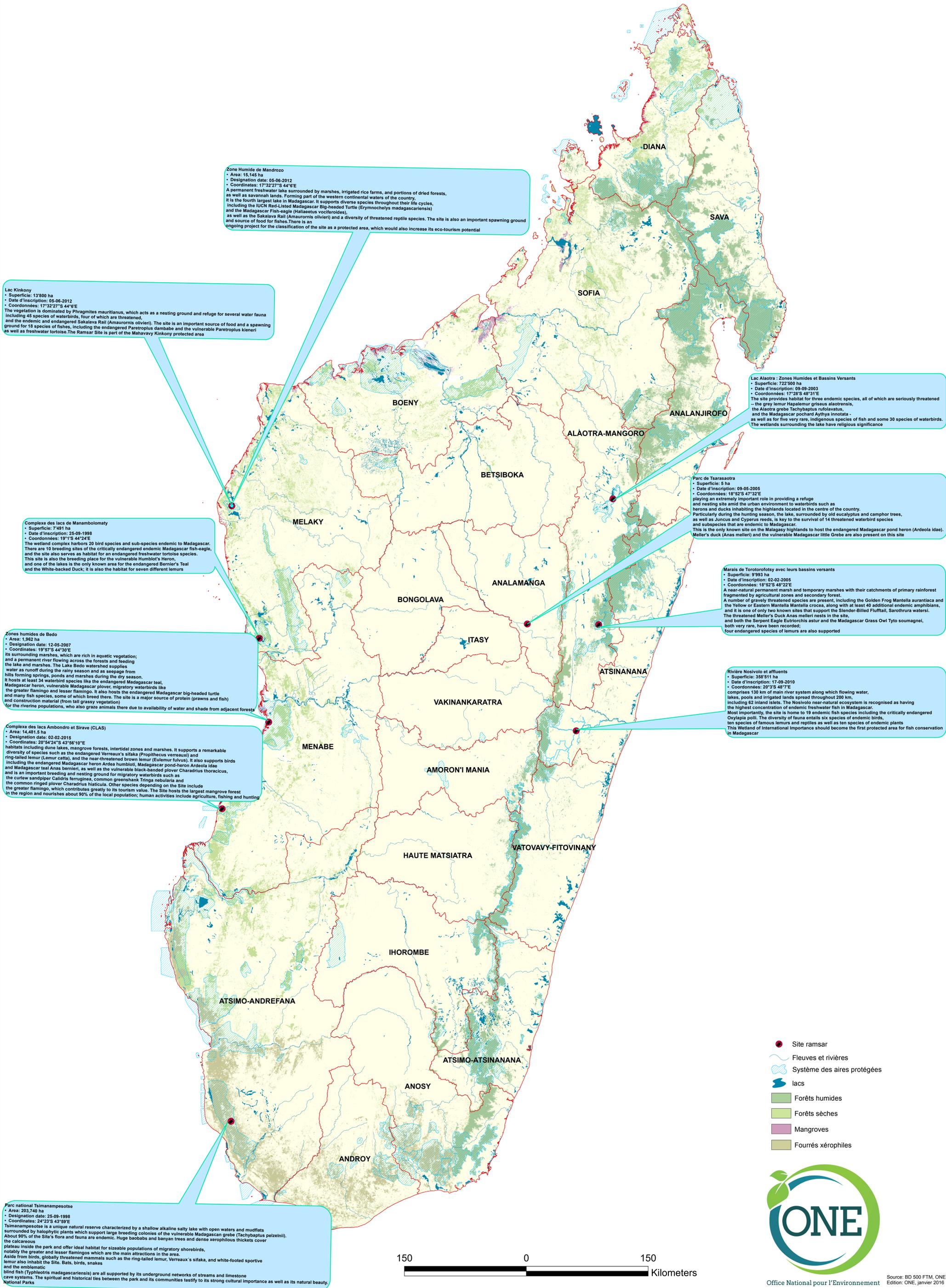


LES SITES RAMSAR DE MADAGASCAR



Zone Humide de Mandrozo
 • Area: 15,145 ha
 • Designation date: 05-06-2012
 • Coordinates: 17°32'27" S 44°6' E
 A permanent freshwater lake surrounded by marshes, irrigated rice farms, and portions of dried forests, as well as savannah lands. Forming part of the western continental waters of the country, it is the fourth largest lake in Madagascar. It supports diverse species throughout their life cycles, including the IUCN Red-Listed Madagascar Big-headed Turtle (*Erymnochelys madagascariensis*) and the Madagascar Fish-eagle (*Haliaeetus vociferoides*), as well as the Sakalava Rail (*Amauromis olivieri*) and a diversity of threatened reptile species. The site is also an important spawning ground and source of food for fishes. There is an ongoing project for the classification of the site as a protected area, which would also increase its eco-tourism potential.

Lac Kinkony
 • Superficie: 13'800 ha
 • Date d'inscription: 05-06-2012
 • Coordonnées: 17°32'27" S 44°6' E
 The vegetation is dominated by *Phragmites mauritanus*, which acts as a nesting ground and refuge for several water fauna including 45 species of waterbirds, four of which are threatened, and the endemic and endangered Sakalava Rail (*Amauromis olivieri*). The site is an important source of food and a spawning ground for 18 species of fishes, including the endangered *Pareotroplus dambabe* and the vulnerable *Pareotroplus kieneri* as well as freshwater tortoise. The Ramsar Site is part of the Mahavavy Kinkony protected area.

Lac Alaotra - Zones Humides et Bassins Versants
 • Superficie: 722'500 ha
 • Date d'inscription: 09-09-2003
 • Coordonnées: 17°26' S 48°31' E
 The site provides habitat for three endemic species, all of which are seriously threatened - the grey lemur *Haplorhina griseus alaotrensis*, the Alaotra grebe *Tachybaptus rufofasciatus*, and the Madagascar pochard *Aythya innotata* - as well as for five very rare, indigenous species of fish and some 30 species of waterbirds. The wetlands surrounding the lake have religious significance.

Parc de Tsarasaotra
 • Superficie: 5 ha
 • Date d'inscription: 09-05-2005
 • Coordonnées: 18°52' S 47°32' E
 playing an extremely important role in providing a refuge and nesting site amid the urban environment to waterbirds such as herons and ducks inhabiting the highlands located in the centre of the country. Particularly during the hunting season, the lake, surrounded by old eucalyptus and camphor trees, as well as *Juncus* and *Cyperus* reeds, is key to the survival of 14 threatened waterbird species and subspecies that are endemic to Madagascar. This is the only known site on the Malagasy highlands to host the endangered Madagascar pond heron (*Ardeola idae*). Meller's duck (*Anas melleri*) and the vulnerable Madagascar little Grebe are also present on this site.

Complexe des lacs de Manambolomaty
 • Superficie: 7'491 ha
 • Date d'inscription: 25-09-1998
 • Coordonnées: 19°15' S 44°24' E
 The wetland complex harbors 20 bird species and sub-species endemic to Madagascar. There are 10 breeding sites of the critically endangered endemic Madagascar fish-eagle, and the site also serves as habitat for an endangered freshwater tortoise species. This site is also the breeding place for the vulnerable Humblot's Heron, and one of the lakes is the only known area for the endangered Bernier's Teal and the White-backed Duck; it is also the habitat for seven different lemurs.

Marais de Torotorofotsy avec leurs bassins versants
 • Superficie: 9'993 ha
 • Date d'inscription: 02-02-2005
 • Coordonnées: 18°52' S 48°22' E
 A near-natural permanent marsh and temporary marshes with their catchments of primary rainforest fragmented by agricultural zones and secondary forest. A number of gravely threatened species are present, including the Golden Frog *Mantella aurantiaca* and the Yellow or Eastern *Mantella Mantella crocea*, along with at least 40 additional endemic amphibians, and it is one of only two known sites that support the Slender-Billed Flufftail, *Sarothra watersi*. The threatened Meller's Duck *Anas melleri* nests in the site, and both the Serpent Eagle *Eutriorchis astur* and the Madagascar Grass Owl *Tyto soumagnei*, both very rare, have been recorded; four endangered species of lemurs are also supported.

Zones humides de Bedo
 • Area: 1,962 ha
 • Designation date: 12-05-2007
 • Coordonnées: 19°57' S 44°30' E
 Its surrounding marshes, which are rich in aquatic vegetation, and a permanent river flowing across the forests and feeding the lake and marshes. The Lake Bedo watershed supplies water as runoff during the rainy season and as seepage from hills forming springs, ponds and marshes during the dry season. It hosts at least 34 waterbird species like the endangered Madagascar teal, Madagascar heron, vulnerable Madagascar plover, migratory waterbirds like the greater flamingo and lesser flamingo. It also hosts the endangered Madagascar big-headed turtle and many fish species, some of which breed there. The site is a major source of protein (prawns and fish) and construction material (from tall grassy vegetation) for the riverine populations, who also graze animals there due to availability of water and shade from adjacent forests.

Rivière Nosivolo et affluents
 • Superficie: 388'511 ha
 • Date d'inscription: 17-09-2010
 • Coordonnées: 20°3' S 48°7' E
 comprises 130 km of main river system along which flowing water, lakes, pools and irrigated lands spread throughout 200 km, including 62 inland islets. The Nosivolo near-natural ecosystem is recognised as having the highest concentration of endemic freshwater fish in Madagascar. Most importantly, the site is home to 19 endemic fish species including the critically endangered *Oxyapia polli*. The diversity of fauna entails six species of endemic birds, ten species of famous lemurs and reptiles as well as ten species of endemic plants. This Wetland of International Importance should become the first protected area for fish conservation in Madagascar.

Complexe des lacs Ambondro et Sirave (CLAS)
 • Area: 14,481.5 ha
 • Designation date: 02-02-2015
 • Coordonnées: 20°54'24" S 43°58'10" E
 habitats including dune lakes, mangrove forests, intertidal zones and marshes. It supports a remarkable diversity of species such as the endangered Verreaux's sifaka (*Propithecus verreauxi*) and ring-tailed lemur (*Lemur catta*), and the near-threatened brown lemur (*Eulemur fulvus*). It also supports birds including the endangered Madagascar heron *Ardeola humbloti*, Madagascar pond-heron *Ardeola idae* and Madagascar teal *Anas bernieri*, as well as the vulnerable black-banded plover *Charadrius thoracicus*, and is an important breeding and nesting ground for migratory waterbirds such as the greater flamingo, common greenshank *Tringa nebularia* and the curlew sandpiper *Calidris ferruginea*. Other species depending on the Site include the common ringed plover *Charadrius hiaticula*. The site hosts the largest mangrove forest in the region and nourishes about 90% of the local population; human activities include agriculture, fishing and hunting.

Parc national Tsimanampetsote
 • Area: 203,740 ha
 • Designation date: 25-09-1998
 • Coordonnées: 24°23' S 43°59' E
 Tsimanampetsote is a unique natural reserve characterized by a shallow alkaline salty lake with open waters and mudflats surrounded by halophytic plants which support large breeding colonies of the vulnerable Madagascar grebe (*Tachybaptus pelzelni*). About 90% of the Site's flora and fauna are endemic. Huge baobabs and banyan trees and dense xerophilous thickets cover the plateau inside the park and offer ideal habitat for sizeable populations of migratory shorebirds, notably the greater and lesser flamingos which are the main attractions in the area. Aside from birds, globally threatened mammals such as the ring-tailed lemur, Verreaux's sifaka, and white-footed sportive lemur also inhabit the Site. Bats, birds, snakes and the emblematic blind fish (*Typhlocaris madagascariensis*) are all supported by its underground networks of streams and limestone cave systems. The spiritual and historical ties between the park and its communities testify to its strong cultural importance as well as its natural beauty. National Parks.

- Site Ramsar
- Fleuves et rivières
- Système des aires protégées
- lacs
- Forêts humides
- Forêts sèches
- Mangroves
- Fourrés xérophiles

