

# Tanzania Highlights

Naturetrek Tour Report

5 – 19 November 2015

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Report & images compiled by Zul Bhatia

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Tour Participants: Zul Bhatia (Leader) & Yusuf Masawe (Local Guide/Driver)  
With five Naturetrek Clients

## Summary

The two week trip to Northern Tanzania visiting the National Parks and the Ngorongoro Crater, lived up to all its expectations and more. The short rains had come early and often been prolific recently. In some years at this time in November, the short-grass plains are fairly empty of animals and we have to go further north to see them in any numbers, but this year it was different. The plains were absolutely full of animals, a very impressive sight indeed. Big cats are of course eagerly sought after and this year, we had 61 Lions, four Leopards and eight Cheetahs. The outstanding animal of the trip was a group of four Side-striped Jackals in the northern part of Serengeti NP. These were the first Zul had encountered in more than 20 years of guiding in the Northern Tanzania parks.

Mammal and bird spotting was the order of most days. There were some very keen observers resulting in a list of 41 species of mammals and 286 bird species, as well as other wildlife.

It was a reflection of the fact that there were several very keen birders that resulted in us recording 286 species, despite the fact that opportunistic breeders such as bishops, whydahs, widow-birds and weavers were mainly not in breeding plumage, and therefore not very obvious.

Our local driver/guide, Yusuf, was outstanding and of course contributed greatly to the success of the safari. A very pleasant personality, nothing was too much trouble for him in order to keep us all happy. Not only did he have a great deal of existing knowledge, but he was keen to learn from us too - in particular the 'little brown jobs'!

There were no vehicle problems and many of the accommodations we stayed in were superb. We especially enjoyed Tarangire Safari Lodge, Bologonja Under Canvas camp and the Ngorongoro Sopa Lodge. It was a great safari and everyone will have their own wildlife highlights. For me (Zul), it has to be the Bologonja Camp, the Wildebeeste and Zebra massed on the plains of the Serengeti / Ngorongoro, the superb two Leopards together and the Side-striped Jackals.

## Day 1

Thursday 5th November

Kenya Airways flight left London Heathrow as scheduled at 7pm, but seemed to take a long time to become airborne! It was a fairly full flight, but quite comfortable too.

## Day 2

Friday 6th November

We arrived at Nairobi more or less on schedule at about 6.30am. Originally, we were scheduled to fly by Precision Air departing at 8.30am, but at Heathrow we were told there was a change and we were now to be flying by Kenya Airways slightly earlier from Nairobi at 8.05. We left c5 minutes ahead of schedule and had a short (about 45 minutes) flight to Kilimanjaro International Airport in Northern Tanzania. It was raining when we landed. Exit formalities were simple for most of us, but Judith took a bit longer as they wanted to get her

fingerprints! Yusuf from Rangers Safaris, our driver/guide for the whole trip, was at the airport to meet us. Most people changed some money at the airport and we then got in to our vehicle for the 45-minute ride to our first accommodation in Tanzania.

We were welcomed on our arrival at the lovely Arumeru River Lodge at about 10.15 by Torsten & Maren, the owners. Some of us had lunch and in the early afternoon, Zul gave us all a briefing about the trip. Benjamin, the agent from Ranger Safaris, also joined us and he also met with Zul afterwards to go over the itinerary in detail.

Everyone met up at 4.30 and we went for bird walk. It started off really well with excellent views of two Verreaux's Eagle-Owls in the grounds that Maren told us about. A mystery perched raptor that was photographed was only identified after returning to the UK with the input of experts as an Ovambo Sparrowhawk – the first time Zul had ever recorded one on a Naturetrek trip. We also went outside the compound briefly and interacted with some local ladies who were harvesting / sorting beans for the market tomorrow.

## Day 3

## Saturday 7th November

We did some birding in the grounds before leaving at 8.10am. Both Verreaux's Eagle-Owls were still present at yesterday's location. Our departure was slightly delayed by excellent views of two male African Black-headed Orioles, a sometimes elusive species.

Within half an hour, we were at the gates of Arusha NP where we had about half an hour whilst Yusuf got our permits, people used the loos, etc. It was a good spot to birdwatch. Amongst birds seen there were Cape Robin-Chat, many Black Saw-wing and African Stonechat. We left there at about 9am. First stop, only five minutes away, was Serengeti Ndogo (the Little Serengeti in Swahili) where we had our first Zebra, Buffalo & Warthog. By the old museum, we had a stroke of good luck with several Black-and-white Colobus and a very obliging Swallowtail butterfly which posed for photos.

Next we went up to the Ngurdoto Crater rim. Although we proceeded slowly uphill, kept our eyes and ears open, and knew there were many species of birds there in that forest that we were unlikely to see anywhere else on safari, unfortunately we didn't see much. It was great though to come across a family party of African Dusky Flycatcher and a lovely Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater on way down. The views from the rim in to the crater were constantly changing due to the mist and there were a lot of Buffalo down below.

Once we were down again, we headed for the Big Momella Lake where we had lunch. En route we had our first, distant, Hippo. There was plenty to see from our lunch spot including many Little Grebe (100+). Other commonly seen birds were Sacred Ibis, Black-winged Stilt, Southern Pochard and Blacksmith Lapwing. There was a sprinkling of different waders at the edge of the lake and we had fun identifying them all - the highlight being four Greater Painted-snipe. The other Momella Lake held over a thousand Lesser Flamingos, and two Greater Flamingos were noted too. Pied Avocets and Cape Teal were commonly seen too.

After the lakes, we went to the Momella Gate and met our armed guard Joffrey who was going to accompany us for the walk to Tululusia waterfall. We saw a number of new birds including Scaly-throated Honeyguide, Hartlaub's Turaco (which we had spent a lot of time looking for unsuccessfully at Ngurdoto Forest) and the

striking Brown-breasted Barbet. The undoubted highlight was a very active White-fronted Bee-eater colony giving superb opportunities for photography. We saw some distant Buffalo on our way to the waterfall, but by the time we were returning from there, they had moved and were now directly in our path! Joffrey took us on a circuitous route through some adjacent woodland all the time keeping an eye on them. A bull did look threatening for a short while, standing his ground firmly until he realized we were no threat. It was very exciting! We left Momella Gate at 5.15 and were back at our lodge at about 6.30pm.

## Day 4

## Sunday 8th November

We left Arumeru River Lodge at 8.35 and drove to Arusha where we stopped at the Ranger Safaris compound to fill up with fuel. After we left compound, Yusuf stopped briefly at Cafe La Aziz where Zul bought some local snacks (Vitumbua and Mandazi) for everyone to try out. They were popular! We finally left Arusha about 10am and arrived at Tarangire NP gate at about 11.50. We were there until 12.30. This is always a very popular stop as there are many good birds always there including our first Tanzanian endemics – Ashy Starling and Yellow-collared Lovebirds. Zul had brought a couple of photos of Rachel (who ran the shop) that he had taken last February and she was thrilled with them and went round showing them off!

Once we were in the park proper, progress was slow as there was so much to see. After seeing our first Elephants (always one of the Tarangire highlights) and a very close Steinbok for many minutes (a scarce and often shy animal), we arrived at the wonderfully located Tarangire Safari Lodge. Within minutes of our arrival, one of the staff showed us a gorgeous African Scops Owl roosting amongst our accommodation tents. It was much photographed over the next couple of days. After an excellent lunch and some rest, we set off at 4pm for a game drive. At first, we headed towards the river near Engelhardt Bridge seeing many new birds including two species of Sandgrouse (Black-faced and Chestnut-bellied), but turned round and went on the 'River Circuit' as we received a report of lions in that area. We soon found them and there were at least 11 there just relaxing and resting. We explored other areas of the river and came back to lions later, hoping for some action, but with no luck except that several got up, walked for a bit and sat down in new positions. The birding highlights were three species of woodpecker (Bearded, Golden-tailed and Grey). We got back to our lodge just before 6.30.

## Day 5

## Monday 9th November

The day started well for raptors with many vultures, Tawny Eagle and Bateleur flying and perched right next to the lodge. Something (probably an Impala) had been killed in the bushes below the lodge and these birds were homing in. We went out for a game drive getting back to the lodge at 11.50, a bit earlier than planned (mid-day) due to rain showers. Many birding highlights this morning including Yellow-throated Sandgrouse (the only other species of sandgrouse in Tanzania), Silverbird and many waders.

On our arrival at the lodge, one of the staff showed us the new roosting place of the African Scops Owl. Whilst Zul was photographing this, an old friend of his, Christine, who he hadn't seen for over 20 years spotted him! We subsequently bumped in to Christine on four subsequent occasions during the safari.

For the afternoon game drive, we explored the Tarangire River near the Engelhardt Bridge (where we had a wonderful opportunity to photograph the Striped Swallows nesting there). We saw the scarce Black Stork (not seen on every Naturetrek trip) and had excellent views of Bohor Reedbuck too. We also had time to sort out the

identification of many species of waders present on the river including Greater Painted-snipe, Water Thick-knee, Three-banded and Ringed Plovers, and Green, Wood and Common Sandpipers. Little Stints were in their hundreds and we picked out a couple of Curlew Sandpipers amongst them too.

## Day 6

Tuesday 10th November

Zul led an early morning birdwatch in the Tarangire Safari Lodge grounds from 7 to 8am. A number of striking species were seen, notably Red-and-yellow Barbet, Beautiful Sunbird and Kenya Violet-backed Sunbird – the latter two species regularly returning to the same flowering shrub, enabling Barry & Keith to get (hopefully) excellent photos.

We finally left the lodge at 9.10. En route to the park gate, we had a lovely pair of White-bellied Bustards. We had a brief birdwatching session at the park gate, before exiting the park at 9.55. Shortly after exiting the park, we called in at a workshop where we watched some craftsmen from the Makonde tribe at work, making sculptures out of the East African Blackwood, *Dalbergia melanoxylon* (Mpingo in Swahili, or Ebony, as it is often erroneously called). This tribe from SE Tanzania / Mozambique border areas is famed for their skill at making ornaments, and Makonde art has become part of the important contemporary art of Africa today.

En route to our next overnight stop, Lake Manyara Serena Lodge, we called in for just over half an hour to a local Masai school (Esilale School, near Mto wa Mbu). There we learnt quite a lot not only about the school, but also a little bit about the lives of the children. Many of the children had long walks to and from school, up to two hours each way. Everyone seemed to appreciate and was humbled by the visit, even though it was a bit distressing to see the lack of resources. The children were in good spirits though and really appreciated our visits and even sang for us. Some of us left donations.

We arrived at the Lake Manyara Serena Lodge, perched high above the Lake Manyara NP at 12.20. Our rooms were not quite ready, so we went straight to lunch. We were out again at 3.30, back down the Rift Valley escarpment and in to L Manyara NP. After obtaining our permits, we travelled through the impressive groundwater forest with many Olive Baboons and a few Blue Monkeys too. We also saw the impressive Silvery-cheeked Hornbill. We made for the Hippo Pool where a recently completed viewing platform afforded very good views of the wetland. There was intermittent rain but we managed to see a very good selection of birds including many Squacco Heron, Long-toed Lapwing, Common Pratincole and Black Heron. We saw a few Hippos too.

## Day 7

Wednesday 11th November

We departed the lodge at 8.25, stopped at Karatu town for fuel at 8.55 and arrived at the Lodware gate of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area at 9.20. Zul gave everyone an introduction to the area using the relief map at the Information Centre. He pointed out various features of interest of the whole area, some of which we would be visiting. It was great for everyone to see the scaled, relief map and helped get our bearings. We left the gate at 9.40 and, 15 minutes later, we were getting our first views of the fabulous Ngorongoro Crater – always very special. It was quite misty and clear views of the whole crater were brief.

Passing by the Grzimek memorial, we carried on round the crater rim and enjoyed the spectacular views of the Ngorongoro Highlands with its magnificent forest, dripping with mosses and lichens, and various extinct volcanoes before dropping down to the Serengeti plains. The Grzimeks (father Bernard and son Michael) were passionate about conservation of the area, brought it to world attention, and worked tirelessly to promote the creation of the Serengeti National Park. Sadly, Michael (at the tender age of 24) was killed when his light plane collided with a Ruppell's Vulture whilst doing an aerial survey. Bernhard Grzimek wrote the best-selling book 'Serengeti Shall Not Die' and was director of the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) for over 40 years. Even today, FZS is still involved in the conservation of the area.

Dropping down from the Ngorongoro Highlands, we drove through woodland areas before the vast short-grass plains came in to view. The short rains had arrived early and the plains were absolutely full of tens (hundreds?) of thousands of Wildebeeste, Zebra and gazelles – a very impressive sight indeed.

Naabi Hill, the entrance gate to the Serengeti NP was very busy when we arrived, but the time Yusuf spent getting the permits sorted was well spent by us, as there were many tame birds to see and photograph. We still had a bit of travelling to do to get to the Serengeti Sopa Lodge for lunch and so didn't linger too long at Naabi Hill. The rains which had brought all these animals to the plains had also unfortunately deteriorated the side road to the lodge and progress was very slow indeed. As a result, lunch was very late - after 3pm. We had intended going out for a short game drive in the late afternoon, but torrential rain put paid to that. Instead, we were able to take advantage of afternoon tea with pastries and cakes, so all was not lost! Many Impalas were close to the rooms and we were able to enjoy watching them.

A Freckled Nightjar was calling persistently at our lodge as darkness fell.

## Day 8

Thursday 12th November

We left the lodge at 7.40 after an early breakfast. Not far from the lodge, we had a gorgeous pair of very obliging Three-banded Coursers right next to the road. They seemed unbothered as cameras clicked away and we saw many more good birds including the striking Grey-backed Fiscal as we headed towards the Seronera area, in the centre of the park.

The Seronera area is justly famed for big cats and today we had a fabulous time with them. Early on, we came across two male Lions and by the end of the day, we had seen fourteen including one up a tree. Two sibling Leopards in a tree right by the road were magnificent and we spent a long time with them. Yusuf had managed to get our vehicle in the best position for views and photos. The mother Leopard was in another tree nearby. We also came across another Leopard later on who took a great interest in some gazelles that had wandered nearby. In a flash, the Leopard came down and tried to catch one, but failed. It was thrilling to watch. Near the Seronera airstrip, we watched a Cheetah with three well-grown cubs and they were quite active and eventually came very close to us. By the end of our time at Seronera, we had seen another two Cheetahs together. What a day!

We had our picnic lunches at the Serengeti Visitor Centre and were entertained by many tame hyraxes and a good variety of birds including Grey-headed Social Weaver, Black-necked Weaver and Kenya Rufous Sparrow hopping around our feet and picnic tables. Most people also visited the very well designed and informative interpretative trail there.

On our way back to our lodge, we took a detour via Lake Magadi where there were many Lesser Flamingos as well as a variety of waders including our first Kittlitz's Plovers.

## Day 9

Friday 13th November

We left the Serengeti Sopa Lodge just before 7.30am. At the wooden bridge crossing a few km from the lodge, we had excellent views of two Bushbuck at the edge of the water. At one point, there seemed to be a lot of harriers about on the plains, most of them Montagu's with occasional Pallid. Perhaps they were exploiting some temporary food source as we saw a Steppe Eagle there as well.

We passed through the Seronera area, seeing another Cheetah, safely crossed the Orangi River with relief (as prone to flash floods and sometimes becoming impassable - one previous Naturetrek safari having to turn back and cross the next day!) and headed north towards the border with Kenya. Just before mid-day, we turned off the main road to Lobo Lodge towards Bologonja Springs. We were now in Wattled Lapwing country (a speciality of this part of the park) and saw a couple before we arrived at our camp at Bologonja Under Canvas. What a stunning camp it was, at the edge of a small wetland and we really enjoyed our short stay of two days here. The hospitality we received from the camp manager Philemon and his staff was outstanding.

Lunch was superb, as was the food on all the days and we stuffed ourselves at every meal! Our tents were massive with full-sized beds, dressing room area, flushing toilet, shower, etc. After a siesta, we went exploring the nearby area from 4.15 to 6.15 adding Yellow-throated Longclaw, White-bellied Tit, Violet-backed Starling and Yellow-spotted Petronia to the bird list. Watching a mother and baby Elephants destroying a tree was fascinating.

Calling the log was a bit of an ordeal as we were mobbed by many large insects attracted to the lights.

## Day 10

Saturday 14th November

We got up very early today and set off from the camp just after 6am. Soon we were watching three Bat-eared Foxes at their den not far from the road: not a 'guaranteed' mammal on our safaris so a real treat. Just after we moved on, probably less than 100 metres away, we came across loads of lions including right by the road. There were at least ten present (including a lame one), and it looked like they might hunt some antelopes nearby too so we watched them for ages until they all disappeared in the longer grass and gullies.

This area is a lovely part of the Serengeti NP with open grassland, low hills and many trees too. It was all looking very lush too. In some years, at this time of the year there would be tens of thousands of animals here but as the rains had been early and prolific too, they had mostly moved on to the short-grass plains of the south-east Serengeti. There were still plenty of animals about though, particularly Buffalo, with highlights being a lovely Steinbok, seven Black-backed Jackals together in the golden light of very early morning, and the 'best' mammal of the trip - four Side-striped Jackals together. They are so rare that Yusuf, who has been driving and guiding in the parks for many, many years had only seen them once before! Zul had also only ever seen one once before. We were elated. Adding to the experience was the fact that there were no other visitors around.

Birds were not neglected, of course. There were so many Northern Wheatears around and we saw two small flocks (15 and 9) of the beautiful Temminck's Courser – new for the trip. At one point, we watched a Secretarybird collecting twigs and flying off to add them to the nest at which the mate was standing. We also had great views of a pair of Crowned Cranes and also the Tanzanian endemic, Fischer's Lovebirds.

We got back to the camp for a substantial late brunch. Then time for a siesta for some, and to look for birds for others. In the wetland at the edge of the camp, Black Crakes, Grey-capped Warblers and Brown-crowned Tchagras showed well.

It rained intermittently in the afternoon. We set off earlier than was usual for us for an afternoon game drive. A highlight was gorgeous agama lizard which changed colour as we watched it! It was subsequently identified as a male Blue-headed Tree Agama and had presumably been displaying when first located when it was showing off its dazzling azure blue colours before it turned duller. The grassland areas were looking splendid with many brightly coloured wild flowers. A very obliging Augur Buzzard with prey was well photographed as were some dung-beetles hard at work rolling their prizes.

Near Lobo Lodge, we finally found a pair of Klipspringer, a speciality of this northern part of the Serengeti. They were surprisingly elusive this year and it was raining quite hard when we finally located them. They looked very miserable. We got back to camp just before 6pm.

Most of us were showering when we were informed that there were three lions in the camp! They were actually across the stream from the camp, but exciting nonetheless. The Tanzanian camp staff were very excited and nervous, but we weren't really in any danger.

There was torrential rain whilst we were having pre-dinner drinks & snacks. Although the camp could take just over a dozen guests, we had been on our own until one other guest arrived today - an American called Dave. He was on his eighth trip to Tanzania, loved the country and the peoples. We asked him to join us, so he did.

## Day 11

## Sunday 15th November

Early morning birds in the camp included White-headed Saw-wing collecting nest material, not a very common hirundine. We had a long drive ahead today - traversing the whole of Serengeti NP from near the border with Kenya to the Eastern boundary and then through the Ngorongoro Conservation Area to end up at the Ngorongoro Sopa Lodge. It was not all driving though, of course: we were in protected areas the whole time and there were many breaks and things of interest to experience en route.

The three Bat-eared Foxes were still at their same den as we had seen them at yesterday when we passed by and we saw several Wattled Lapwings nearby. We had the fabulous sight of 31 migrant Steppe Eagles together on the ground and on low perches. A cheetah less than 20 metres from the road was a bonus, but we didn't linger long as we had had such great views and photos at Seronera a few days ago.

We had made very good time getting to Seronera, so we made a detour and visited the Retima Hippo Pools. There were well over 150 hippos just at that one spot and we saw others too (300+ for the day!) and kept everyone entertained for ages, despite the smell and farting / belching!



Next stop was Naabi Hill gate where Yusuf checked out of the Serengeti and in to Ngorongoro. More very tame birds and photos of course! Quite a number of roadside Capped Wheatears, an Eastern Chanting Goshawk and a superb Spotted Thick-knee were seen en route to our next stop – a Masai Village (called Endo Nyo na Sinya). The visit there was very interesting and colourful and enjoyed by all with no limit on the photographs you could take. The people sang & danced for us, showed us inside their huts, their school, etc.

Next we visited Oldupai Gorge where our guide Masaki told us many interesting facts about the area. Remains of early man dating back to almost two million years before the present have been found here at Oldupai Gorge and it is one of the most important paleoanthropological sites in the world. It was made famous by the Leakey family and has been instrumental in furthering the understanding of early human evolution. No wonder it is often called the Cradle of Mankind.

We left Oldupai at 3.50, and climbed up to the Ngorongoro Crater rim. We stopped briefly at the HQ to get fuel and use the loos. Next stop was at the ‘official’ Crater Viewpoint again, to see if we could improve on the views we had obtained on our first stop there (on the 11<sup>th</sup>). Some of the group had wanted to get a series of panoramic images there, but it wasn’t really suitable today. We then drove along the forested rim for just over 20km to get to the wonderful Ngorongoro Sopa Lodge, our base for the next three nights. We arrived at the lodge just after 6pm. Although a long day, we had seen some wonderful sights.

The Sopa Lodge was very comfortable with massive rooms with all mod-cons - even hot-water bottles at night! The communal areas were very plush and comfortable. There was also a swimming pool (as there was in most of the places we stayed) and lovely views of the Ngorongoro Crater.

## Day 12

Monday 16th November

We left the lodge at 7.40, after breakfast, and most of the group were lucky to get excellent views of a perched Schalow’s Turaco, an often very difficult bird to see properly.

On our way down to the crater floor, we saw many striking Pyjama Lilies, *Crinum macowanii*. Soon we were watching Lions: 9+ below ‘Round Table’ and three more on the slopes there. We also saw two Black Rhinos, although they were too distant for good photographs. We saw two more lions (big-maned males) later on. Notable birds were Anteater Chats, many Kori Bustards, Little Swifts and Red-rumped Swallows nest-building, Schalow’s Wheatears, many waders and Yellow-billed Stork.

We had our picnic lunch at the popular Ngoitokitok Springs where we were able to get out of the vehicles and stretch our legs. Birding was good there too with Fan-tailed Widowbirds, Speke’s Weavers, Africa Jacanas, White Pelicans, Yellow Wagtail, Saddle-billed Storks, etc. About 300 Blacksmith Lapwings were there too.

After lunch, we had we had great views of Golden Jackals including one very noisy individual! A Secretarybird within good photographic range was enjoyed by all. We also chanced upon a close Black Rhino and cameras snapped away. It rained on and off in the afternoon and we got back to the Sopa Lodge in late afternoon. Everyone enjoyed being able to relax there before dinner.

## Day 13

Tuesday 17th November

We had a very early start today, leaving the lodge after tea and mandazi (a common Tanzanian snack, much appreciated at that time of the morning) and with a packed breakfast just after 6am. In the crater, we encountered an exceptional number of Kori Bustards (16 together at one stage and at least 40 during the day), had great views of a displaying Black-bellied Bustard and enjoyed a perched Pallid Harrier too. At a small wetland by the Munge River, we saw a nice group of the beautiful Hottentot Teal.

We had our substantial packed breakfasts at Ngoitokitok Springs in mid morning, but without the crowds that gather there at lunch times. Many tame birds there – Superb Starling, Fan-tailed Widowbird, Speke's Weaver and the endemic Rufous-tailed Weavers were much photographed.

In the past, we used to be able to drive to the edge of Lake Magadi and see many species of waders and other waterbirds well, but nowadays these areas are out of bounds to stop any rhinos that might be present at the edge of the lake being harassed. This is a real shame as it is very difficult to identify the smaller birds and to share the sightings, especially if there is any heat haze. Today, it was overcast so visibility was good and from the road and we were able to see Pied Avocets (100+), Black-winged Stilt, our first Gull-billed Terns and Grey-headed Gulls. Smaller waders were difficult to sort out, but we saw both Ringed and Kittlitz's Plovers. We failed however to see the tiny Chestnut-banded Plover – one of the special birds there which must have been present - very frustrating.

We also visited the Hippo Pools, where we saw a couple of Malachite Kingfishers, Black Crake, Lesser Swamp Warbler and many waterbirds, including 20+ Northern Shoveler.

There were also a lot of Ostrich about too and we spent a long time watching the antics of very excited males pursuing females and finally mating. It was very entertaining indeed. A group of about nine distant Lions were the only ones we saw today.

We got back to the lodge for lunch and whilst we were having it, there was an amazing emergence of termites. The air was absolutely full of them and thousands dying on the ground and in the swimming pool. Surprisingly, there were no birds taking advantage of this sudden feast. Perhaps there were emergences all over the area and not localised, so no concentrations of birds? Zul had organised a bird-walk in the grounds but intermittent drizzle meant that participants were very few and dropped off throughout it, leaving only Zul at the end! Maybe the cakes, pastries and snacks available at the lodge in the late afternoons were more attractive! In the grounds, Red-rumped Swallows were busy collecting mud and building their amazing nests under the eaves of the staff village buildings. Birds on the walk included Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater, African Stonechat, Eastern Double-collared Sunbird, Cape Robin-Chat and Hunter's Cisticola.

There was some singing by the excellent lodge choir every other night, as well by kitchen staff if it was someone's birthday. Tonight, the lodge choir came and focused on our table towards the end of their performance and presented us with a cake too! It was their way of thanking us for staying three nights there (most people stay less) as well as custom from Naturetrek over many years. It was moving to have them all singing just for us and encircling our table. The cake tasted good too!

## Day 14

## Wednesday 18th November

There was some time for birding in the grounds of the Sopa Lodge before we departed just after 8am. We stopped again at the Crater Viewpoint for the final time to savour the atmosphere before descending the hill to exit the Conservation Area at 9.40. It was a case of third time lucky at the viewpoint with stunning views, mainly free of cloud and mist. We were finally able to get our panoramic shots! We also finally caught up with the stunning Golden-winged Sunbird there, a species we had looked for and failed to see at the Sopa Lodge – a ‘usual’ location for it.

We stopped at Karatu for fuel at 10am and were at the lovely Gibb’s Farm about 20 minutes later. Gibb’s is an old coffee plantation, with wonderful flower and vegetable gardens, great views and a superb place for just ‘chilling out’. It is right next to the Ngorongoro Highland Forest Reserve and so has some very good birding too. There was also a bird table which was frequented by many birds. We spent over three hours here, with most people just relaxing, whilst others took a tour of the gardens, looked at the farm animals or just explored the place on their own. No one took the strenuous option to walk through the forest to the waterfall / Elephant Cave walk in the forest reserve. Although we did see a few new birds including Bronze Sunbird, the hoped-for White-tailed Blue Flycatcher was nowhere to be seen, despite searching.

Yusuf joined us for lunch and we all said our heartfelt Thank You to him. He had been brilliant. We left Gibb’s at 1.25, stopped at ‘African Galleria’ for about half an hour for some last minute shopping and then set off for Arusha. Progress was slower than anticipated due to rain and some sections of the road being flooded. We arrived at the Ranger Safari compound at about 4.15. We said goodbye to Yusuf and quickly transferred to another vehicle with driver Steven for our final leg to Kilimanjaro International Airport. Despite busy roads, we arrived in time for our 6.20 flight to Nairobi where we had a few hours wait before our flight to London Heathrow.

## Day 15

## Thursday 19th November

We arrived at Heathrow on schedule at about 5.30am. We said our goodbyes to each other after another very successful safari which everyone had enjoyed very much. Zul had a six hour wait before his flight to Glasgow!

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## Species Lists

In the systematic list, an attempt has been made to quantify numbers of each species seen. They are of course very much 'guesstimates' as there was no time for proper counts. The following abbreviations are also used:

\* = not recorded by Trip Leader; H = heard; K = thousand

	Common name	Scientific name	November												
			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>			2	6	3	21	6	5	20	20	20	40	
2	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		100										1	
3	Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>											5	3	
4	Long-tailed Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>					3							2	
5	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>					2		1	2	1		1	3	
6	Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	6	2	1				2	4		3	1		
7	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>					1								
8	Black Heron	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>					12						1		
9	Intermediate Egret	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>					2								
10	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>					1								
11	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>					10							1	
12	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	50	25			20		100	20			50	160	
13	Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>				4	3			1	1	1	2		
14	Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>					6					2	1		
15	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>				1									
16	Saddle-billed Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>											2		
17	Marabou Stork	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>			1	4	2	3	15	10	6	10	20	1	
18	Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>		12			12						10	100	
19	Hadada Ibis	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	2	2	1		1			1	1	1			
20	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>					10							2	
21	African Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>					8						2		
22	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>		2											
23	Lesser Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>		1000					50				200	200	
24	White-faced Whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>					1								
25	Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>		6	2	8	20	2	30	12	4	8	20	100	
26	Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>					2								

	Common name	Scientific name	November													
			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
27	Comb Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>					15								6	
28	Cape Teal	<i>Anas capensis</i>		75												
29	Red-billed Duck	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>													30	
30	Hottentot Teal	<i>Anas hottentota</i>													50	
31	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>													50	
32	Southern Pochard	<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>		6												
33	Yellow-billed Kite	<i>Milvus migrans aegyptius</i>						2		1		1	3	3		
34	African Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>			1		1							1	1	
35	White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps africanus</i>			20	25	6		10	20	10	15	30	30		
36	Ruppell's Vulture	<i>Gyps rueppelli</i>						20		10		4	6	2		
37	Lappet-faced Vulture	<i>Torgos tracheliotus</i>				2						1		2	1	
38	White-headed Vulture	<i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i>										2				
39	Black-breasted Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>							1	1						
40	Bateleur	<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>		1	3	4	2	1	2	6		1	1	1		
41	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>					1									
42	Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>						1		1					2	
43	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>		1				6	10	12	1*	6			2	
	Ringtail (brown) harrier							6	10	10						
44	Dark Chanting Goshawk	<i>Melierax metabates</i>							1	1						
45	Eastern Chanting Goshawk	<i>Melierax poliopterus</i>			1							2				
46	African Goshawk	<i>Accipiter tachiro</i>			1											
47	Ovambo Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter ovampensis</i>	1													
48	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		1							2					
49	Augur Buzzard	<i>Buteo augur</i>		1	1					1	2	3	3	3		
50	Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>				4		1	4	1					1	
51	Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>								1		31				
52	Secretarybird	<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>				2				3	4	6	7	1		
53	Pygmy Falcon	<i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i>									1					
54	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>							20	20		10				
55	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>								1	1					
56	Greater Kestrel	<i>Falco rupicoloides</i>						2								
57	Grey Kestrel	<i>Falco ardosiaceus</i>				1						1				

	Common name	Scientific name	November													
			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
58	Coqui Francolin	<i>Francolinus coqui</i>					2			1	2	2				
59	Crested Francolin	<i>Francolinus sephaena</i>			4	6	8									
60	Hildebrandt's Francolin	<i>Francolinus hildebrandti</i>										1			1	
61	Yellow-necked Francolin	<i>Francolinus leucoscepus</i>			4	6	4									
62	Grey-breasted Francolin	<i>Francolinus rufopictus</i>								5	1	2	2			
63	Red-necked Francolin	<i>Francolinus afer</i>				4										
64	Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	1	1	5	15	6	10	40	50	50	30	20	10		
65	Vulturine Guineafowl	<i>Acryllium vulturinum</i>														
66	Grey Crowned Crane	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>									3	4	2	20	8	
67	Black Crake	<i>Amauromis flavirostris</i>					3					2				6
68	Purple Swamphe	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>					1									1
69	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>					2									2
70	Kori Bustard	<i>Ardeotis kori</i>						2	2	4	1	4	10	40		
71	White-bellied Bustard	<i>Eupodotis senegalensis</i>					2									
72	Black-bellied Bustard	<i>Lissotis melanogaster</i>						2						2	3	
73	African Jacana	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>					6							3	4	
74	Greater Painted-snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>		4		3										
75	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		6		20	6		20	6		2			20	
76	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>		30										6	50	
77	Water Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>				2	1						2			
78	Spotted Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus capensis</i>											1			
79	Temminck's Courser	<i>Cursorius temminckii</i>										24				
80	Double-banded Courser	<i>Smutornis africanus</i>							1							
81	Three-banded Courser	<i>Rhinoptilus cinctus</i>							2							
82	Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>					1									
83	Long-toed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus crassirostris</i>					2									
84	Blacksmith Lapwing	<i>Vanellus armatus</i>		6	20	40	30		12	10		2	300	200		
85	Spur-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>		1			6		2							
86	Black-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i>														2
87	Crowned Lapwing	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>				4		1	6	12	20	10	6	4		
88	Wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>								2	4	6				
89	Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>				6	4								6	

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			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
90	Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>									10					4	
91	Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>			10	12					2	2	2				
92	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>					1										
93	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>		1	12	30	6			1	1					1	
94	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>			2	6	3										
95	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		2		2		1	1	1	1					1	
96	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>		12	10	20	15				2	1				6	
97	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		2		1	2			1				2		1	1
98	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>				300	10			50	12						
99	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>				2				1							
100	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>		30		50	10					1				6	4
101	Grey-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>															2
102	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>															30
103	Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles exustus</i>			50	30											
104	Yellow-throated Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles gutturalis</i>				20					15						
105	Black-faced Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles decoratus</i>			5	3											
106	Speckled Pigeon	<i>Columba guinea</i>				2								3		1	
107	Dusky Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia lugens</i>												3			
108	(African) Mourning Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i>				1		1						2			
109	Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>												1			
110	Ring-necked Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>			10		6	2	2	12	12	10					
111	Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>				2											
112	Emerald-spotted Wood Dove	<i>Turtur chalcospilos</i>				1	1										
113	Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>				3											
114	Fischer's Lovebird	<i>Agapornis fischeri</i>									2	30	20				
115	Yellow-collared Lovebird	<i>Agapornis personatus</i>			6	10	4										
116	Meyer's Parrot	<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>							1	3							
117	Red-bellied Parrot	<i>Poicephalus rufiventris</i>				1											
118	Schalow's Turaco	<i>Tauraco schalowi</i>														1	
119	Hartlaub's Turaco	<i>Tauraco hartlaubi</i>		2													
120	Bare-faced Go-away-bird	<i>Corythaixoides personatus</i>				4		1	1	4	4	2					
121	White-bellied Go-away-bird	<i>Corythaixoides leucogaster</i>			2	4	2										

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			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
122	Black-and-white Cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>											1	1		
123	Red-chested Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>			H	H	2									
124	White-browed Coucal	<i>Centropus superciliosus</i>	1			2				2		1		1	1	
125	African Scops Owl	<i>Otus senegalensis</i>			1	1	1									
126	Verreaux's Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo lacteus</i>	2	2	2											
127	Pearl-spotted Owlet	<i>Glaucidium perlatum</i>					H									
128	Freckled Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus tristigma</i>						H								
129	Mottled Spinetail	<i>Telacanthura ussheri</i>				4	2									
130	African Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	20	2		10	6				4					
131	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>								50	10	100				
132	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	20			15	30					10		2	2	
133	White-rumped Swift	<i>Apus caffer</i>				2	1									
134	Speckled Mousebird	<i>Colius striatus</i>	6	2	6								10	10	10	
135	Blue-naped Mousebird	<i>Urocolius macrourus</i>					6									
136	Malachite Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo cristata</i>												1	2	
137	Grey-headed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>				3	1									
138	Woodland Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>										1	1			
139	Brown-hooded Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon albiventris</i>					1									
140	White-fronted Bee-eater	<i>Merops bullockoides</i>		20												
141	Little Bee-eater	<i>Merops pusillus</i>		2			2			2	6	4	6	4	4	
142	Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater	<i>Merops oreobates</i>		3											3	
143	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>					H									
144	European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>								2						
145	Lilac-breasted Roller	<i>Coracias caudata</i>			4	20	6			12	6	6	4			
146	Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>					1									
147	African Hoopoe	<i>Upupa africana</i>								1						
148	Common Scimitar-bill	<i>Rhinopomastus cyanomelas</i>		1												
149	Northern Red-billed Hornbill	<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>			2	4	2									
150	Von der Decken's Hornbill	<i>Tockus deckeni</i>			6	6	2			1	1					
151	African Grey Hornbill	<i>Tockus nasutus</i>								5	2	2				
152	Silvery-cheeked Hornbill	<i>Ceratogymna brevis</i>		2			5	1								
153	Southern Ground Hornbill	<i>Bucorvus leadbeateri</i>			2	3					3					



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			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
154	Brown-breasted Barbet	<i>Lybius melanopterus</i>		2													
155	Red-and-yellow Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus erythrocephalus</i>				1	2										
156	D'arnaud's Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus darnaudii</i>								1	1						
157	Greater Honeyguide	<i>Indicator indicator</i>				H											
158	Scaly-throated Honeyguide	<i>Indicator variegatus</i>		1													
159	Nubian Woodpecker	<i>Campethera nubica</i>								1							
160	Cardinal Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>										1					
161	Bearded Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos namaquus</i>			1												
162	Grey Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos goertae</i>			1		2										
163	Rufous-naped Lark	<i>Mirafra africana</i>		2				12	20	15	6	6	10	10			
164	Flappet Lark	<i>Mirafra rufocinnamomea</i>									1						
165	Fischer's Sparrow-lark	<i>Eremopterix leucopareia</i>				6		2	20	10			10	12			
166	Red-capped Lark	<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>										1	1	2			
167	Plain Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>		2			20										
168	Banded Martin	<i>Riparia cincta</i>														4	
169	Rock Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>							6		2	2	2	2			
170	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		100		4	2	2						20	50		
171	Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>											2				
172	Lesser Striped Swallow	<i>Cecropis abyssinica</i>				6						2					
173	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>		2							8	4		6	10		
174	White-headed Saw-wing	<i>Psaldoprocne albiceps</i>										8	4				
175	Black Saw-wing	<i>Psaldoprocne pristoptera</i>		30				10									
176	African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>		2	1		1		1							1	
177	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>		1			6							30	20		
178	Yellow-throated Longclaw	<i>Macronyx croceus</i>									2	2	2				
179	Plain-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus leucophrys</i>							1		1						
180	African Pipit	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>		2							4	2			2		
181	Black Cuckooshrike	<i>Campephaga flava</i>	2														
182	Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	10	5	4		6	2		6	1	2	2	1			
183	(Eastern) Mountain Greenbul	<i>Arizelocichla nigriceps</i>						1									
184	Olive Thrush	<i>Turdus olivaceus</i>						2									
185	Trilling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola woosnami</i>		3													

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			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
186	Hunter's Cisticola	<i>Cisticola hunteri</i>												2	4	
187	Rattling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>								4	2	4	2			
188	Winding Cisticola	<i>Cisticola galactotes</i>		2											1	
189	Stout Cisticola	<i>Cisticola robustus</i>										1				
190	Yellow-breasted Apalis	<i>Apalis flavida</i>			1						2					
191	Grey-capped Warbler	<i>Eminia lepida</i>						1				2				
192	Green-backed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brachyura</i>	2	1				1					2			
193	Moustached Grass Warbler	<i>Melocichla mentalis</i>		2												
194	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>														3
195	Lesser Swamp Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>														2
196	Red-faced Crombec	<i>Sylvietta whytii</i>		1				2								
197	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		1										1		
198	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>							1							1
199	Silverbird	<i>Empidonax semipartitus</i>			1	1										
200	African Grey Flycatcher	<i>Bradornis microrhynchus</i>									2					
201	White-eyed Slaty Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis fischeri</i>		2					2					2		
202	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		2				1		1			1			
203	African Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>		4												
204	Chin-spot Batis	<i>Batis molitor</i>		2												
205	Cape Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha caffra</i>		1									2	2	4	
206	White-browed Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha heuglini</i>		1				1								2
207	Spotted Palm Thrush (Morning Thrush)	<i>Cichladusa guttata</i>			2	1										
208	White-browed Scrub Robin	<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i>								2	1		1			
209	African Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>		1										2	1	
210	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>								2	2	25	6	6	2	
211	Pied Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>								1	1					
212	Capped Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe pileata</i>						6		1				1	2	
213	Schalow's Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe lugubris schalowi</i>						1						2		
214	(Northern) Anteater Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla aethiops</i>									2			6	4	
215	Sooty Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla nigra</i>									4	6	2			
216	African Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	1									1	1			
217	Arrow-marked Babbler	<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>			3	4				2						

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			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
218	White-bellied Tit	<i>Parus albiventris</i>										1					
219	(Kenya) Eastern Violet-backed Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes orientalis</i>					4										
220	Collared Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna collaris</i>	1														
221	Scarlet-chested Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>	1	1		2											
222	Tacazze Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia tacazze</i>													1	1	
223	Bronze Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia kilimensis</i>															1
224	Golden-winged Sunbird	<i>Drepanorhynchus reichenowi</i>															2
225	Eastern Double-collared Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris mediocris</i>													2	4	2
226	Beautiful Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris pulchellus</i>					1										
227	Variable Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris venustus</i>			1												2
228	Montane White-eye	<i>Zosterops poliogastrus</i>		2				1									1
229	African Black-headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>		2													
230	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>													1		
231	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>								4		2					
232	Grey-backed Fiscal	<i>Lanius excubitoroides</i>								12	6	2	2				
233	Long-tailed Fiscal	<i>Lanius cabanisi</i>				2											
234	Common Fiscal	<i>Lanius collaris</i>		6	4										2	2	
235	Magpie Shrike	<i>Urolestes melanoleucus</i>			20	20	6	6	1	10	6	2					
236	Northern White-crowned Shrike	<i>Eurocephalus ruppelli</i>			10	12		10	12	20	10	6					
237	Black-backed Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus cubla</i>		1													
238	Brown-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra australis</i>		1							2	1					
239	Tropical Boubou	<i>Laniarius aethiopicus</i>	2									1	2	1			
240	Slate-coloured Boubou	<i>Laniarius funebris</i>				2	2		2		2	2					
241	Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>				2	2		6	1							
242	Cape Crow	<i>Corvus capensis</i>						3									
243	Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>	10		50		2	12	1								
244	White-necked Raven	<i>Corvus albicollis</i>		1													
245	Wattled Starling	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>							100			10			12		
246	Ruppell's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis purpuroptera</i>						6	10	12	12	20					
247	Superb Starling	<i>Lamprotornis superbus</i>	6		25	30	20	6	20	10	10	6	20	6			
248	Hildebrandt's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis hildebrandti</i>						10	2	6	1	10					
249	Violet-backed Starling	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>									2						

	Common name	Scientific name	November													
			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
250	Ashy Starling	<i>Spreo unicolor</i>			10	30	4									
251	Red-winged Starling	<i>Onychognathus morio</i>			6	4		2								
252	Red-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>						1	6			20	10			
253	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>			1			1					1			
254	Kenya Sparrow	<i>Passer rufocinctus</i>							4							
255	Northern Grey-headed Sparrow	<i>Passer griseus</i>			4											
256	Chestnut Sparrow	<i>Passer eminibey</i>									2					
257	Yellow-spotted Petronia	<i>Petronia pyrgita</i>									2					
258	Red-billed Buffalo Weaver	<i>Bubalornis niger</i>			10	50										
259	White-headed Buffalo Weaver	<i>Dinemellia dinemelli</i>			6	6		2	12	10	12					
260	Speckle-fronted Weaver	<i>Sporopipes frontalis</i>						2	6			6				
261	Rufous-tailed Weaver	<i>Histurgops ruficauda</i>				12		6	15			15	20	15		
262	Grey-capped Social Weaver	<i>Pseudonigrita arnaudi</i>							20	4						
263	Baglafaecht Weaver	<i>Ploceus baglafaecht</i>		1	1		2							2		
264	Lesser Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus intermedius</i>							30							
265	Spectacled Weaver	<i>Ploceus ocularis</i>		1											1	
266	Holub's Golden Weaver	<i>Ploceus xanthops</i>							1							
267	Vitelline Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus vitellinus</i>										1				
268	Speke's Weaver	<i>Ploceus spekei</i>											4	10		
269	Golden-backed Weaver	<i>Ploceus jacksoni</i>	25													
270	Black-necked Weaver	<i>Ploceus nigricollis</i>							1							
271	Red-headed Weaver	<i>Anaplectes rubriceps</i>	2		3											
272	Fan-tailed Widowbird	<i>Euplectes axillaris</i>											12	300		
273	Grosbeak Weaver	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>		1												
274	Green-winged Pytilia	<i>Pytilia melba</i>				1										
275	Red-billed Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>					1*									
276	Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu	<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>			4											
277	Blue-capped Cordon-bleu	<i>Uraeginthus cyanocephalus</i>						1								
278	Purple Grenadier	<i>Uraeginthus ianthinogaster</i>							1	1						
279	Yellow-bellied Waxbill	<i>Estrilda quartinia</i>														2
280	Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>													2	
281	Pin-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua macroura</i>									2					

	Common name	Scientific name	November													
			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
282	White-bellied Canary	<i>Serinus dorsostriatus</i>							1	4						
283	Streaky Seedeater	<i>Serinus striolatus</i>							2						1	2
284	Yellow-rumped Seedeater	<i>Serinus xanthopygius</i>										4				
285	Cinnamon-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza tahapisi</i>										5				
286	Golden-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>									1					

## Mammals

1	Warthog	<i>Phacochoerus aethiopicus</i>		30	10	6	4	10	20	20	20	25	30	25		
2	Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>		1			20		10			300	50	30		
3	Masai Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>		10	2	2		4	15	10	6	20				
4	Kirk's Dik-Dik	<i>Rhynchotragus kirki</i>	12	12	10	10	2		12	6	4	6				
5	Klipspringer	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>									2					
6	Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>		8						2		2	3			
7	Eland	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>				4				6	5	10				
8	Common Waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>		10	4	30	10									
9	Defassa Waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus defassa</i>								10	3	1		4		
10	Bohor Reedbuck	<i>Redunca redunca</i>				10				4	5					
11	Topi	<i>Damaliscus korrigum</i>						6	20	30	40	50				
12	Coke's Hartebeeste	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus cokii</i>							1	40	20	40				
13	Blue Wildebeest	<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>			25		25	100K+	10K+	10K+	200	1000K+	500	200		
14	Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>			12	10	10	50	50	100	200	100				
15	Grant's Gazelle	<i>Gazella granti</i>				3		50		20	10	20	10	20		
16	Thomson's Gazelle	<i>Gazella thomsoni</i>					50	1K+	200	200	20	100	200	50		
17	Steinbok	<i>Raphicerus campestris</i>			1						1					
18	African Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>		150	200		2	200	3	200	300	100	100	50		
19	Plains Zebra	<i>Equus quagga</i>		40	30		12	2000	200	500	200	100	100	300		
20	Black Rhinoceros	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>											3			
21	Yellow-spotted Rock Hyrax	<i>Heterohyrax brucei</i>				5										
22	Bush Hyrax sp.	<i>Heterohyrax sp.</i>							10							
23	African Elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>			10	50	13		32	20		20	4	3		
24	Unstriped Ground Squirrel	<i>Xerus rutilus</i>		1	1											
25	Ochre Bush Squirrel	<i>Paraxerus ochraceus</i>	1				2									

	Common name	Scientific name	November													
			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
26	African Hare	<i>Lepus habessinicus</i>												1		
27	African Grass Rat	<i>Arvicanthis niloticus</i>						30					20			
28	Black-backed Jackal	<i>Canis mesomelas</i>									4	12	2	8	3	
29	Side-striped Jackal	<i>Canis adustus</i>										4				
30	Golden (Common) Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>						1						2		
31	Bat-eared Fox	<i>Otocyon megalotis</i>										3	3			
32	Banded Mongoose	<i>Mungos mungo</i>		10	20	40				20	10	10	10			
33	Eastern Dwarf Mongoose	<i>Helogale parvula</i>			4		3		10							
34	Spotted Hyena	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>							2	5			1	8	23	
35	Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>			11				14		13			14	9	
36	Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>							4							
37	Cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>							6	1			1			
38	Olive Baboon	<i>Papio anubis</i>		50	5	50	60	50	75	50	50	40	20	50		
39	Blue Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus mitis</i>		1			6									
40	Vervet Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i>	12	1	4	12	15	2	15	20	6	15	6			
41	Guereza Colobus	<i>Colobus guereza</i>		8												

## Other Taxa

1	Stick insect sp		1	1												
2	Praying mantis sp		1													
3	Skink sp		2													
4	Gecko sp		2		4	6	6									
5	Nile Monitor	<i>Varanus niloticus</i>	1													
6	Swallowtail butterfly sp.			1												
7	Frog sp. (tiny)			4												
8	Bat sp. (small)					30										
9	Mwanza Flat-headed Agama	<i>Agama mwanzae</i>						1	3							
10	Nile Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>							1			3				
11	Fireball Lily	<i>Scadoxus multiflorus</i>														
12	Dung Beetle sp.								1		2	1		1		
13	Leopard Tortoise	<i>Stigmochelys pardalis</i>							1			1				
14	Blue-headed Tree Agama	<i>Acanthocercus atricollis</i>									1			2		

	Common name	Scientific name	November													
			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
15	Rodent sp.													10		
16	Pyjama Lily	<i>Crinum macowanii</i>												12		
17	Nerine sp.													20		