



LEMURS: THE MADAGASCAR'S GOOSE LAYING GOLDEN EGGS

Jonah H. Ratsimbazafy



=

07 October 2015

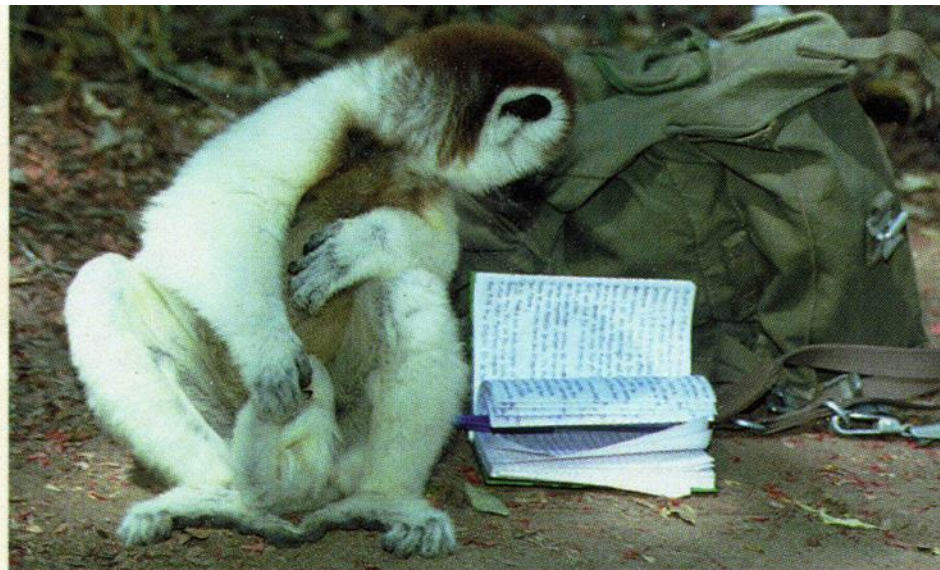
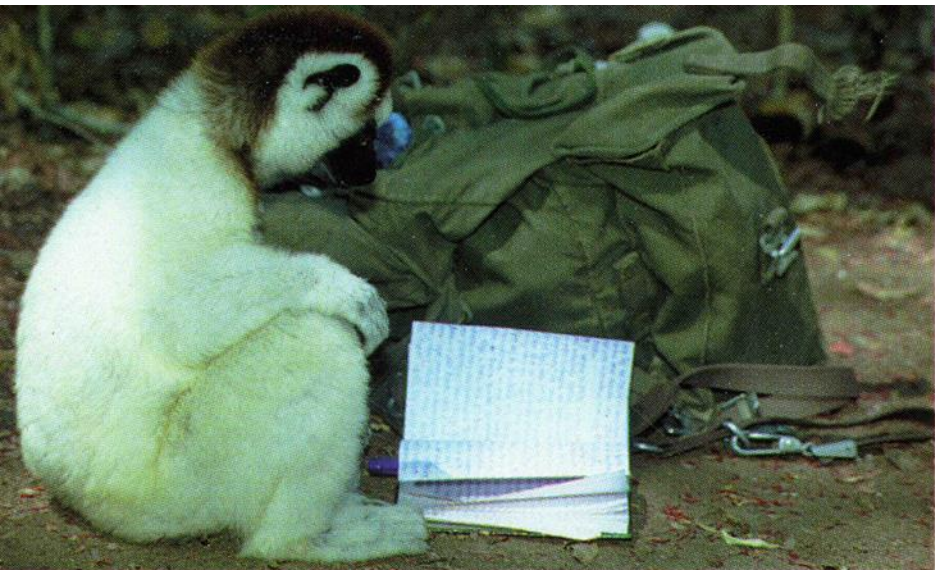


GERP



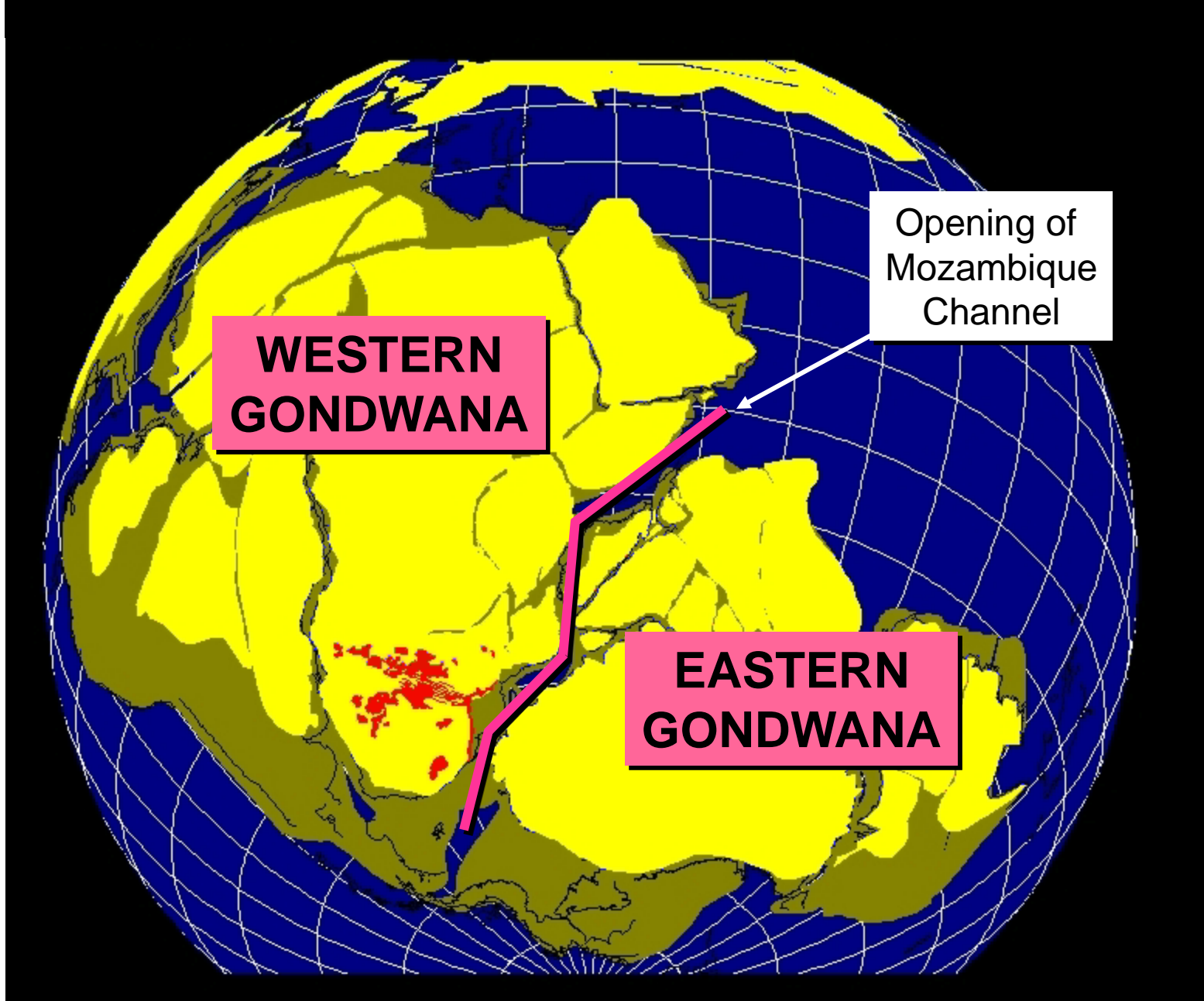
MadagasCar



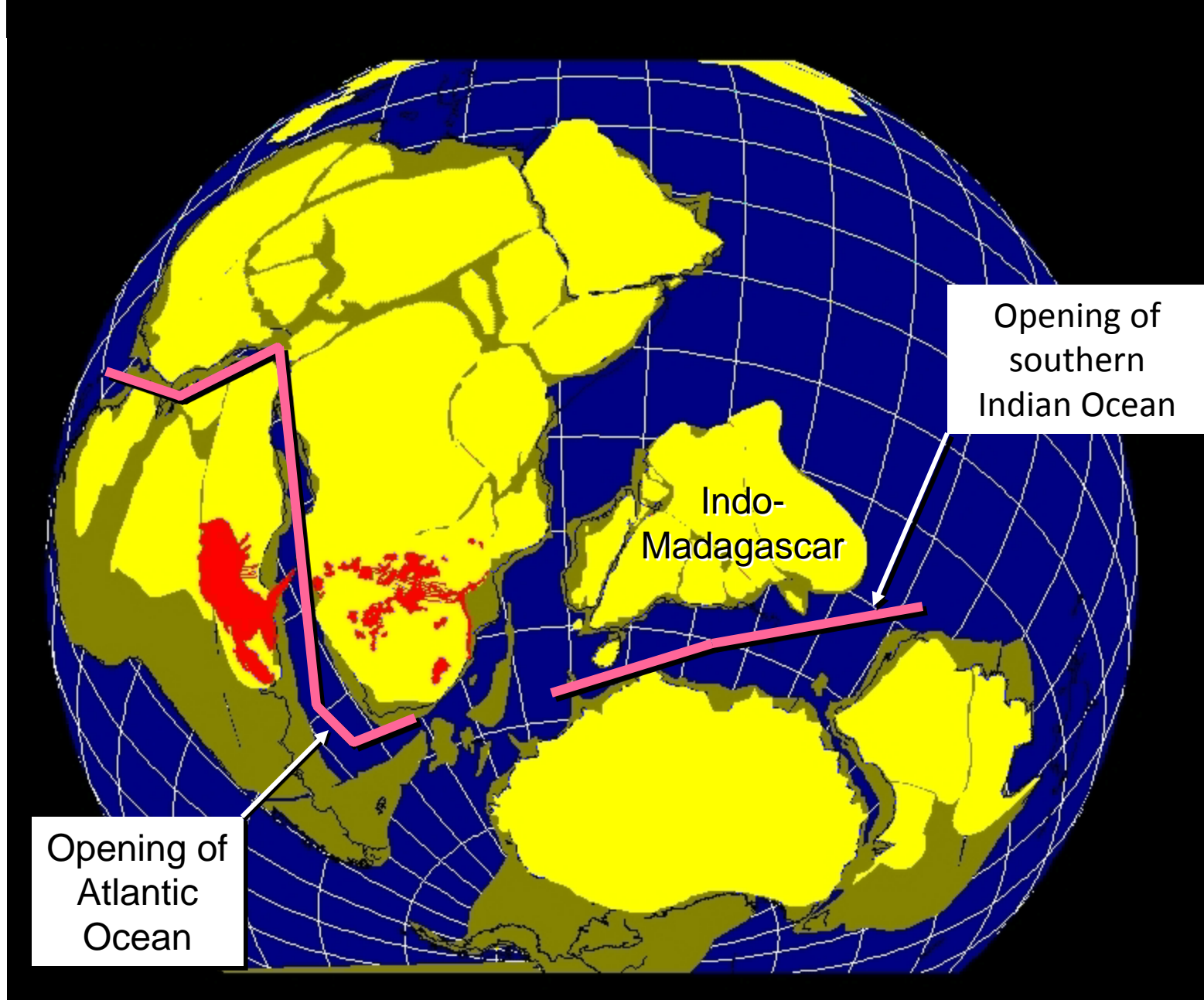




GONDWANA: 200 million years ago



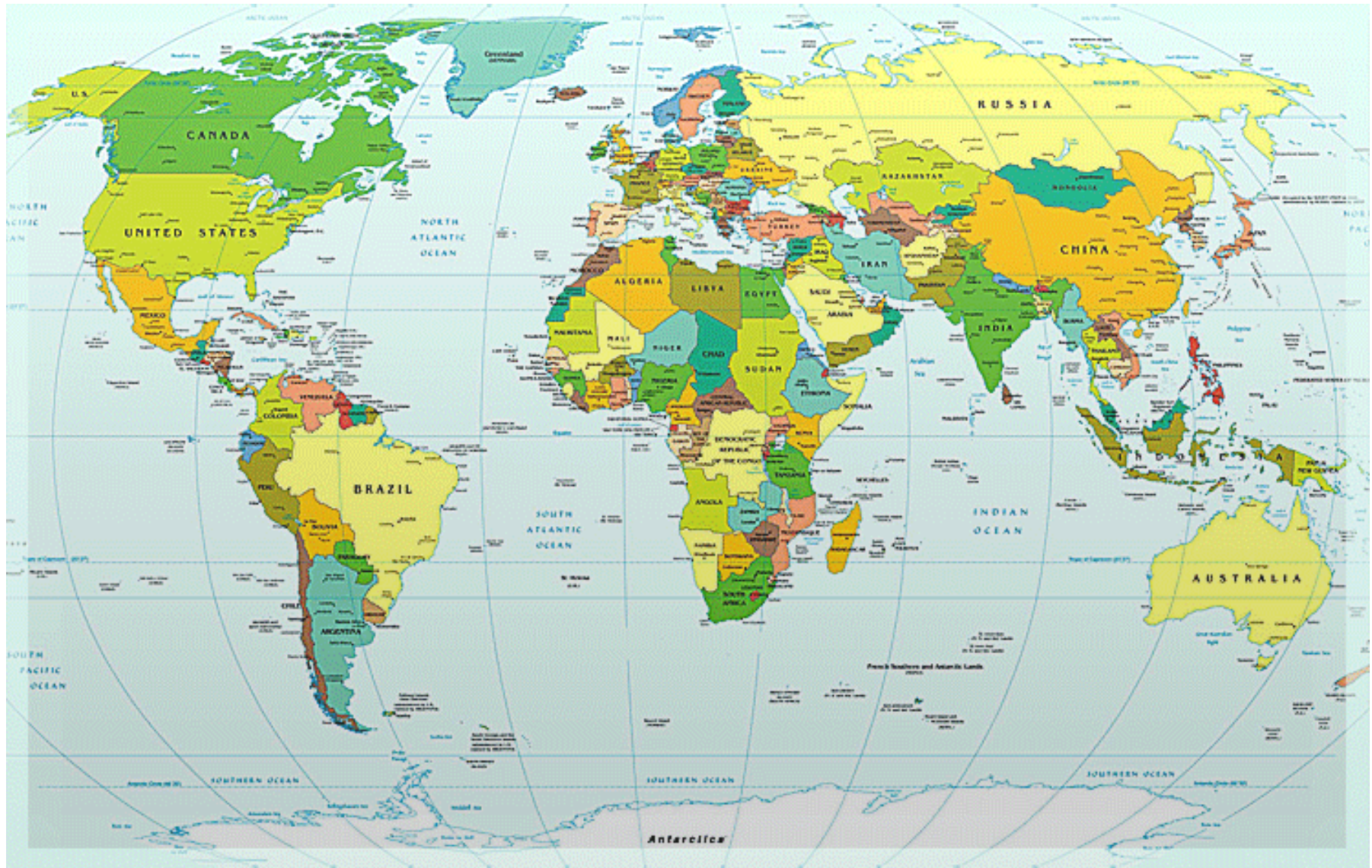
GONDWANA: 160 million years ago



GONDWANA: 120 million years ago



GONDWANA: 85 million years ago



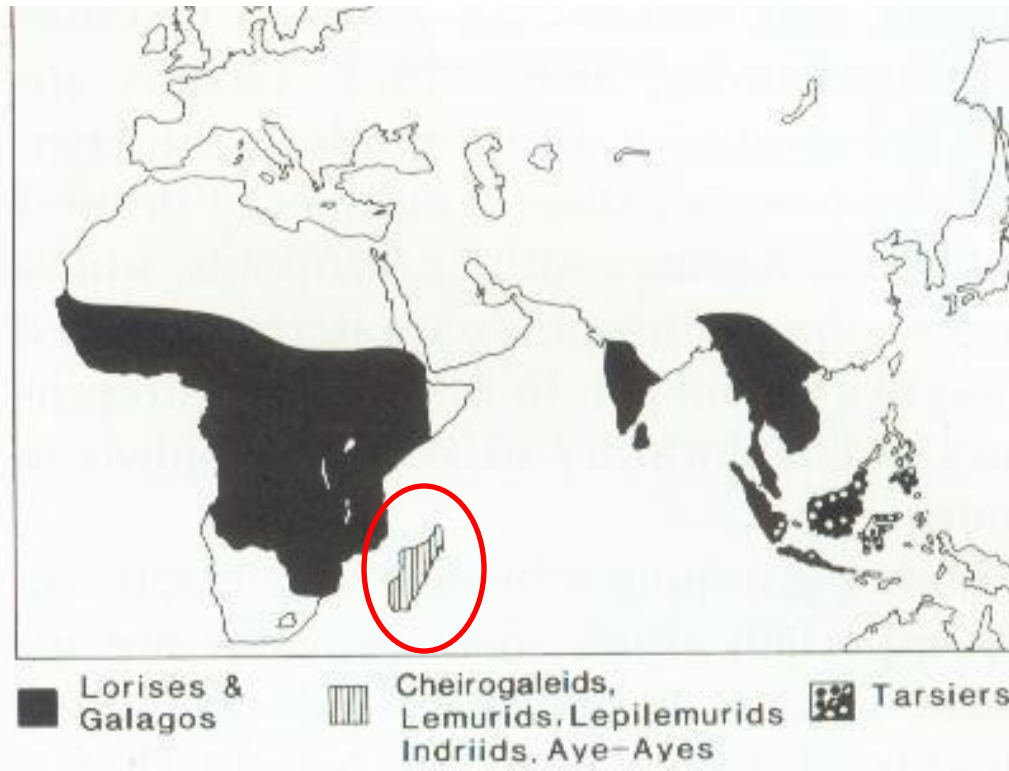
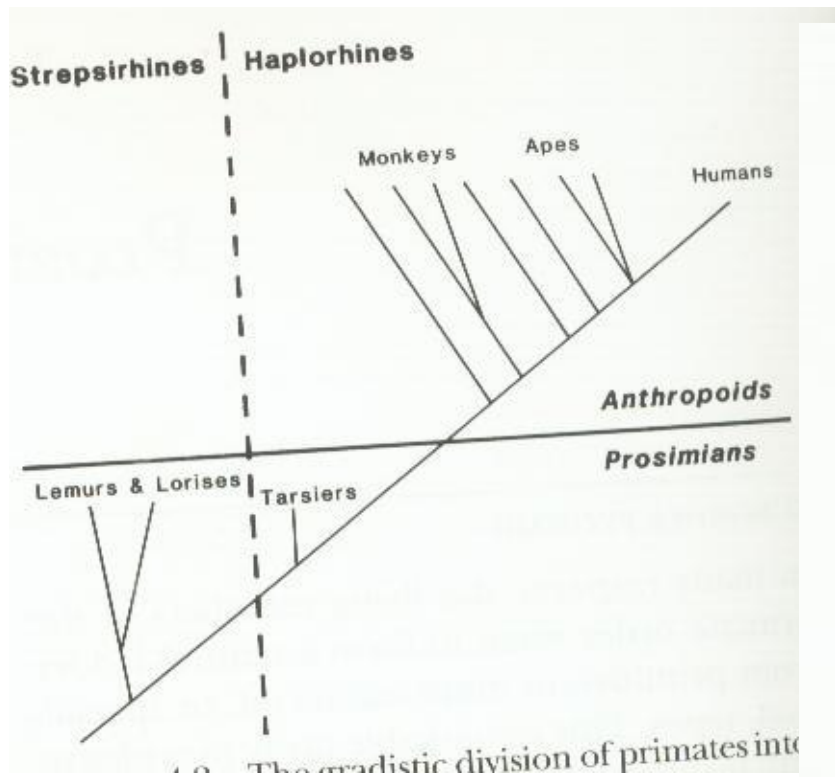
Madagascar

2% of Africa

*2.9% of South
and Central America*

3.2% of Tropical Asia

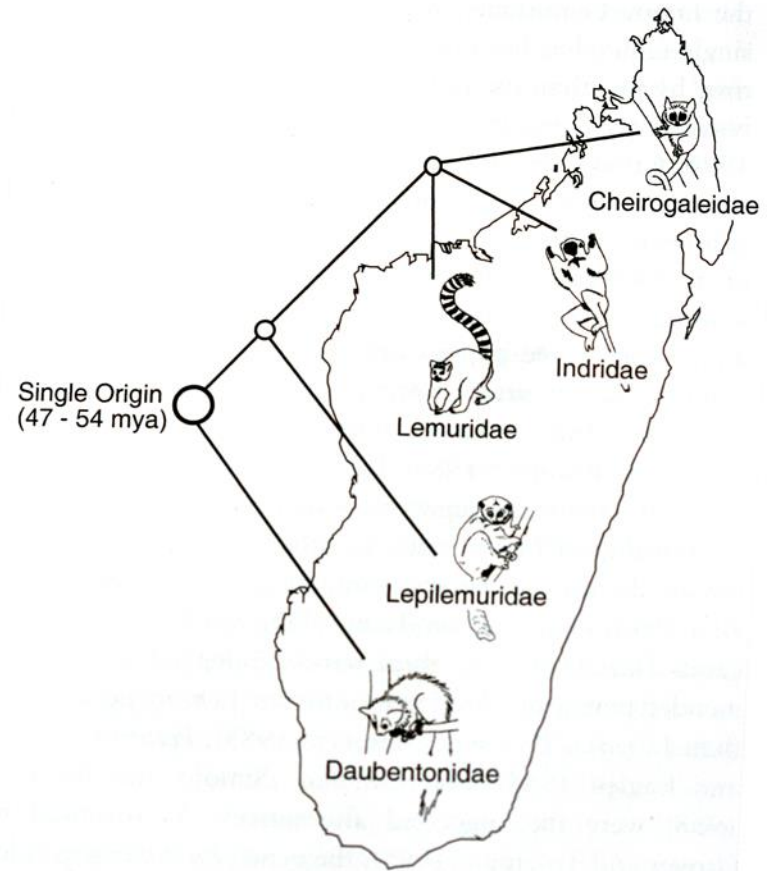
Classification & Distribution

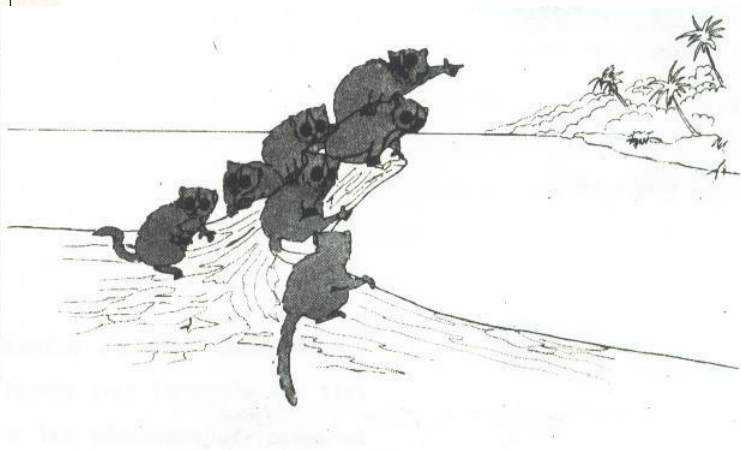
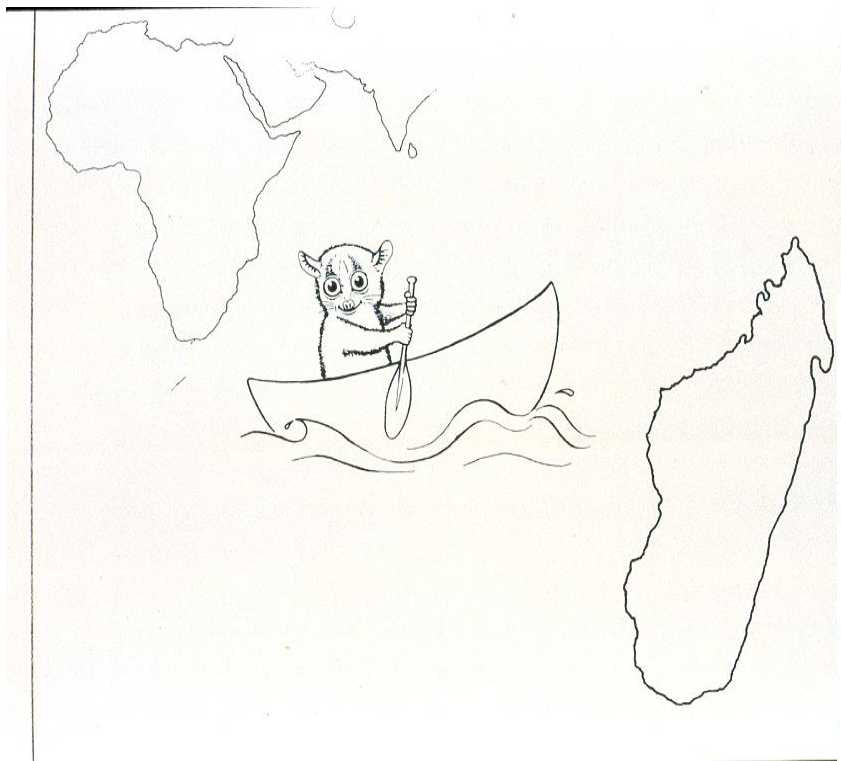


How did lemurs get to Madagascar?

More recent molecular studies agree in showing that the lemurs, including the cheirogaleids, aye-aye, and extinct subfossil large-bodied species are a monophyletic group

- e.g. all more closely related to each other than to any other group
- a natural evolutionary group or clade





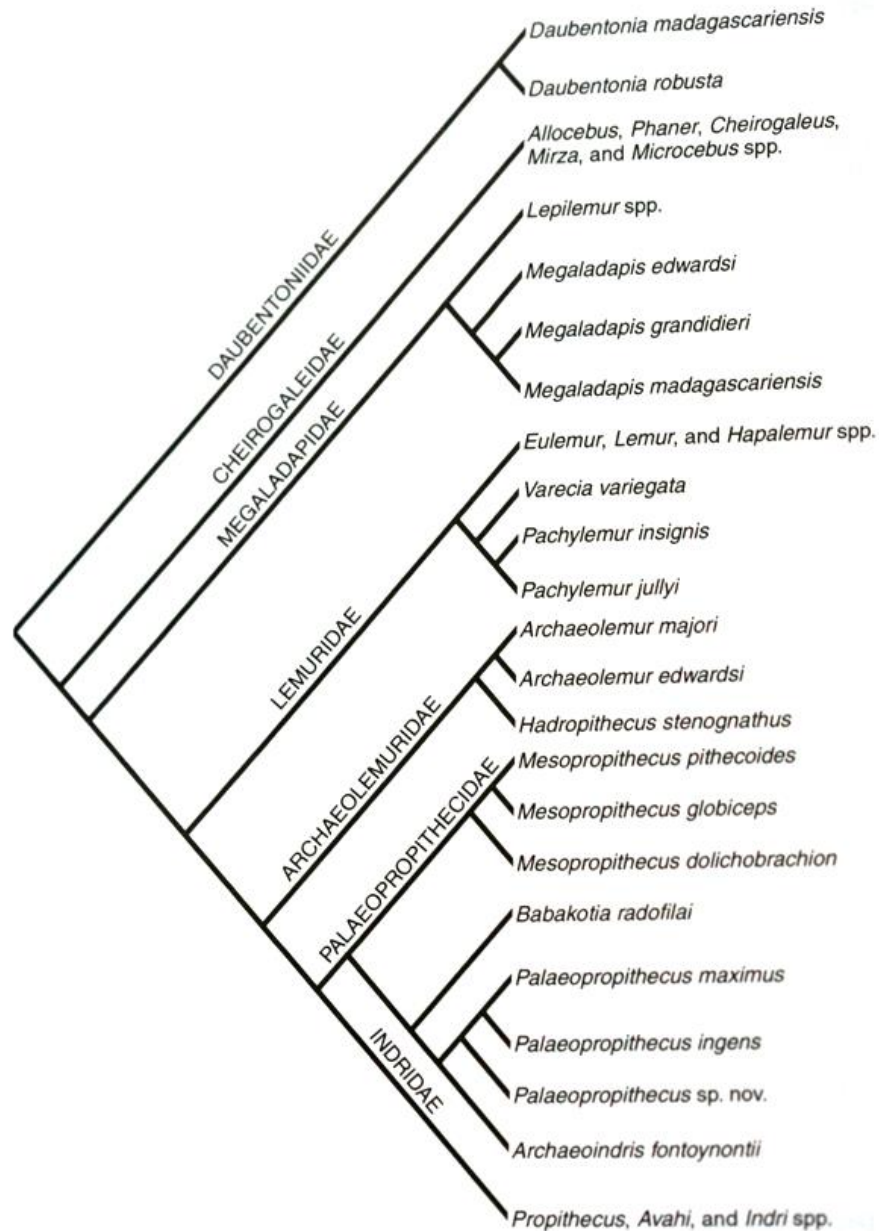


Cyril Ruoso



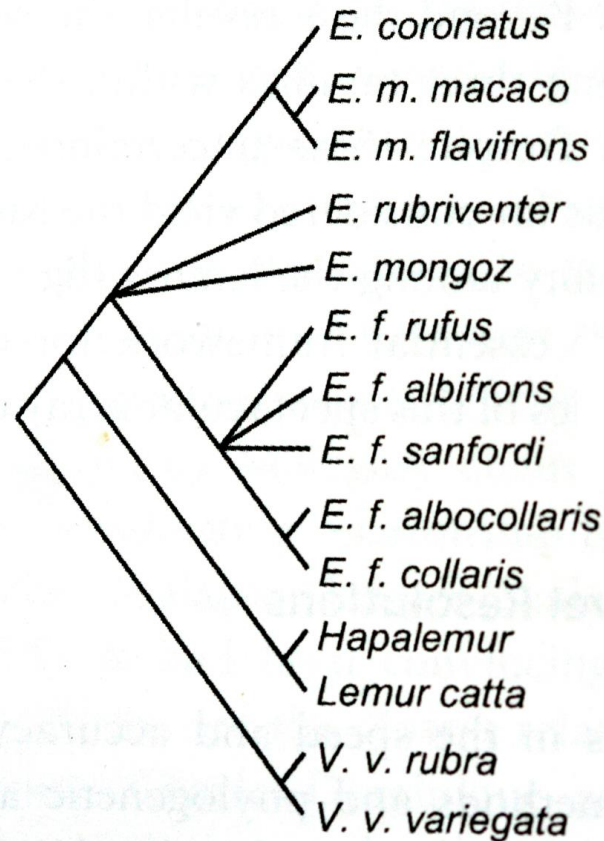


Phylogeny of Lemurs

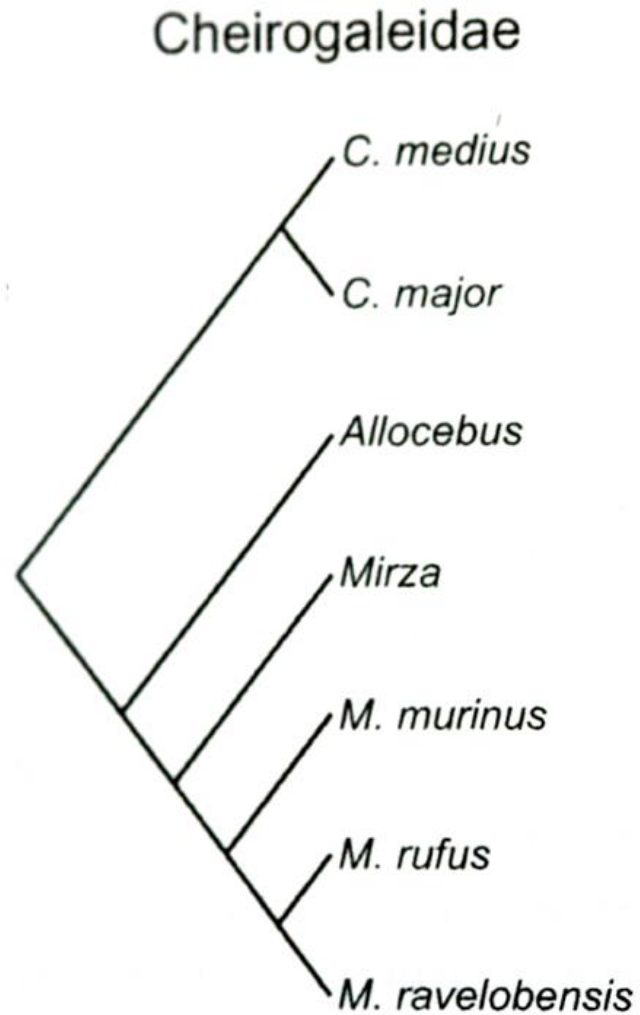


Phylogeny of Lemuridae

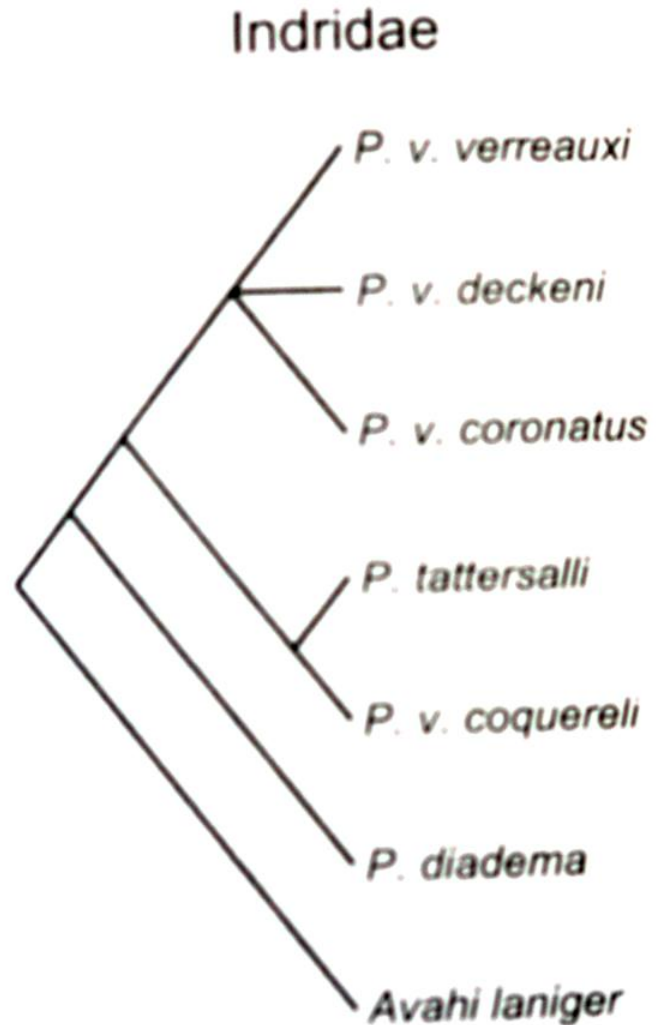
Lemuridae



Phylogeny of Cheirogaleidae



Phylogeny of Indridae





Mesopropithecus



Indri



Pachylemur



Babakotia



Palaeopropithecus



Megaladapis

0 50 cm



Archaeoindris



Hadropithecus



Archaeolemur

Diversity of Lemurs

Madagascar only



Lemurs

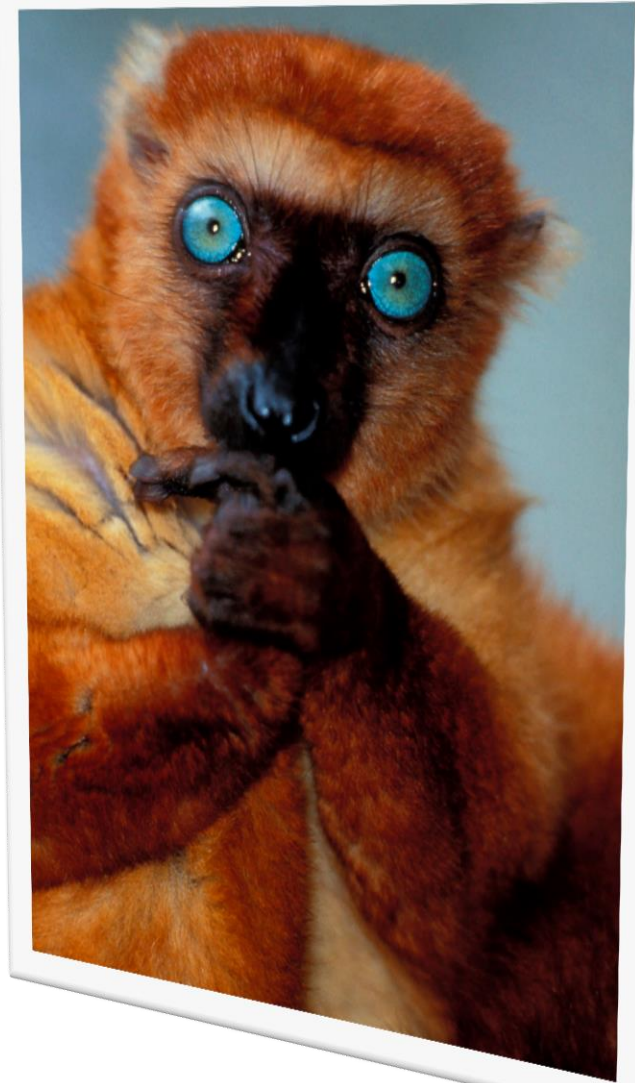
5 families

15 genus

107 species

100%

endemic



The single
highest major
primate
conservation
priority

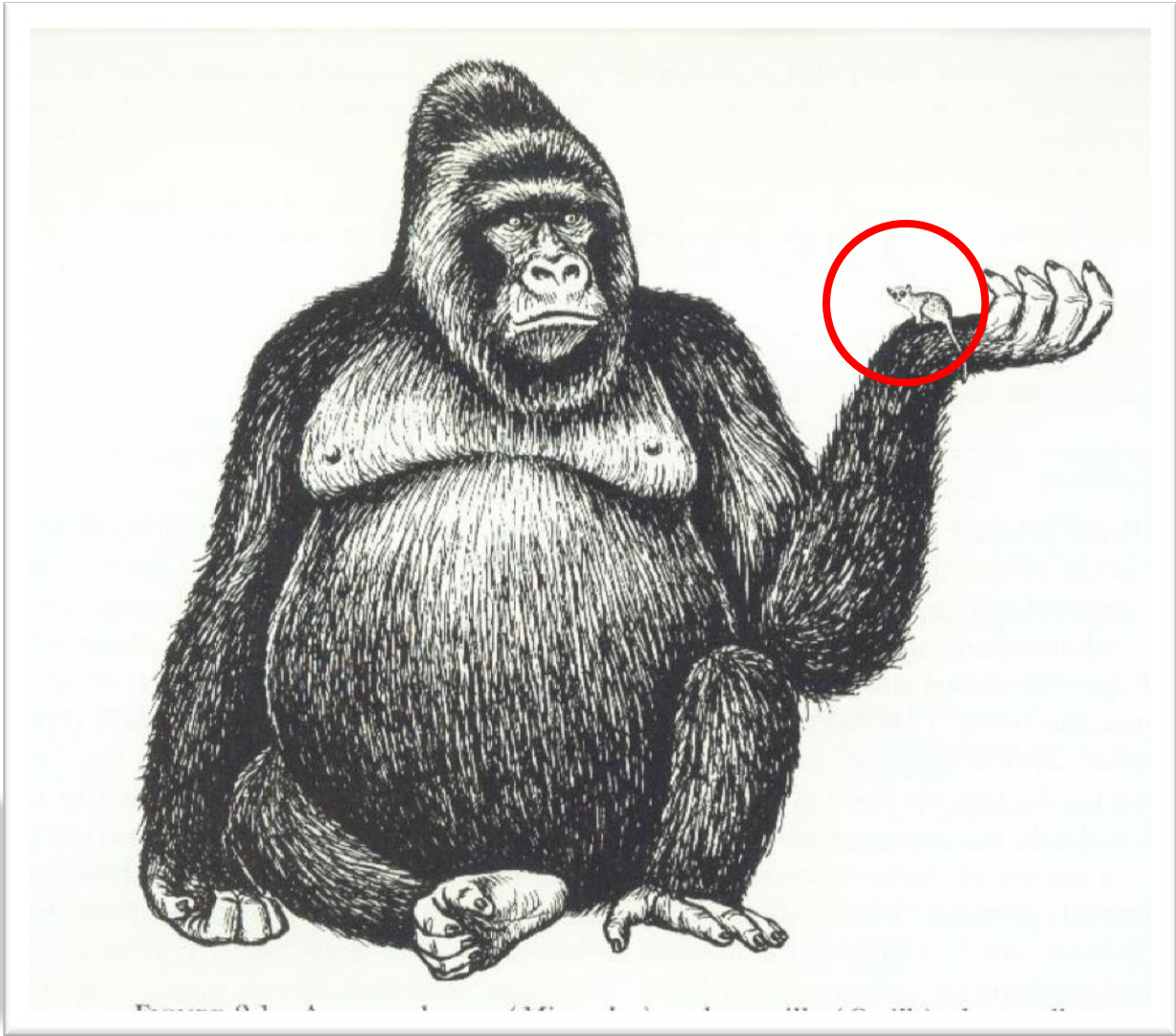


Lemurs of Madagascar
Arovy izahay. Arovy ny Zavaboahary.

For the People and Wildlife of Madagascar



Wildlife Preservation Trust International, Inc.
300 Broad and Green Avenues Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106



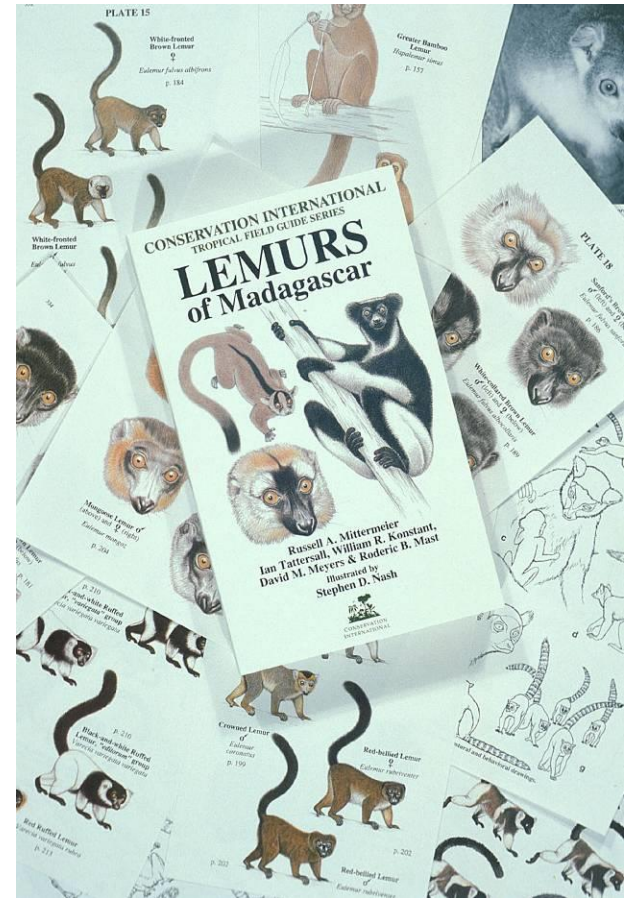
Field Guide to the Lemurs of Madagascar

1994: 50

2006 (1/06): 71

2010 : 101

2015: 107!



The Megadiversity Top country for Primates (30+ taxon)

<i>Brésil</i>	133
<i>Madagascar</i>	107
<i>Indonésie</i>	68
<i>DRC</i>	59
<i>Perou</i>	40
<i>Colombie</i>	39
<i>Cameroune</i>	36
<i>Tanzanie</i>	31
<i>Malaysia</i>	31
<i>India</i>	30

The Megadiversity Top Country for Primate Endemism (10+ taxa)

<i>Madagascar</i>	<i>107</i>
<i>Brésil</i>	<i>81</i>
<i>Indonesie</i>	<i>52</i>
<i>DR Congo</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Colombie</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Inde</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Tanzanie</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Sri Lanka</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>Chine</i>	<i>10</i>

Microcèbe de Berthe: *Microcebus berthae*

30 g
Nocturne
Omnivore



Allocèbe / Cheirogale à Oreilles Poilues: *Allocebus trichotis*

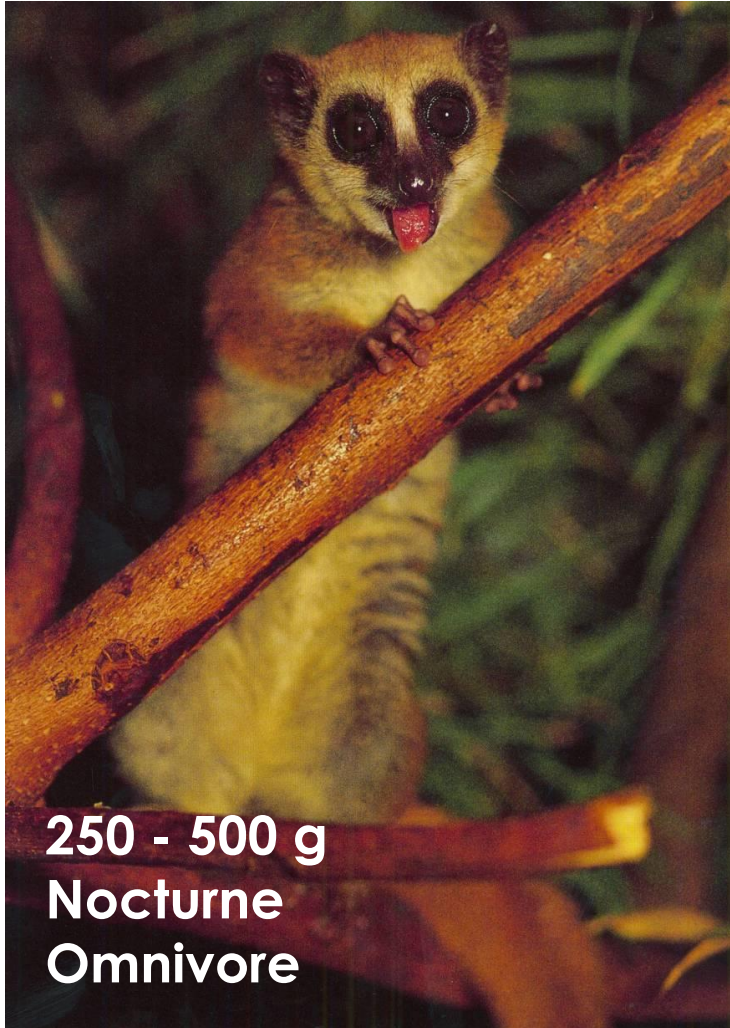
65 - 90 g

Nocturne

Omnivore



Grand Cheirogale:
Cheirogaleus major



Cheirogaleus crossleyi



Phaner Occidental / Lémurien à Fourche:
Phaner furcifer



Microcèbe de Coquerel: *Mirza coquereli*

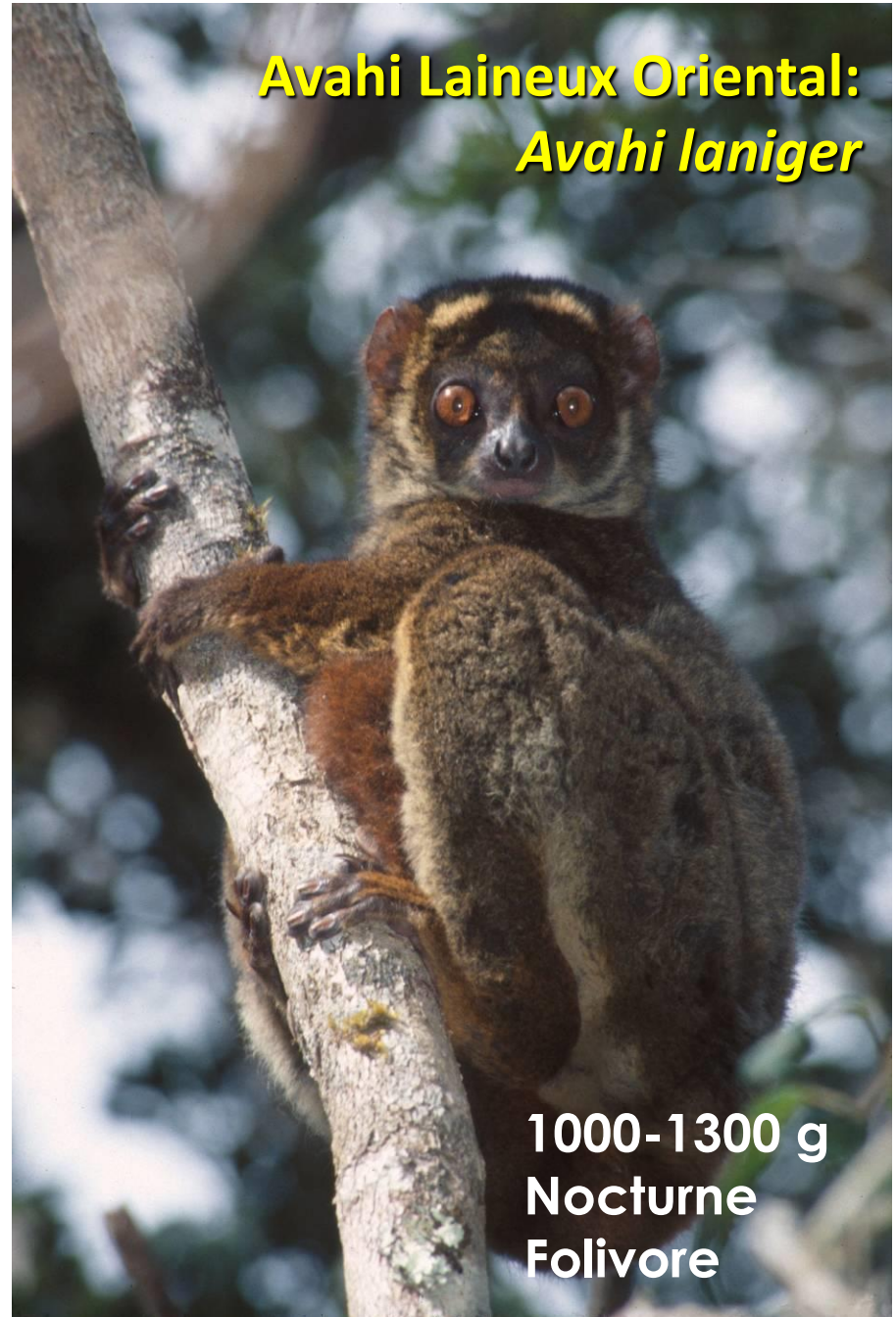


Lépilémur à Petites Dents :
Lepilemur microdon



800-1000 g
Nocturne
Folivore

Avahi Laineux Oriental:
Avahi laniger

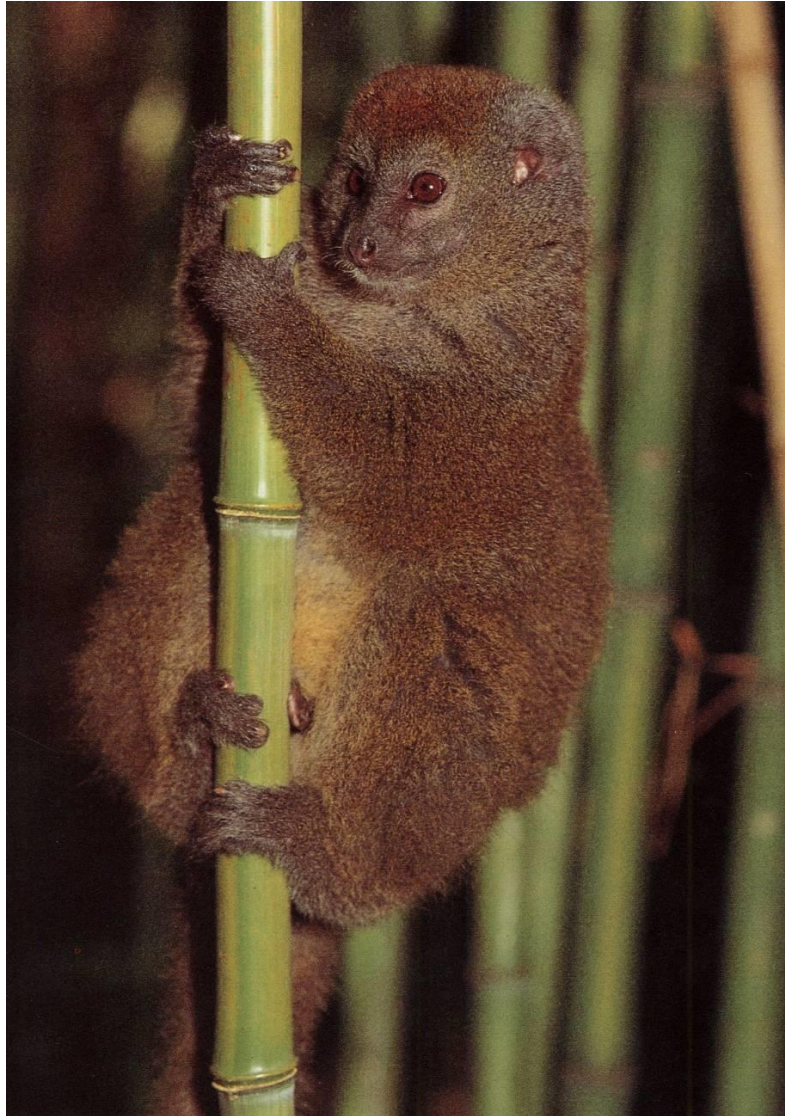


1000-1300 g
Nocturne
Folivore



Aye-aye: Daubentonia madagascariensis

Lesser bamboo lemur: *Hapalemur griseus*



Alaotran gentle lemur



Golden bamboo lemur : *Haplorhina aureus*

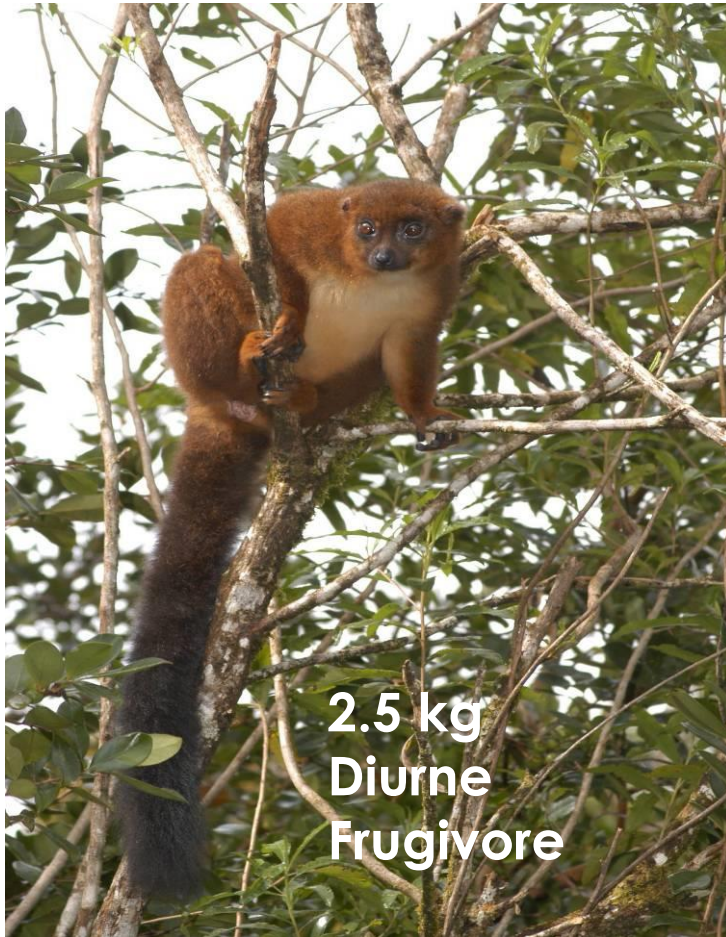


Greater bamboo lemur: *Prolemur simus*





Red bellied lemur : *Eulemur rubriventer*

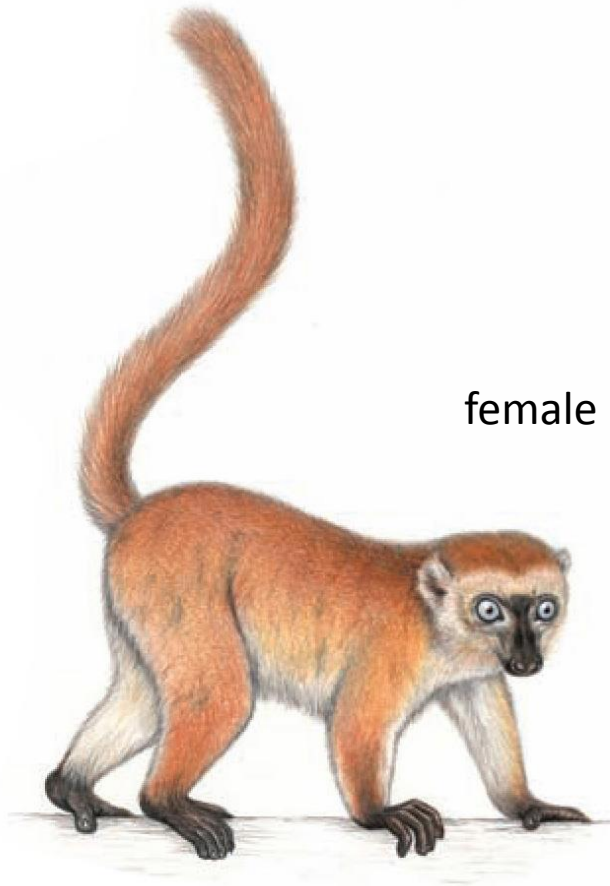


2.5 kg
Diurne
Frugivore



Male



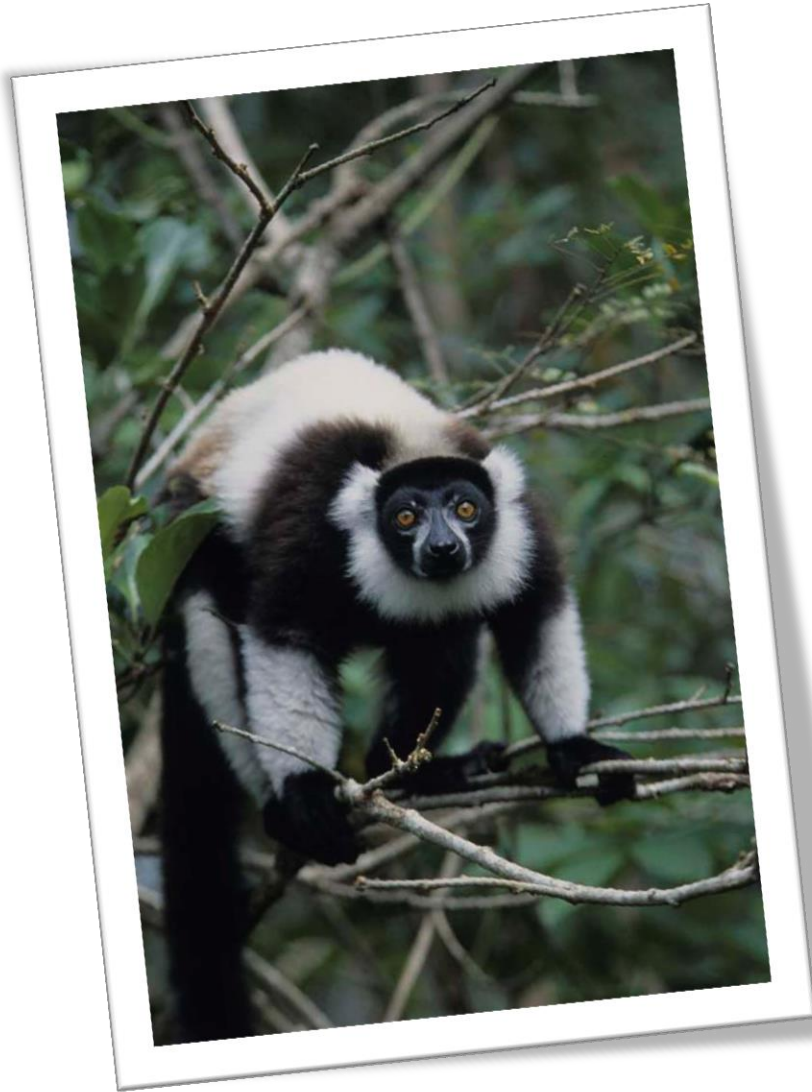


female



male

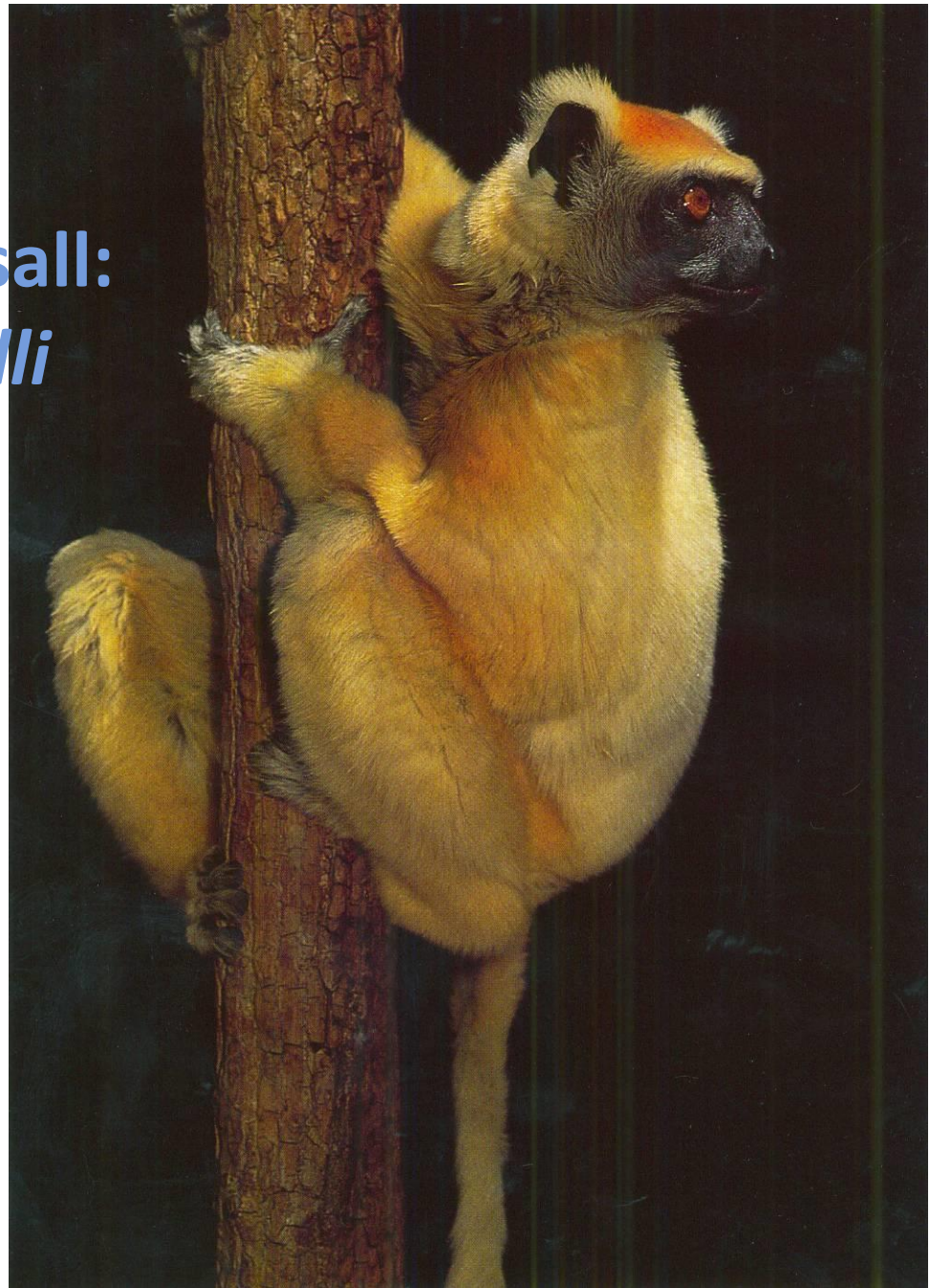
Blue-eyed Black Lemur



Propithèque de Verreaux (Sifaka): *Propithecus verreauxi*



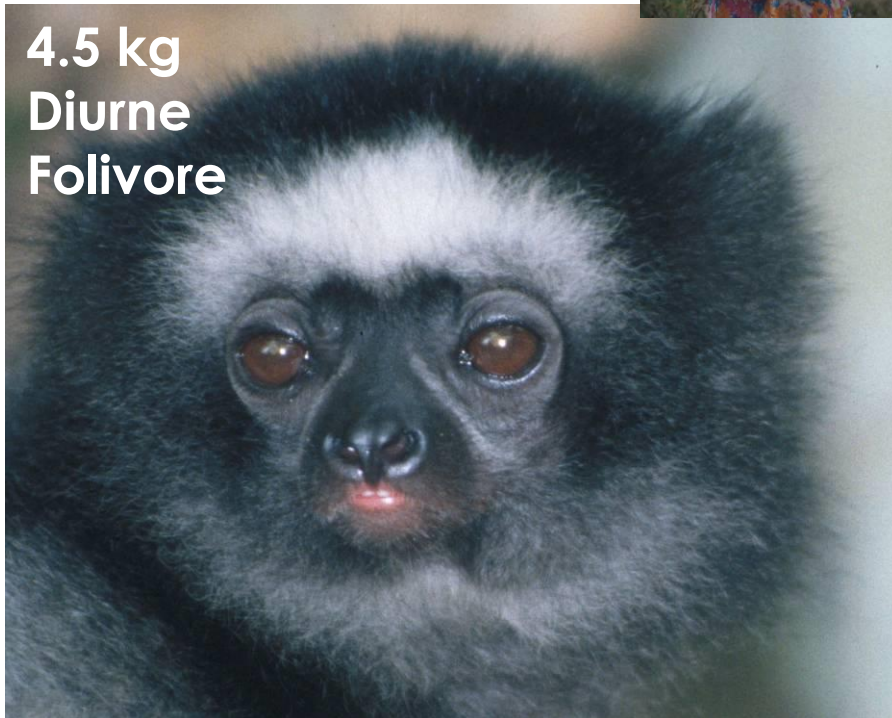
Propithèque de Tattersall:
Propithecus tattersalli



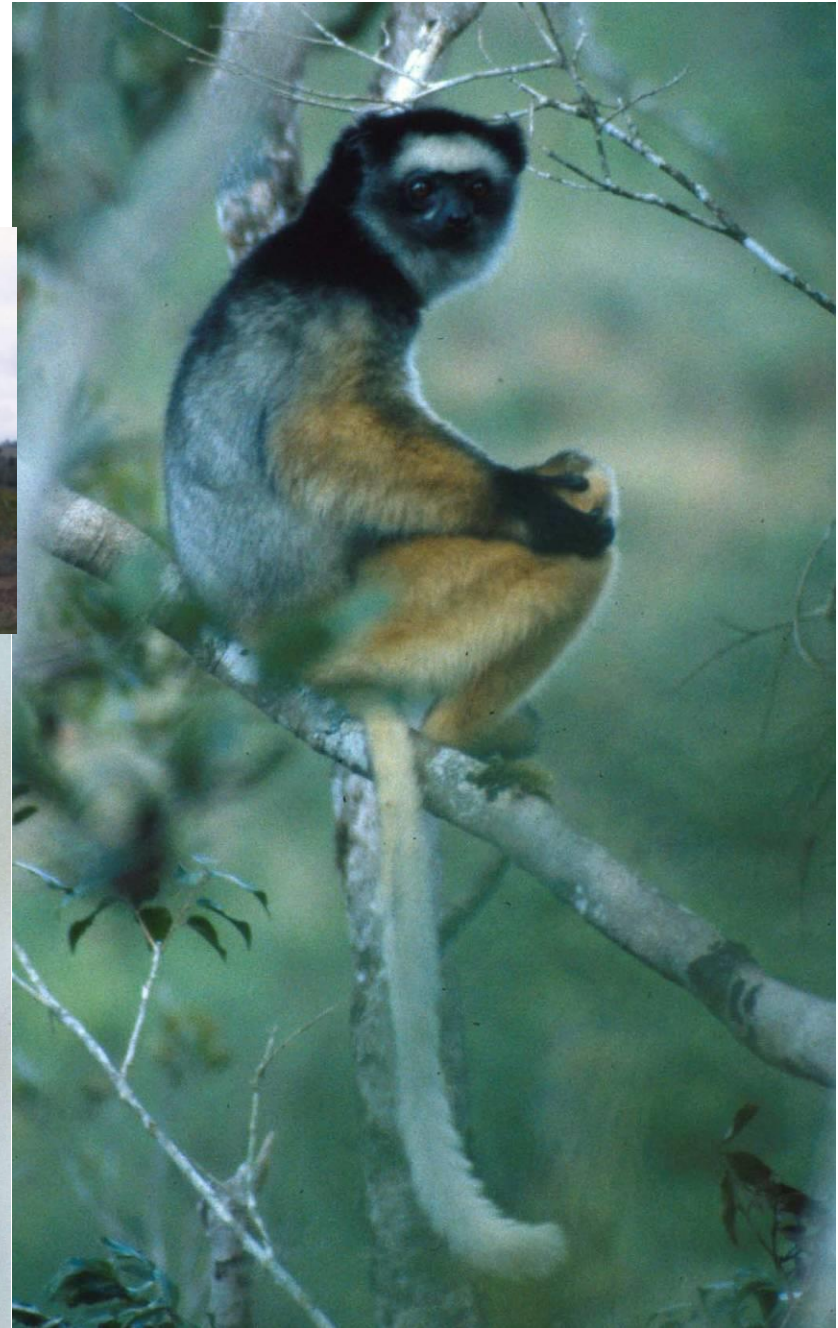
Propithèque de Milne-Edwards: *Propithecus edwardsi*



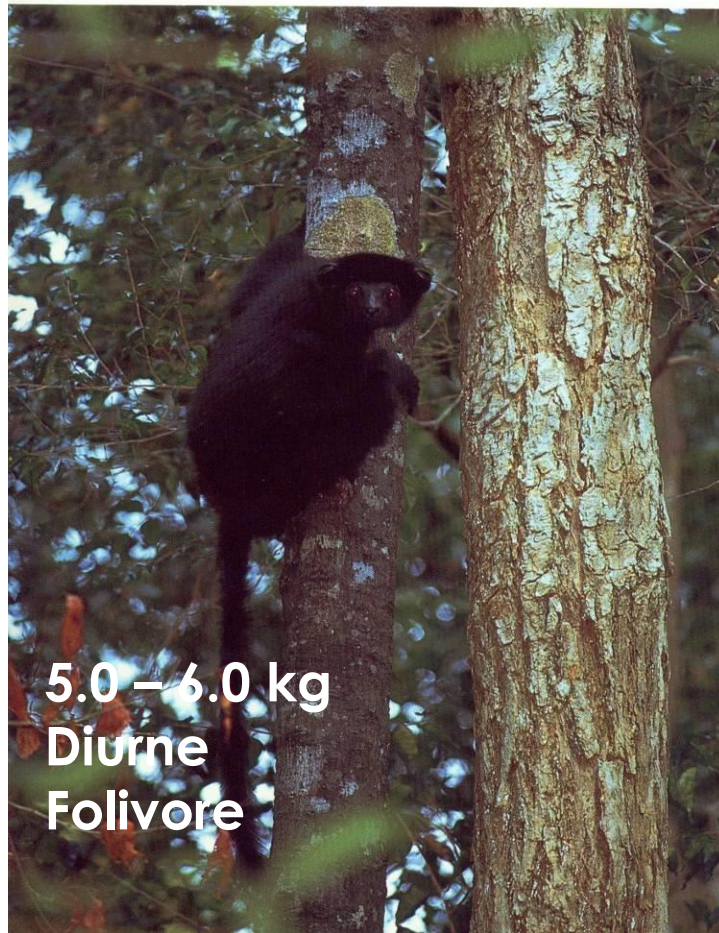
Propithèque à Diadème : *Propithecus diadema*



4.5 kg
Diurne
Folivore



Propithèque de Perrier : *Propithecus perrieri*

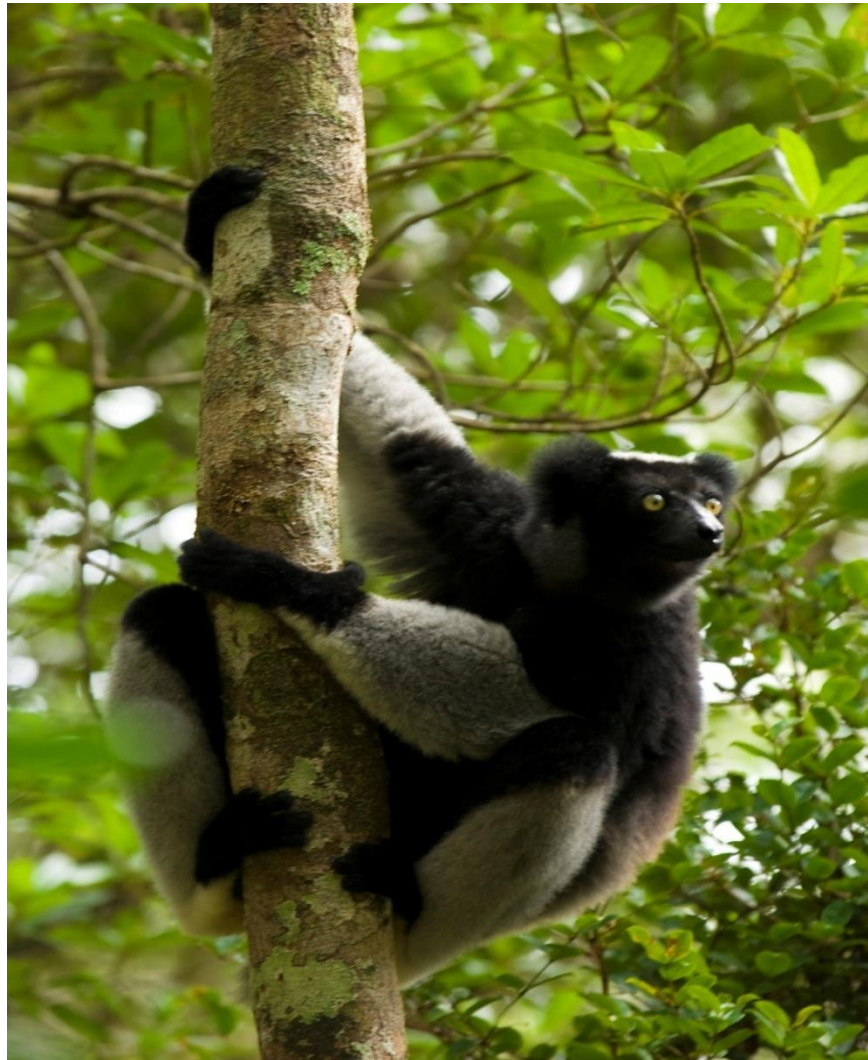


5.0 – 6.0 kg
Diurne
Folivore



Silky Sifaka

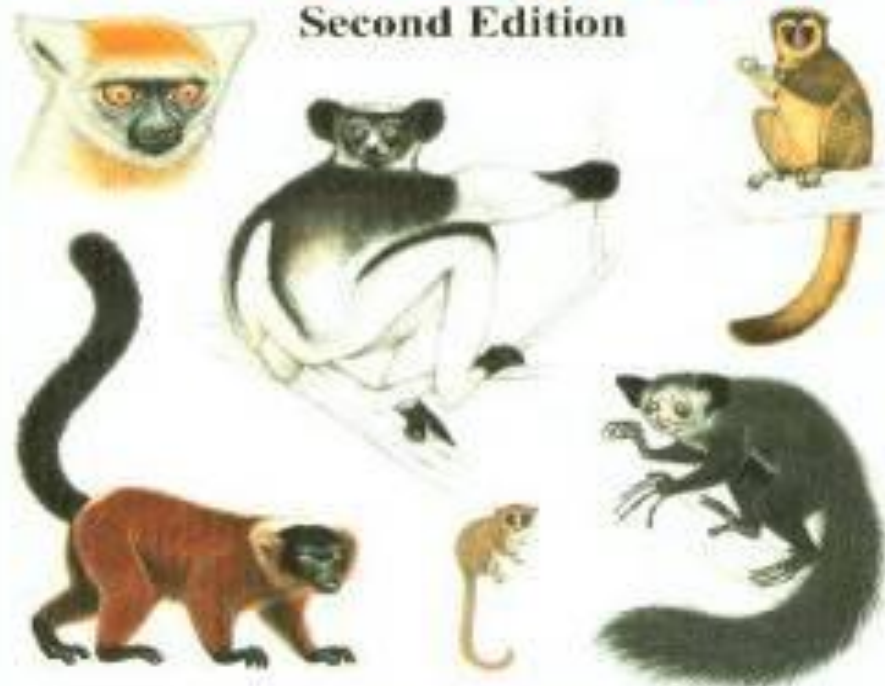
Indri: *Indri indri*



CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
TROPICAL FIELD GUIDE SERIES

LEMURS of Madagascar

Second Edition



Russell A. Mittermeier,
William R. Konstant, Frank Hawkins,
Edward E. Louis, Olivier Langrand,
Jonah Ratsimbazafy, Rodin Rasoloarison,
Jörg U. Ganzhorn, Serge Rajaobelina,
Ian Tattersall & David M. Meyers



Illustrated by
Stephen D. Nash



Natural predators

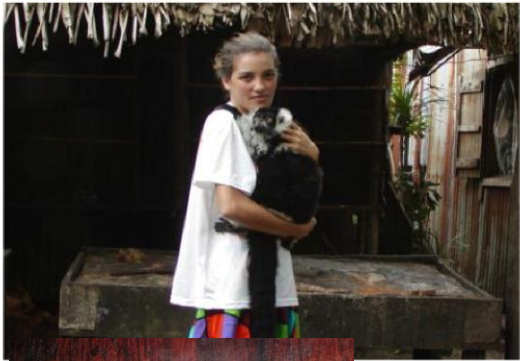














Rosewood illegal harvesting

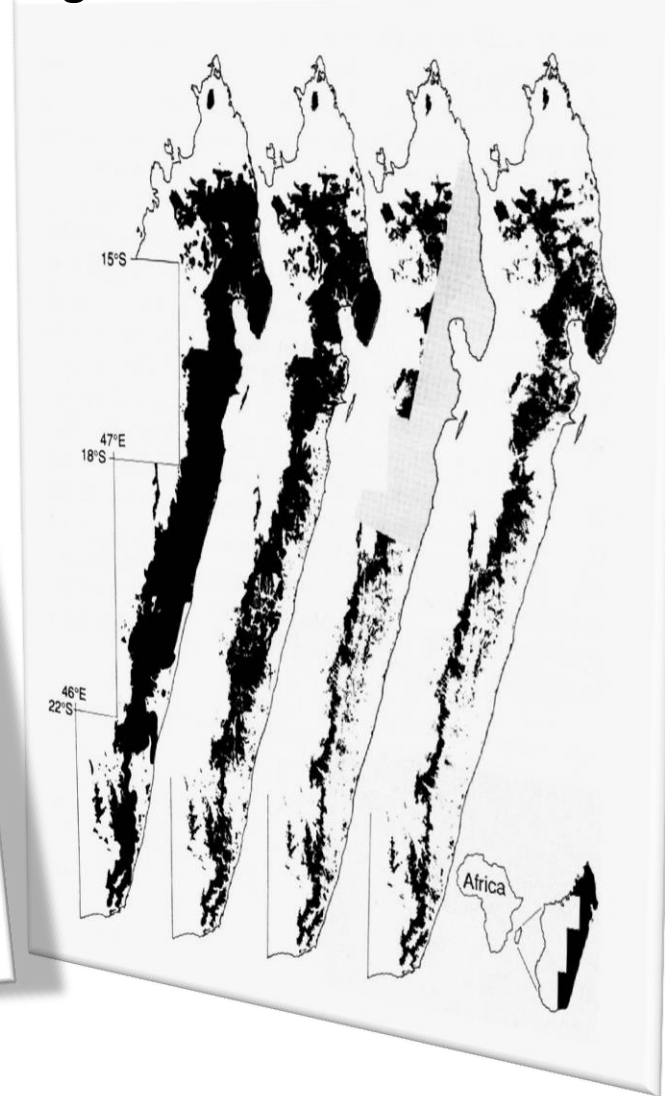








Original 1950 1973 1985



90+%

Already disappeared

Natural habitat left

~~ 50 – 60.000 km² ~~

The Lemur Red-Listing workshop IUCN/SSC 2012 July 2012, Antananarivo Madagascar



Madagascar CR, EN & VU

94/107

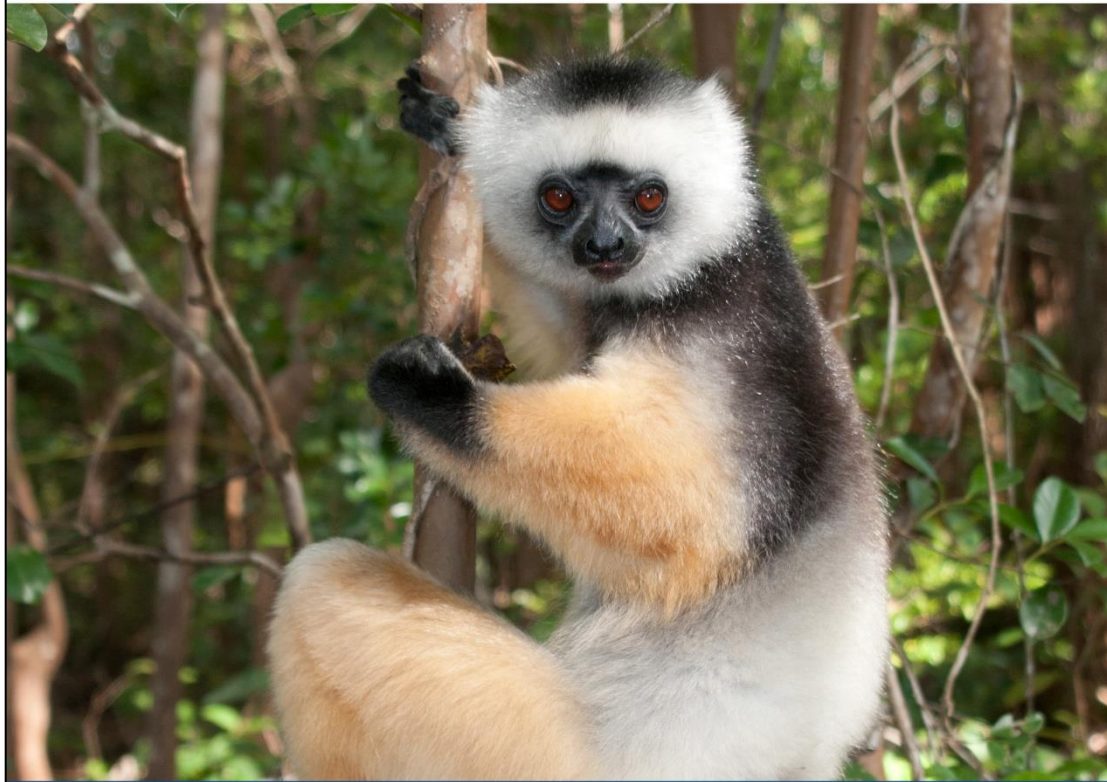
94%



Lemurs of Madagascar

A Strategy for their Conservation 2013-2016

Edited by Christoph Schwitzer, Russell A. Mittermeier, Nicola Davies, Steig Johnson,
Jonah Ratsimbazafy, Josia Razafindramanana, Edward E. Louis Jr. and Serge Rajaobelina



ARIARY
10 000
50 000 FRANCS

GOUVERNEUR

E. Coard

A8290945B

10 000
ARIARY

The 5th International Prosimian Congress 2013, Ranomafana Madagascar



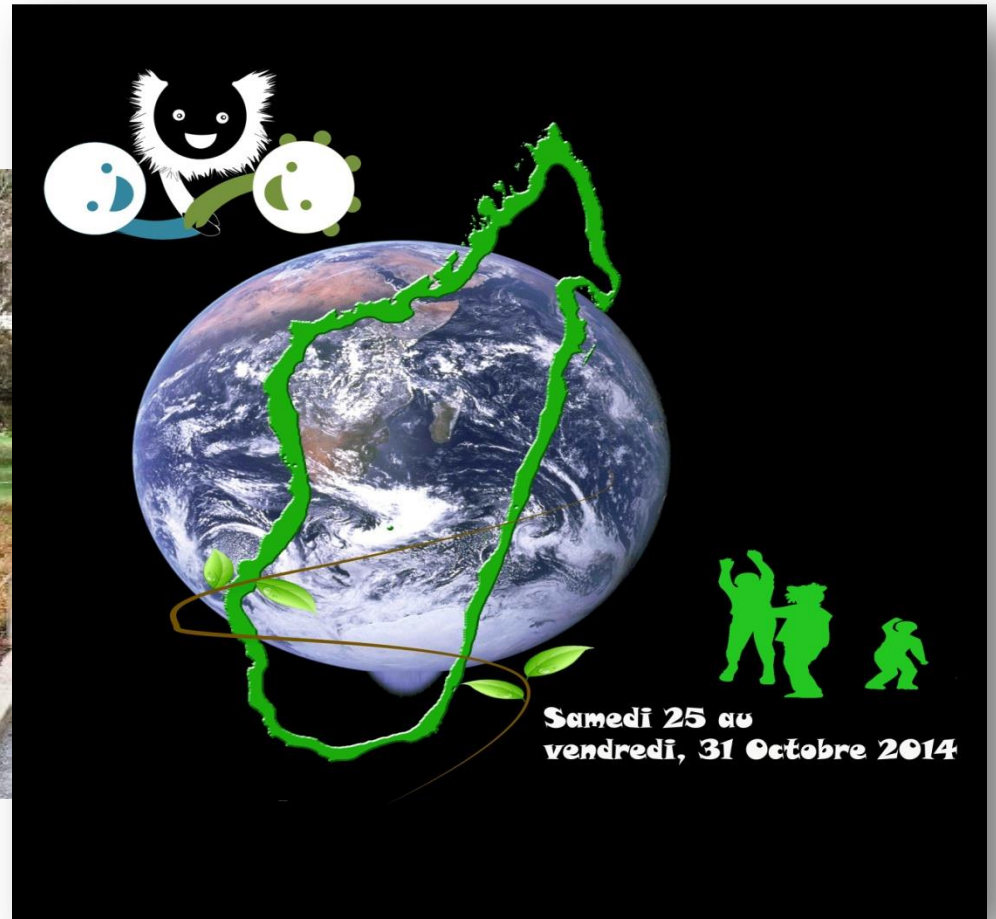
25ème congrès de l'International Primatological Society 2014 Hanoi - Vietnam





The WORLD LEMUR FESTIVAL

30 - 31 October, 2015



Objectives

1- Raise awareness about the value of this unique heritage among scientists and the public



2- Awaken love and pride of endemic lemur species among people of any age, gender or social status

3- Improve the economy through tourism and its benefits

4- Promote lemur conservation and education







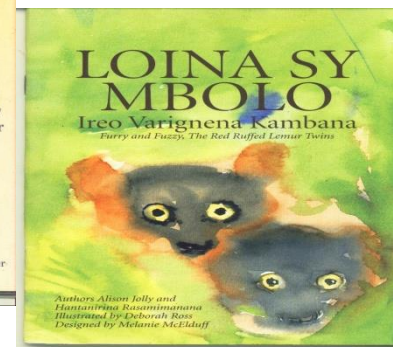
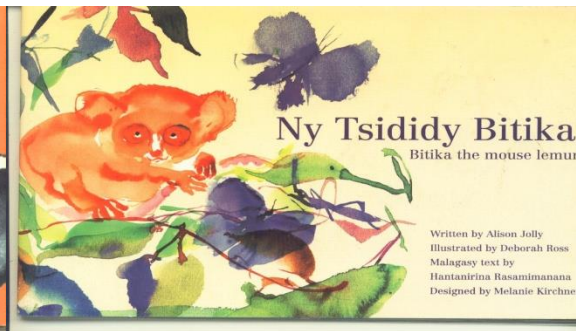
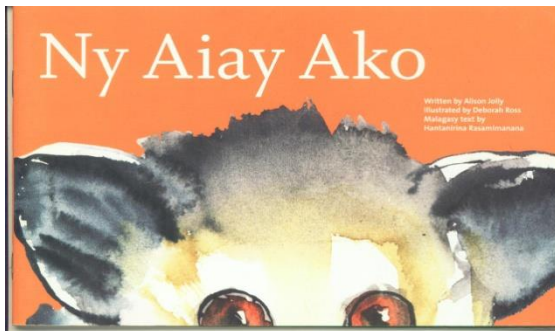
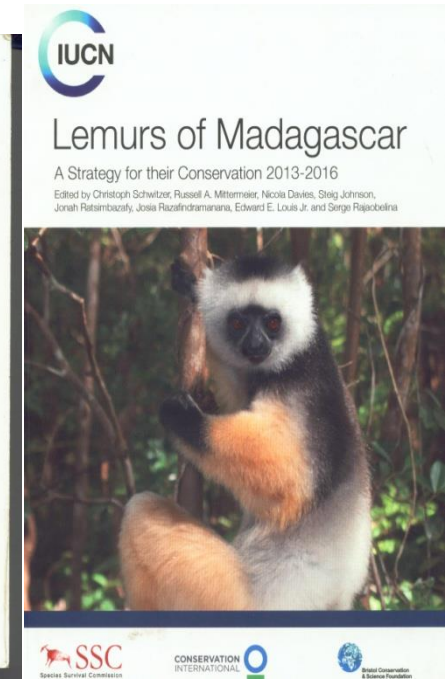
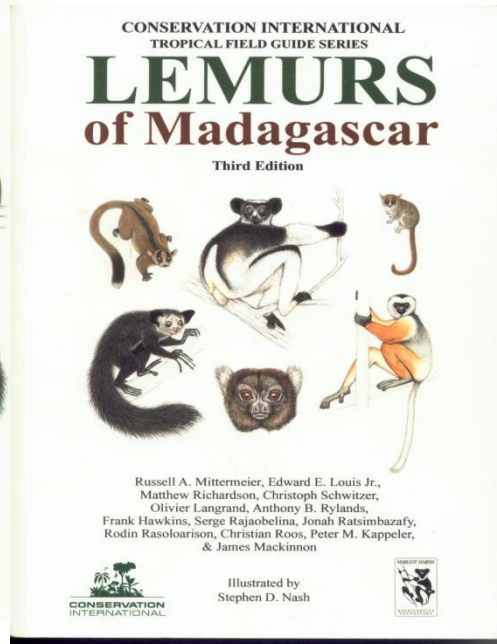
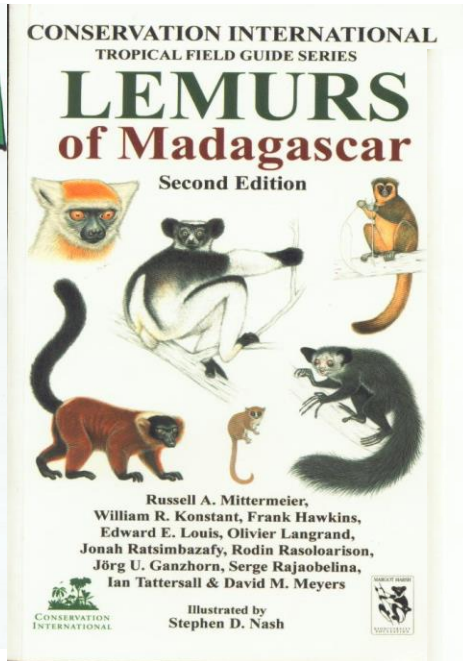
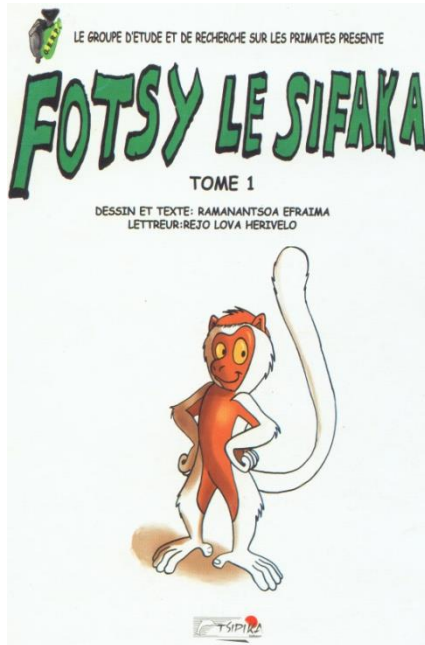
Friends of lemurs



Local community involvement

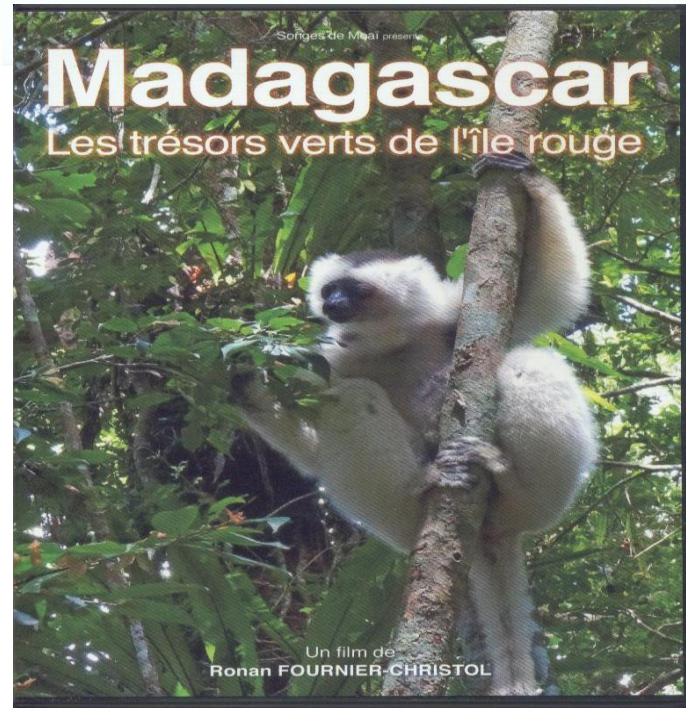




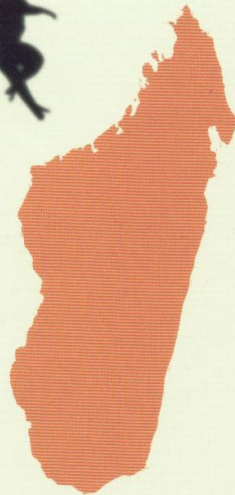


Lemurs of Madagascar:
Surviving On an Island of Change

Bio
SCIENCE BULLETINS
<http://sciencebulletins.amnh.org>



Lémuriens de Madagascar

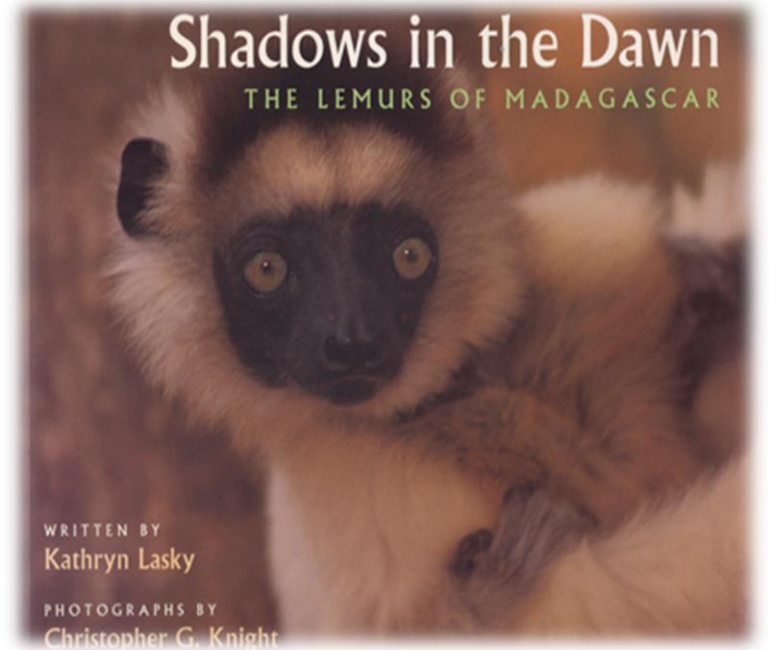
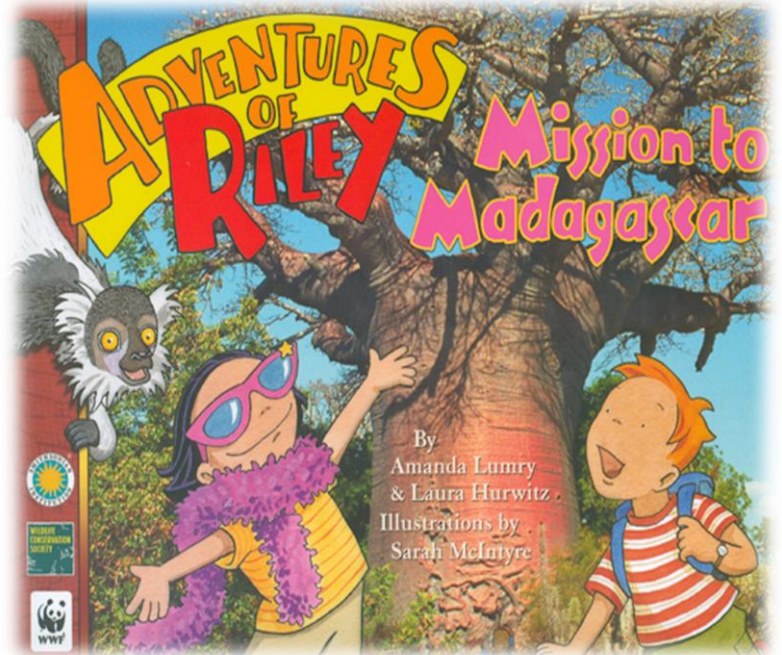
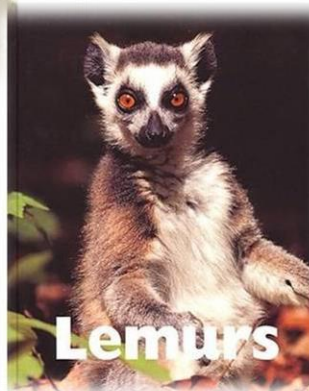
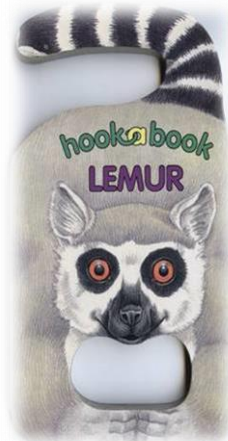
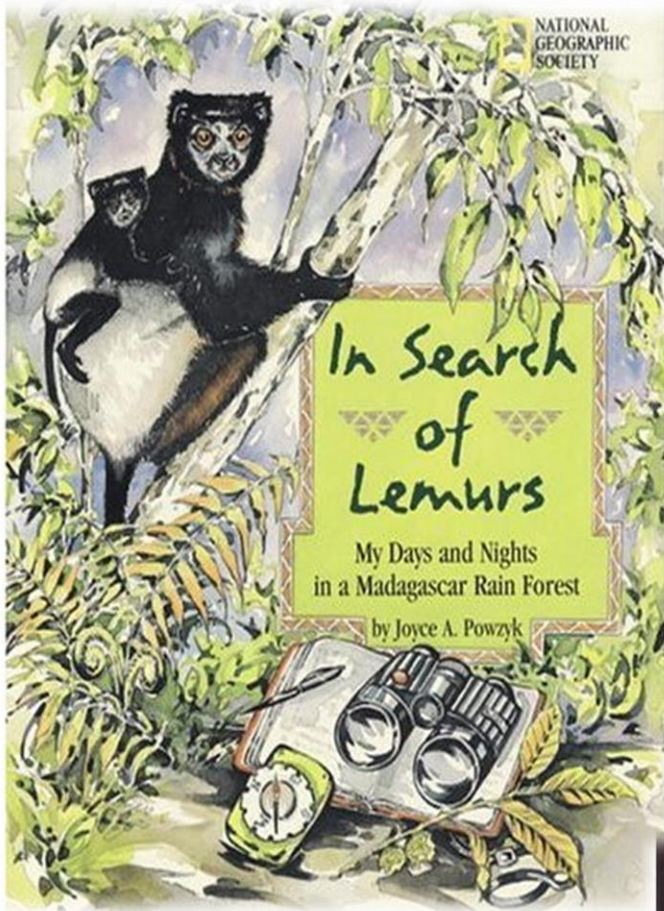


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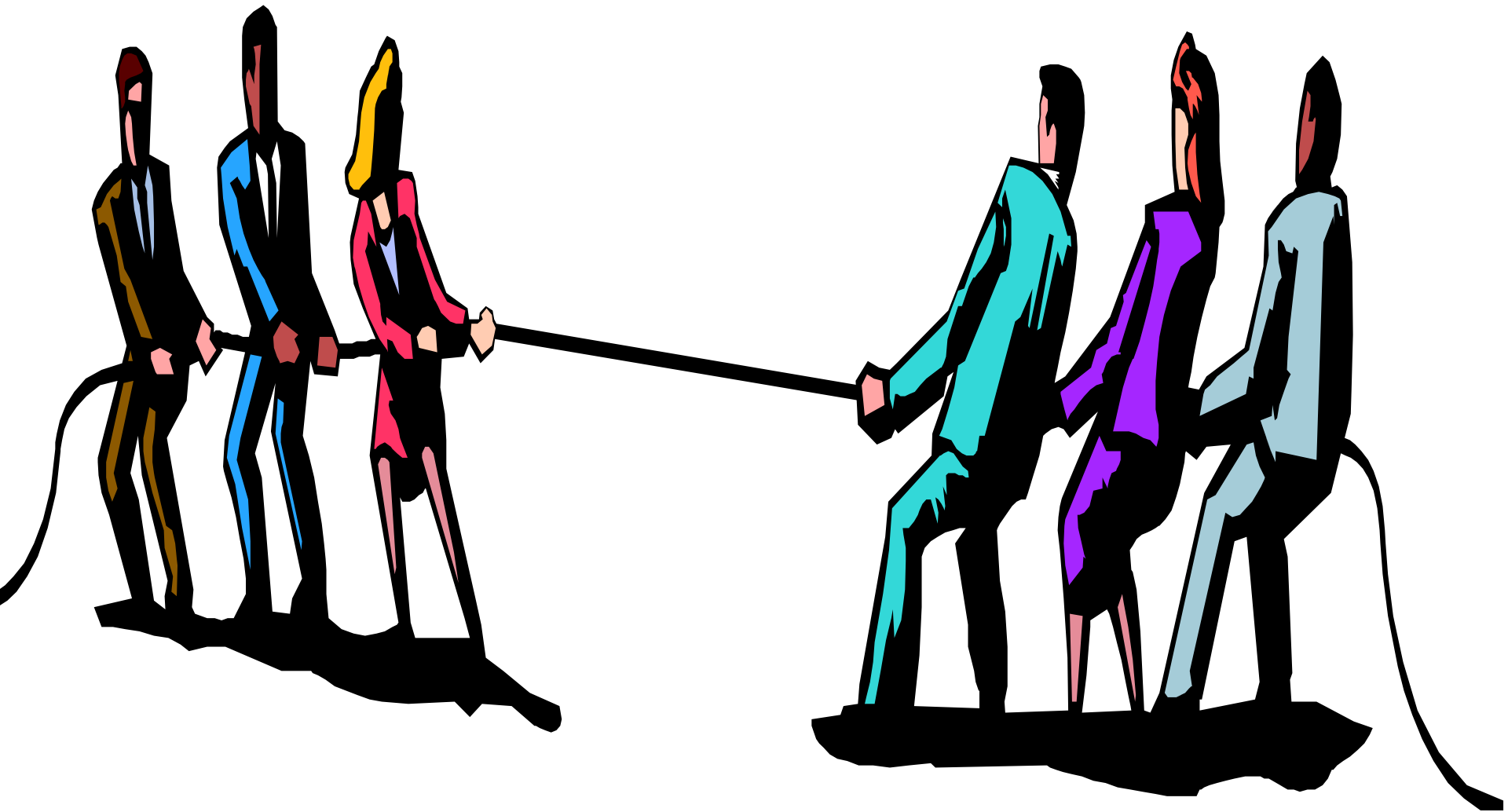




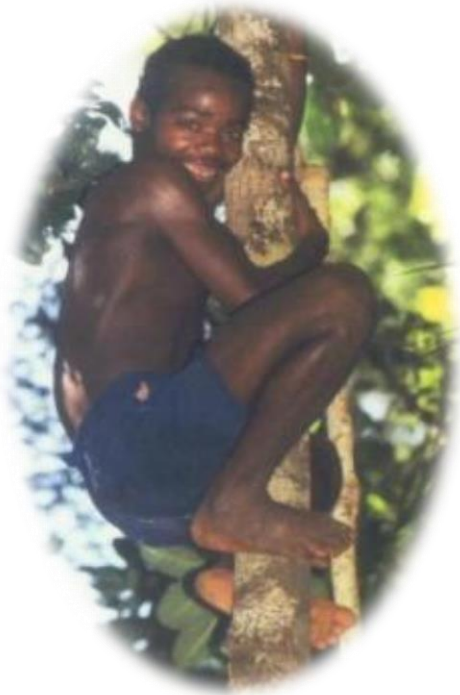












♥
Thanks

