



COULD YOU RAISE FUNDS FOR



BY HOLDING A CHARITY LEMUR BOUNCE

LEMUR BOUNCE RESOURCE PACK

CONTACT MONEY FOR MADAGASCAR AT FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE

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LEMUR BOUNCE FOR MfM

LEMUR BOUNCE BASICS

TEACHER/ORGANISER NOTES.

Thank you for considering organising a Lemur Bounce to raise funds for 'Money for Madagascar's vital work! Below, you'll find a few suggestions and pointers to help run a successful day and to integrate the bounce into the National Curriculum:

What to raise funds for:

You can choose which aspect of MfM's work you would like to support with your bounce. Bouncing to fund tropical reforestation and restoration of lemur habitats makes a clear story for your potential sponsors but there is no reason why you can't bounce to provide a much needed water point or meals at one of the schools we support.

When to Bounce

A lemur bounce can be carried out at any time of the year but significant possible days could be:

World Rainforest Day (22nd June)

Madagascar National Day (26th June)

World Lemur Day (last Fri in October)

World Water Day (22nd March)

World Children's Day (20th November)

Sport Relief (July biennially)

How to set up the Bounce.

There are many ways that you can organize your lemur bounce. You might already have your own ideas. Perhaps you could invite the children to suggest some too? Here are a few starters:

- Set the scene and motivate the children with a lesson on Madagascar, its unique habitats and wildlife, and the challenges it faces.
- Provide each child with a sponsorship form.
- Hold a lemur costume making session: make lemur tails, ears, masks or dress in full costumes (made from onesies). A sample lemur mask is included in the resource pack.
- On the day, set up the playground, gymnasium and/or classroom with a range of 'bouncing stations': ie. Pogo Stick, trampette, trampoline, skipping rope, potato sack, star jumps, hurdles, school benches, or even a bouncy castle.
- Alternatively, you could contact your local trampoline park to see if you can hold the bounce there.



The Bounce

This should last for about 30 mins (which should meet a curriculum requirement for physical activity) Children can move from one method to another to sample all the different methods of bouncing.

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Awards/Certificates

These can be awarded for things such as

- Most sponsorship raised
- Best Costume, Best Tail, Best Ears
- Tail/Ears that stays on the longest
- All participants should get certificate of achievement (a sample is included in the resource pack)

A certificate template is included in the pack.

National Curriculum

A well-planned Lemur Bounce supported by classroom learning sessions could help meet national curriculum requirements for children at any stage; from Early Years to Key stage 3 (i.e. participating in physical fitness, geography, international history, social awareness & welfare and Ecology & Environment.).



Lesson Plans

Plenty of information and activities around Madagascar, Lemurs and Conservation have been included in the pack to help with lesson planning.

Information Sheet on Madagascar

Why not plan a geography lesson on Madagascar prior to the 'Bounce' so that the children are aware of this unique country and the challenges it faces? An information sheet has been included to help with planning lessons. It contains some key facts for kids, a quiz with some answers contained in the information sheet and others

Basic Information on Lemurs. Climate Change, de-forestation and slash/burn agriculture is affecting Lemur habitats causing them to be endangered. In fact if things are not addressed, then they are likely to become extinct within 20-25 years. Why not plan a lesson on lemurs and their habitats? A brief information sheet is included in the resource pack. Use this link to watch a video on lemurs.

<https://video.nationalgeographic.com/video/00000144-0a43-d3cb-a96c-7b4f8b860000>

Collecting & Raising Donations.

A poster and sponsorship form is included in these resources. They are editable and can be printed out. Alternatively, schools may want to set up a Just Giving group page so they can show how much has been raised overall. This page can be linked to individual donor pages so that charitable giving can be done on-line as well as on paper. If you need any help with this please feel free to contact Money for Madagascar. We would love to hear about any activities you plan to undertake so that we can promote them on our Facebook, Twitter, blog and website. GOOD LUCK!!

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS, NEED SUPPORT OR MORE RESOURCES, DO NOT HESITATE TO GET IN TOUCH!

CONTACT, IRENEE, TABBY OR ED: admin@moneyformadagascar.org or 07956147316

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ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF LEMUR BOUNCE

LEMUR MASK. Using the full size template provided to make a lemur mask, which can then be printed on card and could even be laminated. Get the children to cut out the eyes and put elastic or string through the holes so that it can be worn.



LEMUR TAIL. There are various different ways to make a lemur tail from knitting one in wool (takes time) to making one using other materials such as tights, woolen tights, socks, pillowcase, or papier-mâché.

- *Knitted tail.* Knitting a lemur tail is straight forward (if you are able to knit) and involves Knit one/Perle one for 40 stitches per row and with 10 rows per each band of colour. Alternate the colour between black and white every 10 rows until you have completed 8 rows of each colour



LEMUR EARS. Why not make a set of lemur ears and attach them to a hair band? A template for lemur ears has been included in the resource pack. Remember if you have printed the mask this contains ears and so they do not need to be made as well.

FULL LEMUR SUIT. If you have a Onesie, perhaps you could use this to make a complete lemur outfit to go with your mask, tail and ears.

LEMUR COLOURING SHEETS. Not feeling crafty... Then why not just give the children a lemur colouring sheet and let them use their imaginations to colour the most decorative lemur? Colouring sheets are provided in the resource pack.



LEMUR QUIZ. Why not set the children a challenge of finding out about lemurs on the internet? Give them the quiz provided and get them to find the answers on the internet.

HELP & ASSISTANCE

If you require any further help or guidance, please feel free to contact MfM. MfM also has a small number of tails, masks and ears available to borrow. Contact them to book and find out if they are available.

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INFORMATION SHEET ON MADAGASCAR

Madagascar Facts for Kids

Learn some interesting information about Madagascar while enjoying a range of fun facts and trivia that's perfect for kids!

Read about the unique ecology of Madagascar, its languages, economy, capital city, popular pastimes and much more.

- The official name of Madagascar is the Republic of Madagascar.
- Madagascar is an island country, off the east coast of Africa in the Indian Ocean.
- Madagascar is the fourth largest island in the world.
- From 1895 [France](#) governed Madagascar. In 1960, the country became a fully independent country called the Malagasy Republic. It became the Democratic Republic of Madagascar in 1975 and the Republic of Madagascar in 1993.
- The capital of Madagascar is Antananarivo, home to over 2 million people.
- The official languages of Madagascar are Malagasy and French.
- Madagascar is home to over 22 million people (22,599,098) as of July 2013.
- The highest mountain in Madagascar is Maromokotro at 2876 m (9436 ft).
- Madagascar is classed as one of the world's 17 megadiverse countries that are considered to be home to the majority of the world's biodiversity. Over 70% of the 250,000 wildlife species found in Madagascar are found nowhere else in the world. While 90% of the estimated 14,000 plants native to Madagascar are also found nowhere else.
- The lemur is only found in the wild in Madagascar. As of 2012, there were 103 living species of lemur in Madagascar, including sub-species. The majority of these are classified as rare or endangered. Several species of lemur such as the giant lemur have become extinct in the past, mainly due to extensive deforestation.
- The unique ecology of Madagascar has led some scientists to refer to the country as the "eighth continent" of the world.
- Madagascar has the 3rd largest coral reef system in the world, the Toliara coral reef, off the south-western coast.
- Madagascar is one of the world's main suppliers of vanilla and cloves, while coffee, lychees and shrimp are also important agriculturally. The country currently provides half of the world's supply of sapphires and produces a number of other precious and semi-precious stones.
- Madagascar is a relatively poor country with approximately 70 percent of the population living below the national poverty line threshold of \$1 per day.
- The national sport of Madagascar is rugby, with football (soccer) also gaining popularity.



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INFORMATION SHEET ON LEMURS

Lemurs are mammalian animals of the order primates, divided into 8 families and consisting of 15 genera and around 100 existing species. They are native only to the island of Madagascar. Most existing lemurs are small, have a pointed snout, large eyes, and a long tail. They chiefly live in trees (arboreal), and are active at night (nocturnal).



Lemurs share resemblance with other primates, but evolved independently from monkeys and apes. Due to Madagascar's highly seasonal climate, lemur evolution has produced a level of species diversity rivaling that of any other primate group. Until shortly after humans arrived on the island around 2,000 years ago, there were lemurs as large as a male gorilla. Most species have been discovered or promoted to full species status since the 1990s; however, lemur taxonomic classification is controversial and depends on which species concept is used.



Lemurs range in weight from the 30-gram (1.1 oz) mouse lemur to the 9-kilogram (20 lb) indri. Lemurs share many common basal primate traits, such as divergent digits on their hands and feet, and nails instead of claws (in most species). However, their brain-to-body size ratio is smaller than that of anthropoid primates. Lemurs are generally the most social of the primates, and communicate more with scents and vocalizations than with visual signals. Lemurs have a relatively low basal metabolic rate, and as a result may exhibit dormancy such as hibernation. They also have seasonal breeding and female social dominance. Most eat a wide variety of fruits and leaves, while some are specialists. Two species of lemurs may coexist the same forest due to different diets. Lemur research during the 18th and 19th centuries focused on taxonomy and specimen collection. Modern studies of lemur ecology and behavior did not begin in earnest until the 1950s and 1960s. Initially hindered by political issues on Madagascar during the mid-1970s, field studies resumed in the 1980s. Lemurs are important for research because their mix of ancestral characteristics and traits shared with anthropoid primates can yield insights on primate and human evolution.



Many lemur species are threatened with extinction due to habitat loss and hunting. Although local traditions generally help protect lemurs and their forests, illegal logging, widespread poverty, and political instability hinder and undermine conservation efforts. Because of these threats and their declining numbers, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) considers lemurs to be the world's most endangered mammals, noting that as of 2013 up to 90% of all lemur species face extinction within the next 20 to 25 years.

Use this link to watch a video on lemurs.

<https://video.nationalgeographic.com/video/00000144-0a43-d3cb-a96c-7b4f8b860000>

**CAN YOU HELP SAVE A LEMUR HABITAT!!
FOR JUST £5 MfM CAN PLANT A TREE AND MAINTAIN IT**

LEMUR BOUNCE FOR MfM

LEMUR COLOURING TEMPLATE



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LEMUR MASK TEMPLATE



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LEMUR TRUE OR FALSE QUIZ

1. Lemur means 'ghost' in Latin.
2. Ring-tailed lemurs have stink fights to fight over food.
3. Ring-tailed lemurs are under threat from hunting, habitat destruction and microclimatic change.
4. Ring-tailed lemurs spend all their time in trees.
5. Ring-tailed lemurs have a black and white tail, which is almost twice as long as its body.
6. Lemurs are native to both Brazil and Madagascar.
7. Lemurs are members of the rodent family.
8. Some lemurs use a magical sideways skipping motion to move when they're on the ground.
9. Lemurs, like other prosimians, use their teeth as a comb.
10. In the world of lemurs, females rule.
11. Feral cats pose the greatest threat to lemurs.
12. The smallest primate is a lemur.

Answers!

1. True - it is most commonly thought that this is due to their reflective eyes and ghostly sounds some species make.
2. False - male ring-tailed lemurs don't fight over food but over the females in the troupe. The male lemur with the most noxious perfume wins!
3. True - it is thought that when human beings first arrived on the island of Madagascar there were 50 species of lemur. Now there are only 35 different species.
4. False - actually, ring-tailed lemurs spend more time on the ground than any other species of lemur, who mostly prefer to live in the trees.
5. True - their black and white striped tails make the ring-tailed lemur the most distinctive species. These long, strong tails help the lemurs to balance as they run along tree branches.
6. False - Fossils indicate that lemurs used to live throughout the world, but wild lemurs are native solely to Madagascar.
7. False - Lemurs, like humans, are primates, though they are prosimians ("pre-monkeys") rather than anthropoids.
8. True - These dancing, or leaping, lemurs include indris and sifakas.
9. True - Lemurs have a dental structure known as a toothcomb to aid in grooming. Their feet, specialized for climbing and other activities, are not especially useful in grooming.
10. True - Although there are exceptions for some species, for the most part female lemurs are the dominant sex.
11. False - The destruction of lemur habitats by humans poses the greatest threat to lemurs.
12. True - Madame Berthe's mouse lemur, the smallest primate, is about 9 centimeters (3.5 inches) in length and weighs some 35 grams (1 ounce).



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HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT MADAGASCAR ? (NO NOT THE MOVIE!)

1. Madagascar is on the continent of : a) America b) Africa c) Asia
2. Madagascar is nearly: a) 100 miles long b) 500 miles long c) 1000 miles long
3. The language of Madagascar is most similar to a language spoken in : a) Mozambique
b) Borneo
c) Mauritius
4. The population is approximately : a) 5 million
b) 25 million
c) 60 million
5. People from Madagascar are known as : a) Malagasy
b) Madagascan
c) Madagasy
6. Roughly what proportion of Madagascar's 200,000 species are unique to the island?:
a) 40% b) 60% c) 80%
7. Most of the world's vanilla comes from Madagascar. What kind of plant does it come from?
a) a vanilla shrub b) the Malagasy bean tree c) an orchid
8. The staple element of a meal in Madagascar is a) bread
b) rice
c) potatoes
9. The median age in Madagascar is: a) 18 b) 25 c) 36
10. Madagascar was once a colony of: a) Belgium b) Portugal c) France
11. What weather condition visits Madagascar in February and March most years?
a) Snow b) Fog c) Drought d) Cyclones
12. Madagascar accounts for 50% of the world's production of which precious stone?
a) diamond b) ruby c) sapphire d) emerald



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13. On average how many years of education does a person in Madagascar complete?
a) 4.4 b) 6.4 c) 12.4
14. Which famous real-life pirate set up a base on Madagascar in 1698?
a) Blackbeard Edward Teach b) Calico Jack Rackham
c) Captain William Kidd d) King Henry Morgan
15. How many words has the language of Madagascar given to the English language?
a) None b) One c) about 10 d) about 100
16. Where, according to the IMF, does Madagascar rank in the world's poorest countries?
a) 2nd b) 9th c) 20th d) 50th
17. Apart from traditional beliefs, the most common religion in Madagascar is:
a) Islam b) Hinduism c) Buddhism d) Christianity
18. The currency in Madagascar is the Ariary. About how many British pounds would you need to be an Ariary millionaire?
a) 100 b) 300 c) 2,000 d) 40,000
19. Which animal from the cartoon film 'Madagascar' is unique to Madagascar?
a) Ring-tailed lemur b) Giraffe c) Penguin d) Zebra
20. Most houses in Madagascar traditionally face:
a) north b) south c) east d) west

SCORE: _____/20



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MADAGASCAR QUIZ ANSWER SHEET

Answers are:

1. b) Africa
2. c) 1000 miles
3. b) Borneo
4. b) 25million
5. a) Malagasy
6. c) 80%
7. c) an Orchid
8. b) Rice
9. a) 18
10. c) France
11. d) Cyclones
12. c) Sapphire
- 13 a) 4.4
14. c) William Kidd
15. b) One (raffia)
16. b) 9th
17. d) Christianity
18. b) 300
19. a) Ring Tailed Lemur
20. d) West



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WORDSEARCH

Learn about the various ways you can help the environment with this medium nature word search about conservation.

KTUREWOPNEGORDYHBDML
SDSOLARENERGYXPQSUR
YCVICPVEDIGLPYRZIKTK
OGVYGRENERAELCUNGJLE
AAWUREVWNDZIHCR OOGMF
FVPRZCGDFLANDFILLSCK
PNPOPYNLJEHGRKFARAHR
GVXTTCBWDPQDVUJXFVZL
UOYAGLYIDNEVXKVPRI
NLPROI ONFFSAABYFANJA
PIGEONLDUSGSDBI VPGGE
IAUNXGPEZDHADIYJJWNI
JZQIQNBKGI DJBKLEAIZ
PNZCJKEJNWJRIFIATTO
QKN NATURALRESOURCE SG
ABIILHQGOQBZUMAPHROA
ZSOIRECYCLEGKARXQAPY
EQISXJTFUBPLASTICWMI
RXIMYNOITAVRESNOCYOU
YXELBADARGE DOIBNNFCT

Words List

Conservation
savingwater
precycling
landfills
solarenergy
composting
naturalresources
windenergy
recycle
biodegradable
plastic
nuclearenergy
hydrogenpower
solarenergy
biomass
incinerator



LEMUR BOUNCE FOR MfM

Learn a traditional Malagasy children's song and dance
" Mandihiza Rahitsikitsika" ("The Kestrel dance")

Lyrics

mandihiza Rahitsikitsika hianarany(x 2)
hianaranay(x2)
mandihiza Rahitsikitsika, hianaranay amin ny fararano
mandihiza oh!
mandihiza oh!
mandihiza Rahitsikitsika

mandihiza ry Mahamasina o oooooh
hifalian i Manjakmiadana o ooooo
mandihiza Rahitsikitsika, hianaranay amin ny fararano
mandihiza oh
mandihiza oh
mandihiza Rahitsikitsika

English translation of the lyrics

We are learning how to dance like a Kestrel (x2)
We're learning (x2)
We're learning to dance like a Kestrel dances at the end of the rains
Dance oh
Dance oh
Dance like a Kestrel.

Dancing over Mahamasina ooooooh
It's a joy for Manjakamiadana (for the royalty to watch)
We're learning to dance like a Kestrel at the end of the rains
Oh! Dance
Oh! Dance
Oh! Dance like a Kestrel.

Here are links to 3 different videos of this song.

1. A cartoon version with lyrics to follow
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5s1h8Velc8s>
2. A traditional performance with a band
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9A_sNBmFEpE
3. A choreographed dance to learn to the tune of this song
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cE1rE46RrEs>



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OTHER RESOURCES & LINKS

Money for Madagascar has access to a number of conservation posters in Malagasy and English which can be freely printed and highlight different areas of Madagascar.

<https://moneyformadagascar.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/EpsnfN0g1xxEgXi0ukM92poBy7UrABGlzqGppqFtx1o0yw?e=ZtBw1N>

Money for Madagascar has lots of photos and movie clips that could be useful to teachers in helping to put together a lesson about lemurs and Madagascar. A selection of these can be found at:

<https://moneyformadagascar.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/EiFUHYKTF9dPpoTXyoayisYBaGqhhktb9CZtFHjlc3buwg?e=Bcq5CS>

World Land Trust (WLT) has produced a series of videos as part of a free teaching resource based on the current curriculum. The resources are aimed at Key Stage 1 and 2 students, covering a range of topics relating to rainforests and the conservation work of the Trust.

<https://www.worldlandtrust.org/get-involved/educational-resources/conservation-videos-for-schools/>

Wild Madagascar has a lot of information available for kids to learn about the country, wildlife and history.

<https://www.wildmadagascar.org/kids/>

MongaBay has some interesting facts and resources about rainforests.

<https://rainforests.mongabay.com/>



