

## Exercise Night Heron in The Gambia

### **A Joint Scientific Pilot Expedition between the Army Ornithological Society (AOS) and Makasutu Wildlife Trust (MWT) to Census the Water Birds and Aquatic Mammals and Reptiles of the River Gambia.**

*It was the intention to write a full scientific report based on the conclusions reached by Dr Linda Barnett and Mr Craig Emms of the MWT. As the conclusive results of the expedition have yet to be published, this report covers the aims and execution of the expedition. It is the intention to give a full reference to the final report in the next edition of the Osprey and direct the reader to contact the MWT direct should a copy of the final report be required.*

#### Background

The River Gambia is a major physical feature of The Gambia bisecting the country into north and south banks. Most of the Gambian stretch of the river is freshwater (355km) and lined with remnant patches of gallery forest, swamp forest, thickets, seasonal swamps, rice-fields and other agricultural crops. The remaining 200km of the river are saline and lined with mangrove forest. There are numerous islands in the river, the majority of which are in the freshwater stretches. These vary in size and in land-use, from being used entirely for rice growing and gardening, through to being covered in almost pristine gallery forest.

It is known that the river is home to a large proportion of the fauna of The Gambia including vulnerable populations of water birds, mammals and reptiles (e.g. **White-backed Night Heron** *Gorsachius leuconotus*, **Egyptian Goose** *Alopochen aegyptiacus*, **Ferruginous Duck** *Aythya nyroca*, **White-fronted Plover** *Charadrius marginatus*, **African Skimmer** *Rynchops flavirostris*, **Shining Blue Kingfisher** *Alcedo quadibrachys*, **African Pied Wagtail** *Motacilla aguimp*, **Hippopotamus** *Hippopotamus amphibius*, **West African Manatee** *Trichechus senegalensis*, **African Clawless Otter** *Aonyx congica*, and **Nile Crocodile** *Crocodylus niloticus*). The river itself is also used by resident water birds and Palearctic birds when they return from Europe and spread through the African continent. The latter use the river as a stopping off point and feeding grounds on their journeys further east and south.

Makasutu Wildlife Trust raises funds through a membership scheme, donations, grants, and ecological consultancies. Its main aim is to protect the wild animals and wild habitats of The Gambia by working closely with government agencies and local communities. This is done through education, awareness raising and local and national projects, but also by conducting fundamental research, hands on conservation work and building a sustainable capacity in the Gambians themselves.

#### Previous Records

Records from earlier this century indicate that immense rafts of Palearctic waterfowl were seen on the River Gambia, but are now rarely encountered (1). Edberg (2) states that there were usually (in the dry season) enormous flocks of waterfowl, with **Garganey** *Anas querquedula* the most numerous species, although there were also **Northern Pintail** *Anas acuta*, **Knob-billed Duck** *Sarkidiornis melanotos* and **Spur-winged Goose** *Plectropterus gambensis*, etc.

A number of important wetlands areas have been identified in the saline part of the River Gambia, including Tanbi Wetlands Complex, Bao Bolon Wetlands Reserve and Kiang West National Park. Inventory lists exist for these areas but little census work has been attempted.

The African Waterbird Census (AWC) carried out in The Gambia from 1998-2001 is limited to nine sites along the river. However the limited results from this survey indicate that the river still has the potential to hold large populations of waterbirds, as over 3,225 birds of 38 species were counted during the 1998 census (3). These included 1,700 **White-faced Whistling Duck** *Dendrocygna viduata* and 13 **African Fish Eagles** *Haliaeetus vocifer*. One wetland site of potential importance in West Africa was identified by the AWC (this was the 15km stretch of river between Deer Island and Kuntaur).

There have been no surveys undertaken of aquatic mammals or reptiles along the river, though there are known to be populations of Hippopotamus, West African Manatee, African Clawless Otter, Nile Crocodile and Nile Monitor *Varanus niloticus* present.

Summarising, there existed very limited up to date information on the distribution and abundance of waterfowl and aquatic mammals and reptiles for the River Gambia. The majority of records are from earlier this century and focus on wetland areas adjacent to the brackish parts of the river. The fauna that utilises the River Gambia, particularly the freshwater stretches, has never been systematically and completely surveyed and only partial data sets are available for the birds.

The Gambia has committed itself to the wise use of its environment and natural resources. It has developed an Environmental Action Plan, produced a State of the Environment Report and has prepared a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). The Gambia is also a signatory to numerous international conventions including CITES, Ramsar, CMS and the Convention on Biological Diversity. However, the fauna of The Gambia is still little known, with the possible exception of the birds in some well-watched areas. The NBSAP recognises that base-line data on many species and habitats is poor at best, and non-existent in many cases. Base-line data needs to be acquired before detailed measures can be taken to protect specific species and habitats.

### Aims of the Expedition

The aims of the expedition were constrained by time and the understanding that only a pilot study could be achieved in the time available but providing the basis on which future studies would be planned. It was agreed that the expedition should attempt:

- To collect data on the distribution and abundance of waterbirds, aquatic mammals and reptiles in the freshwater stretch of the River Gambia.
- To identify additional areas of national and international importance.
- To establish a working collaboration between the Army Ornithological Society (AOS) and a local NGO, Makasutu Wildlife Trust (MWT).

### Expedition Study Area, Period and Field Work

The study area was a 445km stretch of the River Gambia, from Tendaba in the Lower River Division, to its entry into The Gambia from Senegal, in the Upper River Division. This encompasses all of the freshwater stretch of the river, and a significant part of the saline stretch.

The river from Banjul to Tendaba was deemed unsuitable for the expedition requirements for several reasons: the river is several miles wide and can be very rough; the margins of the river are very shallow and extend into the river for long distances, making an approach to the shore to view wildlife impossible. It would have also been impossible to cover both banks of the river in the short time available. From Tendaba eastwards, the river progressively narrows and it is possible to get quite close to the banks, although ideal conditions do not really appear until the vicinity of Elephant Island is reached. The study period took place over 11 days in early March 2003. This period is ideal because it is near the end of the dry season, when water levels are towards their lowest, thus facilitating the search for fauna, and exposing more mud banks. It also falls within the return spring passage through The Gambia of Palaearctic migrant waterbirds.

The team of ornithologists from the AOS, were lead by Mr Craig Emms and Dr Linda Barnett from MWT, both English and professional ecologists who have been resident in The Gambia since 1999. For the first three years they were technical assistants with the government Department of Parks and Wildlife Management, doing everything from wildlife research and the training of protected area staff, to bringing up orphaned and injured animals and removing troublesome snakes from people's homes. From 2002 they have been unwaged technical assistants with a Gambian NGO, Makasutu Wildlife Trust, where Craig is the Executive Director and Linda the Research Director.

The majority of the fieldwork was boat based and the team undertook counts as they travelled from Tendaba to the Senegalese border. The boat chosen was from Lamin Lodge. It was a large wooden pirogue that had overnight facilities for 15 passengers consisting of a common tent on the sundeck, mattresses, mosquito nets and blankets. There was no shower but there was a toilet, which occasionally flushed, and a small cabin for basic hygienic needs. Two dinghies, with outboard engines and paddles accompanied the boat. The crew consisted of a captain, 2 seamen, 1 cook and 1 barkeeper/steward, with a pilot taken on for the upper reaches. The boat was too large to get past Fatoto, so the dinghies had to be used to reach the border, which became a 3-4 hour journey. Food was provided in a buffet-style with ice, drinks and fresh food re-supplied to the boat every 3-4 days along the route. A one-night stay was taken at Bird Safari Camp on MacCarthy Island approximately half way through the expedition. This allowed the expedition members to have a break, a shower and laundry, as well as the opportunity for some land-based birdwatching.

### Expedition Activities

The expedition divided the River Gambia into short sections. For each section, every bird and animal seen was identified and recorded, from Tendaba to Fatoto and on to the Senegalese border. Work lasted from just after sunrise to just before sunset each day with a short break at midday to conduct land-based birding. For most of the river both sides were recorded and where islands made passage difficult, the smaller craft were launched to cover 'blind spots' and bulongs. Two non-observing recorders ensured that 'calls' were documented immediately.

The first half of the survey took 5 days, from Tendaba to MacCarthy Island. Over 1,000 **Black Kites** *Milvus migrans* were recorded at the end of the first day flying to a roost close to Bambatenda where the Farafenni ferry crosses the river. The change from saline to 'fresh' water brought an end to monotonous green mangrove and replaced it with phragmites and eventually gallery forest. For the sections including Baboon Islands,

Ebrahima Boiro, the environmental education officer for the Chimpanzee Rehabilitation Project and Mawdo Jallow, a Wildlife Department Ranger joined the expedition to guide us through the smaller islands. Here, mammal sightings were plentiful including **African Clawless Otters** *Aonyx congica*, **Marsh Mongoose** *Atilax paludinosus* and many monkeys including surprisingly high numbers of **Western Red Colobus** *Colobus badius*. Although 31 of the 43 hippopotamus seen were recorded in this region, the numbers are questionably self-sustaining. Similarly, very low numbers of crocodiles brought speculation that the river's population will become locally extinct in the near future.

From MacCarthy Island the overhanging gallery forest gives way to more open savanna and the Sahel wind brings midday temperatures up to 50°C. Very few birders have covered the river east of Janjanbureh although these sections are easier to monitor. They are also the most densely populated by birds and highlights come regularly. New nesting colonies of **Red-throated Bee-eaters** *Merops bulocki* were discovered as well as huge flocks of **Northern Carmine Bee-eaters** *Merops nubicus* on the edges of stubble burns in the fields. Basse quayside produced a sole, very late (17 Mar 03) **Egyptian Plover** *Pluvianus aegyptius*. At this point, the sightings of **African Finfoot** *Podica senegalensis* had reached 10 – an extraordinary number for a most elusive bird.

**Western Baboon** *Papio papio* troops replaced **Callithrix** *Cecrcopithecus aethiops sabaeus* and Western Red Colobus troops, and **Egyptian Mongoose** *Herpestes ichneumon* sightings were enhanced by the first recorded sightings in The Gambia of small groups of **Banded Mongooses** *Mungos mungo* anywhere other than in the Lower River Division. Good views of a **Spotted Hyena** *Crocuta crocuta*, which followed the boat, were shared with an excited band of 50+ baboons.

Snakes and other reptiles less for crocodiles and monitors, were less easy to find although the number of **Black Cobras** *Naja melanoleuca* and **Spitting Cobras** *Naja nigricollis* increased eastwards. Early misidentification of the latter with a harmless **Smyth's Water Snake** *Graya smythii* nearly cost the expedition dear.

Recovery from Fatoto was by minibus as the return journey by river at top speed would have take 3 days. A considerable number of birds were seen outside the parameters of the survey and are not recorded in this report. Hilary Nash's diary published in the AOS Bulletin 2003 however, gives a daily round-up of the more interesting birds seen each day (4).

### Conclusion

Without wishing to pre-empt the final report by Emms and Barnett, the following factual data is available on the expedition:

Number of participants: 12 from AOS, 2 from MWT

Lt Col Roger and Miss Laura Dickey  
SSgt (now WOII) Richard Seargent  
SSgt (now WOII) Mark Easterbrook  
Brigadier (Retd) Rodney and Miss Sophie Walker  
Maj (Retd) Hilary Nash  
Capt (Retd) Bob and Mrs Val Brooks  
Mr Geoff McMullen  
Mr Dave Pentelow

Mrs Flip Bruce-Lockhart

Mr Craig Emms  
Dr Linda Barnett

Number of days recording: 11

Length of river recorded (the length of the river along which the expedition travelled): 456km.

Length of riverbank recorded (the combined length of all banks recorded, including islands): 789.5km.

Number of bird species recorded (only on the counts): 221

Number of individual birds recorded: 49,647

Highlights of bird counts: **Little Bittern** *Ixobrychus minutus* (1); **Goliath Heron** *Ardea goliath* (18); **White-faced Whistling Duck** *Dendrocygna viduata* (1,451); **Garganey** *Anas querquedula* (22); **Black Kite** *Milvus migrans* (1,027); **African Fish Eagle** *Haliaeetus vocifer* (79); **Palm-nut Vulture** *Gypohierax angolensis* (118); **Eurasian Marsh Harrier** *Circus aeruginosus* (67); **Martial Eagle** *Polemaetus bellicosus* (7); **African Finfoot** *Podica senegalensis* (9 and 1 off the count); **Egyptian Plover** *Pluvianus aegyptius* (1); **Spur-winged Plover** *Vanellus spinosus* (1,710); **European Turtle Dove** *Streptopelia turtur* (2,269); **Marsh Owl** *Asio capensis* (1); **Giant Kingfisher** *Megaceryle maxima* (6); **Red-throated Bee-eater** *Merops bulocki* (635); **Hairy-breasted Barbet** *Tricholaema hirsuta* (9); **Golden-tailed Woodpecker** *Campethera abingoni* (1); **Sand Martin** *Riparia riparia* (1,198); **Barn Swallow** *Hirundo rustica* (1,118); **Square-tailed Drongo** *Dicrurus ludwigii* (4); **Zebra Waxbill** *Amandava subflava* (2).

Number of mammal species recorded: 13

Number of individual mammals recorded: 1262-1267

Highlights of mammal counts: **Monkeys sp** (1,183-1,188, including 563 **Western Red Colobus** *Colobus badius*); **Yellow-winged Bat** (2); **Squirrels sp**(17); **African Clawless Otter** *Aonyx congica* (3); **Mongoose sp** (11); **Spotted Hyena** *Crocuta crocuta* (1) and **Hippopotamus** *Hippopotamus amphibius* (46 max.)

Number of reptile species recorded: 5

Number of individual reptiles recorded: 52

Highlights of reptile counts: **Nile Crocodile** *Crocodylus niloticus* (3) **African Slender-snouted Crocodile** *Crocodylus cataphractus* (possibly 1); **Snakes sp** (19); **Freshwater Turtles sp** (15); **Nile Monitor** *Varanus niloticus* (13).

A full list of bird species identified on the Survey is attached.

## Acknowledgments

The expedition was given full approval by His Excellency the President of the Gambia and His Excellency, the British High Commissioner to The Gambia. Support was authorised by Col Jatta, Chief of Staff of the Gambian National Army (GNA) and given by Lt Col Badjie, our Liaison Officer Capt Jah, and our ever smart and cheerful driver Private Sulayman Trawally. To the boat Captain Arfang Saho and crew, Geri and Maurice of the Safari Garden Hotel and Lamin Jabbi of the Bird Safari Camp, our thanks for making a hot and hectic survey easier.

## References

1. Barlow, C., Wacher, T. and Disley, T. (1997) *A Field Guide to the Birds of The Gambia and Senegal*. Pica Press, Roberstbridge, UK.
2. Edberg, E. (1979) *A Naturalist's Guide to The Gambia*. J.G. Sanders, St. Anne, UK.
3. Dodman, T., Beibro, H.Y., Hubert, E. and Williams, E. (1999) *African Waterbird Census 1998*. Wetlands International, Dakar, Senegal.
4. Nash, RH. *Exercise Night Heron - AOS Expedition to The Gambia 7 – 21 March 2003*. Army Ornithological Society Bulletin 2003.

**Bird Species List for Exercise Night Heron 2003**  
**Sections 1-39 Counts**

Long-tailed Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>
African Darter	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>
Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>
Pink-backed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>
Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>
Black Egret	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>
Western Reef Heron	<i>Egretta gularis</i>
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
Great White Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>
Goliath Heron	<i>Ardea goliath</i>
Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>
Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>
Marabou Stork	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
Hadada Ibis	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>
Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>
European Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>
White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>
Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>
Knob-billed Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>
Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
African Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>
Palm-nut Vulture	<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>
Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>
Hooded Vulture	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>
White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps africanus</i>
Lappet-faced Vulture	<i>Torgos tracheliotus</i>
White-headed Vulture	<i>Trionoceph occipitalis</i>
Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>
Brown Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>
Western Banded Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus cinerascens</i>
African Harrier-hawk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>
Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>
Eurasian Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>
Gabar Goshawk	<i>Micronisus gabar</i>
Dark Chanting Goshawk	<i>Melierax metabates</i>
Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>
Lizard Buzzard	<i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>
Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>

Wahlberg's Eagle	<i>Aquila wahlbergi</i>
African Hawk Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus spilogaster</i>
Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>
Long-crested Eagle	<i>Lophaetus occipitalis</i>
Martial Eagle	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Grey Kestrel	<i>Falco ardosiaceus</i>
Red-necked Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>
Stone Partridge	<i>Ptilopachus petrosus</i>
Double-spurred Francolin	<i>Francolinus bicalcaratus</i>
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>
Black Crake	<i>Amaurornis flavirostris</i>
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
African Finfoot	<i>Podica senegalensis</i>
African Jacana	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>
Greater Painted-snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
Senegal Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i>
Egyptian Plover	<u><i>Pluvianus aegyptius</i></u>
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>
Wattled Plover	<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>
Spur-winged Plover	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
Grey-headed Gull	<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>
Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>
Royal Tern	<i>Sterna maxima</i>
Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>
White-winged Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>
African Green Pigeon	<i>Treron calva</i>
Black-billed Wood Dove	<i>Turtur abyssinicus</i>
Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>
Speckled Pigeon	<i>Columba guinea</i>
Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>
African Mourning Dove	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i>
Vinaceous Dove	<i>Streptopelia vinacea</i>
European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>
Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>
Senegal Parrot	<i>Poicephalus senegalus</i>
Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>
Green Turaco	<i>Tauraco persa</i>
Violet Turaco	<i>Musophaga violacea</i>
Western Grey Plantain-eater	<i>Crinifer piscator</i>



Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>
Senegal Coucal	<i>Centropus senegalensis</i>
Northern White-faced Owl	<i>Ptilopsis leucotis</i>
Verreaux's Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo lacteus</i>
Pearl-spotted Owlet	<i>Glaucidium perlatum</i>
Marsh Owl	<i>Asio capensis</i>
Long-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus climacurus</i>
Mottled Spinetail	<i>Telacanthura ussheri</i>
African Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>
Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>
Common swift	<i>Apus apus</i>
White-rumped Swift	<i>Apus caffer</i>
Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>
Blue-breasted Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon malimbica</i>
Woodland Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>
Striped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>
Malachite Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo cristata</i>
Giant Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle maxima</i>
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Cerle rudis</i>
Little Bee-eater	<i>Merops pusillus</i>
Swallow-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops hirundineus</i>
Red-throated Bee-eater	<i>Merops bullocki</i>
White-throated Bee-eater	<i>Merops albicollis</i>
Little Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>
Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	<i>Merops persicus</i>
European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>
Northern Carmine Bee-eater	<i>Merops nubicus</i>
Rufous-crowned Roller	<i>Coracias naevia</i>
Blue-bellied Roller	<i>Coracias cyanogaster</i>
Abyssinian Roller	<i>Coracias abyssiniica</i>
European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>
Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>
Green Wood Hoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>
Black Wood Hoopoe	<i>Rhinopomastus aterrimus</i>
Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>
Red-billed Hornbill	<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>
African Grey Hornbill	<i>Tockus nasutus</i>
Hairy-breasted Barbet	<i>Tricholaema hirsuta</i>
Vieillot's Barbet	<i>Lybius vieilloti</i>
Bearded Barbet	<i>Lybius dubius</i>
Greater Honeyguide	<i>Indicator indicator</i>
Fine-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Campethera punctuligera</i>
Golden-tailed Woodpecker	<i>Campethera abingoni</i>
Cardinal Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>
Grey Woodpecker	<i>Mesopicos goertae</i>
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>
Mosque Swallow	<i>Hirundo senegalensis</i>
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>
Red-chested Swallow	<i>Hirundo lucida</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>
Yellow-throated Laeflove	<i>Chlorocichla flavicollis</i>

Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>
White-crowned Robin-chat	<i>Cossypha albicapilla</i>
Northern Anteater Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla aethiops</i>
White-fronted Black Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla albifrons</i>
African Thrush	<i>Turdus pelios</i>
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>
Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>
Greater Swamp Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus rufescens</i>
Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Hippolais Pallida</i>
Grey-backed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brachyura</i>
Oriole Warbler	<i>Hypergerus atriceps</i>
Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>
Northern Black Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis edolioides</i>
Swamp Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa aquatica</i>
Common Wattle-eye	<i>Platysteira cyanea</i>
African Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>
Brown Babbler	<i>Turdoides plebejus</i>
Blackcap Babbler	<i>Turdoides reinwardtii</i>
Mousbrown Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes gabonicus</i>
Collared Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes collaris</i>
Pygmy Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes platurus</i>
Scarlet-chested Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia senegalensis</i>
Variable Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia venusta</i>
Splendid Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia coccinigaster</i>
Beautiful Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia pulchella</i>
African Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus auratus</i>
Northern Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus gambensis</i>
Yellow-crowned Gonolek	<i>Laniarius barbarus</i>
Grey-headed Bush Shrike	<i>Malaconotus blanchoti</i>
White-crested Helmet Shrike	<i>Prionops plumatus</i>
Square-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus ludwigii</i>
Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>
Black Magpie	<i>Ptilostomus afer</i>
Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>
Purple Glossy Starling	<i>Lamprotornis purpureus</i>
Bronze-tailed Glossy Starling	<i>Lamprotornis chalcurus</i>
Greater Blue-eared Glossy Starling	<i>Lamprotornis chalybaeus</i>
Lesser Blue-eared Glossy Starling	<i>Lamprotornis chloropterus</i>
Long-tailed Glossy Starling	<i>Lamprotornis caudatus</i>
Yellow-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus africanus</i>
Grey-headed Sparrow	<i>Passer griseus</i>
White-billed Buffalo-weaver	<i>Bubalornis albirostris</i>
Little Weaver	<i>Ploceus luteolus</i>
Village Weaver	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>
Yellow-backed Weaver	<i>Ploceus melanocephalus</i>
Red-billed Quelea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>
Northern Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes franciscanus</i>
Red-winged Pytilia	<i>Pytilia phoenicoptera</i>
Green-winged Pytilia	<i>Pytilia melba</i>
Red-billed Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>
Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu	<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>
Lavender Waxbill	<i>Estrilda caerulescens</i>
Black-rumped Waxbill	<i>Estrilda troglodytes</i>

Zebra Waxbill	<i>Amandava subflava</i>
Cut-throat Finch	<i>Amadina fasciata</i>
Village Indigobird	<i>Vidua chalybeata</i>
Pin-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua macroura</i>
Exclamatory Paradise Whydah	<i>Vidua interjecta</i>
Yellow-fronted Canary	<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>
Cinnamon-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza tahapisi</i>