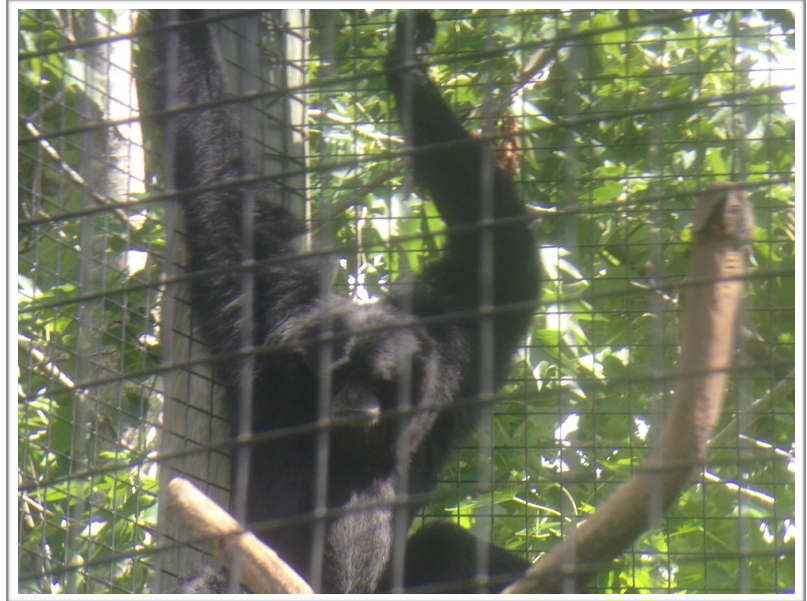


# Siamang

## *Symphalangus syndactylus*



**Range:** Indonesia and Malay Peninsula

**Size:** ♂: 73.7-89 cm (29-35 in)  
♀: 73.7-89 cm (27.5-30 in)

**Weight:** ♂ 11.9kg(26.2 lbs)  
♀: 10.7kg (23.6 lbs)

**Tail:** no tail

**Habitat:** lowland rainforest

**Estrus cycle:** Seasonal May-July

**Estrus length:** N/A

**Gestation:** 210 days

**Litter:** 1

**Weaning:** 12 months

**Sexual maturity:** 8-10 years

**Social:** 1 male- 1 female 1 young

**Activity:** Diurnal

**Lifestyle:** Arboreal

**Food:** fruits, leaves

**IUCN:** Endangered

**Subspecies:** 2

**Longevity:** captive: 30 wild: 12-13

## Order: Primates Family: Hominidae

The Siamang gets its scientific name from the webbing between its second and third toes. Males and females are similar with the males slightly heavier and possessing a throat sac. The males also possess a genital tuft of hair. Since it points downward and can measure up to 5 inches it may be mistaken for a tail.

The two subspecies are very similar and are distinguished morphologically only by the nose. Their ranges do not overlap however with *S.s. syndactylus* inhabiting the island of Sumatra and *S.s. continentis* living on the Malay Peninsula.

Like other members of the family siamangs move through the canopy by brachiation. However the stockily built siamang is much more deliberate in its movements. Due to its mode of locomotion it is dependent on a continuous canopy. This makes deforestation the major threat to the population. The species is listed CITES Appendix I and is on the USFW

Endangered Species list.