

ORNITHOLIDAYS TOUR TO TANZANIA
Rift Valley, Crater & Plains - Photographic Tour

21 February – 08 March 2013



Leader: Paul Rogers

ORNITHOLIDAYS' TOUR TO TANZANIA – PHOTOGRAPHIC TOUR

Rift Valley, Crater & Plains
21 February – 08 March 2013

A Personal Diary

Thursday 21st February

It is a cold winter's day when we check in at London Heathrow's Terminal 4. The plane is less than half full, so we have plenty of space in which to make ourselves comfortable for the overnight flight.

Friday 22nd February

It is early morning when we arrive at Nairobi, as our luggage is checked all the way through to Kilimanjaro we can take it easy until we board another empty plane bound for Tanzania.

We are in the air for just under an hour and immigration and customs are cleared reasonably quickly. Luggage is soon collected and loaded into two Land Cruisers by our two safari driver-guides, Aaron and Muro. Everyone has a window seat and with a roof that lifts up, we are all set to start our African adventure. We pick up Barry and Helen from a hotel near to the airport and our party is complete.

For the journey to Arusha, about an hour away, we make good progress over tarmac roads, no need for the open roof just yet. Large flocks of Abdim's and White Storks feed in the roadside fields and Black Kites circle above the villages. Arusha is expanding at a fast rate, with many new hotels and apartments plus all the traffic associated with this the major town in the northern part of the country.

The "new road" is not yet complete so we make slower progress over the old bumpy dusty road and reach our tented camp in another hour and a half. The "tents" are more like chalets with a thatched roof, a terrace and tiled shower and toilets, there is very little canvas. Tarangire Tamarind camp is our home for the next three nights and we have a short time to settle in before taking a walk in the late afternoon with two of the local Masai. Their sharp eyes pick out two Kirk's Dikdiks, the tracks of Buffalo, Elephant and Impala. They point out shrubs and plants that play an important part in their everyday lives. The pace is relaxed and makes a pleasant change from the confines of aeroplanes and vehicles. With so many dangerous animals in the bush we will not have many opportunities to stretch our legs like this.

It is an excellent introduction to some of the commoner species. Superb Starlings are just that - superb, their striking plumage is only matched by Lilac-breasted Rollers. The dry woodland supports three species of Hornbills, numerous Greys, a pair of Red-billed and a single Von der Decken's. Red-billed and White-headed Buffalo Weavers scratch in the impoverished soil and Northern White-crowned Shrikes swoop onto large grasshoppers. Crested Francolins, Helmeted Guineafowl and Yellow-necked Spurfowl strut purposely through the long dried grasses and Crowned Lapwings take noisily to the air at our approach. A bank of black clouds encourages us to return, but fortunately the threat of rain does not materialise and we are back in good time to freshen up before dinner and a drink. As the camp is in the middle of the bush we need an escort to guide us safely back to our chalets and some much needed sleep.

Saturday 23rd February

It is just getting light when we breakfast at 6.30 am and leave a little after 7.00 am for the Tarangire National Park, some half an hour's drive away. However, the journey takes twice as long as we make stops to view White-bellied Bustards, Woodland Kingfisher, Little Bee-eaters and a flock of Yellow-necked Lovebirds. Whilst the necessary paper work is completed at the park gates we watch Mosque Swallows flying in and out of a large Baobab, Yellow-necked Lovebirds soak up the morning sun and a Spotted Flycatcher hawks for insects from a thorny perch.

Soon we are watching herds of Impala, including a male with only one horn but still surrounded by a sizeable harem, but for how long? Laurel is excited to see her first Warthogs that flee from the vehicles, tails held high like radio antennae. Bateleurs, Tawny Eagles and a single White-backed Vulture circle effortlessly in the clear blue sky. White-crowned Shrikes, Long-tailed Fiscals and flocks of Magpie Shrikes all perch on prominent perches. Red-necked, Yellow-necked Spurfowl and Coqui Francolins pick amongst the rank

grasses on the side of the track, unfazed by our presence. Two close male Beautiful Sunbirds bring gasps of delight as we admire their dazzling colours and a group of Blue-capped Cordon Bleus search for seeds.

We head for the river that gives the park its name in the search for birds but it is a pride of Lions, including four small cubs, that brings us to an abrupt halt. Initially they are distant but soon they climb the slope towards us, except the cubs and we have superb close views. They must be a well-monitored group as one large female carries a radio collar; it is unusual to see these majestic predators so active in the heat of the day. All are very thin with empty stomachs, very hungry and looking for an easy meal. It appears that most of the game has moved to pastures new and out of the park. Life for lions out of the park is a dangerous one. Our first game drive has already been a memorable one and excitement continues with the sight of a Giraffe and a calf.

Driving one of the many tracks we pass Red-billed Buffalo and Lesser Masked Weavers investigating some old nests. It is time for our picnic lunch at a busy picnic site; here are clean toilets and picnic tables. Other occupants include many Ashy and Superb Starlings hoping for a few crumbs, but it is an opportunistic Black-faced Vervet Monkey that hits the jackpot when it grabs Hazel's half eaten apple.

The elevated site looks over the river and the open Acacia woodlands which are dotted with Buffaloes and Ostriches. Bull Elephants wade through the water pausing to drink before joining the rest of the herd. On a sandy bank are Egyptian Geese, Blacksmith Lapwings and a single Spur-winged Goose.

While driving down the steep track to get closer to the Elephants, John finds a roosting Pearl Spotted Owlet. We enjoy very close views of these magnificent mammals, very small calves are huddled in the middle of a ring of females for safety. We are close enough to hear the low frequency sounds they make. On the periphery are large males with impressive tusks, all are about 40 years of age, when the park was restocked after severe depletion of the population by poachers.

The afternoon sun is hot so we make our way slowly back to camp, stopping at a bridge to see a pair of Water Thick-knees. At the gate we stop to use the toilets and find a line of Banded Mongooses acting as escorts. We arrive back in time for a bit of relaxation before a check-list and a much needed beer around the camp fire. As dusk approaches a large nightjar flies above us, later we identify it as a Square-tailed Nightjar, a common species here.

Sunday 24th February

Today we head straight for the park and arrive there just after 7.30 am having had breakfast. This time we take a different route over a stretch of savannah known as the Small Serengeti. Tawny Eagles are very obvious and numerous, two even harass a group of Southern Ground-Hornbills in the hope of getting an easy meal of one of the reptiles, including a long snake, that every member is carrying in their enormous beaks. Two distant vultures confirm themselves as Lappet-faced when they circle above us gaining height quickly on a thermal they share with several Rüppell's Griffon Vultures.

A pair of Spotted Thick-knees poses next to the vehicles for frame filling photographs. A party of European Bee-eaters perch on an arching branch making a colourful scene. Nearby a cuckoo is just too far away to be sure of its identification, fortunately it flies closer, we can see the mainly yellow bill that confirms it as an African Cuckoo. Two-banded Coursers and lots of Fischer's Sparrow-Larks line the dusty track when Les spots a bustard in the shadows, at first it appears to be a Black-bellied until Barry points out that the black does not go up the neck. We are watching a female Buff-crested Bustard, one of the less common species.

A family herd of Giraffes including a newly born calf make fascinating viewing as they browse the tall acacias, including the thick sharp spines. A herd of Gemsbok, or Oryx, stand beneath some low spreading shrubs, as usual these shy animals keep their distance. A Black Coucal sits briefly on top of the tall elephant grass before disappearing into the bottom of the vegetation. Speckle-fronted Weavers and two African Flycatchers share a bare tree as we head for lunch. Today the picnic area is less crowded but animal attendants are more numerous, White-crowned Shrikes and White-headed Buffalo-Weavers joining the throngs. Today it is Libby that loses her roll in a smash and grab raid by a Vervet.

The afternoon is one of Elephant watching with several close encounters; one large tusker comes within a few yards of one vehicle. A hyrax shelters in a hole in the trunk of huge baobab, this small unusual mammal is a distant relative of Elephants and needs close scrutiny. The widespread Rock Hyrax is common and often climbs and shelters in trees but this individual has a distinctive facial pattern and streak of long white hairs on its back, it is the much rarer Tree Hyrax, an excellent sighting. A Green-winged Pytilia poses for both vehicles to admire its colours, the old name of Melba Finch seems more appropriate. Aaron brings off an amazing piece of spotting when he finds a Verreaux's Eagle-Owl sitting on a stout branch. The owl, like us, is suffering from the heat and attempts to keep cool by panting through an open beak held vertically and fluttering its throat.

A handsome male Impala guards his large harem, nearby one of the females guards her newly born kid, presumably sired by the impressive male. Our brilliant game drive ends with close views of a mixed herd of Defassa's Waterbucks, Burchell's Zebras and our first Wildebeests. There is a little time for relaxing before we meet around the campfire for a drink, the check-list and then dinner.

Monday 25th February

Today is a transfer day and we leave Tamarind Camp at 8.00 am. The first group add Caspian Plovers to the list. The road to Lake Manyara is a good one at least for most of the way and we make a couple of stops one for an Augur Buzzard and another for a close Eastern Chanting Goshawk, here close to the western edge of its range.

Once in the park, lines of Olive Baboons form an interesting welcoming committee. Blue Monkeys are a little more wary and seek the sanctuary of the tall trees. A Crowned Hornbill feeds close to the troupe of primates and a pair of the impressive Silvery-cheeked Hornbills perches on top of a dead tree.

Soon the forested slopes give way to flat grassland, not huge in area but full of birds. The most obvious are big numbers of pratincoles, most are Black-winged but in flight we are able to pick out a few Collared, also here are many Fischer's Sparrow-Larks and Grassland Pipits.

This once great lake is now a comparative puddle and its inhabitants literally miles away. Rice production in the area is now a major source of income and the lake provides water for its production, consequently it is now much smaller. There is however, one small area of water where we can leave the vehicles in safety and watch from behind the barriers of the Hippo pools. Several of the large pachyderms are out of the water and grazing on the short grass, we are a safe distance from these dangerous animals. This is one of the few places we are able to use telescopes, the confines of the bus make it very difficult for fellow travellers but here there are no such restrictions. The most obvious birds are Egyptian Geese, White-faced Whistling Ducks, Pink-backed and a few Great White Pelicans, two Knob-billed Ducks are a little more difficult to find amongst the throngs. Aaron points out a Grey-headed Kingfisher near a shallow arm of the body of water. The waterside shrubs provide a safe daytime roost for a number of Black-crowned Night-Herons. Two Pied Kingfishers and a pair of Water Thick-Knees rest on the banks but a Common Sandpiper prefers the safety of the back of a Hippopotamus.

We make our way for a late lunch at our new camp but the plateau on the approach slows our progress. It is a haven for Northern, Isabelline and Capped Wheatears, several shrikes are also here and Barry manages to photograph our first Red-backed Shrike. During lunch I complete the paperwork and allocation of rooms so we have a little time to relax before a late afternoon walk with two local Masai, a personable young man and young lady hoping to go to college.

They guide us through the neighbouring village and fields, without binoculars they point out Red-cheeked and Blue-capped Cordon Bleus, Purple Grenadier, Southern Red Bishops, Green-winged Pytilias and Red and Yellow Barbets. Marico Sunbirds shine in the sun but they are over shadowed by two male Scarlet-chested Sunbirds. Is a male Paradise Whydah perched on top of a spindly tree more impressive? How does it manage to fly with such long tails feathers? It is an extreme example of a super stimulus that attracts the females and overcomes the disadvantages of becoming easy prey. A scramble up a steep slope takes us back to the camp just in time for dinner. It has been a most enjoyable and productive walk.

Tuesday 26th

Again we have an early breakfast and then we are off to the park. Large troupes of Olive Baboons feed on the sides of the track, as usual there is much interaction between youngsters playing and young males squabbling, those with an established place in the hierarchy just enjoy some mutual grooming. A Bushbuck quickly retreats into the forest but three Klipspringers are high up on a rocky slope and far more relaxed, giving us prolonged views of this rare mammal in the park.

A large fruiting fig attracts both Baboons and eight Silvery-cheeked Hornbills. We watch for some time as they delicately pick off the fruit with their enormous bills and offer it to a mate. It is superb watching and provides great photography. Close by, a bridge over a small stream is an ideal breeding site for Lesser Striped Swallows, several perch in a bush before returning to nest building but Yellow-bellied Bulbuls offer only the briefest of views. A shout from Barry elicits an abrupt stop, but what for? We soon know the answer, a Narina Trogon. It is an ace piece of spotting for what is probably "the" bird of the tour. Old World Trogons seem to be more secretive than their New World cousins and although the light is not great we all enjoy this colourful species. Its beauty inspired the French ornithologist Levaillant to name it after his favourite black mistress, Narina.

The dry Acacia woodland that clothes the flat plateaux is relatively quiet but Slate-coloured Boubous are new for the list. A mid-morning comfort stop is much appreciated especially as the facilities are very clean, an unexpected bonus out in the bush. A huge Flat-topped Acacia provides some welcome shade for us and food for Speckle-fronted and Vitelline Masked Weavers, a Spotted Flycatcher and an Eastern Olivaceous Warbler.

Again a picnic area is full of birds, Grey Flycatchers, Superb Starlings, Southern Red Bishops, Vitelline Masked Weavers and Usambiro Barbets are all just a few yards away. Libby photographs a small grey warbler working its way through the top branches of a thorn bush, with the aid of her photographs we work out that it is a Buff-bellied Warbler; only a Yellow-throated Petronia competes for the dullest bird of the day. Returning to the Hippo Pool we pass Giraffes and Elephants but there is no sign of the tree climbing Lions that are famous in this park. A group of Southern Ground Hornbills walk sedately over the short grass but today there are far fewer pratincoles. The Hippos are all in the water today, Marabou Storks pose in typical sinister fashion and a Palm-nut Vulture feeds on a dead goose. Blue Monkeys seem a little more relaxed as we leave the park and we take the chance to grab a few photographs.

Wednesday 27th February

This morning we have the opportunity for a lie-in and a leisurely breakfast before we leave for the Ngorongoro Crater at 9.00 am. Common Bulbuls, African Paradise Flycatchers, Southern Red Bishops, Yellow-bellied Bulbuls and Variable Sunbirds visit the drinking pools only a few yards from our tables. A Black-chested Snake Eagle circles overhead as we drive the dusty track for the last time. The tarmac road is lined with numerous tourist shops; this is our chance to purchase a few souvenirs or presents for friends and family back home.

The car park at the gate to the Ngorongoro Conservation Area is busy with vehicles waiting to obtain permits for the park and the administration takes some 20 minutes. It allows us plenty of time to visit the information centre and anticipate the wonders that await us over the next few days. The rough road passes through extensive forests before we reach the rim of the crater and a view point. It is a superb panorama; the circular crater rim encloses a large area of grassland and a large lake. This is one of the great wildlife areas of the world and we are anxious to explore it. Distances are very deceptive and it is another hour before we reach the barrier into the park.

Soon we are watching and hearing new species including Rufous-naped Larks, Northern Anteater Chats and a superb male Malachite Sunbird. Stonechats and Whinchats are not new to us. A lioness pads slowly along a ridge before dropping into a valley and out of sight at least for us but not a herd of Buffalo that keep a wary eye on her. On the grasslands are White-bellied and Kori Bustards and many Thompson's Gazelles with some small youngsters. The crater floor is home to large numbers of Burchell's Zebras and Wildebeest and we pass hundreds and hundreds as we head for lunch.

Our lunch will have to wait as a male Lion sits in the open by a large marsh, a lone Wildebeest walks along the edge of the reeds. The male is a decoy as three lionesses hide in the tall reeds waiting to strike. The Wildebeest is the target of an ambush but something warns the animal of the danger and it moves away from the predators. At least we can now have our lunch at the Ngoitokitok picnic site.

Endemic Rufous-tailed Weavers are only inches away from our feet in the hope of finding some scraps. More worrying are the aerial threats from the numerous Yellow-billed Kites circling above us. The vehicles provide us with shelter from the marauding kites. Today we all manage to avoid the dangers of sharp talons and beaks, they will, given the chance take food from your hands. Several Hippopotamus lie in the water and Black-winged Stilts and a Little Grebe share the mud and water with the huge beasts.

We pass hordes of game on the way to Lake Magadi, the saline conditions here are essential for the immense numbers of crustaceans that are food for thousands of Lesser Flamingos. Unfortunately park regulations have changed and vehicles are not allowed onto the lake edge, consequently we can only view the long pink line from a distance. One of the numerous routes leads us passed a large bull Elephant with enormous tusks, fortunately he is safe from poachers here. Two Black Rhinoceros are a little distant but clearly visible, this species is often hidden deep in the tall shrubs as it is a browser and not a grazer like the White Rhinoceros. Pairs of Grey Crowned-Cranes dot the extensive savannah and Spotted Hyenas are starting to become active as the day wears on and a large den has a few youngsters at the entrance. Regulations mean that we have to be out of the park by 6 pm - things seem to change from one year to another and few things remain the same for long in Africa. Pied and Dideric Cuckoos will have to wait until tomorrow when we have a little more time to tarry. Room allocation is fast at The Sopa Lodge, perched on the rim, our rooms, the swimming pool and restaurants have spectacular views over the crater, our exploration will continue tomorrow.

Thursday 1st March

We start the day with a splendid buffet breakfast before descending to the floor of the crater. May be a combination of altitude, the lodge is at 2385 metres, and tummy troubles leaves some of us a little below par and Hazel stays at the lodge to relax. One vehicle has a Hartlaub's Turaco fly in front of it and the other has both Hildebrandt's and Scaly Francolins on the side of the track, a few minutes can make a difference in which species appear. A belt of wonderful Flat-topped Acacias, *Acacia abyssinica*, stretch along the middle region of the slope, here a male Pin-tailed Whydah is particularly aggressive towards a wintering Whinchat. A Pied Cuckoo sits on a low branch and on the other side is another cuckoo, close enough for us to see the bill colour and confirm it is another winter visitor, a European Cuckoo. A Yellow-throated Longclaw poses on top of a tussock of grass. The yellow theme continues when we find a large number of Yellow Wagtails searching a dry area, one individual of the *lutea* race is particularly striking. A male Red-capped Lark is too intent on impressing a female than to be bothered by the closeness of the vehicles. An old male Warthog is busy digging up roots providing more great photography opportunities. Close to the Munge River is a large herd of African Buffalos including many newly born calves. On the banks of the river are several large trees, excellent perches for raptors including Augur Buzzard, Lesser Spotted Eagle, a magnificent Martial Eagle and a Lanner Falcon.

As we make our way to the Hippo Pool in the Mandusi Swamp we pass a pair and a trio of Lions, their movements closely monitored by a long line of nervous Wildebeest, but the Lions are more interested in finding shade rather than food. At the pool the water is very shallow and the Hippopotamuses wallow in their murky muddy surroundings, some even lie on their backs, legs akimbo and pink bellies exposed to the hot sun. The edges are dotted with birds, a lone African Spoonbill moves amongst several Sacred Ibis, Blacksmith and Long-toed Lapwings and Red-billed Teal. A Black Crake, a Common Moorhen and a Red-knobbed Coot prefer to seek for food amongst the Water Hyacinths and a single African Reed Warbler picks amongst the emergent vegetation

Heading for lunch at the picnic area we pass lines and lines of antelopes, Zebras and Wildebeests. As usual kites and Rufous-tailed Weavers wait for unguarded scraps. Slowly we make our way to woodland close to the lake, pausing to watch a pair of Lions close to the track. They are very thin with ribs showing, they are in desperate need of a good meal, this is the time of plenty and they should be fighting fit. They are members of the fourth out of the five prides in the crater, all have been unusually active and obviously hungry, and maybe there is not the number of game in the area and perhaps not the number of young.

Unfortunately an attack of Tanzania tummy demands we return to the lodge and once here take the opportunity to bird around the lodge. The gardens are attractive to a number of sunbirds including the superb Golden-winged, this is the only place we will see them. Here are also Scarlet-chested and Malachite Sunbirds, a most colourful selection, in contrast Red-rumped Swallows and Rock Martins are a little dull.

Friday 2nd March

On our last full day at Ngorongoro the party splits into two, one group leaves early for a full day in the crater and the second group opt for a more relaxed day for those feeling a little delicate.

Hundreds of Abdim's and White Storks spiral down the early morning thermals to feed on the grasslands, it is an impressive sight. Again we have plenty of photographic opportunities with close encounters with Zebras, Grant's and Thompson Gazelles, Wildebeests, Buffalos and Common Ostriches, thank goodness for large memory cards. Birding highlights include a Martial Eagle, many close Grey Crowned-Cranes and a displaying Kori Bustard only a few yards from the battery of camera lenses.

A Black Rhinoceros is a little distant and several Spotted Hyenas cool off in a muddy pool. A large black cloud bursts, the ensuing spectacular storm sees Wildebeest and Zebras turning their backs on the driving rain. Waders on the shore of Lake Magadi fly away from the exposed mud flats and seek shelter behind the large rocks that mark the tracks. Kittlitz's and Chestnut-banded Plovers look a sorry sight huddled head first into the horizontal rain. The storm ends as quickly as it started. The fresh smell and clear air is a delight to our senses and probably to the game as shortly afterwards we see a pair of mating Zebras and a male Lion is more interested in his cavorting partner than in a lone Wildebeest and a Thompson Gazelle that walk very close to the courting couple. We lunch in the vehicle in the hope that the Lions will hunt and a pair of Black Rhinoceros will venture closer but our hopes do not materialise.

The Lerai Forest is a little quiet with only a few White-backed Vultures roosting on the tallest Yellow-barked Acacias. Rounding a bend we find a large bull Elephant blocking our way. We watch as it drinks from a stream, it appears to spill more water than it drinks but that will still be many gallons. Eventually it moves off, its thirst quenched, giving us the chance to re-connect the battery and provide power to restart the engine. We complete the circuit and return to the lodge. Surprisingly the group having a relaxing day take a walk with a local guide but perhaps the chance to stretch legs after being confined to the vehicles has a beneficial effect. It is always difficult to walk in areas with so many dangerous animals and such opportunities are few.

Saturday 3rd March

Today is a transfer day and we enjoy a leisurely breakfast, some of the diners are watched by hopeful Blue Monkeys, faces pressed against the restaurant windows. Outside the low sun lights up the floor of the crater and encourages Golden-winged Sunbirds to pay their first visits to nectar rich flowers in the garden and White-necked Ravens perch on the lodge roof.

Our journey takes us along the rough road along the rim where Black Saw-wings swoop in front of the vehicles. A rocky platform at Windy Gap gives us one last chance for a panoramic view of this incredible crater with its wealth of wildlife. A pair of Schalow's Wheatear flit over the cliff face and a dark morph Augur Buzzard passes overhead. The "road" crosses the grasslands in the rain shadow of the highlands. Masai villages and herds of cattle stretch across the gentle slopes of the hills.

The open grassland gives way to Acacia woodlands favoured by Giraffes. Stopping for a close group we have the good fortune to see two young males fighting, watched by the dominant male. Their heads travel with speed and a great force on the end of long swinging necks, the sound of contact is very loud and gives us some idea of the ferocity of the fight. It is memorising watching, made even more special as we had seen a similar event on a recent television programme. It is behaviour only seen on very rare occasions and we are lucky enough to see from only a few yards.

One place that is a must to visit in this part of Tanzania is the Olduvai Gorge; it is here that the Leakeys found ground breaking fossils. A well-presented museum outlines all these finds and gives an insight to all the work carried out in searing heat. Today it is again extremely hot but fortunately shelters provide some relief as we look over the area and listen to a short lecture on the history and geology of the sight. The

shelters also prove to be the ideal spot to have our picnic lunch. A number of birds seek crumbs from the visitors, including Red-and-Yellow Barbet, Swahili Sparrow, Yellow-breasted Apalis, Pale Flycatcher, Varied Sunbirds and Chestnut Sparrows. A male Vitelline Weaver is a focus of attention as it builds an intricate nest on the very end of a thin arching branch. Heading back to the “main road” we pause to watch - first, an African Hoopoe, then a Temminck’s Courser and chick and finally an Eastern Chanting Goshawk with a snake.

The final leg of our journey is punctuated by frequent stops, Chestnut-bellied and Yellow-throated Sandgrouse creep and crawl in the short grass, a Black-winged Lapwing guards two young chicks and both Montagu’s and Pallid Harriers are busy hunting. Tawny Eagles perch on the scattered thorn trees undisturbed at our approach. A newly fledged raptor is the subject of some discussion until we have very close views and identify it as a Bateleur.

We travel through lines of Zebras and groups of Wildebeest, two Lappet-faced Vultures hop clumsily out of our way, their full crops and increased weight makes it difficult for them to take to the air. The game here is plentiful Giraffes, Elephants, Impala, Grants and Thompson’s Gazelles are all at close quarters. At 5.45 pm we arrive at our tented camp in the middle of the bush and apparently miles from anywhere, this is very different from last night’s lodge and has the feel of the “real Africa”. After a short briefing and a welcome drink we wash away the dust under a bucket-type shower full of plenty of hot water. After dinner we complete the day’s sightings before being escorted back to our tents; we are in the middle of the bush here.

Sunday 4th March

We off on our game drive at 7.00 am. Just by the camp a Harrier Hawk explores the holes in a dead palm, it is looking for young Fischer’s Lovebirds in the nests. the raptor has the ability to dislocate its leg joints so it can reach to the bottom of the holes. Endemic Grey-breasted Spurfowl scurry to safety into the bush and a trio of African Hoopoes contest either a territory or a mate. There is no such issue for a male Diederik Cuckoo that feeds its mate with a large caterpillar.

A Chanting Goshawk sits on top of a Red-thorned Bush and a close approach reveals that its beak is red – it is our first Dark Chanting Goshawk. As we watch a Red-throated Bee-eater catches insects before perching for us to enjoy its striking plumage. In the area are several newly-fledged raptors including a Chanting Goshawk, we assume it belongs to the nearby adult but there are no illustrations in the field guides to confirm our assumptions.

A pair of Lions do what they do best; sleep in the shade as do two Cheetahs. The latter are probably brothers with full stomachs indicating that they have had a successful hunt earlier in the day. Several carcasses attract a variety of scavengers, two Lappet-faced Vultures are first to tear the Wildebeest apart. It is interesting to watch Marabou Storks, Rüppell’s Griffon and White-backed Vultures waiting for their turn to feed. Two Hooded Vultures on a small discarded limb have no competition.

The two buses separate in order to cover as much ground as possible in the hope of finding Leopard. Unfortunately we have no luck in locating this elusive big cat but Hartlaub’s Bustard, Temminck’s Courser, D’Arnaud’s Barbet, Long-crested Eagle and Steinbok are all recorded.

After lunch we have a couple hours siesta before a late afternoon game drive. This time we explore a new area of the Ndutu national park and soon hear news of a Leopard. The news spreads fast and there are many other watchers, Aaron and Muro skilfully manoeuvre us into good positions to see a male Leopard asleep on a large branch of a mature Sycamore Fig, legs dangling either side of its “bed”. It is fast asleep unaware of all the excitement it is causing just a few yards away.

Lines and lines of Wildebeest cross the plains, the grass is rich and so there is no need for the herbivores to migrate north, not just yet. Large numbers of Lesser Kestrels hover and circle above the mass of animals, perhaps they are feeding on insects disturbed by the hundreds of hooves. Both Two-banded and Temminck’s Coursers also benefit from disturbed grasshoppers and beetles.

A family of Giraffes look superb as the sun sinks low in the sky. A Long-crested Eagle perches high on a dead tree, the light breeze ruffling its impressive crest. A Steinbok rests on the track and our first Great Spotted Cuckoo searches for a last meal, a reminder that we must return to the camp for our dinner.

Monday 5th March

Today follows the pattern of yesterday but the woodlands are a little quieter, however, African Hoopoes, Silverbirds and a Rufous-tailed Rock Thrush are all seen well. Things do not remain quiet for long as an African Hawk Eagle flies from bush to bush before settling in a larger tree. A Verreaux's Eagle Owl roosts high in another mature tree occasionally blinking its pink eyelids as it examines us.

The two vehicles cover different areas more by accident than by design; both have different highlights. Muro's vehicle spends nearly an hour watching the action around a recent kill. A Spotted Hyena is the dominant presence, tearing huge pieces of muscle from the carcass, stripping off skin and crunching bones in its incredibly strong jaws and occasionally driving off any vultures that venture too close. Eventually the mammal has its fill and slopes off across the plain with a huge distended stomach. Now the Rüppell's Griffons make a mad dash to take their turn to feed, there is much fighting and squabbling and a few Marabou Storks circle the mêlée picking up pieces missed by the vultures. Many vultures sit on the perimeter of the action, some resting their beaks on the ground, they are so full and heavy they cannot take to the air. The frantic activity attracts two Lappet-faced Vultures, as soon as they land a path clears. They have the right of way and feed unopposed. In all there must be nearly a hundred birds and we watch the scenes "for real" we have seen it many times on wildlife documentaries.

The other group has to good fortune to find a female Cheetah, probably about five years old and she sits out in the open before walking by the side of the Land Cruiser into the shade. She watches a line of potential prey in the distance, waiting for her chance, her concentration broken by the odd yawn. After 20 minutes she gets up and walks slowly before running at full speed after a Steinbok, the twisting and turning of the small antelope avoids its capture. The final sighting is of a Giraffe drinking, a manoeuvre that always seems to defy the laws of physics. Everyone has had a wonderful morning and lunch is an animated affair.

After a siesta we head for the bush again and head for Lake Ndotu. An Icterine Warbler shares a bush with several Willow Warblers and Grey-breasted Spurfowl feed close by. A Long-crested Eagle favours the top of a dead tree. At the lake a Marsh Sandpiper, Great and Little Egrets share the muddy edge with a Yellow-billed Stork and several Cape Teal dabble in the shallow water. A single immature Greater Flamingo is an unusual sight in this part of the world as normally they are in huge flocks. The low sun in the "Golden Hour" is ideal for photography.

Before dinner Hazel and Laurel treat us to an impromptu concert around the campfire. It is a delightful interlude.

Tuesday 6th March

A wake up call at 6.00 am at dawn is accompanied by a hot drink and we are ready for our game drive at 6.30 am. As the sun rises the light is yet again magical and hopefully will add to the many shots taken of families of Bat-eared Foxes at the entrance to their dens. Most are curled up to keep warm in the cold morning air, that is until a female Impala chases them to protect her new born fawn. The small foxes are no danger to the fawn as they feed on insects and possess more small teeth than any other placental mammal. Temminck's Coursers move in stop, start fashion over the short sward, their movements mirrored by a dozen Caspian Plovers, a few in full breeding plumages.

A marsh is full of the usual waders but here also are Common and Little Ringed Plovers and two African Snipes, their contrasting white bellies distinguishing them from the Common species. The highlight of the morning is the sight of thousands of Sandgrouse flying back and forth, before settling at the water's edge to drink. The majority are the larger Yellow-throated with a few Chestnut-bellied amongst them.

After a late breakfast, we pack and say farewell to the team of "boys" that have looked after us so well and made our stay in the African bush a most memorable one. Before leaving Ndotu we obtain permits to visit the shore of Lake Masek. At last we have close views of hundreds if not thousands of Lesser and Greater Flamingos in equal numbers. The bright blue sky and the still saline waters provide wonderful reflections of

long thin legs and necks. Black-winged Stilts and Pied Avocets parade at the edge of the food rich waters. There is a chance for some people to catch up on Chestnut-banded Plover, a species confined to saline waters. The numbers of White-winged and Gull-billed Terns is also impressive plus all the now familiar shorebirds. Taking a short cut across the mud Muro gets stuck in a creek, his misfortune is greeted with much mirth by Aaron, who enjoys the fact that he has to tow his comrade out of a sticky situation.

When both vehicles are back on dry land our journey continues northwards and onwards to the Serengeti. Naabi Hill Gate is the entrance to the park and the location for our lunch along with many other wildlife watchers. The picnic tables as usual attract many avian visitors, including Superb and Hildebrandt's Starlings as well as several weaver species, including White-bellied, Golden-fronted, Black-headed and Lesser Masked.

The grass on these plains is much longer and just the head of a Bustard makes a positive identification impossible but not so the huge shape of a Kori Bustard. The circular drive around the Simba Kopjes is notable for the number of Elephants migrating across the plains and drinking and bathing in the Mbalageti River, yet more Elephant photographs. Our one and only Cape Rook sits on a rocky outcrop and dozens of Montagu's and Pallid Harriers fly parallel to the vehicles. As we approach the Sopa Lodge the open woodlands have yet more Elephants, Impala and a new mammal for us, Topi.

Rooms are soon allocated in this well-appointed lodge with spectacular views over the Serengeti; it is a far cry from our camp of the last few days.

Wednesday 7th March

During our first outing we reacquaint ourselves with White-headed Buffalo Weavers, Magpie Shrikes and Von der Decken's, Red-billed and Grey Hornbills but it is a young Giraffe only a few days old that causes most excitement. The Mbalageti River has cut through a sandy bank providing ideal nest sites for Plain Martins but Lesser Striped and Red-rumped Swallows prefer the more permanent road bridge. Several pairs of Meyer's Parrots explore dead Acacias for potential nesting holes.

On the edge of the plain is a herd of well over a thousand Burchell's Zebras, unlike the wildebeest they have migrated northwards, they are able to graze the long rank grass. The grazing is better further south for the Wildebeests so it is a little disappointing that there are not the masses normally found here at this time of year. However, new birds continue to appear including Grey Kestrel and Pygmy Falcons here seem to be particularly confiding.

A comfort stop and nearby picnic area continue to be productive, here are Rufous Sparrows, Silverbirds, D'Arnaud's Barbets and Wire-tailed Swallows, our "picnic list" gets longer and longer. A small pool harbours a few Hippopotamuses and our first Hamerkop, normally a widespread and common species. A group of safari vehicles leads us to a large Sausage Tree, *Kigella africans*, in which are two Leopard cubs. Although distant we have good views of one cub playing with a large fruit. As we return to the lodge for lunch we find more Elephants including a very large "tusker". We cannot resist more photographs, still hoping for the perfect shot.

After lunch and a short siesta we head off for our last game drive of the tour and a last chance for photographs of Topi, only seen in this park on this tour. We make for Lake Magadi, Swahili for "alkaline", on the way we stop for a group of Green Woodhoopoes digging into dead branches in the search for insect larvae and pupae. An all-black Accipiter with white in the wings and a banded tail presents a problem and we do not have great views as it clambers through a thicket, but everything fits for it to be a melanistic Gabar Goshawk.

A group of Hooded Vultures in a tree beside a river indicate the presence of a kill and a group of nine lionesses. They have fed well and all but one are sound asleep, that one chews on the last remains of the beast, there will not be much left for the vultures. On our first drive we saw Lions thin and hungry now on our last drive we see Lions again, this time they have full stomachs.

At last we reach our destination, the lake, here we can test our identification skills and can compare Marsh and Green Sandpipers, check the Little Stints for Temminck's, a scarce bird this far south. Black-winged

Stilts and Pied Avocets are a little easier and Kittlitz's and Three-banded Plovers provide few problems. Lesser and Greater Flamingos wade in the shallows but they are not in large numbers. A pair of Egyptian Geese has nine well grown goslings and Helmeted Guineafowl scratch in the sandy soil. Heading back for dinner we pass a pair of Black-backed Jackals heading out to find theirs. Our dinner is most enjoyable and as we may have time to kill tomorrow we defer the checklist until tomorrow.

Thursday 8th March

As usual we awake to a fine sunny morning and enjoy a relaxed breakfast before packing up to make the hour long journey to the Serona airstrip and our flight to Arusha. It is our last chance to enjoy views of the wildlife we have seen over the last week or so. The young Giraffe and its mother are out on the plains and an Elephant is busy destroying an Acacia, Olive Baboons form a last guard of honour and Laurel relishes her last views of Warthogs. European and Lilac-breasted Rollers add a splash of colour and a large male Common Ostrich blocks our path before it joins its fellows.

One of the Leopard cubs is still in the Sausage Tree, a fitting finalé with the big cats. At the "Departure Lounge" at Seronera, Silverbirds pose for last minute shots and a Yellow-winged Bat flies around the very clean toilet block. Luggage is loaded and we board in a most casual fashion, no need for boarding cards and immigration control here. Our 45 minute flight takes us above the area we have travelled on dusty, bumpy roads; we now appreciate the vastness of the Serengeti. At Arusha a coach is waiting for us and transfers us to the Shanga Foundation, an organisation formed to help some of the disabled people of the area. Its aims are not only to provide an opportunity for the more unfortunate but also to recycle metal and glass. It is an impressive enterprise and most of us support it by purchasing items to fund the work. A restaurant on the site provides a tasty lunch; the profits here support this most worthwhile cause. The gardens are peaceful and tranquil so much so that in nearly three hours we do not see a single bird. Our last night is at the Moirova Coffee Plantation Guesthouse, here we have time to re-organise our packing and relax before our very early departure.

After dinner we enjoy some last drinks and say goodbye to Barry and Helen, they are flying back to Norwich via Amsterdam tomorrow. Our journey back home starts in the wee small hours with a transfer to Kilimanjaro Airport. Again flights are virtually empty and we have room to spread ourselves. At Heathrow our luggage arrives quickly and safely and most of the party stay to say fond farewells to new found friends and wish them a safe onward journey home.

Acknowledgements

Thanks go to Aaron and Muro for all their expertise and safe driving over miles of unmarked roads and tracks. Thanks must also go to all the friendly and helpful staff at the various camps and lodges, in particular those at Ndotu who went the extra mile to make our stay a memorable one. Finally thanks to all of you for coming with us to this exciting part of the world, I hope all the photographs live up to expectations. Many thanks also go to Barry for the use of his photographs in this report.

Paul Rogers
Ornitholidays
29 Straight Mile
Romsey
Hampshire
SO51 9BB
Tel; 01794 519445
E-mail : info@ornitholidays.co.uk

June 2013

Itinerary and Weather

- 21 February Late afternoon flight from LHR to Nairobi
- 22 February International flight from Nairobi to Kilimanjaro. Transfer to Tamarind Camp, Tarangire N P via Arusha.
Fine and sunny max temp 30°C
- 23 February All day game drive in Tarangire N P.
Hot and sunny max temp 34°C
- 24 February All day game drive in Tarangire N P including the “Small Serengeti”
Hot and sunny max temp 34°C
- 25 February Morning transfer to Lake Manyara and game drive. Local birding late afternoon.
Overnight at Kirurumu Lodge
Fine and sunny max temp 32°C
- 26 February All day game drive in Lake Manyara N P.
Fine & sunny max temp 32°C
- 27 February Morning transfer to Ngorongoro Conservation Area. Descent into Crater for game drive and picnic lunch. Overnight at Sopa Lodge.
Fine & sunny morning clouding over in afternoon max temp 30°C
- 28 February All day game drive and picnic lunch in the crater.
Fine & sunny morning, cloudy afternoon with a brisk wind, max temp 28°C
- 1 March Game drive in crater with picnic lunch. Walk and birding around lodge late pm.
Fine & sunny morning, cloud and heavy rain storm in afternoon, max temp 28°C
- 2 March Transfer to Ndutu Tented Camp via Olduvai Gorge with picnic lunch and afternoon game drive en route.
Fine & sunny max temp 34°C
- 3 March Morning and afternoon game drives. Lunch and siesta at camp.
Fine & sunny becoming windy in afternoon max temp 30°C
- 4 March Morning and afternoon game drives. Lunch and siesta at camp.
Fine & sunny with a light wind in the late afternoon, max temp 30°C
- 5 March Early morning game drive at Ndutu then transfer to Serengeti Lodge, via Lake Masek, picnic lunch at Naabi Hill Gate, game drive in Serengeti.
Fine & sunny becoming windy in late afternoon, max temp 30°C
- 6 March Morning & afternoon game drives including Lake Magadi. Lunch & siesta at Lodge.
Fine & sunny morning, cloudy afternoon with light rain, max temp 28°C
- 7 March Transfer to Seronera airstrip for flight to Arusha. Lunch at Shanga Foundation transfer to Mondova Coffee Plantation Lodge.
Fine early morning becoming cloudy with light rain in afternoon, max temp 28°C
- 8 March Very early morning flight from Kilimanjaro to Nairobi, onward flights to Amsterdam and arriving in London in the evening.
Fine in the UK but cold 7°C.

CHECKLIST OF SPECIES SEEN ON TOUR

Number of days recorded	Locations species seen	Abundance (Max seen on 1 day)
2 1h means seen on two days	T = Tarangire N.P & surrounds	1 = 1 – 4
And heard on 1 day	M = Lake Manyara & lodge area	2 = 5 – 9
	Nc = Ngorongoro Cons Area	3 = 10 – 99
	Nd = Ndotu area	4 = 100 – 999
	S = Serengeti	5 = 1000 +

Taxonomy and nomenclature follows the official East African list originally published in 1980 ed Britton, P.L. *Birds of East Africa* revised in 1996. It is also the one used by Stevenson and Fanshawe in their *Field Guide to the Birds of East Africa 2002*.

Species marked with E are endemic to Tanzania.

Species	No of days recorded	Locations	Abundance Scale	Scientific Name
Common Ostrich	10	T	Nc Nd S	<i>Struthio camelus</i>
Little Grebe	3		Nc S	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
Great White Pelican	2	M		<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>
Pink-backed Pelican	2	M		<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>
Long-tailed Cormorant	3		Nc	<i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>
Grey Heron	7	T	Nc Nd	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Black-headed Heron	8	T M	Nc Nd S	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>
Purple Heron	1		Nc	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>
Great Egret	2		Nc Nd	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Little Egret	1		Nd	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
Cattle Egret	14	T M	Nc Nd S	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Striated Heron	1		S	<i>Butorides striatus</i>
Black-crowned Night-Heron	3	M	Nc	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
Hamerkop	2		S	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>
Yellow-billed Stork	5	M	Nc Nd S	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>
Abdim's Stork	5	T M	Nc	<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>
White Stork	12	T	Nc Nd S	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>
Marabou Stork	11	T M	Nc Nd S	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>
Sacred Ibis	5		Nc Nd	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>
Glossy Ibis	3	M	Nc	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
African Spoonbill	4		Nc Nd	<i>Platelea alba</i>
Greater Flamingo	3		Nd S	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>
Lesser Flamingo	7	M	Nc S	<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>
White-faced Whistling-Duck	2	M		<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>
Egyptian Goose	13	M	Nc Nd S	<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>
Spur-winged Goose	6	T M	Nc Nd	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>
Knob-billed Duck	2	M		<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>
Cape Teal	5		Nc Nd S	<i>Anas capensis</i>
Red-billed Teal	4		Nc S	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>
Hottentot Teal	2		Nc	<i>Anas hottentota</i>
Northern Shoveler	2		Nc Nd	<i>Anas clypeata</i>
Black-shouldered Kite	10	T	Nc Nd S	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>
Black Kite	2	M	Nc	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
Yellow-billed Kite	7	T M	Nc	<i>Milvus parasiticus</i>
African Fish-Eagle	2	T M		<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>
Palm-nut Vulture	1	M		<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>
Hooded Vulture	4		Nd S	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>
African White-backed Vulture	13	T M	Nc Nd S	<i>Gyps africanus</i>
Rüppell's Griffon Vulture	7	T	Nc Nd S	<i>Gyps rueppellii</i>
Lappet-faced Vulture	10	T	Nc Nd S	<i>Torgos tracheliotus</i>
Black-chested Snake-Eagle	6	T M	Nc Nd S	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>
Brown Snake-Eagle	1	T		<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>
Bateleur	11	T M	Nc Nd	<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>
Western Marsh-Harrier	3		Nc	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>
Pallid Harrier	8	T	Nc Nd S	<i>Circus macrourus</i>

Montagu's Harrier	6				Nd	S	3	<i>Circus pygargus</i>
African Harrier-Hawk	1				Nd		1	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>
Dark Chanting-Goshawk	4				Nd	S	1	<i>Melierax metabates</i>
Eastern Chanting-Goshawk	3		M		Nd		1	<i>Melierax poliopterus</i>
Gabar Goshawk	3				Nd	S	1	<i>Micronisus gabar</i>
Little Sparrowhawk	1	T					1	<i>Accipiter minullus</i>
Rufous-breasted Sparrowhawk	1			Nc			1	<i>Accipiter rufiventris</i>
Eurasian Buzzard	6		M	Nc	Nd		2	<i>Buteo buteo vulpinus</i>
Augur Buzzard	9		M	Nc	Nd	S	2	<i>Buteo augur</i>
Tawny Eagle	11	T	M	Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Aquila rapax</i>
Steppe Eagle	2		M	Nc			1	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>
Lesser Spotted Eagle	2			Nc		S	1	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>
African Hawk-Eagle	2		M		Nd		1	<i>Aquila spilogaster</i>
Martial Eagle	3			Nc		S	1	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>
Long-crested Eagle	3			Nc	Nd		1	<i>Lophaelus occipitalis</i>
Secretary-bird	8	T			Nd	S	1	<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>
Pygmy Falcon	5	T			Nd	S	1	<i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i>
Lesser Kestrel	8	T			Nd	S	4	<i>Falco naumanni</i>
Eurasian Kestrel	5				Nd	S	2	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
Grey Kestrel	1					S	1	<i>Falco ardosiaceus</i>
Lanner Falcon	2		M	Nc			1	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>
Coqui Francolin	2	T					2	<i>Francolinus coqui</i>
Crested Francolin	4	T					3	<i>Francolinus sephaena</i>
Scaly Francolin	2			Nc			1	<i>Francolinus squamatus</i>
Hildebrandt's Francolin	3			Nc			2	<i>Francolinus hildebrandti</i>
Yellow-necked Spurfowl	4	T					3	<i>Francolinus leucoscepus</i>
Grey-breasted Spurfowl E	5				Nd	S	3	<i>Francolinus rufopictus</i>
Red-necked Spurfowl	2	T					2	<i>Francolinus afer</i>
Helmeted Guineafowl	12	T		Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Numida meleagris</i>
Grey Crowned-Crane	6		M	Nc		S	4	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>
Black Crake	2			Nc		S	1	<i>Amaurornis flavirostris</i>
Common Moorhen	1			Nc			1	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Red-knobbed Coot	1			Nc			1	<i>Fulica cristata</i>
Kori Bustard	8			Nc	Nd	S	2	<i>Ardeotis kori</i>
White-bellied Bustard	2	T		Nc			1	<i>Eupodotis senegalensis</i>
Hartlaub's Bustard	1				Nd		1	<i>Eupodotis hartlaubii</i>
Buff-crested Bustard	1	T					1	<i>Eupodotis gindiana</i>
African Jacana	1		M				1	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>
Black-winged Stilt	7			Nc	Nd	S	4	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
Pied Avocet	3			Nc		S	4	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>
Water Thick-knee	3	T	M				1	<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>
Spotted Thick-knee	2	T			Nd		1	<i>Burhinus capensis</i>
Temminck's Courser	4				Nd	S	2	<i>Cursorius temminckii</i>
Two-banded Courser	8	T	M		Nd	S	3	<i>Smutsornis africanus</i>
Collared Pratincole	1		M				2	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>
Black-winged Pratincole	2		M				4	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>
Long-toed Lapwing	1			Nc			1	<i>Vanellus crassirostris</i>
Blacksmith Lapwing	12	T	M	Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Vanellus armatus</i>
Spur-winged Lapwing	3		M	Nc			3	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>
Black-winged Lapwing	2			Nc	Nd		2	<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i>
Crowned Lapwing	14	T	M	Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>
Common Ringed Plover	1					S	1	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
Little Ringed Plover	3				Nd	S	2	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>
Kittlitz's Plover	5			Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>
Three-banded Plover	6		M		Nd	S	3	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>
Chestnut-banded Plover	2			Nc		S	3	<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>
Caspian Plover	2		M		Nd		3	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>
African Snipe	1				Nd		1	<i>Gallinago nigripennis</i>
Common Redshank	1				Nd		1	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
Marsh Sandpiper	4			Nc	Nd	S	2	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>
Common Greenshank	6		M	Nc	Nd	S	2	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
Green Sandpiper	5	T	M	Nc		S	1	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>
Wood Sandpiper	9	T	M	Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Tringa glareola</i>

Common Sandpiper	5		M	Nc			2	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	
Little Stint	7			Nc	Nd	S	4	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	
Curlew Sandpiper	3			Nc		S	1	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	
Ruff	10		M	Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	
Grey-headed Gull	1			Nc			3	<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>	
Gull-billed Tern	7		M	Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	
Whiskered Tern	2			Nc		S	1	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	
White-winged Tern	2					S	4	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	
Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse	3				Nd	S	3	<i>Pterocles exustus</i>	
Yellow-throated Sandgrouse	2				Nd		4	<i>Pterocles gutturalis</i>	
Black-faced Sandgrouse	3		T				2	<i>Pterocles decoratus</i>	
Rock Pigeon	5		T	M			3	<i>Columba livia</i>	
Speckled Pigeon	9		T	M	Nc	Nd	3	<i>Columba guinea</i>	
Rameron Pigeon	4				Nc		3	<i>Columba arquatrix</i>	
Dusky Turtle-Dove	8				Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Streptopelia lugens</i>
African Mourning Dove	5					Nd	S	3	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i>
Red-eyed Dove	2			M			1	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	
Ring-necked Dove	13		T	M	Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>
Laughing Dove	9			M	Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>
Emerald-spotted Wood-Dove	3			M			1	<i>Turtur chalcospilos</i>	
Namaqua Dove	7		T	M	Nc	Nd	1	<i>Oena capensis</i>	
African Green-Pigeon	2			M	Nc		3	<i>Treron calva</i>	
Fischer's Lovebird	7			M		Nd	S	4	<i>Agapornis fischeri</i>
Yellow-collared Lovebird	4		T				3	<i>Agapornis personatus</i>	
Meyer's Parrot	4		T				S	2	<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>
Schalow's Turaco	1				Nc		1	<i>Tauraco schalowi</i>	
Hartlaub's Turaco	1				Nc		1	<i>Tauraco hartlaubi</i>	
Bare-faced Go-away-bird	3		T				S	1	<i>Corythaixoides personatus</i>
White-bellied Go-away-bird	4		T				2	<i>Corythaixoides leucogaster</i>	
Pied Cuckoo	5				Nc	Nd	1	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	
Great Spotted Cuckoo	2					Nd	1	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>	
Red-chested Cuckoo	1	1h	T	M			1	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>	
Common Cuckoo	4				Nc	Nd	1	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	
African Cuckoo	5		T			Nd	S	1	<i>Cuculus gularis</i>
Diederik Cuckoo	5		T		Nc	Nd	S	1	<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>
White-browed Coucal	12		T		Nc	Nd	S	1	<i>Centropus superciliosa</i>
Black Coucal	3		T	M			S	1	<i>Centropus grillii</i>
Verreaux's Eagle-Owl	2		T			Nd	1	<i>Bubo lacteus</i>	
Pearl-spotted Owlet	1	2h	T	M		Nd	1	<i>Glaucidium perlatum</i>	
Square-tailed Nightjar	2		T				1	<i>Caprimulgus fossii</i>	
African Palm-Swift	7		T	M			S	2	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>
Eurasian Swift	3				Nc		S	3	<i>Apus apus</i>
Nyanza Swift	1		T				1	<i>Apus niansae</i>	
Little Swift	8		T	M	Nc		3	<i>Apus affinis</i>	
Mottled Spinetail	1		T				1	<i>Telacanthura ussheri</i>	
Speckled Mousebird	9		T	M	Nc		S	3	<i>Colius striatus</i>
Blue-naped Mousebird	4			M			S	3	<i>Urocolius macrourus</i>
Narina Trogon	1			M			1	<i>Apaloderma narina</i>	
Grey-headed Kingfisher	3			M			S	1	<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>
Woodland Kingfisher	6		T	M			S	1	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>
Striped Kingfisher	2		T				1	<i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>	
Pied Kingfisher	2			M			1	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	
Little Bee-eater	12		T	M	Nc	Nd	S	2	<i>Merops pusillus</i>
Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater	1				Nc		1	<i>Merops oreobates</i>	
White-throated Bee-eater	1					Nd	1	<i>Merops albicollis</i>	
Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	3		T				3	<i>Merops persicus</i>	
European Bee-eater	4		T		Nc	Nd	3	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	
European Roller	11		T	M	Nc	Nd	S	2	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>
Lilac-breasted Roller	13		T	M	Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Coracias caudata</i>
African Hoopoe	6		T			Nd	S	1	<i>Upupa africana</i>
Green Woodhoopoe	2					Nd	S	2	<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>
Red-billed Hornbill	5		T				S	2	<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>
Von der Decken's Hornbill	7		T			Nd	S	1	<i>Tockus deckeni</i>

Crowned Hornbill	2		M				1	<i>Tockus alboterminatus</i>
African Grey Hornbill	6	T				S	2	<i>Tockus nasutus</i>
Silvery-cheeked Hornbill	2		M				3	<i>Ceratogymna brevis</i>
Southern Ground-Hornbill	3	T	M				2	<i>Bucorvus leadbeateri</i>
Red-and-yellow Barbet	5	T	M		Nd		1	<i>Trachyphonus erythrocephalus</i>
D'Arnaud's Barbet	4		M		Nd	S	1	<i>Trachyphonus darnaudii</i>
Usambiro Barbet	1		M				1	<i>Trachyphonus usambiro</i>
Nubian Woodpecker	4	T			Nd		1	<i>Campethera nubica</i>
Cardinal Woodpecker	6	1h	M	Nc	Nd	S	1	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>
Bearded Woodpecker	2	T			Nd		1	<i>Dendropicos namaquus</i>
Grey Woodpecker	3	T			Nd		1	<i>Dendropicos goertae</i>
Rufous-naped Lark	7			Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Mirafra africana</i>
Flappet Lark	3				Nd		1	<i>Mirafra rufocinnamomea</i>
Foxy Lark ¹	1	T					1	<i>Calendulauda alopex</i>
Fischer's Sparrow-Lark	13	T	M	Nc	Nd	S	4	<i>Eremopterix leucopareia</i>
Red-capped Lark	7			Nc	Nd	S	2	<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>
Bank Swallow (Sand Martin)	1		M				1	<i>Riparia riparia</i>
Plain Martin	1					S	2	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>
Banded Martin	5		M	Nc		S	3	<i>Riparia cincta</i>
Common House Martin	4			Nc	Nd		3	<i>Delichon urbica</i>
Rock Martin	8		M	Nc		S	3	<i>Hirundo fuligula</i>
Barn Swallow	14	T	M	Nc	Nd	S	4	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Wire-tailed Swallow	1					S	1	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>
Lesser Striped-Swallow	4	T	M			S	3	<i>Hirundo abyssinica</i>
Mosque Swallow	2	T					2	<i>Hirundo senegalensis</i>
Red-rumped Swallow	12	T	M	Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>
Black Saw-wing	5			Nc		S	2	<i>Psalidoprocne holomelas</i>
African Pied Wagtail	7	T	M	Nc		S	1	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>
Yellow Wagtail	4		M	Nc		S	4	<i>Motacilla flava</i>
Mountain Wagtail	1		M				1	<i>Motacilla clara</i>
Yellow-throated Longclaw	1			Nc			1	<i>Macronyx croceus</i>
Rosy-breasted Longclaw	1			Nc			1	<i>Macronyx ameliae</i>
Plain-backed Pipit	3			Nc	Nd		1	<i>Anthus leucophrys</i>
Grassland Pipit	10		M	Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>
Long-billed Pipit	1			Nc			1	<i>Anthus similis</i>
Common Bulbul	8	1h	T	M	Nc	S	3	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>
Mountain Greenbul	2			Nc			1	<i>Andropadus nigriceps</i>
Yellow-bellied Greenbul	2		M				2	<i>Chlorocichla flaviventris</i>
Rufous-tailed Rock-Thrush	3				Nd		1	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>
Red-faced Cisticola	1			Nc			1	<i>Cisticola erythrops</i>
Hunter's Cisticola	2			Nc			1	<i>Cisticola hunteri</i>
Rattling Cisticola	7	T		Nc	Nd		2	<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>
Winding Cisticola	2			Nc			1	<i>Cisticola galactotes</i>
Croaking Cisticola	1					S	1	<i>Cisticola natalensis</i>
Siffling Cisticola	1				Nd		1	<i>Cisticola brachypterus</i>
Tiny Cisticola	1			Nc			1	<i>Cisticola nanus</i>
Zitting Cisticola	5			Nc	Nd	S	1	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>
Pectoral-patch Cisticola	1			Nc			1	<i>Cisticola brunnescens</i>
Tawny-flanked Prinia	4	T	M				2	<i>Prinia subflava</i>
Yellow-breasted Apalis	5	T	M		Nd		1	<i>Apalis flavida</i>
Grey-backed Camaroptera	8	T	M			S	1	<i>Camaroptera brachyura</i>
African Reed-Warbler	1			Nc			1	<i>Acrocephalus baeticatus</i>
Eastern Olivaceous Warbler	1		M				1	<i>Hippolais pallida</i>
Icterine Warbler	1				Nd		1	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>
Buff-bellied Warbler	2				Nd	S	1	<i>Phyllolais pulchella</i>
Red-faced Crombec	2	T			Nd			<i>Sylvietta whytii</i>
Willow Warbler	5		M	Nc	Nd	S	2	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>
Blackcap	3			Nc			1	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>
Garden Warbler	2	T					1	<i>Sylvia borin</i>
Brown Parisoma	1			Nc			1	<i>Parisoma lugens</i>
Silverbird	7	T			Nd	S	2	<i>Empidonax semipartitus</i>
Pale Flycatcher	4				Nd	S	1	<i>Bradornis pallidus</i>
Ashy Flycatcher	3			Nc			1	<i>Muscicapa caerulescens</i>

African Grey Flycatcher	5	T	M	Nc			1	<i>Bradornis microrhynchus</i>
White-eyed Slaty Flycatcher	3			Nc			1	<i>Melaenornis fischeri</i>
Spotted Flycatcher	4	T	M				2	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>
African Dusky Flycatcher	2			Nc		S	1	<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>
Cape Robin-Chat	3			Nc	Nd		1	<i>Cossypha caffra</i>
White-browed Robin-Chat	1		M				1	<i>Cossypha heuglini</i>
Spotted Morning-Thrush	3		M				2	<i>Cichladusa guttata</i>
White-browed Scrub-Robin	2	T	M				1	<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i>
Whinchat	3			Nc			2	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>
African Stonechat	4			Nc			2	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>
Northern Wheatear	11	T	M	Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>
Schalow's Wheatear	2			Nc			1	<i>Oenanthe lugens</i>
Pied Wheatear	2		M		Nd		1	<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>
Capped Wheatear	10		M	Nc	Nd		3	<i>Oenanthe pileata</i>
Isabelline Wheatear	3		M		Nd		1	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>
Northern Anteater Chat	4			Nc			3	<i>Myrmecocichla aethiops</i>
Chinspot Batis	4		M	Nc			1	<i>Batis molitor</i>
African Paradise-flycatcher	4		M				1	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>
Black-lored Babbler	6	T			Nd	S	3	<i>Turdoides sharpei</i>
Northern Pied-Babbler	1	T					1	<i>Turdoides hypoleucus</i>
Arrow-marked Babbler	5	T	M		Nd	S	3	<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>
Red-throated Tit	2				Nd		1	<i>Melaniparus fringillinus</i>
Eastern Violet-backed Sunbird	1		M				1	<i>Anthreptes orientalis</i>
Collared Sunbird	2		M	Nc			1	<i>Hedydipna collaris</i>
Amethyst Sunbird	1		M				1	<i>Chalcomitra amethystina</i>
Scarlet-chested Sunbird	5		M	Nc	Nd	S	2	<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>
Tacazze Sunbird	2			Nc			1	<i>Nectarinia tacazze</i>
Bronze Sunbird	1			Nc			1	<i>Nectarinia kilimensis</i>
Golden-winged Sunbird	4			Nc			2	<i>Nectarinia reichenowi</i>
Malachite Sunbird	3			Nc			1	<i>Nectarinia famosa</i>
Eastern Double-collared Sunbird	3			Nc			1	<i>Cinnyris mediocris</i>
Beautiful Sunbird	4	T			Nd	S	1	<i>Cinnyris pulchellus</i>
Marico Sunbird	2		M				1	<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>
Variable Sunbird	4		M		Nd		1	<i>Cinnyris venusta</i>
Montane White-eye	2			Nc			1	<i>Zosterops poliogaster</i>
Eurasian Golden Oriole	1		M				1	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>
African Black-headed Oriole	2	T	M				1	<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>
Red-backed Shrike	3		M		Nd		1	<i>Lanius collurio</i>
Turkestan Shrike	1				Nd		1	<i>Lanius phaenicuroides</i>
Grey-backed Fiscal	4					S	3	<i>Lanius excubitoroides</i>
Long-tailed Fiscal	5	T			Nd	S	3	<i>Lanius cabanisi</i>
Taita Fiscal	1				Nd		1	<i>Lanius dorsalis</i>
Common Fiscal	8	T	M	Nc	Nd		3	<i>Lanius collaris</i>
Magpie Shrike	7	T				S	3	<i>Corvinella melanoleuca</i>
Northern White-crowned Shrike	11	T	M		Nd	S	3	<i>Eurocephalus rueppelli</i>
Brubru	3	T			Nd	S	1	<i>Nilaus afer</i>
Black-backed Puffback	2		M			S	1	<i>Dryoscopus cubla</i>
Black-crowned Tchagra	4		M			S	1	<i>Tchagra senegala</i>
Brown-crowned Tchagra	2	T		Nc			1	<i>Tchagra australis</i>
Tropical Boubou	3			Nc		S	1	<i>Laniarius aethiopicus</i>
Slate-coloured Boubou	3		M		Nd	S	1	<i>Laniarius funebris</i>
Fork-tailed Drongo	11	T	M		Nd	S	2	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>
Cape Rook	1					S	1	<i>Corvus capensis</i>
Pied Crow	6	T	M		Nd		3	<i>Corvus albus</i>
White-naped Raven	4			Nc			1	<i>Corvus albicollis</i>
Wattled Starling	10	T	M		Nd	S	4	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>
Greater Blue-eared Glossy-Starling	1	T					1	<i>Lamprotornis chalybaeus</i>
Rüppell's Long-tailed Starling	4					S	3	<i>Lamprotornis purpuropterus</i>
Superb Starling	14	T	M	Nc	Nd	S	4	<i>Lamprotornis superbus</i>
Hildebrandt's Starling	9		M	Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Lamprotornis hildebrandti</i>
Violet-backed Starling	1		M				1	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>
Ashy Starling E	4	T					3	<i>Spreo unicolor</i>
Red-winged Starling	3	T	M				2	<i>Onychognathus morio</i>

Red-billed Oxpecker	7	T	M	Nc	Nd	3	<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>	
Yellow-billed Oxpecker	4			Nc	Nd	3	<i>Buphagus africanus</i>	
House Sparrow	3		M		Nd	3	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	
Rufous Sparrow	1				S	1	<i>Passer motitensis</i>	
Grey-headed Sparrow	4	T				3	<i>Passer griseus</i>	
Swahili Sparrow	5				Nd	S	3	<i>Passer suahelicus</i>
Chestnut Sparrow	3		M			S	2	<i>Passer eminibey</i>
Yellow-spotted Petronia	1		M				1	<i>Petronia pyrgita</i>
Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver	12	T	M		Nd	S	4	<i>Bubalornis niger</i>
White-headed Buffalo-Weaver	6	T				S	3	<i>Dinemellia dinemelli</i>
Speckle-fronted Weaver	7	T	M		Nd	S	3	<i>Sporopipes frontalis</i>
Rufous-tailed Weaver E	9	T		Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Histurgops ruficauda</i>
Baglafaecht Weaver	6		M	Nc			3	<i>Ploceus baglafaecht</i>
Lesser Masked Weaver	6	T				S	3	<i>Ploceus intermedius</i>
Spectacled Weaver	2					S	2	<i>Ploceus ocularis</i>
Black-necked Weaver	1	T					1	<i>Ploceus nigricollis</i>
Holub's Golden Weaver	1		M				2	<i>Ploceus xanthops</i>
Vitelline Masked-Weaver	4		M		Nd		3	<i>Ploceus velatus</i>
Black-headed Weaver	1					S	1	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>
Speke's Weaver	3			Nc			3	<i>Ploceus spekei</i>
Chestnut Weaver	3	T	M		Nd		2	<i>Ploceus rubiginosus</i>
Red-headed Weaver	2					S	1	<i>Anaplectes rubriceps</i>
Red-billed Quelea	2	T	M				3	<i>Quelea quelea</i>
Southern Red Bishop	5	T	M		Nd		1	<i>Euplectes orix</i>
Yellow Bishop	3			Nc			1	<i>Euplectes capensis</i>
Fan-tailed Widowbird	1			Nc			1	<i>Euplectes axillaris</i>
Red-collared Widowbird	1			Nc			1	<i>Euplectes ardens</i>
Grosbeak Weaver	2			Nc			1	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>
Green-winged Pytilia	4	T	M				1	<i>Pytilia melba</i>
Red-billed Firefinch	6	T	M	Nc	Nd		3	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>
Jameson's Firefinch	1		M				1	<i>Lagonosticta rhodopareia</i>
Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu	8	T	M	Nc			3	<i>Uraeginthus cyanogaster</i>
Blue-capped Cordon-bleu	8	T	M		Nd	S	3	<i>Uraeginthus cyanogaster</i>
Purple Grenadier	1		M				1	<i>Uraeginthus ianthinogaster</i>
Yellow-bellied Waxbill	1			Nc			1	<i>Estrilda quartinia</i>
Common Waxbill	2			Nc			3	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>
Cut-throat Finch	1		M				1	<i>Amadina fasciata</i>
Village Indigobird	4		M	Nc			2	<i>Vidua chalybeata</i>
Steel-blue Whydah	2		M		Nd		1	<i>Vidua hypocherina</i>
Straw-tailed Whydah	1		M				1	<i>Vidua fischeri</i>
Pin-tailed Whydah	5		M	Nc		S	1	<i>Vidua macroura</i>
Eastern Paradise-Whydah	2		M				1	<i>Vidua paradisaea</i>
Yellow-crowned Canary	5				Nd	S	3	<i>Serinus canicollis</i>
African Citril	2		M	Nc			1	<i>Serinus citrinelloides</i>
Yellow-fronted Canary	2		M				1	<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>
White-bellied Canary	4		M		Nd	S	2	<i>Serinus dorsostriatus</i>
Yellow-rumped Seedeater	6	T	M		Nd		3	<i>Serinus reichenowi</i>
Streaky Seedeater	4			Nc			3	<i>Serinus striolatus</i>
Thick-billed Seedeater	2			Nc			1	<i>Serinus burtoni</i>

Notes

1 Foxy Lark *Calendulauda alopex* was formerly part of Fawn-coloured Lark *Mirafra africanoides*

MAMMALS

Yellow-winged Bat	1					S	1	<i>Lavia frons</i>
Black-faced Vervet	8	T	M			S	3	<i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i>
Blue Monkey (Sykes' Monkey)	6		M	Nc			3	<i>Cercopithecus mitis</i>
Olive Baboon	7	T	M	Nc		S	4	<i>Papio anubis</i>
Golden Jackal	1			Nc			1	<i>Canis aureus</i>
Black-backed (Silver-backed) Jackal	8	T		Nc	Nd	S	1	<i>Canis mesomelas</i>
Bat-eared Fox	2				Nd		3	<i>Octocyon megalotis</i>
Dwarf Mongoose	4	T				S	3	<i>Helogale undulata</i>
Slender (Black-tipped) Mongoose	2			Nc			1	<i>Herpestes sanguineus</i>

Marsh Mongoose	1			Nc			1	<i>Atliax paludinosus</i>
Banded Mongoose	5	T	M		Nd	S	3	<i>Mungos mungo</i>
Spotted Hyena	5			Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>
Cheetah	2				Nd		1	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>
Lion	6	T		Nc	Nd	S	2	<i>Panthera leo</i>
Leopard	3				Nd	S	1	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
Tree Hyrax	1	T					1	<i>Dendrohyrax arboreus</i>
Rock Hyrax	1	T					1	<i>Heterohyrax brucei</i>
African Elephant	11	T	M	Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>
Black Rhinoceros	3			Nc			1	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>
Burchell's (Common) Zebra	13	T	M	Nc	Nd	S	5	<i>Equus burchelli</i>
Hippopotamus	9		M	Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>
Warthog	11	T	M	Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Phacochoerus aethiopicus</i>
Common Giraffe	10	T	M		Nd	S	3	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>
Coke's Hartebeest (Kongoni)	6	T		Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus cokii</i>
Wildebeest (White-bearded Gnu)	12	T	M	Nc	Nd	S	5	<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>
Topi	3					S	3	<i>Damaliscus korrigum</i>
Klipspringer	1		M				1	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>
Steinbok	2				Nd		1	<i>Raphicerus campestris</i>
Kirk's Dikdik	9	T			Nd	S	3	<i>Madoqua kirkii</i>
Defassa Waterbuck	3	T	M				1	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus/defassa</i>
Common Waterbuck	4			Nc		S	2	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>
Bohor Reedbuck	2	T				S	1	<i>Redunca redunca</i>
Impala	10	T	M		Nd	S	4	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>
Thomson's Gazelle	7			Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Gazella thomsonii</i>
Grant's Gazelle	8	T		Nc	Nd	S	3	<i>Gazelle granti</i>
Bushbuck	4		M	Nc		S	1	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>
Oryx	1		M				3	<i>Oryx gazella</i>
Eland	5			Nc	Nd	S	2	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>
African Buffalo	11	T	M	Nc	Nd	S	4	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>
Bush Rat	3					S	3	<i>Aethomys sps</i>
Brown Rat	1		M				1	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>
Ochre Bush Squirrel	3	T	M				1	<i>Paraxerus ochraceus</i>
Unstriped Ground-squirrel	1					S	1	<i>Xerus rutilus</i>
Cape Hare	1		M				1	<i>Lepus capensis</i>

OTHER WILDLIFE

Nile Crocodile, Green Mamba, Purple Lizard, Savannah Monitor and Chameleon sp.

This list represents those species by members of this tour.



Burchell's Zebras and Lesser Flamingos at Lake Magadi

© Ornitholidays



Abdim's Stork



Southern Red Bishop



Silvery-cheeked Hornbill



Male Pin-tailed Whydah



Long-crested Eagle



Von der Decken's Hornbill



Lilac-breasted Roller



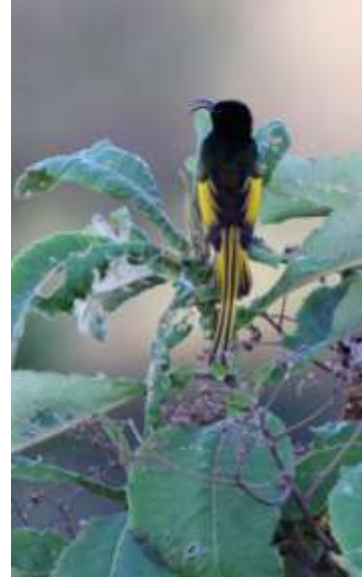
Woodland Kingfisher



White-headed Buffalo-Weaver



Kori Bustard



Golden-winged Sunbird



Schalow's Wheatear



Temminck's Courser



Silverbird



Leopard cub



Leopard



Kirk's Dikdik



Spotted Hyenas



Hippopotamus



Lions



Blue Monkey



Cheetah



Burchell's Zebra



Bat-eared Foxes

Front cover: Red-and-yellow Barbet

All photographs © Barry Farrow and Paul Rogers