

“ANIMAL SOCIETY”

Episode 01 “African Herbivores”

AV Script / Shotlist

AUDIO	VIDEO
<i>MUSIC: Orchestral, up-tempo. Exciting, adventurous.</i>	
NARRATOR: Across our world, we live	Epic vistas, aerial shots of snow-covered mountains and landscapes
In cities and villages	City timelapse, aerial of countryside village
All part of a greater whole	Grand aerials of society, cities and buildings
But we’re not alone	Crowds, shot of earth from space
They come in herds	Slow-motion footage of gazelles/deer
Hives and swarms	Bees and schools of fish
Prides	A group of lions
Packs	A group of wolves
And pairs	Single pair of some herbivore
Living in nature	Montage of various group/pair shots of animals
Members of society	
<i>MUSIC CLIMAXES</i>	<i>TITLE CARD</i>
<i>MUSIC SHIFT: Lazy African drum beat</i>	
On the great plains of Africa	Wide shots of African savannahs (magic hour?)
From sunrise to sunset, and beyond	Sun rising over it
Some of the mightiest animals on earth share space with the smallest	Shots of rhinos and something smaller, monkeys?
In one of the greatest areas of nature untouched by man	More epic vistas of the savannah

<p>All manners of wilderness coming together in great numbers, or all alone</p>	<p>Huge numbers of birds contrasted with a single lizard or possum</p>
<p>Through the periodic wet and dry seasons, the corresponding weather greatly dictating the behavior of the entire ecosystem as food becomes either abundant or scarce respectively</p>	<p>Timelapse of clouds forming and dissipating Grass close ups</p>
<p>Particularly affecting the many species of great herbivores found in the region</p>	<p>Wide shots of zebras, wildebeest, buffalo etc.</p>
<p>Most being herd animals, though of varying sizes, social structures, pair bonds, parental relationships and outcasts</p>	<p>Groups of buffalo, gazelles, so on.</p>
<p>They are the heart of the African wilderness, providing the basis of all life south of the Sahara</p>	<p>Onyx wandering around</p>
<p>It is their home and the home of their families</p>	<p>Groups of zebras</p>
<p>None the least that of the wildebeest</p>	<p>Close on a wildebeest</p>
<p>A genus of antelopes, itself a group of bovines</p>	<p>Group of wildebeest walking</p>
<p>Wildebeest are distinct from other antelopes by sight and behavior alike</p>	<p>Wildebeest grazing</p>
<p>Divided into two species</p>	<p></p>
<p>The black wildebeest and the blue wildebeest</p>	<p>Shots of black & blue wildebeest</p>
<p>Standing 4.5 feet tall, 8 feet long at up to 600 pounds</p>	<p>Close ups/wide shots of wildebeest alongside something else, emphasizing size</p>
<p>They can be found throughout Namibia, Angola, South Africa, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania and Kenya</p>	<p>Various shots of wildebeests in slightly different environments for each country</p>
<p>In open plains, shrublands and woodlands, mountainous or flat</p>	<p>Different shots of terrain</p>

<p>They are among the most ubiquitous herbivores in the continent</p>	<p>Large groups of wildebeest</p>
<p>Active day and night, feeding almost exclusively on grass, though when grass is in short supply they have been known to feed on shrubs and trees as well</p>	<p>Wildebeests grazing/eating shrubs</p>
<p>Occasionally coming in great herds of thousands of individuals</p>	<p>Huge aerial shots of wildebeests</p>
<p>Though the average size of a herd outside of migration is typically limited to 20-30 individuals</p>	<p>Smaller groups walking</p>
<p>Centered around a loose structure of females and their calves along with a few territorial bulls</p>	<p>More wildebeest grazing, some calves, an isolated male apart from the rest</p>
<p>The herd being limited to two or three ranges corresponding to the wet and dry season, occasionally having an intermediate range as well</p>	<p>Dry grass shots Wetland areas</p>
<p>The wet season range being the smallest, often at 200 acres or less, while the average dry season range is near 400 acres</p>	<p>Wildebeest grazing Dry shrublands</p>
<p>The blue wildebeest performing an annual migration to new grazing grounds around May or June</p>	<p>Huge groups of wildebeest during migration</p>
<p>Gathering in huge numbers, up to 1.5 million individuals</p>	
<p>Along with hundreds of thousands of other animals such as zebras and gazelles who follow the wildebeest to their new grazing grounds</p>	<p>Miscellaneous gazelles and zebras</p>
<p>Covering distances of up to 1000 miles</p>	
<p>Making it one of the greatest natural animal phenomenon in the world</p>	<p>More wildebeest during migration</p>
<p>As such immense herding takes place, wildebeest are required to be highly social and communicative</p>	<p>Closer shots of wildebeest groups</p>

<p>Using body language, vocalizations and olfactory communications</p>	<p>Various close/medium shots of wildebeest</p>
<p>A male's bellow being loud enough to be heard over a mile and a half away</p>	<p>Wide shot of a single isolated wildebeest</p>
<p>SFX: <i>Wildebeest bellow</i></p>	
<p>While urination and defecation as well as preorbital glands near the eyes and pedal glands on the feet aid in olfactory communications</p>	<p>Close up of wildebeest head</p>
<p>Wildebeest often rubbing their heads and faces on each other's backsides for social contact, mother and child recognition and conflict management</p>	<p>Wildebeest social interactions</p>
<p>While both male and female grow horns, there are subtle differences between them</p>	
<p>Including the size and angle</p>	<p>Close up of wildebeest horns</p>
<p>Mating season, also known as rut, lasts three weeks per year once the wildebeest reaches maturity</p>	<p>Wildebeest pairs</p>
<p>Females usually maturing around 16 months of age, while males take up to 2 years</p>	<p>Various shots of wildebeest</p>
<p>Though the males become aggressively territorial and mostly succeed in mating only at 4 to 5 years of age</p>	<p>A single wildebeest running around</p>
<p>And usually coincides with the end of the rainy season, when the wildebeest can feed on lush green grass</p>	<p>Wildebeest grazing</p>
<p>As well as minimize risk of predation due to decreased predator abundance</p>	<p>Leopard/cheetah/lion looking on at a group of wildebeest</p>
<p>They do not normally form permanent pair bonds</p>	
<p>Both females and males shown to engage multiple mates in a single season</p>	<p>Wildebeest social interactions/pairs</p>

<p>Starting with a full moon, during each rut the older males establish small territories by calling and herding</p>	<p>Shot of a full moon</p>
<p>Usually around less than an acre in size</p>	<p>Wildebeest calling and running around</p>
<p>As well as in-fighting between males, known as sparring, despite being otherwise known as relatively docile</p>	<p>Wildebeest sparring</p>
<p>They do not eat or sleep as long as mature females are in the vicinity</p>	<p>Wildebeest walking in the heat</p>
<p>Instead focusing their entire attention on the females by serenading them with hums, croaks and bellows</p>	<p>Wildebeest social interactions</p>
<p>And herding large groups of females together into their territory</p>	<p>Running wildebeest</p>
<p>Once a male has gained access to a mate, the female remains close by</p>	<p>Pair of wildebeest</p>
<p>Mating dozens of times to ensure conception</p>	<p>If possible, footage of wildebeest mating</p>
<p>After which, bachelors, pregnant females, females who recently gave birth and older calves are all segregated into separate groups</p>	<p>Smaller groups of wildebeest</p>
<p>The gestational period of wildebeest is typically 8 months, with the newborn calf weighing approximately 45 pounds</p>	<p>Wildebeest calves</p>
<p>Up to 500 000 calves are then born between February and March during the start of the rainy season</p>	<p>Wildebeest being born</p>
<p>The delivery of wildebeest being typically very brief</p>	<p>Wildebeest newborn calf and its mother</p>
<p>The period immediately after birth being the most crucial, as the calf is imprinted by the female</p>	<p>Wildebeest newborn calf and its mother</p>

<p>The mother staying close to her offspring to ensure that the offspring will recognize her by scent alone and vice versa</p>	
<p>After which the calf learns first to stand, then to walk within 6 to 8 minutes after birth</p>	<p>Wilbebeest calf standing/walking for the first time</p>
<p>Able to keep up with the pace of the herd within days</p>	
<p>The young calf stays close to its mother for the first few months, protecting it from predators</p>	<p>Wilbebeest calf walking with its mother</p>
<p>With males often remaining at the outer rim of the herd to help protect the more vulnerable calves as well</p>	<p>Males on the outside of the group</p>
<p>The calf gains independence at 8 months of age and is commonly considered fully grown at 16 months</p>	<p>Older wilbebeest calf</p>
<p>The average life expectancy of a wilbebeest is typically around 20 years old</p>	<p>Various shots of wilbebeest</p>
<p>It is during their first year that wilbebeest are the most vulnerable to predation</p>	<p>Lion attacking a group of wilbebeest</p>
<p>Often targeted by lions, cheetahs, hyenas and African wild dogs</p>	<p>Lion walking off with a dead calf & various shots of cheetahs, hyenas and wild dogs</p>
<p>Despite common perception, wilbebeest overall are often most vulnerable when in larger herds than small, as individuals tend to be less vigilant in greater numbers</p>	<p>Big group of wilbebeest</p>
<p>Though the individual risk of predation is much smaller due to their greater numbers</p>	<p>Group of wilbebeest crossing a river</p>
<p>Once a predator is spotted, the herd gathers closely while braying and bellowing loud, shrill alarm calls to alert others as to the location of the predator</p>	<p>A predator looking on</p>
<p>As well as stomping their feet to intimidate it</p>	<p>The wilbebeest running around, braying</p>

<p>With males and females who recently gave birth being aggressive pursuers of predators, chasing them off</p>	<p>Individual wildebeest running around</p> <p>Predator running away</p>
<p>Wildebeest respond similarly to alarm calls made by other animals, such as gazelles and baboons</p>	<p>Gazelles running, baboon running</p>
<p>With smaller animals aside from predators often trailing the wildebeest herd for scavenging and protection</p>	<p>Other animals in the vicinity of the wildebeest herd</p>
<p>Wildebeest often specifically group together with smaller groups of zebras whenever faced with an open savannah environment, to reduce risk of individual predation</p>	<p>Zebras and wildebeest</p>
<p>Though they remain segregated, the wildebeest and the zebras effectively form a cross-species herd or larger cohesive group</p>	<p>Wide shots of zebras and wildebeest</p>
<p>While the wildebeest still retain their inner herd mentality, a so called swarm intelligence</p>	
<p>Wherein despite having the appearance of a large group of individuals chaotically moving alongside each other</p>	<p>Wildebeest moving together as a large group</p>
<p>The herd actually systematically explore, analyze and overcome obstacles as a single entity</p>	<p>Wildebeest traversing various terrain</p>
<p>An instinct that sometimes even overcomes individual survival, with weaker individuals often separating themselves and falling victim to predators such as crocodiles, or drowning, when crossing rivers</p>	<p>Group of wildebeest crossing a river</p> <p>One wildebeest singled out</p> <p>Crocodile attack</p>
<p>So that the herd can move on otherwise intact</p>	<p>Wildebeest carcass</p> <p>Group of wildebeest making it to shore</p>
<p>Prioritizing the herd as a social unit within their animal society</p>	<p>Wide shots of wildebeest herds</p>
	<p>BREAKER</p>

Among the most archetypal animals on the plains of Africa is the African elephant	Close up of elephants
The largest animal walking on land today, the African elephant measures up to 13 feet high, weighing 15000 pounds	Wide shots of elephants walking Close ups of elephant feet
The only surviving family of their order of Proboscidea	Various shots of elephants
They are more closely related to manatees and dugongs than any mammal on land	Various shots of onyx, antelopes, gazelles and rhinos
Yet they share the same habitat and much of the same food sources as many ungulates, or hooved animals	Bush elephant and forest elephant
The African elephant is divided into two subspecies, the bush elephant and the forest elephant	The bush elephant towering high
The bush elephant being the larger, more common of the two	Elephants eating grass, leaves and fruits
They are exclusively herbivores and frugivores, feeding on grass, leaves, fruits, bark, roots and shrubbery	Elephants walking through wasteland
Known to have an immense impact on their environment wherever they pass	Elephants eating & chewing
Each full grown elephant feeding for between 16 and 20 hours a day	Elephants drinking water
Consuming as much as 330 pounds of food and 11 gallons of water	Elephants passing through desert
Decimating plant life and flattening entire forests or woodland areas, moving 6 to 12 miles per day to accommodate their needs for sustenance	Wide/aerial of elephants walking large distances
Even as far as over 100 miles when food sources are scarce	

<p>Elephants come in large to medium-sized herds of varying numbers</p> <p>As they form complex fission-fusion based matriarchal societies</p> <p>Wherein the main herd is centered around an older, dominant female, or cow, and her offspring and occasionally younger sisters</p> <p>The matriarch remaining the leader of the family until death, after which she is succeeded by her eldest daughter, even if her sister is present</p> <p>The family units of elephants also associate with other families to form bond groups, though they are not restricted to following each other's movements</p> <p>Several families or bond groups may also group together over long migrations, forming larger clans</p> <p>Usually consisting of 8 or 9 bond groups, or between 16 to 20 families</p> <p>Though the bonds within the clan aren't typically very strong</p> <p>They do become territorial and defend their dry season range, when food is scarce</p> <p>Males, or bulls, have a very different social life</p> <p>Typically leading an increasingly independent life as they grow up</p> <p>Only to be forced out by the females after reaching maturity</p> <p>The bulls then lead a mostly solitary life, only occasionally grouping together with other males in bull groups of around 10-20 individuals, in rare cases as many as 140</p>	<p>Elephant herd</p> <p>Elephants gathered around a watering hole</p> <p>A large female elephant among several smaller ones</p> <p>Groups of elephants meeting</p> <p>Larger group of elephants migrating</p> <p>Single, or paired elephants walking alone</p> <p>Elephants charging at something</p> <p>Single male elephant, alone</p> <p>Young male elephant, alone</p> <p>Single male elephant on the outskirts of a herd</p> <p>A couple of elephants together, but spread apart</p>
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<p>The bull group as well as solitary male-male encounters are defined by a distinct dominance hierarchy</p> <p>Depending on health, age, size and sexual condition</p> <p>Older bulls dominating younger ones and dispersing any attempts at forming groups to challenge them</p> <p>Though male elephants may use threat displays and engage in sparring, playful or otherwise</p> <p>Legitimate fights are rare and limited mainly to mature males over territorial displays or as part of mate guarding behavior</p> <p>The only time the males and females interact are during mating season</p> <p>Which happens only when a cow has reached her fertile period in her oestrous cycle</p> <p>As well as when the male has entered a state of heightened testosterone known as musth</p> <p>While cows can be fertile multiple times a year, males only enter musth and look for a mate once a year, typically during the dry season for younger males and wet season for older ones</p> <p>Musth is characterized by testosterone levels increasing by a factor of up to 60 times that of normal levels, accompanied by an acute swelling of their temporal glands</p> <p>Followed by a constant state of highly aggressive behavior and excretion of a fluid known as temporin from the sides of their heads</p> <p>Behavior which can lead the elephant to charge any animal without provocation, including cows</p>	<p>Larger and smaller elephants together</p> <p>Larger male acting aggressive toward other elephants</p> <p>Elephants sparring</p> <p>Male elephant in the outskirts of a herd</p> <p>Various female elephant shots</p> <p>Male elephant in musth</p> <p>Close up on the temporin fluid leaking</p> <p>Elephants acting aggressive</p>
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<p>During this time, the bull will try to track and follow a potential mate and assess her condition via a collection of pheromones excreted from her urine</p>	Male elephant following a herd
<p>The bull then engages in a mate guarding behavior, following the female or multiple females around to fend off other possible suitors</p>	Male elephant near a lone female
<p>Once secured, the male will lay his trunk on the females back to signal his desire to mount her</p>	Elephant laying his trunk on the female
<p>The actual mating act being very brief and repeated until conception occurs</p>	
<p>With older bulls often taking on several females</p>	Elephant pairs
<p>Most mating successfully accomplished by older males during the wet season</p>	
<p>An elephant pregnancy lasts typically around 2 years, with interbirth intervals of 4 to 5 years</p>	Large, possibly pregnant female elephant
<p>The extended pregnancy allowing the fetus to be born highly developed and able to quickly walk and use its trunk to collect food</p>	Elephant calf
<p>A single calf is born, 33 inches tall and weighing around 260 pounds</p>	
<p>While for the first few days, the mother takes care to shield the calf from the rest of the herd</p>	Calf with its mother, alone
<p>Once the calf is strong enough to keep up with their migration, it is greeted by all members of the herd by touching and caressing it with their trunks as a sign of affection</p>	Calf with several other elephants, touching trunks
<p>The calf is then occasionally subject to alloparenting, or shared parenting by several females in the herd</p>	Calf with the herd
<p>Usually the aunt or older sibling</p>	

While calves are largely dependent on nursing for the first 6 months, they can go on past 2 years before weaning entirely	Calf nursing
Around which time, the calf starts to engage in more outwardly social bonding behavior, such as chasing other calves, as with females	Calves playing around
Or play fighting, as with males	Calves playfighting
The female maturing at age 9, while the males take longer until age 14 or 15	Various calves
Though formal adulthood is only reached at age 18 for both sexes	Young elephant
The average life expectancy of elephants being 60-70 years	Older elephant
As elephants past adulthood are largely impervious to predation due to their immense size	Herd of large elephants
Only larger predators and pack hunters such as lions, hyenas and African wild dogs targeting calves	A lone calf Lions, hyenas and wild dogs looking on
As highly social animals, elephants have various forms of communication	Elephants being social, touching and calling each other
Using their trunks to greet other elephants by stroking or wrapping them together	Elephants wrapping trunks together
Trunk slaps or shoves to discipline calves and younger elephants	Elephants touching trunks with calves
And to collect chemical information about each other by touching each others mouths, temporal glands and genitalia	Elephants being social
Deriving information about the individuals health, age and status	
Elephants also use a variety of calls, mostly produced through the larynx but also occasionally	Elephants calling

<p>modified through the trunk</p> <p>Including trumpeting, used to express excitement, distress or aggression</p> <p><i>SFX: Elephant trumpeting</i></p> <p>Roars and squeals during fighting</p> <p>And bellows when wounded</p> <p><i>SFX: Various elephant calls</i></p> <p>Elephants have also been shown to communicate through seismics</p> <p>By impacting the ground with their feet, the vibrations are carried for miles</p> <p><i>SFX: Subtle bass rumbles</i></p> <p>Elephants on the receiving end able to channel the vibrations through their front legs onto the ear canal</p> <p>Highly intelligent, elephants have been shown to express self-awareness and cognition with extreme long-term memory of migratory patterns and locations of family members of periods of years, even decades</p> <p>Further speculated to be capable of expressing emotion and concern about the welfare of their family members and those of their bond groups</p> <p>Among the most recognizably African animals, the giraffe stands tall</p> <p>Widely known for their distinctive and unique appearance</p> <p>Their only remaining living relative being the okapi</p>	<p>Elephants trumpeting</p> <p>Elephants calling</p> <p>Elephants stomping the ground</p> <p>Elephant “freezing” behavior</p> <p>Elephant herds during migration</p> <p>Elephants being social</p> <p>BREAKER</p> <p>Various shots of giraffes</p>
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of Congo	
Giraffes are instantly recognized for their enormous necks and long legs, making each of the nine subspecies the tallest mammal in the world	Giraffes standing, eating from tree tops
The legs themselves taller than the average human	Close on giraffe legs
Spread out over nearly all of sub-Saharan Africa, giraffes are also among the most ubiquitous herbivores of Africa	Wide shots of giraffes in the wild
Found throughout savannahs, grasslands and open woodlands	Giraffes in various environments
Their long necks specifically developed to reach their primary food source of acacia leaves, though they can also survive on grass, fruits and shrubs	Close on giraffes, their necks and heads, while eating
Most full grown male giraffes, or bulls, standing at between 16 to 20 feet tall, weighing over 2600 pounds	Various sized giraffes
With females, or cows, being slightly smaller	
Their large size and highly specialized diet leading giraffes to feed 16 to 20 hours a day	Giraffes eating
Spending nearly the entire time standing up	
Giraffes manage it by a process of rumination, or chewing, swallowing, regurgitating after partial digestion and then chewing it again to maximize the nutritional intake	Giraffes chewing
Thus requiring less food than other animals of equivalent size as their food becomes more concentrated	
Only eating on average 75 pounds of foliage daily	Giraffes eating
Giraffes can be found as being either solitary, or in smaller groups of very open composition with few strong social bonds, another form of fission-fusion	Small groups and loners

<p>society</p> <p>Usually with half a dozen individuals moving in the same general direction in proximity to each other The largest groups coming together during dry season when food is scarce</p> <p>The most stable groupings being those of a mother and her young</p> <p>As well as cohesive groups between siblings or calves of similar age</p> <p>With mixed-sex groups known to frequently occur as part of a broader loose social structure</p> <p>Subadult bulls are the most outwardly social, engaging other young bulls in play fighting and forming all-male groups</p> <p>While older males often become increasingly solitary and nomadic</p> <p>Giraffes are seldom territorial, but have clearly defined home ranges that they are centered around and return to</p> <p>Greatly affecting the area through their feeding</p> <p>Often stripping trees down to the bark or giving so called waistlines to taller trees</p> <p>Changing the very landscape through their feeding, particularly when moving in larger groups</p> <p>As their impact is spread out over larger areas and not confined to the migration pattern of a herd</p> <p>Giraffe reproduction is generally polygamous with a few older bulls mating with many fertile females</p> <p>With no clearly defined mating season, it can instead occur at any time following maturation at age 3 to 4 years for cows and 4 to 5 years for bulls</p>	<p>Small group of giraffes moving in unison</p> <p>Mother and calf</p> <p>Groups of younger giraffes</p> <p>Various group shots</p> <p>Young giraffes running around</p> <p>Lone giraffes</p> <p>Giraffes moving in small groups</p> <p>Giraffes feeding</p> <p>Giraffes moving in unison</p> <p>Giraffe pairs</p> <p>Young giraffes</p>
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<p>Though bulls are often restricted in their maturation by the competition of any older, mature males already present in the area</p> <p>Delaying their development until they leave the area or the younger bull challenges the older one with victorious results</p> <p>As bulls are continuously engaged in a strict dominance hierarchy within their overlapping territories</p> <p>Using their necks for combat in a behavior known as necking</p> <p>Slamming together, rubbing and leaning on each other</p> <p>Even using their ossicones, or small horns on the tops of their heads as weapons</p> <p>Though most matches don't lead to any serious injuries, there have been reports of broken necks and jaws and even death</p> <p>Afterwards, the losing bull engages in a submissive, mutual courting behavior to reestablish their social relationship</p> <p>Highly similar to male female courting</p> <p>Though bulls only engage in the courtship of females following a sampling of the cow's urine to assess her fertility through the presence of pheromones</p> <p>Once an estrous female is found, the bull begins courtship</p> <p>The bulls emits loud coughing sounds to signal their intent and then engage in extensive mate guarding behavior</p> <p>SFX: <i>Giraffe coughing</i></p>	<p>Large older male</p> <p>Smaller younger males looking on</p> <p>Giraffes acting aggressive</p> <p>Giraffes necking</p> <p>Close up giraffe head</p> <p>Close up giraffe necks</p> <p>Giraffe courting behavior</p> <p>Giraffe bending down</p> <p>Giraffe pair</p> <p>Giraffe coughing</p>
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Challenging other males in the area to duels as well, though a single bull may be guarding several cows over a larger area	Giraffes acting aggressive
Mating itself is typically brief and repeated	Giraffe mating (if possible)
Afterwards, a gestation period of around 15 months commences	Pregnant giraffe
During which, the cow returns to the place of her birth, a cross-generational calving ground, to give birth	Giraffe migration
The cow gives birth while standing up, leading the calf to fall up to 6 feet to the ground	Giraffe birth
Though the extended gestational period also lends it highly developed leg muscles	Calf standing up
Allowing it to stand within an hour of being born	
They are then nursed and cared for exclusively by their mother for the first 9 months of its life	Giraffe and calf
Though weaning starts already at 4 months with the introduction of solid foods	Calf eating
New mothers often gather in smaller nursery herds, seeking safety in numbers, occasionally featuring what is known as a shared calving pool	Giraffes and multiple calves
Wherein calves are periodically left in the care of the herd while the mother forages or drinks elsewhere temporarily	Giraffe drinking
The other cows in the herd looking after the calf	Calf and giraffes
Though if a threat is detected, the other cows will only alert their own young	Lion
	Giraffes running away
The other cows and calves often left to either take notice and follow or face the threat alone	Calf running away late

While cows share a strong bond of varying degree with their calf until the next calving	Giraffe and calf
Bulls play no active role in raising the young	Lone male giraffe
Though unlike most other African herbivores, the males do exhibit friendly interactions with the calves when they come in direct contact	Giraffe and calf
Male calves leave their mothers at 15 months of age, either becoming solitary or joining all male groups	Young giraffe alone and in small groups
While females often become solitary at 18 months of age, though remaining in the family territory until they themselves are impregnated	Giraffes moving in unison
Though more than half of all calves don't survive their first year due to predation	Various calves
Adult giraffes generally being protected by their size from most predators except for lions, the average lifespan being 25 years	Older giraffes
Calves are instead targeted by hyenas, African wild dogs and leopards alike	Hyenas, wild dogs, leopards
Though giraffes are typically silent, they have also been known to exhibit a few calls	Giraffes making calls
Ranging from infrasound being carried for miles, inaudible to the human ear	Wide/aerial shots of giraffes
To bellows between a mother and calf	Giraffe and calf
SFX: <i>Giraffe bellows</i>	
As well as mooing and mewing sounds of the calves themselves	Various calves
SFX: <i>Giraffe mooing</i>	
And hissing and moaning calls of adults to call attention to a threat or to intimidate each other	Giraffes acting aggressive

While their hearts may be the biggest of any mammal on land at over 25 pounds, and they may be largely docile	Giraffes alone
Giraffes have shown little concern for other giraffes or indeed other animals at large	Giraffes and other animals
Occasionally known to deviate from their herbivorous diet to ingest carrion, even from other fallen giraffes, when opportunity arises	Giraffes eating carrion (if possible)/Giraffes chewing
From herds and clans	Herds of African animals, elephants and such
To families and loners	Families of African elephants
And mother and child	Giraffe and calf
The herbivores of Africa come in all configurations	
Each employing different means of communication and interaction	Various shots of elephants, wildebeest and giraffes
Each having different social rules and norms to abide by	In groups and alone
They all have one thing in common	The great migration
They go through the seasons together as part of a larger group	
Living in nature	Aerial shots of African plains/animals
As a society	CUT TO BLACK
	CREDITS