

Bi-lingual Environmental Radio Programming



Radio Vary Magnitry
ANDAPA 2008
Madagascar



The following environmental radio programs are prepared in the Tsimihety dialect of Malagasy, with accompaniments in English.

By broadcasting select programs that profile regional flagship species and local area conservation efforts both in Malagasy and in English language, we hope to convey environmental messages to a diverse listening audience which includes students and local professionals who wish to learn to speak English, as well as those who would otherwise tune in to WCS weekly environment-themed programs.

Scripts and recordings were prepared in partnership with the Association des Partenaires Ecotouristiques/Antanetiambo Nature Reserve and the Wildlife Conservation Society's Andapa satellite office, by a Peace Corps Environment Sector Volunteer in Andapa, Madagascar.

BROADCAST 5

Bamboo Lemurs

Radio Vary Magnitry ANDAPA
20 August 2008

Mianatra mafy, miaro ny atiala, mitsinjo lavitra!
Study hard, protect the forest, think to the future!

Androany Atsika Mianatra Momba ny Bokombolo

Today, lets all learn about the eastern grey bamboo lemur (whose scientific name is *Hapalemur griseus*)

Mbolatsara e! Zaho dia Mlle Rachel, mpiasan' ny Corps de la Paix ary tonga eto zaho niany miaraka amin'ny Andriamatoa Toto Louis, mpiandraikatra ao amin'ny Reserve Naturelle Prive Antanetiambo, Commune Rurale Belaoka-Marovato.

Good evening! This is Peace Corps Volunteer Rachel and I'm here tonight with Andriamatoa Toto Louis, one of the members of the cooperative that oversees Antanetiambo Nature Reserve in the rural commune of Belaoka-Marovato.

Alóhy, niany hariva, atsika hianatra momba ny bokombolo. Agnaragna scientifique-nazy hoe, *Hapalemur griseus*.

Tonight, lets all learn about the eastern grey bamboo lemur (whose scientific name is *Hapalemur griseus*.)

Ny “bamboo lemur” na bokombolo amin'ny faritanintsika atsignanagna Madagasikara, dia milanja eoeo dimampolo sy fitonjato grama hatramin'ny iray kilao. Ny lokony dia mahizigni-aligny ary ny rambony dia mahizigni-aligny matoy. Ary ny vajihiny dia mazavazava ary fotsy lalandava ny bokony.

The bamboo lemurs of our eastern region of Madagascar weigh between 750g and 1kg. Their color is mainly gray and they have a dark gray tail, a lighter gray face, and an almost-white belly.

Ny bokombolotsika dia misy sofigny hely borobory, fohy sogny, ka samihafa be amin'ny sogny karaha amboan'ny varignena ndraiky varikandana.

Our bamboo lemurs have little, round ears and a short snout, very different from the long dog-like muzzles of black and white ruffed and red ruffed lemurs.

Ny bokombolon'ny faritany antsignanagna amin'ny ity faritry ity dia karazam-komba farany madiniky amin'ny Madagasikara dia "diurnal" na hoe mpandeha sady miasa mahatsagna.

The eastern gray bamboo lemur is among the smallest lemur species in Madagascar that is "diurnal," or active during the daytime.

Tena mazagna ny bokombolo dia mahery miasa amin'ny mifoha-kiaka na amin'ny vao maty masoandro. Amin'ny teny engliszy, ny biby izay mahery miasa amin'ny mahizignizigny maraindrainy ndraiky aloha ny filatsaha ny aligny dia sokajigny hoe "crepuscular" izany hoe "mahery-aligny". Isaka misy fahafahagna amin'ny fialandisaka dia mifoha izy, sady mamoka feo amin'ny aligny. Fa tegna mazagna na dia zeigny aza zareo magmeno amin'ny mahizignizigny amin'ny maraindrainy.

Quite often, bamboo lemurs are most active at dawn and at dusk. In English, animals that are particularly active early in the early morning and just before night fall, are referred to as "crepuscular". Every once in a while, bamboo lemurs may decide to wake up and "vocalize," or make sounds, at night. Most often, though, they "vocalize" very early in the morning.

Ny bokombolo karaha ny amin'ny faritanintsika mandany ny antsasaky ny andro amin'ny fitadiavan-tsakafo. Tsy mitovy amin'ny varignena ndraiky varikandagna izay voalohany indrindra mamelontaigna agnambo, agnaty ala, antendrontendrony ny bokombolo mitady sakafo amin'ny izay hambosandraha agnaty ala.

Bamboo lemurs like those in our region spend half of each day "foraging," or searching for food. Unlike ruffed lemurs that primarily feed way up high in the rainforest "canopy," or treetops, bamboo lemurs search for food in all levels of the forest.

Eo ho eo valopolo isan'ny jaton'ny bokombolon'ny antsignanagna dia mivelogno amin'ny valiha na volo. Ny tegna hoaniny dia ny hōvaka amin'ny fotodravi-mbaliha, ny ravimbao mbola malemy na ny atiny rantsany mbola malemiley. Mihinagna ravindraha hafa koa izy, voankajo, felagna, na hovaka ahitry. Isan'andro ny andiam-bokombolo maharakotro dimanjato metatra anaty ala amin'ny fitadiavagna sakafo.

About 80% of an eastern gray bamboo lemur's diet is bamboo. These lemurs particularly like to eat the bases of young bamboo leaves, soft bamboo shoots, and the pith inside of bamboo stems. They will also eat other kinds of leaves, fruits, flowers, and grass stems. Every day, a bamboo lemur group will cover over 500 meters of forest in its search for food.

Isaka andiam-bokombolo dia voahomagna roa hatramin'ny sivy. Ny andiany vitsy dia voafetra hahafeno: vantodahiny, vadiny, ndraiky zanany. Ndraikindraiky mety misy hita andiam-bokombolo mandilatra komba raiky ambin'ny folo. Andiany be karaha zaigany saiky mazagna misy lahibeny maromaro, ndraiky vaviny.

Each group of eastern gray bamboo lemurs is made up of between two and seven lemurs. Small groups are comprised of a breeding male and female pair and their “offspring” or young. Sometimes it is possible to see up to eleven of bamboo lemurs in a single group! Such larger groups are usually comprised of several adult breeding males and females.

Isaka andiam-bokombolo mitaky atiala eo ho eo dimy ambin’ny folo hatramin’ny roapolo hekitara, arakaraka ny afontriran’ny valiha ampy hahavoky azy agnatin’ny faritry.

Each bamboo lemur group requires an area of forest between 15 and 20 hectares in size, depending on the amount of bamboo that is available to eat in that territory.

Ny bokombolo tantsignanagna mahizignialigny dia tegna sarotiny amin’ny toby fonegnany. Izany hoe tsy ikenjareo ho hisy andiankomba hafa hizedazedada hiray faritry aminjareo agnaty ala akao. Misy fomba telo famaritanjareo ny faritaniny, karaha amboa, ndraikindraiky mamany isaka tehiteky ami-tany homboany mametraka makia magnamariky fa nihinazy ny faritany. Ny bokombolo mampiasa makia avy amin’aigninazy apetany amin’ny zava-maniry agnatiny faritaninazy agnaty ala. Mifanohitry amin’ny karazam-komba hafa izay magnano ny faritany hoanin’ny havagna jiaby. Izikoa misy firafaisagna tafiditry agnaty faritany, ny bokombolo mitregny ary miezaka mandroaka ny biby hafa any ivelany.

Eastern gray bamboo lemurs are very “territorial” of their home range, which means they are intolerant of other species sharing their same area of forest. They have three ways of marking their territory. Just like a dog will sometimes urinate repeatedly along a path it travels to spread its scent and “mark” that area as “his”, bamboo lemurs use special glands to “mark” vegetation in their own areas of forest, advertising to others that that forest belongs to them and no other lemur group. If a competitor enters their home area, sometimes bamboo lemurs will “vocalize,” or make sounds, and try to chase other animals away.

Saika matetiky zareo mitady sakafo mi vônny ary ny bokombolo tia mandry ambony kakajo ambony. Agny zareo voaharo helihely amin’ny fihazagna maro na ohatra ny fosa (agnarany sientifika *Cryptoprocta ferox*).

Although they often “forage,” or search for food, close to the ground, bamboo lemurs like to sleep up high in the trees where they are safer from predators such as the fossa, *Cryptoprocta ferox*.

Ny loza mitatao amin’ny bokombolo, karaha komba jiaby Madagasikara, dia ny doro tanety sy ny fandripahana atiala tsy voatagna hoan’ny famboliagna. Na ny fihazagna komba anatin’ny atiala voaharo karaha ny faritra Makira.

The main threats to bamboo lemurs, as for all lemurs in Madagascar, are the burning of our remaining rainforests and bamboo forests for unsustainable agriculture, and the hunting and capturing what lemurs we have left in our protected forests like Makira.

Mba mety ho azonao heritreritry ary aforiagna ny mba mety hisian’ny andiankomba magnolotro tanantsika Andapa ka tsy hisy mpamono?

Can you imagine a day when bamboo lemurs might be seen again very close to our town of Andapa, in a regenerated forest where there is no hunting? How wonderful that would be!

Na dia eto amin'ny faritry Andapa aza, dia misy vondrognio miaro ny bokombolo izay miaigny agnatiny atiala hely marikitra azy. Ary mpizaha tany maro no tonga amin'ny Commune-njareo mba hianatra momba ny fomba na kolonsaigny Tsimihety, ary mizaha ny komba sy ny biby samihafa miaigny agnatiny.

Right here in the Andapa region there is a community that is protecting the bamboo lemurs that live in the small forest near them, and welcoming visitors to come to their Commune to learn about Tsimihety culture and to visit the lemurs and other wildlife that live there.

Ity vondrognolono ity dia ao Belaoka, agnatiny ny Commune Rurale Belaoka-Marovato. Ny “Association des Partenaires Ecotouristiques” (A.P.E.) dia vondrognio mpikambana an-toearagna avy Andapa na Andapa magnodidigny. Izay miorigny ao Matsobe. Ny A.P.E. dia mikambagna aminandriamatoa RABARY Desire sy DOKO Valerie ao Matsobe mba hiaro folo hektara amin'ny atiala mody-savoko ao antenin'ny Antanetiambo.

This community is Belaoka, in the rural commune of Belaoka-Marovato. The Association des Partenaires Ecotouristiques (A.P.E.) is a local organization of partners from Andapa and the Andapa countryside, who are based in Matsobe. A.P.E. collaborates with RABARY Desire and DOKO Valerie of Matsobe, to protect ten hectares of regenerating forest on the hillside of Antanetiambo.

Agnatiny atialan'Antanetiambo, na dia tsy atiala nanahary aza, efa feno hazo maniry hatramin'ny taogno maro taorian'ny nikapagna azy namboliagna fahizay. Misy karazam-biby mahafinaritra maro ao Antanetiambo, agnisan'ny zaigany ny “mouse lemur,” na tsitsihy, sy ny “bamboo lemur,” na bokombolo.

In the forest of Antanetiambo, despite the fact that it is still re-growing after having been cleared many years ago to grow crops, there are many kinds of wonderful animals, including populations of mouse lemurs and bamboo lemurs.

Ny mpogniny jiaby ao Belaoka dia mahay tsara be fa fady ny manapaka kakazo, na malaka raha maniry, na biby avy amin'ny atialan'Antanetiambo. Sady miaro ity biby, “bamboo lemur”, komba hafahafa (bokombolo) izay miaigny ao. Fiarovagna ny Antanetiambo, ny A.P.E., RABARY Desire, DOKO Valerie, sy ny mponigny jiaby agnatiny ny Commune Rurale Belaoka-Marovato, dia samy miara miaro ilay komba hafahafa. Sady amin'izay koa magnampy ny famokaragna ny vary eny an'tanimbary manodidiny ny tanety.

All the villagers in Belaoka know that it is forbidden to cut wood, or remove any plants or animals from the forest of Antanetiambo. By protecting Antanetiambo, A.P.E., RABARY Desire, DOKO Valerie, and all of the people who live in the Commune Rurale of Belaoka-Marovato, are protecting the very special bamboo lemurs that live there.

These people are, at the same time, helping the rice to grow in the rice paddies at the base of Antanetiambo mountain.

Akory ataon'ny atiala mahavita miaro ny famboliam-bary manodidigny azy? Na dia ohatra aza tsis'sy barrage na tohadrano amin'ny fartira manodidigny Andapa, ka tsy ampy ny oranandro amin'io faritra io, i Andriamatoa RABARY Desire dia mahatsapa fa ny tanim-bary manodidiny Antanetiambo dia voatahiry mando lalandava.

How does allowing the trees at Antanetiambo to regenerate affect rice growing around the reserve? While many other rice farming areas without barrages in the Andapa region grow dry and parched when there is too little rain in the region, RABARY Desire has noticed that the rice fields around Antanetiambo stay better irrigated, even in dry times.

Izany dia nohon'ny kakazo avy ambony tanety magnampy mikajy rano avy amin'ny fomba fiaignany sy ny habakabaka ka mandrotsaka izaigny amin'ny tany, ary manapariaka azy amin'ny tanim-bary. Izikoa ny tanety nodoragna ka tonga ny orandandro, ny riaka mitondra ny nofon-tany, ka manototro beda ny saha.

This is because the trees on the hillside help to capture water in the air through the process of “transpiration,” and channel it into the soil, eventually running water down to the rice fields below. Where there are bare hills that have been burned, water is not channeled into the soil like it would be if there were forest, and when it does rain the top soil is eroded away and transported to low areas, filling rice fields with sediment.

Farany, ny fanagnagna kakazo efa geda maniry ao amin'ny atiala ny Antanetiambo, dia mamatsy toerana ao amin'ny vorona isan-karazany. Ohatra ny kilandy. Mba hatory ao amin'ny alina. Ny zaza madiniky ao amin'ny Belaoka-Marovato indraikindraiky nihaza kilandy amin'ny filesy taloha. Fa amizao zareo efa mahay tsara be fa iregny vorogno iregny dia magnampy amin'ny famboliam-bary noho izy mihinana ny biby izay mandratra ny vary!

Finally, having tall trees in the regenerating forest of Antanetiambo, provides a place for birds such as our species of white herons, to nest at night. Little children in Belaoka-Marovato used to sometimes kill these herons with slingshots. Today, they know that the birds actually help our rice to grow, by eating the insects that eat our rice, and so they must not be harmed!

Hatramin'ny izao, na efa nisy fampianaragna maro momba ny tontolo iainagna, aza ezaka mafy natao ny WWF, na ny WCS, na ny ANGAP, mbola misy olona ratsy foagna, anatin'ny faritra Sambava ndraiky Andapa, mitarimy bokombolo an'trano agnaty vala.

Even now, after all the environmental education efforts of WWF and WCS and ANGAP, there are still people in Sambava and Andapa who sometimes try to keep bamboo lemurs as pets in small cages in their homes, or who cruelly wrap ropes around their waists and tie them to trees in their gardens.

Bokombolo aby tarimigny iregny tsy maintsy malaky marary aveo maty satria zareo tsy mahazo sakafo voarindra sady tsy nanahary ny hiaignany ivelan'ny atiala.

Izay olona mividy bokombolo mahay tsara be fa izy mandika lalàgna. Ary mahazo onogno akory ataon'ny loza vitany!

These captive bamboo lemurs quickly grow sick and usually die, because they do not have proper food and are not meant to live outside of the forest. People who buy lemurs know that what they are doing is illegal, which makes their actions that much worse.

Anao koa mahita bokombolo amidy agnolakolaka, tena matomboko ny tsy hividiananao azy! Aveo ny hivolagnanao amin'ny tompony fa izy magnano ota geda! Izaigny ny tokony hagnanovanao tatitry amin'ny fandriampahalemana.

If you see a bamboo lemur for sale somewhere, it is very important that you do not buy it, and that you tell the owner what they are doing is wrong and that you will report them to the gendarmerie.

Iziko a tsika vahoaka manohy mihaza na mamandriky bokombolo na komba hafa, izay mampalaza ny atialantsika ho losombalagna izio tsy ho ela. Ary ho losombalagna koa ny laza ny mahafirenegna miavaka atsika (izay tsisy amin'izao tontolo izao afa tsy eto Madagasikara!) kanefaka firenegnantsika mbola mijaly arapivilomagna.

If people continue hunting and capturing bamboo lemurs and other lemurs that remain in our forests, there will soon be none left. Not only would we lose an important part of our national identity (nowhere else in the world are there lemurs, only in Madagascar!), but our nation would suffer economically as well.

Alohy atsika jiaby hianatra momba ny bokombolo! Amizaigny atsika mahavita miaro azy niany, sady tsy ho losombalagna zareo amaraigny!

Lets learn about lemurs like the bamboo lemur today, so that we can protect them and so that they do not disappear tomorrow!

BROADCAST 4

Ruffed Lemurs

Radio Vary Magnitry ANDAPA
13 August 2008

Mianatra mafy, miaro ny atiala, mitsinjo lavitra!
Study hard, protect the forest, think to the future!

Androany Atsika Mianatra Momba ny Varignena ndraiky Varikandagna

Today, lets all learn about the red ruffed lemur and the black and white ruffed lemur
(whose scientific names are *Varecia rubra* and *Varecia variegata*)

Mbolatsara e! Zaho dia Mlle Rachel, mpiasan' ny Corps de la Paix ary tonga eto zaho niany miaraka amin'ny Andriamatoa Toto Louis, mpiandraikatra ao amin'ny Reserve Naturelle Prive Antanetiambo, Commune Rurale Belaoka-Marovato.

Good evening! This is Peace Corps Volunteer Rachel and I'm here tonight with Mr. Toto Louis, one of the members of the cooperative that oversees Antanetiambo Nature Reserve in the rural commune of Belaoka-Marovato.

Alóhy, niany hariva, atsika hianatra momba varignena ndraiky varikandagna. Agnaragna scientifique njareo, *Varecia rubra* ndraiky *Varecia variegata*.

Tonight, lets all learn about the red ruffed lemur and the black and white ruffed lemur, whose scientific names are *Varecia rubra* and *Varecia variegata*.

Farandraha mahafitsaratsara eky, ny varignena, ndraiky varikandagna, kè karaha managna raha maro be mampafoka azy, ary mahaliagna hianaragna.

Ruffed lemurs are very “charismatic,” which means they have a lot of personality and are very interesting to study.

Misy karazany aroa ny variky misy somotro eto Madagasikara. Ny varignena tegna mahery hitatsika anatin'ny Cap Masoala. Na dia niminiminegny aza fa ho nisy azy maro lavitra avaratra ny faritry Antalaha. Ary karazany maro amin'ny

varikandagna mahintigny sy fotsy hita maro agnelagnelan'ny rano Antainambalana avaratra-andrefana Maroantsetra, ndraiky ambany atsimo magnatogno ny faritry ny valanjavaboary ny Zahamena Parc Nationale, marikitry Ambatondrazaka.

There are two kinds of ruffed lemurs in Madagascar, red ruffed lemurs, which are found mostly on the Masoala peninsula (although they are believed to have once lived as far north as Antalaha) and varieties of black and white ruffed lemurs, which are found between the Antainambalana River north-west of Maroantsetra, down south to the region of Zahamena National Park near Ambatondrazaka.

Manana volovolo matevigny sady tsara ny varignena. Ny vajihiny, tagnany, bôkony, ary rambony dia mahintigny, fa ny sisa tavela amin'azy miloko menapiagna. Misy trôkom-bolovolo mitsetaka ambonin'ny sôfiny, avieo mitsoriaka ambanin'ny fifiny mandeha amin'ny hatony, manjary karaha somotro. Avy amin'igny somotro igny, ny haviany agnarany amin'ny teny anglisy hoe, “ruffed lemur”, izany hoe “komba misy somotro”. Mazàna misy pilasy-mbolovolo fotsy amin'ny hatony.

Red ruffed lemurs have very thick and beautiful fur! Their faces, hands, bellies and tails are black, while the rest of them is a rich red color. They have tufts of hair that stick up on their ears and run down their cheeks to their throats, forming a “ruff”. This ruff gives them their name in English, “ruffed lemur”. Usually there is a white patch of fur on the back of their necks.

Ny varikandagna ndraiky varignena misy sogny lava, karaha amboa. Ohinjareo lava be! Fa tsy karaha babakoto, fohy ohy dimy sentimetatra fo. Varignena ndraiky varikandana lavarambo mihoatra eninam-polo sentimetatra!

Black and white ruffed lemurs have long muzzles, just like dogs. Their tails are very long. Whereas the indri has a short tail just 5 cm in length, black and white ruffed lemur tails are up to 60 cm long!

Ny volovolon'ny varikandana ndraiky varignena dia tena matevigny sady lava. Ny tangany ndraiky ny hongony ary ny vajihiny dia mahintigny lalandava. Amin'ny varikandagna, afa tsy amin'ny tahezany ny hongony sy ny tagnany misy fotsy. Misy volontsofiny fotsy ndraiky somotro fotsy magnodidiny fifiny, karaha somotrologno.

The fur of black and white lemurs is thick and dense. Their hands and feet and face are always black, while their backs and limbs are white. They have white tufted ears and a white ruff around their cheeks, like a beard.

Karaha babakoto ny varignena sy ny varikandagna, dia “diurnal”, zany hoe miasa sady mandeha amin'ny matsagna.

Like indri, ruffed lemurs are “diurnal,” which means they are active during the day time.

Ny varignena ndraiky varikandagna dia mivelogno antendrontendronkakazo anaty ala. Tianjareo ny kakazo efa tranaigny, andaniany ny sivifolo isan-jaton'ny fotoagnany any antilintiliny. Zaigny maha samihafa azy amin'ny karazam-komba hafa, ohatra ny bokombolo, izay tia mandaniandro ambanimbany na mijekijeky.

Red ruffed and black and white ruffed lemurs live up high in the forest “canopy,” or treetops. They prefer forest with very tall trees, spending up to 90% of their time in the tall treetops. This is different from some other species, such as bamboo lemurs, which tend to spend a lot of time lower to the ground.

Ny varignena ndraiky varikangna tia voan-kakazo! Raha tegna hoaninzareo ny dimy amby fitopolo hatramin’ny sivy folo isan-jato, dia voan-kakazo, afa tsy indraikindraiky mihinana felany ndraiky karazandraviny. Ny varignena ndraiky varikandagna efa hazohonogno fa mihinana mihoatra telopolo amby zato karazan-javamaniry anaty ala! Varikandagna farany izay tia ny tsiompelagna, ilay rano mamy anatin’ny felana. Ampiasainy sogniny lava ajobo anaty felan-kakazo aveo mitsetsitry ny rano mamy anatiny.

Red ruffed and black and white ruffed lemurs love fruit! Their “diet”, or the food they eat, is 75%-90% fruit, while they also sometimes eat flowers and certain leaves. Red ruffed lemurs have been observed eating over 130 different kinds of foods in the rainforest! Black and white ruffed lemurs especially love “nectar”, the sweet liquid inside of flowers, and use their long snouts to poke inside of a flower and lick out the tasty nectar.

Satria manjary mihosihosy ny vovoko fondragna amin’ny felagna igny ny volovolony, lera izy mifindra folera hafa, mangano famakiampolera, mamindra vogny, mampahatonga ny voankakajo hanzary voany “pollinator” izany hoe karaha atsika mamaky folerandavanio.

Because their fur gets dusted in “pollen” (the yellow dust that flowering plants need spread around before they can produce fruit) when the black and white ruffed lemurs lick nectar inside of flowers, they serve as important “pollinators” in the rainforest.

Akany anaty ala akany, ilaitsika ny varikandagna, fa magnampy atsika mamokatra ny kakazo, karaha ny antely, ndraiky biby madiniky ambilognotsika magnampy famokarantsika kafe, zariko, ndraiky vary.

Black and white ruffed lemurs help to pollinate certain trees in the forest so that they can reproduce, just as we must hand-pollinate vanilla flowers in our fields so that our vanilla orchids can produce beans. Black and white ruffed lemurs help our trees reproduce the same way bees and other insects in our fields help our coffee and beans and rice to grow.

Atsika koa taisy varikandagna, miriaka amintsika miasa kakazo maro anaty ala, ndrindra Ravinala, hijaly hivoatra araky ny maha-izy-azy nanahary ny kakazo isan’ny krazany. Fa tsy hahavita hagnaboaka ambeo tsara, mba hagnaboaka kakazo tsara.

Without the help of black and white ruffed lemurs, many trees in the forest, particularly Ravinala, would have difficulty producing fruit, which means they could not produce seeds, which means they could not produce new trees.

Karaha babakoto koa, ny varignena ndraiky varikandagna mahavita mangaiky mafy, mahatakatra kilometatra araiky anaty ala. Karaha babakoto, ny feo ny

varignena ndraiky varikandagna mafy, kanefa tsy tsara ny korakoraiky ny varikandagna ndraiky varignena. Tsy mirindra karaha babakoto, ary zaingy mampahatonga azy karaha vingitry lalandava masiaka nefa tsy izaingy ny marigny.

Like indri, red ruffed lemurs and black and white ruffed lemurs have very loud voices that can travel up to one kilometer in the rainforest. Unlike long haunting indri songs, ruffed lemur calls are raucous, making them sound angry even when they are not!

Tsy karaha ny babakoto ny mahavantony ny varikandagna, fa ny babakoto mandigny fito hatramin'ny sivy taogno vao magnaraka, fa malakilaky hely ny varikandana. Magnaraka amin'ny faha taogno araiky sy sasany na aroa taona ny vaviny. Ny lahiny mandigny telo taona na efatra vao mitônga.

Unlike indri, which reach “sexual maturity,” or are able to produce offspring, only when they are 7 to 9 years of age, black and white ruffed lemurs mature relatively quickly. A female black and white ruffed lemur reaches sexual maturity between 1 ½ to 2 years of age, while males can reproduce when they reach 3-4 years old.

Tsy mitovy amin'ny vavim babakoto, izay tsy miteraka izikoa tsy isaka telo taono, ny varikandagna afaka miteraka indraiky isan-taogno. Izikoa miteraka ny vaviny varikandagna, izy miteraka aroa hatramin'ny dimy. Indraikindraiky zareo magnambandroa.

Unlike female indri, which have only one baby every three years, black and white ruffed lemurs can breed once per year. When female ruffed lemurs give birth, it is usually to between two and five babies. Sometimes, they have twins!

Tsy mitovy amin'ny karazam komba vaviny hafa, izay mitondra zanany lalandava miaraka aminazy, ndraikindraiky babeny, indraikindraiky votrovotroigny, ny vaviny varignena ndraiky varikandagna afaka mametraka zanany agnaty tandrahagna vita amin'ny raviny, ndraiky rantsankakazo. Aveo ny reniny mandeha mitady sakafo mandritra ny fotoagna mampibidôko ny zaza. Zaingy fomba zaingy ahazahoagna sakafo misy hery ampy mampandrô sady mampatavy ny ronono hoanin'ny zaza.

Unlike some other lemur mothers that always carry their babies with them either on their stomachs or on their backs, female ruffed lemurs often “park” their babies in nests that they build out of leaves and sticks. Then the mothers go out looking for food while the babies stay behind. This way mom can gather lots of high energy foods and produce rich milk for her young.

Afaka dimy volana fo, ny zazamenambarikandagna afaka hitovitovy hagedazagna amin'ny raimandreniny. Kanefa mbola mareforefo fahignagna anatin'nio volagna vitsivitsy io. Satria zareo mipetraka antilintilinkakazo, ny zanany mety latsaka ary maty. Indraikindraiky aroa amin'ny zanany telo tsy maharitra mihaingy, mandilatra telo volana.

After just five months, baby black and white ruffed lemurs are almost as large as their parents. But in their first few months of life, babies are very vulnerable. Because they are

so high up in the trees, babies can fall and die. Sometimes, two out of three babies do not survive to reach three months of age.

Ny lozany mitatao amin'ny varignena sy varikandagna karaha komba jiaby Madagasikara, dia ny doro tanety sy ny fandripahana atiala tsy voatagna hoan'ny famboliagna. Na ny fihazagna komba anatin'ny atiala voaharo karaha ny faritra Makira.

The main threats to red ruffed and black and white ruffed lemurs, as true for all lemurs in Madagascar, are the burning of our remaining forests for unsustainable agriculture, and hunting and capturing what lemurs we have left in protected forests like Makira.

Hatramin'ny izao, na efa nisy fampianarana maro momba ny tontolo iainana, aza ezaka mafy natao ny WWF, na ny WCS, na ny ANGAP, mbola misy olona ratsy foagna, anatin'ny faritra Sambava ndraiky Andapa, magniraka mihaza komba anaty ala mba hohanigny atao hena. Na mitarimy azy an'trano agnaty vala.

Even now, after all the environmental education efforts of WWF and WCS and ANGAP, there are still people in Sambava and Andapa who sometimes order lemurs to be killed in the forest so that they can eat the meat, or else keep the lemurs as pets in small cages in their homes.

Komba aby tarimigny iregny tsy maintsy malaky marary aveo maty satria zareo tsy mahazo sakafo voarindra sady tsy nanahary ny hiaignany ivelany atiala. Izay olona mividy komba mahay tsara be fa izy mandika lalàgna. Ary mahazo onogno akory ataon'ny loza vitany!

These captive lemurs quickly grow sick and usually die, because they do not have proper food and are not meant to live out of the forest. People who buy lemurs know that what they are doing is illegal, which makes their actions that much worse.

Anao koa mahita henankomba na ankomba amidy agnolakolaka, tena matomboko ny tsy hividiananao azy! Aveo ny hivolagnanao amin'ny tompony fa izy magnano ota geda! Izaigny ny tokony hagnanovanao tatitry amin'ny fandriampahalemana.

If you see lemur meat or a live lemur for sale somewhere, it is very important that you do not buy it, and that you tell the owner what they are doing is wrong and that you will report them to the gendarmerie.

Iziko a tsika vahoaka manohy mihaza na mamandriky varignena ndraiky varikandagna na komba hafa, izay mampalaza ny atialantsika ho losombalagna izio tsy ho ela. Ary ho losombalagna koa ny laza ny mahafirenena miavaka atsika (izay tsiy amin'izao tontolo izao afa tsy eto Madagasikara!) kanefaka firenentsika mbola mijaly arapivilomagna.

If people continue hunting and capturing the red ruffed and black and white ruffed and other lemurs that remain in our forests, there will soon be none left. Not only would we lose an important part of our national identity (nowhere else in the world are there lemurs, only in Madagascar!), but our nation would suffer economically as well.

Akory eky ny loza mihatra amintsika izikoa tsisy eky ny varikandagna ndraiky ny varignena misintogno ny mpizaha tany hizaha zareo tonga eto Madagasikara, mandany vola be, iregny mpizaha tany iregny, izikoa tonga amin'ny nosintsika! Maro be amin'izy iregny tsisy raha hafa afa tsy tehizaha komba!

How terrible it would be for us if there were no red ruffed and black and white ruffed lemurs remaining for visitors to see when they come to Madagascar. Tourists invest a lot of money when they visit our island, many of them especially so that they can see lemurs!

Fianakaviana maro eto Madagasikara mihaigny arapivilomagna amin'ny vola ndesiny mpizaha tany hiantohagna fianakaviana. Misy tanana araiky amin'ny faritra Makira any Maroantsetra ohatra vao nahaforogno fivoaram-piarahamoniny ara mpizahantany.

Many people in Madagascar depend on the money these visitors bring to support their families. There is a village in Makira in the Maroantsetra region, for example, that is currently developing a community ecotourism program that prizes their red ruffed lemurs.

Agnaran'ny tanana io, Ambodivoangy, ary izy io magnolotro ny ranon'ny Antainambalana. Amin'ny hoavy ny mponigny amin'ny tanana ny Ambodivoangy magnantegna ny ahita mpizaha tany maro ho tonga hamangy tanagnanzareo noho ny antony mba hizaha varignena ndraiky varikandagna magnolotro tsy lavitry ny tanagna.

This village's name is Ambodivoangy, and it is situated along the Antainambalana River. In the future, Ambodivoangy villagers hope that tourists will come and visit their village, specifically to see the red ruffed lemurs that live in the forests near them.

Mba mety ho azonao heritreritry ary aforiagna ny mba mety hisian'ny andiankomba magnolotro tanantsika Andapa ka tsy hisy mpamono?

Can you imagine a day when lemurs might be seen again very close to our community of Andapa, in a regenerated forest where there is no hunting? How wonderful that would be!

Ivelan'ny lafin'ny ara toekaregna entin'ny komba, mba azonao eritreritry ny handripaka azy. Ndraiky ny lanjan'ny tsy ahitan'ny zanakantsika na ny zafintsika, na ny tsy aharignesanjareo feo mahafinaritry ny varikandagna ndraiky varignena anaty ala, karaha ny zokinjareo taloha.

Despite the economic problems that the loss of our lemurs creates, think how devastating it would be if our children and our children's children did not get to see and hear the magnificent red ruffed and black and white ruffed lemurs' calls in the forest, as generations have before them!

Alohy atsika jiaby hianatra momba ny varikandagna ndraiky varignena! Amizaigny atsika mahavita miaro azy niany, ary tsy ho losombalagna zareo amaraigny!

Lets learn about lemurs like the red ruffed and black and white ruffed lemur today, so that we can protect them and they do not disappear tomorrow!

BROADCAST 3

Indri Lemurs

Radio Vary Magnitry ANDAPA
6 August 2008

Mianatra mafy, miaro ny atiala, mitsinjo lavitra!
Study hard, protect the forest, think to the future!

Androany Atsika Mianatra Momba ny Babakoto

Today, lets all learn about the Indri lemur (whose scientific name is *Indri indri*)

Salama e! Zaho dia Mlle Rachel, mpiasan' ny Corps de la Paix ary tonga eto zaho niany miaraka amin'ny Andriamatoa MILSON mpiandraikatra ao amin'ny Reserve Naturelle Prive Antanetiambo, Commune Rurale Belaoka-Marovato.

Good evening! This is Peace Corps Volunteer Rachel and I'm here tonight with Mr. Milson, one of the members of the cooperative that oversees Antanetiambo Nature Reserve in the rural commune of Belaoka-Marovato.

Hianatra momba ny babakoto atsika niany, ary ny anarany scientifique dia *Indri indri*.

Tonight, lets all learn about the indri lemur, whose scientific name is *Indri indri*.

Ny babakoto dia karazana komba farany kay kanefa mbola misy sady tsy miova endrika teto ambony tany hatramin'ny izao. Ny babakoto dia karazana biby "primate" zany hoe mitovy karazana sy fomba amin'ny olona.

The indri is the largest surviving "prosimian", which means the earliest group of animals, or "primates", that share a common ancestor with humans.

Ny vilaran-tany misy babakoto eto Madagasikara dia ny faritra Betsimisaraka manontolo manomboka amin'ny faritra Makira sy Anjanaharibe-Sud amin'ny avaratra ary any amin'ny faritany Toamasina ny atsimo. Ny babakoto any atsimo

dia fotsy ny feny ny tanany ary ny tampon'dohany. Fa ny aty avaratra, dia mainty manontolo, afa tsy ny ao amin'ny vodiny misy fotsy.

The home range of the indri extends throughout the Betsimisaraka territory here in Madagascar, all the way up north into Makira Protected Area and Anjanaharibe-Sud Special Reserve. In the southern extent of their range, indri have white thighs and arms and head caps, while up north in Makira and Anjanaharibe-Sud, they are mostly all black, with a little bit of white on their bottoms.

Ny babakoto efa tapi-tombo dia milanja dimy kilao hatramin'ny sivy kilo sy sasany. Ny halavany hongony dia mitovy amin'ny fitambaran'ny vatany sy ny lohany. Tsisy rambo lava izy fa dimy santimetatra fo. Ny mason'ny babakoto dia fondrana na mahitso.

Adult indri weigh between 6.5 and 9.5 kilograms. Their legs are the same length as their chests and heads, combined. Indri do not have a long tail like other lemurs. Their tails are short and stubby, only 5 centimeters in length! Indri eyes are often yellow or green in color.

Tsisy afa tsy amin'ny atialan'ny atisanana sy ny avaratra-atsinanana amin'ny Madagasikara izy. Tsisy babakoto amin'ny Masoala ndraiky Marojejy. Talohan'ny niavian'ny olona teto Madagasikara, dia nisy babakoto maro tamin'ny ity nosy ity, ary ny haragna taholana dia hita any avaratra Ankarana Ambilobe.

Indri only exist in the central-eastern and northeastern rainforests of our island of Madagascar. There are no indri in Masoala or Marojejy National Park. Before humans arrived in Madagascar, there were indri in many more parts of the island, and indri bones have been found in caves as far north as the Ankarana massif!

Ny babakoto dia karazana komba mandeha matsagna fa tsy mitovy amin'ny haye haye izay mirendra amin'ny alina.

Indri are “diurnal” lemurs, which means that they are only active in the daytime, unlike lemurs such as Aye Ayes, which are “nocturnal,” or active at night.

Miaigny amin'ny andian'ny roa hatramin'ny enina ny babakoto. Isam-pianakaviam-babakoto dia karaha token-tragno misy babany, reniny, ary zanany. Ary samby mikarakara ny zaza izy fivadiany mandrapahageda azy.

Indri live in family groups of two to six individuals. Each family group is composed of a “monogamous” male and female pair (which means they are like husband and wife and do not look for other partners) and their “offspring,” or children, of varying ages.

Ny vaviny no mandidy-manapaka ny token-trano mihoatra ny lahy, ary izy mihinana voalohany izikoa misy sakafo pare. Ny babakoto tsy mitady vady hafa izikoa tsy efa maty ny vady taloha.

Most agree that the female indri is “dominant,” which means she has more authority than the male, and she usually gets to eat first when her family finds a food source! A member

of an indri pair will be faithful to his or her mate, and only look for another partner if his or her mate has died.

Ny babakoto mihaiginy anatin'ny faritry fito ambiny folo hatramin'ny efapolo hekitara ary mangaiky mafy izy ho famalavalagna ny faritany misy azy. Ny feombabakoto magnalatro hatramin'ny araiky na aroa kilometra ary ny andiany hafa mamaly avy any.

Indri occupy territories of forest between 17 hectares and 40 hectares in size, and they defend their territories with loud calls. An indri's voice can carry over a distance of 1-2 kilometers, and is often answered by the calls of neighboring groups!

Mazagna ny babakoto mihaiky manomboko amin'ny enigny hatramin'ny ray ary tena maresaka manomboka amin'ny fito ka hatramin'ny reika amin'ny folo. Isaka feo maharitra hatramin'ny dimy amby efapolo segondra hatramin'ny telo minitra. Indraikindraiky miaraka mampiady feo ny fivadiany.

Most indri call between the hours of 6 o'clock in the morning and 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and are often loudest between 7 and 11 o'clock in the morning. Each call can last between 45 seconds and 3 minutes time! Pairs often "synchronize" their calls, which means they sing at the same time.

Mafoaka amy fambokinana ambony kakazo ny babakoto. Babakoto araiky mahavita mitsambikiny magnatratra folo metatra!

Indri are experts at jumping through the trees. An indri can leap up to 10 meters between trees in the forest!

Manambady ny babakoto manomboko amin'izy feno fito taona na sivy taona. Ary ny vavy tsy afaka miteraka alohan'ny elanelany telo taona. Ka zainy mampahatonga ny fitoamboantaranaka miadana be!

Indri reach "sexual maturity," or are able to produce offspring, between 7 and 9 years of age. Females are able to give birth only once every three years. This means that their population grows very slowly!

Biboko mandritra ny dimampolo amby zato andro ny vavy. Mizohy ny reniny ny zanany hatramin'ny fahafeny roa taona. Miaraka mandry ny reniny sy ny zanany maharitra ela.

The length of "gestation," or the period of time a mother indri carries a baby in her tummy, is 150 days. A baby indri will stay with its mother until it reaches two years old. A mother and infant will sleep together every night for the first year of the infant's life.

TANTARA

STORY

Amin'ny tany maro eto Madagasikara tsy mamono babakoto, na noho ny fady na noho ny fomba. Ny fokonolo manodidiny ny Parc National Andasibe dia manana angano maro. Ohatra tamin'ny fitoana araiky, nisy babakoto niara niaigny tamin'ny zaza very anaty ala. Ilay zaza very nihafatrafatra, natahotra. Nisy babakoto anaty ala nahareny ka nahay fa very ny zaza. Nijotso ambony tany ilay babakoto ka nanambitamby azy. Niaraka tamin'azy nentiny ambony kakazo ny zaza ary nikarakarainy nandritra ny alina.

In some parts of Madagascar it is taboo to kill indri lemurs. People who live near Andasibe National Park near Moramanga, have an old story about the indri. Once upon a time, they believe, there was a little child lost in the rainforest. He wandered through the forest, crying aloud for his family, very lonely and afraid. An indri high in the trees nearby heard the little boy's cries for help and felt sad for the lost child. The indri came down from the trees and comforted the little boy. Together, they climbed up into the forest canopy and curled up together to sleep for the night.

Andro koa kiaka nanaraka ny fianakavianan' ny zaza very nitsakaraka. Nagnantsognantso anarana ary vesoko nizaha. Ny babakoto naharegny ny antson'ny mpizaha zaza, ka namaly amin'ny feo mafy koa. Izikoa regniny mpizaha ny feom-babakoto nagnatogno nizohy zareo. Ary izikoa tonga tamin'ny kakazo nizy azy, dia nahita ny zaza sambatra sady salama!

The next morning, the family of the lost little boy came searching for him in the rainforest, very worried. They called out his name time and again, because they missed him so much and were afraid for him. The indri awoke and heard the little boy's family's cries, and he called back from the distance, a loud, echoing song. The boy's family heard the indri's call, and approached the sound until they arrived at the indri's tree. There, they found their son, safe and sound!

Hatramin'izay ny babakoto nanjary havagna ary nanjary finoagna manokana ny tsy mamono sady tsy mihinana azy.

Ever since this day, the indri has been a friend of people, and it is taboo to hurt them, especially to hunt them and sell them for people to eat.

Hatramin'izao indraiky mbola misy fo olona mihaza babakoto anaty ala mandrafo azy, homana azy, atao sakafo. Na eto amin'ny faritra SAVA. Izikoa anao, sakinao mihinana raha mitovitovy aminao? Na efa naharegny tantara to anao?

And yet, there are still ignorant people who hunt indri in the forest! Even here in the SAVA region! Would you eat the meat of one of your distant relatives? Would you kill an indri, after hearing the Andasibe story of how they helped the lost little boy? Surely not!

Na amin'izao aza zahay mahay tsara be fa misy hotely ao amin'ny parkazy gara routiére ao Sambava mpagnano commande komba ndraiky babakoto atao kabaka na ro amin'ny hotely. Io raha io efa voarara mafy ara-panjakagna fa fady ary mahavoasazy mafy.

Even now, there is a little restaurant at the taxi-brousse station in Sambava that orders indri and other lemurs to be hunted in the forest, so that they can serve them to customers at their restaurant. These people are committing a crime by Malagasy law, and are doing something horribly taboo.

Anao koa mahita henankomba amidy, fantaro fa tsy tokony hividy azy anao. Ary tokony hagnambara fa magnano fahotagna geda izay magnano zegny.

If you see lemur meat for sale somewhere, it is very important that you do not buy it, and that you tell the owner what they are doing is very wrong and will not be tolerated.

Iziko atsika mbola manohy mamono komba ndraiky babakoto tsy ho ela tapitry taranaka iz io ka tsy ho hisy eky hizahavan'ny zanakatsika na ny zafintsika. Io raha io dia lozabe hoantsika sady hagnafoagna ny fizahantany mampirohotro ny mpivahiny maro avy ivelany izay mampidi-bola be hoan'i Madagasikara.

If people continue hunting the indri and other lemurs that are left in our forests, there will soon be none left. How sad, if our children and our children's children do not get to see and hear the magnificent indri in the forest. How sad if there are no indri left for tourists, who invest a lot of money in Madagascar when they visit here, to see in the forest! This would be a tragedy, indeed, for all of us.

BROADCAST 2

Silky Sifakas

Radio Vary Magnitry ANDAPA
30 July 2008

Mianatra mafy, miaro ny atiala, mitsinjo lavitra!
Study hard, protect the forest, think to the future!

Androany Mianatra Atsika Momba ny Simpona Fotsy (*Propithecus candidus*)

Today, lets all learn about the Silky Sifaka (scientific name is *Propithecus candidus*)

Mbolatsara e! Zaho dia Mlle Rachel, mpiasan' ny Corps de la Paix ary tonga eto zaho niany miaraka amin'ny Andriamatoa Toto Louis, mpiandraikatra ao amin'ny Reserve Naturelle Prive Antanetiambo, Commune Rurale Belaoka-Marovato.

Good evening! This is Peace Corps Volunteer Rachel and I'm here tonight with Mr. Toto Louis, one of the members of the cooperative that oversees Antanetiambo Nature Reserve in the rural commune of Belaoka-Marovato.

Na dia 500 km eo ho eo fogna avy amin'ny morontsiraka atsinànana Afrika aza i Madagasikara, dia nitoka-monina ara-jeografika mihoatra ny 160 tapitrisa taona. Ka noho izany, ny ankamaroan'ny zava-maniry sy ny biby dia nivoatra tanteraka ivelan'izao tontolo izao ka tsisy izikoa tsy eto Madagasikara.

Approximately 500 kilometers from the east coast of the African continent lies our island of Madagascar, which became geographically isolated some 160 million years ago. Because of this isolation, the majority of Madagascar's plants and animals are endemic, which means that they exist nowhere else in the world.

Ao amin'ny nosin'ny Madagasikara, misy karazan'ala mando sy maina ao, ka manahaka tsilobe ny zava-maniry sasany ao. Ny sivy ampahafolon'ny karazam-biby sy ny zava-maniry anaty ala dia eto Madagasikara fogna no ahitana azy.

On our island of Madagascar, there are many types of forest, such as humid tropical rainforest and tropical dry forest. Nine out of every ten species of animal and plant that lives on our island are only found here.

Ny biby malaza indrindra eto dia ny ankomba. Mpihavana ny rajako sy ny gorilla ary ny ankomba. Misy maro karazana ny ankomba anatin'ny alan'i Madagasikara.

A particularly interesting animal unique to Madagascar is the lemur. Lemurs are distant relatives of monkeys and gorillas that exist elsewhere in the world. There are many interesting species of lemurs in the forests of Madagascar.

Amin'ireo karazana ankomba 86, dia misy efa tsy hita eky afa tsy eto Madagasikara sy Comores. Noho ny toetr'andro ara voajanahary sy ny fandroana ary fanimbàna ny ala (tavy), ny fihazàna ataon'ny olona, dia ankomba maro no tandindomin-doza amin'izao fotoana izao, ary ho lany tamingana.

There are 86 different species and sub-species of lemur found only here in Madagascar and where they were introduced in the Comoros. Due to the destruction of our forests such as by slash and burn agriculture, many species of lemurs that used to live on the island of Madagascar are now extinct, which means they have all died.

Teo amin'ny 2000 taona eo ho eo no nahatongavan'ny olona voalohany tamin'ny tany Madagasikara : karazana ankomba tena lehibe miisa 17 izay misy mahatratra hatramin'ny 200 kg ny lanjany, no lany tamingana.

Sadly, in the approximately 2000 years since humans first arrived in Madagascar, 17 species of giant lemur have gone extinct, one of which weighed about 200 kilograms!

Ny simpona fotsy (*Propithecus candidus*) karazan'ny ankomba efa sasatra be sy manan-jina be no hita anaty karazan'ala mando an'tanety be. Kely sisa no tavela amin'ny ala mando atsinanana, ary mitsitokotoko ho ala kely hodidin'ny tanety izy ireo.

The silky sifaka, whose scientific name is *Propithecus candidus*, is an extremely rare species of lemur that is very mysterious and that can only be found in humid rainforests at high elevation. Only a small number of these silky sifakas remain in eastern Madagascar, as the rainforest is rapidly shrinking here due to human pressures.

Ny Simpona fotsy (*Propithecus candidus*) dia anisan'ireo telo karazana rajako izay vitsy dia vitsy eto Madagasikara, miaraka amin'ny Sifaka Perrier sy ny Grand Lemurien des Bambous. Ny Simpona fotsy dia tsy hita afa tsy any amin'ny sisin'ny alan-javaboahary Marojejy sy Anjanaharibe-Sud sy Makira, avaratra atsinanan'ny Madagasikara.

The silky sifaka is one of the three rarest species of lemur in Madagascar, along with Perrier's Sifaka and the Greater Bamboo Lemur. The silky sifaka is only found in the rainforests of Marojejy National Park, Anjanaharibe-Sud special reserve and Makira Protected Area, in the northeast of our island.

Araka ny tombatombana, dia vitsy dia vitsy no tavela : zato ka hatramin'ny arivo. Amin'ny karazana "primates" 600 ankoatrin'ny olom-belona dia voalaza fa ny Simpona fotsy dia iray amin'ireo biby "primates" 25 tandindomin-doza erak'izao tontolo izao, noho ny havitsiany, sy ny ahilezan'ny toerana misy azy, ary ny fandrahonana tsy miato.

The documented population estimate for the number of silky sifakas that exist in the wild is between one hundred and one thousand individuals. This is a very small number! Of the 600 different species of primates around the world, the silky sifaka is among the top 25 most critically endangered, because the remaining habitat where it lives is so small.

Ny Simpona fotsy dia miaina tsiroaroa ka hatramin'ny sivy, izay misy lahy sy vavy lehibe, milanja hatramin'ny 7 kg. Amin'ny andro mazava ihany no mavitrika izy ireo ary afaka mifindra haingana amin'ny hazo amin'ny alalan'ny famikirana sy fitsambikinana izay ampiasany ny feny matanjaka izay mahatratra 35% mihoatra ny tãnany ny halavany. Isan'andro dia mahavita halavirana hatramin'ny 7 km eo ho eo izy ireo, amin'ny faritra mirefy 44 ha misy azy.

Silky sifakas live in groups of two to nine individuals, with adult males and females weighing approximately 7 kilograms. On clear days silky sifaka groups are generally very active in the trees, and in a single day they can cover a territory of approximately 7 kilometers. The total home range, or amount of forest used, by a single group of silky sifakas is around 44 hectares.

Tsy mitovy ny halavirana izay ataony isan'andro: mijanona eo amin'ny 15 min ka hatramin'ny 3 ora izy ireo miala sasatra sy misakafo. Ny biby izay mihinana ravina, ohatry ny Simpona fotsy dia mila fotoana betsaka hialana sasatra mba handevonany ny sakafony. Ny foto-tsakafony dia ravina, fa mihinana voankazo sy vonikazo kelikely ihany koa izy. Matetika amin'ny voankazo, dia ny voainy mafy ao anatiny no tiany noho ny nofony malemitemy. Indraindray izy dia mihinana tany izay mety misy mineraly ary koa manampy azy mamono ny otrik'aretina.

The amount of time that silky sifakas spend feeding each day varies. In a single spell they might feed for a mere 15 minutes, or continue for 3 hours straight where food is plentiful. Animals whose diets are largely comprised of leaves, like silky sifakas, must spend long periods feeding each day. The silky sifaka also eats the tough seeds inside of fruit. Sometimes they will even eat dirt from the ground, which perhaps has certain minerals that are necessary to keep the sifakas healthy.

Ohatry ny rajako rehetra, ny Simpona fotsy dia mijery ny fotoana manokana amin'ny hamokarana na hanaovana firaisana, andro vitsy ao anatin'ny taona, hiterahana indray mandeha isaky ny roa taona eo ho eo.

Unlike some other lemur species, the female silky sifaka is only receptive to copulation once per year, in a window of a single day, and produces offspring approximately once every two years.

Ny olombelona (*Homo sapiens*) sy ny fossa (*Cryptoprocta ferox*) no tena mpandripaka ny Simpona fotsy.

Humans, whose scientific name is *Homo sapiens* and fossa, whose scientific name is *Cryptoprocta ferox*, are the hunters that threaten the silky sifaka.

FEHINY

LESSONS LEARNED

- Ü **Tsara anjara i Madagasikara sy ny olona avy amin'ny faritra Andapa fa manana ireo biby sy zava-maniry ireo karaha ny simpona fotsy!**
- Ü The people of Madagascar, especially those who live in the Andapa region, are very lucky to have endemic and rare plants and animals in the forests around them, including the silky sifaka!
- Ü **Ny mpanao fikarohana sy ny mpizahatany eran-tany no tonga eto Madagasikara amin'ny Parc National Marojejy sy ny Reserve Speciale d'Anjanaharibe Sud sy ny Aire Protégé Makira, mba hankafy ireo biby sy zava-maniry mahavariana ireo!**
- Ü Tourists and visitors pay a lot to come to Madagascar to see Marojejy National Park, Anjanaharibe Sud Special Reserve and Makira Protected Area, specifically because they want to see our rare species of plants and animals!
- Ü **Ny olona avy amin'ny faritra Andapa dia mahazo tombontsoa amin'ny fiarovana azy ireo!**
- Ü The people of the region of Andapa should work hard to learn about, respect, and protect their natural heritage!

BROADCAST 1
About WCS Project Makira

Radio Vary Magnitry ANDAPA
23 July 2008

Mianatra mafy, miaro ny atiala, mitsinjo lavitra!
Study hard, protect the forest, think to the future!

Androany Mianatra Atsika Momba ny Aire Protégé Makira

Today, lets all learn about the mission of Makira Protected Area

1- INTRODUCTIONS OF Lesira and Rachel

2- ABOUT MAKIRA PROTECTED AREA

INONA NY WCS ARY INONA KOA I MAKIRA?

Ny Alan'i Makira izay hita aty amin'ny tapany Avaratra Atsinanan'i Madagasikara dia isan'ireo atiala amin'ny tany mafana sady mando mbola matevina sady be velarana indrindra eto Madagasikara. Manana ny lanjany manokana amin'ny lafiny Tontolo Iainana sy ireo biby miaina ao aminy io Ala io nohon'ny fananany karazan-java-boaary maro karazana ao anatin'ny sady tsy fahita firy any amin'ny toeran-kafa. Ankoatr'izany rehetra izany dia isan'ireo tandavan'ala mampitohy ireo "Faritra Voaaro" maro aty amin'ny tapany avaratr'I Madagasikara koa izy : toy ny Valan-javaboarim-Pirenena Masoala sy Tahiry Manokana Anjanaharibe – Atsimo, izay tandavan'ala miantoka ny tsy hahalany tamingana sy fisian'ireo zavaboary fototra ireo.

Ny WCS, amin'ny alalan'ny fiaraha-miasa misy eo amin'ny Ministeran'ny Tontolo Iainana, Rano sy Ala ary ny Fizahan-tany sy ny Conservation Internasionaly, dia nametraka ny Tetik'Asa Makira mba hiantoka ny fiarovana ireo Zavaboary sy fampiasana azy amin'ny fomba mendrika sy maharitra ireo Harena Voajanahary amin'ity faritra ny Nosy ity.

WHAT ARE THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY AND MAKIRA PROTECTED AREA?

The forests of Makira are situated in the northeast of our island of Madagascar and represent one of the largest contiguous blocks of humid tropical rainforest left on the island. These forests are critically important ecologically, due to the rich diversity of plant and animal species they host, and its high degree of endemism. Makira also forms an essential corridor that connects other protected areas on the island, including Masoala National Park to the east and Anjanaharibe-Sud Special Reserve to the north, allowing for genetic exchange as part of the wider goal of conserving the region's unique biodiversity.

In collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment, Water, and Forests, and with the financial support of Non-Governmental Organizations such as Conservation International, the Wildlife Conservation Society has created Project Makira to help the Malagasy people protect their native biodiversity and promote the sustainable use of available natural resources in this region.

WCS à Makira

Les forêts de Makira situées au nord-est de Madagascar représentent une des plus grandes étendues des forêts restantes des forêts tropicales humides de Madagascar. Ces forêts présentent une importance éco-biologique particulière à cause de la riche diversité des écosystèmes et le niveau d'endémisme élevé qui y existent. En outre, elles forment un corridor reliant plusieurs Aires Protégées du nord de l'île telles que le PN Masoala et la RS Anjanaharibe-Sud, constituent ainsi un corridor génétique assurant le dynamisme et la pérennisation de la biodiversité originelle.

En collaboration avec le Ministère de l'Environnement, des Eaux et Forêts et avec l'appui financier de Conservation International, WCS a mis en oeuvre le projet Makira afin d'assurer la conservation de la biodiversité et l'utilisation durable des ressources naturelles dans cette région de l'île.

RAHA EO AMIN'NY LAFINY SOSIALY

Ny Atialan'i Makira dia manana andraikitra goavana amin'ny fampirindrana sy fiasan'ny sahandriaka ato amin'ny faritra. Ankoatry ny maha-« Siniben-drano » azy izay ampiasain'ny mponina maherin'ny 150.000 ato amin'ny faritra azy, dia mbola miasa ihany koa io Ala io amin'ny fampirindrana ny renirano manondraka ireo lemaka aty ambany (agnava), ary izy koa no misakana ny fikaohan-driaka sady miaro ny « elo-dranon'Antongil » amin'ireo fitobahan'ny tany mamokatra ao aminy. Mba hampihenana ireo tsindry mahazo ireo vokatry ny Ala, ny Tatik'Asa Makira dia nametraka ireo sahan'asa fampanandrosoana izay mifanaraka amin'ny fiarovana sy fikajiana ny Tontolo Iainana. Manampy sady mampiofana ny Vondron'Olona Ifotony (VOI) mikasika ny famindram-pitantana ireo Harena Voajanahary misy ao aminy koa izy.

THE HUMAN ASPECT

The rainforest of Makira plays a very important role in the proper functioning of agricultural basins in the region. As a measure for protecting northeastern Madagascar's watersheds, the Makira forest provides clean water to over 150,000 people that live in and around the Protected Area, as well as the Andapa region. The Makira rainforest serves the critical function of regulating water levels in avial plains, preventing erosion, and protecting the Bay of Antongil from sediment deposits that could damage the fragile marine ecosystem there. Finally, while reducing pressure on forest resources in this region, Project Makira is trying to promote sustainable development activities that are compatible with conservation goals. One example of this is the transfer of management of certain peripheral forest zones to local communities, or GCFs, accompanied by capacity building training and support.

L'Aspect Humain

Les forêts de Makira jouent un rôle important dans le propre fonctionnement des bassins versants dans la région. Outre leurs rôles de réserve d'eau pour cette région de plus de 150.000 habitants, elles permettent la régulation du niveau de l'eau dans les plaines en aval, empêchent l'érosion et protègent la baie d'Antongil aux énormes dépôts alluvionnaires. Afin de réduire les pressions sur les ressources forestières, le projet mettra en œuvre des activités de développement compatibles à la conservation. Il y aura également les transferts de gestion de certaines parties de la zone périphérique aux communautés locales, accompagnés par un programme de renforcement de capacité.

IREO TSINDRY SAMIHAFIA

Ny tsindry vokatry ny fitomboan'ny mponina mikasika ny fambolena sy tsy fisian'ny fandaharan'asa mazava momba ny fiarovana, fikajiana ary fitantanana ireo Harena Voajanahary ato anatin'ny faritra no mahatonga ny fahasimbana goavana sy fahatapatapahan'ny atialan'i Makira. Ny tena mafy amin'izany dia ny fambolem-bary an-tanety na tevy ala, ny tavy, ny fikapana hazo tsy ahazoan-dalana ary ny fihazana ireo komba samihafa.

THREATS TO MAKIRA

Agricultural pressures due to population expansion and the challenge of regional natural resource planning have threatened the forests of Makira with fragmentation and severe degradation. The primary threat to Makira Protected Area comes from a continuation of the tradition of slash and burn agriculture, illegal forest clearing and logging, the illegal extraction of precious woods, and the hunting of lemurs and other endangered wild animals.

Les Menaces

La pression agricole d'une population en expansion et le manque de planification régionale des ressources naturelles mettent les forêts de Makira au risque de fragmentation et dégradation sévère. Les principales menaces comprennent la culture itinérante sur brûlis, les défrichements et coupes de bois illicites, la chasse aux lémuriens.

NY LANJANY AMIN'NY ARA- TOE-KARENA

NY RANO – Ireo saha voatondraka ao amin'ny lemak'i Maroantsetra dia mitazona toerana fahatelo eto Madagasikara raha amin'ny lafiny famokarana no lazaina. Ampahany maro amin'ireo lemaka manodidina fambolem-bary voatondraka dia miankina tanteraka amin'ny fahatsaran'ny fitantanana ireo rano avy amin'ireny tendrombohitra misy ala ao anatin'i Makira ao. Eo amin'ny lafiny ara-toe-karena, ny fanohizana ny fanimbana na fandoahana io sinibe-ndrano sy ireo sahandriaka ireo dia tena misy fiantraikany ratsy nohon'ny fihotsahan'ny fasika (halanana) ary ny faharitrivan'ny rano amin'ny fotoana fiasam-bary.

NY ALA – Ny lanjan'ny rano raha ara-toe-karena no hojerena dia tena mazava ary misandrahaka amin'ny lafiny maro :

- **Vokatra hafa tena manan-danja ankoatry ny hazo trandrahina amin'ny fomba mendrika sady maharitra**
- **Vokatra fanamboarana trano, fanaka, sy ireo filana an-toerana (filana mikasika ny zo nentim-paharazana)**
- **Loharanon-tsakafo hoan'ny fambolem-bary voatondraka amin'ny lemaka sy ireo voly hafa fanondrana.**
- **Asa maha-siniben-drano sy fampirindrana ny rano.**
- **Famandrihana ny etona karibona mba hampihenana ny effet de serre.**

THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE MAKIRA RAINFOREST

The Makira rainforest provides the Andapa region and other bordering communities with economically valuable natural resources. Such as:

WATER—The irrigated valleys in the Maroantsetra and Andapa regions rank among the top rice producers in all of Madagascar. A large part of this rice depends wholly on irrigation from managed water that flows out of the forest of Makira. From an economic standpoint, the negative impact of continued deforestation on water reservoirs and agricultural basins would be sedimentation of farming basins and a considerable loss of agricultural productivity.

FORESTS—The economic value of the forests of Makira is extremely high. Project Makira:

- Provides an opportunity for the sustainable exploitation of highly valuable forest products
- Allows for the construction of houses, and other local needs
- Provides a source of nutrients to rice cultivation and irrigates agricultural plains
- Functions as a reservoir for the regulation of clean water
- Controls carbon dioxide gas in the atmosphere, reducing the greenhouse effect

Valeur Economique

L'Eau - Les vallées irriguées de la plaine de Maroantsetra occupent la troisième place par rapport à la production de riz à Madagascar. Une très grande partie des rizicultures irriguées de bas fonds aux alentours dépend complètement de la bonne gestion de l'eau provenant des collines boisées de Makira. Du point de vue économique, l'impact négatif de la continuation du défrichement des réservoirs d'eau et des bassins versants est très important à cause de la sédimentation sableuse et la perte de débit dans la période de grande production

Les Forêts – La valeur économique des forêts de Makira est évidente et comprend plusieurs aspects :

- produits ligneux de haute valeur exploitée de manière durable
- produits de construction des maisons, mobiliers, et autres besoins locaux (droit d'usage)
- Source de nutriments pour les rizicultures irriguées de bas fonds et les terrains de culture de rente
- Fonction de réservoir et de régulation d'eau
- Piégeage de gaz carbonique pour réduire l'effet de serre.

Ny mikasika ny « Faritra Voaaro » Makira, amin'ny ankapobeny

Velarany

- **385.000 Ha (hekitara)**

Karazam-biby ao anatiny

- **Karazan-komba 20 amin'ireo 86 misy eto Madagascar, anatin'izany ny Babakoto, ireo varika, simpona fotsy**
- **Karazam-borona ampolony ary anatin'izany ny Aigle Serpenteire**
- **Ampolony maro koa ny biby mandady sy ireo amphibiens, anatin'izany ny sahona mena, ny tanalahy (amboalava) izay tena sarotra hita sy sasatra.**

Ny Paik'adin'ny WCS

- **Fiarovana sy Fikajiana ireo toerana voajanahary.**
- **Asa fikarohana**
- **Fampiofanana sy fanamafisana ny haitao.**
- **Fampiroboroana amin'ny endriny vaovao.**

IN BRIEF

Makira Protected Area covers a total surface area of around 385,000 hectares. It is home to 20 of Madagascar's total 86 species of lemurs, including the Indri, the red and black and white ruffed lemurs and the silky sifaka. It is also home to many endemic bird species, including the highly endangered serpent eagle. It has numerous endemic reptiles and amphibians, including the rare tomato frog and many rare chameleon species.

Wildlife Conservation Society's Mission in Makira is to:

- Conserve the biodiversity at this site
- Promote scientific research about the plants and animals unique to this region

- Train and reinforce capacity building in local communities
- Develop a new model for conservation in Madagascar.

Le Site de Conservation Makira en bref

Superficie totale

- 385.000 Ha

Espèces présentes

- 20 des 86 espèces de lémurien a Madagascar dont l'Indri, le lémurien vari, simpona fotsy
- Plusieurs dizaines d'oiseaux y compris l'Aigle Serpenteaire
- Plusieurs dizaines de reptiles et amphibiens, y compris le crapaud rouge, les caméléons rares

Stratégies de WCS

- Conservation de site naturel
 - Recherche
 - Formation et renforcement de capacité
 - Développement de nouveau modèle
-