# Physical Characteristics

The African elephant is the largest living land mammal. Of all its specialised features, the muscular trunk is perhaps the most extraordinary. It serves as a nose, hand, extra foot, signalling device and tool for gathering food, siphoning water, dusting and digging. The tusks are another notable feature of both males and females. Elephants are right or left-tusked, using the favoured tusk more often, thus shortening it from constant wear. Tusks differ in size, shape and angle and researchers can use them to identify individuals.

# Habitat

Elephants can live in nearly any habitat that has adequate quantities of food and water. Their ideal habitat consists of plentiful grass.

# Behaviour

Elephants are gregarious and form small family groups consisting of an older matriarch and several generations of relatives. These family groups are often visited by mature males, who check for females in oestrus. Several interrelated family groups may inhabit an area and know each other well. When they meet at watering holes and feeding places, they greet each other affectionately.

Smell is the most highly developed sense, but sound deep growling or rumbling noises are the principle means of communication. Some researchers think that each individual has its signature growl by which it can be distinguished. Sometimes elephants communicate with an ear-splitting blast when in danger or alarmed, causing others to form a protective circle around the younger members of the family group. Elephants make low-frequency calls, many of which, though loud, are too low for humans to hear. These sounds allow elephants to communicate with one another at distances of eight to ten kilometres.

Usually only one calf is born to a pregnant female. An orphaned calf will usually be adopted by one of the family's lactating females or suckled by various females. Elephants are very attentive mothers, and because most elephant behaviour has to be learned, they keep their offspring with them for many years. Tusks erupt at 16 months but do not show externally until 30 months. The calf suckles with its mouth (the trunk is held over its head); when its tusks are 5 or 6 inches long, they begin to disturb the mother and she weans it. Once weaned usually at age 4 or 5, the calf still remains in the maternal group.

# Diet

Elephants consume about 5% of their body weight and drink 110-190 litres of water per day. Young elephants must learn how to draw water up their trunks and pour it into their mouths. They eat an extremely varied vegetarian diet including grass, leaves, twigs, bark, fruit and seed pods.

# Did You Know?

* The elephant is distinguished by its high level of intelligence, interesting behaviour, methods of communication and complex social structure.
* Elephants seem to be fascinated with the tusks and bones of dead elephants, fondling and examining them. The myth that they carry them to secret "elephant burial grounds," however, has no factual base.
* Elephants are very social, frequently touching and caressing one another and entwining their trunks.
* Elephants demonstrate concern for members of their families. They take care of weak or injured members and appear to grieve over a dead companion.