

ORANGUTAN

Lifespan: : 35 to 45 years in the wild (up to 60 years in captivity)

Weight: 37 to 90 kg (adult flanged males can occasionally reach 120 kg)

Body Measures: 110 to 140 cm in standing height with an arm span up to 2 meters

Body temperature: between 94°F and 97°F (34.4°C to 36.1°C)

TAXONOMY & ANATOMY

As the largest arboreal mammals on Earth, these great apes possess a robust body covered in coarse, shaggy red fur. They feature exceptionally long, powerful arms and flexible hip joints that allow their legs to move with hand-like dexterity. Mature dominant males develop prominent, fleshy cheek pads called flanges and a large throat sac used to amplify vocalizations

HABITAT

This critically endangered primate strictly inhabits the lowlands, tropical rainforests, and peat swamp forests of Borneo and Sumatra. It is almost entirely arboreal, spending nearly its whole life navigating high up within the thick forest canopy to stay safe. The species depends heavily on old-growth, unfragmented woodlands containing an abundance of mature, fruit-bearing trees.

DIET

The animal operates as a specialized frugivorous omnivore, with wild fruits like figs and durian making up most of its nutritional intake. When seasonal fruits become scarce, it readily supplements its diet by consuming tender leaves, flower buds, tree bark, and sap. It also occasionally eats small insects, bird eggs, and soil to obtain essential mineral nutrients.



INTRODUCTION

The orangutan reigns as the undisputed, gentle mastermind of the Asian rainforest canopy. Translating literally to person of the forest in the local Malay language, this deeply intelligent great ape shares a staggering percentage of its genetic blueprint with humans, captivating researchers with its profound cognitive abilities, solitary majesty, and irreplaceable role as a primary ecosystem gardener.





ETHOLOGY AND TEMPERAMENT

This solitary primate leads a quiet existence, interacting rarely outside of mother-offspring bonds. It displays a patient, analytical temperament, building fresh sleeping nests every evening. Highly intelligent, it routinely shapes sticks to extract food and uses leaves as umbrellas, maintaining a peaceful nature while males use loud calls to warn rivals away.

FUN FACT

The creature possesses unique opposable big toes that act exactly like thumbs, giving them an incredibly secure double-locked grip when hanging upside down from the highest jungle branches. Furthermore, their incredible intelligence allows them to learn complex sign language in captivity, and they are known to pass down distinct cultural tool-use techniques to their offspring across generations

BREEDING SEASON

Reproduction can occur throughout the year without a fixed seasonal schedule, though mating often increases when food is highly plentiful. Following a gestation period of approximately eight and a half months, the female gives birth to a single, helpless infant. This species exhibits the longest childhood dependence of any land mammal, with the young nursing for up to six years and staying close to the mother for nearly a decade to fully master essential forest survival skills.

