

Tanzania Highlights

Naturetrek Tour Report

22 January - 3 February 2016



Sleeping Lions



Baby African Elephant



Spotted Hyena



Lioness close-up

Report and images by Marcus John



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Day 1

Friday 22nd January

In flight to Tanzania

Day 2

Saturday 23rd January

Arusha National Park

After a delicious cooked breakfast in the Duluti Serena Hotel, we set off in our two Land Cruisers for a day in Arusha National Park. The sky was clear and we had impressive views of Mount Meru and, in the distance, we could just see the snowy peak of Kilimanjaro. We stopped at the gate so that our driver-guides could complete the paperwork and then drove into an area of open grassland, where we encountered our first big mammals. A herd of Plains Zebra were grazing out in the open, several Warthogs trotted about, while a group of African Buffalo sat resting nearby. A beautiful Augur Buzzard flew overhead. We saw two rather distant Masai Giraffe but soon found two females much closer to the road and well within photographic range. Giraffes are thriving in the park and were arguably the most impressive mammals that we saw all day.

After half an hour, we drove on into the surrounding woodland and up to a viewpoint overlooking the Ngurdoto Crater. As we slowed to a stop, we noticed four White-eyed Slaty-backed Flycatchers feeding from low branches right next to us. We climbed up a short flight of steps to appreciate the expansive views of the crater, which has been called a mini Ngorongoro. Although we could not pick out any game on the grassy plain, when we returned to the vehicles, Yusef had found a group of Hartlaub's Turacos which, despite their size and bright coloration, are usually very difficult to see. We watched them through the scope for several minutes before continuing our journey through the park.

We ate our packed lunch at a table overlooking a small lake and found some interesting birds: we heard the distinctive song of Trilling Cisticola, an African Openbill flew over and two Blacksmith Lapwing sat on the bank nearby. As we were about to leave, Leakey and Yusef found a Serval right behind the toilet hut. Several of us scrambled up the slope where it was last seen, but only two of us managed brief views - what a bonus! Driving on through the park we found good numbers of Common Waterbuck and five Bushbuck, as well as more Giraffe and Zebra. We stopped for some time to photograph three superb Grey Crowned Cranes, which were feeding in the open, close to the road. Unfortunately, there were no Flamingos on the saline lakes but we did find a big flock of Cape Teal, some interesting waders and our first African Fish Eagle.

We completed our visit to Arusha National Park with a late afternoon walk along a peaceful stream, which ran across an area of grassland, almost in the shadow of Mount Meru. We were accompanied by two armed rangers and soon it became apparent why: we were able to walk within 100 metres of a big herd of African Buffalo, including some impressive males. Our circular route kept us on the safe side of the stream, took us past a lovely waterfall and through some beautiful open woodland; a great way to finish our first full day.

Day 3

Sunday 24th January

Arusha - Tarangire National Park

We had a pleasant stroll around the hotel grounds before breakfast, enjoying close view of a range of birds including White-browed Robin-Chat, White-eared Barbet and Yellow-breasted Apalis.

We left promptly after breakfast and drove through the busy streets of Arusha in order to get cash, before heading out on the main road to the west. The traffic soon cleared and we were making good time when Yusef's Land Cruiser had a puncture; he wasted little time in fixing it and we were not delayed for more than a few minutes. We saw some interesting birds perched on the roadside including Black-shouldered Kites and literally hundreds of migrating Abdim's Storks. We arrived at the main gate of Tarangire National Park and were immediately struck by the wide expanse of tall, lush grassland, studded with acacias and massive baobabs. While we waited for the guides to get our permit, we saw our first Tanzanian endemic bird, Ashy Starling, along with several White-headed Buffalo Weavers and Northern White-crowned Shrikes.

We had not gone far into the park before we found good numbers of Impala; soon afterwards, we came across the animal for which Tarangire is famous, when a small herd of African Elephants walked across the road, right next to our vehicles. We watched them for some minutes before Leakey learned of a recent Lion sighting. After a short search, we were treated to exceptionally close views of four Lionesses resting in the shade of a large acacia, panting in the heat of the mid-day sun. We felt privileged to have had such an encounter on our first drive through Tarangire.

We had lunch at the lodge, with stunning views over the Tarangire River, before settling into our comfortable tented accommodation. There are no fences here and wild animals can walk right through the site. During our stay, we watched a variety of mammals at close quarters, right outside our tents. These included Dwarf Mongoose, Dik-dik, Olive Baboon, Vervet Monkey and even Elephant.

At 4pm we set off on an afternoon game drive. We headed back through the tall grasslands and had prolonged views of more Elephants, sometimes too close for longer camera lenses! At a picnic site that overlooks a wide stretch of river, we found a Bush Hyrax and Duncan spotted an Egyptian Mongoose. We had more opportunities to photograph the lovely Impala and some big male Waterbuck, before returning to the lodge just as the sun was setting.

Day 4

Monday 25th January

Tarangire National Park

Rising before dawn, we met for coffee and tea before setting off on our first early morning game drive. It was clear that we were the first vehicle out on the roads so we had some excellent close with a range of smaller mammals.

First, we stopped by a low, rocky ridge where we saw a large group of Rock Hyrax, sitting out in the early morning sun. After a few minutes, alarm calls from nearby spurfowl caused some of them to scurry for cover, whilst the others all turned and looked up in unison, probably looking for a large bird of prey. Another large group was sitting out on the next outcrop, so we stopped for more photographs. Next, we saw a family of Dwarf

Mongoose playing around a tall red termite mound, while one adult sat sentinel on the very top. They were not very close so we drove on, only to find a large troop of Banded Mongoose running along the road in front of us. They moved quickly but always within touching distance of one another, as befits a species with strong social bonds. As we headed back to the lodge, we found a magnificent Martial Eagle perched high in a roadside tree. Africa's biggest eagle (and the fifth biggest in the world), it was an impressive sight as it gazed out across the grassy plains.

After an excellent cooked breakfast, we set off on our second drive and this time it was the larger mammals that took centre stage. There were lots of pretty Impala and a group of Elephants was feeding close to the road, led by a large matriarch with the longest tusks we had seen so far. A half-grown female went to scratch against a large Baobab tree and was soon joined by the rest of the group, who proceeded to sit in the shade together. It was fascinating to watch their interactions: when one Elephant lay down to rest against the trunk, it was soon nudged back up by another! Nearby was a family of Warthogs; a large male repeatedly chased the females around, while the youngsters scurried away from trouble. We also saw several elegant Masai Giraffe, who were playing host to a small flock of Red-Billed Oxpeckers.

After enjoying a break back at the lodge, we set out again in the late afternoon and saw more Warthogs and Elephants but also a big herd of Cape Buffalo. As the temperature cooled, we found several new birds including a gorgeous Pangani Longclaw and three different species of Bustard. First we saw a male Buff-breasted, soon followed by a male Black-bellied and within minutes, a male White-bellied Bustard! As sunset approached, we paused to photograph European and Lilac-breasted Rollers in the warm early evening light.

Day 5

Tuesday 26th January

Tarangire National Park - Manyara National Park

Today we were leaving Tarangire for Manyara but we had time to watch the group of Pygmy Mongoose that were showing well around the patio. As we drove out of the park, we saw lots of Elephants and two more groups of Banded Mongoose on the roadside. When we stopped at the gate, we watched a bright yellow male Vitelline Masked Weaver finishing off his superb, onion-shaped nest.

The drive to our next lodge was broken with visits to two shops selling local crafts. After another delicious lunch at the very comfortable lodge, we set off for an afternoon in Manyara National Park. Soon after passing the gate, we were stopped by a group of Elephants in the road; two young males were indulging in mock combat, clashing tusks and kicking up clouds of dust. Next, we stopped to admire a big male Blue Monkey, sitting in a tree close to the road. We also couldn't resist photographing a big group of Olive Baboons, with several youngsters playing in the dry mud.

Manyara is famous as the first place where Lions were regularly observed resting in trees, though this behaviour is now more likely to be seen in other parks. However, we heard from another guide about a Lioness sitting in a tree and went to investigate; we saw her lying on a branch about five metres above the ground but, unfortunately, she was mostly hidden from view by foliage.

Lake Manyara itself is out of bounds to visitors but we were able to drive across the open plain to the wetlands on the northern shore. On the open grassland there were about a hundred each of Cape Buffalo and Wildebeest,

as well as several Hippos in and around the deeper water. Most memorable though, were the water birds, which included good numbers of Yellow-billed Storks, Eurasian White Storks and Sacred Ibis. When we stopped at the Hippo Pool, a big flock of about 60 Black Herons were flying around the shallow, reedy pools in a feeding frenzy, dropping in together and immediately adopting their classic “umbrella” feeding position. All too soon it was time to leave, as thunder clouds gathered in the sky above the lake; sure enough, there was a huge thunderstorm that evening as we ate dinner in the lodge.

Day 6

Wednesday 27th January

Manyara - Ngorongoro - Serengeti National Park

Today we set off on the long drive through the Ngorongoro area and on to Serengeti. We stopped in the busy town of Karatu, where we were greatly amused by the patter of a local young “salesman”, trying to convince us to buy his unremarkable souvenirs! With fuel and water topped up, we drove on through the Ngorongoro gate, left the tarmac behind and headed up onto the rim of the crater. Unfortunately, the famous view was obscured by low cloud. Although no one lives in the vast Serengeti National Park, the Maasai people continue their traditional way of life in the adjacent Ngorongoro Conservation Area, which also covers a huge area. We passed many small settlements with their herds of cows that are central to Maasai culture. Across the open grasslands there were also thousands of Wildebeest and hundreds of Zebra, with some Masai Giraffe wherever there was more extensive woodland.

After a long drive, we finally crossed the fords over the small and large Olduvai Rivers and onto the Serengeti. The name comes from the Maasai language and means, “endless plains”. The sheer scale of this landscape is breath-taking, the flat grasslands stretching out to the far horizon. Soon we saw our first Hyenas then a huge Lappet-faced Vulture, perched in an acacia. A few minutes later, a big Lioness walked past, only 30 metres from the vehicles. When we turned off onto the road to the Sopa Lodge, another Lioness was looking out serenely from the roadside grass.

We set off on our afternoon game drive with real purpose; we had heard that there were Lions sitting up in a tree not too far from the lodge. The sight that greeted us was amazing: 12 Lions in one lone acacia! Some were sitting and gazing out over the plains, others lying languid along the lower branches, dozing in the shade. Soon there were several Land Cruisers encircling the tree; however, the Lions were quite unconcerned by all the attention and continued to enjoy the cover on a hot afternoon. After we had been watching them for over an hour, a big Lioness stood up along a heavy branch and began a long, low roaring that persisted for some time - the sound reverberated across the plains and was spine-tingling. Soon the others began to stir, stretching and eventually jumping down from the tree. It had been an extraordinary experience and one that we all felt privileged to have witnessed.

Day 7

Thursday 28th January

Serengeti National Park

We rose before dawn to embark on our early game drive. As we were visiting at the end of the short rains, the area immediately around the Sopa Lodge was dominated by tall grasses, making game viewing quite challenging. However, we soon found two Lionesses close to the road; without the high vantage point afforded by our

vehicle, they would have been all but invisible. It was still quite dark when we came across a pair of Cape Buffalo and a solitary Hyena. There were several Giraffe amongst the taller trees and three little Dik-diks showed well. As we drove through the early dawn, we also flushed several nightjars off the road, including at least one European Nightjar.

As the sun rose in a clear sky, we drove down to a low bridge over a wide river, where we had close views of a group of Hippos; less obvious was a lone Crocodile. On the adjacent mudflats were a few terns and dozens of waders. The latter included a mixture of resident species like Kittlitz's and Three-banded Plovers with several wintering species, including Marsh Sandpiper and Little Stint. A statuesque Goliath Heron looked enormous as it stood at the edge of the reeds. As we headed back for a late breakfast, we were entertained by a flock of over 30 Lesser Kestrels.

We spent most of the day on a long game drive in search of more big cats. We found Impala browsing in the trees with Masai Giraffe and we saw three more tree-climbing Lions but this time they were rather distant. As we headed into more open grassland, we saw a big cat walking away through the long grass; after some initial confusion, we realised we had found our first Leopard! It walked back around and close to our vehicle, though partially obscured by the tall vegetation. Exhilarated by this close encounter, we stopped for a refreshment break before heading further on into the plains. Suddenly, Yusef came to a quick stop; he had spotted a Leopard sitting up in the fork of a distant tree. We stopped and had good views through the scope, as the Leopard began to wash itself. Soon after, we stopped again to enjoy prolonged views of another Leopard in a tree but much closer to the road - that made three Leopards in the space of two hours!

We stopped at the visitor centre for lunch, where we enjoyed watching groups of semi-habituated Rock Hyrax and Dwarf Mongoose. We also found several new birds including Kenrick's Starling and the colourful Usambiro Barbet. There were lots of little Grey-capped Social Weavers and Speckle-fronted Social Weavers looking for crumbs around the picnic tables.

On our return journey, the Leopard was still enjoying the shade of the acacia tree on a hot day. In addition, we saw two Black-backed Jackals and a group of Vervet monkeys at the roadside, as well as a big bull Elephant that Leakey reckoned to be in his 50s. To complete a memorable day, there were lots of elegant Montagu's Harriers quartering the plains, sometimes landing close and affording excellent views.

Day 8

Friday 29th January

Serengeti Sopa Lodge - Moru Kopjes - Lake Ndutu

We woke to a very misty morning, lending a strange atmosphere to the landscape. We left the Sopa Lodge and soon had excellent opportunities to photograph Spotted Hyenas, as well as a big male Warthog. A charming group of Dwarf Mongoose crossed the road and new birds seen from the vehicles included Nubian Woodpecker, Red-faced Crombec and Diederik Cuckoo.

We stopped at the Moru Kopjes, a scenic area of rocky outcrops, which dominate the surrounding flat plains. We visited the Black Rhino ranger post and had a very informative talk from one of the young rangers. This group of local men risk their lives to protect the critically endangered Black Rhino, which has been reintroduced

to this part of Serengeti over the past five years. They have to show real courage in combating armed poaching gangs (while we were in Serengeti, poachers shot down a conservation helicopter, killing its English pilot).

We set off again towards Naabi Hill but stopped to look at two Lions sitting in a low tree, one of which was a young male. Next we visited Lake Magadi, which was teeming with hundreds of birds including White-winged Tern, Black-winged Stilt, Little Stint, Ruff and other waders. As the terns swooped low over the water, they were perfectly reflected in the still surface.

When we passed back through Naabi Gate, the rain began to fall and, as we drove across the short grass plains, it became torrential. We passed hundreds of Zebra, dozens of Grant's Gazelle and two big male Lions, sleeping in the rain! As we arrived at the Explorer Camp, we saw our first Long-crested Eagle perched prominently by the track. Everyone agreed that this was one of the most attractive bird species encountered thus far.

We had exclusive use of the small, tented Explorer Camp, was situated in a clearing overlooking picturesque Lake Nduu, a large soda lake. We settled into our luxury tents and had lunch, before embarking on an afternoon game drive. Highlights included another Black-backed Jackal and close views of both Tawny and Steppe Eagles; better still, we found a Secretarybird eating on its nest. The clouds were gathering and the light was gloomy when we came across a delightful family of Bat-eared Foxes sitting together outside their den: the highlight of the day. The thunderstorm that had been brewing finally broke as we arrived back at our camp.

Day 9

Sunday 30th January

Serengeti short grass plains - Naabi Hill - Lake Nduu

As we drove out of the camp after breakfast, through the acacia woodland, we encountered hundreds of Wildebeest running through the trees towards the lake. We noticed that the heavily pregnant female Wildebeest were keeping to the inside of the herd as it ran. When we came out onto the short grass plains, there were literally thousands of Zebra, along with a few Wildebeest and some impressively big Eland. Sitting amongst all this game was a group of hungry-looking Hyenas. At Naabi Hill, we climbed up to get a better view of the "endless plains", which stretched out in all directions. Birds of prey riding thermals around the rocky hillside included Martial Eagle and Bateleur.

We were driving slowly back across the plains when we found our first Cheetah, which was some distance from the road. It quickly became apparent that it was stalking a solitary Grant's Gazelle. After a couple of minutes, we spotted that the Gazelle had a tiny youngster, whom had been hard to see as it sat in the grass. The Cheetah clearly knew that it was there: it walked towards the Gazelle, and then broke into a trot. The adult fled, leaving the youngster to freeze and stay hidden in the grass. Over the next few minutes, the Cheetah patiently quartered the grassland until it simply picked up the tiny young Gazelle and walked off a short distance to devour it - it had been fascinating to watch this scene unfold.

As we drove around the plains we found two young male Lions and then headed down a narrow, muddy track to a hidden water hole, where three Montagu's Harriers were hunting. We had to get the Land Cruisers through some deep water to get back to the main route! We turned towards the camp and back through herds of Zebra, Wildebeest and Gazelles; we also saw two smart Greater Kestrels perched on rocks, right by the road.

The sun shone as we set off for an afternoon drive along the shores of Lake Ndutu. We quickly found nine Lions resting together on an area of sand but, as they were completely inactive, we left and drove around the eastern shore. There were hundreds of waders dotted along the shore line, including the localised Chestnut-banded Plover; we also saw six Greater Flamingos. When we drove back along the western side, we came across a large herd of about a thousand Wildebeest trying to cross the narrow part of the lake. They charged into the water, sending plumes of spray into the air, before giving up and gathering again on the sand. We followed them as they ran along the shoreline, looking for a crossing place. This was a wildlife spectacle that will live long in the memory! Later, as we arrived back at camp, we found that the Wildebeest had left the lake and were feeding not far from our tents.

Day 10

Monday 31st January

Maasai Village - Oldupai Gorge - Ngorongoro Crater

We said farewell to the staff of the Explorer Camp and drove back into the Ngorongoro Conservation Area. Along the way, we saw another Martial Eagle, our first Dark Chanting Goshawk and three more photogenic Hyenas.

We spent an hour or so at a traditional Maasai Village, where we were greeted by the men and women performing a welcome dance. We were taken off in pairs by Maasai warriors, who showed us into their homes. The walls are made from a latticework of branches and then covered in mud and other materials. In the dark interior, a fire is always kept burning in a small pit that lies at the centre of the tiny dwelling. The Maasai of this area still move their cattle large distances according to the season, and these dwellings were soon to be left behind. The warriors explained that young men were still expected to kill a Lion as part of their initiation, though these days a whole group could share in the hunting of one animal. It was a fascinating insight into the lives of a people who have lived amongst the iconic wildlife of Serengeti and Ngorongoro for hundreds of years.

Our next stop was Oldupai Gorge, the famous archaeological site where Louis and Mary Leakey made so many important discoveries about early human evolution. We ate our lunch and enjoyed an interesting talk about the excavations from a local archaeologist. When we continued on our journey eastwards, we found many thousands of Wildebeest, dotted across the vast plains as far as the eye could see.

We drove ever higher, following the steep road up onto the rim of the Ngorongoro Crater. We stopped at a viewpoint for our first proper look at this extraordinary site. The world's largest inactive, complete and unfilled caldera, the steep sides of the rim are up to 600 metres high and largely covered in lush, montane forest. The crater floor is mainly open grassland with small wooded areas and a salt lake. The crater covers an area of 260 square kilometres - that's about 100 square miles!

As we drove along the southern rim towards the Sopa Lodge, we stopped when we saw a cat cross the road. As we looked along a muddy channel through the lush undergrowth, looking back at us was a superb Serval Cat! Though they are numerous in the area, they are difficult to see well. When we arrived at the lodge, we were greeted by a late afternoon downpour; this was to be the pattern for our time at Ngorongoro.

Day 11

Tuesday 1st February

Ngorongoro Crater

We set off down the steep road and through the dense forest, onto the crater floor. The first animals that caught our attention were the displaying Kori Bustards, males exposing their fluffy white undertail coverts as they strode around. A large herd of Cape Buffalo was feeding in the longer grass near the rim, then further down we saw two enormous bull Elephants. Better still, we had somewhat distant views of our first two Black Rhinos.

We watched an African Golden Wolf (formerly Golden Jackal) looking after her small pups. She went off to sniff around a Wildebeest with a new-born youngster; we surmised that she was probably looking for the afterbirth. Several Hyenas were also in the same area. Further on, we came across two Black-backed Jackals and another African Golden Wolf sniffing around a male Lion, which was dragging a Wildebeest carcass. We watched as he chased off a Jackal that had strayed too close and then dragged the carcass over to a nearby Lioness. They sat together and proceeded to eat from the carcass: yet another memorable wildlife experience.

Next we spent some time amongst a big herd of Wildebeest; there were several small calves, one of which was still wet with amniotic fluid. We had close views of another Lion and watched a stand-off between an African Golden Wolf and two Thompson's Gazelles; clearly the wolf could not take on these full-grown adults! There was a variety of birds on the lake, including hundreds of wintering Northern Shoveler, which would soon be setting off on their return journey to European breeding grounds. On the shore, a small group of African Spoonbill was joined by a Great White Pelican.

We ate our packed lunch by a pool that contained at least 18 Hippos; it was difficult to count them because they only surfaced briefly and only one small group at a time. We were inundated by Speke's Weavers, who were clearly used to foraging for scraps from tourist lunch boxes! The males were striking birds, mainly bright yellow with a black mask and yellowish-white iris.

In the late afternoon, some of us relaxed on the patio with its panoramic view over the crater, whilst others spent time looking for birds around the lodge gardens. We found Cape Robin-Chat, Hunter's Cisticola, and a distinctive Grey-capped Warbler. We heard Schalow's Turacos but they remained out of sight as another heavy shower brought our bird watching to a close.

Day 12

Wednesday 2nd February

Ngorongoro Crater

We set off early this morning and headed straight down onto the crater floor, where we saw good numbers of Cape Buffalo and both Grant's and Thomson's Gazelles. There were also several big Elephants; our driver/guide Leakey told us that almost all the Elephants were old adults, who are believed to come into the crater to die. We visited a small pool surrounded by thick vegetation. There were several male Fan-tailed Widowbirds, displaying their glossy black plumage and red epaulettes. Four Purple Herons were flying around, along with a Marsh Harrier that flew close overhead before being chased off by a Blacksmith Plover.

When we looked across at the lake in the distance, it appeared to have a thick pink band around it; on closer inspection, there were several thousand Lesser Flamingos crowding the far shore. Another group of big male

Elephants was walking slowly amongst the Zebra and Wildebeest. Our driver-guides heard news of a Black Rhino that seemed to be heading towards one of the roads. We drove quickly across the crater floor and joined a collection of other vehicles as they drew up along the roadside. At last the Black Rhino crossed over and walked onto open ground, much closer than our previous sightings. We could just make out the grooves on its flanks that are typical of the East African sub-species, which is critically endangered due to poaching. It was very satisfying to finally get a close look at this iconic species.

After the excitement of our Rhino pursuit, we settled amongst the Wildebeest and were amazed when we realised that one of them was about to give birth! We watched in wonder as the amniotic sac bulged out, followed by a pair of delicate-looking forelegs. After a big effort from the mother, the head finally emerged, after which the baby slipped out quite quickly. Remarkably, it was standing up less than five minutes after being born, and we watched as it took its first steps, following after its mother - what an amazing sight!

As we drove back towards the lodge, we found a pride of ten Lions sleeping near a water hole; the population of the crater is believed to number over 60, with up to nine separate prides. To complete our last full day of game watching, we also saw another Hyena, a lot of Warthogs and a big troop of Olive Baboons. Our last mammal sighting was of a Slender Mongoose running across the road.

Day 13

Thursday 3rd February

Gibbs Farm - Arusha - Kilimanjaro Airport

After another big breakfast, our bags were loaded up for the last time and we headed off towards Arusha. As we drove along, we saw a variety of birds including some new species for the trip - Black Bishop, Pied Babbler and Cinnamon-breasted Bee-eater.

We stopped for lunch at Gibbs Farm, a lovely old farmhouse which sits in extensive grounds. We were taken on an informative guided walk around the gardens, where we were impressed by the abundance of butterflies (partly a result of organic farming methods). We relaxed on the extensive patio below the house, where lots of birds came to drink from the pools near where we sat. We had close views of stunning Golden-winged Sunbirds and saw our first Bronze Sunbirds and Bronze Mannakins. We also saw a Grosbeak Weaver collecting nest material. After a delicious lunch, it was time to leave for Arusha.

We said goodbye to Frances and Brian at the Arusha Hotel and set off for the airport, arriving just in time to catch our flight to Nairobi. Thankfully there were no more delays and we made our connection, arriving back in Heathrow on schedule.

Our tour across Northern Tanzania had taken us to some of the finest game parks in all of Africa. We had seen some remarkable wildlife: tree-climbing Lions, three Leopards in one day and a Cheetah catching a young gazelle were undoubted highlights. A herd of Wildebeest trying to cross Lake Ndutu, close encounters with Elephants and witnessing the birth of a Wildebeest would all live long in the memory. And all of this amidst breath-taking scenery, ranging from the Baobabs of Tarangire, through the vast plains of the Serengeti to the awesome Ngorongoro crater. We really had experienced the very best that Tanzania has to offer, thanks in no small part to the skills and experience of our two driver-guides, Leakey and Yusef.

Species Lists

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted; H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February												
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
1	Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>			4			15	9	8	6	15	6	15	
2	Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>											1	2	
3	Pink-backed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>					1								
4	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		2											
5	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>					2	1		2		1	1	6	
6	Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>		2			1	4	1	2			1	6	
7	Goliath Heron	<i>Ardea goliath</i>							1		1				?
8	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>												8	
9	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>					4							10	
10	Black Heron	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>					60				✓				
11	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>												2	
12	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>					8			2					
13	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		
14	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>							3	1					
15	Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>			2	1	1						2	1	
16	Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>					20						1	1	
17	African Openbill	<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>		1											
18	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>				1									
19	Abdim's Stork	<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>			500		40	5		2	6	2	100	50	
20	Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>			2										
21	Eurasian White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>			100	200	12	10		60	10	3	10	1	
22	Saddle-billed Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>					1	1							
23	Marabou Stork	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>		1	4		4	25	6	20	6	10		1	
24	Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>		3			15	5					5	30	
25	Hadada Ibis	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>			5	4									
26	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>					1							10	
27	African Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>					5						6		
28	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>									6		1	200	
29	Lesser Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>											4	10,000	

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February													
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	
30	White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>					2									
31	Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>		4	6	12	20		4	12		2	30	30		
32	Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>				2							2	2		
33	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>											2			
34	Cape Teal	<i>Anas capensis</i>		100						4	10	2	2	4		
35	Red-billed Duck	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>								2			2	2		
36	Hottentot Teal	<i>Anas hottentota</i>					3		1				2	6		
37	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>											200	200		
38	Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>			2				1	1	1	1	1	2		
39	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>		1	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				3	5	
40	Yellow-billed Kite	<i>Milvus migrans aegyptius</i>										1				
41	African Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>		1		1	1									
42	Hooded Vulture	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>										2				
43	White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps africanus</i>			10	4	30	50	10	6	10	10	50	20		
44	Rüppell's Griffon	<i>Gyps rueppelli</i>						10	2	10	2	6	10	8		
45	Lappet-faced Vulture	<i>Torgos tracheliotus</i>						2	2	4	4	3	3	5		
46	Bateleur	<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>			2	2			1		4	3	1			
47	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		1					1		1	1		1		
48	Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>			1	1								1		
49	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>						2	15	6	10	5				
50	Dark Chanting Goshawk	<i>Melierax metabates</i>										3				
51	Gabar Goshawk	<i>Micronisus gabar</i>				1										
52	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>								1	1					
53	Augur Buzzard	<i>Buteo augur</i>		4	2		1	1		2	2	3	3	6		
54	Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>			3	3		2	1	10	3	1		1		
55	Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>								1	1	1		2		
56	African Hawk-Eagle	<i>Aquila spilogaster</i>						1								
57	Martial Eagle	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>				1					2	1				
58	Long-crested Eagle	<i>Lophaetus occipitalis</i>								1	1					
59	Secretarybird	<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>								1						
60	Pygmy Falcon	<i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i>			1	2			2	3		2				
61	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>				1		15	50	80	15	10				

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February												
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
62	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>							1	1		1			
63	Greater Kestrel	<i>Falco rupicoloides</i>							3			2	2		
64	Coqui Francolin	<i>Francolinus coqui</i>							2	10	1				
65	Crested Francolin	<i>Francolinus sephaena</i>			2	4									
66	Hildebrandt's Francolin	<i>Francolinus hildebrandti</i>			1										
67	Yellow-necked Francolin	<i>Francolinus leucoscepus</i>			6	8									
68	Grey-breasted Francolin	<i>Francolinus rufopictus</i>							5	10	5	4	4		
69	Red-necked Francolin	<i>Francolinus afer</i>			1	8									
70	Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>		15	10	4	2	10	20	20	10	10	10	6	
71	Grey Crowned Crane	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>		3									18	10	
72	Black Crake	<i>Amaurornis flavirostris</i>					1							1	
73	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>												1	
74	Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>											1		
75	Kori Bustard	<i>Ardeotis kori</i>						3		1	1	2	10	10	
76	White-bellied Bustard	<i>Eupodotis senegalensis</i>				5			6		2				
77	Black-bellied Bustard	<i>Lissotis melanogaster</i>				1		1	33				2	1	
78	Buff-crested Bustard	<i>Lophotis gindiana</i>				1					1				
79	African Jacana	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>					6								
80	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>					3		4	25			6	200	
81	Water Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>							1						
82	Spotted Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus capensis</i>									2	2			
83	Double-banded Courser	<i>Smutornis africanus</i>			10	15			10	6	4	2			
84	Long-toed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus crassirostris</i>					2								
85	Blacksmith Lapwing	<i>Vanellus armatus</i>		2	2	4	20		6	10	20	10	80	40	
86	Spur-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>		4	1		6								
87	Senegal Lapwing	<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>											8		
88	Crowned Lapwing	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>					3	20		6	20	14	12		
89	Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>							14	10					
90	Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>				2			3	4				1	
91	Chestnut-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>									2				
92	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>					10		2	4	15				
93	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>					2			2	1			1	

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February													
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	
94	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		2	1	3	1			1	2	1			1	
95	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>				1	10			1	10		1	2	20	
96	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		1	H	2	1			1				1		
97	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>								20	30	100			200	
98	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>		20	1		2				10	70			100	
99	Grey-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>													2	
100	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>											10			
101	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>		1								30		100	20	
102	White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>								4	100					
103	Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles exustus</i>			1							30				
104	Black-faced Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles decoratus</i>			12	6	3			2						
105	Speckled Pigeon	<i>Columba guinea</i>							1			30	✓	✓	✓	
106	African Mourning Dove	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i>									✓		✓	✓	✓	
107	Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
108	Ring-necked Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
109	Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>				✓				2	4	4	4			
110	Tambourine Dove	<i>Turtur tympanistria</i>			1											
111	Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>			4	2	2									
112	Fischer's Lovebird	<i>Agapornis fischeri</i>			✓				2		10	6	8		1	
113	Yellow-collared Lovebird	<i>Agapornis personatus</i>			✓	✓	✓									
114	Meyer's Parrot	<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>				1			2	3	6					
115	Schalow's Turaco	<i>Tauraco schalowi</i>												H		
116	Hartlaub's Turaco	<i>Tauraco hartlaubi</i>		6												
117	Bare-faced Go-away-bird	<i>Corythaixoides personatus</i>			7				1	3						
118	White-bellied Go-away-bird	<i>Corythaixoides leucogaster</i>			1	5	1									
119	Red-chested Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>					1						H	H	H	
120	African Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus gularis</i>				1										
121	Dideric Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>								1	1					
122	White-browed Coucal	<i>Centropus superciliosus</i>		2	4	3			2	5	10		1	1		
123	African Scops Owl	<i>Otus senegalensis</i>			2	2	1									
124	European Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>								1						
125	African Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>			✓	✓	✓			✓						

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February													
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	
126	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarpis melba</i>			✓											
127	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓		
128	Nyanza Swift	<i>Apus niansae</i>			✓											
129	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		
130	White-rumped Swift	<i>Apus caffer</i>		✓						✓						
131	Speckled Mousebird	<i>Colius striatus</i>		15	10	10	4	1				1	3	10	10	
132	Grey-headed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>			1	1										
133	Woodland Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>			2	1				1	2					
134	Striped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>			1	1					1					
135	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>				2		1								
136	White-fronted Bee-eater	<i>Merops bullockoides</i>		8												
137	Little Bee-eater	<i>Merops pusillus</i>		12	6	6	1	1	10	2	3	4	1	4		
138	Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater	<i>Merops oreobates</i>														2
139	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	<i>Merops persicus</i>				2										
140	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>					5	15				30				
141	European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>		10		3										
142	Lilac-breasted Roller	<i>Coracias caudata</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
143	Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>													2	
144	African Hoopoe	<i>Upupa africana</i>			2	4			1	1		1				
145	Abyssinian Scimitar-bill	<i>Rhinopomastus minor</i>									1					
146	Red-billed Hornbill	<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>			3	5			6	2						
147	Von Der Decken's Hornbill	<i>Tockus deckeni</i>			4	2	2									
148	Crowned Hornbill	<i>Tockus alboterminatus</i>					3									
149	African Grey Hornbill	<i>Tockus nasutus</i>			2		5		2	2						
150	Silvery-cheeked Hornbill	<i>Ceratogymna brevis</i>		6	2		70									
151	Southern Ground-hornbill	<i>Bucorvus leadbeateri</i>			3											
152	White-eared Barbet	<i>Stactolaema leucotis</i>			2		1									
153	Spot-flanked Barbet	<i>Tricholaema lacrymosa</i>		3												
154	Brown-breasted Barbet	<i>Lybius melanopterus</i>	✓													
155	Usambiro Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus usambiro</i>							3	3	3	2				
156	Greater Honeyguide	<i>Indicator indicator</i>	✓													
157	Nubian Woodpecker	<i>Campethera nubica</i>			1	3	4	1				1				

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February													
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	
158	Cardinal Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>							1						1	
159	Bearded Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos namaquus</i>					1									
160	Grey Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos goertae</i>			1						1	1				
161	Rufous-naped Lark	<i>Mirafrā africana</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
162	Fischer's Sparrow-Lark	<i>Eremopterix leucopareia</i>				4	6				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
163	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>													✓	
164	Banded Martin	<i>Riparia cincta</i>												2	✓	
165	Rock Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>							✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
166	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
167	Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>													✓	
168	Lesser Striped Swallow	<i>Cecropis abyssinica</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
169	Mosque Swallow	<i>Cecropis senegalensis</i>				✓		✓			✓					
170	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>		✓		✓						✓	✓	✓		
171	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>		✓	✓		2									
172	Black Saw-wing	<i>Psalidoprocne pristoptera</i>		✓					✓			✓			2	
173	African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>			2					1		2				
174	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>					100				1	30	10	10		
175	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		1												
176	Rosy-throated Longclaw	<i>Macronyx ameliae</i>											1	1		
177	Pangani Longclaw	<i>Macronyx aurantiigula</i>				2										
178	African Pipit	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
179	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>												1		
180	Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		
181	Eastern Mountain Greenbul	<i>Andropadus nigriceps</i>													1	
182	Trilling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola woosnami</i>		H												
183	Hunter's Cisticola	<i>Cisticola hunteri</i>										3	6	2		
184	Winding Cisticola	<i>Cisticola galactotes</i>		2							1	4	H	2		
185	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>			1	6			6	10	6			H		
186	Yellow-breasted Apalis	<i>Apalis flavida</i>		1	1		1									
187	Grey-capped Warbler	<i>Eminia lepida</i>											1			
188	Green-backed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brachyura</i>									1	1				
189	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>					1								1	

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February														
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3		
190	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	✓														
191	Marsh Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>														1	
192	Red-faced Crombec	<i>Sylvietta whytii</i>		1							1						
193	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		1							1	1					
194	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			1												
195	Silverbird	<i>Empidonax semipartitus</i>							2	10	6	2	3				
196	African Grey Flycatcher	<i>Bradornis microrhynchus</i>			2	4				4	10	4					
197	White-eyed Slaty Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis fischeri</i>		4													
198	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>			1												
199	African Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>											1	4			
200	Ashy Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa caerulescens</i>												2	5		
201	Chinspot Batis	<i>Batis molitor</i>										2					
202	Cape Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha caffra</i>												2	3		
203	White-browed Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha heuglini</i>		1	1		3										
204	White-browed Scrub Robin	<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i>								1			2				
205	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>								2							
206	African Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>											2	3	3		
207	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>							6		1	1		1			
208	Pied Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>										1	1				
209	Capped Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe pileata</i>							6		1		5	3	3		
210	Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>							1			1	2	1	1		
211	(Northern) Anteater Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla aethiops</i>												3	6		
212	African Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>		2													
213	Black-lored Babbler	<i>Turdoides sharpei</i>							1	10	10	6					
214	Northern Pied Babbler	<i>Turdoides hypoleucus</i>															✓
215	Collared Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna collaris</i>		✓	✓				1								
216	Amethyst Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra amethystina</i>			1												
217	Tacazze Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia tacazze</i>			✓								✓		3		
218	Bronze Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia kilimensis</i>															
219	Golden-winged Sunbird	<i>Drepanorhynchus reichenowi</i>		✓										6	6		
220	Eastern Double-collared Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris mediocris</i>											1	2			
221	Beautiful Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris pulchellus</i>								1	1	4					

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February													
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	
222	Variable Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris venustus</i>											1			
223	African Yellow White-eye	<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>											3		2	
224	Montane White-eye	<i>Zosterops poliogastrus</i>													2	
225	Isabelline Shrike	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>										1				
226	Grey-backed Fiscal	<i>Lanius excubitoroides</i>			2			8	30	10						
227	Long-tailed Fiscal	<i>Lanius cabanisi</i>		6	6	6	2							2	1	
228	Common Fiscal	<i>Lanius collaris</i>		2					1	1	1			6	2	
229	Magpie Shrike	<i>Corvinella melanoleuca</i>			6	10	6	15	20	10	2			1	1	
230	Northern White-crowned Shrike	<i>Eurocephalus rueppelli</i>			20	10	10	10	30	20	20	10				
231	Brubru	<i>Nilaus afer</i>						3								
232	Black-backed Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus cubla</i>		1				1						2	1	
233	Brown-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra australis</i>						1								
234	Tropical Boubou	<i>Laniarius aethiopicus</i>		3	1		2					H	1	1		
235	Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>				4	3		5	1	1					
236	Cape Crow	<i>Corvus capensis</i>										10	5			
237	Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓							1	
238	White-necked Raven	<i>Corvus albicollis</i>												2	5	
239	Wattled Starling	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>		35	✓				100	20	30	100				
240	Ruppell's Glossy-starling	<i>Lamprotornis purpuropterus</i>						✓	✓	✓						
241	Superb Starling	<i>Lamprotornis superbus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
242	Hildebrandt's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis hildebrandti</i>						✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	
243	Violet-backed Starling	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>		1	4											
244	Ashy Starling	<i>Spreo unicolor</i>			✓	✓	✓									
245	Red-winged Starling	<i>Onychognathus morio</i>						1								
246	Kenrick's Starling	<i>Poeoptera kenricki</i>							3							
247	Red-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>		15	2	8	4		15	12	2	4	15	2		
248	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>					2	2				3				
249	Kenya Sparrow	<i>Passer rufocinctus</i>							1							
250	Grey-headed Sparrow	<i>Passer griseus</i>			✓	✓	✓				✓	6	2			
251	Red-billed Buffalo Weaver	<i>Bubalornis niger</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓					
252	White-headed Buffalo Weaver	<i>Dinemellia dinemelli</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
253	Speckle-fronted Weaver	<i>Sporopipes frontalis</i>				2		5	15	10	20	6				

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February												
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
254	Rufous-tailed Weaver	<i>Histurgops ruficauda</i>			5	10	4	10				4	10		
255	Grey-headed Social Weaver	<i>Pseudonigrita araudi</i>							50		1				
256	Baglafaecht Weaver	<i>Ploceus baglafaecht</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓					2	6	
257	Taveta Golden Weaver	<i>Ploceus castaneiceps</i>		✓											
258	Vitelline Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus vitellinus</i>				1	4			1	2	6			
259	Speke's Weaver	<i>Ploceus spekei</i>											20		
260	Black-headed Weaver	<i>Ploceus melanocephalus</i>							1						
261	Golden-backed Weaver	<i>Ploceus jacksoni</i>			6										
262	Red-headed Weaver	<i>Anaplectes rubriceps</i>	✓												
263	Black Bishop	<i>Euplectes gierowii</i>													✓
264	Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes orix</i>					8								
265	Fan-tailed Widowbird	<i>Euplectes axillaris</i>												15	
266	Red-collared Widowbird	<i>Euplectes ardens</i>											1		
267	Grosbeak Weaver	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>			1										✓
268	Yellow-crowned Bishop	<i>Euplectes afer</i>					75								
269	Green-winged Pytilia	<i>Pytilia melba</i>					1								
270	Peter's Twin-spot	<i>Hypargos niveoguttatus</i>	✓												
271	Red-billed Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>					5								
272	Red-cheeked Cordonbleu	<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>			1		1								
273	Purple Grenadier	<i>Uraeginthus ianthinogaster</i>									1				
274	Black-faced Waxbill	<i>Estrilda erythronotos</i>										3			
275	Bronze Mannikin	<i>Lonchura cucullatus</i>													✓
276	Steel-blue Whydah	<i>Vidua hypocherina</i>										1			
277	Yellow-fronted Canary	<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>		1			2								
278	White-bellied Canary	<i>Serinus dorsostriatus</i>								1					
279	Streaky Seed-eater	<i>Serinus striolatus</i>										2	4	4	
280	Golden-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>									1				

Mammals

1	Yellow-winged Bat	<i>Lavia frons</i>			3	3								30	
2	Warthog	<i>Phacochoerus aethiopicus</i>		30	6	15	6	7	6	6			3	22	
3	Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>		2	H		15	1	25			1	18		
4	Masai Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>		25	1	12		25	30	15	40	30			

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February												
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
5	Kirk's Dik-Dik	<i>Rhynchotragus kirki</i>				15	2	3	8		2				
6	Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>		4			1		1			1			
7	Eland	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>									5		2	3	
8	Common Waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>		30	20	10	10		10						
9	Defassa Waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus defassa</i>								8		2	5	1	
10	Topi	<i>Damaliscus korrigum</i>							1	5	7				
11	Coke's Hartebeeste	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus cokii</i>				3								6	
12	Blue Wildebeest	<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>					100	3000		25	2000	40,000	2000	2000	
13	Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>			60	100	80	40	60	40	10				
14	Grant's Gazelle	<i>Gazella granti</i>						10		50	300	500	200	200	
15	Thomson's Gazelle	<i>Gazella thomsoni</i>					8	1000		250	200	500	150	200	
16	African Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>		200		100	100	10	2		1	2	300	300	
17	Plains Zebra	<i>Equus quagga</i>		50			30	500		5000	10,000	3000	200	500	
18	Black Rhinoceros	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>											5	3	
19	Yellow-spotted Rock Hyrax	<i>Heterohyrax brucei</i>				25			30	5					
20	Southern Tree Hyrax	<i>Dendrohyrax arboreus</i>			1									4	
21	African Elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>			30	30	50	1	30	2	1		10	30	
22	Unstriped Ground Squirrel	<i>Xerus rutilus</i>			2	2	2								
23	Ochre Bush Squirrel	<i>Paraxerus ochraceus</i>													
24	Smith's Bush Squirrel	<i>Paraxerus cepapi</i>			3										
25	African Hare	<i>Lepus habessinicus</i>								1					
26	African Grass Rat	<i>Arvicanthis niloticus</i>							1						
27	Black-backed Jackal	<i>Canis mesomelas</i>							2	4		1	3		
28	Side-striped Jackal	<i>Canis adustus</i>													
29	African Golden Wolf (Jackal)	<i>Canis aureus</i>											11	2	
30	Bat-eared Fox	<i>Otocyon megalotis</i>								5					
31	Slender Mongoose	<i>Herpestes sanguineus</i>							1				1	4	
32	Banded Mongoose	<i>Mungos mungo</i>				23	25					10			
33	Eastern Dwarf Mongoose	<i>Helogale parvula</i>			✓	5	30		10	4					
34	Spotted Hyena	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>						3	1	2	5	5	3	1	
35	Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>			4		1	14	6	8	11		12	13	
36	Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>							3						

	Common name	Scientific name	January/February												
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
37	Cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>										1			
38	Serval	<i>Felis serval</i>		1					1		1	1			
39	Olive Baboon	<i>Papio anubis</i>		100		70	100	10	20	6			10	80	
40	Blue Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus mitis</i>		7			3						2	10	
41	Vervet Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i>		4	3	4	1	5	12	3	2	2	15	15	✓
42	Guereza Colobus	<i>Colobus guereza</i>		12											
43	Egyptian Mongoose	<i>Herpestes ichneumon</i>			1										
44	Mouse sp.							4							

Reptiles

1	Flap-necked Chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo dilepis</i>										1			1	
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Other Un-specified sightings

Gecko sp.

Skink sp.

Agama sp.

Dung beetle sp.

Rhinoceros beetle sp.

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