

Madagascar's Mammals

Naturetrek Tour Report

29th October – 17th November 2025



Aye-aye



Grey-brown Mouse Lemur

Tour report and photos by Quentin Bloxham



Naturetrek

Mingledown Barn

Wolf's Lane

Chawton

Alton

Hampshire

GU34 3HJ

UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Tour Participants: Quentin Bloxam & Frederic (Bim) Andrianariseheno (leaders) with four Naturetrek Clients

Summary

Madagascar has been in isolation for millions of years resulting in unique habitat types and wildlife species seen nowhere else in the world. There were so many highlights on this tour that it is a challenge to single them out. The Fossa and Aye-aye experiences are worthy of mention.

Day 1

Wednesday 29th October

We all met up at Heathrow Airport for the flight to Addis Ababa which left on time, and the onward flight from Addis Ababa to Antananarivo also left on time.

Day 2

Thursday 30th October

We arrived at Antananarivo Airport. It is worth noting that visa applications forms are no longer circulated by the Ethiopian Airways cabin staff. They are issued by airport staff on arrival and have to be filled in while standing in the queue which is rather tedious.

Bims, our local guide and naturalist, met us after we had retrieved our luggage and after exchanging money we were transported to the Hotel Combava. The group were allocated their rooms and after ordering our supper we all retired to our rooms to rest up before meeting for an early evening meal.

Day 3

Friday 31st October

After breakfast and as we were waiting to depart to Andasibe we saw Red Fody, Madagascar Wagtails and a roosting Night Heron in the hotel grounds.

We departed for the drive to Andasibe at 7am. The road has undergone significant repairs in the last two years making the drive much easier and after stopping at a petrol station after leaving Tana in order to stock up on water we continued our drive.

Bims gave the group a running commentary on the history of Madagascar, the various tribes and the geo-political issues now affecting Madagascar, which was much appreciated by the group.

We passed a totally wrecked supermarket which was a stark reminder of the very recent looting and protests which had occurred over much of the country and in particular the capital of Madagascar, Antananarivo.

After arriving at Andasibe we moved into our rooms at the Mantadia Lodge before heading off for an afternoon walk in the Minjitra Forest. We were lucky to see a juvenile Tree Boa at the side of the trail followed by seeing a Broad-billed Roller, Chabert's Vanga, Paradise Flycatcher, Magpie Robin and a nice view of a Forest Rail.

We then had our first view of a trio of Indri and two Brown Lemurs. On our return our local guide took us to see a roosting Collared Nightjar sleeping on the ground in leaf litter and finally a sleeping Rainforest Scops Owl.

We then returned to the lodge for a quick turn round before leaving for our first night walk in the same forest area. Over the next hour or so we watched very active Mouse Lemurs in a degraded patch of forest by the side of the road. A sleeping Paradise Flycatcher was seen and also a juvenile Leaf-tailed Gecko.

Day 4

Saturday 1st November

After breakfast we checked out of our lodge and met up with our local guide for our first tour around the Amalazotra Forest. On the side of the trail into the reserve we watched a number of vangas; Tyler's, Red-tailed and White-headed were all foraging in a mixed flock of birds. Alongside the fish farm bordering the forest we enjoyed a good view of a Malachite Kingfisher and a Purple Heron in the distance.

After entering the reserve, we spent a most enjoyable 30 minutes watching a family of Indri which included a mother and a year old youngster. Moving on we encountered a family group of the beautiful Diademed Sifakas.

Finally as we left the reserve, we had the good fortune to encounter two Bamboo Lemurs feeding on the bamboo groves. On the trail towards the exit there was a small colubrid snake crossing over to the other side of the forest. As we approached the administrative building, we were very lucky to see a Forest Kingfisher roosting on a nearby branch. In all a very successful and enjoyable excursion.

We left the reserve to begin our long drive to Manambato aiming to catch the 2pm ferry. We had one rest stop at a petrol station and to our amazement there were Madagascar Pratincoles sitting on the roofs of the station and around the station. A very bizarre place to see these uncommon birds.

Unfortunately we missed the 2pm ferry and did not arrive at Manambato until 3.30pm so had to take the 4pm ferry. On the boat ride down the Pangalana Canal we saw another pratincole on a mud bank, a somewhat more natural habitat than a petroleum station! We also saw a Purple Heron and a few Olive Bee-eaters. On arrival at Le Palmarium we deposited our luggage in our bungalows and returned to a boat to carry us to the Aye-aye island. It is here that a small number of Aye-ayes have been released. Each evening after dark an area is baited with coconuts to encourage the Aye-ayes to feed and afford visitors the opportunity to observe this lemur species which is notoriously difficult to see in the wild. It works well and the group were treated with great sightings of this unique lemur species/ I sincerely hope there is enough natural food on the island for them, a diet of coconut is unlikely to sustain them in the long term.

Day 5

Sunday 2nd November

At 8am we started our walk around the Le Palmarium reserve. There are a number of lemur species that have been introduced into the reserve and over the next three hours we observed Black-and-white Ruffed Lemurs, Red-bellied Lemurs, Brown Lemurs and a family of Indri. They all appeared to be in excellent condition and they all had babies. As well as the lemurs we saw Malagasy Bulbul, Crested Drongos, Souramango Sunbirds and on the reptile front Spiny-tailed Iguanas, Day Geckos, a Plated Lizard and two juvenile Panther Chameleon and finally the reptile of the day, a male Lea-nosed Snake. Two amphibians were also seen, a Pandanus Leaf Frog and a Leaf Litter Frog. A most enjoyable morning was had by all.

After lunch we walked down to the beach and turned inland along a small brackish stream and were shown two species of pitcher plants, one arboreal and the other terrestrial. This was an unexpected treat, as the endemic pitcher plants of Madagascar are severely threatened due to illegal collection and habitat destruction.

Our evening ended with second trip to the Aye-aye Island where we were treated to another viewing of three Aye-aye eating coconuts.

After dinner we had a night walk and were lucky to have great views of Woolly Lemurs and Mouse Lemurs. Our guide also found a tiny roosting Leaf Litter Chameleon - an extraordinary find as it was no more than two centimetres long and it is considered a new species, only recently discovered.

Day 6

Monday 3rd November

We departed from the Palmarium Resort on the 6.45am ferry and on the return journey recorded White-faced Whistling Duck which flew alongside the ferry boat. Olive Bee-eaters were a constant presence on the edge of the channel and a pair of Red-billed Duck were also observed. After a three hour drive we returned to Andasibe in time for an afternoon walk in the community run forest of VOIMMA.

Our first encounter was a Spear Snake hunting in a bush on the side of the trail. Legend in Madagascar has it that Spear Snakes wait until some hapless individual walks beneath it, then drop down and spears the unfortunate person!

Continuing on we saw a Red-fronted Coua, a Blue Coua and a Forest Ibis nest and were just able to see a part of the head of the incubating ibis. The only mammal seen was Bamboo Lemur. A rare sight was of a flufftail which ran across the trail at great speed! The Madagascar Flufftail is a monotypic bird subspecies and increasingly difficult to see so although only a fleeting glimpse was had, we considered ourselves lucky to see it at all.

Our last treat was of a stunningly beautiful male Parsons's Chameleon - a large species that can grow up to 70cm. A combination of turquoise and iridescent green colour made it a memorable sight.

Day 7

Tuesday 4th November

This morning, we left for a visit to the primary forest of Mantadia, and after a very bumpy two hour journey we arrived at the forest entrance where we were greeted with a great surprise as Professor Steve Goodman was there with a team of wildlife ecologists carrying out a multi-disciplined survey of the forest. It was a privilege to meet up with Steve who I had not seen for many years. One of the clients observed that we had seen the lemur and now we have met the man after whom it is named!

During our trip into the forest we encountered Black-and-white Ruffed Lemur with a youngster. Ruffed Lemurs have an interesting breeding strategy as they are the only diurnal lemur species that makes a nest in which to give birth to their babies. Others all carry their babies on their backs immediately after giving birth. We also saw Brown Lemurs and had our second view of the beautiful Diademed Sifaka - after Indri the second largest lemur species of Madagascar. A number of bird species were seen including Spectacled Tetraka, Lesser Vasa Parrots and the bird highlight of the day, a Pitta-like Ground Roller. A very beautiful and shy forest bird.

One invertebrate worth a mention was a lovely Fire Millipede. After the walk we were treated to an introduction to the team of Steve Goodman and shown a number of frogs and reptiles that were being DNA sampled.

Day 8

Wednesday 5th November

Today we spent our last morning in the main forest reserve of Amalazotra. We enjoyed wonderful views of an Indri family and Diademed Sifaka family. During our walk we saw a host of bird species of which the highlight was probably the Tyler's Vanga and the stunning Blue Vanga. A Nuthatch Vanga also seen was an unusual sight.

After lunch we departed for the drive back to our hotel in Antananarivo.

Day 9

Thursday 6th November

Our next stop was the Kirindy Forest, a western dry deciduous forest with some unique species.

We left Hotel Combava in the early morning to catch a flight to Morondava, a coastal town that is about a two to three hour drive to our accommodation near the Kirindy Forest. We were met by our forest guide and two four-wheel drive vehicles. After stocking up on water we drove to the Relais de Kirindy for the next two nights. A number of common birds were seen on the way including Namaqua Doves introduced to Madagascar from South Africa. We arrived at 12pm and had lunch before preparing ourselves for a late evening visit to the forest to be followed by a night walk.

Leaving our hotel at 5.30pm we arrived at the forest at 6pm. We waited for about 30 minutes in the hope of seeing the enigmatic Fossa, the largest carnivore of Madagascar, but were unsuccessful. Proceeding with the night walk we saw Red-tailed Sportive Lemurs and Grey Mouse Lemurs and our first Spiny Hedgehog Tenrec: similar to the European Hedgehog but much smaller and a unique taxon to Madagascar.

Day 10

Friday 7th November

We left the hotel at 5.30am in the morning for an early morning bird walk and were rewarded with a sight of a Sickle-billed Vanga foraging for insects in a dead tree. This forest is rewarding for bird watching in the dry season as much of the vegetation has no leaves making birds very visible. Many species were seen including a Giant Coua, Coquerel's Coua and Crested Coua. A Hoopoe and a Long-billed Tetraca were also recorded. Later in the morning we enjoyed a close encounter with Red-fronted Brown Lemurs and shortly after a pair of Narrow-striped Mongoose, locally called Boky Boky. Very pretty and unique to this area.

On our return to our vehicles, we had our first Fossa sighting when one crossed the track in front of us, unfortunately some distance away.

We returned to the hotel for lunch and then returned to the forest at 3pm for an afternoon walk. This time we saw Verreaux's Sifakas and more Red-fronted Brown Lemurs plus numerous bird species, the highlights being a pair of Brown Mesites, another unique dry forest ground living bird.

At the end of the walk, we had our second Fossa experience when a young male was spotted at the side of the track and obligingly crossed the trail in front of us giving a much closer view of this unusual carnivore.

That evening after dark we were taken to a Giant Jumping Rat burrow and after some 15 minutes were rewarded with seeing three jumping rats foraging in the vicinity of their burrow. Jumping rats are another unique species to this region and are one of the largest rodents worldwide. Called jumping rats as when alarmed they jump like a small kangaroo to escape predators such as the Fossa.

Day 11

Saturday 8th November

Today we had a slightly later start and aimed to be at a remnant pool of water in the dry riverbed by 7.30am. Trying to ignore the sweat bees we watched a number of Grey-headed Lovebirds and Malagasy Turtle Doves drinking, while Crested Drongos flitted across the surface scooping up water. Then came the moment of our Kirindy stay, as a female Fossa came down to the water to drink. We had a memorable 20 minutes quietly watching the Fossa drinking before something alarmed her and she retreated into the forest. I think there was a haemorrhaging of SD cards!

After returning to the Relais de Kirindy for lunch we departed for Morondava and on the way stopped to visit the so called 'Loving Baobabs', two baobab trees that had intertwined over many years making people think they were hugging each other. Continuing, we made another stop at Baobab Ally to take sunset pictures of this famous double line of baobabs.

We arrived at our hotel at 7.15 in time for dinner and a restful night before our flight back to our hotel in Antananarivo the next day.

Day 12

Sunday 9th November

The flight back to Antananarivo was on time and after checking into our hotel we had a quick lunch before spending a couple of hours at Lac Tsarsaotra. This is a designated Ramsar site in the middle of the industrial part of Antananarivo, an extraordinary oasis in a sea of urban chaos. It is a privately owned series of lakes with a profusion of waterfowl. Hundreds of White-faced Whistling Duck as well as Red-billed Teal make their home on these lakes as well as large numbers of nesting Cattle Egrets in the very old mangrove trees surrounding the lake. We also saw Black Egrets, Great Egrets, Dimorphic Egrets and the impressive Humboldt's Heron. Sadly on this occasion there were no Meller's Duck or grebes seen.

Day 13

Monday 10th November

A very early start was necessary in order to catch our flight to Fort Dauphin, the nearest airport to the Berenty Reserve. We arrived at 8.15am and transferred to our minibus. There is now a new road from the town to Berenty which is a huge improvement as in the past the road journey was a very uncomfortable four to five hours but is now an easy 1½ hours.

After moving into our bungalows, we had lunch and then departed for our first forest walk at 3.15pm. An easy walk around the grounds gave us the opportunity to see a number of bird species including Sakalava Weavers, Vasa Parrots and Crested Coua.

Our first sight of a Ring-tailed Lemur family was enjoyed by all, in particular as one female had twins on her back; twins in Ring-tailed Lemurs are unusual so this was a bonus. We also saw a family of Verreaux's Sifakas with a juvenile and a sleeping Sportive Lemur at the entrance of a hole in a tree.

Before our evening meal we had a night walk in a small patch of spiny forest and were shown Mouse Lemurs and a Sportive Lemur - all very active unlike the sleeping Warty Chameleon and a fledgling Running Coua.

Day 14

Tuesday 11th November

Today's walk was in a larger area of spiny forest, starting at 5.30am, and the next two hours were spent seeing many bird species including Running Coua, Madagascar Kestrel, Paradise Flycatcher, a sleeping Madagascar Nightjar, a roosting Rainforest Scops Owl and a weaver nesting colony. A sifaka family were also seen with a baby as well as mouse lemurs. On the reptile front a Spider Tortoise, Three-eyed Iguanas and Day Geckos were seen.

We returned for breakfast and then had our second walk, this time in the tamarind gallery forest. Rich in bird life good views of Giant Couas, Broad-billed Rollers, nesting kites and a roosting White-browed Owl were seen. Two species of boa were encountered, the Tree Boa and the Ground Boa. Mammals seen included Sportive Lemurs, sifakas and Ring-tailed Lemurs and a Madagascar Fruit Bat colony that had been resident here for many years.

After dinner a second night walk was taken in the gallery forest. Mouse Lemurs and Sportive Lemurs were seen as well as two species of ground geckos and a sleeping Warty Chameleon.

Day 15

Wednesday 12th November

Our last walk this morning was in the gallery forest where we saw Red-fronted Brown Lemurs which regrettably had been introduced to this forest some years ago. There is some concern that they may be out competing the Ring-tailed Lemurs for some of their seasonal fruits. We also saw Giant Couas again as well as a France's Sparrowhawk and a coucal. We ended our walk by the side of a dry riverbed and spent some time with a Malagasy family and watched a trail of Malagasy villagers crossing the riverbed to collect water from a well in the reserve. This is a daily ritual emphasising what a demanding life these people are living.

At 3pm we sadly departed after a great stay at Berenty, stopping on the way to photograph the sisal plantation, some impressive tombs and the unusual triangular palms at the National Park of Andohahela - a palm species unique to this forest.

Day 16

Thursday 13th November

After a night in Fort Dauphin we departed for our morning flight back to Antananarivo arriving in time for lunch. After lunch our outstanding guide had arranged a city tour for the group. We were taken up to the Queen's Palace and given a talk on the history of the Malagasy royal family before Madagascar was colonised. We had a drive

around the Zoma market, at one time considered the largest open market in the world, but now it no longer functions. And there are other smaller markets throughout the capital. Finally a number of churches were visited before returning to our hotel for our last night.

Day 17

Friday 14th November

Our tour ended today and after breakfast we departed to Ivato Airport for our long journey home. So “veloma” to a wonderful trip to Madagascar.



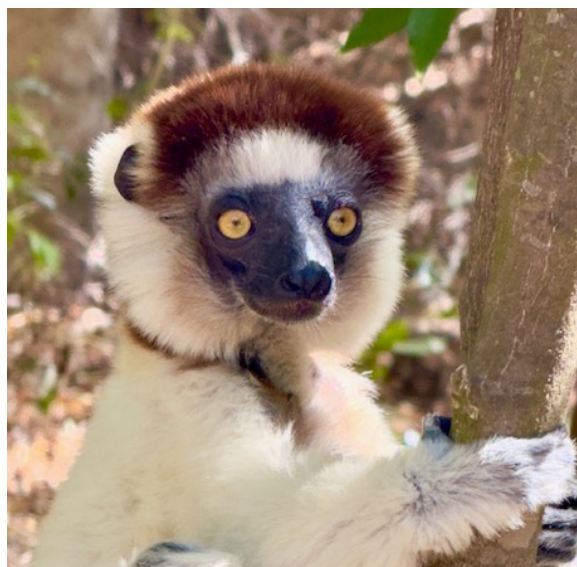
Ring-tailed Lemur



Red-fronted Lemur



Sportive Lemur



Verreaux's Sifaka

Receive our e-newsletter

Join the Naturetrek email list and be the first to hear about new tours, additional departures and new dates, tour reports and special offers.

naturetrek.co.uk/e-newsletter-signup

Scan to
sign up!



Social Media

We're social! Follow us on Instagram, Facebook, Bluesky and X and be the first to hear about the launch of new tours, offers, exciting sightings and photos from our recently returned holidays.



[instagram.com/naturetrek_wildlife_holidays](https://www.instagram.com/naturetrek_wildlife_holidays)



[facebook.com/naturetrekwildlifeholidays](https://www.facebook.com/naturetrekwildlifeholidays)



naturetrek.bsky.social



x.com/naturetrektours (formerly Twitter)

Species lists

Mammals

| E=Endemic | | October - November 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| Common name | Scientific name | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Tenrecs | Tenrecidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greater Hedgehog Tenrec - E | Setifer setosus | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Mouse & Dwarf Lemurs | Cheirogaleidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grey Mouse Lemur - E | Microcebus murinus | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Goodman's Mouse Lemur - E | Microcebus lehilahytsara | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greater Dwarf Lemur - E | Cheirogaleus major | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Sportive Lemurs | Lepilemuridae | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| White-footed Sportive Lemur - E | Lepilemur leucopus | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Red-tailed Sportive Lemur - E | Lepilemur ruficaudatus | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | |
| Typical Lemurs | Lemuridae | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grey Bamboo Lemur - E | Hapalemur griseus | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Ring-tailed Lemur - E | Lemur catta | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Brown Lemur - E | Eulemur fulvus | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| Rufous Brown Lemur - E | Eulemur rufus | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Red-bellied Lemur - E | Eulemur rubriventer | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Black-and-white Ruffed Lemur - E | Varecia variegata | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| Woolly Lemurs & Sifakas | Indriidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern Woolly Lemur - E | Avahi laniger | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Verreaux's Sifaka - E | Propithecus verreauxi | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Diademed Sifaka - E | Propithecus diadema | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Indri - E | Indri indri | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Aye-aye | Daubentoniidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aye-aye - E | Daubentonia madagascariensis | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pouched Rats & Climbing Mice | Nesomyidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| E=Endemic | | October - November 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|--|
| Common name | Scientific name | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| Giant Jumping Rat - E | <i>Hypogeomys antimena</i> | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Old World Fruit Bats | <i>Pteropodidae</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malagasy Flying Fox - E | <i>Pteropus rufus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| Madagascar Carnivores | <i>Eupleridae</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fosa - E | <i>Cryptoprocta ferox</i> | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| Narrow-striped Boky - E | <i>Mungotictis decemlineata</i> | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |

Birds (H = Heard only)

| E = Endemic, N = Near endemic, I = Introduced | | October - November 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|--|
| Common name | Scientific name | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | |
| Helmeted Guineafowl - I | <i>Numida meleagris</i> | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Collared Nightjar - E | <i>Gactornis enarratus</i> | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar Nightjar - N | <i>Caprimulgus madagascariensis</i> | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | |
| Malagasy Palm Swift | <i>Cypsiurus gracilis</i> | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Malagasy Black Swift - N | <i>Apus balstoni</i> | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Malagasy Coucal - N | <i>Centropus toulou</i> | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Crested Coua - E | <i>Coua cristata</i> | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Blue Coua - E | <i>Coua caerulea</i> | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Olive-capped Coua - E | <i>Coua olivaceiceps</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Red-fronted Coua - E | <i>Coua reynaudii</i> | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| Coquerel's Coua - E | <i>Coua coquereli</i> | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Running Coua - E | <i>Coua cursor</i> | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| Giant Coua - E | <i>Coua gigas</i> | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Madagascar Cuckoo | <i>Cuculus rochii</i> | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| White-breasted Mesite - E | <i>Mesitornis variegatus</i> | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Feral Rock Dove - I | <i>Columba livia</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | |
| Malagasy Turtle Dove | <i>Nesoenas picturatus</i> | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |

| E = Endemic, N = Near endemic, I = Introduced | | October - November 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|
| Common name | Scientific name | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Namaqua Dove | <i>Oena capensis</i> | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| Madagascar Blue Pigeon - E | <i>Alectroenas madagascariensis</i> | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar Forest Rail - E | <i>Mentocrex kioloides</i> | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar Flufftail - E | <i>Sarothrura insularis</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| White-throated Rail | <i>Dryolimnas cuvieri</i> | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| Common Moorhen | <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar Buttonquail - E | <i>Turnix nigricollis</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Madagascar Pratincole | <i>Glareola ocularis</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| Reed Cormorant | <i>Microcarbo africanus</i> | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar Ibis - E | <i>Lophotibis cristata</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| Black-crowned Night Heron | <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Black Heron | <i>Egretta ardesiaca</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| Dimorphic Egret | <i>Egretta dimorpha</i> | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| Striated Heron | <i>Butorides striata</i> | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| Squacco Heron | <i>Ardeola ralloides</i> | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| Malagasy Pond Heron | <i>Ardeola idae</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ |
| Great Egret | <i>Ardea alba</i> | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Western Cattle Egret | <i>Ardea ibis</i> | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Purple Heron | <i>Ardea purpurea</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Bat Hawk | <i>Macheiramphus alcinus</i> | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Frances's Sparrowhawk - N | <i>Tachyspiza francesiae</i> | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| White-browed Owl - E | <i>Athene superciliaris</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Torotoroka Scops Owl | <i>Otus madagascariensis</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Rainforest Scops Owl - E | <i>Otus rutilus</i> | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuckoo-roller - N | <i>Leptosomus discolor</i> | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Madagascar Hoopoe - E | <i>Upupa marginata</i> | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | |
| Broad-billed Roller | <i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i> | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |

| E = Endemic, N = Near endemic, I = Introduced | | October - November 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|--|
| Common name | Scientific name | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | |
| Pitta-like Ground Roller - E | <i>Atelornis pittoides</i> | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar Pygmy Kingfisher - E | <i>Corythornis madagascariensis</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malagasy Kingfisher | <i>Corythornis vintsioides</i> | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| Olive Bee-eater | <i>Merops superciliosus</i> | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Malagasy Kestrel | <i>Falco newtoni</i> | | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Greater Vasa Parrot | <i>Coracopsis vasa</i> | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Lesser Vasa Parrot - E | <i>Coracopsis nigra</i> | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Grey-headed Lovebird - E | <i>Agapornis canus</i> | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | |
| Common Sunbird-Asity - E | <i>Neodrepanis coruscans</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| Red-tailed Vanga - E | <i>Calicalicus madagascariensis</i> | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Sickle-billed Vanga - E | <i>Falculea palliata</i> | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | |
| White-headed Vanga - E | <i>Artamella viridis</i> | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Chabert Vanga - E | <i>Leptopterus chabert</i> | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar Blue Vanga | <i>Cyanolanius madagascarinus</i> | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Rufous Vanga | <i>Schetba rufa</i> | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| Tylas Vanga - E | <i>Tylas eduardi</i> | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| Common Newtonia - E | <i>Newtonia brunneicauda</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| Ward's Flycatcher | <i>Pseudobias wardi</i> | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar Cuckooshrike - E | <i>Cebilepyris cinereus</i> | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crested Drongo | <i>Dicrurus forficatus</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Malagasy Paradise Flycatcher | <i>Terpsiphone mutata</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Pied Crow | <i>Corvus albus</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Madagascar Lark - E | <i>Eremopterix hova</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malagasy Bulbul | <i>Hypsipetes madagascariensis</i> | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| Mascarene Martin | <i>Phedina borbonica</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| Malagasy Brush Warbler | <i>Nesillas typica</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| Long-billed Bernieria - E | <i>Bernieria madagascariensis</i> | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |

| E = Endemic, N = Near endemic, I = Introduced | | October - November 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|--|
| Common name | Scientific name | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | |
| Spectacled Tetraka - E | <i>Xanthomixis zosterops</i> | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Common Jery - E | <i>Neomixis tenella</i> | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Stripe-throated Jery - E | <i>Neomixis striatigula</i> | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Malagasy White-eye | <i>Zosterops maderaspatanus</i> | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Common Myna - I | <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| Madagascar Magpie-Robin - E | <i>Copsychus albospectularis</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Madagascar Stonechat - E | <i>Saxicola sibilla</i> | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| Souimanga Sunbird - N | <i>Cinnyris sovimanga</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Malagasy Green Sunbird - N | <i>Cinnyris notatus</i> | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| House Sparrow - I | <i>Passer domesticus</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nelicourvi Weaver - E | <i>Ploceus nelicourvi</i> | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| Sakalava Weaver - E | <i>Ploceus sakalava</i> | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Red Fody | <i>Foudia madagascariensis</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | |
| Madagascar Wagtail - E | <i>Motacilla flaviventris</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | |

Reptiles & amphibians

| E = Endemic, N = Near endemic, I = Introduced | | October - November 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|--|
| Common name | Scientific name | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | |
| Geckos | Gekkonidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Madagascar Leaf-tailed Gecko - | <i>Uroplatus sikorae</i> | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mahafaly Leaf-toed Gecko - E | <i>Paroedura bastardi</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| Painted Leaf-toed Gecko - E | <i>Paroedura picta</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| Flat-tailed Day Gecko - E | <i>Phelsuma laticauda</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thick-tailed Day Gecko - E | <i>Phelsuma mutabilis</i> | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| W Madagascar Dwarf Gecko - E | <i>Lygodactylus tolampyae</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Leaf-litter Gecko | <i>Brookesia nuffi</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common House Gecko - I | <i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| E = Endemic, N = Near endemic, I = Introduced | | October - November 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|--|
| Common name | Scientific name | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | |
| Fish-scaled Gecko | <i>Geckolepus sp.</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Skinks | Scincidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar Golden-spotted Skink - E | <i>Trachylepis aureopunctata</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| Plated Lizards | Gerrhosauridae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Broad-tailed Plated Lizard - E | <i>Zonosaurus laticaudatus</i> | | | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Common Madagascar Plated Lizard - N | <i>Zonosaurus madagascariensis</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chameleons | Chamaeleonidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Andasibe Nosed Chameleon - E | <i>Calumma nasutum</i> | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Green Giant Chameleon - E | <i>Calumma parsonii</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carpet Chameleon - E | <i>Furcifer lateralis</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A Leaf-litter Chameleon | <i>Brookesia nify</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascan Iguanids | Opluridae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Keel-bellied Madagascar Iguana - E | <i>Chalarodon madagascariensis</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Collared Madagascar Spiny Iguana - E | <i>Oplurus cuvieri</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| SW Madagascar Spiny Iguana - E | <i>Oplurus cyclurus</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Snakes | Boidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dumeril's Ground Boa - E | <i>Acrantophis dumerili</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| Eastern Madagascar Tree Boa - E | <i>Sanzinia madagascariensis</i> | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| Mahafaly Sand Snake - E | <i>Mimophis mahfalensis</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common Leaf-nosed Snake - E | <i>Langaha madagascariensis</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Giant Hog-nosed Snake - E | <i>Leioheterodon madagascariensis</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Striped Water Snake - E | <i>Thamnosophis lateralis</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Common Madagascar Cat Snake - E | <i>Madagascarophis colubrinus</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spear Snake | <i>Ithycyphus madagascariensis</i> | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Striped Snake | <i>Dromocodryus berieri</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tortoises | Testudinidae | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Radiated Tortoise - E | <i>Astrochelys radiata</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Madagascar Spider Tortoise - E | <i>Pyxis arachnoides</i> | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |

Others

| | | October - November 2025 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| BUTTERFLIES | | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Citrus Swallowtail | <i>Papilo demodocus</i> | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| Madagascar Giant Swallowtail | <i>Pharmacophagus antenor</i> | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| African Monarch | <i>Danaus chrysippus</i> | | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| Brilliant Blue | <i>Junonia rhadama</i> | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| MISC. INVERTEBRATES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flatid Leaf-bug | <i>Phromnia rosea</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Pill Millipede (Green or Brown) | <i>Sphaerotherium sp.</i> | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar Golden Orb-web Spider | <i>Nephila madagascariensis</i> | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| Scorpion | <i>Opisthacanthus madagascariensis</i> | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | |
| Giant African Land snail | <i>Achatina fulica</i> | | | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Giraffe-necked Weevil | <i>Trachelophorus giraffa</i> | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Fire Millipede | <i>Aphistogoniulus corralipes</i> | | | | | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Giant Ant Lion | <i>Palpares anitinus</i> | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Hissing Cockroach | <i>Gromphadorhina portentosa</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | |