

Naturetrek Mammal Tour

21st – 28th October 2006

Trip Report



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Tour Summary

Specialist Tour Guide:
Leon Marais.

Tour Participants:
Martin Birchall.
Julie Platt.

Photo acknowledgements:
Leon Marais.

Total Distance Travelled:
2000 kilometres.

Temperature Range:
14 – 35 degrees Celsius.

Total Mammals Seen:
34.

Total Birds Seen:
182

Birds of the Trip:
Taita Falcon, Senegal Lapwing, African Fish Eagle.

Trip Report Compiled By:
Leon Marais.

Note:
The species mentioned in the report are only some of the species seen at each locality. Please refer to detailed checklists at end of the report for all species seen on this specific tour.

Trip Breakdown

Day 1: Saturday 21st October 2006 ~ Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve

Route: O.R Tambo International to Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve.

Distance: 182 km.

Weather: Mild and windy, afternoon showers.

Temperature range: 16 – 24 degrees Celsius.

Day 2: Sunday 22nd October 2006 ~ Satara, Kruger National Park

Route: Birchwood Hotel, JHB, to Satara, KNP.

Distance: 540 km.

Weather: hot and partly overcast.

Temperature range: 16 – 34 degrees Celsius.

Day 3: Monday 23rd October 2006 ~ Satara, Kruger National Park

Route: Satara region, KNP.

Distance: 120 km.

Weather: very hot and humid.

Temperature range: 18 – 34 degrees Celsius.

Day 4: Tuesday 24th October 2006 ~ Skukuza, Kruger National Park

Route: Satara to Skukuza.

Distance: 220 km.

Weather: very hot.

Temperature range: 21 – 35 degrees Celsius.

Day 5: Wednesday 25th October 2006 ~ Skukuza, Kruger National Park

Route: Skukuza region, KNP.

Distance: 135 km.

Weather: very hot and humid.

Temperature range: 21 – 34 degrees Celsius.

Day 6: Thursday 26th October 2006 ~ Pretoriuskop, Kruger National Park

Route: Skukuza to Pretoriuskop via Lower Sabie, KNP.

Distance: 133 km.

Weather: clear and hot.

Temperature range: 20 – 35 degrees Celsius.

Day 7: Friday 27th October 2006 ~ Pretoriuskop, Kruger National Park

Route: Pretoriuskop region, KNP.

Distance: 90 km.

Weather: cool and cloudy with rain overnight.

Temperature range: 14 – 22 degrees Celsius.

Day 8: Saturday 28th October 2006 ~ Departure

Route: Pretoriuskop to JHB.

Distance: 580 km.

Weather: cool and cloudy to start, clearing later.

Temperature range: 17 – 28 degrees Celsius.



Some mammals seen on the tour:

Clockwise from top left: Steenbok; White rhinoceros; Male Leopard (kill stolen by Spotted Hyena); Impala herd; Male Leopard (crossing the road in front of us); Warthog sow with piglets; Elephant herd in dry riverbed; Spotted Hyena pair; Cheetah (one of three males).

Trip Report

Day 1: Saturday 21st^h October 2006 - Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve

I collected Martin and Julie from arrivals at O.R Tambo International at around 9:00 am and we were soon out of the airport and en-route to the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve south-east of Johannesburg. This reserve is named after the Suikerbos, or Sugarbush in English, which is a species of Protea (*Protea caffra*) that is common in the area. There's a 60 km long circular route in the reserve that climbs up onto a plateau of around 1900 m above sea-level, offering superb views of the surrounding farmland and the Jo'burg skyline in the distance. Driving slowly around the circular route we recorded highveld grassland birds such as Eastern Long-billed Lark, Ant-eating Chat, Pied Starling and Zitting Cisticola. It was mammals that we were after however, and these included such grassland specials such as Springbuck, Blesbok, Black Wildebeest, Eland (Africa's largest antelope) and Burchell's Zebra (which is not as much of a special, but nice to see nevertheless). This reserve is not a hot-spot for predators, and the most one could hope to see is Black-backed Jackal and Yellow Mongoose, both of which we saw on the drive. Martin, Julie and I also got to find out more about each other over a 'brew' and some rusks, before driving on to the picnic spot on the northern side of the reserve. Here we had a delicious cold lunch before heading on. We saw Chacma Baboon, Red Hartebeest and several new bird species before nodding heads indicated that it was time to head on the Birchwood Hotel to relax for the rest of the afternoon. In the evening we walked over to the Spur Steakhouse for a hearty meal before heading to bed in anticipation of a busy following day.

Mammals for the day: 9.

Mammal sighting of the day: Black-backed Jackal.

Birds of the day: Eastern Long-billed Lark and Maccoa Duck.

Day 2: Sunday 22nd October 2006 - Satara, Kruger National Park

Sunday began with a civilised 7:30 rendezvous at the breakfast venue of the Birchwood Hotel. After a leisurely meal we checked out and were soon on the main highway east toward the Kruger National Park. Several hours into the journey we stopped at the Abel Erasmus Pass to view the resident Taita Falcons, one of South Africa's rarest resident bird species. After a wait of around ten minutes one of them appeared, affording fairly good views of this small, bullet-like falcon. A little while later we stopped for a superb lunch at the Cotton Club and then began the final leg of the journey to Orpen Gate and the Park. Once in the park and on the way to Satara Rest Camp we recorded some of the more common mammal species such as Impala, Giraffe, Hippopotamus, Steenbok, Warthog, Waterbuck and Zebra. We had an auspicious start to the big-game viewing, recording Elephant, Cape Buffalo and that most sought-after and elusive of cats...the Leopard. It was resting out the heat of the afternoon up in a large tree not far from the camp, some distance away but in plain view. Normally one would be happy with one such sighting over an entire week, yet lady luck would ensure that there was much more to come... Birds for the day included Hamerkop, Woolly-necked Stork, White-backed Vulture, Tawny and Wahlberg's Eagles, Bateleur, African Fish Eagle, Grey Go-away Bird, White-Rumped, Little and Alpine Swifts, Purple and Lilac-breasted Rollers. We arrived at the camp just before the gates closed, giving us some time to freshen up after the 540 kilometre journey. We then met in the Nuntlwa Restaurant, (named after the giraffe) for drinks and a fine dinner before going through the list and calling it a night.

Mammals for the day: 15.

Mammal sighting of the day: Cape buffalo.

Birds of the day: Taita Falcon and African Fish Eagle.

Day 3: Monday 23rd October 2006 - Satara, Kruger National Park

In order to get the most out of a safari one needs to be out early, and so Martin, Julie and I met for a quick cup of coffee at 5:15 am and left camp as the gates opened fifteen minutes later. We headed south and then took the S100 route that hugs the N'wanetsi River, heading east towards the Lebombo Mountains. Again we saw Buffalo and Elephants, as well as new animals in the form of Greater Kudu and Lion. We came across a pride of about seven animals, made up of several lionesses and their cubs. There were congregations of White-backed, Hooded and White-headed Vultures in the trees nearby which, together with the faint reddish tinge of dry blood on the lions' faces and paws, suggested that they had made a kill recently. We then continued on the N'wanetsi picnic site, where we recorded African Openbill, White-faced Duck, Black Crake, Mocking Cliff-Chat and Three-banded Plover. On the way back to Satara we came across a pair of Ostrich with a clutch of around 15 chicks in tow. We arrived at camp just in time for breakfast, after which we took a bit of time out. Despite the heat we headed out just after lunch for a few more hours of looking for animals. It was fairly quiet, as to be expected, though we did have an incredible sunset session watching a bull Elephant taking a swim in the Nsemani water hole. Back at camp we had time to relax before another great dinner.

Mammals for the day: 17.

Mammal sighting of the day: Elephant bull swimming at Nsemani water hole.

Birds of the day: Ostrich.

Day 4: Tuesday 24th October 2006 - Skukuza, Kruger National Park

It was a standard 5:15 rendezvous for us this morning, though the rest of it would prove to be anything but standard. For the last morning at this camp I like to take a short, slow drive out along the Orpen Road towards the Nsemani water hole. Not far out of camp we came across a pair of Spotted Hyena in the road, a male and female, that were busy with some kind of amorous activity. The male was trying to mount the female but without much success, as she would immediately turn around and become aggressive towards him. In spotted hyena society females always out-rank males (and are in fact bigger in size too), so he had not much chance unless she co-operated. Further on we had another Hyena encounter, this time with a 'posse' (although the proper collective term is 'clan', this group definitely looked like a posse) of five hyena walking down the road towards us, with one carrying something in its mouth... a pup?...no, wait, it's a warthog's head, severed at the neck...and look! There's a Lioness in the road! ...such was the excitement among us. It seemed that the hyenas had stolen the remains of a kill from a lioness. There were two other lionesses just off the road to the north but, judging by the way that the first lioness and one of the others were staring at each other across fifty metres of bush, it seemed that they were from different prides, hence the lack of interaction. As if that wasn't enough for the morning, at the nearby Girivana water hole we came across a single Cheetah lying right at the small concrete water basin that holds water through the dry season. She was just lying there in typical cheetah fashion, with head propped up on the shoulder and tail flicking casually, when a herd of Impala started down to the water hole from the right. The cheetah sank down into the earth, becoming as flat as a carpet, and awaited the impala. On they came, unable to see her due to the lack of movement, until the leaders of the herd were on the other side of the concrete basin not four

metres from the prone predator. The tension was mounting when suddenly a flight of Cape Turtle Doves landed right behind the cheetah. She lifted her head in response to the noise and the impala were suddenly aware of the spotted cat in their midst. They seemed to erupt in an explosion of hooves and 'rip-snort' alarm calls, which further unnerved the cheetah. She ran off and was last seen disappearing into the thick bush to the west. On the return to camp we came across a breeding herd of Elephants, the usual pod of Hippopotami in the Nsemani water hole and of course the large numbers of Zebra and Blue Wildebeest that the Satara area is known for. After breakfast we packed up and began the long journey south to the next camp. En-route we saw a pride of about five Lions, including an adult male, that were feeding on a buffalo, although they were in thick bush and the visuals were not as good as they could have been, and also saw several large Elephant bulls, Giraffe, Baboons, Vervet Monkeys and other species. At Skukuza, the next camp, we relaxed for an hour or two before heading out again. On this excursion out along the Doispans Road and back along the Sabie River we saw a female Hyena with two pups (driven out of their den by the heat), two White Rhinoceros and a herd of Elephants in a dry riverbed, among others. Back at the camp we had time to freshen up before dinner, after which we completed lists, mulled over the day's highlights and duly retired.

Mammals for the day: 22.

Mammal sightings of the day: Cheetah at Girivana water hole, hyena posse and elephant herd.

Birds of the day: Purple-crested Turaco.

Day 5: Wednesday 25th October 2006 - Skukuza, Kruger National Park

After a welcome cup of coffee we headed out of camp as the gates opened and decided to try the Lower Sabie Road that runs along the south bank of the Sabie River. The water attracts lots of impala, and this is a draw card for predators. If the previous day was a hyena-day, then we were in for a leopard-day today. Not far from the Nkuhlu Picnic Site we came across a row of cars, a sure sign that something exciting is going on. Rolling up to the last car, we spotted a Leopard on a rock not far off to the right, and right next to the road was a Spotted Hyena feeding on a fresh impala carcass, which it most probably appropriated from the leopard. Hyenas usually dominate leopards, even on a one-to-one basis, and often steal their kills (kleptoparasitism). We watched the predator pair for a long while before deciding to head on, and not five kilometres later we came across a male Leopard standing right at the edge of the road. We were the only car there and had the sighting all to ourselves. The cat was totally unperturbed and walked slowly across the road right in front of us, with his attention focused on something in the bush on the other side. After he disappeared we turned around to head back for breakfast, passing the site of the first leopard on the way. The hyena had by now disappeared and the leopard had recovered the impala remains and was feeding in a tree off to the north of the road. At one point he dislodged the carcass, which fell to the ground, and it was exciting to watch as the leopard descended speedily to recover his cache. Before camp we had one more leopard sighting, when vervet monkey alarm calls indicated that there was possibly a predator in the area. Scanning carefully we found a Leopard draped over a branch in a stand of large trees, making it three for the morning (and we narrowly missed a fourth before reaching camp). For the afternoon we tried the Sand / Sabie Rivers area, and were lucky enough to see a pride of about six Lions (three females and three cubs) relaxing in the shade along the Sabie River bank. We then headed on to the Lake Panic bird hide where we recorded Green-backed Heron, Malachite Kingfisher, White-faced Duck, African Jacana, Grey Heron and other birds before heading back to camp.

Mammals for the day: 18.

Mammal sighting of the day: Male leopard walking in front of the vehicle.

Birds of the day: Malachite Kingfisher.

Day 6: Thursday 26th October 2006 - Pretoriuskop, Kruger National Park

Instead of having breakfast at Skukuza we packed the vehicle and left camp at sun-up with the idea of having breakfast at Lower Sabie. Along the Sabie River we came across the same pride of Lions from the day before. This time they were on the move and we were able to follow them for a short while before they disappeared in the thick riverine bush along the river. The first Leopard from the previous day was still in the area, though one could only see a few spots on the back of his head as he was avoiding the rising heat in a thick patch of reed in a dry river course. Still, it counts as a leopard sighting! (Number 5). We had some great views of Hippopotamus and Crocodiles at Sunset Dam just outside Lower Sabie camp, had breakfast and then continued on to Pretoriuskop. At Renosterkoppies pan we found a big bull White Rhino, several Warthogs and Zebra near the water and also received word of some Cheetah further on. We found them lying up in shade at Kwaggaspan, where there was also a single Giraffe having a drink. We also encountered several Elephants along the day's route and had a superb view of a Klipspringer ram perched atop a large boulder next to the road. We arrived at Pretoriuskop Camp in time for lunch, and then booked an evening safari with the National Park before taking an afternoon break. The safari commenced at 17:00 and returned to the camp at 20:00, allowing one to experience the bush after dark. There were no predators seen, or mammalian ones anyway, but Martin and Julie saw Elephants, Buffalo, White Rhino and three different owl species – White-faced Scops Owl, Marsh Owl and Spotted Eagle Owl. Back at camp we had a good meal and some fine South African wine, completed lists and said our goodnights.

Mammals for the day: 23.

Mammal sighting of the day: lion pride near the Sabie River.

Birds of the day: Marsh Owl and Tawny Eagle.

Day 7: Friday 27th October 2006 - Pretoriuskop, Kruger National Park

Friday dawned cool and cloudy, with wet earth after overnight rain, making a welcome change from the heat of the previous five days. We decided to take a slow drive around the Pretoriuskop region, checking all the loop roads for exciting animals. We saw Cape Buffalo, Elephant, White Rhino and a pride of six or so Lions lying up in the sandy bed of the Mtshawu River, making it a 'BIG 4' morning. Of course there were many other mammals seen, such as Steenbok, Common Duiker, Blue Wildebeest, Greater Kudu, Impala, Bbaboons and Monkeys. On the bird side, we also recorded Cuckoo Hawk, which is uncommon and a very good 'tick' indeed. We arrived back in time for a hearty breakfast and an hour or so of relaxation time. Because the day was cool and cloudy, and it would be our last afternoon excursion, we decided to head out early and drive all the way down to the Crocodile River on the southern boundary of the park – with mammal viewing the more distance you cover the more you see. Again the day would not disappoint (even though I had been expecting at least one quiet day); we saw Elephants on the way down, a single male Lion along the Mlambane River, a heard of +- 150 Cape Buffalo crossing the road in front of us and two more White Rhino (Martin's favourite). Not bad for an afternoon, we thought, yet there were two further surprises in store for us. On the return leg along the Voortrekker Road we encountered three male Cheetahs on patrol near Ship Mountain and one of the park's rarest

antelope, a Lichtenstein's Hartebeest, not far from the camp. Running around behind the Hartebeest were several Senegal Lapwings, an uncommon and nomadic bird species that favours recently burned areas. We headed back to camp for a shower and dinner, with the warm satisfaction of a game-viewing experience that was far above expectations putting smiles on our faces (tempered only by the thought of the imminent end to the tour).

Mammals for the day: 18.

Mammal sighting of the day: Lichtenstein's Hartebeest.

Birds of the day: Senegal Lapwing and Cuckoo Hawk.

Day 8: Saturday 28th October 2006 - Departure

For the last morning we decided to combine a lie-in with an extended game drive on the way out of the park, and so met for breakfast at 7:00 am. Afterwards we packed the car and headed out on a three and a half hour meander through the park, exiting Pabeni Gate at 11:00 for the drive back to Johannesburg. On the way we saw a bachelor herd of Elephant bulls, Cape Buffalo and three more Rhino, one of which rumbled across the road right in front of us. We also saw our last few Giraffes, Impala, Kudu and Zebra. We had a fantastic view of a pair of magnificent Saddle-billed Storks looking for fish and frogs in a muddy water hole. Soon however the exit gate loomed and we re-entered civilisation just outside Hazyview, with a five hour journey back to Johannesburg – giving us plenty of time to reminisce over a most fantastic and lucky week looking for animals in the Kruger National Park (without a doubt the best game-viewing that I have ever experienced in the reserve). We arrived at the Birchwood Hotel at 16:00, where Martin and Julie were staying before flying down to Cape Town the next morning. Here we said farewells and exchanged wishes for safe journeys for the coming days.

Mammals for the day: 14.

Mammal sighting of the day: White rhino bull walking across the road in front of the vehicle.

Birds of the day: Saddle-billed Stork.

Checklist of Mammals Seen

COMMON NAMES	21 Oct'06	22 Oct'06	23 Oct'06	24 Oct'06	25 Oct'06	26 Oct'06	27 Oct'06	28 Oct'06	Total Days	SCIENTIFIC NAMES
Baboon, Chacma	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		7	<i>Papio ursinus</i>
Bat, Fruit (Peter's Epau letted)					X				1	<i>Epomophorus crypturus</i>
Blesbok	X	X							2	<i>Damaliscus dorcas phillipsi</i>
Buffalo		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>
Bushbaby, Thick-tailed (heard).				H	H					<i>Otolemur crassicaudatus</i>
Bushbuck		X	X	X	X				4	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>
Cheetah				1		3	3		3	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>
Duiker, Common	X			X	X			X	4	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>
Eland	X							X	2	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>
Elephant, African		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>
Giraffe, Southern		X	X	X		X	X	X	6	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>
Hartebeest, Lichtenstein's							1		1	<i>Sigmoceros lichstensteinii</i>
Hartebeest, Red	X								1	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i>
Hippopotamus		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>
Hyaena, Spotted				10	2				2	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>
Impala		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>
Jackal, Black-backed	1		2						2	<i>Canis mesomelas</i>
Klipspringer				X			X		2	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>
Kudu, Greater			X	X	X	X	X	X	6	<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>
Leopard		1			3	1			3	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
Lion			7	8	6	6	7		5	<i>Panthera leo</i>
Nyala					X				1	<i>Tragelaphus angasii</i>
Mongoose, Dwarf			X	X		X	X		4	<i>Helogale parvula</i>
Mongoose, Slender				X	X	X			3	<i>Galerella sanguinea</i>
Monkey, Verret				X	X	X	X	X	5	<i>Cercopithecus aethiops</i>
Rhinoceros, White				2		4	5	3	4	<i>Ceratotherium simum</i>
Springbok	X								1	<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i>
Squirrel, Tree		X	X			X	X		4	<i>Paraxerus cepapi</i>
Steenbok		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	<i>Raphicerus campestris</i>
Warthog		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	<i>Phacochoerus aethiopicus</i>
Waterbuck, Common		X	X	X	X	X			5	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>
Wildebeest, Black	X							X	2	<i>Connochaetes gnou</i>
Wildebeest, Blue		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7	<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>
Zebra, Burchell's	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	7	<i>Equus burchelli</i>

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TOTAL SPECIES SEEN

Checklist of Birds Seen

	COMMON NAMES	SCIENTIFIC NAMES
1	Common Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>

	COMMON NAMES	SCIENTIFIC NAMES
8	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
55	White-breasted Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
58	Reed Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>
60	African Darter	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>
62	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
63	Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanoleuca</i>
65	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>
67	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
71	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
74	Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>
81	Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>
86	Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>
87	African Open bill	<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>
88	Saddle-billed Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>
89	Marabou Stork	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>
90	Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>
91	African Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>
93	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
94	Hageda Ibis	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>
95	African Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>
99	White-faced Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>
102	Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>
104	Yellow-billed Duck	<i>Anas undulata</i>
115	Comb Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>
117	Maccoa Duck	<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>
121	Hooded Vulture	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>
123	White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps africanus</i>
124	Lappet-faced Vulture	<i>Torgos tracheliotus</i>
125	White-headed Vulture	<i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i>
126b	Yellow-billed Kite	<i>Milvus aegyptius</i>
127	Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>
128	African Cuckoo Hawk	<i>Aviceda cuculoides</i>
132	Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>
135	Wahlberg's Eagle	<i>Aquila wahlbergi</i>
140	Martial Eagle	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>
142	Brown Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>
146	Bateleur	<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>
148	African Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>
149	Steppe Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
161	Gabar Goshawk	<i>Micronisus gabar</i>
163	Dark Chanting Goshawk	<i>Melierax metabates</i>
171	Taita Falcon	<i>Falco fasciinucha</i>
189	Crested Francolin	<i>Francolinus sephaena</i>
196	Natal Francolin (NE)	<i>Francolinus natalensis</i>
199	Swainson's Spurfowl (NE)	<i>Francolinus swainsonii</i>
203	Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>
213	Black Crake	<i>Amaurornis flavirostris</i>
228	Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>
229	African Finfoot	<i>Podica senegalensis</i>

	COMMON NAMES	SCIENTIFIC NAMES
237	Red-crested K orhaan (NE)	<i>Eupodotis ruficrista</i>
238	Black-bellied Kor haan	<i>Eupodotis melanogaster</i>
240	African Jacana	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>
249	Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>
255	Crowned Lapw ing	<i>Vanelus coronatus</i>
256	Senegal Lapwing	<i>Vanelus lugubris</i>
258	Blacksmith Lapw ing	<i>Vanelus armatus</i>
264	Common Sandp iver	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
266	Wood Sandp iver	<i>Tringa glareola</i>
270	Common G reenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
274	Little Sti nt	<i>Calidris minuta</i>
295	Black-winged Sti lt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
298	Water Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>
315	Grey-headed Gu ll	<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>
348	Rock Do ve	<i>Columba livia</i>
353	African Mourning Dove	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i>
354	Cape Tu rtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>
355	Laughing (Palm) Dov e	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>
356	Namaqua Dov e	<i>Oena capensis</i>
358	Emeral d-spotted Wood-Dove	<i>Turtur chalcospilos</i>
361	African G reen Pigeon	<i>Treron calva</i>
363	Brown-headed Parrot	<i>Poicephalus cryptoxanthus</i>
371	Purple-crested Tu raco	<i>Tauraco porphyreolophus</i>
373	Grey Go-away Bird	<i>Corythaixoides concolor</i>
391a	Burchell's Coucal (E)	<i>Centropus burchellii</i>
395	Marsh Owl	<i>Asio capensis</i>
397	Southern White-faced Scops-Owl	<i>Otus leucotis</i>
398	Pearl-spotted Owlet	<i>Glaucidium perlatum</i>
401	Spotted Ea gle Owl	<i>Bubo africanus</i>
415	White-rumped Sw ift	<i>Apus caffer</i>
417	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>
418	Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>
421	African Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>
424	Speckled Mousebird	<i>Colius striatus</i>
426	Red-faced Mousebi rd	<i>Urocolius indicus</i>
428	Pied Kingfishe r	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>
429	Giant Ki ngfisher	<i>Ceryle maxima</i>
431	Malachite Kingfis her	<i>Alcedo cristata</i>
435	Brown-hooded Kingfis her	<i>Halcyon albiventris</i>
438	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>
443	White-fronted Bee-eater	<i>Merops bullockoides</i>
447	Lilac-breasted Roller	<i>Coracias caudata</i>
449	Purple Rolle r	<i>Coracias naevia</i>
451	African Hoopoe	<i>Upupa africana</i>
452	Green Woodhoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>
454	Common Scimita rbill	<i>Rhinopomastus cyanomelas</i>
457	African G rey Hornbill	<i>Tockus nasutus</i>
458	Red-billed Ho rnbill	<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>
459	Southern Ye llow-billed Ho rnbill	<i>Tockus leucomelas</i>

	COMMON NAMES	SCIENTIFIC NAMES
463	Southern Ground Hornbill	<i>Bucorvus le adbeateri</i>
465	Acacia Pied Barbet (NE)	<i>Tricholaema leucomelas</i>
473	Crested Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus vaillantii</i>
481	Bennett's Woodpecker	<i>Campeterna bennettii</i>
489	Red-throated Wryneck	<i>Jynx ruficollis</i>
493	Monotonous Lark (NE)	<i>Mirafra passerina</i>
498	Sabota Lark (NE)	<i>Mirafra sabota</i>
500	Eastern Long-billed Lark (E)	<i>Certhilauda semitorquata</i>
518	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
524	Red-breasted Swallow	<i>Hirundo semirufa</i>
525	Mosque Swallow	<i>Hirundo senegalensis</i>
526	Greater Striped Swallow (NE)	<i>Hirundo cucullata</i>
527	Lesser Striped Swallow	<i>Hirundo abyssinica</i>
534	Banded Martin	<i>Riparia cincta</i>
541	Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>
545	Eastern Black-headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>
548	Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>
554	Southern Black Tit	<i>Parus niger</i>
560	Arrow-marked Babbler	<i>Turdoides jarrovi</i>
568	Dark-capped Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>
580	Groundscraper Thrush	<i>Turdus litsitsirupa</i>
586	Mountain Wheatear (NE)	<i>Oenanthe monticola</i>
587	Capped Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe pileolata</i>
593	Mocking Cliff-Chat	<i>Thamnodia cinnamomeiventris</i>
595	Anteating Chat (E)	<i>Myrmecocichla formicivora</i>
596	African Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>
601	Cape Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha caffra</i>
613	White-browed Scrub-Robin	<i>Erythropygia leucophrys</i>
622	Chestnut-vented Tit-babbler	<i>Parusoma subcaeruleum</i>
648	Yellow-breasted Apalis	<i>Apalis flavida</i>
653	Yellow-bellied Eremomela	<i>Eremomela icteropygialis</i>
656	Burnt-necked Eremomela	<i>Eremomela usticollis</i>
664	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>
665	Desert Cisticola	<i>Cisticola aridulus</i>
672	Rattling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>
677	Levaillant's Cisticola	<i>Cisticola tinniens</i>
681	Neddicky	<i>Cisticola fulvicapillus</i>
694	Southern Black Flycatcher	<i>Melaeornis pammelaina</i>
695	Marico Flycatcher (NE)	<i>Melaeornis mariquensis</i>
701	Chinspot Batis	<i>Batis molitor</i>
711	African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>
713	Cape Wagtail	<i>Motacilla capensis</i>
716	African Pipit	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>
727	Cape Longclaw (E)	<i>Macronyx capensis</i>
728	Yellow-throated Longclaw	<i>Macronyx croceus</i>
732	Common Fiscal	<i>Lanius collaris</i>
736	Southern Boubou (E)	<i>Laniarius ferrugineus</i>
740	Black-backed Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus cubla</i>
741	Brubru	<i>Nilaus afer</i>

	COMMON NAMES	SCIENTIFIC NAMES
746	Bokmakierie (E)	<i>Telophorus zeylonus</i>
748	Orange-breasted Bush Shrike	<i>Telophorus sulfureopectus</i>
753	White-crested Helmetshrike	<i>Prionops plumatus</i>
754	Retz's Helmetshrike	<i>Prionops retzii</i>
756	Southern White-crowned Shrike (NE)	<i>Eurocephalus anguimans</i>
758	Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
759	Pied Starling (E)	<i>Spreo bicolor</i>
760	Wattled Starling	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>
761	Violet-backed Starling	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>
762	Burchell's Starling (NE)	<i>Lamprotornis australis</i>
764	Cape 'Glossy Starling	<i>Lamprotornis nitens</i>
765	Greater Blue-eared Starling	<i>Lamprotornis chalybaeus</i>
769	Red-winged Starling	<i>Onychognathus morio</i>
772	Red-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>
775	Malachite Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia famosa</i>
796	Cape White-eye (E)	<i>Zosterops pallidus</i>
798	Red-billed Buffalo Weaver	<i>Bubalornis niger</i>
801	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
803	Cape Sparrow (NE)	<i>Passer melanurus</i>
804	Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	<i>Passer diffusus</i>
810	Spectacled Weaver	<i>Ploceus olularis</i>
811	Village Weaver	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>
814	Southern Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus velatus</i>
815	Lesser Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus intermedius</i>
821	Red-billed Quelea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>
824	Southern Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes orix</i>
827	Yellow Bishop	<i>Euplectes capensis</i>
832	Long-tailed Widow	<i>Euplectes progne</i>
834	Green-winged Pytilia	<i>Pytilia melba</i>
844	Blue Waxbill	<i>Uraeginthus angolensis</i>
846	Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>
860	Pin-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua macroura</i>
869	Yellow-fronted Canary	<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>
885	Cape Bunting (NE)	<i>Emberiza capensis</i>

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