



Uganda - a travel report

26 July - 7 August 2013

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Authors and travellers



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About the report

Text editing and layout: Mats Hannerz, Silvinformation

Detailed notes: A diary from the journey in Swedish is found on Dan Frenidin's blog-site: <http://dfrenidin.com/category/uganda-sommaren-2013/>

Photos: Most photos are taken by Hans Olofsson, and more can be found on his Flickr stream: https://www.flickr.com/photos/hans_olofsson/albums/72157635011636811

Travel organizer

The itinerary, car, driver and guides were organized by Toplife Safaris, a Ugandan travel company experienced in adventure and bird watching safaris. Contact <http://www.toplifesafaris.co.ug>

Travel budget

The travel package, including budget lodging, entrance fees, permits for gorilla and chimpanzee, transport and all meals except alcoholic beverages amounted to about 20 000 SEK for the 10 days safari.

Flight tickets Sweden-Uganda were about 9 000 SEK per person

Tips: Tipping is common in Uganda. We were recommended to tip carriers, drivers and guides. The tipping budget is about 100 SEK per day.

Standard: We had chosen budget standard, which was a good alternative. The rooms were always clean and had their own showers. The breakfasts and dinner meals were also of good standard, and we could order beer and drinks in the evenings at all places. The probably only thing we would have gained from upgrading to "standard" standard was wifi at the hotels, which for us was more or less totally absent.

Sweden to Uganda

We flew with Emirates from Copenhagen via Dubai (one short night overstay at the hotel in both directions, included in the air-fare) to Entebbe. The air trip was organized by Patrick Bäck at Winslow travel (patrick.back@winslowtravel.se).

Preface

We knew on beforehand that Uganda is a bird watchers' paradise. But we could never imagine how much we were going to experience on only a ten days organized tour. Three of us four Swedes were first-time visitors to this country, while Dan had been a frequent visitor through his profession as a high-school teacher. This was, however, also his first chance to go beyond the populated areas around Entebbe and Kampala to see the real, wild Uganda.

We know now that we have only had a shallow glance at all what the country offers for a nature lover. Still, we were able to see over 350 bird species, besides all memorable encounters with wild mammals and reptiles. And, not least, with friendly people and a climate that was surprisingly mild and gentle, despite being in the tropics.

In this report, we give a brief presentation of our travel route, with some information that will hopefully be of help to others who are planning similar trips. Other authors have made more thorough jobs in presenting details and their impressions. Our contribution will instead focus on the photos, which we hope will inspire others to follow our footsteps. Most of the pictures are taken by Hans Olofsson, who is a professional photographer, besides his private interest in bird watching.

The report is restricted to our organized safari tour. This tour was followed by more professional visits to tree planting and village development projects, but that is another story. But we add some pieces also for an additional tour we made to Mabamba swamp.. More about the Mbasi village project and Vi-skogen is found on www.dfrendin.com.

Those who made it possible

The safari tour would only have been a portion of what it turned out to be without our excellent guide Steven Baboineki and driver Isaac Yiga. On top of that, we had expert guiding by Fred Tugaizurirwe in Bwindi, and Vincent Odama in Budongo. Thank you very much for your ornitological skills, your excellent eyes and ears, and your patience with four Swedes who constantly asked for photographic stops, which disrupted the well-planned program. A special thank you to Paul Kiguba, owner of Toplife Safari, who set up the program and organized it so well.



Top left: Paul Kiguba, owner of Toplife Safari; top right: Fred Tugaizurirwe, guide in Bwindi; down left: Isaac Yiga, our driver; down right: Steven Baboineki, our main guide. Photo Mats Hannerz (Paul and Isaac) and Hans Olofsson (Fred and Steven).



Travel overview

FRIDAY 26 JULY

We arrived at Entebbe airport at 12.45 and were met by Paul Kiguba from Top Life safaris, who transferred us to Banana Village in the outskirts of Entebbe. The afternoon was spent in Entebbe botanical garden until dusk.

SATURDAY 27 JULY

We were picked up at Banana Village at 6 am, just before dawn. A long car transport to Bwindi impenetrable rainforest, including several stops along the road on e.g. the equator in Buwama and Masaka swamps. Arrived long after dusk at Wagtail.

SUNDAY 28 JULY

This was the day dedicated to the gorillas in Bwindi. We woke up for an early breakfast and set off from one of the gorilla safari centers for a long day by foot in the steep rain forest. But we finally got in close contact with a gorilla family. After still a drive, we arrived at Trekkers' Inn in Ruhija.

MONDAY 29 JULY

Mubwindi swamp in Ruhija was the target for this days excursion. We started off at 7 am, and walked through the forest down to the swamp. This is an area where many Albertine Rift endemes can be spotted. Arrival back to Trekkers' Inn.

TUESDAY 30 JULY

Travel through northern Bwindi with a stop at "The Neck", a famous place for bird watching, particularly for Albertine Rift endemes. Continued north to Ishasha in the southern part of Queen Elisabeth Park. Ishasha is famous for its tree climbing lions. Transport to Kazinga Channel View Resort, where we arrived at night.

WEDNESDAY 31 JULY

A morning game drive in Queen Elisabeth National Park, followed by a late breakfast back at Kazinga Channel View Resort. The afternoon offered a boat tour on Kazinga Channel, the natural strip that joins

Lake Edward and Lake George. This tour was one of the highlights on the safari. The night was spent in Kazinga Channel View Resort.

THURSDAY 1 AUGUST

A 1-hour drive after breakfast took us to Kalinzu Forest Reserve where we tried to track chimpanzees. No chimpanzees were seen, but a lot of rain forest birds and monkeys. After lunch, the tour continued back to Queen Elisabeth National Park for savannah bird watching. One more night was spent at Kazinga Channel View Resort.

FRIDAY 2 AUGUST

A long transport day with frequent stops for bird watching on the way north to Masindi, where we stayed at Masindi Hotel.

SATURDAY 3 AUGUST

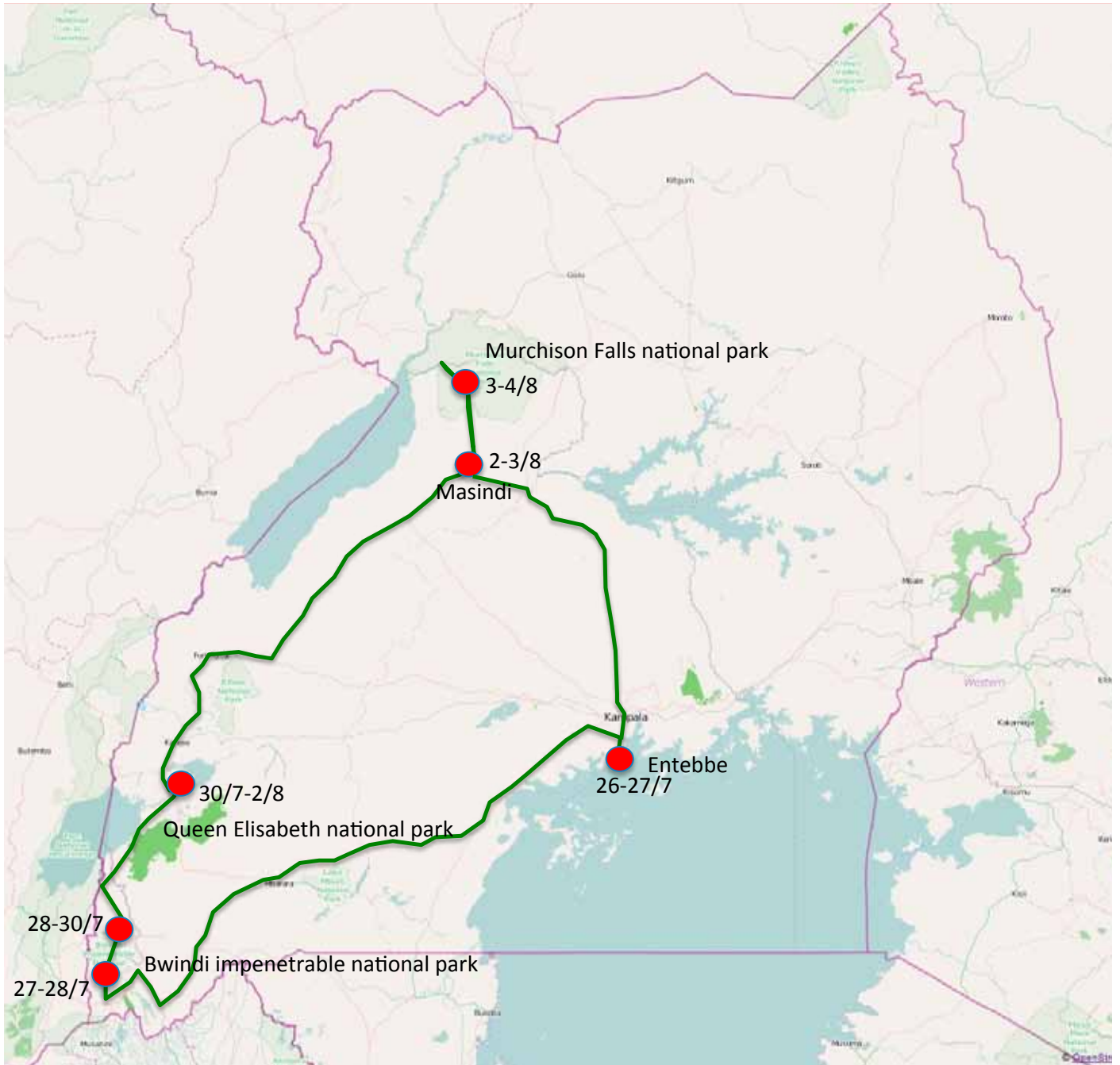
Started early with a trip to "the Royal Mile" in Budongo forest outside Masindi. Vincent Odama was hired as an expert guide for all the rain forest birds along the road. A second walk was made at Bosingio, another part of Budongo forest. In the afternoon, we continued the trip to Murchison Falls national park, where we had a quick visit to the main falls before dusk. Arrived, as usual, in the night to the hotel Sambiya River Lodge.

SUNDAY 4 AUGUST

Started early with a morning game drive in Murchison Falls national park. After lunch, we returned to Kampala by car. This was the end of the formal safari.

WEDNESDAY 7 AUGUST

After two days with professional visits at Vi-skogen and Mbazi, we were able to squeeze in a morning tour to Mabamba swamp, accompanied by our safari guide Steven.



26 July - in Entebbe botanical garden

The lodge Banana Village was a good place to warm up the binoculars. The garden was full of black and white mannikins and bronze mannikins. Other common birds, which we were to see much more of, were common bulbul, cuckoo shrike, yellow white-eye, brown kite and plantain eater. Further ticks included pygmy kingfisher, scarlett-crested sunbird, rednapped cordonbleu and splended glossy starling.

The afternoon walk in Entebbe botanical garden was excellent for us beginners, since birds were easy to spot among the sparse trees. We also realized that it was easy to come close to many birds. Nice encounters here included hornbills (black and white casqued, crown), herons, ibises and storks (hadada, grey, black-headed, openbilled, greenbacked, hammerkopf, egret and cattle egret), kingfishers (pied), raptors (lizard buzzard, african hobby, grey kestrel, african fish eagle, little sparrowhawk), just to mention a few. The observation of a grey parrot passing above was in fact the only one we got of this species in Uganda.

The grass at the entrance was filled with vervet monkeys, several with babies, and the trees hosted black and white colobus.



Black-and-white-casqued hornbill. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Lizard buzzard. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Vervet monkey. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Open-billed stork Photo Hans Olofsson.



Entebbe botanical garden, which formed the backdrop of scenes in the Tarzan films with Johnny Weismüller. Photo Mats Hannerz.

27 July - from Entebbe to Bwindi

The day started with wakeup call at 5 and departure at 6 am. We experienced that the first sunlight shows up at around 7 am.

This day was a full-day ride on bumpy roads, passing Masaka, down to Kitale close to the Kongo/Ruanda border in south-east. From there, an even worse forest road took us in the dark to Wagtail Inn.

The first road was a shortcut called Kasanje Road, from Entebbe up to the Kampala-Masaka road. A stop along the road in the dawn gave us the first Wahlberg's eagle (many to come), little bee-eater, cuckoo hawk, helmeted guinea fowl, tawny-flanked prinja. A "walk-around-stop" in a small village presented turacos (red-blue and Ross's), double-toothed barbet, nubian woodpecker and many more.

A morning coffee break was taken right at the equator, in the village of Buwama. The list was supplemented with white-headed barbet (we had seen double-toothed several times before), grey-backed fiscal shrike, golden-breasted bunting, tropical baubau, northern puffback, redbilled fire finch, yellow-fronted canary, brown parrot and black-winged kite.

Another stop further south, at a swamp close to Lukaya north of Masaka, revealed saddle-billed stork, wattled and long-toed lapwing, african jacana. Masaka supplied the list with lilac-breasted roller, blue-throated roller, long-crested eagle and speckled pigeon. A stop at Masaka swamp was intended for the shoebill, which had been seen the same morning. There were no shoebills now, but instead yellow-billed ducks.

A swamp at Kyazanga, west of Masaka, was the breeding ground for crowned crane, the bird on the Uganda coat of arms. About 60 cranes were seen there now.

The nature shifted west of Kyazanga to become drier with burning scars, sparse vegetation and savannah-like trees. A lunchstop outside Mbarara added white-rumped swift to the list, followed by yellow-billed stork and sacred ibises in Ntungamo.

The land rose closer to Kabale and more stops gave us

species like cinnamon-chested bee-eater, white-eyed slaty flycatcher, chubb's cisticola, white-naped raven, black sawwing and augur buzzard.

Kisoro in the southwest of Uganda was our last town on the main road, before we headed north into Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. A large refugee camp in Kisoro reminded us of the bad situation in Congo, whose border we were close to.

The night was spent at Wagtail camp. It is supposed that malaria is rare at this elevation, so we could sleep without mosquito nets.



Double-toothed barbet. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Long-crested eagle. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Saddle-billed stork in a papyrus swamp north of Masaka. Photo Mats Hannerz.



White-naped raven in Bwindi. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Lilac-breasted roller. Photo Hans Olofsson.

28 July - with the gorillas in Bwindi

We had an early morning, as usual, starting with a drive on a bumpy road to one of the gorilla centres. Before climbing up to one of the “briefing bandas”, we were able to tick chestnut wattle-eye, grey-capped warbler, bronze sunbird, africal citril, Mackinnons fiscal shrike and snowy crowned robinchat.

About 30 tourists were gathered for the briefing before we were divided into smaller groups. There are about 700 mountain gorillas in total, 300 of which are found in Bwindi and the rest in Virunga in Ruanda.

The tourists were divided in groups of about 5-7 people each, and each of the groups could visit one family. Each group had both a guide and an armed guard, and those who wished could also hire carriers. This is recommended for all visitors who are not well trained. Even a small backpack will become heavy in the steep terrain and thin air (the hiking is made at about 2300 m asl.).

The visits are very restricted. Only 11 of all families in Bwindi are exposed to tourists, and a visit is limited to maximum one hour, once the gorillas are spotted. There are also strict rules of behaviour. Never stand closer than 7 meter to the gorilla, and never visit them if you are sick. All rubbish shall of course be carried away from the spot.

It is not easy to find the gorillas in the large, and dense, forest. Therefore, trekkers are sent away in advance. Once they find the family, they send a radio message to the group.

We had to walk for about 3 hours in steep terrain before we received positive information from the trekkers. Finally, we were able to see some movement in the dense fern understory. And there was a silverbacked old gorilla! In total, we could spot five gorillas in the family. Some got very close, there was even one turning up from behind who jabbed two of us in the group.

We experienced that taking photos is not easy, since the gorillas are mostly hiding in the thick bushes, but now and then there is a free sight.

We could hear and see several birds in the rain forest, but since our ordinary guide Steven did not take part, we could identify only a few of them. New species this day included blue turaco, western black-headed oriole, yellow-bellied waxbill, lanner falcon and wooly-necked stork.

After the gorilla visit, we continued with car to Trekkers' Taverna in Ruhija. A flat tire made our arrival later than planned.

On the road we saw a night jar hunting insects. The bird landed in the middle of the road, blinded by the car light. Steven went out with a strong flashlight, and kept the bird blinded until he finally could catch it with his hands. This was our first, and only, close encounter with the Rwensori night jar, an Albertine Rift endemic species.

The last road trip illustrates the standard of the roads. The 26 km road took us 1 h 30 min to drive.



Rwensori nightjar. Photo Hans Olofsson.



The long walk through the rain-forest in Bwindi impenetrable forest. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Close encounter with one of the gorillas. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Gorilla meeting. Photo Mats Hannerz.

29 July - Bwindi swamp and Albertine Rift Endemes

This day was dedicated to endemic species that only live in the Albertine Rift area. The trip started at 7 in the morning through the village of Ruhija, before we started our walk down to Bwindi swamp.

Today Fred Tugaizurirwe, an experienced biologist, who sometimes worked as a guide for bird watchers, accompanied us. He was particularly skilled in finding and identifying bird sounds in the thick forest.

One of the main targets for the day was the African green broadbill. Unfortunately, we were not able to see the bird. Some mammal had torn one of its known nests down.

After the day, we summed up 12 endemic species: strange weaver, regal sunbird, blue-headed sunbird, stripe-breasted tit, rwensori batis, yellow-eyed black flycatcher, mountain masked apalis, collared apalis, red-faced woodland warbler, graucer's rush warbler and arches robin chat, besides the Rwensori night jar from the day before.

Other species this day included white-eyed slaty flycatcher, angola swallow, slenderbilled starlings, angina trogon, yellow-billed barbet, olive pigeon, rigo sunbird, black-faced rufous warbler, grey-throated barbet, Chubb's cisticola, yellow-whiskered greenbul, black sawfly, blackbilled turaco, Cassin's hawkeagle, grey cuckooshrike, pink-footed puffback, Lagden's bushkrike and many more.

The cardinal woodpecker and Tullberg's woodpecker were nice experiences.

The rain forest is apparently also a home to many mammals, although they are mostly difficult to see. We found fresh droppings from both elephants and gorillas. The elephant is also the told reason why an armed policeman followed us the whole time.

The night was spent at Trekkers' Taverna again.



Yellow-billed barbet. Photo Hans Olofsson..



Overlooking Bwindi swamp. A long and steep path. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Grey-throated barbet. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Each day was summed up in a species-briefing led by Steven Baboineiki. At Trekkers' Traverna. Photo Hans Olofsson's camera in the hands of the waiter.



Cardinal woodpecker. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Flat tire, a small but easily solved problem. Photo Mats Hannerz.

30 July - “the Neck” and close encounter with lions

This day started late, which means that the alarm bell didn't call until 6:30. The mornings are a bit chilly at this high altitude, and a sweater was even needed before the sun started to warm up the air.

We started off north, but first we tried to spot an endemic francolin. Unfortunately, we didn't see it. Instead we headed off to the Neck, a part of the rain forest famous for its rich bird fauna. At this place, we could see the beautiful black bee-eater, among many other species.

After some hours drive, interrupted by a stop for repairing the car in a village, we left the hilly landscape of Bwindi and entered into a more flat landscape with savannah vegetation. We had arrived at the southern part of the huge Queen Elisabeth National Park – Ishasha.

Ishasha let us meet baboons, wild elephants, Topi antelopes, waterbucks and many more herbivores. The highlight of the visit was the contact with the tree-climbing lions that Steven was skilled to find. We could park below a tree where five sleepy lions were looking at us. They barely bothered about the visitors. Two more lions were spotted in another tree.

After this experience, we continued north to Kazinga Channel View Resort, where we were to spend three nights. Still in Queen Elisabeth National Park, but in the northern end of it.



Variable sunbird at the Neck. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Cassin's grey flycatcher, the Neck. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Paradise flycatcher, the Neck. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Sleepy tree-climbing lions in Ishasha Photo Hans Olofsson.



Black bee-eater, the Neck. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Birdwatching at the Neck Photo Mats Hannerz.

31 July - safari and Kazinga channel

“Don’t go there!”. This sharp message was shouted to three of us, when we in the dark morning went outside the restaurant to trace a night jar with a flash light. The warning was given because hippos usually strolled around the resort at night.

After the early breakfast, we made the first stop at the bridge over Kazinga channel. The papyrus-covered swamp is home to the rare papyrus gonolek. Fortunately, we were able to see this beautifully colored bird a short while.

At about 8 am, we entered the park for a game safari. A lot of Kobb’s antelope, buffalos, waterbucks and other big grass eaters were seen. We also saw three lions hunting, and hyenas that have succeeded to catch an antelope. The park gave us many nice sights of birds, for example: crowned and Senegal plover, wattled lapwing, pintailed whydah, black-headed gonolek, fantailed widowbird, water thickknee, black-bellied bustard, palmnut vulture, Verroux owl and aromatic babbler.

Banded mongoose and water monitore were nice experiences among the animals. We also saw common warthogs and giant hogs.

The afternoon was spent on a boat tour along Kazinga channel. This tour is one of the true highlights of the whole safari tour. The boat slowly passes along the shore which is totally filled with animals and birds all over. There were hippos, crocodiles, buffalos and elephants. The bird fauna included several kingfishers (Malacite, pied), storks (saddle-billed, yellow billed, goliath), african skimmers, grey-headed gulls, pelicans and white-winged terns.

The regular evening briefing at the hotel summed up the bird list to 220 species.



Swamp flycatcher. Photo Hans Olofsson.



African skimmer. Photo Hans Olofsson.



The beautiful papyrus gonolek. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Kazinga channel has one of the largest concentrations of hippos. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Elephant. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Boating on Kazinga channel. Photo Hans Olofsson.

1 August - Kalinzu and Queen Elisabeth national park

The morning started with a drive to Kalinzu Forest Reserve, where we had permits to track chimpanzees. Two guides followed us on the walk through the magnificent rain forest. Steven heard chimpanzees in the background, but we were not lucky enough to see them. Instead, we could see a lot of other nice mammals, such as redtailed monkeys, black and white colobus, L'Hoeast's monkey, forest giant squirrel and a red, large cat. The bird list included tambourine dove, yellow-rumped tinkerbird, chestnut-breasted wattleeye, redtailed bristle bill, fire crested alethe, greybacked camerophtera, northern double-crested sunbird and cinnamon bee-eater.



A giant strangler fig in Kalinzu. Photo Hans Olofsson.

On the way back to the lodge, we made a short stop for a savannah woodland walk. With the risk of encountering buffalos and elephants, we could see some new bird species such as chin-spot batis, compact weaver and Holub's golden weaver.



Cinnamon-chested bee-eater, Kalinzu. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Angolan swallow. Photo Hans Olofsson.



African blue flycatcher. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Speckled mousebird in Kalinzu. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Fawn breasted waxbill. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Jack fruit, a sticky but tasty experience. Photo Hans Olofsson.

2 August - a long drive to Masindi

The road from Queen Elisabeth National Park to Masindi in the Bonyori kingdom took us some 12 hours, but it also gave us a good chance to see the variation of the landscape. We passed close to the Congo border with the Rwensori mountain as a background. The savannah was replaced by a mosaic landscape of cultivated and forested land. Some pieces of rain forest were still remaining at Kibale. When we approached Hoima, we met the first sugarcane fields, but many more were to come.

The stops along the road offered us spots on otter and birds such as Heuglin's francolin, cardinal quelea, grey-headed oliveback, dark-capped yellow warbler and brown babbler.

The night was spent at Masindi hotel, a hotel with good standard, an excellent buffet and wifi at the front desk.



Street traffic. Photo Hans Olofsson.



"God has power", Kabale. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Street photography. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Most common transport form. Photo Hans Olofsson.



African car repair station. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Soccer lawn. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Banana transport. Photo Hans Olofsson.

3 August - Budongo forest and Murchison falls

We left Masindi at 6 am heading for Budongo forest reserve. An additional guide – Vincent Odama – joined us today. Vincent was an expert on the rain-forest birds in the area. This was the first day with rain, although it stopped at about 10 in the morning.

On the road to Budongo, we had a quick stop to look at brown twinspot.

The walk in Budongo forest was done along the “Royal mile”, a famous walk for bird watchers. Its name relates to an old-time king in Bonyori who used to walk this road. The path passes through rain-forest with huge fig trees and mahoganies. The forest was silent in the morning, as long as the rain kept on. However, as soon as it stopped, a chorus of voices were heard. We spotted several kingfishers, such as blue-breasted, dwarf, pygmy, chocolate-backed and Malakite kingfisher.

Our guide suddenly looked up and asked “Who threw that?”. Some figs were dropped to the forest floor from above. We looked up and saw a family of chimpanzees high up in a fig tree. A very nice experience.

Other bird species this tour included forest flycatcher, white-sided, little and pied hornbills, monarch flycatcher, yellow-headed woodpecker, Sabines pine-tail and western-banded snake eagle.

After the Royal mile, we continued to another rain forest in the Budongo area – Bosingio. This forest was home to several monkeys, like the redtailed and blue monkeys and black-and-white colobus. A crested eagle’s voice made all monkeys silent, since the eagle is a predator on these animals.

After lunch in Masindi, we continued to Murchison Falls national park. We drove as fast as we could to reach one of the falls before dusk. The falls are home to cliff pratincoles. Here, we also saw our first African darter. Along the road, we were also able to see an African finfoot in a creek.

The night was spent at Sambiya River Lodge, a very nice and high standard lodge.



Red-tailed monkey. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Collared sunbird. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Wet birders at Murchison Falls. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Chimpanse feeding in a fig tree in Budongo forest. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Pin-tailed wydah. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Along the Royal Mile, Budongo. Photo Hans Olofsson.

4 August - Murchison falls national park

We started off early from the hotel to catch the first ferry over the Nile, from where the safari tour in Murchison Falls starts. This morning game drive in Murchison Falls was one of the true highlights of the trip. We could easily have spent some days in the park, but were now limited to only a few hours.

With the aid of Steven's good eyes, we were able to spot a leopard in a tree. A lion was lying in the middle of the road, trying to catch some Kobe antelopes. Hyenas came close to the car.

Murchison Falls has one of the largest populations of giraffes in the world, and they were seen in many places. The tour passes the Nile, where we could see a lot of hippos and crocodiles.

The bird list was complemented with many new species on this short tour. Examples are sooty falcon, red-necked falcon, white-faced whistling duck, osprey, Denham's bustard, spotted and Senegal thickknee, black-headed lapwing, diederik cuckoo, carmine bee-eater, African grey hornbill and silverbird.

The only bad taste from the visit was an oil derrick in the centre of the park. There is currently a strong dispute on whether to explore the oil in the area or not.

The ferry took us back to the southern shore of the Nile at 11 am. Large flocks of baboons were gathered at the ferry landing.

The road back from Murchison Falls to Kampala was mostly paved and of good standard. In Kampala, we said good-bye to our guide and continued for our more professional visits to Vi-skogen in Massaka.



Leopard taking off for hunting. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Northern red bishop. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Red-necked falcon. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Grey-crowned crane, the symbol of Uganda. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Baboon, common at the ferry landing. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Spotted thickknee. Photo Hans Olofsson.

7 August - the shoebill in Mabamba swamp

Three of us were picked up early by Steven, whom we hired for guiding us on a boat tour in Mabamba swamps outside Entebbe. The swamp is home to many bird species.

The tour starts at a boat landing, where small fishing boats are used to take small groups of tourists along the channels of the swamp. The swamp is also popular among local fishermen, and we saw really nice catches.

The highlight of the short morning tour was the shoebill, which suddenly appeared in front of us after a bend on the channel. The shoebill is a kind of bird that “doesn’t exist”, and looks like a remnant from the Triassic or Jurassic periods.

Many other nice birds were also seen, like the lesser jacana, cape wagtail, gull-billed terns, blue-breasted bee-eater and yellow-billed ducks. Several familiar species from our part of the world had already reached Uganda for their “winter vacation”, such as barn swallows, common sandpiper and green sandpiper.



Fisherman in Mabamba swamp. Photo Hans Olofsson.



African jacana. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Squacco heron. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Lesser Jacana. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Shoebill, the target species of the day. Photo Hans Olofsson.



African harrier hawk. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Singing cisticola on papyrus. Photo Hans Olofsson.

Species list - reptiles and mammals

Reptiles

African (Nile) Crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*)

Water (Nile) Monitor (*Varanus niloticus*)

Blue-headed (Green) Tree Agama (*Acanthocerus atricollis*)

Tropical House Gecko (*Hemidactylus mabouia*)

Mammals

Primates (Primates)

Chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*)

Eastern Mountain Gorilla (*Gorilla beringei beringei*)

Black-and-white Colobus (*Colobus guareza*)

Olive Baboon (*Papio anubis*)

Patas Monkey (*Erythrocebus patas*)

Vervet Monkey (*Cercopithecus pygerythrus*)

L'Hoest's Monkey (*Cercopithecus lhoesti*)

Blue Monkey (*Cercopithecus mitis stuhlmanni*)

Red-tailed Monkey (*Cercopithecus ascanius*)

Bats (Chiroptera)

Yellow-winged Bat (*Lavia fons*)

Rodents (Rodentia)

Stripped Ground Squirrel (*Xerus erythropus*)

Boehm's Bush Squirrel (*Paraxerus boehmi*)

Carnivores (Carnivora)

Spot-necked otter (*Lutra maculicollis*)

Banded mongoose (*Mungus mungo*)

Spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*)

Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)

Lion (*Panthera Leo*)

Proboscids (Proboscidea)

African Savanna Elephant (*Loxodonta africana*)

Even-toed ungulates (Artiodactyla)

Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*)

Giant hog (*Hylochoerus meinertzhageni*)

Common warthog (*Phacochoerus africanus*)

Rothschild's Giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis rothschildi*)



African buffel, Queen Elisabeth park. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Hyena feeding on antelope, Queen Elisabeth park. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Colobus monkey, Bosingio. Photo Hans Olofsson.

Mammals cont.

African Buffalo (*Syncerus caffer*)

Oribi (*Ourebia ourebi*)

Ugandan Kob (*Kobus kob thomasi*)

Defassa Waterbuck (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus defassa*)

Topi (*Damaliscus lunatus*)

Lelwel Hartebeest (Kongoni) (*Alcelaphus buselaphus lelwel*)



Waterbuck, Murchison falls Photo Hans Olofsson.



Elephant, Kazinga channel. Photo Hans Olofsson.

Non-passerines

Pelicans (Pelecanidae)

Great white pelican (*Pelecanus onocrotalis*)

Pink-backed pelican (*Pelecanus rufescens*)

Cormorants (Phalacrocoracidae)

Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*)

Long-tailed cormorant (*Phalacrocorax africanus*)

Darter (Anhingidae)

African darter (*Anhinga rufa*)

Finoots (Heliornithidae)

African finfoot (*Podica senegalensis*)

Hérons, Egrets and Bitterns (Ardeidae)

Little egret (*Egretta garzetta*)

Great white egret (*Egretta alba*)

Yellow-billed egret (*Egretta intermedia*)

Cattle egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)

Green-backed heron (*Butorides striatus*)

Squacco heron (*Ardeola ralloides*)

Goliath heron (*Ardea goliath*)

Grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*)

Black-headed heron (*Ardea melanocephala*)

Purple heron (*Ardea purpurea*)

Hamerkop (Scopidae)

Hamerkop (*Scopus umbretta*)

Storks (Ciconiidae)

Woolly-necked stork (*Ciconia episcopus*)

Marabou (*Leptoptilos crumeniferus*)

Yellow-billed stork (*Mycteria ibis*)

African open-billed stork (*Anastomus lamelligerus*)

Saddle-billed stork (*Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*)

Hadada (*Bostrychia hagedash*)

Shoebill (Balaenicipitidae)

Shoebill (*Balaeniceps rex*)

Ibises, Spoonbills (Threskiornithidae)

Sacred ibis (*Threskiornis aethiopia*)

Ducks and Geese (Anatidae)

Fulvous whistling-duck (*Dendrocygna bicolor*)

White-faced whistling duck (*Dendrocygna viduata*)

Egyptian goose (*Alopochen aegyptiacus*)

Yellow-billed duck (*Anas undulata*)

Vultures, Eagles etc (Accipitridae)

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)

African cuckoo-hawk (*Avicedua cuculoides*)

Black-shouldered kite (*Elanus caeruleus*)

Black kite (*Milvus migrans*)

African fish-eagle (*Haliaeetus vocifer*)

Palm-nut vulture (*Gypohierax angolensis*)

Hooded vulture (*Necrosyrtes monachus*)

African harrier-hawk (*Polyboroides typus*)

Bateleur (*Terathopius ecaudatus*)

Banded snake-eagle (*Circaetus cinerascens*)

African white-backed vulture (*Gyps africanus*)

Rueppel's griffon (*Gyps rueppellii*)

Lappet-faced vulture (*Aegyptius tracheliotus*)

African marsh-harrier (*Circus ranivorus*)

Great goshawk (*Accipiter melanoleucus*)

African little sparrowhawk (*Accipiter minullus*)

Lizard-buzzard (*Kaupifalco monogrammicus*)

Mountain buzzard (*Buteo oreophilus*)

Augur buzzard (*Buteo rufofuscus*)

Wahlberg's eagle (*Aquila wahlbergi*)

Long-crested eagle (*Lophaetus occipitalis*)

Cassin's hawk-eagle (*Spizaetus africanus*)

Martial eagle (*Polemaetus bellicosus*)

Crowned eagle (*Stephanoaetus coronatus*)

Falcons (Falconidae)

Grey kestrel (*Falco ardosiacus*)

Red-necked falcon (*Falco chicquera*)

Sooty falcon (*Falco concolor*)

African hobby (*Falco cuvieri*)

Lanner (*Falco biarmicus*)

Guineafowls (Mumididae)

Helmeted guineafowl (*Numida meleagris*)

Frankolins (Phasianidae)

Heuglin's Francolin (*Francolinus icterhynchus*)

Red-necked spurfowl (*Francolinus afer*)

Crakes and Rails (Rallidae)

African crake (*Crex egregia*)

Black crake (*Amauromis flavirostris*)

Jacanas (Jacanidae)

Lesser jacana (*Microparra capensis*)

African jacana (*Actophilornis africana*)

Cranes (Gruidae)

Grey crowned crane (*Balearica regulorum*)

Bustards (Otididae)

Black-bellied bustard (*Eupodotis melanogaster*)

Denham's bustard (*Neotis denhami*)

Thick-knees (Burhinidae)

Senegal thicknee (*Burhinus senegalensis*)

Water thicknee (*Burhinus vermiculatus*)

Spotted thicknee (*Burhinus capensis*)

Couriers and Pratincoles (Glareolidae)

Common pratincole (*Glareola pratincola*)

Rock pratincole (*Glareola nuchalis*)

Plovers (Charadriidae)

Kittlitz's plover (*Charadrius pecuarius*)

Sandpipers etc. – Scolopacidae

African wattled lapwing (*Vanellus senegallus*)

Black-headed lapwing (*Vanellus tectus*)

Spru-winged lapwing (*Vanellus spinosus*)

Senegal lapwing (*Vanellus lugubris*)

Crowned lapwing (*Vanellus coronatus*)



Great egret, Kazinga channel. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Purple heron, Mabamba swamp. Photo Hans Olofsson.



African finfoot. Photo Hans Olofsson.

Species list - birds

Long-toed lapwing (*Vanellus crassirostris*)

Green sandpiper (*Tringa ochropus*)

Wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*)

Common sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*)

Gulls and Terns (Laridae)

Grey-headed gull (*Larus cirrocephalus*)

White-necked black tern (*Chlidonias leucopterus*)

Gull-billed tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*)

Skimmers (Rynchopidae)

African skimmer (*Rhynchops flavirostris*)

Doves and Pigeons (Columbidae)

Olive pigeon (*Columba arquatrix*)

Speckled pigeon (*Columba guinea*)

African green pigeon (*Treron calva*)

Tambourine dove (*Turtur tympanistria*)

Blue-spotted wood dove (*Turtur abyssinicus*)

Red-eyed dove (*Streptopelia semitorquata*)

African mourning dove (*Streptopelia decipiens*)

Ring-necked dove (*Streptopelia capicola*)

Laughing dove (*Streptopelia senegalensis*)

Parrots (Psittacidae)

Grey parrot (*Psittacus erithacus*)

Turacos and Plantain-eaters (Musophagidae)

Eastern grey plantain-eater (*Crinifer zonurus*)

Great blue turaco (*Corythaes cristata*)

Ross's turaco (*Musophaga rossae*)

Black-billed turaco (*Tauraco schuetti*)

Cuckoos and Coucals (Cuculidae)

Olive long-tailed cuckoo (*Cerococcyx mechowii*)

Yellowbill (*Ceuthmochares auritus*)

White-browed coucal (*Centropus superciliosus*)

Blue-headed coucal (*Centropus monachus*)

Red-chested cuckoo (*Cuculus solitarius*)

Diederik cuckoo (*Chrysococcyx caprius*)



Long-toed lapwing in Mabamba swamp. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Great-blue turaco, Buwama. Photo Hans Olofsson.

African emerald cuckoo (*Chrysococcyx cupreus*)

Owls (Strigidae)

Verreaux's eagle-owl (*Bubo lacteus*)

Nightjars (Caprimulgidae)

Swamp nightjar (*Caprimulgus navalensis*)

Rwenzori nightjar (*Caprimulgus ruwenzori*)

Pennant-winged nightjar (*Macrodipteryx vexillaria*)

Swifts and spinetails (Apodidae)

Sabine's spinetail (*Rhaphidura sabinii*)

African palm swift (*Cypsiurus parvus*)

White-rumped swift (*Apus caffer*)

Little swift (*Apus affinis*)

Mousebirds (Coliidae)

Blue-napped mousebird (*Urocolius macrourus*)

Speckled mousebird (*Colius striatus*)

Trogons (Trogonidae)

Narina's trogon (*Apaloderma narina*)

Kingfishers (Alcedinidae)

Chocolate-backed kingfisher (*Halcyon badia*)

Grey-headed kingfisher (*Halcyon leucocephala*)

Blue-breasted kingfisher (*Halcyon malimbica*)

Woodland kingfisher (*Halcyon senegalensis*)

Striped kingfisher (*Halcyon chelicuti*)

African pygmy kingfisher (*Ceyx picta*)

African dwarf kingfisher (*Ceyx lecontei*)

Shining-blue kingfisher (*Alcedo quadribrachys*)

Malachite kingfisher (*Corythornis cristata*)

Pied kingfisher (*Cerye rudis*)

Bee-eaters (Meropidae)

Black bee-eater (*Merops gularis*)

Little bee-eater (*Merops pusillus*)

Blue-breasted bee-eater (*Merops variegatus*)

Cinnamon-chester bee-eater (*Merops oreobates*)

Carmine bee-eater (*Merops nubicus*)

Red-throated bee-eater (*Merops bullocki*)

White-throated bee-eater (*Merops albicollis*)

Little green bee-eater (*Merops orientalis*)

Olive bee-eater (*Merops superciliosus*)

Rollers (Coraciidae)

Lilac-breasted roller (*Coracias caudata*)

Blue-throated roller (*Eurystomus gularis*)

Broad-billed roller (*Eurystomus glaucurus*)

Wood-hoopoes and Scimitarbills (Phoeniculidae)

White-headed wood-hoopoe (*Pheonicurus somaliensis*)

Scimitarbill (*Phoebastria cyanomelas*)

Hornbills (Bucerotidae)

Black-and-whited casqued hornbill (*Ceratogymna subcylindricus*)

White-thighed hornbill (*Ceratogymna cylindricus*)

African pied hornbill (*Tockus fasciatus*)

Crowned hornbill (*Tockus alboterminatus*)

African grey hornbill (*Tockus nasutus*)

Abyssinian ground hornbill (*Bucorvus abyssinicus*)

Barbets and Tinkerbirds (Capitonidae)

Speckled tinkerbird (*Pogoniulus scolopaceus*)

Yellow-throated tinkerbird (*Pogoniulus subsulphureus*)

Yellow-rumped tinkerbird (*Pogoniulus bilineatus*)

Yellow-fronted tinkerbird (*Pogoniulus chrysozonus*)

Grey-throated barbet (*Gymnopus bonapartei*)

Yellow-billed barbet (*Trachyphonus purpuratus*)

Hairy-breasted barbet (*Tricholaema hirsuta*)

Spot-flanked barbet (*Tricholaema lacrymosa*)

White-headed barbet (*Lybius leucocephalus*)

Double-toothed barbet (*Lybius bidentatus*)

Honeyguides, honeybirds (Indicatoridae)

Least honeyguide (*Indicator exilis*)

Wrynecks and Woodpeckers (Picidae)

Nubian woodpecker (*Campethera nubica*)

Tullberg's woodpecker (*Campethera tullbergi*)

Species list - birds

- Cardinal woodpecker (*Dendropicos fuscescens*)
- Grey woodpecker (*Dendropicos goertae*)
- Yellow-crested woodpecker (*Dendropicos xantholophus*)

PASSERINES

Larks (Alaudidae)

- Flappet Lark (*Mirafra angolensis*)
- White tailed lark (*Mirafra albicauda*)
- Red-capped Lark (*Calandrella cinerea*)

Martins and Swallows (Hirundinidae)

- Sand Martin (*Riparia riparia*)
- Banded Martin (*Riparia cincta*)
- Red-rumped Swallow (*Hirundo daurica*)
- Mosque Swallow (*Hirundo senegalensis*)
- Lesser Striped Swallow (*Hirundo abyssinica*)
- Angola Swallow (*Hirundo angolensis*)
- Wire-tailed Swallow (*Hirundo smithii*)
- Black Saw-wing (*Psalidoprocne holomelas*)
- White-Headed Saw-wing (*Psalidoprocne albiceps*)

Wagtails (Motacillidae)

- African Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla aguimp*)
- Yellow-throated Longclaw (*Macromyx croceus*)
- Grassland Pipit (*Anthus cinnamomeus*)

Cuckoo-shrikes (Campephagidae)

- Red-shouldered Cuckoo-shrike (*Campephaga phoenicea*)
- Petit's Cuckoo-shrike (*Campephaga petiti*)
- Grey Cuckoo-shrike (*Coracina caesia*)

Bulbuls, Greenbuls and Brownbuls (Pycnonotidae)

- Common Bulbul (*Pycnonotus barbatus*)
- Yellow-whiskered Greenbul (*Andropadus latirostris*)
- Little Greenbul (*Andropadus virens*)
- Mountain Greenbul (*Andropadus nigriceps*)
- Slender-billed Greenbul (*Andropadus gracilirostris*)
- Yellow-streaked Greenbul (*Phyllastrephus flavostriatus*)

- Red-tailed Bristlebill (*Bleda syndactyla*)
- Honeyguide Greenbul (*Baeopogon indicator*)

Thrushes and Allies (Turdidae)

- White-starred Robin (*Pogonocichla stelata*)
- Fire-crested Alethe (*Alethe diademata*)
- White-browed Robin-Chat (*Cossypha heuglini*)
- Snowy-headed Robin-Chat (*Cossypha niveicapilla*)
- Red-capped Robin-Chat (*Cossypha natalensis*)
- Archer's Robin-Chat (*Cossypha archeri*)



Grey woodpecker, Entebbe. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Blue-breasted bee-eater, Mabamba. Photo Hans Olofsson.

- Olive Thrush (*Turdus olivaceus*)
- African Thrush (*Turdus pelios*)
- Rufous Flycatcher-Thrush (*Stizorhina fraseri*)
- Sooty Chat (*Myrmecocichla cinnamomeiventris*)
- Common stonechat (*Saxicola torquata*)
- White-browed Scrub-Robin (*Cercotrichas leucophrys*)
- Brown-backed Scrub-Robin (*Cercotrichas hartlaubi*)
- Spotted Morning-Thrush (*Cichladusa guttata*)

Warblers (Sylviidae)

- Darke-capped Yellow Warbler (*Choropeta natalensis*)
- Mountain Yellow Warbler (*Chloropeta similis*)
- White-winged Warbler (*Bradypterus carpalis*)
- Grauer's Rush Warbler (*Bradypterus graueri*)
- Red-faced Woodland Warbler (*Phylloscopus laetus*)
- Green Hylia (*Hylia prasina*)
- White-browed Crombec (*Sylvietta leucophrys*)
- Black-faced Rufous Warbler (*Bathmocercus rufus*)
- African Moustached Warbler (*Melocichla mentalis*)
- Croaking Cisticola (*Cisticola natalensis*)
- Rattling Cisticola (*Cisticola chiniana*)
- Winding Cisticola (*Cisticola galactotes*)
- Carruther's Cisticola (*Cisticola carruthersi*)
- Singing Cisticola (*Cisticola cantans*)
- Chubb's Cisticola (*Cisticola chubbii*)
- Trilling Cisticola (*Cisticola woosnami*)
- Whistling Cisticola (*Cisticola lateralis*)
- Siffling Cisticola (*Cisticola brachypterus*)
- Tawny-flanked Prinia (*Prinia subflava*)
- White-chinned Prinia (*Prinia leucopogon*)
- Banded Prinia (*Prinia bairdii*)
- Grey-capped Warbler (*Eminia lepida*)
- Grey-backed Camaroptera (*Camaroptera brachyura*)
- Chestnut-throated Apalis (*Apalis porphyrolaema*)
- Collared Apalis (*Apalis ruwenzori*)
- Black-throated Apalis (*Apalis jacksoni*)
- Mountain Masked Apalis (*Apalis personata*)

Flycatchers (Muscicapidae)

- White-eyed Slaty Flycatcher (*Malaenormis fisheri*)



White-chinned prinia. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Intermediate egret, Mabamba swamp. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Malakite kingfisher, Mabamba swamp. Photo Hans Olofsson.

Species list - birds

Northern Black Flycatcher (*Melaenornis pammelaina*)

Yellow-eyed Black Flycatcher (*Melaenornis ardesiacus*)

African Dusky Flycatcher (*Muscicapa adusta*)

Lead-coloured Flycatcher (*Myioparus plumbeus*)

Grey-throated Flycatcher (*Myioparus griseigularis*)

Swamp Flycatcher (*Muscicapa aquatica*)

Cassin's Grey Flycatcher (*Muscicapa cassini*)

Dusky-blue Flycatcher (*Muscicapa comitata*)

Forest Flycatcher (*Fraseria ocreata*)

Batisses and Wattle-eyes (Platysteiridae)

Chin-spot Batis (*Batis molitor*)

Rwenzori Batis (*Batis diops*)

Black-and-white Shrike-flycatcher (*Bias musicus*)

Brown-throated Wattle-eye (*Platysteira cyanea*)

Chestnut Wattle-eye (*Dyaphorophyia castanea*)

Monarch Flycatchers; Flycatchers (Monarchidae; Muscicapidae)

African Paradise-flycatcher (*Terpsiphone viridis*)

Red-bellied Paradise-flycatcher (*Terpsiphone rufiventer*)

Silverbird (*Empidonis semipartitus*)

White-bellied Crested-flycatcher (*Trochocercus albiventris*)

African Blue-flycatcher (*Elminia longicauda*)

White-tailed Blue-flycatcher (*Elminia albicauda*)

Illadopses, Chatterers and Babblers (Timalidae)

Mountain Illadopsis (*Illadopsis pyrrhoptera*)

African Hill-Babbler (*Pseudoalcippe abyssinica*)

Arrow-marked Babbler (*Turdoides jardineii*)

Brown Babbler (*Turdoides plebejus*)

Black-lored Babbler (*Turdoides sharpei*)

Tits (Paridae)

Dusky Tit (*Parus funereus*)

Stripe-breasted Tit (*Parus fasciiventer*)

White-eyes (Zosteropidae)

Yellow White-eye (*Zosterops senegalensis*)



Woodland kingfisher. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Hamerkop. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Collared pratincole. Photo Hans Olofsson.

Sunbirds (Nectariniidae)

- Bronze Sunbird (*Nectarinia kilimensis*)
- Green-headed Sunbird (*Cyanomitra verticalis*)
- Blue-headed Sunbird (*Cyanomitra alinae*)
- Northern Double-collared Sunbird (*Cinnyris preussi*)
- Olive-bellied Sunbird (*Cinnyris chloropygia*)
- Regal Sunbird (*Cinnyris regia*)
- Green Sunbird (*Anthreptes rectirostris*)
- Copper Sunbird (*Cinnyris cuprea*)
- Marico Sunbird (*Cinnyris mariquensis*)
- Scarlet-chested Sunbird (*Chalcomitra senegalensis*)
- Red-chested Sunbird (*Cinnyris erythocerca*)
- Variable Sunbird (*Cinnyris venusta*)
- Collared Sunbird (*Hedydipna collaris*)

Shrikes (Laniidae)

- Common Fiscal (*Lanius collaris*)
- Grey-backed Fiscal (*Lanius excubitoroides*)
- Mackinnon's Fiscal (*Lanius mackinnoni*)

Bush-shrikes (Malaconotidae)

- Tropical Boubou (*Laniarius aethiopicus*)
- Lüdher's Bush-shrike (*Laniarius leuhderi*)
- Black-headed Gonolek (*Laniarius erythrogaster*)
- Papyrus Gonolek (*Laniarius mufumbiri*)
- Brubru (*Nilaus afer*)
- Northern Puffback (*Dryoscopus gambensis*)
- Pink-footed Puffback (*Dryoscopus angolensis*)
- Black-crowned Tchagra (*Tchagra senegala*)
- Brown-crowned Tchagra (*Tchagra australis*)
- Lagden's Bush-shrike (*Malaconotus lagdeni*)
- Bocage's Bush-shrike (*Malaconotus bocagei*)

Drongos (Dicruridae)

- Forked-tailed Drongo (*Dicrurus adsimilis*)

Crows (Corvidae)

- Piapiac (*Ptilostomus afer*)
- Pied Crow (*Corvus albus*)
- White-naped Raven (*Corvus albicollis*)



Yellow-billed duck, Mabamba swamp. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Fulvous whistling duck, Mabamba swamp. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Vieillot's black weaver, Mabamba swamp. Photo Hans Olofsson.

Species list - birds

Orioles (Oriolidae)

Montane Oriole (*Oriolus pervicali*)

Western Black-headed Oriole (*Oriolus brachyrhynchus*)

Oxpeckers, Starlings (Sturnidae)

Yellow-billed Oxpecker (*Buphagus africanus*)

Stuhlmann's Starling (*Poeyoptera stuhlmanni*)

Narrow-tailed Starling (*Poeyoptera lugubris*)

Waller's Starling (*Onychognathus walleri*)

Slender-billed Starling (*Onychognathus tenuirostris*)

Lesser Blue-eared Starling (*Lamprotornis chloropterus*)

Bronze-tailed Starling (*Lamprotornis chalcurus*)

Rüppel's Long-tailed Starling (*Lamprotornis purpuropterus*)

Splendid Starling (*Lamprotornis splendidus*)

Violet-backed Starling (*Cinnyricinclus leucogaster*)

Wattled Starling (*Creatophora cinerea*)

Sparrows (Passeridae)

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)

Grey-headed Sparrow (*Passer griseus*)

Chestnut-crowned Sparrow-Weaver (*Plocepasser superciliosus*)

Weavers (Ploceidae)

Black-headed Weaver (*Ploceus cucullatus*)

Spectacled Weaver (*Ploceus ocularis*)

Black-necked Weaver (*Ploceus nigricollis*)

Baglafaecht Weaver (*Ploceus baglafaecht*)

Slender-billed Weaver (*Ploceus pelzelni*)

Yellow-backed Weaver (*Ploceus melanocephalus*)

Compact Weaver (*Ploceus superciliosus*)

Holub's Golden Weaver (*Ploceus xanthops*)

Strange Weaver (*Ploceus alienus*)

Brown-capped Weaver (*Ploceus insignis*)

Black-billed Weaver (*Ploceus melanogaster*)

Vieillot's Black Weaver (*Ploceus albinucha*)

Red-billed Quelea (*Quelea quelea*)

Cardinal Quelea (*Quelea cardinalis*)

Red-headed Weaver (*Anaplectes rubriceps*)

Red-headed Malimbe (*Malimbus rubricollis*)

Red-collard Widowbird (*Euplectes ardens*)



Martial eagle. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Spur-winged lapwing. Photo Hans Olofsson.

- Fan-tailed Widowbird (*Euplectes axillaris*)
- Black Bishop (*Euplectes gierowii*)
- Yellow-mantled Widowbird (*Euplectes macrourus*)
- White-winged Widowbird (*Euplectes albonotatus*)
- Northern Red Bishop (*Euplectes franciscanus*)
- Black-winged Red Bishop (*Euplectes hordeaceus*)

Waxbills (Emberizidae)

- Grey-headed Negrofinch (*Nigrita canicapilla*)
- White-breasted Negrofinch (*Nigrita fusconota*)
- Grey-headed Oliveback (*Nesocharis capistrata*)
- Brown Twinspot (*Clytospiza monteiri*)
- Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu (*Uraeginthus bengalus*)
- Red-billed Firefinch (*Lagonostica senegala*)
- Yellow-bellied Waxbill (*Estrilda quartinia*)
- Fawn-breasted Waxbill (*Estrilda paludicola*)
- Black-chinned Quail-Finch (*Ortygospiza gabonensis*)
- Bronze Mannikin (*Lonchura cucullata*)
- Black-and-white Mannikin (*Lonchura bicolor*)
- Pin-tailed Whydah (*Vidua macroura*)
- Village Indigobird (*Vidua chalybeata*)

Canaries and Seed eaters (Fringillidae)

- Yellow-fronted Canary (*Serinus mozambicus*)
- Yellow-crowned Canary (*Serinus canicollis*)
- Thick-billed Seed eater (*Serinus burtoni*)
- African Citril (*Serinus citrinelloides*)
- Yellow-rumped Seed eater (*Serinus reichenowi*)
- Streaky Seed eater (*Serinus striolatus*)
- African Golden-breasted Bunting (*Emberiza flaviventris*)



Northern carmine bee-eater. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Pied kingfisher. Photo Hans Olofsson.



Rothschild's Giraffe, Murchison falls national park. Photo Hans Olofsson.