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Gorilla Primate

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Gorilla Primate

The primate selected are Gorillas. Gorillas are under the suborder Haplorrhini, under the Hominidae family and Gorilla genus (Rowe & Myers, 2016). Nevertheless, gorillas are in two different species, including the Eastern and western ones. The species are identified by the areas they inhabit because of the differences in physical features and population. Takeshi (2020) stated the Eastern species have a scientific name of *Gorilla beringei* and the western species is *Gorilla gorilla*. Gorillas are the largest living primates and their habitats are majorly in tropical forests. Gorilla's diet is always vegetation, including roots, vines, grasses, leaves and stems. Nevertheless, these foods always have low nutritional quality, making Gorillas take them in large quantities.

Gorillas are found in different places; for instance, there are those in western lowland that can be located in tropical forests of Congo and Cameroon. Those in the eastern lowland inhabit the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo and mountain Gorillas found in high altitudes such as Zaire and Uganda. The form of locomotion for Gorillas is knuckle-walking because they utilize both their hands and feet when walking, hence called quadrupeds. Nevertheless, they can sometimes walk bipedally. SeaWorld Parks & Entertainment (n.d) stated that Gorillas are non-territorial. They stay in groups referred to as troops comprising between one to four males, several juvenile males, and other female and young ones. Therefore, the oldest and strongest male will dominate and have the right to breed the females.

Moreover, they have immense carnal dimensions dimorphism because males have more weight, averaging two hundred kilograms and females between 75-90 kilograms (Fleagle, 2013). Also, females have moderately long noses, noticeable brow edges and the other gender have well-established sagittal and nuchal peaks. They also have extended forelimbs and the fingers are

wide as well as big thumb and cutaneous points on the dorsal outward of the figures (Fleagle, 2013). The predators of Gorillas are leopards and can attack susceptible young ones and man is the greatest risk. Nevertheless, with the increase in habitat, loss and poaching, the conservation of gorillas has taken a different direction as they are now classified as endangered species. While doing my research, I have learned something new: mountain Gorillas do not often ascent vegetation and nest on the ground.

References

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