

***Phyllastrephus poliocephalus* (Reichenow,1892) is a Near Threatened (NT) species found on the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif Adamawa-Cameroon.**



Phyllastrephus poliocephalus © siddharthx | Flickr.com

After an exhaustive survey carried out by Forêts et Développement Rural (FODER), in which about two hundred species of bird in the Tchabal Mbabo forest were watched and listened to, this activity was executed under the framework of the COGESPA project. The Grey-headed greenbul or Grey-headed yellow-bellied greenbul is a nearly endemic species and was found to reside in the Tchabal Mbabo forest massif.

Description: As the name depicts the Grey-headed greenbul is noted by a gray head, olive-green back and tail, yellow belly, and white throat. Found in humid forest at middle elevations. A conspicuous species that is usually found in noisy flocks. Larger and more colourful than other greenbuls in its restricted range. Gives nasal, barking calls which often accelerate into a quick series. (Grey-headed greenbul - eBird, nd.)

Taxonomy: *Phyllastrephus poliocephalus* belongs to the Kingdom Animalia, Phylum Chordata, Subphylum Vertebrata, Class Aves, Order Passeriformes, Family Phycnonotidae, Genus *Phyllastrephus*, species *Phyllastrephus poliocephalus*

Conservation status: *Phyllastrephus poliocephalus* belongs to the “class A” group of protected species in Cameroon thus the killing and capture of this species is prohibited by law. The Grey-headed greenbul is classified as Near Threatened (IUCN 3.1)

Threats: *Phyllastrephus poliocephalus* is experiencing a decrease in population as a result of habitat loss, which is due to anthropogenic activities such as agriculture, aquaculture and logging.

Protective measures: Habitat conservation of subtropical/tropical moist lowland forest and subtropical/tropical moist montane forest found in Tchabal Mbabo is an obligation.



¹The Tchabal Mbabo forest massif is located in the Adamawa region, between the departments of Mayo Banyo and Faro and Deo, more precisely in the districts of Banyo, Galim Tignère and Kontcha.

²The “Projet d’appui à la conservation et à la gestion participative du Massif forestier de Tchabal Mbabo” is implemented in Cameroon by the Association Forêts et Développement Rural (FODER) in partnership with the NGO TRAFFIC thanks to the financial support of Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) through BirdLife International.

³With the IUCN Red List system, each species or subspecies can be classified into one of the following nine categories: Extinct (EX), Extinct in the Wild (EW), Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), Vulnerable (VU), Near Threatened (NT), Least Concern (LC), Data Deficient (DD), Not Assessed (NE).