

Madagascar's Mammals

Naturetrek Tour Report

2 - 17 November 2019



Aye-aye



Red-fronted Brown Lemur



Indri



Black and White Ruffed Lemur

Report & Images by Chloe Amoo



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Tour participants: Chloe Amoo (Leader), Claude (Local Guide) with nine Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Saturday 2nd November

The main group left Heathrow on route to Addis Ababa

Day 2

Sunday 3rd November

The group arrived into Antananarivo (Tana) Airport on various flights, five at 1340, two at 1535 and two at 2325. Those who arrived in the afternoon came through immigration to meet Chloe and the local guide Claude. After changing money, we met our driver Roger for a 15-minute journey to the Combava Hotel, where we stayed overnight. Claude stayed at the airport and waited for the next couple to arrive, just in case the flight got in early, while Chloe took the others to the Hotel and once the group was settled Chloe went back to the airport where she met up with Claude. The two who arrived late in the evening were met by everyone the following morning.

Day 3

Monday 4th November

Tana - Valley of the Baobab - Kirindy

We had a leisurely start with breakfast at 8:00. The day started off sunny, and some of us saw some Madagascar Fody flying around with their beautifully bright red chests. After breakfast we got our bags ready and left for the airport at 9:30. There was no traffic so we made good time, admiring the rice paddies en route. Check-in went relatively smoothly and we soon boarded the propeller plane. The journey only lasted one hour and we arrived in Morandava. We were met by three 4X4 cars, packed our bags into the cars and set off.

The road on route to Kirindy was wonderfully colourful. Many of the local women wearing beautiful bright sarongs were selling crafts on the side of the roads. The small restaurants had art drawn on the side; it was how I imagined a small seaside town to look, with the addition of having dirt roads. We drove for about 15 minutes before arriving at a restaurant by some mangroves where we stopped for lunch. Whilst waiting for food we admired some birds such as the beautiful Malagasy Malachite Kingfisher and some little crabs just below the deck.

After lunch we continued, and about 40minutes later we arrived at the valley of the Baobabs along a stretch of dirt road. Baobab trees, known locally as *renala* ("mother of the forest"), are known to be up to 2,800 years old. The sun was still shining so we had the opportunity to get some lovely photos. We were the only foreigners there which meant it wasn't a battle to get some nice shots. Some of the locals rode past on their bicycles, others walked past carrying baskets of Baobab fruits on their head in colourful clothing. We saw some Crested Drongos and an Olive Bee-eater perched on the trees in the valley of the baobab. We walked through and met the drivers on the other side, jumped into the cars and continued the journey.

After another hour of driving we reached the hotel, where we ordered food for 7:30 and collected the keys so we were able to retreat to our rooms to relax for an hour before dinner time.

Day 4

Tuesday 5th November

Kirindy

Hot drinks were waiting for us at 4:45am before we set off at 5:00 for our morning walk. The morning was chilly to begin with, which was a welcome change in temperature for some. We all jumped into the cars and made our way to the reserve. En route we were lucky enough to spot a male Fossa walking along the road. He weaved in and out of the trees, crossing the road in front of us on several occasions and we were able to follow him for about five minutes.

We arrived into the reserve with smiling faces in disbelief of seeing the Fossa, ready to see what other wonderful things we could find. We met our guide and started our leisurely walk in the deciduous forest.

We saw the Crested Coua, Souimanga Sunbird and then Anne Marie spotted the Red-fronted Brown Lemur who was rummaging in the leaves with her baby on her back. Everyone got a great sighting of her as she casually foraged for something to eat, before she suddenly just leapt into the trees and was off into the distance. By this time the sun was out but we were sheltered by the trees and the heat had still not become too much. We continued to walk around the forest and then came across Verreaux's Sifaka. They were showing off the length of their legs as they stretched out, reaching for leaves to munch on. We spent some time enjoying them as we were the only people around. We saw more sifakas along the way, and as it got a little bit later in the day we bumped into a few more groups of people.

On our way back to the car, Betty spotted something moving in the undergrowth just on the side of the path. It soon revealed itself to be a male Fossa, so the rest of the group were quickly called over, as they were still admiring some of the butterflies flying past, and we all sat watching the Fossa have a little sleep. He woke up after about ten minutes and crossed the path in front of us, and he then continued on and found a bin near the kitchen where he decided it was a good spot to steal some scraps of food before a female Fossa came along and scared him off.

After a very productive morning we headed back to the hotel to have breakfast at 9:00 by which time the sun was beaming down with high temperatures. After breakfast people went their separate ways; some went for a swim and others had a little rest.

We met up for an afternoon walk at 15:00 when we were welcomed by the Red-fronted Brown Lemurs who were exploring the entrance of the park, including a mother with her tiny baby. As we continued we saw the Sifakas again and also two White-breasted Mesite, as well as a variety of other birds such as Yellow-billed Kite, Crested Coua and Rock Dove.

We took a break at 18:00 while we sat in a small restaurant and had a cool drink, admiring the wildlife nearby including a Buttonquail. At 19:00 we set off back in the cars and drove for about five minutes to the next destination for our night-walk. As we walked along the forest path we saw two Pale Fork-marked Lemurs scurrying around in the trees, jumping from branch to branch which were a delight to watch. We also saw some Red-tailed Sportive Lemur, although viewing them was a little harder through the trees. After our night walk, we came back for dinner and then all went to bed tired and excited, and looking forward to tomorrow.

Day 5

Wednesday 6th November

Kirindy

We had an early start at 5.00am to see if we could find some birds, as well as lemurs waking up. We headed toward an area which was more open in hope of seeing some birds and we sat for a while by a small lake watching a Paradise Flycatcher, Drongos and some Bullbuls dip in and out of the water enjoying their morning baths. As we continued our walk a female Red-fronted Brown Lemur with a baby on her back walked our way as she rummaged amongst the leaves. She was soon followed by another six individuals and we were suddenly surrounded by some very entertaining lemurs, stretching in positions which did not look to be comfortable at all. Some even sat blocking our pathway making it very difficult to continue our way! We came back a little earlier than planned, had breakfast and then arranged for lunch to be ready for 13:00.

At about 15:00 we headed out for our afternoon walk. It was still very hot, even within the shade of the forest, so we walked slowly. We were greeted in the car park by some of the Red-fronted Brown Lemurs before we even set foot into the forest. We also came across a Madagascan Nightjar and a small group of Sifakas which we witnessed “dancing” across the sand to the trees before they climbed and disappeared. We then came back for an early dinner as we planned to look for the jumping rat that evening.

We jumped into the cars at 21:30 and en route to the reserve some of us were lucky enough to catch a glimpse of a Fossa on the road before it darted off into the forest. We had an enjoyable nocturnal walk in the forest and had some great sightings, including Red-tailed Sportive Lemur, Grey Mouse Lemur and Coquerel's Giant Mouse Lemur, and some of us saw a nightjar perched on a branch sleeping a little deeper in the forest just off the path. We headed towards the car park area which is where the rat is often located and spotted some of the rat burrows on the way which were littered with the remains of millipedes. We waited in silence for about an hour eagerly waiting but it wasn't looking good. When it reached 11:15 we decided to call it a night and head back to base, when as luck would have it, the Giant Jumping Rat made an appearance. It was only for about five minutes but we were all lucky enough to see it, so it made the late night worth it!

Day 6

Thursday 7th November

Kirindy

We had a short morning walk and spotted some sleeping Red-fronted Brown Lemurs slowly waking up. That morning we also saw Whimbrel, Malagasy Coucal, Crested Coua, Grey-headed Lovebirds and a Mocquard's Dwarf Gecko. We headed back hungry for breakfast.

We then finished packing our bags and hit the road. After a rather bumpy drive lasting 1½ hours, we arrived at the valley of the Baobabs where we had another photo opportunity. We continued and ate at the same place as on the outward journey, in a lovely little restaurant just a 20 minute drive from the airport. We watched birds flying in the mangroves whilst we waited for lunch to be served. We then made our way to the airport and flew to Antananarivo, and headed to the Combava Hotel which is where we spent the night.

Day 7

Friday 8th November

Fly Antananarivo To Fort Dauphin. Drive To Berenty Private Reserve

We had a slightly later start today, with breakfast at 08.30 am, preceded by a short early bird walk from the Combava hotel. Species seen included herons such as Squacco Heron, Black Heron, Cattle Egret and Dimorphic Egret, plus Madagascar Fody and Madagascar Cisticola. Scanning around the paddy fields Madagascar Harrier was also picked up.

Information came from Air Madagascar that our flight to Fort Dauphin had been re-scheduled from 12.50 to 14.30, so we had our lunch at the Combava Hotel before our transfer to Ivato airport.

On our arrival at Fort Dauphin after a 1 hour 50 minute flight, we collected our luggage and got into our cars, for the short trip to a petrol station where we stocked up on bottles of water. We left Fort Dauphin town by 5:15 pm and had a long drive, along Highway 13, up to the Private Reserve of Berenty. Along the way we saw Black-crowned Night Heron, had good views of Madagascar Coucal, and Yellow-billed Kites and also saw some Pied Crows.

We arrived at Berenty Reserve at 8:40 pm. The rooms were quickly organised and we had our dinner as soon as possible as the group was tired due to the long journey on fairly poor roads.

Day 8

Saturday 9th November

Berenty Private Reserve

We began today by meeting in the reception car park at 05:30 am where we met our local guide Mbola before getting into our cars for a 10 minute drive to the Spiny Forest of Analalava. Our first encounter was with a small family group of Verreaux's Sifaka, feeding and posing readily for the cameras. Early on we found Green-capped Coua, and a rather vocal Broad-billed Roller amongst common bird species we had seen before. Soon afterwards we found a family group of Ring-tailed Lemurs.

An additional forest ranger spotted a roosting White-footed Sportive Lemur. We followed our guides who took us to see a very well-camouflaged Madagascar Nightjar blending in among leaf-litter on the ground.

Sakalava Weaver were nesting in colony on a Baobab tree where we also noted a flock of Grey-headed Lovebirds. Along the path we found Lesser Vasa Parrot, Madagascar Coucal, Crested Coua, Sub-desert Brush Warbler, Hook-billed Vanga and Chabert's Vanga. Moving on, Mbola spotted a wild Spider Tortoise.

We had our breakfast at 8.00 am, then had a leisurely relaxing morning as it was very warm.

Lunch was at 12.30 and at 3.30 pm, we set on a 1½ hour walk through the Ankoba section of gallery forest. Soon after, we found a family group of Verreaux's Sifaka and everywhere we went, we were shadowed by Ring-tailed Lemur and Red-fronted Brown Lemur. We took our time for photos of the very obliging Verreaux' Sifaka Lemurs. Birds included Western Cattle Egrets nesting in the Tamarind trees, Madagascar Paradise Flycatcher and Madagascar Harrier-hawk was spotted by some of the group.

Upon return, we prepared for an evening torchlight walk in the 'Anefitony' (Boundary) area of Spiny Forest, for a short ten-minute drive. Leaving the vehicles we followed our guide, who soon found a couple of White-footed Sportive Lemurs, showing rather better than the one we saw this morning. Soon after this we located a Grey-brown Mouse Lemur, which posed for about five minutes, affording excellent views. These agile creatures can move about the canopy with amazing speed and agility. Sleeping Warty Chameleons were also recorded. As we made our way back to our cars, there was a magnificent display of the night sky, with the Milky Way and the moonlight clearly visible.

We had our dinner at 8.00 pm followed by the checklist.

Day 9

Sunday 10th November

Berenty Private Reserve

Today we had another early start, meeting in the car park at 5.00 am ready for a 15 km (40 min) drive to Anjampolo Spiny Forest section. An impressive natural forest encompassing native xerophytic and succulent plants as well as Baobab trees. We saw flowering *Uncarina decaryi*. In addition, we found Verreaux's Sifaka, Ring-tailed Lemur and roosting White-footed Sportive Lemur. Birds were fairly quiet, but we did have good views of Running Coua. We also found more nymphs and adult stages of Flatid Leaf Insects at various places.

Re-joining our vehicles, we made our way back to our accommodation as it was now time for breakfast.

Then we relaxed a while before 10 am when we took a gentle stroll around the camp targeting on better photo shots of 'dancing' Sifaka Lemurs for an hour.

Lunch was at 1.00 pm, and later in the afternoon when the heat had diminished, we met for a stroll in the Malaza section of the gallery forest, to a point overlooking the River Mandrare. We encountered a pair of Giant Coua and as we set off Crested Coua, Helmeted Guineafowl etc were sighted. We also had a fleeting views of Frances's Sparrowhawk and Madagascar Cuckoo-shrike. At the river, we could only find Common Sandpiper, Common Greenshank and Madagascar Pond Herons while a Sooty Falcon flew overhead.

On our way back, we stopped to watch the roost of the shy and endangered Madagascan Flying Fox and had a very good sighting of Madagascar White-browed Owl.

We met up again at 7.00 pm and set off for our nocturnal walk into the nearby gallery forest. Several White-footed Sportive Lemurs were seen, and we had also some fleeting glimpses of Grey Mouse Lemur. Mbola found a Madagascar Ground Gecko (also known as Big-headed Gecko, a local speciality species), and a number of Hissing Cockroaches. Moving on, we found a pair of White-browed Owls.

After dinner at 8.15 pm we called it a night and turned in.

Day 10

Monday 11th November

Berenty Private Reserve To Fort Dauphin And Flight To Tana

Today we had an optional early start at 5.00 am for a quick scan at the Mandrare River for Madagascar Sandgrouse but they didn't appear this morning. We spent some time watching Madagascar Pond Herons and on our way back we had very good views of Madagascar Green Pigeon and Frances' s Sparrowhawk.

At 6.15am we met for breakfast and 45 minutes later we set off for Fort Dauphin where we had lunch at Le Dauphin Hotel before making the short journey to the airport for our 3.15 flight back to Tana.

Day 11

Tuesday 12th November

Tana - Palmarium

We set off early at 6am, mentally preparing ourselves for the long journey ahead. We took three 4X4 cars and set off to make our way to Palmarium. Traffic in Tana wasn't too bad and we managed to get through it reasonably quickly. At the start of the journey the roads were not too winding so we were able to really enjoy the scenery. We passed women working hard in the rice paddies, and young boys using Zebu cattle to get the land ready for agriculture. Zebu are an important part of Malagasy culture and you will often see carvings of them. Having lots of Zebu represents wealth, and many years ago the Bara tribe had a ceremony, similar to the Masai of Kenya, where to become a man one must steal cattle. This tradition has faded, but the importance of cattle is still strong.

We arrived in Andsibe around five hours later where we picked up our pre-ordered picnic lunches and continued on. We arrived where we were due to catch the boat and as we had called ahead the skippers were happy to be flexible with the time and waited for us to arrive. We sat in a small restaurant with a beautiful beach and ate our picnic lunch while the boat was loaded with the luggage. We then jumped onto the boat and set off, passing through two large lakes and then a small calm river. There wasn't too much wildlife en route but it was still very scenic.

Everyone went to freshen up in their room before meeting at 17:30 to head towards Aye-aye Island. The island is a privately owned reserve which was specially created to protect the Aye-aye, and currently has around 16 individuals. The females will only give birth every two or three years, which makes it such a challenge to ensure the numbers of these animals increases. However, the island currently has two babies which is great news!

We met our guide Rico and then took a private boat which meant we didn't have to stop off at all the other hotels to pick up other guests, giving us the advantage of arriving before everyone else. When we arrived on Aye-aye Island Rico told us all about these fascinating creatures and how every night some coconuts are put out in different "stations" to increase our chance of spotting them, although a sighting is still not guaranteed.

Not even 10 minutes into our walk and we spotted one at a coconut station, face completely submerged into a coconut as he lapped up the juice. We were the only people there so we could enjoy sitting in silence and taking it all in. After about 20 minutes we headed to another spot where we saw a female, along with about six other people from other hotels. We decided to go back to the original spot where we saw a baby Aye-aye, who was around four months old, and just in the background you could see the original adult we spotted earlier. We all sat

quietly enjoying the moment and capturing it with our cameras until it was time to go. And with big smiles on our faces we jumped back into the boat and headed back for dinner.

Day 12

Wednesday 13th November

Palmarium

We had an early start and headed to a lake in hope of spotting some birds. It had rained the previous night and it was still cold when we arrived, so unfortunately we did not see many birds. We did however, see the famous carnivorous Pitcher Plants (*Nepenthes madagascariensis*). Although there weren't many birds around it was still beautiful scenery.

We made our way back for breakfast and then had another walk at 9:00am, exploring the area around our accommodation. Our guide Rico found three Indris, including a mother and baby. He mimicked (incredibly well) their call to encourage the lemurs to vocalise back, and after a few minutes we were lucky enough to hear the famous Indri call. We then made our way back to our rooms before we met up again for lunch, followed by another walk at 15:00 around the island on which we were staying, but it was a quiet afternoon.

After dinner we headed back to Aye-aye island, eager to see these incredible animals again. Luck was on our side once more and we spent about an hour watching these strange animals munch away on coconuts.

Day 13

Thursday 14th November

Palmarium - Andasibe

We left Palmarium in the morning to make our way to Andasibe. We took the boat in the morning and after reaching the shore we loaded the car. We had a bumpy ride for about 1½ hours before we reached the main road, which was a little smoother but still pretty winding.

We had lunch in a lovely restaurant from where we had views of the forest and we then met up with our guides, before setting off for our afternoon walk in the Perinet National Park in Andasibe. This forest is a protected area and is mainly made up of primary growth forest, and you definitely get that feeling as you leave the trails to weave around the dense forest in search of all these wonderful species. Our lookout informed our guide that she had spotted the Collared Nightjar so we all eagerly made our way there. He was sat nuzzled in the middle of a tree which made spotting him very difficult, but we did manage to get a good look at its little head. As we continued, we made our way down a little steep slope fighting through vines to spot the *Diademede Sifaka*, considered by many to be the world's most beautiful lemur, and it's easy to see why. We admired these lovely lemurs jumping in and out of the trees, one with a baby clinging tightly onto its mother's back, before we continued to explore what more this wonderful forest had to offer.

We were in luck and spotted the Indri, although this time they were a little harder to see as they were high up in the trees. They quietly munched away on leaves, not paying any attention to the group of humans staring up at them, before they then disappeared, with agile jumps, off into the forest. We saw many species as we stumbled up and down the forest, looking up at wildlife whilst also trying to keep our eyes on the ground as to not trip on the massive roots coming from these wonderful trees.

Unfortunately, the park was closing very soon and we had to make our way back to the lodge. As we headed back the heavens opened and we were grateful to have had such good luck with the weather in the forest up to now.

The rain was light when it came to do the night walk, which did not deter David, Anne Marie and Richard who were keen to get back out there to see what we could find. Luck was on our side as when we arrived at the site the rain had stopped! We were looking out for frogs, and although we heard a huge amount, we did not spot any. However, we did see two nocturnal lemurs, the Furry-eared Dwarf Lemur and the *Goodman's Mouse Lemur* which was hiding in plain sight under some leaves, which meant we got some brilliant views of this adorably tiny lemur. We also spotted Parson's Chameleon and left very happy with our findings as we made our way back so we could freshen up before meeting for dinner.

Day 14

Friday 15th November

Andasibe – Tana

Some of us went for a morning walk, after a leisurely breakfast, to see what else we could spot, while others opted to have a lie in and meet us at the car park after the morning walk. We entered the park and as we continued down the road we had some exciting viewings of a White-throated Rail. Our guide made a vocalization which drew it in; in fact the bird actually stopped in its tracks and ran towards the sound! He must have thought he found a potential partner, and was sorely disappointed when he saw some humans admiring him. We then head the usual Souimanga, Robin Magpie and Vangas fly above our heads and into the trees around us. All of this before we even started the ascent into the forest. We passed by a sleeping Madagascan Scops Owl and were able to get a wonderful view and some fantastic photos. We also saw Madagascan Blue Pigeon, Malachite Kingfisher, Short-nosed Chameleon and Parsons' Chameleon.

It was fast approaching the time to meet the rest of the group, so we slowly made our way back to the car park. We all got together to take a group photo before we said goodbye and thank you to our guides and started the long drive back to Tana. We picked up lunch from the same restaurant we ate at on arrival and then hit the road.

When lunch time came around everyone was happy to get out of the car and stretch their legs. Claude chose a lovely little spot by the river, which also had facilities we could use. Some went for a little exploration in the area and others just chilled out at the picnic tables. We then got back into the cars to continue our trip back. Traffic was not on our side that day, and we passed through Tana to stop off at a boutique so some people could get souvenirs as a few were leaving that evening. At this point our drivers went separate ways as in traffic it is difficult to keep in convoy. We all finally arrived in Combava, feeling a little weary and happy to no longer be travelling. We all met up that evening for our final meal together and said good bye to those that were leaving that evening.

Day 15

Saturday 16th November

Andasibe – Tana

We had a leisurely morning, getting up at 9:00 for breakfast before we visited the supermarket to get some snacks and local produce for the journey. On the way back we pulled over and crossed the road to climb up a

small bank that overlooked some rice paddies where we were hoping to spot some birds. There were just the usual Cattle Egrets about, and some Zebu grazing. We had some excited children running up to us practicing their English before shyly running away again when we responded. Time was quickly slipping away so we headed back to the hotel to pack up any last-minute things before heading to the airport. We said goodbye to Claude and made our way back home.

Day 16

Sunday 17th November

Arrive back in the UK

Final Word

Thanks are due to Claude - it was a pleasure to work with him and his brilliant spotting skills contributed a great deal to the holiday. Thanks also to everyone on the tour; we shared some amazing experiences together which we will all remember for a long time.

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Fosa



Crested Coua

Species Lists

Lemurs (✓=recorded but not counted)

	Common Name	Scientific name	November												
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Family Cheirogaleidae

1	Grey-brown Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus griseorufus</i>							✓							
2	Grey Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus murinus</i>	✓		✓					✓						
3	Goodman's Mouse Lemur	<i>Microcebus lehilahytsara</i>												✓		
4	Coquerel's Giant Dwarf Lemur	<i>Mirza coquereli</i>			✓											
5	Crossley's (Furry-eared) Dwarf Lemur	<i>Cheirogalus crossleyi</i>												✓		
6	Pale Fork-marked Lemur	<i>Phaner pallescens</i>		✓												

Family Lemuridae

7	Common Brown Lemur	<i>Eulemur fulvus</i>											✓	✓	✓	
8	Red-fronted Brown Lemur	<i>Eulemur rufus</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓					
9	Black-and-white Ruffed Lemur	<i>Varecia variegata variegata</i>										✓	✓			
10	Ring-tailed Lemur	<i>Lemur catta</i>							✓	✓	✓					
11	Black Lemur	<i>Eulemur macaco</i>										✓	✓			
12	Crowned Lemur	<i>Eulemur coronatus</i>											✓			

Family Lepilemuridae

13	Red-tailed Sportive Lemur	<i>Lepilemur ruficaudatus</i>		✓	✓											
14	White-footed Sportive Lemur	<i>Lepilemur leucopus</i>							✓	✓						

Family Indriidae

15	Verreaux's Sifaka	<i>Propithecus verreauxi</i>		✓					✓	✓	✓					
16	Diademed Sifaka	<i>Propithecus diadema</i>												✓	✓	
17	Indri	<i>Indri indri</i>											✓	✓	✓	

	Common Name	Scientific name	November												
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Family Daubentoniidae

18	Aye-aye	<i>Daubentonia madagascariensis</i>											✓	✓			
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Other Mammals

1	Fossa	<i>Cryptoprocta ferox</i>		✓	✓	✓											
2	Boky-Boky (Narrow-striped Mongoose)	<i>Mungotictis decemlineata</i>		✓													
3	Giant Jumping Rat	<i>Hypogeomys antimena</i>			✓												
4	Madagascar Flying Fox	<i>Pteropus rufus</i>								✓							
5	Bush Pig	<i>Potamochoerus larvatus</i>	✓														

Birds (H = heard only)

1	White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>											✓				
2	Red-billed Teal	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>											✓				
3	Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	✓						✓	✓	✓						
4	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>				✓	✓			✓	✓					✓	
5	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	✓			✓						✓			✓		
6	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>				✓	✓					✓				✓	
7	Malagasy Pond Heron	<i>Ardeola idae</i>								✓	✓						
8	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>				✓	✓				✓	✓			✓		
10	Black Heron	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>				✓	✓										
11	Dimorphic Egret	<i>Egretta dimorpha</i>	✓				✓					✓				✓	
12	Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>									✓	✓				✓	
13	African Darter	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>															
14	Madagascan Harrier-Hawk	<i>Polyboroides radiatus</i>							✓								
15	Frances's Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter francesiae</i>		✓	✓												
16	Madagascan Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter madagascariensis</i>			✓												
17	Malagasy Harrier	<i>Circus macrosceltes</i>						✓									
18	Yellow-billed Kite	<i>Milvus aegyptius</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
19	Madagascan Buzzard	<i>Buteo brachypterus</i>		✓							✓					✓	

	Common Name	Scientific name	November													
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
20	Madagascar Wood Rail	<i>Canirallus kiolooides</i>													✓	
21	White-throated Rail	<i>Dryolimnas cuvieri</i>													✓	
22	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>												✓		
23	Madagascar Buttonquail	<i>Turnix nigricollis</i>		✓												
24	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	✓			✓										
25	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>							H	✓	✓					
26	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>				✓				✓				✓		
27	Madagascar Pratincole	<i>Glareola ocularis</i>												✓		
28	Madagascar Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles personatus</i>									H					
29	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓			
30	Malagasy Turtle Dove	<i>Nesoenas picturatus</i>	✓		✓				✓		✓					
31	Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓					
32	Madagascar Green Pigeon	<i>Treron australis</i>									✓	✓	✓			
33	Madagascar Blue Pigeon	<i>Alectroenas madagascariensis</i>														✓
34	Malagasy Coucal	<i>Centropus toulou</i>	✓		H	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓		
35	Crested Coua	<i>Coua cristata</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓		✓					
36	Blue Coua	<i>Coua caerulea</i>														✓
37	Green-capped Coua	<i>Coua ruficeps olivaceiceps</i>							✓							
38	Coquerel's Coua	<i>Coua coquereli</i>		✓	✓											
39	Running Coua	<i>Coua cursor</i>								✓						
40	Giant Coua	<i>Coua gigas</i>			✓				✓	✓	✓					
41	Madagascar Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus rochii</i>				✓					✓					
42	Rainforest Scops Owl	<i>Otus rutilus</i>		✓												✓
43	White-browed Owl	<i>Ninox superciliaris</i>			✓					✓						
44	Collared Nightjar	<i>Gactornis enarratus</i>													✓	
45	Madagascar Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus madagascariensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓	H			
46	Madagascar Spinetail	<i>Zoonavena grandidieri</i>													✓	
47	African Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>		✓		✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
48	Cuckoo Roller	<i>Leptosomus discolor</i>			H											
49	Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>			✓				✓	✓	✓					
50	Malagasy Kingfisher	<i>Corythornis vintsioides</i>	✓									✓		✓	✓	
51	Olive Bee-eater	<i>Merops superciliosus</i>	✓			✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

	Common Name	Scientific name	November													
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
52	Madagascar Hoopoe	<i>Upupa marginata</i>		✓	✓	✓										
53	Malagasy Kestrel	<i>Falco newtoni</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	
54	Sooty Falcon	<i>Falco concolor</i>								✓	✓					
55	Greater Vasa Parrot	<i>Coracopsis vasa</i>	✓	✓	✓											
56	Lesser Vasa Parrot	<i>Coracopsis nigra</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		
57	Grey-headed Lovebird	<i>Agapornis canus</i>			✓	✓		✓		✓						
58	Red-tailed Vanga	<i>Calicalicus madagascariensis</i>			✓										✓	
59	Hook-billed Vanga	<i>Vanga curvirostris</i>		✓				✓								
60	Sickle-billed Vanga	<i>Falculea palliata</i>		✓	✓											
61	White-headed Vanga	<i>Artamella viridis</i>		✓												
62	Chabert Vanga	<i>Leptopterus chabert</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓							✓	
63	Common Newtonia	<i>Newtonia brunneicauda</i>		✓		✓								✓	✓	
64	Madagascar Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina cinerea</i>		✓											✓	
65	Crested Drongo	<i>Dicrurus forficatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
66	Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone mutata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	
67	Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
68	Madagascar Lark	<i>Eremopterix hova</i>	✓													
69	Malagasy Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes madagascariensis</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
70	Mascarene Martin	<i>Phedina borbonica</i>	✓				✓					✓		✓	✓	
71	Malagasy Brush Warbler	<i>Nesillas typica</i>												✓	✓	
72	Subdesert Brush Warbler	<i>Nesillas lantzii</i>							✓		✓					
73	White-throated Oxylabes	<i>Oxylabes madagascariensis</i>													✓	
74	Long-billed Bernieria	<i>Bernieria madagascariensis</i>		✓	✓									✓	✓	
75	Spectacled Tetraka	<i>Xanthomixis zosterops</i>													✓	
76	Common Jery	<i>Neomixis tenella</i>		✓		✓		✓		✓					✓	
77	Green Jery	<i>Neomixis viridis</i>												✓	✓	
78	Madagascar Cisticola	<i>Cisticola cherina</i>				✓	✓									
79	Malagasy White-eye	<i>Zosterops maderaspatanus</i>								✓					✓	
80	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
81	Madagascar Starling	<i>Hartlaubius auratus</i>														
82	Madagascar Magpie-Robin	<i>Copsychus albospecularis</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓						✓	✓	
83	Madagascar Stonechat	<i>Saxicola sibilla</i>										✓				

	Common Name	Scientific name	November													
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
84	Souimanga Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris sovimanga</i>	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
85	Malagasy Green Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris notatus</i>		✓												
86	Nelicourvi Weaver	<i>Ploceus nelicourvi</i>										✓			✓	
87	Sakalava Weaver	<i>Ploceus sakalava</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓					
88	Madagascan Fody	<i>Foudia madagascariensis</i>	✓					✓	✓	✓		✓				✓
89	Forest Fody	<i>Foudia omissa</i>														
90	Madagascan Mannikin	<i>Lepidopygia nana</i>						✓								
91	Madagascan Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flaviventris</i>	✓								✓			✓	✓	

Frogs

1	Pandanus Frog	<i>Mantidactylus pulcher</i>											✓			
2	Madagascar Reed Frog	<i>Heterixalus madagascariensis</i>											✓			

Chameleons

1	Short-horned Chameleon	<i>Calumma brevicornis</i>														✓
2	Short-nosed Chameleon	<i>Calumma gastrotaenia</i>												✓		
3	Parson's Chameleon	<i>Calumma parsonii</i>												✓		
4	Oustalet's Chameleon	<i>Furcifer oustaleti</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓			
5	Panther Chameleon	<i>Furcifer pardalis</i>											✓			
6	Warty Chameleon	<i>Furcifer verrucosus</i>							✓	✓						

Lizards, Geckos & Skinks

1	Three-eyed Lizard	<i>Oplurus (Chalerodon) madagascariensis</i>		✓	✓				✓							
2	Collared Iguanid	<i>Oplurus cuveri</i>		✓	✓											
3	Spiny-tailed Iguanid	<i>Oplurus cyclurus</i>										✓				
4	Mocquard's Madagascar Ground Gecko	<i>Paroedura bastardii</i>				✓										
5	Lined Emerald Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma lineata bifasciata</i>												✓		
6	Pale-bellied Emerald Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma leiogusta</i>							✓							
7	Thick-tail Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma mutabilis</i>							✓							
8	Common House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>								✓			✓			
9	Madagascar Ground Gecko	<i>Paroedura picta</i>			✓					✓						

	Common Name	Scientific name	November													
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
10	Madagascar Clawless Gecko	<i>Ebenavia inunguis</i>							✓							
11	Giant Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma grandis</i>												✓		
12	Gold-dust Day Gecko	<i>Phelsuma laticauda</i>										✓				
13	Gold-spotted	<i>Trachylepis aureopunctata</i>								✓						
14	Western Plated Lizard	<i>Zonosaurus laticaudatus</i>		✓	✓											
15	Peter's Keeled Plated Lizard	<i>Tracheloptychus petersi</i>							✓							
16	Madagascar Plated Lizard	<i>Zonosaurus madagascariensis</i>												✓		

Snakes

1	Madagascan Cat-eyed Snake	<i>Madagascarophis colubrinus colubrinus</i>												✓		
2	Giant Hog-nosed Snake	<i>Leioheterodon madagascariensis</i>												✓		

Turtles & Tortoises (C = captive)

1	Radiated Tortoise	<i>Geochelone radiata</i>							C	C				C		
2	Spider Tortoise	<i>Pyxis arachnoids</i>							✓							

Other Reptiles

1	Nile Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>								✓						
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Butterflies

1	Madagascar Giant Swallowtail	<i>Pharmacophagus antenor</i>	✓	✓	✓											
2	Citrus Swallowtail	<i>Papilo demodocus</i>		✓												

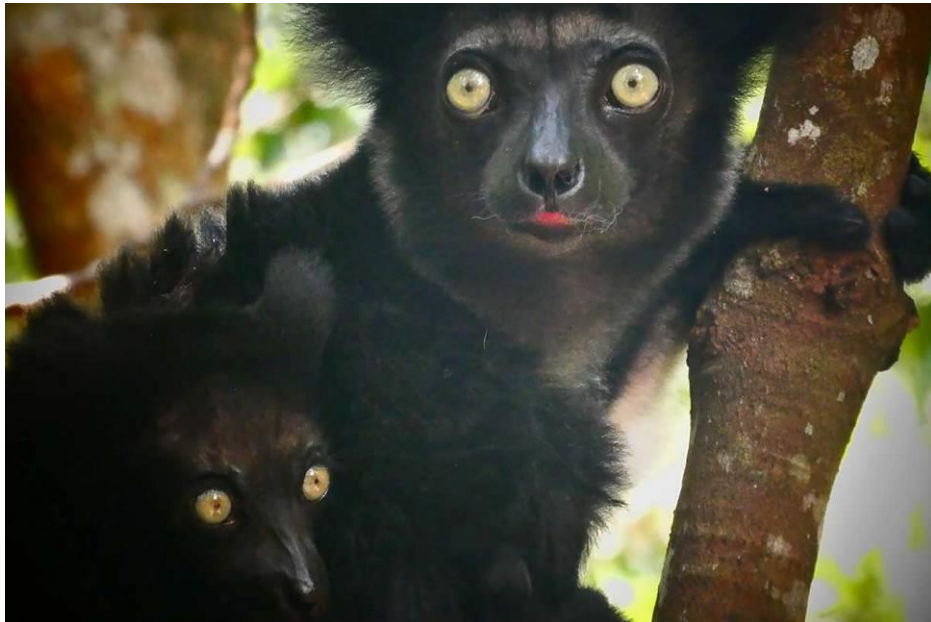
Other Invertebrates

1	Dragonfly	<i>Palpopleura lucia</i>	✓	✓	✓											
2	Hissing Cockroach	<i>Gromphadorhina portentosa</i>										✓				
3	Black Cockroach	-		✓					✓							
4	Stick Insect	-											✓			
5	Flatid Leaf-bug	<i>Phromnia rosea</i>							✓	✓						
6	Firefly	<i>Lampyridae sp.</i>												✓		

	Common Name	Scientific name	November													
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
7	Pill Millipede (Green or Brown)	<i>Sphaerotherium sp.</i>												✓	✓	
8	Madagascar Golden Orb-web Spider	<i>Nephila madagascariensis</i>	✓										✓			
9	Thorn Spider (Orange)	<i>Gasteracanthinae sp</i>													✓	
10	Thorn Spider (Yellow / Black)	<i>Gasteracanthinae sp</i>													✓	
11	Lynx Spider	<i>Peucetia madagascariensis</i>									✓					
12	Scorpion	<i>Opisthacanthus madagascariensis</i>							✓							

Bi-Valve Molluscs:

1	Giant African Land snail	<i>Achatina fulica</i>											✓			
2	Hermit Crab	<i>Coenobita sp</i>											✓			



Indri



Rainforest Scops Owl