

## **Short Pitch**

Gorilla.com (domain probably not happening) is a website where you can learn more about Gorillas as a species, and learn more about efforts to preserve them and their habitats.

## **Long Pitch**

Gorillas are super cool animals and we share ~98% of our DNA with them. Gorilla.com is a place where interested folks can go to learn about our close relative species and learn more about efforts to protect them and their natural habitats. The best efforts and charitable organizations will be the only ones showcased to ensure people are not directed to misleading or malicious organizations. Aside from that, there will be lots of information about Gorillas as a species so people can become more educated. Information on different subspecies of gorilla and so on will be the main focus.

## **Personas**

- 1) People who want to learn more about Gorillas
- 2) Someone who wants to contribute to efforts to protect Gorillas

## **Comparative Websites**

<https://www.worldwildlife.org/species/gorilla>

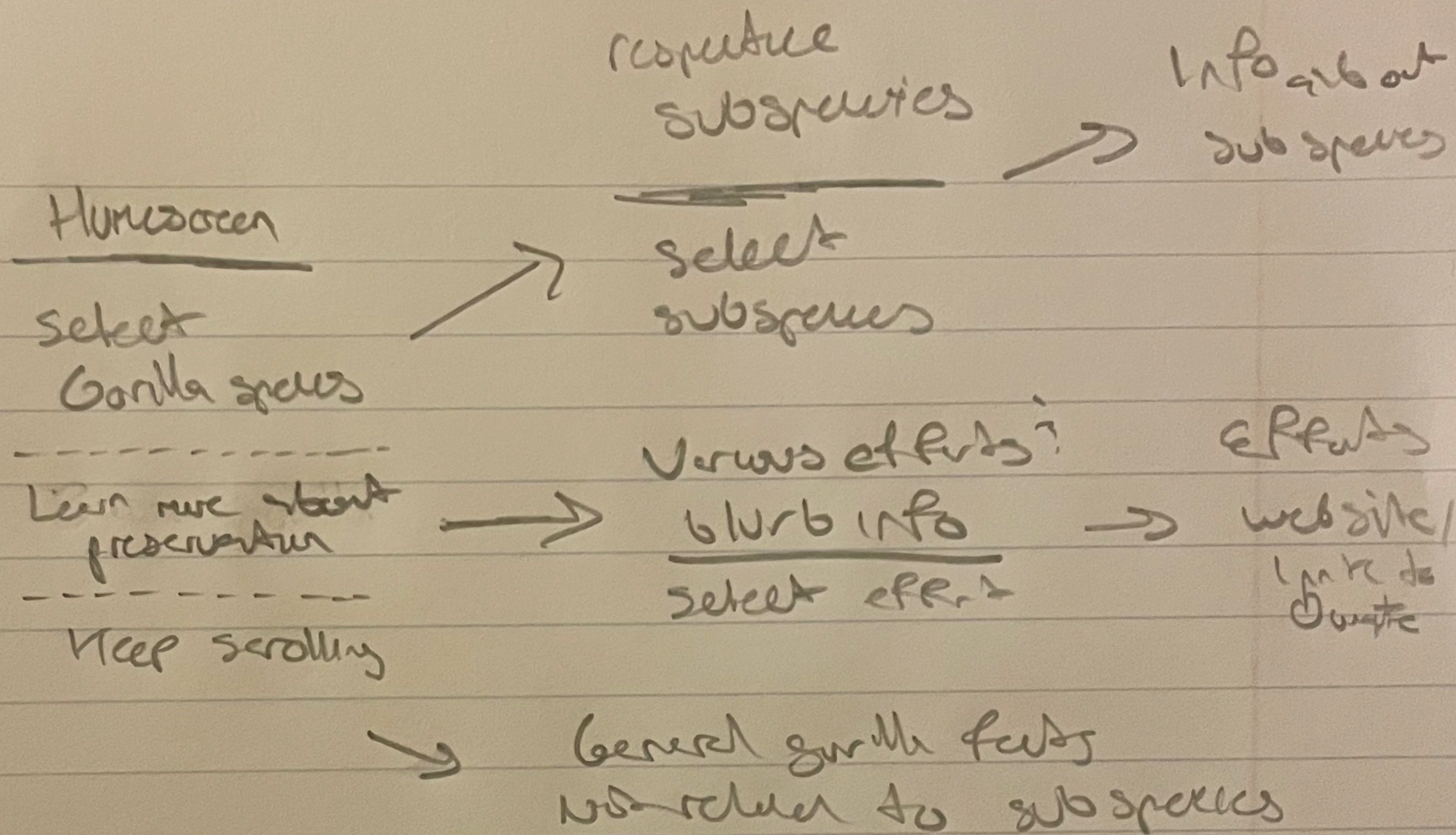
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gorilla>

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/mammals/facts/mountain-gorilla>



Gorilla.com

Flow





Placeholder  
Image of  
Mountain  
Gorilla

### Quick Facts

Habitat : Albertine Rift  
Cloud Forest, Virunga  
Mountains

Diet: Primarily  
Herbivore

Endangerment Status:  
Endangered

### Overview

The mountain gorilla is a subspecies of the Eastern Gorilla and are more adapted to living in colder temperatures relative to other Gorilla subspecies. They have thicker and longer fur to support this adaptation. They walk primarily on four legs, and are not as prone to climbing as other primates, but they still will climb trees to forage for fruit on occasion.

### Diet

Mountain gorillas spend much of their time foraging for food. They need large quantities of food to support their large size, eating an average of 41 lbs of food in a day. They primarily eat leaves, shoots, stems, bark, roots, flowers, fruit, and rarely small invertebrates.

### Behavior

Mountain gorillas mostly live in groups and these groups form around a dominant male called a silverback, denoted by their namesake silver fur on their backs. Females typically bond with the silverback for life and make up the majority of the rest of the group, and a few subordinate males called blackbacks make up the rest of the group, though compositions can vary.



# Gorilla.com

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