Make a Difference for Wild Orangutans

Cheyenne Mountain Zoo is committed to raising awareness about the complex issues surrounding palm oil. For more information go to www.cmzoo.org/palmoil

What is Palm Oil?

- It is a form of edible vegetable oil obtained from the fruit of the African oil palm tree.
- African oil palms originated in West Africa, but can flourish wherever heat and rainfall are abundant.
- Currently the majority of all palm oil is grown and produced in Borneo and Sumatra.
- Palm oil is the most widely consumed edible oil.
- Over 41.5 million metric tons are produced in Indonesia and Malaysia per year (USDA, 2022).
- You probably eat and use palm oil every day. It is found in many foods, cosmetics and bath products.
- Demand for this commodity is rapidly increasing because of trans-fat health concerns and bio-fuel development.



How Does Growing Palm Oil Affect Rainforests?

- Palm oil plantations are not part of the rainforest. Palm oil is an introduced agricultural crop.
- When palm oil is produced at certified sustainable plantations and mills, high conservation value (HCV) areas are protected, which includes areas where orangutans are found.
- When palm oil is produced NON-sustainably through destruction of HCV rainforest and peat swamps, this destroys critical rainforest habitat for orangutans, elephants, tigers, sun bears, rhinos, and many other species.

Orangutans

- Orangutans are only found on the islands of Borneo and Sumatra. All three species are critically endangered.
- Orangutans give birth once every 6-10 years, the longest interbirth interval of any mammal, resulting in a slow reproductive rate.
- Orangutans are the only Asian great ape; they are the largest arboreal mammal on earth.
- After logging rainforest habitat, palm oil companies often use uncontrolled burning to clear the land or peat swamp. In 1997-98 a devastating fire killed almost 8,000 orangutans in Borneo.
- Extinction for these great apes could be just around the corner if the palm oil industry, deforestation, and burning of peat forest do not change.

Rainforest and Wildlife in Borneo and Sumatra

- Indonesia is facing the highest rate of tropical rain forest loss in the world.
- There are millions of acres of degraded land available that could be used for palm oil plantations.
 Instead, many companies choose to use high conservation value rainforests in order to gain the additional timber profits.
- Sumatra has 202 mammal species, 580 birds, 217 reptiles, over 70 amphibians, 272 fish and 15,000 plant species. Flagship species include elephants, rhinos, orangutans and tigers.
- Borneo has 222 species of mammals, 420 birds, 180 reptiles, 150 amphibians, 394 fish, and 15,000 plants. Borneo is home to orangutans, elephants, clouded leopards, proboscis monkeys, sun bears, and hornbills.





Local People in Borneo and Sumatra

- The land for new plantations is often forcibly taken from indigenous people who traditionally owned the land, when palm oil is produced NON-sustainably.
- Palm oil is a huge industry, employing many people. On certified sustainable plantations and mills the
 workers have decent housing and wages; schools and health clinics are also available. At plantations
 and mills that are NOT certified, conditions for workers and their families are not regulated.
- Local people can and should be trained in environmentally sustainable agriculture, reforestation techniques, ecotourism, and other sustainable trades, crafts and professions. This is happening in some areas.

RSPO – The Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil

- This is a multi-stakeholder organization with members from many sectors, such as palm oil producers, processors and traders, social and environmental organizations, retail companies and more.
- RSPO implements strict certification standards for sustainable palm oil which are reviewed every five years according to the latest science. Visit www.rspo.org for more information.
- Companies who are members of the RSPO are required to abide by RSPO principles and guidelines.
- Supporting the RSPO's efforts toward certified sustainable palm oil is extremely important.

Looking at the Big Picture of Palm Oil

Palm oil plants produce more vegetable oil than other sources. For an acre of land planted with oil
palms, compared to all other edible oil crops, oil palms produce about 4 to 10 times the amount of
vegetable oil per acre. Palm oil can be a more environmentally friendly source of vegetable oil than
other edible oil crops, but ONLY IF it is produced sustainably.

Palm Oil as a Source of Biofuel

- One goal of biofuel is to decrease greenhouse gasses and mitigate global warming.
- HOWEVER...when rainforests and peat swamps are destroyed to produce palm oil for biofuel, the net carbon result may be more detrimental than using fossil fuels.
 - WHY? Rainforests filter massive amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. When palm oil is produced through deforestation, the burning peat soil and loss of rainforest actually causes an *increase* in greenhouse gasses, which contributes to global warming.

Here is how YOU can help!

- Download and use the free app, PalmOil Scan. Shop for orangutan-friendly choices and support companies who are members of RSPO.
- Write to your favorite companies and restaurants to educate them on the importance of using 100% identity preserved or segregated certified sustainable palm oil (CSPO) that is deforestation-free.
 - Encourage them to become members of RSPO, to do business with companies that supply 100% CSPO, and to label their products accordingly.
- Write to US and Indonesian government officials and tell them you care about the deforestation
 occurring in Indonesia and Malaysia. Biofuel made from palm oil is NOT a "green" solution to the
 energy crisis and it actually contributes to global warming.
- Ask for FSC-certified (Forest Stewardship Council) wood products and lumber.
- Learn more. Spread the word. www.cmzoo.org/palmoil

Demand 100% physical CSPO that is deforestation-free and product labeling. Your choices can change the world!



