



Our first trip to Madagascar in November 2018 was a scouting trip for future tours we will run here – we have since sold two Madagascar Mammal Watching Itineraries and have many options for anyone interested.

This tour was focused around a handful of key species (1) Fossa (2) Madame Berthe's Mouse Lemur (3) Ring Tailed Lemur (4) Indri (5) Aye-aye. We got all of these species – albeit the aye-aye in the 'semi-wild' setting of the aye-aye island near Palmarium. However knowing the history of this island now I would say that constitute as wild a sighting as many in the world today (with micro and macro management of national parks, mountain gorillas having their own teams of vets, reintroductions, semi-captive breeding projects, fenced parks etc). I was told by the park rangers there that years ago a pair of aye-aye were found living in the forest there (being regarded quite negatively by the local people in Madagascar – as daemons and evil spirits etc) the local reserve management decided to cut off the part of the forest they lived at (to form an island), the island is separated from the rest of the mainland by a small body of water around 6ft wide and 4ft deep. Deep enough to deter aye-ayes and also assure the locals that they were not going to invade their villages, huts and do whatever it is that evil spirits may do. Over the years another 4 aye-ayes have been taken from the surrounding forests and put on the island reserve for protection. Over the years the aye-ayes have been fed (for monitoring and now for tourism), however they are fed 6-7 coconuts per night (when there are tourists) this is between a population of 7 aye-ayes now (one was born here successfully) and so that amount of food is not enough for them to become dependant on hand outs and the aye-ayes live 95% of their lives in the complete absence of humans. Only for around 30 mins when there are paying tourists do they come to the coconuts placed out for them. For me that is still pretty wild and as I mention today the line is blurred with what constitutes fully wild animals nowadays.

Below is our sighting log of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and fishes. We arrived at the end of the dry season and so some of the hibernating lemurs were not awake in big numbers, the tenrecs were not as abundant as they are during the wet season and we started to get some very heavy rainfall. This was not a problem except for one night in Ranomafana when the rain storm was so bad that our plans to try for the falanoka was cancelled as we couldn't see 3ft in front of us and no animals were wandering around in that rain.

Other than the fanaloka there was not a species we expected to see and failed and we got plenty of surprise species. For anyone interested in what options we have or what tailored tours we can organise please contact me direct at [info@royle-safaris.co.uk](mailto:info@royle-safaris.co.uk) the only last note I want to state is that our time in Tsingy de Bemehara National Park was incredible however not for everyone. To fully explore that park and see the wealth of bats that we saw you will be required to do some quite intense rock climbing and caving. None of which required special skills or experience, but a very good level of fitness and harnesses (you are connected to cables in the caves and rock faces a lot) is required as you will be out and climbing and squeezing into caves for several hours of the 6-7 hour long trek. I myself found it the most physically demanding single day I have ever had looking for wildlife (and I am not a stranger to long, hard and arduous hikes). It was incredible and we were rewarded with many species including some very nice endemics (endemic to that particular tsingy formation) but I did have to really squeeze, I am 6ft 3inches (1.88cm) and 210lbs (95kg) and got stuck a couple of times where careful manoeuvring and repositioning got me through.

As you can see from the below species list that we had a very successful tour and we obtained pictures of many of these mammal species, I am not a photographer and taking pictures and videos is usually a secondary consideration for me, so I will post pictures and videos on my Facebook page ([www.facebook.com/roylesafaris7/](https://www.facebook.com/roylesafaris7/)) in the coming days.

The below itinerary followed this route:

**Day 1** – Antananarivo / **Days 2-3** – Kirindy Reserve / **Days 4-6** – Tsingy de Bemehara National Park / **Day 7** – Morondava / **Day 8** – Antsirabe / **Days 9-11** – Ranomafana National Park / **Day 12** – Anja Reserve / **Day 13** – Antananarivo / **Days 14-16** – Andasibe & Mantadia National Parks / **Days 17-19** - Palmarium / **Day 20** - Antananarivo









84	Madagascar white-eye	<i>Zosterops maderaspatanus</i>
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## Reptiles (\* = heard or signs only)

	Common Name	Binominal Name
1	Madagascar ground boa	<i>Acrantophis madagascariensis</i>
2	Brown leaf chameleon	<i>Brookesia superciliaris</i>
3	Short-horned chameleon	<i>Calumma brevicorne</i>
4	Blue-legged chameleon	<i>Calumma crypticum</i>
5	Perinet chameleon	<i>Calumma gastrotaenia</i>
6	Globe-horned chameleon	<i>Calumma globifer</i>
7	Nose-horned chameleon	<i>Calumma nasutum</i>
8	O'Shaughnessy's chameleon	<i>Calumma oshaughnessyi</i>
9	Parson's chameleon	<i>Calumma parsonii</i>
10	Nile crocodile	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>
11		<i>Dromicodryas bernieri</i>
12	Malagasy giant chameleon	<i>Furcifer oustaleti</i>
13	Common four-toed gecko	<i>Gehyra mutilata</i>
14	Tropical house gecko	<i>Hemidactylus mabouia</i>
15		<i>Liopidium apperti</i>
16	Grandidier's dwarf gecko	<i>Lygodactylus tolampyae</i>
17	Madagascar night snake	<i>Madagasorophis meridionalis</i>
18	Common Madagascar skink	<i>Madascincus melanopleura</i>
19	Madagascar Collared oplurus	<i>Oplurus cuvieri</i>
20	Merrem's Madagascar oplurus	<i>Oplurus cyclurus</i>
21	Madagascar spotted spiny-tailed iguana	<i>Oplurus quadrimaculatus</i>
22	Mocquard's Madagascar ground gecko	<i>Paroedura bastardi</i>
23	Madagascan lined day gcecko	<i>Phelsuma lineata</i>
24	Madagascar day gecko	<i>Phelsuma madagascariensis</i>
25	Madagascar tree boa	<i>Sanzinia madagascariensis</i>
26	Green burrowing frog	<i>Scaphiophryne marmorata</i>
27	Gravenhorst's Mabuya	<i>Trachylepis gravenhorstii</i>
28	Side-stiped chameleon	<i>Trioceros bitaeniatus</i>
29	Mossy leaf-tailed gecko	<i>Uroplatus sikorae</i>

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30	Bronze girdled lizard	<i>Zonosaurus aeneus</i>
31	Karsten's girdled lizard	<i>Zonosaurus karsteni</i>
32	Western girdled lizard	<i>Zonosaurus laticaudatus</i>

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### ***Amphibians*** (\* = heard or signs only)

	Common Name	Binominal Name
1	Madagascan jumping frog	<i>Aglyptodactylus madagascariensis</i>
2	Brook's treefrog	<i>Boophis laurenti</i>
3	White-bellied reed frog	<i>Heterixalus alboguttatus</i>
4		<i>Heterixalus punctatus</i>
5	Variable reed frog	<i>Heterixalus variabilis</i>
6		<i>Mantidactylus guttulatus</i>
7	Green burrowing frog	<i>Scaphiophryne marmorata</i>

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### ***Fishes*** (\* = heard or signs only)

	Common Name	Binominal Name
1	Mozambique tilapia	<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>
2	Crescent grunter	<i>Terapon jarbua</i>

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