby rhino home. *Chizi's Tale* is the true story of that baby rhino. Chizi still lives with the park manager, his wife, and their children until he matures and can be released back into the wild. Written by a young author determined to share Chizi's story as a way to help save the black rhino, *Chizi's Tale* is a remarkable, moving story about an endearing and vulnerable rhino and the brave family helping him.

Black rhinos are critically endangered. Saving Chizi and then helping him to return to his natural habitat is vital to helping his species survive.

Tusk believes that if conservation is to succeed and environmental degradation to be reversed, education needs to be promoted at an early age. We hope you will join us in celebrating Chizi with the children in your life.

About the Author:

Jack Jones is a senior in high school at Brunswick School in Connecticut, where he is on the football, wrestling, and tennis teams. Every summer since he was a child, he has travelled to Africa where he has learned the importance of preserving and protecting nature. He is the youngest of four children, and he likes surfing, writing, and New York Giants football.

About the Illustrator:

Jacqui Taylor lives in Zimbabwe. She wrote and illustrated *A Hong Kong ABC*, *An African ABC*, *A Baobab is Big*, and *The Queen of Green*.

All proceeds from the sale of *Chizi's Tale* will benefit TuskUSA, part of TuskTrust. If you'd like to purchase a copy of *Chizi's Tale*, you'll find it in bookstores on land and online.

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Written by Jack Jones, Illustrated by Jacqui Taylor

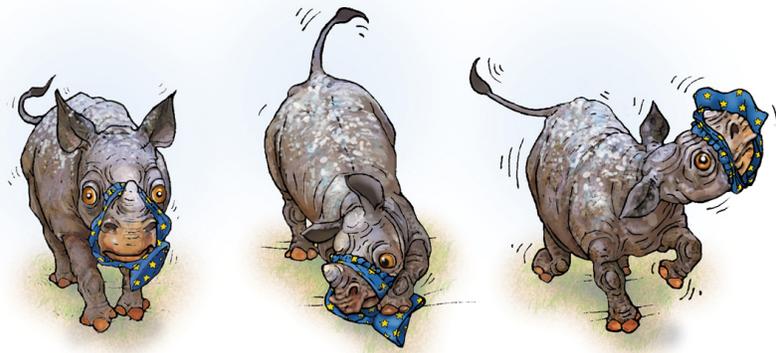




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TEN FUN FACTS ABOUT RHINOS

excerpted from *Chizi's Tale: The True Story of an Orphaned Black Rhino*
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Chizi is a black rhinoceros. There are five species of rhinos in the world: the black rhino and white rhino live in Africa; the Javan rhino, the Sumatran rhino, and the great one-horned rhino live in Asia. The Javan rhino is now almost extinct with fewer than 50 animals surviving.

Both the black rhino and the white rhino are actually gray. The main difference between them is the shape of their lips. Black rhinos have pointed upper lips so then can eat bushes and small branches. Browse is a word sometimes used to describe twigs and branches, so a black rhino is called a *browser*. White rhinos, meanwhile, have square lips because they prefer to eat grass, and that's why they're *grazers*.

In 1970, there were approximately 65,000 black rhinos in Africa. By 1993 that number had plummeted to 2,300 living in the wild. Thanks to anti-poaching efforts, the number has climbed back to just over 4,300 today.

Black rhinos can live to be 35 years old in the wild and 45 years old in captivity.

Black rhinos can weigh up to 3,000 pounds—and they gain all that weight from eating just plants!

An animal that eats just plants is called an *herbivore*. An animal that eats meat is called a *carnivore*. An animal that eats both plants and meat is called an *omnivore*.

The black rhino has two horns: one on the front of its long nose and one just behind it. The one in front is bigger and has been known to grow up to five feet long.

Those horns are the reason black rhinos are being killed in large numbers. People in China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Vietnam, and Singapore believe the horns of a black rhino contain special powerful medicines. The scientific truth is that the horns are made of keratin—the same thing our fingernails are made of—and don't have any medicinal value to them.

Black rhinos are also being killed for people in Middle Eastern countries like Yemen and Saudi Arabia because they value the horns as expensive ornaments. The market price for a rhino horn now makes it more valuable than gold.

It is illegal to hunt black rhinos, but because the horns are seen as valuable, some hunters take the risk. People who hunt illegally are called poachers.

COOL BONUS FACT: A group of rhinos is called a *crash*.

History of Tusk

Twenty years ago, Africa was in the midst of a poaching crisis. Black rhino were on the brink of extinction and the African elephant population was being slaughtered at a rate of 100,000 each year. Drastic times required urgent action.



Established in response to this dire need, Tusk's mission was to find a way to combine the interests of both people and wildlife while preserving Africa's natural heritage.

Since its formation in 1990 by Charles Mayhew MBE and Sir Timothy Ackroyd Bt., Tusk has supported more than 100 projects throughout Africa and has invested over £16 million into the field.

In 2000, Tusk established the inaugural Safaricom Marathon at the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy. To date, the event has raised over \$3.8 million for a wide range of conservation, community and education projects throughout Kenya and is considered one of the top ten marathons in the world.

In 2005, HRH the Duke of Cambridge became the charity's Royal Patron and has been a proactive supporter of Tusk's work ever since.

With generous support from the Vodafone Foundation, in 2005 Tusk launched the Pan African Conservation Education (PACE) project in partnership with Siren. The highly acclaimed set of teaching materials and films has been designed to act as both an environmental education tool and a stimulus to adopt sound and sustainable policies. To date, over 150,000 children across the continent have been exposed to Tusk's PACE programme.

In 2008, Tusk USA Inc. became a registered non-profit organization. Based in New York, Tusk USA raises significant funds for the Tusk portfolio of projects.

Last year, Tusk launched the inaugural Tusk Conservation Awards in partnership with Investec Asset Management. The awards aim to highlight the outstanding achievements of individuals working within the field of conservation. From practical field conservation to successful environmental education, these awards aim to recognise the achievements of individuals who are ensuring the future of Africa and bringing the challenges faced by the continent to a global audience.

About Tusk

Tusk is a small, dynamic organisation with over twenty years of experience initiating and funding conservation, community development and environmental education programmes across Africa.

Since its formation in 1990, Tusk has raised over £25 (\$40) million for a wide range of projects across the continent. The charity has earned a reputation for being financially efficient, with an average of 80% of the net funds raised reaching the field.



Tusk currently supports 52 field projects in 17 African countries that not only work to protect wildlife, but also help to alleviate poverty through sustainable development and education amongst rural communities who live alongside the wildlife. As the ever-expanding human population and its demand for more land brings increasing conflict with wildlife, Tusk's aim is to forge an inextricable link between the preservation of Africa's natural heritage and the future of its land, culture and people.

Conservation of wildlife remains a key objective with substantial funding being applied towards the protection of threatened species such as elephant, rhino, cheetah, chimpanzee, mountain and lowland gorilla, African wild dog, giant sable and even marine species such as turtles.

Tusk has, with its partners in the field, been at the forefront of promoting and funding community driven conservation programmes. The charity's holistic approach recognises that the long-term future for wildlife is dependant on education and sustainable development.

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