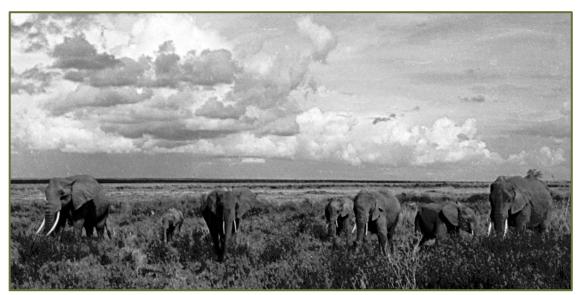
The History of the T Families

I first met the "T" families on September 9, 1973. I found them in one of the woodland areas of Amboseli called Ol Tukai Orok, which means "place of the dark palms" in Maa, the language of the local Maasai people. At that time I was studying the elephants only on a part-time basis. Two years later I was to set up a permanent camp in these very woodlands. On this day I was trying to photograph as many elephants as possible to build up a recognition file. I had not seen these elephants before, but they seemed very relaxed and tolerant of my vehicle, which meant that I could attempt to record the family structure and take some photos.

I set about counting the group and got 13 after several attempts and double checks. It is more difficult to count elephants than one would imagine—it is easy to miss the ones that are hidden behind the bulk of the nearer ones. There appeared to be four medium-to-large adult females, three young adult females and six calves. Of the older females two were particularly striking: a large female with up-curved tusks and a slit in her right ear; and an old, very dignified female with long straight tusks.



Teresia, Tolstoy (2 years old), Tina, Theodora, Tallulah, Tim (4 years old), Trista in 1973

Two weeks later when I was back down in Amboseli with my colleague, Harvey Croze, we found these same females and this time they were with some new females including a big female with a tear out of the top of her right ear. Right away we started referring to her as Torn Ear. It took several more trips to Amboseli before we were tentatively able to sort out the families with the torneared female, slit-eared upcurved female, and old straight-tusked female. Repeated sightings of the same individuals led us to conclude that Torn Ear, estimated to be about 40 years old, was the matriarch of a small family which consisted of four animals, herself and three offspring, including a tuskless 11-year-old female whom we called Tuskless. Even though we had not reached the letter T yet in the alphabetical designations we were giving the families, we made this the "T" family because of the names already given. Then, because

we were not sure how many families were involved or if it was one big family, we gave all the other females who associated closely with Torn Ear T names as well. A handsome female of about 30 years old, who appeared to have three sons, was called Tania. We named the slit ear, who we estimated at 35 year old, Slit Ear even though it was not a T name but it seemed so obvious, and we named the old female, who we guessed was about 50, Teresia.

By the end of 1974, we had seen these individuals and their calves in various groupings with each other and on their own on 24 occasions. After another year of part-time work I decided that the Ts consisted of four *family units*, and that these four families had close relationships with one another, forming a *bond group*, which very likely was one extended family. I designated them the TA, TB, TC and TD families. At the end of the part-time study in 1975 there were 23 animals in all in the four T families. The structure or composition of the families looked like this (calves indented under a female's name were known or thought to be hers):

TA	Torn Ear (33) 1 ½-year-old male born around March 1974 Tilly4-5-year-old female Teddy8-9 -year-old male Tuskless—a female around 13 years old Tonie—a 7-8-year-old female (probably the daughter of a female who probably died before the study)
ТВ	Tania—a handsome female first photographed in 1973 Toby2-year-old male Taabu6-7-year-old male M8413-14-year-old adolescent male
TC	Slit Ear Tamar4-year-old female Tara7-8-year-old female Tess—11-12-year-old female (probably Slit Ear's daughter) Tia—a pretty, smooth-eared adult female Right Fang4-5-year-old male
TD	Teresia—the old, straight-tusked female Tolstoy3-4-year-old male Theodora7-8-year-old female Tina—a young female around 13 years old Trista—an adult female (probably Teresia's daughter) Tim5-6-year-old male Tallulah—a young female around 11-12 years old with a big V- notch out of each ear

Once I set up my camp in September 1975 and began following the elephants on a daily basis, I saw the Ts frequently and they became among the best known of any of the families. They spent a good deal of their time in the Ol

Tukai Orok woodlands near my camp and in the Longinye Swamp a few kilometers away. I spent many happy hours with them while they taught me much about elephant behavior.

During 1975 there had been low rainfall in the Park and surrounding areas, and in 1976 the rains failed with only a miserly couple of inches falling during what was supposed to be the wet season. There was a brief flush of green in April and May and then a serious drought set in. During this harsh and difficult year four calves were born to the Ts. On April 7 Tia was found with a tiny newborn baby, another male, making her the mother of two sons; in May Slit Ear had a calf, another daughter; in June Tuskless gave birth to her first calf, a female; and in July Trista gave birth to a female.

It was a very bad year to be born in Amboseli. I recorded the births of 29 calves. By the end of the year only 15 remained. Of those that died most were probably the victims of drought. It was sad and depressing watching these calves get weaker



Slit Ear and three daughters: Tamar, Tara & Tabitha

and weaker and then disappear.

Their mothers had milk but probably not in great quantity or quality. What really seemed to affect the calves was the lack of suitable vegetation to feed on once they reached the age when they should have started to eat solid food. Calves start to eat a bit of grass when they are between three and four months old, and by the time they are eight months old they need quite a lot of food to sustain them. In 1976 as the drought progressed there was only swamp vegetation which the young calves had difficulty both handling and digesting. Many of the calves that had been born in the early part of the year died in September, October and November. In the end half of the calves born that year died, but it was a devastating for the whole population. Over 70 elephants died, some from the drought, some from spearing by the Maasai, and some from poaching.

Miraculously the Ts got through this bad period with no deaths at all. I attributed their success to the old, experienced females in their families, particularly Teresia whose knowledge probably carried them through the drought. In December the drought broke and the elephants left the Park on their seasonal migrations. It was while they were outside that tragedy struck. Torn

Ear, her '74 calf, and Tina were killed, probably by poachers, leaving young, inexperienced Tuskless in the role of matriarch. Tuskless, at the exceptionally young age of 14 years old, had to try to take over the leadership of the TA family. Then in June 1977 Trista was killed, also probably by poachers and Tania was wounded. Trista's orphaned '76 calf died a few weeks later of malnutrition. Her older sister, Tallulah tried to take care of her but she had no milk. Tania became very ill with septicemia but eventually recovered against all the odds.

Once Tania recovered, a realignment of bonds seemed to take place among the four T families. Tania and Tuskless's families, the TAs and TBs, started to spend most of their time together, moving in a group of eight while Slit Ear and Teresia's families, the TCs and TDs, were almost always together in a group of 13. At the same time, the TAs and TBs started spending less time with the TCs and TDs, probably because Torn Ear, who was Slit Ear's contemporary, was no longer there and the long history that they shared was now over.

The next few years proved to be ones of higher than average rainfall and a time of relative peace. For in the Amboseli area, the poaching stopped and there was also relatively little spearing. Little change occurred among the Ts. Tania gave birth to a male calf in 1979, which was a good indication that she had fully recovered. Sadly Tuskless's '76 calf died of unknown causes. Then during 1980 the Ts had their own mini baby boom: Tuskless, Slit Ear, Tia and Tallulah had healthy calves. Teresia who was 58 years old in 1980 gave birth to her last calf in late December but it died a couple of weeks later.



The TD family after Teresia's death with Tallulah in the lead and Theodora second from last

A few more years passed with some important demographic changes. Four of the young males, Taabu, Teddy, Right Fang and Tim, left and struck out on their own as all young males do in their early teens. Some of the young females reached sexual maturity, mated and gave birth to their first calves: Tonie, Tara, Tess and Theodora all had calves during 1982. In 1983 five more calves were born in the family to Tilly, Tania, Slit Ear, Tia, and Tallulah. In June of that year Tamar died giving birth to her first calf who died at the same time.

It was 1984 that proved to be a terrible year for the Ts. Another serious drought developed, and with the Maasai cattle and the elephants competing for very little food, there was acute elephant-human conflict. Many elephants were speared that year and one of them was Teresia. Her loss was deeply felt by her family and those humans who knew and loved her. But the deaths did not end with hers: Tania and her '83 calf died, probably from eating garbage, Tia died of what appeared to be illness, perhaps attributed to the drought, and then three of her calves died over the next months. To complete a bad year Tilly's calf fell and broke his leg and was badly crippled. Those of us working on the project were relieved when 1984 finally came to an end.

With these deaths and the departure of young males the numbers in the T families were significantly reduced. In addition, the TB family ceased to exist because it no longer had any female to carry on. Tania's son Toby became independent and her son Tom stayed with Tuskless and her small band. At the end of 1984 the three families consisted of the following (with known or estimated year of birth in parentheses):

Individual	Sex	Estimated or Known Month & Year of Birth	
TA			
Tuskless	F	1962	
Tulip	F	3-84	
Tuo	M	5-80	
Tonie	F	1967	
Truman	M	11-82	
Tilly	F	1970	
Tito	M	8-83	
Tom (ex-TB)	М	8-79	
TC			
Slit Ear	F	1936	
Topaz	F	5-83	
Slo	F	4-80	
Tabitha	F	4-76	
Tara	F	1967	
Turner	М	8-82	
Tess	F	1963	
Tamsin	F	1-82	
		_	

TD		
Tallulah	F	1963
Tegwen	F	7-83
Tao	F	3-80
Theodora	F	1967
Tebald	М	7-82

After the devastating deaths of 1984, there was a period of relative tranquility for the Amboseli elephants. There were no droughts; the rains were higher than average, and over the next few years rainfall was fairly well spread out with the result that there were no severe dry seasons. In the relative peace of Amboseli, the T families went about their lives: feeding, drinking, mudwallowing, dusting, socializing, migrating, mating, giving birth and dying.

It was during the 1980s that the patterns of association and ranging began to change for the T families. The TCs and TDs began to spend more and more of their time outside the Park in a place called Kimana. It consisted of acacia and palm woodlands and another swamp. Eventually this area was made into a sanctuary. I think these two families considered it their private feeding area. Once they made that choice they rarely came back to Amboseli. The TAs stayed in and around the Park and continued to visit the camp right into the 90s.



Tuskless & family peacefully graze in back of the camp while the calves play under the laundry

In the meantime, in November 1988 Tuskless and Tilly each had a male calf. From very early on these two calves played together with great verve and energy. They were perfectly matched because they were the same age and same

sex. They butted each other, trunk wrestled, knocked each other over, climbed on top of one another, chased each other or any other animals that ventured too close. They were a delight to watch. The TA family frequently came right into the camp and so I often watched these two babies playing just outside my tent.

Sadly earlier in the year, in April, Tonie's 1987 male calf died. The project assistants, Norah and Soila, found Tonie with the dead calf. She was standing over the carcass trying to protect it. We do not know why he died. The following year, in March, Tuskless's new calf died. We never found the carcass. This little male always seemed such a healthy, rambunctious calf and we were surprised that he died. It was sad because the remaining small calf in the TA family, Tilly's, now had no one his own age to play with. They had always had such a good time together. Now this calf, who was eventually named Terry, had only Truman and Tulip as companions and they were much older than he was.

There were no births in 1989 but one death that was both sad and welcome. Tilly's '83 calf, Tito, died in October 1989. He had broken his leg when he was about a year old, probably from falling in the big lodge garbage pit which was still unfenced at that time. As he grew the lower half of the leg shriveled, but the upper joint appeared to be getting more massive. He gradually became more and more encumbered by his injury and, I think, he was in pain. He could put no weight at all on the leg and walking appeared to be very difficult. What I found amazing was that Tilly never left him behind. Even after she had her new calf she would frequently go back for Tito or wait for him. I do not know what finally happened to him that October. In the months before then he was looking thinner and more uncomfortable and I actually hated seeing him. His life was such a contrast to the carefree rough and tumble lives of the other male calves his age. For his sake I was relieved when he disappeared.

In 1990 Tonie gave birth again and this time the calf survived. It was a strong young male, who was eventually named Tor. There were no births until 1993 when Tuskless had a daughter. The following year, Tilly had her first daughter in January and in April Tonie had another son. From 1994 to 1996, several of the young females had their first calves. I found it hard to believe that the tiny calves I had seen when they were less than 24 hours old had reached sexual maturity and given birth to calves of their own. Among them was Tuskless's daughter Tulip who gave birth at the tender age of ten in January 1995.

Meanwhile, the TCs and TDs were still spending almost all their time in Kimana and we barely saw unless someone from the research team made a special trip to Kimana to check on them. These two families lived in a rich habitat and not surprisingly they did well in terms of reproduction. The TCs did not experience another loss after the drought until 1990 when Tess, apparently of illness. Four years later Tia's son Right Fang was speared and had to be shot by KWS. Then in 1997 Tess's daughter Tamsin was speared and died. We feared that in both cases they might have been crop raiding because there are farms all around the Kimana Sanctuary. These were sad but relatively few losses. There were many gains—10 calves born between 1986 and 1996. The TDs did not lose any members during that period and they gained six new calves.

By now there were many calves to name. Usually a calf is not named until it is four years old. Up until that age it is referred to by a code based on its mother's name and its year of birth. I was starting to run out of the usual first names, and I started using themes. For the 1987 calves I used Kenya place names. For

example, Tara's '87 calf was named Tuken. For the 1988 calves I chose the names of African musicians: Tabitha and Tallulah's male calves were named Tee-Jay and TabuLey, while Slit Ear and Theodora's female calves were called Tshala and TataBamba, all well-known singers. Tulip's calf lost her tail to a hyena attack when she was less than a month old so until she got her real name of Teryl she was called "Tailless". I also started an Amboseli elephant naming program for donors and this definitely helped with new names.



Sometimes it's hard work to get to Mom: Teryl climbing over a log to get to Tulip

All seemed to be going well but then tragedy struck the TAs in January 1997 when Tuskless was shot dead by the Kenya Wildlife Service in retaliation for a Maasai cow that was killed by an elephant. The loss of a matriarch is always devastating but in this case there was also an orphaned calf. Tuskless was killed at the beginning of a severe drought. I had grave doubts about the ability of her calf to survive. She was only three years old and still dependent on her mother for milk. The three other adult females had their own calves to suckle and they could not afford to give up any milk. The little calf would have to find enough food for herself. Since she faced such a challenge I named her Tecla after Kenya's foremost woman marathon runner.

That long dry season of 1997 finally ended in late November when *El Nino* came to Amboseli and virtually everything changed. It rained and rained and rained some more until finally half of the Park was a lake with some large and small islands dotted about. My camp was one of the islands. We had to drive through 2-3 feet of water to get to it. This was a major logistical nightmare for us people, but the elephants were very, very happy. There was a superabundance of food and they were stuffing themselves with huge trunksful of

fresh green grass. Soon the elephants were positively fat with great bulging bellies and I swear they had double chins! And they were full of the joys of life—playing and mating and sparring.

As always in good wet seasons, the elephants got into big aggregations, which were basically the elephant equivalents of grand parties. Under these delightful conditions, we were able to catch up on all of the groups because they were so easy to find. When I was in Amboseli in December 1997, I was able to spend time with the TAs and also the TCs and TDs who had decided to come back to Amboseli to join the festivities. I was happy to find that the TA family had survived intact despite the tragic loss of Tuskless. Tecla had turned four years old that past August and thus had reached an important milestone. Most calves suckle until they are about four years old at which point their mothers have a new calf and the older calves have to be weaned. Tecla lost her mother when she was three years and five months old.

A large factor in Tecla's survival in the drought months right after her mother was killed was the presence of her older sister Tulip who was herself only 12 years old when their mother was killed. However, with Teryl dependent on her for milk,

and given her



Theodora in 2012 with two of her calves: she is a favorite of everyone on the project

age and the drought, Tulip had no milk left over for Tecla. Nevertheless, she was able to give her companionship and some protection.

Tonie took over the leadership of the TA family after Tuskless's death and has held the family together very well. For a while Tulip, Teryl and Tecla stayed in a sad little group of their own trailing behind the other TAs, but gradually they integrated back into the family. The birth of a new calf to Tonie in May 1998 seemed to help the family coalesce. By 1998 it was obvious that Teryl had inherited her mother and grandmother's tusklessness, so this calf had neither a tail nor tusks.

Twenty-two months after the El Nino rains began there was a baby boom in Amboseli. Baby elephants seemed to be raining from the sky. Up through October '99 there were a usual number of births in the population, 63, but in November and December we suddenly had a deluge of new calves. In the last two months of 1999 alone 48 more calves were born giving us an all-time



giving us an all-time Twoo is the youngest orphan to survive after losing her mother Tilly record of 111 births for one year. The Ts joined this *El Nino* boom with eleven births: two in the TAs, five in the TCs and four in the TDs.

The older calves in the families were ardent allomothers to their younger siblings. An allomother is an individual who cares for an infant that is not her own. In other words she is a sort of baby-sitter. Immature female elephants are strongly attracted to young calves particularly newborns. They watch over them, follow them around, rescue them if they get in trouble, and just generally fuss over them and give them lots of attention. This behavior is beneficial for all concerned: the calf is well taken care of, the mother gets a chance to feed and rest, which is just what a lactating female needs, and the baby-sitter learns about mothering herself.

It's a good thing that Twoo had such a good allomothers because her mother Tilly was killed in August 2001 when she was only 18 months old. This poor family has had such tragedies, first loosing Torn Ear when Tuskless was only 14 years old, then after Tuskless had finally gotten to the age where she could lead her family well, she was killed, and then Tilly. Remarkably Twoo survived, making her the youngest calf ever to survive a mother's death. She was mostly cared for by her older sister Tefilah and also by Tulip.

In December 2003, the wonderful dominant, determined Slit Ear died of natural causes. We estimated her to be 67 years old. What an amazing elephant she was. She had eight known calves--all daughters who gave her many grandchildren. I am happy that she was able to have such a long and successful life. There truly aren't many places in Africa where it's possible for elephants to live out their full lifespan. Her daughter, Tara took over the leadership at the

age of 36. She had learned all she knew from her mother and was able to lead her family well. They flourished over the next years.

In the same month that Slit Ear died, the matriarch of the TDs, Tallulah, was speared and died. Her youngest calf also died. Theodora took over as matriarch at 37 years old. Like Tara she has kept her family together and they have done well. In both families many calves have been born and they have had an excellent survivor rate. It seems that living in Kimana has its good side and its bad. There is more food there but with farmers all around it is much more dangerous than the Park.

By 2003 the three families consisted of the following:

Individual	Sex	Estimated or Known Month & Year of Birth	Mother if Dead
TA			
Tonie	F	1967	
Teton	М	3-03	
Tawfiq	M	3-98	
TobyII	М	4-94	
Tulip	F	3-84	Tuskless
Tyler	М	11-99	
Teryl	F	1-95	
Tecla	F	3-93	Tuskless
Tefilah	F	8-93	Tilly
Twoo	F	2-00	Tilly
			,
TC			
Tara	F	1967	Slit Ear
Tiff	F	1-00	
Tilghman	М	11-95	
Tecoma	F	12-91	
Tabitha	F	4-76	Slit Ear
TAB02	M	12-02	
Trevor	M	4-99	
Slo	F	4-80	Slit Ear
Tucker	M	7-99	
Tucana	M	3-95	
Topaz	F	5-83	Slit Ear
TOP03	F	1-03	
Twain	F	10-96	
Tshala	F	12-88	Slit Ear
Toshiba	F	5-00	
Tinsel	F	12-86	Tess
TIN03	М	1-03	
Thelma	F	3-99	
Talia	F	4-94	Slit Ear

TD			
Theodora	F	1967	Teresia
Touchpad	F	1-00	
Tyrese	М	8-96	
TataBamba	F	4-88	
TAT03	М	5-03	
Trimble	М	1-00	
Tao	F	3-80	Tallulah
Thane	М	5-99	
Titus	М	6-94	
Tegwen	F	7-83	Tallulah
Tanwira	F	1-01	
Thabo	М	11-97	
Thora	F	1-99	Tallulah

By now many of the males born to the family had taken off and become independent. Although Slit Ear only had daughters, the other two families had produced many males who grew into fine young bulls and eventually very impressive big musth males. Teddy, Tim and Tolstoy were the oldest and very spectacular.

In 2007 one of the young females in the family, Tuskless's daughter Tecla, gave birth to her first calf. All was going well. The family was seen several times for the rest of that year. Then on February 10, 2008 they came into the camp and after a careful census it was obvious that two individuals were missing. The 2007 calf was missing and the wonderful Tulip, a favorite of all the AERP researchers, was not there. Her little 2006 calf had a huge gash across her forehead, which was almost certainly, a spear wound and it indicated how her mother was killed. Fortunately, the gash was healing well but how distressing for her to lose her mother at such a young age. Coming up to two years old in March, she was staying close to Twoo, Tilly's orphan. Poor little thing, she didn't even have a name yet, because we name the calves when they are four years old.

For much of the history of the project the TAs have been the best known and most beloved of any of the families in Amboseli. They came to the camp and fed among the tents every day for many years and they became our friends. Each time we lose one of the adults it's extraordinarily painful. Tulip was such a good mother and such a kind stepmother to the orphaned calves that her death is particularly tragic for the family. They and we miss her.



Tim grew up to be one of Amboseli's most magnificent bulls; here he's with two females in oestrus; compare him and Tolstoy now to the photo from 1973

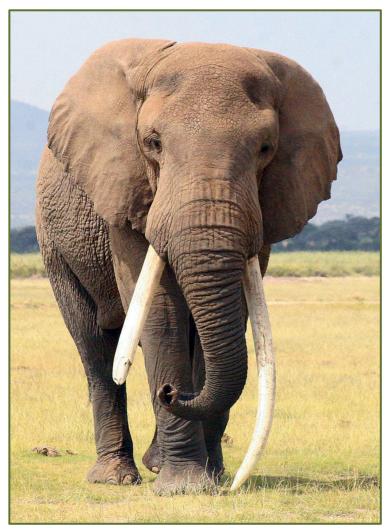
Tonie was still leading the remainder of the family and I think all would have been fine for the TAs and all the Amboseli families, but then in 2009 everything changed dramatically when Amboseli was hit by the worst drought in living memory. Even the very old Maasai men and women could not remember a worse year. More than 80% of their cattle died. The wildlife suffered as well—83% of the wildebeests, 71% of the zebras, 61% of the buffaloes, and 25% of Amboseli's elephants died.

There simply wasn't enough food for the animals. Although there is always water in Amboseli, fed from Kilimanjaro, but with no rain there was little or no vegetation. Most of the calves born in 2008 and 2009 died. Even more tragically many of the older females died. All but two of the big adult females over 50 perished. Elephants have six sets of teeth in their lifetime and when the sixth set wears down it is difficult for an old elephant to chew tough vegetation t the same time there was an upsurge in poaching and in most cases we didn't find the carcass and so could not tell if an adult female died from the drought or was killed for her ivory. Tonie was one of the older females who disappeared and we suspect she was poaching because she had long, thick tusks. In the TAs Teryl also died as well as well as three calves. The TC and TD families fared much better than other Amboseli families because they had more vegetation in Kimana. Miraculously they lost no one in 2009.

In December 2009 the drought finally broke and good rain began to fall in Amboseli starting in January 2010. It took the elephants a few months to recover but they were soon in good condition once again. The females had stopped reproductive activity during the drought year with the result that 22

months later in 2011 only one calf was born up until October. Then a baby boom began. Qumquat was the first to give birth on October 12. From that date until the end of 2012, 236 were born, an all-time record.

After the drought broke the TCs and TDs came back to the Park and spent a lot of their time there. It was so good to see them and be able to catch up with what was happening in those two families. The TCs had four calves and the TDs had five calves in 2012. Even the small remnant TA family produced a calf. Tefilah gave birth to a male in June 2012 and Tecla had had a daughter in May 2010.



Tolstoy today is amazing and looks so like his sister Theodora and his mother Teresia

Unfortunately, the good times were not to last for the TCs and TDs. There were simply too many people around Kimana. In 2011 both Tara and her daughter Tiff were poached and then in November 2012 Turner was killed by farmers for cropraiding and TataBamba was found dead from suspected poisoning. Her three-week old male calf, Tikondo, was captured and sent to the David Sheldrick Wildlife Trust orphanage, but sadly he died soon after.

These kinds of death from poaching and human-elephant conflict are very disturbing for us. Sometimes we feel so helpless in the face of human population growth and the demand for ivory. We are fighting hard to secure safe corridors for the elephants and to stop the ivory trade but it's an uphill struggle. At the same

time all the new calves in the families give us hope and incentive to continue working as hard as we can to assure a future for these wonderful animals.

The current structure and composition of the T families is as follows:

Individual	Sex	Estimated or	Mother if Dead
		Known Month & Year of Birth	
TA		real of Biltii	
Tecla	F	3-93	Tuskless
TCL10	F	5-10	T GOTTICOS
Tefilah	F	8-93	Tilly
TEF12	М	6-12	,
Twoo	F	2-00	Tilly
Timanoi	F	3-06	Tulip
Tyler	М	11-99	Tulip
,			·
TC			
Tabitha	F	4-76	Slit Ear
Tawny	F	3-10	
Toret	М	2-06	
Tuyeni	М	12-02	
Trevor	М	4-99	
Slo	F	4-80	Slit Ear
SL009	F	2-09	
Theophile	М	1-05	
Tucker	М	7-99	
Tucana	М	3-95	
Topaz	F	5-83	Slit Ear
Tineka	F	2-09	
Thande	F	1-03	
Twain	F	10-96	
TWA12	М	3-12	
Toontje	М	3-09	
Tshala	F	12-88	Slit Ear
Tosca	F	4-09	
Toinette	F	2-05	
Toshiba	F	5-00	
Talia	F	4-94	Slit Ear
TLA12	F	3-12	
Teus	М	3-09	
Toulouse	F	3-05	
Tinsel	F	12-86	Tess
TIN12	М	3-12	
Tooske	F	3-09	
Travolta	М	1-03	
Thelma	F	3-99	
TLM12	F	3-12	
Tar09	М	3-09	Tara
Tunis	М	2-04	Tara
Tiff	F	1-00	Tara
Tecoma	F	12-91	Tara

TD			
Theodora	F	1967	Teresia
THE12	F	1-12	
Tasoltan	M	1-09	
Tristan	M	1-05	
Touchpad	F	1-00	
TPD12	F	11-12	
Tyrese	М	8-96	
Tao	F	3-80	Tallulah
Tijl	М	1-09	
Tripoli	F	1-04	
Thane	М	5-99	
Tegwen	F	7-83	Tallulah
TEG12	М	1-12	
Tijme	М	9-09	
Timbuktu	F	1-04	
Tanwira	F	1-01	
Thabo	М	11-97	
Thora	F	1-99	Tallulah
THO12	F	6-12	
Taco	М	1-09	TataBamba
Tom Hanks	М	5-03	TataBamba
Trimble	М	1-00	TataBamba
Independent	Code	Birth Date	Mother
Males	No.		
Teddy	230	1966	Torn Ear
Tim	234	1969	Trista
Tolstoy	276	1971	Teresia
Truman	371	11-82	Tonie
Tuken	449	3-87	Tara
Tee-Jay	469	5-88	Tallulah
Terry	468	11-88	Tilly
Tor	502	3-90	Tonie
Thelonious	550	4-93	Tabitha
TobyII	570	4-94	Tonie
Townsend	571	4-94	Tallulah
Titus	572	6-94	Tao
Tilghman	605	11-95	Tara

Cynthia Moss Amboseli February 2013