

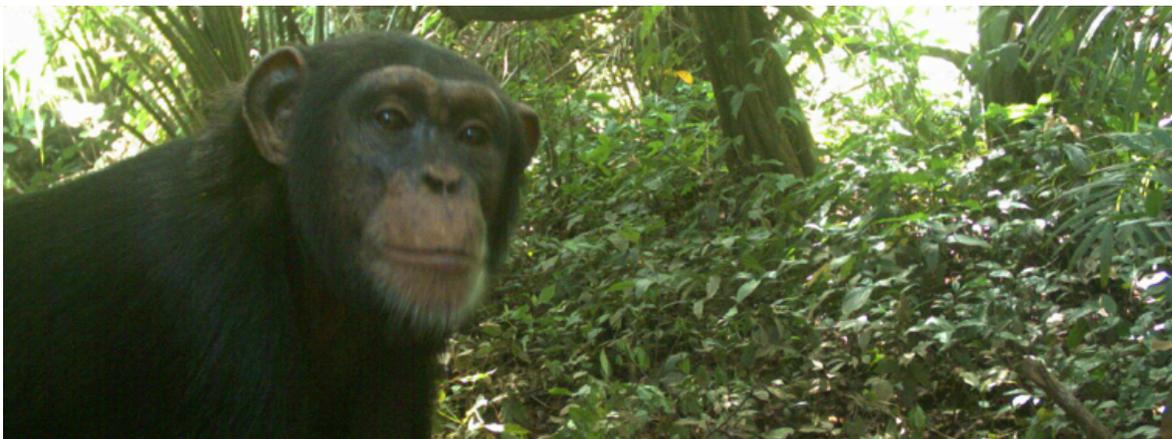
In the Sangarédi Study Area, including Boulléré, 23 species and two genera were identified. At Kamsar, including the reference site of the Island of Binari, 12 species and one genus were noted. It should be emphasized that the presence of nine of the 25 species in the Study Areas were confirmed though the use of the camera traps.

A few important species are described in more detail below:

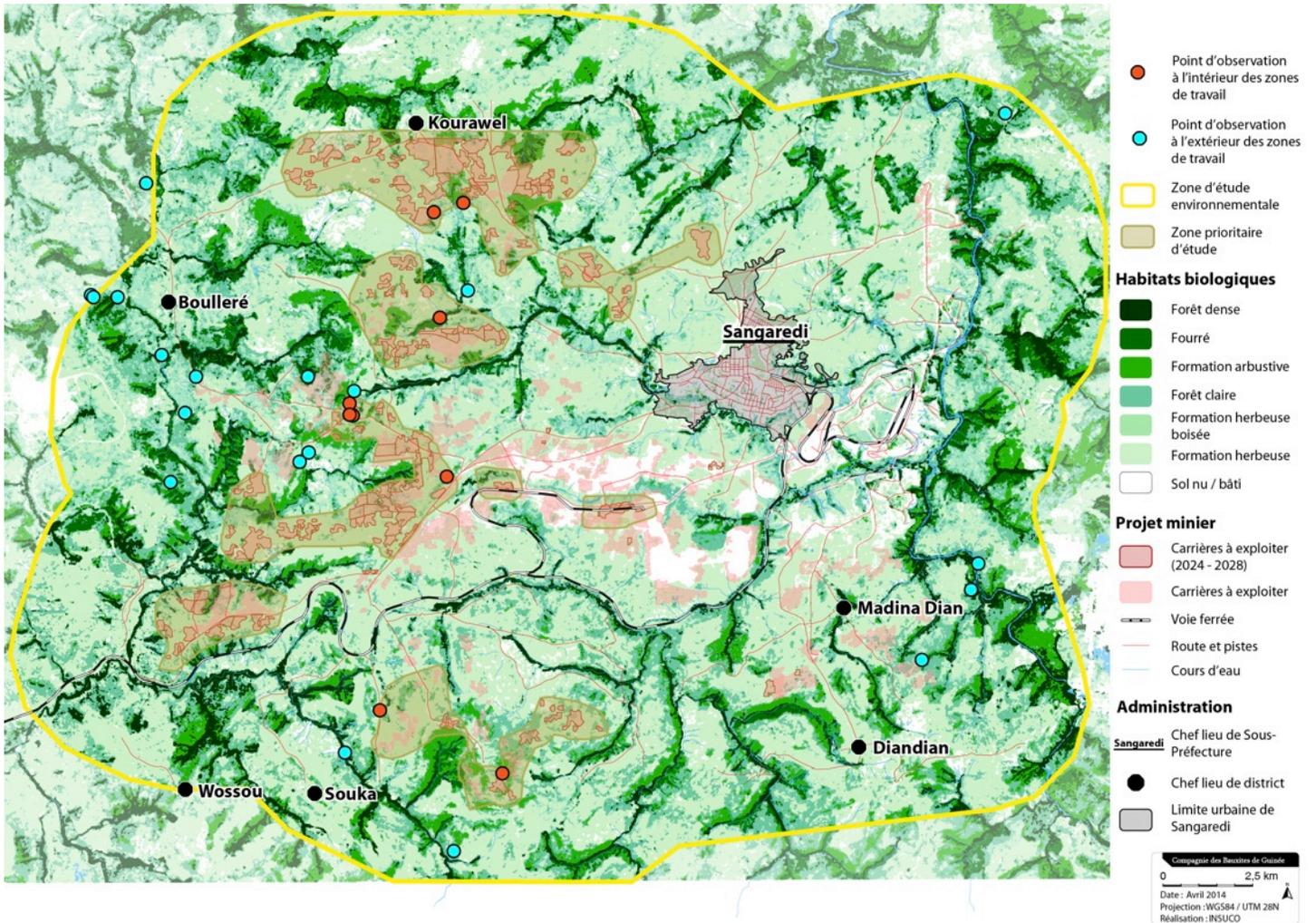
Chimpanzee (Pan troglodytes verus)

The subspecies *verus* is distributed in West Africa, from Senegal to Nigeria. Guinea is considered one of the countries harboring viable chimpanzee populations. However, losses of habitat and hunting pressure on the species have not stopped increasing and the species is considered Endangered. Map 0-14 presents the direct and indirect observation points of chimpanzees in the Study Area. This species was observed mainly in woodland and dense forest.

Photo 0-8 Chimpanzee



Map 0-14 Map of direct or indirect observations of chimpanzee



West African red colobus (Procolobus badius)

The red colobus, considered Endangered, was seen on the Cogon River, about 20 km as the crow flies, to the north of downtown Sangarédi.

Photo 0-9 West African red colobus



Hippopotamus (Hippopotamus amphibius)

The hippopotamus is present in more than 35 African countries, however it is not common in West Africa. Opportunistic observations were made of this species on the Cogon River in the Study Area, east of Sangarédi. A group of four individuals was also seen on the Cogon about twenty km downstream of Sangarédi.

Photo 0-10 Hippopotamus



Sooty mangabey (Cercocebus atys)

The subspecies *atys* found in Guinea does not have a large distribution. In addition to Guinea it is noted from Senegal, Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Ivory Coast. It inhabits a variety of habitats, primarily forests. It was observed a single time in a gallery forest near Boulléré.

Photo 0-11 Sooty mangabey



African golden cat (Caracal aurata)

This species is seen as one of the least well known of the African cats. It is not often observed in its natural habitat and is considered rare. It is probably in decline because it is threatened with loss of habitat and large prey items, particularly in West Africa. The species was seen twice in the same camera trap in galley forest in

the region of Kourawel. Information on this species is sparse, but many observations of this species occur in forests along watercourses. This is the first time it was observed in Boké prefecture.

Photo 0-12 African golden cat



0.3.2.7 Birds

Kamsar

Inventories of birds at Kamsar were undertaken between November 11 and 16 2013, at the beginning of the dry season. Several sites were inventoried during this study including Kamsar, the Island of Binari and Sopila to south (reference area), Taïgbé, Kassimakoro, and Taïdi. The sites included diverse habitats including beaches, mud flats, forests and degraded habitats. The inventories covered the majority of habitats found in the Study Area so as to maximize the identification of bird species using them.

For Kamsar the aquatic birds, particularly the gregarious migratory species (congregatory species), were especially important and specific efforts were made to survey them visually.

The results of the field surveys were compared to recognized international criteria for the identification of Important Bird Areas (IBA). These determine the importance of a site on the basis of the presence of threatened species, the

representativeness of species belonging to certain biomes, and the presence of gregarious species. The criteria of Wetlands International (2014) were used to identify species over the threshold of 1% of the biogeographic population, one of the criteria used to qualify a site as an IBA. The results were reviewed in the context of the regional and national avifauna.

In total, 132 species of birds were identified in the Study Area. Two new species for Guinea were observed: African mourning dove *Streptopelia decipiens* and subalpine warbler *Sylvia cantillans*. Two Endangered species according to the IUCN were observed: hooded vulture *Necrosyrtes monachus* and African white-backed vulture *Gyps africanus*.

Estimates of gregarious species were made. The numbers for sanderling *Calidris alba* (1,630 individuals) passes the threshold of 1 % of the total biogeographic population (1,200 individuals). Four other species had totals close to the 1% threshold:

- Ringed plover *Charadrius hiaticula* 2,600 counted, (2,800 = 1% threshold);
- White-fronted plover *Charadrius marginatus* 110 counted, (120 = 1% threshold);
- Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus* 2,590 counted (2500 = 1% threshold); and
- Gull-billed tern *Gelochelidon nilotica* 160 counted (170 = 1% threshold) (Wetlands International, 2014).

Nine species representative of the Sudan-Guinea Savanna biome are now known from the Kamsar region. This represents 26% of the 35 species known from this biome in Guinea. This indicates that the region is moderately important for birds of this biome. They are generally found in grassland formations.

Kamsar subprefecture is of relatively high importance for birds in international terms. The large numbers of waterbirds counted indicate that this site is of international importance for birds, including at least one species (*Calidris alba*) that surpasses the 1% biogeographic total and three species that are close to their 1% totals (Wetlands International 2014). In addition, it has two Endangered species and a good representation of Sudan-Guinea Savanna biome-restricted species. It therefore qualifies as an Important Bird Area (IBA) (Fishpool & Evans 2001) In

addition, it has mangrove and inter-tidal habitats which are important for many other taxa as well as birds and is bordered on the south by the Ramsar Rio Kapatchez site.

Photo 0-13 Royal tern, sandwich tern, common tern, bar-tailed godwit and dunlin



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Sangarédi

This bird study in Sangarédi subprefecture took place from November 16 to 22 2013. This period is at the beginning of the dry season. This corresponds to the beginning of the northern European winter and 15 Palearctic migratory species were identified in the Study Area. In total 183 species were identified in the Study Area, including 75 species new for the subprefecture.

It has a relatively high diversity of habitats which include species typical of dense forest such as red-tailed greenbul (*Criniger calurus*) and grey-headed bristlebill (*Bleda canicapillus*) as well as species of bowal such as four-banded sandgrouse (*Pterocles quadricinctus*) and chestnut-backed sparrow lark (*Eremopterix leucotis*).

Two new species for Guinea were observed: African mourning dove (*Streptopelia decipiens*) and banded martin (*Riparia cincta*). A new subspecies for Guinea was also observed: rufous-naped lark (*Mirafra africana*), subspecies *batesi*, but the

observation is not certain. Six species typical of *Guinée forestière* were seen and represent important range extensions.

Three Endangered species were observed during the study:

Hooded vulture (*Necrosyrtes monachus*). This species was the most commonly observed of the three vulture species in this study. Over 30 individuals could be seen in Sangarédi town each day and almost all villages seemed to have a pair of these birds. It was less commonly seen away from human habitation.

Photo 0-14 Hooded vulture



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African white-backed Vulture (*Gyps africanus*). Twenty-six individuals were seen soaring in a flock with hooded and Rueppell's griffon Vultures. This scavenger is considered Endangered.

Photo 0-15 White-backed vulture



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Rueppell's griffon vulture (*Gyps rueppellii*). Three individuals were seen in the same flock as the white-backed vultures. No other observations were made of this species. This scavenger is considered Endangered.

Photo 0-16 Rueppell's griffon vulture



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0.3.2.8 Reptiles

Kamsar

Inventories of reptiles in the region of Kamsar were undertaken from October 19 to 24 2013, at the end of the rainy season and the beginning of the dry season. Ten sites were summarily investigated, composed of diversified habitats including forest, mangrove and anthropic formations according to White's (1983) classification.

In total, 15 species of reptiles were identified in the Study Area in this survey. Including the three species of marine turtles, the brackish water turtle and the