

Chapter 1 : Geography of the Comoros - Wikipedia

Lemurs of Madagascar and the Comoros. [J -H van der Sloot; J J Petter] -- Information concerning lemur taxonomy, morphology, ecology, biogeographic distributions, captive breeding and conservation. Interactive glossary and a wealth of illustrations, photos, sounds and.

The Comoros have been inhabited since the 6th century; among the peoples who crossed the sea to populate the islands are the Bantu , Malagasy , and Indonesian , Arabs , Portuguese , French , and Indians. Islam arrived during the 10th century. The Comoros islands formed, with Zanzibar , Pemba , Lamu , and the coastal towns of Kenya and Tanzania, a united and prosperous region of Swahili culture , featuring the ivory trade and commerce in local goods exported to the Middle East and India. In that period, political power was in the hands of local rulers. During their explorations of the Comoros region, the Portuguese made landfall on the Islands of the Moon, in ; the Arabic gamar is the English moon. In , the islands were no longer administratively attached to Madagascar and formed a united and recognized administrative entity. In , France organized a referendum for self-determination in the archipelago in which the population except in Mayotte voted overwhelmingly in favour of independence. Following the unilateral declaration of independence in , France maintained sovereignty over Mayotte. Comorans protest Mayotte referendum , In , demands for increased autonomy on the islands of Nzwani Anjouan and Mwali Moheli led to the breakup of the Federal Islamic Republic. In , the government reformed as the Union of the Comoros under a new constitution which gave each of the three islands more autonomy than had been enjoyed previously. In , President of Anjouan refused to hold free elections. He was forced to flee following military intervention by troops of the Comorian Union and the African Union. The island country continues its present form of confederal government albeit with minor changes approved in a referendum. Geology[edit] The Comoro Archipelago consists of volcanic islands. These volcanic islands, together with the high mountains in the north of Madagascar, were formed in the Tertiary and Quaternary periods. The island of Mayotte is the oldest one still above sea level and underwent three volcanic phases between 15 million and , years ago. The ages progressively decrease from east to west. Grande Comore is the youngest island and is still volcanically active. Karthala , a shield volcano occupying some two thirds of the island, rises to meters. There are two seasons in the Comoros: The climate on Mayotte is, nevertheless, noticeably warmer and drier. The climate is also characterized by important local variations in temperature and precipitation according to altitude, relief and the degree of exposure to the elements. The hot, dry season is caused by a vast low pressure area which extends over a large part of the Indian Ocean and Central Africa. This low pressure favours gusty winds and cyclones. The last cyclone was "Gafilo" which passed close to the Comoros on 5 March causing great material damage. The dry season is calmer. The low pressure moves towards the continent of Asia this is the Monsoon , the wind blowing from the south-east and an anticyclone forms below the Comoros. This still does not prevent the islands from having a few gusts of wind, but their intensity is a lot less than during the hot season. The two winds that bring the two different seasons are called the Kashkasi in November and the Kusi. Flora and fauna[edit] Turtle The maki of Mayotte , a type of lemur found on this island, is protected by French law, and by local tradition; it is believed to have been introduced from Madagascar. A species of bat discovered by David Livingstone in , previously abundant, has now been reduced to a population of about specimens, restricted to Anjouan and Moheli. A British preservation group sent an expedition to the Comoros in , with the object of transporting some specimens to Great Britain, in order to form a reproducing colony. Partly as a result of international pressure during the s, the government of the Union has begun to take greater care of the environment. Measures have been taken not only to preserve the rare fauna, but also to check the destruction of the environment, especially on Anjouan, which is densely populated. More precisely, in order to minimize the felling of trees for fuel, kerosene has been subsidized, and efforts are underway to replace the lost forest cover caused by the distillation of Ylang-ylang for perfume. The Fund for the Support of Community Development, sponsored by the International Development Association IDA, a subsidiary of the World Bank and the Comorian government, is applying itself to improving the water supply on the islands. Fauna[edit] Lemurs

Like other islands in the region, these islands possess numerous endemic species; here are some of the most notable species: The common brown lemur , a type of small lemur Kima in Shikomori Scolopendra , venomous centipedes that can reach up to 25 centimetres long. The coelacanth , a bony fish, known from fossils over million years old. The gecko , a small lizard that feeds off insects, and is often found spotted on the ceilings of houses. The beaked dolphin ; one pod is visible, most mornings, from the beach at Itsandra, close to Moroni, but there are also many others. The tailless tenrec , similar to a hedgehog but belonging to a different family of insectivores , the Tenrecidae , whose main stronghold is Madagascar. No large African animals elephants , giraffes , lions , crocodiles , zebras or antelopes are found on the Comoros, despite the islands being relatively close to the mainland. Flora[edit] On the Comoros there are numerous tropical ecosystems that are primarily dependent on the altitude. There you can find many kinds of tropical plants, large numbers of which are endemic. Like most islands, the diversity of the local flora suffers from two pressures, on the one hand the reduction of available space caused by the reduction of biotopes due to the invasion of humans in what used to be the wildest areas and on the other hand the invasion of exotic plant species such as guava trees. The flora has only been poorly studied, France has however been made attempts on Mayotte to fill in the gaps. Efforts to preserve species are still not enough to save the richest zones, and disturbances of biotopes are expected to take place for many years to come. Politics[edit] The Comoro Archipelago is divided between: This island is also claimed by the Union of the Comoros according to Article 1 of its Constitution. France, however, used its power of veto in the UN to prevent the Security Council from passing a resolution condemning France. The African Union judged the French presence on Mayotte to be illegal. The Comoros underwent a political crisis that started off in with the separatism on Anjouan. The political authorities on the island had turned the population of the island against the central government, advocating at first reunification with France, and later a greater autonomy bordering on independence. Since , the Ex-President of the Union of the Comoros Ahmed Abdallah Sambi , who is originally from the island of Anjouan, has been in open conflict with the authorities of Anjouan, a conflict which ended in a military landing of the National Army of Development in order to re-establish the authority of the Union on the island.

Chapter 2 : Common Brown Lemur - Duke Lemur Center

All lemurs of Madagascar are described and for each species a detailed account is provided with information on distribution, population status, habitat, ecology, threats and conservation action, as well as a summary of captive breeding efforts and a bibliography.

Details[edit] The islands have a total land area of 2, square kilometers including Mayotte , and claim territorial waters of square kilometers. Mount Karthala m on Grande Comore is an active volcano. From April 17 to 19, , the volcano began spewing ash and gas, forcing as many as 10, people to flee. Comoros is located within the Somali plate. Grande Comore[edit] Grande Comore is the largest island, sixty-seven kilometers long and twenty-seven kilometers wide, with a total area of 1, square kilometers. The most recently formed of the four islands in the archipelago, it is also of volcanic origin. La Grille in the north, with an elevation of 1, meters, is extinct and largely eroded; Kartala in the south, rising to a height of 2, meters, last erupted in A plateau averaging to meters high connects the two mountains. Because Grande Comore is geologically a relatively new island, its soil is thin and rocky and cannot hold water. There are no coral reefs along the coast, and the island lacks a good harbor for ships. The national capital has been at Moroni since Anjouan[edit] Anjouan, triangular shaped and forty kilometers from apex to base, has an area of square kilometers. Three mountain chains â€” Sima, Nioumakele, and Jimilimeâ€”emanate from a central peak, Mtingui 1, m , giving the island its distinctive shape. Older than Grande Comore, Anjouan has deeper soil cover, but overcultivation has caused serious erosion. It is the smallest of the four islands and has a central mountain chain reaching meters at its highest. Like Grande Comore, it retains stands of rain forest. Mayotte[edit] Mayotte, geologically the oldest of the four islands, is thirty-nine kilometers long and twenty-two kilometers wide, totaling square kilometers, and its highest points are between and meters above sea level. Because of greater weathering of the volcanic rock, the soil is relatively rich in some areas. A well-developed coral reef that encircles much of the island ensures protection for ships and a habitat for fish. Dzaoudzi is linked by a causeway to le Pamanzi, which at ten kilometers in area is the largest of several islets adjacent to Mayotte. Flora and fauna[edit] Comorian waters are the habitat of the coelacanth , a rare fish with limblike fins and a cartilaginous skeleton, the fossil remains of which date as far back as million years and which was once thought to have become extinct about 70 million years ago. A live specimen was caught in off southern Africa; other coelacanths have since been found in the vicinity of the Comoro Islands. Several mammals are unique to the islands themselves. A British preservation group sent an expedition to the Comoros in to bring some of the bats to Britain to establish a breeding population. A hybrid of the common brown lemur *Eulemur fulvus* originally from Madagascar, was introduced by humans prior to European colonization and is found on Mayotte. Steps are being taken not only to preserve the rare fauna, but also to counteract degradation of the environment, especially on densely populated Anjouan. Specifically, to minimize the cutting down of trees for fuel, kerosene is being subsidized, and efforts are being made to replace the loss of the forest cover caused by ylang-ylang distillation for perfume. Climate The climate is marine tropical, with two seasons: Although the average annual precipitation is 2, millimeters Cyclones, occurring during the hot and wet season, can cause extensive damage, especially in coastal areas. On the average, at least twice each decade houses, farms, and harbor facilities are devastated by these great storms. Extreme points[edit] This is a list of the extreme points of the Comoros, the points that are farther north, south, east or west than any other location. This list excludes the French-administered island of Mayotte which is claimed by the Comorian government.

Chapter 3 : Lemurs of Madagascar

Lemurs of Madagascar and the Comoros: The IUCN Red Data Book (Publication / IUCN-WWF Plants Conservation Programme) 1st Edition.

In Madagascar, the DWCT has been undertaking conservation actions for species and habitats since It has pioneered efforts for breeding and release-to-the wild of critically endangered species, for protecting vulnerable habitats and for enabling and empowering local communities to manage their natural environments sustainably. Lemurs are flagship species for two of the sites where the DWCT works: What lemurs does the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust protect? How is the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust protecting habitat for lemur conservation? Partnering with local communities DWCT pioneered its approach to partnering with local communities in the early s on the project to save the ploughshare tortoise of Madagascar. The empowerment of local communities helps increase the sustainability of programming, and therefore the viability of species and target habitats. The Durrell Conservation Academy has trained nearly 4, people from countries in biodiversity conservation. Wildlife Conservation Society By Kim Reuter on January 28, WCS saves wildlife and wild places worldwide through science, conservation action, education, and inspiring people to value nature. In Madagascar, WCS undertakes conservation in and around the perimeter of the Marika National Park in northeast Madagascar, where they partner with local communities to ensure lasting conservation success. WCS and its partners strive to develop the landscape as a model for resource conservation and biodiversity protection through better land stewardship linked to improved livelihoods. Black-and-white ruffed lemur *Varecia variegata subcincta* Red ruffed lemur *Varecia rubra* Indri Indri *Indri indri* Red bellied lemur *Eulemur rubriventer* White-fronted brown lemur *Eulemur albifrons* Common brown Lemur *Eulemur fulvus* Silky Sifaka *Propithecus candidus* Ecological Monitoring of diurnal lemurs in Makira Natural Park Ecological monitoring of lemurs is conducted annually at the Makira National Park in collaboration with the local communities. The aim is to detect any changes in the populations of these 7 species; data on lemur abundances, on habitat health, and threats facing biodiversity are collected and analyzed to show the possible variations in lemur populations and help target conservation programming. In parallel with this ecological monitoring, WCS Madagascar collaborates with international and national researchers to enrich bio-ecological information on lemurs through various methods including surveys and genetic analysis. Participatory Conservation of Silky Sifaka *Propithecus candidus* in Makira Natural Park Since , in collaboration with international and national researchers, WCS has carried out extensive research on the Silky sifaka, a critically endangered lemur species in northeastern Madagascar. In addition, this program aims to: Adopt a practical conservation action plan for the Silky Sifaka that is based upon participatory conservation measures; Use baseline data on Silky Sifaka abundance, distribution and threats to identify priority conservation actions for inclusion in a conservation action plan; Gain community and authority consensus on conservation action plan; Develop and implement a synchronized ranger and community ecological monitoring network in Makira Natural Park; Develop and implement a community ecological monitoring network. This program will also have a community development component, which will involve education and awareness raising programs. In addition, WCS hopes to integrate Silky sifaka conservation in community ecotourism activities that generate economic benefits for the local community. For example, the organization is developing an eco-forest lodge and as well as partnerships with private tourism operators. The possibility of observing the Silky Sifaka will be a key attraction of the site and the site therefore represents a tangible opportunity to generate economic benefits for the community resulting from the conservation of this species. Partnering with Local Communities WCS works hard to ensure the sustainability of their programming, as there are clear links between improved livelihoods, improved land stewardships, and resource conservation. To achieve this, WCS engages with local communities to build their capacity as effective stewards of their natural resources and to ensure that they derive benefits from the natural resources though promotion of community-based ecotourism and nature based product enterprises, improved agriculture, reinforced governance, and market access. Partnerships are established through the transfer of forest management to local communities. WCS provides

support to communities to improve sustainable management of natural resources through diversification of livelihood options and activities to improve human health and welfare.

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Madagascar is also home to some of the best and most underrated beaches in the world together with some breathtaking nature and scenery. An Untouristy beach in eastern Madagascar All the information provided here is from my experience travelling around Madagascar in April You can obtain a 30, 60 or day visa at all international airports. The fees are only payable in cash. The visa sticker takes one full page in your passport. And at night it will set you back 50 Ariary. So be sure to get rid of your local Ariary before you go through immigration on departure. None of the banks charged me bank fees when withdrawing money. Wifi is available in most mid-range hotels and guesthouses around the country, but the speed is slow outside the big cities. So if you find travelling around South East Asia, India or mainland Africa uncomfortable, Madagascar is definitely not for you. But things are improving with Cotisse Transport. You are required by law in Madagascar to carry your passport with you all the time. You will see a lot of older white men with young local girlfriends in Madagascar, similar as you see in Thailand or the Philippines. French is the second official language, but every French tourist I met was surprised how FEW locals actually spoke French outside the big cities. Sunset over the famous Sunset over the Baobabs in western Madagascar. The newest edition of Lonely Planet Madagascar June Editon is pretty accurate and helpful when it comes to transport. But it seemed like EVERY hotel and restaurant as always had increased their price since the book came out. All the restaurants in the book seem to have increased the price by about for each meal. Malagasy cuisine is heavily meat-based, and every meal seems to come with rice. Chicken, duck, and seafood are also always available. What a Ariary vegetarian meal will look like What a 35 Ariary Zebu Steak will look in one of the restaurants in the country. Only drink bottled water. At a restaurant, a big bottle of beer is often the same price or even cheaper than a bottle of water. Madagascar can be done pretty cheaply if travelling on a budget, but you will have to be travelling very rough and taking local transport. So travelling with a friend will bring the cost down A LOT. Guides are normally around from 15 5 USD a day. If you want to go to remote places and some national parks, hiring a 4WD car with a driver is often always the only option. Around 20 USD a day. Local street food and local restaurants. Dinner at local restaurant, 2 USD for rice with zebu steak. Power blackouts are very common outside the main cities. Some days there is no electricity at all. Something waterproof for your bag. Your backpack our suitcase will be put on the roof while taking local transport and it rains a lot on Madagascar. Difficult to find and expensive to buy when you do, so bring plenty if you burn easily. Everyone except mainland Europeans will have to bring a power adapter. Overall Experience Of Madagascar. Overall Madagascar is a great country to travel around. But you will need more time to explore Madagascar than you would normally need for other countries. You will also have to spend more money in Madagascar for a comfortable trip than you would have to do in other countries. Madagascar the perfect destination in Africa for the adventures traveller and travellers that want to get away from mass tourism and want to see wildlife and nature.

This is the official website of the U.S. Embassy in Madagascar & Comoros. External links to other Internet sites should not be construed as an endorsement of the views or privacy policies contained therein.

Species Identification *Eulemur mongoz* is a small member of the genus, with a head-body length of 30–35 cm, a tail length of 45–48 cm, an overall length of 75–83 cm, and a weight of 1. The species is sexually dichromatic. In males, the dorsal coat is gray-brown and darker at the tip of the tail. There is also a darker pygal patch. The back of the neck and shoulders are often a rufous brown. The ventral coat is a paler creamy-gray. The muzzle and face are gray. The rufous cheeks and beard are the most distinguishing features of the male. A triangular bald patch on the top of the head sometimes results from excessive rubbing during scent-marking. In females, the dorsal coat is gray and lighter than that of the male, but females share the darker tail and dark gray pygal patch, as well as a lighter, cream-colored abdomen. The muzzle is light gray, the face a darker, slate gray that is surrounded by a white bushy beard that extends to the ears and reaches down the throat and onto the forelimbs. The eyes are reddish-orange in both sexes. North of the Betsiboka River this species is sympatric with the brown lemur, *E.* South of the Betsiboka River, *E.* However, Zaramody and Pastorini report a small zone of hybridization between the two species. The mongoose lemur tends to be more cryptic in its behavior and lives in smaller groups than the other *Eulemur* species with which it is found.

Natural history This species is found in tropical dry deciduous forests in western Madagascar and can also survive well in secondary forest Petter, a, b; Tattersall, a. It lives in small cohesive family units of an adult pair with one to four offspring Curtis and Zaramody, Its activity pattern, variously described in earlier studies, is now understood to be cathemeral Curtis et al. Fruit, flowers, nectar, leaves, and leaf petioles constitute the bulk of the diet, which may include relatively few species of plants Tattersall and Sussman, ; Andriatsarafara, ; Curtis et al. Mongoose lemurs have sometimes been observed intermingling with *E.* The birth season appears to be around mid-October and it seems that females give birth each year Tattersall, a. Geographic range *Eulemur mongoz* is found in northwestern Madagascar. The northern limit of its distribution appears to be near Analalava on the Bay of Narindra. The principal threats are habitat loss due to slash-and-burn agriculture, burning to create pasture for cattle, charcoal production, and hunting for food. The mongoose lemur occurs in just one protected area, Ankarafantsika National Park. Unprotected populations are found in the forests of Anjamena, Antrema at Katsepy, Mariarano, and Tsiombikibo near Mitsinjo. As of , there were mongoose lemurs reported in zoological collections worldwide ISIS, The station is about a two-hour drive from Mahajanga along the main highway to Antananarivo, and there is now comfortable lodging available. Other potential viewing sites are in the Tsiombikibo Classified Forest northwest of Mitsinjo, around Lac Kamonjo approximately 90 km west of the Betsiboka estuary, and in the Anjamena Forest on the eastern bank of the Mahavavy River Garbutt, , but access to these sites is largely limited to the dry season. The species can also be seen at Katsepy, right across the Betsiboka River from Mahajanga, which is also an excellent site to see crowned sifaka *Propithecus coronatus*.

Chapter 6 : Madagascar & Comoros by Lonely Planet

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Comorian Franc and Centimes: About the Comoros Archipelago: The capital of the Comoros is Moroni located on Grande Comore. The archipelago has a diverse culture and history. Initially, it was inhabited by the Bantu people from East Africa, followed by Aram and Australasian immigration. There is an abundance of life in the sea around the Comoros. One can find everything from giant whales, sharks, big manta rays, sailfish, sunfish to lobsters, crabs and shrimp. Deep water close to the islands, coral reefs, miles of sandy beaches, fresh water streams and shoreline springs provide multiple habitats for marine life. Early trade from the Comoros was with the Muslim traders, sailors and merchants frequenting the Islamic Trade Routes, particularly from Oman and Zanzibar came to the archipelago searching for coral, ambergris, ivory, tortoiseshell, gold and slaves. They also set up mosques in several places, as trade increased. From the 9th to 10th Century AD, each inhabited island consisted of a single village. From the 11th to 15th Centuries, trade with the island of Madagascar and merchants from the Middle-East brought about development and expansion into satellite village and towns. As such, many indigenous people claim descent from the people of Yemen and Oman. In 1483, the Portuguese explorers were the first Europeans to arrive in the Archipelago having heard about the trade from the Comoros. By the time of their arrival, the Islanders were well placed to take advantage of the Europeans requirements with goods and slaves for their plantations. Indigenous commodities exported were coconuts, cattle and tortoiseshell. French settlers, French-owned companies and wealthy Arab merchants established a plantation-based economy that used up one-third of the land for export crops. In return, the French were to support his claim to the entire islands under him. The Islands were unified under a single administration Colonie de Mayotte et dependances and placed under the The French set up sugar plantations in Mayotte an island that they administer to the present day. In other islands, they set up major crop plantations of ylang-ylang, vanilla, coffee, cocoa beans and sisal. In 1806, coins denominated in Francs and Centimes, which were inscribed entirely in Arabic, were minted and circulated. In 1841, the Colony and the Protectorates were abolished and the Islands became a province of the colony of Madagascar, which was under French control. In 1886, the Comoros became a separate French territory. Formerly, the Comoros was a dependency of Madagascar and achieved its self-government only in 1975. Obverse of a coin issued in 1975, showing Marianne facing left with the Cornucopia mint mark of the "Monnaie de Paris" on both sides of the year of issue In 1991, an agreement was signed with France for the Comoros to become independent in 1992. The country has a vast income inequality, with almost half the population lives below the International Poverty Line. A Malagasy language "Kibushi" is also spoken by about one-third of the people of Comoros. The Franc is the official currency of Comoros, subdivided into Centimes. In 1897, when the Comoros became a province of Madagascar, which was under French control, French Banknotes began circulating in the Colony. In 1900, an emergency issue of small change Banknotes was resorted to, for circulating alongside the French currency. Till 1908, thereafter, the French currency circulated on a standalone basis. In 1909, a Branch office was opened in Comoros. In January 1999, the creation of the Euro led to the Comorian Franc being pegged at the prevailing rate to the Euro. The Central Bank of the Comores, apart from its monetary regulation functions and supervising the issue of circulating currency, also approves the establishment of new Banks on all three islands of the Union of Comoros "Grande-Comore, Anjouan and Moheil. Coins of the Comoros: In 1806, coins in the denominations of 5 and 10 Centimes both in Bronze and 5 Francs Silver were issued for circulation in the Comoros, all struck in Paris with the same specifications as the corresponding French coins. In 1841, all three coin denominations ceased to be legal tender, nevertheless, the bronze coins of 5 and 10 Centimes were occasionally used by the public till 1908. In 1909, coins were introduced in the denominations of 1, 2 and 5 Francs all denominations in Aluminium and 10 and 20 Francs both denominations in Aluminium Bronze specifically for circulation in the Comoros, replacing the Madagascar coins earlier in circulation. In 1975, 50 Francs coins Nickel were circulated. An image of the 50 Francs coin issued in 1975. It shows the denomination of the coin "50 Francs"

in the centre, the year of issue as , the cornucopia mint mark of the "Monnaie de Paris" on both sides of the year of issue. On top is the crescent emblem with the four arrowheads pointing inwards In , Francs coins Nickel were introduced. In , 25 Francs coins Nickel were issued. After , the metallic composition on Nickel was replaced by Nickel plated Steel. The minting takes place the Mint facility at Pessac Gironde. Nicknames on the Comoros coins: Coins upto 10 Francs have almost gone out of circulation because of their almost negligible value. After , Coins in the denominations of 25, 50 and Francs which are in circulation are being minted in stainless steel and not in Nickel and nickel plated steel as was being done earlier. Presently circulating coins In addition, a new circulating bimetallic coin in the denomination of Francs has been introduced which has been in circulation from January onwards. The Coelacanth, a species of fish that existed million years ago and pre-dated the dinosaurs, was believed to be extinct log ago, but in , a live specimen was found off the Comoros. An ichthyologist learnt that Comorian fishermen regularly caught coelacanths in the deep waters surrounding the islands of Ngazidja Grand Comore and Nzwani Anjouan. Its discovery put the Comoros at the centre of the scientific world for a long time. Several specimens have since been preserved and can now be seen in museums around the world. This coin was again issued in Banknotes of the Comoros: In , the first Comorian Banknotes were issued, which were in the nature of an emergency issue of Madagascar postage stamps affixed on cards to uses them as circulation money. The denominations in circulation were 50 Centimes and 1 Franc. These Banknotes were in the denominations of 50, , , and Francs. In , the Central Bank of the Comoros took over issue of paper money in the denominations of , 1, and 5, Francs. In , Banknotes in the denominations of 2, and 10, Francs were introduced. Presently circulating Banknotes introduced in The presently circulating Banknotes are in the denominations of , , and Francs. Lemurs are primates endemic to the island of Madagascar. An image of a Lemur Before the advent of humans on the Islands some 2, years ago, lemurs could reach a size as large as a male gorilla. Presently, some species of lemurs have inhabited the islands of Madagascar and the Comoros. Lemurs were also used in scientific research because they yielded insights on primate and human evolution. Nevertheless, due to illegal logging, widespread poverty and habitat degradation, deforestation etc. The colour of this Banknote is pink, blue, green and multi-coloured. This banknote was first issued in September The Front of the Francs Banknote On the Front of the 1, Francs or "Mille Francs" Banknote is depicted a Coelacanth, a pre-historic fish, long thought to be extinct, but discovered in the waters off Comoros in Below this piscine curiosity is an aerial view of several islands in the Comoros Archipelago. Also seen on the Front is a verse on the lower left which translates into English as: The verse in front is continued at the back as: The book was first published in and the verses celebrate his Comoron life and Nationality. This denomination includes portions of the design printed in intaglio, imparting a tactile element to the raised ink, along with the latent image created by the BCC embossed above the signatures. The Banknote contains an iridescent Band on the Front that can be seen only when the Banknote is tilted at an angle to the light. The colour of this Banknote is red, blue and multi-coloured and it was first issued in January Although this Banknote is dated , it was released into circulation in The IBNS Bank Note of the Year Award is given to the Banknote which has a high level of artistic merit, an imaginative design and features that present the best of modern security printing taking into account the value of the Banknote. The 1, francs Comoron Banknote excelled in all parameters with its innovative design, well-balanced colour and sensible use of modern security features. Said Mohamed Djohar He was a Comorian politician who served as President of the Comoros during the s. His government was overthrown by a band of mercenaries and he was held prisoner in military barracks for several days. The French government flew him to Reunion Island for medical treatment, but denied him a return to Comoros till January He was restored to the Presidency till March He passed away on The Back of the Francs Banknote On the Back of the 5, Francs Banknote is depicted a weather-beaten tree, a sea-shore and a stylised Nautilus shell design. The colour of this Banknote is pink and multi-coloured. This banknote was first issued in Bin Sumeit towards the centre. Al Habib Seyyid O. It is also used to relieve high blood pressure, normalise sebum secretion for skin problems and is considered to be an aphrodisiac. It is also used as flavouring in Madagascar for ice cream. The colour of this Banknote is yellow, vanilla and multi-coloured. This banknote was first issued in January Prevention of counterfeiting security measures and statutory warning to counterfeiters: All denominations of Banknotes contain the

EURion Constellation features, alongwith other improved security features like Security Thread, Registration Device, watermark of crescent moon with four stars etc. There is also a warning to counterfeiters in French that counterfeiting is a crime punishable by law and attracts rigorous punishment. Banknotes scanned and post researched and written by Rajeev Prasad Posted by.

Chapter 7 : Dwarf lemur - Wikipedia

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Chapter 8 : Dahari - Lemur Conservation Network

Madagascar is world-famous for its lemurs—primates that look something like a cat crossed with a squirrel and a dog. These animals are unique to the island and display a range of interesting behaviors from singing like a whale (the indri) to sashaying across the sand like a ballet dancer (the sifaka).

Chapter 9 : Comoro Islands - Wikipedia

Supporting lemur conservation in the Comoros. Dahari is the only Lemur Conservation Network member undertaking lemur-related work in the Comoros, a small nation to the west of the northern tip of Madagascar, and the only place where lemurs can be found naturally outside of Madagascar.