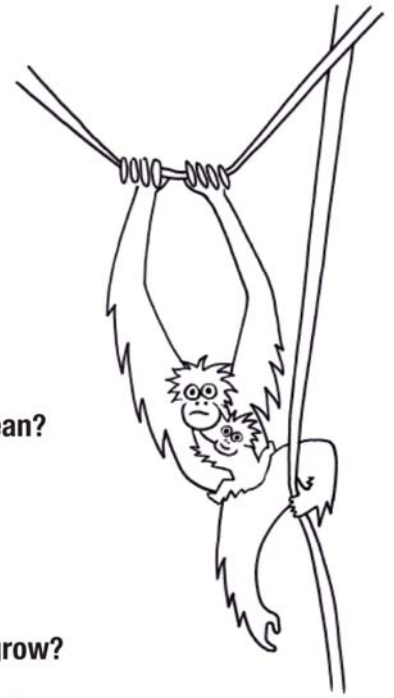




Orangutan Quiz

Ring the letter of your answer



1) Where in the world do orangutans live?

- a) Peru and Bolivia
- b) Sumatra and Borneo
- c) Uganda and Rwanda

2) How do Sumatran orangutans differ from Bornean orangutans?

- a) They have much lighter hair
- b) They have much longer arms
- c) They are faster

3) How long do orangutans live?

- a) 45 years
- b) 60 years
- c) 100 years

4) On average, how often does a female orangutan have a baby?

- a) Every 3-4 years
- b) Every 7-8 years
- c) Every 10-12 years

5) How long do baby orangutans stay with their mothers?

- a) 2 years
- b) 8 years
- c) 12 years

6) What do orangutans eat?

- a) Fish
- b) Birds
- c) Fruit

7) What does orangutan mean?

- a) Orange ape
- b) Lives in the trees
- c) Person of the forest

8) How big do orangutans grow?

- a) 2 metres tall
- b) 1.5 metres tall
- c) 50cm tall

9) There are various differences between male and female orangutans. Which sex makes a very loud, booming, 'long call'?

- a) Adult Male
- b) Adult Female
- c) Both

10) How many Sumatran orangutans are left in the wild?

- a) Less than 7,000
- b) Around 10,000
- c) More than 20,000

11) Why are orangutans endangered?

- a) Because rainforests in Indonesia are being cut down
- b) Because they are being killed by humans
- c) Because baby orangutans are taken to be sold as pets
- d) All of the above

Indonesian animals

Copy the names in English and Indonesian on the right

English

Monkey



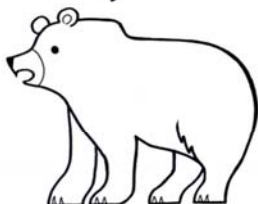
Indonesian

Monyet

English

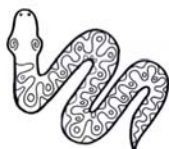
Indonesian

Bear



Beruang

Snake



Ular

Tiger



Harimau

Squirrel



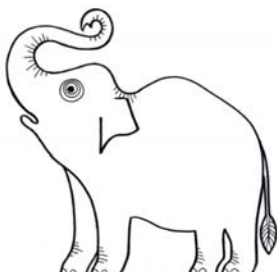
Tupai

Orangutan



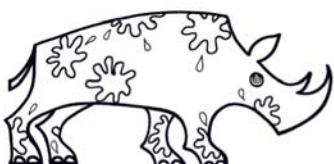
Orangutan

Elephant



Gajah

Rhino

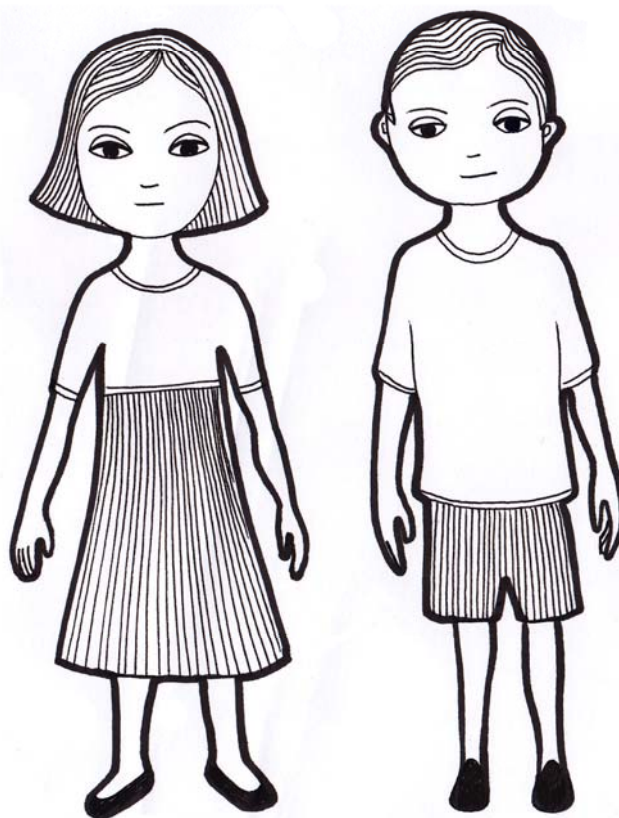


Badak

Some simple phrases translated into Indonesian

Good morning
Good afternoon
Good evening
Goodbye
Yes
No
Please
Thank-you
What is your name?
My name is ...

Selamat pagi
Selamat sore
Selamat malam
Sampai jumpa lagi
Ya
Tidak
Tolong
Terima kasih
Siapa nama anda?
Nama saya ...



Using the boxes above answer these easy questions in Indonesian

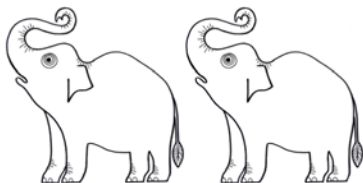
1. Siapa nama anda? _____
2. How do you say thank you in Indonesian? _____
3. Do you like pizza? _____
4. How do you say good morning? _____

Numbers 1 to 10 in Indonesian

Satu orangutan



Dua elephants



Tiga rhinos



Empat Tigers



Lima bears



Enam slow loris



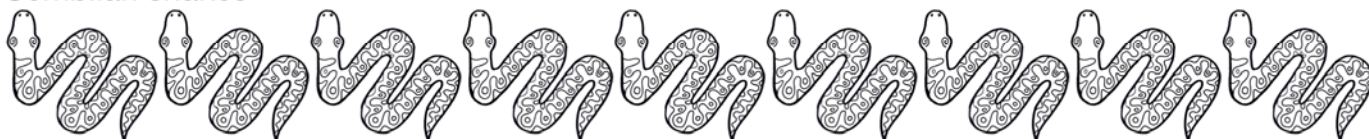
Tujuh hornbills



Delapan owls



Sembilan snakes



Sepuluh squirrels



One

Satu

Two

Dua

Three

Tiga

Four

Empat

Five

Lima

Six

Enam

Seven

Tujuh

Eight

Delapan

Nine

Sembilan

Ten

Sepuluh

Conservation phrases

Write the Indonesian phrase below the matching English and English below the Indonesian

English

tropical rainforest

national park

forest ranger

holding up a sign saying
"Save the forest!"

baby orangutan

orangutan nest

fruit

tree



Indonesian

hutan hujan tropis

taman nasional

polisi hutan

"selamatkan hutan!"

anak orangutan

sarang orangutan

buah

pohon

Adaptations

Orangutans are specially adapted to live in the rainforest. Complete the sentences below using the words at the bottom to fill in the gaps.

Orangutans are very good climbers. They have long _____, and as well as their hands being very similar to our hands, their feet are also _____ to be great at grasping branches. Their big toes are 'opposable', which means they are like our _____!

The rainforest is a very _____ place to live. Orangutan babies stay with their _____ for at least 5 years, learning about how to find _____, build nests and travel through the trees.

Orangutans are very _____ animals. They make mental _____ of the forest so that they can remember which trees will have fruit at different times of year.

Orangutans very rarely spend any time on the ground – they even build a new _____ each night to sleep in, high in the trees. This keeps them safe from predators such as _____. Sleeping in a nest means that they get a better night's sleep than if they were on the ground or trying to sleep whilst balancing on a _____.

When it rains, orangutans have sometimes been seen using big leaves as _____ to stop them getting wet.

Orangutans sometimes use a handful of leaves like a _____ when they are eating spiny fruits.

Words:

complex

arms

adapted

mothers

tigers

glove

food

maps

thumbs

branch

intelligent

nest

umbrellas



The Orangutan Nest Cookbook

Orangutans spend most of their lives in the forest canopy, and build a new nest each night to sleep in. Sometimes they even build an extra one during the day to have a rest.

They must choose the correct materials and position for their nest and must learn how to build a comfortable and safe nest quickly. When they are young, orangutans spend a lot of time copying their mothers and practising nest building. Building a nest can be hard work, but usually only takes around 10 minutes.

The rainforest provides a range of ingredients but it is orangutans, the master chefs of nest building, that cook up these jungle structures!

See if you have the know-how to build a comfortable orangutan nest.

Stage 1. Choosing the right spot

Orangutans must choose a good place for a nest, usually found up in the trees of the forest canopy.

Where would you put your nest?

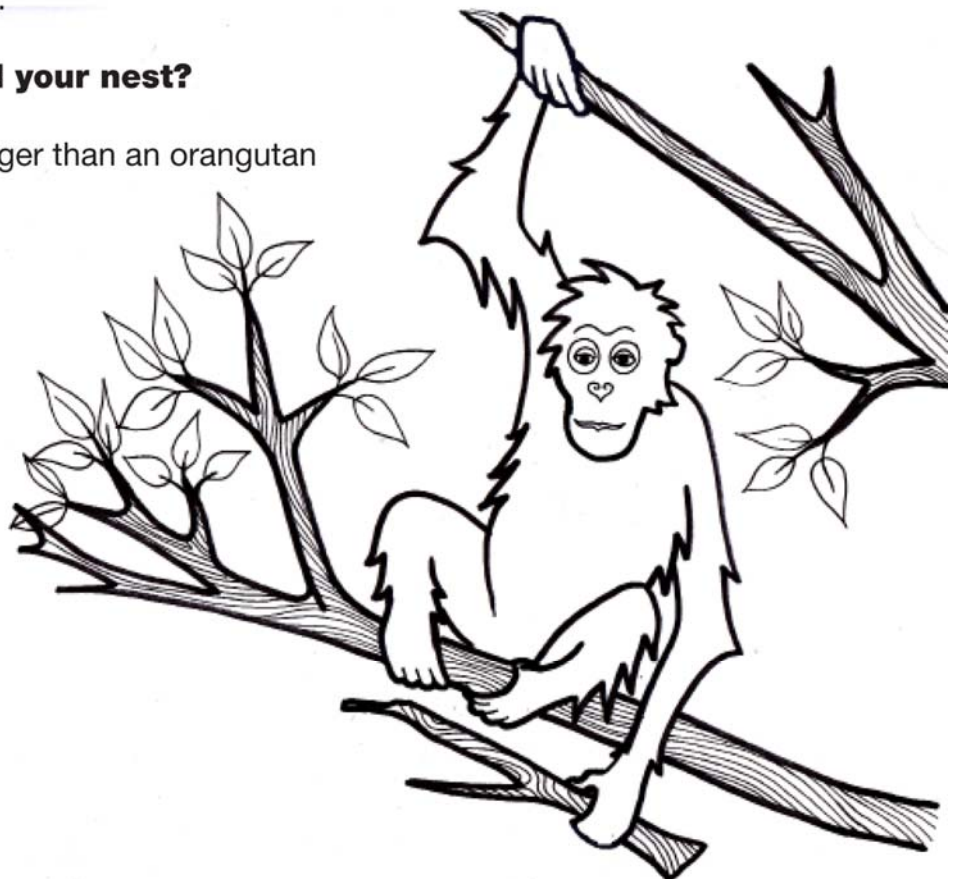
- A) Close to the tree at the base of the branch
- B) At the end of a branch far away from the trunk
- C) At the top of a tree in between two branches
- D) Use the branches of two different trees tied together

Stage 2. Building a Nest Base

Once they have found a good spot, orangutans must build a solid base for their nest, using the materials around them.

What shape would you build your nest?

- A) Oval like an egg, just a bit bigger than an orangutan
- B) Like a leafy triangle
- C) A big rectangle like a bed
- D) A diamond shaped nest



What would you build the base out of?

- A) One or two really big branches that are not flexible and hard to move
- B) Lots of medium sized branches that can be bent, broken and twisted
- C) Loads of tiny little twigs all mashed together
- D) Just out of leaves
- E) Just out of vines

How would you put the base together?

- A) Hold all the branches together and quickly sit on top before they spring back
- B) Bend, break and weave the branches together making a hard edge and softer middle
- C) Bend, break and weave the branches together making a soft edge and hard middle
- D) Break off all the branches and stack them up in a pile
- E) Superglue!

Stage 3: Extra ingredients for a good night's sleep

Orangutans make their nests nicer places to spend the night by adding extra features such as a mattress or lining.

How would you make the mattress or lining for the nest?

- A) Place moss on the base to make a lovely cushion
- B) Mix mud and leaves together and use the paste to make a sleeping platform
- C) Collect feathers from the surrounding area to make the base more comfortable during the night
- D) Use small, flexible, leafy branches to build a softer layer in the nest.

Choose some extra ingredients for your nest!

- A) A nest roof
- B) A blanket
- C) A pillow
- D) An extra bunk



With thanks to Adam van Casteren

Here are some things orangutans like to eat

rambutan

flower

mango

bark

nettle

mangosteen

snakefruit

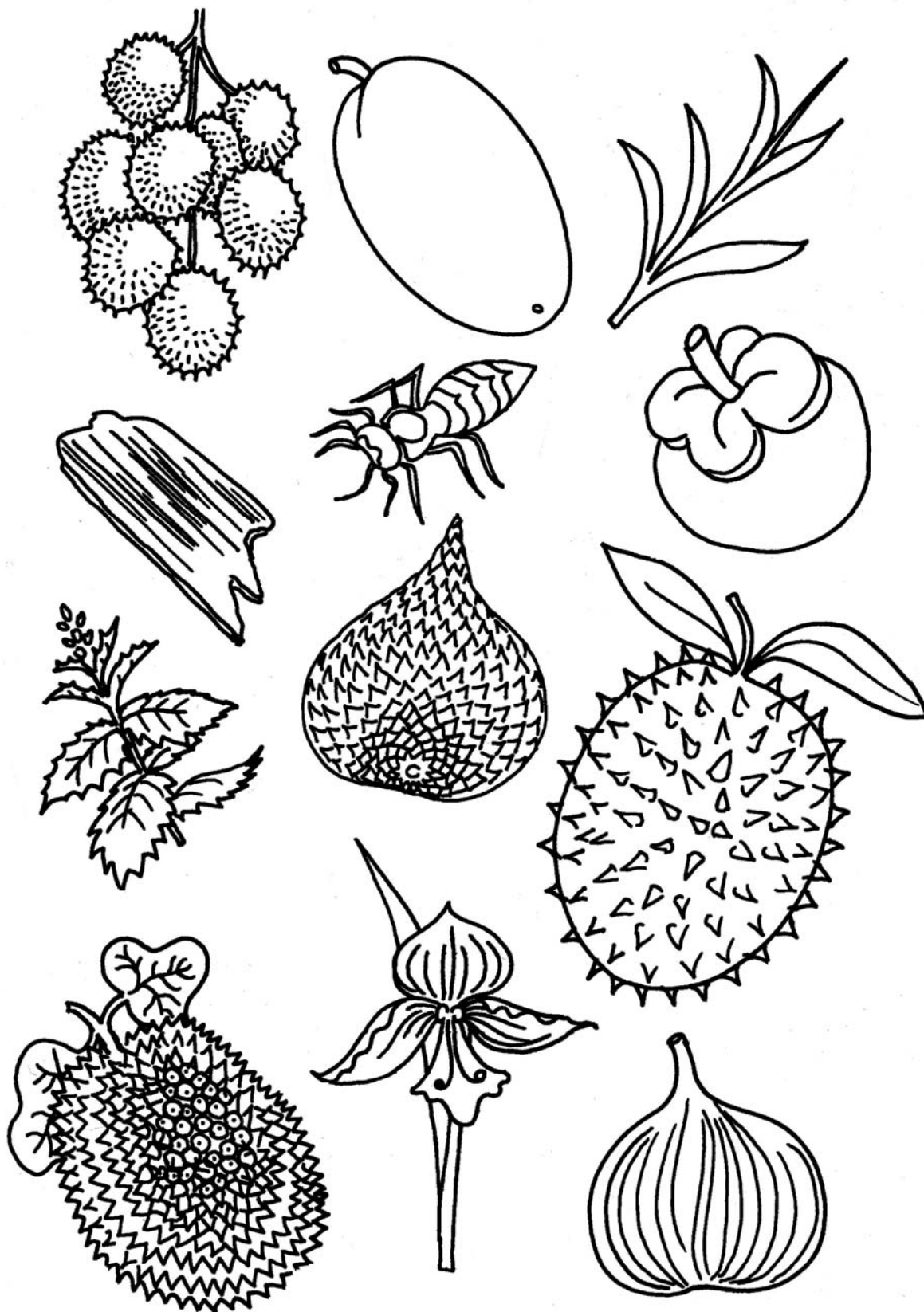
insect

shoot

jackfruit

fig

durian



Can you work out which word goes with which picture and write it in the box?

Try guessing the easy ones first.



j



f



m



r



d

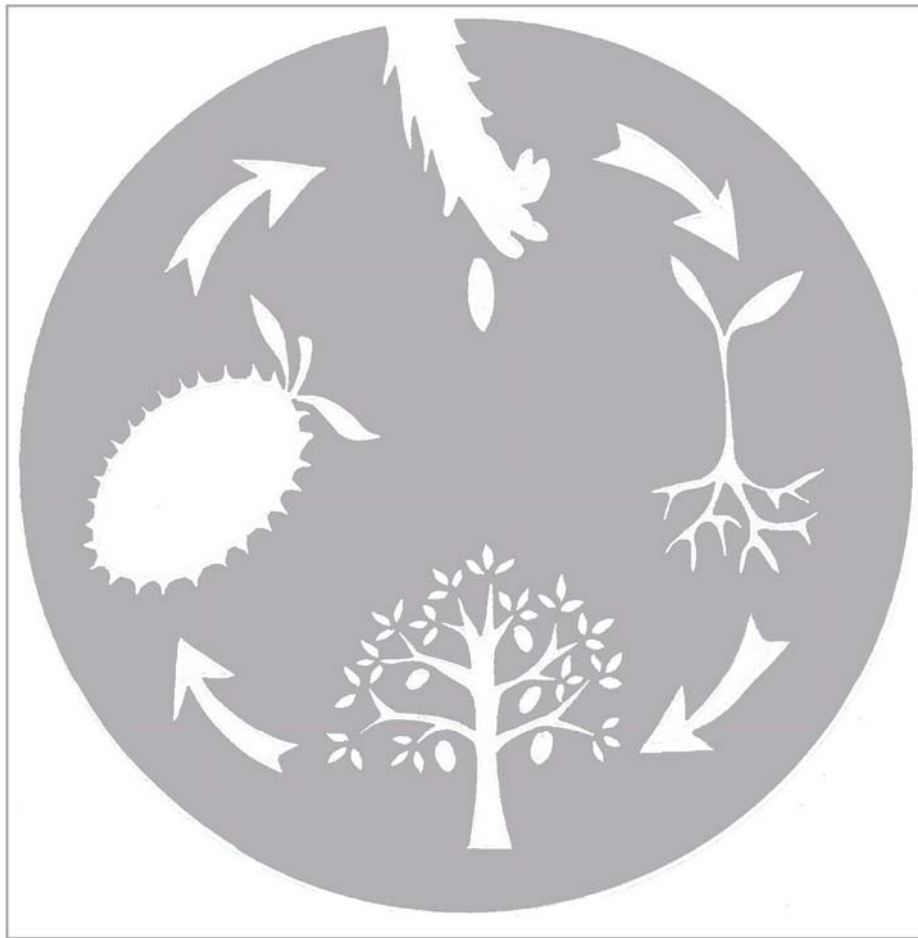


s



How orangutans help with the life cycle of the Sumatran rainforests.

Write about the four processes of the life cycle.



1 _____



3 _____

2 _____



4 _____



Rainforests and Biodiversity Fact Sheet

What is a rainforest?



A tropical rainforest is a very warm, wet forest. The largest rainforests are in Asia, Africa, and South America.

Tropical rainforests are found close to the equator, where it is hot and rainy all year round. Rainforests usually get 12 hours of sunlight each day, and at least 200cm of rain every year.

Sometimes it can take 10 minutes for rain to get from the top of the rainforest to the ground. This is because there are lots of different layers of plants.

The tallest layer is the **emergent** layer, with giant trees that can grow up to 76 metres tall, which is the same height as a 25 storey building. These trees tower high above most of the other trees.

The next layer is called the **canopy**. Most trees grow to this height. Lots of animals live in the canopy, including orangutans.

The third layer is the **under-storey**. There isn't much light here because the canopy is so thick. There are lots of small plants and vines. One type of vine is called a liana. Orangutans swing on lianas to get around the forest.

The last layer is the **forest floor**, which is very dark. Rainforest trees often have a shallow, long type of root called a buttress root, which can spread up to 30 feet.



Rainforest Biodiversity

Rainforests cover only around 6% of the Earth's land surface, but house more than half of the world's animal and plant species. A single hectare of rainforest can contain around 200 species of trees. Millions of humans also live in rainforests.

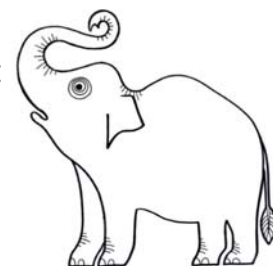
These ecosystems are the most biologically rich habitats on the planet. There are huge numbers of species we haven't even discovered yet: scientists estimate that they have only been able to study one per cent of rainforest species!

The Indonesian island of Sumatra is the sixth largest island in the world, and has ten national parks. Sumatra is home to 201 mammal species and 580 bird species. There are 9 endemic mammals, which means that they are found nowhere else in the world.

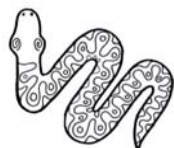


In the Sumatran rainforest there are lots of big animals including:

- Sumatran orangutans, which spend most of their time in the forest canopy;
- Sumatran tigers, which have webbed paws to help them swim;
- Sumatran rhinos, which have two horns;
- Sumatran elephants, which are smaller than African elephants.



In fact, Sumatra is the only place in the world where all these species can be found in the same habitat. All four are critically endangered, which means that they are at risk of disappearing if we don't make sure that they have safe habitats to live in.



There are some interesting plants in the Sumatran rainforest as well. One is a strangler fig. The roots of the strangler fig grow around other trees and eventually strangle them, stealing the trees' food and water supplies. Another is the Rafflesia. Rafflesia flowers can grow up to a metre wide, and they smell like rotting flesh to attract flies. Sumatra has 17 endemic genera or types of plants.

Why is the rainforest important?

The world's rainforests are really important, not just to the animals and humans who live there, but to everyone on the planet.

This is because:

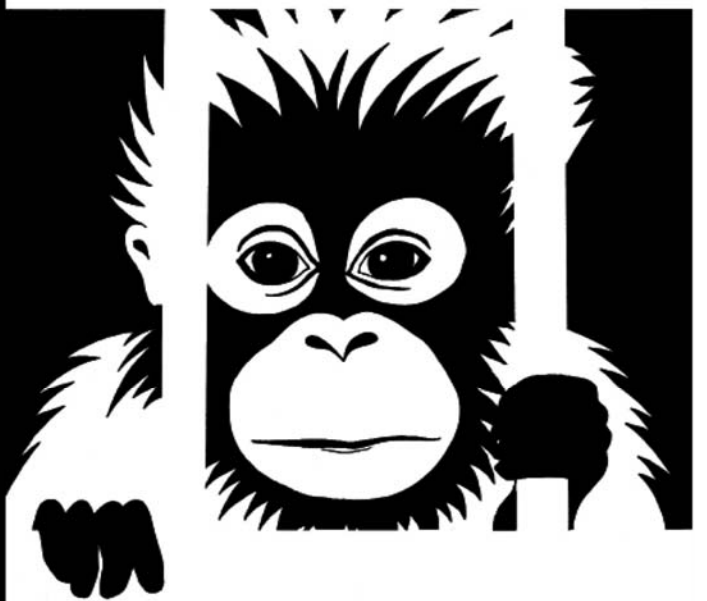
- Rainforests produce 40% of the world's oxygen, which humans need to survive.
- The trees and soils absorb and store huge amounts of carbon from the air, which is vital to maintain the planet's climate and prevent global warming.
- Rainforests are also a crucial part of many natural systems affecting our food and water. They regulate water cycles and rainfall patterns for the whole world, preventing flooding and landslides and ensuring there is enough rain to grow crops.
- Rainforests are the source of many compounds vital to modern medicine, so their protection is also important for human health; 70% of anti-cancer plants that we have found so far come from rainforests.

Despite all these important functions, scientists estimate that rainforests could disappear in 50 years unless we take action now to protect them.



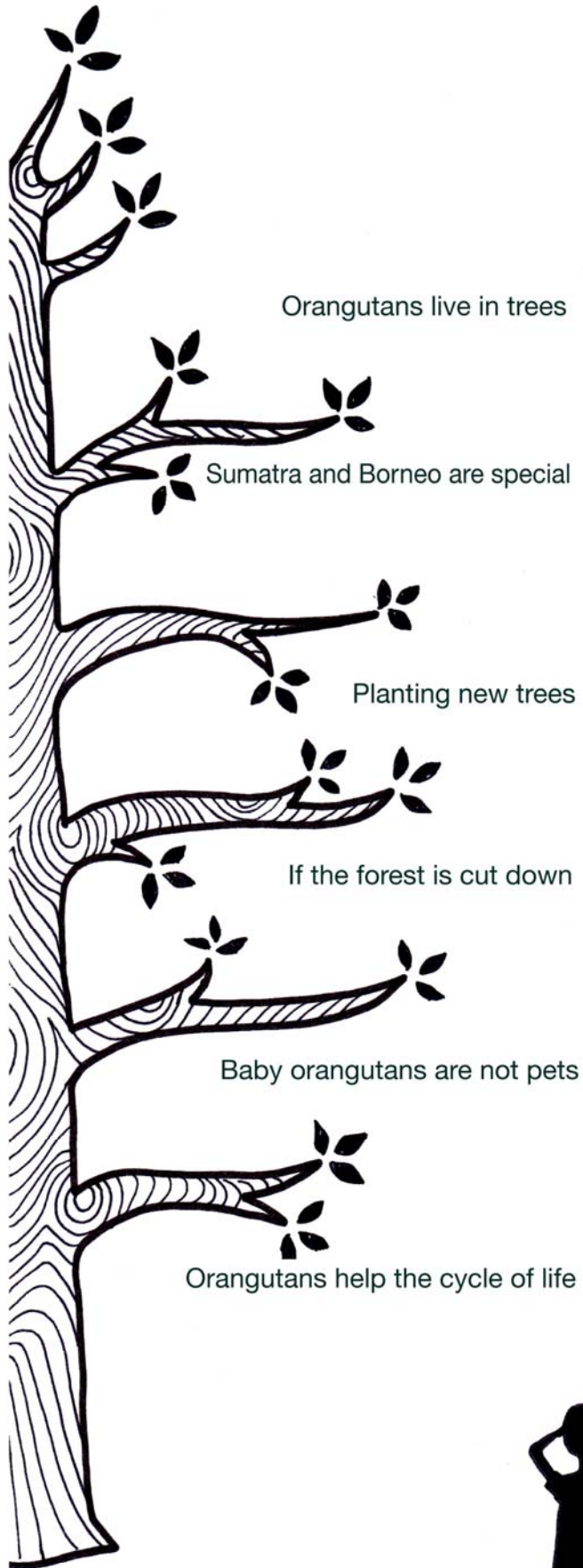
Our forests are no longer safe. Sometimes very bad things happen to orangutans.

Write about what you think happens to the mother and baby on the next page.



Make a sentence

Match up the following phrases to make six sentences.



will give wildlife a place to thrive.

they are the only islands
in the whole world where
orangutans live.

they drop seeds that
grow into big trees.

the animals will have
nowhere to live.

they eat and sleep high
up in the branches.

they should stay with
their mothers in the forest.



Deforestation Fact Sheet

What is happening to the Sumatran rainforest?

Between 1985 – 2007 almost half of the forest on the island of Sumatra disappeared.

Why is this happening?

People have cleared the forest for many reasons. These include:

- To grow oil palm trees to produce palm oil, an ingredient found in lots of different things such as chocolate bars, bread and shampoo.
- To cut down trees for timber
- To grow acacia and eucalyptus trees to make paper
- To grow food to eat
- To mine for gold, iron ore and other minerals
- To build roads

Who does it affect?

From orangutans and tigers to frogs and insects, there is a huge and interconnected web of life that relies on the Sumatran rainforest for their survival. When forest is cleared, the habitat of these species is destroyed.

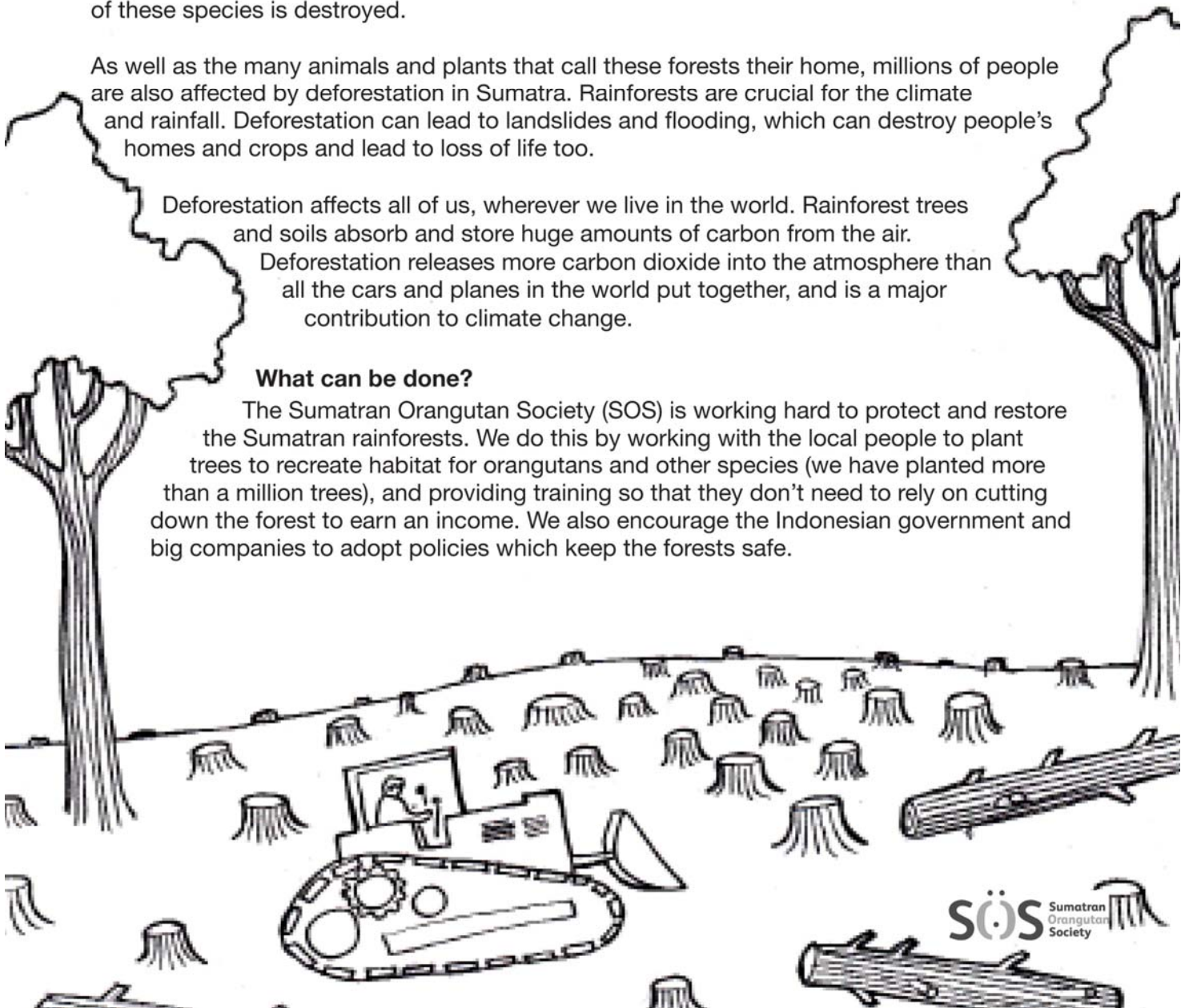
As well as the many animals and plants that call these forests their home, millions of people are also affected by deforestation in Sumatra. Rainforests are crucial for the climate and rainfall. Deforestation can lead to landslides and flooding, which can destroy people's homes and crops and lead to loss of life too.

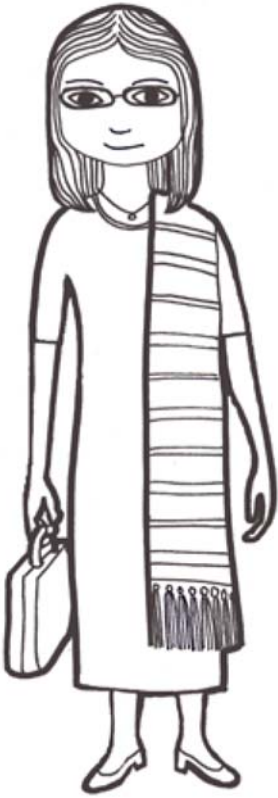
Deforestation affects all of us, wherever we live in the world. Rainforest trees and soils absorb and store huge amounts of carbon from the air.

Deforestation releases more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere than all the cars and planes in the world put together, and is a major contribution to climate change.

What can be done?

The Sumatran Orangutan Society (SOS) is working hard to protect and restore the Sumatran rainforests. We do this by working with the local people to plant trees to recreate habitat for orangutans and other species (we have planted more than a million trees), and providing training so that they don't need to rely on cutting down the forest to earn an income. We also encourage the Indonesian government and big companies to adopt policies which keep the forests safe.





Indonesian politician

"We need to develop the road network in Sumatra to encourage trade and industry, and we need to give companies land to grow crops like oil palms. This will improve the lives of the Indonesian people."

However, other politicians from other parts of the world want Indonesia to take care of our rainforests.

We need to strike a balance between conservation and development."



Orangutan

"The rainforest is my home. I need it to survive."

When people cut down the trees, it makes it difficult for me to find food and to move to different areas.

Sometimes I wander onto farmland to search for food, which is dangerous because farmers think I'm a pest."

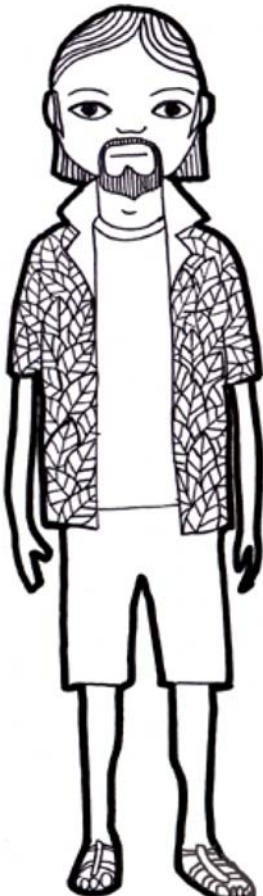


Logging Company

"People all over the world want to buy furniture made from trees that come from the rainforest."

"Cutting down the forest brings jobs for poor people, and income for Indonesia."

"I think that sometimes you have to sacrifice the environment in order to support development."



Conservationist

"If we don't stop deforestation we could lose thousands of species of animals and plants. I would be very sad to live in a world without orangutans, elephants and tigers. Once they're gone, we won't be able to bring them back."

"New species are being discovered all the time, and some may have already gone extinct before we even knew they existed."

"Rainforests are also crucial for regulating the Earth's climate. Everybody should support conservation."



Villager

"I live on the edge of the Sumatran rainforest. We use the forest for lots of things, including food, medicine, and wood for cooking and building.

When the rainforest is destroyed, it impacts our livelihoods and can lead to disasters such as flooding or landslides.

We are working with the Sumatran Orangutan Society, who are building a network of 'conservation villages' - they provide training to help us use the forest in a sustainable way."



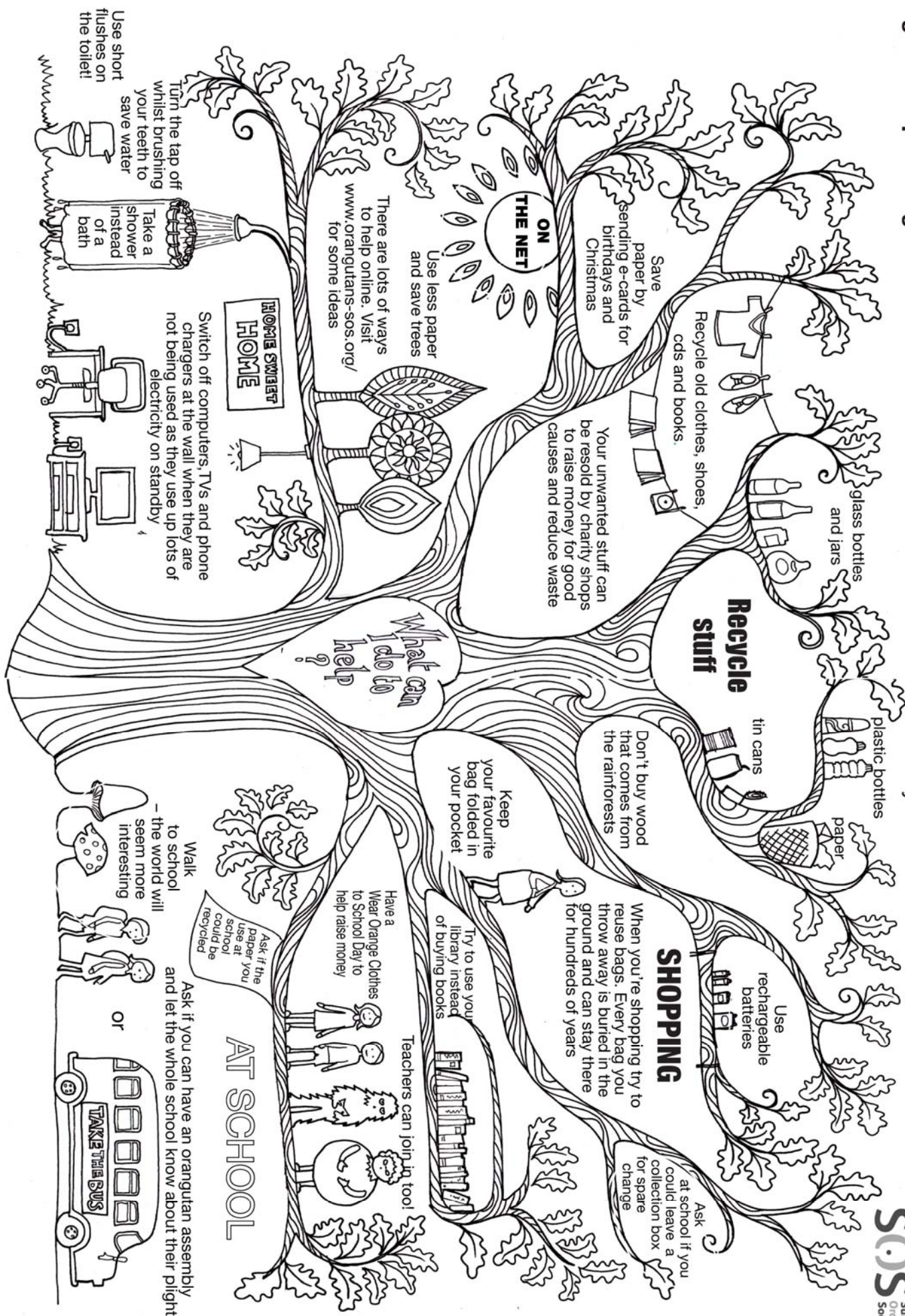
Shopkeeper

"A lot of the products I sell are made using palm oil from Indonesia.

It would be better if the companies that make chocolate bars, biscuits and shampoo could only use palm oil that has been grown without harming the forest.

I think my customers would be happier if they knew their snacks weren't endangering wildlife like orangutans."

Wherever you live in the world, there are lots of things we can all do to help the Sumatran rainforest. A lot of little changes add up to a big difference. Colour in the activities on the tree and try them out at home.



Write a pledge about something you will do
to help protect the environment.
It could be something you
will do at home
or at school.

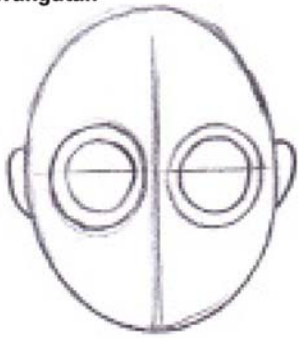
My Pledge to the Planet

signed

How to draw an Orangutan

Look at the shapes and don't worry if it's not the same. The cross lines are to guide you.

Baby Orangutan



1. Draw an oval with a faint cross. Then goggle eye sockets and ears.

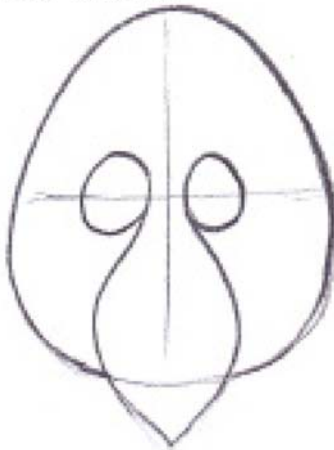


2. Draw a big drop shape between the eyes and chin. Two almond shapes for the eyes. Draw around the eye sockets.



3. Shade in the eyes. Draw the mouth and nostrils. Then scribble a shock of hair over the crown of the head.

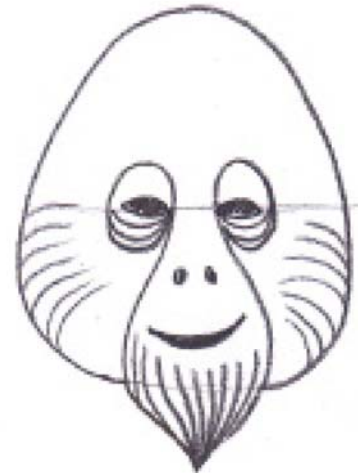
Adult male Orangutan



1. Draw a big egg-shape for the head. Look carefully at the shape of the eyes that link all the way down to the beard.



2. Draw in the almond shaped eyes and rings beneath it. Add some nostrils.



3. Draw a mouth in. Shade the eyes and draw lines onto the beard and cheeks.

Female Orangutan



1. Draw an oval with a faint cross. Then upside down bowl shape for eye sockets.



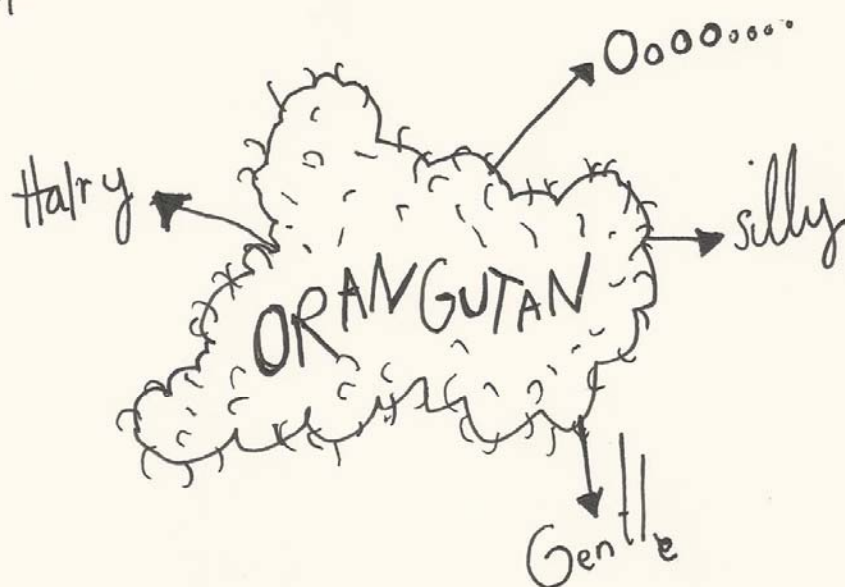
2. Put more slanted, smaller eyes in this time. Then make a jagged edge around the eye sockets and a smile.



3. Draw in the nostrils, colour in the eyes then add some jagged hair.

How to Write an Orangutan Poem – by Laura Dockrill

Use the Orangu-gram below to help you
Come up with words that remind you of
Orangutans. You can be funny, serious, stupid, brave,
playful and factual too. I've done some to start you off...
TIP: TRY MAKING UP NEW WORDS OF YOUR OWN!



Then take all the words, jumble them up and place
them in an Order, adding more words along
the way too. You have written a poem! How
easy was that? It doesn't have to rhyme! It
doesn't even really need to make sense. You can
now edit your poem by reading it lots – in your head
and out loud too and seeing if you can make changes.

Postcards from the Rainforest

Imagine you are visiting the Gunung Leuser National Park in Sumatra. Draw a rainforest scene on the front of the postcard, and then choose someone to write to and describe the sights and sounds of the forest on the back.

<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 350px; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 50px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 350px; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 50px;"></div>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></div>