

FACE TO FACE

T W E N T Y T W E N T Y S I X



JANUARY 2026

1	THU	
2	FRI	
3	SAT	
4	SUN	
5	MON	WK 2
6	TUE	
7	WED	
8	THU	
9	FRI	
10	SAT	
11	SUN	
12	MON	WK 3
13	TUE	
14	WED	
15	THU	
16	FRI	
17	SAT	
18	SUN	
19	MON	WK 4
20	TUE	
21	WED	
22	THU	
23	FRI	
24	SAT	
25	SUN	
26	MON	WK 5
27	TUE	
28	WED	
29	THU	
30	FRI	
31	SAT	

1st: Bank Holiday (UK) 2nd: Bank Holiday (Scotland)

RING-TAILED LEMUR AND YOUNG (*Lemur catta*)

Endangered ring-tailed lemurs are instantly identifiable by their long, boldly striped black and white tails, used for balance while they forage for fruit, leaves and flowers in the canopy and on the ground, where they spend much of their time. They are social animals, living in troops of between six and 30 individuals, led by a dominant female. Mothers carry their young for the first two weeks of their life, until they are able to cling on to her themselves and where they will stay until around five months old. Ring-tailed lemurs are native only to the island of Madagascar and its neighbouring islets.

Photo © Suzi Eszterhas / Minden Pictures



DECEMBER 2025

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
	1	2	3	4	5	6	49
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	50
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	51
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	52
28	29	30	31				1

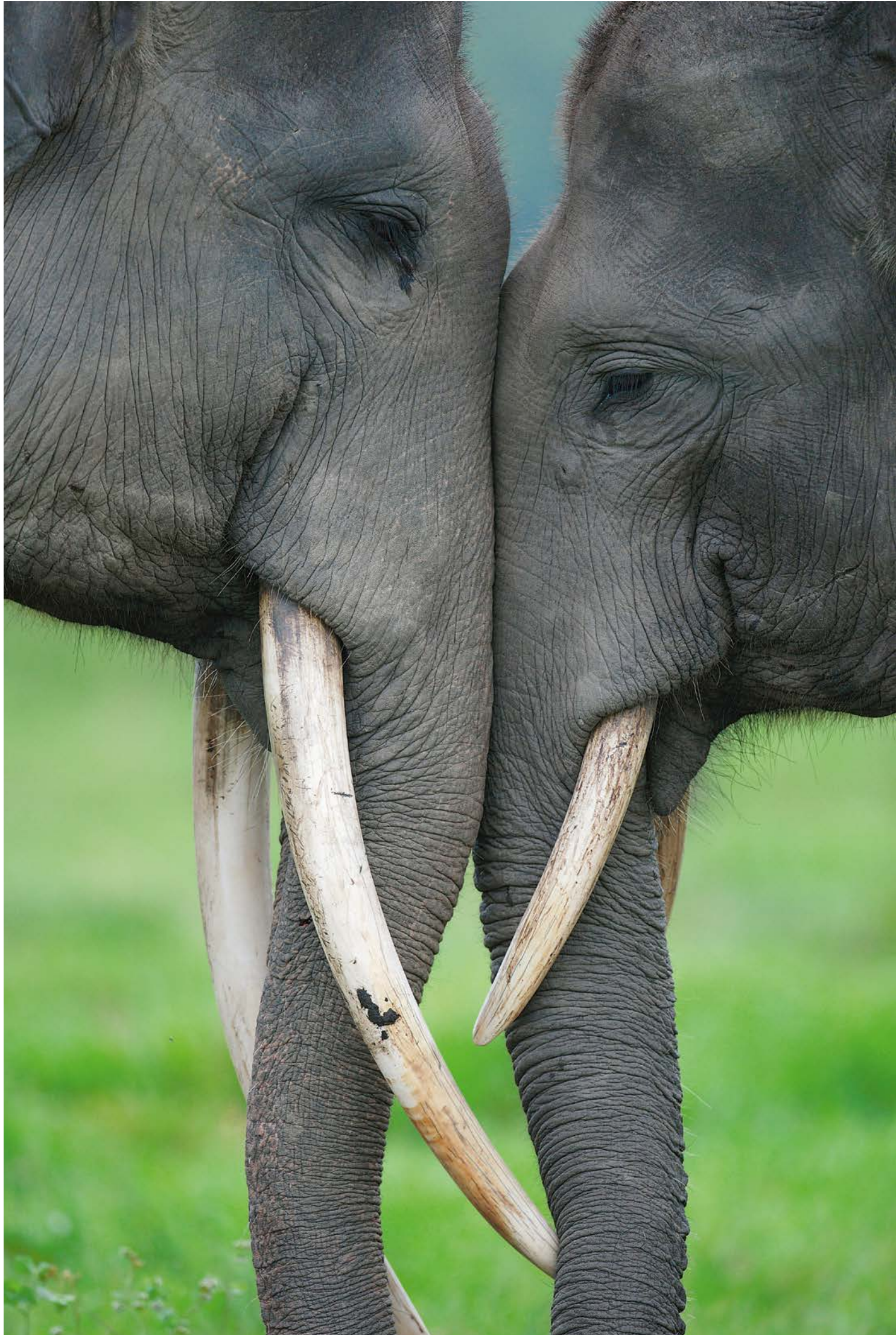
FEBRUARY 2026

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	8
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	9

ALLAN & BERTRAM

FEBRUARY 2026

1	SUN	
2	MON	WK 6
3	TUE	
4	WED	
5	THU	
6	FRI	
7	SAT	
8	SUN	
9	MON	WK 7
10	TUE	
11	WED	
12	THU	
13	FRI	
14	SAT	
15	SUN	
16	MON	WK 8
17	TUE	
18	WED	
19	THU	
20	FRI	
21	SAT	
22	SUN	
23	MON	WK 9
24	TUE	
25	WED	
26	THU	
27	FRI	
28	SAT	



ASIAN ELEPHANTS (*Elephas maximus indicus*)

There are three subspecies of the Asian elephant, all smaller than their African elephant cousins, and these mammals are commonly regarded as culturally important across mainland Asia, featuring in religious and ceremonial iconography. They are very sociable, living in extended family groups of six to seven related females and their young, led by the oldest individual, the matriarch. Asian elephants are often found close to a water source and consume large amounts of grasses, roots, leaves and stems; their fondness for cultivated crops such as sugar cane, bananas and rice can bring them into conflict with farmers.

Photo © Cyril Ruoso / Minden Pictures

JANUARY 2026

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
				1	2	3	1
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	3
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	4
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	5

MARCH 2026

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	11
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	13
29	30	31					14

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

MARCH 2026

1	SUN	
2	MON	WK 10
3	TUE	
4	WED	
5	THU	
6	FRI	
7	SAT	
8	SUN	
9	MON	WK 11
10	TUE	
11	WED	
12	THU	
13	FRI	
14	SAT	
15	SUN	
16	MON	WK 12
17	TUE	
18	WED	
19	THU	
20	FRI	
21	SAT	
22	SUN	
23	MON	WK 13
24	TUE	
25	WED	
26	THU	
27	FRI	
28	SAT	
29	SUN	
30	MON	WK 14
31	TUE	

17th: Bank Holiday (N. Ireland)

JAPANESE MACAQUES (*Macaca fuscata*)

Commonly called snow monkeys due to their habitats in the cold forest mountains and highland regions of three of the four main Japanese islands, these primates thrive in areas where winter temperatures can fall to -15°C and snowfall can exceed one metre in depth. Their habit of bathing in volcanic thermal springs is a learned behaviour, passed between generations as a way to warm themselves. Troops can be as large as 100 but more usually consist of 20 to 30 individuals, ruled by an alpha male and female. Commonly, mothers give birth to a single infant and mate with a different male each breeding season, increasing the genetic diversity of their troop.

Photo © Amana Images / AWL Images



FEBRUARY 2026

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	6
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	8
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	9

APRIL 2026

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
			1	2	3	4	14
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	15
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	16
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17
26	27	28	29	30			18

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

APRIL 2026

1	WED	
2	THU	
3	FRI	
4	SAT	
5	SUN	
6	MON	WK 15
7	TUE	
8	WED	
9	THU	
10	FRI	
11	SAT	
12	SUN	
13	MON	WK 16
14	TUE	
15	WED	
16	THU	
17	FRI	
18	SAT	
19	SUN	
20	MON	WK 17
21	TUE	
22	WED	
23	THU	
24	FRI	
25	SAT	
26	SUN	
27	MON	WK 18
28	TUE	
29	WED	
30	THU	

3rd: Bank Holiday (UK) 6th: Bank Holiday (UK not Scotland)

LIONESS WITH CUB (*Panthera leo*)

Lionesses within a pride of lions tend to have their young at a similar time, joining forces to look after the cubs to keep them safe. Each pride of related females, their cubs and young males, is led by a dominant male who sees off potential predators and rival males. Cubs are born with spots and rosettes in their fur that help to camouflage them amongst the long grass and bush of the savannah, the markings fading as they reach maturity. Cubs are born without teeth: their milk teeth come in at around one month old and are eventually replaced with powerful adult teeth.

Photo © Sylvain Cordier / Robert Harding



MARCH 2026

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	11
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	13
29	30	31					14

MAY 2026

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
31					1	2	18
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	19
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	20
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	22

ALLAN & BERTRAM

MAY 2026

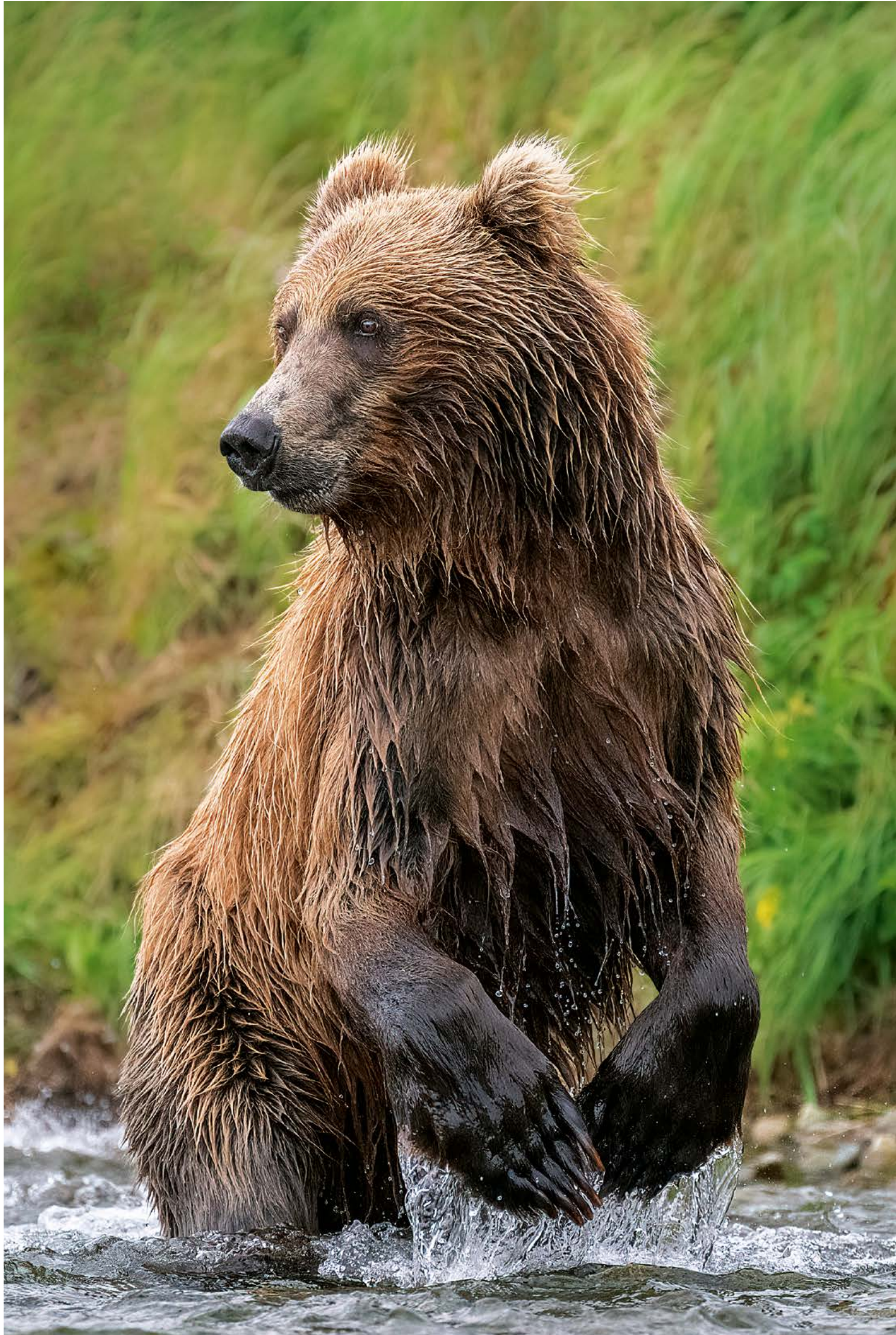
1	FRI	
2	SAT	
3	SUN	
4	MON	WK 19
5	TUE	
6	WED	
7	THU	
8	FRI	
9	SAT	
10	SUN	
11	MON	WK 20
12	TUE	
13	WED	
14	THU	
15	FRI	
16	SAT	
17	SUN	
18	MON	WK 21
19	TUE	
20	WED	
21	THU	
22	FRI	
23	SAT	
24	SUN	
25	MON	WK 22
26	TUE	
27	WED	
28	THU	
29	FRI	
30	SAT	
31	SUN	

4th: Bank Holiday (UK) 25th: Bank Holiday (UK)

BROWN BEAR (*Ursus arctos*)

Brown bears, also known as grizzly bears, can be found across northwestern North America, Russia, northern China, northern Japan and Europe. The abundance of rich vegetation and prey such as moose, caribou and spawning salmon found in southern Alaska means the brown bears here tend to grow larger and live in higher densities than elsewhere. Long claws are used for foraging for roots and berries, excavating prey or for spurring bursts of speed when hunting. Brown bears spend their winters in hibernation, entering a den in October or November and emerging six or seven months later. A mother will give birth to a litter of usually two or three cubs inside her den, in January or February.

Photo © Hao Jiang / 500px / Getty Images



APRIL 2026

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
			1	2	3	4	14
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	15
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	16
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17
26	27	28	29	30			18

JUNE 2026

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
	1	2	3	4	5	6	23
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	24
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	26
28	29	30					27

ALLAN & BERTRAM

JUNE 2026

1	MON	WK 23
2	TUE	
3	WED	
4	THU	
5	FRI	
6	SAT	
7	SUN	
8	MON	WK 24
9	TUE	
10	WED	
11	THU	
12	FRI	
13	SAT	
14	SUN	
15	MON	WK 25
16	TUE	
17	WED	
18	THU	
19	FRI	
20	SAT	
21	SUN	
22	MON	WK 26
23	TUE	
24	WED	
25	THU	
26	FRI	
27	SAT	
28	SUN	
29	MON	WK 27
30	TUE	



CHATHAM ALBATROSS (*Thalassarche eremita*)

The medium-sized albatross, also known as the Chatham mollymawk or Chatham Island mollymawk, breeds in only one place in the world, a large rock stack named The Pyramid, in the Chatham Islands, 800 km east of New Zealand's South Island. These birds reach maturity at seven years old and will commonly mate for life, returning to the rocky ledges and crevices of The Pyramid to build their pedestal nests from vegetation and soil, where a single egg will be laid each season. The chick fledges at around 20 weeks old, leaving the colony to spend five to seven years at sea, ranging the South Pacific from Tasmania to Peru.

Photo © Tui De Roy / Minden Pictures

MAY 2026

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
31					1	2	18
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	19
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	20
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	22

JULY 2026

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
			1	2	3	4	27
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	28
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	29
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	30
26	27	28	29	30	31		31

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

JULY 2026

1	WED	
2	THU	
3	FRI	
4	SAT	
5	SUN	
6	MON	WK 28
7	TUE	
8	WED	
9	THU	
10	FRI	
11	SAT	
12	SUN	
13	MON	WK 29
14	TUE	
15	WED	
16	THU	
17	FRI	
18	SAT	
19	SUN	
20	MON	WK 30
21	TUE	
22	WED	
23	THU	
24	FRI	
25	SAT	
26	SUN	
27	MON	WK 31
28	TUE	
29	WED	
30	THU	
31	FRI	

13th: Bank Holiday (N. Ireland)

COMMON BOTTLENOSE DOLPHINS (*Tursiops truncatus*)

A pair of common bottlenose dolphins leap from the Caribbean Sea; these marine mammals can be found worldwide in warm and temperate seas, in social groups known as 'pods' that can consist of hundreds of individuals. They break the surface to take in oxygen, but also for navigation and simply for fun. Research has revealed the vast intelligence of bottlenose dolphins and that they have the longest social memories of any animal outside humans, able to recognise the unique whistles and clicks of dolphins they associated with up to two decades ago. Their clicks also act as echo-location, allowing dolphins to gauge the size, speed and shape of objects in the ocean and enabling them to catch food such as squid and fish.

Photo © Danita Delimont Stock / AWL Images



JUNE 2026

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
	1	2	3	4	5	6	23
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	24
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	26
28	29	30					27

AUGUST 2026

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
30	31					1	31
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	32
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	33
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	34
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	35

ALLAN & BERTRAM

AUGUST 2026

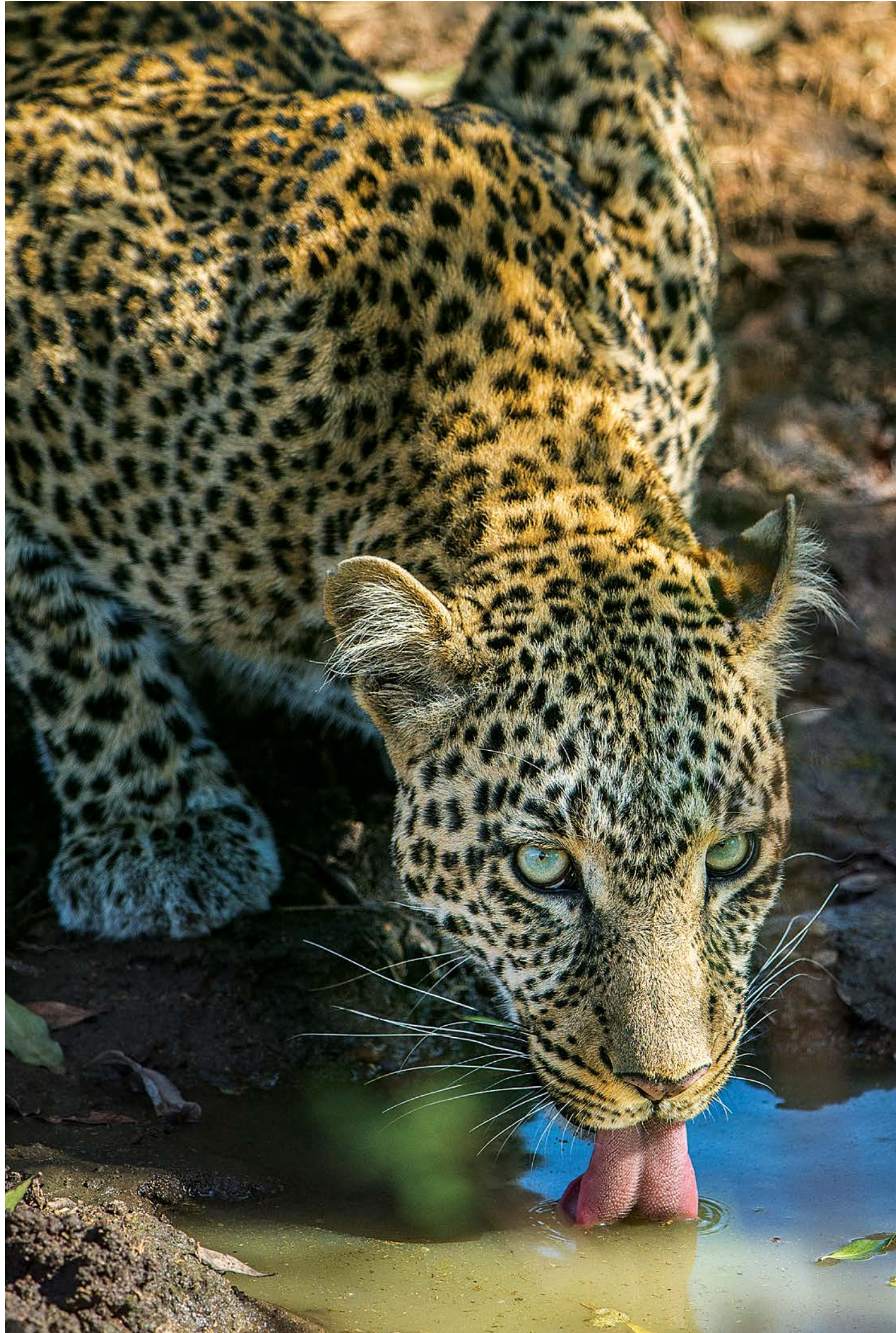
1	SAT	
2	SUN	
3	MON	WK 32
4	TUE	
5	WED	
6	THU	
7	FRI	
8	SAT	
9	SUN	
10	MON	WK 33
11	TUE	
12	WED	
13	THU	
14	FRI	
15	SAT	
16	SUN	
17	MON	WK 34
18	TUE	
19	WED	
20	THU	
21	FRI	
22	SAT	
23	SUN	
24	MON	WK 35
25	TUE	
26	WED	
27	THU	
28	FRI	
29	SAT	
30	SUN	
31	MON	WK 36

3rd: Bank Holiday (Scotland) 31st: Bank Holiday (UK not Scotland)

LEOPARD (*Panthera pardus*)

This solitary big cat, identified by its dark rosettes of spots and amber fur, is an agile climber and can spend the majority of its time in tree branches, dropping to the ground only to hunt. A leopard is powerful enough to drag its kill back into a tree to store the remains, from rodents or antelope and deer to livestock. Leopards have a distinctive, rasping roar, used by males to defend their territory and by females to attract mates and call their cubs. The range of leopards is thought to have reduced significantly in recent decades and they are classed as a vulnerable species, found in pockets of sub-Saharan Africa, India, Central and Southeast Asia, eastern China and the Himalayas.

Photo © Jonathan and Angela Scott / AWL Images



JULY 2026

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
			1	2	3	4	27
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	28
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	29
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	30
26	27	28	29	30	31		31

SEPTEMBER 2026

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
		1	2	3	4	5	36
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	37
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	38
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	39
27	28	29	30				40

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

SEPTEMBER 2026

1	TUE	
2	WED	
3	THU	
4	FRI	
5	SAT	
6	SUN	
7	MON	WK 37
8	TUE	
9	WED	
10	THU	
11	FRI	
12	SAT	
13	SUN	
14	MON	WK 38
15	TUE	
16	WED	
17	THU	
18	FRI	
19	SAT	
20	SUN	
21	MON	WK 39
22	TUE	
23	WED	
24	THU	
25	FRI	
26	SAT	
27	SUN	
28	MON	WK 40
29	TUE	
30	WED	



BORNEAN ORANGUTAN (*Pongo pygmaeus*)

One of three species of orangutans, the Bornean orangutan inhabits the rainforests and jungles of Borneo, while its cousins are found in northern Sumatra. Gorillas and chimpanzees are the only primates more closely related to humans, and orangutans' intelligence is well documented, particularly around manipulating tools, self-recognition and communication. Orangutans are less social creatures than other primates: adult males avoid other males and only interact with potential female mates, while females commonly live only with their dependent young. Orangutans are critically endangered, their falling numbers caused by a combination of factors including an average eight-year breeding interval in the wild, habitat loss due to farming and logging, and hunting.

Photo © Francesco Riccardo Iacomino / AWL Images

AUGUST 2026

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
30	31					1	31
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	32
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	33
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	34
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	35

OCTOBER 2026

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
				1	2	3	40
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	41
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	42
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	43
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	44

ALLAN & BERTRAM

OCTOBER 2026

1	THU	
2	FRI	
3	SAT	
4	SUN	
5	MON	WK 41
6	TUE	
7	WED	
8	THU	
9	FRI	
10	SAT	
11	SUN	
12	MON	WK 42
13	TUE	
14	WED	
15	THU	
16	FRI	
17	SAT	
18	SUN	
19	MON	WK 43
20	TUE	
21	WED	
22	THU	
23	FRI	
24	SAT	
25	SUN	
26	MON	WK 44
27	TUE	
28	WED	
29	THU	
30	FRI	
31	SAT	



HIPPOTAMUS AND YOUNG (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)

Greek for 'river horse', these large mammals spend much of their time semi-submerged in the waterways of sub-Saharan Africa; with their nostrils, eyes and ears positioned at the top of the head they are perfectly adapted to this method of keeping cool. Weighing up to four tonnes, their huge bodies are supported when moving through water but, even on land, they are able to walk several kilometres in their nocturnal grazing and their short legs can propel them to speeds of 48 kilometres per hour in short bursts. Although herbivorous, a hippopotamus's huge jaws can open up to 150 degrees, revealing enormous teeth that can inflict serious wounds when fighting other hippos or seeing off their predators, such as lions, crocodiles, hyenas and humans.

Photo © Jonathan and Angela Scott / AWL Images

SEPTEMBER 2026

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
		1	2	3	4	5	36
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	37
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	38
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	39
27	28	29	30				40

NOVEMBER 2026

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	45
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	46
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	47
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	48
29	30						49

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

NOVEMBER 2026

1	SUN	
2	MON	WK 45
3	TUE	
4	WED	
5	THU	
6	FRI	
7	SAT	
8	SUN	
9	MON	WK 46
10	TUE	
11	WED	
12	THU	
13	FRI	
14	SAT	
15	SUN	
16	MON	WK 47
17	TUE	
18	WED	
19	THU	
20	FRI	
21	SAT	
22	SUN	
23	MON	WK 48
24	TUE	
25	WED	
26	THU	
27	FRI	
28	SAT	
29	SUN	
30	MON	WK 49

30th: Bank Holiday (Scotland)

AMERICAN FLAMINGO (*Phoenicopterus ruber*)

The largest of flamingos, the American flamingo is native to the Caribbean and the north coast of South America. Their distinctive pink plumage is caused by a pigment in the shrimps, molluscs, algae and aquatic invertebrates they eat, abundant in the saltwater shallows and alkaline lakes where they thrive. American flamingos are particularly tall, measuring 1.5 m in adulthood, and are long-lived birds even in the wild, with a lifespan of 40 to 60 years. Flamingos are social creatures, commonly gathering in flocks of hundreds and even thousands of individuals. Breeding is linked to rainfall and food supply levels and breeding displays can involve hundreds of birds wing lifting and head turning together, so that a colony is ready to mate and lay eggs simultaneously.

Photo © Marvin del Cid / Getty Images



OCTOBER 2026

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
				1	2	3	40
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	41
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	42
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	43
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	44

DECEMBER 2026

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
		1	2	3	4	5	49
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	50
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	51
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	52
27	28	29	30	31			53

ALLAN & BERTRAM

DECEMBER 2026

1	TUE	
2	WED	
3	THU	
4	FRI	
5	SAT	
6	SUN	
7	MON	WK 50
8	TUE	
9	WED	
10	THU	
11	FRI	
12	SAT	
13	SUN	
14	MON	WK 51
15	TUE	
16	WED	
17	THU	
18	FRI	
19	SAT	
20	SUN	
21	MON	WK 52
22	TUE	
23	WED	
24	THU	
25	FRI	
26	SAT	
27	SUN	
28	MON	WK 53
29	TUE	
30	WED	
31	THU	

25th: Bank Holiday (UK) 28th: Bank Holiday (UK)

RACCOON (*Procyon lotor*)

The common or northern raccoon, known for its iconic facial markings and dextrous front paws, is native to North America and is incredibly adaptable, living in deciduous and mixed forests, mountainous and urban areas, a range that can bring it into conflict with the human population in some regions. Related females tend to live in shared home ranges stretching from three to several thousand hectares, depending on the territory type. Mothers have two to five 'kits' in the spring who will live together as a family until they are ready to leave in late autumn.

Photo © Jurgen and Christine Sohns / Minden Pictures



NOVEMBER 2026

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	45
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	46
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	47
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	48
29	30						49

JANUARY 2027

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
31					1	2	53
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	3
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	4

ALLAN & BERTRAM