



Figure 3. Forest Fragments and arbitrary zoning of blocks 1-3 (denoted FG1 to FG3).

Plastic maps were prepared to facilitate the visualization of areas to explore, and a series of points (waypoints) were recorded in the GPS prior to the team fieldtrip via conversion of KML files in gpx file using free softwares Basecamp © Garmin. These points correspond to dense forest areas.

2.2. Georeferencing and mapping

The geographical location of villages, houses, camera-traps (CT) and other fauna and flora observations were georeferenced using GPS Garmin 60CSx and 60Cx. The calculation of surfaces and the production of maps are in progress using the QGIS software and ENVI for landsat image chronological sequence analysis. In each forest fragment - FG 1 and FG2 - two to three exploratory walks (or recce) were randomly conducted by heading in the direction where chimpanzees were reported by the interviewees (see further). All tracks and waypoints (remarkable flora, fauna, observations, faeces, etc..) from the different devices were combined in gdb files and GPX, KMZ and KML for later use. They are available upon request to the members of the team.

2.3. Botanical description of selected forest fragments

The tree species encountered during the recce, those present in the forest canopy and useful species used by chimpanzees were systematically identified; a pair of binoculars was used to confirm the observations in the canopy. Furthermore, a series of samples of plant organs - mainly the leaves - were collected for subsequent botanical identification. Some were dried in a press, the other preserved in silica gel.