

### Lemurs of the Lost World

Jane Wilson-Howarth BSc, MSc, BM, DCH, DCCH, DFSRH, FFTM RCPS

www.wilson-howarth.com

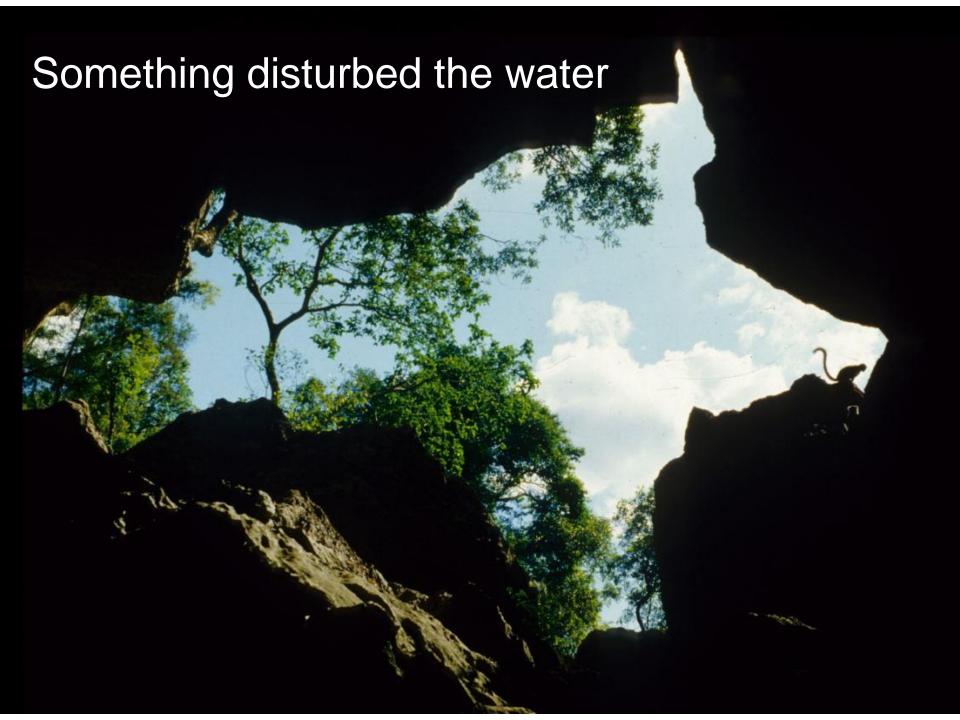
# Expeditions in 1981 & 1986

see Folia Primatologica

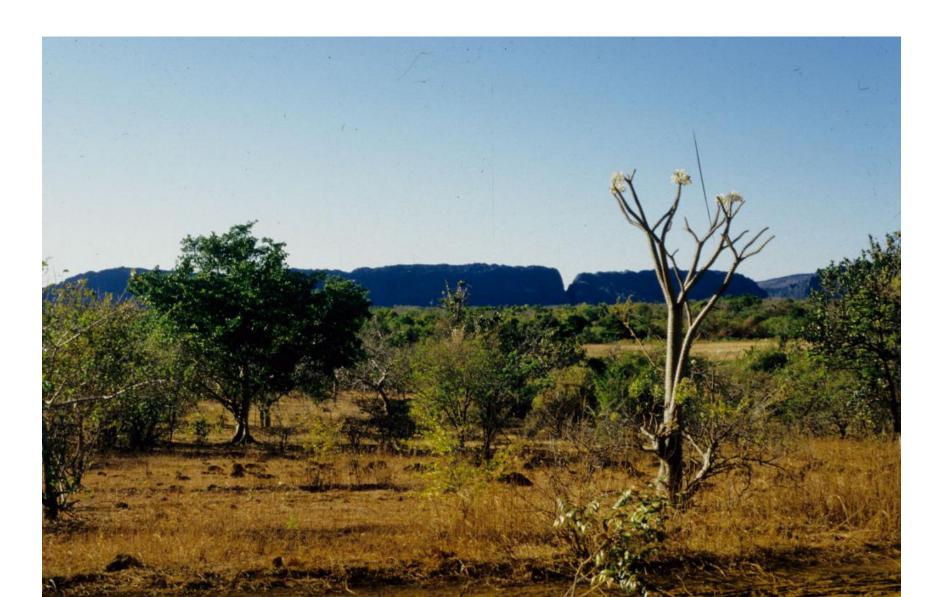








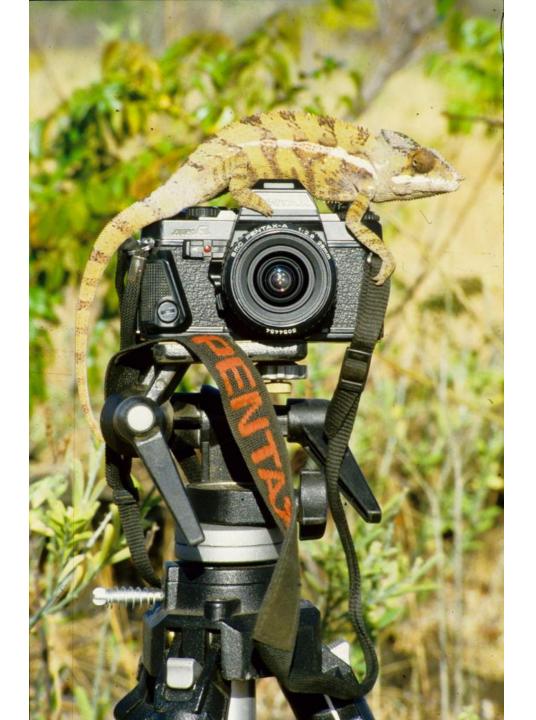
#### The Ankarana Massif





### Ankarana base camp

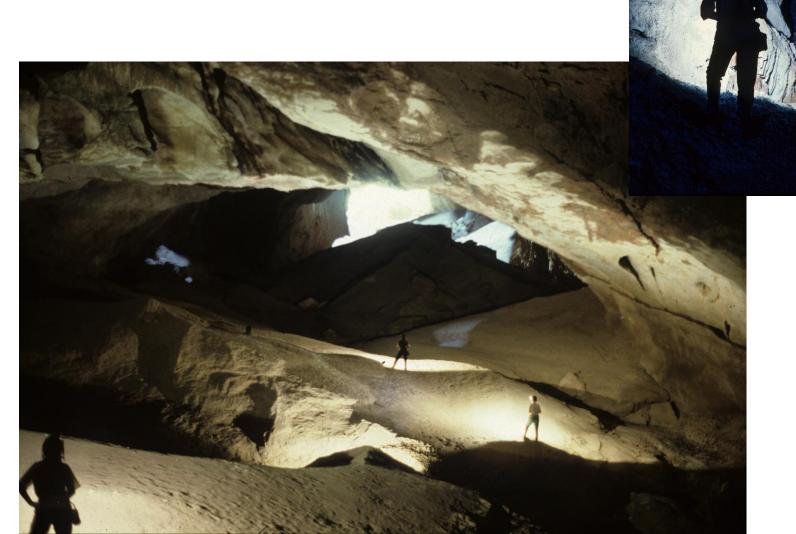


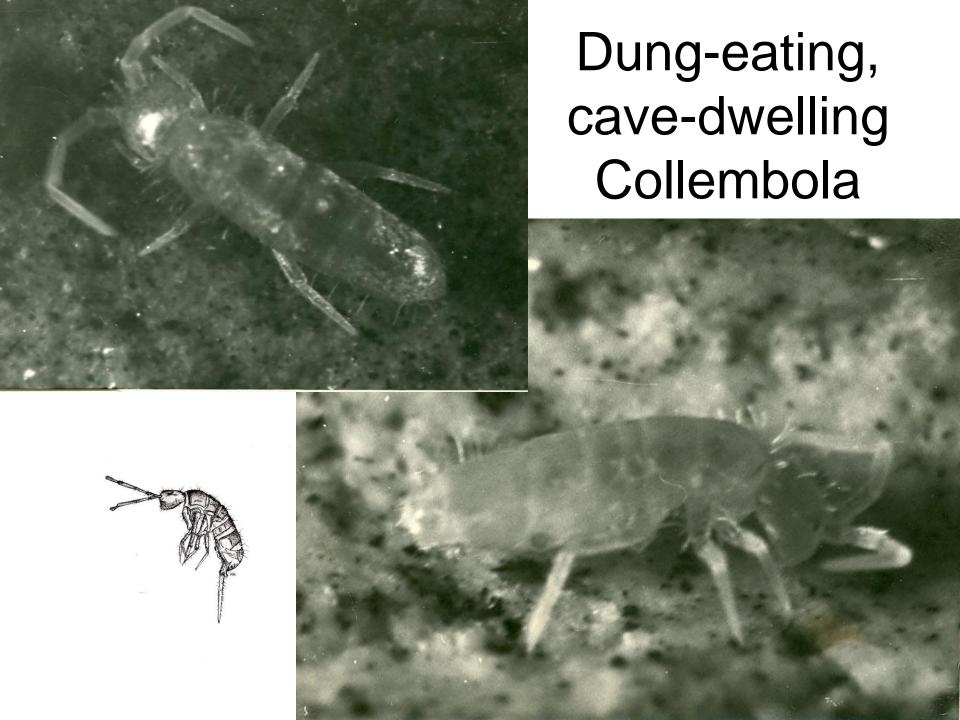




• Hipposideros armiger – Great Himalayan leaf-nosed bats... screened for rabies

Guano dunes in Andrafiabe Cave, part of 98 km of cave passages within the Ankarana Massif



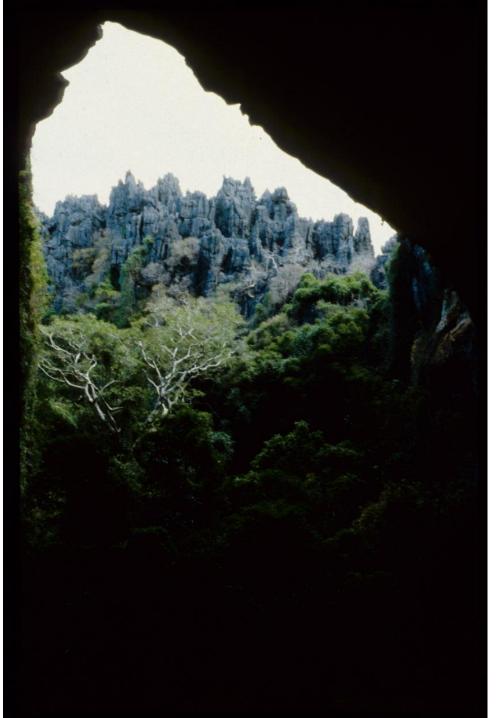




Zoological / botanical collections



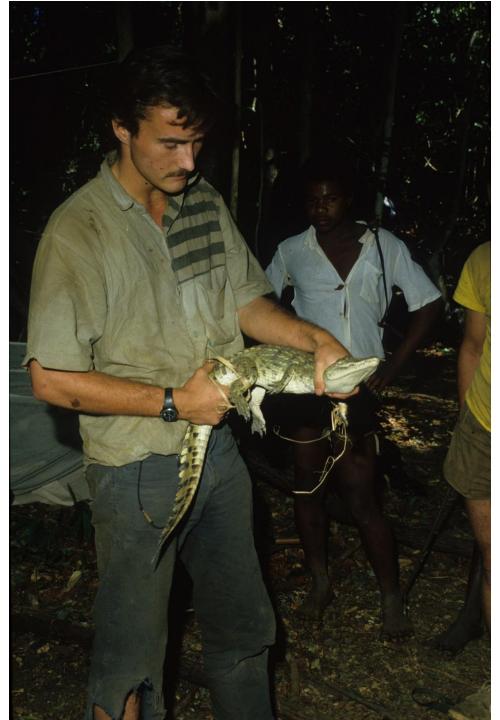






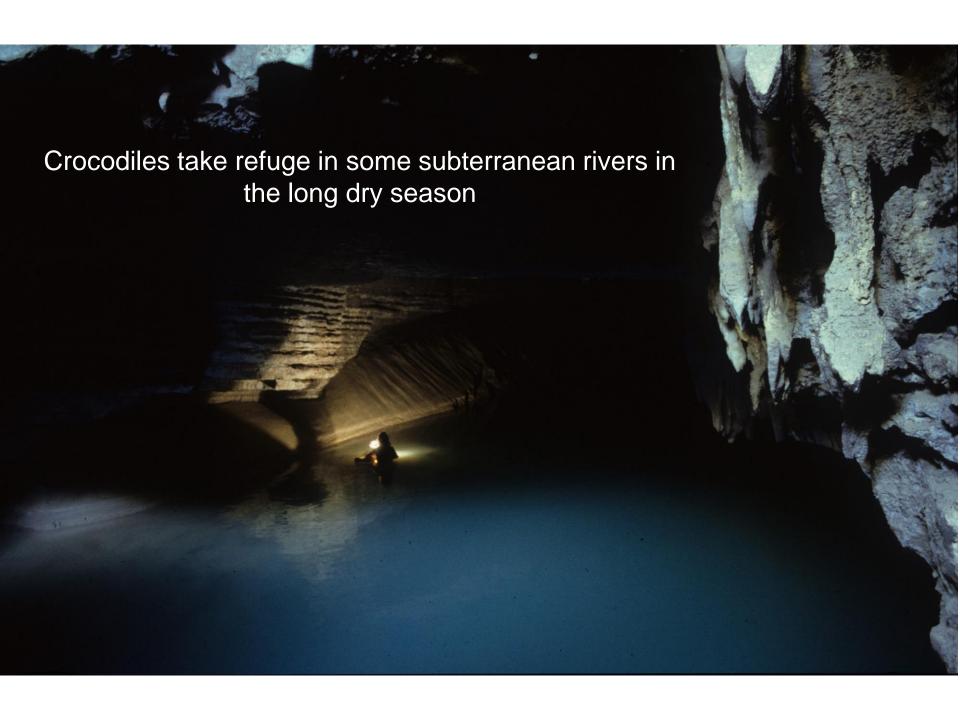
White-breasted mesite, a coot relative last seen in 1936











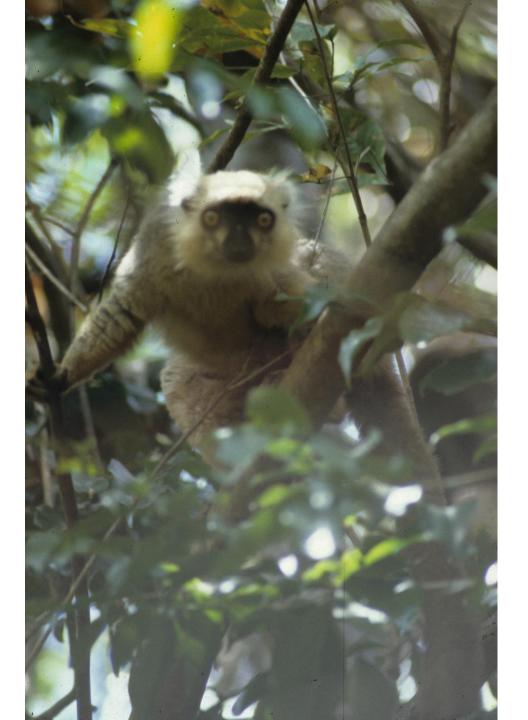
Our new species of blind fish



# First study of crowned lemurs in the wild

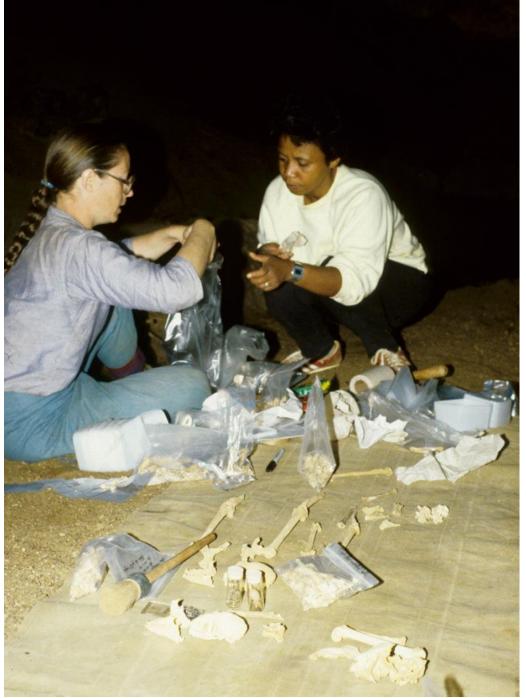


Present at an unusually high density of 500 per sq km of forest



#### Sanford's lemur







Then three doctors, an irrigation engineer and a nutritionist decamped to western Madagascar

We screened 496 children in schools 45 km east of the port of Morondava



#### All school kids provided pee and poo samples



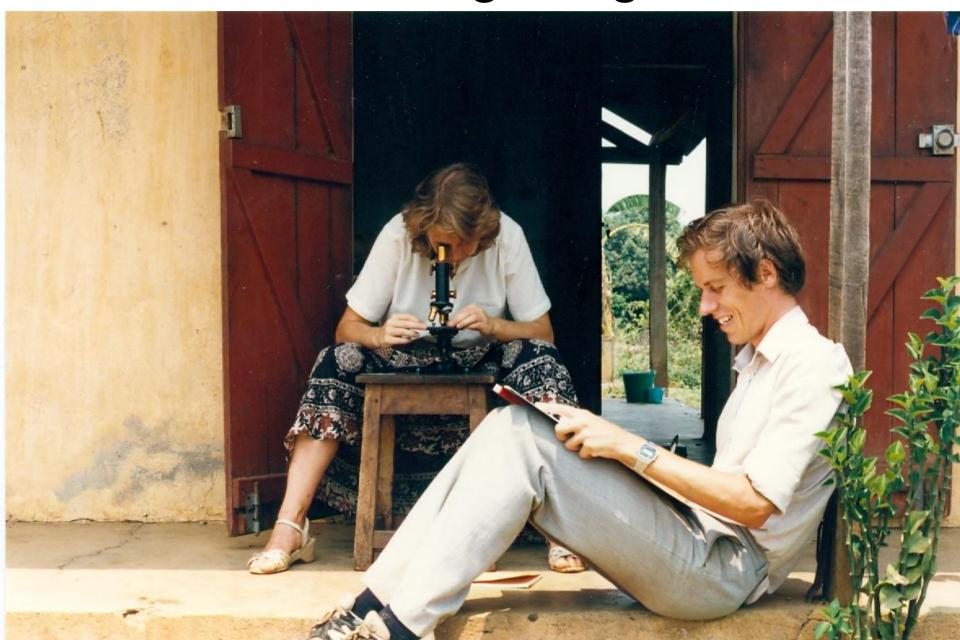
Schistosoma haematobium and blood in the urine

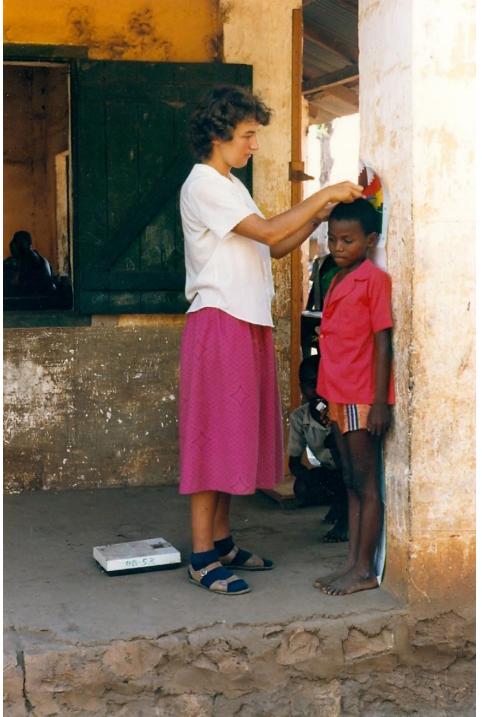


#### Bulinus snails habitats proved very localised

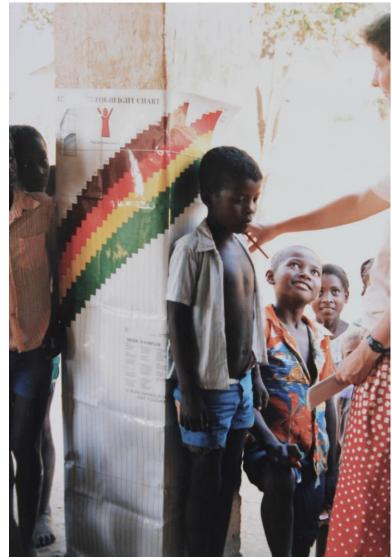


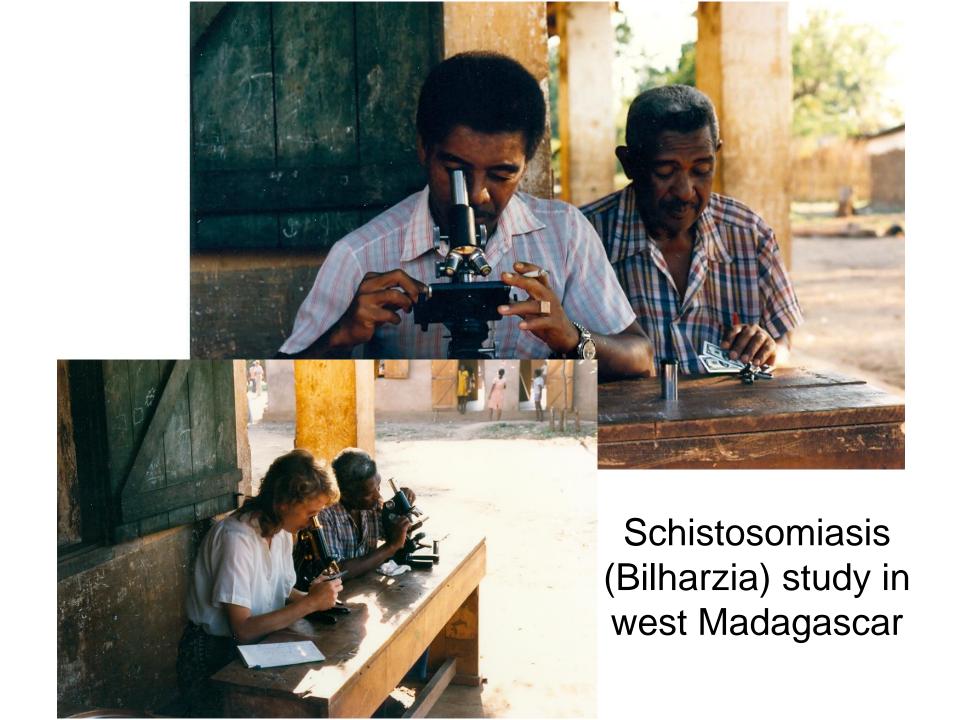
## Stool gazing



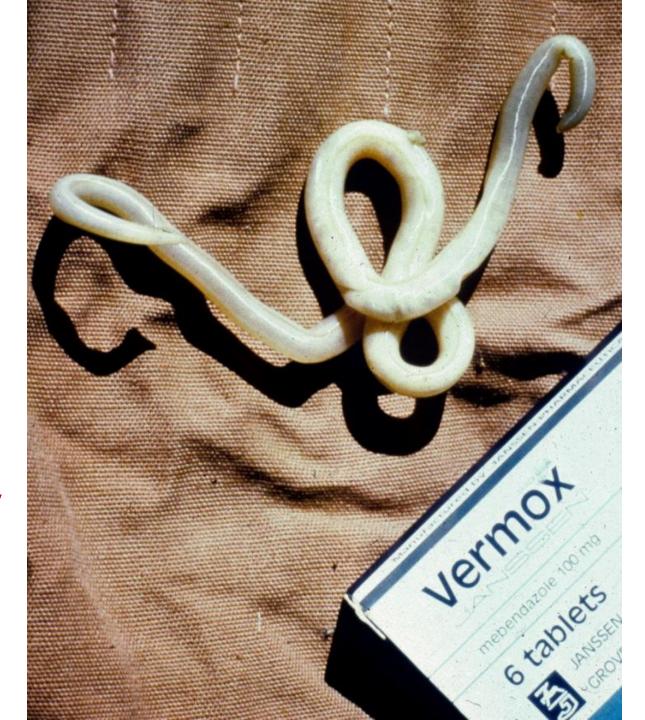


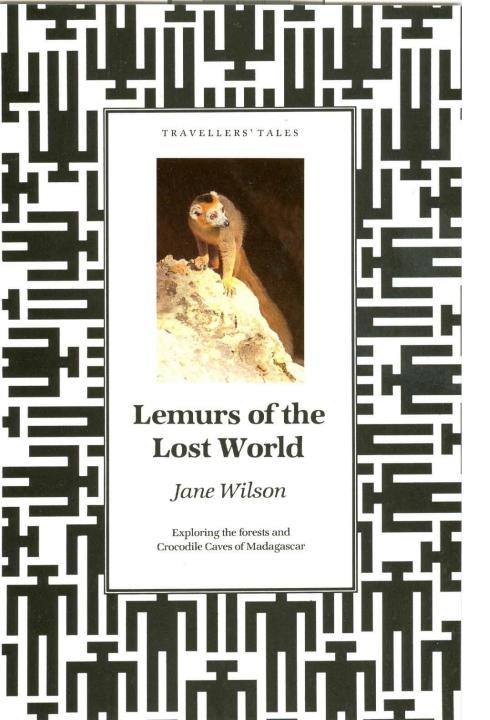
Nutritional status; families with best access to water were healthiest





73% of our children within the irrigated area harboured urinary schisto. AND 50% had roundworm or whipworm infestation. Only 16% were worm-free.





'the best book thus far written about Madagascar' Dervla Murphy in the Times Literary Supplement



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