



NATIONAL PARK OF NOSY MANGABE

Category:

National Park, Category II

Manager:

Madagascar National Parks (MNP)

Area:

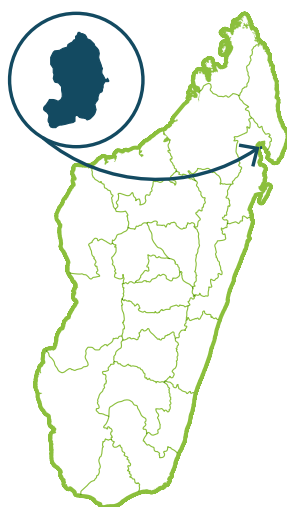
729 ha

Geolocation:

Province of Toamasina;
Region of Analanjirofo;
District of Maroantsetra

International label:

Key area for biodiversity (KBA)



FLAGSHIP SPECIES

The park is formed by **four islets: Nosy Mangabe, Nosy Milomboko, Nosy Haramy and Nosy Ravina.** The islet Nosy Mangabe is totally covered with **natural forests** from the sea level to its highest peak. In terms of biodiversity, we can say that Nosy Mangabe, despite its relatively small size is quite rich. The insularity implies a relatively reduced animal diversity in comparison with other forests of the same type on the mainland. However, reptiles are particularly abundant, probably due to the low level of disturbance and the scarcity and absence of certain species of raptor birds and carnivorous mammals. The park also supports local endemic species of amphibians: “*Rhombophryne mangabensis*” and “*Stumpffia dolchi*”.



52
SPECIES OF BIRDS
including
1 endangered



372
SPECIES OF PLANTS
including
243 endemic to Madagascar among which **4** are endangered and **3** vulnerable, **7** local endemic species of which **1** is critically endangered and **1** endangered



7
SPECIES OF BATS
including
1 vulnerable (the flying fox of Madagascar)



19
SPECIES OF AMPHIBIANS
including
1 endangered, **1** vulnerable and **1** vulnerable local endemic



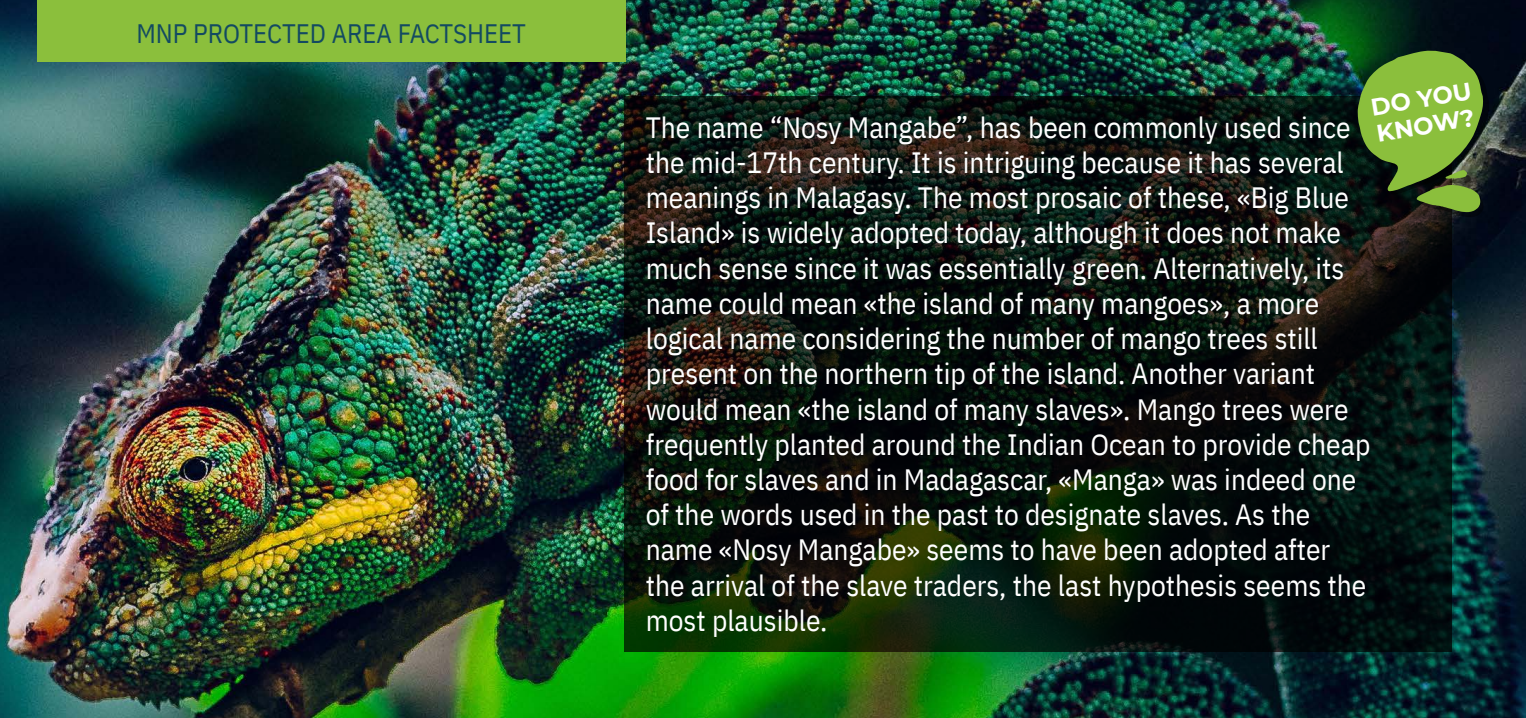
5
SPECIES OF LEMURS
including **1** critically endangered (the black and white vari), **1** endangered (the nocturnal aye-aye lemur) and **2** vulnerable (e.g. the great cheirogale)



20
SPECIES OF REPTILES
including **1** species of chameleon of the genus *Brookesia* classified as endangered



4
SPECIES OF OTHER MAMMALS



DO YOU KNOW?

The name “Nosy Mangabe”, has been commonly used since the mid-17th century. It is intriguing because it has several meanings in Malagasy. The most prosaic of these, «Big Blue Island» is widely adopted today, although it does not make much sense since it was essentially green. Alternatively, its name could mean «the island of many mangoes», a more logical name considering the number of mango trees still present on the northern tip of the island. Another variant would mean «the island of many slaves». Mango trees were frequently planted around the Indian Ocean to provide cheap food for slaves and in Madagascar, «Manga» was indeed one of the words used in the past to designate slaves. As the name «Nosy Mangabe» seems to have been adopted after the arrival of the slave traders, the last hypothesis seems the most plausible.

PROTECTED AREA SPECIFICITIES

LANDSCAPES AND HABITATS



Lowland evergreen moist forest.

PRESSURES AND THREATS

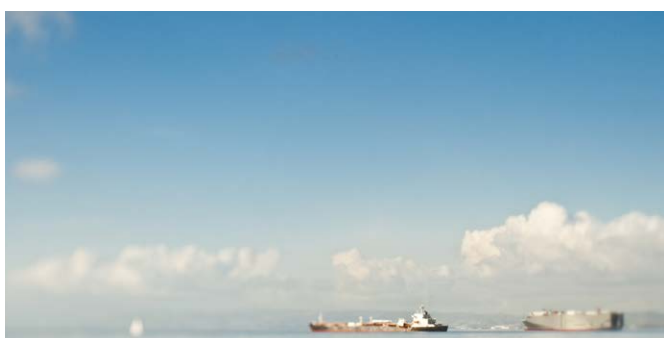


Logging, secondary forest product collection, hunting and bat trapping.



ECONOMIC VALUE

The park is a main **tourist attraction** of the region that contributes to the development of ecotourism.



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FAPBM'S EFFORTS

Financial support from FAPBM to the National Park of Nosy Mangabe started in **2021**. For protected areas managed by MNP, this funding **covers the salary and part of the management unit's of operating costs**.









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LOCAL COMMUNITIES INITIATIVES

Like all protected areas managed by MNP, the management of the Masoala - Nosy Mangabe MU is a **collaborative co-management** with the participation of local community members in conservation and development activities. They are grouped in the CLPs (Local Park Committees) and COSAPs (Protected Area Steering and Support Committees).






 fapbm  www.fapbm.org
 Created in 2005, the **Madagascar Protected Areas and Biodiversity Fund (FAPBM)** is a Malagasy **trust fund dedicated to the conservation of Madagascar's biodiversity**. It is an innovative and sustainable financing mechanism for Madagascar's Protected Areas System (SAPM).