24 DAY UGANDA BIRDING, NATURE AND CULTURAL TRIP REPORT. POST COVID-19

Date: February 7 to March 2, 2021

Tour Leader: Crammy Wanyama

Trip Report and all photos by Crammy Wanyama

African Finfoot Chick

The beginning of this tour came three weeks shy of a full year without leading/ guiding a trip. I needed to do one. With my family, we were all happy for a sweet and somewhat challenging year of bonding. We were also pleased that I was going to the field and working again. COVID-19 led to so many abrupt changes and challenging times for a tour leader and the passionate travellers' lives. Even with the booking confirmed less than three months before the start, it was hard to be confident that it would happen. Lots of changes about flights schedule and COVID-19 restrictions showed up unexpectedly. All these were worth for a fantastic trip, the kind of one we did. It was the dry season in Uganda, with showers blowing in from Congo, keeping the south and south-west feeling like a little prolonged wet season. The couple and I were very excited and looked
forward to seeing as much as possible wildlife alongside the prioritised birds, primates, butterflies and dragon & damselflies. We got into the right dry season when we arrived at Queen Elizabeth, Kibale, Semulik and Murchison Falls National Park. Our driving experiences were great because most of the country roads in the tourism circuits are worked on a great deal; we were pleased to stop and observe a few uncommon sightings by the dustless roadsides. At one stop, we registered the third confirmed record of Red-footed Falcon for Uganda.

Day 1 – February 7, 2021: Arrival and Entebbe Botanical Gardens

Having arrived in the middle of the day, we decided to visit the Entebbe Botanical Gardens. The last time I was here was in June 2020. The gardens are an enjoyable birding spot to start with on an Uganda tour. We explored the upper parts, mainly open grasses and woods and the lower part, which are shoreline habitat; we could not exploit well because the previous rains had raised the water level by about two metres. Well, there is always more than one can have in a two hours birding session. So we took our walk slow from the entrance starting with a trio of the brightly coloured Black-headed...
Gonoleks and tree-top perched Speckled Mousebird and a Broad-billed Roller. We got attracted to a couple of Banded groundlings and Violet dropwings Dragonflies for a little moment. Dragon and damselflies are beautiful animals of stunning body markings and magnificent colour.

Our walk continued to the lower side of the gardens, where we added Hadada Ibis, Eastern Plantain Eater, Gray Kestrel, Hammerkop, Black-and-White Casqued Hornbills, African Openbill, among others. We were lucky to have a prolonged observation of feeding Mantled Guereza and Vervet Monkey families. When we turned to our car to end the activity, we had to exercise more patience since the Vervet Monkeys were making better use of our vehicle.

Varvet monkey breast feeds a baby

Day 2 – February 8, 2021: Birding Mabamba Wetland and Entebbe Botanical Gardens in the Afternoon.
A beautiful sunny day start and all morning and evening pleasant weather for a dry season. Comfortable for birding, we could not wish for more. We hit the short drive to one of the world's two top sites
for finding the lime-lit **Shoebill**, a giant bird that birdwatchers like to describe as prehistoric. The Mabamba wetlands are only a small portion of the extensive marshes surrounding Africa's largest freshwater body, Lake Victoria. These shallow muddy marshes have attracted an endless list of aquatic wildlife, including the West African Lungfish (*Protopterus annectens*), a primitive, old-world, aestivating fish species. During aestivation (suspended animation), they can do without food and water for three to five years and make no urine or waste. They wake up when water becomes available. This fish is the Shoebill's primary diet, and here there is very minimal competition. On blessed days like this one, they show up quickly.

That was the case for today, three **Shoebill** individuals within one hour. Of course, there was a fancy selection of classic African waterfowl, including **Yellow-billed Duck**, **Western Little and the Great Egret**, **Squacco** and **Purple Heron**, **African Jacana** in hundreds and half a dozen African Marsh Harriers hunting overhead. We also saw a few migratory shower birds that included **Common Greenshank**, **Wood** and **Common Sandpipers**, **Common Ringed Plover**, **Little Stint** and a **Gul-billed Tern**.
In the afternoon and after the lunch break, we paid a second visit to the Entebbe Botanical Gardens. They had treated us so well the previous day and did for today. We saw a beautiful breeding male Weyn’s Weaver, Crowned Hornbills, African and Eurasian Hobbys, Western Yellow Wagtail, White-browed Robin-chat and an adorable male Klass’s Cuckoo and Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird that responded too well to the whistles. A perfect day it was.

Day 3 – February 9, 2021: Birding to Lake Mburo National Park
For our third of the tour, we started heading towards the South-west. We took it easy since our next accommodation was less than half a day’s drive.
We decided to stop at one of the papyrus swamps and looked for the Papyrus Gonolek; they responded well with vocalisation but never showed up! We got work to do some other time. However, the breeding Northern Brown-throated Weavers and large Grey-capped Warbler were adorable species to observe here.
We proceeded to the Equator for a photography experience and all that we could have at this popular tourist stop, after which we furthered on to Lake Mburo National Park.
We made it to Lake Mburo National Park safely and decided to wander about in its surrounding bushes and thickets. It is a perfect habitat for grazers and browsers, bushes & thickets, and scrub dwelling birds. Such birds require somewhat prompt attention because they have adapted to fast and restless feeding to catch up with the quickest-moving insects and minimise chances of falling prey to invisible predators within their micro-habitats. This Red-backed Scrub-Robin is one of those very characterful birds of such habitats. In its full feeding behaviour, the Red-backed Scrub-robin is the kind one is likely to follow until getting lost in the bushes. They are always cocking their tails and snapping wings from all possible angles. Such character and songful life rank the genus Cercotrichas very high among the Muscicapidae. Other birds we saw this late afternoon to evening included Spot-flanked Barbet, Slate-coloured Boubou, Green-winged pytilia, Sulphur-breasted Bush-shrike, Buff-bellied Warbler, Little, Lesser-masked and Spectacled Weaver, among others. We were also most pleased to have a Freckled Nightjar pair, Water Thick-knee, and a Leopard come to Dinner.
Our mammals' list grew with Maneless Zebra, Silver Greater Galago, Impala, Waterbuck, Bushbuck, Common Warthog, Olive Baboon and Dwarf Mongoose.
Day 4 – February 10, 2021: Birding Boat Trip and Wildlife Drive

Although we could do a lot in Lake Mburo NP, we chose a boat trip and a birding wildlife drive. Therefore, this morning we drove to the Jetty for an hour and a half boat trip. This boat ride on a ten square metres Lake Mburo covers a few hundreds of metres. The reason is; the principal bird, the African Foot, is easily found within such a small stretch. This was the case today, too; we were very excited to see one mother with her brood of two—adorable looking chicks with beautiful orange feet. We also tried out the Papyrus Gonolek simultaneously with the skittish Greater Swamp Warbler and Carruther’s Cisticola. In the hope to find the Giant Kingfisher, we went further and, scanning every possible tree branch, we saw a group of six Levaillant’s Cuckoo. Large-sized black and white cuckoo with a crest and a long tail. The boat ride was also full of two very active schools of Hippocampus. Boat rides with lots of hippos are an Uganda classic scene.

African Pygmy Kingfisher

After our warm lunch, we returned to the Park for another drive. We were doing okay after seeing seven individuals of the recently introduced Rothschild Giraffes, but we also desired to see the Common Eland and probably more Topi individuals. Thanks to our efforts, the Park treated us so well. During the drives, we saw African Penduline-Tit, Bearded Woodpecker, Tabora Cisticola, Crested and Red-necked...
Francolin, Little and European Bee-eaters, Fork-tailed Drongo, Sooty Chat and several others.

Day 5 – February 11, 2021: Birding to Mgahinga Gorilla National Park
We had a leisurely start this morning with our breakfast in the first hour of daylight. It was a little chilly and slow; however, after eating, we walked down the rocks where we called a pair of Red-faced Barbets that responded very well. It was a very active pair that the hotel staff had tipped us of its presence, the figs here were fruiting and Barbets being fruit-eating birds, this was their kind of place to be and happily shared the tree with a dozen African green Pigeons. At the same spot, we nicely saw a pair of Yellow-throated Greenbul and three Snowy-crowned Robin-Chats that seemed to be having family matters to sort. After an excellent observation of those and other species, we started driving further south-western to Mgahinga Gorilla National Park.

Abyssinian Thrush

The roadside power poles hosted several Long-crested Eagles, white morph individuals of the Augur Buzzard. The reeds and bushes were great for Fan-tailed Widowbird, Baglafecht Weaver, African Harrier Hawk, Red-billed Quelea, Blue-headed Coucal and the Copper Sunbird, among others.
This drive keeps going into the higher elevation up to our accommodation; therefore, the weather also went on feeling nicer and a whole range of different bird species. At one Papyrus swamp that we stopped before our traditional lunch meal, we had a very cooperative **Papyrus Gonolek, Grey-capped Warbler** and a **White-winged Swamp Warbler**. And at the higher elevation, we registered the thick-billed **White-necked Raven, Yellow Bishop, Streaky Seed-eater, Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater, Northern Fiscal, Mackinnon’s Shrike, Variable Sunbird** and many more.

**Day 6 – February 12, 2021: Golden Monkey Trekking and Birding.**

I love the flow of the Uganda National Parks slogans! Lake Mburo is Whispers of the Wild now Mgahinga, where we spend today, is Where Gold Meets Silver. The only country's Park where Golden Monkeys and the Eastern Mountain Gorilla Silverbacks co-habit.

This morning we went to the visitor information centre and met our fantastic ranger guides. They took us through the story of Golden Monkey's life story, do and don't of the habitat before the hike started. The walk was generally nice despite a wet forest flow from the previous day's shower: lovely weather and beautiful scenery of lovely Muhabura, Gahinga and Sabyinyo mountains. We went
through the bamboo thin and thicked until we caught up with the trackers, who kept communicating to our rangers about the short routes to take. It was a wonderful experience with very well habituated Golden Monkeys. We saw at least forty of the about eighty members of this habituated group. Some of the most lingering moments were watching a group of six youngsters coming together to stare at us in a manner that seemed like they had a curiosity to satisfy.

Along the way to and from, we saw some adorable restricted range and endemic bird species. We saw the Stuhlmann's Sunbird, Kandt's Waxbill, the deep-voiced Dusky Turtle Dove, Black-faced Apalis and a couple of Streaky Seed-eaters.

After a nice lunch at the lodge, we took an hour's siesta before resuming birding since we could return in good time. The gardens here offered us a lot of jewels to remember. The beautiful flowers at the lodge attracted Sunbirds' frenzy, including the Green-headed, Northern Double-collared, Variable and Bronze. A pair of the tiny Western Tinkerbird also joined to catch some insects for protein. Still, in the gardens, we were able to have splendid views of the champion of skulking the Cinnamon Bracken Warbler, White-tailed Blue Flycatcher, an Abyssinian Thrush feeding a recently fledged juvenile, Thick-billed Seed-eater, Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater, Mountain Yellow Warbler, White-starred Robin, the
recently described **Rwenzori Hill Babbler**, **Yellow-crowned Canary** among others. We ended the day with a very lovely male **Cardinal Woodpecker**.

![Singing Fruit-Bat](image)

The surround to the grounds also added **Zebra (Grass striped) mouse** band **Southern tree hyrax** to our list.

**Day 7 – February 13, 2021: Birding to Ruhija of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park via Echuya**

On this tour, we cover three destinations of the Albertine Rift. Ruhija in the Eastern part of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park is still at a high elevation, as does Mgahinga, but it attracts more Albertine Rift endemics. It is also here that we tracked the **Eastern Mountain Gorillas**. Once we set off, our first stop was at an excavated caldera to look for Plain Martins; they gave us a little hard time since they blended very well with their breeding grounds. After Kisoro town, we stopped by a swamp and scoped out the **Hottentot Teal**, **Eurasian Moorhen**, **Red-knobbed Koot**, and a pair of **Common Waxbills**.

When we reached Echuya forest, a small isolated habitat that is so much like Mgahinga and Bwindi forest habitats, activity was slow. Still, we hanged on and got a very lovely **Albertine Boubou**, a pair of **Strange Weaver**, **Black-faced Apalis**, **Northern Puffback**, **Rwenzori Apalis** and a beautiful **Barred Long-tailed Cuckoo**. At
Rwenzori three-horned Chameleon

A community in the Kigezi region

this particular spot, we were able to find the blend-full *Rwenzori Three-horned Chameleon* whose fascinating colours betrayed. Our next stop was at Mwichuya swamp targeting *Grauer's Swamp Warbler*, which we did get very well and a very lovely Regal Sunbird.
With six more Albertine Rift endemics, we decided to proceed to our accommodation. The Broadbill Forest Camp is a beautiful spot by the Park, gardens so native that you can hardly tell it apart from the dark forest. We took a little walk and later a drive, but the weather was chilly, that there was deficient activity. Nevertheless, we came back with a Stripe-breasted Tit, the shy Doherty’s Bush-shrike, Grey Cuckoo-shrike, Red-faced Woodland Warbler, Rameron pigeon, Black Saw-wing and a couple of African Swifts.

**Capulating dragonflies**

**Day 8 – February 14, 2021: Mountain Gorilla Trekking**

*Eastern Mountain Gorillas* are a unique primate species. They are one vulnerable animal that does not occur in the zoo anywhere in the world. The current records indicate just over one thousand individual in the wild; the numbers have only increased recently, thanks to the conservation efforts. These being trying COVID-19 times, the Uganda Wildlife Authority deployed the recommended Standard Operating Procedures most appropriately to minimise the risk of exposure to the wild primates. Sanitation as was distance. My couple trekked the family called Mukiza, which has 17 individuals. The hike to where they were was made much easier by the team of professional trackers who woke up a lot earlier than us since that is
the standard procedure. The team saw seven individuals, including adorable babies, feed and wonder about and the admirable Silverback and quite a lingering once-in-a-lifetime experience it was. It was an easy hike despite a few muddy spots along the trail from the rain of two days back.

In the afternoon, we decided to go birding. We saw a Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird, Red-faced Woodland Warbler, Chestnut-throated Apalis, Regal and Collared Sunbirds, Yellow-Whiskered Greenbul, a very lovely Rwenzori Batis and a brief view of the miniature Wilcock's Honeyguide.

Our diner comprised vegetables picked from the camp's garden. Organic food from a garden only a few metres from the restaurant—dining by a lovely fire while listening to soft acoustic live compositions by Mr Atanazio using his flute and enanga (a Kiga traditional instrument). That is so romantic in the middle of a forest at 2400 metres above sea level, for the evening of Valentine's Day.

**Day 9 – February 15, 2021: Birding Ruhija**

We had the task to find as many more high elevation Albertine Rift endemics as we could on this day. Ruhija reaches 2500 metres above sea level and attracts a healthier list of these endemics. Therefore this morning, we took one of the trails and looked into the woods and thickets for even the nearly invisible moving brown birds. We started with an adorable White Starred Robin perching less than 4 metres
away and at eye level. More showed up, including a pair of Luhder's Bush-shrike, Grey and Rwenzori Apalis, Collared Sunbird, Grey-throated Barbet, the secretive Grauer's Warbler, Chinspot Batis, Red-faced Woodland Warbler, White-chinned and Banded Prinias, Slender-billed, Yellow-whiskered, Eastern Mountain and Yellow-streaked Greenbuls among others for the morning session. The afternoon had relatively slow activity, but we could add Red-throated Alethe, Equatorial Akalat and Mountain Illadopsis to our list.

Olive Baboon probably Africa most successful primate

Day 10 – February 16, 2021: Birding to Buhoma through The "Neck"
After five nights of activity at 2300 masl and above, we had exploited it very well and now was time to go down. Therefore, we headed to Buhoma via the famous birding spot called the "neck". We did not do much birding here; we focused on finding the Mountain Wagtail and Cassin’s Flycatcher, Black Bee-eater and Black-faced Rufous Warbler. We also managed to get a very lovely Many-coloured Bush-shrike along with a few other birds seen earlier.
When we arrived, we spent the late afternoon birding the secondary forest. The secondary forest here introduces one to the mid-elevation and low land forest birds. We started with the
Northern Double-collared Sunbird

Blue Monkey

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Petit's Cuckoo-shrike, Mackinnon's Shrike, Slender-billed Greenbul, a Dusky Blue Flycatcher breeding pair nesting in a Black-billed Weaver's abandoned nest. We saw the Black-billed Weaver, Grey-green Bush-shrike, Little Green and Green Sunbird, Honeyguide Greenbul, African Paradise Flycatcher and very nice Grey-winged Robin-chat.

African Wood Owl

Day 11 – February 17, 2021: Birding Buhoma Main Trail
We headed to the forest for our one full day at Buhoma for the whole day with our parked lunch. Our birding started with secondary forest, where we could add Little Greenbul and the African Emerald Cuckoo. In the primary forest, we saw Olive-long-tailed Cuckoo, Dusky Tit, Rufous Flycatcher-Thrush, Stulhumann’s Starling, White-bellied Robin-chat, Red-headed Malimbe and a flock of White-headed Wood-hoopoe. Buhoma being Greenbul country, we saw Shelley's, Red-tailed, Plain, Ansorge’s' Little, Plain and the Red-tailed Bristlebill. During the sunny moments of the day, butterflies, dragon and damselflies took the wings. We saw many of them, and the notable ones included Blue Mother of Pearl, Dotted borders, Bush browns, a Skipper, Saphire, Banded Groundlings, among others.
We also had great views of L’Hoest’s, Red-tailed and Blue Monkeys, Rwenzori and Carruther’s Mountain Squirrel, Boahm’s Bush-squirrel and the Black-fronted Duiker.

Streaky Seed-eater

Day 12 – February 18, 2021: Birding to Queen Elizabeth National Park
At approximately 1900 sq/km, Queen Elizabeth National Park is Uganda’s second-largest wildlife park after Murchison Falls National Park. This Park is the most habitat and wildlife diverse—the park harbours over 620 species of birds and over a hundred mammals. On our way to QENP, we stopped at a small but busy countryside town called Kihiihi, where we took care of a few transactions. We first went to Ishasha, the southern part of the Park, where we emphasised finding Tree-climbing Lions. We scanned the famous figs where they love to spend sunny days, but luck was not on our side. This drive added three Larks to our bird list, which included Flapped, White-tailed and Rufous-napped; we saw Senegal Lapwing, White-headed Barbet, White-winged Widowbird, Croaking, Red-faced, Wing-snapping, Stout and Zitting Cisticolas. Better looks at the White-throated, Little and Blue-cheeked Bee-eaters.
We had our lunch at the Park’s exit, after which we proceeded with our drive to the northern part. It rained this afternoon, and activity slowed significantly slowed our birding; we were only able to add a few birds Fawn-breasted Waxbill, Moustached Grasswarbler, Fan-tailed Grassbird, among others.
Leucistic Grey-headed Kingfisher

Simple Greenbul – The first individual to be picture in Acacia woodlands
Day 13 – February 19, 2021: Birding to Queen Elizabeth National Park
This morning we visited the Kasenyi plains; they are usually productive a day after a rainy one. We drove to the famous new mating grounds in search of Collared Pratincole, but we had to deal with the trouble of watching Lions on our way there. They were two very well grown male who seemed to be patrolling their territory. It was a bird-full morning in which we started with an African Crake and added some tough to find birds like Blue Quail and Small Button-Quail. We sold off our Harriers list after finding Eurasian Marsh, Montague's and Pallid Harriers. We were also able to find Black-chinned Quail-fin ch, Mourning Collared Dove, Caspian and Kitlitz's Plover, Collared Pratincole and Red-capped Lark before lunch.

Northern Brown-throated Weaver

We visited lake Bunyampaka, a salt mining site for one of the enclosed communities within this UNESCO biosphere reserve; while observing the salt mining exercise, we added Greater and Lesser Flamingos, Temminck’s Stint Gull-billed Tern and Black-winged Stilt. The Nile Crocodile and Nile Monitor freely mixed up with the other wildlife at the channel banks.
After lunch, we took a boat ride on the Kazinga channel, a 40 kilometres natural channel. Our two hours ride only covered a small but more productive stretch. This pleasant boat ride added us African Skimmer, Goliath and Grey Herons, Grey-hooded Gull, White-winged and Whiskered Terns, Ruddy Turnstone, Great Long-tailed Cormorant, among others. We returned to our lodge and enjoyed a delicious dinner, after which we went out to find Square-tailed Nightjar and Black-shouldered Nightjar. This evening the uncommon Savanna Cane Rat added to our day list of mammals, among which were the Ugandan kob, Waterbuck, Bushbuck, African bush elephant, Giant forest hog, Common warthog and the African grass rats.

Day 14 – February 20, 2021: Transfer to Kibale Forest
We started our morning with a walk around the accommodation gardens to find the Blue-breasted Kingfisher, which heard calling. The gardens here were pouring with lots of birds. We started with a charming Spectacled Weaver and behind it a Black-headed Gonolek and a very lovely Blue-spotted Wood-dove. Nearby, we had a pair of Yellow-breasted Apalis. Following the calling Blue-breasted Kingfisher, we luckily bumped into a very unexpected Simple Greenbul; this species has only known to occur at Semuliki forest until recently that it was recorded at Imaramagambo Forest. Our sighting became the second confirmed record in QENP and the first one away from the forest. In the effort
to get more looks at the Greenbul, we saw a very lovely Sulphur-breasted Bush-shrike and a couple of other beautiful birds that we had seen earlier.

We drove to Kibale, where we arrived in time for lunch and resumed birding in the late afternoon. We spent this precious time around our accommodation gardens that neighbours the forest to find a Brown-backed Scrub-Robing, Yellow-bellied Waxbill, Black-crowned Waxbill and a Speckle-breasted Woodpecker. Except for the Woodpecker, we saw the rest and added a pair of Alpine, Horus and Scarce Swifts and Grey Tit-flycatcher.

Common Bulbul (The 24 day birding companion)

Day 15 – February 21, 2021: Birding Kibale Forest and Chimpanzee Trekking

We had the earliest start on this day into the forest in search of the Green-breasted Pitta. In February, when the Pita is not breeding, one still has to be very early to maximise chances. Therefore we were there and wondered about the forest in vain. We visited the recent sighting spots with no luck. While in there, we paid attention to other calling birds and managed to see five Narina Trogons, Brown and Scaly-breasted Illadopsis, Black-headed Paradise Flycatcher, Chestnut Wattle-eye, Black-billed Turaco, Blue-throated Roller and the Western Black-headed Oriole.
We had to trek for *Common Chimpanzee*, so we connected from the forest and caught up with our closest relatives. We saw nine individuals, of whom 7 were adult males, one young male and a female. Our best views were while they were climbing by the vines to the canopy of *Ficus mikuso*; the rest of it was watching them feeding and grooming while neck-craning. It was a wonderful experience any.

After lunch, we went for a birding walk along the main road, which goes through the middle of the forest. We saw a few spots with nice patches where birds were likely to perch for easy observation, and yes, we were right about it. At our first spot, we got three more Blue-throated Rollers for the day, and we drove to the river for the Cassin's Flycatcher. We saw a mother and baby Chimpanzee crossing the road; along the same stretch, we added the Uganda Mangaby to our list. We were successful with the Cassin's Flycatcher but also added Sooty Flycatcher, Hairy-breasted and Yellow-spotted Barbet, Chestnut-winged and Purple-headed Starlings, Yellow-throated Tinkerbird, White-breasted Nigrita, Black Bee-eater, Afep pigeon, White-naped Pigeon, Sabine's Spinetail, Green-throated Sunbird, Red-headed Malimbe and ended our day with

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Day 16 – February 22, 2021: Birding Bigodi Wetland and Transfer to Fort Porta
After breakfast, we took a fifteen-minute walk around our accommodation gardens in search of Speckle-breasted Woodpecker. Although with a wide distribution range, this woodpecker is very scarce! This was our other attempt that also ended in vain! We proceeded to the Bigodi Community Wetland Sanctuary for a four hours walk. This walk covers riverine forest, Papyrus and cultivation habitats. We usually do very well with primates during this walk, which was the case this time around. We added the threatened *Uganda Red Colobus* and *Uganda Mangabey*.

We paid a lot of attention to the beautiful Dragonflies, Damselflies and Butterflies of this area since the tour members were keen on them. Our bird list added great views of the *Shining Blue Kingfisher*, *Booted Eagle*, *European Honey Buzzard*, *Black Cuckoo*, much better views of the *Black-and-white Shrike-Flycatcher* and others. Towards the end of the walk, we saw a busking *Forest Cobra*.
After our lunch, the team wanted to visit the Karambi Tooro Royal Kingdom Tombs in the afternoon. At Karambi, the last three kings of the Tooro kingdom lay to rest. At less than 200 years, this is the youngest monarchy in Uganda and with the youngest king who attained power at the age of three years following his father's natural death.

Green-headed Sunbird

Day 17 – February 23, 2021: Birding Semulik National Park. This morning we drove ascending to the Ugandan extension of the DR Congo lowland forest. Semuliki forest is famous for its restricted-range species, and Uganda Wildlife Authority dabbed it "The True Birder's Heaven. Daylight found us several kilometres on the highway. When we arrived at Sempaya, the visitor information centre, we teamed up with our ranger and went straight to finding fantastic wildlife. Our first bit of the walk saw an adorable Forest Robin, Fire-crested Alethe and African Pied Hornbill, and then we drove to two spots where we found Orange-cheeked and Black-crowned Waxbills and Red-faced Cisticola. We covered a couple of trails in the forest that included Kirumiya, Green Pitta 1 and 11 and others. It was very humid and evident that this part of the country saw the dry season. We paid attention to several butterflies, dragonflies and damselflies. Among the birds we saw included; the skittish Lowland Sooty Boubou, Crested Malimbe, Pipping, Red-billed Dwarf and White-crested...
Hornbills, Lesser Bristlebill, Leaflove, Xavier's Greenbul and Plain Greenbul. We also had spectacular observation of four Golden-crowned Woodpecker, Grey-headed Sunbird, Brown-throated and Chestnut Wattle-eyes, Yellow-throated Nicator, Crested Malimbe, Black-headed Paradise Flycatcher, Common, Black, Yellow-throated and Dusky Long-tailed Cuckoos.

The Rolex – A classic Uganda first food

Day 18 – February 24, 2021: Birding to Masindi
Now was time to head further north for more exotic wildlife. We started with a little birding walk at the swamp behind Fort Portal Hospital and found Black Goshawk, White-collared Oliveback and Highland Rush Warbler and bettered our views Black-crowned Waxbills. Our next stop was in the forest along the Kampala highway, searching for the Joyful Greenbul that did not show up. LHuder's and Grey-green Bush-shrikes, the uncommon Lowland Apalis, Mottled Swift, A couple of nesting Dusky Tits and Petit's Cuckoo-shrike were generous compensation.

When we arrived at Hoima City, we paid a visit to the Mparo Royal Tombs of Bunyoro, and the team loved to learn as much as possible about the deferent tribes and cultures of Uganda. Here, the most
Day 19 – February 25, 2021: Birding the Royal Mile

Before the day was well lit, we drove to the massive Budongo forest to bird in royalty at the Royal Mile. This is, by far, one of the fascinating birding spots in Uganda. It is a straight and very well cleared walkway. This lowland forest's very long trees bear beautiful fruits to insects, birds and mammals. It is at times very neck-stretching for the naturalist observing every one of them, but the joy of seeing new and restricted-range specialties makes it worthy. This and Semuliki harbour authentic Congo-forest specialties.

Before we entered the forest, we stopped at some of the cultivation habitats. We found Brown Twinspot, the thick-billed Marsh Tchagra, compact Weavers, Thick-billed Weaver, African firefinch, Western Black-headed Batis and huge flocks of the Ploceus family members who included Black and Red-winged Bishops, Yellow-mantled and Red-collared Widowbirds. We heard Scally Francolins calling around the same spot, we looked around for them, but the chances were so limited because they were very distant.
Our days walk along the mile paid off nicely, with great views of the majestic White-thighed Hornbill, Chocolate-backed, African Pygmy, Blue-breasted and Woodland Kingfishers, two of Africa's smallest birds the Lemon-bellied Crombec and Ituri Batis, Chestnut-capped Flycatcher, Rufous-crowned Eremomela, Yellow-browed and Olive Green Camaroptera, African Forest Flycatcher and the African Shrike-Flycatcher. The lower part of the walk had up to ten Green-backed Twinspots, African Emerald Cuckoo, Sabine's Spinetail, Grey Longbill, and Crowned Eagle. Our Dragonfly experience added the Pintail and the Ruby Jewell Damselfly, African Black Widow. The butterflies, too, were in plenty, adding the Forest Mother of Pearl and the African Map Butterfly to our list.

**Day 20 – February 26, 2021: Transfering to Murchison Falls National Park.**

This was our last wild visit; excellent, it was to the country's largest National Park with flourishing wildlife numbers. Because the Paraa ferry was grounded in rising Nile water levels from the last rains, we could not cross the Nile although we sailed over it, covering thirty-four kilometres the next day. Despite the adjustments, we visited both the southern and northern sections of the Park. From Masindi this morning, we drove to the top of Murchison Falls; usually, the falls are most fascinating from this side. Although the water was reported
to have decreased, there was still so much more than I had ever seen yet! The team had a great time seeing the falls at this stage. We stopped and tried out a few spots during this drive. We saw the **Singing Cisticola, Pygmy Sunbird, African Grey** and **Brown-backed Woodpeckers, Green-backed Eremomela Abdim's Stork, Grasshopper Buzzard, Rock Pratincole** and a nice **Great Plated Lizard**.

![Pygmy Sunbird](image)

After the visit to the top of the falls, we drove back towards Masindi and accessed the northern section via Pakwach road. This drive was in the midday heat; therefore, we did not stop much except for seven individuals of **Red-footed Falcon** and **two Lesser Kestrels** that we found hunting through fields that were being harvested.

**Day 21 – February 27, 2021: Birding Drives and Boat Ride to the Bottom of Murchison Falls**

After our breakfast, we slowly set off scanned acacia trees for a few birds around the lodge. A **Northern Crombec, Spotted Morning Thrush, Black Scimitarbill, Eurasian** and **African Reed Warblers** were among our first new birds of the tour. We continued with the drive to the Pakuba ruins and later to the famous wildlife tracks of the Park, a very productive morning on a dry season filled with a lot of controlled burnt ground showed us **Beauduin's Snake-**

Heuglin’s Francolin
After lunch, we went for a three-hour boat ride to the bottom of the falls and did an evening to darkness wildlife drive when we returned. During the last two activities of the day, we added Intermediate Egret, White-faced Whistling Ducks, Black-headed Lapwing, Northern Carmine Bee-eater, Slender, and the Long-tailed Nightjars. The mammals’ experience on this day was great with the addition of the nocturnal White-tailed Mongoose and African Civet during the late bit of the drive.

Day 22 – February 28, 2021: Transfer to Kambala
Today, we transferred to Kampala, intending to beat evening city traffic. We did not do much birding, but we called out a few raptors by the roadside.

Day 23 - March 1, 2021: COVID-19 PCR test and Kampala City Tour
Our first program today was taking the COVID-19 PCR tests and went on with the activities. We would later receive email notifications with the results.
We visited the Namugongo Uganda Martyrs Shrine. Namugongo martyrs’ shrine where more than twenty-two Catholic and Anglican martyrs were burnt alive on Kabaka Mwanga’s orders in June 1886. Pilgrims from the world over flock to the shrine to pay tribute and
renew their faith by paying pilgrimage to the martyrs on June 3, every year.

Our next stop was the Wamala Royal Tombs of Buganda, were Kabaka (Buganda title for a king) Ssuuna II was laid to rest. Kabaka Ssuuna II was King of Buganda, the largest of the traditional territories that now make up Uganda's nation. During his reign in the middle of the 19th century, he became the first king to admit outside traders into Buganda. The early traders were Arabs. He had 148 wives and sired 218 children, and when he died, he was the last king to have his jawbone (which was believed to contain his spirit) placed in a royal shrine staffed by his descendants. The Wamala King's tombs, including Kabaka Ssuuna II's shrine, are two such tomb complexes remaining in Uganda. Wamala remains a significant site for traditional religious practices hosted by the royal family. In this place, the Kabaka and his representatives frequently carry out important rituals to communicate with their ancestors.

We broke of lunch at a traditional meal restaurant called Shaka Zulu and later visited the Uganda National Mosque, also known as Gaddafi mosque.
The Uganda National Mosque at Old Kampala is the largest and finest mosque in Sub-saharan Africa. Since its completion in 2006, it seats up to 15,000 worshipers and can hold another 1,100 in the gallery, while the terrace will cater for another 3,500. Colonel Muammar Gaddafi of Libya commissioned the mosque as a gift to Uganda and benefited the Muslim population. The completed mosque was opened officially in June 2007 under the name Gaddafi National Mosque and housed the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council’s head offices. On our way back to the hotel, the COVID-19 test results arrived, all reading negative.

**Day 24 - March 2, 2021: Departure.**
After a very successful trip from good teamwork, today marked the end of this Uganda tour.

---

**Grey-capped Warbler**

**Bird list**
Abbreviations:: H =Heard only
### ANSERIFORMES: Anatidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Systematic Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White-faced Whistling-Duck</td>
<td><em>Dendrocygna viduata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knob-billed Duck</td>
<td><em>Sarkidiornis melanotos</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egyptian Goose</td>
<td><em>Alopochen aegyptiaca</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hottentot Teal</td>
<td><em>Spatula hottentota</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-billed Duck</td>
<td><em>Anas undulata</em></td>
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### GALLIFORMES: Numididae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Systematic Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Helmeted Guineafowl</td>
<td><em>Numida meleagris</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Crested Guineafowl</td>
<td><em>Guttera pucherani</em></td>
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### GALLIFORMES: Phasianidae

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Common Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue Quail</td>
<td><em>Synoicus adansonii</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Handsome Francolin</td>
<td><em>Pternistis nobilis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Heuglin's Francolin</td>
<td><em>Pternistis icterorhynchus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Scaly Francolin</td>
<td><em>Pternistis squamatus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-necked Francolin</td>
<td><em>Pternistis afer</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Crested Francolin</td>
<td><em>Dendroperdix sephaena</em></td>
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### PHOENICOPTERIFORMES: Phoenicopteridae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Systematic Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greater Flamingo</td>
<td><em>Phoenicopterus roseus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lesser Flamingo</td>
<td><em>Phoeniconaias minor</em></td>
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### PODICIPEDIFORMES: Podicipedidae

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Systematic Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Little Grebe</td>
<td><em>Tachybaptus ruficollis</em></td>
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### COLUMBIFORMES: Columbidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Systematic Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rock Pigeon</td>
<td><em>Columbia livia</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Speckled Pigeon</td>
<td><em>Columbia guinea</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Afep Pigeon</td>
<td><em>Columbia unicincta</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rameron Pigeon</td>
<td><em>Columbia arquatrix</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bronze-naped Pigeon</td>
<td><em>Columbia iriditorques</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>White-naped Pigeon</td>
<td><em>Columbia albinucha</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dusky Turtle-Dove
Mourning Collared-Dove
Red-eyed Dove
Ring-necked Dove
Vinaceous Dove
Laughing Dove
Emerald-spotted Wood-Dove
Black-billed Wood-Dove
Blue-spotted Wood-Dove
Tambourine Dove
African Green-Pigeon

Streptopelia lugens
Streptopelia decipiens
Streptopelia semitorquata
Streptopelia capicola
Streptopelia vinacea
Streptopelia senegalensis
Turtur chalcospilos
Turtur afer
Turtur tympanistria
Treron calvus

OTIDIFORMES: Otididae
Black-bellied Bustard
Lissotis melanogaster

MUSOPHAGIFORMES: Musophagidae
Great Blue Turaco
Black-billed Turaco
Ross's Turaco
Bare-faced Go-away-bird
Eastern Plantain-eater
Corythaeola cristata
Tauraco schuettii
Musophaga rossae
Corythaixoides personatus
Crinifer zonurus

CUCULIFORMES: Cuculidae
Black-throated Coucal
Senegal Coucal
Blue-headed Coucal
White-browed Coucal
Blue Malkoha
Levaillant's Cuckoo
Dideric Cuckoo
Klaas's Cuckoo
Yellow-throated Cuckoo
African Emerald Cuckoo
Centropus leucogaster
Centropus senegalensis
Centropus monachus
Centropus superciliosus
Ceuthmochares aereus
Clamator levaillantii
Chrysococcyx caprius
Chrysococcyx klaas
Chrysococcyx flavigularis
Chrysococcyx cupreus
Dusky Long-tailed Cuckoo  
Olive Long-tailed Cuckoo  
Barred Long-tailed Cuckoo  
Black Cuckoo  
Red-chested Cuckoo  
African Cuckoo  
Common Cuckoo

CAPRIMULGIFORMES:  
Caprimulgidae
Black-shouldered Nightjar  
Rwenzori Nightjar  
Swamp Nightjar  
Freckled Nightjar  
Long-tailed Nightjar  
Slender-tailed Nightjar  
Square-tailed Nightjar

CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Apodidae
Sabine's Spinetail  
Scarce Swift  
Alpine Swift  
Mottled Swift  
Common Swift  
African Swift  
Little Swift  
Horus Swift  
White-rumped Swift  
African Palm-Swift

GRUIFORMES: Sarothruridae
White-spotted Flufftail

GRUIFORMES: Rallidae
African Crake
Eurasian Moorhen
Red-knobbed Coot
Black Crake

Crex egregia
Gallinula chloropus
Fulica cristata
Zapornia flavirostra

GRUIFORMES: Heliornithidae
African Finfoot

Podica senegalensis

GRUIFORMES: Gruidae
Gray Crowned-Crane

Balearica regulorum

CHARADRIIFORMES: Burhinidae
Water Thick-knee

Burhinus vermiculatus

CHARADRIIFORMES: Recurvirostridae
Black-winged Stilt

Himantopus himantopus

CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae
Long-toed Lapwing
Spur-winged Lapwing
Black-headed Lapwing
Senegal Lapwing
Crowned Lapwing
Wattled Lapwing
Caspiian Plover
Kittlitz's Plover
Common Ringed Plover
Three-banded Plover

Vanellus crassirostris
Vanellus spinosus
Vanellus tectus
Vanellus lugubris
Vanellus coronatus
Vanellus senegallus
Charadrius asiaticus
Charadrius pecuarius
Charadrius hiaticula
Charadrius tricollaris

CHARADRIIFORMES: Jacanidae
African Jacana

Actophilornis africanus

CHARADRIIFORMES: Scolopacidae
Ruddy Turnstone

Arenaria interpres

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Ruff                      Calidris pugnax
Temminck’s Stint          Calidris temminckii
Sanderling                 Calidris alba
Little Stint              Calidris minuta
Common Sandpiper           Actitis hypoleucus
Green Sandpiper            Tringa ochropus
Common Greenshank         Tringa nebularia
Marsh Sandpiper            Tringa stagnatilis
Wood Sandpiper             Tringa glareola

CHARADRIIFORMES: Turnicidae
Small Buttonquail          Turnix sylvaticus

CHARADRIIFORMES: Glareolidae
Collared Pratincole        Glareola pratincola
Rock Pratincole            Glareola nuchalis

CHARADRIIFORMES: Laridae
Gray-hooded Gull           Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus
Gull-billed Tern           Gelochelidon nilotica
White-winged Tern          Chlidonias leucopterus
Whiskered Tern             Chlidonias hybrida
African Skimmer            Rynchops flavirostris

CICONIIFORMES: Ciconiidae
African Openbill           Anastomus lamelligerus
Abdimm’s Stork             Ciconia abdimii
Saddle-billed Stork        Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis
Marabou Stork              Leptoptilos crumenifer
Yellow-billed Stork        Mycteria ibis

SULIFORMES: Anhingidae
African Darter             Anhinga rufa
SULIFORMES: Phalacrocoracidae
Long-tailed Cormorant  Microcarbo africanus
Great Cormorant  Phalacrocorax carbo

PELECANIFORMES: Pelecanidae
Pink-backed Pelican  Pelecanus rufescens

PELECANIFORMES: Balaenicipitidae
Shoebill  Balaeniceps rex

PELECANIFORMES: Scopidae
Hamerkop  Scopus umbretta

PELECANIFORMES: Ardeidae
Gray Heron  Ardea cinerea
Black-headed Heron  Ardea melaniceps
Goliath Heron  Ardea goliath
Purple Heron  Ardea purpurea
Great Egret  Ardea alba
Intermediate Egret  Ardea intermedia
Little Egret  Egretta garzetta
Cattle Egret  Bubulcus ibis
Squacco Heron  Ardeola ralloides
Striated Heron  Butorides striata

PELECANIFORMES: Threskiornithidae
African Sacred Ibis  Threskiornis aethiopicus
Hadada Ibis  Bostrychia hagedash

ACCIPITRIFORMES: Sagittariidae
Secretarybird  Sagittarius serpentarius

ACCIPITRIFORMES: Pandionidae
Osprey  Pandion haliaetus
ACCIPITRIFORMES: Accipitridae

Black-winged Kite  
African Harrier-Hawk  
Palm-nut Vulture  
European Honey-buzzard  
Lappet-faced Vulture  
Hooded Vulture  
White-backed Vulture  
Bateleur  
Beaudouin's Snake-Eagle  
Black-chested Snake-Eagle  
Brown Snake-Eagle  
Banded Snake-Eagle  
Bat Hawk  
Crowned Eagle  
Martial Eagle  
Long-crested Eagle  
Wahlberg's Eagle  
Booted Eagle  
Tawny Eagle  
Lizard Buzzard  
Grasshopper Buzzard  
Eurasian Marsh-Harrier  
African Marsh-Harrier  
Pallid Harrier  
Montagu's Harrier  
African Goshawk  
Shikra  
Rufous-breasted Sparrowhawk  
Black Goshawk  
Black Kite  
African Fish-Eagle  
Common Buzzard

Elanus caeruleus  
Polyboroides typus  
Gypohierax angolensis  
Pernis apivorus  
Torgos tracheliotos  
Necrosyrtes monachus  
Gyps africanus  
Terathopius ecaudatus  
Circaetus beaudouini  
Circaetus pectoralis  
Circaetus cinereus  
Circaetus cinerascens  
Macheiramphus alcinus  
Stephanoaetus coronatus  
Polemaetus bellicosus  
Lophaetus occipitalis  
Hieraetus wahlbergi  
Hieraetus pennatus  
Aquila rapax  
Kaupifalco monogrammicus  
Butastur rufipennis  
Circus aeruginosus  
Circeus ranivorus  
Circus macrourus  
Circus pygargus  
Accipiter tachiro  
Accipiter badius  
Accipiter rufiventris  
Accipiter melanoleucus  
Milvus migrans  
Haliaeetus vocifer  
Buteo buteo
Mountain Buzzard  
Augur Buzzard

**STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae**
Verreaux's Eagle-Owl  
African Wood-Owl

**COLIIFORMES: Coliidae**
Speckled Mousebird  
Blue-naped Mousebird

**TROGONIFORMES: Trogonidae**
Narina Trogon  
Bar-tailed Trogon

**BUCEROTIFORMES: Phoeniculidae**
Green Woodhoopoe  
White-headed Woodhoopoe  
Black Scimitarbill  
Common Scimitarbill

**BUCEROTIFORMES: Bucorvidae**
Abyssinian Ground-Hornbill

**BUCEROTIFORMES: Bucerotidae**
Red-billed Dwarf Hornbill  
Crowned Hornbill  
African Pied Hornbill  
African Gray Hornbill  
White-crested Hornbill  
Black-and-white-casqued Hornbill  
White-thighed Hornbill  
Piping Hornbill

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**CORACIIFORMES: Alcedinidae**
- Shining-blue Kingfisher: *Alcedo quadribrachys*
- Malachite Kingfisher: *Corythornis cristatus*
- African Pygmy-Kingfisher: *Ispidina picta*
- Chocolate-backed Kingfisher: *Halcyon badia*
- Gray-headed Kingfisher: *Halcyon leucocephala*
- Woodland Kingfisher: *Halcyon senegalensis*
- Blue-breasted Kingfisher: *Halcyon malimbica*
- Striped Kingfisher: *Halcyon chelicuti*
- Pied Kingfisher: *Ceryle rudis*

**CORACIIFORMES: Meropidae**
- Black Bee-eater: *Merops gularis*
- Red-throated Bee-eater: *Merops bullocki*
- Little Bee-eater: *Merops pusillus*
- Blue-breasted Bee-eater: *Merops variegatus*
- Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater: *Merops oreobates*
- Swallow-tailed Bee-eater: *Merops hirundineus*
- White-throated Bee-eater: *Merops albicollis*
- Blue-cheeked Bee-eater: *Merops persicus*
- European Bee-eater: *Merops apiaster*
- Northern Carmine Bee-eater: *Merops nubicus*

**CORACIIFORMES: Coraciidae**
- Broad-billed Roller: *Eurystomus glaucurus*
- Blue-throated Roller: *Eurystomus gularis*

**PICIFORMES: Lybiidae**
- Yellow-billed Barbet: *Trachyphonus purpuratus*  
- Gray-throated Barbet: *Gymnobucco bonapartei*
- Speckled Tinkerbird: *Pogoniulus scolopaceus*
- Western Tinkerbird: *Pogoniulus coryphaea*
- Yellow-throated Tinkerbird: *Pogoniulus subsulphureus*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>AVIAN SAFARIS</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird</td>
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<td>Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-spotted Barbet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairy-breasted Barbet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spot-flanked Barbet</td>
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<tr>
<td>White-headed Barbet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-faced Barbet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-billed Barbet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double-toothed Barbet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PICIFORMES: Indicatoridae**

| Dwarf Honeyguide | *Indicator pumilio* |
| Willcocks's Honeyguide | *Indicator willcocksi* |
| Least Honeyguide | *Indicator exilis* |
| Thick-billed Honeyguide | *Indicator conirostris* |
| Lesser Honeyguide | *Indicator minor* |
| Greater Honeyguide | *Indicator indicator* |

**PICIFORMES: Picidae**

| Cardinal Woodpecker | *Chloropicus fuscescens* |
| Bearded Woodpecker | *Chloropicus namaquus* |
| Golden-crowned Woodpecker | *Chloropicus xantholophus* |
| Brown-backed Woodpecker | *Chloropicus obsoletus* |
| African Gray Woodpecker | *Chloropicus goertae* |
| Olive Woodpecker | *Chloropicus griseocephalus* |
| Brown-eared Woodpecker | *Campethera caroli* |
| Buff-spotted Woodpecker | *Campethera nivos*a |
| Nubian Woodpecker | *Campethera nubica* |

**FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae**

<p>| Lesser Kestrel | <em>Falco naumanni</em> |
| Eurasian Kestrel | <em>Falco tinnunculus</em> |
| Gray Kestrel | <em>Falco ardosiaeus</em> |
| Red-necked Falcon | <em>Falco chicquera</em> |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Genus</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red-footed Falcon</td>
<td>Falco vespertinus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eurasian Hobby</td>
<td>Falco subbuteo</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Hobby</td>
<td>Falco cuvierii</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSITTACIFORMES: Psittaculidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-headed Lovebird</td>
<td>Agapornis pullarius</td>
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<td>PSITTACIFORMES: Psittacidae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gray Parrot</td>
<td>Psittacus erithacus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meyer's Parrot</td>
<td>Poicephalus meyeri</td>
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<tr>
<td>PASSERIFORMES: Campephagidae</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray Cuckooshrike</td>
<td>Coracina caesia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petit's Cuckooshrike</td>
<td>Campephaga petiti</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-shouldered Cuckooshrike</td>
<td>Campephaga phoenicea</td>
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<tr>
<td>PASSERIFORMES: Oriolidae</td>
<td>Oriolus brachyrynchus</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Black-headed Oriole</td>
<td>Oriolus larvatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>African Black-headed Oriole</td>
<td>Oriolus percivali</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-tailed Oriole</td>
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<tr>
<td>PASSERIFORMES: Platysteiridae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown-throated Wattle-eye</td>
<td>Platysteira cyanea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chestnut Wattle-eye</td>
<td>Platysteira castanea</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jameson's Wattle-eye</td>
<td>Platysteira jamesoni</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rwenzori Batis</td>
<td>Batis diops</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinspot Batis</td>
<td>Batis molitor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Black-headed Batis</td>
<td>Batis erlangeri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ituri Batis</td>
<td>Batis ituriensis</td>
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<td>PASSERIFORMES: Vangidae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Shrike-flycatcher</td>
<td>Megabyas flammulatus</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-and-white Shrike-flycatcher</td>
<td>Bias musicus</td>
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### PASSERIFORMES: Malaconotidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brubru</td>
<td><em>Nilaus afer</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Puffback</td>
<td><em>Dryoscopus gambensis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink-footed Puffback</td>
<td><em>Dryoscopus angolensis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsh Tchagra</td>
<td><em>Tchagra minutus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-crowned Tchagra</td>
<td><em>Tchagra senegalus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown-crowned Tchagra</td>
<td><em>Tchagra australis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lühder's Bushshrike</td>
<td><em>Laniarius luehderi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropical Boubou</td>
<td><em>Laniarius major</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-headed Gonolek</td>
<td><em>Laniarius erythrogaster</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papyrus Gonolek</td>
<td><em>Laniarius mufumbiri</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slate-colored Boubou</td>
<td><em>Laniarius funebris</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowland Sooty Boubou</td>
<td><em>Laniarius leucocephalus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albertine Boubou</td>
<td><em>Laniarius holomelas</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray-green Bushshrike</td>
<td><em>Telophorus bocagei</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur-breasted Bushshrike</td>
<td><em>Telophorus sulfopectus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many-colored Bushshrike</td>
<td><em>Telophorus multicolor</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doherty's Bushshrike</td>
<td><em>Telophorus dohertyi</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### PASSERIFORMES: Dicruridae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fork-tailed Drongo</td>
<td><em>Dicrurus adsimilis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velvet-mantled Drongo</td>
<td><em>Dicrurus modestus</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PASSERIFORMES: Monarchidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black-headed Paradise-Flycatcher</td>
<td><em>Terpsiphone rufiventer</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Paradise-Flycatcher</td>
<td><em>Terpsiphone viridis</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PASSERIFORMES: Laniidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gray-backed Fiscal</td>
<td><em>Lanius excubitoroides</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mackinnon's Shrike</td>
<td><em>Lanius mackinnoni</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Fiscal</td>
<td><em>Lanius humeralis</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piapiac</td>
<td><em>Ptilostomus afer</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pied Crow  
White-necked Raven  

**PASSERIFORMES: Stenostiridae**

African Blue Flycatcher  
White-necked Raven  

**PASSERIFORMES: Paridae**

Dusky Tit  
Stripe-breasted Tit  

**PASSERIFORMES: Remizidae**

African Penduline-Tit  

**PASSERIFORMES: Alaudidae**

Rufous-naped Lark  
Flappet Lark  
White-tailed Lark  
Red-capped Lark  

**PASSERIFORMES: Nicatoridae**

Western Nicator  
Yellow-throated Nicator  

**PASSERIFORMES: Macrosphenidae**

Green Crombec  
Lemon-bellied Crombec  
White-browed Crombec  
Northern Crombec  
Red-faced Crombec  
Moustached Grass-Warbler  
Gray Longbill  
Grauer's Warbler  
Green Hylia  

Pied Crow  
White-necked Raven  

**PASSERIFORMES: Stenostiridae**

African Blue Flycatcher  
White-necked Raven  

**PASSERIFORMES: Paridae**

Dusky Tit  
Stripe-breasted Tit  

**PASSERIFORMES: Remizidae**

African Penduline-Tit  

**PASSERIFORMES: Alaudidae**

Rufous-naped Lark  
Flappet Lark  
White-tailed Lark  
Red-capped Lark  

**PASSERIFORMES: Nicatoridae**

Western Nicator  
Yellow-throated Nicator  

**PASSERIFORMES: Macrosphenidae**

Green Crombec  
Lemon-bellied Crombec  
White-browed Crombec  
Northern Crombec  
Red-faced Crombec  
Moustached Grass-Warbler  
Gray Longbill  
Grauer's Warbler  
Green Hylia  

**PASSERIFORMES: Stenostiridae**

African Blue Flycatcher  
White-necked Raven  

**PASSERIFORMES: Paridae**

Dusky Tit  
Stripe-breasted Tit  

**PASSERIFORMES: Remizidae**

African Penduline-Tit  

**PASSERIFORMES: Alaudidae**

Rufous-naped Lark  
Flappet Lark  
White-tailed Lark  
Red-capped Lark  

**PASSERIFORMES: Nicatoridae**

Western Nicator  
Yellow-throated Nicator  

**PASSERIFORMES: Macrosphenidae**

Green Crombec  
Lemon-bellied Crombec  
White-browed Crombec  
Northern Crombec  
Red-faced Crombec  
Moustached Grass-Warbler  
Gray Longbill  
Grauer's Warbler  
Green Hylia  

**PASSERIFORMES: Stenostiridae**

African Blue Flycatcher  
White-necked Raven  

**PASSERIFORMES: Paridae**

Dusky Tit  
Stripe-breasted Tit  

**PASSERIFORMES: Remizidae**

African Penduline-Tit  

**PASSERIFORMES: Alaudidae**

Rufous-naped Lark  
Flappet Lark  
White-tailed Lark  
Red-capped Lark  

**PASSERIFORMES: Nicatoridae**

Western Nicator  
Yellow-throated Nicator  

**PASSERIFORMES: Macrosphenidae**

Green Crombec  
Lemon-bellied Crombec  
White-browed Crombec  
Northern Crombec  
Red-faced Crombec  
Moustached Grass-Warbler  
Gray Longbill  
Grauer's Warbler  
Green Hylia  

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PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae

Green-backed Eremomela
Rufous-crowned Eremomela
White-chinned Prinia
Rwenzori Apalis
Green-backed Camaroptera
Yellow-browed Camaroptera
Olive-green Camaroptera
Buff-bellied Warbler
Black-throated Apalis
Masked Apalis
Black-faced Apalis
Yellow-breasted Apalis
Buff-throated Apalis
Chestnut-throated Apalis
Gray Apalis
Tawny-flanked Prinia
Banded Prinia
Black-faced Rufous-Warbler
Gray-capped Warbler
Red-faced Cisticola
Singing Cisticola
Whistling Cisticola
Trilling Cisticola
Chubb's Cisticola
Rattling Cisticola
Winding Cisticola
Carruthers's Cisticola
Stout Cisticola
Croaking Cisticola
Tabora Cisticola
Foxy Cisticola
Zitting Cisticola

Eremomela canescens
Eremomela badiceps
Schistolais leucopogon
Oreolais ruwenzorii
Camaroptera brachyura
Camaroptera superciliaris
Camaroptera chloronota
Phyllolais pulchella
Apalis jacksoni
Apalis binotata
Apalis personata
Apalis flavida
Apalis rufogularis
Apalis porphyraema
Apalis cinerea
Prinia subflava
Prinia bairdii
Bathmocercus rufus
Eminia lepida
Cisticola erythrops
Cisticola cantans
Cisticola lateralis
Cisticola woosnami
Cisticola chubbi
Cisticola chiniana
Cisticola marginatus
Cisticola carruthersi
Cisticola robustus
Cisticola natalensis
Cisticola angusticauda
Cisticola troglodytes
Cisticola juncidis
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black-backed Cisticola</td>
<td><em>Cisticola eximius</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wing-snarling Cisticola</td>
<td><em>Cisticola ayresii</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PASSERIFORMES: Acrocephalidae</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Yellow-Warbler</td>
<td><em>Iduna natalensis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Yellow-Warbler</td>
<td><em>Iduna similis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eurasian Reed Warbler</td>
<td><em>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Reed Warbler</td>
<td><em>Acrocephalus baeticatus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser Swamp Warbler</td>
<td><em>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Reed Warbler</td>
<td><em>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PASSERIFORMES: Locustellidae</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fan-tailed Grassbird</td>
<td><em>Schoenicola brevirostris</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evergreen-forest Warbler</td>
<td><em>Bradypterus lopezi</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamon Bracken-Warbler</td>
<td><em>Bradypterus cinnamomeus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grauer's Swamp Warbler</td>
<td><em>Bradypterus graueri</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Rush-Warbler</td>
<td><em>Bradypterus baboecala</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-winged Swamp Warbler</td>
<td><em>Bradypterus carpalis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plain Martin</td>
<td><em>Riparia paludicola</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Swallow</td>
<td><em>Riparia riparia</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banded Martin</td>
<td><em>Riparia cincta</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Martin</td>
<td><em>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn Swallow</td>
<td><em>Hirundo rustica</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angola Swallow</td>
<td><em>Hirundo angolensis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire-tailed Swallow</td>
<td><em>Hirundo smithii</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-rumped Swallow</td>
<td><em>Cecropis daurica</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesser Striped Swallow</td>
<td><em>Cecropis abyssinica</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufous-chested Swallow</td>
<td><em>Cecropis semirufa</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosque Swallow</td>
<td><em>Cecropis senegalensis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-headed Sawwing</td>
<td><em>Psalidoprocne albiceps</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Sawwing</td>
<td><em>Psalidoprocne pristoptera</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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PASSERIFORMES: Pycnonotidae
Slender-billed Greenbul
Red-tailed Bristlebill
Lesser Bristlebill
Shelley's Greenbul
Eastern Mountain Greenbul
Simple Greenbul
Honeyguide Greenbul
Yellow-throated Greenbul
Red-tailed Greenbul
Gray Greenbul
Ansorge's Greenbul
Plain Greenbul
Yellow-whiskered Greenbul
Little Greenbul
Leaf-love
Toro Olive-Greenbul
Xavier's Greenbul
White-throated Greenbul
Yellow-streaked Greenbul
Common Bulbul

PASSERIFORMES: Phylloscopidae
Willow Warbler
Red-faced Woodland-Warbler

PASSERIFORMES: Scotocercidae
Chestnut-capped Flycatcher

PASSERIFORMES: Sylviidae
Rwenzori Hill Babbler

Stelgidillas gracilirostris
Bleda syndactylus
Bleda notatus
Arizelocichla masukuensis
Arizelocichla nigriceps
Chlorocichla simplex
Baeopogon indicator
Atimastillas flavicollis
Criniger calurus
Eurillas gracilis
Eurillas ansorgei
Eurillas curvirostris
Eurillas latirostris
Eurillas virens
Phyllastrephus scandens
Phyllastrephus hypochloris
Phyllastrephus xavieri
Phyllastrephus albigularis
Phyllastrephus flavostriatus
Pycnonotus barbatus
Phylloscopus trochilus
Phylloscopus laetus
Erythrocercus mccallii
Sylvia atriceps
PASSERIFORMES: Zosteropidae
African Yellow White-eye  Zosterops senegalensis

PASSERIFORMES: Pellorneidae
Brown Illadopsis  Illadopsis fulvescens
Mountain Illadopsis  Illadopsis pyrrhoptera
Scaly-breasted Illadopsis  Illadopsis albipectus

PASSERIFORMES: Leiothrichidae
Black-crested Babbler  Turdoides sharpei
Brown Babbler  Turdoides plebejus
Arrow-marked Babbler  Turdoides jardineii

PASSERIFORMES: Buphagidae
Yellow-billed Oxpecker  Buphagus africanus

PASSERIFORMES: Sturnidae
Violet-backed Starling  Cinnyricinclus leucogaster
Chestnut-winged Starling  Onychognathus fulgidus
Waller's Starling  Onychognathus walleri
Sharpe's Starling  Pholia sharpii
Stuhlmann's Starling  Poeoptera stuhlmanni
Purple-headed Starling  Hylopsar purpureiceps
Rüppell's Starling  Lamprotornis purpuroptera
Splendid Starling  Lamprotornis splendidus
Lesser Blue-eared Starling  Lamprotornis chloropterus
Greater Blue-eared Starling  Lamprotornis chalybaeus
Bronze-tailed Starling  Lamprotornis chalcurus

PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae
Rufous Flycatcher-Thrush  Neocossyphus fraseri
Red-tailed Ant-Thrush  Neocossyphus rufus
White-tailed Ant-Thrush  Neocossyphus poensis
Abyssinian Thrush  Turdus abyssinicus
African Thrush  Turdus pelios

**PASSERIFORMES: Muscicapidae**

African Dusky Flycatcher  Muscicapa adusta
Gambaga Flycatcher  Muscicapa gambagae
Swamp Flycatcher  Muscicapa aquatica
Cassin's Flycatcher  Muscicapa cassinii
Sooty Flycatcher  Bradornis fuliginosus
Dusky-blue Flycatcher  Bradornis comitatus
Pale Flycatcher  Agricola pallidus
African Forest-Flycatcher  Frasera ocreata
Gray-throated Tit-Flycatcher  Frasera griseigularis
Gray Tit-Flycatcher  Frasera plumbea
Silverbird  Melaenornis semipartitus
Northern Black-Flycatcher  Melaenornis edolioides
White-eyed Slaty-Flycatcher  Melaenornis fischeri
Fire-crested Alethe  Alethe castanea
Brown-backed Scrub-Robin  Cercotrichas hartlaubi
Red-backed Scrub-Robin  Cercotrichas leucophrys
White-bellied Robin-Chat  Cossyphica roberti
Archer's Robin-Chat  Cossypha archeri
Cape Robin-Chat  Cossypha caffra
Blue-shouldered Robin-Chat  Cossypha cyanocampterus
Gray-winged Robin-Chat  Cossypha polioptera
White-browed Robin-Chat  Cossypha heuglini
Snowy-crowned Robin-Chat  Cossypha niveicapilla
Spotted Morning-Thrush  Cichladusa guttata
White-starred Robin  Pogonocichla stellata
Brown-chested Alethe  Chamaetylas poliocephala
Red-throated Alethe  Chamaetylas poliopterus
Forest Robin  Stiphrornis erythrothorax
Equatorial Akalat  Sheppardia aequatorialis
Whinchat  Saxicola rubetra
African Stonechat  
Sooty Chat  
Northern Wheatear  
Isabelline Wheatear  

**PASSERIFORMES: Nectariniidae**

- Gray-headed Sunbird  
- Little Green Sunbird  
- Green Sunbird  
- Collared Sunbird  
- Pygmy Sunbird  
- Green-headed Sunbird  
- Blue-throated Brown Sunbird  
- Olive Sunbird  
- Green-throated Sunbird  
- Scarlet-chested Sunbird  
- Purple-breasted Sunbird  
- Bronze Sunbird  
- Olive-bellied Sunbird  
- Tiny Sunbird  
- Stuhlmann's Sunbird  
- Northern Double-collared Sunbird  
- Regal Sunbird  
- Beautiful Sunbird  
- Mariqua Sunbird  
- Red-chested Sunbird  
- Purple-banded Sunbird  
- Variable Sunbird  
- Copper Sunbird

**PASSERIFORMES: Ploceidae**

- Speckle-fronted Weaver  
- White-browed Sparrow-Weaver  
- Chestnut-crowned Sparrow-Weaver

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Crested Malimbe  Malimbus malimbicus
Red-headed Malimbe  Malimbus rubricollis
Baglafecht Weaver  Ploceus baglafecht
Little Weaver  Ploceus luteolus
Slender-billed Weaver  Ploceus pelzelni
Black-necked Weaver  Ploceus nigricollis
Spectacled Weaver  Ploceus ocularis
Black-billed Weaver  Ploceus melanogaster
Strange Weaver  Ploceus alienus
Holub's Golden-Weaver  Ploceus xanthops
Northern Brown-throated Weaver  Ploceus castanops
Lesser Masked-Weaver  Ploceus intermedius
Vitelline Masked-Weaver  Ploceus vitellinus
Fox's Weaver  Ploceus spekeoides
Vieillot's Weaver  Ploceus nigerrimus
Village Weaver  Ploceus cucullatus
Weyns's Weaver  Ploceus weynsi
Black-headed Weaver  Ploceus melanopterus
Golden-backed Weaver  Ploceus jacksoni
Maxwell's Black Weaver  Ploceus albinucha
Brown-capped Weaver  Pachyphantes superciliosus
Compact Weaver  Quelea quelea
Red-billed Quelea  Euplectes orix
Southern Red Bishop  Euplectes hordeaceus
Black-winged Bishop  Euplectes gierowii
Black Bishop  Euplectes capensis
Yellow Bishop  Euplectes albonotatus
White-winged Widowbird  Euplectes macroura
Yellow-mantled Widowbird  Euplectes ardens
Red-collared Widowbird  Euplectes axillaris
Fan-tailed Widowbird  Amblyospiza albifrons

**PASSERIFORMES: Estrildidae**

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Gray-headed Nigrita \( \text{Nigrita canicapillus} \)
White-breasted Nigrita \( \text{Nigrita fusconotus} \)
White-collared Oliveback \( \text{Nesocharis ansorgei} \)
Yellow-bellied Waxbill \( \text{Coccopygia quartinia} \)
Green-backed Twinspot \( \text{Mandingoa nitidula} \)
Dusky Crimsonwing \( \text{Cryptospiza jacksoni} \)
Fawn-breasted Waxbill \( \text{Estrilda paludicola} \)
Orange-cheeked Waxbill \( \text{Estrilda melpoda} \)
Black-rumped Waxbill \( \text{Estrilda troglodytes} \)
Common Waxbill \( \text{Estrilda astrild} \)
Black-crowned Waxbill \( \text{Estrilda nonnula} \)
Kandt's Waxbill \( \text{Estrilda kandti} \)
Black-bellied Seedcracker \( \text{Pyrenestes ostrinus} \)
Red-cheeked Cordonbleu \( \text{Uraeginthus bengalus} \)
Brown Twinspot \( \text{Clytospiza monteiri} \)
Green-winged Pytilia \( \text{Pytilia melba} \)
Red-billed Firefinch \( \text{Lagonosticta senegala} \)
African Firefinch \( \text{Lagonosticta rubricata} \)
Quailfinch \( \text{Ortygospiza atricollis} \)
Bronze Mannikin \( \text{Spermestes cucullata} \)
Black-and-white Mannikin \( \text{Spermestes bicolor} \)

**PASSERIFORMES: Viduidae**

Pin-tailed Whydah \( \text{Vidua macroura} \)
Village Indigobird \( \text{Vidua chalybeata} \)

**PASSERIFORMES: Passeridae**

House Sparrow \( \text{Passer domesticus} \)
Shelley's Rufous Sparrow \( \text{Passer shelleyi} \)
Northern Gray-headed Sparrow \( \text{Passer griseus} \)

**PASSERIFORMES: Motacillidae**

Cape Wagtail \( \text{Motacilla capensis} \)
Mountain Wagtail \( \text{Motacilla clara} \)
Western Yellow Wagtail  
African Pied Wagtail  
African Pipit  
Plain-backed Pipit  
Yellow-throated Longclaw

**PASSERIFORMES: Fringillidae**
Yellow-fronted Canary  
Western Citril  
Brimstone Canary  
Streaky Seedeater  
Thick-billed Seedeater  
Yellow-crowned Canary

**PASSERIFORMES: Emberizidae**
Brown-rumped Bunting  
Golden-breasted Bunting

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*African Pipit*  
*Anthus cinnamomeus*

*Plain-backed Pipit*  
*Anthus leucophrys*

*Yellow-throated Longclaw*  
*Macronyx croceus*

*Western Yellow Wagtail*  
*Motacilla flava*

*African Pied Wagtail*  
*Motacilla aguimp*

*Yellow-fronted Canary*  
*Crithagra mozambica*

*Western Citril*  
*Crithagra frontalis*

*Brimstone Canary*  
*Crithagra sulphurata*

*Streaky Seedeater*  
*Crithagra striolata*

*Thick-billed Seedeater*  
*Crithagra burtoni*

*Yellow-crowned Canary*  
*Serinus flavivertex*

*Brown-rumped Bunting*  
*Emberiza affinis*

*Golden-breasted Bunting*  
*Emberiza flaviventris*

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*Spot-flanked Barbet*
Mammal list

- Reference "The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species: Mammals of Uganda".

HYRACOIDEA: Procaviidae

- Southern tree hyrax: Dendrohyrax arboreus
- Western tree hyrax: Dendrohyrax dorsalis

PROBOSCIDEA: Elephantidae

- African bush elephant: Loxodonta africana

PRIMATES

SIMIIFORMES: Cercopithecoida

- Brown greater galago: Otolemur crassicaudatus
- Patas monkey: Erythrocebus patas
- Vervet monkey: Chlorocebus pygerythrus
- Tantalus monkey: Chlorocebus tantalus
- Red-tailed monkey: Cercopithecus ascanius
### L'Hoest's monkey
**Cercopithecus lhoesti**

### Blue monkey
**Cercopithecus mitis**

### Golden monkey
**Cercopithecus mitis kandti**

### Uganda mangabey
**Lophocebus ugandae**

### Olive baboon
**Papio anubis**

### Mantled guereza
**Colobus guereza**

### Uganda red colobus
**Procolobus tephrosceles**

#### SIMIIFORMES: Hominidea
- **Eastern Gorilla**
  - **Gorilla beringei**
- **Common chimpanzee**
  - **Pan troglodytes**

#### RODENTIA

#### THRYONYMIDAE
- **Savanna cane rat**
  - **Thryonomys gregorianus**

#### SCIUROGNATHI: Sciuridae
- **Striped ground squirrel**
  - **Xerus erythropus**
- **Carruther's mountain squirrel**
  - **Funisciurus carruthersi**
- **Red-legged sun squirrel**
  - **Heliosciurus rufobrachium**
- **Alexander's bush squirrel**
  - **Paraxerus alexandri**
- **Boehm's bush squirrel**
  - **Paraxerus boehmi**

#### SCIUROGNATHI: Muridae
- **Emin's gerbil**
  - **Taterillus emini**
- **African grass rat**
  - **Arvicanthis niloticus**
- **Striped grass mouse**
  - **Lemniscomys**

#### LAGOMORPHA: Leoporidae
- **Bunyoro rabbit**
  - **Poelagus marjorita**
- **Cape Hare**
  - **Lepus capensis**
- **African savanna hare**
  - **Lepus victoriae**

#### CHIROPTERA: Pteropodidae
- **Singing fruit bat**
  - **Epomops franqueti**

#### CHIROPTERA: Vespertilionidae
- **Light-winged lesser house bat**
  - **Scotoecus albofuscus**
- **White-bellied yellow bat**
  - **Scotophilus leucogaster**

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**CHIROPTERA: Nycteridae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nycteris macrotis</td>
<td>Large-eared slit-faced bat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHIROPTERA: Megadermatidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lavia frons</td>
<td>Yellow-winged bat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CARNIVORA: Felidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panthera leo</td>
<td>Lion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panthera pardus</td>
<td>Leopard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CARNIVORA: Viverridae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civettictis civetta</td>
<td>African civet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CARNIVORA: Herpestidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ichneumia albicauda</td>
<td>White-tailed Mongoose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galerella sanguinea</td>
<td>Slender Mongoose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helogale parvula</td>
<td>Common dwarf mongoose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herpestes ichneumon</td>
<td>Egyptian mongoose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PERISSODACTYLA: Equidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equus quagga boresis</td>
<td>Maneless zebra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ARTIODACTYLA: Suidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phacochoerus africanus</td>
<td>Common Warthog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hylochoerus meinertzhageni</td>
<td>Giant forest hog</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ARTIODACTYLA: Hippopotamidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hippopotamus amphibius</td>
<td>Hippopotamus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ARTIODACTYLA: Giraffidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Giraffa camelopardalis rothschildi</td>
<td>Rothschild's giraff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ARTIODACTYLA: Bovidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcelaphus buselaphus</td>
<td>Hartebeest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damaliscus lunatus</td>
<td>Topi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ourebia ourebi</td>
<td>Oribi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syncerus caffer</td>
<td>African buffalo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tragelaphus oryx</td>
<td>Common eland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tragelaphus scriptus</td>
<td>Bushbuck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cephalophus nigrifrons</td>
<td>Black-fronted duiker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aepyceros melampus</td>
<td>Impala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</td>
<td>Waterbuck</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Reptile List

**Order by**

IUCN Red List 2001 Categories & Criteria (Version 3.1)

The Reptile Database

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GECKOS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tropical house gecko</td>
<td><em>Hemidactylus mabouia</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SKINKS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stripped skink</td>
<td><em>Trachylepis Striata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Variable skink</td>
<td><em>Trachylepis varia</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIZARDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Great plated Lizard</td>
<td><em>Broadleysaurus major</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AGAMA</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blue headed tree agama</td>
<td><em>Acanthocercus atricollis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black-necked tree agama</td>
<td><em>Acanthocercus cyanogaster</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Malaba rock agama</td>
<td><em>Agama finchei</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAMELEONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rwenzori three-horned chameleon</td>
<td><em>Chameleo jonstoni</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MONITOR LIZARDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nile monitor</td>
<td><em>Varanus niloticus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CROCODILES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nile crocodiles</td>
<td><em>Crocodylus niloticus</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AVIAN SAFARIS

SNAKE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forest sobra</th>
<th>Naja melanoleuca</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emerald snake</td>
<td>Hapsidophrys smaragdinus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Damsel and Dragonflies seen

- Swamp bluet        Africallagma glaucum
- Common bluetail    Ischnura senegalensis
- Dancing jewel      Platycypha caligata
- Ruby jewel         Chlorocypha consueta
- Saphire            Umma sapphirine
- Common Citril      Cariagrion glabrum
- Cherry-eyed sprites Pseudagrion sublacteum
- White-masked Whisp Agriocnemis falcifera
- Hooktails          Paragomophus
- Blue emperor       Anax imperator
- Red. Veined dropwing Trithemis arteriosa
- Violet dropwing    Trithemis annulate

Violet dropwing

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- Pintail  
  *Acisoma panorpoides*
- Black-tailed skimmer  
  *Nesciothemis farinose*
- Banded groundlings  
  *Brachythemis*
- Globe skimmer  
  *Pantala flavescens*
- African black widow  
  *Palpoleura lucia*
- Julia skimmer  
  *Orthetrum Julia*

Some of the Butterflies Seen

- Swift skippers  
  *Borbo borbonica*
- Hottentot skippers  
  *Gegenes hottentota*
- Orange spotted skipper  
  *Zenonia zeno*
- African monarch  
  *Danaus chrysippus*
- African blue tiger  
  *Tirumala petiverana*
- Chief butterflies  
  *Amauris echeria*
- Elegant acraea  
  *Acraea perenna*
- Tiny acraea  
  *Acraea uvui*
- Dancing acraea  
  *Acraea eponina*
- Encedon acraea  
  *Acraea encedon*
- Squinting bush browns  
  *Bicyclus anynana*
- African emigrant  
  *Catopsilia florella*
- Plain vagrant  
  *Nepheronia bugetii*

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Eastern dotted border: Mylothris agathina
Common dotted border: Mylothris chloris
Tropical dotted border: Mylothris rhodope
Common grass yellows: Eurema hecabe
Common orange tips: Colotis evenina
Scarlet tips: Colotis danae
Dark blue pansy: Junonia oenone

Yellow pansy: Junonia hierta
Little commodore: Junonia Sophia
Eared commodore: Precis tugela
Soldier commodore: Junonia terea
Boisduval’s false acraea: Pseudacraea boisduvali
Forest mother-of-pearl: Salamis parhassus
Blue mother-of-pearl: Salamis temora
African map butterfly: Cyrestis Camillus
Lurid glider: Cymothoe lurida
Hobert’s red glider: Cymothoe hobarti
Leopard fritillaries: Phalanta eurytis
Long-tailed admira: Antanartia schaeneia
White-barred charaxes: Charaxes brutus
Diadem: Hypolimnas misippus
Blue diadem: Hypolimnas salmacis
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Butterfly Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African mocker swallowtail</td>
<td><em>Papilio dardanus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green-banded swallowtail</td>
<td><em>Papilio phorcas</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrow green-banded swallowtail</td>
<td><em>Papilio nireus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus swallowtail</td>
<td><em>Papilio demodocus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small copper</td>
<td><em>Lycaena phlaeas</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common fairy hairstreak</td>
<td><em>Hypolycaena hatita</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiny grass blues</td>
<td><em>Zizula hylax</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>