

2020
**WORLD LEMUR
FESTIVAL**

Species Fact Sheets





COLLARED BROWN LEMUR

Scientific Name: *Eulemur collaris*

Collared Brown lemurs are a medium sized lemur found only in forests, active both during the day and the night, and spend most of their time on or close to the ground. Their diet is made up of mainly fruit but sometimes they eat flowers, young leaves and insects. A group can be made up of 2-17 individuals, however sometimes groups found in intact rainforest can be as large as 22 individuals!



CONSERVATION STATUS

The Collared Brown Lemur is listed as **Endangered** on the IUCN Red List. The number of individuals is decreasing and groups of the species are found far away from other groups.

GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

The Collared Brown Lemur lives in the southeast of Madagascar in moist tropical lowland and montane forests. Small populations have also been seen in the Saint-Luce conservation zone and private reserve.

THREATS

The main threat this species faces is habitat fragmentation due to loss of forest for charcoal production and slash and burn agriculture. Individuals are also hunted for food and trapped for local pet trade. Researchers have also found mining for Ilmenite is a threat to the Collared brown lemur.

LCN MEMBERS WORKING TO SAVE COLLARED BROWN LEMURS

Members that work with the Collared Brown Lemur include: GERP

WHERE TO SEE THESE LEMURS IN MADAGASCAR

- Andohahela National Park (Southeast Madagascar, 40km from Fort Dauphin and 650km from Antananarivo)
- Midongy du Sud National Park



CROWNED SIFAKA

Scientific Name: *Propithecus coronatus*

The Crowned sifaka is a medium sized lemur that is active during the day and lives most of its life in the trees. They live in groups of 2-8 individuals and have been seen to be very aggressive when defending their territory! Their diet is made up of mostly leaves, buds and unripe fruit.



CONSERVATION STATUS

The Crowned sifaka is listed as **Critically Endangered** on the IUCN Red List with numbers of individuals decreasing rapidly and groups of the species found far away from other groups.

GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

This lemur species lives in northwestern Madagascar in tropical dry lowland forest and sometimes among coastal mangroves. Because they share this area with Von der Decken's Sifakas, some scientists believe that these species may mate to form hybrids!

THREATS

Their main threat is habitat loss, mainly through slash and burn agriculture that provides land for livestock and the cutting of trees for charcoal production. Some crowned sifakas have also been captured live for the illegal pet trade.

LCN MEMBERS WORKING TO SAVE CROWNED SIFAKAS

Members that work with the Crowned sifaka include: GERP

WHERE TO SEE THESE LEMURS IN MADAGASCAR

- Katsepy (Northwest Madagascar, 10km from Mahajanga)



DIADEMED SIFAKA

Scientific Name: *Propithecus diadema*

The Diademed sifaka is the largest sifaka species. Due to its bright distinctive coloring, it isn't confused with any other lemur species! These lemurs are active during the day and found mostly living within the trees. Their diet changes depending on the season, but is mainly made up of ripe fruits, seeds, flowers and young leaves. The Diademed sifaka lives in groups of 2-8 individuals. Females are dominant, meaning that they have the power in the group.



CONSERVATION STATUS

The Diademed sifaka is listed as **Critically Endangered** on the IUCN Red List, with the number of individuals decreasing. Where the species is found numbers are very low and groups are found far away from others.

GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

The Diademed sifaka lives in the rainforests of eastern Madagascar. It is thought to be the most widely spread sifaka species despite their numbers being low!

THREATS

The main threats these sifaka face is habitat loss through slash and burn agriculture and timber (wood) extraction. Groups of sifakas within the Tsinjoarivo region have also seen a decrease in numbers due to illegal rum production. Some individuals are also kept as pets in Madagascar, which reduces populations because these animals are not breeding in the wild.

LCN MEMBERS WORKING TO SAVE THE DIADEMED SIFAKA

Members that work with the Diademed sifaka include: Madagasikara Voakajy, Sadabe, Madagascar Fauna & Flora Group, GERP, and Association Mitsinjo.

WHERE TO SEE THESE LEMURS IN MADAGASCAR

- Andasibe National Park (150km from Antananarivo)
- Anjozorobe Forest (100km from Antananarivo)
- Marotandrano Special Reserve
- Ambatovaky Special Reserve