MY EXPLORATION GUIDE

LET’S GO ON AN ADVENTURE!
This guide is a souvenir from your visit at L’Aventure du Sucre. It doesn’t matter if you don’t finish it straight away, you can carry on this adventure at home!

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Key

Surprising information
Additional information you can read at home
Games
Vocabulary
Words to guess and copy into the crossword puzzle at the end of the guide

This guide is a souvenir from your visit at L’Aventure du Sucre. It doesn’t matter if you don’t finish it straight away, you can carry on this adventure at home!
ON THE TRAIL OF MORIS THE DODO AND THE SUGAR DIAMOND!

Raj and Florise are looking for Moris the Dodo who is hiding with a sugar diamond in his beak. Find him by answering the riddles and copy the answers in the crossword puzzle at the end of your travel guide.

A FEW DETAILS BEFORE STARTING THE ADVENTURE

Hello! I’m Raj the Indian myna. I come from India and I was brought to Mauritius to protect the sugar cane crops against locusts. Florise, my friend, also comes from India and she eats the rats and snakes that damage the canes.

Raj and I helped men to get rid of species that were harmful to the crops in a natural and biological way. We are the very first example in the world to show that biological pest control is possible.

LET THE ADVENTURE BEGIN!
A VERY RECENT HISTORY

It only took 400 years for Mauritius to be what it is today, from the first explorers’ arrival to its development, thanks to the sugar industry. On a world scale, Mauritius is very young.

I can’t remember what we call this natural phenomenon that creates islands. Mauritius was born this way, about 8 million years ago.

Watch the 3 videos carefully and help Raj find this word. First, you must find the words on the list that are hidden in the puzzle and circle them. The remaining letters will give you the answer.

The same letter can be used to create several words.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>CANTINO</th>
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<th>NASSAU</th>
<th>CANES</th>
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The remaining letters: ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______

The answer: ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______

Riddle

I’m a very large body of salt water, stretching from the East of Africa to the West of Oceania. Circle the answer.

- Atlantic Ocean
- Pacific Ocean
- Indian Ocean
- Arctic Ocean

**did you know?**

Mauritius was first discovered by the Arabs, probably in the 10th century, who named it “Dina Robin” (“Middle Island” in arab). In 1502, the Portuguese sailors placed it on the Cantino World Map, with their presence in the “Eastern Sea”, the island became “Ilha do Cirne” (“Island of the Swan” in portuguese). It is is recorded under this name on the map of the Dutch who then renamed it “Mauritius”, after the Dutch Prince Maurice Van Nassau.
The story of the dodo takes place in Mauritius; it is likely that a storm brought it here one day. It slowly but surely loses its ability to fly, as there are no predators to run away from at the time. It moves around only on its two legs and becomes an easy prey. Unfortunately, it becomes extinct because men and other predators (rats, cats, dogs) eat its eggs and its flesh.

The dodo lives a second time in Lewis Carroll’s famous novel “Alice in Wonderland” and the animated movie “Ice Age”.

Mauritius is an uninhabited territory before the arrival of the Dutch. Men’s presence allows the island’s development and evolution, but also has an impact on the fauna and flora. It causes the disappearance of ebony wood, dodos and giant tortoises for example. The tortoise and the wood are reintroduced at a later date.

Fauna: a collective noun used to describe all the animal life in a particular region.
Flora: a collective noun used to describe all the vegetal life in a particular region.
Did you know?

In 1555, in his book “Treaty of Jams”, Nostradamus describes how sugar can help in preserving fruits from season to season.

Nostradamus: Michel de Nostredame (1503-1566) was a French apothecary (pharmacist) who is, to this day, also known for his mysterious prophecies.

Prophecy: a speech to announce what will happen in the future.

Florise: “Did you know that every baby in the world is attracted to things that taste sweet? It has even been scientifically proven that we start detecting and enjoying this flavour while we are still in our mummies’ tummies.”

Look at the old piece of furniture. Do you know who used it in the Middle Ages?

Replace the candies by the letters in the sentence to find out:

**A**  **E**  **I**  **O**  **Y**

**T**  **B**  **L**  **N**  **G**  **D**  **T**

**T**  **H**  **P**  **T**  **H**  **C**  **R**

The answer:

I am a sweet food product that is part of the carbohydrate family, mainly extracted from sugar cane. Circle the correct image and write down the answer.

The answer:  ____  ____  ____  ____  ____
SUGAR THROUGH THE AGES

The first European sugar refineries were born in Italy in the 15th century. The country works sugar to make sweets and create new recipes such as macaroons, frangipane and marzipan, inspired by oriental cuisine.

Sugar loaves were invented in the Arab world to facilitate the transportation of sugar.

The answer: Sugar loaves were invented in the Arab world to facilitate the transportation of sugar.

Activity 4

Solve the riddle below to find out what it is:

My first is in restart but not in aerate
My second is in impure but not in premiere
My third is in generality but not in internally
My fourth is in macramé but not in mercer
My fifth is in transmit but not in mantis
My sixth is in learner but not in earn
My eight is in protectiveness but not in receptiveness
My ninth is in determinate but not in determine
My tenth is in mainframe but not in mariner

The answer: Sugar loaves were invented in the Arab world to facilitate the transportation of sugar.

Sugar is considered as a medicine
Sugar is considered as a luxury product
Special sugars are created in Mauritius

Sugar cane is discovered in Melanesia
Nostradamus writes the "Treaty of Jams"
Drinking coffee and hot chocolate becomes fashionable. These bitter beverages are sweetened with sugar, which then becomes popularised.

Sugar loaf: crystallised sugar syrup moulded in a conical container. Refinery: a factory that turns raw sugar into white sugar.
The Old Factory Chimney of Beau Plan

While discovering our island, you will be able to see and admire the remains of the chimneys; they are witnesses and evidence of our past as a sugar producer. They are usually surrounded by villages where you could find trades and professions useful to both sugar factories and inhabitants. These chimneys are the marks and symbols of sugar estates. The one in Beau Plan is made of magnificent cut stones and is 33 metres high.

Have a good look at the architecture of our chimney! It is more difficult to build because it is circular-shaped, unlike the majority of the chimneys around the island that are rectangular-shaped. The stonemasons did a superb job over here… Well done!

Question for an Explorer
Admire our old chimney to find the answer!
In which year was it built?
------------------------------------------------------

What is the name of its architect?
------------------------------------------------------

Look to the right of the chimney; you can see the equipment and tools used by the workers on the estate. Do you know what their professions were?

To find the answer, replace each letter by the one that comes before in the alphabet.

"In the shade of these chimneys was built the Mauritian society."

Arthur Martial, Mauritian writer 1899 - 1951
Take a selfie in front of our chimney and keep a souvenir of your day at l’Aventure. Look! Others have already done it!

I am made and chiselled out of rock. I am used to create buildings and factory chimneys.

Glue your picture here

The answer: ____  ____  ____  ____  ____
A HISTORY SHAPED BY SUGAR

The Dutch colony

The Dutch are the first to occupy the island. They land in Mauritius in 1598, but settle only in 1638. They contribute to the evolution of the country by introducing various cultures, geese and sheep farming... However, the living conditions for the first settlers are very hard (cyclones, diseases, lack of comfort). All these hardships force them to leave the island in 1710.

The Dutch brought sugar cane to Mauritius. What else did they bring from Java, one of their other trading posts in Indonesia?

To get the answer, find your way through the maze and write down the letters that you bump into on your path:

The answer: ______ ______ ______

I am a Western European country that was the first to colonise the island. **Circle the correct answer.**

- England
- The Netherlands
- Spain
- Portugal

**Did you know?**

The first sugar cane plant was introduced in Mauritius in 1639 and came from Indonesia. Since the technology to make sugar crystals had not been invented yet, the sugar cane was crushed with the help of a **hand mill** in order to obtain sugar syrup. From this syrup came **arrack**, the first thing to be produced on the island.

**Hand mill:** equipment that was used to crush sugar cane.

**Arrack:** a strong alcohol that the sailors used to drink during long distance journeys at sea.
The French colony

I was appointed governor of the Mascarene Islands between 1735 and 1746. Who am I?

The French East India Company: it was founded by Louis XIV and exported valuable commodities such as spices and silk from the colonies to France.

Tick the shadow that matches the portrait of Paul and Virginie.

The answer:

The machinery that was on board of the Saint Géran and was meant to reach the sugar mills of Villebague and Port South-East sank together with the vessel in 1744. This shipwreck inspired Bernardin de St. Pierre to write the famous novel “Paul and Virginie”.

The Mauritius sugar industry begins in 1745. Mahé de La Bourdonnais encourages the settlers to cultivate sugar cane to produce sugar and arrack in order to resupply the East India Company’s fleet that makes a stopover in Port Louis.

The French East India Company

Riddle

What was the name of the island during the French period?

A HISTORY SHAPED BY SUGAR
A HISTORY SHAPED BY SUGAR

Slavery

From the 15th to the 19th century, millions of Africans were forcefully deported and sold to French, Spanish, Portuguese and British colonies to work for example in sugar cane fields. A slave was considered to be a chattel, just like a chair, a house or a horse would be. A slave could be sold, bought or given, and his or her children could be taken away from him or her.

A slave was considered to be a chattel, just like a chair, a house or a horse would be. A slave could be sold, bought or given, and his or her children could be taken away from him or her.

Activity 8
Fill in the blanks with the words from the list below.

The slaves who were deported to Mauritius came from __________________ or from the East ________ coast. They were captured and sold to the ________ ________ in exchange for goods and merchandise from Europe. The slaves were then taken to the colonies. This trade is called the __________ ________.

Considered as chattel, a slave had no ________ and his or her life was governed by the ________ ________ which defined his or her role and status.

slave traders | rights | triangular trade | African | Madagascar | Black Code

Activity 9
Watch the short video about slavery, and name the four main ports that were involved in slave trade in the 18th century:

1. L __ __ __ N
2. __ i __ __ __ o __ __
3. B __ __ s __ __ __
4. __ __ n t __ __

Stop for a couple of minutes and watch the movie “Confessions of a confectioner and free man”
THE ISLAND UNDER ROYAL PROTECTION

In 1766, a couple of years after Mahé de La Bourdonnais’s departure, Louis XV, King of France, appoints Pierre Poivre as the new intendant of “Isle de France”. The cultivation of sugar cane and the various trades around this small territory gives birth to a certain way of life on the island, with beautiful fabrics, silks and fine porcelain from Asia. It is also during this period that colonial architecture develops. But the maritime trade also attracts **privateers** and **pirates** near the Mauritian shores, looking for ships that are carrying precious goods.

Spot the **7 differences** between the two pictures of this old colonial house, “La Villebague”.

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**Activity 10**

I, __ __ __ __ __ __ am the king of __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __. I have sailed a great deal across the Indian Ocean where I have defeated “The Kent”, a British vessel that was armed twice as much as mine.

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**Activity 11**

**Did you know?**

60 to 80 sugar factories were built under the reign of Louis XV.

**info**

Colonial style houses are mainly made of wood, with rows of communicating rooms whose French windows ensure proper ventilation. One or several “varangues”, or verandas around the building provide shelter from the rain or sun rays: the temperature is always cool, under this symbol of Mauritian colonial houses.

**A-Z**

**Privateer**: a person who plunders enemy ships in favour of a country.

**Pirate**: a bandit who robs ships for himself.
The British Period

This period is marked by the advent of the sugar industry; the island turns to sugar cane culture and sugar exportation. After the abolition of slavery in 1835, the sugar industry lacks workforce and recruits workers in India. The first ones arrive on 2 November 1834. They pass through the Aapravasi Ghat in Port Louis where they undergo a health inspection and complete administrative formalities. Once done, they are given a “tin ticket”.

Tin ticket:
a small tin box hanging around the labourer’s neck, containing his or her work contract, and a personal description with his or her age and picture.

Did you know?
The Battle of Grand Port took place in August 1810 and the French won against the British. It is the biggest sea battle that was ever won by Napoleon’s armies, and it is therefore engraved on the Arc de Triomphe in Paris. But the British land in Cap Malheureux, in the north of the island, in December, and take possession of the “Isle de France”.

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Activity 12

The sugar factories called on the Indian workers to work in the fields. What is this system called? Sort the letters from the biggest to the smallest to find out.

NDI_EUENTRd ORL_uAB

The answer:  

Entire families leave India and settle on sugar estates where their living conditions are almost as difficult as the slaves’. Nevertheless, they keep their traditions and religions and this is why today you can enjoy these beautiful temples, witness fire walking ceremonies as well as taste delicious curries.

Activity 13

Circle the correct answer:

When was slavery abolished?

1492 | 1710 | 1835

Where do the indentured labourers come from?

India | France | Morocco

How many indentured labourers?

1,000,000 | 450,000 | 75,000
A CENTURY OF UPS AND DOWNS

During the 20th century, the sugar industry comes across some economic challenges, which leads to the centralisation and merging of the sugar factories. Other industries are born, such as tourism and textile, which allows the diversification of the economy.

Activity 14

Look at the model of a 19th century sugar estate, right above the boiler. Complete the map below by writing down the names of the buildings.

The answers:

2 ...............................................................................................................
5 ...............................................................................................................
9...............................................................................................................
10...............................................................................................................

QUESTION FOR AN EXPLORER

In the 19th century, what was the British people’s favorite hobby, that took place at the Champs de Mars in Port Louis?

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A HISTORY SHAPED BY SUGAR

An extraordinary evolution

Under the British administration in 1858, there were over 259 active sugar factories across the island.

Did you know?

Drought, malaria and sugar cane diseases lead to the closing of many factories. The owners end up parcelling their land out; they are bought by the Indian labourers who become small planters. The administrators then centralise the sugar production by bringing together many estates, which make it possible for the sugar industry to survive.

To parcel out: to divide the agricultural domain into small parts.

Small planter: an individual who possesses a small sugar cane plantation.
To a Creole lady

In scented countries by the sun caressed,
I’ve known, beneath a tent of purple boughs,
And palm trees shedding slumber as they drowse,
A creole lady with a charm unguessed.

(1st quatrain, translated by Roy Campbell)

AN ETHNICALLY DIVERSE ISLAND

After living a story full of ups and downs, Mauritius becomes independent in 1968. Here are the faces of its people: Mauritian come from all over the world! There have been many successive waves of immigration related to the development of the sugar industry; this is why Mauritius is an ethnically diverse land made by a rainbow population from different continents.

Did you know?

The first child to be born in Mauritius was Simon Van Der Stel, from a Dutch father and an Indian mother, daughter of a freed slave.

So Raj, if I understand correctly, there was absolutely nobody on the island until men and women willingly or forcefully came here and built everything themselves.

Indeed Florise, people came from Europe, Asia and Africa, and each of them contributed to the development of our country!
A multicoloured flag
Find out what each colour of the national flag means:

Red like the blooming flamboyant tree

Activity 16
Match each date with the correct event:

The Dutch discover the island 1598
Introduction of the first sugar cane plant
Arrival of the French on the island 1715
Arrival of the British on the island

Arrival of the first Indian indentured workers 1835
Abolition of slavery
Beginning of centralisation
Independence of the island 1968

1834 | 1835 | 1639 | 1968 | 1598 | 1900 | 1715 | 1810
Tell me Raj, how did sugar cane end up on our island?

I will tell you, Florinel! It was the Dutch who brought the first sugar cane plant in 1639.

So the cultivation of sugar cane began in the 17th century?

Yes Florinel! But it was only the beginning, because after the Dutch left in 1710, the French settled on the island and built the first sugar factories, including "La Villebague", not far from Beau Plan.

Oh yes, la Villebague and its beautiful House! I know that the famous "Saint-Géran" vessel, which was shipwrecked in 1744, was carrying the machinery for the sugar factories of both Villebague and Port South-East. The sinking of the ship inspired Bernardin de Saint-Ferréol for his famous novel "Paul and Virginie".

By the way, during the French period, with Mahé de Labourdonnais's arrival, there was a genuine transformation of the island, with the development of infrastructures and the organisation of the port in Port-Louis.

Indeed, it is also said that this port was the capital of the Indian Ocean at that time, and that it started to trade with all corners of the world. During this period, there were slaves on the island too, weren't there Raj?

Yes, there were slaves on our island. You know that the tragedy of slave trade lasted more than four centuries in the world! Slaves were forced to work in the fields, without pay.

What a sad story! And the British arrived later, didn't they Raj?

FASTER! ELSE YOU GET THE WHIP!!

How can one go faster with these chains?
Precisely Floris! But before winning the battle in the north of the island and settling here, the British have lost the Battle of Grand Port, the only great French naval victory under Napoleon. This battle even appears on the Arc de Triomphe in Paris.

Yes, and I also know that the British and the French came to an agreement which allowed the French inhabitants to keep on following their traditions as well as functioning under the Napoleonic Code.

You know Raj, I heard that it was during the British period that the sugar cane industry became a real wealth.

Yes, there were many sugar factories in the island, so many that when slavery was abolished in 1835, the sugar industry lacked labour force and had to call 450,000 indentured labourers, also called "coolies".

Indentured labourers were Indian people who came to Mauritius to work in the sugar cane fields; it was an opportunity for them to have a better quality of life. However, it was very hard work and their wages were low.

But the sugar industry started to slow down in the 1900s, which led to what is called "centralisation": the owners parcelled out their lands and merged several factories.

Yes, but Mauritius has always managed to bounce back; nowadays, these big sugar factories remain, together with a distinctive culture and a rainbow nation.
FROM CANE TO JUICE

Beau Plan factory’s machinery

THE SUGAR PRODUCTION PROCESS

1. Harvest
   In Mauritius, sugar cane is harvested between June and December and then transported to the sugar factories on the island.

2. Arrival at the factory

3. Evaporation
   The clarified juice (without impurities) is heated in large boilers where 80% of its weight is transformed into steam. A thick syrup is then obtained.

4. Cooking
   The syrup is heated in vacuum pans. Sugar crystals are added to start the crystallisation process. The liquid mass obtained, massecuite, is composed of fine sugar crystals and a thick syrup.

5. Crystallisation
   Crystallisation continues in large blenders. The massecuite is gradually cooled and the crystals become bigger by absorbing some of the syrup.

6. Global Trade
   The final product is exported worldwide.
Look carefully at the machinery of the old Beau Plan factory’s machinery.

You can even see the workers’ silhouettes at the heart of the giant gears.
Sugar is a nutrient; it is a carbohydrate that our body transforms during digestion, to provide energy to our muscles and brain.

The special sugars made in Mauritius are delicious, but it goes without saying that they must be enjoyed responsibly and as part of a healthy diet. Sugar has quickly found its place in our daily lives. How difficult it is to resist the sweetness a candy, a cake or a pastry, when it provides pleasure and energy!

Now, observe the 12 special sugars and complete the list below by writing down the missing ones:

- Golden Granulated
- Special Raw
- Fine Demerara

I really like the special sugars from our island, Raj... They taste like sweets! Hum... I'm hungry!

And on top of that, they contain minerals such as calcium, potassium or iron which are essential for our health. Now I'm hungry too!
I am a machine that works as a spin dryer; I separate the sugar crystals from the molasses.

Circle the correct picture and write the answer down:

The answer: __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
Come Raj! Let’s go and explain to our explorers how cane sugar is made.

First, the sugar cane must be weighed and taken to the factory by the transporter.

Look Florise! The canes are being crushed in the mills and squeezed like lemons. After that, there’s nothing left but the juice, isn’t it Raj?

The juice is then clarified, which means cleaned.

Yes Florise, you are right! The aim is to remove every impurity from the juice.

Of course not Florise! There is not only the first sugar cane juice, also called fangouri; there is also bagasse, which is used to produce electricity.

And then, Raj?

Once the juice is clean, it will be evaporated in order to obtain a syrup.

Of course, the juice contains 80% of water before evaporation, and we need syrup for crystallisation to happen.

Indeed Florise! The syrup is then cooked in big vacuum pans.

VACUUM PANS

Oh, and then we obtain a sticky mixture that we call masecuites, where we can see the first sugar crystals sparkle!
Exactly! The massecuite is then sent to the crystalliser that will enable the sugar crystals to grow in size.

And the last step of the process is to go through the centrifuge. This machine works like a spin dryer: the sugar crystals stay in the basket while the syrup, called molasses, is evacuated through the holes.

You sure know a lot, Florise! After that, the sugar will be dried and only then will we get beautiful sugar crystals.

Do you know what happens to molasses, Florise?

Of course I do, Raj! Molasses is used to make both rum and bio-ethanol.

Well done Florise!

You see, nothing is lost and every part of the sugar cane is transformed!

Yes Raj, you are right! Sugar cane really has superpowers!
**FLORISE AND RAJ’S SHOW**  
Before carrying on with your adventure, take some time to get to know more about Raj and Florise’s story by visiting the amphitheatre.

**TEMPORARY EXHIBITION**  
Every year, L’Aventure du Sucre invites its visitors and little explorers to discover temporary exhibitions on various scientific or artistic themes (feeding mankind, energy, sustainable development, biodiversity, painting and sculpture exhibitions, drawing and photography exhibitions).
Like many other plants, sugar cane comes from seeds. When the plant has grown enough, it is cut near the ground, without damaging its roots since they ensure future harvests. After 7 years, new stems (cuttings) must be replanted in order to produce new shoots.

The sugar cane plant needs both solar energy (for “light-dependent” reactions) and darkness (for “dark” reactions) to obtain saccharose. Together, these reactions create the saccharose photosynthesis mechanism.

The highest concentration of sugar is located in the bottom of the stalk.

**Activity 18**

Number the pictures chronologically:

1. Watering
2. Seeding
3. Cutting
4. Flowering
5. On the way to the factory
6. The cane grows

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**The Sugar Cane’s ID Card**

**Family:** poaceae (perennial grass, like wheat)
**Name:** sugar cane
**Height:** up to 5 metres
**Colour:** ranges from yellow to purple
**Sugar content per stalk:** 12 to 18%
**Growth cycle:** 1 year
**Flowering season:** May/June
**Cutting season:** from July to December

Did you know that a sugar cane stalk can contain up to 20 litres of juice, which more or less represents 2kg of sugar?

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**Riddle**

I am the scientific name of both cane and beet sugar. Circle the correct answer:

- Molecule
- Sweetener
- Carbohydrate

**Sirandane**

Who am I?

*Dilo dibout* (standing water)

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**A-Z**

A **sirandane** is a typical Mauritian riddle.
THE SUGAR ROUTES

It took a thousand years for the sugar cane to go around the world, first by caravan, then by ship. It was introduced in Mauritius thanks to the great discoveries of the 15th century. Today, Mauritian sugars are exported all over the world.

Answer the questions to make the train whistle!

QUESTION FOR AN EXPLORER
I am a means of transport that was set up by the British administration to carry merchandise such as sugar cane across the island. Who am I?

Get in the boat!
In the old days, the dockers used to load goni sacks full of sugar that weighed between 50 and 80 kg onto this flat-bottomed boat. It was used to transport the sugar to the big vessels that were anchored out at sea, and then left for Europe.

What is the boat you are standing in called? Circle the correct picture and write the answer below.

The answer: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
A revolutionary plant

The sugar cane industry in Mauritius is developing rapidly and calls for innovation. Thanks to this industry, we can produce sugar and rum, but also electricity and biofuel: we call them by-products.

Green electricity

The bagasse that comes from the sugar factory is burnt in the furnaces of the thermal power station to produce steam and electricity. 25% of the island’s electricity comes from bagasse. We talk of green electricity because it comes from a renewable energy source.

A plant with superpowers

Sugar cane is very efficient to fight against greenhouse gases emissions, it can absorb large quantities of CO₂ (carbon dioxide) and produce a lot of O₂ (oxygen) in return. It is also able to lower the temperature by almost 1 degree Celsius around the fields!

An environmental heritage

Sugar cane’s roots play an important role in controlling erosion. They are many and run deep; they stabilise the soil and prevent it from wearing away.
## Ingredients

- 100g shortcrust pastry
- 150g Standard Demerara sugar
- 3 eggs
- 125ml liquid cream
- 40g butter

## Recipe

1. Preheat oven at 180 °C.
2. Roll the dough and cut into circles.
3. Grease small tartlet tins and place the dough into it.
4. In a bowl, mix the sugar, eggs, cream and softened butter.
5. Fill the tins with the preparation.
6. Put in oven for 20 minutes until firm.
7. For an original final touch, decorate with some sugar (coffee crystals).
Find Florise, Raj and Moris the Dodo in the picture below.
This historical village of Pamplemousses lies at the heart of the sugar cane plantations of Beau Plan, a couple of giant steps away from here.

French governor Mahé de La Bourdonnais had his house built there. As for Pierre Poivre, the famous botanist, he chose this village to create his tropical botanical garden, the first ever to be created in the southern hemisphere, and one of the most beautiful in the world.

La Villebague, one of the first sugar mills and sugar factories on the island, was also established near Pamplemousses.

THE SHORT STORY BEHIND THE BEAU PLAN SUGAR ESTATE

There was once a metallurgical plant in Beau Plan. At the end of the 18th century, the estate welcomes a new industry, which produces indigo dye from the indigo plant: one of the main cultivations on the island at the time. Hence the colour that we have chosen for the logo of L’Aventure du Sucre, indigo blue. Beau Plan becomes a sugar estate in 1792, closes its doors in 1999 and is transformed into a cultural centre in 2002, where one can go on a sugary tour while discovering 400 years of history that have brought our little island to where it is today.

ACTIVITY FOR AN EXPLORER

Carry on your exploration around our gardens where you will find several tropical plant species as well as “La Grande Rosalie”, this magnificent steam engine that belonged to one of the island’s first sugar mills and refineries, La Villebague.
CONGRATULATIONS!
You have answered all the questions, well done! Now, enter all your answers into the crossword puzzle below.

Unscramble the letters that are in the blue squares and you will find out where Moris the Dodo is hiding, at last!

Write down all the letters in blue squares here, and write the answer below.

The answer: ____________

CLUE
The old administrator’s office bears the name of the first sugar cane juice extracts.
FILL IN THIS SHORT FORM SO THAT WE CAN KEEP A SOUVENIR OF YOUR VISIT WITH US:

Your name and surname:

____________________________________________________________

Your age:

____________________________________________________________

Who did you come with (name)?

____________________________________________________________

Your parents’ email address:

____________________________________________________________

Which part did you prefer?

____________________________________________________________

What was the most interesting?

____________________________________________________________

What did you think of your visit?

☐ Great  ☐ Fine  ☐ Meh...

Could you tell us why?_____________________________________

__________________________________________________________

YOU ARE A SUPERB EXPLORER, CONGRATULATIONS!

You showed that you are interested and curious about our history. Once filled in, hand in your little form at the reception desk.

Keep the adventure going by trying out our recipe at home. You can also use this guide to create a presentation on our island for the people around you, or to present to your class!

SEE YOU SOON!
Activity 1
Volcanism

Activity 2
Colouring activity

Activity 3
Apothecary

Activity 4
Sugar loaf

Activity 5
Tinsmith - Blacksmith - Founder

Activity 6
Stag

Activity 7
D

Activity 8
Madagascar - African - slave traders - triangular trade - rights - Black Code

Activity 9
London - Liverpool - Bristol - Nantes

Activity 10
Surcouf - privateers

Activity 11
Indentured labour

Activity 12
1835 - India - 450,000

Activity 13
Factory - Camp - Dwelling house - School

Activity 14
Blue like the ocean that surrounds the Island
Yellow like the golden sand of our beaches
Green like our vast sugar cane fields

Activity 15
Golden Casiter - Dry Demerara - Standard Demerara - Coffee crystal - Dark Brown

Activity 16
1639 - 1810 - 1834 - 1900

Activity 17
Golden Caster - Dry Demerara - Standard Demerara - Coffee crystal - Dark Brown

Activity 18
1 - Seeding   2 - The cane grows   3 - Watering   4 - Flowering   5 - Cutting   6 - On the way to the factory   7 - Molasses   8 - Sugar

Activity 19
Plantation - Blacksmith - Founder

Activity 20
Volcanism

Activity 21
Crossword puzzle grid

FANGOURIN

Riddle 1: Indian Ocean
Riddle 2: Sugar
Riddle 3: Stone
Riddle 4: Netherlands
Riddle 5: Mahé de la Bourdonnais
Riddle 6: Centrifugal
Riddle 7: Saccharose
Riddle 8: Barge

Activity 22
Crossword puzzle grid

Activity 23
Crossword puzzle grid

Activity 24
Crossword puzzle grid