

LEMUR BOUNCE FOR MfM

**HELP US
RESTORE
MADAGASCAR'S
RAINFORESTS-**



**GET CREATIVE
AND LEARN ABOUT
WILDLIFE**



**BOUNCE LIKE
A LEMUR –
IT'S FUN AND
GETS YOU FIT!**



**HELP SAVE
THE LEMURS –
RESTORE
RAINFOREST
HABITAT**

Money for Madagascar LEMUR BOUNCE RESOURCE PACK

Please contact MfM to request a digital copy of the Lemur Bounce Pack, which containing videos and additional resources.

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Registered Charity No. 1001 420
www.moneyformadagascar.org



LEMUR BOUNCE FOR MfM

LEMUR BOUNCE BASICS

WHAT IS A 'LEMUR BOUNCE' ?

Have you ever seen a lemur bounce? Madagascar is home to over 60 species of endemic lemurs including some very bouncy ones like the Sifaka lemur. But these gorgeous primates are highly endangered. We need to act now to save their habitat and protect them from extinction. UK charity Money for Madagascar is calling out to children everywhere to organize a fun charity 'lemur bounce'. All you have to do is get sponsored to bounce (like a lemur) for at least 30 minutes. If you have time it's great to dress up as lemurs and learn about Madagascar's unique rainforests too. This pack contains all you need to run a Lemur Bounce event.

WHY DO A LEMUR BOUNCE?

Running a sponsored Lemur Bounce is a fun and easy way to bring the school curriculum to life. For example:

- ✓ It gets kids active and is a fun way to learn new playground games from another culture.
- ✓ It can tie into many curriculum subjects, especially geography.
- ✓ It is a constructive way to teach children about climate change and then help them to feel part of a positive solution – by raising money to replant rainforests.

WHAT WILL THE MONEY GO TOWARDS?

Because we are a relatively small charity. We can make your donation really count. You can choose which project you would like to support with your bounce and hear follow up news after you've made your donation.

Bouncing to fund restoration of lemur habitats is an obvious project to pick. But we do have many needy projects in Madagascar. With 1 in 5 children in Madagascar suffering from malnutrition less than half of children having access to clean water. There is a lot to do to combat poverty as promote conservation. Most schools in Madagascar don't have any clean water or any sports equipment at all. The teachers have no books and the students have no breakfast. Feel free to choose your target however big or small and we can make sure that your funds reach a needy project

WHEN TO BOUNCE?

You can organize a Lemur Bounce any day of the year. If you are looking for a special day you could choose one of the following...

- World Water Day (22nd March)
- World Rainforest Day (22nd June)
- Madagascar Independence Day (26th June)
- Sport Relief (July biennially)
- World Lemur Day (last Friday in October)
- World Children's Day (20th November)



LEMUR BOUNCE FOR MfM

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 about 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>

Collecting & Raising Donations.

A poster and sponsorship form are included in these resources. They are editable and can be printed out. Alternatively, you may want to set up an on-line donations page through a platform like Just Giving. 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.

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 TO SUPPORT YOUR LEMUR BOUNCE

LEMUR MASK. Use the template provided to make your lemur masks. Print as many as you need onto card. Cut out the eyes and holes for the elastic fastening. If time allows children can colour their own mask ready to wear for the lemur bounce.



LEMUR TAIL. There are various ways to make a lemur tail for example using recycled materials stuffed black tights or odd socks with electric tape or masking tape for stripes. If you are feeling more adventurous and want to emphasize the conservation message then you could set the children a challenge to create the most unusual tail from any recycled materials e.g. yogurt pots, plastic bottles, toilet rolls, recycled paper, cloth etc. If you have more time you could knit your tails, or maybe ask keen knitters in your community to get involved.

Knitted tail. Knitting a lemur tail is straight forward: 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. Stitch into a tube and stuff.



FULL LEMUR SUIT. If children have onesies they could be encouraged to wear these to add this to their lemur outfits.

LEMUR COLOURING SHEETS. Why not 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? 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. We have a small number of tails and masks. Contact us to enquire if you can borrow a kit.

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Let's Bounce!



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. (We have included resources in this pack to support classroom activity.)
- Provide each child with a sponsorship form.
- Hold a lemur costume-making session: make lemur tails and masks or dress in full costumes (made from onesies). A sample lemur mask is included in the resource pack.
- On the day, set up your bouncing / jumping activities. Students can rotate through a carousel of bouncing stations. You could take this opportunity to teach your children some new bouncing and skipping playground games from Madagascar. Details are provided in this pack. This can easily fill 30-60mins. It can be nice to accompany the Malagasy games with some British jumping and skipping games like traditional sack races, hopscotch, high jump, long jump limbo and skipping games for individuals and groups. You don't need much equipment to prepare for this. Playground chalk, a few stones for hopscotch and skipping rope or elastic will cover the Malagasy games. But if you want to include equipment you can use pogo-sticks, trampettes, a trampoline or even a bouncy castle.
- Alternatively, you could contact your local trampoline park to see if you can hold the bounce there.

To watch and learn some Malagasy jumping games follow this link

[Videos to Learn Malagasy Jumping Games](#)

If you don't have a digital copy of the Lemur Bounce Pack please request one from the MfM office so you can access the videos and other digital resources.

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EXAMPLES OF MALAGASY JUMPING GAMES

Most children in Madagascar don't have expensive toys or playground equipment. But they are very inventive at creating their own games with a simple stick and a few stones.

Jomaka Jumping Game

Draw a grid, 4 squares by 4 squares.

Start with two players opposite each other. If you master the game with 2 players you can even try playing it with 4 people, one on each side of the grid.

Click to watch a video to learn the game [Jomaka jumping game](#)

When Malagasy children play this game, they may call out 'jomaka' (pronounced zoomaka) on every jump. Or Sometimes they use a longer rhyme whilst jumping. For beginners we suggest you call out the instructions as you jump, to help you remember where to jump. Calling out also helps everyone to keep in time with each other and avoid bumping into each other.

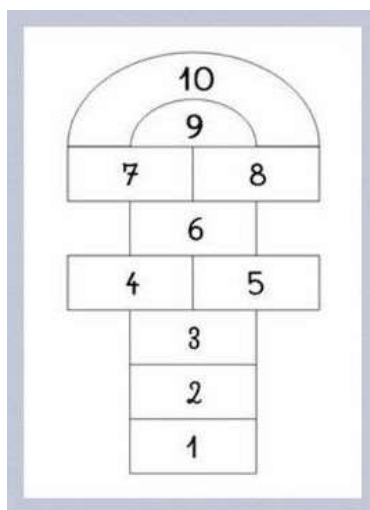
For the first round you would shout: *"forwards, backwards, forwards, right, right."*

For all subsequent rounds you shout: *"turn, backwards, forwards, right, right."*

The turn enables you to keep moving round the grid.



Sabaka Malagasy Hopscotch



Draw a hopscotch grid as shown in the picture. In Madagascar the lines are scratched into the red earth. We suggest you use playground chalk. Each player will need a flattish stone that they can recognize as their own.

Round One – Is very similar to British hopscotch. Throw your stone to square 1. Hop / jump on all the squares in order. Do not land on a square that has a stone in. The first player to get their stone to 10, which is the sky, wins.

Round Two -As per Round One but balance the stone on your raised foot

Round Three – As per Round One but balance the stone on your head.

Click to watch a video to learn the game [Sabakahopscotch game 1](#)

Here is a separate video of a different hopscotch where you hop round the grid sliding the stone with your foot. [Sabaka hopscotch game 2](#)

Malagasy Elastic Jumping Game

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Click below to watch 2 videos to learn the Elastic jumping games.

[Elastic jumping game 1](#)

Take a length of elastic to be held by one player at each end. Start with the elastic low to the ground. All other players file through taking a turn to jump over the elastic. In some versions you are allowed to step onto the elastic as you jump over it. The elastic is made higher each round until only the winner can clear it.

[Elastic jumping game 2](#)

A more complicated elastic game requires a large loop of elastic that is held at each end to make a long narrow loop. Each player must then complete a series of moves which look a bit like doing a British 'cats-cradle' with your feet.

SKIPPING GAMES



In Madagascar and in Britain we have many skipping games, for solo children and to play as a group.

Here are videos of Malagasy playground skipping.

[Skipping solo & bamboo rope](#)

[Group Skipping Madagascar](#)

What skipping games do you know? Can you learn some traditional British skipping games too?

These children have made their own ropes from bamboo or grasses tied together. Could you make your own skipping ropes?



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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**

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LEMUR COLOURING TEMPLATE



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Please photocopy this template for your lemur masks



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LEMUR QUIZ - TRUE OR FALSE ?

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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“DO YOU KNOW YOUR LEMURS?” GAME



Diademed Sifaka	Northern Fork-marked Lemur	Common Brown Lemur	Golden-Crowned Sifaka
Collared Brown Lemur	Fat-tailed Dwarf Lemur	Black & White Ruffed Lemur	Ring-tailed Lemur
Coquerel's Giant Mouse Lemur	Red Ruffed Lemur	Daraina Sportive Lemur	Blue-eyed Black Lemur
Crowned Sifaka	Aye-aye	Indri	White-headed Lemur
Gray Mouse Lemur	Silky Sifaka	Golden Bamboo Lemur	Southern Woolly Lemur

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Madagascar Quiz

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

1. Madagascar is off 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) 50 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



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12. Madagascar accounts for 50% of the world's production of which precious stone?
a) diamond b) ruby c) sapphire d) emerald
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) 23 b) 230 c) 2,300 d) 23,000
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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HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW ABOUT MADAGASCAR ? - ANSWER SHEET

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) 230
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
SDSOLARENERGYPXQPSUR
YCVICPVEDIGLPYRZIKTK
OGVYGRENERAELCUNGJLE
AAWUREVWNDZIHCR OOGMF
FVPRZCGDFLANDFILLSCK
PNPOPYNLJEHGRKFARAHR
GVXTTCBWDPQDVUJXFVZL
UOYAGLYIDNEVXKVPRI NW
NLPROI ONFFSAABYFANJA
PIGEONLDUSGSDBI VPGGE
IAUNXGPEZDHADIYJJWNI
JZQIQNBKGI DJBKLEAIZ
PNZCJ KOEJNWJRIFIATTO
QKNNATURALRESOURCE SG
ABIILHQGOQBZUMAPHROA
ZSOIRECYCLE GKARXQAPY
EQISXJTFUBPLASTICWMI
RXIMYNOITAVRESNOCY OU
YXELBADARGE DOI BNNFCT

Words List

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



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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 ooooooh
hifalian i Manjakmiadana o oooooh
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/EpsnfN0g1xxEgXi0ukM92poBy7UrABGlzqGqpqFtx1o0yw?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/>



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Sponsorship Form

Please sponsor _____ to bounce like a lemur
on _____ to raise money for vital conservation and development work in Madagascar

Full name	Home Address Please fill in your full address if you would like us to claim gift aid on your donation	Postcode	Amount	Gift Aid *	Further contact Please tick here if we can contact you further	Collected
Mr Sample Entry	123 Example Road, Londbridge	NW7 2XX	£10	✓	✓	✓

giftaid it

*PLEASE GIFT AID your donation so we can reclaim 25% of tax. Your completion and return of this declaration will enable us to increase the value of your payments to MfM by 25% under the Gift Aid scheme, at no extra cost to you. I am a UK Taxpayer and would like MfM to treat all my donations for the past 5 years and any future gifts as Gift Aid Donations until further notice.

