

Here is us giving a talk to all the Year 3 students about Orangutans.



Annabel came in for a surprise visit and showed them palm oil free cleaning products that they should ask their parents to buy and use.



This is the talk we gave to them:

Hello,

We are the Year 6 Environment Leaders and we are going to talk to you today about Orangutans.

### **Slide 1**

At Chatham we support 'The Orangutan Project' and they have given this Power Point help with our talk today.

### **Slide 2**

Orangutans are part of the Great Ape family along with Chimpanzees, Gorillas, Bonobos and....can anyone tell us the other member of the family?

### **Slide 3**

Yes, that's right HUMANS!

### **Slide 4**

Some facts about Orangutans

### **Slide 5**

Orangutans are our close cousins – they have 97% DNA the same as humans and are as smart as a 5 year old child – they could come to Prep at Chatham.

Orangutan in Indonesian means 'person of the forest'

Orangutans eat fruit. They eat over 400 different kinds of food. Ninety per cent of their diet consists of fruit but they also love to eat nectar, honey, bark, leaves, insects and fungi. Their

favourite fruit is durian which is renowned for its horrible smell!

Lucia can talk about her visit to the zoo and the fingerprints

### **Slide 6**

Meet some relatives - Do these two look like your Grandparents?

### **Slide 7**

This Male Orangutan is about 9 years old and he was released into the wild in 2006. Males grow to 1 to 1.4 metres tall and weigh over 90kg and their arm span can be up to 2.3 metres.

### **Slide 8**

Mother Orangutans love their babies and they usually keep their baby with them for up to 9 years and in some cases a daughter may stay with them longer

Females range up to about 1.1 metres tall and can weigh up to 50kg.

### **Slide 9**

Wild orangutans are found only in the tropical forests on the islands of Borneo and Sumatra. All populations are under severe threat from habitat loss, illegal logging, fires and poaching.

### **Slide 10**

In 1900, there were over 315,000 wild orangutans. Today, there are approximately 60,000. That is a decrease of more than 90% in just over 100 years. Only 6,300 of these remain living in Sumatra and they are classified as 'Critically Endangered'. The Bornean orangutan is classified as 'Endangered'.

The main reason is that there are currently 300 football ovals per hour of rainforest being cleared in Indonesia. In 5 years an area the size of Tasmania will have been cleared.

Why are they chopping down all the rainforest? PALM OIL!

### **Slide 11**

What is Palm Oil and What is the problem with it?

Palm Oil is a form of edible vegetable oil obtained from the fruit of the African oil palm tree.

The reason that the Orang-utans are in trouble is because people are cutting down trees in Malaysia and Indonesia to grow palm oil.

### **Slide 12**

Australians eat about 10kg each of palm oil every year because it is not labelled on packets. Palm Oil is found in 40 percent of food products such as biscuits, crackers, chocolate, ice cream, margarine, bread and chips. It is also found in washing powders, shampoo, soap, beauty products and pet food.

### **Slide 13**

What do we want companies to do:

Clearly label all products that contain palm oil then we can decide if we want to buy them or not and commit to using 100% sustainable palm oil

### **Slide 14**

What can we do?

Read the labels before you buy and get your family to do it too.

Visit the Melbourne zoo website: [Zoo.org.au/zoopermarket](http://Zoo.org.au/zoopermarket)

Write a letter to the Government and to the companies who use Palm Oil.

### **Slide 15**

Organisations like The Orangutan Project are helping Orangutans by setting up care centres for rescued Orangutans whose forests have been destroyed.

There are over 2,000 rescued Orangutans in Care Centres across Indonesia.

In 2009 the Chatham Environment Leaders adopted an Orang-utan through the Australian Orang-utan Project. His name is Jarot and he was born in July 2007.

He was found in a village in Borneo where he was living with a local farmer because the jungle he lived in had been destroyed. Only 1 out of 6 orphans are lucky enough to be rescued - nearly 1,000 orphaned orang-utans are living in rescue centres. The money we pay goes towards the care of these infants to ensure they are in a healthy condition and have the best chance to survive – and possibly even return to the wild.

### **Slide 16**

Orangutans love to play just like you – a baby Orangutans favourite toy is a cardboard box.

### **Slide 17**

Orangutans in rescue centres have to go to school just like us.

### **Slide 18**

They have teachers just like us do

### **Slide 19**

What else can we do?

Ask your family to buy Australian timber to save rainforest timber being cut down

Ask your family not to buy products that contain palm oil

Fundraise with your friends to raise money to help the The Orangutan Project

Tell everyone about the Orangutan and the destruction of its rainforest home

### **Slide 20**

We will keep adopting Oranutans – if any one wants to know more about the ones that we sponsor Mrs Doherty has more information.

### **Slide 21**

Any questions?

### **Slide 22**

We have \$300 that we raised on World Environment Day that we will add to any money that the Year 3's raise.

Thank you

