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The context of food sharing and tolerance in wild Bornean orangutans (*Pongo pygmaeus wurmbii*)

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When female chimpanzees, orangutans, and callitrichids share challenging-to-process resources with their offspring, they improve access to foods and calories which would otherwise be unavailable. Adult chimpanzees share foods rarely, but when they do, sharing valuable resources solidifies inter-individual bonds (e.g., when building coalitions or eliciting copulations). While maternal-offspring food sharing has been studied in wild orangutans, the context in which adult orangutans share food and feed in proximity is poorly known. We use 27 years of research on orangutans in West Kalimantan, Indonesia, to examine this behavior. Food sharing and tolerance were observed during 2,131 follows between 1994-2019. Mother-infant food sharing occurred in 78%, female-female sharing in 22%, male-female sharing in 32%, and male-male in just 1% of follows. Adult females shared foods at different rates with adult males than with offspring ($\chi^2=49.27$, $p<0.01$, $N=589$ events). Fruit was shared in 81% of mother-offspring food sharing/tolerance events, primarily *Durio*, *Lithocarpus*, and *Willughbeia* (hard-to-process fruits). Only 3% of mother-infant sharing did Fruit was shared during 71% of male-female food sharing/tolerance events, and termites during 23%. Only two of 350 mouth-to-mouth or hand-to-mouth transfers involved adult males and females. Our results confirm previous work suggesting that mothers increase their offspring's access to challenging resources by sharing food. We find that food sharing/tolerance among adult males and females is not limited to valuable resources; however, it may still indicate strong social tolerance or affiliation among generally solitary adult orangutans.