

Kenya

Lake Naivasha and the Masai Mara

October/November 2011



In late October Lorna and I went on the Naturetrek Masai Mara tour, the trip was one of their bargain mammal tours, and was very good value for money. I would thoroughly recommend Naturetrek and the trip was a great success. We made some good friends, and had a very enjoyable time. This was my first trip to the African continent while Lorna had previously been to South Africa twice volunteering for different conservation projects. I was blown away by the ease of large mammal viewing and the sheer abundance of wildlife, and although the Mara is very touristy it is popular for a reason.

Diary

The flight was smooth, with a only a little turbulence, however it was quite unsettling to watch the BBC News on the mini screens mid-flight, as one of the headlines was the concern of a potential threat of terrorism in Nairobi.

Arriving into Nairobi we met up with our fellow travellers, and after some delays made it to our city hotel.

The next morning started with a leisurely cooked breakfast before we were introduced to our guides/drives for the trip. We then set off on the 2 hour journey to Lake Naivasha, where we would be staying for 2 nights at the Elsamere Ecolodge the former home of Joy Adamson. We admired the city of Nairobi, and watched as the countryside changed from city interior to woodland and then grassland the further out we headed. We saw our first

birds of the trip here, **Black kite, Hadeda ibis** and **Marabou stork**. We made a stop at one of the best viewpoints over the mighty Great Rift Valley, the landscape was stunning and it gave a wonderful view of a nearby volcano; Mount Longonot. This stop also provided a quick birding session as a pair of bee-eaters flew past too quick to identify but a **Bagafecht weaver** posed nicely, alongside a so far unidentified species that I managed to photograph. We bought a few souvenirs and were on our way.

We arrived at Elsamere around lunchtime, we got out of the truck and immediately spotted **Guerza black and white colobus**, and after some deliberation a **Giant Kingfisher**. After being shown our accommodation, we sat down to lunch, when one of guides announced “anyone want to see a chameleon”? Not one person hesitated to get up from their lunch and grab their camera. It was quickly identified as **Jackson’s Chameleon** and it gave incredible views as it made its way along the edge of the dining room. After lunch it was time for a tour of the grounds and nearby scrub, the local guide was very knowledgeable and gave us a good insight into the community engagement the lodge was doing (educating the local children about the wildlife and showed us rescued leopard tortoises, and many interesting animal bones and skulls). We saw a lot of birds some got away unidentified, therefore I concentrated more on photographing everything I saw. **Common bulbul, Common camaroptera, White browed sparrow weaver, Common drongo, Chin spot batis, Spectacled mousebird, Tropical bou bou, Streaky seedeater, Icterine warbler, White browed robin chat** being the easier species. We also saw our first **African fish eagles** in the distance.

After a relax in our lovely bungalow accommodation, I went for an evening walk down to the lake edge and added **Whiskered terns, Grey-headed gulls, Great, Cattle, Yellow billed egrets, Purple and Squacco herons**, and was rewarded with an excellent view of a successful hunt by an African Fish Eagle. I was then joined by another member of the group, while the two of us were having a chat on the boat launch boardwalk we noticed disturbance amongst the papyrus in the water nearby, our suspicions were confirmed when a **Hippo** surfaced about 10 meters away. I then thought maybe backing up a little from the water’s edge was a good idea as the hippo then surfaced about 2 meters from where we standing. Being aware of how dangerous a hippo can be it was a very exhilarating experience to be so close, but the hippo seemed pretty relaxed and we had a clear escape route if things did become more serious. I came back to Lorna beaming with excitement. As it was getting dark we went for another look around, I noticed movement in a large tree and once we got the torch onto it we realised we were looking at **Galagos** at least 3 of them. They gave great views, and put a big smile on Lorna’s face. We later identified them as **Lesser galago**. That evening, we couldn’t get off to sleep too early as we were so excited about what might be seen in the floodlights from our bungalow, we had excellent views of hippos that grazed the lawn around our bungalow, Lorna even had one right up against the glass of the window while I was brushing my teeth. We also saw a herd of **Burchell’s zebra** move through.

The next morning I spotted a young **Common eland** staring back at me from the scrub when we opened the curtains; we slyly crept out doors to take pictures and followed it a

little way down into the forest. A brilliant start to the day, I then spotted a **Bushbuck** browsing further down the hill, but decided it was unsafe to creep much closer.

After breakfast we set off on a boat trip around Lake Naivasha, this was a fantastic experience as we were treated to very close views of a large number of **hippos** and some great birds such as **African jacana, Pied kingfisher, Red knobbed coot, yellow billed duck, Pink backed pelican, Great white pelican, Blacksmith plovers, Spur winged lapwing, Wood, Common, Curlew and Marsh sandpipers, Black winged stilts** and a close encounter with **African fish eagle**. We then landed on Crescent Island which is now no longer an island but a peninsula that has its own conservation project. Here we walked out into an open area of grassland to be greeted by herds of **Burchells zebra, Blue wildebeest, Common waterbuck, Masai giraffe** and loads of wetland birds. This was an exceptional experience not only was I very excited to be getting pictures of all these famous African mammals but we were able to walk amongst them as they have become quite tolerant of people here. I lagged behind the main group to take shots of birds such as **Yellow white eye, Yellow wagtail, Speke's weaver, Grey backed fiscal, Green wood hoopoe, Winding cisticola, Hadada and Glossy ibis, Great, Little, Cattle and Yellow billed egrets, Hamerkop**, and struggling to clinch the id on various pipits. There is apparently a good population of African rock python on Crescent Island but they are pretty difficult to connect with in the dry season.

After a relaxing lunch we were asked if we would like to see the colony of **Lesser flamingos** on the other side of Naivasha which is separate to the main and is salt water, making it suitable for the rift valley's large lesser flamingo population. En route to this lake we had our first sightings of **Impala, Thompson's gazelle, Common warthog, Olive baboon and African buffalo**. A superb set of mammals all found in one clearing in the scrub. **Ostrich** was seen later on but didn't allow a good view for most. When we reached the saltwater lake we were greeted by a blue band of sky and water and a second of pink. We estimated that there were around **30,000 Lesser flamingos** in this flock which was growing every 10 minutes. We were able to approach pretty close on foot and get a sense of the noise being produced by so many birds. Lorna even found a few feathers to take home. After some great shots of the flamingos I turned my attention to a flock of **Little stints** that numbered at least 50, (quite a shock when the highest count I have seen in the UK has been 5), they too allowed a close approach. **African pied wagtail, Red billed teal, Cattle egret and Greater flamingo** were also seen.

During the evening we watched a film on Joy Adamson's wildlife rehabilitation work at Elsamere which was very inspiring.

The next morning we had a very quick breakfast before setting off on the long journey south to the Masai Mara. We watched the scenery change to much more open savannah landscapes and towns were replaced by nomadic herders and we saw our first bomas (thorn bush enclosures for livestock). We spotted a few raptors such as **Crested eagles, Lanner falcons**, and mammals such as Thompson's gazelle, **Kirk's dik dik** and Burchell's zebra en route. We arrived at Ilkeliani camp on the banks of the Talek River to a welcome drink and an introduction to the site, before we were shown to our private tent, and spent

the afternoon relaxing in the chairs outside. We had a superb view of the river and surrounding bush, which proved productive straight away as we saw our first **Nile crocodile** during the afternoon, a large specimen basking on the opposite side of the river under a bush. At 3 o'clock we set off in the vehicles to explore the Mara, or at least as far as we could get in the daylight. I was star-struck by the sheer scale of the place, it seemed enormous yet the Mara is tiny in comparison to the Serengeti part of the ecosystem over the border in Tanzania which is 14,760 km². Despite what I had read I was also amazed by the abundance of large mammals, it really has to be seen to be believed. We immediately found hundreds of blue wildebeest, Burchell's zebra, Thompson's gazelle, **Topi**, and groups of Impala, Common warthog, Grant's gazelle, and Masai Giraffe. They were all posing extremely well for the camera. 10 minutes later the vans in front came to an abrupt stop as a **Spotted hyena** was lying asleep in the grass near to the track. It was wearing a radio collar, as many of the spotted hyena clans in this part of the Mara are part of an on-going study; the longest running study of the species in the world. We had a good view when he lifted his head to see what was going on.

Not much further on we found a pair of **Yellow throated sandgrouse**, and several **African wattled, Crowned and Black winged lapwings**. We approached an area of thick bush with a small wet ditch running across the middle of it that looked promising. Here we found one of the planet's most impressive megafauna species, the (Savannah) **African elephant**. A herd of 20 were browsing in the bush and gave us magnificent views as they casually crossed the track in front of us no more than 4 meters away. We were able to watch them drinking from the ditch and communicating to each other, before the peace was shattered for both us and elephants when Lorna calmly exclaimed "There's a **Lion**". She had expertly spotted an adult lioness sat tucked away in the bush watching us and the elephants almost certainly the whole time. As we watched it emerged most of the pride was here too, several adolescent cubs came bounding in to view and the other adult females joined them.

As the cubs became more boisterous the elephants became aware and decided that they were too close for comfort and charged the lions. We heard lots of vocal anger from both sides, before the lions retreated to the other side of the thicket. As we followed them round we noticed a herd of Cape buffalo approaching. We thought we were going to have an epic "Battle at Kruger" style incident. Alas both Elephants and Buffalo kept the distance after a few stand offs with the pride in the middle.

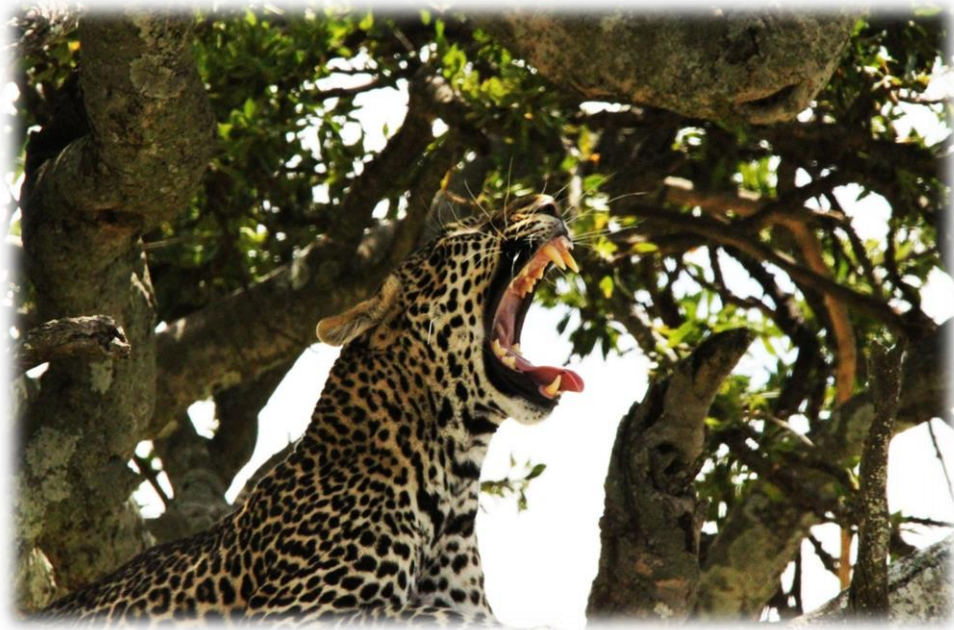
The journey back in the fading light produced an unsatisfactory view of a **Bat eared fox** and **Secretary bird**, but a better view of our first **Black backed jackals**.

After some great discussions at dinner over the day's events, it was time for an early night.

An early morning game drive found a **Lanner falcon** perched long enough for photos as well as good views of **Lappet faced** and **African white backed vultures**. We found good numbers of all the more widespread herbivores getting excellent photo opportunities. We found a pride of lions sleeping under a bush. News came through to our driver of a sighting of a cheetah nearby; we raced there and soon were looking at a magnificent female **Cheetah** stalking a group of warthog. She abandoned the hunt, and went to sleep in the long grass. After enjoying watching her for 30 minutes we decided to move on, we entered a thick area of scrub and woodland and encountered **Helmeted guineafowl, Magpie and White**

rumped helmet shrike, Lilac breasted roller and I had a brief glimpse of a **Bohor reedbuck** tucked away under a bush. As we came round a corner we found a pair of adult spotted hyenas cooling off in a puddle at the side of the track. They posed perfectly for photos.

News came through that there had been a leopard sighting in an area of woodland earlier in the morning, so we set off to explore the area although first, our drivers spent some time helping a vehicle that had become stuck in a muddy ditch. We drove through some very rocky habitat, ideal for leopard, scanning both in trees and the ground level. After a while we reached an open area, and noticed that a few vans were stopped up ahead, as we got closer we could see a long tail hanging down from the tree, occasionally swinging from side to side to brush flies away. We pulled up alongside the tree where a young female **Leopard** was sitting on a large branch. Luckily there was no foliage or branches in the way to obscure the view so we were treated to a sensational photo opportunity. After a while she decided to move on and leapt out of the tree in the classic leopard style, of climbing head first down a vertical trunk finished by an impressive leap to the ground. Unfortunately I couldn't quite fit her into the frame as she made the jump, but still enjoyed the spectacle of it.



It was now lunchtime and we pulled up alongside the famous Mara River for lunch. After lunch we were taken on a walking safari along the river bank by an armed ranger, he was very friendly and had a good sense of humour. He showed us groups of hippos and Nile crocodiles in the river, including some really big individuals of the latter. He also explained where the wildebeest cross on their migration and pointed out lots of skeletons from the last crossing. One surprising fact he told us was that the hippos also attack the wildebeest when they are swimming across, which seemed unlikely, as they are pure herbivores but explained that the hippos would rip open the stomachs of the wildebeest to feed on the grass matter inside! **Black backed puffback** was the avian highlight of the walk.

During the afternoon we found **Common ostrich, Grey crowned crane, White bellied bustard, and Rufus naped larks**. We encountered a lone lioness on the edge of a thicket, which we suspected was hiding a cub; sure enough a very young cub came out of its hiding place in a patch of dense scrub. We even witnessed her suckling from her mother. Later into the afternoon we found a herd of eland and a clan of hyenas again cooling off in a pond. At about 3pm it clouded over and we started to make our way back in fear of being caught out by a heavy shower. We didn't make it and had to close down the roof. We had a sighting of both **Banded** and **Egyptian mongoose** and some good views of several **Bohor reedbuck**. When we arrived back at the camp it was almost time for dinner.

The dinners were very tasty and they managed to cater for most of the group's dietary requirements very well.

Today we went off at dawn to a different area than we had been the day before, it was on a slight hill and followed the Talek River valley, we had great sightings of Elephants, lions, spotted hyenas, Masai giraffe, Impala, 600 blue wildebeest, **Water thicknee, Grey headed kingfisher, Ruppell's long tailed starling, Red capped lark, Yellow throated longclaw, Willow warblers, Barn swallows, Laughing doves** and many more. We also finally got a long enough view of a **Kirk's dik dik** to take pictures. We came back around mid to late morning to spend the rest of the day relaxing around the camp. On a walk around the camp I found **Emerald wood dove, Spot flanked barbet, Variable sunbird, Nubian woodpecker, Bare faced go away bird, Banded wattle eye, Green winged pytilia** and many more. **African monarch butterfly** was relatively abundant on the flowering bushes. We went for an evening game drive at 3pm which produced a pair of secretary birds that gave good views and a pair of **Southern ground hornbills** that were more distant. A lioness and a young male lion were seen very well, we entered an area of thick thorn bush, which was clearly a favourite spot for black rhino from the level of dung. Sadly we couldn't find one, but I think our drivers were a little nervous of searching for them in such dense vegetation. This is because of the black rhino's habit of charging vehicles. But with only 40 rhinos left in the whole of the Mara we would do very well to find one.

Today was an early start for another day excursion we took a packed lunch again, we found a troop of **Olive baboons** straight away, as well as some showy **Mwanza red headed agamas**. A pair of **Bat eared foxes** were near their den site this morning and we had a good view before they retreated. Today we spent some time photographing the ungulates including good numbers of **Grant's gazelle** and a few **Coke's hartebeest**. We had some good bird sightings including **Rosy throated longclaw, Capped and Northern wheatears, Red and Yellow billed oxpeckers, Black bellied bustard, Black headed heron, Marabou storks, Grey crowned cranes, Crowned lapwings, Caspian plovers, Three banded plovers, Little bee eaters, European roller, Tawny eagles, Montagu's harriers, Black winged kite** and **Lesser kestrel**.

We stopped for lunch at a picnic site, (one of the few places in the Mara, you can get out of the vehicle) where we were joined for lunch by an inquisitive troop of **Vervet monkeys**, that would take the opportunity to pinch your sandwich from your lap if you turned your

head. Some of the youngsters were particularly curious about us. **Grey headed social weavers** and **Mwanza red headed agamas** were also found here.

We also called in at the Tanzania border (where the Mara joins the Serengeti), and took the obligatory pictures.

The journey back produced a large family of elephants with some very young calves, banded mongoose showed well too.

During the evening back at the camp, Lorna and I decided to use the last of the light scanning the savannah we could see from a raised platform next to the river. As dusk approached a **Brown parrot** landed in a nearby tree (but analysis of the pictures is somewhat confusing as it does not show the correct plumage for this species, but there is very little else it could be). A kirk's dik dik appeared in a clearing, followed by its expected mate. As dik dik are monogamous you will regularly see them in pairs and if the partner dies they rarely re partner. As the light began to fade, I spotted a **Leopard** in the distance sitting upright staring back at me, from a bush in the edge of a thicket. It turned out that this was an adult female as her two cubs then appeared alongside her. Unfortunately it was both dark and distant so the photos came out very poorly.

Today was an early morning search of the area towards rhino ridge which gave us a fantastic view of a pair of adolescent lions that had a go at stalking a herd of wildebeest. We later found a pride of lions with some young cubs and our first adult male with a lovely mane. We enjoyed watching the playful cubs, for an hour before moving to find yet another lioness trying to keep cool under a bush. We also found a magnificent **Kori bustard** which I had been hoping to see for a while.



We took a detour to stop at a local shop where we bought some souvenirs. **Swahili** and **Rufous sparrow** were feeding nearby. During the afternoon Lorna and I were invited to go on a bush walk with Wilson a local Masai tribesman, Wilson could speak excellent English including many of the bird names which was a real bonus. He was very knowledgeable on all the plants and tree species and their uses for example he showed us how they make hair dye, and use elephant dung to cure illness. He took us to the river and I spotted a **canid** that I think could only have been **Golden jackel** of the trip. His tracking abilities were some of the best I have seen and we found fresh aardvark and buffalo evidence near to camp. He told us about the lifestyle and hunting techniques of his tribe and how he has killed a lion with his spear. Later in the afternoon I asked him about **Yellow winged bats** and he told me he knew a roost, so we set off again into the bush, I was a little on edge as I felt quite vulnerable with just Wilson's spear to protect us from anything that we might encounter, but we found some excellent birds; **Purple grenadier, Black headed, Speke's, Speckle fronted and Holub's golden weavers, Common waxbills, Mosque swallows, Superb, Violet backed and Hildebrandt's starlings, Woodland kingfisher, Scaly fronted honeyguide, African silverbird and Black crane**. After a lot of searching we eventually found a couple of **Yellow winged bats** roosting in tall trees. But we were caught out by a heavy shower and had to shelter under a large acacia in a wooded glade before getting back to the camp.

It was soon time for the evening game drive and we set off to a stretch of the Talek river, seeing **Pallid harrier** and **Steppe eagle** en route. When we got to one spot we got out on foot to observe a large gathering of hippos in the river in front of us. **Little bee eaters** and **Grey headed kingfishers** were abundant.

During a comfort stop in the bush, I was keen to make certain that there was nothing in the bushes around me as the wooded riverside here was ideal for predators. While the group was mingling at the river's edge, I decided to look around behind us and my attention was soon drawn to a flock of **Helmeted guineafowl**, which all of a sudden started their distinctive alarm call. The amount of birds calling and their nervous behaviour straight away seemed like a predator had been spotted, I crept a little closer to try and see better the direction the birds were looking in, but then thought I should move back to the main group as I was a bit vulnerable by myself, as I headed back one of the more elderly chaps who was walking out to the right of where I was exclaimed "LION". This suddenly seemed a very dangerous situation, so I ran over to the group and broke the news before running back to guy to see where the animal was, at which point someone shouted **Leopard**. I immediately assumed this was in fact the correct identification of the feline as the original spotter was still watching it, the leopard then broke cover only 25 meters from us, but the only shot I got was out of focus. We watched where it disappeared to and ran back to get into the vans to follow. We all searched in vain in dense scrub and woodland, until I spotted it lying in a tall tree ahead of us. We all had a great view of the animal asleep for a while before it got up and eventually climbed out of the tree, but then disappeared completely into the surrounding scrub.

Today we set off at dawn again having excellent views of all the expected herbivores, and birds. We found a family of black backed jackals, a large herd of **elephants** and a pair of male **cheetahs** being the mammal highlights. **Fischer's sparrow lark, Ruppell's griffon** and **Hooded vulture, Bateleur** and **Short toed eagles** being the avian highlights. At

lunchtime we returned to the camp for a lovely meal and drinks watching the river, **Slender** and **Banded mongoose** were both seen well and **African pygmy kingfishers** hunted the river. Later on we found a good number of birds feeding around our tent including **Red cheeked cordon bleu**, **Red billed fire finch** and many elusive **warblers**.

We were then kindly called over by another couple of who were staying further up the river, they had found a **Leopard tortoise** outside their tent and we got some excellent photo opportunities as it calmly made its way down the slope. Both Lorna and I had been hoping to find one and we were very pleased to get such an intimate encounter. As we were making our way back to our tent we both noticed a rock on the opposite side of the river, we both said to each other, "that's a perfect shape for a tortoise", but I am sure it is just a rock! Lorna got it in the bins and exclaimed "I don't believe it, it's a second **Leopard tortoise**". 2 in 5 minutes!

The bird highlight of the afternoon was a great view of a **Martial eagle** hunting the woodland over the river and a **Silvery cheeked hornbill** which was more distant.

The highlight of the evening game drive was a large herd of **Cape buffalo** that gave incredibly close views and a pride of **Lions** including big males, one with a full black mane. After dark around the camp we found a guttural toad, and many impressive beetles attracted to our lights, a brief glimpse of a Galago was not sufficient for id or pictures. It was our last night to listen to the distant roars of lions and laughs of hyenas as we drifted to sleep.

Today was our last day in the Mara, and we said our goodbyes to 2 of our party that were staying on at another camp. We made our way through the northern section through an area we had not previously visited. We found a few **Common waterbuck**, and a large herd of impala, with a spotted hyena paying them a lot of attention. Not much further on we found a group of vehicles huddled around a clump of acacia scrub, we could make out movement from a spotty coat inside the bushes but not until we were much closer could we see that there was a female and immature **Cheetah** feeding on a freshly killed Thompson's gazelle. We had a fantastic time watching the cub gorge itself as quickly as possible before the vultures arrived. Cheetahs have to eat their kills very quickly as so many other predators and scavengers will take their kills. We also found a large herd of elephant, and good numbers of wildebeest and zebra. As we left the main Mara I spotted a few raptors but was unable to get shots: **Dark chanting goshawk**, **Pygmy falcon**, **Short toed eagle** and **Long crested eagle** of note. In the more arid areas we saw good numbers of Grant's gazelle.

When we made it back to the main road we stopped for lunch in Narok where we picked up some **Pied crows**, **Tropical boubou**, **Marabou storks** and **Hadada ibis**. It took about 5-6 hours to travel between the Mara and Nairobi. Before we caught our evening flight home we had dinner at a peaceful restaurant in a green and up market area of Nairobi, I spotted an **Ochre bush squirrel**, and Lorna found a **Grass top skink** scuttling up a large tree. **White headed barbet**, **Bronze manakin** and **Black kites** were the bird highlights. Just as it was

time to leave for the airport the heavens opened and a massive thunder storm broke, making it a mad dash with the bags back to the vans to avoid getting soaked.

We left for the airport in good time but hit a huge traffic jam again which appeared to be the result of a festival. So at least we were entertained by the music and lights. While stuck in the standstill traffic, several men walked up to the windows of our van trying to sell us random items that varied from lampshades to plastic flags.

Still we arrived at the airport in enough time and the flight home was smooth.

I would highly recommend the Masai Mara for any first time Safari traveller, but it is very popular with normal tourists, and if you want to look for wildlife other than the Big 5 you will need to get a good company/guide to arrange the trip. Also as spotlighting night drives are not permitted you are very unlikely to see many of the nocturnal species that you can in areas of South Africa. However apart from possibly Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park in South Africa the Mara is the best place in the world for seeing Cheetahs and is excellent for seeing most of the east African savannah mammals and birds at very close quarters.

Species Lists.

Key MM = Masai Mara, LN = Lake Naviasha

Mammals

1. Burchell's zebra	1000s	MM, LN
2. Blue wildebeest	1000s	MM, LN
3. Masai giraffe	60+	MM, LN
4. Thompson's gazelle	100s	MM, LN
5. Grants gazelle	50 - 100	MM
6. Impala	100s	MM, LN
7. Bohor reedbuck	20+	MM
8. Kirk's dik-dik	9	MM
9. Eland	40+	MM, LN
10. Common waterbuck	30+	MM, LN
11. Common bushbuck	1	LN
12. Coke's hartebeest	25	MM
13. Topi (Tessebe)	40+	MM
14. Cape buffalo	75+	MM, LN
15. African savannah elephant	50+	MM
16. Common warthog	19	MM, LN
17. Hippopotamus	65+	MM, LN
18. Guerza colobus	10+	LN
19. Vervet monkey	25+	MM, LN
20. Olive baboon	30+	MM, LN
21. Lesser galago	3	LN
22. Ochre bush squirrel	1	Nairobi
23. Banded mongoose	40+	MM
24. Slender mongoose	2	MM, LN
25. Egyptian mongoose	1	MM
26. Bat eared fox	2	MM

27. Black backed jackal	9	MM
28. Spotted Hyena	25+	MM
29. Lion	40+	MM
30. Leopard	5	MM
31. Cheetah	5	MM
32. Yellow winged bat	4	MM
33. Grass rat sp	2	LN
34. Gerbil sp	3	MM

Reptiles/Amphibians

1. Nile crocodile	6+	MM
2. Mwanza red headed agama	20+	MM
3. Grass top skink	1	Nairobi
4. Leopard tortoise	2	MM
5. Jackson's chameleon	1	LN
6. Guttural toad	1	MM

Birds

1. Common ostrich
2. Little grebe
3. Great white pelican
4. Pink-backed pelican
5. Great cormorant
6. Grey heron
7. Black-headed heron
8. Squacco heron
9. Cattle egret
10. Great white egret
11. Little egret
12. Yellow-billed egret
13. Hamerkop
14. African marabou
15. Yellow billed stork
16. Hadedda ibis
17. Glossy ibis
18. Sacred ibis
19. Lesser flamingo
20. Greater flamingo
21. Egyptian goose
22. Red billed teal
23. Yellow billed duck
24. Secretary bird
25. African white backed vulture
26. Hooded vulture
27. Ruppells griffon vulture
28. Lappet faced vulture
29. African marsh harrier
30. Pallid harrier

31. Montagu's harrier
32. Short toed snake eagle
33. Bateleur eagle
34. Tawny eagle
35. Steppe eagle
36. Long crested eagle
37. Martial eagle
38. Dark chanting goshawk
39. Common buzzard
40. African fish eagle
41. Black kite
42. Black-shouldered kite
43. Lesser kestrel
44. Eleanora's falcon
45. Lanner falcon
46. Pygmy falcon
47. Red necked spurfowl
48. Black crane
49. Helmeted guinea-fowl
50. Grey crowned crane
51. Red-knobbed coot
52. Black-bellied bustard
53. White-bellied bustard
54. Kori bustard
55. African jacana
56. Three-banded plover
57. Blacksmith's plover
58. Crowned plover
59. Black winged plover
60. Senegal plover
61. African wattled plover
62. Spur-winged plover
63. Common sandpiper
64. Wood sandpiper
65. Marsh sandpiper
66. Curlew sandpiper
67. Little stint
68. Ruff
69. Black-winged stilt
70. Water thick-knee
71. Grey-headed gull
72. Whiskered tern
73. Gull-billed tern
74. Yellow throated sandgrouse
75. Emerald spotted wood dove
76. Tambourine dove
77. Ring necked dove

78. Dusky turtle dove
79. Laughing dove
80. Orange bellied parrot
81. White browed coucal
82. Bare-faced go-away bird
83. Speckled mousebird
84. Mottled swift
85. Giant kingfisher
86. Pied kingfisher
87. Grey-headed kingfisher
88. Woodland kingfisher
89. African pygmy kingfisher
90. Eurasian bee-eater
91. Little bee-eater
92. Eurasian roller
93. Lilac-breasted roller
94. Green wood hoopoe
95. Silvery-cheeked hornbill
96. Southern ground hornbill
97. Spot flanked barbet
98. D'arnaud's barbet
99. White headed barbet
100. Scaly-throated honeyguide
101. Nubian woodpecker
102. Red capped lark
103. Fisher's sparrow lark
104. Rufous-naped lark
105. African pied wagtail
106. Yellow wagtail
107. Richard's pipit
108. Rosy-breasted longclaw
109. Yellow-throated longclaw
110. Barn swallow
111. Wire-tailed swallow
112. Mosque swallow
113. Common bulbul
114. White browed robin chat
115. Northern wheatear
116. Capped wheatear
117. Olive thrush
118. African silverbird
119. African dusky flycatcher
120. White-eyed slaty flycatcher
121. Willow warbler
122. Wood warbler
123. Eastern olivaceous warbler
124. Grey capped warbler

125. Winding cisticola
126. Rattling cisticola
127. Grey-backed camaroptera
128. Yellow white eye
129. African paradise flycatcher
130. Chin-spot batis
131. Tropical boubou
132. Sooty boubou
133. Common fiscal shrike
134. Grey backed fiscal
135. White-rumped helmet shrike
136. Magpie shrike
137. Common drongo
138. Pied crow
139. Cape rook
140. Violet-backed starling
141. Hildebrant's starling
142. Ruppell's long-tailed starling
143. Superb starling
144. Yellow-billed oxpecker
145. Red-billed oxpecker
146. Amethyst sunbird
147. Bronze sunbird
148. Variable sunbird
149. House sparrow
150. Grey-headed sparrow
151. Rufous sparrow
152. Swahili sparrow
153. White-browed sparrow weaver
154. Grey-headed social weaver
155. Speckle-fronted weaver
156. Baglafecht weaver
157. Spectacled weaver
158. Black headed weaver
159. Speke's weaver
160. Holub's golden weaver
161. White-bellied canary
162. Green-winged pytilia
163. African firefinch
164. Red-cheeked cordon-bleu
165. Purple grenadier
166. Common waxbill
167. Streaky seed-eater
168. Tawny flanked prinia