Table 2. Geographic range variables, threats, protected areas, and conservation and research needs for Africa’s colobus monkeys (Colobinae).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Species¹** | **Subspecies¹** | **Red List Category of Threat (2019** – **2020)²** | **Range countries** | **Geogra-**  **phic range (km²)³** | **Altitude range**  **(m asl)** | **Mean annual rainfall range (cm)⁴** | **Main threats (not necessarily in order of importance)** | **Main protected areas (not necessarily in order of importance)⁵** | **Main conservation actions needed (not necessarily in order of priority)** | **Main research needed (not necessarily in order of priority)** |
| **Black colobus monkeys and black-and-white colobus (or pied) monkeys *Colobus* (6 species, 17 subspecies)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Colobus satanas* | \_ | VU | Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon | 330,460 | 0 – 3,010 | 100 – 1,100 | Hunting. Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture and logging. | In many protected areas throughout range. See below. | Control hunting. Improve protected area management. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
|  | *Colobus satanas anthracinus* | VU | Cameroon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon | 330,000 | 0 – 800 | 100 – 350 | Hunting. Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly due to agriculture and logging. | Monte Alén NP, Equatorial Guinea. Birougou NP, Ivindo NP, Lopé NP, Minkébé NP, Monts de Cristal NP, Waka NP, Gabon. | Control hunting. Improve protected area management. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
|  | *Colobus satanas satanas* | CR | Equatorial Guinea | 400 | 0 – 3,010 | 200 – 1,100 | Hunting. Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture and expanding infrastructure. | Gran Caldera Scientific R, Pico Basilé NP, Bioko Island. | Stop hunting. Improve protected area management. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. Develop and implement two protected area management plans. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
| *Colobus vellerosus* | \_ | CR | Benin, Burkina Faso (extirpated?)Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria (extirpated?)Togo | 480,000 | 0 – 500 | 75 – 250 | Hunting. Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture and logging. | Lama Classified Forest, Benin. Comoé NP, Côte d'Ivoire. Boabeng-Fiema Monkey Sanctuary, Kakum NP, Mole NP, Ghana. Fazao-Malfakassa NP, Togo. | Improve protected area management. Control hunting. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
| *Colobus polykomos* | \_ | EN | Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone | 350,000 | 0 **–** 1,060 | 100 – 400 | Hunting. Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture and logging. | Taï NP, Côte d’Ivoire. Haut Niger NP, Guinea. Cantanhez NP, Guinea-Bissau. Sapo NP, Liberia. Gola Forest NP, Loma Mountains NP, Sierra Leone. | Improve protected area management. Control hunting. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
| *Colobus angolensis* | \_ | VU | Angola, Burundi, DRC, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia | 2,157,200 | 0 – 2,700 | 75 – 250 | Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture, infrastructure, logging, mining, livestock grazing/browsing, fire, and invasive plants. Hunting. | In many protected areas throughout range. See below. | Improve protected area management. Control hunting and invasive plants. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. |
|  | *Colobus angolensis angolensis* | VU | Angola, DRC, Zambia (extirpated?) | 1,730,000 | 320 – 1,500 | 100 – 250 | Hunting. Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture and mining. | Lomami NP, Salonga NP, DRC. | Improve protected area management. Control hunting. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
|  | *Colobus angolensis cordieri* | VU | DRC | 68,000 | 400 – 1,100 | 100 – 250 | Hunting. Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation mainly due to agriculture, livestock grazing/browsing, fire, and mining. | Itombwe Natural R. | Improve protected area management. Control hunting. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
|  | *Colobus angolensis cottoni* | VU | DRC | 240,000 | 300 – 2,100 | 100 – 250 | Hunting. Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation mainly due to agriculture and mining. | Okapi Wildlife R. | Improve protected area management. Control hunting. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
|  | *Colobus angolensis palliatus* | VU | Kenya, Tanzania | 76,000 | 0 – 2,600 | 75 – 200 | Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture, infrastructure, logging, mining, livestock grazing/browsing, fire, and invasive plants. Hunting. | Shimba Hills NR, Kenya. Mikumi NP, Saadani NP, Selous GR, Tanzania. | Improve protected area management. Improve protected area management. Control hunting and invasive plants. Promote conservation education. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
|  | *Colobus angolensis prigoginei* | EN | DRC, Zambia? (extirpated?) | 600 | 770 – 2,700 | 100 – 150 | Hunting. Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture, logging, fire, and mining. | Kabobo Natural R, DRC | Establish at least one protected area. Prepare and implement a subspecies management plan. Control hunting. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
|  | *Colobus angolensis ruwenzorii* | DD | Burundi, DRC, Tanzania, Rwanda, Uganda | 13,600 | 1,140 – 2,800 | 75 – 200 | Hunting. Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture, logging, firewood collection, fire, and infrastructure. | Kabira NP, Burundi. Virunga NP, DRC. Nyungwe NP, Rwanda. Minziro FR, Tanzania. Rwenzori Mountains NP, Sango Bay FR, Uganda. | Improve protected area management. Control hunting. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
|  | *Colobus angolensis sharpei* | VU | Tanzania | 29,000 | 290 – 2,600 | 75 – 250 | Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture, expanding infrastructure, fire, and logging. Hunting. | Kilombero Nature FR, Kitulo NP, Mount Rungwe Nature FR, Udzungwa Mountains NP. | Improve protected area management. Promote conservation education. Control hunting. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
|  | *Colobus angolensis* ssp. nov. | DD | Tanzania | ? | 1,850 – 2,500 | 75 – 100 | ? | Mahale Mountains NP. | ? | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
| *Colobus guereza* | *\_* | LC | Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Congo, DRC, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda (extirpated),  South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda | 2,747,700 | 170 –  3,300 | 50 – 350 | Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture, fire, and logging.  Hunting. | In many protected areas throughout range. See below. | Improve protected area management. Control hunting. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
|  | *Colobus guereza dodingae* | EN | South Sudan, Uganda | 6,100 | 660 – 2,680 | 50 – 200 | Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture, livestock grazing/browsing, fire, and taking of forest products. Hunting. | Imatong Central FR, South Sudan. Agoro-Agu FR, Uganda. | Improve protected area management. Control hunting. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
|  | *Colobus guereza gallarum* | DD | Ethiopia | 68,000 | 1,300 – 3,400 | 50 – 200 | Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture, livestock grazing/browsing, and taking of forest products. Hunting. | Bale Mountains NP. | Improve protected area management. Control hunting. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
|  | *Colobus guereza guereza* | LC | Ethiopia, South Sudan | 479,000 | 400 – 3,350 | 50 – 250 | Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture, livestock grazing/browsing, and taking of forest products. Hunting. | Borena-Sayint NP, Chebera Churchura NP, Omo NP, Simien Mountains NP, Ethiopia. | Improve protected area management. Control hunting. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
|  | *Colobus guereza kikuyuensis* | LC | Kenya | 15,400 | 1,700 – 3,100 | 60 – 230 | Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture, settlements, logging, fire, and exotic tree plantations. | Aberdare NP, Karura FR, Mount Kenya NP, Ngong Hills FR. | Improve protected area management. Promote conservation education. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
|  | *Colobus guereza matschiei* | LC | Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda | 75,000 | 630 – 3,010 | 50 – 220 | Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture, settlements, logging, fire, and exotic tree plantations. | Kakamega FR, Lake Nakuru NP, Mount Elgon NP, Southwest Mau FR, Kenya. Grumenti GR, Tanzania. Mount Elgon NP, Mount Kadam FR, Uganda. | Improve protected area management. Promote conservation education. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
|  | *Colobus guereza occidentalis* | LC | Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Congo, DRC, Gabon, Nigeria, Rwanda (extirpated),  South Sudan, Uganda | 2,100,000 | 170 – 2,500 | 70 – 350 | Hunting. Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation mainly due to agriculture, exotic tree plantations, logging, and fire. | Boumba-Bek NP, Dja Faunal R, Mbam & Djerem NP, Lobéké NP, Nki NP, Cameroon. Dzanga-Ndoki NP, Dzanga-Sangha Special R, Mbaéré-Bodingué NP, CAR. Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, Ntokou-Pikounda NP, Odzala-Kokoua NP, Congo. Okapi Wildlife R, Virunga NP, DRC. Ivindo NP, Minkébé NP, Mwagna NP, Gabon. Gashaka Gumti NP, Nigeria. Bangangai GR, Bire Kpatuos GR Southern NP, South Sudan. Bwindi Impenetrable NP, Kibale NP, Semuliki NP, Queen Elizabeth NP, Uganda. | Improve protected area management. Control hunting. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
|  | *Colobus guereza percivali* | EN | Kenya | 4,200 | 1,380 – 2,080 | 50 – 100 | Hunting. Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture, livestock grazing/ browsing, fire, and taking of forest products. | Mathews Range FR, Namunyak Wildlife Conservancy, | Improve protected area management. Control hunting. Promote conservation education. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
| *Colobus caudatus\** | \_ | VU | Kenya, Tanzania | 4,000 | 660 – 3,050 | 50 – 200 | Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to logging, exotic tree plantations, agriculture, and fire. | Kitobo FR, Loitokitok FR, Kenya. Arusha NP, Mount Kilimanjaro NP, Tanzania. | Improve protected area management. Promote conservation education. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
| **Olive colobus monkeys *Procolobus* (1 species)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Procolobus verus* | *\_* | VU | Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo | 420,000 | 0 – 200 | 75–500 | Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture, settlements, exotic tree plantations, and logging.  Hunting. | Comoé NP, Taï NP, Côte d'Ivoire. Kakum NP, Ghana. Sapo NP, Liberia. Gola Forest NP, Tiwai Island Wildlife Sanctuary, Sierra Leone. | Improve protected area management. Control hunting. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
| **Red colobus monkeys *Piliocolobus* (17 species, 2 subspecies)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Piliocolobus badius\** | \_ | EN | Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone | 350,000 | 0 – 900 | 50 – 500 | Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture, settlements, exotic plantations, logging, charcoal production, fire, livestock grazing/ browsing, mining, and increased aridity. Hunting. | In many protected areas throughout range. See below. | Improve protected area management. Control hunting. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
|  | *Piliocolobus badius badius\** | EN | Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone | 280,000 | 0 – 900 | 100 – 500 | Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture, settlements, exotic tree plantations, logging, charcoal production, fire, and mining.  Hunting. | Taï NP, Côte d'Ivoire. Sapo NP, Liberia, Gola Forest NP, Outamba-Kilimi NP, Loma Mountains NP, Tiwai Island Wildlife Sanctuary, Sierra Leone. | Control hunting. Improve protected area management. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
|  | *Piliocolobus badius temminckii\** | EN | Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Sierra Leone? | 70,000 | 0 – 200 | 50 – 300 | Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture, settlements, exotic tree plantations, logging, charcoal production, fire, livestock grazing/browsing, mining, and increased aridity. Hunting. | Abuko Nature R, Gambia NP, Gambia. Cantanhez Forest NP, Dulombi-Boe NP 1, Lagoas de Cufada Natural Park, Guinea-Bissau. Fathala Forest in Saloum Delta NP, Niokolo-Koba NP, Senegal. | Control hunting. Improve protected area management. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
| *Piliocolobus bouvieri* | \_ | EN | Congo | 20,200 | 200 – 800 | 100 – 200 | Hunting. Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to logging and agriculture. | Léfini Faunal R, Lesio-Louna R, Ntokou-Pikounda NP. | Improve protected area management. Control hunting. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
| *Piliocolobus epieni* | \_ | CR | Nigeria | 3,500 | 0 – 10 | 350 – 400 | Hunting. Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to logging and agriculture. | Apoi Creek FR. | Improve protected area management. Stop hunting. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
| *Piliocolobus foai* | \_ | EN | DRC | 14,900 | 1,200– 1,850 | 100 – 200 | Hunting. Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture, logging, charcoal production, mining, and fire. | Itombwe Natural R, Kahuzi-Biega NP, Kabobo Natural R, Ngandja Natural R. | Establish the proposed Mishotshi-Kabogo NP. Improve protected area management. Prevent fire and agricultural encroachment. Control hunting and logging. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
| *Piliocolobus gordonorum* | \_ | VU | Tanzania | 1,700 | 250 – 2,200 | 75 – 250 | Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to logging, agriculture, collection of firewood, charcoal production, and fire. Hunting. | Kilombero NR, Kiranzi-Kitungulu FR, Magombera Forest NR, Matundu FR, New Dabaga /Ulangambi FR, Nyanganje FR, Udzungwa Mountains NP, Udzungwa Scarp Nature FR. | Improve protected area management. Prevent fire and agricultural encroachment. Control hunting and logging. Promote conservation education. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
| *Piliocolobus kirkii* | \_ | EN | Tanzania | 1,600 | 0 – 110 | 100 – 250 | Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture, collection of firewood, logging, and charcoal production. Hunting. | Jozani-Chwaka Bay NP, Kiwengwa FR, Masingini FR, Ngezi-Vumawimbi Nature FR. | Improve protected area management. Promote conservation education and species recovery. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
| *Piliocolobus langi* | \_ | EN | DRC | 50,000 | 365 – 1,000 | 150 – 200 | Hunting. Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture and logging. | Maiko NP, Yangambi Man and the Biosphere R. | Improve protected area management. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. Control hunting. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
| *Piliocolobus lulindicus\** | \_ | EN | DRC, Rwanda? (extirpated) | 95,000 | 450 – 1,800 | 100 – 250 | Hunting. Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture, mining, and expanding infrastructure. | Kahuzi-Biega NP. | Control hunting. Improve protected area management. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
| *Piliocolobus oustaleti* | \_ | VU | CAR, Congo, DRC, South Sudan | 430,000 | 350 – 1,850 | 100 – 250 | Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture, logging, and charcoal production. Hunting. | Dzanga-Ndoki NP, Dzanga-Sangha Special R, Mbaéré-Bodingué NP, CAR. Nouabalé-Ndoki NP, Reserve Naturelle de Ngiri, Congo. Okapi Wildlife R, DRC. Bangangai GR, Bire Kpatuos GR, South Sudan. | Control hunting. Improve protected area management. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
| *Piliocolobus parmentieri* | \_ | EN | DRC | 19,200 | 370 – 550 | 150 – 200 | Hunting. Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture and logging. | Lomami NP. | Control hunting. Improve protected area management. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
| *Piliocolobus pennantii* | \_ | CR | Equatorial Guinea | 160 | 0 – 1,200 | 200 – 1,100 | Hunting. Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture and expanding infrastructure. | Gran Caldera Scientific R. Perhaps still present in Pico Basilé NP. | Stop hunting. Control hunting. Improve protected area management. Prepare and implement two protected areas management plans. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
| *Piliocolobus preussi* | \_ | CR | Cameroon, Nigeria | 4,300 | 50 –1,000 | 200 – 550 | Hunting. Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to logging and agriculture. | Korup NP, Cameroon. Cross River NP, Nigeria. | Stop hunting. Control hunting. Improve protected area management. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
| *Piliocolobus rufomitratus* | \_ | CR | Kenya | 200 | 20 – 40 | 50 – 75 | Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture, fire, invasive plants, dams, livestock grazing/browsing, and settlements. Hunting. | Ndera Community Conservancy, Tana River Primate National R. | Stop hunting. Improve protected area management. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. Control invasive plants. Plant corridors of indigenous trees. Discourage construction of new dams. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
| *Piliocolobus semlikiensis* | \_ | VU | DRC, Uganda | 54,000 | 550 – 1,200 | 100 – 200 | Hunting. Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture and logging. | Kisimba Ikobo Primate R, Maiko NP, Okapi Wildlife R, Tayna Natural R, Virunga NP, DRC. | Control hunting. Improve protected area management. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
| *Piliocolobus tephrosceles* | \_ | EN | Burundi (extirpated?), Rwanda (extirpated?), Tanzania, Uganda, | 3,900 | 800 –2,420 | 75 – 200 | Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to logging, agriculture, charcoal production, and fire. Hunting. | Biharamulo-Kahama FR, Gombe NP, Mahale Mountains NP, Mbizi FR, Tanzania. Kibale NP, Uganda. | Stop hunting. Improve protected area management. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
| *Piliocolobus tholloni* | \_ | VU | DRC | 500,000 | 280 – 530 | 100 – 250 | Hunting. Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to logging and agriculture. | Lomami NP, Salonga NP, Sankuru NR. | Control hunting. Improve protected area management. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Assess and monitor population size, geographic range, threats, and determine priority conservation actions. Determine and monitor habitat, harvest, and trade trends. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |
| *Piliocolobus waldroni* | \_ | CR | Côte d'Ivoire (extirpated), Ghana (extirpated?) | ? | 0 – 220 | 150 – 200 | Hunting. Habitat degradation, loss, and fragmentation due mainly to agriculture, charcoal production, and logging. | None. | Stop hunting. Provide close monitoring and strict protection to any individuals found. Improve protected area management. Bring a high level of national and international public attention to the plight of this species. Promote conservation education. Improve conservation legislation. | Locate all remaining individuals. Resolve taxonomic and natural history questions. |

¹ The taxonomy applied here is that of *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2019/2020.* Website: www.iucnredlist.org. This is also the taxonomy adopted for *Piliocolobus* by the *Red Colobus* (Piliocolobus) *Conservation Action Plan, 2020*–*2025* (Linder *et al*. 2020). Other chapters in this book apply the taxonomy of Groves and Ting (2013) which differs from the taxonomy presented in this table for five taxa. These five taxa are indicated by an asterisk.

² *IUCN Red List* category of threat and abbreviations taken from *The* *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2019/2020.* Website: www.iucnredlist.org.

Abbreviations: CR: Critically Endangered; EN: Endangered; VU: Vulnerable; NT: Near Threatened; LC: Least Concern; DD: Data Deficient; NE: Not Evaluated. NR = Taxon ‘Not Recognized’ by IUCN in 2008.

³ Geographic range size determined by applying ArcGIS (Version 10.7.1) software to the geographic range polygons in Figures 1– 6.

⁴ Mean annual precipitation derived from the literature and from the WorldClim bio-climatic variable: BIO12. Website: <http://www.worldclim.com>.

⁵ FR = Forest Reserve; GR = Game Reserve; NP = National Park; NR = National Reserve; R = Reserve.