

# Population assessment of Demidoff’s dwarf galago in a Ghanaian forest fragment mosaic

FA Campos, EC Wikberg, and TD Holmes  
Department of Anthropology, University of Calgary

## Background

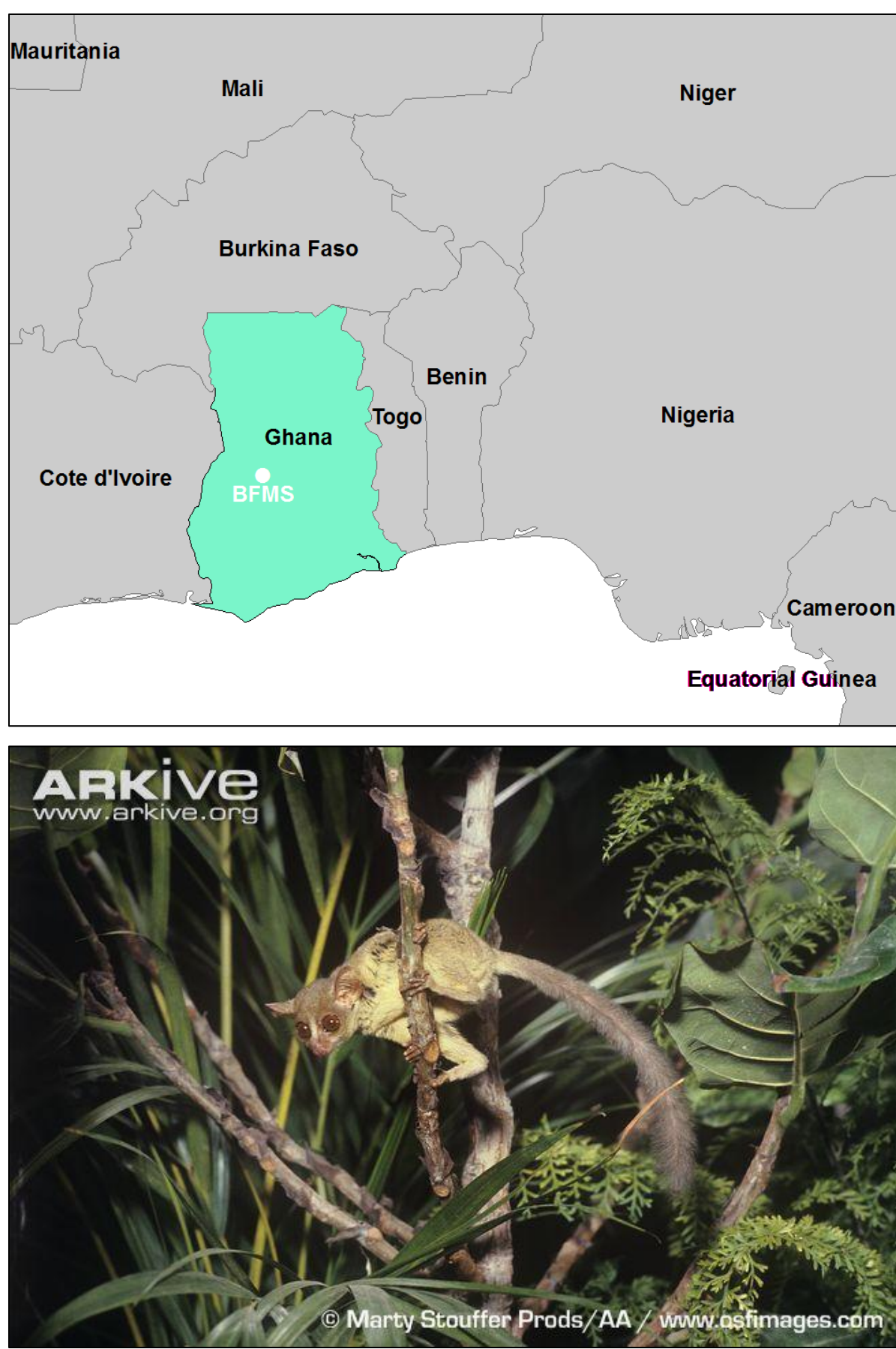
Demidoff’s dwarf galago (*Galagoides demidovii*), the smallest primate of mainland Africa, is a widespread resident of Central and West African forest understory and edge habitats. It is relatively abundant in protected moist forests across its geographic range [1-6], but its occurrence in drier, semi-deciduous forests and in areas with heavy human modification remains unclear. We surveyed for *G. demidovii* in the Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (BFMS), a community-based conservation area that encompasses a mosaic of woodlands and abandoned farmlands surrounding a small fragment of primary forest. Although a centuries-old hunting taboo in BFMS has successfully conserved two monkeys species, *G. demidovii* was not afforded any protection from hunting until the passage of a local bylaw in 1974 that banned hunting within a 5-km radius of the sanctuary [7].

### Research Objectives:

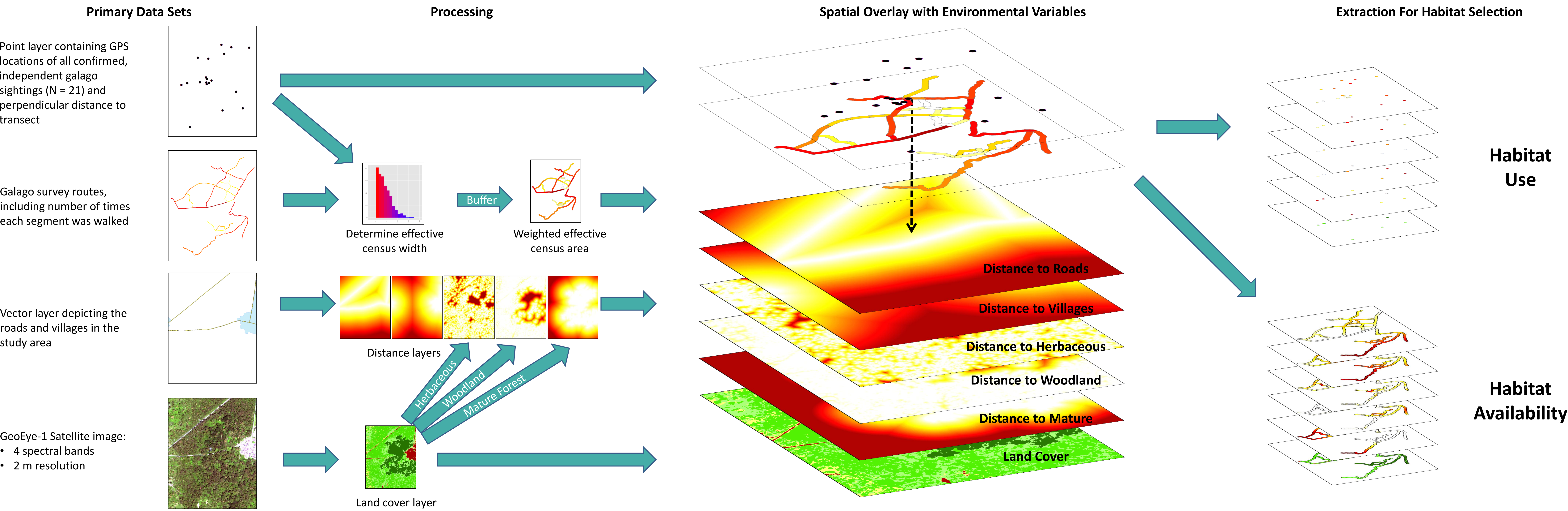
1. Determine population density of *G. demidovii* at BFMS
2. Estimate the current total population size
3. Examine the habitat preferences of *G. demidovii*

## Methods

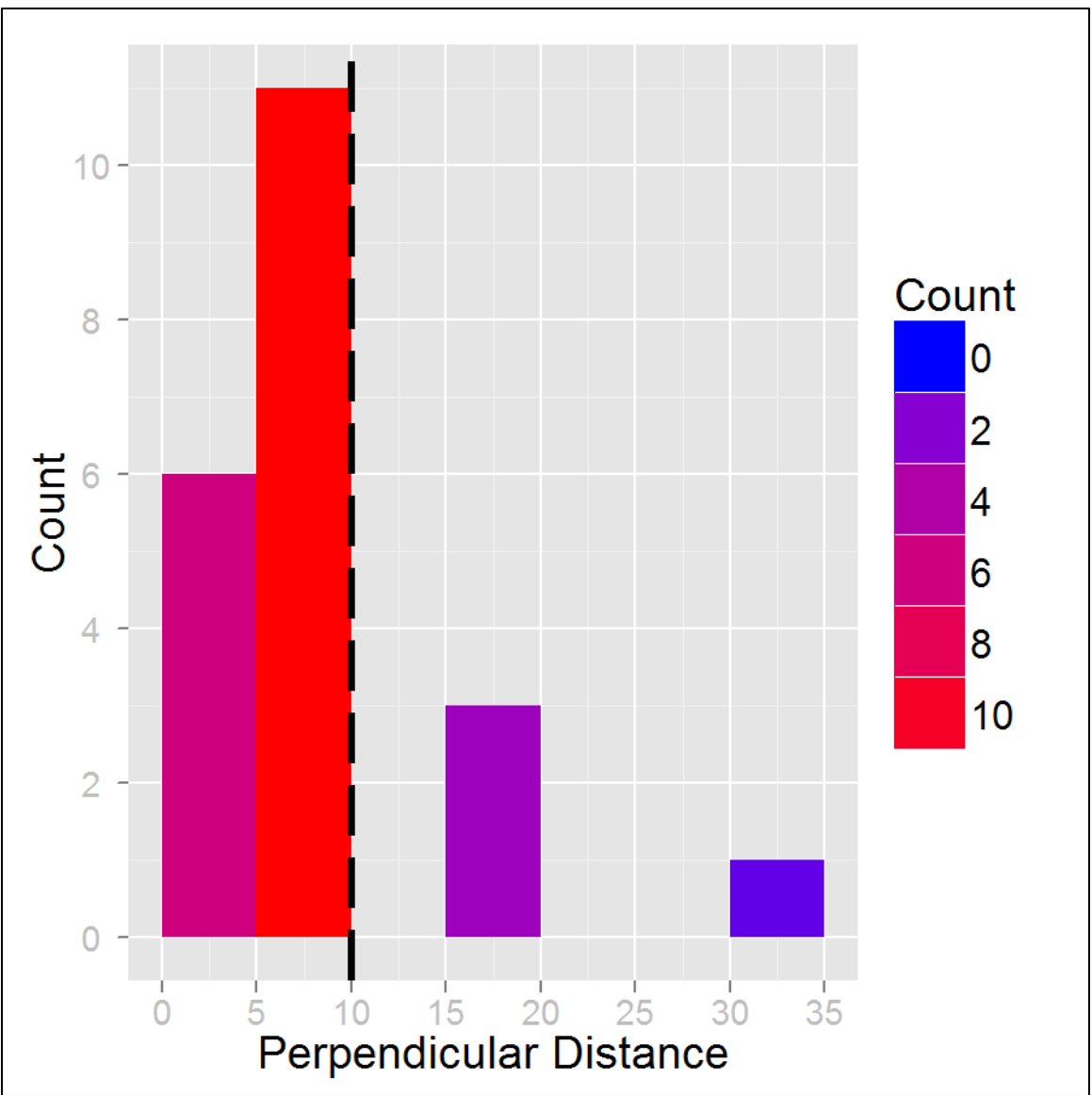
- Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary (BFMS), Ghana: 192 ha.
- Nocturnal surveys on 19 days between Jul 2008 and Jun 2009.
- Two observers walked linear routes distributed among habitat types.
- Identified galagos by eye shine reflected from headlamps and by their distinctive calls (*G. demidovii* only galago present at BFMS).
- For each detected animal, we recorded GPS location, microhabitat characteristics, and the perpendicular animal-to-transect distance.
- Transect width calculated by histogram inspection method [8].
- Significance of selection for each environmental variable (below) evaluated with log-likelihood  $\chi^2$  tests on selection ratios of used vs. available resource units [9], with distance categories defined as close (<30 m), intermediate (30-100 m), and far (>100 m).



## Analysis Workflow



1. Total transect distance 28.2 km (19.5 hours), with 21 sightings along census routes

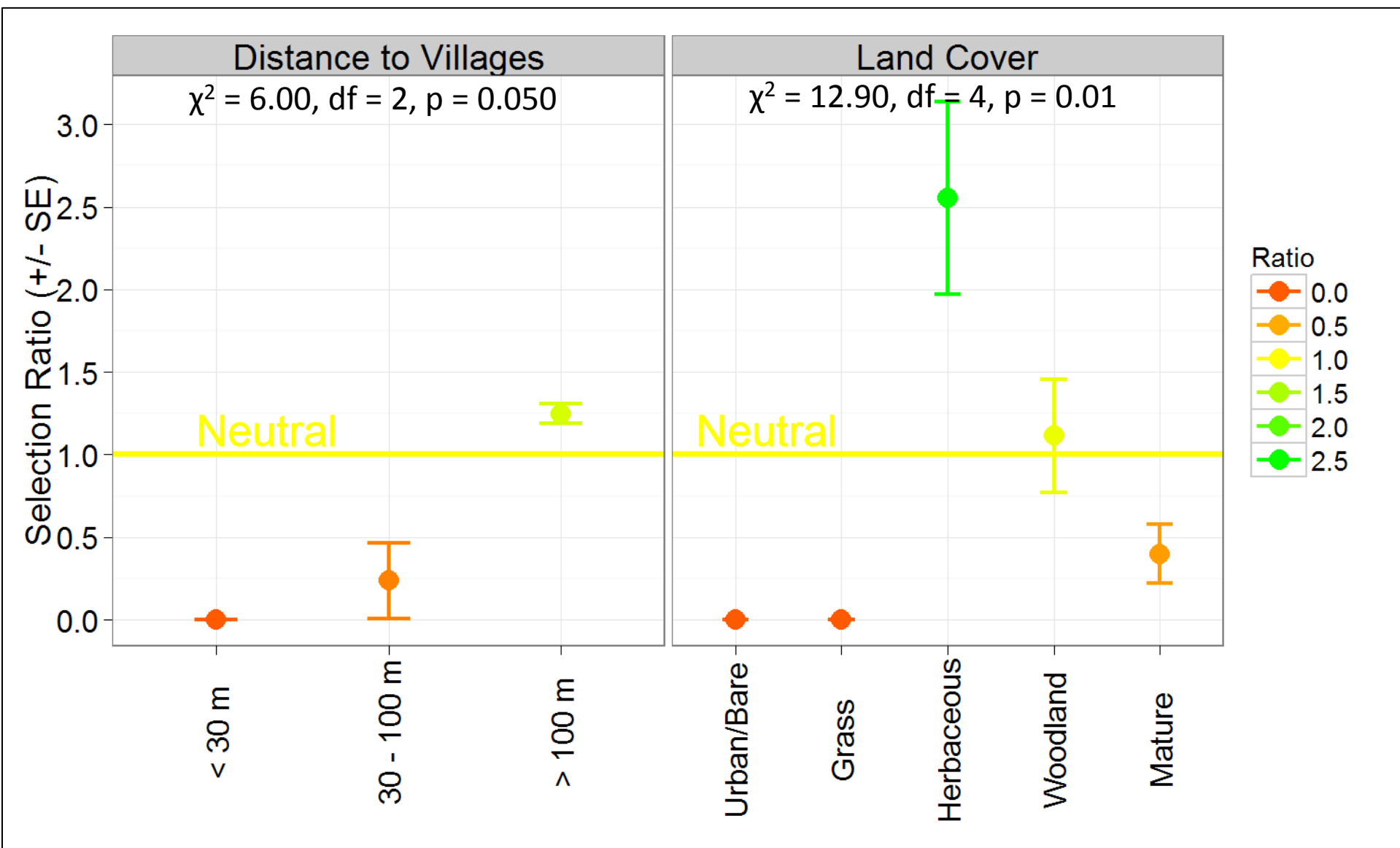


2. Effective census radius = 10 m; weighted census area 63.6 ha

## Results

<i>G. demidovii</i> census site	Encounters/hr	Reference
Korup N.P., Cameroon	0.35	[1]
Mount Cameroon, Cameroon	0.22	[2]
Rhoko, Cameroon	0.71	[3]
Tai Forest, Côte d'Ivoire	1.3	[2]
Moka, Bioko, Equatorial Guinea	0.36	[4]
Moka, Bioko, Equatorial Guinea	1.84	[5]
Okumu N.P., Nigeria	0.9	[6]
<b>BFMS, Ghana</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>This Study</b>

3. Encounter rate (1.10 / hr) comparable to some other localities. Galago density: 0.33 / ha; total population likely 60-70 animals.



4. Galagos preferred 1) areas far from villages and 2) low-canopy secondary forest with a dense, liana-rich understory. Other variables not significant.



**Acknowledgements:** This study was carried out to establish a night walk for ecotourists, and was sanctioned by members of the BFMS management committee. It occurred contemporaneously with ECW's PhD research at BFMS under the supervision of Dr. Pascale Sicotte. The following agencies and institutions provided funding to ECW for all authors to conduct research at BFMS: Leakey Foundation, Alberta Ingenuity Fund, American Society of Primatologists, International Primatological Society, and the University of Calgary. The satellite image was purchased with a grant from the Canada Foundation for Innovation received by Dr. Linda Fedigan. Dr. Pascale Sicotte's long-term research at BFMS is funded by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada.

**References:** [1] S Bearder, et al. (1992). A Survey of Nocturnal Primates and Other Mammals in the Korup National Park, Cameroon. Report. [2] L Ambrose (1999). PhD Thesis, Oxford Brookes University, Oxford, UK. [3] S Bearder, et al. (2009). A Survey of Nocturnal Primates in Rhoko Forest, Nigeria, 14-18 January 2009. Report. [4] L Ambrose, et al. (1999). Afr Primates 4: 4-10. [5] G Stokes (2011). Relative Abundance and Habitat Use of Galagos in Moka, Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea. Report. [6] S Bearder, et al. (2009). Report on a Survey of Nocturnal Primates in Okomu National Park and Forest Reserve, 21-26 January 2009. Report. [7] TL Saj, et al. (2005). In JJD Paterson & JJ Wallis (Eds.), Commensalism and Conflict: The Human-Primate Interface (pp. 350-375). Norman, OK: American Society of Primatologists. [8] GH Whitesides, et al. (1988). J Anim Ecol 57: 345-367. [9] BFJ Manly (2002). Resource selection by animals: statistical design and analysis for field studies, Second Edition. New York: Springer.