

Rufford progress report

This report presents the activities we carried out in the field during the rainy season from April to July 2024. In addition to the work carried out in the previous report, this time we performed swabs of around 60 frogs and also discussed in a structured way with the local people involved in the activities on the site (farmers, shepherds, and other components of the community).



Figure 1: Principal investigator sampling for the night survey on the site in Fungoi village.

Sambolabo village:



Figure 2: The research team in the field sampling frogs around the village of Sambolabo.

Here, habitat type was mostly grassy savannah (Figure3). we have documented 6 species of frogs from 5 different genera



Figure 3: landscape of study site during the raining season.

Site 1: Mayo Doube river

Here we had 9 specimens of *Sclerophris maculata*, 4 specimens of *Hyperolius balfouri*, 8 specimens of *Ptychadena oxyrhynchus* and 4 specimens of *Africalus aff. fulvovittatus*.



Figure 4 : Hyperolius balfouri

Site 2 : Sarbo gari river

Here we had 8 specimens of *Sclerophris regularis* and 5 specimens of *Xenopus cf amieti*.



Figure 5: Xenopus cf amieti.



Figure 6: Principal investigator taking swabs parameters of a frog

Mayo Kelele village

Habitat type in Mayo Kelele was mostly gallery forest. Between the different study sites, we had a total of 3 species from 1 genera.

Site 1: Mayo Matelela

Here we found 9 specimens of *Hyperolius cf riggenbachi* and 2 specimens of *Hyperolius nordequatorialis*

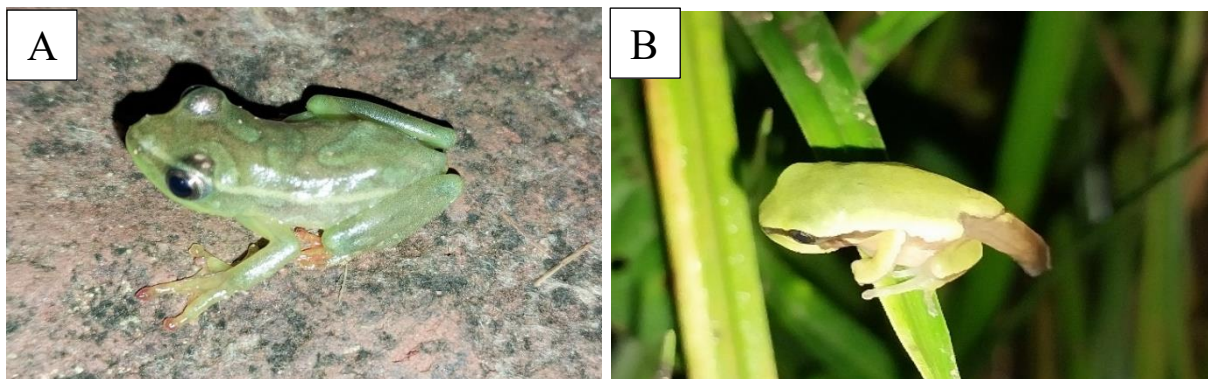


Figure 7: A= *Hyperolius cf riggenbachi* B= juvenile of *Hyperolius nordequatorialis*

Site 2: Mayo Moussa

In this site, we had 19 specimens of *Hyperolius igbettensis*.



Figure 8: Hyperolius igbettensis

Threats:

In one part of this river (Mayo Moussa), the stones in the water are used by locals to wash their clothes, thus contributing to the pollution of the river.



Figure 9 : Anthropised watercourse

Mayo Dardawal village

Habitat type in Mayo Dardawal consists mainly of savannah. Between the different study sites, we had a total of 5 species from 5 genera.

Site 1: Mayo Oula

Here, we had 5 species of *Sclerophris regularis* and 30 specimens of *Xenopus eysoole*.

Site 2: Mayo Corboual

In this site, we had 18 specimens of *Hyperolius nitidulus* and 13 specimens of *Ptychadena oxyrhynchus*.



Figure 10 : Hyperolius nitidulus

Site 3 : Mayo Laidegardal

We had 5 individuals of *Astylosternus sp* from this site.

Fungoi village

Here, habitat type was essentially the forest gallery. We had 4 different species from the same genera.



Figure 11: some members of the research team: on the right, our assistant Tchanchou Tchankou Camus; principal investigator in the middle and on the left, one of my mentors Tchassem Fokoua Arnaud.

Site 1: Mayo Sardoua

In this site, we have found 4 species of *Astylosternus*: 7 *rheophilus*; 3 *sp1*; 4 *sp2*; 16 *sp3*.

Breeding site: here, we had one breeding site of *Astylosternus sp.* (figure 12).



Figure 12: Breeding site of *Astylosternus sp.* in our study site around Fungoi village.

Waldekai village

Here we had 3 species from 3 different genera. Habitat type was mostly constituted of gallery forest.

Site 1: Mayo Oula

Here, we had 14 specimens of *Hyperolius nitidulus*.

Site 2: Mayo Corboual

In this site, we had 8 specimens of *Xenopus eysoole*.

Breeding site:

In this village, we had one breeding site of *Xenopus sp.* (figure 13).

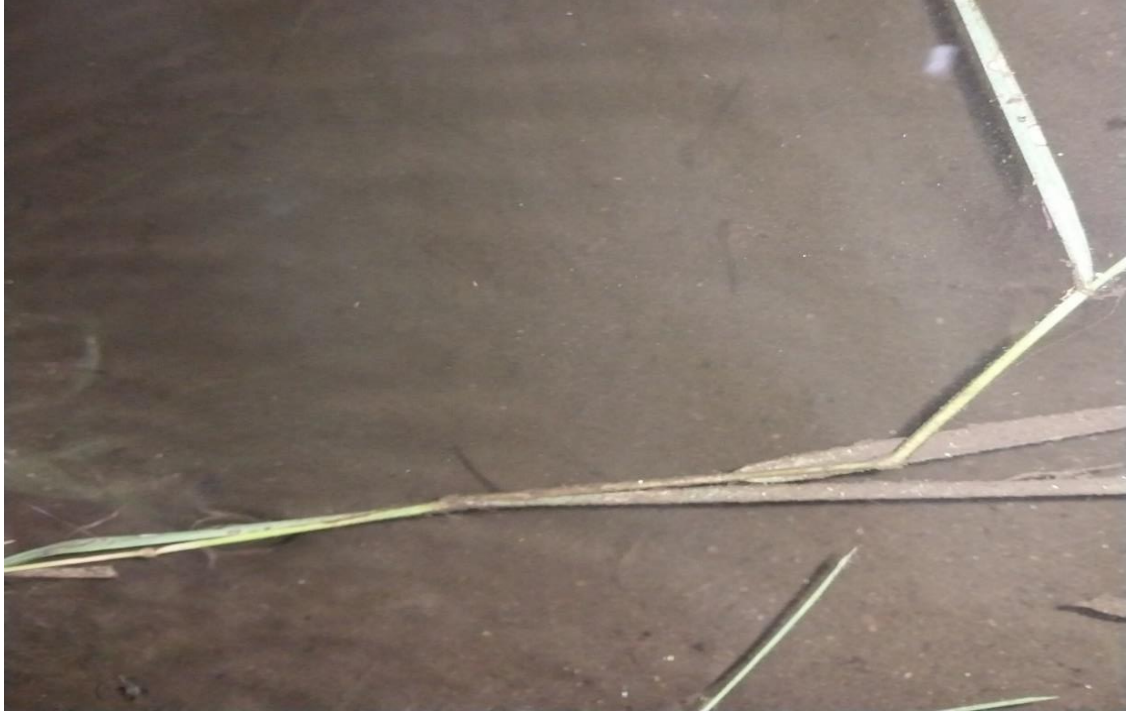


Figure 13: Breeding site of *Xenopus sp* in Mayo Laidegardal around Mayo Waldekai village

Mayo Selbe village

Habitat type in this village was mostly gallery forest. Here we had 2 species from 2 different genera.



Figure 14: Landscape of the gallery forest during the rainy season in the Mayo Selbe village

Site 1: Mayo Selbe river

Here, we had 7 specimens of *Astylosternus rheophilus* and 7 specimens of *Hyperolius nitidulus*.

Socio-economic survey:

Structured interviews in the form of questionnaires were conducted with locals who are engaged in activities around the study area.



Figure 15: working session on socio-economic survey between principal investigator and locals around Waldekai village.