

Do Not Feed The Gorilla

[#do not feed gorillas](#) [#wild animal feeding](#) [#gorilla safety](#) [#zoo visitor rules](#) [#wildlife interaction guidelines](#)

Discover the crucial reasons behind the 'Do Not Feed The Gorilla' warning. Understanding why wild animal feeding is dangerous is vital for gorilla safety and adhering to essential zoo visitor rules. Learn how responsible wildlife interaction guidelines protect these magnificent creatures.

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Do Not Feed the Gorilla!

Told through a children's story, this simple, yet beautiful tale of a silverback gorilla and a little girl gives us an insight into how we isolate ourselves from one another. It not only highlights the innate spiritual connection of children, but also demonstrates how we can lose this as adults through judgment and social conditioning. The story ends with a powerful message of how gratitude and acceptance can bring us back together. This tale offers a wonderful spiritual journey for you to take with your child.

Best Practice Guidelines for Great Ape Tourism

Executive summary: Tourism is often proposed 1) as a strategy to fund conservation efforts to protect great apes and their habitats, 2) as a way for local communities to participate in, and benefit from, conservation activities on behalf of great apes, or 3) as a business. A few very successful sites point to the considerable potential of conservation-based great ape tourism, but it will not be possible to replicate this success everywhere. The number of significant risks to great apes that can arise from tourism require a cautious approach. If great ape tourism is not based on sound conservation principles right from the start, the odds are that economic objectives will take precedence, the consequences of which in all likelihood would be damaging to the well-being and eventual survival of the apes, and detrimental to the continued preservation of their habitat. All great ape species and subspecies are classified as Endangered or Critically Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN 2010), therefore it is imperative that great ape tourism adhere to the best practice guidelines in this document. The guiding principles of best practice in great ape tourism are: Tourism is not a panacea for great ape conservation or revenue generation; Tourism can enhance long-term support for the conservation of great apes and their habitat; Conservation comes first--it must be the primary goal at any great ape site and tourism can be a tool to help fund it; Great ape tourism should only be developed if the anticipated conservation benefits, as identified in impact studies, significantly outweigh the risks; Enhanced conservation investment and action at great ape tourism sites must be sustained in perpetuity; Great ape tourism management must be based on sound and objective science; Benefits and profit for communities adjacent to great ape habitat should be maximised; Profit to private sector partners and others who earn income associated with tourism is also important, but should not be the driving force for great ape tourism development or expansion; Comprehensive understanding of

potential impacts must guide tourism development. positive impacts from tourism must be maximised and negative impacts must be avoided or, if inevitable, better understood and mitigated. The ultimate success or failure of great ape tourism can lie in variables that may not be obvious to policymakers who base their decisions primarily on earning revenue for struggling conservation programmes. However, a number of biological, geographical, economic and global factors can affect a site so as to render ape tourism ill-advised or unsustainable. This can be due, for example, to the failure of the tourism market for a particular site to provide revenue sufficient to cover the development and operating costs, or it can result from failure to protect the target great apes from the large number of significant negative aspects inherent in tourism. Either of these failures will have serious consequences for the great ape population. Once apes are habituated to human observers, they are at increased risk from poaching and other forms of conflict with humans. They must be protected in perpetuity even if tourism fails or ceases for any reason. Great ape tourism should not be developed without conducting critical feasibility analyses to ensure there is sufficient potential for success. Strict attention must be paid to the design of the enterprise, its implementation and continual management capacity in a manner that avoids, or at least minimises, the negative impacts of tourism on local communities and on the apes themselves. Monitoring programmes to track costs and impacts, as well as benefits, [is] essential to inform management on how to optimise tourism for conservation benefits. These guidelines have been developed for both existing and potential great ape tourism sites that wish to improve the degree to which their programme contributes to the conservation rather than the exploitation of great apes.

Tiniest Angel with the Strongest Weapons

Scenes and characters come alive to stimulate a child's imagination. The book allows children when faced with unexpected challenges to look from within for answers, confidence to wake them up and to speak the power of God's words to make it happen. Children are encouraged to expand their creative ideas, capture unexplored dreams and stand firm on unwavering faith. Parents are welcomed to read along with their children to exchange viewpoints and expand discussions.

Life at the Zoo

Based on 15 years of work at the world-famous San Diego Zoo, this charming book is an eminent zoo veterinarians personal account of the challenges, hazards, and rewards of running a modern zoo.

Feeding Ecology in Apes and Other Primates

This book presents an evolutionary perspective on feeding behaviour in human and non-human primates.

Great Ape Societies

The great apes (chimpanzees, bonobos, gorillas and orangutans) are our closest living relatives, sharing a common ancestor only five million years ago. We also share key features such as high intelligence, omnivorous diets, prolonged child-rearing and rich social lives. The great apes show a surprising diversity of adaptations, particularly in social life, ranging from the solitary life of orangutans, through patriarchy in gorillas to complex but different social organisations in bonobos and chimpanzees. As great apes are so close to humans, comparisons yield essential knowledge for modelling human evolutionary origins. Great Ape Societies provides comprehensive up-to-date syntheses of work on all four species, drawing on decades of international field work, zoo and laboratory studies. It will be essential reading for students and researchers in primatology, anthropology, psychology and human evolution.

Gorilla Society

Societies develop as a result of the interactions of individuals as they compete and cooperate with one another in the evolutionary struggle to survive and reproduce successfully. Gorilla society is arranged according to these different and sometimes conflicting evolutionary goals of the sexes. In seeking to understand why gorilla society exists as it does, Alexander H. Harcourt and Kelly J. Stewart bring together extensive data on wild gorillas, collected over decades by numerous researchers working in diverse habitats across Africa, to illustrate how the social system of gorillas has evolved and endured. Gorilla Society introduces recent theories explaining primate societies, describes gorilla life history, ecology, and social systems, and explores both sexes' evolutionary strategies of survival and

reproduction. With a focus on the future, Harcourt and Stewart conclude with suggestions for future research and conservation. An exemplary work of socioecology from two of the world's best known gorilla biologists, *Gorilla Society* will be a landmark study on a par with the work of George Schaller—a synthesis of existing research on these remarkable animals and the societies in which they live.

Binge Free - Triumph Over Binge Eating

In *Binge Free*, I present the story of my descent to the depths of hell with binge-eating disorder, my journey back to humanity and the various mental techniques and lifestyle changes that helped me to overcome 25 years of isolation, depression and bingeing insanity. While this killer sickness caused me to lose my humanity, dignity and hope for life, I managed to escape and, through hard work and determination, have found restoration, peace and happiness. If there be any reason for me to still live, I hope that it's to reach-out to others who suffer and share with them the tools that helped me to recover, and have kept me binge free for ten years. My message is that you, too, can attain this freedom. Binge eating is a sickness that lives in the mind and uses our own thoughts, feelings and memories to entice and trap us. Therefore, to achieve long-term recovery, it is imperative to have a suitable arsenal of mental strategies to counterattack, expose the lies and say NO to bingeing. Together with a series of lifestyle changes that I suggest, this book gives you the goods straight from the experience of a food addict that survived the assault of binge-eating disorder. I hold nothing back and give you practical tips and tools that you can put to use right away so that you can learn to vanquish the binge eating monster once and for all.

World Atlas of Great Apes and Their Conservation

This comprehensive and authoritative review of the distribution and conservation status of Great Apes includes individual country profiles for each species and overview chapters on ape biology, ecology, and conservation challenges.

The Natural Food of Man

This is an attempt to prove from comparative anatomy, physiology, chemistry and hygiene, that the original, best and natural diet of man is fruit and nuts. Contents: the Natural Food of Man; the Argument from Comparative Anatomy - Argument from Physiol.

Please Don't Feed the Bears

Mammals of Africa (MoA) is a series of six volumes which describes, in detail, every currently recognized species of African land mammal. This is the first time that such extensive coverage has ever been attempted, and the volumes incorporate the very latest information and detailed discussion of the morphology, distribution, biology and evolution (including reference to fossil and molecular data) of Africa's mammals. With more than 1,160 species and 16-18 orders, Africa has the greatest diversity and abundance of mammals in the world. The reasons for this and the mechanisms behind their evolution are given special attention in the series. Each volume follows the same format, with detailed profiles of every species and higher taxa. The series includes hundreds of colour illustrations and pencil drawings by Jonathan Kingdon highlighting the morphology and behaviour of the species concerned, as well as line drawings of skulls and jaws by Jonathan Kingdon and Meredith Happold. Every species also includes a detailed distribution map. Edited by Jonathan Kingdon, David Happold, Tom Butynski, Mike Hoffmann, Meredith Happold and Jan Kalina, and written by more than 350 authors, all experts in their fields, *Mammals of Africa* is as comprehensive a compendium of current knowledge as is possible. Extensive references alert readers to more detailed information. Volume II is edited by Thomas Butynski, Jonathan Kingdon and Jan Kalina and contains profiles of 93 species of primates; this includes the great apes, Old World monkeys, lorises and galagos.

Mammals of Africa: Volume II

Gorillas are one of our closest living relatives, the largest of all living primates, and teeter on the brink of extinction. These fascinating animals are the focus of this in-depth and comprehensive examination of gorilla biology. *Gorilla Biology* combines recent research in morphology, genetics and behavioural ecology to reveal the complexity and diversity of gorilla populations. The first section focuses on morphological and molecular variation and underscores the importance of understanding diverse biological patterns at all levels in testing evolutionary and adaptive hypotheses and elucidating subspecies and

species diversification. Following are discussions of the ecological constraints that influence gorilla social organization and highlight their surprising flexibility. The book ends with discussions of the conservation status of gorillas and the many and increasing threats to their continued survival. Giving insight into the evolutionary biology of these unique primates, this book will be essential reading for primatologists, anthropologists and evolutionary biologists.

Parliamentary Debates

Recently extinct genera, such as the giant lemurs of Madagascar, are covered in full Text summaries present well-documented descriptions of the physical characteristics and living habits of primates in every part of the world."--BOOK JACKET.

Gorilla Biology

Research on the evolution of higher intelligence rarely combines data from fields as diverse as paleontology and psychology. In this volume we seek to do just that, synthesizing the approaches of hominoid cognition, psychology, language studies, ecology, evolution, paleoecology and systematics toward an understanding of great ape intelligence. Leading scholars from all these fields have been asked to evaluate the manner in which each of their topics of research inform our understanding of the evolution of intelligence in great apes and humans. The ideas thus assembled represent a comprehensive survey of the various causes and consequences of cognitive evolution in great apes. The Evolution of Thought will therefore be an essential reference for graduate students and researchers in evolutionary psychology, paleoanthropology and primatology.

Walker's Primates of the World

This comprehensive treatise offers an in-depth discussion of natural toxicants in plants, emphasizing their effects as defenses against herbivory. Coevolution of plants and her-bivores are covered with a detailed treatment of toxicant metabolism and systemic effects in mammalian tissues. Con-sideration of the economic importance of plant toxins, modi-fication by plant breeding, management of toxico-sis, and toxicant problems in various geographic areas are in-cluded. Each volume offers an extensive description of chemistry, biosynthesis, analysis, distribution in plants, metabolism in mam-mals and insects, and practical problems in humans and livestock.

The Evolution of Thought

An unsung American heroine, Dolores a nurse in surgery is betrayed by her own kind: doctors! Th e first one, a gynecologist, keeps her waiting for 3 months before he does a D & C, and by way of a biopsy, finds out she has cervical cancer. At first he is going to do a radical hysterectomy, changes his mind, and dumps her on a radiologist with a non-existent Stage IC diagnosis report. The radiologist, not knowing his Merck Manual too well, convinces her that radiology is as effective as a hysterectomy operation for any Stage I cervical cancer. A year later, the cancer had metastasized. She receives chemotherapy and becomes very religious. The tumors disappear and she believes she is healed. However, three months later her health deteriorates, again. The husband and Dolores meet a lady cured of lung cancer by a strict metabolic diet and Laetrile pills. This happens while he is on a 3 month tour of duty assignment at Fort Hood, Texas as a civilian engineer for the US Army Tank-Automotive Command. On her advice and a talk with the doctor in Mexico they take a chance to cure Dolores with a trip to Clinica Cydel in Tijuana. After a few days of Laetrile treatment, but inability to hold down food, Dolores collapses and she is hospitalized at Dr. Contreras Hospital del Mar. She is put on a plane from San Diego to Detroit 3 weeks later, but rapidly breaks down in health. Her last day out, she attends a faithful Christian service conducted by evangelist Nora Lam. Dolores expires 4 months later.

Toxicants of Plant Origin

This 3-volume handbook brings together contributions by the world s leading specialists that reflect the broad spectrum of modern palaeoanthropology, thus presenting an indispensable resource for professionals and students alike. Vol. 1 reviews principles, methods, and approaches, recounting recent advances and state-of-the-art knowledge in phylogenetic analysis, palaeoecology and evolutionary theory and philosophy. Vol. 2 examines primate origins, evolution, behaviour, and adaptive variety, emphasizing integration of fossil data with contemporary knowledge of the behaviour and ecology of

living primates in natural environments. Vol. 3 deals with fossil and molecular evidence for the evolution of Homo sapiens and its fossil relatives.

Dolores at Fort Hood, Tijuana and Detroit

This title provides Close-Up Large Format Photographs Of The Faces Of Great Apes.

Handbook of Paleoanthropology

The first new primatology text available in over a decade—24 chapters combine the latest in-depth findings on ecology, behavior, and conservation from top primatologists

James & Other Apes

Explains how the characteristics and behaviors of gorillas allow them to survive in their unique environment.

The Natural History of Primates

Table of Contents Introduction What is a gorilla? What kinds of gorillas are there? The history of gorillas and humans Cross River Gorilla Western Lowland Gorilla Eastern Lowland Gorilla Mountain Gorilla Conclusion Author Bio Publisher Introduction Gorillas have long interested people. When the large apes were discovered by Europeans, it sent a frenzy into the scientific community. Never before had such large apes been seen, at least not by them. They were not so unusual to the societies already living in the same general area. Westerners believed that the gorilla was a violent beast, meat-eating and foul-tempered. They believed this because of the gorilla's teeth, and because most of them only saw dead gorillas, rather than seeing them living in their natural habitat. The myths and false assumptions about gorillas would not be disproved for a long time, but now we know the gorilla is not only not particularly violent, but also intelligent and capable of being very gentle. These great animals are an amazing part of the many creatures that make up the world.

Japan Report

As our closest evolutionary relatives, nonhuman primates are integral elements in our mythologies, diets and scientific paradigms, yet most species now face an uncertain future through exploitation for the pet and bushmeat trades as well as progressive habitat loss. New information about disease transmission, dietary and economic linkage, and the continuing international focus on conservation and primate research have created a surge of interest in primates, and focus on the diverse interaction of human and nonhuman primates has become an important component in primatological and ethnographic studies. By examining the diverse and fascinating range of relationships between humans and other primates, and how this plays a critical role in conservation practice and programs, *Primates Face to Face* disseminates the information gained from the anthropological study of nonhuman primates to the wider academic and non-academic world.

Why Don't Gorillas Lay Eggs?

When this work was first published it started a tumultuous round in the age-old nature versus nurture debate. It shows how research in human genetics and neuroscience has strengthened the case for biological understanding of human nature.

Gorillas For Kids

Why do females in male-philopatric species seem to show larger variation in their life history strategies than males in female-philopatric species? Why did females in human societies come to show enormous variation in the patterns of marriage, residence and mating activities? To tackle these important questions, this book presents the latest knowledge about the dispersing females in male-philopatric non-human primates and in human societies. The non-human primates that are covered include muriquis, spider monkeys, woolly monkeys, gorillas, chimpanzees, bonobos and some species of colobine monkeys. In these non-human primate species females typically leave their natal group before sexual maturation and start reproduction in other groups into which they immigrate. However, there is a large variation as some females may breed in their natal group with some risks of inbreeding with their male relatives and some females may associate with males of multiple groups at the same

time after leaving their natal group. Such variation seems to provide better strategies for reproduction depending on local circumstances. Although knowledge about female dispersal patterns and life history is indispensable for understanding the dynamic structure of primate societies, it is still not known how females behave after leaving their natal groups, how many groups they visit before finally settling down and which kinds of groups they choose to immigrate into, due to the large variation and flexibility and the difficulty of tracking females after natal dispersal. To encourage further progress in this important field, this volume provides new insights on evolution of female dispersal by describing factors influencing variations in the dispersal pattern across primates and a hypothesis for the formation of human families from the perspectives of female life history. This book is recommended reading for researchers and students in primatology, anthropology, animal behavior and evolution and for anyone interested in primate societies and human evolution.

Primates Face to Face

The Stone Age is now beginning to be recognised as vital in establishing who we are and where we have come from. This period has long been neglected.

Sociobiology

Getting from here to there may be simple for one individual. But as any parent, scout leader, or CEO knows, herding a whole troop in one direction is a lot more complicated. Who leads the group? Who decides where the group will travel, and using what information? How do they accomplish these tasks? *On the Move* addresses these questions, examining the social, cognitive, and ecological processes that underlie patterns and strategies of group travel. Chapters discuss how factors such as group size, resource distribution and availability, the costs of travel, predation, social cohesion, and cognitive skills affect how individuals as well as social groups exploit their environment. Most chapters focus on field studies of a wide range of human and nonhuman primate groups, from squirrel monkeys to Turkana pastoralists, but chapters covering group travel in hyenas, birds, dolphins, and bees provide a broad taxonomic perspective and offer new insights into comparative questions, such as whether primates are unique in their ability to coordinate group-level activities.

Dispersing Primate Females

From the Dredges... is a collection of poems representing the struggles of a young African-American in America. Through his poetry, Freeman shares his personal experiences and encounters with racism, injustice, and circumstance.

Human Beginnings in South Africa

As Peter Gray and Kermyt Anderson reveal, fatherhood actually alters a man's sexuality, rewires his brain, and changes his hormonal profile. This book presents a uniquely detailed picture of how being a parent fits with men's broader social and work lives, how fatherhood evolved, and how it differs across cultures and through time.

On the Move

The study of primate locomotion is a unique discipline that by its nature is interdisciplinary, drawing on and integrating research from ethology, ecology, comparative anatomy, physiology, biomechanics, paleontology, etc. When combined and focused on particular problems this diversity of approaches permits unparalleled insight into critical aspects of our evolutionary past and into a major component of the behavioral repertoire of all animals. Unfortunately, because of the structure of academia, integration of these different approaches is a rare phenomenon. For instance, papers on primate behavior tend to be published in separate specialist journals and read by subgroups of anthropologists and zoologists, thus precluding critical syntheses. In the spring of 1995 we overcame this compartmentalization by organizing a conference that brought together experts with many different perspectives on primate locomotion to address the current state of the field and to consider where we go from here. The conference, *Primate Locomotion-1995*, took place thirty years after the pioneering conference on the same topic that was convened by the late Warren G. Kinzey at Davis in 1965.

From the Dredges of the Soul

It's hairy, walks on all fours, and climbs trees. No, it's not a cat, it's a gorilla. Readers will imagine what it would be like to have a pet gorilla as they learn some intriguing details about the largest apes. They'll discover gorillas make nests to sleep in each day. They're only found in the rainforests of Africa and, because of their great strength and size, should probably stay there! This entertaining book, written at the low-ATOS level, is a perfect addition to any elementary science collection.

Fatherhood

John Fleagle has improved on his 1988 text by reconceptualizing chapters and by bringing new findings in functional and evolutionary approaches to bear on his synthesis of comparative primate data. The Second Edition provides a foundation upon which students can develop an understanding of our primate heritage. It features up-to-date information gained through academic training, laboratory experience and field research. This beautifully illustrated volume provides a comprehensive introductory text explaining the many aspects of primate biology and human evolution. Key Features * Provides up-to-date information about many aspects of primate biology and evolution * Contains a completely new chapter on primate communities * Presents totally revised chapters on primate origins, early anthropoids, and fossil platyrrhines * Includes an updated glossary, new illustrations, and a revised Classification of Order Primates * Succeeds as the best introductory text on primate evolution because it synthesizes and allows access to primary literature

Primate Locomotion

Four hundred scenarios from all of the bestselling books in the series—with dozens of new entries—from being kicked by a zebra to breakup texts. With over 10 million copies sold worldwide, the Worst-Case Scenario series has been preparing readers for dangers of all kinds for more than a decade. This handsome compendium is truly the ultimate guide for handling life's inevitable Worst-Case Scenarios, collecting—for the first time—hundreds of the best and most crucial scenarios from across the entire 26-book series, along with dozens of all new and expanded scenarios, charts, and expert tips. Topical, tabloid-style pages explore more than 100 subjects, from storms to stampedes to technology failures and beyond, with special sections highlighting critical information on starting fires, animal encounters, emergency signals, “Can I eat that?” questions, and more. Packed with expert advice and sturdy enough to stop a tiger bite, this gifty tome will keep longtime fans and new initiates safe and entertained in equal measure. Praise for the Worst-Case Scenario Survival series “What this book lacks in spiritual enlightenment, it more than makes up for with the practical advice you thought you’d never need. Yet it’s only when you read about how to deliver a baby in the back of a taxi, surviving quicksand and mastering awkward lift silences that you realize just how handy a book like this could come in. Some day.” —The Irish Times “There is something for everyone. It has a wide range of scenarios from dangerous to just downright irritating . . . It is fun, witty, entertaining and you learn something along the way too.” —Quill Quotes

Can I Have a Pet Gorilla?

The record of man's early evolution, though still fragmentary, is more complete on the African continent than anywhere else in the world. The ecological context of this evolution, however, has been studied intensively only in recent years. This pioneering volume draws together eminent specialists from many fields--physical anthropologists, zoologists, geologists, paleontologists, and prehistorians--who summarize here the results of their diverse research on Pleistocene environments and the cultural and biological evolution of man in Africa. This volume was sponsored by the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research Inc., which met at Burg Wartenstein, Austria. The editors have field experience in Africa, especially eastern and equatorial Africa. This experience is coupled with their awareness of the need to integrate results of numerous field studies bearing on the biological-behavioral evolution of higher primates with other field studies on the paleoecology and the mammalian ecology of sub-Saharan Africa. The book includes contributions on Pleistocene stratigraphy and climatic changes throughout the African continent; on the origin and evolution of the earliest man-like creatures in Africa; on the dating, distribution, and adaptation of Pleistocene hunter-gatherer peoples; and on the ecology, biology, and social behavior of African primate and human populations. The chapters reflect vividly the state of current knowledge at the time and indicate paths for future research. Over 100 maps and figures, detailed bibliographies, and a comprehensive index contribute to the importance of the volume for basic reference use.

Primate Adaptation and Evolution

Presents thirteen years of field research on the endangered mountain gorilla of the African rain forest.

The Ultimate Worst-Case Scenario Survival Handbook

This eBook is a collection of articles from a Frontiers Research Topic. Frontiers Research Topics are very popular trademarks of the Frontiers Journals Series: they are collections of at least ten articles, all centered on a particular subject. With their unique mix of varied contributions from Original Research to Review Articles, Frontiers Research Topics unify the most influential researchers, the latest key findings and historical advances in a hot research area! Find out more on how to host your own Frontiers Research Topic or contribute to one as an author by contacting the Frontiers Editorial Office: frontiersin.org/about/contact.

African Ecology and Human Evolution

This work chronicles George B. Schaller's two years of travel and observation of gorillas in Central Africa in the late 1950s, high in the Virunga volcanoes on the Congo-Rwanda-Uganda border.

Gorillas in the Mist

The Science and Practice of Captive Animal Welfare