

K11 Eco-Leaders Training Programme –
The African Experience 2011:
Exhibition at K11 Art Mall, Jan 2012

Madagascar



Showcases

Showcase 1 (G/F: 1-4)



Why are there so many unique animal and plant species in Madagascar? (see the next showcase for answers!)

為什麼馬達加斯加會有如此豐富的特有物種？（可在下一個展窗尋找答案）



Showcase 2 (G/F: 1-4)



Madagascar is the 4th largest island in the world which began to separate from mainland Africa 162 million years ago and became completely isolated from major land masses 88 million years ago. The long history of isolation in such a big island allowed evolution to develop many new species that are unique to Madagascar.

馬達加斯加是世界上第四大島嶼，它於一億六千二百萬年前開始自非洲大陸分列出去，並於八千八百年前開始完全脫離其他大陸，自成一島。馬達加斯加面積巨大，在長時間的隔離之下，自然進化出很多特有的新物種。

Showcase 3 (G/F: 1-4)



The Central highland of Madagascar blocks the moist eastern monsoon from the Indian Ocean. Therefore, the southwest part of Madagascar is dry while the northeast part is wet. This has led to diverse ecosystems in Madagascar, such as the dry deciduous forest in Kirindy in western Madagascar (above) and the tropical rainforest in Ranomafana in eastern Madagascar (below), both of which are along similar latitude.

馬達加斯加中部高原將來自東面印度洋潮濕的季候風阻隔，因此，馬達加斯加的西南部很乾旱而東北部很潮濕。這亦使馬達加斯加擁有多樣化的生境，例如西面Kirindy的乾旱落葉林（上圖）及東面Ranomafana的熱帶雨林均位於相似的緯度。



Showcase 4 (G/F: 1-4)



Madagascar's biodiversity is under threat. Over 90% of its original forests has been destroyed, mainly by burning and cattle ranching. Local farmers logged the forests and burn the vegetation every dry season to promote the growth of green grass for the cattle in the next spring. Remnant primary forest patches only remains in different nature reserves. The rest of the country looks very derelict now.

馬達加斯加的生物多樣性正受威脅，因為90%的原有森林已被破壞，當地農民將森林砍伐後燃燒，每年旱季放火把植被燒掉，好讓隨後的春季長出嫩草，供放牧牛群。剩下來的原始林祇殘存於各地的自然保護區內。國內其他地方現在看來非常破落！

Showcase 5 (L1: 5-8)



Black-and-white Ruffed Lemur
領狐猴



Brown Mouse Lemur
赤褐倭狐猴



Fosa 馬島獾



Ring-tailed Mongoose 環尾獾

There is over 200 mammal species in Madagascar and the majority of which are endemic i.e. only found in Madagascar. New species is kept on being discovered up to now. The most striking group is the primates. All 97 species of lemurs are only found in Madagascar.

馬達加斯加有超過200種哺乳類動物，大部份是特有種，祇能在馬達加斯加找到，直到現在仍經常發現新種。靈長類動物最為突出，所有97種狐猴祇分佈於馬達加斯加。

Showcase 6 (L1: 5-8)



The most famous lemur ought to be the Ring-tailed Lemur which is featured prominently in the Hollywood animation “Madagascar” as King Julien XIII. It is common in the drier areas in the southwestern part of Madagascar.

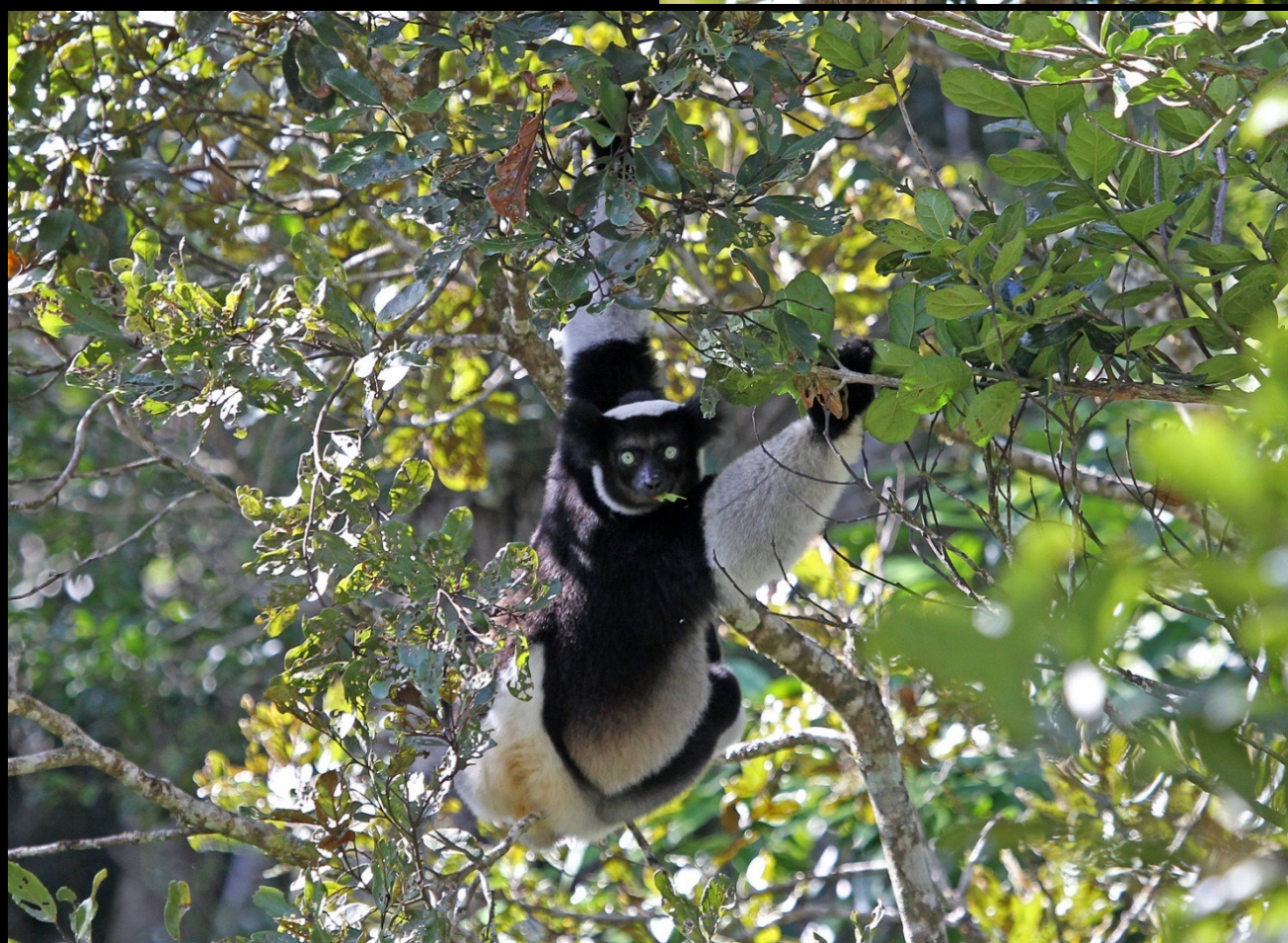
最廣為人知的狐猴非環尾狐猴莫屬，荷里活動畫『馬達加斯加』的主角之一國王朱利安第十三正是一頭環尾狐猴。環尾狐猴分佈於馬達加斯加乾旱的西南部。



Showcase 7 (L1: 5-8)

Indri is the largest among all living lemur species. It can grow up to 9.5kg. On the other hand, its tail is the shortest, which is only 5cm long. It is classified as “Endangered” and is threatened by the loss of rainforest habitat to slash and burn agriculture and firewood collection. Hunting for its fur and meat used to be severe.

大狐猴是現存狐猴中體型最大的，牠可重達9.5公斤，可是牠的尾巴卻是最短的，祇有5厘米長。大狐猴已被列為「瀕危」，主因是牠的主要生境熱帶雨林，因刀耕火種及作為柴火而被廣泛砍伐。牠們以往亦曾被人類大量獵殺，以取其毛皮及食用。



Showcase 8 (L1: 5-8)



Mouse lemur is the smallest lemur in Madagascar. The Madame Berthe's Mouse Lemur (above) is probably the smallest primate of the world, which is only about 30g in weight. The very similar looking Brown Mouse Lemur (below) is slightly bigger (58-67g).

倭狐猴是馬達加斯加體型最細小的狐猴，而當中的白女氏倭狐猴（上圖）可能是世界上最細小的靈長類動物，牠祇重30克。另一種與牠相似的褐倭狐猴（下圖）體型較大，卻也祇重58至67克。



Showcase 9 (L2: 9-13)



Green Bright-eyed Frog



Big-nosed Chameleon



Lateral Water Snake



Bell's Hinge-back Tortoise

There are more than 600 species of amphibians and reptiles in Madagascar, many of which are unique to Madagascar. Yet, more species have been discovered in recent years especially in the poorly accessible parts of the country. Madagascar is truly the heaven of amphibians and reptiles.

馬達加斯加擁有超過600種兩棲爬行類動物，而當中不少是馬達加斯加獨有的。近年來在偏遠的地方更發現不少新種，馬達加斯加真不愧是兩棲爬行類的天堂。

Showcase 10 (L2: 9-13)



Short-horned Chameleon 短角變色龍

Madagascar is very rich in chameleon species. Nearly half of all chameleon species in the world are only found in Madagascar. Chameleons can change their body colour within seconds. Many people think that they change colour with the environment as a kind of camouflage. In fact, this is not true. Colour change is a kind of optic language between the chameleons.

馬達加斯加的變色龍種類凡多，世界上接近半數的變色龍種祇可在馬達加斯加找到。變色龍能夠快速轉變身體的顏色，很多人認為是保護色，其實不然，變色龍很可能以此作為互相溝通的確方法。



Blue-legged Chameleon

Showcase 11 (L2: 9-13)



There are nearly 90 chameleon species in Madagascar, including the biggest and smallest species in the world. The Parson's Chameleon (above) can grow up to nearly 1m long. The Horned Leaf Chameleon (below) is among the smallest sized chameleons in Madagascar which can grow up to 10 to 15cm long.

馬達加斯加有近90種變色龍，包括地球上體型最大及最細的變色龍。帕森斯變色龍（上圖）可長至一米長。角枯葉變色龍是較為細小的變色龍，身長祇有10至15厘米。



Showcase 12 (L2: 9-13)

Heterixalus punctatus



Almost all (99%) of the 235 frog species in Madagascar are unique to the island. It is estimated that there could be up to 400 frog species in Madagascar.

差不多全部(99%) 235 青蛙都是馬達加斯加獨有的，據估計，馬達加斯加可能有多至400種青蛙。

Guibemantis liber



Showcase 13 (L2: 9-13)



There are 97 gecko species in Madagascar. The Southern Flat-tailed Gecko displays the perfect camouflage. Its body scales have been evolved to look like lichen, when it presses itself onto a branch, it looks like as if it is part of the branch.

馬達加斯加有97種守宮（即壁虎），而地衣葉尾守宮展現最完美的保護色，牠身上的鱗片經以已進化成地衣的模樣，當牠把身體緊緊壓在樹枝上時，牠看起來就如那枝樹枝的一部分。

Showcase 14 (L2: 14-17)



There are nearly 300 bird species in Madagascar and about 1/3 of which are endemic.

馬達加斯加有接近300種鳥，當中三份之一是馬達加斯加獨有的。

Showcase 14 (L2: 14-17)



Chabert's Vanga 黑鈎嘴鵙



White-headed Vanga
白頭鈎嘴鵙

Only Madagascar has vanga in this world. There are altogether 15 species and they show very different bill shapes which is a reflection of evolution.

世界上祇有馬達加斯加才有鈎嘴鵙，然而這15種鈎嘴鵙各有不同形狀及大小，強烈顯示出進化的結果。



Blue Vanga 藍鈎嘴鵙

Showcase 14 (L2: 14-17)



Crested Coua
鳳頭馬島鶇

Coua is a group of birds that are very popular among bird watchers, the colored skins surrounding the eyes are the most attractive. Ten out of the 11 species is endemic to Madagascar.

馬島鶇很受觀鳥人士歡迎，牠們的眼睛周圍的皮膚會有不同的顏色，馬達加斯加有11種馬島鶇，十種是獨有的。

Coquerel's Coua
科氏馬島鶇



Green-capped Coua
綠頂馬島鶇



Showcase 14 (L2: 14-17)



Both of the Malagasy Scops-Owl (left) and White-browed Owl (right) are endemic to Madagascar.

馬島角鴞(左圖)及白眉鷹鴞(右圖)均是馬達加斯加的特有種。