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# MONITA

## Background Story

Rehabilitation Centre : Nyaru Menteng  
Arrival date : 9 June, 2018  
Age at Arrival : 3 Months  
Gender : Female

In June 2018, our rescue team from Nyaru Menteng again joined hands with the Central Kalimantan Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA) to conduct the rescue of a female baby orangutan in Pangkoh village, Pulang Pisau Regency. The baby had been kept for several days by a villager before being reported to the Central Kalimantan BKSDA office. The villager claimed to have found the baby stranded alone in a forested area near a palm-oil plantation and had decided to take her home. During her captivity, the orangutan was treated like a human baby: she was bathed and dressed in clothing.

Upon receiving the report, a joint rescue team from the Central Kalimantan BKSDA and BOS Foundation's Central Kalimantan Orangutan Reintroduction Program quickly headed to Pangkoh village to rescue the baby orangutan and take her to the Nyaru Menteng Orangutan Rehabilitation Centre. Fortunately, she had not sustained any injuries and was in good physical health. Our team gave her a name as beautiful as she is, Monita.

Almost a month after Monita arrived, this very young baby orangutan - estimated to be about 3 months old - was still undergoing quarantine at Nyaru Menteng. Thus far, there had been signs of positive progress, as Monita had gained weight and started to actively play in the quarantine facility's playground area.

It is extremely heart-breaking to see that baby orangutans continue to be separated from their mothers and lose their right to learn from them how to survive in the wild.



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# MONITA

## Cerita Latar Belakang

Pusat Rehabilitasi : Nyaru Menteng  
Kedatangan : 9 Juni, 2018  
Usia Kedatangan : 3 Bulan  
Kelamin : Betina

Pada bulan Juni 2018, tim rescue kami di Nyaru Menteng kembali bekerja sama dengan BKSDA Kalimantan Tengah melaksanakan misi penyelamatan terhadap satu individu orangutan betina di Desa Pangkoh, Kabupaten Pulang Pisau. Bayi ini sempat dipelihara warga selama beberapa hari sebelum dilaporkan ke kantor BKSDA Kalimantan Tengah. Warga mengaku menemukan bayi tersebut tersesat sendirian di hutan dekat perkebunan kelapa sawit, lalu memutuskan untuk membawanya pulang. Selama dipelihara, orangutan ini diperlakukan selayaknya bayi manusia, dimandikan dan diberi pakaian.

Setelah menerima laporan tersebut, tim penyelamat gabungan Balai Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam (BKSDA) Kalimantan Tengah dan Program Reintroduksi Orangutan Kalimantan Tengah BOS Foundation segera bertolak ke Desa Pangkoh untuk menyelamatkan bayi orangutan ini dan membawanya ke Pusat Rehabilitasi Nyaru Menteng. Beruntung, bayi tersebut tidak mengalami luka dan dalam kondisi baik. Tim kami memberikan nama yang cantik seperti halnya, yaitu Monita.

Hampir sebulan setelah kedatangannya, bayi orangutan ini yang diperkirakan berusia 3 bulan, masih harus menjalani proses karantina di Nyaru Menteng. Sejauh ini, terdapat beberapa kemajuan positif, terlihat dari berat badannya bertambah dan dia aktif bermain di area bermain fasilitas karantina.

Sangat memilukan, melihat bayi orangutan terpisah dari induknya dan kehilangan kesempatan belajar keterampilan bertahan hidup di alam liar.







# 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



Humans are the most dangerous!

## 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.



# 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



Macan

Buaya

Ular

Manusia yang paling berbahaya!

## 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.

