



WESTERN CAPE AND SUBTROPICAL SOUTH AFRICA CUSTOM TOUR TRIP REPORT

11 – 25 MARCH 2017

By Dylan Vasapolli



A pair of displaying Grey Crowned Cranes (*Balearica regulorum*) left us breathless.

Overview

This was a private two-week tour designed around a small list of possible target species. The two focus areas would be the Western Cape region along with the eastern half of South Africa. As mentioned, this tour was built around specific species, and these species received the bulk of our efforts, with often more common/widespread species not being tried for. The tour began in Cape Town, where we spent a few days exploring the False Bay area and the West Coast before flying to Durban. Here we continued northwards through KwaZulu- Natal, eventually progressing to the high-lying grasslands of Wakkerstroom. The famous Kruger National Park was next on the list, from where, after having our fill, we transferred to Dullstroom and eventually onwards to Johannesburg, where the tour ended. In our efforts attempting to find as many of the possible targets as possible we accumulated a high total of 409 bird species for the trip (19 of them heard only), and this would have been much higher had we tried for all possible common/widespread species. Our mammal list too conveyed all our field time, with a total of 50 exactly.

Day 1, March 11. Arrival in Cape Town

With the tour due to begin in Cape Town, I awoke to some rather unfortunate news from our guests, Roland and Beate, that their flight had been cancelled and they would only arrive either late this evening or the following morning. After much stress on their end it turned out to be the following morning, when they eventually arrived in Cape Town.

Day 2, March 12. Arrival in Cape Town and False Bay birding

After Roland and Beate's marathon journey to get to Cape Town, I collected them a little after 9:00 a.m., only to find their checked bags hadn't made it. After a few calls in this regard to set up alerts we hit the road for Rooiels to try and catch up on lost time. It was a spectacularly windy day (so much so that they had even cancelled the Argus Cycle Tour earlier in the morning), and we set about birding Rooiels in these trying conditions. There was a bit of life around, and among others we eked out **Karoo Prinia**, **Cape Sugarbird**, **Cape Weaver**, **Cape Rock Thrush**, **Familiar Chat**, a number of **Sunbirds** including **Orange-breasted**, **Malachite**, and **Southern Double-collared**, and a few of the rather tricky **Cape Siskin**. On the coast we enjoyed **African Oystercatcher** along with a number of **Kelp Gulls** and **Cape Cormorants**. Our main target, Cape Rockjumper, sadly was nowhere to be found. We tried for quite a while before cutting our losses and heading to Sir Lowry's Pass. Sir Lowry's Pass is legendary, not only on the birding side but also for harboring incredibly strong winds at times – and it was with some trepidation that we headed there on a day like today. The lower part of the slope wasn't too bad; however, as we headed up we felt the full force of the wind. We began searching around and soon discovered that not much was moving. We walked further along, and after quite some time eventually found an area completely devoid of wind. We gave the rockjumper a quick go, and almost immediately had a response. It took another painful 15 minutes, however, until we were eventually able to locate one, a male **Cape Rockjumper** sitting atop one of the peaks. We spent a bit of time watching it move around until we resumed the hunt for another target, **Victorin's Warbler**. As these things go, we ran into another rockjumper on our way down from the top. The warbler is a difficult bird at the best of times, but with some luck we soon had a bird calling from just off the path – it would be tricky to lay eyes on it, though, with the wind constantly blowing the bushes around. After a bit of patience, however, we were rewarded with some brief views as it moved through a clearing. With the sun going down we called it a day and had a good dinner en route to our accommodation. During the day the airline had managed to locate the bags, and they were waiting for us upon our arrival.



The endemic Cape Rockjumper was seen after a long search.

Day 3, March 13. West Coast birding

We set off pre-dawn for the West Coast, where we would spend the day, and arrived at the gates to the West Coast National Park just after opening. We immediately began birding and slowly worked our way through the park, stopping regularly to investigate, along with spending some time at the Abrahamskraal waterhole and at Tsaarsbank at the coast. The park was kind to us, and among many others we enjoyed **Common Ostrich, Black Harrier, Jackal Buzzard, Cape Spurfowl, African Rail, Black Crane, African Snipe, White-backed Mousebird, Pearl-breasted Swallow, Bokmakierie**, numerous groups of **Cape Penduline Tits, Karoo Lark, Long-billed Crombec, Cape Grassbird, Chestnut-vented Warbler, Wattled Starling, Yellow and White-throated Canaries**, and **Cape Bunting**. The coast delivered a surprise group of **African Penguins** offshore along with **Cape Gannet, Crowned Cormorant**, and more **African Oystercatchers**. Some persistent scanning delivered a few Cape fur seals moving between the swells. Mammals were showing well, and we enjoyed a number of common eland along with steenbok, greater kudu, four-striped grass mouse, and some excellent views of Cape grey mongoose. Following a good lunch at the Geelbek restaurant we continued to the north of the park, successfully finding **Southern Black Korhaan**. We had stopped to scan yet another open area, and this one had a stunning male walking around between the small bushes. Some further searching revealed a number of other individuals in the immediate vicinity. A quick jaunt down to the Seeberg hide proved fruitful with a pair of showy **Karoo Larks**, good numbers of both **Greater** and **Lesser Flamingos**, along with **Little, Caspian, Sandwich, Common, and Greater Crested Terns**, numbers of **Bar-tailed Godwits, Grey Plover, Whimbrel**, and **Ruddy Turnstone**.

We made good time heading to the farmlands north of Vredenburg, where we began searching for a few more larks. Sadly, being quite exposed here, the wind impacted us quite a bit and certainly made birding tricky. After a bit of patience, spending roughly 20 minutes listening to a **Cape Long-billed Lark** calling from a valley below, we were rewarded with some great views of this species. Numbers of **Red-capped Larks** kept us on our toes, and we eventually managed to track down a **Large-billed Lark**. **Sickle-winged Chat, Capped Wheatear, African Pipit**, and **Cape Canary** were also evident. With this stint having been successful, we set off to look for our last target, Cape Clapper Lark. A **Secretarybird** walking next to the road was a welcomed surprise and worth a quick u-turn. We spent the remainder of the afternoon birding a few different sites, but, no matter what we did, we sadly

couldn't get the bird. A few other species kept us company, however, and included **Pied Starling**, **Bokmakierie**, **Karoo Scrub Robin**, **Grey-backed Cisticola**, **Cape Robin-Chat**, and the often disregarded **Cape Sparrow**. Before long the sun was setting, and we headed for dinner before arriving back at our accommodation a bit later, after a long but excellent day out!

Day 4, March 14. Transfer to Eshowe

We had a 'leisurely' start to the morning with a good breakfast before departing to the airport to catch our morning flight to Durban. We arrived in Durban with all our belongings and quickly collected our rental car before setting off on our way northwards eventually to Eshowe, where we would spend two nights. Our primary target on the way was Southern Tchagra, and I knew a few sites around Ballito that we were to search. Sadly, over the midday period birding is always tricky, but we set out to do our best. The first site we visited was under construction, but there was still a bit of habitat around to search. There was not too much activity here, and we called it after a bit of a search and headed onward to another site. Nestled between sugar cane fields this area, in comparison, was bustling with life, and we enjoyed the likes of **Little Bee-eater**, **Brimstone Canary**, **Southern Red Bishop**, **Black-collared Barbet**, **Rufous-winged** and **Rattling Cisticolas**, **African Reed Warbler**, and **Speckled Mousebird**, among others. Things were looking good; but no matter how much or where we searched, we simply couldn't find the tchagra. We had all but given up and had just started the walk back to the car, from where we'd continue onward to yet another area, when, as so typically happens, a bird began calling from right on top of us. We quickly back-tracked and gave the bird a quick round of playback. We had some views of **Southern Tchagra** moving between the thickets and flying from bush to bush. Success! We continued our way northward, arriving at our lodge in Eshowe in the afternoon. Beate opted for a relaxing afternoon, while Roland and I headed off to a nearby area to search for **Gorgeous Bushshrike**. It was a warm afternoon, and activity was definitely subdued with only a few species moving around, namely **Southern Black Tit**, **Violet-backed Starling**, **Rattling Cisticola**, **Acacia Pied Barbet**, and a few of the elegant **Red-breasted Swallows**. We eventually picked up a **Gorgeous Bushshrike** calling in the valley far below, but the bird was too far away. We continued walking along the road and tried another area. Here we were rewarded with an immediate response from several birds and set off to try and see them. We had the birds calling all around us; however, it was very thick scrub, which would make seeing the birds difficult. We managed to find an opening in the vegetation and got into position. A quick round of playback, and we had a **Gorgeous Bushshrike** come in quickly and give us some brief and rather poor views as it hopped through the gap and continued on its way. The bird stuck around, however, and we spent some time working it, trying to get better views. But, try as we might, we were only rewarded with poor views as it moved about through the thick scrub. Before long the sun had all but run out, and we set off back to our lodge, where we enjoyed an excellent dinner.

Day 5, March 15. Ongoye and Eshowe birding

We set off early in order to be in Ongoye Forest at dawn, where we would spend our morning. We stepped into a forest bustling with bird calls, and in no time we were enjoying many **Black-bellied Starlings**, **Black-backed Puffback**, **Yellow-bellied Sombre**, and **Yellow-streaked Greenbuls** (the latter heard only), **Terrestrial Brownbul**, and **Collared Sunbird**. A soft, melodic call revealed **Brown Scrub Robin**, and we had great looks at a pair of these birds. The louder notes of **Chorister Robin-Chat** soon started, and we had great looks at this attractive bird too. **Lemon** and **Tambourine Doves** along with **African Emerald Cuckoo** called from the depths and went unseen. We had information on an active

nesting site for the localized Green Barbet, but after lots of time waiting for an appearance we were still to see the bird. We headed off to another part of the forest to try for other individuals. Here we had far more success; however, the views left us wanting more, as we just had flight views through the canopy. We tried a different tactic on the outside of the forest and were well rewarded with some good perched views (finally) of a pair of **Green Barbets**. The surrounding areas had **Croaking** and **Zitting Cisticolas**, **Jackal Buzzard**, and **Pin-tailed Whydah**. During the morning we were also successful in seeing the localized ‘Ongoye’ subspecies of red squirrel. After a good morning we headed back to Eshowe, where we arrived shortly before lunch. Here we relaxed for a while, enjoying the likes of **Woolly-necked Stork**, **Purple-crested Turaco**, and **Trumpeter Hornbill** in the garden before heading off for lunch in town.



The stunning Chorister Robin-Chat showed well.

We also paid a visit to the Eshowe Butterfly Dome before continuing to Dlinza Forest, where we spent the remainder of the afternoon in search of a few more of our target species. It was a warm afternoon, and activity was subdued, making it hard work in the forest. Not long after entering I noticed some movement just off the path, and it turned out to be our main target, **Spotted Ground Thrush**. We quickly noticed it had a beak full of worms and quietly watched it moving around. Eventually our patience was rewarded, and we watched it flying up from the ground and alight on a ‘dark spot’ in a bush. Looking through our binoculars confirmed that this was its nest, and we were also able to see at least four small heads stick up, each wanting the food. What a great sighting! We left the birds in peace and continued to the tower. A common duiker also finally showed itself, moving slowly on the forest floor. At the tower we enjoyed a bit of activity, including **Red-chested Cuckoo**, **Cape Batis**, **Square-tailed Drongo**, **White-eared Barbet**, a few good sightings of the scarce **Eastern Bronze-naped Pigeon**, and an excellent fly-by of **Black Sparrowhawk**. We headed back down to the trail below but found the going difficult with the now-heavy wind. We stopped in a clearing and had a group of **Red-backed Mannikins** fly by, followed by a **Green Twinspot**, before Roland looked at a bird feeding in one of the large trees. As it hopped, large white retrices confirmed it as a type of honeyguide, and we had some good looks when it alighted, revealing it to be a **Brown-backed Honeybird** – another difficult species, and somewhat out of place here at the forest edge. We ran into more **Spotted Ground Thrushes** along the trail before having to call it a day and make our way out of the forest before closing.

Day 6, March 16. Eshowe to St Lucia

Today we transferred up the coast to St Lucia, where we would be for the next few nights. But with a few possible targets still outstanding around Eshowe, we headed back to Dlinza Forest for the morning stint. The forest was deadly quiet, but some persistence eventually gave us some brief views of **Olive Woodpecker**, while **Olive Bushshrike** too started calling in the distance. We headed off after the bushshrike, but, try as we might, we just couldn't lure it in to get a view. We tracked down another individual and had some brief views before it moved off. Then we followed some excited calls and were rewarded with a bird party and a lot of activity. We worked the area for a bit, enjoying the likes of **Dark-backed Weaver**, **Cape Batis**, **Black-backed Puffback**, **White-eared Barbet**, **Square-tailed Drongo**, **African Paradise Flycatcher**, **Olive** and **Golden-tailed Woodpeckers**, **Green Malkoha**, and another **Olive Bushshrike** that provided some better views before we had to head back for breakfast. Other species seen during the morning included further **Eastern Bronze-naped Pigeons** and **Spotted Ground Thrushes**, along with more good looks at the dainty common duiker. Following breakfast, we set off for St Lucia, where we arrived shortly after midday. Some notable species en route included **European Honey Buzzard** and **Dusky Indigobird**. We checked into our superb accommodation before collecting lunch and heading to the eastern shores of the iSimangaliso Wetland Park.

We made our way to Cape Vidal and returned during the evening, arriving at the entrance gate just before closing. The various wetlands produced **White-faced Whistling Duck**, **African Jacana**, **African Fish Eagle**, **Blue-cheeked Bee-eater**, **Burchell's Coucal**, **Croaking Cisticola**, and **Yellow-throated Longclaw**, while **Broad-billed** and **European Rollers**, **Amur Falcon**, and **Black-chested Snake Eagle**, patrolled the edges. The more wooded areas held exciting species such as **Livingstone's Turaco**, **African Green Pigeon**, **Crowned Hornbill**, and a large group of **Crested Guinea fowl**. A quick search around Cape Vidal produced our target, **Grey Waxbill**, and we watched the bird ferrying grass into a dense thicket – presumably to a nest.



We managed to find a number of scarce Grey Waxbills.

Mammals were well represented in the park too, and we enjoyed African buffalo, Natal red duiker, blue wildebeest, bushbuck, the elegant greater kudu, and common warthog, along with vervet and samango monkeys. Our evening drive out of the park was good, producing a great sighting of rusty-spotted (South African large-spotted) genet and greater galago (thick-tailed bushbaby), along with a few unidentified nightjars on the road (which sadly always

flushed before we could even get close) and a calling **Fiery-necked Nightjar**. We arrived at the gate just before closing and enjoyed a great dinner in town, after which we went on a brief search for the resident hippos and had some great looks at a few individuals feeding on the grass, out of the water.

Day 7, March 17. St Lucia and the iSimangaliso Wetland Park

We began the morning birding the famous iGwalagwala Trail around the town. Activity was good throughout the morning, and we enjoyed a productive few hours. Highlights included a displaying **African Goshawk** and **Little Sparrowhawk** on the raptor front, along with the usual array of forest specials: **Woodward's Batis** played hide and seek, but eventually gave up and showed well, **Rudd's Apalis** was a regular feature on the trail, a small group of the exquisite **Pink-throated Twinspot** showed well, sunbirds were well represented with **Collared, Olive, Grey, Amethyst, and Scarlet-chested Sunbirds** all being seen, but perhaps one of the more difficult forest species stuck out – **Buff-spotted Flufftail**. This was one of our 'big' targets here, and we had tried a few times already throughout the morning and hadn't even had a response, when we arrived at another good site, where we placed the speaker in a clearing, backed off, and again began the slow work of trying to call one of these jewels in. Not much later Roland picked up on some movement, and a **Buff-spotted Flufftail** quickly walked by and disappeared into the scrub. Other highlights included a feeding party of over six **Livingstone's Turacos** along with **Lesser Honeyguide, Blue-mantled Crested Flycatcher, Brown Scrub Robin, Red-capped Robin-Chat, and Red-backed Mannikin**. Numerous Natal red duikers were also evident this morning on the trail. Following an excellent breakfast we took some time off over the midday period before setting out in the early afternoon for the western shores of the iSimangaliso Wetland Park.

It was very slow initially, with it still being very warm outside, and besides a great sighting of two (adult + juvenile) **Black-bellied Bustards** there was not much to speak of. This all changed, however, when we reached a drainage line, and a typical canary song revealed the sought-after **Lemon-breasted Canary**. We only had distant views for a while before we located some birds much closer to us and enjoyed excellent views of this species. As we progressed onward the area seemed to be inundated with them, and we came across them regularly. We enjoyed numerous raptors and had regular sightings of **Black-chested and Brown Snake Eagles** along with **Martial Eagle and African Fish Eagle**. We also started seeing some different mammals; these included waterbuck, common reedbuck, plains zebra, nyala, the unique giraffe, and a stunning white rhino. The rhino, sadly, was in a ditch, and our views were limited to the top half of the animal, but it's always great coming across these beasts! We had a good dose of wetland birding here as well and enjoyed great looks at a feeding group of **Pink-backed Pelicans and Yellow-billed Storks**, along with **Western Osprey, African Spoonbill, Red-billed Teal, White-breasted Cormorant, Wood Sandpiper, and Malachite Kingfisher**, while **Sand and Brown-throated Martins** graced the skies above. Some thickets around one of the viewpoints looked promising, and just as we got out of the car we heard one of our targets, **Eastern Nicator**. Sadly, the bird was calling very erratically, and we were unable to locate it, despite trying for a while. A **Gorgeous Bushshrike** soon started calling, and we changed our focus to this species and finally had some great looks at this colorful bird. With the light running out we made our way back to the gate, again timing it to arrive just before closing. After a few very spooky nightjars once more we finally located one individual that sat still long enough for us to get a proper look, and we were in for a treat, as it was a stunning **Swamp Nightjar** – another sought-after and localized species. Numbers of both **Spotted and Water Thick-knees** littered the road, before some eye-shine in a tree brought us to a stop. It turned out to be a Cape genet slowly moving through a tree. We arrived at the exit on schedule and quickly headed back to town. Roland

departed on a night drive shortly after, while Beate and I headed for dinner. We enjoyed a good dinner, while Roland enjoyed a productive night drive, encountering a stunning leopard along with spotted hyena.



We had great looks at Swamp Nightjar.

Day 8, March 18. St Lucia to Hluhluwe

We birded the iGwalagwala Trail around town once again this morning, looking for a few of our outstanding targets. We enjoyed a similar suite of species to the previous morning, with additions being **Green Malkoha**, a confiding feeding group of **Grey Waxbills**, **Scaly-throated Honeyguide**, **Eastern Golden Weaver**, a large group of **Crested Guinea fowl**, and a very surprising **Mangrove Kingfisher**. We were at the river's edge, and even though it was rather early in the year for these winter migrants to be present here, we thought it worth a quick attempt. Within moments of playing the call, a bird flew in, and after a quick shuffle to get a view we confirmed that it was a **Mangrove Kingfisher**. The bird remained perched for a while, complete with a large crab in its beak, before we eventually left it, still quietly sitting. Following a hearty breakfast we set off into the Western Shores of the iSimangaliso Wetland Park, from where we'd work our way up to Hluhluwe. The park was quiet, but we did well with a nesting **Saddle-billed Stork** along with **Goliath Heron**, **European Honey Buzzard**, **Martial Eagle**, **African Wattled Lapwing**, **Collared Pratincoles**, **Lesser Honeyguide**, **Banded Martin**, **Red-billed Oxpecker**, and only a few of the large numbers of **Lemon-breasted Canaries** we had seen the previous day. We also enjoyed a similar suite of mammals, with the addition of a very large herd of African buffalos drinking at one of the pans.

We continued the short distance to Hluhluwe and had lunch at a Wimpy upon arrival in town. We checked into our accommodation and spent a bit of time relaxing during the now rather extreme heat. Roland and I headed out a bit later in the afternoon to try and track down Rosy-throated Longclaw nearby. We arrived on site and immediately set about walking a grassy pan. A few **Temminck's Courassow** feeding on the edge of the pan were a good start, as were numbers of **Amur Falcons** hovering above the pan. There was not too much to speak of as we covered a large part of the pan, until we ran into a small group of **Senegal Lapwings**. From here we changed direction, and almost immediately I flushed up our target – **Rosy-throated Longclaw**. After connecting with Roland we proceeded slowly through the grass, trying to locate it on the ground. Sadly, this didn't work, and we ended up flushing it before we got onto the bird. We tried once more, with the same result, and let the bird be.

Successful, we continued back to the car, and with about an hour of light left popped into the False Bay section of the iSimangaliso Wetland Park. It seemed as though we had just missed the late afternoon activity, as the area was very quiet, except some vocal **Bearded Scrub Robins** and **Grey Tit-Flycatchers**. We stayed until closing before making our way back to our accommodation, where we enjoyed a good meal.

Day 9, March 19. Hluhluwe to Wakkerstroom

We set off for False Bay in the morning, sadly with rainy, windy weather. After we arrived the heavens opened, and we had breakfast while waiting it out. After the rain stopped we set about a walk around, which was, oddly, exceptionally slow. In between bouts of rain we were able to eke out **Emerald-spotted Wood Dove**, **Chinspot Batis**, **Golden-tailed Woodpecker**, **Southern Black Tit**, **Red-faced Mousebird**, **Rudd's Apalis**, **Purple-banded Sunbird**, **Great White Pelican**, **Caspian Tern**, and **White-fronted Plover**. We eventually decided to cut our losses and make the long journey to Wakkerstroom to give ourselves a head start there. We made good progress en route, and, following an early lunch stop in Piet Retief, arrived in the area with high hopes. We set out birding some of the back roads and did well, with **Swainson's Spurfowl**, **Southern Bald Ibis**, **Hamerkop**, **Brown Snake Eagle**, **Jackal Buzzard**, **Rock Kestrel**, **Cape Crow**, **South African Cliff Swallow**, **Buff-streaked** and **Ant-eating Chats**, **Cape Grassbird**, **Mountain Wheatear**, **Pied Starling**, and a few of the exceptional **Widowbirds**, being represented by **Long-tailed**, **Red-collared** and **Fan-tailed**. We arrived at our first stakeout for Bush Blackcap, and, not deterred by the strong wind blowing, began our search. After a bit of time I picked up some movement in a clearing, and 'jumped' as a **Bush Blackcap** hopped into view. I quickly tried to get Roland and Beate onto it, but, frustratingly, the bird didn't hang around. We worked the area for a while longer, before eventually conceding a 'preliminary' defeat (as we'd bird another area, and then return later in the afternoon). We were searching for **Barratt's Warbler**, another notorious skulker, and we picked up a calling individual soon after getting out of the car. After some careful maneuvering we got some rather poor views before the bird called our bluff. We continued on, searching for another individual, and after quite a search eventually found the 'right' bird – a responsive individual that hopped out into the open right in front of us and hopped across a large clearing, in plain view, giving us some good views of this reclusive species.



The skulking Barratt's Warbler showed well.

We then resumed our search for **Bush Blackcap** and were rewarded with some brief views near to where I had seen it earlier in the day. **Southern Boubou, Bar-throated Apalis, Fiscal Flycatcher, Drakensberg Prinia, and Streaky-headed Seedeater** kept us company. We continued onward, heading into the high hills now, where we began searching for Ground Woodpecker, among others. Here we enjoyed very showy **Buff-streaked Chats** along with **Eastern Long-billed Lark**, before some **Cape Longclaws** flew up, being chased by a dainty **Yellow-breasted Pipit**. We enjoyed some good flight views but lost track of where it landed. We searched for a little while, but were unable to locate it again. While scanning for the woodpecker, a large bird flew through my binocular view – **Denham's Bustard**, another of our targets. We quickly crested the hill and found that the bird had landed in a field. We enjoyed some good, but distant views of this large, elegant bustard. Some further scanning in the same field revealed two additional bustards. With the light about to run out we quickly headed over to a nearby site, where we would give the **Ground Woodpecker** another go. We arrived on site, and after a round of playback, had a response from down in the valley. I picked up the bird, and quickly rushed to get the scope on it, before it moved away. Fortunately the bird stuck around for a while, and we were able to enjoy some good, but distant scope views of this unique woodpecker.

Day 10, March 20. Wakkerstroom birding

Following the incredible start to our Wakkerstroom birding yesterday we met up with David, one of the local guides of the area, and set out for the morning. It was an excellent morning, and we enjoyed repeated, and much closer, views of **Denham's Bustard**, while a young **Yellow-breasted Pipit** fed confidently on the road edge. Rounding a nearby bend revealed the resident pair of **Sentinel Rock Thrush**, and a surprise find up in the hills was a pair of **Blue Cranes** with a youngster in tow. We continued on our way, searching for the scarce endemic Botha's Lark, and were halted by further **Denham's Bustards** along with a showy covey of **Grey-winged Francolins**. We began searching a few different sites for the lark, but failed each time. **Red-capped, Spike-heeled and Eastern Long-billed Larks** kept us company, however. A group of **Blue Korhaans** was seen, giving their strange, croaking call in a valley, before pressing onward to another area. We finally struck gold when we ran into **Botha's Lark** sitting in the road in front of us. We quickly halted, slowly got out of the car, and enjoyed some excellent views of this nomadic lark as it began preening, relatively unperturbed by our presence.



After a bit of a search we finally found Botha's Lark.

With one of our lark targets out of the way, we began our search for Rudd's Lark – another one of the highly-localized and prized endemics of the area. A stunning **Black Harrier** welcomed us as we arrived at the spot. We immediately began walking the field, and in no time had **Rudd's Lark** moving through some low grass in front us. It offered us great views as it quickly moved through the grass, before, as is typical for this species, it vanished into thin air. We continued a short way and found another individual before returning to the vehicle.

We drove back to town after a highly successful morning, having enjoyed **Secretarybird**, **Common Quail**, **Red-throated Wryneck**, numbers of **Southern Bald Ibis**, a dapper pair of **Grey Crowned Cranes**, and **Quailfinch**, along with some mammals, namely a few yellow mongooses and a large group of meerkats. Then we had some free time to relax before regrouping for lunch a bit later.

Following lunch we headed out for the afternoon, and, with all of our target species under our belt, set out to try and find some of the species for Beate, who had opted for an easy morning. We were successful with both **Blue** and **Grey Crowned Cranes** and, after a bit of a search, meerkat. We attempted to try and get some closer views of Ground Woodpecker, but sadly were unsuccessful. **Sentinel Rock Thrush**, **Denham's Bustard** and **Eastern Long-billed Lark** obliged quite well before we called it a day.

Following a great dinner we set out on a night drive to see if we could find any of the scarcer mammals. Unfortunately, the tall grass seriously impacted us and made it difficult to see most areas away from the immediate vicinity of the road. We kept at it for a few hours before eventually making our way back to town. It was pretty quiet, but we were able to find a common duiker, along with many scrub hares, and, quite surprisingly, large numbers of spring hares.

Day 11, March 21. Wakkerstroom to Kruger National Park

Following yesterday's success birding in the Wakkerstroom area we took it easy and met for a reasonably late breakfast, departing for the famous Kruger National Park directly afterwards. We were waylaid on our journey by an incredible sighting of a pair of **Grey Crowned Cranes**, displaying and jumping around, right next to the road – leaving us all rather awestruck. We made good ground, and following our lunch in Nelspruit we arrived at the gate to Kruger in the early afternoon. We had a few notable sightings en route, including **Southern Bald Ibis**, **African Harrier-Hawk**, **Amur Falcon**, and **Long-tailed Widowbird**. We had a warm welcome to the park with our first herd of African elephants, a lazing white rhino, and a good view of a pod of hippos all within the first few hundred meters. We slowly made our way to Skukuza, where we would be based for the next three nights. Activity was rather subdued, but in no time at all we were enjoying characteristic bushveld species such as **Lilac-breasted Roller**, **Southern Yellow-billed Hornbill**, **Grey Go-away-bird**, **Magpie Shrike**, **Burchell's Starling**, and **Blue Waxbill**. A stop at a waterhole proved productive with incredible views of two white rhinos drinking and a wealth of birdlife, including **Long-tailed Paradise Whydah**, **Woodland Kingfisher**, **Bearded Woodpecker**, **Common Scimitarbill**, **Purple Roller**, **Jacobin Cuckoo**, **Bateleur**, **Lappet-faced** and **White-backed Vultures**, and an odd sighting of a family of **Southern Ground Hornbills** perched within a large, dense tree, often providing only glimpses of red and black through the leaves. Before arriving at camp we ran into one last spell of activity, including **Brown-headed Parrot**, **Southern Carmine Bee-eater**, **Violet-backed Starling**, **Black-headed Oriole**, **Mocking Cliff Chat**, and our first **White-winged Widowbird**. We enjoyed a number of other mammals during the drive as well, including our first impala, a pair of dainty klipspringers, African buffalo, greater kudu, common warthog, and slender mongoose. We met up with

Roland's sister and partner, who were in Kruger busy with a research project and who would join us for the next few days. Before heading off to dinner we enjoyed great looks at a thick-tailed greater galago wandering around a low tree. Following dinner the group went on a night drive, and we were rewarded with lion and a brief view of African civet.

Day 12, March 22. Kruger National Park

With a few bird species in mind we decided to target the western side of southern Kruger for the morning and set off just after the gate opened. A clan of spotted hyenas, complete with youngsters, right next to the road was a good start, and we slowly started adding up the birds. First up was **Saddle-billed Stork** flying by, along with **White-backed Vulture**, **African Green Pigeon**, **Levaillant's Cuckoo**, **White-crested Helmetshrike**, **Long-billed Crombec**, **Yellow-bellied** and **Burnt-necked Eremomelas**, **Arrow-marked Babbler**, **White-browed Scrub Robin**, **Marico Sunbird**, and **Golden-breasted Bunting**. We were soon made aware of a nearby leopard sighting by another vehicle and headed off quickly to see if we could locate it as well. Trying to ignore the birds as best as possible and getting to the area before the leopard moved off was tricky and was further complicated when a pride of lions strolled into view and lay down next to the road, only a few hundred meters away from the cars further up the road, where the leopard undoubtedly was. We watched the lions for a bit, completely by ourselves, before joining the melee up front. Upon arrival we learned that the leopard was no longer in view and was moving through the grass parallel to the road. All of the cars thinned out, and we continued on, slowly, and struck gold when we spotted the leopard moving through the tall grass and trees not far off the road. We followed this beautiful cat for a while, before it gradually made its way closer and closer to the road, getting ready to cross. The leopard crossed the road directly in front of us and wandered away into the bush on the other side, leaving us all elated! With smiles brimming, we continued on our way and enjoyed some further good birding before arriving at Pretoriuskop camp, where we enjoyed a good brunch! This spell of birding held a few gems and included species such as **Black Cuckooshrike**, **Dark Chanting** and **Gabar Goshawks**, **Pale Flycatcher**, **Green-capped Eremomela**, **Purple Indigobird**, **Yellow-throated Petronia**, **Groundscraper Thrush**, **Purple-crested Turaco**, **Striped Kingfisher**, and **Green Wood Hoopoe**.



The Leopard shortly before crossing the road

We made our way back to Skukuza, stopping for two vocal **Stierling's Wren-Warblers** that showed well on the side of the road, where we'd relax for a while, before resuming our tour

in the late afternoon. Other notable animal sightings in the morning period included African elephant, African buffalo, dwarf and slender mongooses, giraffe, and Smith's bush (tree) squirrel.

The afternoon was divided into brief spells at Lake Panic, the Skukuza Golf Course, and along one of the Sabie River loop roads. The activity was again a bit subdued in the afternoon, but we enjoyed a flushed pair of **Common Buttonquails**, **Marabou Stork**, **Water Thick-knee**, **African Jacana**, **Little Bee-eater**, **Brown-headed Parrot**, **Marsh Warbler**, **Greater Blue-eared Starling**, **Red-collared Widowbird**, **Village Indigobird**, **African Pied Wagtail**, and a pair of **Striated Herons** that were under siege from a **African Goshawk**. All the commotion and noise resulting from this brought in an inquisitive **African Harrier-Hawk**. We had a traditional braai to round off the day, linking up with another Birding Ecotours group who were in camp, with Roland departing on the night drive a bit later.

Day 13, March 23. Kruger National Park

We were up early again and departed camp just after opening, this time heading south towards Lower Sabie. A large clan of spotted hyenas, over 10 individuals, stole the attention early on, while Roland recounted his successful night drive – netting a group of African wild dogs, along with lion and African wildcat. The activity was quite slow this morning, and we picked up species here and there. **Hooded Vulture**, **Saddle-billed Stork**, **Goliath Heron**, **White-crowned Lapwing**, a surprise **Namaqua Dove**, **Black-collared Barbet**, **Brown-headed Parrot**, **White-crested Helmetshrike**, **Village Indigobird**, and **African Firefinch** were first up. A few dams proved fruitful with **Little Grebe**, **Malachite Kingfisher**, **Black-winged Stilt**, **Common Greenshank**, **Common Sandpiper**, **African Spoonbill**, **Lesser Masked Weaver**, and **Red-billed Buffalo Weaver**, along with large Nile crocodiles and many hippos.



The exquisite White-crowned Lapwing showed well.

We arrived at Lower Sabie for an early brunch and enjoyed our meal with the wonderful view of the river from the restaurant. Following this we set out on a quick walk around the camp, but there was not too much moving around due to the extreme heat. We persisted, and it paid off when I heard the soft, but distinctive song of the rare **River Warbler**. This is a highly sought-after species, famous for its skulking nature and the fact that it remains one of the most difficult species to actually see. What was more surprising, however, was the fact that it was calling in the heat of the late morning. We got ourselves into a good position to see the

thicket it was calling within, and after some patience we were rewarded with some great views of this special bird. We counted ourselves lucky, as we all had good, clear views of the bird as it moved slowly along some branches and even sat still to preen for a while!

Feeling newly invigorated we set out on a loop eventually taking us back to camp. We now passed through much more open, grassier areas and enjoyed a different suite of species, including **Lesser Grey Shrike**, **Fan-tailed Widowbird** (a first for me in Kruger), a **Common Buttonquail** with two tiny chicks, numerous calling **Harlequin Quails**, including one that flushed up from the edge of the road, **Sabota Lark**, **Chestnut-backed Sparrow-Lark**, **Burnt-necked Eremomela**, good numbers of **Wattled Starlings**, **Red-billed Quelea**, and a few **Lappet-faced Vultures**. We took some time off in the afternoon and met up later in the afternoon, where we enjoyed a gin and tonic (or two) in the research camp, toasting to the good time we'd had in Kruger. Following a good dinner we climbed onboard the trucks for another night drive. It was a little on the slow side, with the standout being a sighting of a few lions. **Spotted Eagle Owl** was seen, while **African Scops Owl** remained heard only. A quick walk around the camp after returning revealed a few goodies, including Wahlberg's epauletted fruit bat, painted reed frog, and common river frog.

Day 14, March 24. Kruger National Park to Dullstroom

With our bags packed we departed camp bright and early to make the most of our last morning in the park before continuing on eventually to Dullstroom, where we would spend the night. Our progress was slow heading out of the park, as we were waylaid by many sightings, the tops of which went to a **Secretarybird**, a group of **Southern Ground Hornbills** (once again perched in a tree – this time a large, dead tree providing excellent views), a few **Cape Vultures**, a dapper **White-bellied Sunbird**, and what was certainly the highlight, a small pack (~5) of African wild dogs that came running down the road, clearly on a mission – an excellent way to depart the Kruger!



African wild dog on the move

We picked up the necessary curios on our way out and had a late breakfast in Hazyview, and then we started tackling the forests of Mt. Sheba. We arrived to absolute silence in the forest as we set about tracking down Orange Ground Thrush in the short of time we had. We slowly walked around, but the forest remained deathly quiet. After some time the only birds we had seen were a **Lemon Dove** crossing the road, along with a male **Greater Double-collared Sunbird**, and with strong rain clouds now threatening, and not a peep of the thrush, we called

it in the forest and continued onward. With a slight dilemma of the fuel tank showing as empty, we headed off to track down the nearest petrol station, which saw us backtracking slightly. I couldn't quite fathom that this had happened so quickly, and true enough, as we were driving back the fuel gauge started picking up, confirming that the steep slope we were parked on at Mt. Sheba had forced the remaining fuel into a far corner of the tank. Fortunately this turned out to be a non-issue, and we arrived in our first birding area outside Dullstroom in some ominous-looking weather.

The resident **Gurney's Sugarbirds** were right where they were meant to be and offered us some excellent views before we continued onto the De Berg Road. The road was in a terrible state, and we slowly made our way along, scanning regularly and hoping for a few of the mammals of the area. Fortunately the rain held off, but the wind added a large degree of cold to the afternoon and kept most things out of sight. We worked the area hard, coming up with a number of **Denham's Bustards**, a lone **Wattled Crane**, **Cape Vulture**, and **Eastern Long-billed Lark** on the birding side, while the mammals kept hidden for the most part. Besides the common blesbok we eventually found a small group of grey rhebok and a black-backed jackal.

We retired to town, and enjoyed our last dinner of the tour. Roland and I soon set out on another night drive. It was slow going for the most part, and we found only the same mammals we had seen during the day. But after having all but given up, and while having our last scan in a field before rejoining the main road Roland locked onto an eye-shine and, quickly following up through the binoculars, we realized that it was a stunning serval. We watched the cat for a while, and it slowly walked through the tall grass before disappearing from sight.

Day 15, March 25. Departure

Following our great end to the night drive last night, Roland and I met early this morning and set out to try and track down a few more mammals, with all our bird targets around here having been seen. We were greeted with dense fog this morning, but fortunately, it opened up a bit the further we went, although it never truly cleared. After arriving in Verloren Vallei Nature Reserve we set out on a walk, not letting the wet grass deter us. It was slow for the most part, but thorough scanning revealed a number of blesbok and grey rhebok and a few black-backed jackals, but nothing else. **Red-winged** and **Grey-winged Francolins** called throughout the morning, with us eventually managing to locate a small covey of **Red-wingeds**, while **Eastern Long-billed Lark**, **Mountain Wheatear**, **Cape Longclaw**, **Cinnamon-breasted Bunting** and **Yellow-breasted Pipit** were regularly encountered. As it so often happens, a last scan from the car before calling it quits and heading back for breakfast revealed something in the distance we weren't quite sure about. A quick scan through the scope failed to find it, but we did strike it lucky and found an oribi. We watched it for a while before eventually losing it and heading back for breakfast. We enjoyed a good, hearty meal before finishing packing for the upcoming departure. We had a bit of spare time before we needed to be at the airport, so we headed out to track down **Melodious Lark**. With some recent information in hand, we arrived on site and began our search. We didn't have much time before a large storm brewing not far away would hit us, but after a quick search we managed to find the bird. We made it to the car just in time as the first drops of rain started falling. This brought an end to the trip, so we made our way to the airport where Roland and Beate would catch an evening flight home.

I would like to thank Roland and Beate for the excellent trip we had, the good fun shared, and the brilliant birding and mammals we enjoyed! The highlights were too many, but some of

the standouts were the absolutely incredible birding we enjoyed around Wakkerstroom along with the African wild dog and many cats seen on the trip, with our stunning leopard sighting being the highlight for all. I look forward to the next one!

BIRD LIST - SOUTH AFRICA -MARCH 2017		
Bold = Country endemic		
Status: NT = Near-threatened, VU = Vulnerable, EN = Endangered, CR = Critically Endangered		
Common name (IOC 7.3)	Scientific name (IUC 7.3)	Trip
	STRUTHIONIFORMES	
<u>Ostriches</u>	<u>Struthionidae</u>	
Common Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	1
	ANSERIFORMES	
<u>Ducks, Geese and Swans</u>	<u>Anatidae</u>	
White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	1
Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	1
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	1
South African Shelduck	<i>Tadorna cana</i>	1
Cape Teal	<i>Anas capensis</i>	1
Yellow-billed Duck	<i>Anas undulata</i>	1
Cape Shoveler	<i>Anas smithii</i>	1
Red-billed Teal	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	1
	GALLIFORMES	
<u>Guineafowl</u>	<u>Numididae</u>	
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	1
Crested Guineafowl	<i>Guttera pucherani</i>	1
<u>Pheasants and allies</u>	<u>Phasianidae</u>	
Grey-winged Francolin	<i>Scleroptila afra</i>	1
Red-winged Francolin	<i>Scleroptila levaillantii</i>	1
Crested Francolin	<i>Dendroperdix sephaena</i>	1
Cape Spurfowl	<i>Pternistis capensis</i>	1
Natal Spurfowl	<i>Pternistis natalensis</i>	1
Swainson's Spurfowl	<i>Pternistis swainsonii</i>	1
Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	1
Harlequin Quail	<i>Coturnix delegorguei</i>	1
	SPHENISCIFORMES	
<u>Penguins</u>	<u>Spheniscidae</u>	
African Penguin - EN	<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	1
	PODICIPEDIFORMES	
<u>Grebes</u>	<u>Podicipedidae</u>	
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	1
	PHOENICOPTERIFORMES	

<u>Flamingos</u>	<u>Phoenicopteridae</u>	
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	1
Lesser Flamingo - NT	<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>	1
	CICONIIFORMES	
<u>Storks</u>	<u>Ciconiidae</u>	
Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	1
Woolly-necked Stork - VU	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	1
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	1
Saddle-billed Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>	1
Marabou Stork	<i>Leptoptilos crumenifer</i>	1
	PELECANIFORMES	
<u>Ibises, Spoonbills</u>	<u>Threskiornithidae</u>	
African Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	1
Southern Bald Ibis - VU	<i>Geronticus calvus</i>	1
Hadada Ibis	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	1
African Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>	1
<u>Hérons, Bitterns</u>	<u>Ardeidae</u>	
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	1
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	1
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1
Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	1
Goliath Heron	<i>Ardea goliath</i>	1
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	1
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	1
<u>Hamerkop</u>	<u>Scopidae</u>	
Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	1
<u>Pelicans</u>	<u>Pelecanidae</u>	
Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	1
Pink-backed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>	1
	SULIFORMES	
<u>Gannets, Boobies</u>	<u>Sulidae</u>	
Cape Gannet - VU	<i>Morus capensis</i>	1
<u>Cormorants, Shags</u>	<u>Phalacrocoracidae</u>	
Reed Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo africanus</i>	1
Crowned Cormorant - NT	<i>Microcarbo coronatus</i>	1
White-breasted Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax lucidus</i>	1
Cape Cormorant - EN	<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	1
<u>Anhingas, Darters</u>	<u>Anhingidae</u>	
African Darter	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>	1
	ACCIPITRIFORMES	
<u>Secretarybird</u>	<u>Sagittariidae</u>	
Secretarybird - VU	<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	1

<u>Ospreys</u>	<u>Pandionidae</u>	
Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	1
<u>Kites, Hawks and Eagles</u>	<u>Accipitridae</u>	
Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	1
African Harrier-Hawk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>	1
European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	1
Hooded Vulture - CR	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	1
White-backed Vulture - CR	<i>Gyps africanus</i>	1
Cape Vulture - EN	<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>	1
Lappet-faced Vulture - EN	<i>Torgos tracheliotos</i>	1
Black-chested Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>	1
Brown Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>	1
Bateleur - NT	<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>	1
Crowned Eagle - NT	<i>Stephanoaetus coronatus</i>	H
Martial Eagle - VU	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	1
Long-crested Eagle	<i>Lophaetus occipitalis</i>	1
Wahlberg's Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus wahlbergi</i>	1
Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	1
Gabar Goshawk	<i>Micronisus gabar</i>	1
Dark Chanting Goshawk	<i>Melierax metabates</i>	1
African Goshawk	<i>Accipiter tachiro</i>	1
Little Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter minullus</i>	1
Black Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i>	1
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	1
African Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus ranivorus</i>	1
Black Harrier - VU	<i>Circus maurus</i>	1
African Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	1
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	1
Jackal Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufofuscus</i>	1
	OTIDIFORMES	
<u>Bustards</u>	<u>Otididae</u>	
Denham's Bustard - NT	<i>Neotis denhami</i>	1
Blue Korhaan - NT	<i>Eupodotis caerulescens</i>	1
Southern Black Korhaan - VU	<i>Afrotis afra</i>	1
Black-bellied Bustard	<i>Lissotis melanogaster</i>	1
	GRUIFORMES	
<u>Flufftails</u>	<u>Sarothruridae</u>	
Buff-spotted Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura elegans</i>	1
<u>Rails, Crakes and Coots</u>	<u>Rallidae</u>	
African Rail	<i>Rallus caerulescens</i>	1
Black Crake	<i>Amaurornis flavirostra</i>	1
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	1

Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>	1
<u>Cranes</u>	<u>Gruidae</u>	
Grey Crowned Crane - EN	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	1
Blue Crane - VU	<i>Grus paradisea</i>	1
Wattled Crane - VU	<i>Grus carunculata</i>	1
	CHARADRIIFORMES	
<u>Buttonquail</u>	<u>Turnicidae</u>	
Common Buttonquail	<i>Turnix sylvaticus</i>	1
<u>Stone-curlews, Thick-knees</u>	<u>Burhinidae</u>	
Water Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>	1
Spotted Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus capensis</i>	1
<u>Oystercatchers</u>	<u>Haematopodidae</u>	
African Oystercatcher - NT	<i>Haematopus moquini</i>	1
<u>Stilts, Avocets</u>	<u>Recurvirostridae</u>	
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	1
<u>Plovers</u>	<u>Charadriidae</u>	
Blacksmith Lapwing	<i>Vanellus armatus</i>	1
White-crowned Lapwing	<i>Vanellus albiceps</i>	1
Senegal Lapwing	<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>	1
Crowned Lapwing	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	1
African Wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	1
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	1
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	1
Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	1
White-fronted Plover	<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>	1
<u>Jacanas</u>	<u>Jacanidae</u>	
African Jacana	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>	1
<u>Sandpipers, Snipes</u>	<u>Scolopacidae</u>	
African Snipe	<i>Gallinago nigripennis</i>	1
Bar-tailed Godwit - NT	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	1
Whimbrel - NT	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	1
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	1
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	1
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	1
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	1
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	1
Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	1
<u>Couriers, Pratincoles</u>	<u>Glareolidae</u>	
Temminck's Courser	<i>Cursorius temminckii</i>	1
Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	1
<u>Gulls, Terns and Skimmers</u>	<u>Laridae</u>	
Grey-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	1

Hartlaub's Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus hartlaubii</i>	1
Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	1
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	1
Greater Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	1
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	1
Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	1
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	1
	COLUMBIFORMES	
<u>Pigeons, Doves</u>	<u>Columbidae</u>	
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	1
Speckled Pigeon	<i>Columba guinea</i>	1
African Olive Pigeon	<i>Columba arquatrix</i>	1
Eastern Bronze-naped Pigeon	<i>Columba delegorguei</i>	1
Lemon Dove	<i>Columba larvata</i>	H
Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	1
Ring-necked Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	1
Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>	1
Emerald-spotted Wood Dove	<i>Turtur chalcospilos</i>	1
Tambourine Dove	<i>Turtur tympanistria</i>	H
Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>	1
African Green Pigeon	<i>Treron calvus</i>	1
	MUSOPHAGIFORMES	
<u>Turacos</u>	<u>Musophagidae</u>	
Livingstone's Turaco	<i>Tauraco livingstonii</i>	1
Purple-crested Turaco	<i>Tauraco porphyreolophus</i>	1
Grey Go-away-bird	<i>Corythaixoides concolor</i>	1
	CUCULIFORMES	
<u>Cuckoos</u>	<u>Cuculidae</u>	
Burchell's Coucal	<i>Centropus burchellii</i>	1
Green Malkoha	<i>Ceuthmochares australis</i>	1
Levaillant's Cuckoo	<i>Clamator levaillantii</i>	1
Jacobin Cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	1
Diederik Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	1
African Emerald Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx cupreus</i>	H
Red-chested Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>	1
	STRIGIFORMES:	
<u>Owls</u>	<u>Strigidae</u>	
African Scops Owl	<i>Otus senegalensis</i>	H
Spotted Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo africanus</i>	1
Verreaux's Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo lacteus</i>	1
African Wood Owl	<i>Strix woodfordii</i>	H
	CAPRIMULGIFORMES	

<u>Nightjars</u>	<u>Caprimulgidae</u>	
Fiery-necked Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus pectoralis</i>	H
Swamp Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus natalensis</i>	1
	APODIFORMES	
<u>Swifts</u>	<u>Apodidae</u>	
African Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	1
Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	1
Horus Swift	<i>Apus horus</i>	1
White-rumped Swift	<i>Apus caffer</i>	1
	COLIIFORMES	
<u>Mousebirds</u>	<u>Coliidae</u>	
Speckled Mousebird	<i>Colius striatus</i>	1
White-backed Mousebird	<i>Colius colius</i>	1
Red-faced Mousebird	<i>Urocolius indicus</i>	1
	CORACIIFORMES	
<u>Rollers</u>	<u>Coraciidae</u>	
Purple Roller	<i>Coracias naevius</i>	1
Lilac-breasted Roller	<i>Coracias caudatus</i>	1
European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	1
Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>	1
<u>Kingfishers</u>	<u>Alcedinidae</u>	
Brown-hooded Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon albiventris</i>	1
Striped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>	1
Woodland Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>	1
Mangrove Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon senegaloides</i>	1
Malachite Kingfisher	<i>Corythornis cristatus</i>	1
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	1
<u>Bee-eaters</u>	<u>Meropidae</u>	
Little Bee-eater	<i>Merops pusillus</i>	1
Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	<i>Merops persicus</i>	1
European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	1
Southern Carmine Bee-eater	<i>Merops nubicoides</i>	1
	BUCEROTIFORMES	
<u>Hoopoes</u>	<u>Upupidae</u>	
African Hoopoe	<i>Upupa africana</i>	1
<u>Wood Hoopoes</u>	<u>Phoeniculidae</u>	
Green Wood Hoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>	1
Common Scimitarbill	<i>Rhinopomastus cyanomelas</i>	1
<u>Ground Hornbills</u>	<u>Bucorvidae</u>	
Southern Ground Hornbill - VU	<i>Bucorvus leadbeateri</i>	1
<u>Hornbills</u>	<u>Bucerotidae</u>	
Southern Red-billed Hornbill	<i>Tockus rufirostris</i>	1

Southern Yellow-billed Hornbill	<i>Tockus leucomelas</i>	1
Crowned Hornbill	<i>Lophoceros alboterminatus</i>	1
African Grey Hornbill	<i>Lophoceros nasutus</i>	1
Trumpeter Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes bucinator</i>	1
	PICIFORMES	
<u>African Barbets</u>	<u>Lybiidae</u>	
White-eared Barbet	<i>Stactolaema leucotis</i>	1
Green Barbet	<i>Stactolaema olivacea</i>	1
Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus bilineatus</i>	1
Red-fronted Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus pusillus</i>	H
Acacia Pied Barbet	<i>Tricholaema leucomelas</i>	1
Black-collared Barbet	<i>Lybius torquatus</i>	1
Crested Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus vaillantii</i>	1
<u>Honeyguides</u>	<u>Indicatoridae</u>	
Brown-backed Honeybird	<i>Prodotiscus regulus</i>	1
Lesser Honeyguide	<i>Indicator minor</i>	1
Scaly-throated Honeyguide	<i>Indicator variegatus</i>	1
<u>Woodpeckers</u>	<u>Picidae</u>	
Red-throated Wryneck	<i>Jynx ruficollis</i>	1
Golden-tailed Woodpecker	<i>Campethera abingoni</i>	1
Ground Woodpecker	<i>Geocolaptes olivaceus</i>	1
Bearded Woodpecker	<i>Chloropicus namaquus</i>	1
Cardinal Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>	1
Olive Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos griseocephalus</i>	1
	FALCONIFORMES	
<u>Caracaras, Falcons</u>	<u>Falconidae</u>	
Rock Kestrel	<i>Falco rupicolus</i>	1
Amur Falcon	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	1
Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	1
Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	1
	PSITTACIFORMES	
<u>African & New World Parrots</u>	<u>Psittacidae</u>	
Brown-headed Parrot	<i>Poicephalus cryptoxanthus</i>	1
	PASSERIFORMES	
<u>Wattle-eyes, Batises</u>	<u>Platysteiridae</u>	
Cape Batis	<i>Batis capensis</i>	1
Woodward's Batis	<i>Batis fratum</i>	1
Chinspot Batis	<i>Batis molitor</i>	1
<u>Helmetshrikes</u>	<u>Prionopidae</u>	
White-crested Helmetshrike	<i>Prionops plumatus</i>	1
<u>Bushshrikes</u>	<u>Malaconotidae</u>	
Grey-headed Bushshrike	<i>Malaconotus blanchoti</i>	H

Olive Bushshrike	<i>Chlorophoneus olivaceus</i>	1
Orange-breasted Bushshrike	<i>Chlorophoneus sulfureopectus</i>	1
Gorgeous Bushshrike	<i>Telophorus viridis</i>	1
Bokmakierie	<i>Telophorus zeylonus</i>	1
Southern Tchagra	<i>Tchagra tchagra</i>	1
Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegalus</i>	1
Black-backed Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus cubla</i>	1
Southern Boubou	<i>Laniarius ferrugineus</i>	1
<u>Cuckooshrikes</u>	<u>Campephagidae</u>	
Grey Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina caesia</i>	H
Black Cuckooshrike	<i>Campephaga flava</i>	1
<u>Shrikes</u>	<u>Laniidae</u>	
Magpie Shrike	<i>Urolestes melanoleucus</i>	1
Southern White-crowned Shrike	<i>Eurocephalus anguitemens</i>	1
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	1
Lesser Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius minor</i>	1
Southern Fiscal	<i>Lanius collaris</i>	1
<u>Figbirds, Orioles</u>	<u>Oriolidae</u>	
Black-headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>	1
<u>Drongos</u>	<u>Dicruridae</u>	
Square-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus ludwigii</i>	1
Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	1
<u>Monarchs</u>	<u>Monarchidae</u>	
Blue-mantled Crested Flycatcher	<i>Trochocercus cyanomelas</i>	1
African Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	1
<u>Crows, Jays</u>	<u>Corvidae</u>	
Cape Crow	<i>Corvus capensis</i>	1
Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>	1
White-necked Raven	<i>Corvus albicollis</i>	1
<u>Rockjumpers</u>	<u>Chaetopidae</u>	
Cape Rockjumper	<i>Chaetops frenatus</i>	1
<u>Tits, Chickadees</u>	<u>Paridae</u>	
Southern Black Tit	<i>Melaniparus niger</i>	1
<u>Penduline Tits</u>	<u>Remizidae</u>	
Cape Penduline Tit	<i>Anthoscopus minutus</i>	1
<u>Nicators</u>	<u>Nicatoridae</u>	
Eastern Nicator	<i>Nicator gularis</i>	H
<u>Larks</u>	<u>Alaudidae</u>	
Spike-heeled Lark	<i>Chersomanes albofasciata</i>	1
Eastern Long-billed Lark	<i>Certhilauda semitorquata</i>	1
Cape Long-billed Lark	<i>Certhilauda curvirostris</i>	1
Chestnut-backed Sparrow-Lark	<i>Eremopterix leucotis</i>	1

Sabota Lark	<i>Calendulauda sabota</i>	1
Karoo Lark	<i>Calendulauda albescens</i>	1
Rudd's Lark - VU	<i>Heteromiraфра ruddi</i>	1
Rufous-naped Lark	<i>Miraфра africana</i>	1
Melodious Lark - NT	<i>Miraфра cheniana</i>	1
Botha's Lark - EN	<i>Spizocorys fringillaris</i>	1
Large-billed Lark	<i>Galerida magnirostris</i>	1
Red-capped Lark	<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>	1
<u>Bulbuls</u>	<u>Pycnonotidae</u>	
Cape Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus capensis</i>	1
Dark-capped Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus tricolor</i>	1
Sombre Greenbul	<i>Andropadus importunus</i>	1
Yellow-bellied Greenbul	<i>Chlorocichla flaviventris</i>	1
Terrestrial Brownbul	<i>Phyllastrephus terrestris</i>	1
Yellow-streaked Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus flavostriatus</i>	H
<u>Swallows, Martins</u>	<u>Hirundinidae</u>	
Black Saw-wing	<i>Psalidoprocne pristopectera</i>	1
Brown-throated Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	1
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	1
Banded Martin	<i>Riparia cincta</i>	1
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	1
White-throated Swallow	<i>Hirundo albigularis</i>	1
Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	1
Pearl-breasted Swallow	<i>Hirundo dimidiata</i>	1
Rock Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>	1
Greater Striped Swallow	<i>Cecropis cucullata</i>	1
Lesser Striped Swallow	<i>Cecropis abyssinica</i>	1
Red-breasted Swallow	<i>Cecropis semirufa</i>	1
South African Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon spilodera</i>	1
<u>Crombecs, African Warblers</u>	<u>Macrosphenidae</u>	
Cape Grassbird	<i>Sphenoeacus afer</i>	1
Long-billed Crombec	<i>Sylvietta rufescens</i>	1
Victorin's Warbler	<i>Cryptillas victorini</i>	1
<u>Leaf Warblers and allies</u>	<u>Phylloscopidae</u>	
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	1
<u>Reed Warblers and allies</u>	<u>Acrocephalidae</u>	
Lesser Swamp Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>	1
African Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus baeticatus</i>	1
Marsh Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	1
<u>Grassbirds and allies</u>	<u>Locustellidae</u>	
River Warbler	<i>Locustella fluviatilis</i>	1
Barratt's Warbler	<i>Bradypterus barratti</i>	1

<u>Cisticolas and allies</u>	<u>Cisticolidae</u>	
Red-faced Cisticola	<i>Cisticola erythrops</i>	H
Lazy Cisticola	<i>Cisticola aberrans</i>	H
Rattling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>	1
Grey-backed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola subruficapilla</i>	1
Wailing Cisticola	<i>Cisticola lais</i>	1
Rufous-winged Cisticola	<i>Cisticola galactotes</i>	1
Levaillant's Cisticola	<i>Cisticola tinniens</i>	1
Croaking Cisticola	<i>Cisticola natalensis</i>	1
Neddicky	<i>Cisticola fulvicapilla</i>	1
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	1
Desert Cisticola	<i>Cisticola aridulus</i>	1
Wing-snapping Cisticola	<i>Cisticola ayresii</i>	1
Tawny-flanked Prinia	<i>Prinia subflava</i>	1
Karoo Prinia	<i>Prinia maculosa</i>	1
Drakensberg Prinia	<i>Prinia hypoxantha</i>	1
Bar-throated Apalis	<i>Apalis thoracica</i>	1
Rudd's Apalis	<i>Apalis ruddi</i>	1
Yellow-breasted Apalis	<i>Apalis flavida</i>	1
Green-backed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brachyura</i>	1
Stierling's Wren-Warbler	<i>Calamonastes stierlingi</i>	1
Yellow-bellied Eremomela	<i>Eremomela icteropygialis</i>	1
Green-capped Eremomela	<i>Eremomela scotops</i>	1
Burnt-necked Eremomela	<i>Eremomela usticollis</i>	1
<u>Laughingthrushes</u>	<u>Leiothrichidae</u>	
Arrow-marked Babbler	<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>	1
<u>Sylviid Babblers</u>	<u>Sylviidae</u>	
Bush Blackcap - NT	<i>Lioptilus nigricapillus</i>	1
Chestnut-vented Warbler	<i>Sylvia subcoerulea</i>	1
<u>White-eyes</u>	<u>Zosteropidae</u>	
Cape White-eye	<i>Zosterops virens</i>	1
<u>Sugarbirds</u>	<u>Promeropidae</u>	
Cape Sugarbird	<i>Promerops cafer</i>	1
Gurney's Sugarbird	<i>Promerops gurneyi</i>	1
<u>Starlings, Rhabdornis</u>	<u>Sturnidae</u>	
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	1
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	1
Wattled Starling	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>	1
Black-bellied Starling	<i>Notopholia corrusca</i>	1
Cape Starling	<i>Lamprotornis nitens</i>	1
Greater Blue-eared Starling	<i>Lamprotornis chalybaeus</i>	1
Burchell's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis australis</i>	1

Pied Starling	<i>Lamprotornis bicolor</i>	1
Violet-backed Starling	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>	1
Red-winged Starling	<i>Onychognathus morio</i>	1
<u>Oxpeckers</u>	<u>Buphagidae</u>	
Red-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>	1
<u>Thrushes</u>	<u>Turdidae</u>	
Spotted Ground Thrush - EN	<i>Geokichla guttata</i>	1
Groundscraper Thrush	<i>Turdus litsitsirupa</i>	1
Olive Thrush	<i>Turdus olivaceus</i>	1
<u>Chats, Old World Flycatchers</u>	<u>Muscicapidae</u>	
Karoo Scrub Robin	<i>Cercotrichas coryphoeus</i>	1
Bearded Scrub Robin	<i>Cercotrichas quadrivirgata</i>	H
White-browed Scrub Robin	<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i>	1
Brown Scrub Robin	<i>Cercotrichas signata</i>	1
Grey Tit-Flycatcher	<i>Myioparus plumbeus</i>	H
Southern Black Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis pammelaina</i>	1
Pale Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis pallidus</i>	1
Fiscal Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis silens</i>	1
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	1
Ashy Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa caerulescens</i>	1
African Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>	1
Cape Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha caffra</i>	1
White-browed Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha heuglini</i>	H
Red-capped Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha natalensis</i>	1
Chorister Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha dichroa</i>	1
Cape Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola rupestris</i>	1
Sentinel Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola explorator</i>	1
African Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	1
Buff-streaked Chat	<i>Campicoloides bifasciatus</i>	1
Sickle-winged Chat	<i>Emarginata sinuata</i>	1
Mocking Cliff Chat	<i>Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris</i>	1
Ant-eating Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla formicivora</i>	1
Mountain Wheatear	<i>Myrmecocichla monticola</i>	1
Capped Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe pileata</i>	1
Familiar Chat	<i>Oenanthe familiaris</i>	1
<u>Sunbirds</u>	<u>Nectariniidae</u>	
Collared Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna collaris</i>	1
Orange-breasted Sunbird	<i>Anthobaphes violacea</i>	1
Olive Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra olivacea</i>	1
Grey Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra veroxii</i>	1
Amethyst Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra amethystina</i>	1
Scarlet-chested Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>	1

Malachite Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia famosa</i>	1
Southern Double-collared Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris chalybeus</i>	1
Greater Double-collared Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris afer</i>	1
Marico Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>	1
Purple-banded Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris bifasciatus</i>	1
White-bellied Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris talatala</i>	1
<u>Old World Sparrows, Snowfinches</u>	<u>Passeridae</u>	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	1
Cape Sparrow	<i>Passer melanurus</i>	1
Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	<i>Passer diffusus</i>	1
Yellow-throated Petronia	<i>Gymnoris superciliaris</i>	1
<u>Weavers, Widowbirds</u>	<u>Ploceidae</u>	
Red-billed Buffalo Weaver	<i>Bubalornis niger</i>	1
Thick-billed Weaver	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>	1
Spectacled Weaver	<i>Ploceus ocularis</i>	1
Cape Weaver	<i>Ploceus capensis</i>	1
Eastern Golden Weaver	<i>Ploceus subaureus</i>	1
Lesser Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus intermedius</i>	1
Southern Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus velatus</i>	1
Village Weaver	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	1
Dark-backed Weaver	<i>Ploceus bicolor</i>	1
Red-billed Quelea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>	1
Yellow-crowned Bishop	<i>Euplectes afer</i>	H
Southern Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes orix</i>	1
Fan-tailed Widowbird	<i>Euplectes axillaris</i>	1
White-winged Widowbird	<i>Euplectes albonotatus</i>	1
Red-collared Widowbird	<i>Euplectes ardens</i>	1
Long-tailed Widowbird	<i>Euplectes progne</i>	1
<u>Waxbills, Munias and allies</u>	<u>Estrildidae</u>	
Red-headed Finch	<i>Amadina erythrocephala</i>	H
Green Twinspot	<i>Mandingoa nitidula</i>	1
Pink-throated Twinspot	<i>Hypargos margaritatus</i>	1
Red-billed Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>	1
African Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>	1
Blue Waxbill	<i>Uraeginthus angolensis</i>	1
Grey Waxbill	<i>Estrilda perreini</i>	1
Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	1
Quailfinch	<i>Ortygospiza atricollis</i>	1
Bronze Mannikin	<i>Lonchura cucullata</i>	1
Red-backed Mannikin	<i>Lonchura nigriceps</i>	1
<u>Indigobirds, Whydahs</u>	<u>Viduidae</u>	
Village Indigobird	<i>Vidua chalybeata</i>	1

Purple Indigobird	<i>Vidua purpurascens</i>	1
Dusky Indigobird	<i>Vidua funerea</i>	1
Pin-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua macroura</i>	1
Long-tailed Paradise Whydah	<i>Vidua paradisaea</i>	1
<u>Wagtails, Pipits</u>	<u>Motacillidae</u>	
Cape Wagtail	<i>Motacilla capensis</i>	1
African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>	1
Cape Longclaw	<i>Macronyx capensis</i>	1
Yellow-throated Longclaw	<i>Macronyx croceus</i>	1
Rosy-throated Longclaw	<i>Macronyx ameliae</i>	1
African Pipit	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>	1
Long-billed Pipit	<i>Anthus similis</i>	1
Yellow-breasted Pipit - VU	<i>Anthus chloris</i>	1
<u>Finches</u>	<u>Fringillidae</u>	
Black-throated Canary	<i>Crithagra atrogularis</i>	1
Lemon-breasted Canary	<i>Crithagra citrinipectus</i>	1
Yellow-fronted Canary	<i>Crithagra mozambica</i>	1
Cape Siskin	<i>Crithagra totta</i>	1
Yellow Canary	<i>Crithagra flaviventris</i>	1
Brimstone Canary	<i>Crithagra sulphurata</i>	1
Streaky-headed Seedeater	<i>Crithagra gularis</i>	1
White-throated Canary	<i>Crithagra albogularis</i>	1
Cape Canary	<i>Serinus canicollis</i>	1
<u>Buntings, New World Sparrows</u>	<u>Emberizidae</u>	
Cinnamon-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza tahapisi</i>	1
Cape Bunting	<i>Emberiza capensis</i>	1
Golden-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>	1
TOTAL		390

MAMMAL LIST - SOUTH AFRICA - MARCH 2017

Common Name	Scientific Name	Trip
	CHIROPTERA	
	Pteropodidae	
Wahlberg's epauletted fruit bat	<i>Epomophorus wahlbergi</i>	1
	RODENTIA	
	Muridae	
Four-striped grass mouse	<i>Rhabdomys pumilio</i>	1
	Sciuridae	
Red bush squirrel (Ongoye)	<i>Paraxerus palliatus ornatus</i>	1
Smith's bush squirrel	<i>Paraxerus cepapi</i>	1
	Pedetidae	

Springhare	<i>Pedetes capensis</i>	1
	LAGOMORPHA	
	Leporidae	
Scrub hare	<i>Lepus saxatilis</i>	1
	PROBOSCIDEA	
	Elephantidae	
African elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	1
	PERISSODACTYLA	
	Equidae	
Burchell's zebra	<i>Equus quagga burchelli</i>	1
	Rhinocerotidae	
White rhinoceros	<i>Ceratotherium simum</i>	1
	CETARTIODACTYLA	
	Hippopotamidae	
Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>	1
	Suidae	
Common warthog	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>	1
	Giraffidae	
Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	1
	Bovidae	
Blue wildebeest	<i>Connochaetes taurinus taurinus</i>	1
Oribi	<i>Ourebia ourebi</i>	1
Blesbok	<i>Damaliscus pygargus phillipsi</i>	1
Blue duiker	<i>Philantomba monticola</i>	1
Natal red duiker	<i>Cephalophus natalensis</i>	1
Common duiker	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>	1
Springbok	<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i>	1
Klipspringer	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>	1
Steenbok	<i>Raphicerus campestris</i>	1
Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>	1
Grey rhebok	<i>Pelea capreolus</i>	1
African buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>	1
Greater kudu	<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>	1
Nyala	<i>Tragelaphus angasii</i>	1
Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>	1
Common eland	<i>Tragelaphus oryx</i>	1
Southern reedbuck	<i>Redunca arundinum</i>	1
Waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>	1
	CARNIVORA	
	Hyaenidae	
Spotted hyena	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	1
	Felidae	

Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	1
Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>	1
African wildcat	<i>Felis silvestris lybica</i>	1
Serval	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	1
	Canidae	
African wild dog	<i>Lycaon pictus</i>	1
Black-backed jackal	<i>Canis mesomelas</i>	1
	Viverridae	
African Civet	<i>Civettictis civetta</i>	1
Cape Genet	<i>Genetta tigrina</i>	1
	Herpestidae	
Meerkat	<i>Suricata suricatta</i>	1
Yellow mongoose	<i>Cynictis penicillata</i>	1
Slender mongoose	<i>Herpestes sanguineus</i>	1
Cape grey mongoose	<i>Herpestes pulverulentus</i>	1
Banded mongoose	<i>Mungos mungo</i>	1
Common dwarf mongoose	<i>Helogale parvula</i>	1
	Otariidae	
Cape fur seal	<i>Arctocephalus pusillus pusillus</i>	1
	PRIMATES	
	Galagidae	
Thick-tailed greater galago	<i>Otolemur crassicaudatus</i>	1
	Cercopithecidae	
Chacma baboon	<i>Papio ursinus</i>	1
Vervet monkey	<i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i>	1
Samango monkey	<i>Cercopithecus mitis labiatus</i>	1
TOTAL		50