

HOW MANY ORANGUTANS ARE LEFT

HOW MANY ORANGUTANS ARE LEFT: UNDERSTANDING THE PLIGHT OF THESE MAJESTIC APES

HOW MANY ORANGUTANS ARE LEFT IS A QUESTION THAT CARRIES A HEAVY WEIGHT OF CONCERN FOR CONSERVATIONISTS, WILDLIFE ENTHUSIASTS, AND ANYONE WHO CARES ABOUT THE FUTURE OF OUR PLANET'S BIODIVERSITY. ORANGUTANS, WITH THEIR CAPTIVATING INTELLIGENCE AND GENTLE NATURE, ARE AMONG THE MOST ENDANGERED GREAT APES IN THE WORLD. BUT JUST HOW MANY OF THESE INCREDIBLE CREATURES REMAIN IN THE WILD TODAY? TO TRULY GRASP THE SITUATION, WE NEED TO LOOK BEYOND MERE NUMBERS AND EXPLORE THE FACTORS THREATENING THEIR SURVIVAL, THE ONGOING CONSERVATION EFFORTS, AND WHAT THE FUTURE MIGHT HOLD FOR ORANGUTANS.

CURRENT POPULATION ESTIMATES: HOW MANY ORANGUTANS ARE LEFT IN THE WILD?

ORANGUTANS ARE NATIVE TO THE RAINFORESTS OF BORNEO AND SUMATRA, AND THEIR POPULATIONS ARE DIVIDED MAINLY INTO THREE SPECIES: THE BORNEAN ORANGUTAN (*PONGO PYGMAEUS*), THE SUMATRAN ORANGUTAN (*PONGO ABELII*), AND THE RECENTLY IDENTIFIED TAPANULI ORANGUTAN (*PONGO TAPANULIENSIS*). EACH SPECIES FACES DIFFERENT LEVELS OF THREAT AND POPULATION DECLINE.

ACCORDING TO THE LATEST STUDIES AND CONSERVATION REPORTS:

- THE BORNEAN ORANGUTAN POPULATION IS ESTIMATED AT AROUND 104,700 INDIVIDUALS.
- THE SUMATRAN ORANGUTAN NUMBERS ARE CRITICALLY LOW, WITH ROUGHLY 14,000 LEFT IN THE WILD.
- THE TAPANULI ORANGUTAN, DISCOVERED ONLY IN 2017, IS THE RAREST OF THE THREE, WITH FEWER THAN 800 INDIVIDUALS REMAINING.

WHEN YOU ADD THESE NUMBERS TOGETHER, THE TOTAL WILD ORANGUTAN POPULATION IS ESTIMATED TO BE FEWER THAN 120,000 INDIVIDUALS GLOBALLY. THIS FIGURE REFLECTS A DRAMATIC DECLINE OVER THE PAST DECADES, LARGELY DUE TO HUMAN ACTIVITIES.

WHY ARE ORANGUTAN NUMBERS DECLINING SO RAPIDLY?

UNDERSTANDING WHY ORANGUTAN POPULATIONS ARE DWINDLING IS KEY TO ADDRESSING THE PROBLEM. SEVERAL CRITICAL FACTORS CONTRIBUTE TO THE DECLINE:

- **DEFORESTATION AND HABITAT LOSS:** THE EXPANSION OF PALM OIL PLANTATIONS, ILLEGAL LOGGING, AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT HAS LED TO SIGNIFICANT DESTRUCTION OF ORANGUTAN HABITATS, PARTICULARLY IN BORNEO AND SUMATRA.
- **ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE:** ORANGUTANS ARE SOMETIMES CAPTURED AND SOLD AS EXOTIC PETS, WHICH NOT ONLY REDUCES WILD POPULATIONS BUT ALSO DISRUPTS FAMILY GROUPS AND SOCIAL STRUCTURES.
- **HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT:** AS THEIR HABITATS SHRINK, ORANGUTANS OFTEN COME INTO CLOSER CONTACT WITH HUMANS, LEADING TO CONFLICTS SUCH AS CROP RAIDING AND RETALIATORY KILLINGS.
- **CLIMATE CHANGE:** CHANGING WEATHER PATTERNS AND FOREST FIRES, EXACERBATED BY EL NIÑO EVENTS, HAVE ALSO CONTRIBUTED TO HABITAT DEGRADATION AND LOSS.

EACH OF THESE CHALLENGES MAKES IT INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT FOR ORANGUTANS TO SURVIVE AND REPRODUCE IN THE WILD.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ORANGUTANS IN THEIR ECOSYSTEM

ORANGUTANS PLAY A VITAL ROLE IN MAINTAINING THE HEALTH OF TROPICAL RAINFORESTS. KNOWN AS “FOREST GARDENERS,” THEY HELP DISPERSE SEEDS OVER LARGE AREAS, FACILITATING FOREST REGENERATION AND BIODIVERSITY.

SEED DISPERSAL AND FOREST HEALTH

BY EATING A VARIETY OF FRUITS AND MOVING THROUGH THE FOREST CANOPY, ORANGUTANS CARRY SEEDS AWAY FROM THE PARENT TREES, ALLOWING NEW PLANTS TO GROW IN DIFFERENT LOCATIONS. THIS NATURAL PROCESS SUPPORTS A DIVERSE ECOSYSTEM THAT BENEFITS COUNTLESS OTHER SPECIES, INCLUDING INSECTS, BIRDS, AND MAMMALS.

WHY LOSING ORANGUTANS MATTERS BEYOND THEIR SPECIES

THE DECLINE OF ORANGUTANS SIGNALS BROADER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES SUCH AS DEFORESTATION AND HABITAT DESTRUCTION, WHICH ALSO IMPACT HUMAN COMMUNITIES THROUGH REDUCED AIR QUALITY, ALTERED WEATHER PATTERNS, AND LOSS OF NATURAL RESOURCES. PROTECTING ORANGUTANS THUS CONTRIBUTES TO PRESERVING THE OVERALL HEALTH OF THE PLANET.

CONSERVATION EFFORTS: WHAT IS BEING DONE TO PROTECT ORANGUTANS?

GIVEN THE CRITICAL STATUS OF ORANGUTANS, NUMEROUS CONSERVATION INITIATIVES HAVE BEEN PUT IN PLACE TO SAFEGUARD THEIR FUTURE.

HABITAT PROTECTION AND RESTORATION

ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAYS TO HELP INCREASE ORANGUTAN POPULATIONS IS BY PROTECTING THEIR NATURAL HABITATS. GOVERNMENTS AND NGOs ARE WORKING TO ESTABLISH PROTECTED AREAS, ENFORCE ANTI-LOGGING LAWS, AND RESTORE DEGRADED FORESTS. REFORESTATION PROGRAMS AIM TO REBUILD CORRIDORS THAT ALLOW ORANGUTANS TO MOVE SAFELY BETWEEN FOREST PATCHES.

RESCUE AND REHABILITATION CENTERS

ORANGUTANS THAT HAVE BEEN ORPHANED, INJURED, OR RESCUED FROM ILLEGAL CAPTIVITY ARE OFTEN CARED FOR AT SPECIALIZED REHABILITATION CENTERS. THESE FACILITIES PROVIDE MEDICAL CARE, TEACH SURVIVAL SKILLS, AND EVENTUALLY RELEASE ORANGUTANS BACK INTO THE WILD WHEN POSSIBLE. ORGANIZATIONS LIKE THE BORNEO ORANGUTAN SURVIVAL FOUNDATION HAVE BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN THESE EFFORTS.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES

ENGAGING LOCAL COMMUNITIES IS ESSENTIAL FOR LONG-TERM SUCCESS. MANY CONSERVATION PROGRAMS FOCUS ON PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, REDUCING HUMAN-ORANGUTAN CONFLICTS, AND PROVIDING ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVES TO LOGGING AND HUNTING. EDUCATION CAMPAIGNS RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF ORANGUTANS AND ENCOURAGE RESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR.

How You Can Help Orangutans Today

Even if you're far from the jungles of Borneo and Sumatra, there are meaningful ways you can contribute to the conservation of orangutans.

- **SUPPORT ETHICAL PALM OIL:** Choose products that use certified sustainable palm oil to reduce habitat destruction.
- **DONATE TO CONSERVATION ORGANIZATIONS:** Contributions help fund rescue centers, habitat protection, and research.
- **RAISE AWARENESS:** Share information about orangutan conservation with your network to inspire collective action.
- **RESPONSIBLE TOURISM:** If visiting orangutan habitats, choose eco-friendly tours that prioritize animal welfare and habitat preservation.

Every action counts when it comes to protecting these remarkable animals.

Looking Ahead: The Future of Orangutans

While the current statistics on how many orangutans are left may seem bleak, ongoing efforts bring hope. Advances in satellite monitoring, genetic research, and community-based conservation are improving our ability to protect and understand orangutan populations.

However, the path forward requires global commitment and urgent action. Without sustained efforts to combat deforestation, illegal wildlife trade, and climate change, orangutans face an uncertain future. By valuing and protecting these apes, we not only save a species but also preserve a vital part of the world's natural heritage.

Understanding how many orangutans are left is just the beginning. It's a call to action to ensure that these intelligent, gentle creatures continue to thrive in the wild for generations to come.

Frequently Asked Questions

How Many Orangutans Are Left in the Wild?

There are estimated to be around 104,700 orangutans left in the wild, primarily found in the rainforests of Borneo and Sumatra.

Are Orangutan Populations Increasing or Decreasing?

Orangutan populations are generally decreasing due to habitat loss, deforestation, and poaching, despite conservation efforts.

What Are the Main Threats to the Remaining Orangutans?

The main threats to orangutans include deforestation for palm oil plantations, illegal logging, habitat fragmentation, and hunting.

How Accurate Are the Current Estimates of Orangutan Populations?

Current estimates are based on field surveys and satellite data, but exact numbers are difficult to determine due to orangutans' elusive nature and dense habitats.

What Conservation Efforts Are in Place to Protect the Remaining Orangutans?

Conservation efforts include habitat protection, anti-poaching patrols, rehabilitation centers, and international campaigns to reduce palm oil consumption.

Additional Resources

How Many Orangutans Are Left: An In-Depth Exploration of Their Population Status

How Many Orangutans Are Left is a question that has garnered increasing attention among conservationists, researchers, and environmental advocates alike. As one of the most intelligent and closest relatives to humans in the animal kingdom, orangutans face significant threats that have critically impacted their numbers over the past decades. Understanding the current population figures, the factors influencing their survival, and the ongoing conservation efforts is essential to gauge the future trajectory of these great apes.

Current Population Estimates of Orangutans

Estimating wild orangutan populations is a complex task due to their elusive nature and dense rainforest habitats. However, scientific surveys and conservation organizations provide the most reliable data available. As of recent assessments, the global orangutan population is estimated to be approximately 100,000 individuals spread across three species: the Bornean orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*), the Sumatran orangutan (*Pongo abelii*), and the newly identified Tapanuli orangutan (*Pongo tapanuliensis*).

The Bornean orangutan, inhabiting the island of Borneo, is the most numerous, with population estimates ranging from 50,000 to 60,000 individuals. Meanwhile, the Sumatran orangutan, native to northern Sumatra, is significantly rarer, with numbers around 14,000. The Tapanuli orangutan, discovered in 2017 and confined to a small region in northern Sumatra, is the rarest, with fewer than 800 individuals documented.

Species Distribution and Habitat Range

Orangutans are exclusively found in Southeast Asia, with their range restricted to the islands of Borneo and Sumatra. Each species occupies distinct habitats:

- **Bornean Orangutans:** Occupy lowland and mountainous rainforests across central and northern Borneo.
- **Sumatran Orangutans:** Prefer the dense, swampy forests of northern Sumatra.
- **Tapanuli Orangutans:** Are restricted to a small, fragmented forest area in the Batang Toru ecosystem in Indonesia.

The fragmentation and degradation of these habitats have a direct impact on how many orangutans remain, as their survival hinges on large, contiguous tracts of forest.

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO ORANGUTAN POPULATION DECLINE

EXAMINING HOW MANY ORANGUTANS ARE LEFT INEVITABLY INVOLVES UNDERSTANDING THE PRESSURES DRIVING THEIR DECLINE. THE PRIMARY THREATS INCLUDE HABITAT LOSS, ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE, HUNTING, AND HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT.

DEFORESTATION AND HABITAT DESTRUCTION

THE RAPID DEFORESTATION OF BORNEO AND SUMATRA HAS BEEN THE MOST SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTOR TO THE ORANGUTAN POPULATION DECLINE. LARGE-SCALE LOGGING, PALM OIL PLANTATION EXPANSION, AND MINING ACTIVITIES HAVE REDUCED FOREST COVER DRASTICALLY OVER THE PAST 50 YEARS. ACCORDING TO DATA FROM GLOBAL FOREST WATCH, BORNEO LOST MORE THAN 30% OF ITS FOREST COVER BETWEEN 1985 AND 2015, SEVERELY IMPACTING ORANGUTAN HABITATS.

THIS HABITAT DESTRUCTION NOT ONLY REDUCES THE SPACE AVAILABLE FOR ORANGUTANS BUT ALSO FRAGMENTS POPULATIONS, ISOLATING GROUPS AND REDUCING GENETIC DIVERSITY. FRAGMENTATION MAKES IT MORE DIFFICULT FOR ORANGUTANS TO FIND MATES AND INCREASES THEIR VULNERABILITY TO POACHING AND DISEASE.

ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE AND HUNTING

DESPITE LEGAL PROTECTIONS, ORANGUTANS ARE STILL VICTIMS OF POACHING AND ILLEGAL PET TRADE. YOUNG ORANGUTANS ARE OFTEN CAPTURED AFTER THEIR MOTHERS ARE KILLED, AND THEY ARE SOLD AS EXOTIC PETS DOMESTICALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY. SUCH PRACTICES CONTRIBUTE TO THE DECLINE IN WILD POPULATIONS, ESPECIALLY WHEN COMBINED WITH HABITAT LOSS.

HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT

AS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND AGRICULTURAL LANDS ENCROACH UPON ORANGUTAN HABITATS, CONFLICTS ARISE. ORANGUTANS MAY RAID CROPS, LEADING TO RETALIATION BY FARMERS. THIS CONFLICT CAN RESULT IN INJURY OR DEATH FOR ORANGUTANS, FURTHER THREATENING THEIR NUMBERS.

CONSERVATION EFFORTS AND THEIR IMPACT

GIVEN THE PRECARIOUS STATUS OF ORANGUTANS, NUMEROUS CONSERVATION INITIATIVES HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED TO PROTECT AND RECOVER THEIR POPULATIONS. THESE EFFORTS HAVE SHOWN PROMISING RESULTS IN SOME AREAS BUT FACE ONGOING CHALLENGES.

PROTECTED AREAS AND HABITAT RESTORATION

GOVERNMENTS AND NGOS HAVE DESIGNATED SEVERAL PROTECTED AREAS IN BORNEO AND SUMATRA AIMED AT PRESERVING CRITICAL HABITATS. NATIONAL PARKS SUCH AS GUNUNG LEUSER IN SUMATRA AND TANJUNG PUTING IN BORNEO SERVE AS REFUGES FOR ORANGUTANS. RESTORATION PROJECTS ALSO FOCUS ON REFORESTING DEGRADED LANDS TO RECONNECT FRAGMENTED HABITATS.

ORANGUTAN REHABILITATION AND RELEASE PROGRAMS

RESCUE CENTERS PLAY A PIVOTAL ROLE IN REHABILITATING ORPHANED OR DISPLACED ORANGUTANS. THESE CENTERS PROVIDE

MEDICAL CARE AND TRAINING TO PREPARE INDIVIDUALS FOR EVENTUAL RELEASE BACK INTO THE WILD. WHILE THESE PROGRAMS CAN BOLSTER WILD POPULATIONS, CHALLENGES REMAIN IN ENSURING RELEASED ORANGUTANS ADAPT SUCCESSFULLY AND CONTRIBUTE TO GENETIC DIVERSITY.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES

ENGAGING LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN CONSERVATION THROUGH EDUCATION, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD INITIATIVES, AND ECOTOURISM HAS BEEN EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING THREATS. SUPPORTING INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL PEOPLES TO MANAGE FORESTS SUSTAINABLY HELPS MAINTAIN ORANGUTAN HABITATS WHILE PROVIDING ECONOMIC BENEFITS.

HOW MANY ORANGUTANS ARE LEFT: COMPARING PAST AND PRESENT FIGURES

HISTORICAL ESTIMATES SUGGEST THAT ORANGUTAN POPULATIONS HAVE DECLINED BY MORE THAN 50% OVER THE PAST 60 YEARS. IN THE 1950S, IT IS BELIEVED THAT OVER 230,000 ORANGUTANS ROAMED THE FORESTS OF BORNEO AND SUMATRA. TODAY, WITH FEWER THAN 100,000 INDIVIDUALS REMAINING, THE SPECIES IS CLASSIFIED AS CRITICALLY ENDANGERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE (IUCN).

THIS MARKED DECLINE UNDERSCORES THE URGENCY OF ADDRESSING THE FACTORS THREATENING ORANGUTAN SURVIVAL. WITHOUT SUSTAINED CONSERVATION EFFORTS, PROJECTIONS INDICATE THE POSSIBILITY OF EXTINCTION IN THE WILD WITHIN DECADES.

POPULATION TRENDS AND FUTURE OUTLOOK

RECENT SURVEYS HAVE SHOWN MIXED TRENDS. WHILE SOME PROTECTED AREAS REPORT STABLE OR SLIGHTLY INCREASING ORANGUTAN NUMBERS, UNPROTECTED REGIONS CONTINUE TO SEE DECLINES. THE SURVIVAL OF THE TAPANULI ORANGUTAN IS PARTICULARLY UNCERTAIN DUE TO ITS EXTREMELY LIMITED RANGE AND ONGOING THREATS FROM INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT.

EFFECTIVE CONSERVATION STRATEGIES MUST BALANCE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WITH ECOLOGICAL PRESERVATION TO ENSURE ORANGUTANS' LONG-TERM SURVIVAL.

THE ROLE OF GLOBAL AWARENESS AND POLICY

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS ARE CRUCIAL COMPONENTS IN PROTECTING ORANGUTANS. AGREEMENTS SUCH AS THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES (CITES) REGULATE THE TRADE OF ORANGUTANS AND THEIR PARTS. ADDITIONALLY, GLOBAL DEMAND FOR SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL HAS PROMPTED COMPANIES TO COMMIT TO DEFORESTATION-FREE SUPPLY CHAINS, INDIRECTLY BENEFITING ORANGUTAN HABITATS.

CONSUMER AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS ALSO PLAY A ROLE BY ENCOURAGING RESPONSIBLE PURCHASING DECISIONS THAT REDUCE PRESSURE ON FORESTS.

THE QUESTION OF HOW MANY ORANGUTANS ARE LEFT REMAINS A SOMBER REFLECTION ON HUMANITY'S IMPACT ON BIODIVERSITY. WHILE THE CURRENT ESTIMATES PROVIDE A SNAPSHOT OF THEIR PRECARIOUS STATUS, ONGOING RESEARCH, CONSERVATION, AND POLICY INTERVENTIONS CONTINUE TO SHAPE THE PROSPECTS FOR THESE REMARKABLE PRIMATES. AS GUARDIANS OF THEIR FUTURE, SUSTAINED COMMITMENT AND GLOBAL COLLABORATION ARE ESSENTIAL TO ENSURE THAT ORANGUTANS NOT ONLY SURVIVE BUT THRIVE IN THEIR NATURAL HABITATS.

How Many Orangutans Are Left

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how many orangutans are left: *Orangutans* Ruth Owen, 2011-07-01 Presents information about orangutans and how they demonstrate intelligence by using tools, finding food, using plants for medicine, and imitating humans.

how many orangutans are left: *Orangutans* Buffy Silverman, 2012 Introduces orangutans, describing their behavior, habitat, life cycle, eating habits, and the threats they face from deforestation and poaching.

how many orangutans are left: *Hot, Flat, and Crowded 2.0* Thomas L. Friedman, 2009-11-24 A New York Times Book Review Notable Book of the Year A Washington Post Best Book of the Year A Businessweek Best Business Book of the Year A Chicago Tribune Best Book of the Year In this brilliant, essential book, Pulitzer Prize-winning author Thomas L. Friedman speaks to America's urgent need for national renewal and explains how a green revolution can bring about both a sustainable environment and a sustainable America. Friedman explains how global warming, rapidly growing populations, and the expansion of the world's middle class through globalization have produced a dangerously unstable planet--one that is hot, flat, and crowded. In this Release 2.0 edition, he also shows how the very habits that led us to ravage the natural world led to the meltdown of the financial markets and the Great Recession. The challenge of a sustainable way of life presents the United States with an opportunity not only to rebuild its economy, but to lead the world in radically innovating toward cleaner energy. And it could inspire Americans to something we haven't seen in a long time--nation-building in America--by summoning the intelligence, creativity, and concern for the common good that are our greatest national resources. *Hot, Flat, and Crowded 2.0* is classic Thomas L. Friedman: fearless, incisive, forward-looking, and rich in surprising common sense about the challenge--and the promise--of the future.

how many orangutans are left: *Orangutan* David Orme, 2005 Introduction to orangutans and the reasons that their numbers have been declining.

how many orangutans are left: *Crisis and Change Today* Peter Knapp, Alan Spector, 2011-01-16 *Crisis and Change Today* provides a solid introduction to Marxist social theory. The work's unique voice is expressed in its Socratic-dialogic approach, structured around forty questions that students have about society and social change. Topics range from theories of history, economics, unemployment, racial oppression, the state, fascism, the collapse of the Soviet bloc, and points of convergence and difference between the dialectical approach and other approaches to social science. The content and tone of the work invites students to evaluate various traditional and current explanations of social institutions and social processes and encourages them to weigh the debates and investigate further. The first edition was very well received (Distinguished Scholarship Award of the Section on Marxist Sociology of the ASA), and the second edition has been thoroughly revised and updated to be relevant for students today. Though the first edition was written during the wake of the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of the Soviet Union, the growing gap between the rich and the poor and the economic crisis have generated more interest in using Marxist analysis both as a tool to analyze and understand capitalism and the weaknesses of past Marxist praxis.

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how many orangutans are left: *Rescued* Eliot Schrefer, 2016-04-26 From two-time National Book Award finalist Eliot Schrefer comes an unbelievable story of survival. Raja has been raised in captivity. Not behind the bars of a zoo, but within the confines of an American home. He was stolen

when he was young to be someone's pet. Now he's grown up . . . and is about to be sent away again, to a place from which there will be no return. John grew up with Raja. The orangutan was his friend, his brother -- never his pet. But when John's parents split up and he moved across the country, he left Raja behind. Now Raja is suffering. There's one last chance to save Raja -- a chance that will force John to confront his fractured family and the captivity he's imposed on himself all of these years. Eliot Schreier's last two novels, *Endangered* and *Threatened*, were both finalists for the National Book Award. With *Rescued*, he brings his remarkable storytelling to the American landscape, giving us a boy who must redefine his own humanity and an orangutan who will need his help in order to return home.

how many orangutans are left: *The Sasquatch Paradox* Levi Machovec, 2022-02-10 There is a problem in the scientific community. They are more than happy to debate those who believe the Earth is flat. Yet, when one brings up Sasquatch, they quickly ignore the subject and shun anyone in the scientific community who does look into the evidence. The Sasquatch paradox shows that the scientific community does not live up to its ideal. We should not be surprised at this fact as this has been the case since the scientific revolution. And so the question remains, and the scientists still haven't provided an adequate answer to this one fundamental question. What is leaving ape footprints in the woods of North America?

how many orangutans are left: *Wild Encounters* Nick Stewart, Katheryn Wise, Ian Redmond, Peter Knight, Chris Draper, 2020-03-11 <p>Horizon Guides' Wild Encounters is your one-stop-guide for advice on how to see wildlife responsibly, exploring the issues facing wildlife tourism and the impact humans are having on animals.</p> <p>This guide gives expert advice from wildlife conservations on the issues you may encounter when seeing animals when travelling. It explains how to spot an animal in distress, the impact of animal shows and how to see wildlife ethically.</p> <p>In this guide:
Advice on how to see animals in the wild ethicallyInformation on the impact of animal shows on wildlifeHow to book ethical wildlife-watching tripsThe difference between seeing animals in the wild and captivity</p> <p>How to help change the global impact of animal tourism</p> <p>Our Wild Encounters guide is designed to help you make ethical decisions about how to see wildlife. Too much information can sometimes be overwhelming, so we'll give you a general overview and help you take the first steps towards seeing animals responsibly.</p>

how many orangutans are left: *Phillipps' Field Guide to the Mammals of Borneo and Their Ecology* Quentin Phillipps, 2016-05-10 This is the most comprehensive, up-to-date, and easily accessible field guide to the mammals of Borneo—the ideal travel companion for anyone visiting this region of the world. Covering Sabah, Sarawak, Brunei, and Kalimantan, the book provides essential information on 277 species of land and marine mammals and features 141 breathtaking color plates. Detailed facing-page species accounts describe taxonomy, size, range, distribution, habits, and status. This unique at-a-glance guide also includes distribution maps, habitat plates, regional maps, fast-find graphic indexes, top mammal sites, and a complete overview of the vegetation, climate, and ecology of Borneo. Covers 277 species—from orangutans and clouded leopards to otters and other marine mammals Features 141 superb color plates Includes facing-page species accounts, distribution maps, fast-find graphic indexes, and more Describes Borneo's vegetation, climate, and ecology

how many orangutans are left: *CK-12 Middle School Math Grade 6, Volume 1 Of 2* CK-12 Foundation, 2012-01-27 CK-12's Middle School Math Grade 6 covers the fundamentals of fractions, decimals, and geometry. Also explored are units of measurement, graphing concepts, and strategies for utilizing the book's content in practical situations. Volume 1 includes the first 6 chapters.

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how many orangutans are left: *Planet Savers* Kevin Desmond, 2017-09-08 Protecting the planet is everyone's work. But we all have our own heroes in whatever area we are working. Planet Savers brings together the varied stories of the hundreds of movers and shakers that have spoken up throughout history and taken action to defend the world from pollution, deforestation, species

loss and climate change. From Theodore Roosevelt to Al Gore; from Francis of Assisi to David Attenborough – and from hundreds more men and women that you will know little, if anything, about. Scientists, artists, business people, priests, lawyers, poets, politicians, activists and more, from every continent of the world. Their work has enthused us about the natural world and warned us that we must do much more to preserve it. The Indian woman who became the world's first environmental martyr; the Baptist Reverend who asked What Would Jesus Drive?; the Quaker big game hunter who set up the first conservation organisation; the Shakespearian actor who revolutionised organic gardening; and the housewife whose campaign against toxic waste forced a President to act. The book is a cornucopia of people who from time immemorial have put their careers, reputations and lives on the line to protect our planet from its governing inhabitants – the human race. Today, as thousands of species of animals and plants are faced with extinction, thousands of years of indigenous knowledge is lost in the face of technological advance, and we become more and more aware of the potential doomsday scenario of a warming world, we need Planet Savers more than ever. Our inspiration can be the 301 environmental lives portrayed in this book. These people cared enough to do something about it. Planet Savers is both a tribute and a catalyst: a tribute to the people that loved the planet enough to want to act to save it, and a catalyst for the people who will be inspired to act after reading it. New Planet Savers are at work right now in rainforests and megacities; in community centres and boardrooms; at road protests and in courtrooms, all over the world. If this book has one great aim it is to inspire you, the reader, to join them. It is a book that every home should own.

how many orangutans are left: NTA NET Previous Papers (Topicwise) - Teaching and Research Aptitude Paper-1 Mocktime Publication, NTA NET Previous Papers (Topicwise) - Teaching and Research Aptitude Paper-1 NET JRF Paper-1

how many orangutans are left: The Global Guide to Animal Protection Andrew Linzey, 2013-06-01 Raising awareness of human indifference and cruelty toward animals, The Global Guide to Animal Protection includes more than 180 introductory articles that survey the extent of worldwide human exploitation of animals from a variety of perspectives. In addition to entries on often disturbing examples of human cruelty toward animals, the book provides inspiring accounts of attempts by courageous individuals--including Jane Goodall, Shirley McGreal, Birute Mary Galdikas, Richard D. Ryder, and Roger Fouts--to challenge and change exploitative practices. As concern for animals and their welfare grows, this volume will be an indispensable aid to general readers, activists, scholars, and students interested in developing a keener awareness of cruelty to animals and considering avenues for reform. Also included is a special foreword by Archbishop Desmond Tutu, urging readers to seek justice and protection for all creatures, humans and animals alike.

how many orangutans are left: Ecological Diversity in Sustainable Development Chris Maser, 1999-05-04 Our world is filled with unseen wonders - the most phenomenal of which is the often hidden beauty of the diversity that surrounds us. Apart from the beauty diversity brings to our lives, it is also absolutely necessary to the sustainability of life itself. The importance of diversity is overlooked in the social realm, yet decisions made in that realm affect all of society for generations. Planners tend to ignore ecological diversity because they don't understand it. Ecological Diversity in Sustainable Development: The Vital and Forgotten Dimension makes that clear. The author tackles this difficult problem: how are we to maintain sustainable diversity in the Earth's ecosystems and our cultural systems? He provides examples of how natural and cultural diversity have been reduced by altering the linkages between climate, soil, water, air, forests, animals, and people. The book is divided into three parts. Part one examines diversity as it is found in nature, part two considers how culture affects diversity through its evolution, and part three explores the diversity of Nature as seen through culture in an attempt to guide culture toward social/environmental sustainability. Anyone who is interested in the quality of life on Earth will want this book. Maser writes in easy-to-read lucid prose, providing a holistic overview of environmental issues that 21st century decision makers must address in shaping our destiny.

how many orangutans are left: Animals of Borneo Susan Rose Simms, 2019-11-01 Welcome to

the rain forest. Some amazing animals live here! Meet the world's smallest rhino and the largest mammal that lives in trees. Meet some monkeys with really long noses. And check out lizards and snakes that fly! Animals of Borneo is part of the It's All Animals series. The animals of the rain forest get around. This high-interest series uses fascinating facts about animals to introduce life-science vocabulary and concepts about ecosystems and conservation. Read-UP! with 3 levels of readability. Each level (set of 5 books) contains a book on a different science subject so a student can keep reading in one content area if he or she prefers.

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