

1: Is It True That Elephants Never Forget? | Mental Floss

Elephant Memories specializes in creating unique and "memorable" gifts inspired by nature. The items consist of wood products that are etched with original designs of animals and if desired, customized text.

Emily Upton 6 comments Hannah asks: It is obviously impossible to say that elephants never forget anything- and it seems likely they do forget things- but studies have shown that elephants do have exceptionally long memories for certain types of things. When she saw an Asian elephant named Shirley, who was new to the sanctuary, she became excited and anxious. After they were given a bit of time together, Shirley also became animated. Turns out, the two elephants really were old friends. They had last seen each other twenty-three years before their reunion at the sanctuary. This excellent recall power, whether it be remembering a face or events that happen in the wild, is thought to be a huge part of how elephants survive outside of captivity. Elephants typically live up to eighty years in the wild and form family structures headed by a matriarch. The matriarch is typically one of the oldest female elephants in the group and is thought to have the best memory—though she also could simply be the most experienced. How does this help in survival? One study by researchers from the University of Sussex showed that when presented with a stranger, elephants with a year-old matriarch were more likely to huddle in a defensive position than elephants with a year-old matriarch. The older elephants were more likely to have had an experience with a stranger who had started a conflict with a herd before and remembered what needed to be done to warn the stranger off or defend themselves. Two herds left the park when the resources dried up—each of those groups had matriarchs aged between 38 and 45. The herd that stayed in the park had a matriarch aged 45. Of the sixteen calves who died during the drought, ten were in the third, younger group alone. Elephants have one of the biggest brains, coming in at an average of 4,000 grams. However, humans typically have an EQ around 7, while elephants have an EQ of around 1. To compare, chimpanzees usually score around 2. Using this method, elephants rank among the smartest creatures in the animal kingdom. Elephants are also among an exclusive circle of animals that recognizes their reflections in a mirror. Further, the olfactory region of their brains—the one that recognizes smells—is particularly active. Those big noses must be good for something, right? Similarly, elephants show signs of grief when they encounter the corpse or bones of a deceased relative. In one study, scientists presented an array of objects to a family of elephants; they reacted most when presented with the bones and tusks of a deceased relative. The smell and face of family members and the locations of feeding grounds are the most prominent things that an elephant seems to remember, among other survival skills. And, it is clear their memories can stretch over decades, aiding in their ability to survive for their relatively long lifespans.

2: Wedding Video | Charleston South Carolina | Elephant Memories

Elephants do not have the greatest eyesight in the animal kingdom, but they never forget a face. Carol Buckley at The Elephant Sanctuary in Hohenwald, Tenn., for instance, reports that in

Tuesday, 28 October Elephant Memories. An orphaned baby elephant basks in a mud puddle at the David Sheldrick Elephant Orphanage in the national park of Nairobi, Kenya: Three suspects have since been arrested. The incident in Tsavo East national park on Thursday, described by conservationists as demonstrating the "inhumanity" of the illegal wildlife trade, is part of a wider wave of animal deaths in Africa, driven primarily by demand for ivory and rhino horn from south-east Asia. More than 60 elephants have been killed in Kenya alone this year. All of the of six elephants had been shot, with two adult females having their tusks hacked out. Rangers found one calf still alive by its mother, which was later put down. Two of the juveniles were left with their four-inch tusks, one did not have tusks yet and the fourth had its face hacked off and the ivory taken. Four elephant calves were killed in the attack at Tsavo East national park in Kenya: The suspects were due in court on Monday. More than 40 countries met in February in London to agree to tackle the global illegal wildlife trade, which is estimated to be worth billions of pounds a year. The greed and ignorance for life is astounding. Too late to be saved? Sheldrick is fourth-generation Kenya-born and has spent the better part of her life tending wild animals. Her husband was David Sheldrick, the renowned naturalist and founding warden of Tsavo East National Park who died of a heart attack in . They suffer from nightmares and sleeplessness. Studies show that structures in the elephant brain are strikingly similar to those in humans. The elephant brain has also been shown to possess an abundance of the specialized neurons known as spindle cells, which are thought to be associated with self-awareness, empathy, and social awareness in humans. Elephants have even passed the mirror test of self-recognition, something only humans, and some great apes and dolphins, had been known to do. Even orphaned babies out for their morning walk from the nursery seem to understand the complex structure of elephant society. Here the oldest orphans lie down to invite the younger ones to play on top of them: Gay Bradshaw, a psychologist and the director of the Kerulos Center in Oregon, has brought the latest insights from human neuroscience and psychology to bear on startling field observations of elephant behavior. She suspects that some threatened elephant populations might be suffering from chronic stress and trauma brought on by human encroachment and killing. Before the international ivory trade ban in , poaching took a steep toll on many elephant populations and in some instances significantly altered their social structure because poachers tended to target older elephants. Field biologists found that the number of older matriarchs, female caregivers, and bulls in vulnerable groups had fallen drastically. In Uganda, for instance, one study reported that many females between the ages of 15 and 25 had no close family members whatsoever. I visited the orphanage last year and experienced the joy of watching the elephants play and bond with one another. I saw an opportunity in this group to capture the beauty of these babies in a montage of texture, shape, and monochromatic colors: As poaching has flared up in the past five years in the Congo Basin and large swaths of central and eastern Africa, many elephant families there have lost most of their adult females. Where such social upheaval exists, calves are being raised by ever more inexperienced females. An increasing number of young orphaned elephants, many of which have witnessed the death of a parent through culling or at the hands of poachers, are coming of age in the absence of the traditional support system. Weeks later Wasin abruptly died of unknown causes: Between and , for example, young male elephants in Pilanesberg Game Reserve in South Africa killed more than 40 rhinoceroses -- an unusual level of aggression -- and in some cases had attempted to mount them. The young elephants were adolescent males that had witnessed their families being shot in cullings at Kruger National Park -- sanctioned killings to keep elephant populations under control. At that time it was common practice for such orphaned elephant babies to be tethered to the bodies of their dead relatives until they could be rounded up for translocation to new territories. Once moved to Pilanesberg, the orphans matured without the support of any adult males. These youngsters had no such role models. The process of becoming socialized begins as soon as the worst injuries heal: When early experiences are traumatic, there is a thinning down of the developing brain circuits, especially in areas

that process emotional information and regulate stress. That means less resilience and an enduring deficit in aggression regulation, social communication, and empathy. Elephants, among the most intelligent creatures on Earth, may have no future without our help: Elephants enjoy their midday ablutions near the Voi stockades in Tsavo National Park. Daily mud baths are key to elephant hygiene, offering them effective sun protection while also cleansing their skin of bugs and ticks: With humans acting as stand-ins for their mothers, along with the help of the other nursery elephants, the majority of the orphans that survive recover to become fully functional wild elephants again. They have returned to the wild in wary, halting, half measures at first, having become "homo-pachyderms," caught between a deep devotion to their human caregivers and the irresistible call of their true selves. After the trauma of attack and loss comes healing -- and a richer understanding of the emotions and intelligence of elephants Charles Siebert, National Geographic, September A team of elephant carers loads a young animal onto a stretcher so it can be taken by plane to the orphanage: They will undertake a rescue when elephants are orphaned by poaching, habitat destruction and human conflict; they are often malnourished, dehydrated and weak and can have a multitude of injuries caused by bullets, snares, machetes and even spears: The first few weeks after a rescue are critical. Many orphans arrive extremely weak, emaciated and in a state of shock: This includes regular milk feeds, travelling with them as a group during the day and sleeping in a stable with them at night to provide reassurance: Several young elephants will not feed without their blankets which provide a sense of security and comfort: Trapped in a man-made well, this orphan had been attacked by predators during the night before it was spotted and rescued: Director Rob Brandford said: Last year we rescued 48 orphans, an unusually high number and the majority victims of poaching, but even that number is likely only a fraction of those out there. For elephants that have witnessed their mothers being killed, the company of other elephants and being able to play is one part of essential to overcoming trauma:

3: Book elephant memories pdf free download

Cynthia Moss' Elephant Memories: Thirteen Years in the Life of an Elephant Family is different - it is % about Elephants, their lives, their struggles, and personalities. Aside from some essential context about her research, Moss removes herself from the narrative and tells the story of the Elephant families in Amboseli National Park, Kenya.

Aug 30, Marcy rated it it was amazing I felt like I was in the Land Rover with Cynthia Moss as she described in great detail the behaviors of elephants. In her thirteen years observing elephant behavior, Cynthia watched the younger and older elephants sparring, rolling and bathing in mud. She learned that elephants are quite tactile, touching and leaning against each other. Their greeting ceremonies are elaborate. The grumble, lift and spread and flap their ears, trumpet, scream, spin, urinate and defecate. Greetings among elephants I felt like I was in the Land Rover with Cynthia Moss as she described in great detail the behaviors of elephants. Greetings among elephants last as long as ten minutes! These greeting ceremonies prove the bonds among the many family members have for one another. When one animal is dying, others in the family try to hold the elephant up, finally burying the dead elephant with branches and earth, leaving her behind only when necessary. During the drought periods, Cynthia Moss carefully recorded elephant behavior in their relentless pursuit of water and food, watching how the once playful elephants became wary and thin, many losing their ability to feed their young. During better times, when water and grass was plentiful, Cynthia observed the estrous behavior of elephants. The larger bulls are what the female elephants tend to wait for, tending to run away from the younger males. When an older bull has set his smell and eyes on his female, and she has smelled his powerful smell with his secretions from afar, the male mates with her after she runs, and he chases and catches and mounts her, protecting her for days until he tires of her and goes back to his "male" family to hang out. The other males know their place until the bull leaves. The more aggressive females in the family lead the others to food. Their experience show the others how to survive. When a female has been "had" by her male, the others in the family surround the female and grunt and trumpet in celebration of "new life. The Maasai only spear the elephants to show their strength, but otherwise leave them alone, showing animals respect. There are still hunters and poachers who shoot the elephants for their ivory. Humans are identified by their teeth; Elephants can be identified by their ears, for their ears are distinct with tears and veins. Cynthia describes watching the elephants as a "soap opera," for every day there are new discoveries in elephant behavior. This was an easy book to read, and VERY informative! I look forward to more reading before my daughter and I go on safari the summer of !

4: Elephant Memories - Photography - Charleston, SC - WeddingWire

"Elephant Memories," by Cynthia Moss is a very enjoyable read. It started off extremely well, describing the life of these elephants, explaining how they ate, slept, exercised, played, nurtured their young, and how dominance and socialization played out in their groups.

Cerebral cortex[edit] The elephant both Asian and African has a very large and highly complex neocortex , a trait also shared by humans , other apes and certain dolphin species. Asian elephants have the greatest volume of cerebral cortex available for cognitive processing of all existing land animals. Elephants have a volume of cerebral cortex available for cognitive processing that exceeds that of any primate species, with one study suggesting elephants be placed in the category of great apes in terms of cognitive abilities for tool use and tool making. This is thought to be possibly why elephants suffer from psychological flashbacks and the equivalent of post-traumatic stress disorder PTSD. The average EQ is 2. Humans have an EQ of 7. One comparative way to try to gauge intelligence is to compare brain size at birth to the fully developed adult brain. This indicates how much learning a species accumulates while young. It should be noted that instinct is quite different from learned intelligence. Parents teach their young how to feed, use tools and learn their place in the highly complex elephant society. The cerebrum temporal lobes , which function as storage of memory, are much larger than those of a human. Elephant families can only be separated by death or capture. Cynthia Moss , an ethologist specialising in elephants, recalls an event involving a family of African elephants. Two members of the family were shot by poachers, who were subsequently chased off by the remaining elephants. Although one of the elephants died, the other, named Tina, remained standing, but with knees beginning to give way. Eventually, Tina grew so weak, she fell to the ground and died. However, Trista and Teresia did not give up but continually tried to lift her. They managed to get Tina into a sitting position, but her body was lifeless and fell to the ground again. As she did so, her right tusk broke completely off, right up to the lip and nerve cavity. The elephants gave up trying to lift Tina but did not leave her; instead, they began to bury her in a shallow grave and throw leaves over her body. They stood over Tina for the night and then began to leave in the morning. The last to leave was Teresia. Cynthia Moss has observed a mother, after the death of her calf, walk sluggishly at the back of a family for many days. In India, an elephant was helping locals lift logs by following a truck and placing the logs in pre-dug holes upon instruction from the mahout elephant trainer. At a certain hole, the elephant refused to lower the log. The mahout came to investigate the hold-up and noticed a dog sleeping in the hole. The elephant only lowered the log when the dog was gone. A ranch herder was out on his own with camels when he came across a family of elephants. The matriarch charged at him and knocked him over with her trunk, breaking one of his legs. In the evening, when he did not return, a search party was sent in a truck to find him. When the party discovered him, he was being guarded by an elephant. The animal charged the truck, so they shot over her and scared her away. The herdsman later told them that when he could not stand up, the elephant used her trunk to lift him under the shade of a tree. She guarded him for the day and would gently touch him with her trunk. Zoopharmacognosy Elephants in Africa self-medicate by chewing on the leaves of a tree from the family Boraginaceae , which induces labour. Kenyans also use this tree for the same purpose. Elephants show a keen interest in the bones of their own kind even unrelated elephants that have died long ago. They are often seen gently investigating the bones with their trunks and feet while remaining very quiet. Sometimes elephants that are completely unrelated to the deceased still visit their graves. The entire family of a dead matriarch , including her young calf, were all gently touching her body with their trunks, trying to lift her. The elephant herd were all rumbling loudly. The calf was observed to be weeping and made sounds that sounded like a scream, but then the entire herd fell silent. They then began to throw leaves and dirt over the body and broke off tree branches to cover her. They spent the next two days quietly standing over her body. They sometimes left to get water or food, but they would always return. On many occasions, they have buried dead or sleeping humans or aided them when they were hurt. When she woke up, there was an elephant standing over her, gently touching her. She kept very still because she was very frightened. As other elephants arrived, they began to scream loudly and buried her under branches. She

was found the next morning by the local herdsman, unharmed. That night, the other elephants found the body and took the shoulder blade and leg bone and returned the bones to the exact spot the elephant was killed. Elephants have been seen sucking up water, holding their trunk high in the air, and then spraying the water like a fountain. The discovery was found when Mlaika, an orphaned elephant, would copy the sound of trucks passing by. So far, the only other animals that are thought to mimic sounds are whales, dolphins, bats, primates and birds. He was in a Swiss zoo with some Asian elephants. Calimero also began to chirp and not make the deep calls that his species normally would. Female elephants are able to remember and distinguish the contact calls of female family and bond group members from those of females outside of their extended family network. They can also distinguish between the calls of family units depending upon how frequently they came across them. She is beginning to research whether sounds made by elephants have dialects, a trait that is rare in the animal kingdom. Elephants have been observed digging holes to drink water and then ripping bark from a tree, chewing it into the shape of a ball, filling in the hole and covering over it with sand to avoid evaporation, then later going back to the spot for a drink. They also often use branches to swat flies or scratch themselves. Art and music[edit] An elephant painting Like several other species that are able to produce abstract art, elephants using their trunks to hold brushes create paintings which some have compared to the work of abstract expressionists. Elephant art is now commonly featured at zoos, and is shown in museums and galleries around the world. For paintings that resemble identifiable objects, teachers give the elephants guidance. Although the images were drawn by the elephants, there was always a trainer assisting and guiding the movement. Even though played on varying instruments and at different pitches, timbres and meters, she recognized the tones a year and a half later. She reportedly always ends her songs with a crescendo. The orchestra was co-founded by pachyderm expert Richard Lair, who works at the Thai Elephant Conservation Center in Lampang, [55] and David Sulzer artist name, Dave Soldier who studies the role of dopaminergic synapses in memory consolidation, learning, and behavior at Columbia University. He also noted that she developed a swing-type rhythm pattern when playing with other elephants. They are able to change their behavior radically to face new challenges, a hallmark of complex intelligence. A experiment revealed that in order to reach food, "elephants can learn to coordinate with a partner in a task requiring two individuals to simultaneously pull two ends of the same rope to obtain a reward", [4] [57] putting them on an equal footing with chimpanzees in terms of their level of cooperative skills. Bandula worked out how to break open or unlock several of the pieces of equipment used to keep the shackles on her feet secure. The most complex device was a Brummel hook, a device that closes when two opposite points are slid together. Bandula used to fiddle with the hook until it slid apart when it was aligned. Once she had freed herself, she would help the other elephants escape. She used her trunk to create leverage and then untwisted the bolt. When she heard the word paint, she became very excitable. The colors she favored were green, yellow, blue and red. Once, a fire truck came and parked outside her enclosure where a man had just had a heart attack. The lights on the truck were flashing red, white and yellow. When Ruby painted later on in the day, she chose those colors. She also showed a preference for colors that the keepers wore. Koko would help the keepers out, "prompting" them to encourage him with various commands and words that Koko would learn. Peachey stated that elephants are almost predisposed to cooperate and work with humans as long as they are treated with respect and sensitivity. Koko worked out when his keepers needed a bit of "elephant help" when they were transferring the females of the group to another zoo. When the keepers wanted to transfer a female, they would usually say her name, followed by the word transfer. Koko soon figured out what this meant. If the keepers asked an elephant to transfer and they did not budge, they would say, "Koko, give me a hand. After 27 years of working with elephants, Peachey firmly believes that they can understand the semantics and syntax of some of the words they hear. This is something thought to be very rare in the animal kingdom. Naoko Irie of Tokyo University has shown that elephants demonstrate skills at arithmetic. The experiment "consist[ed] of dropping varying numbers of apples into two buckets in front of the [Ueno Zoo] elephants and then recording how often they could correctly choose the bucket holding the most fruit. An African elephant named Ashya scored the highest with an amazing eighty-seven percent. Humans in this same contest managed a success rate of just sixty-seven percent. Applying the string-drawing task to elephants[edit] In, W. In this setup, the cord is tied

to a heavy log a few meters away from the elephant. A sugarcane a favorite elephant treat is attached to the cord, and can only be retrieved by repeated, coordinated, action of the trunk and another body part. The results were clearcut: In all cases of retractable rope pulling, the sequence involved pulling by the trunk, and then securing the rope by either foot or mouth. After coordinated pulls, while still holding the rope with either mouth or foot, the elephants disengaged the sugarcane from the rope while still using mouth or forefoot as an anchor, and then consumed the sugarcane.

5: Elephant Memories - Unforgettable Gifts Inspired by Nature

Book elephant memories pdf free download and read online pdf/epub by Cynthia J. Moss isbn: , download elephant memories pdf free, elephant memories free download, Cynthia Moss has studied the elephants in Kenya's Amboseli National Park for over twenty-seven years.

6: Book the memory of an elephant pdf free download

It was a last-minute decision for us to hire a wedding videographer, but after seeing a trailer from a friends recent wedding with Elephant Memories, we knew we had to have them capture our special day.

7: TOM CLARK: Elephant Memories

Elephant Memories: Thirteen Years in the Life of an Elephant Family Cynthia Moss has studied the elephants in Kenya's Amboseli National Park for over twenty-seven years. Her long-term research has revealed much of what we now know about these complex and intelligent animals.

8: Elephant Memories Reviews - Charleston, SC - 20 Reviews

Old female elephants and perhaps their memories of distant, life-sustaining sources of food and water may be the key to survival during the worst of times. A recent study by the Wildlife.

9: Elephant Memories: 13 Years in the Life of an Elephant Family - Cynthia Moss - Google Books

Proof of elephants' long memories lies in their behavior: When confronted with an unfamiliar elephant, matriarchs will huddle in defensive positions because they realize that those elephants could.

Ethnic families in america patterns and variations 5th edition Youth Softball: Rules of Play You were born to deliver miracles of forgiveness 8th grade math quiz with answers Os x edit metadata Rochester roundabout Miss Panda in India (Miss Panda) Mistaken kindness, The father and son, and other tales. My Favorite Patterns for Dressing Antique Dolls Managing alcoholism Nikrovas passion Mm capital structure theory Que es el arte precolombino paname±o Pt. B. v. 1-2. Folk legends. The Impact of Welfare Reforms Tanf Program in Georgia Genetic intervention on human subjects The structure of the Kuwaiti political system Chemistry timberlake 11th edition Cinnamons Sorrow The constant maid; or, Poll of Plympton Future prospects: tinkering with Utopia. Engineering physics diffraction of light Secrets of Indian Medicine A Stress Management Guide for Administrators The rebel radio diary Fundamental Logistics Cost Drivers You lost the Death Man Game but then decided you still wanted to live. Voluntarism and governing beyond the state. Ethics and discipline Parkett collaborations editions since 1984 1st book of enoch Voices of the Apalachicola Hyderabad city map Running after 40. Whiteheads empiricism, by W. P. D. Wightman. Shifra Steins day trips from San Antonio and Austin New Perspectives on Netscape Navigator 5.0 The demobilization of the economy Where we belong grayson Death note all-in-one edition