
SafariWise
Madagascar
Trip report 2026

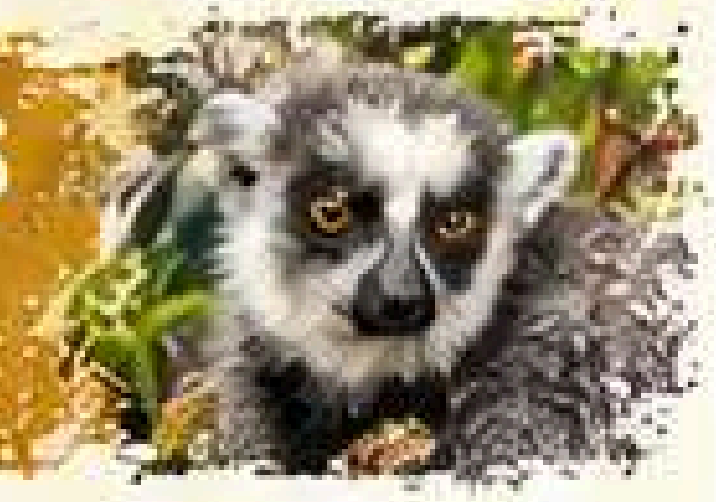
Gabi, Sandra, Gary, Sarah, Ryan, Bill, Jon, Maje, Neil, Hano, John, Berdene & Hannah

TOTAL WILDLIFE SEEN ON THIS TOUR

BIRDS
134



MAMMALS
30



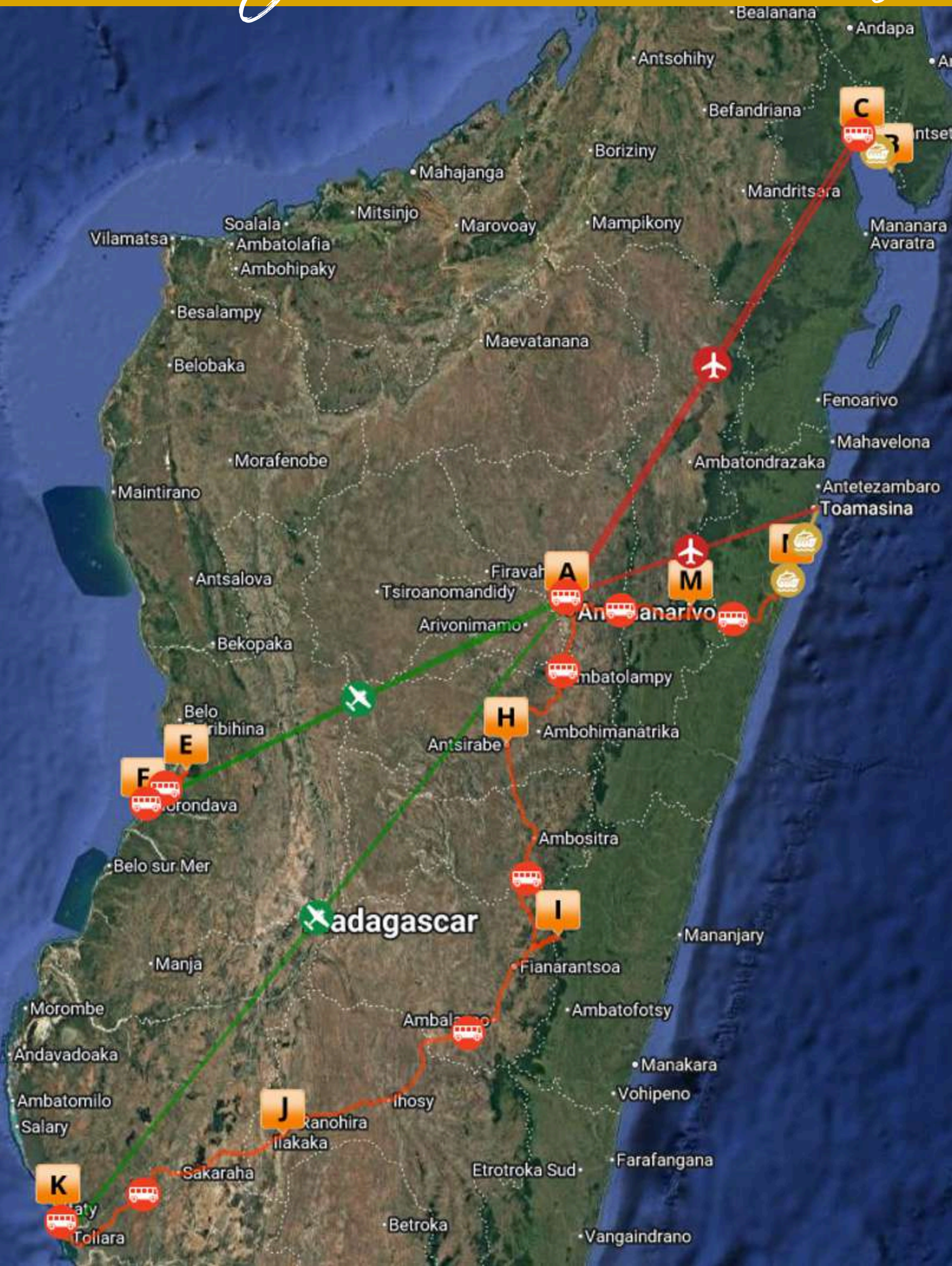
REPTILES
41



AMPHIBIANS
14



Madagascar Journey



Day 1: 6 September 2026
Antananarivo

The group arrived in Antananarivo during the mid- to late afternoon and transferred to Au Bois Vert, situated approximately 10–15 minutes from the airport. With some time available before dinner, several members of the group explored the lodge gardens, where the first Malagasy bird sightings of the tour were recorded. These included Madagascar Nightjar, Madagascar Bulbul, Madagascar White-eye, Red Fody and Madagascar Warbler, along with several other species.

Dinner was served at 18:00, providing an opportunity for the group to get acquainted before the tour briefing. Antananarivo, commonly known as Tana, lies at approximately 1,280 metres above sea level. Founded in the early 17th century by King Andrianjaka, the city became known as the “City of the Thousand” and developed into Madagascar’s political, economic and cultural centre. With a population of more than two million people, its distinctive hillside houses, busy markets and blend of Malagasy and French influences provide a fascinating introduction to the island. For most visitors, Antananarivo is also the gateway to Madagascar’s remarkable biodiversity.

Day 2: 7 September 2026
Antananarivo – Maroantsetra – Masoala National Park

Breakfast was served at 06:30, followed by departure for the airport at 08:00. The scheduled flight was delayed, and lunch vouchers were provided while the group waited. A nearby local restaurant provided an opportunity to enjoy a meal before the flight eventually departed for Maroantsetra. Upon arrival, lodge staff welcomed the group before the journey continued by bus to the harbour. From there, a boat followed the coastline towards the lodge. The group arrived at approximately 18:30, followed by dinner at 19:30.

Day 3: 8 September 2026
Masoala National Park

The day began with coffee and tea at 06:00 before the group explored the low-lying coastal forest and beach around the Masoala area. Among the first sightings were Greater Vasa Parrot, Lesser Vasa Parrot, Hook-billed Vanga, Madagascar Blue Pigeon, Blue Coua and Common Sandpiper, together with Madagascar Bulbul, Madagascar Crested Drongo and several other species. Between three and five Blue Couas were seen during the morning.

Breakfast was enjoyed at approximately 08:30, after which the group continued into the Masoala forest. Red-ruffed Lemurs were encountered, followed by the much-sought-after Scaly Ground Roller. The group returned at approximately 12:00 for lunch at 13:00 and a period of rest. At 16:00, the afternoon walk began and gradually developed into a night walk. Madagascar Pygmy Kingfisher was recorded, followed by Masoala Woolly Lemur, Panther Chameleon, Long-nosed Chameleon, Grandidier’s Madagascar Frog and Lichen Tree Frog. Masoala is Madagascar’s largest protected area and encompasses a remarkable combination of rainforest, coastal forest, mangroves and marine environments around the Masoala Peninsula and Antongil Bay.

Day 4 : 9 September 2026
Masoala National Park

Breakfast was served at 06:30, with departure at 07:30 for another exploration of the Masoala rainforest. The morning was characterised by three to four torrential downpours, adding to the already humid rainforest conditions. Despite the weather, the forest produced an excellent selection of species. A Short-legged Ground Roller was seen, together with Hook-billed Vanga, White-headed Vanga and Rufous Vanga. Crested Coua, Red-fronted Coua and Red-breasted Coua were also recorded. Other sightings included Madagascar Blue Pigeon, Red-tailed Vanga, Greater and Lesser Vasa Parrots, Madagascar Cuckooshrike, Madagascar Paradise Flycatcher, Madagascar Crested Drongo, Spectacled Tetraka, Madagascar White-eye, Madagascar Magpie-Robin, Madagascar Spinetail, Madagascar Palm Swift and Souimanga Sunbird.

The group returned at approximately 12:00 for lunch and an afternoon siesta. An evening walk began at 17:30 and produced two new amphibian species. White-fronted Brown Lemurs gave alarm calls, while a Fossa was located high in the canopy. Several other nocturnal species were also encountered before the group returned shortly before 19:00. Dinner followed just after 19:00.

Day 5: 10 September 2026
Masoala National Park

The day began with breakfast at 06:30 and departure at 07:30 for another morning in the Masoala rainforest. Once again, three to four rain showers passed through the forest. One of the highlights of the morning was the sighting of three to four Helmeted Vangas, which provided excellent photographic opportunities. Other sightings included Madagascar Serpent Eagle, Madagascar White-eye, Souimanga Sunbird, Tylas Vanga and Bernier’s Vanga, together with several other forest species. A forest rat was also observed. The group returned at approximately 11:30 for lunch at 13:00 and a period of rest. At 16:00, the afternoon walk continued into another night walk, with the group returning before 19:00 for dinner.

Day 6: 11 September 2026
Masoala National Park

Breakfast was served at 07:00 before the group departed by boat shortly after 08:00 for the marine park. The Masoala protected area incorporates marine environments around the peninsula, with the coastal and marine habitats forming an important part of the region’s biodiversity. After anchoring offshore, the group transferred to land and explored the mangrove system by canoe. Several species were recorded, including kingfishers, Madagascar Buzzard, Cuckoo-Roller and White-throated Rail.

After approximately an hour, the group reached the beach. Some members took the opportunity to swim in the Indian Ocean, although visibility was limited by overcast conditions and the movement of the sea. The group returned at approximately 11:30 for lunch at 13:00. At 16:00, the afternoon was spent exploring Masoala National Park. Several familiar species were encountered, along with Greater Dwarf Lemur. The afternoon walk continued into the evening and night, with the group returning at approximately 19:00 for the daily checklist and dinner.

Day 7: 12 September 2026
Masoala National Park

Breakfast was served at 06:00 before departure at 07:00 for another trek through the Masoala rainforest. Approximately two hours were spent searching for the Scaly Ground Roller, eventually producing brilliant views and some quick photographic opportunities. Other sightings included Blue Coua, Crested Coua, Rufous Vanga, Red-tailed Vanga, Madagascar Bulbul, Madagascar Paradise Flycatcher, Madagascar White-eye and Souimanga Sunbird. The group returned at approximately 10:00.

An attempt was made to snorkel at 10:45, but rain eventually brought the activity to an early end. Later in the afternoon, the group enjoyed a performance by a local choir before setting out on another night walk at 17:00. Excellent views of a Scaly-throated Ground Roller were obtained, together with Masoala Sportive Lemur and White-fronted Brown Lemur. The day concluded with the checklist and dinner at 19:00.

Day 8: 13 September 2026
Nosy Mangabe Special Reserve - Maroantsetra

Breakfast was served at 06:30, followed by departure at 07:30 for Nosy Mangabe. Nosy Mangabe is a small island reserve in Antongil Bay, approximately 2 km offshore from Maroantsetra, and forms part of the wider Masoala protected-area complex. It is particularly well known for its rainforest wildlife. The group arrived at approximately 09:00 and began an easy coastal forest walk at 09:30. Black-and-white Ruffed Lemur, White-fronted Brown Lemur, White-throated Rail, Climbing Mantella and Giant Leaf-tailed Gecko were among the highlights.

Lunch was served at 12:30 and included chicken and prawns. The return boat journey to the mainland and Maroantsetra included a diversion to search for Tomato Frog. The group then checked into Biza Hotel. A short nature walk at 16:30 produced Mauritian Tomb Bat, several birds and another frog species. The evening concluded with the checklist at 18:45 and dinner.

Day 9: 14 September 2026
Maroantsetra

Breakfast was served at 07:30 before the group departed for the airport at 11:00. The flight encountered adverse weather conditions and the aircraft was unable to land, eventually circling and rerouting to Antananarivo.

The flight was ultimately cancelled, requiring the group to return to the same hotel and familiar rooms. After lunch and some time to regroup, the late afternoon was spent exploring Maroantsetra, including local shops and markets.

Red Fody and Madagascar Kestrel were recorded during the outing. The evening brought an unexpected highlight when two Lowland Streaked Tenrecs were found at close range. Their appearance provided a welcome lift to the group after an otherwise frustrating travel day.

Day 10: 15 September 2026
Maroantsetra – Morondava

The morning began with a relaxed walk around the property at 06:30, producing several birds and frogs. Along the beach, fishermen were returning with their catch, which was being sorted on the shore and provided an interesting glimpse into everyday local life. Breakfast was scheduled for 07:30, although the hotel staff were still asleep. John eventually woke the staff, and coffee and breakfast were served at approximately 08:00. The group enjoyed a relaxed morning before departing for the airport at 11:00.

The Air Madagascar aircraft arrived in Maroantsetra shortly after 14:00, and the group continued to Antananarivo on a flight of approximately one hour and ten minutes. After collecting luggage, the group boarded a private aircraft on the runway for the onward journey to Morondava. The flight took just over an hour, with arrival at approximately 17:30. Four 4x4 vehicles were waiting for the road journey to Kirindy Forest Lodge. The drive took approximately two and a half hours, with arrival at around 19:30. Dinner was followed by a well-earned rest.

Day 11: 16 September 2026
Kirindy Forest and Avenue of the Baobabs

Breakfast was served at 06:00, with departure shortly before 07:00 for Kirindy Forest. Kirindy immediately delivered one of the tour's major highlights with an excellent sighting of Fossa, allowing for memorable photographic opportunities. Verreaux's Sifaka, often described as the "dancing lemur", was also seen, together with Red-fronted Brown Lemurs. Birding produced Crested Coua, Rufous Vanga, Madagascar Crested Drongo, Madagascar Bulbul, Long-billed Bernieria, Namaqua Dove, White-breasted Mesite, Green Sunbird and Souimanga Sunbird. The White-breasted Mesite was particularly rewarding as a good tick for the group.

The group returned at approximately 10:30 for lunch, relaxation and packing. Later, the journey continued towards the Avenue of the Baobabs. A stop in the surrounding forest produced further lemurs and excellent views of Giant Coua, with good photographic opportunities. White-browed Owl and Madagascar Scops Owl were also recorded. Along the route, the group encountered Black-winged Stilt, Great White Egret, Madagascar Turtle-Dove, Black Kite, Pied Crow, Greater Vasa Parrot, Grey-headed Lovebird and Sakalava Weavers. Arrival was at approximately 18:30, followed by dinner at 19:30.

Day 12: 17 September 2026
Morondava – Antsirabe

The day began with a 05:45 beach walk at Morondava. Dhows could be seen on the Mozambique Channel, and two Whimbrels were recorded. Breakfast followed shortly after 06:00, with bags prepared for departure. The group reached the airport at 07:00 and boarded a private flight at 08:20 for Antananarivo. From there, the group continued by bus with the driver, stopping for takeaway pizza for lunch along the way. Antsirabe was reached at approximately 17:00. The evening was spent repacking before dinner at 19:00. Although largely a travel day, the journey offered beautiful views of rice paddies, vegetable fields and everyday Malagasy life.

Day 13: 18 September 2026
Antsirabe – Ranomafana National Park

Breakfast was served at 06:00, with departure at 07:00. The journey towards Ranomafana followed winding roads and mountain passes, with several opportunities to stop for photographs. A picnic lunch was enjoyed along the way before an unfortunate flat tyre brought the journey to a temporary halt.

A local village repair shop provided assistance, while Professor Ryan entertained the local children as the repair was completed. The group reached the Ranomafana area at approximately 17:00, stopping briefly at a waterfall for photographs. Local guide William then led a short walk which produced Madagascar Rock Thrush and Ward's Vanga.

The night walk delivered four species of chameleon: Blue-nosed Chameleon, Striped Chameleon, Oustalet's Chameleon and O'Shaughnessy's Chameleon. Madagascar Bright-eyed Frog was also recorded. Dinner had been ordered upon arrival, and the checklist was completed at approximately 19:15.

Day 14: 19 September 2026
Ranomafana National Park

Ranomafana National Park is one of Madagascar's most important rainforest reserves and is particularly famous for its Golden Bamboo Lemur. The park forms part of the Rainforests of Atsinanana UNESCO World Heritage Site and protects an extraordinary range of endemic species.

Breakfast was served at 06:00, with departure before 07:00. Good birding was enjoyed around the hotel before the group entered the park with William and two spotters.

Among the highlights were Nelicourvi Weaver, a male Giraffe-necked Weevil, Golden Bamboo Lemur, Cuckoo-Roller and Red-breasted Coua. Madagascar Cuckoo, Crossley's Vanga and Brown Leaf Chameleon were also recorded. Additional sightings included Collared Nightjar, Pitta-like Ground Roller, Lesser Vasa Parrot, Milne-Edwards' Sifaka, Tylas Vanga, Common Newtonia and Red-fronted Coua. Rufous Vanga, another Pitta-like Ground Roller, Ring-tailed Mongoose, Red-fronted Lemurs and Madagascar Bee-eater rounded off an excellent morning.

Lunch was enjoyed in a local village, where a selection of green, black, white and red peppers was available. The group then returned for a midday siesta.

The afternoon walk began at 15:00 and produced Velvet Asity, Common Sunbird-Asity, Souimanga Sunbird and Spectacled Tetraka. More than three Giraffe-necked Weevils were found near the parking area. The Giraffe-necked Weevil is endemic to Madagascar.

The male has an exceptionally elongated neck, measuring approximately two to three times the length of that of the female. This unusual structure plays an important role in competition between males and reproduction. The group returned to the lodge at approximately 18:00, followed by the checklist at 19:00 and dinner.

Day 15: 20 September 2026
Anja Community Reserve and Isalo

Breakfast was served at 06:00, followed by departure at 07:00. The journey provided spectacular scenery before the group reached Anja Community Reserve. A family group of Ring-tailed Lemurs was located, including tiny babies that provided excellent photographic opportunities.

The journey then continued southwards towards Isalo, with impressive road vistas and sandstone formations becoming increasingly prominent. The group reached the lodge by approximately 18:00, followed by dinner and the checklist at 19:30.

Day 16: 21 September 2026
Isalo National Park

Isalo National Park lies in south-central Madagascar in the Ihorombe region. Its landscape is characterised by dramatic sandstone massifs, deep canyons, natural pools and formations shaped by millions of years of erosion.

The area supports Ring-tailed Lemurs, Verreaux's Sifakas and a variety of birds, reptiles and specialised plants. Vegetation changes noticeably according to water availability and elevation, creating a fascinating mosaic of habitats.

Breakfast was served at 06:30, with departure shortly after 07:30. After meeting the guide in Ranohira and completing the park fees and paperwork, the group began a gentle descent into one of the park's canyons.

Ring-tailed Lemurs were seen, together with the endemic Benson's Rock Thrush, Oustalet's Chameleon, a snake and several butterflies. A family of Verreaux's Sifakas was also located, including a mother with a baby.

The group returned to the lodge before 13:00 for lunch and a siesta. During the late afternoon, the group split into two activities.

The majority visited the Window of Isalo, where dramatic clouds created excellent photographic conditions. A smaller group remained near the lodge for a birding walk, recording Madagascar Hoopoe, Cuckoo-Roller, Turtle-Dove, Kestrel, Drongo, Bulbul, Souimanga Sunbird and Common Jery. The group reunited at 18:00, followed by dinner and the checklist at 18:45.



Day 17 : 22 September 2026
Zombitse – Vohibasia National Park

Breakfast was served at 05:30, with departure at 06:15 for the journey south. After approximately two hours, the group reached Zombitse Forest and enjoyed an easy one-and-a-half-hour walk through the dry forest with local guides. Giant Coua, Coquerel's Coua and Crested Coua were recorded, while Appert's Tetraka provided excellent views. Long-billed Tetraka, Cuckoo-Roller, Madagascar Scops Owl, White-browed Owl and several common forest species were also observed, together with numerous butterflies. Tsombitse Sportive Lemur was another highlight.

Zombitse lies in southwestern Madagascar between Isalo and Toliara, near Sakaraha. Its dry semi-deciduous forest retains greater elevation and moisture than some surrounding habitats and plays an important role in the local watershed. The forest also supports a wide variety of reptiles, frogs and insects. Its protection remains particularly important due to pressure from agriculture, charcoal production, logging and burning.

After leaving Zombitse, the group faced a long driving day. A mobile picnic lunch was enjoyed, with one or two additional stops along the way. An attempt was made to find Madagascar Sandgrouse, but the species remained elusive. Tuleur was reached at approximately 16:00, allowing time for a supermarket visit and ATM stop before continuing to Le Paradisier near Ifaty, where the group arrived at approximately 17:15. After checking in and settling down, the group gathered for the checklist at 19:00, followed by dinner.

Day 18: 23 September 2026
Ifaty – Mosa Park and Spiny Forest

Ifaty – Mosa Park and Spiny Forest Coffee was served at 04:45 before the group departed by bus at 05:00 for Mosa Park, approximately 15 minutes away. The morning began with Madagascar Nightjars before the group entered the Spiny Forest habitat around Ifaty. Souimanga Sunbird, Madagascar Sparrowhawk, Palm Swift, Chabert's Vanga, Common Jery, Subdesert Mesite, Common Newtonia, Thamnornis, Madagascar Crested Drongo, Crested Coua and Running Coua were among the species recorded. A Madagascar Harrier-Hawk provided an excellent flight view.

Other sightings included Stripe-throated Jery, Madagascar Magpie-Robin, Madagascar Turtle-Dove, Red Fody, Archbold's Newtonia, Madagascar Cuckooshrike, Madagascar Hoopoe and Madagascar Kestrel. The group returned to the lodge at approximately 08:30 for breakfast, with the sea breeze and Indian Ocean providing a welcome change of scenery. The remainder of the morning was spent resting and exploring the gardens. Lunch arrangements were dependent on the fishermen's return, and the group eventually enjoyed lunch at 13:00. Garden wildlife included Dumeril's Boa, Madagascar Scops Owl and several other new reptiles.

At 15:30, the group visited the salt pans in search of Madagascar Plover. Unfortunately, strong winds prevented a successful sighting. Several other waders were recorded, including Three-banded Plover, Common Ringed Plover, Black-winged Stilt, Curlew Sandpiper, Sanderling and Greater Painted-snipe. Madagascar Lark, Madagascar Cisticola and additional waders added further variety. The group returned to the lodge at approximately 18:00 for the checklist at 19:00 and dinner.

Day 19: 24 September 2026
Reniala Private Reserve – Ifaty - Antananarivo

Coffee was served at 05:00 before departure at 05:15 for the Reniala private forest near Ifaty. The group spent approximately two and a half hours exploring the reserve, with Warty Chameleon and several bird species recorded. After returning to the lodge at 08:00, the group freshened up, packed and had breakfast before departing at 09:30. The day also marked a farewell to driver Allan.

The flight to Antananarivo departed on time at 12:20. A new driver and bus met the group in Antananarivo, and further birding was enjoyed along the route. Madagascar Pond Heron, Red-billed Teal, Blue-billed Duck and Meller's Duck were recorded, together with Common Moorhen and other species. The group reached the lodge at approximately 17:30, where the final checklist of the day and dinner followed.

Day 20: 25 September 2026
Antananarivo - Andasibe

Breakfast was served at 06:00. After packing and saying goodbye to travelling companions, the group departed at 07:30. A short city tour included the Queen's Palace and Royal Gardens before the journey continued east along National Road 2 towards Toamasina. The route passed extensive rice fields, with egrets, herons, Madagascar Pond Heron, Madagascar Kingfisher, Madagascar Drongo, Madagascar Bulbul and Madagascar White-eye recorded along the way.

Lunch was enjoyed in Moramanga around midday before continuing into the lush eastern highlands. Vakona Forest Lodge was reached shortly after 17:00. At 18:00, the group made the short drive to the Andasibe area for a one-hour night walk with a local guide. Sightings included Goodman's Mouse Lemur, Brown Leaf Chameleon and Parson's Chameleon. Dinner followed before the group settled in for the night.

Day 21: 26 September 2026
Andasibe

Breakfast was served at 06:00, with departure before 07:00 for the Andasibe area. At the park entrance, Madagascar Flufftail provided excellent views, while Crossley's Vanga was heard. A mixed flock produced Common Newtonia, Blue Vanga, White-headed Vanga, Madagascar Drongo, Madagascar Turtle-Dove, Long-billed Tetraka and Striped-throated Jery. Additional sightings included Souimanga Sunbird, Rand's Warbler, Madagascar Kingfisher and Madagascar Scops Owl.

The distinctive calls of Indri were eventually traced to their source, allowing the group to locate the animals in the forest. Forest Rail was also photographed, while a Madagascar Hog-nosed Snake was found along the pathway. Nuthatch Vanga and Ward's Vanga rounded off the morning's highlights. The group returned to the lodge at approximately 11:00 for lunch. At 12:00, the previous checklist was reviewed. The afternoon was spent at Lemur Island at Vakona Reserve, where Black-and-white Ruffed Lemur, Common Brown Lemur, Eastern Bamboo Lemur and Diademed Sifaka were seen. Several animals had babies, providing particularly memorable photographic opportunities.
The checklist took place at 18:30, followed by dinner.

Day 22: 27 September 2026
Perinet - Ankaninʼny Nofy

Breakfast was served at 08:00, with departure before 09:00. The morning began at the Perinet community reserve in the Andasibe area. Nelicourvi Weaver, Mascarene Martin, Madagascar Kingfisher, Madagascar Bulbul, Blue Coua, Red-tailed Vanga, Forest Fody, Spectacled Tetraka, Common Jery, Forest Rail and Madagascar Turtle-Dove were recorded.

Blue Vanga provided excellent photographic opportunities, while Madagascar Paradise Flycatcher was also observed. The journey continued by bus for approximately one and a half to two hours towards the east coast. A picnic lunch was arranged at Manambato,before the group transferred to a boat. The boat journey continued towards the Palmarium area on the Pangalanes waterways.

Palmarium Beach Lodge was reached at approximately 15:30. After a drink, check-in and some time to rest, the group set out again at 17:30 for an afternoon and evening excursion. A boat transported the group to a small island, followed by an approximately 40-minute walk in search of Aye-aye. The elusive species was successfully located, providing a memorable highlight before the group returned for dinner and the night.

Day 23: 28 September 2026
Palmarium Reserve

Breakfast was served at 07:00, followed by departure by bus at 08:30 for Palmarium Reserve. A boat ride of approximately 10–15 minutes brought the group to the reserve. After attending to facilities, lunch arrangements and menu selections, the group embarked on an approximately two-and-a-half-hour walk.

Several new lemur species were recorded, including Indri, Common Brown Lemur, Crowned Lemur, Black-and-white Ruffed Lemur and Eastern Woolly Lemur. One particularly memorable observation involved a pair of Hook-billed Vangas feeding four nestlings.

The adults repeatedly returned with food, providing the group with an excellent opportunity to observe this behaviour. The group returned to Palmarium Hotel for lunch and a short rest before taking the boat back to Palmarium Beach Lodge.

The remainder of the afternoon was free for relaxation. At 18:30, the group set out on a one-hour night walk. Eastern Woolly Lemurs, Brookesia Nofy, a leaf-nosed snake and Bright-eyed Frog were recorded. Dinner followed, bringing another successful day in Madagascar to a close.



Day 24: 29 September 2026
Pangalanes Canal – Tamatave - Antananarivo

Breakfast was served at 07:00, with bags ready by 08:00. At 08:30, the group boarded the boat for the final excursion along the Pangalanes Canal. The journey towards Toamasina, also known as Tamatave, took approximately three and a half hours.

The Pangalanes Canal system consists of a network of natural rivers, lakes and lagoons connected by man-made channels and stretches for approximately 650 kilometres, running roughly parallel to Madagascar's eastern coastline.

The waterways have a long history. They were used during the Merina monarchy, while major French colonial construction began under General Joseph Gallieni from 1896 onwards. The construction involved compulsory labour under the indigénat system, with major works continuing until approximately 1904.

Today, the waterways remain important for local transport and fishing. Pirogues and small boats move between villages surrounded by lush vegetation, creating a distinctive and fascinating landscape. Birding along the waterways produced Madagascar Kingfisher, Chabert's Vanga, Purple Heron and Striated Heron. The group reached Toamasina around midday, where two vehicles were waiting. Lunch was enjoyed near the beach before there was time for local markets and shopping.

The group then continued to the airport for the flight back to Antananarivo. The flight was delayed twice, with arrival in Antananarivo at approximately 18:00. A short check-in and freshen-up at Au Bois Vert was followed by the final dinner of the tour. The evening was filled with farewells as the group reflected on an extraordinary journey across Madagascar. Most members then continued to the airport for their midnight flights, marking the end of the Madagascar adventure.

Conclusion

From the rainforests and coastal ecosystems of the Masoala Peninsula and Nosy Mangabe, through the dry forests of Kirindy, the sandstone landscapes of Isalo, the dry forest of Tsombitse, the remarkable Spiny Forest around Ifaty, and the eastern rainforest of Andasibe, the journey covered an exceptional variety of Madagascar's habitats.

The tour produced an impressive diversity of wildlife, including lemurs, chameleons, frogs, reptiles and a remarkable selection of endemic birds. From close encounters with Fossa and Indri to the elusive Aye-aye, Scaly Ground Roller and Madagascar Sandgrouse searches, each region brought its own character and rewards.

Despite weather challenges, flight delays, difficult roads and the occasional stubborn species, the tour delivered an unforgettable exploration of one of the world's most unique wildlife destinations.









