



- Northeast Bornean orangutan *P. p. morio* – East Kalimantan (Indonesia) & Sabah (Malaysia)

There is some uncertainty about this, however. The population currently listed as *P. p. wurmbii* may be closer to the Sumatran orangutan (*P. abelii*) than to the Bornean orangutan. If this is confirmed, *P. abelii* would be a subspecies of *P. wurmbii* (Tiedeman, 1808).<sup>[5]</sup> In addition, the type locality of *P. pygmaeus* has not been established beyond doubt; it may be from the population currently listed as *P. wurmbii* (in which case *P. wurmbii* would be a junior synonym of *P. pygmaeus*, while one of the names currently considered a junior synonym of *P. pygmaeus* would take precedence for the taxon in Sarawak and northern West Kalimantan).<sup>[5]</sup> Bradon-Jones *et al* considered *P. morio* to be a synonym of *P. pygmaeus*, and the population found in East Kalimantan and Sabah to be a potentially unnamed separate taxon.<sup>[5]</sup>

In early October 2014, researchers from domestic and foreign countries found about 50 orangutans separate in several groups in South Kalimantan Province, although previously there are no record that the province has orangutan.<sup>[6]</sup>

## Physical description

The Bornean orangutan is the third-heaviest living primate after the two species of gorilla, and the largest truly arboreal (or tree-dwelling) animal alive today.<sup>[7]</sup> Body weights broadly overlap with the considerably taller *Homo sapiens*, but that species, of course, is more variable in size.<sup>[8]</sup> The Sumatran orangutan is similar in size, but is on average marginally lighter in weight.<sup>[9][10]</sup> A survey of wild orangutans found that males weigh on average 75 kg (165 lb), ranging from 50–100 kg (110–220 lb), and 1.2–1.4 m (3.9–4.6 ft) long; females average 38.5 kg (85 lb), ranging from 30–50 kg (66–110 lb), and 1–1.2 m (3.3–3.9 ft) long.<sup>[11][12]</sup> While in captivity, orangutans can grow considerably overweight, up to more than 165 kg (364 lb).<sup>[13]</sup> The heaviest known male orangutan in captivity was an obese male named "Andy", who weighed 204 kg (450 lb) in 1959 when he was 13 years old.<sup>[14]</sup>

The Bornean orangutan has a distinctive body shape with very long arms that may reach up to 1.5 metres in length. It has a coarse, shaggy, reddish coat<sup>[15]</sup> and prehensile, grasping hands and feet.<sup>[16]</sup>

## Habitat and distribution

The Bornean orangutan lives in tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests in the Bornean lowlands, as well as mountainous areas up to 1,500 metres (4,900 ft) above sea level.<sup>[17]</sup> This species lives throughout the canopy of primary and secondary forests, and moves large distances to find trees bearing fruit.<sup>[17]</sup>

It can be found in the two Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak, and three of the four Indonesian Provinces of Kalimantan.<sup>[1]</sup> Due to habitat destruction, the species distribution is now highly patchy throughout the island; the species has become rare in the southeast of the island, as well as in the forests between the Rejang River in central Sarawak and the Padas River in western Sabah.<sup>[1]</sup>

### *Pongo pygmaeus*

(Linnaeus, 1760)



Distribution in Borneo

### Synonyms

*P. agris* (Schreber, 1799)  
*P. batangtuensis* (Selenka, 1896)  
*P. borneensis* Röhrer-Ertl, 1983  
*P. borneo* (Lacépède, 1799)  
*P. brookei* (Blyth, 1853)  
*P. curtus* (Blyth, 1855)  
*P. dadappensis* (Selenka, 1896)  
*P. genepaiensis* (Selenka, 1896)  
*P. landakkensis* (Selenka, 1896)  
*P. morio* (Owen, 1837)  
*P. owenii* (Blyth, 1853)  
*P. rantaiensis* (Selenka, 1896)  
*P. rufus* (Lesson, 1840)  
*P. satyrus* (Linnaeus, 1766) [in part]  
*P. skalauensis* (Selenka, 1896)  
*P. sumatranus* (Mayer, 1856)  
*P. tuakensis* (Selenka, 1896)  
*P. wallichii* (Gray, 1871)  
*P. wurmbii* (Tiedemann, 1808)

## Behavior and ecology

In history, orangutans ranged throughout Southeast Asia and into southern China, as well as on the island of Java and in southern Sumatra. They primarily inhabit peat swamp forests, tropical health forests, and mixed dipterocarp forests.<sup>[2]</sup>

Bornean orangutan are more solitary than their Sumatran relatives. Two or three orangutans with overlapping territories may interact, but only for short periods of time.<sup>[18]</sup> Although orangutans are not territorial, adult males will display threatening behaviors upon meeting other males, and only socialize with females to mate.<sup>[19]</sup> Males are considered the most solitary of the orangutans. The Bornean orangutan has a lifespan of 35–45 years in the wild;<sup>[3]</sup> in captivity it can live to be about 60.<sup>[20]</sup>

Despite being arboreal, the Bornean orangutan travels on the ground more than its Sumatran counterpart. This may be in part because no large terrestrial predators could threaten an orangutan in Borneo. In Sumatra, orangutans must face predation by the fierce Sumatran tiger.<sup>[21]</sup>

## Diet

The Bornean orangutan diet is composed of over 400 types of food, including wild figs, durians, leaves, seeds, bird eggs, flowers, honey, insects, and, to a lesser extent than the Sumatran orangutan, bark.<sup>[2][12]</sup> They have also been known to consume the inner shoots of plants and vines.<sup>[2]</sup> They get the necessary quantities of water from both fruit and from tree holes.<sup>[17]</sup>

Bornean orangutans have been sighted using spears to attempt (unsuccessfully) to catch fish.<sup>[22]</sup> The species has been observed using tools such as leaves to wipe off faeces, a pad of leaves for holding spiny durian fruit, a leafy branch for a bee swatter, a bunch of leafy branches held together as an "umbrella" while traveling in the rain, a single stick as backscratcher, and a branch or tree trunk as a missile.<sup>[23]</sup> And in other regions, orangutans occasionally eat soil to get minerals that may neutralize the toxins and acids they consume in their primarily vegetarian diets.<sup>[2]</sup> On rare occasions, orangutans will prey upon other, smaller primates, such as slow lorises.<sup>[2]</sup>

## Reproduction

Males and females generally come together only to mate. Subadult males (unflanged) will try to mate with any female and will be successful around half the time.<sup>[18]</sup> Dominant flanged males will call and advertise their position to receptive females, who prefer mating with flanged males.<sup>[18]</sup> Adult males will often target females with weaned infants as mating partners because the female is likely to be fertile.<sup>[24]</sup>

Females reach sexual maturity and experience their first ovulatory cycle between about six and 11 years of age, although females with more body fat may experience this at an earlier age.<sup>[18]</sup> The estrous cycle lasts between 22 and 30 days and menopause has been reported in captive orangutans at about age 48.<sup>[18]</sup> Females tend to give birth at about 14–15 years of age. Newborn orangutans nurse every three to four hours, and begin to take soft food from their mothers' lips by four months. During the first year of its life, the young clings to its mother's abdomen by entwining its fingers in and gripping her fur. Offspring are weaned at about four years, but this could be much longer, and soon after they start their adolescent stage of exploring, but always within sight of their mother.<sup>[18]</sup> During this period, they will also actively seek other young orangutans to play with and travel with.

A 2011 study on female orangutans in free-ranging rehabilitation programs found that individuals that were supplemented with food resources had shorter interbirth intervals, as well as a reduced age, at first birth.<sup>[25]</sup>

## Conservation status

The Bornean orangutan is more common than the Sumatran, with about 54,500 individuals in the wild, whereas only about 6,600 Sumatran orangutans are left in the wild.<sup>[26]</sup> Orangutans are becoming increasingly endangered due to habitat destruction and the bushmeat trade, and young orangutans are captured to be sold as pets, usually entailing the killing of their mothers.<sup>[27]</sup>

The Bornean orangutan is endangered<sup>[1]</sup> according to the IUCN Red List of mammals, and is listed on Appendix I of CITES. The total number of Bornean orangutans is estimated to be less than 14% of what it was in the recent past (from around 10,000 years ago until the middle of the 20th century), and this sharp decline has occurred mostly over the past few decades due to human activities and development.<sup>[1]</sup> Species distribution is now highly patchy throughout Borneo; it is apparently absent or uncommon in the southeast of the island, as well as in the forests between the Rejang River in central Sarawak and the Padas River in western Sabah (including the Sultanate of Brunei).<sup>[1]</sup> A population of around 6,900 is found in Sabangau National Park, but this environment is at risk.<sup>[28]</sup> According to an anthropologist at Harvard University, in 10 to 20 years, orangutans are expected to be extinct in the wild if no serious effort is made to overcome the threats they are facing.<sup>[29]</sup>

This view is also supported by the United Nations Environment Programme, which stated in its 2007 report that due to illegal logging, fire and the extensive development of oil palm plantations, orangutans are endangered, and if the current trend continues, they will become extinct.<sup>[30]</sup>

A November 2011 survey, based on interviews with 6,983 respondents in 687 villages across Kalimantan in 2008 to 2009, gave estimated orangutan killing rates of between 750 and 1800 in the year leading up to April 2008.<sup>[31]</sup> These killing rates were higher than previously thought and confirm that the continued existence of the orangutan in Kalimantan is under serious threat. The survey did not quantify the additional threat to the species due to habitat loss from deforestation and expanding palm-oil plantations. The survey found that 73% of respondents knew orangutans were protected by Indonesian law.<sup>[31]</sup>

However, the Indonesian government rarely prosecutes or punishes perpetrators.<sup>[32]</sup> In a rare prosecution in November 2011, two men were arrested for killing at least 20 orangutans and a number of long-nosed proboscis monkeys. They were ordered to conduct the killings by the supervisor of a palm oil plantation, to protect the crop, with a payment of \$100 for a dead orangutan and \$22 for a monkey.<sup>[33]</sup>

## Rescue and rehabilitation centers

A number of orangutan rescue and rehabilitation projects operate in Borneo.

The Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation (BOS) founded by Dr Willie Smits has rescue and rehabilitation centres at Wanariset and Samboja Lestari in East Kalimantan and Nyaru Menteng, in Central Kalimantan founded and managed by Lone Drøscher Nielsen. BOS also works to conserve and recreate the fast-disappearing rainforest habitat of the orangutan, at Samboja Lestari and Mawas.

Orangutan Foundation International, founded by Dr Biruté Galdikas, rescues and rehabilitates orangutans, preparing them for release back into protected areas of the Indonesian rain forest. In addition, it promotes the preservation of the rain forest for them.

The Sepilok Orangutan Rehabilitation Centre near Sandakan in the state of Sabah in Malaysian Borneo opened in 1964 as the first official orangutan rehabilitation project.<sup>[34]</sup>



A young captive orangutan sleeping.

A seven-year longitudinal study published in 2011 looked at whether the lifespan of zoo-housed orangutans was related to a subjective assessment of well-being, with the intent of applying such measures to assess the welfare of orangutans in captivity. Of the subjects, 100 were Sumatran (*Pongo abelii*), 54 Bornean (*Pongo pygmaeus*) and 30 were hybrid orangutans. 113 zoo employees, who were highly familiar with the typical behavior of the orangutans, used a four-item questionnaire to assess their subjective well-being. The results indicated that orangutans in higher subjective well-being were less likely to die during the follow-up period. The study concluded that happiness was related to longer life in orangutans.<sup>[35]</sup>

In late 2014, Nyaru Menteng veterinarians fail to rescue life of a female orangutan, although medical operation has been done to pick 40 air-rifle pellets in her body. The orangutan is found at one of palm oil plantation in Indonesian Borneo.<sup>[36]</sup>

## Genome

The genome of the Bornean orangutan is programmed to be sequenced.

### Genomic information

<b>NCBI genome ID</b>	10714 ( <a href="http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome/10714">http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome/10714</a> )
-----------------------	---

## See also

- Deforestation in Borneo
- Social and environmental impact of palm oil

## References

This article incorporates text from the ARKive fact-file "Bornean orangutan" under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License and the GFDL.

- Ancrenaz, M., Marshall, A., Goossens, B., van Schaik, C., Sugardjito, J., Gumal, M. & Wich, S. (2008). *Pongo pygmaeus* (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/details/17975>). In: IUCN 2008. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Retrieved 2009-01-04.
- "Orangutan Facts" (<http://www.orangutan.org/orangutan-facts>). Orangutan Foundation International. Retrieved 2012-03-17.
- Locke, Devin P. et al. (2011-01-26). "Comparative and demographic analysis of orang-utan genomes" (<http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v469/n7331/full/nature09687.html>). *Nature* **469** (7331): 529–533. doi:10.1038/nature09687 (<https://dx.doi.org/10.1038%2Fnature09687>). PMC 3060778 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3060778>). PMID 21270892 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21270892>). Retrieved 2011-04-09.
- Groves, C. P. (2005). Wilson, D. E.; Reeder, D. M, eds. *Mammal Species of the World* (<http://www.bucknell.edu/msw3/browse.asp?id=12100805>) (3rd ed.). Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press. pp. 183–184. OCLC 62265494 (<https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/62265494>). ISBN 0-801-88221-4.
- Bradon-Jones, D.; Eudey, A.A.; Geissmann, T.; Groves, C.P.; Melnick, D.J.; Morales, J.C.; Shekelle, M.; Stewart, C.B. (2004). "Asian primate classification" ([http://www.gibbons.de/main/papers/pdf\\_files/2004asianprimates.pdf](http://www.gibbons.de/main/papers/pdf_files/2004asianprimates.pdf)) (PDF). *International Journal of Primatology* **25** (1): 97–164. doi:10.1023/B:IJOP.0000014647.18720.32 (<https://dx.doi.org/10.1023%2FB%3AIJOP.0000014647.18720.32>). Retrieved 2011-03-02.
- "Ternyata di Kalsel Ada Populasi Orangutan" (<http://banjarmasin.tribunnews.com/2014/10/10/ternyata-di-kalsel-ada-populasi-orangutan>). October 10, 2014.



7. EDGE :: Mammal Species Information ([http://www.edgeofexistence.org/mammals/species\\_info.php?id=97](http://www.edgeofexistence.org/mammals/species_info.php?id=97)). Edgeofexistence.org. Retrieved on 2012-08-21.
8. Novak, R. M. 1999. *Walker's Mammals of the World*. 6th edition. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore. ISBN 0-8018-5789-9
9. WWF – Sumatran Orangutan – Close relative in dire straits (<http://www.worldwildlife.org/species/finder/sumatranorangutan/sumatranorangutan.html>). Worldwildlife.org. Retrieved on 2012-08-21.
10. The Bornean and Sumatran Orangutans | Visuallens (<http://visuallens.wordpress.com/2008/08/02/the-bornean-and-sumatran-orangutans/>). Visuallens.wordpress.com (2008-08-02). Retrieved on 2012-08-21.
11. Wood, G. (1977). *The Guinness Book of Animal Facts and Feats*. New York: Sterling Pub. Co. ISBN 978-0-85112-235-9.
12. Ciszek, D.; Schommer, M.K. (2009-06-28). "ADW: *Pongo pygmaeus*: Information" ([http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/site/accounts/information/Pongo\\_pygmaeus.html](http://animaldiversity.ummz.umich.edu/site/accounts/information/Pongo_pygmaeus.html)). Animal Diversity Web. Retrieved 2009-07-03.
13. Giza Zoo > Bornean Orangutan إنسان الغابة (<http://www.gizazoo-eg.com/Content/ContentPage.aspx?pageId=253>). Gizazoo-eg.com. Retrieved on 2012-08-21.
14. Wood, Gerald (1983). *The Guinness Book of Animal Facts and Feats*. ISBN 978-0-85112-235-9.
15. Burnie, D. (2001). *Animal*. London: Dorling Kindersley. ISBN 140539109X.
16. Macdonald, D. (2001). *The New Encyclopedia of Mammals*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
17. "Orangutans" ([http://wwf.panda.org/what\\_we\\_do/endangered\\_species/great\\_apes/orangutans/](http://wwf.panda.org/what_we_do/endangered_species/great_apes/orangutans/)). WWF. Retrieved 2012-03-17.
18. Cawthon Lang, K.A. (2005). "Primate Factsheets: Orangutan (*Pongo*) Behavior" (<http://pin.primate.wisc.edu/factsheets/entry/orangutan/behav>). Primate Info Net. Retrieved 2011-03-02.
19. "Orangutan" (<http://www.seaworld.org/animal-info/info-books/orangutan/habitat-&-distribution.htm>). Sea World, Busch Gardens, & Discovery Cove. Retrieved 2012-03-17.
20. "Primates: Orangutans" (<http://nationalzoo.si.edu/Animals/Primates/Facts/FactSheets/Orangutans/default.cfm>). Smithsonian National Zoological Park. Retrieved 2011-01-27.
21. Cawthon Lang, K.A. (2005). "Primate Factsheets: Orangutan (*Pongo*) Taxonomy, Morphology, & Ecology" (<http://pin.primate.wisc.edu/factsheets/entry/orangutan/taxon>). Primate Info Net. Retrieved 2011-07-23.
22. Bleiman, B. (2008-04-29). "Orangutan "Spear Fishes" " ([http://scienceblogs.com/zooillogix/2008/04/orangutan\\_spear\\_fishes.php](http://scienceblogs.com/zooillogix/2008/04/orangutan_spear_fishes.php)). *Zooillogix*. ScienceBlogs. Retrieved 2009-07-03.
23. Parker, S.T.; Mitchell, R.W.; Miles, H.L. (1999). *The Mentalities of Gorillas and Orangutans: Comparative Perspectives*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0-521-58027-4.
24. Fox, E.A. (2002). "Female tactics to reduce sexual harassment in the sumatran orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus abelii*)". *Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology* **52** (2): 93. doi:10.1007/s00265-002-0495-x (<https://dx.doi.org/10.1007%2Fs00265-002-0495-x>).
25. Kuze, Noko; Pratje, Peter; Banes, Graham L.; Pratje, Peter; Tajima, Tomoyuki; Russon, Anne E. (2011). "Factors affecting reproduction in rehabilitant female orangutans: young age at first birth and short inter-birth. interval". *Primates* **53** (2): 181–92. doi:10.1007/s10329-011-0285-z (<https://dx.doi.org/10.1007%2Fs10329-011-0285-z>). PMID 22109351 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22109351>).
26. Orangutan Action Plan 2007–2017 (<http://www.yorku.ca/arusson/Papers/GoI%20OU%20action%20plan%2007-17.pdf>) (PDF) (Report) (in Indonesian). Government of Indonesia. 2007. p. 5. Retrieved 2011-03-02.
27. Cawthon Lang, K.A. (2005). "Primate Factsheets: Orangutan (*Pongo*) Conservation" (<http://pin.primate.wisc.edu/factsheets/entry/orangutan/cons>). Primate Info Net. Retrieved 2011-03-02.

28. Cheyne, S. M.; Thompson, C. J. H.; Phillips, A. C.; Hill, R. M. C.; Limin, S. H. (2007). "Density and population estimate of gibbons (*Hylobates albibarbis*) in the Sabangau catchment, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia" ([http://web.archive.org/web/20090326001206/http://www.wildcru.org/aboutus/people/cheyne\\_pdfs/Cheyne%20Gibbon%20Density%202007.pdf](http://web.archive.org/web/20090326001206/http://www.wildcru.org/aboutus/people/cheyne_pdfs/Cheyne%20Gibbon%20Density%202007.pdf)). *Primates* **49** (1): 50–56. doi:10.1007/s10329-007-0063-0 (<https://dx.doi.org/10.1007%2Fs10329-007-0063-0>). PMID 17899314 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17899314>). Archived from the original ([http://www.wildcru.org/aboutus/people/cheyne\\_pdfs/Cheyne%20Gibbon%20Density%202007.pdf](http://www.wildcru.org/aboutus/people/cheyne_pdfs/Cheyne%20Gibbon%20Density%202007.pdf)) on 2009-03-26.
29. Mayell, H. (2004-03-09). "Wild Orangutans: Extinct by 2023?" ([http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2003/09/0930\\_030930\\_orangutanthreat.html](http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2003/09/0930_030930_orangutanthreat.html)). National Geographic. Retrieved 2011-03-03.
30. Nellemann, C., Miles, L., Kaltenborn, B.P., Virtue, M. & Ahlenius, H. (2007). The last stand of the orangutan – State of emergency: Illegal logging, fire and palm oil in Indonesia’s national parks (<http://www.unep.org/grasp/docs/2007Jan-LastStand-of-Orangutan-report.pdf>) (PDF) (Report). Norway: United Nations Environment Programme, GRID-Arendal. Retrieved 2011-03-03.
31. Meijaard, Erik; Buchori, Damayanti, Hadiprakarsa, Yokyok, Utami-Atmoko, Sri Suci, Nurcahyo, Anton, Tjiu, Albertus, Prasetyo, Didik, Nardiyono, , Christie, Lenny, Ancrenaz, Marc, Abadi, Firman, Antoni, I Nyoman Gede, Armayadi, Dedy, Dinato, Adi, Ella, , Gumelar, Pajar, Indrawan, Tito P., Kussaritano, Munajat, Cecep, Priyono, C. Wawan Puji, Purwanto, Yadi, Puspitasari, Dewi, Putra, M. Syukur Wahyu, Rahmat, Abdi, Ramadani, Harri, Sammy, Jim, Siswanto, Dedi, Syamsuri, Muhammad, Andayani, Noviar, Wu, Huanhuan, Wells, Jessie Anne, Mengersen, Kerrie, Turvey, Samuel T. (11 November 2011). Turvey, Samuel T, ed. "Quantifying Killing of Orangutans and Human-Orangutan Conflict in Kalimantan, Indonesia" (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3214049>). *PLoS ONE* **6** (11): e27491. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0027491 (<https://dx.doi.org/10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0027491>). PMC 3214049 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3214049>). PMID 22096582 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22096582>).
32. Marshall, Michael (15 November 2011). "Humans killing at least 750 Bornean orang-utans a year" (<http://www.newscientist.com/article/dn21170-humans-killing-at-least-750-bornean-orangutans-a-year.html>). *The New Scientist*. Retrieved 27 November 2011. quoting Ashley Leiman, director of the Orangutan Foundation.
33. "Mass Slaughter of Orang-utans and Monkeys is Continuing in Kalimantan" (<http://english.kompas.com/read/2011/11/24/13304328/Mass.Slaughter.of.Orang-utans.and.Monkeys.is.Continuing.in.Kalimantan>). November 24, 2011.
34. Thompson, S. (2010). *The Intimate Ape: Orangutans and the Secret Life of a Vanishing Species*. Citadel Press. p. 54. ISBN 978-0-8065-3133-5.
35. Weiss, A., Adams, J. M., King, E. J. (2011) Happy orang-utans live longer lives. *Biol. Lett.* vol. 7 no. 6 pg. 872-874. Retrieved from doi: 10.1098/rsbl.2011.0543
36. "Killed by 40 Pellets" (<http://thejakartaglobe.beritasatu.com/multimedia/eyewitness/killed-40-pellets/>). Retrieved December 10, 2014.

## External links

- Bornean orangutan (<http://www.arkive.org/bornean-orangutan/pongo-pygmaeus/>) media at ARKive
- The Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation (BOS) (<http://www.orangutans.com.au/>)
- Save The Orangutan Foundation (<http://savetheorangutan.org>)



Wikispecies has information related to: ***Pongo pygmaeus***



Wikimedia Commons has media related to ***Pongo pygmaeus***.

/splash.html)

- World Wildlife Fund: Orangutans ([http://wwf.panda.org/what\\_we\\_do/endangered\\_species/great\\_apes/orangutans/borneo\\_orangutan/](http://wwf.panda.org/what_we_do/endangered_species/great_apes/orangutans/borneo_orangutan/))
- Orangutan Foundation International (<http://www.orangutan.org/>)
- Sepilok Orang Utan Sanctuary (<http://sepilok.com/>)

Retrieved from "[http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bornean\\_orangutan&oldid=641216146](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bornean_orangutan&oldid=641216146)"

Categories: [IUCN Red List endangered species](#) | [Animals described in 1760](#) | [Kalimantan](#)  
| [Mammals of Borneo](#) | [Mammals of Indonesia](#) | [Mammals of Malaysia](#) | [Megafauna of Eurasia](#)  
| [Orangutans](#) | [Primates with sequenced genomes](#)

- 
- This page was last modified on 6 January 2015, at 09:36.
  - Text is available under the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License](#); additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the [Terms of Use](#) and [Privacy Policy](#). Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the [Wikimedia Foundation, Inc.](#), a non-profit organization.