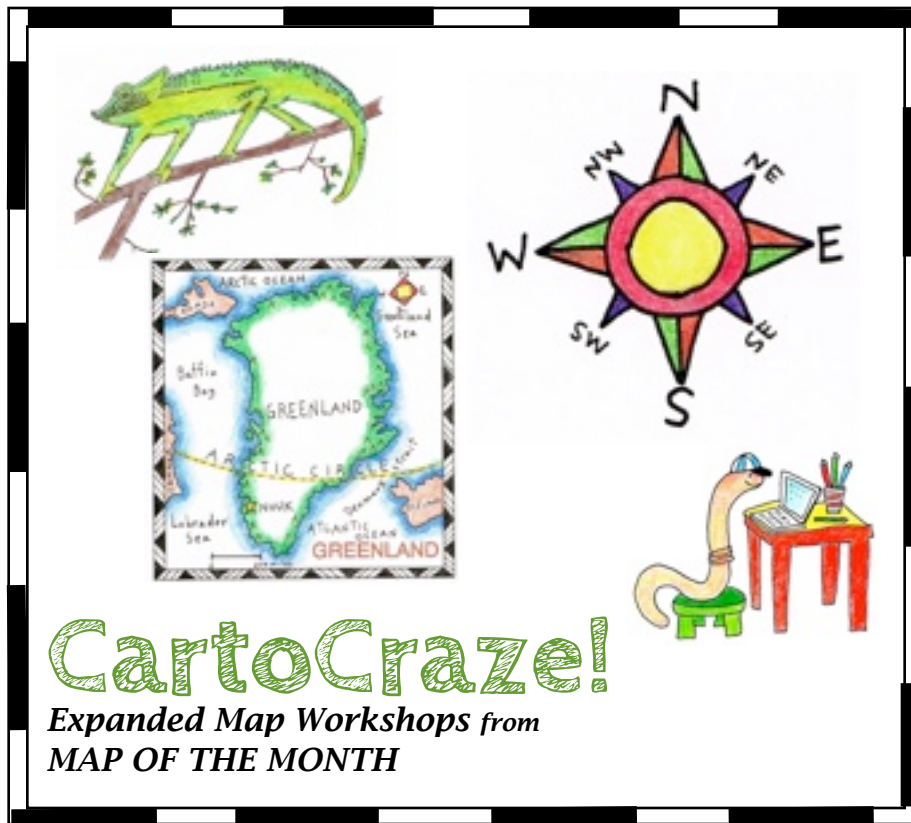


# MADAGASCAR



**CartoCraze!**

*Expanded Map Workshops from  
MAP OF THE MONTH*

**CartoCraze!**

**Expanded Map Workshops**

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# ISLANDS



**An island is a piece of land surrounded by water. An island can be as tiny as a spot of land at the center of a freshwater lake, only large enough for a few plants. Alternately, it can be very large, like Greenland, surrounded by salt water ocean.**

**The actual foundation of an island is below water. Many islands in the deep ocean are the tips of volcanoes. Other islands emerge from the Continental Shelf.**

**The topography of an island is influenced by its position on Earth. Its temperature, climate, flora and fauna and its size are determined by its location. Some islands are uninhabited, others are home to millions of people. An island can be isolated and far away from other pieces of land, or it can be part of a group of islands.**

**Throughout history, islands have captured the imaginations of humans. Explorers in the early history of the civilized world risked their lives to visit islands that were yet unknown. People choose islands as a destination, to relax in areas that have easy access to water. People love movies about islands! Robert Louis Stevenson's book *TREASURE ISLAND*, published in 1883, is still popular today with readers around the world. There is something very fascinating about a piece of land that has a continuous coastline.....**



# ISLAND TERMS AND THEIR DEFINITIONS!

It is impossible to talk about islands, or learn about them, without knowing some terms that relate to islands. Here are just a few terms! Can you come up with other terms?



**DESERT ISLAND** An island not inhabited by humans.

**ATOLL** A coral reef shaped like a circle or ring and is filled with water. This is usually the tip of an extinct volcano.

**COASTLINE** The land along the outer edge of an island, where the land meets the water.

**ARCHIPELAGO** A chain or group of islands

**BARRIER ISLAND** An island formed of dunes, made of flat or lumpy areas of sand parallel to a coastline.

**PENINSULA** A piece of land that is surrounded by water on three sides but connected to mainland.

**GULF** A large bay that is connected to the ocean or larger body of water.

**BAY** A large indentation on a coastline that is connected to an ocean or lake

**LAGOON** A shallow body of water separated from a larger body of water by coral reefs or barrier islands.

**BEACH** Land along the coast of an ocean, sea, lake, or river consisting of loose particles made of sand or rock.



The following presentation is an introduction to the island of MADAGASCAR with guidelines about making a map, as well as some information about its geography, people and animals.

# MADAGASCAR

In prehistory, long before man, a giant continent called GONDWANA was in the Southern hemisphere. This huge mass of land broke up over eons of time and separated into continents and islands as we know them today.

Madagascar, off the coast of AFRICA, is the fourth largest island on Earth.

Because Madagascar was so isolated, many unique plants and animals developed, 90 per cent were endemic, not found anywhere else on earth!

Hundreds of the orchid flowers and many of the very unusual Baobab trees do not grow anywhere else! Many kinds of lemurs developed because they did not have any competition from monkeys on the island. Other unique native creatures are snails, reptiles, butterflies, beetles, birds, and the cat-like Fossa.

Today, man is responsible for plants and wildlife being endangered. The problem is the loss of forests and invasion of habitats where rare species live. Many have become extinct and many are struggling to survive.

Efforts are being made to protect wildlife so the successful future of rare plants and animals can be assured. The lemurs of Madagascar are considered the most endangered animal on Earth. Some, like the Blue-eyed black lemur, the only other mammal other than man to have blue eyes, are being fostered by zoos to increase their numbers!



Make a compass rose for your map by following the directions [HERE!](#)

I am  
Professor Earthworm!

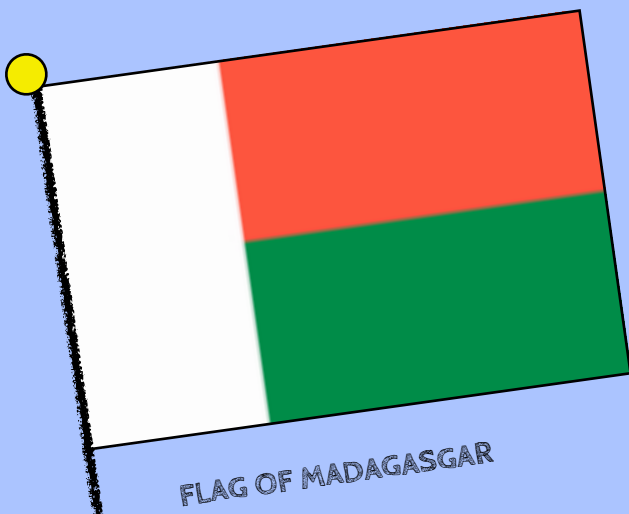




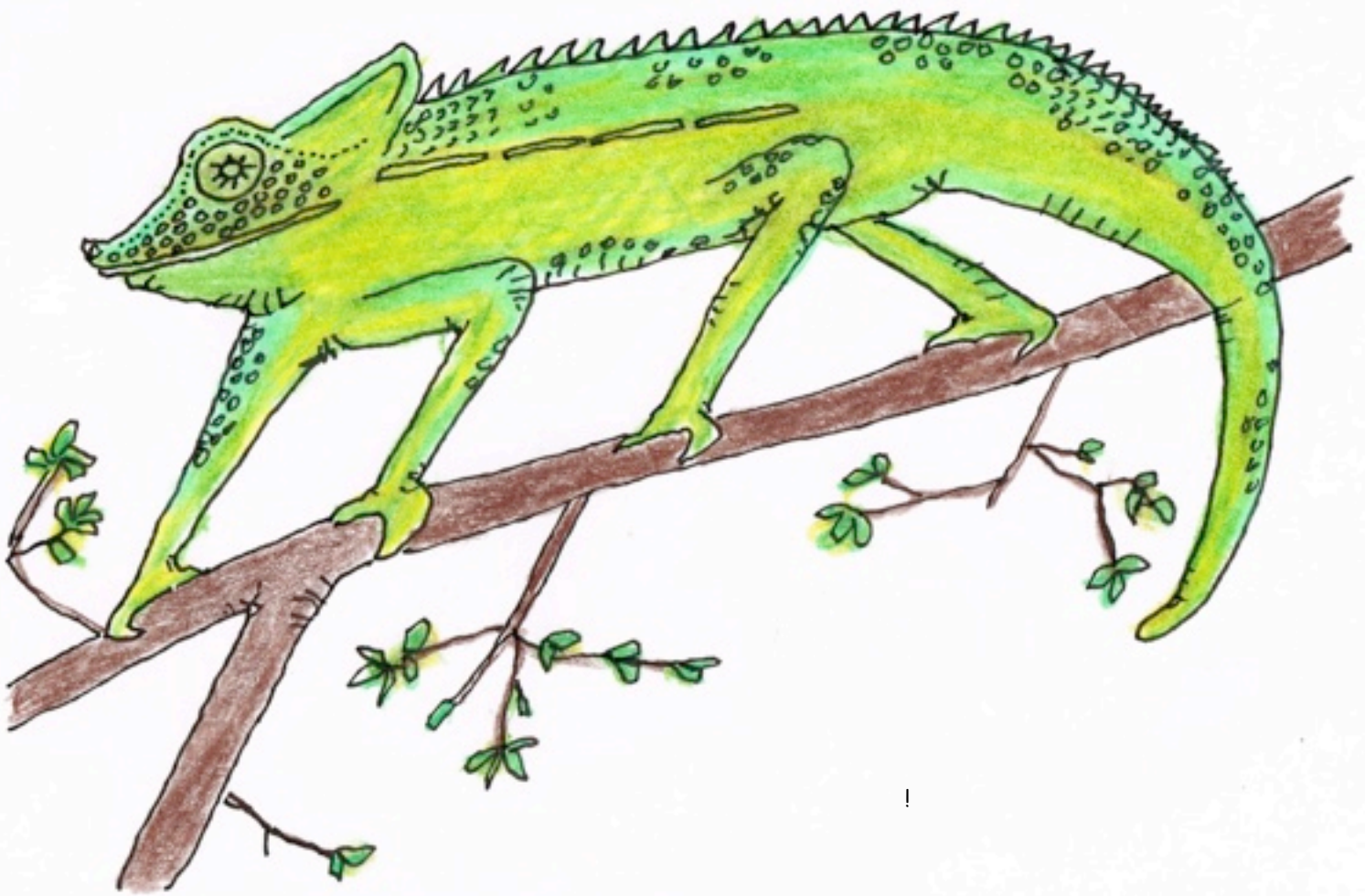
What direction is the island of Madagascar in relation to:

1. South Africa.
2. Tanzania
2. Mozambique

**ON THE MAP!**



This small section of our AFRICA map shows Madagascar in relation to the rest of the continent. See the full map at the end of this file.



## BELALANDA CHAMELEON

The Belalanda Chameleon is found exclusively on the African island of Madagascar, endemic to the town of Belalanda.

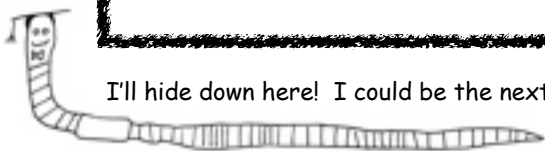
Its range is quite tiny, being only 1.5 square miles.

Because its natural habitat is being destroyed, the chameleon is considered critically endangered.

The Belalanda Chameleon is one of the 75 species of chameleon that occur only in Madagascar. It has a bright green color which allows it to blend into its terrestrial environment.

As it is arguably the rarest reptile in the world, people are going to great lengths to protect the remaining population of the Belalanda Chameleon.

I'll hide down here! I could be the next supper!!



## SPELLING WORDS

reptile  
range  
canopy  
bright  
green  
forest  
treetop  
rare  
exclusive  
species

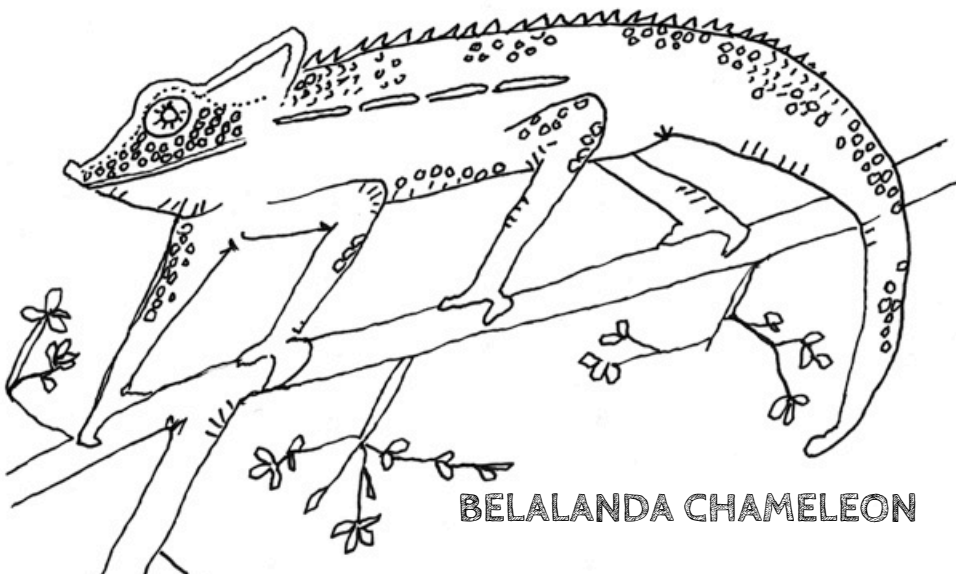
## VOCABULARY WORDS

Turn your map over and define these words!

population  
endangered  
preservation  
deforestation  
habitat  
endemic  
conservation



# MADAGASCAR



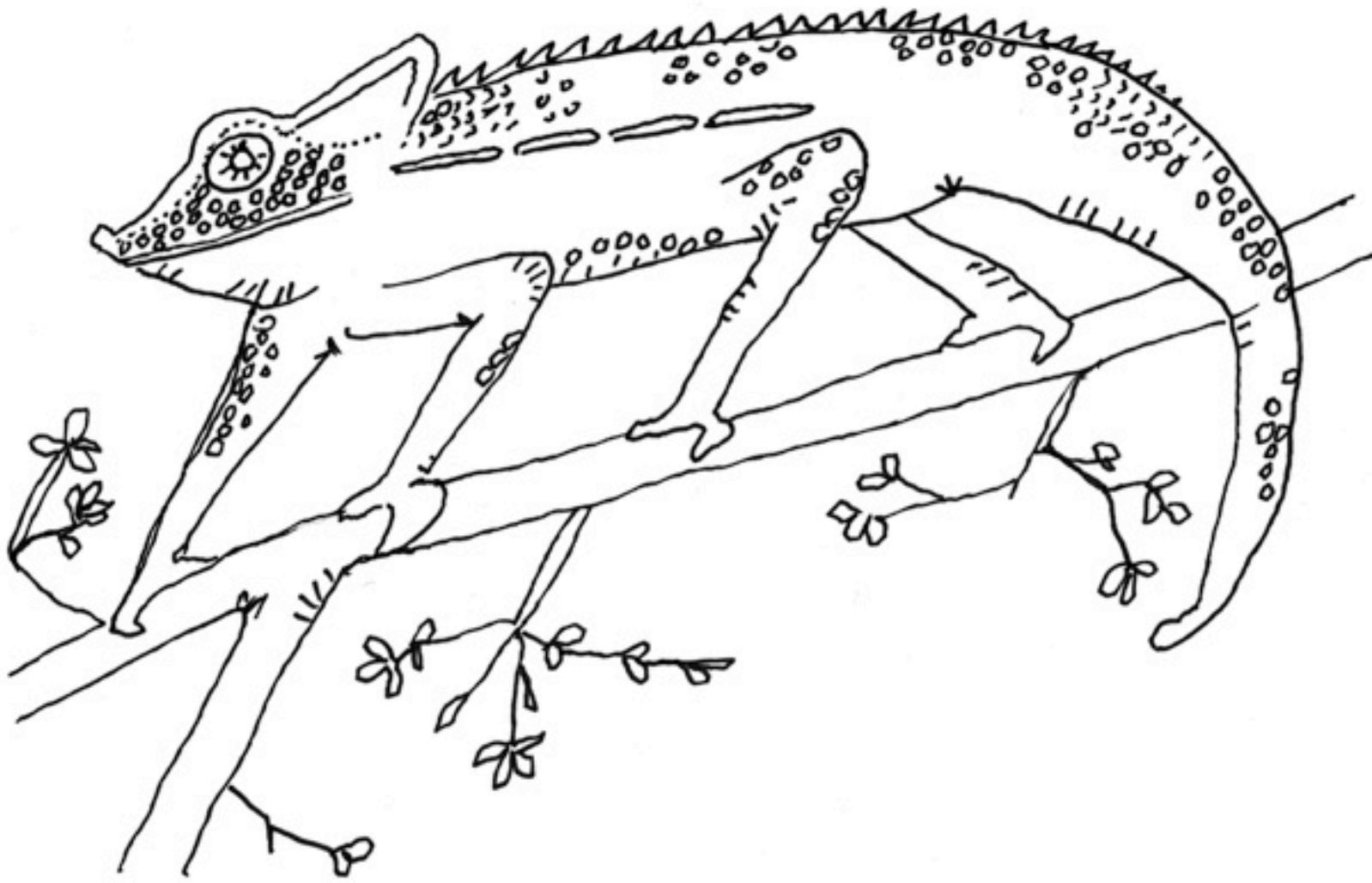
BELALANDA CHAMELEON

## Madagascar

PRINT THIS PAGE:  
COLOR AND LABEL THE MAP, BOTH  
LANDFORMS AND WATER.

ADD A COMPASS ROSE  
TO YOUR MAP!

COLOR  
THE CHAMELEON!



BELALANDA CHAMELEON



The diademed sifaka is an endangered lemur from the northeastern Madagascar rainforest.

Unfortunately, their habitat is being gradually diminished in size by man for other purposes, often for rice paddies to grow food. Efforts are being made to preserve this beautiful creature. An adult measures about 40 inches long and its tail is half that length! It has long silky fur.

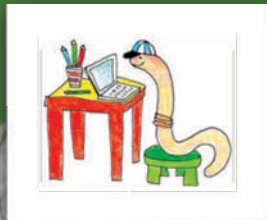
By definition, a “**diadem**” is a jeweled crown or headband worn as a symbol of sovereignty.

We could surely call this lemur

**King of the Madagascar Rainforest!**

In addition to the Diademed sifaka, there are many other kinds of lemurs. Choose one lemur and report to your class about its habitat, its characteristics, and how it lives, eats and moves.

## LEMURS



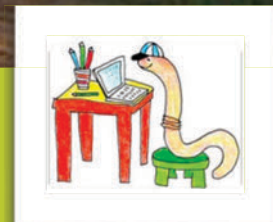
# BAOBAB TREES

This is a photo of “Adansonia grandidieri”, one of the 6 species of baobab trees that live and grow in Madagascar. Like many of the animals of this large island, the baobab trees are also endangered due to the expansion of land for agriculture.



Photo: Bernard Gagnon, [Creative Commons](#)

**Just as cactus is an unusual plant of the desert, the baobab tree is a curious kind of tree on this island, and other places in the world.**



Write a report to share with your fellow students -- use these questions as a guideline for your written essay!

What is a BAOBAB? What other kinds are there, and how are they alike as well as different from each other? What requirements do these kinds of trees need to live? How are they different from the trees in your neighborhood?



Do you want to make your own Treasure Map? This map gives you a head start because some details have already been drawn in. It's up to you to finish drawing, labeling and coloring your map. Lastly, you can write detailed directions on how to get to your hidden treasure!

Be sure to read through the following instructions before you begin. This way, you won't miss any suggestions that can add interest to your map. Be as neat as possible when creating your map. Use your imagination and add those of your own!

**YOUR THEME**  
 Decide first what your theme will be: is your map a pirate map, or an adventurer's guide? You can create a story of why the map was made. Or you can make a map to go along with a story you've read. What is your treasure, or your final destination—jewels, food, toys or money's worth? It's up to you!

**LABELING and ADDING COLOR**  
 When drawing the outlines of your map, labeling place names or creating symbols, a regular pencil works best. After labeling, you can add many colors to your map. Colored pencils are best, although crayons or markers would be fine. Remember to use appropriate colors, such as blue for water, green for forest.

**GEOGRAPHIC DETAILS**  
 What will the landforms on your map look like? What will the surrounding bodies of water be? When drawing in coastlines, use as much of the space as possible. If the land area is very small you won't be able to draw in details easily.

1. Your map can depict an island, surrounded by water. Your coastline won't touch any of the borders of the map.
2. You can draw a small outline of a larger piece of land. To do this, extend the coastline to the border(s) of the map.
3. Your map can show several islands of varying sizes.
4. When drawing, include some waterways and geographic details to make your coastline more interesting. Show about peninsulas, lagoons, cape gulf, bay, delta, beach.

If you are unsure of the meaning of these terms, look them up in a dictionary or encyclopedia.

**MAP KEY**  
 Some symbols have been shown in the Map Key, representing features of the land or water. Add these to your map. Invent new symbols for the Map Key, then draw them in on the map.

1. Some landforms that occur inland: plain, desert, volcano, valley, hill
2. Vegetation: forest, coastal grass, jungle, swamp
3. Manmade features: railroad tracks, house, mine

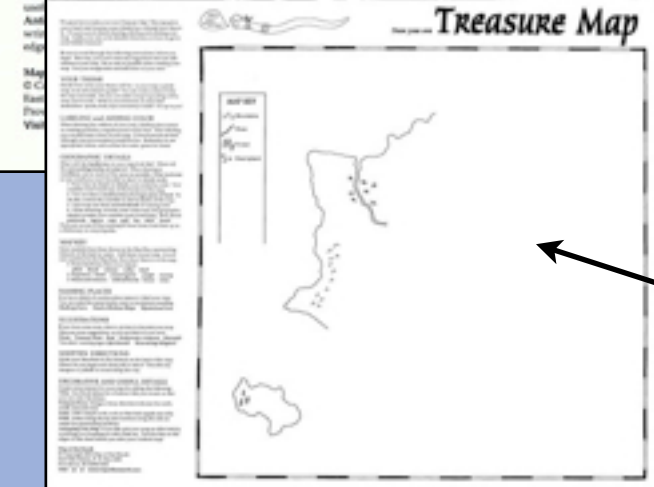
**NAMING PLACES**  
 It is fun to think of creative place names to label your map. You can make the names funny, scary or mysterious sounding: Skulltop Cove, Mist of Broken Ships, Mysterious Cove.

**ILLUSTRATIONS**  
 If you have some time, draw a picture to decorate your map. Here are some suggestions, or you can think of your own: Pirate Treasure chest, Boat, Underwater creature, Mermaid, Treasure warning sign, Quicksand! Man-eating Alligator!

**WRITTEN DIRECTIONS**  
 Write your directions to the treasure on the back of the map. Where do you begin and what path is taken? Describe any dangers or pitfalls to avoid along the way.

**DECORATIVE AND USEFUL DETAILS**  
 Create extra interest for your map by adding the following:

- Title: Use block letters for whatever title you invent so that you can color the letters.
- Compass Rose: Design a fancy direction indicator for north, south, east and west.
- Scale: Add a simple scale, such as One inch equals one mile.
- Grid: Follow along the top and bottom of the map to create your own grid.



**BLANK MAP!**

**COMPLETED MAP!**

## Make your own TREASURE MAP!.....

Just as Robert Louis Stevenson did when he wrote his novel TREASURE ISLAND, you can design your own fictional map and write a story about it! Here is an example of a map someone made using our TREASURE MAP!





# WORLD EXPLORERS

## ROUTES OF THE EXPLORERS

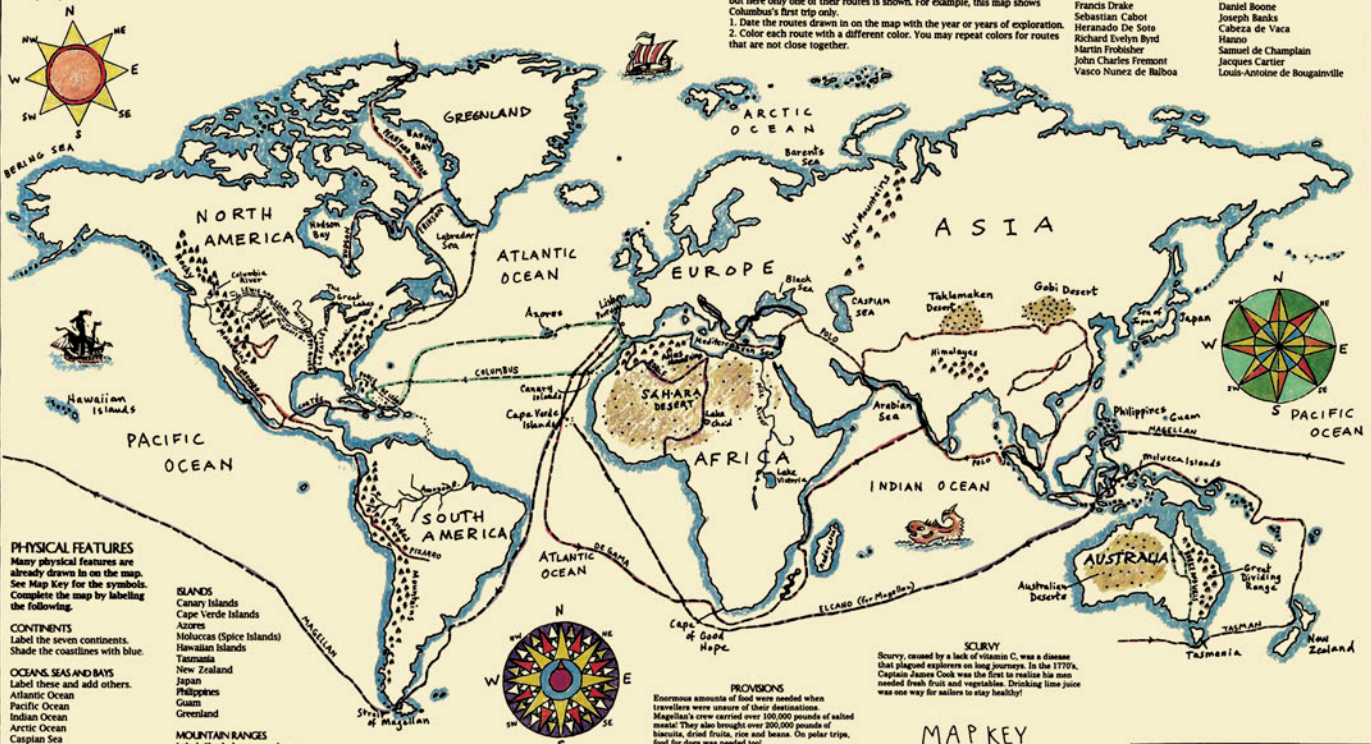
The routes of some explorers have been drawn on this map. The reverse side of this map gives a detailed description of each of the routes shown here. Each route has the explorer's name on it. Some explorers made many voyages, but here only one of their routes is shown. For example, this map shows Columbus's first trip only.

1. Date the routes drawn in on the map with the year or years of exploration.
2. Color each route with a different color. You may repeat colors for routes that are not close together.

## MORE EXPLORERS

Here is a list of other explorers. Research some of them and add their routes to your map.

Ernest Shackleton	Alexander the Great
Vincent Jomassen Bereng	Edmund Hillary
Ernest Shackleton	James Cook
Francis Drake	Daniel Boone
Sebastian Cabot	Joseph Banks
Hernando De Soto	Cabeza de Vaca
Richard Evelyn Byrd	Hanso
Martin Probstler	Samuel de Champlain
John Charles Fremont	Jacques Cartier
Vasco Nunez de Balboa	Louis-Antoine de Bougainville



### PHYSICAL FEATURES

Many physical features are already drawn in on the map. See Map Key for the symbols. Complete the map by labeling the following.

### ISLANDS

- Canary Islands
- Cape Verde Islands
- Azores
- Moluccas (Spice Islands)
- Hawaiian Islands
- Tasmania
- New Zealand
- Japan
- Philippines
- Guam
- Greenland

### MOUNTAIN RANGES

- Rocky Mountains
- Andes Mountains
- Himalayas
- Great Dividing Range
- Ural Mountains
- Atlas Mountains
- Appalachian Mountains

### DESERTS

- Sahara
- Australian
- Gobi
- Taklamakan

### ADDITIONAL DETAILS

- Color the decorative border.
- Color the compass roses.
- Color the illustrations.
- Add other symbols to the MAP KEY, if you wish.

### CONTINENTS

Label the seven continents. Shade the coastlines with blue.

### OCEANS, SEAS AND BAYS

- Label these and add others.
- Atlantic Ocean
- Pacific Ocean
- Indian Ocean
- Arctic Ocean
- Caspian Sea
- Baffin Bay
- Hudson Bay
- Barents Sea
- Bering Sea
- Arabian Sea

### LANDMARKS

- Strait of Magellan
- Cape of Good Hope
- Lisbon, Portugal

### RIVERS AND LAKES

- Label. Color blue.
- Mississippi
- Amazon
- Columbia
- Nile
- Yellowstone
- Missouri
- Lake Victoria
- The Great Lakes
- Lake Chad

### EARLY MAPS

Early maps were like pictures of what people imagined the world might be. The earliest known map was made in 600 B.C. by the Babylonians. This carved clay tablet had a symbol for Babylon at the center of a circle. The outer edges of the map suggested unknown lands.

The Greeks were the first to make maps that described what the world actually was, rather than based on legend. In 150 A.D. Ptolemy of Alexandria gathered all of the information that was known from Greek and Roman travels and filled in over 8,000 place names. His maps described a huge area, from Britain in the north, to northern Africa in the south, and east to China and Southeast Asia. Often a mapmaker went with expeditions to record the routes and to describe areas of land. Christopher Columbus traveled with his brother, Bartolomeo, a mapmaker.

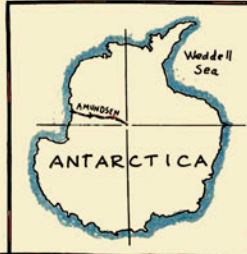
Some maps had illustrations of sea monsters—travelers were fearful of the unknown! Maps showed exaggerated shapes for lands now known. The contours of lands were often guessed at—California was often drawn as a separate island. Longitude and latitude weren't calculated until 1735 when the chronometer was invented. This clock-like device helped navigators know exactly where they were.

**PROVISIONS**  
Enormous amounts of food were needed when travellers were unsure of their destinations. Magellan's crew carried over 100,000 pounds of salted meats! They also brought over 200,000 pounds of biscuits, dried fruits, rice and beans. On polar trips, food for dogs was needed too!

**SCURVY**  
Scurvy, caused by a lack of vitamin C, was a disease that plagued explorers on long voyages. In the 1770s, Captain James Cook was the first to realize his men needed fresh fruit and vegetables. Drinking lime juice was one way for sailors to stay healthy!

### MAP KEY

- MOUNTAIN RANGE
- DESERT
- RIVER, LAKE
- EXPLORERS' ROUTES



Who were the early explorers who visited the island of MADAGASCAR...?