

IMAX  
ISLAND OF  
**LEMURS**  
MADAGASCAR  
3D

## KNOW YOUR LEMURS!



**Verreaux's Sifaka**  
(*Propithecus verreauxi*)

The Verreaux's Sifaka does not need to drink water and can survive severe drought by eating the bark and cambium of the spiny, cactus-like plants, *Operculicarya decaryi*.



**Indri**  
(*Indri indri*)

The Indri is the largest of the lemurs alive today. They are easily located and identified by their eerie wailing song. Every day the Indri descends to the ground to eat soil, which may help it detoxify from the seeds it has eaten.



**Fat-tailed Dwarf Lemur**  
(*Cheirogaleus medius*)

Dwarf lemurs forage in solitude at night. During the day they congregate, in packs of up to five to a tree hole, while they sleep. Fat-tailed dwarf lemurs survive long periods of food shortage by storing fat in their tails!



**Ring-tailed Lemur**  
(*Lemur catta*)

Ring-tailed lemurs are the most intensely studied of all the lemurs: they are also the most easily recognisable lemur and the most common in captivity. They are also the most terrestrial of all the lemurs. Male ring-tails are equipped with scent glands on their wrists which are used in "stink fighting" with a rival male.



**Grey Mouse Lemur**  
(*Microcebus murinus*)

In Madagascar, grey mouse lemurs are sometimes sighted in gardens and roadside brush. They were thought to be the smallest living primate until recently disproven when the pygmy mouse lemur (*Microcebus myoxinus*), thought to be extinct, was re-discovered. The grey mouse lemur is one of the most widespread, abundant, and adaptable lemur species – and some actually have a reddish pelage colour!



**Coquerel's Sifaka**  
(*Propithecus coquereli*)

The Sifaka of Madagascar are distinguished from other lemurs by their mode of locomotion: these animals maintain a distinctly vertical posture and leap through the trees using just the strength of their back legs. Their spectacular method of locomotion can easily propel them distances of over 20 feet from tree to tree. On the ground, the animals cross treeless areas just as gracefully, by an elegant bipedal sideways hopping.



**Black and White Ruffed Lemur**  
(*Varecia variegata variegata*)

Populations of wild ruffed lemurs are critically endangered in Madagascar, and yet the animals thrive in captivity, making this species an ideal candidate for re-introduction to the wild, assuming protected habitat is available.



**Greater Bamboo Lemur**  
(*Prolemur simus*)

The Greater Bamboo Lemur is the largest species of bamboo lemur. This species is cathemeral, active during the day and night throughout the year. The females of this species do not "park" their infants while foraging, unlike other Bamboo lemur species.

