

Sumatran Orangutan

Pongo albeii



Range: Sumatra

Size: ♂: 175 cm (69 in)

♀: 127 cm (50 in)

Weight: ♂: 59-91 kg (130- 200 lbs)

♀: 36-54.5kg (80-120 lbs)

Tail: no tail

Habitat: primary lowland
swamp to montane forest

Estrus cycle: 30 days

Estrus length: 5- 10 days

Gestation: 260 days

Litter: 1

Weaning : 42 months

Sexual maturity: ♂ 114 months
♀ 84 months

Social: solitary

Breeding: polygynous

Circadian: diurnal

Food: fruit leaves, small
animal

IUCN: Critically endangered

Subspecies :

Longevity: captive:

wild: 35-40 yrs

Order: Primates Family: Homindae

The two species of orangutans were once thought to be subspecies however recent DNA analysis does prove they are indeed two species: the Sumatran orangutan (*P. albeii*) and the Bornean orangutan (*P. pygmaeus*). Both species are sexually dimorphic. Males are twice the weight and possess prominent face flanges and a throat sac. The cheek flanges are a visual sign of a dominant male and the throat pouch is used to produce the characteristic "long call".

The orangutan is very much a tree dwelling animal, feeding, sleeping, and breeding in the forest canopy, with only males occasionally coming to the ground. It spends most of the day looking for and eating fruit and other food, and at night it builds a sleeping platform by weaving branches together. The female gives birth in a treetop nest and the tiny infant clings to its mother as she climbs around the canopy. The infant will stay with its mother until it is about eight years old. Orangutans live in scattered communities probably determined by the availability of food. They are mainly solitary but may meet up with others in fruit trees.