

PIONEER EXPEDITIONS

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Do something extraordinary.....

Expedition to Save the Orang-utang • Borneo 8 Days • £1250 (ex Bali)

Highlights

- Visit pristine rainforest in search of the amazing Orangutan
- Travel up jungle rivers to witness Proboscis, Ebony and Grey Macaque Monkeys
- Visit an Orangutan orphanage and see how captive Orangutan are reintroduced to the wild
- Some of your expedition cost is directly donated to save these wonderful creatures

Borneo is the world's third largest island and home to some of the most unique eco-systems and creatures on this planet.

The existence of one of our closest relatives is in jeopardy. The Orang-utan or "forest people" are struggling against the pressures of deforestation and agriculture expansion. By joining our Orang-utan expedition, not only will you experience life in Borneo, but you will encounter these magnificent creatures in their natural environment.

The Orang-utan have become a flagship animal for world conservation. Their beauty, gentle nature and uncanny human resemblance put them on an equal par to the Gorilla and the Chimpanzee.

Overview

We will travel to the Tanjung Puting National Park in central Kalimantan, Indonesia. The park is home to a host of rare and unusual creatures including the Proboscis monkey and the extremely rare false gaviel, a small crocodile only found now in this park. It is also home to some of the most pristine rain forests and river systems. In fact the only way into the park is via its extensive network of river ways.

We will visit two organisations that are working to protect the Orang-utan, the Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) and Friends of the National Park Foundation (FNPF). Both work actively to conserve Kalimantan's eco-system and help re-habilitate captive Orang-utan so that they may be re-introduced into the wild. A part of your expedition fee is donated to these organisations, so that they can continue their valuable work.

Our accommodation will be aboard our river boat or klotok, which is fitted out with a shower and a sit down toilet. We will sleep on board, surrounded by the sounds of the rain forest and protected by a mosquito net.

The Save the Orang-utan Expedition can be a life altering experience. Many return home wanting to continue to help these wonderful creatures and the environment they live in. This is truly an amazing expedition.



ITINERARY

- Day one:** Arrive in Bali
Transfer to our hotel. Free time. You will be met at your hotel by your guide the following morning.
- Day two:** Denpasar to Semarang
Transfer from hotel to Denpasar airport; fly to Yogyakarta on the island of Java and then transfer to Semarang. Overnight Semarang.
- Day three:** Semarang to Pangkalanbun-Rimba Lodge
Fly to Pangkalan Bun and upon arrival, directly transfer to Kumai harbour by airport taxi. Arrive in Kumai harbour, directly onboard our klotok boat and head out. Lunch will be provided on boat. Arrive at Rimba lodge, settle in and then that afternoon look for proboscis monkey and general exploring along the river banks. Overnight at Lodge.
- Day four:** Rimba Lodge – Crocodile Lake – Overnight on boat
After breakfast, we proceed the by boat up the Seikonyer river to Camp Leakey, the oldest camp for orphaned orangutans. Arrived at Camp Leakey, take a short trek in the surrounding area and back to boat for lunch and rest. Afternoon, back to camp for afternoon feeding time. After enjoying the feeding time of the orangutans and the surrounding forest area, back to the boat and cruising down the Camp Leakey River. We may see other wildlife of Borneo such as Proboscis monkey. Over night on the klotok. We provide mattress, pillow and mosquito net.
- Day five:** Croc Lake – Camp Leakey Breakfast on boat. Then we continue the trip to second camp, Pondok Tanguy. Here you will see juvenile orangutans and other big females (sometimes you can see semi-wild orangutans here) coming to the feeding station. Afterwards we will head back to the boat and proceed to Pesalat Camp. Upon arrival, we will take a walk through the jungle learning from our guide and observing local people reforesting the environment. Then back to the boat and back up the river Seikonyer. Over night on boat.
- Day six:** Camp Leakey – Fire Flies Mangrove Breakfast, and then we boat up to Camp Leakey for a second visit this time during the morning. This morning we will trek for 2.5 hours accompanied by a Ranger to see and learn about various parts of the jungle. For lunch we will hope on our klotok and observe local wild life such as Crab Eating Macaque, Orangutan, Blue satin kingfisher etc. In the afternoon we will boat down the river to a mangrove of Nipah palm area where we will see millions of fire flies. On the way, we will watch proboscis monkey along the river banks. Dinner and over night on floating Lodge (boat).
- Day seven:** Fire Flies Mangrove – Semarang – Bali Breakfast then proceed to Kumai then Pangkalan Bun airport for your onward flight to Bali via Semarang and Yogyakarta. (B, L). Overnight in Bali.
- Day eight:** Today we leave you so you can journey onto your next destination.

EXPEDITION GRADE – Easy

This expedition is considered easy as there are no long walks or elevations to deal with. Accommodation in Pangkalanbun is in a hotel. 3 nights will be spent on board our klotok, where a foam mattress, pillow, blankets and mosquito nets will be provided. All food is provided for once you get to Kalimantan. This expedition is also suited for families with children that are confident around water.

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SCHEDULED DATES

As our partner own the operations in Indonesia we are able to arrange expeditions at any time of the year. The best time of year to visit Kalimantan is March to October as these are usually the driest and most settled times of the year.

5 Mar 10 – 12 Mar 10	14 Mar 10 – 21 Mar 10
23 Mar 10 – 30 Mar 10	1 Apr 10 – 8 Apr 10
10 Apr 10 – 17 Apr 10	19 Apr 10 – 26 Apr 10
28 Apr 10 – 5 May 10	7 May 10 – 14 May 10
16 May 10 – 23 May 10	25 May 10 – 1 Jun 10
3 Jun 10 – 10 Jun 10	12 Jun 10 – 19 Jun 10
21 Jun 10 – 28 Jun 10	30 Jun 10 – 7 Jul 10
9 Jul 10 – 16 Jul 10	18 Jul 10 – 25 Jul 10
27 Jul 10 – 3 Aug 10	5 Aug 10 – 12 Aug 10
14 Aug 10 – 21 Aug 10	23 Aug 10 – 30 Aug 10
1 Sep 10 – 8 Sep 10	10 Sep 10 – 17 Sep 10
19 Sep 10 – 26 Sep 10	28 Sep 10 – 5 Oct 10
7 Oct 10 – 14 Oct 10	16 Oct 10 – 23 Oct 10
25 Oct 10 – 1 Nov 10	3 Nov 10 – 10 Nov 10
12 Nov 10 – 19 Nov 10	21 Nov 10 – 28 Nov 10
30 Nov 10 – 7 Dec 10	9 Dec 10 – 16 Dec 10



EXPEDITION INCLUSIONS

- All domestic airfares
- Local No Roads Guide throughout
- Accommodation in Bali and Semarang
- Accommodation on board our boat
- All meals in Kalimantan
- All park fees
- All transfers
- Captain and assistants
- Guide through park
- Donation to those protecting the Orangutans
- Ranger and local guide fees, boat mooring fees

EXPEDITION EXCLUSIONS

- Airport taxes
- Semarang and Bali meals except breakfast

GENERAL INFORMATION ORANG-UTANGS

Orangutans are highly intelligent with ability to reason and think. This large, gentle red ape is one of our closest relatives, sharing 97% of our DNA. Indigenous peoples of Indonesia and Malaysia call this ape "Orang Hutan" literally translating into English as "People of the Forest". The Orangutan is a remarkable creature as it is the world's largest arboreal primate. Now faced with the possibility of extinction in the wild in the foreseeable future the following pages provide some interesting facts about the habits of orangutans and their chances of survival.

Their eyes hold a story that is indecipherable and yet intuitively we relate to them. Just one look into those eyes and you are hooked. In times past, they would not kill them because they felt the orangutan was simply a person hiding in the trees, trying to avoid having to go to work or become a slave. Orangutans are unique in the ape world. There are four kinds of great apes: gorillas, chimpanzees, bonobos and orangutans. Only the orangutan comes from Asia; the others all come from Africa. There are two separate species of orangutan - the Sumatran orangutan (*Pongo abelii*) and the Bornean orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) The orangutan is the only strictly arboreal ape and is actually the largest tree- living mammal in the world. Although the rest of the apes do climb and build sleeping nests in the trees, they are primarily terrestrial (spending their lives on the ground). Even the hair color of the orangutan, a bright reddish brown, is unique in the ape world. The orangutan has the most remarkable ability to travel through the forest treetops. Each night they will build nests out of leaves and branches in the very tops of the trees. The upper tree canopy is where the orangutan will live and sleep - sometimes as much as 100 feet above the ground. The orangutan has little need to come down from this height as they are uniquely adapted for their arboreal lifestyle. Almost all of the food they eat grows in the treetops and the frequent rains fill the leaves, supplying them with drinking water. When water is difficult to find, they chew leaves to make a sponge to soak up the droplets in tree cavities. However when it rains very hard, the orangutan makes an umbrella for himself out of big leaves. Many people are familiar with the studies that have shown chimpanzees using tools, such as termite-fishing sticks. Recent studies show that some populations of orangutans also fashion tools to aid in the difficult task of foraging for food. Some might say orangutans have four hands instead of two hands and two feet. These appendages make them graceful and agile while climbing through the trees but makes walking on the ground somewhat slow and awkward. This is why an orangutan is at a great disadvantage on the ground, and an orangutan rarely comes down from the treetops. Their food is there, their home is there and they are safer there. An orangutan's lifespan is about 35-40 years in the wild, and sometimes into the 50's in captivity. They reach puberty at about 8 years of age. The orangutan has the longest childhood dependence on a mother



of any animal in the world, because there is so much for a young orangutan to learn in order to survive. The babies nurse until they are about six years of age. The young males may stay close by their mothers for a few more years but the females stay until they are into their teens, allowing them to observe mothering skills as they watch their younger sibling being raised. Orangutan females only give birth about once every 8 years - the longest time between births of any mammal on earth. (This results in only 4 to 5 babies in her lifetime.) This is why orangutan populations are very slow to recover from any disturbances. Food is often scarce in the rain forest and provides the main reason why the orangutan is a semi-solitary creature. However, in times of great abundance of food, orangutans may use the opportunity to socialize and gather in small groups. Their diet is made up of bark, leaves, flowers, a variety of insects, and most importantly, over 300 kinds of fruit. The mothers must teach the babies what food to eat, where to find that food, in which trees and during which seasons. It is thought that orangutans must have a very complex map of the forest in their mind, and detailed knowledge of the fruiting cycles of many species of trees. (This prevents wasting valuable energy searching for fruit trees randomly, and traveling to a certain fruiting tree whose fruits will not ripen for some time). The babies must eventually know hundreds of species of plants and trees, which ones are edible, and how to process them as some are very difficult to eat because they are protected by sharp spines and shells. Compared with other apes, orangutans are fairly unsociable creatures. The only real bond which is formed is between mother and offspring. The young stay with their mother until adolescence at about the age of seven, but after that they generally only see each other from time to time. The males move away in search of their own territories. Males travel long distances, paying little attention to other orangutans that they meet. When the males become sexually mature they develop many distinctive physical features that are very characteristic of orangutans. Fleshy cheek pads form on both sides of their face and a high, fatty crown on their head. Their hair grows long and a beard develops on their faces. They have an impressive call that they produce with the aid of their laryngeal sac (found under their chin). This is called the "Long Call" and is used to locate and advertise their presence to females or warn other males away. Males often weigh over 200 pounds, where females are 1/3 to 1/2 his size. The orangutan is regarded as an "umbrella" species. Its arboreal tree-swinging journeys help to spread tree seeds - in fact some trees can only germinate when they have passed through its gut. The orangutan is pivotal in creating the necessary environment for the thousands of fauna and flora which make up the biodiversity of the SE Asian rainforest.

Orangutans are one of the least understood of all apes, and are continually under threat from the actions of man. This is primarily from the illegal capture and trade of orangutan young, but also due to the ever-depleting habitat caused by the extensive logging of their forest homes.

The Orangutan is protected under CITES and is considered an endangered species.

TANJUNG PUTING NATIONAL PARK

Tanjung Puting is one of the natural wonders of the world! You are captivated completely by the purity of the air, the openness of the night sky with the most remarkable view of the Milky Way, the magnificence and dignity of the gentle orangutans, the thundering downpours that instantly cool the air, and the clarity of the brilliant crimson sunsets. Tanjung Puting is the largest and most diverse protected example of extensive coastal tropical heath and peat swamp forest which used to cover much of southern Borneo.

The area was originally declared as a game reserve in 1935 and a National Park in 1982. While the Park has checkered history of weak protection, nonetheless, it remains substantially wild and natural.

The best known animals in Tanjung Puting are the orangutans, made famous through the efforts of Orangutan Research and Conservation Program, which is based at the landmark Camp Leakey research station. Tanjung Puting also boasts the bizarre looking proboscis monkey with its "Jimmy Durante" nose as well as seven other primate species. Clouded leopards, civets, and Malaysian sun bears cavort in the park as do mouse deer, barking deer, sambar deer, and the wild cattle known as banteng. Tanjung Puting hosts over 220 species of birds, including hornbills, deep forest birds and many wetland species. Tanjung Puting is well known for its "bird lakes" seasonal rookeries for a half a dozen species of endangered waterbirds, including the only known Bornean nesting grounds for white egrets. Tanjung Puting also has two species of crocodiles, dozens of snakes and frogs, numerous threatened species, including the

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fortune-bringing and highly endangered "dragon" fish also known as the Arwana (bony-tongue). Among the most flamboyant of these animals are the many species of colorful birds, butterflies, and moths found in the Park.

Aside from its remarkable biological attributes, Tanjung Puting is highly important for the well-being of the surrounding local human population. The wetlands provide vital ecological services such as flood control, stream control regulation, erosion control, natural biological filtration system, and seasonal nurseries for fish which are the major source of local animal protein. Many of these services have an impact well beyond the local area. For instance, the waters surrounding Tanjung Puting attract fishing vessels from many different parts of Indonesia. In addition, local people benefit from a great variety of forest products including honey, waxes, aromatic woods, fibers for ropes and cloth, medicinal plants, fuel oils, thatching materials, rattan, firewood, incense, wild rubber, edible latexes, resins, natural pesticides, fungicides and possible virocidases

RESPONSIBLE TRAVEL

We support the following Non-Government Organisations. Each has its own way of operating and its own philosophy. However, they are all dedicated to protecting the environment and the existence of the Orangutan. A portion of your expedition fee is donated to each of these organizations, so that the fragile eco-system we travel through can be traveled through by our grand children.

FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

The Friends of the National Parks Foundation (FNPF) is an Indonesian NGO working to preserve Indonesia's forests and national parks for Indonesians as well as for the world.

They were founded in September 1997, with an initial focus on supporting the orangutan rehabilitation program within Tanjung Puting National Park, Kalimantan, Indonesian Borneo .

Since then, their focus has expanded to include reforestation, community development, conservation education, and the rehabilitation and release of other wildlife.

There work is comprehensive and includes:

- **REHABILITATION:** Reintroducing animals that have been confiscated from the illegal trade back into their natural environment.
- **REFORESTATION:** Planting trees in areas where logging or fires have destroyed the vegetation.
- **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:** Providing economic alternatives to local peoples so they have livelihood options beyond than logging and mining

FNPF draws upon an extensive network of friends and partners. They work with local communities, schools and universities, Government authorities, international volunteers as well as the global conservation community.

FNPF now has projects all over Indonesia and are need of our support to help them continue their fantastic work.

ORANGUTAN FOUNDATION INTERNATIONAL

Orangutan Foundation International (OFI) is a nonprofit organization dedicated to the conservation of wild orangutans and their rainforest habitat in Indonesia and Malaysia. Founded in 1986 by scientist and conservationist Dr. Biruté Mary Galdikas and her former doctoral student, Dr. Gary Shapiro, OFI focuses on three objectives: research, conservation, and education. OFI also disseminates information about the orangutan to galvanize policymakers and the public toward an appreciation of orangutans and their highly endangered status.

OFI is a member of the Orangutan Conservation Forum, a consortium of groups working to counter the primary threats to orangutan survival throughout Indonesia. The top issues OFI works on with these partners include:

- **FOREST PROTECTION:** To keep illegal loggers and miners from degrading these areas, OFI funds patrols of TPNP (Tanjung Puting National Park) , as well as other protected

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forests. The patrols are comprised of local forest police or "Jagawana" and OFI staff, representing a community-wide effort to protect orangutan habitat.

- **RESEARCH:** Run primarily by Indonesian staff, Camp Leakey's projects have included studies on the behavior and ecology of the orangutan, proboscis monkey, gibbon, and leaf-eating monkeys, as well as orangutan sign language abilities and cognition, leech behavior, and riverine ecology. OFI is also conducting research on reforestation methods with long-term experimental plots. In addition, its botanical nursery supplies various forest tree species that are planted in degraded areas outside the national park. These reforested areas expand the available habitat for orangutans and other rainforest species.
- **EDUCATION:** Working to instill pride in orangutans and their forest habitat, OFI and its international chapters produce educational programs for schools, deliver public lectures, organize conferences and seminars, and produce radio programs that disseminate information about orangutans, their plight, and how people can become involved in conservation efforts.
- **REHABILITATION AND REINTRODUCTION:** In late 1998, OFI completed the construction of the Orangutan Care Center and Quarantine Facility (OCCQ) for orphaned orangutans needing medical treatment and care in preparation for reintroduction into suitable, protected habitats. The OCCQ is staffed by three full-time veterinarians and is equipped with donated medical equipment and supplies that allow the staff to provide an excellent level of care. Orphans spend the day in the forest surrounding the OCCQ, learning the skills necessary for reintroduction back into the wild when they are six to eight years of age. Additionally, as of the end of 2002, OFI has successfully reintroduced more than 25 orangutans into Lamandau Nature Reserve, which OFI co-manages with an agency of the Indonesian Forest Ministry.

BORNEO ORANGUTAN SURVIVAL FOUNDATION

The Borneo Orangutan Survival Foundation (BOS) is a not-for-profit foundation supported by thirteen sister organizations around the world. (Until the recent name change, BOS was also known as the Balikpapan Orangutan Survival Foundation.) BOS works under an official agreement with the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry for the conservation of orangutans and their ecosystem by involving and educating the local people. BOS is presently running the world's largest primate conservation project and employs more than 200 permanent staff. BOS' interests cover biodiversity issues (flora and fauna), forest rehabilitation, forest inventory and monitoring (through its company PT SarVision Indonesia), agroforestry (to improve local peoples' welfare and education), as well as working with orangutans and other protected wildlife. BOS was formed in 1991 when Dr Willie Smits, a tropical forest ecologist and senior advisor to the Minister of Forestry of Indonesia, found a sick orangutan in the local market. He managed to keep her alive and was then given a second problematic baby, and had to care for the two of them. The foundation has a board of directors, supervised by Ir. Djamaludin Suryohadikusumo, former Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, who is also the patron of the foundation together with His Royal Highness Prince Bernhard of The Netherlands. The board of directors is assisted by a scientific advisory board, which comprises orangutan experts and other specialists from Indonesia and around the world. Since its incorporation BOS has achieved an enviable track record of success. It has purchased thousands of acres of land to become eternal nature reserves owned by BOS, assisted in the confiscation of more than one thousand orangutans with their subsequent reintroduction into the wild, and by educated and provided livelihoods for thousands of local people.

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INDONESIAN TOURIST VISA

From February 2004, Indonesia has imposed a US\$25 entry Visa. This Visa is for 30 days and can be purchased on arrival at Denpasar airport in Bali. While personal photos are not required it is advised that you bring the exact amount to prevent any delays.

PRE-DEPARTURE INFORMATION

Once your expedition is confirmed we will send you detailed Pre Departure Information which includes a list of recommended clothing and personal equipment, along with other relevant information to help you prepare for your trip.

This trip is run in conjunction with our partners No Roads.