

Tanzania Highlights

Naturetrek Tour Report

2 - 16 November 2017



Leopard



Wildebeeste



Painted Snipe



Cheetah

Report and images by Zul Bhatia



Naturetrek

Mingledown Barn

Wolf's Lane

Chawton

Alton

Hampshire

GU34 3HJ

UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Tour participants: Zul Bhatia (leader) and Daniel Nyamoga & Firoz Rafiq (local guides/drivers)
With 11 Naturetrek clients

Introduction

The two week trip to Northern Tanzania, visiting the National Parks and the Ngorongoro Crater, lived up to all its expectations and more. The locations of the masses of animals on the Serengeti/Ngorongoro plains in November is very much dependant on rainfall, which can be very localised and erratic from one year to the next. After a long dry spell, it had begun to rain in many places in the Serengeti before we got there and the animals had moved on to the plains en masse. We were incredibly lucky and couldn't have planned it better to see and spend time with the vast herds. We saw some very exciting mammals during the safari including three Servals, ten Bat-eared Foxes and two Black Rhinoceros. Big cats were very well represented with 103 Lions, eight Cheetahs and eight Leopards, the last being an exceptional number in one trip.

Mammal spotting was generally the order of most days, with birds as a bonus. There were some very keen mammal observers in our party, resulting in a list of over 50 species. A reflection of the fact that there were several very keen birders as well resulted in us recording 339 bird species. Due to the earlier very dry weather, opportunistic breeders such as bishops, whydahs, widowbirds and weavers, with some notable exceptions, were mainly not in breeding plumages and therefore not very obvious. Amongst other notable species seen were Black Goshawk, Greater Painted-snipe, Black-tailed Godwit, Lemon Dove, Eurasian Golden Oriole, Temminck's Courser, Caspian Plover, Broad-billed Roller, White-tailed Blue Flycatcher, Karamoja Apalis and Brown Parisoma.

Our two local driver/guides, Firoz and Daniel were outstanding, and made a major contribution to the success of the safari with their pleasant personalities, nothing being too much trouble, and their great knowledge. Many of the accommodations we stayed in were superb and enjoyed by the group, particularly the wonderful Sopa Lodge situated on the highest point of the Ngorongoro Crater rim. At 7,800 feet above sea level, the hot water bottles at night were much appreciated!

In the species list, an attempt has been made to quantify the number of each species seen each day. Some are, of course, 'guesstimates' as there was no time for proper counts. Numbers reflect an estimate of the minimum numbers seen.

Day 1

Thursday 2nd November

There was chaos at the Kenya Airways departure desks at London Heathrow Airport with long queues, as none of the self-service terminals were working, so it took a long time for everyone to get checked in. Even at the final departure gate, the system was down and everyone had to be checked in manually. This resulted in our departure being about half an hour behind schedule. The flight was pretty full but quite comfortable.

Day 2

Friday 3rd November

We landed at Nairobi at 4.50am where the ten of us on the flight (Zul and nine group members) finally met each other! We were to meet the last two group members at our accommodation near Arusha later. Getting off the plane and through security took a while and we finally settled in at a café for a hot drink.

The scheduled departure time for our flight to Kilimanjaro International Airport was 7.35am and we left just a few minutes late. We landed at Kilimanjaro at 8.25am and were met by Salvatore from our ground agents in Tanzania, and left the airport at 9.10am. By co-incidence, another driver was also there to pick up Nancy and David, our other two group members, who had arrived from Madagascar on a different flight. It took about 45 minutes for our transfer to the beautiful Serena Mountain Lodge, our base for the next two nights.

We checked in to the fabulous rooms and relaxed for a while before lunch. There was time to relax after lunch too before Zul led a guided walk in the grounds, starting at 4pm, which almost everyone joined. Rain cut the session short, but we had seen quite a few species by then including Alpine Swift, Brown-breasted Barbet (entering a freshly excavated hole), Lesser Honeyguide, African Paradise Flycatcher, White-eyed Slaty-Flycatcher and Ruppell's Robin-Chat. We called the log after dinner, a daily ritual for all those who wanted to participate. It rained a lot at night.

Day 3

Saturday 4th November

It drizzled a lot for much of the day, usually very light but with the occasional heavy shower, and the odd dry spell too. We left our lodge at 8.10am and entered Arusha National Park (NP) at 8.45am. Sometimes this journey takes a significantly shorter time, but today there were a lot of traffic police around. Whilst the drivers got our permits at the entrance to Arusha NP, we were able to start looking at the wildlife in earnest, and to look at the informative interpretation boards too.

Our first stop, a few minutes after leaving the gate, was Serengeti Ndogo (Small Serengeti) where we saw our first large mammals of the trip. We took our time watching wildlife en route to the Momella Gate, arriving about 10.30am to pick up our armed ranger for a walk in the park. It was drizzling steadily when we reached Momella Gate, so waited in our vehicles for 5-10 minutes and then decided to do a shorter than normal walk with armed ranger Fredericki. We drove towards Tululusia waterfall and then, as it was dry, we walked the rest of the way. It was an easy walk on level ground with quite a few Buffalo around. A Moustached Tinkerbird was the best bird on the walk.

After the walk we got back in the vehicles and drove up Mount Meru as far as Fig Tree Arch. It drizzled lightly most of the time. We got back to Momella Gate at 12.40pm and ate our picnic lunches in a sheltered area, where we had great views of stunning White-fronted Bee-eaters. We then did the circuit of the Momella Lakes where birds were plentiful. We saw hundreds of Little Grebes, both Lesser and Greater Flamingoes in numbers, many waders and other wetland species too. We got back to Serena Mountain Lodge just after 6pm.

A great variety of birds had been seen today, so the after-dinner sightings log took a while.

Day 4

Sunday 5th November

We left Serena Mountain Lodge at 8.40am, had a brief stop in Arusha to buy an umbrella and some Tanzanian snacks (Mandazi & Vitumbua), and were on our way from Arusha by 9.30am. We passed Makuyuni village at 10.55am and arrived at Tarangire NP gate at 11.45am. We were there just over half an hour whilst the drivers got our permits. The birding was good, as it usually is there, and we started seeing the first of the Tanzanian endemics: Ashy Starling and Yellow-collared Lovebird.

With wildlife viewing en route, we arrived at Tarangire Safari Lodge for lunch at 1.45pm. What an awesome view from the lodge! We dropped our bags at our tents, refreshed ourselves and went straight to lunch. With the help of one of the domestic staff, we were shown African Scops Owl and we all had great views. This lodge, with the Tarangire River below us, panoramic views all round and some very tame birds, was a great place to stay. Elephants were almost always visible down at the river.

We set off on an afternoon game drive at 4.15pm. One of the places we went to was Serengeti Ndogo (Small Serengeti) in the hope of seeing a Cheetah, as this is the best place in the park for this species, but we had no luck. There was plenty to see, of course, including many birds and our first Wildebeest and Grant's Gazelle. We got back to the lodge about 6.45pm, just before dark.

Day 5

Monday 6th November

Our scheduled departure at 7.30am from Tarangire Safari Lodge with our lunch boxes was slightly delayed by everyone trying to see the well-hidden Yellow-winged Bats roosting in a tree at the edge of the car park.

We were out all day and what a day it was for big cat sightings with ten Lions (including three up a tree) and three Leopards. The first sighting of the latter was very brief as a very skittish animal came down from the tree it was in when we stopped. This was a great pity as it looked fabulous in the tree and wasn't far from the road. The next Leopard, at the edge of the Silale Swamp, was amazing and we all had excellent, prolonged views of it on our own. Sightings don't get better than this!

We had our lunch at the Silale picnic site (1.40pm to 2.10pm) and then spent some time exploring the swamp edge for wildlife. A tight-knit group of at least 30 Elephants was fascinating to watch, and we saw several Bohor Reedbuck too. Birds were very numerous at wet pools and included many herons, egrets and ibises, African Openbill, African Jacana, Marsh, Wood and Green Sandpipers and Little Stint.

On our way back we stopped and scanned the river from the Kuro bridge, and were rewarded with excellent views of a Greater Painted-snipe. We got back to the lodge shortly before dusk. Nancy and David went on an optional night drive organised by the lodge. They had a great time and saw lots of animals including several animals that were only recorded there: African Civet, White-tailed Mongoose, Spring Hare, African Porcupine and Bushbaby.

En route our tents after calling the log, some of us were lucky enough to briefly see a Leopard in the camp, which was pointed out by one of the guards who always escorted us to and from the tents after dark.

Day 6

Tuesday 7th November

We left Tarangire Safari Lodge at 7.30am and exited the park about half an hour later. At the village by the main tarmac road (Minjingu) we bought some bananas, chappatis and biscuits to keep us going as we were taking the 'long route' to our next lodge: Manyara Serena Lodge. The long route meant we turned off the tarmac at Mbuyu Wa Jerumani at 8.55am, passed through two lovely villages (Magara & Mayoka), did some birding at small roadside wetlands, saw some excellent scenery, and entered L Manyara NP from the south at 10.55am. We then traversed to whole length of the park, taking in the Hot Springs en route to the Hippo Pool area, before leaving the park and climbing the Rift Valley escarpment to our lodge.

The Hot Springs area and the boardwalk were excellent for seeing Flamingoes en masse, and we spent some time identifying the waders too. The highlight was seeing quite a few very range-restricted Chestnut-banded Plovers. The Hippo Pool area was absolutely amazing for waterbirds, with Black Heron, Purple Heron, Saddle-billed Stork, Hottentot Teal, Purple Swamphen, various species of sandpiper, Little Stint and Collared Pratincole amongst the highlights.

Travelling through the impressive groundwater forest on our way out of the park, with its towering trees, was slow as there were so many Olive Baboons to watch and a few Blue Monkeys too. We finally got to the Serena Lodge at 3.10pm and went straight in for a hot lunch. It was a good job we had bought those snacks at the start of the day as it was a very late lunch!

After lunch we had free time which was well appreciated. Some took a swim in the infinity pool, reckoned to be one of the best in the world, with magnificent views over Lake Manyara NP.

Day 7

Wednesday 8th November

We left Manyara Serena Lodge at 7.40am and stopped at the bustling town of Karatu for fuel before arriving at the Ngorongoro CA Lodware Gate about 8.50am. We were there about 25 minutes whilst the drivers got our permits. In the Information Centre, Zul gave an introduction to the area using a very helpful relief map. He pointed out various features of interest, some of which we would be visiting. It was great to see the scaled, relief map and it helped us get our bearings.

Twenty minutes after leaving the gate, we were getting our first views of the Ngorongoro Crater – always very special. It was very busy there but we really enjoyed our stop and it was difficult to tear ourselves away, but we had to after 20 minutes as we still had a long way to go today. We made a brief stop at the Grzimek memorial further round the crater rim. The Grzimeks (father Bernhard and son Michael) were passionate about conservation of the area. They 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.

We carried on round the rim of the crater and enjoyed the spectacular views of the Ngorongoro Highlands, with its magnificent forest dripping with mosses and lichens, and various extinct volcanoes. We stopped to use the

toilets at the Seneto Descent road and had a different view of the Crater from there. Soon we were losing height as we went down to the Serengeti plains. Notable roadside wildlife was Capped Wheatear, Taita Fiscal, Blue-headed Tree Agama and Kori Bustard.

We entered the Serengeti NP proper at 12.40pm and immediately started seeing hundreds of gazelles and antelopes. The official entrance gate at Naabi Hill was very busy and it took about an hour for the drivers to get our permits sorted. First, we had to check out of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, and then check in to the Serengeti – two lots of paperwork and payments! The wait at Naabi Hill wasn't a problem really, as we had our picnic lunch and enjoyed the very tame wildlife (especially birds) present. Some also took the short walk up to a high viewpoint overlooking the plains. It looked very impressive today with the large numbers of animals around. We finally got on our way at 2.25pm but progress was slow as we stopped to enjoy the great concentrations of animals (mainly Wildebeest) that had assembled on the plains just northwest of Naabi Hill. We also saw our first Serengeti Lions – two females stretched out on the plains! Quarter of an hour later we saw two Cheetahs (our first) lying on a slight rise right by the road. It was a brilliant photographic opportunity and they were well enjoyed by all.

As we neared Seronera (the headquarters of the Serengeti NP), we were treated to great views of a Serval – one of the smaller, beautifully-marked cats that we don't always see on our trips. We crossed the Banagi River at 5.15pm and saw an immature male Lion soon after that. We arrived at our luxury tented camp, Mbuzi Mawe, named after the Swahili for the Klipspringers which lived in that kopje. After some relaxation, we were escorted from our tents to the dining area and back again later.

Day 8

Thursday 9th November

We left Mbuzi Mawe camp at 8.10am and slowly made our way to the Retima Hippo Pool, watching wildlife as we went. The Hippo Pool area was brilliant as there were so many Hippopotamuses in a small area (minimum of 139 counted) and there was so much interaction. We spent nearly an hour there before heading further west, seeing a nice group of 12 Eland before we got to the main Western Corridor road. At one point we encountered a lovely group of about 30 really relaxed Elephants (females and young) of mixed ages by the roadside and we spent a while with them.

We stopped at an area of Whistling Thorn (*Acacia drepanolobium*) where we found two Karamoja Apalis. This is a very range-restricted species that has only recently started occurring in the Serengeti NP, and it is the first time it has been recorded on this tour.

We had our packed lunches at the Hembe Special Campsite. It was a beautiful spot and we had it to ourselves. The only downside was that we had to use 'bush toilets' – the only time on the safari. Next we visited the area in the Seronera Valley called Korongo ya Johni and famed for its big cats. We weren't disappointed and saw seventeen Lions together – all females or large young. Shortly after leaving the Lions, we were watching two Leopards! Both were in their own tree, but not far from each other. They weren't particularly close to the road, but we got excellent views through Zul's telescope. We got back to Mbuzi Mawe camp at 6.05pm.

Day 9

Friday 10th November

Lions were showing from the camp first thing this morning, which resulted in a slightly delayed departure. Shortly after leaving for our game drive, we came across seven Lions on a small kopje. Firoz thought they would be part of the same pride we had seen earlier from our camp. Although distant, great views were obtained through the telescope.

Next, we had a long stop at a section of the river that held a lot of Hippopotamuses and a few Crocodiles too. It was entertaining to watch a Common Sandpiper systematically 'working' the Hippos, as well as Red-billed Oxpeckers apparently drinking blood from a scar on a Hippopotamus. We also had an hour at the Seronera Visitor Centre where many of us took advantage of the nice interpretation explaining the history of the park and many aspects of the features. It was also a very good area for looking at and photographing many tame birds and Hyrax.

We carried on wildlife viewing as we made our way to the Serengeti Sopa Lodge, our base for the next two nights and, upon arrival, we went straight to lunch. There were fabulous views from the balcony with many animals on view. A male Red-headed Weaver was also building his nest quite close to the balcony and was to provide much interest over the next few days too.

We left to go out again just after 4pm. We went to Lake Magadi, but progress was very slow as termites were everywhere and there were lots of eagles feasting on them. We had excellent views of the odd perched Tawny, Steppe and Lesser Spotted Eagles, but it was difficult to identify every bird in the concentration of 100+ large eagles overhead that we came across. It was a marvellous sight to witness. We also saw at least 20 European Rollers together feeding on the termites. At Lake Magadi there were many flamingoes and waders including Pied Avocet, Black-winged Stilt, Ruff, Spur-winged Lapwing and Kittlitz's Plover.

Day 10

Saturday 11th November

Our scheduled departure was slightly delayed by enjoying 40+ Epauletted Fruit Bats at their roost just by the front entrance to the lodge. Zul had established their presence by quizzing the staff, as they weren't in their 'usual place' where we normally see them. Apparently, they were much troubled by Olive Baboons at their old roost site.

We headed for the Seronera area of the park, most famed for big cats. En route, we saw two groups of Lions. Firstly we saw seven, including one in a tree, and then an hour and a half later we saw a group of nine that included three adult males with impressive manes. We stopped for toilets and a leg stretch at Makoma Hill (Mawe Meupe). There was a very obliging Silverbird there that gave great views, and Rufous-tailed Weavers (a Tanzanian endemic) were active at the nest too, so there was plenty to see. Soon after leaving we came to a small kopje, Mawe Meusi, and there were seven Lions on it! Across the road from them, in a distant tree, was a Leopard. Apparently earlier it had been on the same kopje as the Lions, but their presence there chased it off.

We had our lunch at the Seronera visitor centre with the tame birds and Hyrax keeping us entertained again. We left at 1.20pm and twenty minutes later we were watching another Leopard! This one was in a tree very close to

the road, but was very inactive. We watched it for a while and then moved on to the Masai Kopjes, where we had great, but brief views of a Serval alongside our vehicle.

We carried on to an area of plains known to the locals as “Utafiti” (Swahili for research); one of the study areas used by scientists studying the plains animals. We were lucky enough to chance upon a Cheetah mother with her three well-grown cubs feasting on a yearling Wildebeest. We had them to ourselves too, as there were no other tourists around when we arrived there.

After leaving that area, we passed by a series of ponds (“Vidimbwini”) where there was a good selection of waders to see, as well as several Bohor Reedbucks. Nearby, we also saw Temminck’s and Double-banded Coursers as well as a group of Caspian Plovers. At a small kopje (“Utafiti Rocks”), we had great views of a Spotted Eagle-Owl – our first for the trip. On another small kopje there was a Lioness with a tiny cub, which she suckled as we watched from quite close by.

Then it was time to head back to our lodge. We had a lovely encounter with a family of Elephants that came to within a metre of our vehicle. Some were a bit nervous, but the drivers were very confident that these very relaxed Elephants posed no risk to us. We also enjoyed spending time with the massive herds of Wildebeest and Zebra before we got back to the lodge at 5.50pm. What an amazing day it had been for spending time with the herds, and for big cats.

Day 11

Sunday 12th November

There was time for some birding in the camp before we left just after 8am. A Brown-crowned Tchagra and a Wire-tailed Swallow showed really well from near the swimming pool. Shortly after leaving the lodge, we came across a mass of vultures and a few Marabou Storks feeding on something we couldn’t identify as it was a bit distant and hidden. There were at least ten Ruppell’s, 20 African White-backed, one Hooded and one Lappet-faced Vultures. A roadside Abyssinian Scimitarbill was our first.

We stopped at a concrete bridge over the river and watched several Striped Swallows collecting mud for their nests, and a Grey-headed Kingfisher was going in and out of its nest too. Shortly after that we saw two single Lions. One was in a tree and quite obscured by leaves and branches, so it took a while for everyone to spot it. There were lots of Elephants around (at least 38) all heading down to the river to drink. We came across several Spotted Hyaenas cooling off in roadside puddles and they allowed incredibly close approaches. Vast herds of animals peppered the plains everywhere. It was difficult to estimate numbers, but we all agreed that we must have seen over a million Wildebeest alone by the end of the day!

We reached the Simba Kopjes and the main Naabi/Seronera road at 10.45am. We made a slight detour to check an area where sand/gravel had been extracted for road making as that area can be good for seeing Lions and Cheetahs, but there were none today. There was some water lying in one of the hollows and we found some ducks and waders there. We arrived at Naabi Hill at 11.30am and the drivers checked us out of the Serengeti and into Ngorongoro again. The whole procedure was very quick and we were away by 11.45am. Just before we got to the Serengeti/Ngorongoro boundary, there was a mass of vultures on the ground with two Golden Jackals and two Spotted Hyaenas too. We stopped to watch them briefly.

Our next major stop was Oldupai Gorge, where we had a lecture given by Masaki, one of the guides there. We also ate our picnic lunches here and some appreciated the museum, looking at the (replica) artefacts and reading the information provided. Remains of early man dating back almost two million years 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 were there from about 1pm to 2.20pm.

After leaving Oldupai it was uphill to the Ngorongoro Crater rim and then quite a way round it, passing the viewpoint where we had first seen the Ngorongoro Crater four days ago. It seemed much longer ago! About 4.30pm we arrived at the wonderful Ngorongoro Sopa Lodge, our base for the next three nights. The views of the crater were great from the lodge, our rooms were massive, and the whole place was very impressive. A nice touch for most of us was having a hot water bottle placed in our beds each night!

Day 12

Monday 13th November

We had an early start today with tea and biscuits from 5.30am onwards and leaving the lodge just after 6am with packed breakfasts. Unfortunately, Gerry was not feeling up to coming with us, so he stayed at the lodge. Just after 6.15am we were descending in to the crater. The Sopa Lodge descent into the crater is a dream compared to the Seneto Descent that all the other lodges on the rim have to use. It is a gentle slope and never as busy as the Seneto. It also gave us the crater to ourselves for a while.

On our descent, we watched three Black-backed Jackals interacting in an unusual way with a Spotted Hyaena. A fourth jackal was nearby too. They closely followed the hyaena wherever it went! We never solved the mystery as they all disappeared from sight. Three notable birds on our descent of which we had great views were Augur Buzzard, Common (Steppe) Buzzard and Secretarybird.

Soon after we got to the floor of the crater and turned towards the Munge River, fifteen Lions appeared over a rise and proceeded to walk right past us. At one point they completely surrounded a cameraman who was making a film about hyaenas for Belgian TV. He completely ignored the Lions! He was also staying at our lodge. We enjoyed the Lions whilst they were about us before they disappeared into long grass. We guessed they were heading down to the river, so we went there. They didn't appear there, but we were rewarded with five more Lions – three magnificent males with big manes as well as a pair that had separated themselves from the others.

We enjoyed our breakfasts at the lovely Ngoitokitok Springs – a place that gets really busy at lunch times. Very tame Speke's Weavers, Superb Starlings and Rufous-backed Weavers kept us company. There were quite a few Hippopotamuses and a few White Pelicans around too.

After a hearty breakfast, we were off again. Noteworthy birds seen were many Grey Crowned Cranes (at least 65), Black-winged Lapwing on a nest, Red-backed Shrike and Isabelline Shrike. We had great, long views of a Golden Jackal too. Stopping at the picnic spot in the Lerai Forest dominated by massive Yellow-barked Acacia trees, we were amused to see a Black-faced Vervet enter a vehicle (not ours!), take a packet of biscuits and sit in front of us all eating them! It was also carrying a baby under its belly the whole time.

We got back to the lodge for a hot lunch at 1.45pm. We went out again at 4pm to visit the Irkepusi Cultural Boma (Masai settlement), about ten minutes away from the lodge. It was an interesting experience in a beautiful setting and many photographs were taken. We got back to the lodge at 5.15pm.

Day 13

Tuesday 14th November

We left the lodge after breakfast at 7.30am and took our time getting to the entrance gate to the crater. En route we stopped at a place where Firoz had seen Brown Parisoma before, and amazingly one appeared. With some difficulty it was seen by most of us. At the entrance gate, a normally skulking Grey-capped Warbler was singing vigorously and showed itself.

No sooner had we entered the crater and we heard a report of a Black Rhinoceros heading towards the Lerai Forest, so we rushed there. It was seen very briefly by some of us before it disappeared behind a small hill. After what seemed like a long wait, it reappeared but was moving very fast towards the forest. We all got good, albeit a bit distant, views before it was lost in the forest. The drivers were surprised at its skittishness and turn of speed as they are not normally like that. We were delighted to finally see the Rhinoceros, of course, as it was our main 'target' for Ngorongoro. After that we went in to the Lerai forest and, amazingly, Bill managed to spot the Rhinoceros again through an obscure gap in the vegetation and we were able to enjoy more views.

After the Lerai forest we went to the Hippo Pool. Sometimes, the Hippopotamuses can just be fairly calm and peaceful in the water, but not today. There were Hippos out of the water, much noise, chasing, several fights and even blood was drawn – all a little bit gory! There were so many birds at the pools with several species of heron, many waders and quite a few ducks too. Highlights were excellent views of African Rail, Lesser Swamp Warbler and Collared Pratincole. From the Hippo Pool, we also saw two Lions not very far away with about another ten a bit further away.

We had our packed lunches and a good break at Ngoitokitok Springs (where we had breakfast yesterday). Just after leaving at 2.30pm, we saw a Serval walking at the edge of the marsh. It had been an amazing trip for Serval sightings – an animal we don't see every trip. This time, we had seen three! On our way up out of the crater we saw a group of a dozen Eland – not an animal we had seen that much of, so we enjoyed them.

We got back to the lodge at 3.30pm and some joined Zul for a birdwatch in the grounds from 4.30pm. Among species seen were Streaky Seedeater, Eastern Double-collared Sunbird, Hunter's Cisticola and a gorgeous male Tacazze Sunbird.

During dinner, Zul got a message to say that the Verreaux's Eagle-Owls were showing well in the grounds just outside the main lodge building, so several of us went and had superb views by the light of the guard's torch.

Day 14

Wednesday 15th November

Our time at the Ngorongoro area had sadly come to an end. There was, however, some time for birding in the grounds and taking in the breathtaking views of the crater before we left the lodge at 8.10am. We stopped at the main viewpoint (where we had first seen the crater about a week ago) and Catherine found a Black Rhinoceros! Zul got the telescope set up and we all had nice views. We got to the exit gate about 9.30am. The exit formalities

and comfort break were completed quite quickly and we were away soon after, on a tarmac road again after over a week without it!

After a short drive on the tarmac, through the busy town of Karatu, and five kilometres on a dirt track, we arrived at the wonderful Gibbs Farm. Everyone was instantly impressed by the ambience of the place. Gibbs 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 just over three hours here, with some people just relaxing, whilst others took a tour of the gardens, looked at farm animals or just explored the place on their own. Bronze Sunbird and the gorgeous White-tailed Blue Flycatcher were new birds for the trip at Gibbs.

The buffet lunches at Gibbs are famed for their quality, and we weren't disappointed. We had an early lunch together with Daniel and Firoz, and afterwards had the opportunity to thank them for all that they had done for us on the safari. They had both been outstanding driver guides and the success of the safari and what we had experienced was very much down to them.

We had a quick stop near Manyara village at an amazing place which was absolutely packed with souvenirs before leaving for Arusha just after 2.30pm. About two hours later we arrived at the Mount Meru Hotel in Arusha where a transfer bus awaited to take everyone (except Nancy, David and Zul) to Kilimanjaro International Airport. Nancy and David were staying an extra night before flying off to see Gorillas in Rwanda. Zul was staying on in Arusha for two weeks as a volunteer with Nature Tanzania (BirdLife International partner). Those returning to the UK boarded their return flight at the airport.

Day 15

Thursday 16th November

Our overnight flight landed back in the UK in the early morning, where another Naturetrek adventure came to an end.

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Species Lists

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

	Common Name	Scientific Name	November												
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>				20	3	20	6	3	20	10	20	20	
2	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		100									1	1	
3	Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>		1			1						3	10	
4	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	8				2								
5	Long-tailed Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>		3	1		1								
6	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1	3	3	3	4		1	2	1		2	1	
7	Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>				20		1	1		1	1	1	1	
8	Goliath Heron	<i>Ardea goliath</i>					1								
9	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>		1			1								
10	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	1	2		1	1						1		
11	Black Heron	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>					2								
12	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	1											1	
13	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>				1	3						4		
14	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	100	10		10	20				1		1	100	
15	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>							1	1	1				
16	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>					11							6	
17	Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>		1	1	4	2							1	
18	Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>					1		1	1			4	1	
19	African Openbill	<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>				15	30								
20	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>		2							1				
21	Eurasian White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>				1		3		30	25				
22	Saddle-billed Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>				3	1	1	2	1					
23	Marabou Stork	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>		1	10	20	20	30	28	2	20	3		4	
24	Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>		2		25	10							3	50
25	Hadada Ibis	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	5	6			6								
26	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>		23		1	100						5	2	
27	African Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>				4	4						1	1	
28	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>		20			50			50				20	

	Common Name	Scientific Name	November														
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
29	Lesser Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>		500			2000				10				200	200	
30	Fulvous Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>					6								1		
31	White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>					200										
32	Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>		5		10	20	6	2	10	10				90	40	
33	Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>		2		10	5								1		
34	Comb Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>			7	3	1										
35	Cape Teal	<i>Anas capensis</i>		40													3
36	Red-billed Duck	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>				1	10					2	11	30	20		
37	Hottentot Teal	<i>Anas hottentota</i>					12								10	12	
38	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>					30								6	20	
39	Southern Pochard	<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>		50													
40	Maccoa Duck	<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>		2													
41	Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>								1							1
42	Yellow-billed Kite	<i>Milvus migrans aegyptius</i>					3	2							3	3	1
43	African Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	H		1	2				1	1	1	1	1	1		
44	Hooded Vulture	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>							2		2	2	1				
45	White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps africanus</i>			6	30		30	20	30	75	40	25	10			
46	Ruppell's Vulture	<i>Gyps rueppellii</i>			1	1			8	2	25	60					
47	Lappet-faced Vulture	<i>Torgos tracheliotus</i>			2	2		4	1	3	4	3	3	2			
48	White-headed Vulture	<i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i>				1											
49	Black-breasted Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>								1					2		
50	Brown Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>			1	1				2	1						
51	Bateleur	<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>			3	4	1	1			2	3	1			1	
52	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>													1	1	
53	Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>			2				2		1	1	1	1	1	1	
54	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>				1				4		2	1	3	2		
55	African Harrier-Hawk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>				2	1									1	
56	Dark Chanting Goshawk	<i>Melierax metabates</i>							1	1	1	1					
57	Eastern Chanting Goshawk	<i>Melierax poliopterus</i>							1	1							
58	African Goshawk	<i>Accipiter tachiro</i>	1														
59	Black Goshawk	<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i>															1
60	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		2					1		1	1			2	2	

	Common Name	Scientific Name	November												
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
61	Mountain Buzzard	<i>Buteo oreophilus</i>											1		
62	Augur Buzzard	<i>Buteo augur</i>		1	1				1	2			1	3	2
63	Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>									2	3			
64	Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>			1				1			2			
65	Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>		1	6	3	1	2	1	5	2				
65a	Large Eagle sp.	<i>Aquila sp.</i>								100	20				
66	Martial Eagle	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>			1	3	1								
67	Long-crested Eagle	<i>Lophaetus occipitalis</i>		1											
68	Secretarybird	<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>			2	4			2		5		1	3	
69	Pygmy Falcon	<i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i>			2	1			1						
70	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>						4			10	6			
71	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>								1					
72	Greater Kestrel	<i>Falco rupicoloides</i>						1							
73	Grey Kestrel	<i>Falco ardosiaceus</i>					2								
74	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>			2			2							
75	Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>											1		
76	Coqui Francolin	<i>Francolinus coqui</i>			3				2	2	1	1			
77	Crested Francolin	<i>Francolinus sephaena</i>			10	6									
78	Hildebrandt's Francolin	<i>Francolinus hildebrandti</i>		8							2				6
79	Yellow-necked Francolin	<i>Francolinus leucoscepus</i>			3	10									
80	Grey-breasted Francolin	<i>Francolinus rufopictus</i>						2	2		10	2			
81	Red-necked Francolin	<i>Francolinus afer</i>			2	3									
82	Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>		30	10	6		8	20	30	50	20	50		
83	Grey Crowned Crane	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>		2			2							65	30
84	African Rail	<i>Rallus caeruleus</i>													2
85	Black Crake	<i>Amaurornis flavirostris</i>				1	3	3	2	2					4
86	Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio madagascariensis</i>					1								
87	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>					10			2					6
88	Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>													1
89	Kori Bustard	<i>Ardeotis kori</i>						4		6	10	5	6	10	
90	White-bellied Bustard	<i>Eupodotis senegalensis</i>						2	2	3	2				
91	Black-bellied Bustard	<i>Lissotis melanogaster</i>						1	2		1				

	Common Name	Scientific Name	November													
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
92	African Jacana	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>		2		12	10							2	2	
93	Greater Painted-snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>			1	2										
94	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		30	1	20	20				40	6		1		
95	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>		37			5				10			10	20	
96	Water Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>			1	1	2					1				
97	Spotted Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus capensis</i>			1											
98	Temminck's Courser	<i>Cursorius temminckii</i>							1			3				
99	Double-banded Courser	<i>Smutsornis africanus</i>			1							10				
100	Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>				2					1					6
101	Long-toed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus crassirostris</i>				1	10							2	10	
102	Blacksmith Lapwing	<i>Vanellus armatus</i>		3	6	25	40		10	20	10	4	150	60		
103	Spur-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>		2			2				6	2				
104	Black-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i>										2		2	2	
105	Crowned Lapwing	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>			6	2	1	6	10			4	2	2	4	
106	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>					4				6					
107	Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>					4				6				10	
108	Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>			1		4	2	4	2						
109	Chestnut-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>					10									
110	Caspian Plover	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>										20				
111	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>					3					1				
112	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>					1									
113	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>		5	3	4	6				4	2				
114	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>			1	1			2	1						
115	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		1	1	1		1	1	1				1		
116	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>		3	2	5	2				6	5	2	4		
117	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		3	2	2	4				6		2	1		
118	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>			2	30	50		2			10				1
119	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>					30									
120	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>		2		20	20	5			30	25	3	10	50	
121	Grey-headed Gull	<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>													4	
122	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>													6	
123	Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles exustus</i>			10	1						5				

	Common Name	Scientific Name	November													
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
124	Yellow-throated Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles gutturalis</i>			20	6				2				20	20	
125	Black-faced Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles decoratus</i>			1	2										
126	Speckled Pigeon	<i>Columba guinea</i>				15									1	
127	Lemon Dove	<i>Columba larvata</i>													1	
128	Dusky Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia lugens</i>						2						25	6	
129	African Mourning Dove	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i>			2	1							1			
130	Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>													1	
131	Ring-necked Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>			10	20		10	20	6	6	2			1	
132	Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>			1							2			1	
133	Emerald-spotted Wood Dove	<i>Turtur chalcospilos</i>	2	1		1	2									
134	Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>			6	5	5									
135	Fischer's Lovebird	<i>Agapornis fischeri</i>						4	15	6						
136	Yellow-collared Lovebird	<i>Agapornis personatus</i>			20	25										
137	Meyer's Parrot	<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>									5	6				
138	Red-bellied Parrot	<i>Poicephalus rufiventris</i>			1	2										
139	Hartlaub's Turaco	<i>Tauraco hartlaubi</i>		1												
140	Violet-crested Turaco	<i>Tauraco porphyreolophus</i>					H									
141	Bare-faced Go-away-bird	<i>Corythaixoides personatus</i>				1			1	1	2					
142	White-bellied Go-away-bird	<i>Corythaixoides leucogaster</i>			3	3										
143	Eastern Plantain Eater	<i>Crinifer zonurus</i>							2							
144	Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>									1					
145	Red-chested Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>		H										2H		H
146	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>					1									
147	Klaas' Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>	H									H				
148	African Emerald Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx cupreus</i>	H													
149	White-browed Coucal	<i>Centropus superciliosus</i>		4	6	4	1							1		
150	African Scops Owl	<i>Otus senegalensis</i>			1	1										
151	Spotted Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo africanus</i>									1					
152	Verreaux's Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo lacteus</i>				3									2	
153	Pearl-spotted Owlet	<i>Glaucidium perlatum</i>							1							
154	Square-tailed (Gabon) Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus fossii</i>				H										
155	African Palm-swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>		1	4	6										

	Common Name	Scientific Name	November													
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
156	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarpitis melba</i>	1													
157	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			10	20		50	100	200	50		50			
158	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	10		6	30	40	30	30	25		5				
159	White-rumped Swift	<i>Apus caffer</i>						10	20	25						
160	Speckled Mousebird	<i>Colius striatus</i>	10	6		3	4	5	2	2	2	2	4	6		
161	Blue-naped Mousebird	<i>Urocolius macrourus</i>			1	8		1	2							
162	Malachite Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo cristata</i>					4								1	
163	Grey-headed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>				3	6	1	3	2	1	1				
164	Woodland Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>									1					
165	Striped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>				1	1			1						
166	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>					1	2								
167	White-fronted Bee-eater	<i>Merops bullockoides</i>		10												
168	Little Bee-eater	<i>Merops pusillus</i>		8		1	4		6	3	1		2	4		
169	Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater	<i>Merops oreobates</i>					2	6				3		3	10	
170	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>														H
171	European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>							2	20	6					
172	Lilac-breasted Roller	<i>Coracias caudata</i>	1		10	12		4	6	4	2	2	1	1		
173	Rufous-crowned Roller	<i>Coracias naevia</i>					1			2						
174	Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>					1									
175	African Hoopoe	<i>Upupa africana</i>						1				1	2			
176	Green Woodhoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>							2	3	2					
177	Abyssinian Scimitarbill	<i>Rhinopomastus minor</i>										1				
178	Red-billed Hornbill	<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>			5	2	2									
179	Von Der Decken's Hornbill	<i>Tockus deckeni</i>			3	6			4	5	4	3				
180	African Grey Hornbill	<i>Tockus nasutus</i>			1	2	2		2		1					
181	Silvery-cheeked Hornbill	<i>Ceratogymna brevis</i>	5	20			1									
182	Southern Ground Hornbill	<i>Bucorvus leadbeateri</i>			5				1							
183	Moustached Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus leucomystax</i>		1												
184	Red-fronted Barbet	<i>Tricholaema diademata</i>						1	2	1						
185	Spot-flanked Barbet	<i>Tricholaema lacrymosa</i>							1							
186	Brown-breasted Barbet	<i>Lybius melanopterus</i>	1										1*			
187	Red-and-yellow Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus erythrocephalus</i>										1				

	Common Name	Scientific Name	November													
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
188	D'arnaud's Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus darnaudii</i>				3										
189	Usambiro Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus usambiro</i>							H	6	8	3				
190	Greater Honeyguide	<i>Indicator indicator</i>		?											H	
191	Lesser Honeyguide	<i>Indicator minor</i>	1													
192	Nubian Woodpecker	<i>Campethera nubica</i>						1		2				1		
193	Cardinal Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>				2										
194	Grey Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos goertae</i>				2										
195	Rufous-naped Lark	<i>Mirafraga africana</i>		1					2	4	4	3	12	10	6	
196	Flappet Lark	<i>Mirafraga rufocinnamomea</i>								2	1					
197	Fischer's Sparrow-Lark	<i>Eremopterix leucopareia</i>				20						1	30	75	30	
198	Red-capped Lark	<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>											1	1	4	
199	Plain Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>						4								
200	Banded Martin	<i>Riparia cincta</i>												3		
201	Rock Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>		1						10	10				2	2
202	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>				2	200	2	2	20	5	5	2	30	20	
203	Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>		2				10				1	2	3		
204	Lesser Striped Swallow	<i>Cecropis abyssinica</i>	4	6	4		10						5			
205	Mosque Swallow	<i>Cecropis senegalensis</i>			4											
206	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>		4			6						1	1		6
207	White-headed Saw-wing	<i>Psalidoprocne albiceps</i>									2					
208	Black Saw-wing	<i>Psalidoprocne pristoptera</i>		10										6	4	
209	African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>		2				2		3	1		2	1	2	
210	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>												20	20	
211	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		2												
212	Yellow-throated Longclaw	<i>Macronyx croceus</i>								1						
213	Plain-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus leucophrys</i>								2			2	2		
214	African Pipit	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>		1					1							
215	Black Cuckooshrike	<i>Campephaga flava</i>		3												
216	Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	6	10	4		4				1		6	4	6	4
217	Olive Thrush	<i>Turdus olivaceus</i>					1	1								
218	Trilling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola woosnami</i>		4												
219	Hunter's Cisticola	<i>Cisticola hunteri</i>							2						6	2

	Common Name	Scientific Name	November													
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
220	Rattling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>		1	1	1		1		2		4		1		
221	Winding Cisticola	<i>Cisticola galactotes</i>					2							1		
222	Pectoral-patch Cisticola	<i>Cisticola brunnescens</i>										1	20			
223	Tawny-flanked Prinia	<i>Prinia subflava</i>			2		1									
224	Karamoja Apalis	<i>Apalis karamojae</i>							2							
225	Grey-capped Warbler	<i>Eminia lepida</i>		1										1	2	
226	Cinnamon Bracken Warbler	<i>Bradypterus cinnamomeus</i>										2	1		1	
227	Green-backed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brachyura</i>	2	2							1	2	1		2	
228	Moustached Grass Warbler	<i>Melocichla mentalis</i>		4												
229	Lesser Swamp Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>													2	
230	Red-faced Crombec	<i>Sylvietta whytii</i>				1										
231	Banded Warbler	<i>Sylvia boehmi</i>			1	2						2				
232	Brown Parisoma	<i>Sylvia lugens</i>													1	
233	Silverbird	<i>Empidonax semipartitus</i>			4	6			6	3	2					
234	African Grey Flycatcher	<i>Bradornis microrhynchus</i>					1		2			1				
235	White-eyed Slaty-Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis fischeri</i>	1					1						1	1	3
236	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>			1	1					1					
237	African Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>		6								1				
238	Chin-spot Batis	<i>Batis molitor</i>		1			1									
239	Cape Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha caffra</i>										4	2	2		
240	Ruppell's Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha semirufa</i>	2												1	
241	White-browed Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha heuglini</i>					3	2	2	2						
242	Spotted Morning Thrush	<i>Cichladusa guttata</i>					1									
243	White-browed Scrub Robin	<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i>				2			2	1		1				
244	Eastern Bearded Scrub Robin	<i>Cercotrichas quadrivirgata</i>					1									
245	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>											1	1		
246	African Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>		1				6					4	4		
247	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>						2	1			2	8	2		
248	Capped Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe pileata</i>						2			3	2				
249	Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>						1		1						
250	Schalow's Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe lugens schalowi</i>						3				1				
251	Northern Anteater Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla aethiops</i>						6				1	20	10		

	Common Name	Scientific Name	November													
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
252	White-tailed Blue Flycatcher	<i>Elminia albicauda</i>														1
253	African Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	1	1			1	1	1							
254	Black-lored Babbler	<i>Turdoides sharpei</i>							2			2	4			
255	Northern Pied-babbler	<i>Turdoides hypoleucus</i>			5	10										
256	Arrow-marked Babbler	<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>									2	1				
257	Red-throated Tit	<i>Melaniparus fringillinus</i>									2					
258	Collared Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna collaris</i>	4													2
259	Scarlet-chested Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>									1	1	1			
260	Tacazze Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia tacazze</i>											1		1	1
261	Bronze Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia kilimensis</i>														2
262	Golden-winged Sunbird	<i>Drepanorhynchus reichenowi</i>		1			1								2	2
263	Eastern Double-collared Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris mediocris</i>													3	3
264	Beautiful Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris pulchellus</i>				1										
265	Variable Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris venustus</i>		2									1			3
266	Marico Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>			1											
267	Montane White-eye	<i>Zosterops poliogastrus</i>							2							1
268	African Black-headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>				1				4						
269	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>													1	
270	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>								1					1	
271	Isabelline Shrike	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>								1					1	
272	Grey-backed Fiscal	<i>Lanius excubitoroides</i>								1	2	3	1			
273	Long-tailed Fiscal	<i>Lanius cabanisi</i>			2	10	4									
274	Taita Fiscal	<i>Lanius dorsalis</i>			3				1							
275	Common Fiscal	<i>Lanius collaris</i>		6											3	4
276	Magpie Shrike	<i>Corvinella melanoleuca</i>			10	10	2	2	4	6	4	5				
277	Northern White-crowned Shrike	<i>Eurocephalus rueppelli</i>			2	8		2	6	20	10	2				
278	Brubru	<i>Nilaus afer</i>			2						1					
279	Black-backed Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus cubla</i>						1	2	1						
280	Brown-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra australis</i>		1		1	1		2	1		1			2	
281	Tropical Boubou	<i>Laniarius aethiopicus</i>		1											2	
282	Slate-coloured Boubou	<i>Laniarius funebris</i>				2					4	2	2			
283	Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	1		4	2	1	2	4	2	2	1				

	Common Name	Scientific Name	November												
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
284	Cape Crow	<i>Corvus capensis</i>						1			2	10	4	1	4
285	Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>	4		6		2								
286	White-necked Raven	<i>Corvus albicollis</i>						10				3	4	1	
287	Wattled Starling	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>							30	50	200	50			
288	Ruppell's Glossy-starling	<i>Lamprotornis purpuropterus</i>						1	10	20	12	6			
289	Superb Starling	<i>Lamprotornis superbus</i>			25	30	6	10	20	12	12	4	10	20	
290	Hildebrandt's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis hildebrandti</i>						12	6			1		1	
291	Violet-backed Starling	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>	3				1								
292	Ashy Starling	<i>Spreo unicolor</i>			10	50									
293	Red-winged Starling	<i>Onychognathus morio</i>	2												4
294	Red-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>		10	6				10	6	1		2	4	
295	Yellow-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus africanus</i>				2			2		2				
296	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>					4	4				2			
297	Kenya Rufous-sparrow	<i>Passer rufocinctus</i>							1	2	2			1	
298	Grey-headed Sparrow	<i>Passer griseus</i>			6					2	2				
299	Chestnut Sparrow	<i>Passer eminiibey</i>							10	2					
300	Yellow-spotted Petronia	<i>Petronia pyrgita</i>					1			1					
301	Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver	<i>Bubalornis niger</i>			20	40	20								
302	White-headed Buffalo-Weaver	<i>Dinemellia dinemelli</i>			5	12	6		10	10	6	6			
303	Speckle-fronted Weaver	<i>Sporopipes frontalis</i>							20	10	10	6			
304	White-browed Sparrow-Weaver	<i>Plocepasser mahali</i>			2		2								
305	Rufous-tailed Weaver	<i>Histurgops ruficauda</i>			10	6		2	6	6	10	10	20	20	
306	Grey-headed Social-Weaver	<i>Pseudonigrita araudi</i>						1	20	20	15				
307	Baglafaecht Weaver	<i>Ploceus baglafaecht</i>	10	3			3	4						6	
308	Lesser Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus intermedius</i>				10			10	12	20				
309	Spectacled Weaver	<i>Ploceus ocularis</i>					1								
310	Holub's Golden Weaver	<i>Ploceus xanthops</i>								1	1	1			
311	Taveta Golden Weaver	<i>Ploceus castaneiceps</i>		12											
312	Vitelline Masked-Weaver	<i>Ploceus vitellinus</i>						1		2	2	10			
313	Village Weaver	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>					10								
314	Speke's Weaver	<i>Ploceus spekei</i>											20	20	
315	Black-necked Weaver	<i>Ploceus nigricollis</i>											2		

	Common Name	Scientific Name	November													
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
316	Red-headed Weaver	<i>Anaplectes rubriceps</i>									2	2	2			
317	Red-billed Quelea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>					4							100		
318	Black Bishop	<i>Euplectes gierowii</i>											1			
319	Yellow Bishop	<i>Euplectes capensis</i>												2		
320	Fan-tailed Widowbird	<i>Euplectes axillaris</i>					4							6		
321	Red-collared Widowbird	<i>Euplectes ardens</i>							3							
322	Grosbeak Weaver	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>		20												
323	Green-winged Pytilia	<i>Pytilia melba</i>			1	1										
324	Red-billed Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>			2	1	1							2		
325	Red-cheeked Cordonbleu	<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>			10											
326	Blue-capped Cordonbleu	<i>Uraeginthus cyanocephalus</i>			1					2	2					
327	Purple Grenadier	<i>Uraeginthus ianthinogaster</i>								3	3	4		1		
328	Yellow-bellied Waxbill	<i>Estrilda quartinia</i>														6
329	Quailfinch	<i>Ortygospiza atricollis</i>												4		
330	Bronze Mannikin	<i>Lonchura cucullatus</i>	10													
331	Cut-throat Finch	<i>Amadina fasciata</i>												2		
332	Pin-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua macroura</i>					10									
333	African Citril	<i>Serinus citrinelloides</i>		4												
334	Yellow-fronted Canary	<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>														
335	White-bellied Canary	<i>Serinus dorsostriatus</i>							2							
336	Thick-billed Seed eater	<i>Serinus atrogularis</i>		1							1				1	
337	Streaky Seed eater	<i>Serinus striolatus</i>													10	5
338	Cinnamon-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza tahapisi</i>													10	5
339	Golden-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>					2									

Mammals

1	Yellow-winged Bat	<i>Lavia frons</i>				3			3							
2	Warthog	<i>Phacochoerus aethiopicus</i>		10	8	40	20	6	10	10	10	6	30	10		
3	Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>		2			14	1	139	50	50	30	40	50		
4	Masai Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>		12	6	10	20	10	50	20	12	25				
5	Kirk's Dik-Dik	<i>Rhynchotragus kirki</i>		1	4	4			3	10	1					
6	Klipspringer	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>							4	2						

	Common Name	Scientific Name	November													
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
7	Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>		6			2							1		
8	Eland	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>			6	2		6	30	10				3	15	
9	Common Waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>		35	36	20	2									
10	Defassa Waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus defassa</i>							12	7				2	2	
11	Bohor Reedbuck	<i>Redunca redunca</i>			5	4						4				
12	Topi	<i>Damaliscus korrigum</i>						4	30	20	25					
13	Coke's Hartebeeste	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus cokii</i>				7		4	10	6	10	3				
14	Blue Wildebeest	<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>			2	500	50	100K	1,000s	1,000s	10,000s	1million+	1000	1000		
15	Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>			25	75	75	100	100	150	50	50				
16	Grant's Gazelle	<i>Gazella granti</i>			12	10	2	20		12	30	20	20	40		
17	Thomson's Gazelle	<i>Gazella thomsoni</i>			0		1	3k	4	25	50	1k	100	100		
18	Red Duiker	<i>Cephalophus natalensis</i>		4												
19	African Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>		75		2	10	100	300	4	200	20	50	30		
20	Plains Zebra	<i>Equus quagga</i>		30		200	20	50k	500	100	300	1k	500	100		
21	Black Rhinoceros	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>												1	1	
22	Yellow-spotted Rock Hyrax	<i>Heterohyrax brucei</i>				20		2								
23	Southern Tree Hyrax	<i>Dendrohyrax arboreus</i>				2										
24	Bush Hyrax	<i>Heterohyrax brucei</i>							20	20	20					
25	African Elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>			6	100	20	1	50	8	30	38	3	1		
26	Unstriped Ground Squirrel	<i>Xerus rutilus</i>				1										
27	Ochre Bush Squirrel	<i>Paraxerus ochraceus</i>	1		2	2										
28	African Hare	<i>Lepus habessinicus</i>				1			1							
29	African Grass Rat	<i>Arvicanthis niloticus</i>						6				10				
30	Black-backed Jackal	<i>Canis mesomelas</i>				2		3	2			2	6	6		
31	Golden (Common) Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>						4				2	2	2		
32	Bat-eared Fox	<i>Otocyon megalotis</i>				8			2							
33	Slender Mongoose	<i>Herpestes sanguineus</i>				1										
34	Banded Mongoose	<i>Mungos mungo</i>		10	25	40		12	20							
35	Eastern Dwarf Mongoose	<i>Helogale parvula</i>			7	30	2				6					
36	Spotted Hyaena	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>			1			H	4	3	3	10	12	10		
37	Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>				10		5	19	9	26	2	20	12		
38	Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>			1	3			2		2					

	Common Name	Scientific Name	November													
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
39	Cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>							2		2	4				
40	Serval	<i>Felis serval</i>							1			1			1	
41	Olive Baboon	<i>Papio anubis</i>		20			40			50	50	40	30	10	20	
42	Blue Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus mitis</i>		3											3	
43	Vervet Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i>			10	20	20			10	10	7	10	10	6	
44	Guereza Colobus	<i>Colobus guereza</i>		2						4						
45	Genet sp.				1	12										
46	African Civet	<i>Civettictis civetta</i>				1										
47	White-tailed Mongoose	<i>Ichneumia albicauda</i>				1										
48	Spring Hare	<i>Pedetes capensis</i>				24										
49	African Porcupine	<i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i>				1										
50	Bushbaby sp.					2										
51	Small Bat sp.									1						
52	Epauletted Fruit Bat sp.											40				

Other Taxa

1	Blue-headed Tree Agama	<i>Acanthocercus atricollis</i>						4								
2	Butterflies (several sp)		10													
3	Dung Beetle								1			2				
4	Gecko sp.								1			2				
5	Leopard Tortoise	<i>Stigmochelys pardalis</i>							2		1					
6	Lizard sp.		1													
7	Matabele Ants										✓					
8	Mwanza Flat-headed Agama	<i>Agama mwanzae</i>				1	2					2				
9	Nile Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>						1	3	3	2					
10	Nile Monitor	<i>Varanus niloticus</i>			2	2										
11	Plated Lizard	<i>Gerrhosaurus major</i>									2					
12	Red Velvet Mite	<i>Trombididae sp.</i>				3										
13	Skink sp.				1											
14	Termites										✓					