

The avifauna of Mount Mbam, Cameroon

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L'avifaune du Mont Mbam, Cameroun. Le Mont Mbam est une Zone d'Importance pour la Conservation des Oiseaux non protégée à l'ouest du Cameroun. Jusqu'à présent, 225 espèces y ont été observées, dont trois espèces mondialement menacées – le Vautour à tête blanche *Trigonoceps occipitalis* (En danger critique), le Touraco doré *Tauraco bannermani* (En danger) et le Tisserin de Bannerman *Ploceus bannermani* (Vulnérable) – et trois qui sont Quasi menacées (le Bateleur des savanes *Terathopius ecaudatus*, l'Aigle couronné *Stephanoaetus coronatus* et la Bouscarle de Bangwa *Bradypterus bangwaensis*). Douze espèces sont endémiques des montagnes camerounaises et 26 sont confinées au biome afro-montagnard. L'observation du Tisserin de Bannerman étend son aire de distribution à l'est, à l'intérieur des Monts de Bamenda. Une population importante du Touraco doré est également présente. Comme plusieurs habitats sont menacés par les activités humaines, il est urgent de mettre en œuvre des actions de conservation du site.

Summary. Mount Mbam is an unprotected Important Bird Area in West Cameroon, where 225 species have been observed to date, including three that are globally threatened—White-headed Vulture *Trigonoceps occipitalis* (Critically Endangered), Bannerman's Turaco *Tauraco bannermani* (Endangered) and Bannerman's Weaver *Ploceus bannermani* (Vulnerable)—and three that are Near Threatened (Bateleur *Terathopius ecaudatus*, Crowned Eagle *Stephanoaetus coronatus* and Bangwa Forest Warbler *Bradypterus bangwaensis*). Twelve species are endemic to the Cameroon Mountains and 26 are restricted to the Afrotropical Highlands (Afromontane) biome. The observation of Bannerman's Weaver extends the species' range east within the Bamenda Highlands. Also present is a significant population of Bannerman's Turaco. As several habitats are threatened by human activities, there is an urgent need for conservation action at the site.

Mount Mbam (05°54'–06°01'N 10°40'–10°46'E; c.1,100–2,335 m), also known as the Mbam Hill Forests, is a massif of c.12,000 ha including c.3,000 ha of montane and gallery forests, in West Cameroon. A first bird survey, conducted in March 2000 by Njabo & Languy

(2000), recorded 134 species over four days and identified the site as an—unprotected—Important Bird Area (IBA; CM014; Fotso *et al.* 2001). A second, two-week, survey, with mist-netting, was undertaken in July 2002 as part of larger research and added 39 species to the Mount Mbam list

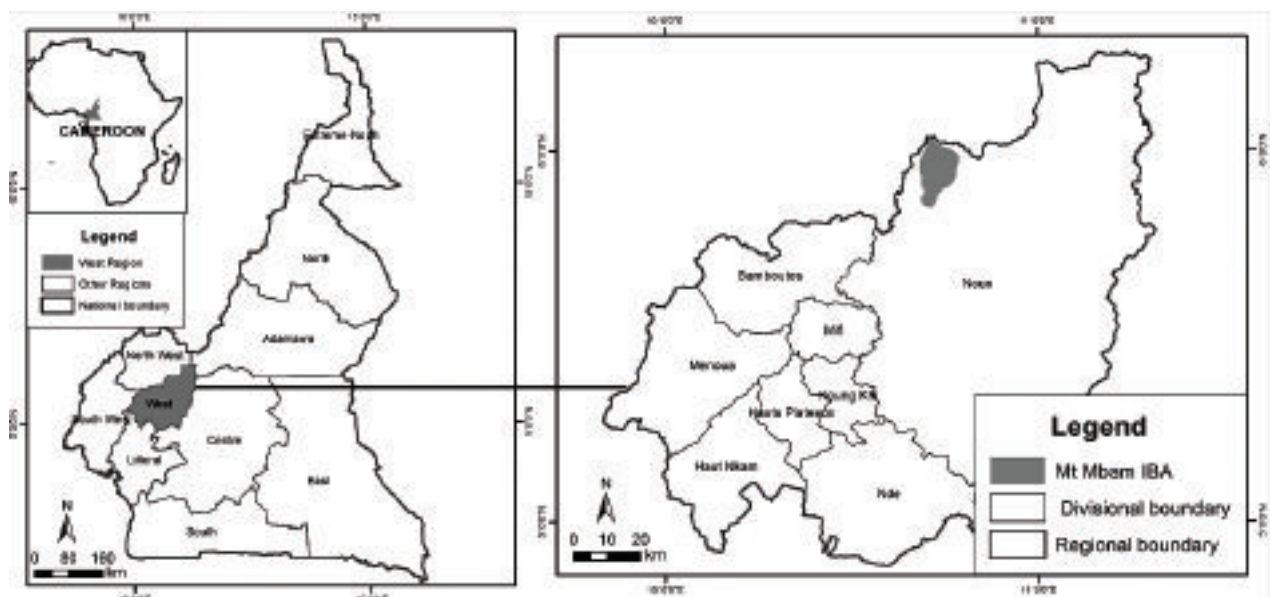


Figure 1. Location of Mount Mbam IBA in western Cameroon.
Localisation de la ZICO du Mont Mbam à l'ouest du Cameroun.

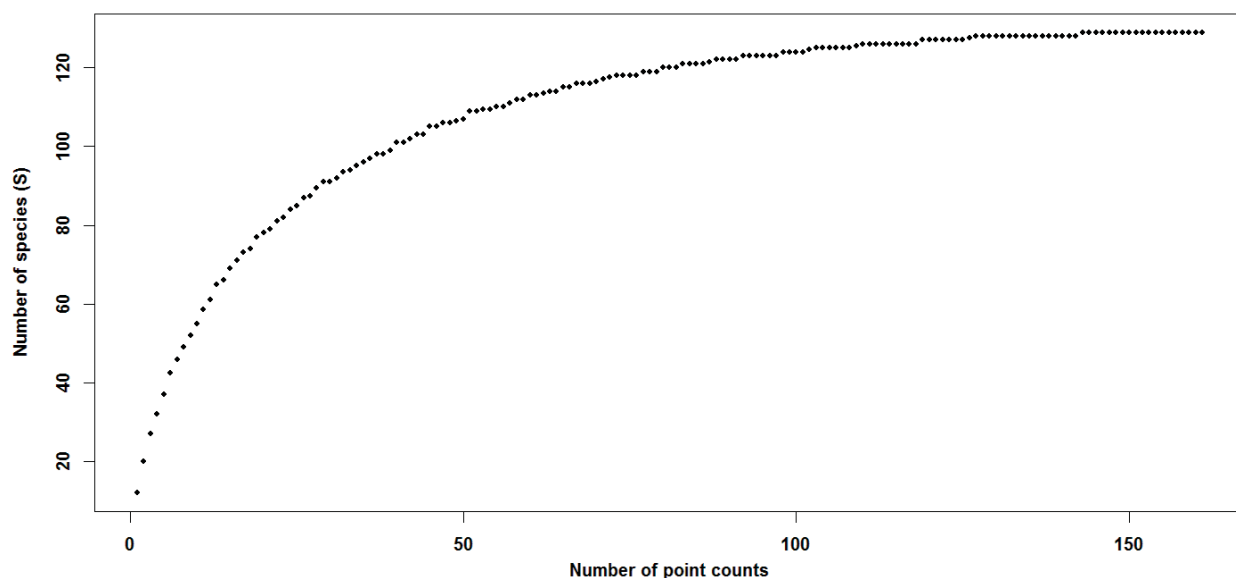


Figure 2. Species accumulation curve.
Courbe d'accumulation des espèces.

(Njabo 2002). Both surveys concentrated on bird species that are biome-restricted, range-restricted or of global conservation concern, and their habitats (Fishpool & Evans 2001). We conducted an additional survey in November 2015–January 2016. We present here a consolidated bird list for the site, which combines our data with those of previous studies, identify species of conservation value, and make recommendations for the site's future conservation.

Study site

Mount Mbam IBA is located beside the principal road linking the towns of Fouban (West Region) and Jakiri (North-West Region) in Cameroon (Fig. 1). The abrupt and isolated massif has highly variable topography and is usually included in the 'Bamenda Highlands', whose avifauna is among the richest and most diverse within the Cameroon Mountains Endemic Bird Area (Fotso *et al.* 2001, Graham *et al.* 2005). It comprises a mosaic of montane forest patches on the plateau, Sudan-Guinea savannah grasslands, pastures and forested galleries on slopes along streams. The area exhibits a single continuous wet season from April to mid November (Tye 1986), with mean annual rainfall of *c.*2,100 mm. The hills are surrounded by several villages at lower altitudes and a few non-permanent settlements of cattle grazers at higher altitudes.

Methods

Field work was conducted in the dry season, between 5 November 2015 and 16 January 2016. This period includes the breeding season of the majority of resident bird species in the Cameroon Highlands (Serle 1981). All major habitat types were described and surveyed, using point counts (Bibby *et al.* 1992) and Mackinnon lists (Mackinnon & Phillipps 1993).

A total of 161 stations, randomly drawn and grouped according to vegetation type, were visited from 06.30 hrs to 11.00 hrs, during which all birds noted visually and acoustically were recorded within 50 m fixed radius points for a ten-minute duration. Twelve-species lists were compiled while walking between points and during the afternoon as an 'add-on' survey.

Birds were identified using Borrow & Demey (2014) and Chappuis (2000). Where possible, photographs and audio-recordings were made to confirm identification and for archival purposes. A species accumulation curve for point counts was also calculated using the 'SpadeR' package version 0.1.1 (Chao *et al.* 2016) in R software version 3.3.1 (R Core Team 2016).

Major habitat types, based on basic vegetation descriptors recorded at each census station, included the following:

- drier 'mature' montane or cloud forest patches on the plateau and its outcrops (with mature trees forming a dense closed canopy), with

common trees including *Schefflera manni*, *Nuxia congesta*, *Prunus africana*, *Podocarpus* spp., *Syzygium guineensis*, *Carapa grandiflora* and *Olea* sp.;

- riparian (or gallery) patches of submontane and montane forest on the slopes and along watercourses, mires and bogs, with mature forest patches having a thick canopy and dense vegetation (in some cases including understory Zingiberaceae and Marantaceae bushes and tree-ferns), common species including tree-ferns (*Cyathea* spp.), *Ficus* spp., *Albizia* spp., *Polyscias fulva*, *Prunus africana*, *Carapa grandiflora* and *Croton macrostachyus*;
- encroached mosaic of isolated patches of montane and submontane forest and undergrowth, thickets, woodland and grassland savannahs with a partially burned and / or heavily grazed vegetation showing a high turnover;
- discontinuous wooded *Sporobolus africanus* grasslands and grazing lands, with numerous emergent shrubs (*Hypericum*, *Rubus* and *Agauria* spp.) and isolated trees forming bushes and thickets reflecting early-stage succession;
- opened continuous *Sporobolus* grasslands and / or grazing fields with several isolated trees and sparsely distributed scrubs, occasionally mixed with Acanthaceae grasses, *Rubus* sp. shrubs and ferns (*Pteridium*, *Nephrolepis* and *Asplenium* spp.); and
- continuous drier scrub / woodland dominated by *Adenocarpus* sp. and *Gnidia*, sometimes mixed with *Rubus* sp., Zingiberaceae and Marantaceae undergrowth.

Results

We recorded 155 species, adding 51 species to the lists of Njabo & Languy (2000) and Njabo (2002). Appendix 1 lists the 225 species recorded to date. Of these, 26 are known only from the Afrotropical Highlands forests biome, whilst 12 are endemic to the Cameroon Mountains Endemic Bird Area. Six are of global conservation concern, including three that are threatened—White-headed Vulture *Trigonoceps occipitalis* (Critically Endangered), Bannerman's Turaco *Tauraco bannermani* (Endangered) and Bannerman's Weaver *Ploceus bannermani* (Vulnerable)—and three that are Near Threatened—Bateleur *Terathopius ecaudatus*,

Crowned Eagle *Stephanoetus coronatus* and Bangwa Forest Warbler *Bradypterus bangwaensis* (BirdLife International 2017).

Cisticola discolor, listed in previous surveys (Njabo & Languy 2000, Njabo 2002), has here been lumped with Chubb's Cisticola *C. chubbi*, whilst *Bubo africanus*, *Oenanthe bottae* and *Onychognathus morio* have been split and are listed as Greyish Eagle Owl *Bubo (africanus) cinerascens*, Heuglin's Wheatear *Oenanthe heuglinii* and Neumann's Starling *Onychognathus neumanni* respectively, following HBW & BirdLife International (2017).

The species accumulation curve of our study (Fig. 2) suggests that few additional species will be found if the same method is used in the same conditions and season.

Discussion

Many of the species found at Mount Mbam are characteristic of the Cameroon Mountains. Although all vegetation types were surveyed during this study and species detection declined with the point count method (see Fig. 2), the list is probably far from complete. Therefore, further surveys with more samples of Mackinnon diversity lists, extended survey effort throughout the day and use of mist-nets are recommended.

Several species reported by Njabo & Languy (2000) and Njabo (2002) were not recorded during our survey. This may be due to differences in sampling methods and in the distribution of sampling effort between the present study and theirs, which included systematic searches, vantage point observations and 'recce' walks throughout the day, as well as mist-netting. We may have missed species that are shy (White-spotted Flufftail *Sarothrura pulchra*, Buff-spotted Flufftail *S. elegans*), difficult to identify in the field (Common Swift *Apus apus*, Little Swift *A. affinis*, Mottled Swift *Tachymarptis aequatorialis*), active outside the survey period and / or time (Freckled Nightjar *Caprimulgus tristigma*, Standard-winged Nightjar *C. longipennis*, African Wood Owl *Strix woodfordii*) or because of very low density and / or hunting activities in the area. Feathers and remains of Bucerotidae, Phasianidae, Ciconiidae and Accipitridae were found in hunting camps on several occasions, echoing observations from elsewhere in Cameroon (Whytock *et al.* 2016). This could explain why species that had been

previously recorded by Njabo & Languy (2000) and Njabo (2002), such as White-headed Vulture, Crowned Eagle and Cassin's Hawk Eagle *Aquila africana*, were not observed during our survey, since large raptors are liable to be vulnerable to hunting (Whytock *et al.* 2016).

A pair of Bateleur, whose silhouette is unmistakable, was observed during this survey, and was seen perched and / or heard calling on other occasions. This record is at the southern edge of this species' range in Cameroon.

The first records of Bannerman's Weaver, a range-restricted species, were made during our survey, representing an eastward range extension within the Bamenda Highlands (Ngute *et al.* 2017). Bannerman's Turaco appears to be doing fairly well in the area, but this situation may not last, due to high pressures on its habitat, with recurrent bushfires set by cattle grazers and hunters, pushing the species into montane forest remnants on outcrops and galleries, which are also under threat from the illegal and unsustainable exploitation of the bark of *Prunus africana*.

The total of 225 bird species observed to date, among them three globally threatened species, 12 endemics to the Cameroon Mountains and 26 restricted to the Afrotropical Highlands forest biome, attest to the ornithological importance of Mount Mbam and its significance to biodiversity conservation. Given the various threats to the site, sustained conservation action is urgently needed. Education campaigns and community outreach, legal recognition and creation of a protected area at the site as well as regular ecological monitoring with threat analyses and socio-economic surveys are recommended. Sensitisation as to the impact of bushfires and law enforcement to stop poaching and the illegal and unsustainable exploitation of the bark of *Prunus africana* are also required.

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Appendix 1. Bird species recorded at Mount Mbam.

Sequence and taxonomy generally follow Dowsett *et al.* (2018), with amendments (*cf.* Borrow & Demey 2014, HBW & BirdLife International 2017).

Status: **R** = Resident [* = species restricted to the Cameroon Mountains area; + = species restricted to the Afrotropical Highlands biome]; **AM** = intra-African migrant; **PM** = Palearctic migrant.

IUCN (IUCN Red List Category; IUCN 2012): **CR** = Critically Endangered, **EN** = Endangered, **VU** = Vulnerable, **NT** = Near Threatened.

Ab. (Abundance): **A** = Abundant (11–100 individuals observed in suitable habitat daily); **C** = Common (1–10 individuals observed in suitable habitat daily); **F** = Frequent (often seen, but not every day); **U** = Uncommon (5–10 records during the survey period); **R** = Rare (1–4 records during the survey period).

Habitat: **1** = Drier montane forest patches on plateau / outcrops; **2** = Riparian (or gallery) forest patches along streams / slopes; **3** = Forest-savanna mosaics; **4** = Mixed wooded / shrubby grasslands or grazing fields; **5** = Open continuous grasslands or grazing fields; **6** = Continuous woodland / scrub.

Met. (Recording method used during the present survey): **P** = point counts, **L** = Mackinnon lists.

Ref. (Reference): **a** = present survey; **b** = Njabo & Languy (2000), **c** = Njabo (2002).

Annexe 1. Espèces d'oiseaux observées au Mont Mbam.

L'ordre et la taxonomie suivent en général Dowsett *et al.* (2018), avec quelques changements (*cf.* Borrow & Demey 2014, HBW & BirdLife International 2017).

Statut : **R** = Résident [* = espèce confinée à la zone des montagnes camerounaises ; + = espèce confinée au biome afromontagnard] ; **AM** = migrateur intra-africain ; **PM** = migrateur paléarctique.

IUCN (catégorie de la Liste Rouge de l'IUCN ; IUCN 2012) : **CR** = En danger critique ; **EN** = En danger ; **VU** = Vulnérable ; **NT** = Quasi menacée.

Ab. (Abondance) : **A** = Abondant (11–100 individus observés quotidiennement au sein de leur habitat normal) ; **C** = Commun (1–10 individus observés quotidiennement au sein de leur habitat normal) ; **F** = Fréquent (souvent observé, mais pas quotidiennement) ; **U** = Peu commun (5–10 observations pendant la période d'inventaire) ; **R** = Rare (1–4 observations pendant la période d'inventaire).

Habitat : **1** = Fragments de forêt montagnarde sèche sur le plateau / zones rocheuses ; **2** = Forêt ripicole le long de ruisseaux ou sur pentes ; **3** = Mosaïque de forêt-savane ; **4** = Formation herbeuse boisée ou arbustive, ou pâturages ; **5** = Prairies ouvertes étendues ou zones de pâturages ; **6** = Forêt claire ou savane arbustive étendue.

Met. (Méthode utilisée pendant l'inventaire actuel) : **P** = comptages par points ; **L** = listes Mackinnon.

Ref. (Référence) : **a** = cet inventaire ; **b** = Njabo & Languy (2000) ; **c** = Njabo (2002).

ARDEIDAE

Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis* R c

CICONIIDAE

Abdim's Stork *Ciconia abdimii* AM b

ACCIPITRIDAE

Black Kite *Milvus migrans* PM C x x x PL a,b

Palm-nut Vulture *Gypohierax angolensis* R U x x x x PL a

White-headed Vulture *Trigonoceps occipitalis* R CR c

Bateleur *Terathopius ecaudatus* R NT R x x L a

African Harrier Hawk *Polyboroides typus* R U x x PL a,c

Western Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus* PM b

Shikra *Accipiter badius* R U x x L a,b

Black Sparrowhawk *Accipiter melanoleucus* R U x x PL a

Lizard Buzzard *Kaupifalco monogrammicus* R U x x PL a

Red-necked Buzzard *Buteo auguralis* AM U x L a,b

Wahlberg's Eagle *Hieraetus wahlbergi* R c

	Status	IUCN	Ab.	Habitat						Met.	Ref.
				1	2	3	4	5	6		
Long-crested Eagle <i>Lophaetus occipitalis</i>	R		R			x			x	L	a
Cassin's Hawk Eagle <i>Aquila africana</i>	R										b,c
Crowned Eagle <i>Stephanoaetus coronatus</i>	R	NT									b
FALCONIDAE											
Common Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	PM		F			x	x	x	x	PL	a,b
Fox Kestrel <i>Falco alopex</i>	R										b
African Hobby <i>Falco cuvierii</i>	R		U			x	x	x		L	a
Lanner Falcon <i>Falco biarmicus</i>	R										c
Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	R										b,c
PHASIANIDAE											
Scaly Francolin <i>Pternistis squamatus</i>	R		F	x		x	x	x	x	PL	a,b,c
Double-spurred Francolin <i>Pternistis bicalcaratus</i>	R		C	x		x	x		x	PL	a,b,c
SAROTHRURIDAE											
White-spotted Flufftail <i>Sarothrura pulchra</i>	R										b,c
Buff-spotted Flufftail <i>Sarothrura elegans</i>	R										b,c
COLUMBIDAE											
African Green Pigeon <i>Treron calvus</i>	R		C	x	x	x		x	x	PL	a,b,c
Blue-headed Wood Dove <i>Turtur brehmeri</i>	R										c
Tambourine Dove <i>Turtur tympanistria</i>	R		C	x	x	x			x	PL	a,b,c
Blue-spotted Wood Dove <i>Turtur afer</i>	R		F	x	x		x		x	PL	a,b,c
Lemon Dove <i>Aplopelia larvata</i>	R		U	x	x				x	P	a,c
Cameroon Olive Pigeon <i>Columba sjostedti</i>	R**		C	x	x	x				P	a,b
Red-eyed Dove <i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	R		A	x		x	x	x	x	PL	a,b,c
Vinaceous Dove <i>Streptopelia vinacea</i>	R		U				x	x		PL	a
Laughing Dove <i>Spiloptila senegalensis</i>	R		F	x		x	x			PL	a,b,c
MUSOPHAGIDAE											
Green Turaco <i>Tauraco persa</i>	R		C	x	x	x	x	x	x	PL	a,b,c
Bannerman's Turaco <i>Tauraco bannermani</i>	R**	EN	C	x	x	x			x	PL	a,b,c
Ross's Turaco <i>Musophaga rossae</i>	R		U	x	x					PL	a,b
Western Grey Plantain-eater <i>Crinifer piscator</i>	R		U	x		x	x			PL	a
CUCULIDAE											
Levaillant's Cuckoo <i>Clamator levaillantii</i>	AM										b
Red-chested Cuckoo <i>Cuculus solitarius</i>	R										b
Black Cuckoo <i>Cuculus clamosus</i>	R		F	x		x				P	a
African Cuckoo <i>Cuculus gularis</i>	AM										b
African Emerald Cuckoo <i>Chrysococcyx cupreus</i>	R		F	x		x	x			L	a
Klaas's Cuckoo <i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>	R		C	x	x	x	x	x	x	PL	a,b,c
Senegal Coucal <i>Centropus senegalensis</i>	R		F			x	x			PL	a
Blue-headed Coucal <i>Centropus monachus</i>	R										b,c
STRIGIDAE											
Greyish Eagle Owl <i>Bubo (africanus) cinerascens</i>	R										b,c
African Wood Owl <i>Strix woodfordii</i>	R										b,c
CAPRIMULGIDAE											
Black-shouldered Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus (pectoralis) nigriscapularis</i>	R		R			x				PL	a,b,c
Freckled Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus tristigma</i>	R										b
Standard-winged Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus longipennis</i>	R										b
APODIDAE											
Mottled Spinetail <i>Telacanthura ussheri</i>	R		F			x	x			L	a
African Palm Swift <i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	R		F					x		PL	a,c
African Black Swift <i>Apus barbatus</i>	R		C			x	x	x		PL	a,c
Common Swift <i>Apus apus</i>	PM										b
Little Swift <i>Apus affinis</i>	R										b,c
Mottled Swift <i>Tachymarpis aequatorialis</i>	R/AM										b
COLIIDAE											

	Status	IUCN	Ab.	Habitat						Met.	Ref.
				1	2	3	4	5	6		
Speckled Mousebird <i>Colius striatus</i>	R		C	x	x	x	x	x	x	PL	a,b,c
TROGONIDAE											
Bar-tailed Trogon <i>Apaloderma vittatum</i>	R ⁺		U	x	x	x			x	PL	a,b,c
ALCEDINIDAE											
Grey-headed Kingfisher <i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>	AM		F	x	x	x	x	x	x	PL	a,b
Woodland Kingfisher <i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>	R		F	x	x	x	x	x	x	PL	a
Striped Kingfisher <i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>	R										b
African Pygmy Kingfisher <i>Ispidina picta</i>	R		F		x	x	x	x		PL	a
MEROPIDAE											
Black Bee-eater <i>Merops gularis</i>	R		U	x		x				L	a
Blue-breasted Bee-eater <i>Merops variegatus</i>	R		F	x	x					L	a,b
White-throated Bee-eater <i>Merops albicollis</i>	AM		C	x		x	x			L	a
European Bee-eater <i>Merops apiaster</i>	PM										b
Northern Carmine Bee-eater <i>Merops nubicus</i>	AM										c
BUCEROTIDAE											
African Pied Hornbill <i>Lophoceros fasciatus</i>	R		C	x	x	x			x	PL	a,b
Piping Hornbill <i>Bycanistes fistulator</i>	R		F	x	x					L	a
Black-casqued Hornbill <i>Ceratogymna atrata</i>	R		R	x	x					L	a
LYBIIDAE											
Grey-throated Barbet <i>Gymnobucco bonapartei</i>	R		F	x		x	x			PL	a
Naked-faced Barbet <i>Gymnobucco calvus</i>	R		U	x		x	x	x		P	a
Western Green Tinkerbird <i>Pogoniulus coryphaea</i>	R ⁺										b,c
Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird <i>Pogoniulus bilineatus</i>	R		A	x	x	x	x	x	x	PL	a,b,c
Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird <i>Pogoniulus chrysoconus</i>	R		C	x	x	x	x	x	x	PL	a,b
Yellow-spotted Barbet <i>Buccanodon duchaillui</i>	R		C	x	x	x	x		x	PL	a,b,c
Hairy-breasted Barbet <i>Tricholaema hirsuta</i>	R		F	x		x	x	x		PL	a,b
Vieillot's Barbet <i>Lybius vieilloti</i>	R										b,c
Double-toothed Barbet <i>Pogonornis bidentatus</i>	R		C	x	x	x		x	x	PL	a,b,c
INDICATORIDAE											
Greater Honeyguide <i>Indicator indicator</i>	R										b,c
Lesser Honeyguide <i>Indicator minor</i>	R		U			x	x			L	a,b,c
Least Honeyguide <i>Indicator exilis</i>	R										c
PICIDAE											
Tullberg's Woodpecker <i>Campethera tullbergi</i>	R ⁺		R			x			x	P	a
Cardinal Woodpecker <i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>	R		F			x	x		x	PL	a,b,c
Elliot's Woodpecker <i>Mesopicos elliotii</i>	R		U	x		x	x		x	P	a,b
Grey Woodpecker <i>Mesopicos goertae</i>	R		U	x		x	x		x	PL	a
Brown-backed Woodpecker <i>Ipophilus obsoletus</i>	R		R	x		x				P	a
ALAUDIDAE											
Rufous-naped Lark <i>Mirafra africana</i>	R		U			x	x	x		P	a
Flappet Lark <i>Mirafra rufocinnamomea</i>	R		R			x	x	x		P	a
HIRUNDINIDAE											
Black Saw-wing <i>Psalidoprocne pristoptera</i>	R		F	x	x	x	x	x		PL	a,b,c
Lesser Striped Swallow <i>Cecropis abyssinica</i>	R										b
Red-rumped Swallow <i>Cecropis daurica</i>	R/AM										b,c
Rock Martin <i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>	R										b,c
Ethiopian Swallow <i>Hirundo aethiopica</i>	PM										c
Barn Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	PM										b
MOTACILLIDAE											
Mountain Wagtail <i>Motacilla clara</i>	R										c
Long-billed Pipit <i>Anthus similis</i>	R		U			x	x	x	x	PL	a,b,c
Plain-backed Pipit <i>Anthus leucophrys</i>	R		R				x			L	a
Tree Pipit <i>Anthus trivialis</i>	PM										b
Yellow-throated Longclaw <i>Macronyx croceus</i>	R										b

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				1	2	3	4	5	6		
CAMPEPHAGIDAE											
Petit's Cuckooshrike <i>Campephaga petiti</i>	R		U		x					PL	a,b,c
Grey Cuckooshrike <i>Coracina caesia</i>	R*		F	x	x	x	x	x	x	PL	a,b,c
PYCNONOTIDAE											
Western Mountain Greenbul <i>Arizelocichla tephrolaema</i>	R**		F	x	x	x				PL	a,b,c
Little Greenbul <i>Eurillas virens</i>	R		A	x	x	x	x		x	PL	a,b,c
Yellow-whiskered Greenbul <i>Eurillas latirostris</i>	R		F	x	x	x				L	a
Yellow-throated Leaflove <i>Atimastillas flavicollis</i>	R		F	x	x	x			x	PL	a,b
Leaflove <i>Pyrrhurus scandens</i>	R		U		x	x	x		x	P	a
Swamp Palm Bulbul <i>Thesolocichla leucopleura</i>	R		U		x	x	x			PL	a
Cameroon Olive Greenbul <i>Phyllastrephus poensis</i>	R**		C	x	x	x			x	P	a,b,c
Common Bulbul <i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	R		A	x	x	x	x	x	x	PL	a,b,c
TURDIDAE											
African Thrush <i>Turdus pelios</i>	R		C	x		x	x		x	PL	a,b,c
MUSCICAPIDAE											
Grey-winged Akalat <i>Sheppardia polioptera</i>	R		R	x	x		x	x		P	a,c
Mountain Robin Chat <i>Cossypha isabellae</i>	R**		F	x	x	x		x	x	PL	a,b
Snowy-crowned Robin Chat <i>Cossypha niveicapilla</i>	R		R	x	x				x	P	a,b,c
White-crowned Robin Chat <i>Cossypha albicapillus</i>	R										c
Brown-backed Scrub Robin <i>Cercotrichas hartlaubi</i>	R										c
African Stonechat <i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	R		A	x		x	x	x	x	PL	a,b,c
Heuglin's Wheatear <i>Oenanthe heuglinii</i>	AM										b
Familiar Chat <i>Oenanthe familiaris</i>	R										b
Mocking Cliff Chat <i>Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris</i>	R		F	x		x	x	x		PL	a,b,c
African Dusky Flycatcher <i>Muscicapa adusta</i>	R		R	x	x	x				P	a,b,c
Northern Black Flycatcher <i>Melaenornis edoloides</i>	R		C	x		x	x	x	x	PL	a,b,c
Pale Flycatcher <i>Bradornis pallidus</i>	R		F	x			x	x		PL	a
Lead-coloured Flycatcher <i>Mioparus plumbeus</i>	R										b
Pied Flycatcher <i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	PM										b
CISTICOLIDAE											
Red-faced Cisticola <i>Cisticola erythrops</i>	R		C			x	x			L	a,c
Short-winged Cisticola <i>Cisticola brachypterus</i>	R		F			x	x	x		L	a,c
Zitting Cisticola <i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	R		F					x		L	a
Chubb's Cisticola <i>Cisticola chubbi</i>	R		A	x	x	x	x	x	x	PL	a,b,c
Singing Cisticola <i>Cisticola cantans</i>	R		F	x	x	x	x	x	x	PL	a,c
Whistling Cisticola <i>Cisticola lateralis</i>	R										c
Stout Cisticola <i>Cisticola robustus</i>	R		U	x		x	x		x	P	a
Croaking Cisticola <i>Cisticola natalensis</i>	R										b
Pectoral-patch Cisticola <i>Cisticola brunnescens</i>	R										b,c
Banded Prinia <i>Prinia bairdii</i>	R		F	x	x	x		x		PL	a
Tawny-flanked Prinia <i>Prinia subflava</i>	R		F	x	x	x	x	x	x	P	a,b,c
Green Longtail <i>Urolais epichlorus</i>	R**		C	x	x	x	x		x	PL	a,b
Bamenda Apalis <i>Apalis bamendae</i>	R*		C	x	x	x			x	PL	a,b,c
Grey Apalis <i>Apalis cinerea</i>	R		A	x	x	x			x	PL	a,b,c
Black-throated Apalis <i>Apalis jacksoni</i>	R										b
Black-collared Apalis <i>Oreolais pulcher</i>	R*		C	x	x	x	x		x	PL	a,b,c
Senegal Eremomela <i>Eremomela pusilla</i>	R										b,c
Grey-backed Camaroptera <i>Camaroptera brachyura</i>	R		C			x	x	x	x	PL	a,c
Oriole Warbler <i>Hypergerus atriceps</i>	R										b
SYLVIIDAE											
Blackcap <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	PM										b
Garden Warbler <i>Sylvia borin</i>	PM										b
Rwenzori Hill Babbler <i>Sylvia (Pseudoalcippe) atriceps</i>	R*		F	x	x	x	x		x	PL	a,b,c
LOCUSTELLIDAE											

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Bangwa Forest Warbler <i>Bradypterus bangwaensis</i>	R**	NT	C	x	x	x	x	x	x	PL	a,b,c
ACROCEPHALIDAE											
African Yellow Warbler <i>Iduna natalensis</i>	R		U	x		x			x	P	a,b,c
PHYLLOSCOPIIDAE											
Wood Warbler <i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	PM		R			x				L	a
Willow Warbler <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	PM		R			x			x	L	a,b
MACROSPHENIDAE											
Green Crombec <i>Sylvietta virens</i>	R		F	x		x			x	P	a
African Moustached Warbler <i>Melocichla mentalis</i>	R		U	x	x	x	x	x		P	a,c
MONARCHIDAE											
Red-bellied Paradise-flycatcher <i>Terpsiphone rufiventer</i>	R		F	x	x	x				L	a
African Paradise-flycatcher <i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	R		F	x	x	x	x		x	P	a,b,c
STENOSTIRIDAE											
African Blue Flycatcher <i>Elminia longicauda</i>	R		C	x	x		x	x	x	PL	a,b,c
White-bellied Crested Flycatcher <i>Elminia albiventris</i>	R*		C	x	x	x	x	x	x	P	a,b,c
PLATYSTEIRIDAE											
Western Black-headed Batis <i>Batis erlangeri</i>	R		U			x	x	x		P	a,b,c
Common Wattle-eye <i>Platysteira cyanea</i>	R		A	x	x	x	x		x	PL	a,b,c
MODULATRICIDAE											
Grey-chested Illadopsis <i>Kakamega poliothorax</i>	R*		U	x	x	x				PL	a
PARIDAE											
White-shouldered Black Tit <i>Melaniparus guineensis</i>	R										b
White-bellied Tit <i>Melaniparus albiventris</i>	R										b,c
ZOSTEROPIDAE											
Yellow White-eye <i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>	R		C	x	x	x	x	x	x	PL	a,b,c
NECTARINIIDAE											
Western Violet-backed Sunbird <i>Anthreptes longuemarei</i>	R		U	x		x		x		PL	a
Green-headed Sunbird <i>Cyanomitra verticalis</i>	R		C	x	x	x	x		x	PL	a,b,c
Cameroon Sunbird <i>Cyanomitra oritis</i>	R**		A	x	x	x	x	x		PL	a,b,c
Olive Sunbird <i>Cyanomitra olivacea</i>	R										c
Northern Double-collared Sunbird <i>Cinnyris reichenowi</i>	R*		C	x	x	x	x	x	x	PL	a,b,c
Orange-tufted Sunbird <i>Cinnyris bouvieri</i>	R		U	x	x	x			x	P	a,b,c
Variable Sunbird <i>Cinnyris venustus</i>	R		C	x	x	x	x	x	x	PL	a
Splendid Sunbird <i>Cinnyris coccinigratus</i>	R		F	x	x	x	x	x	x	PL	a,b
Copper Sunbird <i>Cinnyris cupreus</i>	R		C	x		x	x	x	x	PL	a
LANIIDAE											
Common Fiscal <i>Lanius collaris</i>	R										b,c
Mackinnon's Shrike <i>Lanius mackinnoni</i>	R										c
MALACONOTIDAE											
Brown-crowned Tchagra <i>Tchagra australis</i>	R										b,c
Black-crowned Tchagra <i>Tchagra senegalus</i>	R										b,c
Pink-footed Puffback <i>Dryoscopus angolensis</i>	R										c
Mountain Sooty Boubou <i>Laniarius poensis</i>	R*		F	x	x	x	x			P	a,c
Tropical Boubou <i>Laniarius aethiopicus</i>	R		A	x	x	x	x	x	x	PL	a,b,c
Yellow-breasted Boubou <i>Laniarius atroflavus</i>	R**		A	x	x	x	x		x	PL	a,b,c
Brubru <i>Nilais afer</i>	R										b,c
ORIOOLIDAE											
Black-winged Oriole <i>Oriolus nigripennis</i>	R		F	x	x	x	x			P	a,b,c
DICRURIDAE											
Square-tailed Drongo <i>Dicrurus ludwigii</i>	R										b
Velvet-mantled Drongo <i>Dicrurus modestus</i>	R		U	x		x				L	a
CORVIDAE											
Pied Crow <i>Corvus albus</i>	R		F			x	x	x		PL	a,b,c

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STURNIDAE											
Waller's Starling <i>Onychognathus walleri</i>	R ⁺		U	x		x			x	PL	a,b,c
Neumann's Starling <i>Onychognathus neumanni</i>	R										b
Splendid Glossy Starling <i>Lamprotornis splendidus</i>	R		F		x	x	x		x	L	a,b
Violet-backed Starling <i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>	AM		U			x	x		x	L	a,b
BUPHAGIDAE											
Yellow-billed Oxpecker <i>Buphagus africanus</i>	R		F			x	x			L	a,c
PASSERIDAE											
Northern Grey-headed Sparrow <i>Passer griseus</i>	R		U			x			x	PL	a,b,c
PLOCEIDAE											
Baglafaecht Weaver <i>Ploceus baglafaecht</i>	R ⁺										b,c
Bannerman's Weaver <i>Ploceus bannermani</i>	R ⁺	VU	F	x		x	x		x	PL	a
Black-necked Weaver <i>Ploceus nigricollis</i>	R		U			x	x		x	P	a
Spectacled Weaver <i>Ploceus ocularis</i>	R		U			x			x	P	a,c
Viellot's Black Weaver <i>Ploceus nigerrimus</i>	R		F	x		x	x			PL	a
Village Weaver <i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	R		A			x	x			PL	a,b,c
Dark-backed Weaver <i>Ploceus bicolor</i>	R		U	x		x				P	a,c
Brown-capped Weaver <i>Ploceus insignis</i>	R ⁺										b,c
Yellow Bishop <i>Euplectes capensis</i>	R		U			x	x		x	P	a,b,c
Yellow-mantled Widowbird <i>Euplectes macroura</i>	R		F			x	x		x	PL	a,c
Red-collared Widowbird <i>Euplectes ardens</i>	R		F			x	x		x	PL	a
Black-winged Bishop <i>Euplectes hordeaceus</i>	R		C			x	x		x	PL	a,c
ESTRILDIDAE											
Grey-headed Oliveback <i>Nesocharis capistrata</i>	R		F	x		x	x			PL	a,c
Shelley's Oliveback <i>Nesocharis shelleyi</i>	R ⁺		F	x	x	x	x		x	PL	a,b,c
Black-crowned Waxbill <i>Estrilda nonnula</i>	R		A	x		x	x		x	PL	a,b,c
Orange-cheeked Waxbill <i>Estrilda melpoda</i>	R										c
Common Waxbill <i>Estrilda astrild</i>	R		F			x	x		x	P	a,c
Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu <i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>	R		U			x				L	a,b
Brown Twinspot <i>Clytospiza monteiri</i>	R										c
Yellow-winged Pytilia <i>Pytilia hypogrammica</i>	R		U				x		x	L	a
Black-bellied Firefinch <i>Lagonosticta rara</i>	R		F			x	x			L	a,b,c
Blue-billed Firefinch <i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>	R		C			x	x		x	PL	a
Zebra Waxbill <i>Amandava subflava</i>	R		U				x		x	PL	a
Black-and-white Mannikin <i>Spermestes bicolor</i>	R		C			x	x		x	PL	a
Bronze Mannikin <i>Spermestes cucullata</i>	R		C			x	x		x	PL	a,b,c
VIDUIDAE											
Cuckoo Finch <i>Anomalospiza imberbis</i>	R		U				x		x	PL	a
Pin-tailed Whydah <i>Vidua macroura</i>	R		F			x			x	PL	a
FRINGILLIDAE											
Thick-billed Seedeater <i>Crithagra burtoni</i>	R ⁺		F	x	x	x	x		x	P	a
Yellow-fronted Canary <i>Crithagra mozambica</i>	R		A	x		x	x		x	PL	a,b,c
Oriole Finch <i>Linurgus olivaceus</i>	R ⁺		F	x	x	x	x		x	PL	a,c
EMBERIZIDAE											
Cabanis's Bunting <i>Emberiza cabanisi</i>	R										b,c
Cinnamon-breasted Rock Bunting <i>Emberiza tahapisi</i>	R		F			x	x		x	PL	a,b,c
Brown-rumped Bunting <i>Emberiza affinis</i>	R										c