

# Photography Inspiring Children in Conservation

Akatabo Kemirimo Yokurinda Engagi  
Hamwe Nokusiga Ebishushani

## GORILLA CONSERVATION COLORING & ACTIVITY BOOK

– Bwindi Impenetrable National Park

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Innocent  
2021



We hope you enjoy this book as you learn about mountain gorillas and conservation solutions in Uganda. Please share your knowledge and interest with your friends and families!

Twine amatsiko nti noza kukunda akatabo'aka noza kumanya ebikwatirine ne'engagi hamwe n'okurinda omu' Uganda. Gabana okumanya kwawe nabanywani bawe hamwe nabanyabuzare.

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**THIS BOOK BELONGS TO/  
AKATOBO' AKA NAKKA:**

**Thank you to the individuals and organizations that made this book possible:**

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- Mushamba Moses, Rafiki Memorial Wildlife Conservation Initiative, [Rafikiwildlife.org](http://Rafikiwildlife.org)
- Koen Van Rompay, Sahaya International
- Abigail Green
- Ori Pomerantz
- American Society of Primatologists

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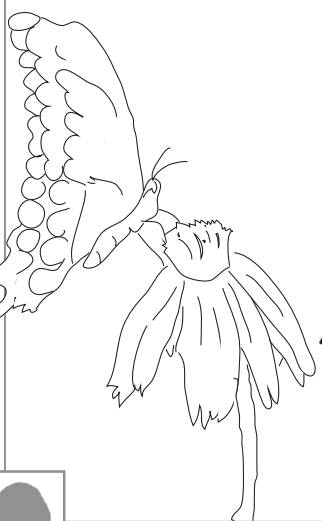
**ILLUSTRATIONS & GRAPHICS BY:  
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**KATHY WEST**

## THE SPECIAL FORESTS OF BWINDI

BWINDI IMPENETRABLE NATIONAL PARK IS KNOWN FOR ITS EXCEPTIONAL **BIODIVERSITY** ACROSS DIVERSE HABITATS RANGING FROM 1,160 TO 2,706M IN ALTITUDE. THERE ARE OVER 347 SPECIES OF FOREST BIRDS, AND OVER HALF OF THE BIRD SPECIES **ENDEMIC** TO UGANDA.

IN THE BWINDI FORESTS YOU'LL FIND A NUMBER OF **SPECIES** OF MAMMALS AND BIRDS THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION, INCLUDING THE MOUNTAIN GORILLA, CHIMPANZEE, L'HOEST'S MONKEY AND AFRICAN ELEPHANT, AFRICAN GREEN BROADBILL, GRAUER'S SWAMP WARBLER, TURNER'S EREMOMELA, CHAPIN'S FLYCATCHER AND SHELLEY'S CRIMSON-WING, AND BUTTERFLIES SUCH AS AFRICAN GIANT SWALLOWTAIL AND CREAM-BANDED SWALLOWTAIL. IT MAY BE THE MOST IMPORTANT FOREST IN AFRICA FOR FOREST BUTTERFLIES WITH 202 SPECIES (84% OF THE COUNTRY'S TOTAL). IT IS NOT JUST THESE ANIMALS THAT MAKE BWINDI A SPECIAL PLACE – THERE ARE MORE THAN 160 SPECIES OF TREES AND OVER 100 SPECIES OF FERNS IN THE NATIONAL PARK.



AFRICAN GIANT SWALLOWTAIL BUTTERFLY

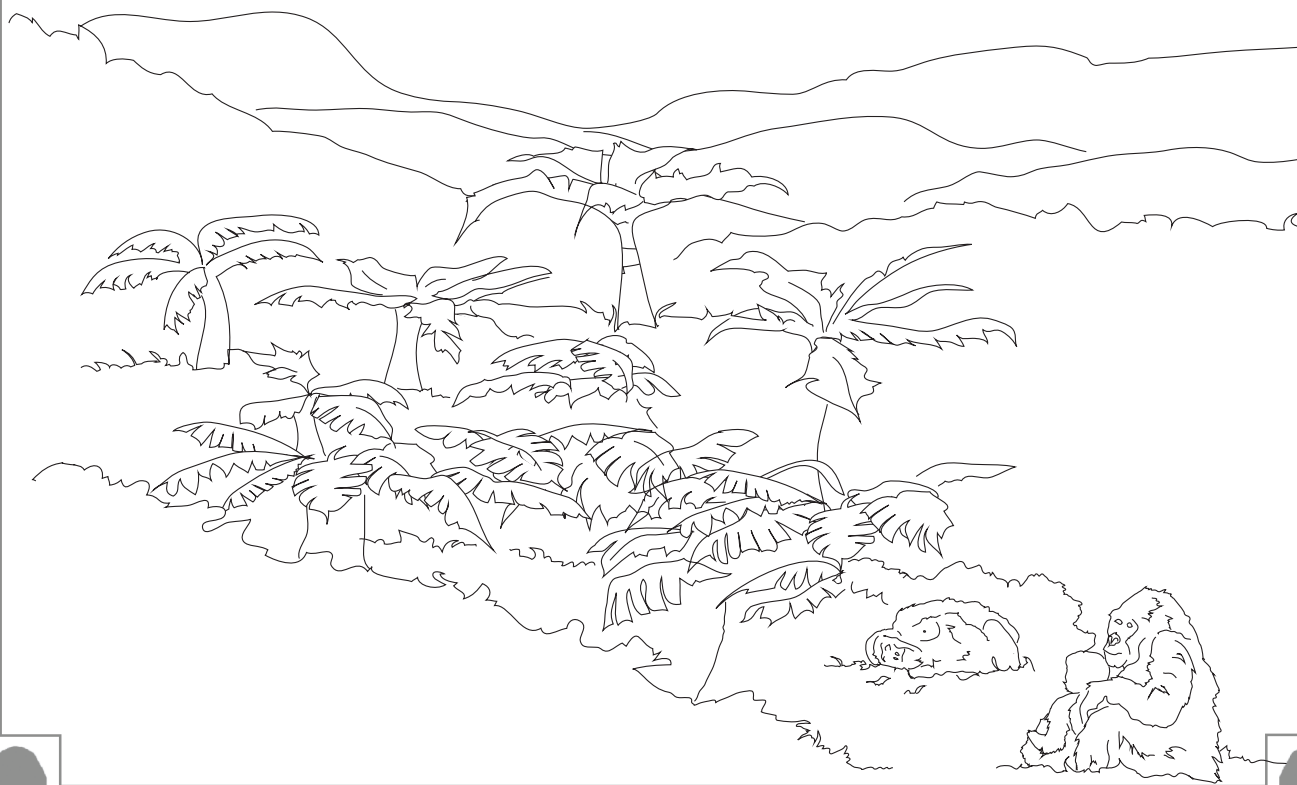


L'HOEST'S MONKEY (ALLOCHROCEBUS LHOESTI)

## EIHAMBA BYO'MUTANO EBYA'BWINDI


Bwindi impenetrable national park nemanywa ahabweby'obuhangwa ebirimu kuruga 1160 kuhisa 2706 omukutemba. Harimu ebika by'enyonyi birikuhika 347 Kandi kimwe kyakabiri kyazo nizishangwa omu Uganda honka.

Omukibira kya'Bwindi noshangamu ebika bye'bikoko and n'enyongi ebyomubare rwazo gwagyenderire kuhwaho. Harimu engagi hamwe nempundu, l'Hoests monkey, African elephant, African green broadbill, Grauer's swamp warbler, Turner's Eromomela, chapin's fly catcher, Shelley's crimson-wing, hamwe nebihugugu nka African swallowtail na cream-banded swallowtail. Eihamba ririmu ebihugugu bingi by'eihamba Omu' Africa. Harimu ebika 202 bye'bihugugu birikukora 84% ahabihugugu omwihanga byona. Tibi'koko byonka ebirikukora Bwindi eyo Mutano kusha, harimu nebika byemiti byingi birikuhika 160 hamwe nebika 100 bye' bituzi nebijegeye.







## GORILLAS ARE PRIMATES. SO ARE PEOPLE!






GORILLAS ARE MEMBERS OF THE ANIMAL FAMILY OF OVER 600 PRIMATES. ANIMALS THAT ARE PRIMATES INCLUDE MONKEYS (PRIMATES WITH TAILS), LEMURS (ONLY FOUND IN MADAGASCAR), AND APES (GORILLAS, CHIMPANZEES, ORANGUTANS, BONOBOs, GIBBONS, AND HUMANS – YES, YOU TOO ARE A PRIMATE)!




WHEN YOU SEE A GORILLA CARRYING ITS BABY ON ITS BACK, OR SUCKLING ITS MOTHER'S MILK, REMEMBER THAT THEY ARE IN OUR FAMILY AND SO ARE LIKE US IN MANY WAYS!




JUST LIKE PEOPLE, GORILLAS NEED A PLACE TO LIVE, HEALTHY FOOD TO EAT, ADULTS' KNOWLEDGE AND PROTECTION FROM DANGERS, AND OTHERS OF THE SAME SPECIES IN THEIR COMMUNITY.



## ENGAGI ZEINE OMUKAGO NANOBUZARE BUHANGO HAMWE NA'BANTU




Engagi nekyika kyebikoko birikuhika 600. Ebikoko ebiri nkengagi ni enkyima (byeine emikyira. Lumurs( nizishangwa Madagascar honka) hamwe nempundu ne'ngagi. Orangutans, bonobos, gibbons hamwe na'bantu. Yego abantu nabo bari omukyika kyempundu.



Wareeba engagi eyine akana kayo ahamugongo ninga engagi erikonsya. Oyijuke turi omukyika kimwe mbwenu nitushana emungyero etabyemwe.

Nkoku abantu bari, engagi nazo nizenda ahokutura zine amagara marungi hamwe nemere nungi. Nanokwerinda akabi nkebindi bika.



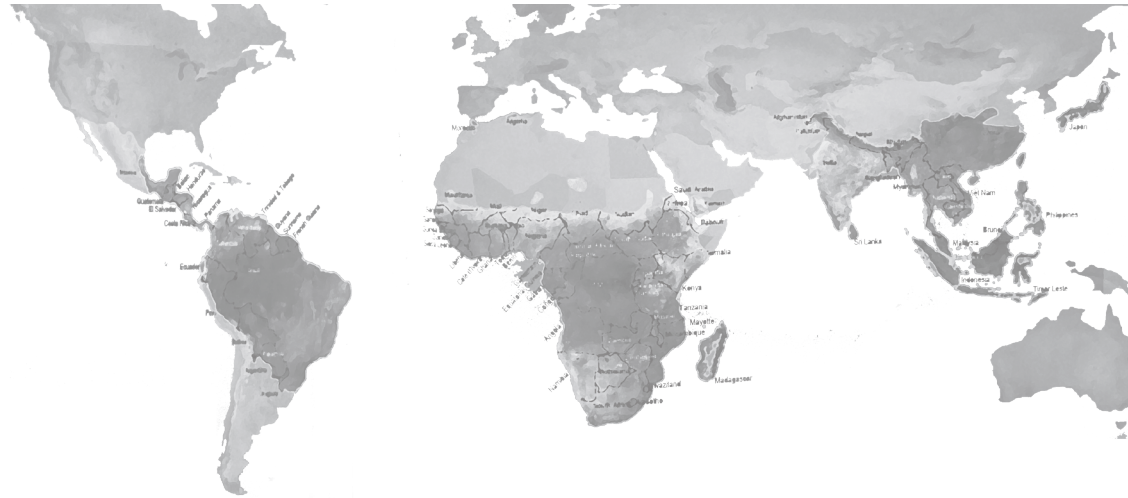
Egi Ngagi,  
eriyo neyontsya akana kayo  
nkoku abakaziomubyanga  
byeitu barikontsya  
abaana  
baabo.





## WHERE DO PRIMATES LIVE?

PRIMATES LIVE IN MANY COUNTRIES ALL OVER THE WORLD. FROM THE AMERICAS WITH MANY SPECIES OF MONKEYS, TO ASIA WITH APES AND MONKEYS, TO MADAGASCAR WITH LEMURS, AND TO AFRICA WITH A DIVERSITY OF MONKEY AND APE SPECIES.



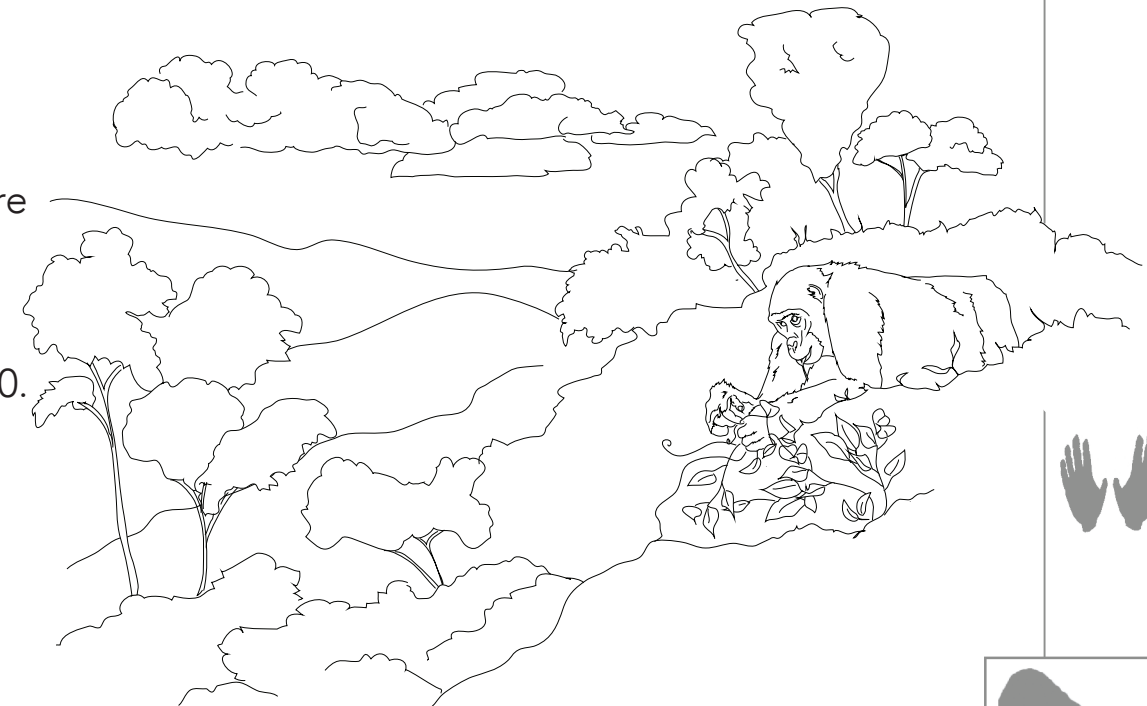
THE BWINDI FOREST HAS MANY SPECIES OF MONKEYS, INCLUDING THE BLACK AND WHITE COLOBUS, GOLDEN MONKEYS, SYKES MONKEY, BLUE MONKEY, AND RED-TAILED MONKEY. THE CLOUD FORESTS OF BWINDI ARE ALSO HOME TO MOUNTAIN GORILLAS. MOUNTAIN GORILLAS HAVE LONG, THICK HAIR TO KEEP THEM WARM IN THESE COLD AND WET MOUNTAINS.

THERE ARE ONLY TWO POPULATIONS OF MOUNTAIN GORILLAS LEFT IN THE WORLD – ONE IN BWINDI IMPENETRABLE NATIONAL PARK AND MGAHINGA GORILLA NATIONAL PARK AND THE OTHER IN THE VIRUNGA VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS IN RWANDA AND THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO. WITH THE HELP OF CARING RANGERS, SCIENTISTS, RESEARCHERS, AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS, THE POPULATION OF MOUNTAIN GORILLAS IS INCREASING AND THERE ARE NOW OVER 1,000 INDIVIDUALS!

## ENYAMISHWA ZOMUKYIKA KY'ENGAGI NIZITURA NKAHI?


Ezinyamwishwa nizitura omumahanga mingi , America eyine ebika bingi bye'nkyima kuhika Asia hariyo empundu hamwe nenkyima. Kuhika Madagascar hariyo lemurs, kuhika Africa hariyo ebika byingi bye' nkyima ne'mpundu. Empundu nizishangwa Omu' mahamba gensi yoon. Eihamba ebya'Bwindi byine ebika bingi bye'nkyima harimu black hamwe na white colobus, golden monkeys, Sykes monkey, hamwe na red - tailed monkey.

Eihamba bya'Bwindi namaka ge'ngagi. Engagi zeine obwoya buringwa. Ebi nibiziyamba kukuma obutagatsi omwihamba. Hariho emibare eibiri yengagi kusha yengagi omunsi yoon. Gumwe guri omuri Bwindi impenetrable national park hamwe na MgaHINGA Gorilla national park ogundi muibare guri Virunga volcanic mountains omuri Rwanda hamwe na democratic republic of congo. Ahabwobuyambi burikuruga omu barinzi be'bikoko, scientists, researchers, hamwe na'bantu bo' mubyanga ebyetorire park, omubare gwe'ngagi gweyongire gwahika 1,000.





## ARE ALL GORILLAS THE SAME?



LOOK CAREFULLY AT PHOTOS OF GORILLAS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF AFRICA. YOU WILL SEE DIFFERENCES IN THEIR LOOKS AND BEHAVIORS, AND WHAT KIND OF HABITATS THEY LIVE IN. YOU WILL DISCOVER THAT THERE ARE FOUR KINDS OF GORILLAS – TWO SPECIES, THE EASTERN AND WESTERN GORILLA, WITH TWO **SUBSPECIES** EACH. THEY ARE ALL LISTED AS ENDANGERED BY THE IUCN (INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE), SOME CRITICALLY AT RISK OF GOING **EXTINCT**.

### **EASTERN GORILLA** (GORILLA BERINGEI)

EASTERN LOWLAND GORILLA (GRAUER'S) (GORILLA BERINGEI GRAUERI)  
(IUCN: CRITICALLY ENDANGERED)



MOUNTAIN GORILLA (GORILLA BERINGEI BERINGEI)  
(IUCN: ENDANGERED)

### **WESTERN GORILLA** (GORILLA GORILLA)


WESTERN LOWLAND GORILLA (GORILLA GORILLA GORILLA)  
(IUCN: CRITICALLY ENDANGERED)



CROSS RIVER GORILLA (GORILLA GORILLA DIEHLI)  
(IUCN: CRITICALLY ENDANGERED)



## ENGAGI NIZISHUSHANA?




Reeba Kandi oyetegyereze ebishushani by'engagi. Nozakureba kuzitarikushana. Omumicwe hamwe nemitwarize hamwe nahizirikutura. Noza kushanga kuzine ebika bibiri. Zoonna omubare nimukye Kandi nezindi zirikugyenderera kuhwaho.

### Eastern gorilla (*Gorilla beringei*)

- Eastern lowland gorilla (Grauer's) (*Gorilla beringei graueri*)  
(IUCN: Omubare gwazo nimukye munonga)
- Mountain gorilla (*Gorilla beringei beringei*)  
(IUCN: Omubare gwazo nimukye)


### Western gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla*)

- 
- Western lowland gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla gorilla*)  
(IUCN: Omubare gwazo nimukye munonga)
  - Cross River gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla diehli*) (IUCN: Omubare gwazo nimukye munonga)






## GORILLA FAMILIES OF BWINDI



IN BWINDI THERE ARE A NUMBER OF MOUNTAIN GORILLA FAMILIES. THE MUBARE GORILLA FAMILY GROUP (8 MEMBERS) HAS BEEN HABITUATED SINCE 1992. THERE IS ALSO THE RUSHEGURA FAMILY (19 MEMBERS, HABITUATED IN 2000) AND HABINYANJA FAMILY (17 MEMBERS, HABITUATED IN 1997).

HOW DO PEOPLE TELL THE GORILLAS APART? THEY HAVE A UNIQUE PATTERN OF WRINKLES ABOVE THEIR NOSE, JUST LIKE A FINGERPRINT, THAT IS UNIQUE TO EACH GORILLA. RESEARCHERS AND RANGERS USE THESE UNIQUE PATTERNS TO HELP IDENTIFY INDIVIDUALS IN THE WILD. CAN YOU TELL THEM APART BY THEIR NOSEPRINTS?




JUST LIKE YOUR FAMILY, EVERY GORILLA FAMILY HAS A DIFFERENT STORY TO TELL! SEE WHAT MORE YOU CAN LEARN ABOUT EACH OF THESE FAMILIES AND THEIR MEMBERS. ASK A GORILLA GUIDE OR RANGER!



MOUNTAIN GORILLA FAMILY



## EBIKA BYE'NGAGI OMURI BWINDI



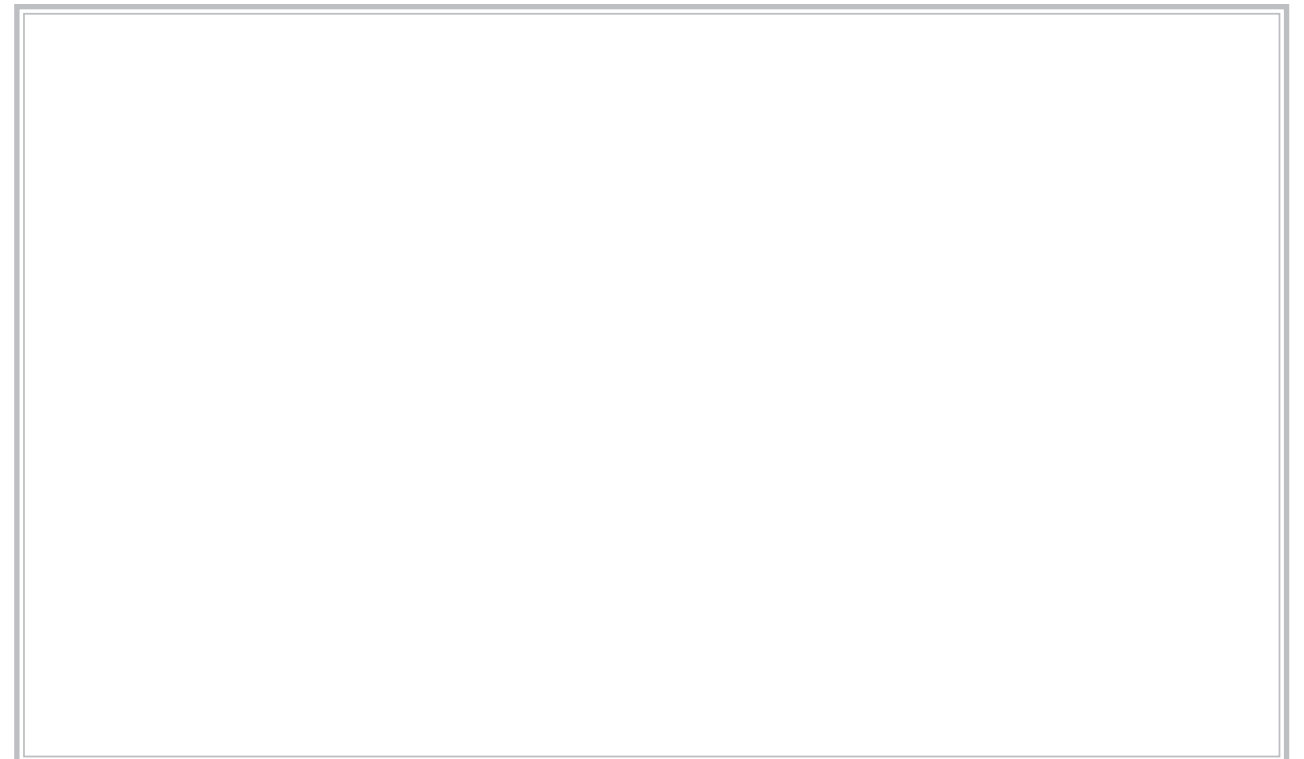
Omwihamba bya'Bwindi harimu ebika bye'ngagi bingi. Muibare family (8 members). Etwireho kuruga 1992. Hariho nekyika ekya' Rushegura (19 members etwireho kuruga 2000) hamwe na' Habinyanja family (17 members etwireho kuruga 1997).

Nobasa ota kutanisa engagi? Engagi zine emifunya ahiguru yenyindo, nkoku ebyara/ engaro zitarikushwana. Abarinzi banzo nibakozesa ebyo kuzitanisa. Nobasa kutanisa engagi orikurebera aha nyindo?

Nkoku amaka gawe gari? Buri kika ky'engagi kyeine ebirikuzikwataho bitarikushana! Reeba ekiwakubasa kwega ahangizi ezi. Buza omurinzi wazo ninga guide.




Tera ekishani kye' kika ky'engagi ziri hame zishemerigwe.  
DRAW SOME GORILLA FAMILIES ENJOYING THEIR TIME TOGETHER.









## WHAT IS GORILLA FAMILY LIFE LIKE?



MOUNTAIN GORILLAS LIVE IN GROUPS WITH A FEW MALES, A FEW FEMALES, JUVENILES AND INFANTS. MOTHER GORILLAS ONLY HAVE AN INFANT EVERY 4-6 YEARS. THEY TRAVEL, FEED, GROOM AND PLAY TOGETHER, AND BUILD THEIR INDIVIDUAL SLEEPING NEST CLOSE TOGETHER EVERY EVENING. THEY ARE A FAMILY!



MOUNTAIN GORILLAS ARE GENTLE AND TRY TO AVOID CONFLICT, BUT THE MALES WILL DEFEND THEIR FEMALES AND OFFSPRING AGAINST INTRUDERS WITH DISPLAYS OF STANDING UPRIGHT, PURSING THEIR LIPS, BEATING THEIR CHESTS, BARING THEIR LARGE TEETH AND MAKING LOUD SOUNDS. ONLY RARELY DO THEY FIGHT, WHICH CAN BE SEVERE AND AGGRESSIVE.




THE **SILVERBACK** MALE LEADS THE GROUP. IN THE WILD, GORILLAS LIVE UNTIL THEY ARE ABOUT 35 TO 40 YEARS OLD. IF THE SILVERBACK MALE DIES, THE FEMALES AND THEIR OFFSPRING GO IN SEARCH OF A NEW TROOP.




MOUNTAIN GORILLA ADULTS AND JUVENILES SLEEP TOGETHER IN THEIR NEST




## AMAKA GE'NGAGI NIGASHUSHAKI?



Engagi nizibera omu bika byeine ebishaija , ebkazi , abaana hamwe neminyeto. Nizitambura, zirya,zishemeregwa Kandi zizana hamwe. Nizombeka ne kyashuri buri mwebazo. Neba er'eka emwe.



Engagi nizeconda Kandi tiziri kukunda entaro. Ebishaija nibirinda Eka yona hamwe nobwana Kwehara obuzibu. Ekishaija nikyitera ahakifuba kiruma eminwa, hamwe nokuteera ogwari. Engagi tizirikukunda kugwana.



Engagi Enshaija neyebembera ekika kayo. Omwihamba engagi neturaho kuhitsya emyaka 35 kuhisa 40 yobukuru. Ekishaija kyaffa, ezindi niziza kuronda ekika ekyindi.

DRAW YOUR OWN FAMILY ENJOYING SOME TIME TOGETHER!





## HOW DO GORILLAS "TALK"?

IF YOU WATCH AND LISTEN CAREFULLY, YOU'LL SEE AND HEAR GESTURES AND SOUNDS THAT MEAN SPECIFIC THINGS TO THE OTHER GORILLAS. HERE ARE A FEW OF THEIR MANY SOUNDS THEY USE TO COMMUNICATE:

**SOFT BELCH OR UMMMM-UMMMM** – CALLS TO EACH OTHER TO STAY IN TOUCH IN THE DENSE FOREST

**CRIES** – INFANTS MAKE THIS SOUND IN DISTRESS

**COUGH** – A THREAT SOUND

**GRUMBLE** – GORILLAS GRUMBLE A LOT WHEN THERE IS FOOD AVAILABLE. LOTS OF HAPPY GRUMBLES!

**SINGING HUMS, MOANS AND HOWLS** – EXPRESSING THEIR ENJOYMENT WHEN EATING GOOD FOOD

**LOUD ROARS AND SCREAMS, CHEST BEATING** – DEFENDING THEIR FAMILY AGAINST INTRUDERS OR DANGERS



NUMNUM, DO YOU MAKE HAPPY SOUNDS WHEN YOU HAVE SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT?



## ENGAGI NIZIGAMBA BATA?

Wareeba Kandi okahurikyiriza, noza kureeba Kandi ohurira amaraka nemitwarize hine ekibirikumanyisa aha'ngagi ezindi. Hanu nigamwe ahamaraka ge'ngagi agizirikukozesa:

**Eitaka byampora ummmmm-umm** – niziba nizeta kuhurizingana Omu' eihamba.

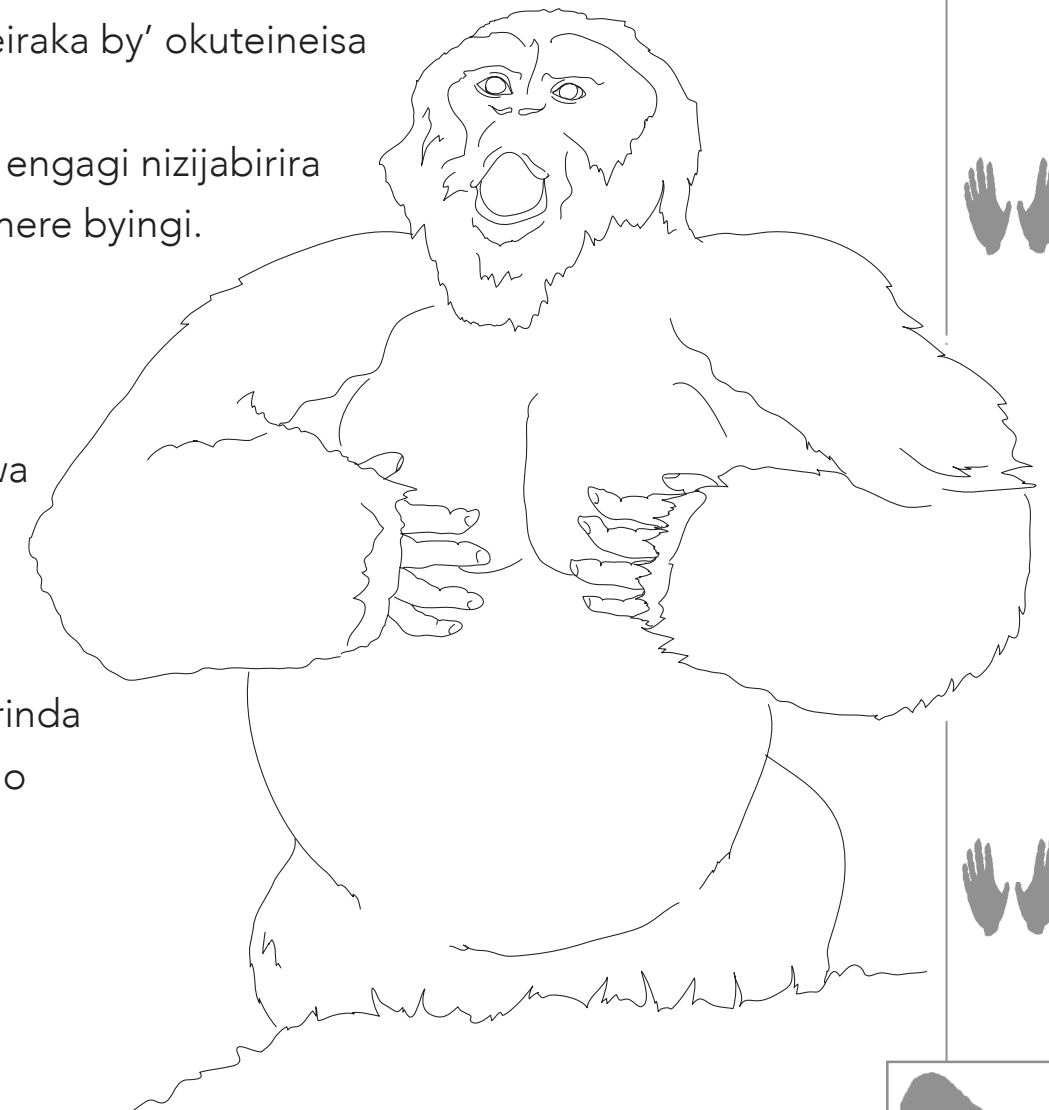
**Okurira**– abaana nibarira koreka obutabagye.

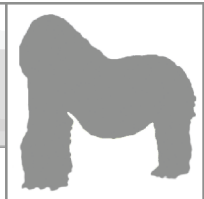
**Okukorora** – eiraka by' okuteineisa

**Omujabiriro** – engagi nizijabirira habahariho emere byingi.

**Okuhuma** – koreka okushemererwa zirikurya.

**Okuhumira ahiguru** – okurinda nokwegwanaho

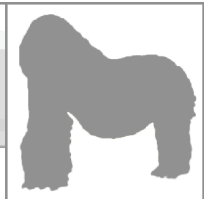
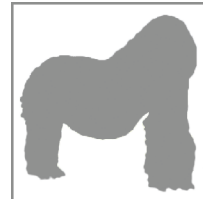




## WHAT DO GORILLAS EAT?

MOUNTAIN GORILLAS EAT ALMOST ENTIRELY PLANTS; THEY ARE **FOLIVORES**. THE VOLCANIC FORESTS OF BWINDI HAVE MANY PLANTS THAT ARE HEALTHY FOR THEM AND WHICH THEY LIKE TO EAT, INCLUDING ROOTS, WILD CELERY, SHOOTS, AND TREE BARK AND PULP. THEY ALSO OCCASIONALLY ENJOY EATING FRUITS, FLOWERS AND SOME INSECTS. FEMALE GORILLAS EAT ABOUT 18KG OF FOOD EACH DAY AND MALES ALMOST TWICE THAT AMOUNT (34KG)!

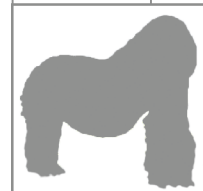
HAVE YOU NOTICED HOW LARGE A GORILLA'S BELLY IS? THEY ARE NOT FAT; THEY NEED THEIR LARGE BELLY TO ALLOW THEM TO EAT HUGE AMOUNTS OF LEAVES AND SLOWLY DIGEST EVERYTHING. BECAUSE OF THEIR DIET THEY ALSO HAVE LOTS OF GAS!



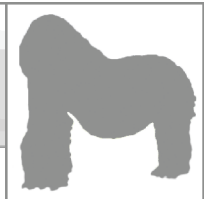
## ENGAGI NIZIBYA KYI?

Engagi nizibya ebiti, eihamba bya 'Bwindi byeine emiti yomutano eyi' engagi zirikukunda harimu emizi , amababi, ebijuma hamwe nebishushu byemiti. Engagi obwire obumwe nizikunda ebijuma, ebimuri hame nobukoko obukye. Engagi yenkazi nebya kiro 18 z'emere Kandi Enshaija nebazamu kabiri kiro 34 z'emere.

Warebire oku ibondo bye'ngagi riri rihango? Tikugomoka ,, nizeenga eibondo rihango kubasa kutamu emere nyingi. Ahabwemere yazo ziine gas mwingi.







## WHY ARE MOUNTAIN GORILLAS ENDANGERED?

**DEFORESTATION.** PEOPLE CLEAR FORESTS FOR SETTLEMENTS, AGRICULTURE TO GROW FOOD, AND WOOD FOR COOKING FIRES. DEFORESTATION IS ALSO CAUSED BY THE ILLEGAL MINING OF THE MINERAL COLTAN, WHICH IS USED IN MOBILE PHONES AND ELECTRONICS. EVEN WHEN FORESTS ARE NOT REMOVED ENTIRELY, THE REMAINING FOREST AREAS ARE **FRAGMENTED** AND THE GORILLA GROUPS ARE ISOLATED FROM ONE ANOTHER, REDUCING GENETIC DIVERSITY AND MAKING THEM LESS HEALTHY AND LESS ABLE TO SURVIVE.

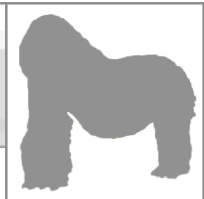
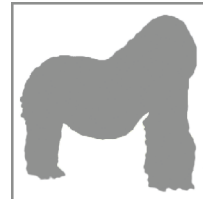
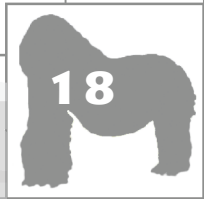
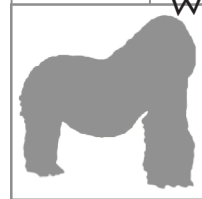


**SNARE TRAPS.** PEOPLE SET SNARES TO CATCH SMALL ANIMALS IN THE FOREST FOR FOOD AND THE GORILLAS CAN ACCIDENTALLY GET CAUGHT. GORILLAS CAN BE BADLY INJURED AND LOSE THEIR FOOT, HAND OR EVEN THEIR LIFE.

**POACHING.** SOME POACHERS ILLEGALLY CATCH INFANT GORILLAS AND SELL THEM TO ZOOS OR TO PEOPLE AS PETS. OTHER POACHERS HUNT GORILLAS FOR THE SALE OF THE MEAT OR BODY PARTS, OR BECAUSE OF SUPERSTITIONS — GORILLA BODY PARTS ARE BELIEVED TO BRING HEALING FOR DISEASES OR GIVE BLESSINGS TO THE RECIPIENT.



**DISEASES.** REMEMBER HOW MOUNTAIN GORILLAS AND HUMANS ARE BOTH PRIMATES? THAT MEANS THAT OUR BODIES CAN HAVE THE SAME ILLNESSES. IF A PERSON HAS A COLD, COVID-19, OR ANOTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASE, THEY CAN ACCIDENTALLY MAKE THE GORILLAS SICK BY SPREADING GERMS IN THE FOREST BY COUGHING OR TOUCHING THE PLANTS THAT THE GORILLAS MIGHT TOUCH. THAT IS ONE REASON WHY IT IS SO IMPORTANT TO WEAR A MASK WHEN VISITING THE FOREST AND TO STAY AT LEAST 7 METERS AWAY FROM THE GORILLAS, NO MATTER WHERE YOU SEE THEM.



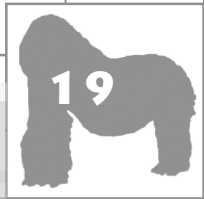
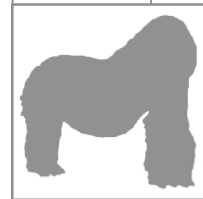
## AHABWAKYI OMUBARE GWE'NGAGI GURI MUKYE?

Okutema amahamba. Abantu nibatema amahamba barikwenda kutura, kuhinga, kurisa ningashi kuronda enku zokutekyesa. Okutema amahamba nikyiretwa okurima eby'obugiga bw'onwitaka nkokurima coltan eyibari kukozeza amasiimu hamwe nebyamashanyarizi. Nobubakuba batamazireho amahamba agarikusigara nigatanisa engagi kiremesa okubaho kwazo..

**Emitego.** Abantu nibatega emitego bagyenderire kukwata obukoko bukye bwenyama. Emitego ehendera ekwasire engagi. Omutego nigubasa kuhutaza engagi, kwihaho okuguru ninga omukono ningashi engagi kwitwa.


**Obuhigi.** Abantu abamwe nibakwata obugagi buto kubuguza za' zoos ningashi abantu bazigura kuzitunga. Abandi abahigi nibahiga engagi kuguza enyama yazo na'nebicweka ahabwemigyenzo. Ebicweka bye'ngagi nibakozesa omukuroga , emigyenzo nebindi nkebyo ahabwo'buyamabya.

**Obugweire.** Oyijuke nkoku'engagi hamwe na'bantu byeine obuzare buhango. Nikyimanyisa ngu nitubasa kuturirana obugweire, omuntu yayeine obugweire nka COVID ningashi obundi. Nabasa kubaturiza engagi, wakorora okakwata ahabiti engagi zamara zikabikwataho. Egi niyonshonga ahabwakyi kyeine omugasho muhango kujwara nose mask wanoza kureeba engagi Kandi ogume meters 17 kuruga a ha'ngagi







## HOW DO MOUNTAIN GORILLAS HELP MY FAMILY AND THE FOREST?




YOU ARE SO FORTUNATE TO LIVE NEAR THE BWINDI IMPENETRABLE NATIONAL PARK! PEOPLE COME FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD TO SEE THE GORILLAS AND EXPERIENCE THE FOREST. DID YOU KNOW THE MOUNTAIN GORILLAS EARN A LOT OF MONEY FOR YOU AND YOUR FAMILY THROUGH TOURISM, GOOD JOBS AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS? ONE MOUNTAIN GORILLA CAN BRING IN OVER 3 MILLION US DOLLARS (APPROXIMATELY 11 BILLION UGANDAN SHILLINGS) DURING ITS LIFETIME!




BESIDES BEING IMPORTANT TO TOURISM, MOUNTAIN GORILLAS ARE ALSO VERY IMPORTANT TO THE HEALTH OF THE FOREST. THEY PLAY A CRITICAL ROLE IN THEIR ENVIRONMENT BY EATING LARGE AMOUNTS OF VEGETATION. THEY DIGEST THESE GREENS AND SWALLOW THE SEEDS WHOLE, **DEFECATING** THEM OUT AS THEY ROAM THROUGH THE FOREST. WHEN THEY WAKE UP IN THE MORNING FROM THEIR SLEEPING NESTS, THEY LEAVE THE SEEDS THEY ATE THE DAY BEFORE IN A PILE OF "FERTILIZER" AND IN THE BRIGHT SUN, PERFECT FOR GERMINATING THE SEEDS TO GROW A NEW TREE OR PLANT. THIS MAKES THE FOREST HEALTHY FOR ALL OF THE OTHER ANIMALS AND THE PEOPLE THAT LIVE AROUND HERE.




PEOPLE COME FROM AROUND THE WORLD  
TO SEE THE MOUNTAIN GORILLAS.  
TO KEEP THE GORILLAS SAFE, EVERYONE  
MUST FOLLOW THE RULES, WEAR A MASK,  
AND STAY AT LEAST 7 METERS AWAY  
FROM THE GORILLAS.




## ENGAGI NIZIYAMBA KYI EKA YANGYE?



**Oyine omugisha muhango** kutura heihi nirindiro by'enyamwishwa ebya'Bwindi. Abantu nibaruga omushonda nyingi zensi beija kureeba engagi and nan'eihamba. Wanomanya ngu ' engagi nizatizaha eihanga sente nyingi munonga kurabira omuburambuzi nan' emirimo mirungi . Wanomanya ngu' engagi emwe nebase kureeta 3 million us dollars ( kuhika hihi na11 billion Uganda shillings) kumara amagara gayo goona.



Oyihireho ebyoburambuzi , **engagi neyamba ahakukura kw'eihamba**. Nizijanjaza obubi bwazo hamwe nokongyera ogwezo omwitaka. Ebi nibireteera eihamba byakura kurungi hamwe nebakoko ebiri kubera omwihamba.




Ogundi mugasho gw'engagi **nokujanja obusigo bwemiti yomutano** omubicweka by'eihamba. Eki nikiyamba eihamba kubaho hamwe nokukura.








## HOW CAN I HELP PROTECT THE MOUNTAIN GORILLAS?



OVER THE PAST 30 YEARS MANY PEOPLE HAVE COME TOGETHER TO PROTECT THE MOUNTAIN GORILLAS AND THEIR EFFORTS ARE WORKING!! THE NUMBER OF MOUNTAIN GORILLAS HAS RISEN FROM AROUND 250 TO MORE THAN 1,000. WE CAN KEEP SUPPORTING ALL THESE GREAT EFFORTS BUT THERE IS ALSO MORE THAT WE CAN DO:



– **LEARN ABOUT THE GORILLAS**, AND WHAT THEY NEED IN THEIR ENVIRONMENT TO BE HEALTHY AND LIVE FULL LIVES. **SHARE YOUR KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS** WITH YOUR COMMUNITY, TEACHING THEM ABOUT THE IMPORTANT ROLE THAT GORILLAS PLAY IN TOURISM JOBS AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HEALTHY FOREST ECOSYSTEMS AND GORILLA POPULATIONS



– **STUDY** TO BECOME A **WILDLIFE RANGER, GORILLA GUIDE, ANTI-POACHING AGENT, WILDLIFE AUTHORITY, SCIENTIST, CONSERVATIONIST, OR TOURIST GUIDE** AND EARN AN INCOME BY EDUCATING OTHERS ABOUT MOUNTAIN GORILLAS




– **BECOME A CONSERVATION PHOTOGRAPHER OR ARTIST** AND USE YOUR IMAGES TO SHOW PEOPLE HOW SPECIAL THE FORESTS AND BIODIVERSITY ARE IN BWINDI IMPENETRABLE NATIONAL PARK


– GO TO VETERINARY SCHOOL AND **BECOME A GORILLA DOCTOR!** CHECK OUT THE GORILLA DOCTOR'S WEBPAGE: [GORILLADOCTORS.ORG](http://GORILLADOCTORS.ORG)



## ENGAGI NIMBASA KUZİYAMBA NTA?




Okumara emyaka 30, abantu bingi bijire hamwe bakwatanise kurinda engagi Kandi amani gaabo **gariyo nigakora**. Omubare gwe'ngagi gweyongire kuruga 250 kuhisa 1000. Nitubasa kuguma turikuhagira egi nkora konka hariho ebindi ebitwakubasa kukora.




– **Oyegye aha'ngagi Kandi omany e bizirikwetaga omumbera yazo kugira amagara marungi**. Gabana amagezi hamwe nokumanya hamwe na'abantu bomukyanga kyawe, obegyese omugasho gwe' Ngagi omu byoburambuzi, emirimo hamwe nomigasho yamahamba.


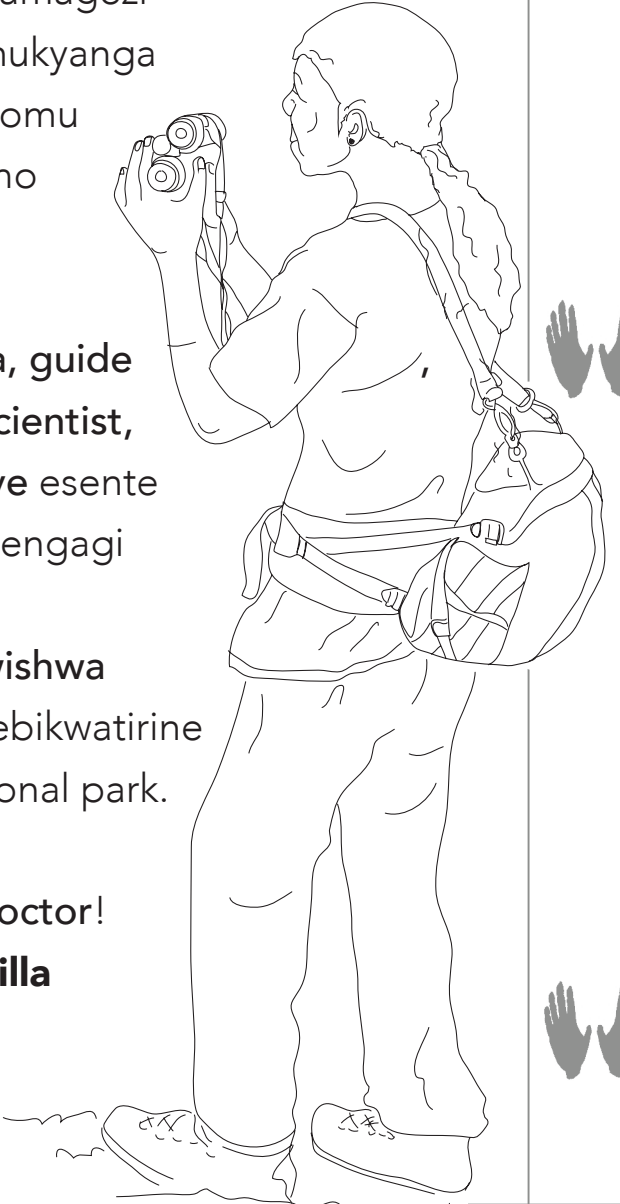

– Oyegye obe omurinzi webinyamwishwa, guide anti poaching agent, wildlife authority, scientist, conservationist ningashi obe guide otasye esente nungi obwo orikwegyesa ebikwatorine ne'engagi



– Obe omutezi webishushani bye'nyamwishwa okozese ebishushani kushomesa abantu ebikwatorine ne'ngagi omuri Bwindi impenetrable national park.



– Oze aha veterinary school obe gorilla doctor! **Kyebera gorilla Doctors web page gorilla**





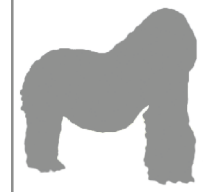
### TELL A STORY / TUTEBEZE OMUGANE



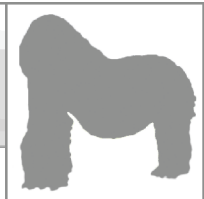
WRITE A STORY ABOUT A GORILLA FAMILY! YOUR STORYTELLING AND IMAGES CAN HELP PROTECT THE MOUNTAIN GORILLAS BY EDUCATING DECISION-MAKERS, SUPPORTING CONSERVATION EFFORTS, AND EMPOWERING YOUR LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO HELP!

**Handika omugane gukwatirine nekika ky'engagi kyorikumanya.**

Emigane yawe hamwe nebishushani nibibasya kuyambaho kurinda engagi obwo orikwegyesa abebembezi , **nokuhagira abarikurinda ebinyamwishwa, nanokuyamba ABANTU BOMUKYANGA KYAWE.**





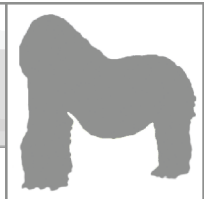
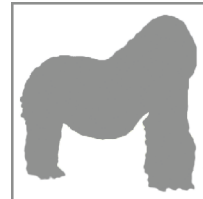


# WORD SEARCH

HOW MANY WORDS CAN YOU FIND?

G F D F O R E S T T O N P C E  
 J N S E H W J V H P M X R O N  
 D T D V T A C D W S O C I N D  
 W C L I S J B A I P N G M S A  
 T S P N L P V I O D K B A E N  
 Y C A S P W E T T K E Y T R G  
 F I K E H A F C L A Y O E V E  
 G E D C O A O F I I T D T A R  
 O N A T T T R A G E J D V T E  
 R T O A O R A M P X S Z W I D  
 I I X O G E G I H U Z I K O O  
 L S M A R E I L U A H P N N N  
 L T C P A N N Y L H P O H L W  
 A D F E P P G H W I H R W R L  
 Z C H E H P R F Z P N P D G U

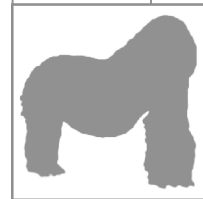
- Conservation
- Endangered
- Photograph
- Tree
- Scientist
- Foraging
- Primate
- Ape
- Species
- Monkey
- Gorilla
- Forest
- Habitat
- Insect
- Family



# OKURONDA EBIGAMBO

Nebigambo bingahi ebiwashanga?

N K L X W A L Q F I A E C P X C Z Z M I M J C N A  
 V X T M A N Y H W I D W R Z J T E Q H I V E E L N  
 E V E G U Q O G B N E D X L K J I S D A Y I B G J  
 D U P K E P R K X U A N B R R U H C J R F H M T Q  
 Z S C F I V L M C I E B G E Y L A J N T Y K K U M  
 D E H D O K I O T H Y U F A W D M S K S I G Y T M  
 N M L S V M O D M T Q X R N G X B A Z Y I J B A M  
 R P J C K D U K U U E N X E V I A X U W Z H W V T  
 B U N T I L Y B O Q T C O A M I Y X C G R S V J U  
 A N X O B B Z K A K I I U O Q E C X J N J B X U M  
 A D G N V Z H A H R Y Z B M I N M O K U R I N D A  
 B U C E C Y I Z W K E I W T K C M V T R T I X E M  
 O K R A W F F U K A N M T Y X U W G W W J V E N S  
 Y Q C H M O M K R E W K U E L Y G Z P I G T U K P  
 F Q Y M H R J H X K L C Y K I Z K V T J Z E I Y Z  
 P Z L E X A C W Z I P H C B Y N O T A C L T J I M  
 B N H Q C G G K P K Z G V S R E E B Z G N N E M D  
 O Y D Z G I Y X D A P A Y N C Z S M U I Z P P A K  
 E G G T W N P J Y S O W D K K I T H U K Y X A H K  
 U L P P V G H L R K T G P P Z N E J V K O S Y G U  
 J H N K U S Q Z H K H X U I H O X N O Z I K I L O  
 Z G M X N E B I S H U S H A N I M X T X G R O B D  
 D Z P W K E X B G M A K N Q J A S E B I K A A N P  
 N O E H I H Z T D K Q F D L X L C N V D S H Y E V  
 F E E G C M B I T H G K A S G E O L S Y H T W R S

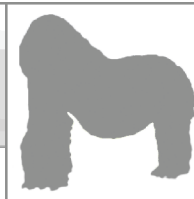


- Ekikoko kyiteine mukira
- Omubare mukye
- Ebishushani
- Scientist
- Okurinda
- Foraging
- Enkyima
- Eihamba
- Obukoko
- Engagi
- Omuti
- Ebika
- Empundu
- Ekika





## NEW WORDS



**BIODIVERSITY** — VARIETY OF PLANT AND ANIMALS IN AN AREA

**BLACKBACK** — A YOUNG MALE GORILLA WHO HASN'T YET GROWN HIS SILVER-HAIR "SADDLE"

**DEFECATE** — TO POOP

**ENDANGERED** — ANIMAL SPECIES THAT IS AT A RISK OF GOING EXTINCT

**ECOSYSTEMS** — GEOGRAPHIC AREA WHERE PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND OTHER ORGANISMS WORK TOGETHER TO FORM A BUBBLE OF LIFE

**ENDEMIC** — A SPECIES FOUND ONLY IN A CERTAIN AREA

**EXTINCTION / EXTINCT** — WHEN A SPECIES IS EXTINCT IT IS GONE FROM THE EARTH FOREVER

**FEMALE** — A GIRL / WOMAN OF A SPECIES

**FOLIVORES** — ANIMALS THAT EAT MOSTLY PLANTS FOR ITS DIET

**FORAGING** — LOOKING FOR AND EATING FOOD

**FRAGMENTED** — THE BREAKING OF LARGE, CONTIGUOUS, FORESTED AREAS INTO SMALLER PIECES OF FOREST

**GROOMING** — IMPORTANT SOCIAL BEHAVIOR BY PRIMATES TO CLEAN EACH OTHERS'S FUR AND TO SPEND CLOSE TIME TOGETHER

**HABITUATED** — USED TO BEING AROUND PEOPLE FOR PERIOD OF TIME

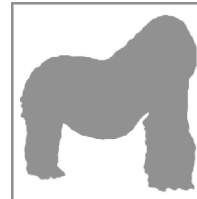
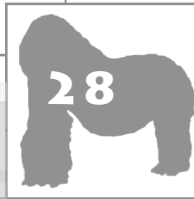
**MALE** — A BOY/MAN OF A SPECIES

**SILVERBACK** — A MATURE MALE WITH A SILVER-HAIRED "SADDLE" ACROSS HIS BACK

**SPECIES** — UNIQUE ANIMALS ARE GROUPED INTO DIFFERENT SPECIES

**SUBSPECIES** — A CATEGORY WITHIN A SPECIES

**SUSTAINABLE** — A METHOD OF USING RESOURCES SO THAT THEY ARE NOT DEPLETED OR PERMANENTLY DAMAGED



## NEW WORDS



**Biodiversity** — Emiti ne bikoko bingi biri omumwanya gumwe

**Black back** — engagi yenshaija etakamezire obwoya bwamutare ahamugongo

**Defecate** — poop

**Endangered** — ebika bye' bikoko birikugyenderera kuhwaho

**Ecosystems** — omwanya ahi emitu, ebikoko biri kukura hamwe

**Endemic** — ebika bye bikoko ninga ebinyonyi ebyori kushanga omu mwanja gumwe

**Extinction/ extinct** — okuhwaho obutarigaruka kurebeka omunsi

**Female** — ekishiki ninga ekikazi

**Folivores** — ebinyamishwa ebiri kurya ebihingwa

**Foraging** — okuronda hamwe nokurya emere

**Fragmented** — okutema tema eiataka rikaba obucweka'cweka

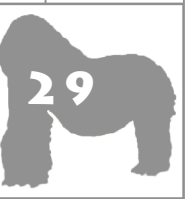
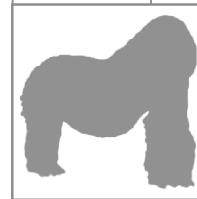
**Grooming** — okubera hamwe kwengagi zirikwekwata ahabwoya nanokumara obwire bwingi zirihamwe

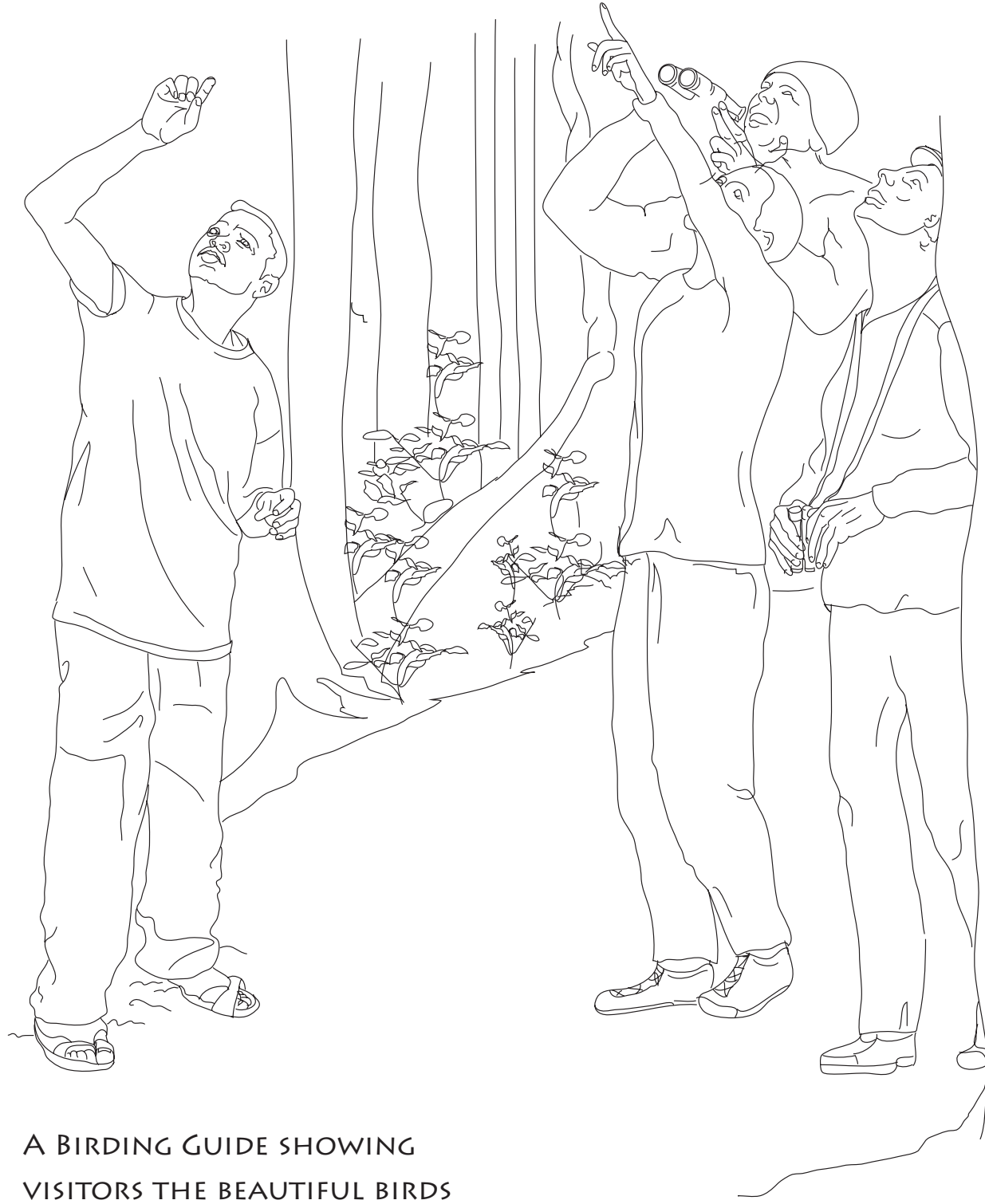
**Habituated** — kubera hihi na' bantu kumara obwire buringwa

**Male** — ekishaija ninga ekyoojo

**Species** — enyamishwa ezirikweshwa ziri hamwe

**Sustainable** — engeru yokukozesa ebintu bitahweho Kandi bitashishirwe





A BIRDING GUIDE SHOWING VISITORS THE BEAUTIFUL BIRDS SPECIES IN BWINDI

**PHOTOGRAPHY INSPIRING CHILDREN IN CONSERVATION**

THIS CERTIFICATE IS AWARDED TO

\_\_\_\_\_

FOR SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETING THE PICC PROGRAM  
AND GAINING KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS IN  
WILDLIFE PHOTOGRAPHY AND COMMUNICATIONS TO BECOME A

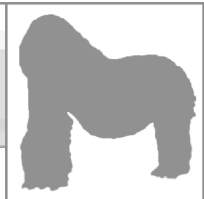
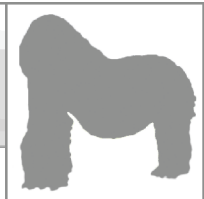
**CONSERVATION AMBASSADOR FOR MOUNTAIN GORILLAS**

DATE

PLACE

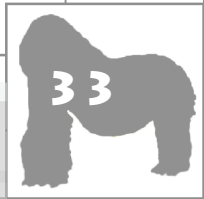
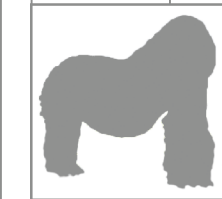
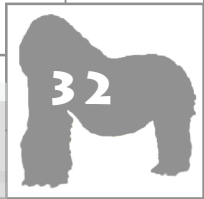
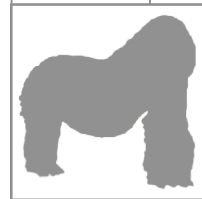
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# NOTES

# DRAWINGS



Ebyanga birikurinda engagi hamwe  
nebindi byobuhangwa omu Uganda

## Communities Protecting Mountain Gorillas and Other Biodiversity in Uganda

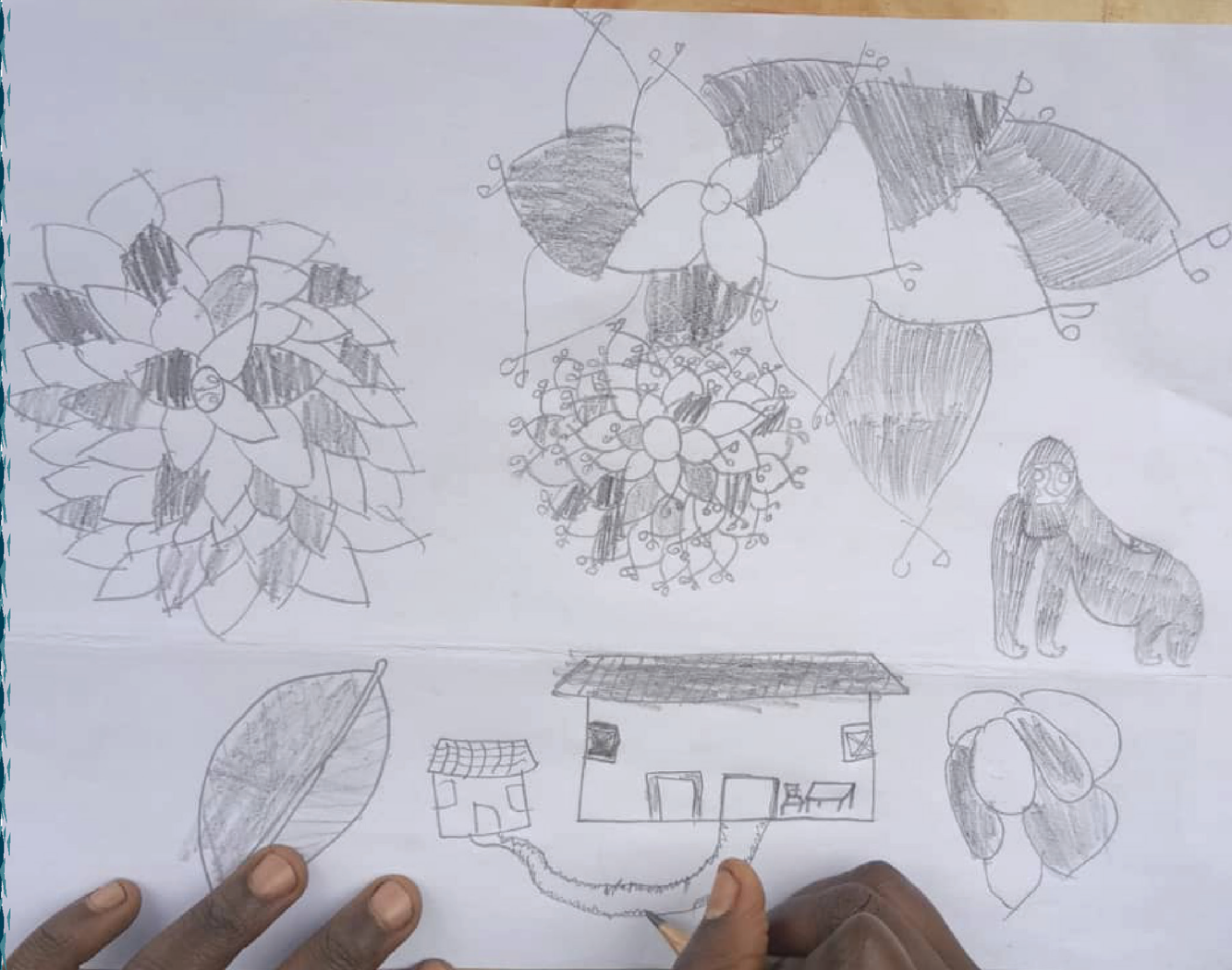


Photo Credit: Mushamba Moses

Printed by  
Minuteman Press,  
Sacramento, Calif