



Rockjumper Birding Tours

Worldwide Birding Adventures

Namibia, Botswana & Zambia

13th – 30th October 2006



Okaukuejo
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Trip Report compiled by Tour Leader Cuan Rush

Tour Summary

The trip started off in a staggered fashion, with half the participants arriving before the tour had officially begun and the rest landing in Namibia on the starting day of the tour. So on the morning of the 13th the first group was lead around Avis Dam and we were soon clocking-up our debut Namibian specials. The distinctive, liquid calls of the Damara Rockjumper attracted us to this bird and soon, the bird showed itself and everyone had great views. Another of the specials that was encountered was White-tailed Shrike. This boldly marked and attractive species is always a

pleasure to watch. Other birds worthy of a special mention that were found during the morning session included Bradfield's Swift, Pririt Batis, Crimson-breasted Gonolek, Yellow-bellied Eremomela and the lovely Violet-eared and Black-cheeked Waxbills. After collecting the rest of the group from the airport and enjoying lunch we returned to Avis Dam for the afternoon session. Most of the species recorded in the morning were found again bar White-tailed Shrike which was seen on a number of other occasions. Other species encountered were a displaying Brown-crowned Tchagra, a very vocal Barred Camaroptera and a small party of three Cape Penduline-Tits. The latter species is never a guarantee on any trip and we were fortunate to see this species. On the return trip to Windhoek we added a small covey of Red-billed Francolin, our first of many for the trip.

The second day was off to an early start and our first destination for the day was Daan Viljoen Game Reserve. This is a very productive birding spot and is located not far outside of Windhoek. Before entering the reserve we had great views of a pair of Great Rufous Sparrows close to the road. The reserve did not disappoint on the day and we were soon adding good dry *Acacia* country birds to the list. The elegant Swallow-tailed Bee-eater, Scarlet-chested Sunbird and Green-winged Pytilia were a few of the favorites observed in the reserve along with other more vocal species like Gray Go-away-bird, Acacia Pied Barbet and Rufous-vented Warbler. The mammals were also well represented in the reserve with sightings of Blue Wildebeest, Greater Kudu, Eland, Southern Oryx (Gemsbok), Springbok and three separate herds of the localized Hartmann's Mountain Zebra, a Namibian near-endemic mammal. We then visited Windhoek Settling Ponds just outside the city. Despite the occasional strong odors, we managed to find loads of waterbirds and other species

associated with scrubby habitats. The most notable species was a pair of Pearl-breasted Swallows (only record for the trip) and by its sheer weight in numbers, droves of Wattled Starlings in semi-breeding plumage. After a roadside lunch, we proceeded to our overnight stop, Namib Grens Guest Farm. The Khomas Hochland Mountain scenery was spectacular and we experienced our first taste of Namibia's open expanses. We also found a few species along the way, including Common Ostrich, the hyrax-hunting Verreaux's Eagle, Red-crested Bustard, White-rumped Swift, Rufous-naped Lark and Rufous-eared Warbler.

The first two birds of the morning were Lesser Honeyguide and an edge-of-range Karoo Scrub-Robin. Then it was onto the local farm which supports good numbers of waterfowl. Along with the usual suspects, we picked-up Maccoa Duck, South African Shelduck and Hamerkop. Next up was the steep Spreetshoogte Pass with extremely rugged and barren surroundings. At the top of the pass we found White-tailed Shrike and heard our first Bokmakierie. During the descent the main special, Herero Chat, another Namibian near-endemic was seen at a distance. Not long after reaching the bottom we stopped for a picnic lunch and to our surprise we were joined by another four Herero Chats. Excellent views were had by all and this bird must rank as one of the top birds of the trip. We then headed westwards towards the coast along the dry, dusty but good dirt tracks to the town of Walvis Bay. *En route* we encountered numerous small groups of Rueppell's Bustard, two distant Ludwig's Bustards, our first Pied Crows and Stark's Lark. Top bird for the afternoon was the desert-dwelling Gray's Lark. This species was found taking shelter from the blistering heat under the Tropic of Capricorn signboard!

A cool, misty morning greeted us the next day in Walvis Bay and our pre-dawn start had the group heading out to Rooibank, south of the town. Our main aim for the morning was Dune Lark and we were rewarded with good views of a pair of these ochre-colored birds feeding in the scrubby dunes. Another species we found in the area was the colorful Bokmakierie with its piercing call giving away its position. After breakfast we ventured out along Walvis Bay Lagoon and the Saltworks. Hundreds of Greater and Lesser Flamingos colored the lagoon pink while flocks of Hartlaub's Gulls and Common Terns filled the sky. Good numbers of waders were also in attendance including Chestnut-banded, White-fronted and Kittlitz's Plover, Bar-tailed Godwit, Marsh Sandpiper and Ruddy Turnstone. On the way out to Paaltjies we had a brief sighting of a possible Wilson's Phalarope, a mega rarity for southern Africa, however, this could not be confirmed due to insufficient length of the sighting. However, we did see eight Red-necked Phalaropes showing-off their peculiar spinning feeding behavior. For the afternoon we headed out to the quaint seaside town of

Swakopmund and the nearby Mile 4. Key sighting for the afternoon was of a few Damara Terns, a delicate tern species that breeds in the area. Orange River White-eye was also found in the Casuarina trees near the lodge.

After an early breakfast we left Walvis Bay and continued our journey northwards. Our first stop was the famous Welwitschia Plains inland from Swakopmund, home to the desert plant species *Welwitschia mirabilis*. This incredible plant has two long leathery leaves which absorb moisture from early morning mist enabling survival in this unforgiving desert environment. The birding on the plains was quiet; however, we did encounter some Common Ostrich and the almost white desert form of Tractrac Chat. The Moon landscapes not far from the plains had everyone in awe, marveling at the absolute desolation and harshness of the place. We then headed for Spitzkoppe, a pair of massive granite inselberg's that rise up out of the desert, also referred to as Africa's Matthehorn. Good numbers of Double-banded Coursers were seen along the dirt track to the Spitzkoppe and with the change in habitat, from desert to dry *Acacia* scrub and woodland, we started to find new species. Pale-winged Starling, Monteiro's Hornbill, Rosy-faced Lovebird, Layard's Warbler and Black-chested Prinia are some of the birds that were seen in the small community reserve that surrounds Spitzkoppe. Our overnight stop was located at a luxurious lodge set in the Erongo Mountains and shortly after arrival (nearing dusk) we were greeted by a couple of Freckled Nightjars who had already started their evening's hunt. That night we also added the screeching Barn Owl to our list of nocturnal birds for the trip.

A pre-dawn start had the group amongst the rocks searching the area for the difficult-to-locate Hartlaub's Francolin. Unfortunately, this species lived up to its elusive nature and only taunted us with a few harsh calls from an undisclosed location on the boulder-strewn hillside. A walk along the entrance road was more productive and the Pearl-spotted Owlet sound recording had many small bush-birds swarming around the group. Among these was Dusky Sunbird, Ashy and Carp's Tit, White-tailed Shrike, Pririt Batis, Violet-eared Waxbill and of course the Pearl-spotted Owlet itself! Other birds seen on the way to breakfast were Short-toed Rock-Thrush and Cinnamon-breasted Bunting. Also worth a mention were the agile Chacma Baboons that exhibited their amazing climbing skills but ascending almost sheer cliff-faces with consummate ease! *En route* to Etosha, we had some trouble with the fan on the vehicle, so we returned to Omaruru for repairs. We ended up spending the night in the small town and found African Scops-Owl that night.

Due to the extra night spent in the Omaruru area, we had a second chance for Hartlaub's Francolin. However, this bird eluded us for the second time so we headed north for the world-famous Etosha National Park. This amazing national park centered on the Etosha Pan was our home for the next four days. We had many great sightings during our stay in the park with highlights being ten's of Kori Bustard, Ludwig's Bustard, good numbers of Secretary-bird, Pygmy Falcon, Temminck's Courser, an out-of-range Eurasian Curlew, Violet Woodhoopoe, a few good sightings of Damara Hornbill, Black-faced Babbler, hundreds of Double-banded Sandgrouse and of course the large herds of Springbok, Burchell's Zebra and Blue Wildebeest. We also had three separate sightings of Africa's top predator, the Lion, and good numbers of African Elephant and Black Rhinoceros. The smaller mammals were well represented and a decent sighting of the cute Bat-eared Fox was top of that list. All in all, our time spent in Etosha's wilderness was a truly great experience with many splendid African sunsets and rewarding game drives!

From Etosha our tour continued on its northerly route towards the Caprivi Strip and the rich Teak woodlands of the area and world-renowned Okavango River. Coming from the dry south, the new habitat was a welcome sight and it held the promise of many more avian jewels. The woodland south of Rundu town produced the rare Gray Cisticola, Chinspot Batis, Red-headed Weaver and African Yellow White-eye. At our lodge on the banks of the Okavango River we were greeted by the noisy calls of Hartlaub's Babbler and the high-pitched whistle of Gabon Boubou while Coppery-tailed Coucal's deep song reached us from the dense reedbeds. After dinner we went in search of owls and nightjars and found the resident Fiery-necked Nightjar in its usual haunt.

An early morning's excursion to the Rundu Treatment Works was well worthwhile and we found many new birds for the trip list including Little Bittern, Southern Pochard, Osprey, African Rail, Baillon's Crake, Greater Painted-Snipe, Pied Cuckoo and Magpie Shrike. After breakfast, a short walk around the lodge grounds added a few new species and they included Black Cuckoo, Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird, Kurrichane Thrush, African Paradise-Flycatcher and

Sulphur-breasted Bushshrike. Mahango Game Reserve was our next stop on the way to the lodge near Shakawe in Botswana. Before entering the reserve we stopped on a stretch of river that had some exposed rocks and we were ecstatic to find a small number of the diminutive Rock Pratincole, a summer migrant that breeds in the region. Mahango Game Reserve is home to a number of uncommon antelope species, namely: Roan and Sable Antelope and Topi. It also holds African Buffalo, Chobe Bushbuck and the rare and shy Sitatunga. On our first run through the park (we were to return to the reserve on the way out of Botswana) we had large herds of Sable Antelope, Topi and the floodplain-dwelling Red Lechwe. We also had views of African Buffalo and good sightings of African Elephant. After a relatively painless border crossing by African standards, we journeyed south for a two night stay in Botswana. Shortly after crossing the border we found both Meves' and the very elusive Sharp-tailed Glossy-Starling. Once we arrived at the main lodge, we were transferred by boat to our remote waterside lodge and the birding never stopped. Birds were everywhere, Goliath and Purple Herons flushed from the sanctuary of the dense reedbeds, White-fronted and Southern Carmine Bee-eaters filled the sky with their brilliant colors, Chirping Cisticola called from the tip of a tall reed and small parties of Pied Kingfisher chirped noisily to each other. Our lodge ideally situated on the banks of the Okavango under pristine riverine forest was the perfect place to be based for the next two days.

During our stay on the Okavango River, we explored the river itself, the reedbeds and papyrus stands, the floodplains and the productive woodland behind the lodge. We had an amazing time and were never short of the specials of the area. We had two Pel's Fishing-Owls, a bird that springs to mind as soon as the word Okavango is mentioned, a couple of secretive White-backed Night-Heron, Rufous-bellied Heron, African Pygmy-goose, a certain favorite: the African Skimmer, Greater Swamp Warbler and Southern Brown-throated and Holub's Golden Weavers. Another excellent record for the area was a huge Thick-billed Cuckoo, a first for the lodge and surrounds. The bird was heard in the woodland behind the lodge and then we tracked it down and eventually had it flying fairly low over our heads calling and displaying. Other notable birds recorded in the woodlands and riverine forests were Meyer's Parrot, African Green Pigeon, African Barred Owllet, African Wood-Owl, Green Woodhoopoe, Bennett's Woodpecker, Gray-headed Kingfisher and Retz's Helmetshrike.

We left the lodge on the Okavango River and headed back across the border into Namibia, but not before finding a pair of beautiful Mosque Swallows. We entered Mahango Game Reserve for the second time and started with a distant herd of Roan Antelope that were difficult to see well because of the heat haze over the floodplain. On the river drive we concentrated our efforts on finding some of the birds that had eluded us on our first visit. The floodplains produced specials including Slaty Egret, Rufous-bellied Heron, a pair of regal Wattled Crane and Long-toed Lapwing. A short walk from the picnic site on the river was not very productive, however, we did find Southern Black Tit, and on the game drive we added both Red-billed and Yellow-billed Oxpecker. From Mahango we headed further eastwards along the Caprivi Strip and roadside birding along the way offered us some good birds in the form of displaying Bradfield's Hornbill and White-headed Black Chat. Our overnight stop was at a lodge situated on the banks of the Kwando River on the eastern boundary of the Caprivi Strip and after a well-earned dinner we retired for the day.

Some birding around the lodge grounds in the morning contributed to our tally and we added Grosbeak Weaver, Greater Blue-eared Glossy-Starling, Ashy Flycatcher and Purple-banded Sunbird. We then enjoyed a sumptuous breakfast and continued on our journey. The mighty Zambezi River, one of the largest rivers in Africa, was our next destination and it promised new adventures! En route we stopped for lunch just outside Katima Mulilo, a border town just south of Zambia, and we were fortunate to see a few brightly colored Schalow's Turaco while we were eating. We reached the lodge on the banks of the Zambezi River in the mid-afternoon and indulged in a siesta before exploring our new surroundings. The hot afternoon was fairly uneventful, but we did come across a distant Yellow-billed Stork, White-headed Lapwing in the camp and many Collared Pratincole. We found Square-tailed Nightjars hunting at dusk in the camp grounds. The camp lights attracted an insect buffet and the nightjars obviously found easy pickings and full crops.

A full day was spent around the lodge grounds and surrounding area and it proved to be very worthwhile as we managed to add a good number of birds to our trip list. The day had many highlights, some more unusual than others, including Square-tailed and Swamp Nightjar. We stumbled upon the day roost of both these nightjars and were treated to excellent views of both species. Next up was the breeding colony of Southern Carmine Bee-eaters not far from the

lodge. These beauties numbered in their thousands and we had awesome views of huge flocks of these magnificently colored birds. Another superb record for the day was Shelley's Sunbird, a rarity for southern Africa, which has taken to breeding regularly in the gardens around the lodge. Other new sightings for the day included the edge of range Banded Snake-Eagle, Black-bellied Bustard, Lesser Jacana and Plain-backed Pipit.

Our penultimate day was a travel day into southern Zambia and the town of Livingstone, home of the spectacular Victoria Falls and named after the famous explorer and naturalist Dr. David Livingstone. We headed out after breakfast and were lucky to spot a small group of Burchell's Sandgrouse close to edge of the dirt track before we reached the main tar road. After crossing over the border into Zambia we proceeded along a good tar road towards Livingstone. Along the way we were fortunate to find a five Southern Ground-hornbills relaxing in the shade of a large tree near to the road. A truly wonderful bird that one could be watched for hours as it goes about its daily wanderings in the bush. A short walk in some roadside woodland added another raptor, Lizard Buzzard, to the list. We arrived at the lodge in Livingstone in time for lunch which was followed by an excursion to Victoria Falls. Unfortunately, the falls did not show us its full glory because of late rains for the year and the riverine forest around the gorge was also quiet. So, after taking in our fill of this historical place we headed back to the lodge for some pre-dinner birding on our final evening. This proved to be quite fruitful as we found a very cheerful Bearded Scrub-Robin, Tropical Boubou and a lightning fast Gray-headed Kingfisher.

On our last morning we spent a few hours birding the town's settlement ponds and the palm savanna around the waterfront before heading to the airport for our international flights home. The settlement ponds were productive and we encountered usually shy and reclusive species feeding out in the open. A number of African Rail and Allen's Gallinule were easy to spot, along with loads of the more common Black Crake. Other birds worth a mention were Lesser Jacana, Little Bittern, Greater Painted-Snipe and Sooty Falcon. The latter, another rarity for southern Africa, was flushed from the Mopane woodland close to the settling ponds and it gave good views as it darted away into the distance. Next stop was the palm savanna and we added the final two birds to our list here, a pair of Red-necked Falcon and a very vocal Red-chested Cuckoo. Thereafter, we stopped in at the lodge to freshen up and then headed out to the airport for departure. And so ended a truly wonderful birding and wildlife adventure through three of Africa's great countries!

Some of the 381 bird species recorded

(Common) Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>
Eared (Black-necked) Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>
Great (Eastern) White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>
Bank Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>
Crowned Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax coronatus</i>
Goliath Heron	<i>Ardea goliath</i>
Slaty Egret	<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i>
Black Heron (Egret)	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>
Rufous-bellied Heron	<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>
White-backed Night Heron	<i>Gorsachius leuconotus</i>
Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>
Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>
Saddle-billed Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>
Lesser Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>
South African Shelduck	<i>Tadorna cana</i>
Comb Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>
African Pygmy-goose	<i>Nettapus auritus</i>
Cape Shoveler	<i>Anas smithii</i>
Southern Pochard	<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>

Maccoa Duck	<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>
African Fish-Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>
Lappet-faced Vulture	<i>Torgos tracheliotus</i>
White-headed Vulture	<i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i>
(Western) Banded Snake-Eagle	<i>Circaetus cinerascens</i>
Lizard Buzzard	<i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>
Verreaux's Eagle	<i>Aquila verreauxii</i>
African Hawk-Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus spilogaster</i>
Secretary-bird	<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>
Pygmy Falcon	<i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i>
Red-necked Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>
Sooty Falcon	<i>Falco concolor</i>
Eurasian (European) Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>
Hartlaub's Francolin	<i>Francolinus hartlaubi</i>
Swainson's Francolin (Spurfowl)	<i>Francolinus swainsonii</i>
Wattled Crane	<i>Grus carunculatus</i>
African (Water) Rail	<i>Rallus caerulescens</i>
Baillon's Crake	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>
Allen's (Lesser) Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio alleni</i>
Kori Bustard	<i>Ardeotis kori</i>
Ludwig's Bustard	<i>Neotis ludwigii</i>
Rueppell's Bustard (Korhaan)	<i>Eupodotis rueppellii</i>
Black-bellied Bustard	<i>Lissotis [Eupodotis] melanogaster</i>
Lesser Jacana	<i>Microparra capensis</i>
Greater Painted-Snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>
Water Thick-knee (Dikkop)	<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>
Temminck's Courser	<i>Cursorius temminckii</i>
Rock Pratincole	<i>Glareola nuchalis</i>
Long-toed Lapwing (Plover)	<i>Vanellus crassirostris</i>
White-headed (crowned) Lapwing	<i>Vanellus albiceps</i>
Wattled Lapwing (Plover)	<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>
Chestnut-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>
Caspian Plover	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
Red-necked Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>
Damara Tern	<i>Sterna balaenarum</i>
African Skimmer	<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>
Namaqua Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles namaqua</i>
Burchell's Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles bicinctus</i>
African Green-Pigeon	<i>Treron calva</i>
Rueppell's Parrot	<i>Poicephalus rueppellii</i>
Schalow's Turaco	<i>Tauraco schalowi</i>
Thick-billed Cuckoo	<i>Pachycoccyx audeberti</i>
African Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus gularis</i>
Coppery-tailed Coucal	<i>Centropus cupreicaudus</i>
African Scops-Owl	<i>Otus senegalensis</i>
Southern White-faced Owl	<i>Ptilopsis granti</i>
Pel's Fishing-Owl	<i>Scotopelia peli</i>
African Wood-Owl	<i>Strix woodfordii</i>
African Barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium capense</i>
Swamp Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus natalensis</i>
Freckled Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus tristigma</i>
Bradfield's Swift	<i>Apus bradfieldi</i>
White-backed Mousebird	<i>Colius colius</i>

Red-faced Mousebird	<i>Urocolius indicus</i>
Gray-headed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>
Giant Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle maxima</i>
White-fronted Bee-eater	<i>Merops bullockoides</i>
Swallow-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops hirundineus</i>
Southern Carmine Bee-eater	<i>Merops nubicoides</i>
Lilac-breasted Roller	<i>Coracias caudata</i>
Eurasian [African] Hoopoe	<i>Upupa [epops] africana</i>
Violet Wood-hoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus damarensis</i>
Monteiro's Hornbill	<i>Tockus monteiri</i>
[Damara Hornbill]	<i>Tockus [erythrorhynchus] damarensis</i>
Bradfield's Hornbill	<i>Tockus bradfieldi</i>
Southern Ground-hornbill	<i>Bucorvus leadbeateri</i>
Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus chrysoconus</i>
Greater Honeyguide	<i>Indicator indicator</i>
Lesser Honeyguide	<i>Indicator minor</i>
Bennett's Woodpecker	<i>Campethera bennettii</i>
Bearded Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicops namaquus</i>
Dune Lark	<i>Calendulauda erythrochlamys</i>
Spike-heeled Lark	<i>Chersomanes albofasciata</i>
Gray's Lark	<i>Ammomanopsis grayi</i>
Pink-billed Lark	<i>Spizocorys conirostris</i>
Stark's Lark	<i>Spizocorys starki</i>
Gray-rumped Swallow	<i>Hirundo griseopyga</i>
Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>
Pearl-breasted Swallow	<i>Hirundo dimidiata</i>
Mosque Swallow	<i>Cecropis senegalensis</i>
African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>
Terrestrial Brownbul (Bulbul)	<i>Phyllastrephus terrestris</i>
Short-toed Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola brevipes</i>
Groundscraper Thrush	<i>Psophocichla litsipsirupa</i>
Gray (Tinkling) Cisticola	<i>Cisticola rufilatus</i>
Winding (Luapula) Cisticola	<i>Cisticola [galactotes] luapula</i>
Chirping Cisticola	<i>Cisticola pipiens</i>
Rufous-eared Warbler	<i>Malcorus pectoralis</i>
Damara Rock-jumper (Rockrunner)	<i>Aetops pycnopygius</i>
Greater Swamp-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus rufescens</i>
Burnt-necked Eremomela	<i>Eremomela usticollis</i>
Cape (Long-billed) Crombec	<i>Sylvietta rufescens</i>
Layard's Warbler (Tit-Babbler)	<i>Parisoma layardi</i>
Chat Flycatcher	<i>Bradornis infuscatus</i>
Gray Tit-Flycatcher	<i>Myioparus plumbeus</i>
(Eastern) Bearded Scrub-Robin	<i>Cercotrichas quadrivirgata</i>
Kalahari Scrub-Robin	<i>Cercotrichas paena</i>
Karoo Scrub-Robin	<i>Cercotrichas coryphaeus</i>
Herero Chat	<i>Namibornis herero</i>
Mountain Wheatear (Chat)	<i>Oenanthe monticola</i>
Karoo Chat	<i>Cercomela schlegelii</i>
Tractrac Chat	<i>Cercomela tractrac</i>
White-headed (Arnott's) Black-Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla arnotti</i>
Pirit Batis	<i>Batis pirit</i>
White-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanioturdus torquatus</i>
Black-lored (-faced) Babbler	<i>Turdoides melanops</i>
White-rumped (Hartlaub's/Angola) Babbler	<i>Turdoides hartlaubii</i>

Southern Pied Babbler	<i>Turdoides bicolor</i>
Carp's Tit	<i>Melaniparus carpi</i>
Southern (Cape) Penduline-Tit	<i>Anthoscopus minutus</i>
Shelley's Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris shelleyi</i>
Purple-banded Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris bifasciatus</i>
African Yellow White-eye	<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>
Orange River White-eye	<i>Zosterops pallidus</i>
Magpie (African Long-tailed) Shrike	<i>Corvinella melanoleuca</i>
Black-backed Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus cubla</i>
Tropical Boubou	<i>Laniarius aethiopicus</i>
Gabon (Swamp) Boubou	<i>Laniarius bicolor</i>
Crimson-breasted Gonolek (Boubou/Shrike)	<i>Laniarius atrococcineus</i>
Bokmakierie	<i>Telophorus zeylonus</i>
Sulphur-breasted (Orange-breasted) Bush-shrike	<i>Telophorus sulfureopectus</i>
Retz's (Red-billed) Helmetshrike	<i>Prionops retzii</i>
Cape (Black) Crow	<i>Corvus capensis</i>
Meves' (Long-tailed) Glossy-Starling	<i>Lamprotornis mevesii</i>
Violet-backed (Plum-colored) Starling	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>
Pale-winged Starling	<i>Onychognathus nabouroup</i>
Yellow-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus africanus</i>
Great Rufous Sparrow	<i>Passer motitensis</i>
Social (Sociable) Weaver	<i>Philetairus socius</i>
Holub's Golden-Weaver	<i>Ploceus xanthops</i>
Southern Brown-throated Weaver	<i>Ploceus xanthopterus</i>
Red-headed Weaver	<i>Anaplectes rubriceps</i>
Grosbeak (Thick-billed) Weaver	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>
Green-winged Pytilia (Melba Finch)	<i>Pytilia melba</i>
Brown Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta nitidula</i>
Violet-eared Waxbill	<i>Uraeginthus granatina</i>
Black-cheeked (-faced) Waxbill	<i>Estrilda erythronotos</i>
Shaft-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua regia</i>
Cinnamon-breasted (Rock) Bunting	<i>Emberiza tahapisi</i>
Cape Bunting	<i>Emberiza capensis</i>

Some of the Mammals species recorded

Chacma Baboon	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>
South African Ground Squirrel	<i>Xerus inauris</i>
Smith's Bush (Tree) Squirrel	<i>Paraxerus cepapi</i>
Dassie Rat	<i>Petromus typicus</i>
Tree Rat	<i>Thallomys paedulus</i>
Bat-eared Fox	<i>Otocyon megalotis</i>
African Clawless Otter	<i>Aonyx capensis</i>
Suricate (Meerkat)	<i>Suricata suricatta</i>
Spotted Hyena	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>
Common Genet	<i>Genetta genetta</i>
Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>
Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibious</i>
Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>
Springbok	<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i>
Damara (Kirk's) Dik-Dik	<i>Madoqua kirkii</i>
Klipspringer	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>
Greater Kudu	<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>
Eland	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>

Red Lechwe	<i>Kobus leche</i>
Roan Antelope	<i>Hippotragus equinus</i>
Sable Antelope	<i>Hippotragus niger</i>
Gemsbok	<i>Oryx gazelle</i>
Topi (Tsessebe)	<i>Damaliscus lunatus</i>
African (Cape) Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>
Hartmann's Mountain Zebra	<i>Equus zebra zebra</i>
Black Rhinoceros	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>
White (Square-lipped) Rhino	<i>Ceratotherium simum</i>
Rock Hyrax	<i>Procavia capensis</i>
African Elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>

Some of the Reptile species recorded

Namibian Rock Agama	<i>Agama planiceps</i>
Leopard Grass Snake	<i>Psammophis sibilans</i>
Slender Spade-snouted Worm Lizard	<i>Monopeltis sphenorhynchus</i>
African Rock Python	<i>Python natalensis</i>
Nile Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>
Nile (Water) Monitor	<i>Varanus niloticus</i>
Flap-necked Chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo namaquensis</i>

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