

SILVERY GIBBON



Description

Silvery Gibbons have a fluffy appearance because of their very dense and long silvery-grey fur. They have very long forelimbs, long fingers and shorter thumbs which make them great **brachiators** (use their arms to swing between branches).

Diet

Silvery Gibbons are **omnivores** and eat fruits, some leaves and sometimes nectar and grubs.

In the wild

They live in family groups made up of a male and female and up to three juvenile offspring. Like other gibbons the territory is maintained by patrols, physical conflict and loud calling.

Threats

An estimated 98% of the Silvery Gibbons' original habitat has been destroyed on the island of Java. They now live in 21 unconnected forest patches and the wild population is estimated to be less than 4,000 individuals. Active conservation management of the populations is essential for their long term survival.

At Perth Zoo

Perth Zoo is one of only four institutes in the world successfully breeding Silvery Gibbons. Perth Zoo contributes to wild Silvery Gibbon populations by supporting the Silvery Gibbon Project and its efforts to protect this species in the wild. If you would like to help, visit the website at www.silvery.org.au.

The Silvery Gibbons can be seen in their exhibit in the **Asian Rainforest**. Come for the Silvery Gibbon presentation 'Gibbon Rescue' at 2.30pm every day.

Scientific Name
Hylobates moloch

Other names
Javan Gibbon

Conservation Status

Extinct

Extinct in the Wild

Critically Endangered

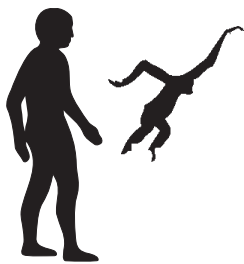
Endangered

Vulnerable

Near-Threatened

Least Concern

Data Deficient



Body Length: 45–64 cm

Weight: 5–9 kg

Gestation: 210 days

Number of young: 1



Distribution ■

Distribution: Java, Indonesia

Habitat: Rainforests

Did you know?

Unlike other gibbon species, the Silvery Gibbon does not sing in 'duets'. The female is the dominant vocalist while the male sings only occasionally.



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