



**UGANDA: COMPREHENSIVE EASTERN AND WESTERN  
CUSTOM BIRDING TOUR REPORT**

**19 AUGUST – 12 SEPTEMBER 2021**

**By Dylan Vasapolli**



*The sought-after **Green-breasted Pitta** was arguably the main target of the trip, and showed exceptionally well!*

### Overview

This custom Uganda birding tour was designed for a single client, with a very specific target list of species wanted. As such, the route would take in virtually all of the primary Ugandan birding sites, with a few exceptions. This would include the main birding circuit centered on the Albertine rift valley in the western half of the country ([see details of our Uganda set departure itinerary here](#)), along with the more remote and very infrequently visited eastern section of the country. Despite being run during the worldwide Covid-19 pandemic, this tour fortunately went by seamlessly with no issues or hassles to speak of.

Beginning in Entebbe on the shores of Lake Victoria, our birding tour would first take us to the Mbamba Swamps for the mega **Shoebill**, before heading eastwards to the more remote Pian Upe Game Reserve, and Kidepo Valley National Park where we would spend several days. The tour was done in this order specifically for **Green-breasted Pitta** (one of the primary target species for the tour), and would result in us getting to Kibale Forest National Park as early as possible. It did however mean we would likely encounter more rain in the Bwindi Impenetrable Forest mountains later in the trip, but these areas were not of as much importance, with the client having birded here previously. Following on from our early foray to the east, we would rejoin the main birding circuit at the Royal Mile – Budongo Forest, from where Kibale Forest and Semuliki National Parks were next on the agenda. Time in the more open savanna-dominated Queen Elizabeth National Park would break up the forest birding as we followed on with time in both Bwindi Impenetrable Forest and the Mgahinga Gorilla National Park. Lake Mburo National Park would be our final destination, from where the tour would conclude in Entebbe.



*Many of the **Lions** in Queen Elizabeth National Park, especially in the Ishasha sector, are renowned for sleeping in trees during the heat of the day.*

This comprehensive tour spanning 25 days (including the arrival day), produced a little shy of 600 species of birds in total, with well over 550 species being seen. This is especially significant given that many of the more common and widespread species were not specifically sought-out, often remaining heard-only or missed entirely. With such a high species list, it is impossible to highlight all the species, but special mention needs to go out to some of the primary targets – all of which were seen well (and many photographed to boot). **Green-breasted Pitta** was arguably the main target, and after a long and hard search, we were eventually rewarded with incredible views of a bird displaying right in front of us! Special mention also needs to go out to **Fox's Weaver** – Uganda's only endemic bird, which we enjoyed several looks at, including finding a nesting bird! Furthermore, **Shoebill**, **Karamoja Apalis**, the massive **Black-breasted Barbet**, tiny **African Dwarf Kingfisher** and **African Piculet**, **Nahan's Partridge**, **Yellow-footed Flycatcher**, **Hartlaub's Duck**, a host of Albertine Rift endemic birds topped off with **Rwenzori Turaco**, **Neumann's Warbler** and **Regal Sunbird**, papyrus restricted species such as **Papyrus Yellow Warbler** and **Papyrus Canary**, and the difficult **Red-faced Barbet** all require mention. Time spent in Uganda is also littered with wonderful encounters of other wildlife, with some great time spent with **Chimpanzees** and **Eastern Gorillas** featuring high up there, along with several **Lion** and **Leopard** encounters! **Forest Hog** was another tricky mammal seen, as were several monkeys, such as **De Brazza's** and **L'hoest's Monkeys**, **Semliki** and **Ashy Red Colobus** and **Grey-cheeked Mangabey**.

More detailed information on the species seen are located in the report below, along with the attached lists at the end of the report.

### Detailed Report

#### **Day 1, 20<sup>th</sup> August 2021. Birding Mabamba Swamp and Entebbe**

With a late arrival the previous evening, and a long drive to the Pian Upe area on the 21<sup>st</sup> of August, we opted to do our Mabamba Swamp trip today, allowing us a bit more free time on the following day. We had a leisurely start to the morning, and found ourselves at the Mabamba Swamps in the late morning, where we boarded our dug-out canoes and were soon sailing off into the swamps. The main target here is the incredible **Shoebill**, which can usually be seen easily. Although it took a little while, and involved paddling deep into the swamps we were rewarded with incredible views of two **Shoebills** together (including their bill-clapping display!) for an extended period. These prehistoric-looking giants are one of the most sought-after birds in the world, and our walk-away views left us brimming from ear to ear. We also found an additional two **Shoebill** in flight, bringing the total of **Shoebill** seen up to 4!

As it had taken a while to track them down, and spending near 30-minutes watching and observing them, we had limited time on our way back for birding stops, but still added various other species, such as **African Marsh Harrier**, **Purple** and **Squacco Herons**, **African Jacana**, **Black Crake**, **African Swamphen**, **Long-toed Lapwing**, **Blue-breasted Bee-eater**, **Lesser Swamp Warbler** and **Northern Brown-throated Weaver**. Following an interesting ferry journey back to our lodge, we had a good lunch and a short rest, before getting going in the late afternoon. Some rain had fallen, and was sticking around, but we didn't let the weather deter us. A stop at the Bat Hawk roost in Entebbe was unfortunately unsuccessful, but our stint at the Entebbe Botanical Gardens was more successful. We quickly headed to the lake shore, where we rapidly found the scarce and local **Orange Weaver**. **Winding Cisticola** also showed well for us here, before we turned our



attention to some of the larger birds of the gardens. We found a big roost of **Great Blue Turacos**, with up to 8 individuals present in a tree, enjoyed great looks at a few of the monstrous **Black-and-white-casqued Hornbill**, while **Ross's Turaco** took a little while to find, but eventually showed well for us too! Other species of interest seen included **Palm-nut Vulture**, **Black Sparrowhawk** and the snazzy **Black-and-white Shrike-flycatcher**.



*The prehistoric-looking **Shoebill** is one of the main avian attractions in Uganda – easily being the most reliable place in the world to see this bird.*

#### **Day 2, 21<sup>st</sup> August 2021. Transfer to Pian Upe Game Reserve**

We had a long day of driving in store for us, as we transferred from Entebbe through to Pian Upe Game Reserve in eastern Uganda. The main reason for visiting this remote reserve is to find the country's only endemic bird – Fox's Weaver. This scarce bird was almost thought to be extinct after a spate of no sightings for some time, and survey's not finding any birds – but have recently been rediscovered in the wider-Pian Upe area. Our birding today was somewhat limited, but we did notch up a stunning **African Hobby** in Entebbe before we got going. As we neared Pain Upe Game Reserve, we started doing some roadside birding, and added a number of species such as **Eastern Chanting Goshawk**, **Silverbird**, **Splendid Starling** and **Northern Red Bishop**. Some immense excitement followed, as we picked up on some movement in the road ahead, and found ourselves looking a **Leopard** crossing the road! We made our way up to the area, and found this stunning cat right next to the road, but all too soon and the **Leopard** had melted away back into the long grass. We tried for views for a little while, though unsuccessfully. A very threatening bank of dark clouds on the horizon were getting closer and closer, and we decided to press onwards to our lovely lodge – which we arrived at just as it started raining. We checked in and took it easy

for the rest of the evening, enjoyed the most evocative sunset with lightening flickering in the clouds, followed by an excellent meal.

### Day 3, 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2021. Birding Pian Upe Game Reserve

Today was an exciting day as we went off in search of a host of scarce and highly localized birds of the Pian Upe area – with the two main targets being the recently rediscovered Fox's Weaver and Karamoja Apalis. We didn't have to wait long for our first bit of excitement as we stumbled onto a massive **African Rock Python** while searching for calling **Stone Partridges** right next to our lodge. We had to leave the Stone Partridges as a heard only, as we headed off in search of our main targets. Bird activity was high, and we made slow progress with a number of regular stops with various exciting species such as **Fox Kestrel**, **Black Coucal**, **Nubian Woodpecker**, **Western Black-headed Batis**, **Green-backed Eremomela**, **Pale Prinia** and **Red-pate Cisticola** all drawing our attention. Before we knew it, Bosco our sharp-eyed driver/guide latched onto a weaver and on closer inspection it turned out to be our main quarry – **Fox's Weaver**! We managed to get incredible views of this sought-after species, before it melted back into the woodland. It wasn't 5-minutes later, and we were enjoying our other main target of the day – **Karamoja Apalis**. Here we had more extended views of a small family of this highly localized and poorly-known species. We continued onwards stumbling into another **Fox's Weaver** in a village, we followed it and it led us straight to a nesting tree – where the male was actively defending its nests from some nosy **Chestnut Sparrows** and **Cut-throat Finches**, along with doing some maintenance on them as well. It was a slightly strange setting seeing this highly prized species in the middle of a village, but we soaked up our views before leaving the birds be.



*Fox's Weaver is Uganda's only endemic bird, and was up until recently thought to be extinct. They have been found in the Pian Upe area, and we were extremely fortunate to see this species!*

A break for lunch followed, and despite it being pretty hot outside, the camp was full of birds and we added the likes of **Great Spotted Cuckoo**, **Chestnut-crowned Sparrow-Weaver**, **Red-headed Weaver**, **Fawn-breasted Waxbill** and **Yellow-spotted Bush Sparrow**. We had a bit of time off in the mid-afternoon before resuming later in the day, and just as we were gearing up to get going again, a very impressive storm-front rolled through. Fortunately it kept clear of us, but we enjoyed some dramatic skylines for the rest of the afternoon. The whole Pian Upe area lies in a drainage area, collecting water from all of the surrounding hills – and the region was very wet already with rains having begun a bit earlier than usual. This did mean that many of the tracks through the reserve were not passable, but we tried our hand at one track this afternoon. We were able to make it a fair way down, before getting to an area of thick mud and almost getting properly stuck – but we didn't want to risk anything, and turned around and started making our way back to our lodge. The afternoon was fairly quiet by comparison to the morning, but we did enjoy an excellent **Clapperton's Spurfowl** parading in the track, a few of the snazzy **Bruce's Green Pigeons** sitting up, adult **Black Coucals** to go with our great sighting of a few juveniles in the morning, **Reichenow's Seedeater** and a Ugandan rarity in the form of a **Dusky Indigobird** – a bird seen (and heard) at length. Following a mightily successful day, we settled in for the evening, enjoying another dramatic sunset over this stunning part of the country!

#### Day 4, 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2021. Transfer from Pian Upe to Moroto

We had a relatively short transfer in store for us today as we headed to Moroto, on the lower slopes of Mount Moroto. The morning was set aside as a backup should we still be missing any of the major Pian Upe specials, such as Fox's Weaver, but with us having been so successful the previous day, we opted for a long birding walk around the camp, before setting off. **Stone Partridges** were high on our target list, and once again we could easily hear them, but it took some patience (and careful positioning) to ensure we were able to see over six of these special birds – with good (albeit through some grass) and lengthy views. **Mosque Swallows** graced the skies, while areas of thicker vegetation held the likes of **Klaas's Cuckoo**, **African Grey Woodpecker** and **Lesser Honeyguide**, and a surprise **Boran Cisticola** (previously considered a Uganda rarity, and not known from this specific area) turned up on the grassy slopes of a hill. Fruiting figs were another hive of activity and searching through various trees produced **Red-fronted Tinkerbird**, **Black-billed Barbet**, **Green-backed Eremomela** and **Wattled** and **Lesser Blue-eared Starlings**.

We then started the transfer north to Moroto, where we would be breaking the long drive to Kidepo Valley National Park for a single night. As we headed north, the vegetation started changing and became much drier, and we bumped into **White-bellied Go-away-bird**, **Jackson's Hornbill** and the stunning **Abyssinian Roller**. We arrived at our well-suited lodge in Moroto, and set off in the afternoon for some birding on the lower slopes of Mount Moroto. We didn't make it too far, before rain clouds quickly appeared and we had to seek cover, waiting out the worst of the rain for a little while. We then got a call that our driver had gotten stuck, but were fortunately able to extract ourselves fairly quickly, before resuming our walk with the weather more settled now. It was not the 'birdiest' of walks, but we did enjoy stunning **White-headed Saw-wings**, comical **Green Wood-Hoopoe**, scarce **Dusky Turtle-Dove**, snazzy **Vitelline Masked Weaver** and a few of the dainty **Western Citrils**.





*Localized Clapperton's Spurfowls were seen on a few occasions in the eastern parts of Uganda.*

#### **Day 5, 24<sup>th</sup> August 2021. Transfer to Kidepo Valley National Park**

With another long transfer up to Kidepo Valley ahead, we had an early start to get there in good time, along with allowing for some time birding en-route. Passing through the dry acacia thornveld of the Bokora-Matheniko Game Reserve was extremely productive and we had some superb birding stops. Quite literally, hundreds of **Namaqua Doves**, **White-headed** and **White-billed Buffalo Weavers** and **White-browed Sparrow-Weavers** littered the roadside, while **Northern White-crowned Shrike** and **Superb Starling** were also numerous. We had a stunning sighting of a showy pair of **Slate-colored Boubous**, and nearby a **Grey Wren-Warbler** showed equally as well. More open areas held the likes of **Black-headed Lapwing**, **Black Coucal** and **White-throated Bee-eater**, as **Abyssinian** and **Purple Rollers** and **Northern Red-billed Hornbills** watched over them. We had some incredible luck with whydahs, as we ran into all four possible species, and three of them within the same view. A lovely **Steel-blue Whydah** kicked things off, while **Pin-tailed** and **Long-tailed Paradise Whydahs** were numerous, before we rounded things off with an incredibly confiding **Straw-tailed Whydah**. Other interesting species noted here were **Pygmy Falcon**, **D'Arnaud's Barbet**, **Chestnut** and **Speckle-fronted Weavers** and the large **Parrot-billed Sparrow**. Farther along, open agricultural areas held **Heuglin's Wheatear**, and closer to Kidepo species such as **Fox Kestrel**, **Lanner Falcon** and **Red-winged Starling** were seen. We checked into our lovely lodge with great views over the valley, before resuming our birding with a walk around the grounds in the late afternoon. It was fairly quiet, but flowering aloes held numbers of **Scarlet-chested** and **Marico Sunbirds**, while the rest of the grounds gave up the likes of **White-bellied Go-away-bird**, **Silverbird**, **White-bellied Tit** and **Brown-tailed Rock Chat**, amongst others. The lodge was also a great vantage point to watch the skies and some careful scanning had us enjoying the many swifts and practicing our ID skills – **Mottled**, **African Black** and **Nyanza** were all seen well. Raptors seen from here included **White-headed** and

**Lappet-faced Vultures, Martial and Tawny Eagles and Bateleur.** A surprise came in the form of a **Red-winged Lark** along the entrance road. We called it a day, excited and ready for our full day in the Kidepo valley tomorrow.



*The incredible **Straw-tailed Whydah** was a major highlight en-route to the Kidepo valley.*

### **Day 6, 25<sup>th</sup> August 2021. Birding Kidepo Valley National Park**

We had a full day to explore the riches of Kidepo Valley National Park. We had our eyes firmly set on the magnificent Black-breasted Barbet for the morning. En-route to the site, we enjoyed seeing some charismatic plains birds such as **White-backed Vulture**, **Abyssinian Ground Hornbill** and **Piapiac**, along with some game such as **Plains Zebra**, **African Buffalo** and **Hartebeest**. On arriving at the barbet site, which is in itself a stunning scenically well-wooded rocky hill, bird activity was low, and we eked out species such as **Greater Honeyguide** (making its chatter call – trying to lead us to a beehive), **Mocking Cliff-Chat** and **Red-headed Weaver**, before the incredible **White-crested Turaco** provided a brief bit of respite. We worked the area long and hard, and just as we were about to call time, a few hours in, we picked up on a faint call, and some diligent scanning had us locating a single **Black-breasted Barbet** perched atop a distant tree. We worked our way closer and closer, enjoying good, albeit slightly distant views of this highly sought-after bird (and its massive bill!). We enjoyed our time with the bird for a while, before it disappeared, and we weren't able to relocate it, despite a dedicated search. We also picked up **Foxy Cisticola** here – another of our target species! With the time late morning now, we pressed on with a brief game drive, exploring some of the open plains and floodplains, before making our way back for lunch and an afternoon rest. **Coucal's** abounded and we enjoyed **Black**, **Senegal** and **White-browed**, while masses of **Cardinal** and **Red-billed Queleas** flitted about. A patch of small acacia's held **Brubru** and **Northern Crombec**, and open areas of ground had **Plain-backed Pipit**



and a fair number of **Quailfinches**. Both **Moustached Grass Warbler** and **Fan-tailed Grassbird** took a while to see, but persistence paid off with good views.

Our lunch break was a lot more satisfactory with the barbet under our belt. We resumed in the afternoon, and explored a few different tracks, before heading over to try for the barbet once more and see if we could improve on our views. Numbers of **Clapperton's Spurfbwls** lined the roads, and a brief sighting of an **African Crake** left us wanting more, as did an **Allen's Gallinule**. **Black Crake** showed exceptionally well, and nearby we enjoyed watching a secretive **Highland Rush Warbler**. A quick stop in at the Apoka camp yielded **Side-striped Jackal** and **Grey-capped Social Weaver**. An impressive storm had passed over the barbet site, while we were exploring other parts of the park, and the track was a bit slippery getting there. Sadly, we had to go without the barbet in the afternoon, as a dedicated search failed to turn up the bird again – though we had a brief sighting of **Stone Partridge** (and heard a few groups calling close by in the rocks). We enjoyed a massive herd of **African Buffalo** on our way out that must have numbered close to 1,000 strong. After dinner, we set off for a night drive, which was by and large fairly quiet especially on the birding front. A lovely **Verreaux's Eagle Owl** was the only bird seen, while mammals were more varied and included **Central African Large-spotted Genet**, **Northern Lesser Bushbaby**, numbers of **African Savannah Hares** and the large **White-tailed Mongoose**.



*A distant record photo of the mega **Black-breasted Barbet** – which we found after a marathon search.*

### **Day 7, 26<sup>th</sup> August 2021. Birding Kidepo and transfer to Masindi**

Today was largely a travel day as we made the trek from the Kidepo valley in the very north-eastern part of the country, to Masindi – located more centrally. As such, we only had a limited time span in the morning available for birding and we dedicated our morning to the scarce and

highly sought-after Ring-necked Francolin. We headed out at first light, bumping into a **Freckled Nightjar** and **Side-striped Jackal** along the road, and arrived at our area at daybreak. We slowly explored the open woodlands here for some time, stopping and listening regularly, until we eventually heard a distant **Ring-necked Francolin** call. The calling was very intermittent and it took us a long while to determine that it wasn't possible to get anywhere near that particular bird, and we carried on. We did manage to locate some calling **Ring-necked Francolins** much closer to us, and headed off in pursuit. The long grass was certainly against us, as it was waist-to-chest high, but we first tried flattening a long section of grass and calling the birds into the opening once we were right on them. Sadly this was unsuccessful, and with the birds losing interest and going further away our time had all but run out, and we reluctantly had to call it a morning, with the birds going unseen. We then settled in for a long drive, arriving at Masindi in the late afternoon, where a quick spell of birding in the surrounding farmlands yielded a stunning group of **Brown Twinspots** which showed well, along with **Brown-backed Scrub Robin**, **African Yellow Warbler**, **Baglaffeht Weaver** and **Black Bishop**.

### Day 8, 27<sup>th</sup> August 2021. Birding the Royal Mile, Budongo Forest Reserve

The Royal Mile section of the Budongo Forest Reserve is always a special site, home to a host of excellent species, and a highlight on any tour. We had a full day at our disposal to cover the forest and surrounds, and we started off in the farmlands on the outskirts with Raymond, our excellent local guide. We couldn't have gotten off to a better start with an excellent suite of species in a short time period. A small group of **Grey-headed Olivebacks** gave some brief views early on leaving us wanting a bit more, and rewarded us a short while later with much better and extended views after some patience. The long grass was alive with birds, and careful scanning revealed the likes of **Marsh Tchagra**, **Compact Weaver**, **Yellow-mantled Widowbird**, **Black Bishop** and **Red-headed Quelea**, while some scrubby areas nearby held **Brown-backed Scrub-Robin**, **Brown Twinspot**, **African Firefinch** and **Cabanis's Bunting**. Before long, we found ourselves on the entrance road to the forest with a quick stop for stunning looks at **White-thighed Hornbill**. The forest was fairly quiet, and we had to work hard to get views of our target species, but one by one they fell, and by the end of the day, we had knocked off a fair number of our targets. Forest-based kingfishers are always high on the target list, and both **Chocolate-backed** and **African Dwarf Kingfishers** were seen very well after some work. A calling **Ituri Batis** took us a while to track down from the upper canopy, but we eventually managed some good views, while **Chestnut-capped Flycatcher** and **Rufous-crowned Eremomela** showed well with comparatively little effort. An incredibly confiding pair of **Dusky Long-tailed Cuckoos** gave us unbeatable views and left us brimming from ear to ear. A small group of **Spotted Greenbuls** with their unique habits were admired, before we found a stunning **Crowned Eagle** perched high up giving us unobstructed views! **Forest Robin** certainly played tough with us, but with some persistence and a great deal of effort we were rewarded with excellent point-blank views of this shy species! A group of **Scaly-breasted Illadopsis** also showed well after a bit of work. We enjoyed a number of sunbirds in the forest as well, with **Superb**, **Blue-throated Brown**, **Little Green**, **Grey-chinned** and **Olive Sunbirds** all being seen. Some threatening clouds, thunder and some light rain made for an interesting afternoon, but didn't amount to anything severe. Content with the many excellent birds we enjoyed throughout the day, we bade our farewell to Raymond and settled in for the evening back around our Masindi hotel.





*Delightful **Brown Twinspots** showed well in the scrubby thickets on the outskirts of Masindi, and on the edge of the Budongo Forest.*

#### **Day 9, 28<sup>th</sup> August 2021. Transfer to Kibale, and introductory birding**

With a long transfer from Masindi to Kibale, we got going in the morning, stopping off at some papyrus swamps en-route. While our primary target Marsh Widowbird eluded us, we had some good birding adding a number of species, with some of the better species going to a lovely **Red-necked Falcon**, along with the likes of **Marsh Tchagra**, **Thick-billed** and **Slender-billed Weavers**, **Black-crowned** and **Fawn-breasted Waxbills**, **Yellow-mantled Widowbird** and **Black Bishop**. We arrived at our comfortable lodge in Kibale in time for a late lunch, before a short siesta and some afternoon birding back in the Kibale Forest. Lowland Masked Apalis eluded us in the afternoon despite a lengthy search, but by and large we enjoyed an excellent afternoon spell of birding. A group of **Black Bee-eaters** gave us great and extended views, while bare trees held a pair of **Chestnut-winged Starling** and a few of the strange **Grey-throated Barbets**. **Alpine Swift** and **Narrow-tailed Starling** gave us fly-by views, while we enjoyed excellent looks at a male **African Emerald Cuckoo**. A group of **Ashy Red Colobus** were a welcome distraction from the birds, but all too soon we were back at it, enjoying looks at a range of barbets; **Hairy-breasted** and **Yellow-spotted Barbets**, along with **Yellow-throated** and **Yellow-rumped Tinkerbirds** all showed well, virtually side-by-side. A feeding party provided some late excitement harboring **Dusky Tit** and **Purple-throated Cuckooshrike**, amongst others. We settled in for the evening, full of anticipation for the following day.

#### **Day 10, 29<sup>th</sup> August 2021. Birding Kibale National Park**

Kibale National Park has become synonymous with Green-breasted Pittas and Chimpanzees over recent years, and these two attractions would be our key targets for the day. We started off bright



and early, and soon found ourselves in the forest listening for Green-breasted Pitta. We were a bit late in the season, and it wasn't totally unexpected that we learned from our excellent local guide, Justus that it had been almost 2 weeks since the last sighting. Indeed, it proved a long morning as we searched high and low for any sign, call or movement of Green-breasted Pitta – all without success. With our focus being fairly narrow, we didn't pay attention to everything that was calling around us, but during our morning we did eke out the likes of the sometimes tricky **White-throated Greenbul**, **Western Oriole**, **Brown-chested Alethe** and **White-tailed Ant-Thrush**. A small group of **Chimpanzees** that wandered by right alongside us, unperturbed by our presence was a much-welcomed, although brief, distraction during our search. Another species we had on our radar was **Red-chested Owlet**, and we were eventually rewarded with excellent views after a prolonged search. While we had ran into **Chimpanzees** earlier in the morning, we still had the exciting Chimpanzee tracking coming up as well – and our initial attempt proved unsuccessful, with no sight or sound of the Chimpanzees in the midday heat, and we opted to rather break for lunch and try again in the afternoon. This was far more successful, and some great views (and photos) and wonderful encounters were had of these great apes, as they went about their business. The afternoon search involved quite a bit of walking and as such, the birding took a bit of a backseat, with rain later in the day putting paid to our attempts to try and get some final birding in. After a day of mixed results, we settled in for the evening, ready to try again the following day.



*Red-chested Owlet was a 'standout' species seen in the Kibale Forest National Park.*

### Day 11, 30<sup>th</sup> August 2021. Birding Kibale, and transfer to Semuliki National Park

With the near-mythical Green-breasted Pitta being one of the main tour targets, and still firmly in our sights, we set off early once more to try and track this special bird down. We were far more optimistic following the previous evenings rain, the first rain for a short while, that the birds would

be calling. We had a slow start to the morning with no sight or sound of our quarry, but did improve on our views of **Brown-chested Alethe**, while a shy **Red-tailed Ant Thrush** kept to the thickets. A singing **Western Nicator** in the open was another highlight, before mid-morning came and our huge effort paid off, with great coordination between our local guides and park rangers turned up a pair of **Green-breasted Pittas**! We started off with views of the birds hopping along the ground feeding, before we were treated to the most amazing display from one of the birds – all of our hard work rewarded. Completely out in the open, we watched in awe as this rare species hopped up and down for quite some time, producing its strange mechanical wing-clapping call leaving us all a bit speechless. High-fives all round, and we made our way out the forest to try and quickly clean up on some of the other species that we hadn't yet been able to try for. The scarce **Lowland Masked Apalis** appeared within seconds after arriving into the area, and gave us great views!



*Lowland Masked Apalis is a scarce resident of the Kibale Forest area.*

We then spent some time exploring some of the community lands surrounding the forest adding species such as **White-throated Bee-eater**, **Brown-throated Wattle-eye**, **Red-bellied Paradise Flycatcher**, **Bronzy Sunbird** and **Magpie Mannikin**, amongst others. A quick stop at the BEARC (Bigodi Ecotourism and Agricultural Research Centre) was incredibly productive, despite the searing midday heat. A pair of **Yellow-billed Barbets** hopped out in the open for us, before we found first a male, and then a female **Speckle-breasted Woodpecker** – a tricky species anywhere. While enjoying a group of lively **White-chinned Prinias**, a lovely pair of **Lühder's Bushshrikes** popped up and started duetting, again giving us excellent views! Our walk ended off with a bang as we found a pair of the shy **Red-headed Bluebill** – which again gave us great looks – amongst a hive of other birds. Following a late lunch, we gathered our things, and set off to Semuliki National Park stopping along the way at a small wetland, which produced a small group of the scarce **White-collared Olivebacks**. These small finches were feeding in the long grass and too

gave us great looks. After making our way down the steep descent, we soon found ourselves in the lowland of Semuliki, where we settled in for the evening. A pair of **African Wood Owls** around the camp capped off a truly wonderful, and bird-filled day!

### Day 12, 31<sup>st</sup> August 2021. Birding Semuliki National Park

We woke up excited for our full day within the lowland forest of Semuliki National Park. This reserve is unique in Uganda, being essentially an extension of the central African lowland forest, and thus holds a number of interesting and poorly known species. We were joined by Alex, an excellent local guide and park ranger for the day. We started off in the hot springs area where the patch of forest produced a brief **White-crested Hornbill** and excellent views of a pair of **White-spotted Flufftails**. The open sections surrounding the impressive hot springs proved an excellent place to watch over the surrounding forest. A pair of the massive **Black-casqued Hornbills** graced the skyline, while a huge flock of **African Green Pigeons** were disturbed by a young **Ayres's Hawk-Eagle** flying by. We also enjoyed looks at the snazzy **De Brazza's Monkey** out in the open, before we picked up on our main quarry – **White-naped Pigeon**, which showed very well. A few stops along the main road netted us **Willcock's Honeyguide** and a pair of **Orange-cheeked Waxbills**, before we set off along the main Kirumya Trail running into the primary lowland forest.

Activity early on rewarded us with the tricky **Yellow-eyed Bristlebill**, along with **Xavier's Greenbul** and **Olive-green Camaroptera**. **Red-bellied Helmetshrike** was heard calling, but despite some intensive searching couldn't be located, while a vocal pair of **Nahan's Partridge** showed exceptionally well. As we pressed on deeper into the forest, we started trying for some the more typical central African species. The highly sought-after **Yellow-throated Cuckoo** put on a great show for us, as did a small family of **Yellow-footed Flycatchers**. **Chestnut-breasted Nigrita** were active as well, before major excitement ensued as we located a stunning male **African Piculet** – which gave us great and extended looks. **Red-tailed Leaflove** and **Banded Prinia** were also seen, and a small section of an oxbow lake delivered first a **Shining-blue Kingfisher**, before we found a **Hartlaub's Duck** perched up. We couldn't believe our luck and soaked up incredible views of this rare species, as it was drying off its feathers in a tree above the water. With the day mostly gone, and very threatening thunder and dark clouds looming, we beat a hasty retreat to avoid the real-risk of having to cross a flooded depression, should the rain increase the levels. Numbers of **Forest Robins** were seen flitting around on the pathway on the return journey. Both the tricky **Grant's Bluebill** and **Black-bellied Seedcracker** were seen during the day, but our views left us wanting a bit more, while other interesting species seen included **Piping Hornbill** and **Red-tailed Ant-Thrush**, amongst many others. Fortunately, we made it back without having a deluge of rain, and it fizzled out into nothing, leaving us to enjoy the sunset over the forest – rounding off a great and highly successful day of birding.





*A pair of **Yellow-footed Flycatchers** call to one another in the lowland forest of Semuliki.*

### **Day 13, 1<sup>st</sup> September 2021. Transfer from Semuliki to Queen Elizabeth National Park**

With a few hours available for birding in the morning, we explored the hot springs area once more where we were able to spend more time. Despite the cooler overcast conditions, it was an extremely quiet morning with very few birds calling. It took a while for us to track down **White-crested Hornbill**, but we were rewarded with far better views than we had yesterday. The only other notable birds came from the hot springs where some careful scanning revealed two **Greater Painted-snipes** - a scarce bird anywhere, along with other shorebirds such as **Wood** and **Common Sandpipers** and **Three-banded Plovers**, while a shy flock of **Crested Guinea-fowls** roamed the surrounding forest. We returned to camp, gathered our things and began the journey to Queen Elizabeth National Park, where we arrived in the late afternoon. After crossing by ferry over the Kazinga Channel (with the bridge under repairs) and arriving at our comfortable lodge, we set off for a quick spell of birding around the lodge. While not a bird, Forest Hog is an important mammal species that is reliable here, and was our primary target. Fortunately, we found a single **Forest Hog** with little effort, enjoying our sighting for a short while before it disappeared. A variety of widespread species were seen including **Brown** and **Black-chested Snake Eagles**, **Pink-backed Pelican**, **Pied Kingfisher**, **Hamerkop**, **Black-headed Gonolek**, **Yellow-throated Leaflove**, **Swamp Flycatcher** and **Red-chested Sunbird**. We settled in for the evening, looking forward to what the following day would hold!

### **Day 14, 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2021. Birding Queen Elizabeth National Park**

We had an early start as we made our way over to the Kasenyi sector of the park, where we would spend the morning. Our first obstacle was to get over the Kazinga channel via the ferry, as work had recently begun on the bridge over the channel. While we were waiting, we snuck off to the

nearby papyrus and enjoyed some superb birding in the early morning. A trio of the colorful **Papyrus Gonoleks** gave us excellent and prolonged looks, before we managed to bring in the skulking **White-winged Swamp Warbler** – which too showed exceptionally well! The area was a hive of activity, with other species evident being **Black Crake**, **Grey-capped Warbler**, **Winding Cisticola**, **Swamp Flycatcher** and in the surrounding brush, **Golden-backed Weaver**. After the ferry obstacle, our next challenge was getting in at the gate – the new system that had been implemented as of 1<sup>st</sup> September was unfortunately ‘down’, and we had to wait over an hour before things cleared up and we could enter, with the better part of the morning already spent. Lively **Lesser Masked Weavers**, **Mourning Collared Doves**, vocal **Diederik Cuckoos** and stunning **Marico Sunbirds** kept us company while we waited. Once we got going, we made the most of the morning, picking up the tricky **White-tailed Lark** fairly soon, along with others such as the sought-after **Temminck’s Courser**, **Collared Pratincole** and **Black-lored Babbler**. An **African Crake** calling from thickets a little ways off the road sadly couldn’t be drawn into view, but we had to make do with two adolescent **Lions** making their ways up into the Euphorbia’s – where they sat in a somewhat precarious (and surely uncomfortable) position and began to get some rest. While enjoying a host of **Kob** at their ‘mating grounds’, we picked up on a large shorebird and quickly discovered it to be a major rarity for the country – **Pacific Golden Plover**. We spent some time watching the bird as it roamed the plains and was occasionally flushed by the **Kob**, before leaving the bird be and continuing on. Raptors became more obvious as the day started to heat up, with numbers of **White-backed** and **Lappet-faced Vultures** taking to the skies, joining the likes of the many **Bateleur**. We stopped for lunch at the crater lake, where we enjoyed a picturesque view of the salt pans and works below, with **Lesser Flamingos** in view. A great deal of other species were seen during the morning, including **Red-necked Spurfowl**, **Kittlitz’s Plover**, **Senegal Lapwing**, **Western Black-headed Batis**, **Flappet Lark**, **Red-breasted Swallow**, **Yellow-throated Longclaw** and **Southern Red Bishop**, amongst others.



*African Skimmers are always a highlight on the Kazinga Channel.*

We then made our way onwards to the Mweya Peninsula, where we would undertake a mid-afternoon boat cruise on the Kazinga Channel. We had an extremely fruitful few hours as we slowly worked our way up and down the channel. A large flock of **African Skimmers** put on a great show for us, while a number of various wading birds patrolled the edges such as **Goliath Heron**, **Great Egret**, **Yellow-billed Stork**, **Spur-winged Lapwing** and **Water Thick-knee**. The hyacinth on the water's edge hosted **Black Crake**, **African Jacana**, **Squacco Heron** and the jewel-like **Malachite Kingfisher**. Hundreds of **Pied Kingfishers** nested along the riverbanks, and while enjoying them we picked up on the surprise bird of the trip – going to a **Brown-chested Lapwing** on the shoreline. The 'sanctuary' area hosted a massive roost of waterbirds, and here we enjoyed the swathes of **Great White** and **Pink-backed Pelicans**, various storks, herons, egrets, **White-breasted Cormorants** and **Grey-headed Gulls**, along with a few shorebirds such as **Common Greenshank**, **Wood Sandpiper**, and another scarce Ugandan bird, **Ruddy Turnstone**. Mammals abounded on the cruise with the herds of **African Elephants**, mass numbers of **African Buffalo** and **Hippopotamus**, and others such as **Kob** and **Waterbuck** all showing well for us. Following a great cruise, we made our way back to the lodge, crossing the ferry with limited issue, before settling in for a wonderful dinner. A short night drive following dinner was productive and yielded numbers of **Square-tailed Nightjars** and a single **Black-shouldered Nightjar**.

### Day 15, 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2021. Birding Ishasha, Queen Elizabeth National Park

We had an early start as we made the journey from our lodge to the very southern Ishasha sector of the Queen Elizabeth National Park. The sector is famous for its tree-climbing Lions – who use the many figs in the area to seek some respite from the heat, and would naturally be a target for us. Our first goal, however, was finding **African Crake**, after missing it yesterday. Fortunately, we quickly located two calling birds, and after some careful positioning and patience were rewarded with great looks at this prized rallid, as it wandered into the open for us. We got word that Lions had been seen, and in a short while, we were watching two male **Lions** stretched out in a large fig. We soaked in some great views of these massive cats, before resuming our birding. It was fairly warm, and activity was limited, but we did manage to find species such **Saddle-billed Stork**, **Ross's Turaco**, **Brown-chested Lapwing**, **Collared Pratincole**, **White-throated Bee-eater**, **Trilling Cisticola** and **Purple-banded Sunbird**, amidst huge herds of **Topi**, **Kob** and **African Buffalo**. Raptors also became obvious with the likes of **Lappet-faced** and **White-backed Vultures**, **Martial**, **Tawny** and **Wahlberg's Eagles** and **Bateleur** all flying about.

Stopping at a small roadside puddle yielded another major surprise when we found a **Forbes's Plover** feeding in it. This is a scarce vagrant to Uganda, being predominantly an equatorial-West African species that only very occasionally wanders as far east as Uganda and is not regular at all! Not 20 meters down the road we found another **Forbes's Plover**, that showed even better! We couldn't believe our luck, and headed to our lunch stop, overlooking the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) still full of adrenaline. We managed to add a few species to our DRC list, with various raptors flying overhead, along with a lovely **Cassin's Flycatcher** on the DRC bank of the river. We slowly made our way back out the park, trying for a Leopard that had been seen earlier in the day to no avail, though adding a few more species such as **Common Buttonquail**, **Little Weaver** and **Crimson-rumped Waxbill**. After a wonderful morning in the Ishasha sector, we pressed onwards to Buhoma, where we arrived in the late afternoon and settled in for a restful afternoon – which proved to be a good call as the heavens soon opened up.





*Forbes's Plover is a rare species in Uganda – being more predominant in equatorial West Africa. This was one of several rare and uncommon shorebirds seen on this tour.*

#### Day 16, 4<sup>th</sup> September 2021. Gorilla tracking at Buhoma

Today was our 'Gorilla tracking day', and following the local songs and dances, Tim set off to track the 'M' (Mubare) Group of **Eastern (Mountain) Gorillas**. As always, time spent with these gentle giants is special, and despite the on and off rain throughout the tracking, great photos and excellent views were had – memories to cherish for a lifetime. Still feeling up for some birding, we set off later in the afternoon and birded the first part of the Buhoma Trail, where we tried to track down some specials. We had a wonderfully productive afternoon, enjoying many great and extended looks at first a **Grey-winged Robin-Chat**, and then the shy **Blue-shouldered Robin-Chat**, which showed uncharacteristically well! **Petit's Cuckooshrike**, **Pink-footed Puffback** and **Bocage's Bushshrike** kept to the canopies, while some of the thickets in the lower strata held species such as **Buff-throated Apalis** and **Black-billed Weaver**, along with a roosting **African Wood Owl**. Before we knew it, we were starting to lose the light and with rain starting up again, we called it a day and settled in for the evening.



*Blue-shouldered Robin-Chat is a very difficult bird to see – we were thrilled with our views!*

### Day 17, 5<sup>th</sup> September 2021. Birding Buhoma

Armed with our packed lunches, we set off early in the morning for a full day birding on the Buhoma Trail. Bird activity was a bit slow to start off with, but we managed to get both the Albertine Rift Endemic **Red-throated Alethe** and the tricky **Equatorial Akalat** early on, along with our first **Kakamega Greenbuls** for the day (we'd go on to see quite a few through the day). The glorious **Bar-tailed Trogon** was next to fall, and we enjoyed stellar views of this sought-after species, while a vocal **White-bellied Robin-Chat** kept to the thickets and left us wanting more. The forest was quiet for long periods of time, but we eventually come across a feeding party of birds, usually led by vocal **Red-tailed Greenbuls**. Careful searching of these parties throughout the day produced **White-headed Wood-Hoopoe**, **Buff-spotted** and **Tullberg's Woodpeckers**, **Ansorge's** and **Cabanis's Greenbuls**, **Red-faced Woodland Warbler**, **Petit's Cuckooshrike**, **Pink-footed Puffback**, **White-tailed Ant-Thrush**, **Grey-headed Sunbird** and **Dusky Tit**, amongst others. **Black-faced Rufous Warbler** eventually rewarded us with great views after trying a number of individuals. The difficult and recently described **Willard's Sooty Boubou** took a while to track down, but eventually we found the bird and after some work, enjoyed good views of this prized species. Our efforts then moved over towards another difficult species – **Neumann's Warbler**. This tiny bird loves deep and dark tangles, keeps low to the ground in thick vegetation, and in summary, is usually a nightmare to see. We found a vocal individual without too much effort, and spent the next while trying to see the bird. Initial fleeting views left us wanting more, but persistence and a lot of patience went a long way as the bird eventually moved to an open area, and we enjoyed some excellent views of this shy bird! As the afternoon progressed onwards, we were able to better our views of **White-bellied Robin-Chat** from this morning, with a few individuals that showed well, and also added **Blue-headed Sunbird** to the list, before some ominous clouds, followed by thunder sent us on our way back. The beautiful **Black Bee-eater** was

seen perched in the open in great light on our way back, along with **Sooty Flycatchers** nearby, before the rain began, and we promptly made our way back to the start of the trail, where we loaded up relatively unscathed, and settled in for the evening.

### Day 18, 6<sup>th</sup> September 2021. Transfer to Ruhija, birding en-route

**Ross's Turaco** and **Bronzy Sunbird** were noted around our lodge, before we checked out, bound for the higher elevations of the Ruhija section of the Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. We spent some time birding at 'The Neck', which we transit through en-route, and enjoyed a few feeding flocks and some good species. **Black Bee-eaters** flitted from the treetops, with a group of **Scarce Swifts** reeling about overhead, while the canopies of the large trees delivered the scarce **Chapin's Flycatcher** and a **Many-colored Bushshrike** that left us wanting a bit more. Feeding flocks were again mostly heralded by **Red-tailed Greenbuls**, and within them we picked up the likes of **Least Honeyguide**, **White-browed Crombec**, **Red-tailed Bristlebill**, **Anson's** and **Kakamega Greenbuls**, **Petit's Cuckooshrike**, **Tiny Sunbird** and **Red-headed Malimbe**. After some patience we enjoyed great looks at the shy **Black-faced Rufous Warbler**, while the picturesque river running through the forest held **Mountain Wagtail** and **Cassin's Flycatcher**.



*The gorgeous **Black Bee-eater** is always a firm birding highlight!*

Following on from 'The Neck', we spent some time in open brush areas searching for primarily the scarce **Dusky Twinspot**. After an extensive search, we eventually found a single bird, but our views were less than ideal, and it took quite some time until we got great and more extended views! As it usually happens, once we were finally satisfied with our views, we quickly found a second bird, and a number of other individuals piped up and began calling. A number of other species were present and kept us entertained while we were hunting for the twinspot. **Chubb's** and **Singing**



**Cisticolas** were noisily calling from exposed perches, while small groups of **Yellow-bellied Waxbills** flitted around. Flowering Coral Trees held numbers of **Bronzy Sunbirds**, with **Streaky Seedeater** and **Yellow-crowned Canary** also feeding in the flowers. We also added our first **African Stonechat** and **Dusky-blue Flycatcher**. We arrived in Ruhija in the late afternoon and were contemplating a short walk nearby, but the heavens opened up and rain thwarted our efforts.

### Day 19, 7<sup>th</sup> September 2021. Birding Ruhija and the Mubwindi Swamp

Today was our birding trek down from Ruhija into the valleys below, and ultimately down to the Mubwindi Swamp. The prime reason for this hike is that the valleys near the Mubwindi Swamp are one of only two reliable localities for the mythical Grauer's (African Green) Broadbill (the other being in remote DRC). A pair of these birds nest annually in the area, and are usually reliable in and around their nesting period (May – August). Outside of this period, the birds leave the nest and roam around and are far less reliable. Sadly, we fell straight into this latter group, with the birds having left the nest around 3 weeks prior to our visit and fewer and fewer sightings coming through in recent days. Nonetheless, we would still give it a shot. We had a lovely start to the morning, with not only a dramatic sunrise, but also a load of good birds. A **Mountain Illadopsis** showed briefly, before we struck gold and found a small group of **Dusky Crimsonwings** that took a little work to see, but we eventually enjoyed some good looks at these shy Albertine rift endemics. A flock of noisy **White-headed Woodhoopoes** provided some entertainment, as we added a number of further Albertine rift endemics with the likes of **Yellow-eyed Black Flycatcher**, **Stripe-breasted Tit**, **Rwenzori** and **Mountain Masked Apalises**, **Blue-headed Sunbird**, **Strange Weaver** and the shy **Rwenzori Hill Babbler** all showing well! It took a few tries, but we eventually enjoyed some good looks at **Mountain Illadopsis**. The star of the morning undoubtedly went to **Archer's Ground Robin**, and the excellent and close-up views we enjoyed of this shy and skulking endemic. After making it down to the bottom valleys, we spent a while searching in and around the traditional haunts for the Grauer's Broadbill, including around its recent nest, but all without sight or sound of the bird.

Eventually, we had to call it, and progress onwards to the swamp, where after enjoying our lunch break, we enjoyed some great scope views of the shy **Grauer's Swamp Warbler**. We also had **Carruthers's Cisticola** here, and added our first **Regal Sunbird**, though the views left us wanting a bit more. A vocal **African Rail** pair sadly couldn't be coaxed from the reeds, but we did enjoy some good scope views of **Black-billed Turaco**. We worked hard for **White-bellied Crested Flycatcher**, and eventually came up with the bird, while a calling **Dwarf Honeyguide** also went by unseen. With cloud cover starting to move in, and the first thunder rumblings beginning, we took this as our cue and started our journey back to the top. We made it about halfway before the heavens opened and we had a major downpour for about 15 minutes, from where it gradually eased up. With the slick and very muddy trail, going was slow up to the top, but we all made it up in one piece, and warmed up in front of the fire with a cup of tea in hand, settling in for the rest of the afternoon.



*Archer's Ground Robin is a shy forest denizen. We fortunately encountered a few confiding birds on the hike to Mubwindi Swamp.*

#### **Day 20, 8<sup>th</sup> September 2021. Transfer from Ruhija to Kisoro, birding en-route**

We had the morning to spend in and around Ruhija, and we had two primary targets on our radar – Handsome Spurfowl and Purple-breasted Sunbird. We searched high and low for both species, and had to settle just for the **Handsome Spurfowl**, of which we had good views, after a lengthy search. Despite missing the sunbird, we had a great morning, and enjoyed a wealth of other birds. Flocks of **Waller's Starlings** commuted by overhead, while noisy **White-headed Wood-Hoopoes** and **Black-billed Turacos** kept to the canopies. A **Rwenzori Batis** played hide and seek with us, but eventually showed well. **Regal Sunbird** also took a few tries, but a stunning male richly rewarded our efforts with excellent looks, with **Northern Double-collared Sunbird** close by for comparison. Flowering trees also held **Blue-headed** and **Collared Sunbirds**, while seeding grasses had **Yellow-bellied** and the stunning **Kandt's Waxbills** in attendance. A **Grauer's Warbler** frustrated us by remaining deep within the thickets, but as it wasn't a primary target, we devoted the bulk of our time to other species. Before we knew it, we were well past our time allotment for the morning, and made our way out of the Bwindi highlands towards Lake Bunyoni, where we would try and find the difficult and highly localized Papyrus Yellow Warbler. Fortunately, we didn't have to search for too long, before we found an extremely cooperative **Papyrus Yellow Warbler**, that gave us excellent views! The surrounding area was birdy and also turned up other difficult-to-see warblers such as **Greater Swamp** and **White-winged Swamp Warblers**, **Carruthers's Cisticola**, **Swamp Flycatcher**, dashing **Bronzy Sunbirds** and **Streaky Seedeaters**. Our last port of call for the day was the Echuya Forest Reserve where we spent a productive late afternoon birding along the edge of the road. Bird activity was high, and we enjoyed the likes of Albertine Rift Endemics such as **Rwenzori** and **Mountain Masked Apalises**, **Rwenzori Hill Babbler**, **Regal Sunbird** and **Strange Weaver**. Other exciting species seen

included great and close views of **Mountain Illadopsis**, **White-starred Robin**, **Cinnamon Bracken Warbler**, **Mountain Yellow Warbler** and **Black Cuckooshrike**, amongst others. We arrived at our lodge in Kisoro, where we settled in for the evening.

### Day 21, 9<sup>th</sup> September 2021. Birding Mgahinga Gorilla National Park

Aside from the incredible beauty of the Mgahinga Gorilla National Park with its picturesque volcanoes, another of the major drawcards is the ease at which several tricky and more localized Albertine Rift Endemics can be seen. One of the easier targets is **Rwenzori Double-collared Sunbird**, and indeed it was one of the first species we found early on the trail – enjoying an extremely confiding male! As the day progressed, we found many more of these stunning sunbirds, often enjoying them with another stunner - **Regal Sunbird**. This is perhaps also one of the most accessible places for **Doherty's Bushsrike**, and while it took a few goes, we eventually found a bird that was willing to show, and indeed gave us great looks! **Dwarf Honeyguide** is a tricky species anywhere, and we got lucky finding a bird near the trail without too much effort. However, arguably the main avian attraction for the park is **Rwenzori Turaco**, and we had to search high and low today before we finally found one, at the eleventh hour. In the midst of the dense bamboo, the bird proved elusive and views were extremely tricky with only a very narrow window, but after very careful maneuvering, we managed to get some good views of this highly prized target! Shortly after our time with the turaco, the rain started up, and we took this as our signal and made our way back down the lower slopes of Mount Sabyinyo to the entrance gate. While searching for these primary targets, several other species of interest were seen, some of which were **Mountain Buzzard**, **Western Tinkerbird**, **Rwenzori Batis** and **Kandt's Waxbills**, along with the seldomly-seen **Western Tree Hyrax**.



*Regal Sunbird is an aptly named Albertine Rift endemic.*



### Day 22, 10<sup>th</sup> September 2021. Transfer from Kisoro to Lake Mburo, birding en-route

Our morning began off at the Echuya Forest Reserve, where we spent a short while birding. The cool and windy conditions kept the birds down, and we struggled for sightings. We spent a while working one feeding flock, and enjoyed more views of many of the species we had become acquainted with over the previous few days – such as **Mountain Masked Apalis**, **White-starred Robin**, **Northern Puffback** and **Strange Weaver**. Stunning **Regal Sunbirds** put on a wonderful show for us, while **Northern Double-collared Sunbirds** weren't as showy. We eventually had to call time, and head onwards to a small papyrus swamp area where Papyrus Canary would form our main target. The area was heaving with all sorts of seed-eating birds, with high numbers of **Western Citrils** and **Brimstone Canaries** present, along with others such as **Black-crowned** and **Common Waxbills** and **Thick-billed** and **Streaky Seedeaters**. Some careful searching of the deeper papyrus areas produced the goods and we enjoyed good looks at a pair of the scarce **Papyrus Canary**. We tracked the birds out into the open surrounding fields where they intermingled and fed with all the other species mentioned. The papyrus also held **Greater Swamp** and **Highland Rush Warblers**, along with **Carruthers's Cisticola**. Our next stop on the roadside produced the goods once more – a lovely pair of **Ruaha Chats**, with two sub-adult males in tow – signs of recently fledged chicks. Following lunch and a brief stop in Mbarara, we pressed on to Lake Mburo National Park, and birded along the entrance road. We had a productive afternoon spell of birding, with flashy species such as **Black-headed Gonolek**, **Variable** and **Marico Sunbird**, **Green-winged Pytilia** and **Golden-breasted Bunting** all showing well. A pair of the lively **Buff-bellied Warblers** put in an appearance, while a stately **Bare-faced Go-away-bird** perched atop one of the many Euphorbias. Open plains produced both **Brown-chested** and **African Wattled Lapwings**. We eventually reached our comfortable lodge, and settled in for the evening.

### Day 23, 11<sup>th</sup> September 2021. Birding Lake Mburo National Park

With the day marking our last full day of birding, we set out with a full day planned. We initially focused our morning on birding around our lodge where we would be searching for one of our primary targets – **Red-faced Barbet**. This tricky, East African endemic, fortunately cooperated nicely for us, and we enjoyed a great showing by a vocal pair early on in the day. **African Green Pigeon**, **Red-headed Lovebird**, **Yellow-billed Oxpecker** and **Scarlet-chested Sunbird** were some of the other species seen. With the barbet out of the way early doors, we soon proceeded onwards into Lake Mburo National Park. The wind gradually started picking up, and it unfortunately made for slightly tricky birding – but we persisted and enjoyed a very fruitful birding session. Stately **Bare-faced Go-away-birds** and noisy **Meyer's Parrots** were a regular feature, while various bird parties delivered up some great species such as **Common Scimitarbill**, **Nubian Woodpecker**, **Orange-breasted Bushshrike**, **White-winged Black Tit**, the miniscule **Grey Penduline Tit**, **Red-faced Crombec**, **Green-capped Eremomela**, **Black-lored Babbler**, **Little Weaver** and **Golden-breasted Bunting**, amongst many others.

Barbets are always a regular feature in Lake Mburo, and today was no different with the park delivering **Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird** along with **Spot-flanked**, **White-headed** and **Crested Barbets**, with **Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird** heard calling from some of the denser areas. Various raptors were also noted during the morning, with **White-backed** and **Lappet-faced Vultures**, **Bateleur** and **Wahlberg's** and **Tawny Eagles** all featuring. One of the few remaining dams that

had some water was a treasure, delivering up a wonderful pair of **Grey Crowned Cranes**, while also allowing us to compare **Common**, **Wood** and **Green Sandpipers** side by side. Despite intensive searching, we were unable to track down our main target for the park – Long-tailed Cisticola. The park is also home to a wide diversity of mammals, and we enjoyed the likes of **Common Warthog**, **Plains Zebra**, **African Buffalo**, **Western Bushbuck**, **Impala**, **Waterbuck** and **Topi** – although it was arguably the three mongoose species we saw that were the main highlights; a large group of **Banded Mongoose** disappearing into the bush; a small group of the **Common Dwarf Mongoose** that were foraging around a termite mound; and a **Slender Mongoose** feeding on a buffalo carcass.



*African Finfoot is a highlight on the boat cruise at Lake Mburo National Park.*

Following a quick lunch break, we were back into the park, and headed onwards to the lake where we would undertake a boat cruise. It took a little while to sort out the formalities, but eventually we were underway on our private boat. The lake is famous for being a very reliable location to see African Finfoot, and it would be one of our main targets. After a short while of searching we did find our first **African Finfoot**, and enjoyed several more sightings – enjoying great views of both males and females. A quieter backwater was excellent, producing the likes of **Saddle-billed Stork**, **Long-toed Lapwing** and a few of the scarce **Rufous-bellied Herons**. Our second target, White-backed Night Heron was notable only by its absence, though a wide array of other widespread waterbirds were seen. With our time allotment up and having had our fill of the many **Hippopotamuses** present here, we slowly made our way back through the park. A birding stop along the way produced the goods, and we were eventually rewarded with a **Long-tailed Cisticola**, while we also started noting some of the first European migrants moving through – **Willow Warbler** and **European Bee-eater**. Our day wasn't done just yet, as a few corners later we were brought to a halt by a stunning female **Leopard** lazing about right next to the road! We couldn't

believe our luck, and enjoyed the next 30 (or so) minutes with this incredible cat, who we had all to ourselves! Following a scrumptious dinner, our night drive was very quiet with only a number of **African Savannah Hares** and **Square-tailed Nightjars** being seen. Despite this, we counted ourselves lucky with all the sightings we had enjoyed, with our day tally touching 130 species.



*This beautiful **Leopard** sighting was the perfect end to an incredibly successful tour!*

#### **Day 24, 12<sup>th</sup> September 2021. Departure from Entebbe**

Today was our departure day, and with a bit of a drive in-store as we headed back to Entebbe, meant we couldn't allow much time for birding. A group of confiding **Brown-chested Lapwings** bid us farewell as we set off, and the resident pair of **Bat Hawks** welcomed us to Entebbe later in the afternoon, and was our last notable sighting of the tour. With a bit of time left to freshen up, reflect on the trip, and enjoy one last meal together, we made our way to the airport where the tour came to a close in the evening.



### **Bird List - Following IOC 11.2**

Birds 'heard only' are marked with (H) after the common name, birds seen only by the guide are marked with a (G) after the common name, all other species were seen by both client and guide.

The following notation after species names is used to show conservation status following the IUCN Red List:

CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable.

Ugandan and Albertine Rift endemics are bolded.

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Ducks, Geese, Swans (Anatidae)</b>	
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>
Hartlaub's Duck	<i>Pteronetta hartlaubii</i>
Yellow-billed Duck	<i>Anas undulata</i>
<b>Guineafowl (Numididae)</b>	
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>
Crested Guineafowl	<i>Guttera pucherani</i>
<b>New World Quail (Odontophoridae)</b>	
Stone Partridge	<i>Ptilopachus petrosus</i>
Nahan's Partridge - VU	<i>Ptilopachus nahani</i>
<b>Pheasants &amp; Allies (Phasianidae)</b>	
Crested Francolin	<i>Ortygornis sephaena</i>
Ring-necked Francolin (H)	<i>Scleroptila streptophora</i>
Harlequin Quail	<i>Coturnix delegorguei</i>
<b>Handsome Spurfowl</b>	<i>Pternistis nobilis</i>
Clapperton's Spurfowl	<i>Pternistis clappertoni</i>
Yellow-necked Spurfowl	<i>Pternistis leucoscepus</i>
Red-necked Spurfowl	<i>Pternistis afer</i>
<b>Nightjars (Caprimulgidae)</b>	
Black-shouldered Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus nigriscapularis</i>
Freckled Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus tristigma</i>
Square-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus fossii</i>
<b>Swifts (Apodidae)</b>	
Scarce Swift	<i>Schoutedenapus myoptilus</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Sabine's Spinetail	<i>Rhaphidura sabini</i>
African Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>
Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>
Mottled Swift	<i>Tachymarptis aequatorialis</i>
Nyanza Swift	<i>Apus niansae</i>
African Black Swift	<i>Apus barbatus</i>
Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>
White-rumped Swift	<i>Apus caffer</i>
<b>Turacos (Musophagidae)</b>	
Great Blue Turaco	<i>Corythaeola cristata</i>
Bare-faced Go-away-bird	<i>Crinifer personatus</i>
White-bellied Go-away-bird	<i>Crinifer leucogaster</i>
Eastern Plantain-eater	<i>Crinifer zonurus</i>
<b>Rwenzori Turaco</b>	<i>Gallirex johnstoni</i>
Ross's Turaco	<i>Tauraco rossae</i>
White-crested Turaco	<i>Tauraco leucolophus</i>
Black-billed Turaco	<i>Tauraco schuettii</i>
<b>Bustards (Otididae)</b>	
White-bellied Bustard (H)	<i>Eupodotis senegalensis</i>
<b>Cuckoos (Cuculidae)</b>	
Senegal Coucal	<i>Centropus senegalensis</i>
Blue-headed Coucal	<i>Centropus monachus</i>
White-browed Coucal	<i>Centropus superciliosus</i>
Black Coucal	<i>Centropus grillii</i>
Blue Malkoha (H)	<i>Ceuthmochares aereus</i>
Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>
Levaillant's Cuckoo	<i>Clamator levaillantii</i>
Jacobin Cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>
Diederik Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>
Klaas's Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>
Yellow-throated Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx flavigularis</i>
African Emerald Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx cupreus</i>
Dusky Long-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cercococcyx mechowi</i>
Red-chested Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>
<b>Pigeons, Doves (Columbidae)</b>	

Common Name	Scientific Name
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>
Speckled Pigeon	<i>Columba guinea</i>
Afep Pigeon (G)	<i>Columba unicincta</i>
African Olive Pigeon	<i>Columba arquatrix</i>
White-naped Pigeon	<i>Columba albinucha</i>
Western Bronze-naped Pigeon (H)	<i>Columba iriditorques</i>
Dusky Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia lugens</i>
Mourning Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i>
Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>
Ring-necked Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>
Vinaceous Dove	<i>Streptopelia vinacea</i>
Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>
Emerald-spotted Wood Dove	<i>Turtur chalcospilos</i>
Black-billed Wood Dove	<i>Turtur abyssinicus</i>
Blue-spotted Wood Dove	<i>Turtur afer</i>
Tambourine Dove	<i>Turtur tympanistria</i>
Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>
Bruce's Green Pigeon	<i>Treron waalia</i>
African Green Pigeon	<i>Treron calvus</i>
<b>Finfoots (Heliornithidae)</b>	
African Finfoot	<i>Podica senegalensis</i>
<b>Flufftails (Scolopacidae)</b>	
White-spotted Flufftail	<i>Scolopax pulchra</i>
<b>Rails, Crakes &amp; Coots (Rallidae)</b>	
African Rail (H)	<i>Rallus caerulescens</i>
African Crake	<i>Crex egregia</i>
Allen's Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio alleni</i>
African Swamphe	<i>Porphyrio madagascariensis</i>
Black Crake	<i>Zapornia flavirostra</i>
<b>Cranes (Gruidae)</b>	
Grey Crowned Crane - EN	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>
<b>Grebes (Podicipedidae)</b>	
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>



Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Flamingos (Phoenicopteridae)</b>	
Lesser Flamingo	<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>
<b>Buttonquail (Turnicidae)</b>	
Common Buttonquail	<i>Turnix sylvaticus</i>
<b>Stone-curlews, Thick-knees (Burhinidae)</b>	
Water Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>
<b>Stilts, Avocets (Recurvirostridae)</b>	
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
<b>Plovers (Charadriidae)</b>	
Long-toed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus crassirostris</i>
Spur-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>
Black-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus tectus</i>
Senegal Lapwing	<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>
Crowned Lapwing	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>
African Wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>
Brown-chested Lapwing	<i>Vanellus superciliosus</i>
Pacific Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>
Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>
Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>
Forbes's Plover	<i>Charadrius forbesi</i>
<b>Painted-snipes (Rostratulidae)</b>	
Greater Painted-snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>
<b>Jacanas (Jacanidae)</b>	
African Jacana	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>
<b>Sandpipers, Snipes (Scolopacidae)</b>	
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
<b>Coursers, Pratincoles (Glareolidae)</b>	

Common Name	Scientific Name
Temminck's Courser	<i>Cursorius temminckii</i>
Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>
<b>Gulls, Terns, Skimmers (Laridae)</b>	
African Skimmer	<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>
Grey-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>
<b>Storks (Ciconiidae)</b>	
Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>
African Openbill	<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>
Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>
Saddle-billed Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>
Marabou Stork	<i>Leptoptilos crumenifer</i>
<b>Cormorants, Shags (Phalacrocoracidae)</b>	
Reed Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo africanus</i>
White-breasted Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax lucidus</i>
<b>Ibises, Spoonbills (Threskiornithidae)</b>	
African Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>
Hadada Ibis	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>
African Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>
<b>Hérons, Bitterns (Ardeidae)</b>	
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>
Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>
Rufous-bellied Heron	<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>
Goliath Heron	<i>Ardea goliath</i>
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
<b>Hamerkop (Scopidae)</b>	
Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Shoebill (Balaenicipitidae)</b>	
Shoebill - VU	<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>
<b>Pelicans (Pelecanidae)</b>	
Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>
Pink-backed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>
<b>Kites, Hawks, Eagles (Accipitridae)</b>	
Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>
African Harrier-Hawk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>
Palm-nut Vulture	<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>
European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>
Hooded Vulture - CR	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>
White-backed Vulture - CR	<i>Gyps africanus</i>
White-headed Vulture - CR	<i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i>
Lappet-faced Vulture - EN	<i>Torgos tracheliotos</i>
Black-chested Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>
Brown Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>
Western Banded Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus cinerascens</i>
Bateleur - EN	<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>
Bat Hawk	<i>Macheiramphus alcinus</i>
Crowned Eagle	<i>Stephanoaetus coronatus</i>
Martial Eagle - EN	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>
Long-crested Eagle	<i>Lophaetus occipitalis</i>
Wahlberg's Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus wahlbergi</i>
Ayres's Hawk-Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus ayresii</i>
Tawny Eagle - VU	<i>Aquila rapax</i>
African Hawk-Eagle	<i>Aquila spilogaster</i>
Lizard Buzzard	<i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>
Gabar Goshawk	<i>Micronisus gabar</i>
Dark Chanting Goshawk	<i>Melierax metabates</i>
Eastern Chanting Goshawk	<i>Melierax poliopterus</i>
African Goshawk	<i>Accipiter tachiro</i>
Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>
Black Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i>
African Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus ranivorus</i>
Yellow-billed Kite	<i>Milvus aegyptius</i>
African Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>



Common Name	Scientific Name
Mountain Buzzard	<i>Buteo oreophilus</i>
Augur Buzzard	<i>Buteo augur</i>
<b>Barn Owls (Tytonidae)</b>	
Western Barn Owl (H)	<i>Tyto alba</i>
<b>Owls (Strigidae)</b>	
Pearl-spotted Owlet (H)	<i>Glaucidium perlatum</i>
Red-chested Owlet	<i>Glaucidium tephronotum</i>
African Scops Owl (H)	<i>Otus senegalensis</i>
Greyish Eagle-Owl (H)	<i>Bubo cinerascens</i>
Verreaux's Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo lacteus</i>
African Wood Owl	<i>Strix woodfordii</i>
<b>Mousebirds (Coliidae)</b>	
Speckled Mousebird	<i>Colius striatus</i>
Blue-naped Mousebird	<i>Urocolius macrourus</i>
<b>Trogon (Trogonidae)</b>	
Narina Trogon (H)	<i>Apaloderma narina</i>
Bar-tailed Trogon	<i>Apaloderma vittatum</i>
<b>Hoopoes (Upupidae)</b>	
African Hoopoe	<i>Upupa africana</i>
<b>Wood Hoopoes (Phoeniculidae)</b>	
White-headed Wood Hoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus bollei</i>
Green Wood Hoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>
Common Scimitarbill	<i>Rhinopomastus cyanomelas</i>
<b>Ground Hornbills (Bucorvidae)</b>	
Abyssinian Ground Hornbill - VU	<i>Bucorvus abyssinicus</i>
<b>Hornbills (Bucerotidae)</b>	
Northern Red-billed Hornbill	<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>
Jackson's Hornbill	<i>Tockus jacksoni</i>
Crowned Hornbill	<i>Lophoceros alboterminatus</i>
African Pied Hornbill	<i>Lophoceros fasciatus</i>
Hemprich's Hornbill (H)	<i>Lophoceros hemprichii</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
African Grey Hornbill	<i>Lophoceros nasutus</i>
Piping Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes fistulator</i>
White-thighed Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes albotibialis</i>
Black-and-white-casqued Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes subcylindricus</i>
Black-casqued Hornbill	<i>Ceratogymna atrata</i>
White-crested Hornbill	<i>Horizocerus albocristatus</i>
<b>Rollers (Coraciidae)</b>	
Purple Roller	<i>Coracias naevius</i>
Lilac-breasted Roller	<i>Coracias caudatus</i>
Abyssinian Roller	<i>Coracias abyssinicus</i>
Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>
<b>Kingfishers (Alcedinidae)</b>	
Chocolate-backed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon badia</i>
Grey-headed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>
Striped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>
Blue-breasted Kingfisher (H)	<i>Halcyon malimbica</i>
Woodland Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>
African Dwarf Kingfisher	<i>Ispidina lecontei</i>
African Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Ispidina picta</i>
Malachite Kingfisher	<i>Corythornis cristatus</i>
Shining-blue Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo quadribachys</i>
Giant Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle maxima</i>
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>
<b>Bee-eaters (Meropidae)</b>	
Black Bee-eater	<i>Merops gularis</i>
Little Bee-eater	<i>Merops pusillus</i>
Blue-breasted Bee-eater	<i>Merops variegatus</i>
Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater	<i>Merops oreobates</i>
White-throated Bee-eater	<i>Merops albicollis</i>
Olive Bee-eater	<i>Merops superciliosus</i>
European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>
<b>African Barbets (Lybiidae)</b>	
Grey-throated Barbet	<i>Gymnobucco bonapartei</i>
Speckled Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus scolopaceus</i>
Western Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus coryphaea</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Yellow-throated Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus subsulphureus</i>
Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus bilineatus</i>
Red-fronted Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus pusillus</i>
Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus chrysoconus</i>
Yellow-spotted Barbet	<i>Buccanodon duchaillui</i>
Hairy-breasted Barbet	<i>Tricholaema hirsuta</i>
Red-fronted Barbet (H)	<i>Tricholaema diademata</i>
Spot-flanked Barbet	<i>Tricholaema lacrymosa</i>
White-headed Barbet	<i>Lybius leucocephalus</i>
Red-faced Barbet	<i>Lybius rubrifacies</i>
Black-billed Barbet	<i>Lybius guifsobalito</i>
Double-toothed Barbet	<i>Lybius bidentatus</i>
Black-breasted Barbet	<i>Lybius rolleti</i>
Yellow-billed Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus purpuratus</i>
Crested Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus vaillantii</i>
D'Arnaud's Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus darnaudii</i>
<b>Honeyguides (Indicatoridae)</b>	
Cassin's Honeybird	<i>Prodotiscus insignis</i>
<b>Dwarf Honeyguide</b>	<i>Indicator pumilio</i>
Willcocks's Honeyguide	<i>Indicator willcocksi</i>
Least Honeyguide	<i>Indicator exilis</i>
Lesser Honeyguide	<i>Indicator minor</i>
Greater Honeyguide	<i>Indicator indicator</i>
<b>Woodpeckers (Picidae)</b>	
African Piculet	<i>Sasia africana</i>
Buff-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Pardipicus nivosus</i>
Brown-eared Woodpecker	<i>Pardipicus caroli</i>
Nubian Woodpecker	<i>Campethera nubica</i>
Fine-banded Woodpecker	<i>Campethera taeniolaema</i>
Yellow-crested Woodpecker	<i>Chloropicus xantholophus</i>
Speckle-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos poecilolaemus</i>
Cardinal Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>
African Grey Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos goertae</i>
<b>Caracaras, Falcons (Falconidae)</b>	
Pygmy Falcon	<i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i>
Fox Kestrel	<i>Falco alopex</i>



Common Name	Scientific Name
Grey Kestrel	<i>Falco ardosiaceus</i>
Red-necked Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>
African Hobby	<i>Falco cuvierii</i>
Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>
<b>African &amp; New World Parrots (Psittacidae)</b>	
Grey Parrot - EN	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>
Meyer's Parrot	<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>
<b>Old World Parrots (Psittaculidae)</b>	
Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>
Red-headed Lovebird	<i>Agapornis pullarius</i>
<b>Pittas (Pittidae)</b>	
Green-breasted Pitta	<i>Pitta reichenowi</i>
<b>Wattle-eyes, Batises (Platysteiridae)</b>	
<b>Rwenzori Batis</b>	<i>Batis diops</i>
Chinspot Batis (H)	<i>Batis molitor</i>
Western Black-headed Batis	<i>Batis erlangeri</i>
Ituri Batis	<i>Batis ituriensis</i>
Chestnut Wattle-eye	<i>Platysteira castanea</i>
Brown-throated Wattle-eye	<i>Platysteira cyanea</i>
<b>Bushshrikes (Malaconotidae)</b>	
Grey-headed Bushshrike (H)	<i>Malaconotus blanchoti</i>
Many-colored Bushshrike	<i>Chlorophoneus multicolor</i>
Bocage's Bushshrike	<i>Chlorophoneus bocagei</i>
Orange-breasted Bushshrike	<i>Chlorophoneus sulfureopectus</i>
Doherty's Bushshrike	<i>Telophorus dohertyi</i>
Marsh Tchagra	<i>Bocagia minuta</i>
Brown-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra australis</i>
Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegalus</i>
Pink-footed Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus angolensis</i>
Northern Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus gambensis</i>
Lowland Sooty Boubou (H)	<i>Laniarius leucorhynchus</i>
Albertine Sooty Boubou (H)	<i>Laniarius holomelas</i>
<b>Willard's Sooty Boubou</b>	<i>Laniarius willardi</i>
Slate-colored Boubou	<i>Laniarius funebris</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Lühder's Bushshrike	<i>Laniarius luehderi</i>
Tropical Boubou	<i>Laniarius major</i>
Papyrus Gonolek	<i>Laniarius mufumbiri</i>
Black-headed Gonolek	<i>Laniarius erythrogaster</i>
Brubru	<i>Nilaus afer</i>
<b>Vangas &amp; Allies (Vangidae)</b>	
Rufous-bellied Helmetshrike (H)	<i>Prionops rufiventris</i>
Black-and-white Shrike-flycatcher	<i>Bias musicus</i>
<b>Cuckooshrikes (Campephagidae)</b>	
Grey Cuckooshrike	<i>Ceblepyris caesius</i>
Black Cuckooshrike	<i>Campephaga flava</i>
Petit's Cuckooshrike	<i>Campephaga petiti</i>
Purple-throated Cuckooshrike	<i>Campephaga quiscalina</i>
<b>Shrikes (Laniidae)</b>	
Yellow-billed Shrike	<i>Corvinella corvina</i>
Northern White-crowned Shrike	<i>Eurocephalus ruppelli</i>
Mackinnon's Shrike	<i>Lanius mackinnoni</i>
Grey-backed Fiscal	<i>Lanius excubitoroides</i>
Northern Fiscal	<i>Lanius humeralis</i>
<b>Figbirds, Orioles, Turnagra (Oriolidae)</b>	
Western Oriole	<i>Oriolus brachyrynchus</i>
Black-headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>
Mountain Oriole	<i>Oriolus percivali</i>
<b>Drongos (Dicruridae)</b>	
Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>
<b>Monarchs (Monarchidae)</b>	
Blue-headed Crested Flycatcher (H)	<i>Trochocercus nitens</i>
Red-bellied Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone rufiventer</i>
African Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>
<b>Crows, Jays (Corvidae)</b>	
Piapiac	<i>Ptilostomus afer</i>
Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Fan-tailed Raven	<i>Corvus rhipidurus</i>
White-necked Raven	<i>Corvus albicollis</i>
<b>Fairy Flycatchers (Stenostiridae)</b>	
African Blue Flycatcher	<i>Elminia longicauda</i>
White-tailed Blue Flycatcher	<i>Elminia albicauda</i>
White-bellied Crested Flycatcher	<i>Elminia albiventris</i>
<b>Tits, Chickadees (Paridae)</b>	
White-winged Black Tit	<i>Melaniparus leucomelas</i>
White-bellied Tit	<i>Melaniparus albiventris</i>
Dusky Tit	<i>Melaniparus funereus</i>
<b>Stripe-breasted Tit</b>	<i>Melaniparus fasciiventer</i>
<b>Penduline Tits (Remizidae)</b>	
Grey Penduline Tit	<i>Anthoscopus caroli</i>
<b>Nicators (Nicatoridae)</b>	
Western Nicator	<i>Nicator chloris</i>
<b>Larks (Alaudidae)</b>	
Red-winged Lark	<i>Mirafra hypermetra</i>
Rufous-naped Lark	<i>Mirafra africana</i>
Flappet Lark	<i>Mirafra rufocinnamomea</i>
White-tailed Lark	<i>Mirafra albicauda</i>
<b>Bulbuls (Pycnonotidae)</b>	
Slender-billed Greenbul	<i>Stelgidillas gracilirostris</i>
Red-tailed Bristlebill	<i>Bleda syndactylus</i>
Yellow-eyed Bristlebill	<i>Bleda ugandae</i>
Yellow-throated Leaflove	<i>Atimastillas flavicollis</i>
Spotted Greenbul	<i>Ixonotus guttatus</i>
Honeyguide Greenbul (H)	<i>Baeopogon indicator</i>
Kakamega Greenbul	<i>Arizelocichla kakamegae</i>
Olive-breasted Greenbul	<i>Arizelocichla kikuyuensis</i>
Red-tailed Greenbul	<i>Criniger calurus</i>
Little Greenbul	<i>Eurillas virens</i>
Yellow-whiskered Greenbul	<i>Eurillas latirostris</i>
Little Grey Greenbul	<i>Eurillas gracilis</i>



Common Name	Scientific Name
Ansorge's Greenbul	<i>Eurillas ansorgei</i>
White-throated Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus albigularis</i>
Xavier's Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus xavieri</i>
Icterine Greenbul (H)	<i>Phyllastrephus icterinus</i>
Cabanis's Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus cabanisi</i>
Red-tailed Leaflove	<i>Phyllastrephus scandens</i>
Toro Olive Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus hypochloris</i>
Dark-capped Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus tricolor</i>
<b>Swallows, Martins (Hirundinidae)</b>	
Black Saw-wing	<i>Psalidoprocne pristoptera</i>
White-headed Saw-wing	<i>Psalidoprocne albiceps</i>
Banded Martin	<i>Neophedina cincta</i>
Sand Martin (G)	<i>Riparia riparia</i>
Brown-throated Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>
Rock Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>
Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Angolan Swallow	<i>Hirundo angolensis</i>
Red-breasted Swallow	<i>Cecropis semirufa</i>
Mosque Swallow	<i>Cecropis senegalensis</i>
Lesser Striped Swallow	<i>Cecropis abyssinica</i>
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>
<b>Crombecs, African Warblers (Macrospenidae)</b>	
Moustached Grass Warbler	<i>Melocichla mentalis</i>
Northern Crombec	<i>Sylvietta brachyura</i>
Red-faced Crombec	<i>Sylvietta whytii</i>
Green Crombec	<i>Sylvietta virens</i>
White-browed Crombec	<i>Sylvietta leucophrys</i>
<b>Cettia Bush Warblers &amp; Allies (Cettiidae)</b>	
Neumann's Warbler	<i>Urosphena neumanni</i>
<b>Yellow Flycatchers (Erythrocercidae)</b>	
Chestnut-capped Flycatcher	<i>Erythrocercus mccallii</i>
<b>Hylia (Hylidae)</b>	
Green Hylia (H)	<i>Hylia prasina</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Leaf Warblers &amp; Allies (Phylloscopidae)</b>	
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>
Red-faced Woodland Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus laetus</i>
<b>Reed Warblers &amp; Allies (Acrocephalidae)</b>	
Grauer's Warbler (H)	<i>Graueria vittata</i>
Greater Swamp Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus rufescens</i>
Lesser Swamp Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>
African Yellow Warbler	<i>Iduna natalensis</i>
Mountain Yellow Warbler	<i>Iduna similis</i>
Papyrus Yellow Warbler - VU	<i>Calamonastides gracilirostris</i>
<b>Grassbirds &amp; Allies (Locustellidae)</b>	
Fan-tailed Grassbird	<i>Catriscus brevirostris</i>
Cinnamon Bracken Warbler	<i>Bradypterus cinnamomeus</i>
White-winged Swamp Warbler	<i>Bradypterus carpalis</i>
Grauer's Swamp Warbler - EN	<i>Bradypterus graueri</i>
Highland Rush Warbler	<i>Bradypterus centralis</i>
<b>Cisticolas &amp; Allies (Cisticolidae)</b>	
Red-faced Cisticola	<i>Cisticola erythrops</i>
Singing Cisticola	<i>Cisticola cantans</i>
Whistling Cisticola (H)	<i>Cisticola lateralis</i>
Trilling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola woosnami</i>
Chubb's Cisticola	<i>Cisticola chubbi</i>
Rattling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>
Boran Cisticola	<i>Cisticola bodessa</i>
Winding Cisticola	<i>Cisticola marginatus</i>
Carruthers's Cisticola	<i>Cisticola carruthersi</i>
Croaking Cisticola	<i>Cisticola natalensis</i>
Red-pate Cisticola	<i>Cisticola ruficeps</i>
Short-winged Cisticola	<i>Cisticola brachypterus</i>
Foxy Cisticola	<i>Cisticola troglodytes</i>
Long-tailed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola angusticauda</i>
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>
Tawny-flanked Prinia	<i>Prinia subflava</i>
Pale Prinia	<i>Prinia somalica</i>
Banded Prinia	<i>Prinia bairdii</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Black-faced Prinia	<i>Prinia melanops</i>
White-chinned Prinia	<i>Schistolais leucopogon</i>
<b>Rwenzori Apalis</b>	<i>Oreolais ruwenzorii</i>
Buff-bellied Warbler	<i>Phyllolais pulchella</i>
Yellow-breasted Apalis	<i>Apalis flavida</i>
Lowland Masked Apalis	<i>Apalis binotata</i>
<b>Mountain Masked Apalis</b>	<i>Apalis personata</i>
Black-throated Apalis	<i>Apalis jacksoni</i>
Chestnut-throated Apalis	<i>Apalis porphyrolaema</i>
Buff-throated Apalis	<i>Apalis rufogularis</i>
Karamoja Apalis - VU	<i>Apalis karamojae</i>
Grey-capped Warbler	<i>Eminia lepida</i>
Grey-backed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brevicaudata</i>
Yellow-browed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera superciliaris</i>
Olive-green Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera chloronota</i>
Grey Wren-Warbler	<i>Calamonastes simplex</i>
Black-faced Rufous Warbler	<i>Bathmocercus rufus</i>
Green-backed Eremomela	<i>Eremomela canescens</i>
Green-capped Eremomela	<i>Eremomela scotops</i>
Rufous-crowned Eremomela	<i>Eremomela badiceps</i>
<b>Sylviid Babblers (Sylviidae)</b>	
<b>Rwenzori Hill Babbler</b>	<i>Sylvia atriceps</i>
<b>White-eyes (Zosteropidae)</b>	
Green White-eye	<i>Zosterops stuhlmanni</i>
Northern Yellow White-eye	<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>
<b>Ground Babblers (Pellorneidae)</b>	
Mountain Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis pyrrhoptera</i>
Scaly-breasted Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis albipectus</i>
<b>Laughingthrushes &amp; Allies (Leiothrichidae)</b>	
Rufous Chatterer	<i>Argya rubiginosa</i>
Arrow-marked Babbler	<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>
Black-lored Babbler	<i>Turdoides sharpei</i>
<b>Starlings, Rhabdornis (Sturnidae)</b>	
Wattled Starling	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>



Common Name	Scientific Name
Purple-headed Starling	<i>Hylopsar purpureiceps</i>
Greater Blue-eared Starling	<i>Lamprotornis chalybaeus</i>
Lesser Blue-eared Starling	<i>Lamprotornis chloropterus</i>
Splendid Starling	<i>Lamprotornis splendidus</i>
Rüppell's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis purpuroptera</i>
Superb Starling	<i>Lamprotornis superbus</i>
Violet-backed Starling	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>
Red-winged Starling	<i>Onychognathus morio</i>
Chestnut-winged Starling	<i>Onychognathus fulgidus</i>
Waller's Starling	<i>Onychognathus walleri</i>
Narrow-tailed Starling	<i>Poeoptera lugubris</i>
<b>Oxpeckers (Buphagidae)</b>	
Yellow-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus africanus</i>
Red-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>
<b>Thrushes (Turdidae)</b>	
Fraser's Rufous Thrush	<i>Stizorhina fraseri</i>
White-tailed Ant Thrush	<i>Neocossyphus poensis</i>
Red-tailed Ant Thrush	<i>Neocossyphus rufus</i>
African Thrush	<i>Turdus pelios</i>
Abyssinian Thrush (G)	<i>Turdus abyssinicus</i>
<b>Chats, Old World Flycatchers (Muscicapidae)</b>	
Fire-crested Alethe (H)	<i>Alethe castanea</i>
Brown-backed Scrub Robin	<i>Cercotrichas hartlaubi</i>
White-browed Scrub Robin	<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i>
Grey-throated Tit-Flycatcher	<i>Myioparus griseigularis</i>
White-eyed Slaty Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis fischeri</i>
<b>Yellow-eyed Black Flycatcher</b>	<i>Melaenornis ardesiacus</i>
Northern Black Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis edolioides</i>
Pale Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis pallidus</i>
African Grey Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis microrhynchus</i>
Silverbird	<i>Empidonax semipartitus</i>
Swamp Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa aquatica</i>
Cassin's Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa cassini</i>
Chapin's Flycatcher - VU	<i>Muscicapa lendu</i>
African Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>
Yellow-footed Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa sethsmithi</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Dusky-blue Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa comitata</i>
Sooty Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa infuscata</i>
<b>Red-throated Alethe</b>	<i>Chamaeetus polyphrys</i>
Brown-chested Alethe	<i>Chamaeetus poliocephala</i>
White-bellied Robin-Chat	<i>Cossyphicula roberti</i>
<b>Archer's Ground Robin</b>	<i>Cossypha archeri</i>
Grey-winged Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha polioptera</i>
Blue-shouldered Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha cyanocampter</i>
White-browed Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha heuglini</i>
Red-capped Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha natalensis</i>
Snowy-crowned Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha niveicapilla</i>
White-starred Robin	<i>Pogonocichla stellata</i>
Forest Robin	<i>Stiphornis erythrothorax</i>
Equatorial Akalat	<i>Sheppardia aequatorialis</i>
African Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>
Mocking Cliff Chat	<i>Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris</i>
Sooty Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla nigra</i>
Ruaha Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla collaris</i>
Heuglin's Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe heuglinii</i>
Brown-tailed Rock Chat	<i>Oenanthe scotocerca</i>
<b>Sunbirds (Nectariniidae)</b>	
Grey-headed Sunbird	<i>Deleornis axillaris</i>
Eastern Violet-backed Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes orientalis</i>
Little Green Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes seimundi</i>
Grey-chinned Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes tephrolaemus</i>
Collared Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna collaris</i>
Green-headed Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra verticalis</i>
Blue-throated Brown Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra cyanolaema</i>
<b>Blue-headed Sunbird</b>	<i>Cyanomitra alinae</i>
Olive Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra olivacea</i>
Green-throated Sunbird (G)	<i>Chalcomitra rubescens</i>
Scarlet-chested Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>
Bronzy Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia kilimensis</i>
Olive-bellied Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris chloropygius</i>
Tiny Sunbird (G)	<i>Cinnyris minullus</i>
<b>Rwenzori Double-collared Sunbird</b>	<i>Cinnyris stuhlmanni</i>
Northern Double-collared Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris reichenowi</i>
<b>Regal Sunbird</b>	<i>Cinnyris regius</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Beautiful Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris pulchellus</i>
Marico Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>
Red-chested Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris erythrocerus</i>
Purple-banded Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris bifasciatus</i>
Superb Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris superbus</i>
Variable Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris venustus</i>
Copper Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris cupreus</i>
<b>Old World Sparrows, Snowfinches (Passeridae)</b>	
Yellow-spotted Bush Sparrow	<i>Gymnoris pyrgita</i>
Chestnut Sparrow	<i>Passer eminibey</i>
Shelley's Sparrow	<i>Passer shelleyi</i>
Northern Grey-headed Sparrow	<i>Passer griseus</i>
Parrot-billed Sparrow	<i>Passer gongonensis</i>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
<b>Weavers, Widowbirds (Ploceidae)</b>	
White-billed Buffalo Weaver	<i>Bubalornis albirostris</i>
White-headed Buffalo Weaver	<i>Dinemellia dinemelli</i>
White-browed Sparrow-Weaver	<i>Plocepasser mahali</i>
Chestnut-crowned Sparrow-Weaver	<i>Plocepasser superciliosus</i>
Grey-capped Social Weaver	<i>Pseudonigrita arnaudi</i>
Speckle-fronted Weaver	<i>Sporopipes frontalis</i>
Thick-billed Weaver	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>
Baglafaecht Weaver	<i>Ploceus baglafaecht</i>
Slender-billed Weaver	<i>Ploceus pelzelni</i>
Little Weaver	<i>Ploceus luteolus</i>
Spectacled Weaver	<i>Ploceus ocularis</i>
Black-necked Weaver	<i>Ploceus nigricollis</i>
<b>Strange Weaver</b>	<i>Ploceus alienus</i>
Black-billed Weaver	<i>Ploceus melanogaster</i>
Orange Weaver	<i>Ploceus aurantius</i>
Northern Brown-throated Weaver	<i>Ploceus castanops</i>
Lesser Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus intermedius</i>
Vitelline Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus vitellinus</i>
<b>Fox's Weaver</b>	<i>Ploceus spekeoides</i>
Village Weaver	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>
Vieillot's Black Weaver	<i>Ploceus nigerrimus</i>
Black-headed Weaver	<i>Ploceus melanocephalus</i>



Common Name	Scientific Name
Golden-backed Weaver	<i>Ploceus jacksoni</i>
Chestnut Weaver	<i>Ploceus rubiginosus</i>
Compact Weaver	<i>Ploceus superciliosus</i>
Brown-capped Weaver	<i>Ploceus insignis</i>
Red-headed Malimbe	<i>Malimbus rubricollis</i>
Red-headed Weaver	<i>Anaplectes rubriceps</i>
Cardinal Quelea	<i>Quelea cardinalis</i>
Red-headed Quelea	<i>Quelea erythrops</i>
Red-billed Quelea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>
Black Bishop	<i>Euplectes gierowii</i>
Black-winged Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes hordeaceus</i>
Southern Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes orix</i>
Northern Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes franciscanus</i>
Fan-tailed Widowbird	<i>Euplectes axillaris</i>
Yellow-mantled Widowbird	<i>Euplectes macroura</i>
White-winged Widowbird	<i>Euplectes albonotatus</i>
Red-collared Widowbird	<i>Euplectes ardens</i>
<b>Waxbills, Munias &amp; Allies (Estrildidae)</b>	
Bronze Mannikin	<i>Spermestes cucullata</i>
Magpie Mannikin	<i>Spermestes fringilloides</i>
Black-and-white Mannikin	<i>Spermestes bicolor</i>
White-collared Oliveback	<i>Nesocharis ansorgei</i>
Yellow-bellied Waxbill	<i>Coccygia quartinia</i>
<b>Dusky Crimsonwing</b>	<i>Cryptospiza jacksoni</i>
White-breasted Nigrita (H)	<i>Nigrita fusconotus</i>
Chestnut-breasted Nigrita	<i>Nigrita bicolor</i>
Grey-headed Nigrita	<i>Nigrita canicapillus</i>
Grey-headed Oliveback	<i>Delacourella capistrata</i>
Black-crowned Waxbill	<i>Estrilda nonnula</i>
Kandt's Waxbill	<i>Estrilda kandti</i>
Orange-cheeked Waxbill	<i>Estrilda melpoda</i>
Fawn-breasted Waxbill	<i>Estrilda paludicola</i>
Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>
Crimson-rumped Waxbill	<i>Estrilda rhodopyga</i>
Quailfinch	<i>Ortygospiza atricollis</i>
Cut-throat Finch	<i>Amadina fasciata</i>
Orange-breasted Waxbill (G)	<i>Amandava subflava</i>
Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu	<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Grant's Bluebill	<i>Spermophaga poliogenys</i>
Red-headed Bluebill	<i>Spermophaga ruficapilla</i>
Black-bellied Seedcracker	<i>Pyrenestes ostrinus</i>
Green-winged Pytilia	<i>Pytilia melba</i>
Dusky Twinspot	<i>Euschistospiza cinereovinacea</i>
Brown Twinspot	<i>Clytospiza monteiri</i>
Red-billed Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>
African Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>
<b>Indigobirds, Whydahs (Viduidae)</b>	
Village Indigobird	<i>Vidua chalybeata</i>
Dusky Indigobird	<i>Vidua funerea</i>
Pin-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua macroura</i>
Steel-blue Whydah	<i>Vidua hypocherina</i>
Straw-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua fischeri</i>
Long-tailed Paradise Whydah	<i>Vidua paradisaea</i>
<b>Wagtails, Pipits (Motacillidae)</b>	
Cape Wagtail	<i>Motacilla capensis</i>
Mountain Wagtail	<i>Motacilla clara</i>
African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>
Yellow-throated Longclaw	<i>Macronyx croceus</i>
African Pipit	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>
Plain-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus leucophrys</i>
<b>Finches, Euphonias (Fringillidae)</b>	
Western Citril	<i>Crithagra frontalis</i>
Papyrus Canary	<i>Crithagra koliensis</i>
Reichenow's Seed eater	<i>Crithagra reichenowi</i>
Yellow-fronted Canary	<i>Crithagra mozambica</i>
Brimstone Canary	<i>Crithagra sulphurata</i>
Thick-billed Seed eater	<i>Crithagra burtoni</i>
Streaky Seed eater	<i>Crithagra striolata</i>
Yellow-crowned Canary	<i>Serinus flavivertex</i>
<b>Buntings (Emberizidae)</b>	
Cinnamon-breasted Bunting (H)	<i>Emberiza tahapisi</i>
Golden-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>
Cabanis's Bunting	<i>Emberiza cabanisi</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Species seen</b>	<b>556</b>
Species heard	27
Species seen by guide only	6
Total species recorded	589

### Mammal List

Mammals 'heard only' are marked with (H) after the common name, birds seen only by the guide are marked with a (G) after the common name, all other species were seen by both client and guide.

The following notation after species names is used to show conservation status following the IUCN Red List:

CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable.

Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Hyraxes (Procaviidae)</b>	
Western Tree Hyrax	<i>Dendrohyrax dorsalis</i>
Rock Hyrax	<i>Procavia capensis</i>
<b>Elephants (Elephantidae)</b>	
African Elephant - VU	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>
<b>Rabbits and Hares (Leporidae)</b>	
African Savanna Hare	<i>Lepus victoriae</i>
<b>Squirrels and Relatives (Sciuridae)</b>	
Carruther's Mountain Squirrel	<i>Funisciurus carruthersi</i>
Fire-footed Rope Squirrel	<i>Funisciurus pyrropus</i>
Alexander's Bush Squirrel	<i>Paraxerus alexandri</i>
<b>Bushbabies (Galagidae)</b>	
Northern Lesser Galago	<i>Galago senegalensis</i>
<b>Old World Monkeys (Cercopithecidae)</b>	
Grey-cheeked Mangabey - VU	<i>Lophocebus albigena</i>
Olive Baboon	<i>Papio anubis</i>



Common Name	Scientific Name
Patas Monkey	<i>Erythrocebus patas</i>
Vervet	<i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i>
L'hoest's Monkey - VU	<i>Allochrocebus lhoesti</i>
Red-tailed Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus ascanius</i>
Blue Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus mitis</i>
De Brazza's Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus neglectus</i>
Guereza	<i>Colobus guereza</i>
Semliki Red Colobus	<i>Piliocolobus semlikiensis</i>
Ashy Red Colobus - EN	<i>Piliocolobus tephrosceles</i>
<b>Great Apes (Hominidae)</b>	
Eastern Gorilla - CR	<i>Gorilla beringei</i>
Chimpanzee - EN	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>
<b>Bats (Chiroptera)</b>	
East African Epauletted Fruit Bat (H)	<i>Epomophorus minimus</i>
African Straw-coloured Fruit-bat	<i>Eidolon helvum</i>
<b>Cats (Felidae)</b>	
Lion - VU	<i>Panthera leo</i>
Leopard - VU	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
<b>Civets, Genets, Linsangs and allies (Viverridae)</b>	
Central African Large-spotted Genet	<i>Genetta maculata</i>
<b>Hyaenas and Aardwolf (Hyaenidae)</b>	
Spotted Hyaena (H)	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>
<b>Mongoose and Fossa (Herpestidae)</b>	
White-tailed Mongoose	<i>Ichneumia albicauda</i>
Slender Mongoose	<i>Herpestes sanguineus</i>
Common Dwarf Mongoose	<i>Helogale parvula</i>
Banded Mongoose	<i>Mungos mungo</i>
<b>Canids (Canidae)</b>	
Side-striped Jackal	<i>Lupulella adustus</i>
Black-backed Jackal	<i>Lupulella mesomelas</i>
<b>Horses, Asses and Zebras (Equidae)</b>	

Common Name	Scientific Name
Plains Zebra	<i>Equus quagga</i>
<b>Hogs and Pigs (Suidae)</b>	
Common Warthog	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>
Forest Hog	<i>Hylochoerus meinertzhageni</i>
<b>Hippopotamuses (Hippopotamidae)</b>	
Hippopotamus - VU	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>
<b>Bovids (Bovidae)</b>	
African Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>
Western Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>
Common Eland	<i>Tragelaphus oryx</i>
Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>
Oribi	<i>Ourebia ourebi</i>
Waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i>
Kob	<i>Kobus kob</i>
Hartebeest	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i>
Topi	<i>Damaliscus lunatus</i>
Common Duiker	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>
Black-fronted Duiker	<i>Cephalophus nigrifrons</i>
Red-flanked Duiker	<i>Cephalophus rufilatus</i>
<b>Giraffes and Okapis (Giraffidae)</b>	
Giraffe - VU	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>

<b>Species seen</b>	<b>48</b>
Species heard	2
Total species recorded	50