



Western Lowland Gorilla

Gorilla gorilla

Classification *What groups*

does this organism belong to based on characteristics shared with other organisms?

Class: Mammalia (all mammals)
Order: Primates (apes, prosimians, monkeys and humans)
Family: Hominidae (orangutans, bonobos, chimpanzees, gorillas)
Genus: Gorilla (gorillas)
Species: Gorilla gorilla



Distribution *Where in the*

world does this species live?

Western lowland gorillas are widely distributed throughout Western Central Africa's Congo Basin, inhabiting Angola, Gabon, Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Central African Republic and Equatorial Guinea.

Habitat *What kinds of areas does this species live in?*

Inhabits a variety of moist, lowland forest types and swamps, from sea level to about 8,000 feet (2,438 m).

Physical Description *How would this animal's body shape and size be described?*

- Western lowland gorillas are four and a half to five and a half feet tall (1.4-1.75 m) when standing on their two legs.
- Males weigh 300 to 600 pounds (136-272 kg). Females weigh 150 to 300 pounds (113-136 kg).
- Skin is black and body hair is black with a brownish/grey tinge. Forehead is topped with a reddish/brown cap.
- Mature males, called silverbacks, have silvery-grey hair on their backs and thighs.
- Muscular arms are much longer than legs.
- Strong jaw muscles are attached to a bony ridge (sagittal crest) on the top of the head, especially large in mature males.

Diet *What does this species eat?*

In their historic range: Primarily herbivores that consume large quantities of leaves, roots, shoots, pith, bark and fruit. Water is primarily derived from vegetation.

At the zoo: Vegetables (including lots of celery), greens, browse, alfalfa, low starch biscuits and small amounts of fruit.



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Predators *What eats this species?*

The only threat from a wild predator is the leopard. Gorillas are also hunted for bushmeat by humans.

Social Organization *How does this animal interact with others of its species?*

Western lowland gorillas are non-aggressive, social great apes (group of primates including orangutans, chimpanzees and bonobos) living in family groups called troops. Troop size averages five to ten but can be up to 30 individuals. Family groups are made up of a dominate male silverback, several adult females, their offspring, and one or more sub-adult males called blackbacks. At sexual maturity males and females leave their natal troop to seek mates. Daily group activity is led by the silverback who also protects the group from intruders with intimidating behavior such as vocalizations, chest beating and charging. At dusk, sleeping takes place in nests individually constructed of leaves and branches either on the ground or in trees.

Life Cycle *How does this species mate, raise young, grow and develop?*

Life expectancy in the wild is 30 to 40 years and up to 60 years in human care. Males are sexually mature at 8 to 12 years, usually breeding at about 15 years. Females are sexually mature at 7 to 8 years, breeding between 10 and 11 years. Births are a single infant after gestation of 250-290 days. Infants weigh four to five pounds (1.8-2.3 kg). Infants are carried on their mom's chest and back, crawl at about nine weeks and walk between three and six months. Young begin solid food around 6 months and are weaned between three and four years.

Adaptations *What physical and behavioral characteristics enable this animal to survive and thrive?*

- Primarily terrestrial, gorillas walk on all fours by curling their fingers under and walking on their knuckles, called **knuckle walking**.
- Communicates with over 20 vocalizations, including roars, grunts, whistles and barks.
- **Opposable thumbs** and big toes allow for climbing and grasping and manipulating objects.
- A **bony sagittal crest** on top of the head supports strong jaw muscles and teeth to grind coarse vegetation.
- **Stomachs are larger than chests** due to enlarged intestines needed to digest cellulose in plants.
- As **diurnal animals** (active during the daytime), gorillas rely on keen eyesight with excellent depth perception and color vision.
- **Tufts of white hair** on baby gorilla bottoms allow mothers to see them in the dense forest.

Collection Connection

Curtis (male) DOB 9/23/94. Lives with his younger half-brother Charlie. He is often seen in a strong gorilla stance on all fours with his chest forward and lips pursed. He loves training and enjoys a variety of nuts. Curtis came to the Zoo in 2007 from the North Carolina Zoo.



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Charlie (male) DOB 3/20/96. When going inside or outside, Charlie likes to take toys with him. He can be silly and playful and likes to push Curtis' buttons. He has very fluffy shoulders, which help to identify him. Charlie came to the Zoo in 2007 and was also born at the North Carolina Zoo.

Conservation Status *Is this animal at risk for extinction and why?*

IUCN Status: Critically endangered since 2007. Population losses are due to illegal hunting, disease and habitat loss. Increased conversion of the gorillas' habitat to agriculture is expected to increase. Illegal hunting continues despite intense anti-poaching efforts.

Resources and Where to Learn More

IUCN Red List <https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/9404/136250858>

Smithsonian's National Zoo <https://nationalzoo.si.edu/animals/western-lowland-gorilla>

World Wildlife Fund

https://wwf.panda.org/knowledge_hub/endangered_species/great_apes/gorilla/western_lowland_gorilla