

THE HISTORY OF THE AA FAMILY

UPDATED MARCH 2024

The AA family holds a very special place in the Amboseli study because it is the first family that was sighted and photographed on the very first day of the study on September 1, 1972. It has since become one of the best-known families in the population. I have continuous records of its births and deaths, good times and bad times over the past 51 years.

On that first day I was with my colleague Harvey Croze and we were trying to contact as many groups of elephants as possible and photograph at least the adult members. We drove out to the western part of the Park crossing the causeway over the Enkongo Narok swamp. Just along the shore we found a group of females and calves. Unfortunately, they were disappearing into the deep swamp, but we managed to count 13 animals and note that there were two calves less than a year old. Harvey took some photographs of the adult females. Two days later on September 3rd we came upon this group again and this time we were able to get better photographs and record the age and sex structure. The family appeared to consist of the following:

Large adult female (convergent tusks)
4-5 year old calf
Female with a large wart on her right ear
Six-month-old calf
5-6 year old calf
Adult female (straight tusks)
4-5 year old calf
Adult female (slightly splayed tusks)
Six-month-old calf
5-6 year old calf
Adolescent female about 10 years old
8-10 year old male
Young male with a slit cut in his trunk

We took the films back to Nairobi and developed them. On that trip we had seen and photographed seven definite families each of which we gave a letter of the alphabet. The first group was called the "A" family and the adult females in that family were named with letters beginning with "A" with one exception. The female with the wart on her ear never got an "A" name but continued to be designated Wart Ear. The largest female, the matriarch, was called Annabelle. The adult female with straight tusks was named Alyce, the young adult female with splayed tusks Amy, and the adolescent female Alison. In our data coding sheets we used

the first three letters of the females' names as their code and so we tried to give them names with unique first three letters. Thus we spelled Alyce's name with a "y" so that she would not have the same code as Alison. The young male was given the code number M31, but was usually referred to as Slit Trunk. He had an open eight-inch slit in his trunk that went right through to the inner nasal passage. However, it had healed well and did not seem to cause him any problem.

Over the next three years, during the part-time study, we saw the A family (soon called the AA family when we had to start through the alphabet a second time) 23 times and by the time I started the full-time study in September 1975 I knew every member of the family and felt fairly confident about which calves belonged to which females. During that period two new calves were born: Annabelle and Alyce both had calves in early 1973. Unfortunately, tragedy soon struck the AA family. On October 1, 1974 Harvey made a visit to the Park and was told by the rangers that at the edge of the Ol Tukai Orok woodland there was a freshly dead elephant who had been speared by Maasai warriors. He found the carcass and discovered that it was Annabelle.

The loss of a matriarch is always a major, disturbing event for an elephant family. Some families disintegrate and break into small sub-units for months or even for one or two years after, as a result of the loss of leadership provided by the matriarch. The AA family did better than most families and stayed together, probably because there was an older female,



Wart Ear looking through the window of my Land Rover in 1975; even then the AAs were very tolerant of vehicles

Wart Ear, to take over, and the younger females were not confused about who to look to for direction. In 1974 Wart Ear was 30 years old; the other females were all under 25.

Alison and other female calves took care of Annabelle's calf, who was nearly two years old when her mother was killed, but she was not getting any milk. She hung on for several months, but she died sometime in the first months of 1975.

Another loss was the 8-10 year old male. Thus by the beginning of the full-time study the AA family contained 12 members and consisted of the following:

Individual	Sex	Estimated or Known Date of Birth	Mother if Dead
Wart Ear	F	1944	
Amos	M	1972	
Abigail	F	1967	
Alyce	F	1950	
Adam	M	1973	
Amelia	F	1968	
Amy	F	1952	
Audrey	F	1972	
Albert	M	1967	
Alison	F	1962	Annabelle
Agatha	F	1968	Annabelle
Slit Trunk	M	1959	

Once I was living in the Park and following the elephants on a daily basis, I got to know more about the AAs. They proved to have a relatively small, dry-season home range and were one of the most predictable families in their movement patterns. They used the Ol Tukai Orok woodlands and the Enkongo Narok swamp and they rarely ventured to other parts of the Park.

During 1975 no changes occurred in the AA family. That year 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. It was during the short period of rain that Amy gave birth to a male calf. In August I recorded Alison with a new calf, her first.

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 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 begin 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. Both Amy and Alison's calves died in September 1976.

Amy's four-year-old calf, Audrey, left the family completely for several weeks at the height of the drought. It seemed that she didn't have the energy to follow the family out to the woodlands in the evenings. We had seen other single calves in the same age range doing this. I'm sure many were killed by hyenas and lions. Because Audrey had a distinct nick in her ear I was able to keep track of her.



Two male calves from the AA family spar, practicing for skills they will need later in life

Sometime in the first half of 1976, Slit Trunk became independent, striking out on his own as young bulls do. Unfortunately, he was one of the ones who failed to make it through the drought. There were a lot of Maasai spearings that year because the Maasai, their cattle, and the wildlife were packed into a small area and competing for the same resources. I suspect Slit Trunk was killed because he lacked experience of how to keep out of the Maasai's way.

Finally rains came in December and the elephants, adults and calves alike, gradually recovered. Miraculously Audrey survived, returned to the family, and never left it again. The next three years proved to be very favorable ones for the elephants.

During the drought the females had stopped reproductive cycling altogether. However, as soon as conditions improved they began to come into oestrus again and mate. Since so few of them had young calves there were a lot of females ready to conceive. The result was a baby boom in 1979 and 1980. Only two calves had been born to the Amboseli population between January 1977 and November 1978. From November 25, 1978 to June 5, 1980, one hundred calves were born. At times it seemed like babies were falling out of the sky.

At first it appeared that the AAs were making a respectable contribution to the baby boom. Alison was seen in oestrus in March 1977 and gave birth to a daughter in January 1979. Alyce conceived in June 1977 and gave birth to a male calf in April 1979, and Amy conceived in August 1977 and had a daughter in June 1979. All seemed to be going well for the AA family and then tragedy struck again. Alyce was killed and both her newborn calf and Amy's were either killed or died as a result of the turmoil. Amelia and her younger brother Adam were orphaned. It was sad for the family because it should not have been a time of losses for them.



Albert and his friend Conrad shortly after Albert became independent from the AAs

Fortunately, there were to be peaceful times ahead for the AAs. In November 1979, Wart Ear gave birth to a daughter. And the young females in the family were reaching sexual maturity at 11 and 12 years old. It was quite exciting at times when one of them came into oestrus and was hotly pursued by the bulls. Young females often don't know what to do when they are in oestrus and their inexperience can cause chaos.

Conditions continued to be good for the Amboseli elephants for the next couple of years. Many of the females who had given birth in 1979 gave birth again in 1983. The population was growing rapidly. However, environmental conditions changed once again. In

1984 there was a severe drought. At the same time the Maasai had promoted a new warrior set and the combination of drought and scores of young men out to

prove their bravery was devastating for the elephants. In all 67 elephants died during 1984: 11 adult females, 13 adult males, three juveniles, 13 weanlings, five second-year calves, and 22 first-year calves.

The AAs were one of the lucky families; they did not lose a single animal that year. Wart Ear gave birth to a calf in November 1984, just as the drought was ending. With the welcome rain it looked as if the elephants would enter a new period of good times. Three females in the AA family managed to carry calves right through the 1984 drought. Amy gave birth to another daughter in January 1985, which meant she had conceived in March 1983. And young Audrey at 13 years old gave birth to her first calf, a male, in June 1985. Amelia had a son in November 1985. Two losses occurred in the AA family in 1985. Audrey's calf died when it was less than two months old, which was not altogether surprising. Young mothers are more likely to lose their calves than are older, experienced females. We also know that Audrey suffered during the drought of 1976 and may not have been as healthy and strong as other young females. What was surprising was that Wart Ear's '84 calf died in September. Maybe it was never a strong calf because the last half of Wart Ear's pregnancy had been during the drought.

One departure from the family also occurred. Amy's son Albert left to strike out on his own as all young males eventually do. The average age for a male to leave his family is 14. Albert was a definitely a mama's boy. He didn't leave until he was nearly 18 years old. He stuck close to Amy for an extra four years.

By the end of 1985 the AA family numbered 18 and consisted of the following:

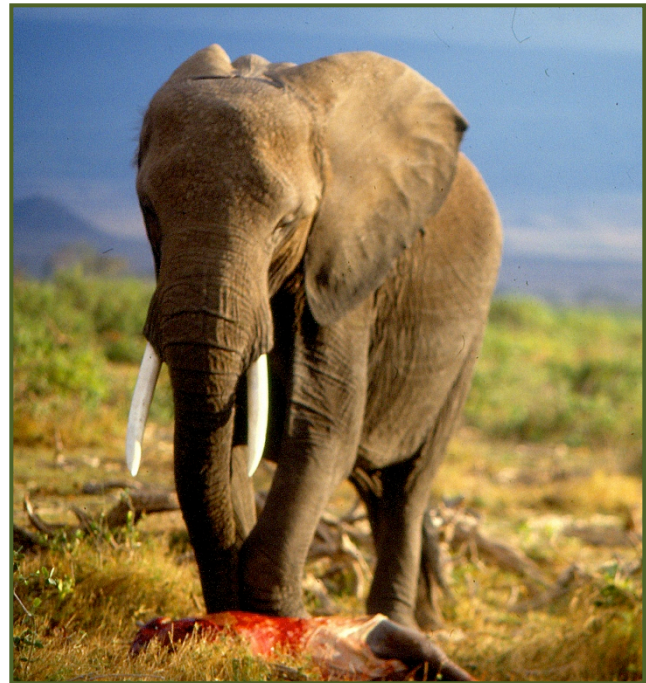
Individual	Sex	Estimated or Known Date of Birth	Mother if Dead
Wart Ear	F	1944	
Anastasia	F	Nov-79	
Amos	M	1972	
Abigail	F	1967	
Anwyn	F	Mar-82	
Amy	F	1952	
AM5	F	Jan-85	
Amber	F	Jun-81	
Audrey	F	Apr-72	

Alison	F	1962	Annabel
AL3	M	Apr-83	
Astrid	F	Jan-79	
Agatha	F	1968	Annabel
Althea	F	Mar-82	
Amelia	F	1968	Alyce
AE5	M	Nov-85	
Anghared	F	Dec-81	
Adam	M	Jan-73	Alyce

Audrey got pregnant again in March 1986 and gave birth in January 1988 only to lose her calf a month later. The other females were more fortunate. Abigail and Agatha had calves who survived in January 1987 and Alison had a healthy calf in January 1988. Alison's son born in 1983 was speared and died in April 1988. This was at a time when there were very few spearing incidents. He appears to have been in the wrong place at the wrong time. Later in 1988 Wart Ear gave birth to a son who survived.

In the meantime, two more of the AA family males became independent. Adam and Amos left at the same time when they were 13 and 14 respectively.

During 1989 and 1990 life was fairly peaceful for the AAs. There were no births or deaths in 1989, and in 1990 three calves were born. Amy gave birth to a son in March and Audrey and Amelia gave birth in May. By mid 1990, with those three births the AA family reached 22 which was nearly double what it was when I had met them 18 years before. Then in November 1990 the family provided us with an extremely exciting event. In all the many years we have been watching and following the Amboseli elephants, we researchers on the project had only seen two births. It seems that 99% of births occur at night and that is why we have missed them. In any case, on November 8, 1990, Alison's daughter, Astrid, gave birth, and cameraman, Martyn Colbeck, and I were able to



Alison, grandmother to Astrid's stillborn calf, tries to rouse him

watch and film the whole thing. Unfortunately, this calf was stillborn, but the behavior around the birth and the subsequent discovery by the other elephants that the calf was dead was fascinating. (It made an important sequence in our film "Echo of the Elephants".) Astrid herself seemed completely shocked at the calf lying in its birth sack. She backed away from it. A few minutes later her mother Alison came and carefully felt and smelled it but she seemed to know right away that it was dead. Eventually she went off with the others, but Astrid stayed by herself with the dead calf all night and into the next day.

The following year on October 3, 1991, my assistant Norah and MSc student Hamisi watched Anastasia, Wart Ear's daughter, give birth. This calf was helped to its feet by its grandmother and appeared to be fine, but died before it was a month old. Neither of the losses was surprising. Both females were young first-time mothers.

In the meantime, during 1991 there were two successful births: Abigail and Alison both had sons. Sadly there were also two deaths. Anastasia had another calf that only lived for a short time and Agatha's 1987 calf died mysteriously. He was four years old, not a common age for calves to die.

Life was relatively uneventful for the AAs over the next few years. There were no births or deaths in 1992 and in 1993 there were two births: Alison's daughter



Amy's daughter Angelina turned out to have a tusk that bent backwards rather than forward; it didn't seem to bother her at all, and it made it very easy to recognize her

Astrid, whom we filmed giving birth to the stillborn calf in 1990, produced a healthy female calf; and in April, Agatha also had a daughter.

During 1994 and 1995 the AA family continued to do well. Six calves were born and no young males went independent so the family increased in size and by 1996 had reached 30, twice the average size of 15. Not surprisingly with a family of this size, it tended to break down into smaller sub-groups. Wart Ear and her adult daughter Abigail and their calves formed one sub-

group; Amy and her adult daughter Audrey and their calves, and sometimes Amelia and her calves formed another; Alison, Astrid, Agatha, and Althea formed a third. But the whole family also moved in one large group often enough for them to still be considered a single family.

There were two sad events in the family in 1996. Anastasia gave birth to a calf that was blind and it died soon after. This was the first record we had of a blind calf. Anastasia had now given birth three times and has lost each of these calves when they were less than two weeks old.

Abigail gave birth to a calf in February 1996 and it appeared to have been either born dead or have died within a few hours of birth. We found it in the morning with the whole family surrounding it and they refused to leave it for many hours. Abigail has produced many healthy calves and so it was surprising that this one died.

The following year in March 1997, a profound loss occurred in the AA family. The wonderful matriarch, Wart Ear, whom my colleagues and I knew so well, died. Partially lying in the swamp just below Observation Hill in the very center of the AA range, she apparently died of old age. We were not surprised. She had been moving around on her own at times, behavior that often heralds the death of an old female. Wart Ear had an exceptionally gentle, trusting disposition and so I was relieved that she died peacefully. At the same time, I knew I would miss her.



The AC family with matriarch Abigail at the rear and Anwyn leading

Perhaps because Wart Ear had relinquished leadership before she died, the AAs did not disintegrate the way many families do after a matriarch dies. Most of the family stayed together under the leadership of Amy. However, Wart Ear's daughter Abigail formed a sub-family of her own including her adult daughter Anwyn, their calves, her younger sister Anastasia and her brother Alpha Blondy. At first they sometimes moved with Amy but eventually they became completely independent of the Amy section of the AAs, so much so that we decided to declare them a new family and gave them the code letters AC. This kind of complete split is rare and it just makes elephants all the more intriguing.

At the end of 1997 the AAs minus the AC family consisted of the following 22 members:

Individual	Sex	Estimated or Known Date of Birth	Mother if Dead
Amy	F	1952	
Amit	M	3-90	
Angelina	F	1-85	
Amber	F	6-81	
AMB95	M	3-95	
Audrey	F	4-72	
AUD94	F	10-94	
Alison	F	1962	Annabel
Avram	M	10-91	
Aurlus Mabele	M	1-88	
Astrid	F	1-79	
AST97	F	8-97	
Alicia	F	2-93	
Agatha	F	1968	Annabel
AGA97	M	5-97	
Alexandra	F	4-93	
Althea	F	3-82	
ALT95	M	1-95	
Amelia	F	1968	Alyce
AME95	M	1-95	
Ann	F	5-90	
Abel	M	11-85	
Anghared	F	12-81	

Over the next few years, the AA family sorted out who wanted to spend time with whom. They were often in subgroups led by Amy, Alison, Amelia, or Agatha, but



Amelia with her male calf born in 2004

calves born in 1999 and 2000 died as a result. A sixth calf, Amelia's five-year-old son Aquarius, was speared to death by Maasai, probably because of intense competition for the remaining resources.

After that spate of losses, life was peaceful for the AAs for the next five years. Eleven calves were born and only two died. Then in December 2005 another tragedy struck. The very beautiful Amy died apparently of natural causes. We do not know what the illness was, but although she did not look unhealthy and had several pregnancies, her last three calves died before reaching two years old. For an old, experienced female like Amy this was unusual, so we suspect something was not right for a long time.

With Amy gone the AAs went through another period of confused leadership but eventually the next oldest female, Alison, took over as matriarch. At 44 years old at the beginning of 2006, Alison was wise and experienced and she appeared to be an excellent leader. She was also a successful mother. Since her first calf was born in 1976 when she was 14, Alison had given birth to seven more calves. Only two of her eight calves died: the first born during the terrible 1976 drought and her third born due to spearing. Of the remaining six, four are females and two males. Both males have gone independent and are out in the world of adult bulls. Her female offspring stayed close to her and made her a grandmother.

they also all joined up often enough that we did not split them into separate families. They continued to share the same range as before. They went about their routines, going out into the bushland at night and coming into the Enkongu Narok swamp in the daytime. There was a fairly serious drought in 2000 and five

Life seemed to be going well for the family under Alison's leadership, but nature began to show its harshest side. Not enough rain fell for two years in a row and then in the third year, 2009, there was barely any rain at all. Amboseli experienced the worst drought in living memory. People, livestock and wildlife all suffered. Sixty to eighty percent of the cattle died; 83% of the wildebeest, 71% of the zebras and 61% of the buffaloes perished. Almost 400 elephants died both from the drought and an upsurge of poaching.

Some elephant families fared better than others but there were losses in all the families. The AAs lost 15 members, but only two adult females: Amy's daughter Audrey, who was 38 years old, and Astrid's daughter Alicia, who was 16. The 13 others were calves five years old and younger.

The AC family, the offspring of Wart Ear, actually did better than most, maybe because it was a small family. Both of Wart Ear's daughters, Abigail and Anastasia, survived. They only lost one calf and remained with seven members.



Alison with three of her offspring: her 2006 calf, Artemis, and Arden

The drought broke in December and fairly good rain fell in 2010. African savannahs are remarkable in being able to recover quickly. Within a couple of months the woodlands and plains were transformed from what looked like bare soil to lush green swards. It always amazes me. Underneath that dusty ground the seeds and roots remain waiting for the moisture to release them.

Slowly the elephants began to recover. They put on weight and there was a spring in their step. The ATE team had their work cut out for them trying to discover who had died, who had survived, and who all the orphans were. It took almost a year to be able to figure it all out. At the end of 2010, the AA family stood as follows:

Individual	Sex	Estimated or Known Date of Birth	Mother {grandmother} if Dead
Alison	F	1962	Annabel
Arden	F	Feb-02	
Artemis	F	Feb-98	
ART10	F	Apr-10	
Avram	M	Oct-91	
Astrid	F	Jan-79	
Annan	F	Aug-97	
Althea	F	Mar-82	Agatha {Annabel}
Andrea	F	Dec-02	
Alexandra	F	Apr-93	
Amoah	M	Mar-02	Agatha {Annabel}
Amelia	F	1968	Alyce
Ava	F	Dec-99	
Ann	F	May-90	
Alfre	F	Aug-03	
Anghared	F	Dec-81	
Amber	F	Jun-81	Amy
AMB10	F	Jun-10	
Angelina	F	Jan-85	Amy
Appiah	M	Feb-02	
Austin	M	May-97	
Abra	F	Oct-94	Audrey {Amy}
Independent Males	Code No.	Birth Date	Mother
Albert	251	Jan-67	Amy
Adam	250	Jan-73	Alyce
Abel	405	Nov-85	Amelia
Aurlus Mabele	458	Jan-88	Alison
Amit	483	Mar-90	Amy
Avram	505	Oct-91	Alison
Acamar	578	Jan-95	Althea

In the meantime, it didn't take the females long to recover enough to start breeding again. Already in January and February 2010 we recorded females in oestrus. With a twenty-two-month gestation period we expected to start finding new calves in November 2011. And that's exactly what happened. There were

actually two births in October, so those females were surprisingly early. More calves came in November and December, a total of 49, and then in 2012 there was a deluge of calves, another 201!



Angelina, her newborn calf, with Amelia's daughter Ava assisting

The AAs eagerly joined in the baby boom. Four of the females were part of the earliest breeders. Angelina was the second female in the whole population to give birth as part of this baby boom. She had a daughter in October; in November Amelia's daughter Anghared had a female calf and Agatha's daughter Alexandra

gave birth to a son. In December Agatha also had a son. Five more calves arrived in 2012 including one for Amelia, a daughter born in August.

Very sadly the old matriarch Alison died of natural causes in November 2015. With Alison's death, the next oldest female became matriarch and that was Amelia. She was born in 1968 and became matriarch at 47 years old.

The next two years proved to be good for the AAs and the rest of Amboseli's elephants. There was almost no mortality among the calves born in the baby boom. The females who gave birth at the end of 2011 and all through 2012 were ready to give birth again. Angelina had a new calf in November 2015; Anghared gave birth to a male in March 2016; and Amelia had a new calf in December 2016, a daughter.

All was going well but then Amboseli suffered another drought in 2017 and it hit some of the calves and adult females hard. Twelve females died towards the end of that year. Among those females was the AA matriarch, Amelia, who died in October. Once again, the leadership changed. Alison's 38-year-old daughter Astrid took over.



Astrid and her new calf; she became matriarch in 2017

Starting in 2018 conditions improved greatly. The rains were higher than average, bringing up much-needed, nutritious vegetation. The rains continued to be good over the next three years, and the elephants took full advantage of the abundance the rains brought.

Astrid was proving to be an exceptional matriarch. She managed to bring together the small subgroups that had

formed during the drought. They all saw her as their leader and once again moved as one family.

With the excellent nutrition, the females were soon mating and conceiving again. Twenty-two months later was the beginning of another amazing baby boom, this one surpassing the one in 2012 with 255 calves born in 2020, including two sets of twins.

Once again, the AAs joined the baby boom with the birth of six calves. Angelina was the mother of the first set of twins in 2020. She had a male and a female. Twinning is very rare in elephants. The first set of twins we ever recorded were born to Estella, the matriarch of the EA family, in 1980. They were also a male and female and they survived to adulthood. The female twin, Eclipse, died at the age of 37 during the 2017 drought. The male, Equinox, is alive today at 44 years old. Thirty-eight years after that first set, Paru, gave birth to male and female twins in 2018. The female died. The third set was Angelina's and the fourth set, two males, was Pazia's, from the PA1 family.

All was going well for the AAs and the other Amboseli elephants for the next year and a half, but then the rains failed in 2022 leading to another devastating drought. With very poor rainfall in the first half of that year and then very little in the so-called short rains of October-November, the Amboseli ecosystem was in a dire situation. Elephants, zebras, wildebeests, and buffaloes were dying at a frightening rate. It was also tragic for the Maasai and their livestock. Amboseli always has water, but there was simply no grazing anywhere. The government

and NGOs bought in bales of hay for livestock and wildlife but with only a few exceptions the elephants rejected it.

More than 200 elephants died, most of them under five years old. Sadly, one of Angelina's twins died, the male, and both twins belonging to Pazia died. What was particularly heartbreaking was that many of the older females perished as well. The AAs lost 10 calves and tragically their matriarch Astrid. The loss of such a good leader was definitely a major loss to the AA family.



Angelina and her twins born in 2020

As the oldest female remaining in the AAs, Anghared, Amelia's daughter, born in 1981, became the matriarch, but we think it will only be for her close relatives, the offspring of Amelia and her mother Alyce. It looks like Angelina will lead the relatives of Amy, and the others will form around Agatha, Alison, and Astrid's offspring. It will be interesting to see if anyone can bring them all together again.

Good rain finally came in April 2023 and the drought broke. More rain came at the end of the year and so far in 2024 there has been exceptional rainfall. The elephants are fat and happy again. There have been two recent births in the AA family: Angelina had a new calf, a male, in December, and Arden gave birth to a female in February. Angelina's son will be very spoiled by his three older sisters.

The AAs have experienced many ups and downs since we first met them in September 1972. They are a vibrant and complex family who have provided us with many insights into elephant social life and biology. We continue to wish them well. In March 2024, the family stood as follows:

Individual	Sex	Estimated or Known Date of Birth	Mother {grandmother} if Dead
Anghared	F	Dec-81	Amelia {Alyce}
Akilina	F	Nov-11	
Ann	F	May-90	Amelia {Alyce}
Achewa	F	Jun-12	
Alfre	F	Aug-03	
Ava	F	Dec-99	Amelia {Alyce}
Alikhan	M	Dec-19	
Azena	F	Aug-12	Amelia {Alyce}
Artemis	F	Feb-98	Agatha {Annabel}
Airstream	F	Apr-10	
Annan	F	Aug-97	Astrid {Alison}
Althea	F	Mar-82	Agatha {Annabel}
Andrea	F	Dec-02	
Arden	F	Feb-02	Alison {Annabel}
Adriana	F	May-13	
ARD24	F	Feb-24	
Acholi	F	Jan-12	Alison {Annabel}
Anson	M	Nov-11	Alexandra {Agatha}
Antigone	F	Mar-15	Alexandra {Agatha}
Annan	F	Aug-97	Astrid {Alison}
Amorosa	M	Nov-17	Astrid {Alison}
Angelina	F	Jan-85	Amy
ANG23	M	Dec-23	
Avocet	F	Feb-20	
Aspen	F	Nov-15	
Amora	F	Oct-11	
Abra	F	Oct-94	Audrey {Amy}
ABR23	F	Sep-23	
Allegra	F	Nov-17	
Aurora B	F	Jun-10	Amber {Amy}

Independent Males	Code No.	Birth Date	Mother
Abel	405	Nov-85	Amelia
Aurlus Mabele	458	Jan-88	Alison
Avram	505	Oct-91	Alison
Acamar	578	Jan-95	Althea
Austin	629	May-97	Agatha
Appiah	768	Feb-02	Angelina
Amoah	769	Mar-02	Agatha

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March 2024