

FACE TO FACE

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



DECEMBER 2025

25th: Bank Holiday (UK)

26th: Bank Holiday (UK)

01 MON

02 TUE

03 WED

04 THU

05 FRI

06 SAT

07 SUN

08 MON

09 TUE

10 WED

11 THU

12 FRI

13 SAT

14 SUN

15 MON

16 TUE

17 WED



Photo © Hao Jiang/500px/Getty Images

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

18 THU

19 FRI

20 SAT

21 SUN

22 MON

23 TUE

24 WED

Polar bear and cubs

(*Ursus maritimus*)

25 THU

26 FRI

27 SAT

28 SUN

29 MON

30 TUE

31 WED

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

25th: Bank Holiday (UK) 26th: Bank Holiday (UK)

NOVEMBER 2025

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
30						1	44
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	45
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	46
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	47
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	48

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		

Polar bear and cubs (*Ursus maritimus*)

Polar bears are the largest species of bear in the world and the only one to be classed as a marine mammal due to spending the majority of their lives on the sea ice of the Arctic Ocean. They spend nearly half their time hunting, traversing the sea ice and swimming between ice floes for hours at a time to find ringed and bearded seals. After feeding through the summer and autumn to gain as much weight as possible, pregnant females dig into the snow to create a den, usually giving birth in December to between one and three cubs, although twins are most common. The mother stays in the den with her cubs, without venturing out to eat or drink, until they reach three or four months of age.

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Photo © Hao Jiang/500px/Getty Images



JANUARY 2026

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

01 THU

02 FRI

03 SAT

04 SUN

05 MON

06 TUE

07 WED

08 THU

09 FRI

10 SAT

11 SUN

12 MON

13 TUE

14 WED

15 THU

16 FRI

17 SAT



Photo © Suzi Eszterhas / Minden Pictures

ALLAN &
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18 SUN

19 MON

20 TUE

21 WED

22 THU

23 FRI

24 SAT

Ring-tailed lemur and young
(Lemur catta)

25 SUN

26 MON

27 TUE

28 WED

29 THU

30 FRI

31 SAT

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

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

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

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.

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FEBRUARY 2026

01 SUN

02 MON

03 TUE

04 WED

05 THU

06 FRI

07 SAT

08 SUN

09 MON

10 TUE

11 WED

12 THU

13 FRI

14 SAT

15 SUN

16 MON

17 TUE



Photo © Cyril Ruoso / Minden Pictures

ALLAN &
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18 WED

19 THU

20 FRI

21 SAT

22 SUN

23 MON

24 TUE

Asian elephants
(*Elephas maximus indicus*)

25 WED

26 THU

27 FRI

28 SAT

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

JANUARY 2026

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
			1	2	3	4	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

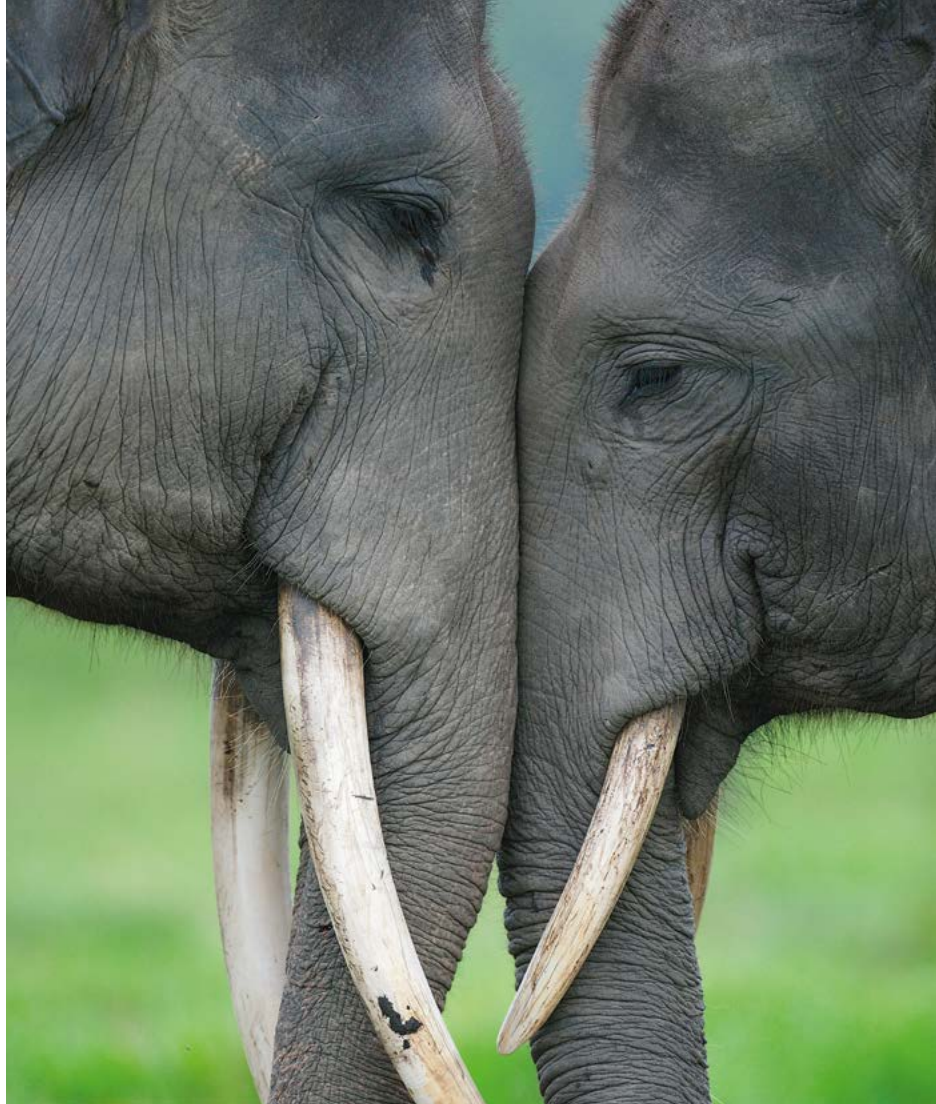
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	3
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	4
25	26	27	28	29	30	31		5

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

ALLAN &
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MARCH 2026

17th: Bank Holiday (N. Ireland)

01 SUN

02 MON

03 TUE

04 WED

05 THU

06 FRI

07 SAT

08 SUN

09 MON

10 TUE

11 WED

12 THU

13 FRI

14 SAT

15 SUN

16 MON

17 TUE



Photo © Amana Images / AWL Images

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

18 WED

19 THU

20 FRI

21 SAT

22 SUN

23 MON

24 TUE

Japanese macaques
(*Macaca fuscata*)

25 WED

26 THU

27 FRI

28 SAT

29 SUN

30 MON

31 TUE

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

17th: Bank Holiday (N. Ireland)

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	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

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

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APRIL 2026

3rd: Bank Holiday (UK)

6th: Bank Holiday (UK not Scotland)

01 WED

02 THU

03 FRI

04 SAT

05 SUN

06 MON

07 TUE

08 WED

09 THU

10 FRI

11 SAT

12 SUN

13 MON

14 TUE

15 WED

16 THU

17 FRI



Photo © Sylvain Cordier / Robert Harding

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

18 SAT

19 SUN

20 MON

21 TUE

22 WED

23 THU

24 FRI

25 SAT

26 SUN

27 MON

28 TUE

29 WED

30 THU

Lioness with cub
(Panthere leo)

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

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

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
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29	30	31					14

MAY 2026

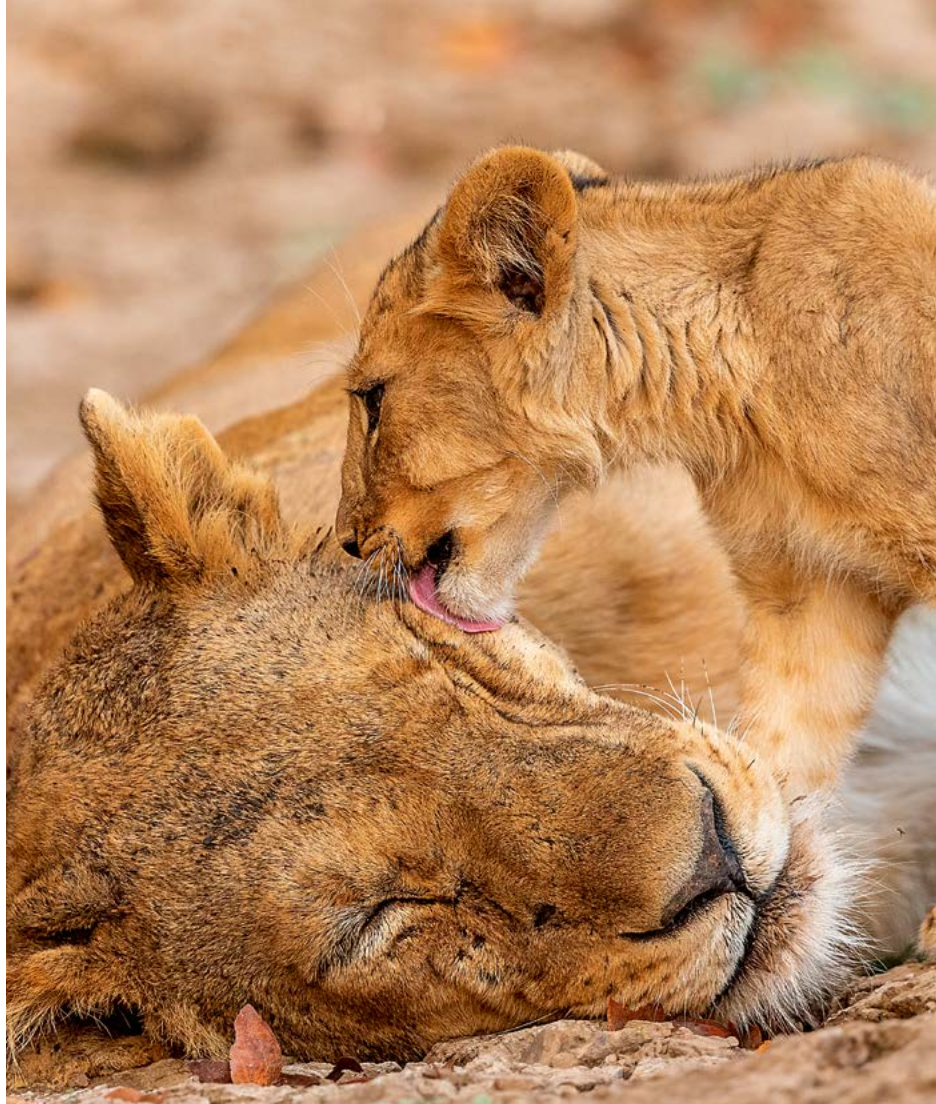
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3	4	5	6	7	8	9	19
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	20
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	22

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

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MAY 2026

4th: Bank Holiday (UK)

25th: Bank Holiday (UK)

01 FRI

02 SAT

03 SUN

04 MON

05 TUE

06 WED

07 THU

08 FRI

09 SAT

10 SUN

11 MON

12 TUE

13 WED

14 THU

15 FRI

16 SAT

17 SUN



Photo © Hao Jiang / 500px / Getty Images

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

18 MON

19 TUE

20 WED

21 THU

22 FRI

23 SAT

24 SUN

25 MON

26 TUE

27 WED

28 THU

29 FRI

30 SAT

31 SUN

Brown bear
(*Ursus arctos*)

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

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

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

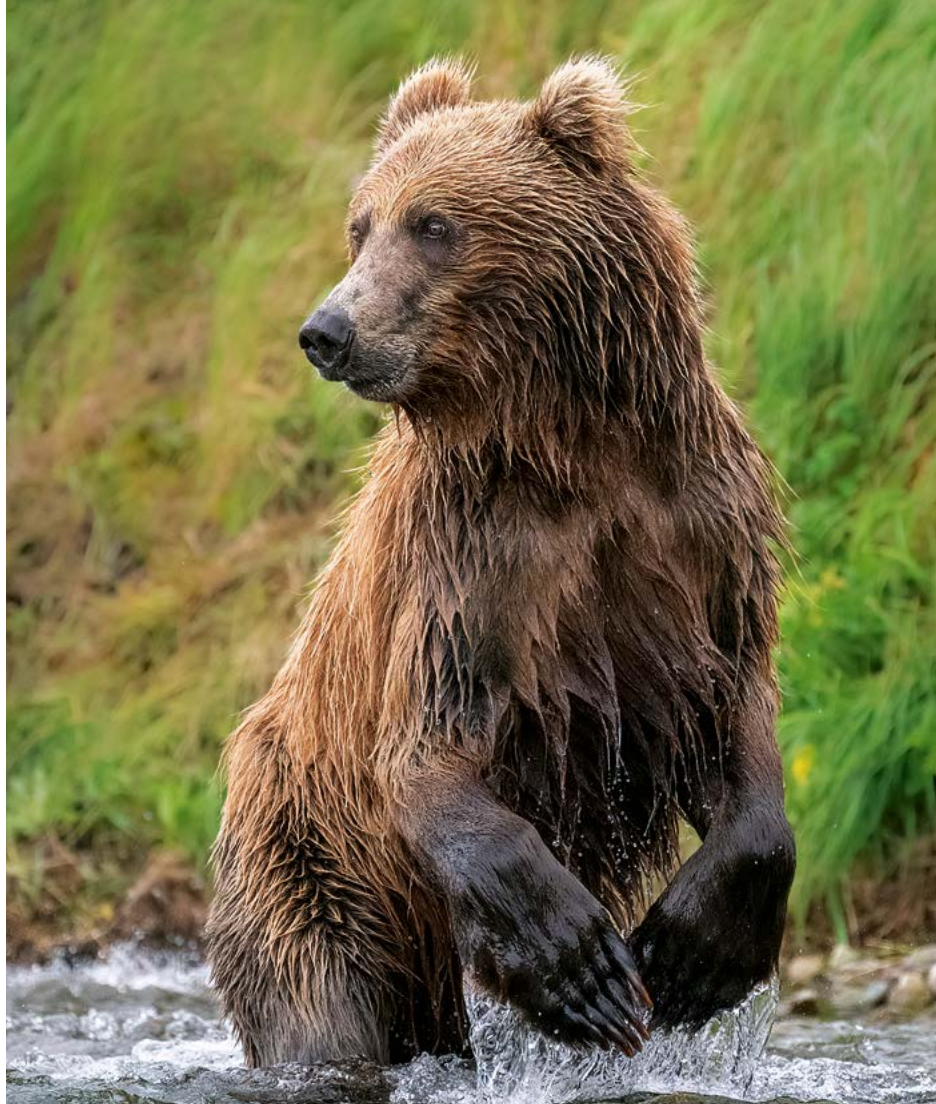
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7	8	9	10	11	12	13	24
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	25
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	26
28	29	30					27

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.

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Photo © Hao Jiang / 500px / Getty Images



JUNE 2026

01 MON

02 TUE

03 WED

04 THU

05 FRI

06 SAT

07 SUN

08 MON

09 TUE

10 WED

11 THU

12 FRI

13 SAT

14 SUN

15 MON

16 TUE

17 WED



Photo © Tui De Roy / Minden Pictures

ALLAN &
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18 THU

19 FRI

20 SAT

21 SUN

22 MON

23 TUE

24 WED

Chatham albatross
(*Thalassarche eremita*)

25 THU

26 FRI

27 SAT

28 SUN

29 MON

30 TUE

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

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	27
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	28
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	29
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	30
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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.

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JULY 2026

13th: Bank Holiday (N. Ireland)

01 WED

02 THU

03 FRI

04 SAT

05 SUN

06 MON

07 TUE

08 WED

09 THU

10 FRI

11 SAT

12 SUN

13 MON

14 TUE

15 WED

16 THU

17 FRI



Photo © Danita Delimont Stock / AWL Images

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

18 SAT

19 SUN

20 MON

21 TUE

22 WED

23 THU

24 FRI

Common bottlenose dolphins
(*Tursiops truncatus*)

25 SAT

26 SUN

27 MON

28 TUE

29 WED

30 THU

31 FRI

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

13th: Bank Holiday (N. Ireland)

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

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.

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AUGUST 2026

3rd: Bank Holiday (Scotland)

31st: Bank Holiday (UK not Scotland)

01 SAT

02 SUN

03 MON

04 TUE

05 WED

06 THU

07 FRI

08 SAT

09 SUN

10 MON

11 TUE

12 WED

13 THU

14 FRI

15 SAT

16 SUN

17 MON



Photo © Jonathan and Angela Scott / AWL Images

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

18 TUE

19 WED

20 THU

21 FRI

22 SAT

23 SUN

24 MON

25 TUE

26 WED

27 THU

28 FRI

29 SAT

30 SUN

31 MON

Leopard
(*Panthera pardus*)

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

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

JULY 2026

S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK
			1	2	3	4	27
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	28
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26	27	28	29	30	31		31

SEPTEMBER 2026

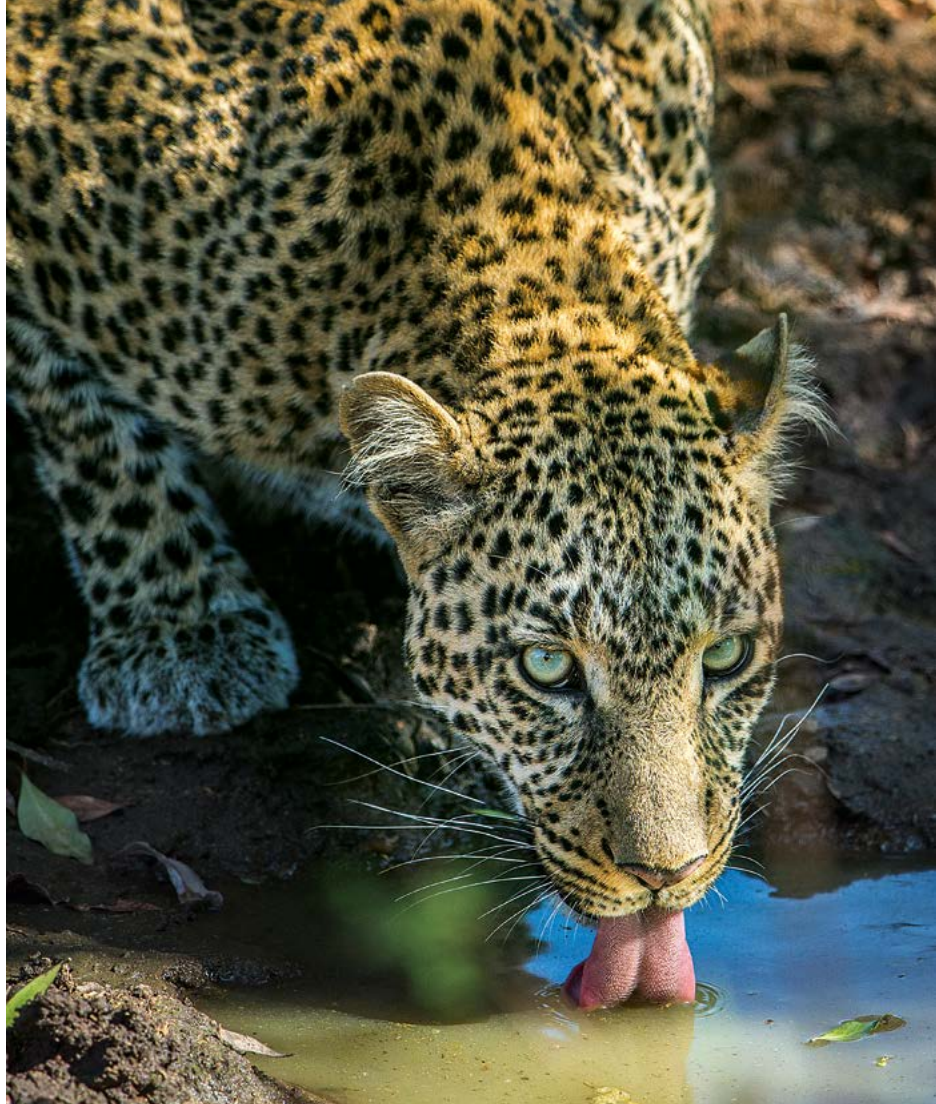
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13	14	15	16	17	18	19	38		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	39		
27	28	29	30				40		

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.

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Photo © Jonathan and Angela Scott / AWL Images



SEPTEMBER 2026

01	TUE
02	WED
03	THU
04	FRI
05	SAT
06	SUN
07	MON
08	TUE
09	WED
10	THU
11	FRI
12	SAT
13	SUN
14	MON
15	TUE
16	WED
17	THU



Photo © Francesco Riccardo Iacomino / AWL Images

Bornean orangutan
(*Pongo pygmaeus*)

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

18	FRI
19	SAT
20	SUN
21	MON
22	TUE
23	WED
24	THU

25	FRI
26	SAT
27	SUN
28	MON
29	TUE
30	WED

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

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

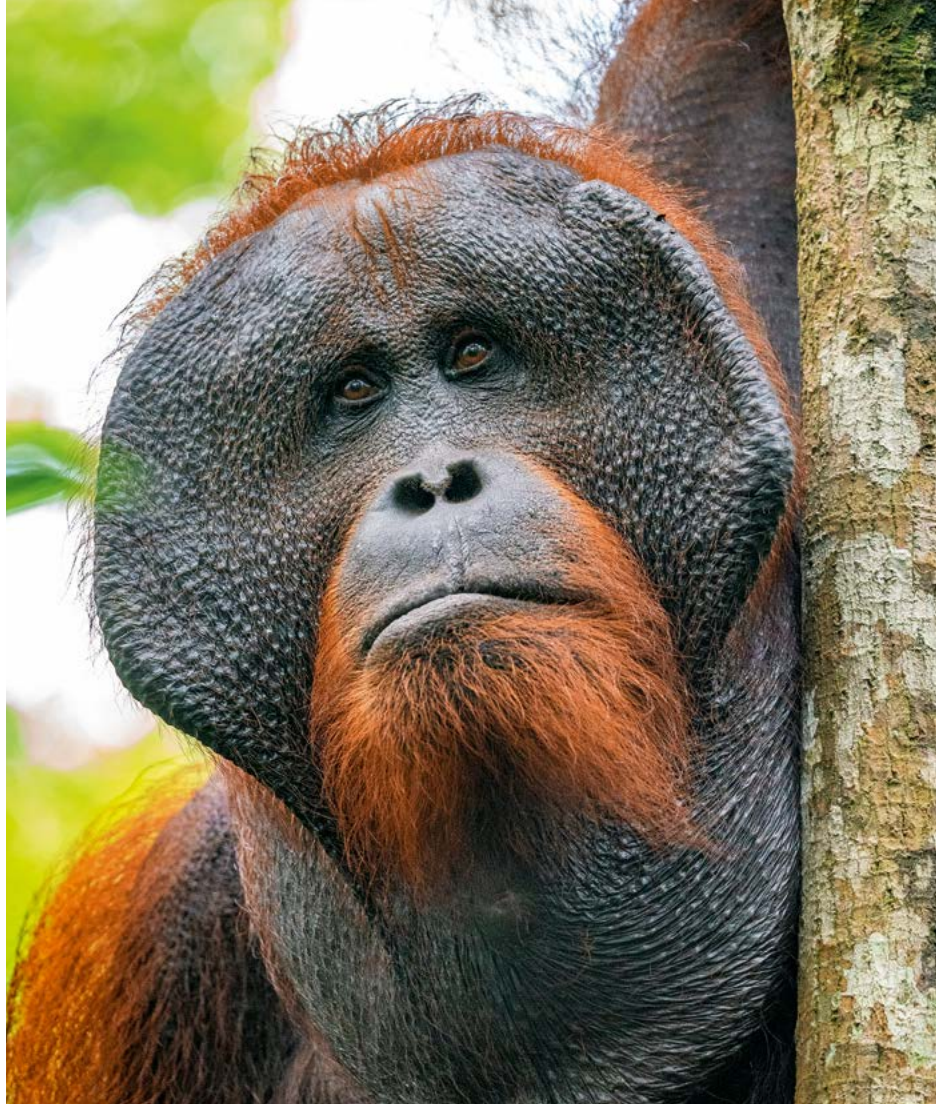
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11	12	13	14	15	16	17	42	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	43	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	44	

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.

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Photo © Francesco Riccardo Iacomino / AWL Images



OCTOBER 2026

01 THU

02 FRI

03 SAT

04 SUN

05 MON

06 TUE

07 WED

08 THU

09 FRI

10 SAT

11 SUN

12 MON

13 TUE

14 WED

15 THU

16 FRI

17 SAT



Photo © Jonathan and Angela Scott / AWL Images

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

18 SUN

19 MON

20 TUE

21 WED

22 THU

23 FRI

24 SAT

Hippopotamus
(*Hippopotamus amphibius*)

25 SUN

26 MON

27 TUE

28 WED

29 THU

30 FRI

31 SAT

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

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
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27	28	29	30				40

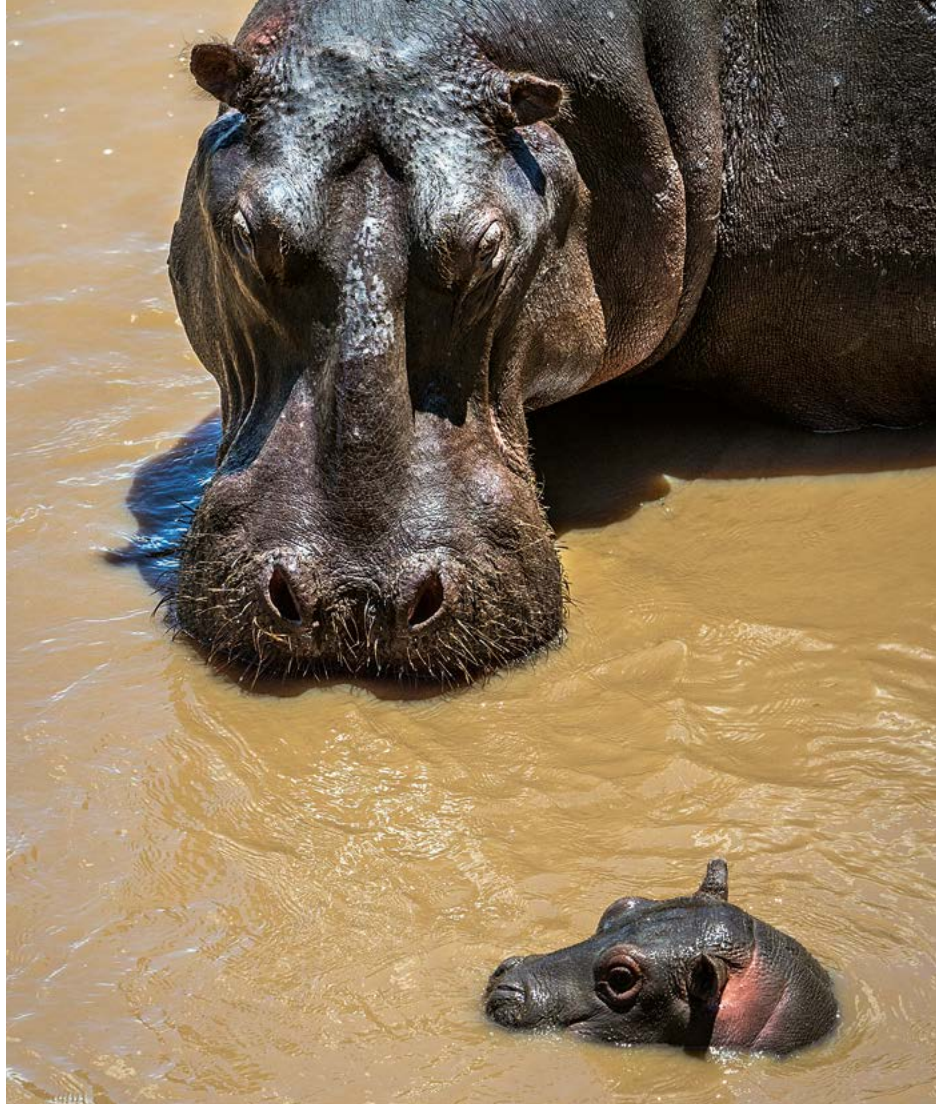
NOVEMBER 2026

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

Hippopotamus 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.

ALLAN &
BERTRAM



NOVEMBER 2026

30th: Bank Holiday (Scotland)

01 SUN

02 MON

03 TUE

04 WED

05 THU

06 FRI

07 SAT

08 SUN

09 MON

10 TUE

11 WED

12 THU

13 FRI

14 SAT

15 SUN

16 MON

17 TUE



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ALLAN &
BERTRAM

18 WED

19 THU

20 FRI

21 SAT

22 SUN

23 MON

24 TUE

25 WED

26 THU

27 FRI

28 SAT

29 SUN

30 MON

American flamingo
(*Phoenicopterus ruber*)

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

30th: Bank Holiday (Scotland)

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		

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.

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BERTRAM

Photo © Marvin del Cid / Getty Images



DECEMBER 2026

25th: Bank Holiday (UK)

28th: Bank Holiday (UK)

01 TUE

02 WED

03 THU

04 FRI

05 SAT

06 SUN

07 MON

08 TUE

09 WED

10 THU

11 FRI

12 SAT

13 SUN

14 MON

15 TUE

16 WED

17 THU



Photo © Jurgen and Christine Sohns / Minden Pictures

ALLAN &
BERTRAM

18 FRI

19 SAT

20 SUN

21 MON

22 TUE

23 WED

24 THU

25 FRI

26 SAT

27 SUN

28 MON

29 TUE

30 WED

31 THU

Raccoon
(*Procyon lotor*)

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

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

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	
						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	

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.

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