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Mountain gorillas lifespan

With its geographical distribution, Habitat is home to more than half of the world's mountain gorillas (604 people) in dense, dense cloud forests in the Virunga Mountains, a dormant volcanic zone in Central Africa that criss-crossed the borders of Rwanda, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The rest of this population (400 people) lives 15 miles (24 km) north of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, which encompasses neighboring areas of southern Uganda and Congo. Habitat destruction and division confined both populations of mountain gorillas to isolated patches of forest. The home range, which consists of several tropical plant areas, including Montane and bamboo forests, resides at an altitude ranging from the aptly named mountain gorilla Virunga to 7,200 feet (2,200-4,300 m) and Bwindi's 4,921-7,550 feet (1,500-2,300 m). The other is Grauer's gorilla, formerly known as the Eastern Lowland Gorilla. (The number of populations reported by Reuters News (taken from the 2018 census) - some primatologists believe that mountain gorillas in Bwindi impenetrable national parks may be separate (and a third) synonyms of eastern gorillas due to genetic differences with mount Virunga gorillas; however, no new classification has yet been established (February 2016) June 2019). Blue mountain gorilla geographical range. Map credit: Chermundi and IUCN size, weight, and lifespan are the second largest primate species (grauer's gorilla is largest), and mountain gorilla males can weigh 430 pounds and withstand a height of 6 feet. The female stands 5 feet tall, a little more petite, with a weight of 220 pounds. In the wild, the natural lifespan of these great apes is between 40 and 50 years. Appearance A long, thick fur coat that provides insulation against the cold temperature. blue-black or brown-gray color, covers the body of a mountain gorilla. Young and raw, inexperienced male gorillas are known as blackbacks. Fully mature males sport silver hair along their backs, which are called silverbacks. This begins at about 13 years of age. Both adult males and females display bone crests on top of the skull (the female's sentence is not as dramatic as her male's), and gives a cone shape to the large head. Dark brown eyes are surrounded by a black ring around the iris. The mountain gorilla's face remains free from the submerging glide of monkeys as big as the skin of the face above the mouth, complete with a flat nose with a wide nostril. Wide chest, hands and feet also do not have body hair. Harem: a herd of females protected by males that prevents other males from mating with them; A group of animals consisting of one or two males, numerous females, and their offspring. Dominant males are driving other males If present, the second male is subordinate to the dominant male. hirsuteness: covered with hair; Moal. Montan Forest: A forest that grows on the slopes of mountains, regardless of altitude or latitude, in certain climates, just below the Aafls region. It is characterized by a low canopy cover and plants that grow on many types of epithets, other plants such as gosari and orchids. Slash and burn agriculture: An unsustainable farming method in which farmers clear land by cutting and burning plants to create empty fields - for swidden-cultivation. Visit the glossary for more definitions and eat dietmountain mainly vegetarian diets consisting of gorilla leaves, stems, shells, shoots, roots, flowers, and fruits. Less than 1% of the diet comes from insects. Adult males consume up to 75 pounds (34 kg) per day; Adult females consume up to 40 pounds (18 kg) per day. The altitude changes the type of plant that the two species eat. For example, the diversity of fruit trees is greater in the low altitude range of Bwindi gorillas, so these gorillas eat more fruits than virunga populations. The weather has another effect on the diet of mountain gorillas. During the rainy season, Virunga gorillas often eat bamboo forests, where you'll find young shoots for snacks. Gorillas get daily water requirements through the plants they eat. When studying the dental health of mountain gorillas, scientists noted that while sangorillas rarely get tooth holes (because fruits containing a lot of natural sugar are not the main food source), these great apes tend to be bad tartare that can lead to periodontitis, ultimately causing tooth loss and worsening the jawbone of gorillas. Behavioral and lifestyle mountain gorillas are very social animals living in family groups, also known as the military, leading and protecting them with dominant silverbacks. Three to four sexually mature women, one to two young male gorillas, three to six adolescents and infants form this cohesive family. Load silverbacks can also be part of the unit. They are the younger siblings or adult sons of the silver bag that most often dominate. A large mountain gorilla unit can exceed 20 people. Women, more often than not men, leave their birth group when they become reproductively mature. Their exit is a deliberate act to avoid inbreeding. In groups with lonely silverback men, women tend to leave the birth group after silverback deaths. Without the protection of silverback, the mother's infant may be vulnerable to infant killing by outsider males. (Silverback's son, who died in a group with a large number of male members, is likely to take on the role of leader.) Migrating women can try several groups before settling into a comfortable and protective one by the group's silverback leader. Some silverbacks are known to kill babies of female immigrants. Infant killing a woman's infant is a strategic act on the part of the Silver Bag intended to pass on his genes, shortening the birth gap. He soon pairs up with a bereaved mother who will ediquity. The males remaining in the birth group are subordinate to the dominant silver bag, which has exclusive mating privileges with females in the military. Subordinate silverbacks can get a chance to be paired with new female members of the unit, or if the dominant silverback dies. Those men are not satisfied with the chances of indosing with female members of their military vacations. Some people choose a solitary life. These lonely men hope to attract migrant women to start new social groups and instill themselves as leaders. Young males dispersed from the birth group can live in an all-male group known as the bachelor group. This group tends to dissolve when the male reaches full reproductive maturity. Individual mountain gorillas can be identified and distinguished from each other by a unique nose print. Mountain gorillas appear to have an innate phobia towards certain reptiles. Don't let the water-fearing sangorilla get wet as you walk over the top of a fallen log and cross the creek. When surprised by rain showers, it is known that they do not move until the rain stops. If the cave is nearby, you will seek refuge. Humans are chimpanzees that are more closely related to gorillas than gorillas! We share 98% of our genetic sequence (DNA) with gorillas. Scientists believe that the human and gorilla brothers diverged from their common ancestors about 10 million years ago. Certain shared genes in our DNA cause diseases like dementia and heart disease in humans, but not in gorillas. Mountain gorillas are mainly terrestrial animals in daily life and group dynamics; In other words, they spend most of their time on the ground, where they go four times on four limbs (on four limbs). With longer arms than legs, sangrillas support their enormous weight by swinging their fingers inwards to move forward from the forest floor through knuckle walking. But they can walk straight or bipedally about a short distance. This type of exercise is often with a threat display. During the day, mountain gorillas are active. They rise with the sun unless the day is cold or cloudy - then the gorillas tend to sleep! It is used to eat and eat for several days. Members feed an average of 0.31-0.62 miles (0.5 to 1 km) daily, but will travel longer distances for their favorite foods. Feed in open meadows when they can not find food sources in the forest. Mountain gorillas are more comfortable on the ground, but as long as the branches of the tree can support their weight, they are known to climb trees to recover delicious fruit. In the late morning and at noon, the gorilla indulges during the rest period. Young children, unlike human youngsters, are chasing trees, wrestling and climbing trees to play with each other. Dedicated women in silverback and harems sometimes play with children. Regeneration helps instill family bonds. Social grooming that occurs between individuals during these breaks is another activity that helps strengthen family bonds. When it's time to enter at night, each gorilla constructs a nest from surrounding plants that act as beds. Every night a new nest is built. Only infants sleep in the same nest as their mothers. These night nests are most often located on the ground, but sometimes, for safety reasons, they are built on trees again, so branches can support the weight of gorillas. Females and young infants are more likely to have nests in trees, but the whites (likely due to their impressive girth) are rarely found in trees. Communication gorillas are very vocal animals, and they can be loud! They are most vocal during feeding time, but they are also known to talk during breaks. (Some scientists say gorillas can recognize each other's voices within a family group.) The 25 or so shots of each sangorilla can convey a specific message or emotion and be accompanied by certain activities. Their oral repertoire includes whining and whims emitted by infants; play laughter, most often released by young gorillas engaged in play (although even adult gorillas enjoy playtime); Intense mild coughing, moaning, released during mild threatening displays; ivy moans and whims emitted by males or females during the apofy; Pig moans or dog moans emitted by gorillas telling other gorillas to take their hands off plant food supplies; When the gorilla feels satisfied, the dog crying (this call was described as a song); Deep, rattling trim is often released during breaks - unlike humans, who can come up with large burp after a pleasant meal; barking, an alarm call used to alert troop members of potential predators; Roaring and screaming, warning calls are most often heard by silver bags of troops intended to intimidate or intimidate (these are expressions of hope that scare off gorillas, by sounding potential predators); A series of adutes used for long-range threat displays when another gorilla group is detected. The back is often accompanied by a chest beaten by the silverback of the troop. Despite their great strength, mountain gorillas are generally gentle and shy in their inclinations. Aggression is rare. The witty silverback scares potential attackers with posture and intimidation, including hitting his chest and knocking the ground with his hands. But if his troops are attacked, the silver bag will risk his life to protect his family. When young men are part of the military, they will help drive members away from the source of danger. Silverbacks are known to remove poacher's snairs. Chest beats are undoubtedly dramatic physical activity that humans most often associate with their gorilla cousins. But even in gorilla communication, other less dramatic body postures are also important. Direct gaze, display of concern, social grooming, and touch (which can be used to convey affection) are all part of the gorilla language. The same is true of fragrances. Like its human cousins, gorillas are sweating. Armpit sweat in silverback men is particularly pungent. The silver bag releases this powerful scent when it detects predators approaching. Scents put members on alert, emitting throughout his unit. Uranted women emit a pheromones scent, signaling to adult males that they are ready to mate. Much of what is known about reproductive and family gorilla reproductive behavior is based on the study of wild mountain gorillas and captive western lowland gorillas. Through extensive research, scientists conclude that all gorilla species share similarities with each other and with humans. Gorillas have a similar life stage to their human cousins, at a rapid rate. The infant is quickly passed on to childhood, which lasts until the gorilla is 5 months old. Then there's the youth stage, which lasts from the ages of 3 to 6. It follows the adolescent stage from the ages of 6 to 8. Then into the early adult stages; And, finally, to mature adults who can reproduce (reproductive age varies between male and female gorillas). Female gorillas start edding at age 8, but are between the ages of 10 and 12 when they first give birth. Men between the ages of 11 and 13 were not sexually immature, and the hair on the back began to produce a distinctive silver, and large dog teeth came in. They may not breed successfully (sire offspring) until the age of 15, when they have reached their full adult size. The geation period of a gorilla is about 8.5 months. The menstrual cycle of female gorillas is similar to that of humans, with about 3 days (a period known as estru) to 28 days. In a group with a lonely silverback, he is paired with all the women. However, in a multi-male group, women can also have multiple partners, but lead silverbacks always have the first authority. Women, more often than not, start edification. To get men's attention, a woman rolls her lips, closing her eyes with him and approaching him with a sning. If her less subtle seduction art fails, and he doesn't respond to her pheromones scent, she can reach out and touch the male. If he still does not respond, she can hit the ground to stimulate his attention. When a male begins

indodosination, he skips foreplay, boldly reaches out and touches the female, searing it. When they are in the estrus poured, external reproductive clues are not clear from the female gorilla. Don't worry. Male gorillas pay attention to these breeding partners because they can detect which females are ready to mate. The couple copulates on the ground, often facing each other. Scientists previously believed that only humans and bonobos had face-to-face positioning during sex. But apparently gorillas love to stare at each other's faces. The female gives birth to a single infant and does not estred again for another 3-5 years (biological phenomenon known as lactation anrhrhosis, absence or inhibition of menstruation [edation] during nursing). This oppression of ediediths represents a huge stress nursing place on the female body and explains the long birth interval of the species of 4 to 8 years. Over the course of her life, she can give birth to 3-6 infants. A male with 3 or 4 female partners can sire between 10 and 20 offspring during his lifespan. Baby gorillas are small! At birth, it weighs only 4 pounds (1.8 kg). After eight weeks, the little ones are smiling, playing and hitting their mother's knees to groom the groom. In about nine weeks, they start crawling. By the first three months of their life, they will be interested in exploring their immediate environment, and they will reach out and grab nearby objects. The mother is the primary caregiver. However, the unit's silverback serves as the guardian of the family and promotes inter-group conflicts that can pressure nursing mothers. He learns socialization skills while playing with his children. Other members of the unit also take an interest in their newest members and try to socialize with these babies as soon as the mother allows. During the first five months of life, the baby mountain gorilla is in constant contact with his mother, who initially takes the child back, where he rides free (while firmly obsessed with the coat!) and begins walking on his own at about five to eight months. During this period, mothers sought protection for their infants by remaining close to the silverback of the troop. At the age of one, the young gorilla begins to explore short distances of up to 16.4 feet (5 m) from his mother. By the age of 2.5, he spends half his time in direct contact with his mother and regularly returns to the nurse. Young gorillas begin to eat plants at about 2.5 months of life. At the age of eight months, their bodies can fully digest a plant-based diet. However, young gorillas are not considered fully woven until the age of 3 or 4. Three to four years of nursing from the mother's breast instilled a strong mother-child bond. Sadly, nearly 40% of infants died during their first three years of life. But those who survived will remain with their mothers for years to come. Ecological role with other primates with a frugal diet, mountain gorillas are an important seed It plays an important role in forest regeneration in fragile ecosystems. Because they travel long distances, they disperse seeds (through their feces) away from maternal trees, adding to the diversity of forest plants. Their large-scale grazing naturally helps to maintain balance. Conservation status and threatened mountain gorillas are classified as endangered by the International Union for Conservation of Nature, and appear on the IUCN List of Threatened Species (IUCN, 2018). It means that endangered species are at a very high risk of extinction in the wild. While terrifying, this condition has improved slightly from the previous classification of gorillas to deadly endangered species (IUCN, 2008), with a very high risk of extinction in the wild. With a small increase in the overall mountain gorilla population, the IUCN has downlisted the threat level of the species. Today's total San Gorilla population is 1,004, up from 380 in 2003 to 480 in 36 social organizations in 2010, up from 604 in the 2018 census. According to the 2012 census, the remaining 400 mountain gorillas live within Uganda's Vwindi impenetrable national park. The IUCN's downlist provides a glimmer of optimism, evidence that educational programs and serious conservation actions work. But unless conservation efforts continue in earnest, advanced improvements to the endangered can be reduced to a movement of semantics. The IUCN warns that the threat level for mountain gorillas could easily be reverted to endangered, a dangerous reverse step towards extinction. Their most dangerous predator continues with another great monkey: humanity. With the exception of occasional leopard or crocodile attacks, humans pose the greatest threat to the lives of mountain gorillas. Poaching tops this list of sinister human threats. Gorillas are crippled or killed by traps set up for other animals; Their heads, hands and feet can be deliberately sold as trophies on the black market. The infant is kidnapped and sold to the zoo. Through human settlements (refugees fleeing civil war) that slash and burn agriculture, habitat loss has resulted in deforestation of homes in Sangorilla. Illegal production of charcoal, a multimillion-dollar black market industry in Virunga National Park, has also contributed to the destruction of Sangrilla habitats. Without forests, gorillas cannot survive. Severe habitat loss has led to another inexorable impact: because mountain gorillas are more geographically isolated than ever from others in their species, their gene pools become less diverse, leading to inbreeding and causing birth defects and abnormalities including webbed hands and feet in young gorillas. Infectious diseases, mainly respiratory tract The threat to mountain gorillas is growing. Ironically, ecotourism plays an unintended role in transmitting human diseases to gorillas. Ebola, tuberculosis and even colds, which can be fatal to mountain gorillas, put the population at risk. In addition, pathogens in livestock and domesticated animals can pass disease to mountain gorillas through contaminated water sources. War and civil war, particularly the 1994 Rwandan genocide and the ongoing civil war and violent crime in the Democratic Republic of congo, have dramatically curtailed and transformed the habitat of once Sangorilla into a damaged and volatile landscape occupied by refugees and government rebels. According to the World Wildlife Fund, 15 of Virunga's mountain gorillas have died since the outbreak of civil war in 1990. Between 1990 and 1994, four silverbacks and troops died. In addition to poaching, landmines led to the death of mountain gorillas. And in 2007, seven mountain gorillas were slaughtered in Virunga National Park. A senior park official has been arrested for involvement in a murder linked to an illegal charcoal deal. Conservation Efforts Mountain gorillas are listed in Appendix I of the Endangered Species International Trade Agreement (CITES), the aovernment's international agreement to ensure that international trade in wildlife and plant species does not threaten their survival. However, although the entire population of mountain gorillas lives within national parks or reserves, laws to protect them have been ignored. Today, however, there are reasons for hope. Local and international conservation efforts are driving a gradual increase in the mountain gorilla population. Community-based conservation management is underway, including revised guidelines for education, habitat protection and ecotourism (including safety protocols that limit the number of visitors and length of visits), and mandatory wearing masks if they are less than 33 feet from gorillas. A treaty signed in October 2015 by the governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, The Republic of Rwanda and the Republic of Uganda may have reversed the downward trajectory of mountain gorillas. Known as the Greater Virunga Trans-Cooperative Treaty on Wildlife Protection and Tourism Development, this inter-government treaty covers the larger Virunga landscape, which includes 13 national parks and reserves on the borders of three countries, including all protected areas in the Gorilla Mountains. Related to this treaty is a joint conservation effort known as the Cross-Border Strategic Plan. Dedicated to the conservation and protection of gorillas and their habitat in Africa, the Diane Posey Gorilla Fund can be anointed as the most recognized name in gorilla conservation. the 1990s For renowned primatologists, the fund takes a multifaceted approach to helping people and wildlife thrive together. The Posey Fund's main program is the Carisoke Research Center in Rwanda Volcanoes National Park. Founded in 1967 by Dian Fossey to study endangered mountain gorillas, the center remains a global center for gorilla conservation and science today. The center employs more than 100 professional gorilla trackers employed by the community that protects about half of Rwanda's mountain gorillas. Local college students visit the center annually to learn about conservation methods and the importance of biodiversity in the area, and participate in field studies. The center also hold local conservation and scientific conferences. The modern facility, which is currently under construction and is scheduled to open in 2021, will be the new home of the Carisoke Research Center. Ellen DeGeneres Wildlife Fund (another shijo named fund, this building with Hollywoood recognition!) Enabled largely through its generous gifts, the 50,000 square foot building has state-of-the-art laboratories, interactive exhibits, indoor and outdoor classrooms... All on 11 acres of land, adjacent to volcanoes national park. Named after U.S. talk show host/comedian/animal protection advocate Ellen DeGeneres, The Ellen Fund was founded in 2018 with the specific purpose of continuing the work of Dr. Posey (The DeGeneres' environmental hero) to save wild mountain gorillas from extinction. (Diane Forsy Fund was the first beneficiary of the Ellen Fund.) Officially, the new Carisoke Research Center facility will be known as the Diane Forsy Fund's Ellen DeGeneres campus. According to the Ellen Fund's website, the campus aims to inspire everyone who visits a lifetime of gorilla conservation: tourists, scientists, government partners, students and community members. See: //gorillahighlands.com/silverbacks-blackbacks-and-the-harem //www.africanbudgetsafaris.com/blog/african-mountain-gorilla-numbers-up Words by Kathleen Downie, February 2016; Updated by Kathleen Downey, July 2019. 2019.

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