

# Tanzania Highlights

Naturetrek Tour Report

19 January – 2 February 2017

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Eastern Chanting Goshawk



Leopard



Cheetah family



Grey Crowned Crane

Report compiled by Rob Mileto  
Images courtesy of Howard Nelson



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Tour participants: Rob Mileto (leader), Mohamed Rashid and Firoz Nathoo (local guides/drivers)  
And 12 Naturetrek clients

## Day 1

Thursday 19th January

### London to Nairobi

For most of us, the tour started when we met up and boarded an uneventful Kenya Airways flight to Nairobi. Others in the group had taken earlier flights.

## Day 2

Friday 20th January

### Nairobi to Lake Duluti, near Arusha

Our two and a half hour wait at Nairobi airport gave us the chance to tick off our first African birds: Pied Crow and Hadada Ibis. The short flight to Kilimanjaro airport gave us a fine view of Mount Meru and the iconic Kilimanjaro itself. On arrival, after immigration formalities, the walk to the transfer minibus gave us our first Tanzanian bird: African Palm Swift. Then the drive of just under an hour gave us several more species including Crowned Plover, Black-headed Heron and Augur Buzzard – a taste of the many more species to come.

By mid-morning we were at the Serena Hotel, overlooking Lake Duluti. Here we met up with those of the group who had already arrived and we had time for a bit of armchair birding, spotting Silvery-cheeked Hornbill, African Paradise Flycatcher, White-eared Barbet, and Amethyst, Collared, Variable and Kenya Violet-backed Sunbirds, and the odd bit of ‘mammaling’, watching Ochre Bush Squirrel, and Blue and Vervet Monkeys.

This was followed by a light lunch, a briefing, a short siesta and then, in the late afternoon, a stroll through the hotel garden and partly around the lake. The garden was humming with birdlife and we soon found Mountain Yellow Warbler, Jameson’s Firefinch, Black-and-white Mannikin (confusingly the brown race!), Brimstone Canary and Taveta Golden Weaver, a very localised species. Down by the lake there were further goodies including African Goshawk, African Green Pigeon, Grosbeak Weaver, Purple Heron, and Pied and Malachite Kingfishers.

Before dinner, some gathered to tick off the checklist for the day, and then it was time to eat and soon afterwards, off to bed for a much needed sleep.

## Day 3

Saturday 21st January

### Arusha National Park

We met our driver/guides Firoz and Mohamed and were soon aboard our Land Cruisers with pop-up tops that were to be our mobile viewing platforms for the safari. Even before we had reached the entrance gate of Arusha National Park, we had seen the rather splendid Augur and Lizard Buzzards at close quarters. Having completed the short entrance formalities, we saw our first large mammals just along from the park entrance: a small mixed herd of Cape Buffalo and Plains Zebra, with a scattering of Warthogs, a single Masai Giraffe and Bushbuck in the distance.

We were heading for the rim of the Ngurdoto Crater, but progress was slow as there were plenty of lovely things to see on the way including troops of Blue Monkey and Mantled Guereza (Colobus), dapper in their black and white pelage. The rim itself offered a fine view and, in the company of Colobus, a host of hirundines: Black Sawwing, Rock Martin, and Lesser Striped and Barn Swallows.

Our next scheduled stop was lunch at Small Momella Lake, but it was still rather slow going with stops to see Isabelline Shrike, Red-billed Oxpecker, a troop of Olive Baboons, Red Duiker and the tiny Suni antelope. At Small Momella Lake we had our picnic lunches in the company of Grey Crowned Crane, Sacred Ibis, Whiskered Tern, Southern Pochard, and African and Western Marsh Harriers.

At the nearby Big Momella Lake, there were many Flamingoes (mostly Lesser but with a few Greater), a scattering of Cape Teal and a White-browed Coucal. As we drove around the lakes there was a whole host of creatures to be seen. On the bird front, Dideric Cuckoo, Spot-flanked Barbet, Black-crowned Night Heron, Sulphur-breasted Bushshrike, Red-faced Crombec, Yellow-breasted Apalis and the stonking Scarlet-chested Sunbird were some highlights. On the mammal front, Common Waterbuck, Bushbuck and Giraffe at close quarters were good to see. On the reptile front, a Nile Monitor made a welcome appearance very near the vehicle, doing a very passable impression of a tree branch.

Then it was back to the lodge, with Red Duiker on the way, for washing, listing and dinner. On the way to bed some detoured to see a Brown Greater Galago (Bushbaby).

## Day 4

Sunday 22nd January

### Arusha to Tarangire National Park

Today was hot and sunny. A short pre-breakfast walk afforded us excellent views of Trumpeter Hornbill and Brown-breasted Barbet. Post-breakfast, we departed on the relatively short drive to Tarangire National Park. En route we saw a handful of new birds including Montagu's Harrier and Golden-backed Weaver, the latter at a curio shop comfort stop.

At the park gate there was a whole host of birds at a drinking point just waiting to be seen, including Slaty-coloured Boubou, Yellow-collared Lovebird, Swahili Sparrow, Pied Babbler, Northern White-crowned Shrike, and dinky little African and Jameson's Firefinches.

Once in the park properly, progress was yet again slow as there was so much to see. The African Elephants were all around, along with Grant's Gazelle, Impala and Blue Wildebeest, and lots of lovely birds including Grey Woodpecker, Red-cheeked Cordonbleu, Brubru, Black-necked Weaver - all in the same tree! Elsewhere, we spotted Ostriches (some with chicks), Von Der Decken's, Red-billed and Southern Ground Hornbills, and the endemic Ashy Starling.

We arrived at the lovely Tarangire Safari Lodge at lunchtime and were shown a roosting African Scops Owl on the way to our safari tents, where we freshened up before a lovely lunch. After a short siesta, we set off on the afternoon's game drive which proved rich in raptors, with Tawny Eagle, Verreaux's Eagle Owl, Ruppell's and White-backed Vultures and a massive Martial Eagle all seen. Non-predatory birds included Speckle-fronted Weaver, Yellow-necked Francolin, Green-winged Pyillia, Blue-capped Cordonbleu and the super-smart Purple

Grenadier. Amongst the mammals, the tiny Kirks's Dik-dik, the even tinier Common Dwarf Mongoose and coming eye-to-eye with elephants were highlights.

After the checklist and dinner, we were lulled to sleep by the sound of Spotted Hyenas!

## Day 5

Monday 23rd January

### Tarangire National Park

It was coffee at 6am and out by 6.15am. In the first light of dawn we spotted Coqui Francolin, Brown Snake Eagle, Hooded Vulture and Bare-faced Go-away-bird. As the day progressed, there were many other bird species seen, including Blue-naped Mousebird, Woodland Kingfisher, Green Wood Hoopoe, Bearded Woodpecker, Red-chested Cuckoo, European Roller and European Bee-eater. At one point we came across Yellow-spotted Rock Hyrax warming themselves in the early morning sunshine, and a seemingly endless winding line of Cape Buffalo snaking down to the river to drink. However, the top mammal spot was two Leopards in nearby baobab trees, near where we were planning to have our packed breakfasts! We watched them for a while, before one vehicle moved on, and those in the second got a glimpse of one of the two descending from the tree and disappearing into the undergrowth.

Breakfast was enjoyed to lovely views of Klipspringer, Cinnamon-breasted Bunting and the amazing panorama. As we slowly returned to the lodge, we came upon our first Lions of the trip – a brilliant spot by Firoz who had noticed some zebra staring and some walking away, and the triangulation bought him (and us) to a small distant bush with sleepy Lions below.

After lunch and a siesta, we moved on. The afternoon was mainly bird-themed with great views of White-bellied Go-away-bird, Yellow-necked Sandgrouse and a very close hunting Secretarybird. However, some Black-backed Jackals and young Baboons queuing to play 'drop from a springy branch' were also a treat.

As dusk fell we made our way back, and a bare tree full of vultures in the sunset made a fitting finale to the day; although for some there was more to come. About half the group chose to go on an optional after-dinner night drive. They were rewarded with sightings of Springhare, Common Genet, African Hare and Spotted Thick-knee, and the finale was a pack of Spotted Hyena. The other half celebrated the birthday of one of the group with cake and song.

## Day 6

Tuesday 24th January

### Tarangire to Lake Manyara National Park

The short pre-breakfast walk highlight was a Pearl-spotted Owlet being mobbed by Red-faced Crombec, Swahili Sparrow and African Paradise Flycatcher. After a hearty breakfast, we left Tarangire Safari Lodge. On our way to the gate it was good to see a family of Warthogs, grazing on their calloused knees next to the vehicle, and a Nubian Woodpecker on a nearby tree. At the park gate, the same drinking point we had visited a couple of days earlier held much the same species, but this time it also gave us excellent views of Chestnut Sparrow plus a large group of Banded Mongoose.

The drive to Lake Manyara Hotel was punctuated by Arrow-marked Babbler, Montagu's Harrier and Abyssinian Scimitarbill. We arrived in good time for lunch, during which we saw Red-winged and Violet-backed Starlings, and a short relax. The hotel is perched at the top of the Rift Valley escarpment, high above Lake Manyara National Park, and the views were spectacular.

Late in the afternoon we prepared for departure, and surprisingly ticked off a Senegal Bushbaby in the gardens, clearly visible in the branches of a small tree, when all the books say it should have been sheltering in a hole. We descended the escarpment and entered the park below us. Driving through the rather dense and dark forest, growing here because of groundwater close to the surface, it was hard to spot anything small, so we 'made do' with Blue Monkey and Olive Baboon antics. Around the hippo pools the vegetation opened out and, as well as Hippopotamus, we saw a whole host of birds (about 55 species!) including Collared Palm Thrush, Crowned Hornbill, African Spoonbill, African Gallinule, hundreds of Yellow-billed Storks, White-faced and Fulvous Whistling Ducks, Great White and Pink-backed Pelicans and fly-over Collared Pratincoles. There was also our first of what was to be very many Thomson's Gazelles.

We left the park at sunset, climbing the spectacular escarpment again, back to our hotel.

## Day 7

Wednesday 25th January

### Lake Manyara to Serengeti National Park

An early breakfast was followed by vehicle packing, during which we had excellent views of White-browed Robin-Chat. At the Lodware gate to the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, there was time to find Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater, and White-eyed Slaty and African Dusky Flycatchers.

We stopped briefly at the viewpoint that overlooks the ten mile wide Ngorongoro Crater, and could see Wildebeest and Buffalo grazing on the plain, way below us. This being the longest drive of the trip, we pressed on. At the Naabi Hill entrance gate to the Serengeti, the relative abundance of water and food (it includes a picnic area) attracted a variety of birds including Yellow-fronted Canary, Rufous-tailed Weaver, Hildebrandt's, Wattled and Superb Starlings, and a fair number of rather cute African Grass Rats. Rob bought some biscuits to keep us going till we arrived at the Serengeti Sopa Lodge for a late lunch, accompanied by Black-headed Oriole, Bare-faced Go-away-bird and Sulphur-breasted Bushshrike.

After a short rest, we were out again, seeing Elephants including a big bull in musth next to the vehicles. Luckily it didn't seem to have made him bad tempered! We soon found four Lionesses, also ridiculously close to the track we were on. We tarried a while as it was our first decent views, but they did what Lions usually do – lie around doing very little. So we drove on, admiring the Myer's Parrots, Grey-backed Fiscal and Saddle-billed Stork, until we stumbled upon another lioness, and then a pair of fine males, all at a virtually touchable distance! In all we saw 11 Lions this afternoon, and some of them actually walked about and called to each other – quite a rare sight for lions!

## Day 8

Thursday 26th January

### Serengeti National Park (Moru koppies & Seronera areas)

We were out by 7am and soon watching a rumpus in the river between rival Hippopotamuses, and a brouhaha in the bush between rival Jackals. We slowly made our way to Lake Magadi, where we had fine views of the endemic Grey-breasted Francolin and the dinky Chestnut-banded Plover. From there we made our way to the Moru koppies (a koppie is an Afrikaans word for a small hill in a generally flat area – the more technical term being inselberg) and ‘gong’ rock (a long-used Masai meeting point with musical boulders). Here we stretched our legs and admired the amazing view of the plains below us. Eventually, we dragged ourselves back to the vehicles and set off; and then stopped some 100 metres from where we had been – there, in a tree, was a Leopard! We watched it for a while but it was not doing much, so we carried on; but it was good to see nonetheless.

At the Serengeti Rhino Project visitor centre there was a chance to see what this project had achieved, enjoy the confiding Hyrax, and make use the toilets. We managed to spot a couple of Lions nearby, but sadly no Rhinoceros.

From there we made our way to the Seronera area, where we found our first Cheetah – our third big cat of the morning! It too was being rather sedentary, so after taking in our fill, we moved on a short distance and found a Spotted Eagle-Owl in a bush at the base of a koppie.

By now it was lunchtime so we stopped at the Seronera visitor centre and had our packed lunches in the company of a host of birds including Grey-capped Sparrow Weaver, Speckle-fronted Weaver and Usambiro Barbet. We also saw Common Dwarf Mongoose and Southern Tree Hyrax.

Post lunch, some strolled around the excellent self-guided walk up and around the koppie, where the centre is based. Then we set off again and almost immediately came upon two more Lions, then a host of vultures squabbling over a couple of Wildebeest carcasses, and then a Lioness on a further unfortunate Wildebeest. We soon realised this one was rather gruesomely pulling out the unborn calf from its prey – at which point we left. Not five minutes on a Leopard was expertly spotted, deep in the top of an acacia. Initially all that could be seen were random spots, but eventually it stuck its head out and we could see it looked distinctly uncomfortable in its thorny bed.

As we continued on, our first and only Nile Crocodile was spotted on a river sandbank, being watched by Hippopotamuses as well as ourselves. As we returned in a glorious African sunset, large herds of Wildebeest and Zebra topped what had been an excellent safari day.

## Day 9

Friday 27th January

### Serengeti National Park (Seronera to Ndutu areas)

After an early breakfast, we set off on our transfer to the Serengeti Explorer Camp in the Ndutu area. We took our time getting there for lunch as there was plenty of wildlife viewing to be done. We soon came across an African Harrier-Hawk and a fine pair of Lions. Soon after that we found a Leopard in a tree with what seemed to be the remains of an unfortunate Warthog.

A lonely picnic site provided an opportunity to stretch our legs, visit the toilets, and look out over the endless plain, punctuated with pockets of various grazing herbivores. It was also possible to enjoy a coffee or burger, from the enterprising 'burger' van that was parked there! There were also birds to enjoy, including Yellow-fronted Canary, Rufous-tailed Weaver and Superb Starling.

When we drove on we came across further Leopards, probably a mother and cub, in a tree with an unfortunate Reedbuck, and nearby a couple of Spotted Hyenas were found sheltering under small bushes. A fleeting glimpse of a Serval was a real bonus further along our morning journey. The top bird spots included Montagu's Harrier, Greater Kestrel, White-bellied Bustard and Black-breasted Snake Eagle.

At lunchtime we arrived at the tented Explorer Camp, overlooking Lake Ndutu, and enjoyed a fine buffet lunch. After a short siesta, it was off again to spot more wildlife. Spotted Hyenas were very evident this afternoon, one making half an attempt to chase down some apparently oblivious Warthogs, but when spotted, they were far too fast for it. There were also numerous Black-backed Jackals and a large Lion, but top mammal spot was probably an African Wild Cat stalking small creatures in the long grass and affording us some excellent views, before it slinked off into the distance. It was also a good afternoon for birds with excellent views of Great Spotted Cuckoo, Gabar Goshawk, Blue-naped Mousebird and Taita Fiscal. As we slowly made our way back, a Steinbok was a new mammal for the trip, and a big bull Elephant, clearly on a mission, stomped straight past our vehicle.

## Day 10

Saturday 28th January

Serengeti National Park (am - Seronera area; pm - Ndutu area)

We were out early again to make the most of the dawn light. Some Spotted Hyenas on a carcass were the first mammals we saw, catching the first of the day's sunlight. We soon realised that the unlucky beast was a cow! Presumably, it had strayed away from its herd and attendant Masai herder; that is a dangerous thing to do in these parts. Sneaking morsels from beneath the jaws of the Hyena were both Black-backed Jackal and African Golden Wolf (previously known as Golden Jackal) and as one ran off with a choice mouthful, a Hyena gave chase, but was deftly outpaced.

Driving on, we chanced upon a lone Cheetah with a freshly killed Thompson's Gazelle calf, and we were close enough to hear its teeth crunching through the smaller bones. Having quickly eaten its fill before other predators arrived, it wandered off and we got a chance to watch its smooth and sinuous walking action. These 'other predators' were soon found – in the shape of Lions: two males, three females and our first lion cubs; four of them but of two different ages, so not from the same litter. They were walking, probably to find shade, so this was a good deal more activity amongst Lions than we had previously witnessed! We also saw many birds, but mostly those we had seen before. However, a flash of cerise in the grass proved to be the new and rather lovely Rosy-throated Longclaw – such a striking bird.

Another lovely buffet lunch and short siesta was followed by our afternoon outing, unfortunately in the rain. This made wildlife spotting and the driving challenging – though the skidding added some adventure. As soon as the rain stopped, the birds came out to catch up on their singing and eating, and we spotted Brown-crowned Tchagra, Black-breasted Snake Eagle and Dideric Cuckoo. We also spotted another Cheetah for the day. This one was doing a bit of personal grooming, which was tricky, given its muddy paws, but it managed not to muddy up its sleek features. When it wandered off, we continued our wandering and found some Hyenas frolicking in



puddles – well actually, some seemed to be urinating in the puddles and then splashing around, which may not count as frolicking! There were also more top birds to be seen, including Double-banded Courser, Common Rock Thrush and a pair of Spotted Thick-knees pretending to be stones.

As we approached the camp at sunset, a group of Giraffe browsing against the evening sky made a fitting finale to the afternoon. However, the day's wildlife viewing was not over. After a fine dinner, some deep, sonorous "whoops" were tracked down to a pair of magnificent Verreaux's Eagle-Owls in an acacia.

## Day 11

Sunday 29th January

### Serengeti to Ngorongoro Crater (via Oldupai Gorge)

After breakfast, we said our goodbyes to the staff at the Explorer Camp. Heading out in light rain, it was relatively quiet but we had good views of some bedraggled Secretarybirds, some wandering Hyenas, and another fleeting view of an African Wildcat. We also found a couple of Bat-eared Foxes hunkering down, trying to stay dry. Soon the rain stopped and a toilet stop at a ranger station allowed us a chance to scan the trees and bushes for birdlife. Resplendent and very obvious at the top of a small tree were a flock of smart Fischer's Lovebird and, nearby, some equally smart Blue-capped and Black-faced Waxbills.

As we made our way onto the plains of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, we dwelt a while to admire a rather oddly coloured 'strawberry blonde' Lion, and nearby three Lionesses, probably from the same pride, relaxing right by our vehicles. Heading out over the plains, a bevy of vehicles betrayed the presence of something worth seeing. This turned out to be a Cheetah family with a kill. Apparently, the female had caught a Thompson's Gazelle calf and brought it to her four cubs to practice their hunting skills, before dispatching it and them all feasting on it (such is the circle of life). When we arrived, the cubs were tucking in. On occasion, one would take a morsel off a little way, only to be chased and harassed by one or more of its siblings, even though the main carcass still had meat on it. After watching for a goodly time, we left them to their late breakfast and set off back over the plain. Not long after we bumped into more Bat-eared Foxes sheltering under a bush. These rather odd-looking, largely insectivorous creatures with their bandit masks seemed quite relaxed about our close approach.

We had our picnic lunches under a shady tree in the wilds, watched by some curious Giraffes, before setting off on a bumpy road towards the Oldupai Gorge; the 'Cradle of Mankind'. Here a local guide told us about the history of hominids, the area, and also about the various archaeologists/anthropologists who had worked there and made the place famous. It is named after the Maasai name for a plant that grows commonly there (East African Wild Sisal – although it is more closely related to Mother-in-law's Tongue than it is to Sisal), but is often misnamed Olduvai, something our guide was at pains to point out – even though they used the 'v' version in the adjacent museum! We also looked around the museum with replicas of many of the fossils, and information about how they helped forge a picture of our early ancestors. There were also a good few birds that joined us including Red-collared Widowbird, Laughing Dove and many a Lesser Masked Weavers.

We arrived at the Ngorongoro Sopa Lodge in time for a late afternoon tea. The lodge is set in a spectacular location, right on the rim of the Ngorongoro Crater with fabulous views into and over it, including from every bedroom.

## Day 12

Monday 30th January

### Ngorongoro Crater

An early buffet breakfast was followed by a short drive to the barrier at the entrance to the descent road into the crater. Here, whilst some quick paperwork was done, we had views of Baglafaect's Weaver, Streaky Seedeater and Cape Robin-Chat. It was then on through the weird, moss-clad Flat-topped Acacias, dripping with lichen, and into the grassland. Here a herd of big Eland were unusually close, as they are often shy and retiring. Into the bargain there was a flock of Jackson's Widowbird, with their unfeasibly large tails, feeding nearby.

The early morning drive was punctuated with a series of excellent sightings that included two Lionesses with five cubs sidling up to our vehicles, and two separate Spotted Hyenas chasing, but failing to catch, two separate Wildebeest calves. We had a short break at Ngoitokitok Springs and lake, a very popular picnic spot with attendant Black and Yellow-billed Kites ready to snatch a piece of sandwich or chicken from the hands of any unsuspecting tourist. Picking up the dropped crumbs were the rather less daunting Rufous-tailed and Speke's Weavers. A short walk to the water's edge gave us good views of Fan-tailed Widowbird, some almost in breeding plumage, and Pied Kingfisher. We set off again and were soon amongst herds of Gazelle, Zebra and Wildebeest. One of the latter had just given birth to a calf which was still slick with amniotic fluid. It tottered about precariously on its stick-like legs, but luckily there were no predators nearby to snatch this newborn.

As we approached the Lerai Forest, two large grey lumps in the far distance were apparently Black Rhinoceros, but you'd have been forgiven for thinking they were rocks! In the Forest were Woodland Kingfisher, White-headed Barbet and Jameson's Firefinch. We just had time to use the toilets at the woodland edge before a downpour began, so we ate our lunch inside the vehicles with Elephants passing by.

When lunch was done, luckily so was the rain, so we set off in search of more goodies. On the edge of Lake Magadi (the same name, but a different lake to the one we had visited in the Serengeti) a couple of African Golden Wolves were trying to separate a young Wildebeest calf from its horned and protective mother. At first she tried to run away with the calf, but this proved fruitless as the calf was still too wobbly on its legs. So she changed tack and waded out into the lake. With longer legs, both she and the calf were able to tolerate deeper water than the two canids. Whilst they tried another three times to make a meal of the calf, re-grouping a short distance after each try as if to discuss tactics, they failed and eventually gave up and wandered off.

At the hippo pools there were, unsurprisingly, several Hippopotamus! There were also many Black-crowned Night Herons, some Sacred Ibis, a scattering of Long-toed Lapwing, and Northern Anteater Chat. There was also a Spotted Hyena, which made some passenger-swapping between the vehicles all the more exciting. One vehicle returned to the lodge, whilst the other continued roving for an hour or so and was rewarded with some excellent Lion sightings.

## Day 13

Tuesday 31st January

### Am - Ngorongoro Crater; pm - Crater rim

After breakfast, off we went again. The grassland on the descent road today held Yellow Bishop and lying Lions. Shortly after, we had a proper view of a Black Rhinoceros. It was quite distant, but in the early morning air, its great bulk and unmistakable horns were clearly visible. As we approached Ngoitokitok Springs for a morning

break there were many Lions by the track including cubs of various ages, some curious about these angular 'round-legged' things that stopped by them and had excited voices emerging from their insides.

Legs stretched and breakfast taken, we drove through herds of many Wildebeest and Zebra, and came across an African Golden Wolf munching on what appeared to be a big pile of feathers. Closer inspection revealed it had managed to catch an Abdim's Stork, of which there were many punctuating the grassland, along with Grey Crowned Cranes and the occasional White Stork.

We then joined a little group of vehicles looking out over a Black Rhinoceros mother and calf lying remarkably close to a Lion, with more Lions on a hillside in the further distance. The Rhinoceros appeared unperturbed; the Lions were busy doing nothing and the Rhinoceros mother very well suited to horned protection. As we meandered towards the Leraï Forest again, there were many Collared Pratincoles and Ruff to be seen feeding in the short grass. Perhaps the wet weather had caused them to stop here for a while? In the forest, there was a wealth of birdlife with Holub's Golden Weaver, Hiderbrant's and Violet-backed Starlings, Grey and Cardinal Woodpeckers, and Black and Brown-crowned Tchagras all seen.

A late lunch was taken at the lodge and then there was time for a short siesta before a circular walk with an armed guard from the lodge. Whilst we waited for said guard, we spotted Cut-throat and Yellow-bellied Waxbills in the lodge entrance, and then it was off through the woodland. We were soon spotting some lovely birds including three glorious species of Sunbird: Eastern Double-collared, Tacazze and Golden-winged. A strange loud call was recognised by Rob as a top bird to try to see and, after some searching, it glided out of a tree on magical red wings... and disappeared into another tree! We persevered and after some ten minutes, we had all seen in glimpsed bits and pieces, a Schalow's Turaco. We walked on and spotted more new birds including Grey-capped Warbler, Montane White-Eye and Ashy Flycatcher. We arrived back at the lodge around 6pm, feeling quite tired after the ups and downs of the walk in the thin mountain air.

## Days 14 - 15

## Wednesday 1st - Thursday 2nd February

### Ngorongoro to London (via Gibbs Farm and Amsterdam)

Before breakfast, some took the opportunity for a final early morning walk and were rewarded with a host of sterling spots that included Red-rumped Swallow, Rock Martin, Cape Robin Chat, Hunter's Cisticola, Thick-billed Seedeater, a pair of dinky Abyssinian Crimsonwing, a whole and obvious Schalow's Turaco, and many Blue Monkeys. After breakfast, our time in the Ngorongoro area had sadly come to an end. We made our way via the town of Karatu to the wonderful Gibb's Farm. Established as a coffee farm in the late 1920s it has now been refurbished as a warm, rustic luxury inn. However, it still produces coffee and has an extensive organic vegetable garden that produces much of the fresh produce for the inn. We partook of some freshly brewed coffee on the lawn overlooking the flowery gardens and birdwatched from our comfy seats! We saw the lovely Collared and Tacazze Sunbirds, Yellow-bellied Waxbill and a solitary Grosbeak Weaver.

We were taken on a tour of the organic vegetable garden. Here the familiar, such as carrots, grew side by side with the unfamiliar, such as tamarillo (tree tomato). We also saw how coffee was processed from a red berry on a bush to the dark brown coarse powder we spoon into our cafetières. We also learned how they try to deal with their pest problems: we have slugs; they have Elephants! Birds were not ignored and we enjoyed seeing Mountain Yellow Warbler, and Baglafaect's and Black-backed (Village) Weavers. A sumptuous buffet lunch was

taken on the patio, but all too soon it was time to depart this lovely place and continue our journey to the airport. However, first we gave our heartfelt thanks to our two local guides, Firoz and Mohamed.

At a nearby road junction, we bade farewell to one of the group and Mohamed as they were continuing their safari for another week (lucky things!). We moved on to the edge of Arusha where the Arusha Coffee House proved a fine venue at which to change clothes for the journey home, have a bite to eat and then transfer to the coach that would take us to Kilimanjaro airport. Here, we said our goodbyes and best wishes to Firoz, and then it was off through the busy streets of Arusha town eastwards, with some final views of the iconic Kilimanjaro, before arriving at the airport just after sunset.

We were soon aboard the KLM flight to Amsterdam, and some even managed to get some sleep before landing in the early morning and enjoying a coffee at Schipol Airport. Here, there were more goodbyes as some transferred to flights heading north and others down south. Here or at Heathrow, we went our separate ways, but with very fond memories of what had been a great trip, with over 340 bird species and over 50 mammal species seen.

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## Species Lists

Birds (✓ - recorded but not counted; H - heard)

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February												
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
1	Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>			22	19	14	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	6	98									1	1	
3	Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>					16							1	
4	Pink-backed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>					32								
5	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	15	2			2								
6	Long-tailed Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>	10	2			14								
7	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>					3	3		1			1		
8	Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	3	4	3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	1				1								
10	Black Heron	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>					10								
11	Intermediate Egret	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	1	1			2						1		
12	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		2											
13	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	3	1			6	1					2		
14	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>		14	19	14	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
15	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>		2									22		
16	Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	1	1		1		3	2	2			1		
17	Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>					100's						1		
18	Abdim's Stork	<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>	3				2			12		1	100's	100's	1
19	Eurasian White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>							16				16	19	
20	Saddle-billed Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>						1					1		
21	Marabou Stork	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>	2	2	3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
22	Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>		3			6	1	1	1			40	19	
23	Hadada Ibis	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	3		1	2	H								
24	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>					40						5		
25	African Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>					100						4	1	
26	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>		10											
27	Lesser Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>		310			20								
28	Fulvous Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>					12								
29	White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>					90								

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February												
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
30	Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	8	4	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
31	Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>											2	1	
32	Knob-billed (Comb) Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>					12						1		
33	Cape Teal	<i>Anas capensis</i>		45						6					
34	Red-billed Duck	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>					120		2	1			12		
35	Hottentot Teal	<i>Anas hottentota</i>					17						14		
36	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>					4						5	48	
37	Southern Pochard	<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>		19											
38	Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	1		1			1	2	3	2	4		1	
39	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>			1								6	2	2
40	Yellow-billed Kite	<i>Milvus migrans aegyptius</i>	1					6					4		
41	African Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>		1			2		1				1		
42	Hooded Vulture	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>				2			16						
43	White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps africanus</i>			10	16	3	6	31	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
44	Ruppell's Vulture	<i>Gyps rueppelli</i>				3		2	14	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
45	Lappet-faced Vulture	<i>Torgos tracheliotus</i>				2		1	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
46	White-headed Vulture	<i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i>				1									
47	Black-breasted Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>							1	3	2	1	4	1	
48	Brown Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>				1		1	2	1		1			
49	Bateleur	<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>			1	2		1	4	4	1	2	2		
50	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		1		1					1	1	1		
51	African Marsh-harrier	<i>Circus ranivorus</i>		1	1		1							1	
52	Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>									2			1	
53	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>			1	1	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
54	African Harrier-Hawk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>				1	1			1					
55	Lizard Buzzard	<i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>		1											
56	Dark Chanting Goshawk	<i>Melierax metabates</i>						1	1	3	1				
57	Eastern Chanting Goshawk	<i>Melierax poliopterus</i>					1	1				1		1	
58	Gabar Goshawk	<i>Micronisus gabar</i>								1		1			
59	African Goshawk	<i>Accipiter tachiro</i>	1												
60	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>				1									
61	Little Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter minullus</i>				1									

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February												
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
62	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		1										3	1
63	Augur Buzzard	<i>Buteo augur</i>	1	3	2			2	4		1	5	6	14	
64	Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>		1	9	2		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
65	Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>			7		1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
66	African Hawk-Eagle	<i>Aquila spilogaster</i>				1								2	
67	Booted Eagle	<i>Aquila pennatus</i>				1									
68	Martial Eagle	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>			1				1				1		
69	Secretarybird	<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>				2		1	7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
70	Pygmy Falcon	<i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i>				1				1		1			
71	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>							14	15	14	13			
72	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>							2	6	2	3		1	
73	Greater Kestrel	<i>Falco rupicoloides</i>								2	1				
74	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>											1		
75	Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>		1										3	
76	Coqui Francolin	<i>Francolinus coqui</i>				9	4	2	✓	✓	✓	✓			
77	Crested Francolin	<i>Francolinus sephaena</i>			9	17	10		1						
78	Hildebrandt's Francolin	<i>Francolinus hildebrandti</i>										1	2	3	
79	Yellow-necked Francolin	<i>Francolinus leucoscepus</i>			1	12									
80	Grey-breasted Francolin	<i>Francolinus rufopictus</i>						8	10	22	14	21			
81	Red-necked Francolin	<i>Francolinus afer</i>			1	6									
82	Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>		25	33	19	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
83	Grey Crowned Crane	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>		2									36	42	
84	Black Crake	<i>Amauornis flavirostris</i>					4		3				2		
85	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>											2		
86	Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>					19						15	19	
87	African Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio madagascariensis</i>					5								
88	Kori Bustard	<i>Ardeotis kori</i>						4	2	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	
89	White-bellied Bustard	<i>Eupodotis senegalensis</i>				3	2			5	4	4	2		
90	Black-bellied Bustard	<i>Lissotis melanogaster</i>						1	1		2	1	4	3	
91	African Jacana	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>		1			14						4		
92	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		12					13						
93	Spotted Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus capensis</i>			3	2				1	2				

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February												
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
94	Temminck's Courser	<i>Cursorius temminckii</i>							4	6	4			4	
95	Double-banded Courser	<i>Smutsonis africanus</i>				3					6	4			
96	Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>					1				2		14	90	
97	Long-toed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus crassirostris</i>					15						2		
98	Blacksmith Lapwing	<i>Vanellus armatus</i>		14	21	23	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
99	Black-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i>						10					31	42	
100	Crowned Lapwing	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	7		7	8		12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
101	Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>			1	3	2					4			
102	Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>									1	1	9		
103	Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>			2	2			4						
104	Chestnut-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>							2						
105	African Snipe	<i>Gallinago nigripennis</i>					1	1							
106	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		1					1						
107	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>		2	1	2	3		✓		✓		✓		
108	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		1		1									
109	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		1	1	1									
110	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>		1	2	3	4		✓	✓					
111	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		3		1	14		✓						
112	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>		1		4	10		✓	✓			✓		
113	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>		5	2	3	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
114	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>					100		1		6	4			
115	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>		60			30		1						
116	White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>					14				4				
117	Yellow-throated Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles gutturalis</i>			22	16	31	12		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
118	Black-faced Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles decoratus</i>			3	3									
119	Speckled Pigeon	<i>Columba guinea</i>			1			2	2	2			8	4	1
120	African Olive Pigeon	<i>Columba arquatrix</i>	2											4	
121	Dusky Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia lugens</i>											84	41	
122	African Mourning Dove	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i>										H			
123	Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	4	1	5								4		
124	Ring-necked Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	1		2	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
125	Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>							1		2	2			



	Common name	Scientific name	January/February												
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
126	Emerald-spotted Wood Dove	<i>Turtur chalcospilos</i>		1							1				
127	Tambourine Dove	<i>Turtur tympanistria</i>	2	H											
128	African Green Pigeon	<i>Treron calva</i>	2												
129	Fischer's Lovebird	<i>Agapornis fischeri</i>			12	12	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
130	Yellow-collared Lovebird	<i>Agapornis personatus</i>				3	2								1
131	Meyer's Parrot	<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>						2	4	4					
132	Red-bellied Parrot	<i>Poicephalus rufiventris</i>			4	12									
133	Schalow's Turaco	<i>Tauraco schalowi</i>												2	1
134	Bare-faced Go-away-bird	<i>Corythaixoides personatus</i>			2	1		3	2	1					
135	White-bellied Go-away-bird	<i>Corythaixoides leucogaster</i>			2	2	6								
136	Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>								5	2	1		1	
137	Red-chested Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>			H	2								H	
138	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>										1			
139	African Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus gularis</i>				4					1		1		
140	Klaas' Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>													H
141	Dideric Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	1	3							4				
142	White-browed Coucal	<i>Centropus superciliosus</i>		2	2	3		2					1	2	
143	African Scops Owl	<i>Otus senegalensis</i>	H	H	1	1									
144	Spotted Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo africanus</i>							1						
145	Verreaux's Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo lacteus</i>			1	1					2		1		1
146	Pearl-spotted Owlet	<i>Glaucidium perlatum</i>				1	1		2	1					
147	Slender-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus clarus</i>										H			
148	African Palm-swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	2	4	2	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	
149	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>		3	1										
150	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			15							4	9		
151	African Swift	<i>Apus barbatus</i>			3				2						
152	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>				2	1								
153	White-rumped Swift	<i>Apus caffer</i>			14									4	12
154	Speckled Mousebird	<i>Colius striatus</i>	12				2	16	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
155	Blue-naped Mousebird	<i>Urocolius macrourus</i>				3				2					
156	Malachite Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo cristata</i>	1										1		
157	Grey-headed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>			1	3									

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February												
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
158	Woodland Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>				1							2		
159	Striped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>		1		1	1		1						
160	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	2										1	2	
161	Little Bee-eater	<i>Merops pusillus</i>		2	3			1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
162	Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater	<i>Merops oreobates</i>						2						1	
163	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	<i>Merops persicus</i>		4	3										
164	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>				4									
165	European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>								4	2	4	✓	✓	
166	Lilac-breasted Roller	<i>Coracias caudata</i>				2	4	15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
167	Rufous-crowned Roller	<i>Coracias naevia</i>	1		10	3		1							
168	Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>					1						1		
169	African Hoopoe	<i>Upupa africana</i>	H		2			1		1					
170	Green Wood Hoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>				8				1					
171	Common Scimitarbill	<i>Rhinopomastus cyanomelas</i>												1	
172	Abyssinian Scimitarbill	<i>Rhinopomastus minor</i>					1								
173	Red-billed Hornbill	<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>			2	4		1							
174	Von Der Decken's Hornbill	<i>Tockus deckeni</i>			5	3		1	1	3					
175	Crowned Hornbill	<i>Tockus alboterminatus</i>					8								
176	African Grey Hornbill	<i>Tockus nasutus</i>				1	6		1						
177	Trumpeter Hornbill	<i>Ceratogymna bucinator</i>	2		1										
178	Silvery-cheeked Hornbill	<i>Ceratogymna brevis</i>	14	35	3										
179	Southern Ground Hornbill	<i>Bucorvus leadbeateri</i>			18	10	3								
180	White-eared Barbet	<i>Stactolaema leucotis</i>	4	2											
181	Red-fronted Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus pusillus</i>												1	
182	Spot-flanked Barbet	<i>Tricholaema lacrymosa</i>		2											
183	White-headed Barbet	<i>Lybius leucocephalus</i>											1		
184	Brown-breasted Barbet	<i>Lybius melanopterus</i>	2		1										
185	D'arnaud's Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus darnaudii</i>				2									
186	Usambiro Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus usambiro</i>							1	1	1	4			
187	Greater Honeyguide	<i>Indicator indicator</i>				1				1					
188	Lesser Honeyguide	<i>Indicator minor</i>	1			1									
189	Nubian Woodpecker	<i>Campethera nubica</i>					1			1				2	

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February													
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	
190	Cardinal Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>	2						1						1	
191	Bearded Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos namaquus</i>				1										
192	Grey Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos goertae</i>			2	1			2						1	
193	Rufous-naped Lark	<i>Mirafrā africana</i>		2						2			4	6	2	
194	Flappet Lark	<i>Mirafrā rufocinnamomea</i>												1		
195	Fischer's Sparrow-lark	<i>Eremopterix leucopareia</i>			6	12				14	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
196	Red-capped Lark	<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>										1	1	4	1	
197	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		2												
198	Plain Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>		4		3	16			2				2		
199	Banded Martin	<i>Riparia cincta</i>												4		
200	Grey-rumped Swallow	<i>Pseudhirundo griseopyga</i>								1						
201	Rock Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>		5									6	5	3	1
202	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		100's	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
203	Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>												6	2	
204	Lesser Striped Swallow	<i>Cecropis abyssinica</i>	2	16		10				6	5		2	4		
205	Mosque Swallow	<i>Cecropis senegalensis</i>	4													
206	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>			13											
207	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>		14									1		21	
208	Black Sawwing	<i>Psaldoprocne pristopectera</i>		10												
209	African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>			1	1	2	1								1
210	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>					1									
211	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>					4				1			60	16	
212	Rosy-throated Longclaw	<i>Macronyx ameliae</i>									1			1		
213	Plain-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus leucophrys</i>									1					
214	African Pipit	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>					4			1	4					
215	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>												1		
216	Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	14	13			11						3	✓	✓	✓
217	Yellow-bellied Greenbul	<i>Chlorocichla flaviventris</i>					1									
218	Little Greenbul	<i>Eurillas virens</i>	1													
219	Olive Thrush	<i>Turdus olivaceus</i>													1	1
220	Hunter's Cisticola	<i>Cisticola hunteri</i>											5		4	6
221	Rattling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>										1	1			

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February												
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
222	Winding Cisticola	<i>Cisticola galactotes</i>		1		1							1		
223	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>								2	1				
224	Pectoral-patch Cisticola	<i>Cisticola brunnescens</i>											6	1	
225	Tawny-flanked Prinia	<i>Prinia subflava</i>		2	2	1	3								
226	Yellow-breasted Apalis	<i>Apalis flavida</i>		2			2								
227	Grey-capped Warbler	<i>Eminia lepida</i>												1	1
228	Grey-backed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brevicaudata</i>		1		2						1			
229	Eastern Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Hippolais pallida</i>			1										
230	Mountain Yellow Warbler	<i>Chloropeta similis</i>	1												1
231	Red-faced Crombec	<i>Sylvietta whytii</i>		1		1					1	1			
232	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		3	1				1		3		2		
233	Common Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>			1							1	1	1	
234	Silverbird	<i>Empidonax semipartitus</i>			1	1	2			3	4		3		
235	African Grey Flycatcher	<i>Bradornis microrhynchus</i>	2	1	3		2	2	2	1		1		3	
236	White-eyed Slaty Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis fischeri</i>						1				3		3	1
237	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>			1					1			1		
238	African Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>						2						5	2
239	Ashy Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa caerulea</i>												1	
240	Chin-spot Batis	<i>Batis molitor</i>	1	2		2									
241	White-throated Robin	<i>Irania gutturalis</i>								1		1			
242	Cape Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha caffra</i>											2	4	2
243	White-browed Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha heuglini</i>	2				1	1							
244	Collared Palm Thrush	<i>Cichladusa arquata</i>					1								
245	Spotted Morning Thrush	<i>Cichladusa guttata</i>				1									
246	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>													1
247	African Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>						2				2	4	2	
248	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>										6	8	3	
249	Pied Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>								1					
250	Capped Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe pileata</i>			1			14	1		1	1	16	12	
251	Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>					1		1	1			1		
252	Northern Anteater-Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla aethiops</i>											14	9	
253	African Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	2	2			2	1							1

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February												
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
254	Black-lored Babbler	<i>Turdoides sharpei</i>						1	3						
255	Northern Pied-babbler	<i>Turdoides hypoleucus</i>			7	11	5			6		6			
256	Arrow-marked Babbler	<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>					3		1	7					
257	Kenya Violet-backed Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes orientalis</i>	1												
258	Collared Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna collaris</i>	2												1
259	Amethyst Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra amethystina</i>	4							1					
260	Scarlet-chested Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>		2											
261	Tacazze Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia tacazze</i>													6
262	Bronze Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia kilimensis</i>													1
263	Golden-winged Sunbird	<i>Drepanorhynchus reichenowi</i>													6
264	Eastern Double-collared Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris mediocris</i>													14
265	Beautiful Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris pulchellus</i>				1				2	1				
266	Variable Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris venustus</i>	14	2			1								3
267	Montane White-Eye	<i>Zosterops poliogastrus</i>													2
268	African Black-headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>				1		2							1
269	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>				1	1						2		
270	Isabelline Shrike	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>		2		1	2								1
271	Grey-backed Fiscal	<i>Lanius excubitoroides</i>				2	15	14	10						
272	Long-tailed Fiscal	<i>Lanius cabanisi</i>			1	6	2								1
273	Taita Fiscal	<i>Lanius dorsalis</i>									3	2	6		
274	Common Fiscal	<i>Lanius collaris</i>		19	6			10					2	1	
275	Magpie Shrike	<i>Corvinella melanoleuca</i>			12	6	4	✓	✓						
276	Northern White-crowned Shrike	<i>Eurocephalus rueppelli</i>			16	8	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
277	Brubru	<i>Nilaus afer</i>			1	2	2					2			
278	Black-backed Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus cubla</i>		1		1									
279	Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegala</i>													3
280	Brown-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra australis</i>			1	2					1				4
281	Tropical Boubou	<i>Laniarius aethiopicus</i>		2				1					1	4	2
282	Slate-coloured Boubou	<i>Laniarius funebris</i>			2			2	1		1				
283	Sulphur-breasted Bushshrike	<i>Telophorus sulfureopectus</i>		1				1							
284	Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>			15	7	9	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
285	Cape Crow	<i>Corvus capensis</i>						3			2				

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February												
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
286	Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>	12		5		3	40				3			3
287	Wattled Starling	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>			9	2		10	19	✓	✓	✓		✓	
288	Ruppell's Glossy-starling	<i>Lamprotornis purpuropterus</i>						10	2	14		2			
289	Superb Starling	<i>Lamprotornis superbus</i>			36	40	22	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
290	Hildebrandt's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis hildebrandti</i>						10	4	3	✓	✓	✓	✓	
291	Violet-backed Starling	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>	2				1							6	
292	Ashy Starling	<i>Spreo unicolor</i>			16	19	6								
293	Red-winged Starling	<i>Onychognathus morio</i>					4								
294	Red-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>		3	10	31					4		4		
295	Yellow-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus africanus</i>						1		5	10				
296	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>					4		4			1			
297	Kenya Sparrow	<i>Passer rufocinctus</i>						3			2				
298	Swahili Sparrow	<i>Passer suahelicus</i>			32	4	6				4	3			
299	Chestnut Sparrow	<i>Passer eminiibey</i>					10				10				
300	Yellow-spotted Petronia	<i>Petronia pyrgita</i>			1	3	6								
301	Red-billed Buffalo Weaver	<i>Bubalornis niger</i>			14	14	21	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
302	White-headed Buffalo Weaver	<i>Dinemellia dinemelli</i>			14	19	12	✓	✓	✓					4
303	Speckle-fronted Weaver	<i>Sporopipes frontalis</i>			3				14	10	4	6			
304	Rufous-tailed Weaver	<i>Histurgops ruficauda</i>						12			10	41	31	14	
305	Grey-capped Social Weaver	<i>Pseudonigrita arnaudi</i>							16		2				
306	Baglafaecht Weaver	<i>Ploceus baglafaecht</i>		5	2		1					5	10	40	
307	Lesser Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus intermedius</i>			1	1									
308	Holub's Golden Weaver	<i>Ploceus xanthops</i>												1	
309	Taveta Golden Weaver	<i>Ploceus castaneiceps</i>	16												
310	Vitelline Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus vitellinus</i>							1			6			
311	Village Weaver	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>													6
312	Speke's Weaver	<i>Ploceus spekei</i>											19	16	
313	Chestnut Weaver	<i>Ploceus rubiginosus</i>					6				2				
314	Black-necked Weaver	<i>Ploceus nigricollis</i>			2										
315	Red-headed Weaver	<i>Anaplectes rubriceps</i>			3	1									
316	Cardinal Quelea	<i>Quelea cardinalis</i>				14									
317	Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes orix</i>				1									

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February												
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
318	Yellow Bishop	<i>Euplectes capensis</i>												6	
319	Fan-tailed Widowbird	<i>Euplectes axillaris</i>											19	10	
320	Red-collared Widowbird	<i>Euplectes ardens</i>										1	2		
321	Jackson's Widowbird	<i>Euplectes jacksoni</i>											14		
322	Grosbeak Weaver	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>	2												1
323	Green-winged Pytilia	<i>Pytilia melba</i>			2										1
324	African Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>			3		3								
325	Jameson's Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta rhodopareia</i>			14		6						2		
326	Red-cheeked Cordonbleu	<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>			3	14	6								
327	Blue-capped Cordonbleu	<i>Uraeginthus cyanocephalus</i>			2						2	4			
328	Purple Grenadier	<i>Uraeginthus ianthinogaster</i>			2	4									
329	Yellow-bellied Waxbill	<i>Estrilda quartinia</i>												3	6
330	Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>										2	6		
331	Black-faced Waxbill	<i>Estrilda erythronotos</i>								1		4			
332	Grey-headed Silverbill	<i>Odontospiza caniceps</i>										5			
333	Black-and-white Mannikin	<i>Lonchura bicolor</i>	4												
334	Cut-throat	<i>Amadina fasciata</i>												6	
335	Pin-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua macroura</i>					1								
336	Reichenow's Seedeater	<i>Serinus reichenowi</i>	3												
337	Yellow-fronted Canary	<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>					1	2		10	3	6			
338	Brimstone Canary	<i>Serinus sulphuratus</i>	3												
339	Streaky Seedeater	<i>Serinus striolatus</i>		1	1							3	14	19	12
340	Yellow-crowned Canary	<i>Serinus flavivertex</i>												39	6
341	Thick-billed Seedeater	<i>Crithagra burtoni</i>													1
342	Cinnamon-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza tahapisi</i>				1									

## Mammals

1	Yellow-winged Bat	<i>Lavia frons</i>						1							
2	Heart-nosed Bat	<i>Cardioderma cor</i>										1			
3	Warthog	<i>Phacochoerus aethiopicus</i>		19	10	14	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4	Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>					10	10	19	✓			✓	✓	
5	Masai Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>		12	11	4		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February												
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
6	Kirk's Dik-Dik	<i>Rhynchotragus kirki</i>			4	3	2	4	1	2		4			
7	Klipspringer	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>				1									
8	Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>		30		2	2	1					2		
9	Eland	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>			14					3			29	14	
10	Common Waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>		7	10	11	10								
11	Defassa Waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus defassa</i>						1							
12	Bohor Reedbuck	<i>Redunca redunca</i>				2				2			6		
13	Topi	<i>Damaliscus korrigum</i>						6	4	✓	✓				
14	Coke's Hartebeeste	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus cokii</i>			14	8		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
15	Blue Wildebeest	<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>			1000's	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
16	Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>			80	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
17	Grant's Gazelle	<i>Gazella granti</i>			13			11	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
18	Thomson's Gazelle	<i>Gazella thomsoni</i>					10	1000's	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
19	Red Duiker	<i>Cephalophus natalensis</i>		2											
20	Steinbok	<i>Raphicerus campestris</i>								1	1				
21	Suni	<i>Neotragus moschatus</i>		2											
22	African Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>		70	40	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
23	Plains Zebra	<i>Equus quagga</i>		50	1000's	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
24	Black Rhinoceros	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>											2	3	
25	Yellow-spotted Rock Hyrax	<i>Heterohyrax brucei</i>				36			3						
26	Southern Tree Hyrax	<i>Dendrohyrax arboreus</i>				1			26					2	
27	African Elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>			90	100's	26	16	✓	✓			✓	✓	
28	Ochre Bush Squirrel	<i>Paraxerus ochraceus</i>	3	6	✓	✓	✓								
29	Cape Hare	<i>Lepus capensis</i>				1				1			1		
30	Springhare	<i>Pedetes capensi</i>				10									
31	African Grass Rat	<i>Arvicanthis niloticus</i>						1		6	7	3			
32	Black-backed Jackal	<i>Canis mesomelas</i>				2			4	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	
33	African Golden Wolf	<i>Canis anthus</i>									3	2	12	16	
34	Bat-eared Fox	<i>Otocyon megalotis</i>				4					2	4	2		
35	Slender Mongoose	<i>Herpestes sanguineus</i>				2			1	1					
36	Banded Mongoose	<i>Mungos mungo</i>			12	14	21	16	14						
37	Common Dwarf Mongoose	<i>Helogale parvula</i>			14	16	14	12	3	10					



	Common name	Scientific name	January/February												
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
38	White-tailed Mongoose	<i>Ichneumia albicauda</i>				5									
39	Spotted Hyena	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>				1	1	4	6	11	16	10	18	19	
40	Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>				2		11	6	3	9	4	9	18	
41	Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>							2	3					
42	Cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>							1			2	5		
43	Serval	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>									1				
44	African Wild Cat	<i>Felis silvestris</i>								1		1			
45	Common Genet	<i>Genetta genetta</i>				5									
46	Senegal Bushbaby	<i>Galago senegalensis</i>				4	1	1							
47	Brown Greater Galago	<i>Otolemur crassicaudatus</i>		1											
48	Olive Baboon	<i>Papio anubis</i>		40	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
49	Blue Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus mitis</i>	3	32			3						✓	✓	✓
50	Vervet Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i>	9	12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
51	Mantled Guereza	<i>Colobus guereza</i>		21											

### Other notable species

Nile Monitor, *Varanus niloticus*

Mwanza Flat-headed Rock Agama, *Agama mwanzae*

A Tree Agama, *Acanthocercus sp.*

Nile Crocodile, *Crocodylus niloticus*