



The Borneo
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BUMI

Background Story

Rehabilitation Centre : Nyaru Menteng
Arrival date : 18 June, 2016
Age at Arrival : 2 Weeks
Gender : Male

Our team at Nyaru Menteng took in a baby boy on June 18 2016, after he was rescued from Tumbang Koling village in East Kotawaringin, Central Kalimantan, by the Central Kalimantan BKSDA and Centre for Orangutan Protection.

When the baby arrived at Nyaru Menteng, we chose to name him Bumi (meaning 'Earth' in English). He was in very poor condition, weak and shivering. The rescue team initially estimated Bumi's age at around two months. However, after a more thorough examination, we discovered that he had a fresh wound on his belly button from his umbilical cord, indicating that he was actually a new-born less than two weeks old.

Our veterinarian prescribed a course of antibiotics to prevent infection in the wound and aid the healing process, but poor Bumi was so incredibly weak that he could not even open his eyelids. We believe that he was violently separated from his mother shortly after his birth.

During his first nights at our centre, Bumi was understandably restless and cried frequently. Our babysitters held him continuously and even kept a small cuddly toy close for additional comfort, which appeared to help him sleep better. Now he only cries when he wants his bottle.

Knowing that Bumi was traumatically torn from his mother leaves us deeply distressed. We know that we can never replace his mother, but we will do everything possible to nurture him back to health and help him grow into a confident, healthy young orangutan.



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BUMI

Cerita Latar Belakang

Pusat Rehabilitasi : Nyaru Menteng
Kedatangan : 18 June, 2016
Usia Kedatangan : 2 Minggu
Kelamin : Jantan

Tim kami di Nyaru menteng menerima bayi orangutan jantan pada 18 Juni 2016, setelah dia di selamatkan dari Desa Tumbang Koling di Kotawaringin timur, Kalimantan Tengah, oleh BKSDA Kalimantan Tengah dan Centre for Orangutan Protection.

Saat tiba di Nyaru Menteng, kami memberikan nama untuknya Bumi. Dia dalam keadaan yang memprihatinkan, lemah dan menggigil kedinginan. Tim kami awalnya memperkirakan usia Bumi sekitar dua bulan. Namun, setelah pemeriksaan yang lebih menyeluruh, kami menemukan bahwa dia memiliki luka baru di pusarnya dari tali pusar, menunjukkan bahwa dia sebenarnya baru lahir kurang dari dua minggu.

Dokter hewan kami memberikan antibiotik untuk mencegah infeksi pada luka dan membantu proses penyembuhan, tetapi Bumi yang malang sangat lemah sehingga dia bahkan tidak bisa membuka kelopak matanya. Kami percaya bahwa dia dipisahkan dengan paksa dari induknya tak lama setelah lahir.

Selama malam pertamanya di tempat kami, Bumi tidak dapat diam dan selalu menangis. Babysitter kami memeluknya terus menerus dan bahkan memberikannya mainan untuk dipeluk yang membantunya untuk tidur lebih lelap. Sekarang dia hanya menangis saat dia menginginkan botol susu saja.

Mengetahui Bumi sangat trauma terpisah dengan induknya meninggalkan luka bagi kami. Kami tahu bahwa kami tidak bisa menggantikannya induknya, namun kami akan melakukan apa pun untuk menjaganya kembali sehat dan membantunya untuk tumbuh menjadi orangutan percaya diri.







ORANGUTAN

Kata 'orangutan' berasal dari dua kata, yaitu 'orang' dan 'hutan' yang berarti 'orang dari hutan'

HABITAT



Orangutan hidup di hutan tropis dataran rendah, dengan ketinggian di bawah 500 mdpl, tetapi pernah ada temuan mereka hidup di ketinggian 1.500 mdpl.

ANCAMAN



Kebakaran Hutan Penebangan Liar Perburuan Pertambangan

Penurunan drastis populasi orangutan Kalimantan adalah akibat dari hilangnya hutan sebagai habitat, pembunuhan ilegal, dan perdagangan internasional satwa eksotik.

STATUS KONSERVASI



Mereka berstatus sangat terancam punah, yang akan segera terjadi tanpa tindakan langsung dan segera.

SPESIES



Pongo pygmaeus
Orangutan Kalimantan



Pongo abelii
Orangutan Sumatra



Pongo tapanuliensis
Orangutan Tapanuli

Orangutan sumatera dan tapanuli hanya ditemukan di pulau Sumatera, Indonesia. Orangutan Kalimantan ditemukan di Kalimantan, termasuk di negara bagian Sabah dan Sarawak, Malaysia.

PAKAN



Orangutan dikenal pandai beradaptasi dan mampu mengonsumsi 2.000 jenis tumbuhan yang berbeda. Sebagian besar dari makanan mereka terdiri dari buah-buahan.

PREDATOR



SARANG

Orangutan tidur di sarang baru yang biasanya mereka buat sendiri menjelang malam. Sarang itu dianyam di pucuk pohon berbasis ranting dan daun. Induk orangutan juga melahirkan di sarang.



DNA

97%

DNA kita identik dengan mereka. Orangutan adalah satwa yang luar biasa dan salah satu kerabat terdekat manusia.

PERAN

Sebagai spesies kunci, orangutan berperan penting dalam kesehatan ekosistem hutan tropis. Mereka memainkan peran penting menyebarkan biji setelah mengonsumsi berbagai macam buah. Dengan melindungi orangutan di habitat alaminya, ratusan spesies flora-fauna juga ikut terlindungi.



ORANGUTANS

The word 'orangutan' itself derives from the two words 'orang' and 'hutan', which together mean 'person of the forest'.

HABITAT



Orangutans live in tropical lowland forests, typically ranging in areas below 500 m asl, but in rare instances being recorded as high as 1,500 m asl.

THREATS



The drastic decrease in the Bornean orangutan population is primarily due to loss of forest habitats, illegal killings, and exploitation by the international exotic pet trade.

CONSERVATION STATUS



They are Critically Endangered, facing imminent extinction if direct and immediate action is not taken.

SPECIES



Pongo pygmaeus
Bornean orangutan



Pongo abelii
Sumatran orangutan



Pongo tapanuliensis
Tapanuli orangutan

The Sumatran and Tapanuli orangutans are found only on the Indonesian island of Sumatra. The Bornean orangutan is found in Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo) and in the neighbouring Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak.

DIET



Orangutans are incredibly versatile and have been observed feeding on more than 2,000 different plant species. Most of their foraging time is spent feeding on fruit.

PREDATORS



NESTS

Orangutans sleep in nests, usually one that they made themselves fresh each evening. Their nests are woven in the treetops using branches and leaves. Expectant mothers also use nests to give birth in.



DNA

97%

of our DNA is identical to theirs. Orangutans are extraordinary beings and one of our closest relatives.

ROLE

As a **keystone species**, orangutans are integral to the health of the tropical forest ecosystems they occupy. They play a vital role in seed dispersal as they consume a wide variety of fruits. By protecting orangutans in their natural habitats, countless other species of flora and fauna are also saved.



FIND OUT MORE HERE:
WWW.ORANGUTAN.OR.ID