



**KENYA: 21-DAY BIRDING ADVENTURE  
SET DEPARTURE TRIP REPORT**

**9 - 29 SEPTEMBER 2019**



*The stunning Vulturine Guineafowl was one of the many species we found on this trip.*

## Overview

Kenya is one of the most biodiversity rich countries in the world. It has varied ecosystems that support some important, unique, endemic, and endangered flora and fauna. These ecosystems include the saline and freshwater lakes in the Rift Valley, the freshwater Lake Victoria in the west, the marine, coastal ecosystem in the southwest, tropical rainforest in the west, highland montane forests in the central highlands, the massive Mau Forest, which is the largest indigenous montane forest complex in East Africa in the southwest, and coastal dry forests and the vast savannas in the east. Our trip started in Nairobi and covered most of these great ecosystems, offering the chance to experience different wildlife communities as well as the human communities that live alongside.

Nairobi and its neighboring counties have a lot to offer the tourist, especially in terms of birding. Birders visiting the city for meetings and conferences and symposiums have enough to see in if they have some free times on their schedules. The Nairobi National Park, for example, is just seven kilometers away from the city center. A day trip can even take you to Lake Naivasha, some 57 kms away, or to Lake Nakuru National Park.

It's worth noting that this year the Eurasian migratory species arrived very late, probably even not before late in October. By the end of September, at the end of our tour, we had encountered very few migratory species. On this trip most of the birds were photographed. A total of 475 species were seen, with 88 percent of them photographed. It was a great trip for mammals too, yielding 42 mammal species, some of them including multiple subspecies.

## Detailed Report

### **Day 1, 9 September 2019. Karen**

Our birding started in Nairobi with a **Marabou Stork** near the Nairobi Serena Hotel. In the midmorning we made a birding trip to Karen, southwest of Nairobi on the edges of the Ngong Forest Sanctuary. These are private areas that still hold some pockets of pristine montane forest. We found a good collection of both forest specialists and forest generalists. They included **Hartlaub's Turaco**, **Heuglin's White-eye**, **Black-throated Wattle-eye**, **Chinspot Batis**, **White-headed Barbet**, **Spot-flanked Barbet**, **Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird**, **Yellow-breasted Apalis**, **Collared Sunbird**, **Variable Sunbird**, **Tropical Boubou**, both **Cabanis's** and **Yellow-whiskered Greenbuls**, and **White-eyed Slaty Flycatcher**. Most of the species seen were photographed.

### **Day 2, 10 September 2019. Gatamaiyu Forest**

Today we traveled to Gatamaiyu Forest on the slopes of the Aberdare Range (part of the Kenya Central Highlands), some 80 kilometers (50 feet) from Nairobi. We found a variety of highland forest birds, including **Mountain Greenbul**, **Grey Apalis**, **Chestnut-throated Apalis**, and **Hartlaub's Turaco**, among many others. On our way back to Nairobi in some tea plantations we came across a few farmland birds, including **African Stonechat**, **Hunter's Cisticola**, and many weavers among other birds. We returned to Nairobi Serena Hotel for dinner and an overnight.

**Day 3, 11 September 2019. Nairobi to Maasai Mara National Reserve**

After breakfast we headed to our first safari destination, the famous Masai Mara. It's a long day of driving. We arrived at the Mara Simba Lodge six hours later at lunch time. After checking in we had lunch and rested till 15:30 p.m., when we left for our afternoon game drive. There were so many birds in the bushes along the way between the main gate and the reception, a distance of less than 500 meters (1640 feet). As soon as we were out of the gate there was a lot of mammals to see. including **African Elephants**, a pride of **Lions**, and a **Cheetah**; a male **Cheetah** was very active along the tour buses. We also came across birds such as **Red-fronted Tinkerbird**, **Brown Parrot**, **Silverbird**, **White-bellied Bustard**, **Lilac-breasted Roller**, **Rüppell's Starling**, **Hildebrandt's Starling**, **Tawny Eagle**. and **Augur Buzzard**, to name just a few. We were back at Mara Simba Lodge for dinner and the night.

**Day 4, 12 September 2019. Maasai Mara**

Our second day in the Maasai Mara was a full day of both mammals and birds. It provided a number of surprises, including a **Cheetah** with three cubs in the field. Patience really paid us big dividends here, because, as other safari vehicles were rushing to get a glimpse of them when they were barely visible behind a croton thicket and then drove away, we stayed put and saw the **Cheetahs** very well when they came out and were lining up, although some distance away, but good for photos. At a much closer distance along the river bank we saw a group of **Common Wildebeests** coming to drink. Then out of nowhere came a single **Lioness** and attacked and killed one of the wildebeests as we watched. Although everything was so exciting that we really wanted to stay long and watch, we had to head back for lunch. In the afternoon we had a guided walk along the Mara River, where there were lots of **Hippopotamuses** and a few birds, including **Common Sandpiper** and **Egyptian Goose**.

**Day 5, 13 September 2019. Maasai Mara to Lake Naivasha**

The following morning after breakfast we had our final game drive on our way out of the Maasai Mara, heading for Lake Naivasha.

We arrived at Elsamere Lodge at lunchtime and had lunch after checking into our rooms. This property used to be the home of Joy and George Adamson of *Born Free* fame. They had a passion for the conservation in particular of wild cats, including lions and leopards. After lunch we spent the afternoon until the late evening exploring the hotel grounds and the beautiful yellow-barked acacia woodland for terrestrial birds. Our finds included **Hamerkop**, **African Fish Eagle**, **Green Wood Hoopoe**, **African Grey Woodpecker**, **White-bellied Tit**, and **African Thrush**. Then we had dinner at the lodge and a good night's sleep.

**Day 6, 14 September 2019. Lake Naivasha**

In the morning we had a bird walk on the ground of the lodge before breakfast. This was a morning for boat rides and later a walk on Crescent Island on Lake Naivasha watching birds and many mammals including **Plains Zebra**, **Giraffe**, **Common Wildebeest**, and **Impala**. It was a sunny and hot day, but walking in the shade of the yellow-barked acacias provided relief. We returned to the lodge by boat with fishing **African Fish Eagles**. Back at the lodge a few **Eastern Black-and-white Colobuses** showed on a tree right in front of the dining room. Unlike baboons and vervet monkeys, these primates will not disturb people having meals. After lunch we drove farther south to Lake Oloiden to find more birds. Here we spotted the rare **Grey-crested Helmetshrike** passing toward its roosting site, another wonderful experience.

As we drove back to the lodge a number of beautiful **Masai Giraffes**, the largest giraffe subspecies, wandered from their feeding sites toward their roosting site, crossing the main highway that leads to the lodge. A great moment with giraffes up-close as the sun was setting! We had one more restful night at Elsamere.

#### **Day 7, 15 September 2019. Elsamere to Lake Bogoria National Reserve**

Early in the morning after breakfast we drove northwest along the Great Rift Valley to Lake Bogoria National Reserve. This is a saline lake in dry savanna ecosystem. We arrive at Lake Bogoria Spa Resort in time for lunch. After lunch we drove into the reserve and spent the better part of the afternoon and evening with flamingos. This is the best place in Kenya to encounter the largest population of Lesser Flamingos in the country, with a few Greater Flamingos among them. Close to 300,000 Lesser Flamingos forage here because it is now the only lake with the right water chemistry to produce the correct species of blue green alge (cyanobacteria), the main food source of this species. Today there were about 50 **Greater Flamingos** in the flocks of thousands of **Lesser Flamingos**. What a fabulous spectacle!



*Lesser and Greater Flamingos at Lake Bogoria*

#### **Day 8, 16 September 2019. Lake Bogoria to Lake Baringo**

In the morning we headed back to the lake for photographing flamingo in the great morning light at Lake Bogoria National Reserve. There was a very beautiful pink glow in the shimmering rays of the sunrise. We spent two hours here before breakfast. After breakfast we drove to Lake Baringo, the northernmost Rift Valley Lake in Kenya. This is a paradise for both waterbirds and terrestrial species, both resident and migratory. We took a morning boat tour, looking for birds

until lunchtime. It would have been wasting time to drive back to our accommodation for lunch, so we decided to have a hot lunch at the nearby Soi Safari Lodge and afterwards continue birding. Our local guide did a tremendous job right from the boat tour to bush-and-woodland birding and finally to the famous Tugen Hills cliffs. This was the best birding day of the trip, with four species of owls (**African Scops Owl**, **Spotted Eagle-Owl**, **Verreaux's Eagle-Owl**, and **Pearl-spotted Owlet**), weavers (**White-headed** and **White-billed Buffalo Weavers**, **White-browed Sparrow-Weaver**, **Baglafaecht Weaver**, **Lesser Masked Weaver**, **Northern Masked Weaver**, and **Little Weaver**), **Purple Roller**, **Blue-cheeked** and **Northern Carmine Bee-eaters**, **Woodland** and **Malachite Kingfishers**, **African Darter**, **Reed Cormorant**, and a full slate of herons and egrets including **Goliath Heron**, among many others.



*Goliath Heron, Lake Baringo*

#### **Day 9, 17 September 2019. Lake Baringo to Kakamega Forest**

After breakfast we drove through the Kerio Valley with a brief stop at Cheploch Gorge, where we searched for and found **White-crested Turaco**. Other birds we saw here were **Black-winged Red Bishop**, **Southern Black Flycatcher**, **Black-headed Oriole**, and **Black-headed Gonolek** among other common species. We then continued our drive to Kakamega Forest and arrived in

the late afternoon. After meeting the local guide we enjoyed some evening birding and then had dinner at the Rondo Retreat Centre, where we stayed overnight.

### **Day 10, 18 September 2019. Kakamega Forest**

Early in the morning we birded on the grounds of the Rondo Retreat Centre and along a number of nature trails along a nearby river.

After breakfast we drove to Ikuywa River and had a fabulous, neck-breaking birding session along the forest trail. There were birds everywhere. We enjoyed rainforest birds like **Dark-backed Weaver**, **Ross's Turaco**, **White-headed Wood Hoopoe**, **Snowy-crowned Robin-Chat**, **Yellow-billed**, **Yellow-spotted**, and **Grey-throated Barbets**, **Pale-breasted Illadopsis**, **Lühder's Bushshrike**, **Mackinnon's Shrike**, and the rare **Turner's Eremomela** among others, before we went back to the lodge for lunch. In the evening we took another forest walk on the Pump House Trail and along the local tea plantations. We were delighted to encounter some different species like **Red-tailed Bristlebill**, **African Blue Flycatcher**, **Slender-billed Greenbul**, **Joyful Greenbul**, **Chubb's Cisticola**, **Black Sparrowhawk**, **Brown-chested Alethe**, **Northern Yellow White-eye**, **Equatorial Akalat**, and **White-tailed Ant Thrush**, among others.



*Mackinnon's Shrike feeding on a frog, Kakamega Forest*

### **Day 11, 19 September 2019. Kakamega Forest to Lake Nakuru**

Early in the morning we had our last birding session around the Rondo Retreat Centre before we loaded the vehicle and headed for Lake Nakuru.

When we arrived in Lake Nakuru National Park we went straight to Sarova Lion Hill Game Lodge, checked into our rooms, and had lunch. After lunch we had some rest before proceeding

on an afternoon game drive. The water chemistry of Lake Nakuru has really changed in recent years due to the water uprising and submerging parts of the terrestrial ecosystem. This has in turn affected the salinity levels, which impacted directly on the presence here of Lesser Flamingos, many of which have left the area and moved to Lake Baringo. Ground nesting birds like plovers have as well been affected. We were fortunate enough, however, to view both the **White** and the **Black Rhinoceros** this afternoon before we headed for the lakeshore to see **Greater Flamingos** among other waders. We also saw other great birds, including **Saddle-billed Stork**, **Grey Crowned Crane**, **Great Egret**, **Little-Egret**, **African Spoonbill**, **Cape Teal**, **Red-billed Teal**, **Hottentot Teal**, and **Whiskered Tern** among other waders and terrestrial birds. Then we returned to Sarova Lion Hill Game Lodge for dinner and an overnight.



*African Spoonbill, Lake Nakuru National Park*

#### **Day 12, 20 September 2019, Lake Nakuru National Park to Mount Kenya**

In the morning we had breakfast and later a morning game drive on our way out of Lake Nakuru National Park to Kenya's Central Highlands and Mount Kenya. We arrived at the Serena Mountain Lodge on the slope of Mount Kenya early enough to have some rest before lunch. After lunch we took an afternoon walk in the forest, led by the area's resident naturalist. The afternoon was a bit windy, but still we had great views of **Mountain Oriole**, **Cabanis's** and **Yellow-whiskered Greenbuls**, **Silvery-cheeked Hornbill**, **Hartlaub's Turaco**, and **Heuglin's White-eye** among many others.

#### **Day 13, 21 September 2019. Mount Kenya to Samburu National Park**

The morning was somewhat cloudy, but slowly it got better with time. By 6:30 a.m. we were on the roof of the lodge, viewing the forest canopy and the mountain. As the sun rose the mountain got clearer and the birds started feeding, chirping and singing in the canopy. From here we had some better views than we had had before of **Black-throated Apalis** and saw **Eastern Bronze-napped Pigeon**, **African Green Pigeon**, **Dusky Turtle Dove**, **Yellow-crowned Canary**, and

**Red-bellied Parrot** among others. Then we went for breakfast and afterwards started to head north toward Samburu National Park as it got warmer and drier.

We arrived in Samburu around 11:00 a.m. and took a game drive along the Ewaso Ng'iro River before we head to the lodge for lunch. This river originates in the Mau Escarpment, flowing north and ending in the Lorian Swamp. It is the major source of life, together with the smaller Isiolo River, in this dry savanna ecosystem. Samburu is very dry through most of the year, but it has some unique wildlife found nowhere else in the country. We arrived at the Samburu Simba Lodge in the Buffalo Springs part of Samburu for lunch and then had a rest during the hottest time of the day. In the afternoon we encountered some wonderful, amazing, and totally different wildlife, including **Grevy's Zebra**, **Reticulated Giraffe**, **Beisa Oryx**, **Somali Ostrich**, **Somali Fiscal**, **White-headed Mousebird**, a flock of about 12 **Scissor-tailed Kites**, and many **Steppe Eagles**.



*Grevy's Zebra, Samburu National Park*

#### **Day 14, 22 September 2019, Samburu National Park**

In the morning we had a cup of tea and then a morning game drive before breakfast. After breakfast we spent the whole day in the field with a picnic lunch. The list of new wildlife became even longer with **Pygmy Falcon**, **Donaldson-Smith's Sparrow-Weaver**, **Vulturine Guineafowl**, **Palm-nut Vulture**, **Rosy-patched Bushshrike**, and a nesting **Martial Eagle** with a juvenile. A **Leopard** resting in a tree and later coming down to quench its thirst in a small pool of water was very rewarding.



**Day 15. 23 September 2019. Samburu National Park to Nairobi**

In the morning we had breakfast, followed by a morning game drive before leaving Samburu National Park for Nairobi. It was a long driving day, but we were looking forward to the next phase of our tour in the southwestern and coastal regions of the country. We drove back to the Nairobi Serena Hotel, our host in the city, for dinner and an overnight rest.



*White-headed Mousebird, Samburu National Park*

**Day 16, 24 September 2019. Nairobi to Tsavo West National Park**

After breakfast we headed south toward the south-western region of Kenya. Our goal was Tsavo West National Park (9,065 square kilometers/3500 square miles). Together Tsavo West and Tsavo East National Parks are the largest protected area managed by the Kenya Wildlife Service. They two parks are separated by the A109 road Nairobi-Mombasa and a railway line. Tsavo East is lower in elevation than Tsavo West, which is characterized by scenic volcanic hills and volcanic ash and rocks. It is a trip of about six hours. We stopped at Hunters Lodge along the way to have a cup of tea before continuing. Just before proceeding after tea there was a **Striated Heron** at the end of the pool, and a little later a **White-headed Barbet** and a flock of **Chestnut-fronted Helmetshrikes** came in. We continued to Tsavo West and had a game drive through the

park on our way to the lodge through dense acacia scrub and woodland, very different from Samburu, which very dry and open. We arrive at Kilaguni Serena Safari Lodge a bit late, but lunch was still being served. After lunch we checked into our rooms and then took another game drive. There was a lot to see. We drove toward the volcanic ash and rocks and saw lots of birds, including **Golden-breasted Starling**, **Buff-crested Bustard**, **Eastern Yellow-billed Hornbill**, **Bateleur**, and both **Three-streaked** and **Black-crowned Tchagra**. This was the first time we came across **Klipspringer** (a pair) on the volcanic rocks. There also were many **Lesser Kudus** in the thickets and lots of **African Elephants**. At sunset we start heading back to Kilaguni Serena Safari Lodge to have dinner and stay overnight. Here was plenty of wildlife at the waterhole in front of the dining room and guestrooms, including **Plains Zebra**, **African Buffalo**, **Yellow Baboon**, **Impala**, and **Common Waterbuck**.



*Golden-breasted Starling, Tsavo West National Park*

#### **Day 17, 25 September 2019. Tsavo West National Park to Taita Hills Wildlife Sanctuary**

After coffee and tea we took an early-morning game drive before breakfast. It yielded a lot of birds for which we hardly had to move any distance away from our lodge. After breakfast we had a late-morning game drive on our way to the Taita Hill Wildlife Sanctuary, our next destination. En route we took a walk at Mzima Springs, enjoying **Hippopotamuses** and colorful fish in the clean, transparent spring water.

From Mzima Springs we drove out of Tsavo West National Park to the Taita Hills Wildlife Sanctuary, a private sanctuary of some 110 square kilometers/28,000 acres, arriving in time for lunch at the Sarova Salt Lick Game Lodge. After lunch we went along a riverine forest stripe to a marsh with a vast **African Elephant** community. Along the way we found diverse avian

communities ranging from weavers (**White-headed** and **Red-billed Buffalo Weavers**, **White-browed Sparrow- Weaver**, **Lesser Masked Weaver**, and **Speke's Weaver**), **White-browed Coucal**, and storks (**Woolly-necked**, **Marabou**, and **Yellow-billed Storks**) to multiple vultures (**Hooded**, **White-backed**, **Rüppell's**, **Lappet-faced**, and **Palm-nut Vultures**). A highlight definitely was the striking **Red-bellied Parrot**.

As we drove back to the lodge we encountered a **Cheetah** with four cubs on a kill. The grass was too tall for perfect photos, but it was just gorgeous to enjoy the feeding behavior of mother and cubs. Our first **Southern Ground Hornbills** in a family of four walked in, but our focus was still on the unique cheetah- and cub behavior, which we watched for rest of the afternoon until there was no more light. On our way back to the lodge, when the cameras were locked away and it would have been much too dark for photos anyway, there suddenly appeared a **Serval** out of nowhere and equally suddenly disappeared before the cameras were out. Quite a few unidentifiable nightjars also flew over.



*Red-bellied Parrot, Taita Hills Wildlife Sanctuary*

### **Day 18, 26 September 2019. Taita Hills Forests IBA and Taita Hills Wildlife Sanctuary**

Our second day at Taita Hills was scheduled for a forest bird walk in the morning. After breakfast we drove to the Taita Hills Forests IBA (International Bird and Biodiversity Area as defined by BirdLife International) some two hours away. We were ascending to a higher altitude of about 700 meters/2297 feet elevation. We arrived a bit late at around 8:30 a.m. and met our resident guide, Nathaniel, who was waiting for us. It was slightly chilly here, and the forest was quite dense. These highly fragmented forests patches are of great importance for conservation, because they hold three endemic birds and many other endemic taxa, including plants. We were targeting **Taita Thrush**, **Taita White-eye**, **Taita Apalis**, **Taita Fiscal**, **Stripe-cheeked Greenbul**, **Striped Pipit**, and

**White-starred Robin.** We saw and photographed most of these apart from the thrush, which we saw but it was very shy, and the apalis, which we did not manage to see.

We had to return to the sanctuary for a late lunch and our last game drive at Taita Hills in the afternoon. We had dinner and the second and last night at the Sarova Salt Lick Game Lodge.



*Stripe-cheeked Greenbul, Taita Hills Forests*

#### **Day 19, 27 September 2019. Taita Hills to Watamu via Mida Creek**

With a picnic lunch we drove north-west toward the Indian Ocean coast, stopping at Mida Creek for lunch, followed by birding at the creek. We were joined for lunch by our local guide, Mr. Jonathan. Mida Creek is a tidal inlet, a diverse ecosystem, including different species of mangroves and open sand and mud flats. Its life is heavily dependent on tidal movements. The creek covers an area of about 32 square kilometers/12 square miles. We encountered a rich diversity of avian coastal species in this ecosystem. **Kentish Plover, Lesser Sand Plover, Greater Sand Plover, Caspian Plover, Grey Plover, Little Stint, Curlew Sandpiper, Sanderling, Broad-billed Sandpiper, Ruff, Terek Sandpiper, Ruddy Turnstone, Sooty Gull, and Gull-billed Tern** were some of the species recorded. Since we were still birding around 15:30 p.m. the tide was slowly heading up the shore and the shore started flooding, leaving no room for feeding waders. At this time we headed to Sabaki River, where three different rivers, the Tsavo, Galana, and Athi, finally pour their water into the Indian Ocean. However, birding was not to happen, because the tide was rising beyond the mangroves, and this would be the time for hippos to come onto the land. So we unfortunately had to stop, head to our hotel, and look forward for forest birding tomorrow. We had dinner and stayed overnight at the Turtle Bay Beach Club in Watamu.

**Day 20, 28 September 2019. Arabuko Sokoke Forest Reserve**

We had a very early breakfast and then headed to the Arabuko Sokoke Forest Reserve for birding. This is a large continuous block of coastal dry forest on the Kenyan coastline. It's unique with large numbers of endemic and/or endangered species of wildlife, including mammals and birds. We didn't have any luck with the endemic Golden-rumped Elephant Shrew, but the birding was fantastic. Our highlights were **Black-bellied Starling**, **Amani Sunbird**, **Red-capped Robin-Chat**, **Fischer's Turaco**, **Trumpeter Hornbill**, **Little Yellow Flycatcher**, **Black-headed Apalis**, and, most importantly, **Sokoke Scops Owl**. Back at the hotel we found both **Holub's Golden Weavers** and **Golden Palm Weavers** in a nesting colony. We spent our final night again at the Turtle Bay Beach Club.



*Sokoke Scops Owl, Arabuko Sokoke Forest Reserve*

**Day 21, 29 September 2019. Departure**

We flew back from Watamu to the Nairobi airport to board our flights back home.

**Bird List - Following IOC (9.2)**

The following notation after species names is used to show conservation status following BirdLife International: CR = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened. Kenya endemics are bolded.

Common name	Scientific name
<b>Struthionidae (Ostriches)</b>	
Common Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>
Somali Ostrich - VU	<i>Struthio molybdophanes</i>
<b>Guineafowl (Numididae)</b>	
Vulturine Guineafowl	<i>Acryllium vulturinum</i>
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>
<b>Pheasants &amp; Allies (Phasianidae)</b>	
Hildebrandt's Francolin	<i>Pternistis hildebrandti</i>
Coqui Francolin	<i>Peliperdix coqui</i>
Crested Francolin	<i>Dendroperdix sephaena</i>
Yellow-necked Spurfowl	<i>Pternistis leucoscepus</i>
Red-necked Spurfowl	<i>Pternistis afer</i>
<b>Ducks, Geese, Swans (Anatidae)</b>	
White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>
Fulvous Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicola</i>
Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>
Knob-billed Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>
Cape Teal	<i>Anas capensis</i>
Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>
Yellow-billed Duck	<i>Anas undulata</i>
Red-billed Teal	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>
Hottentot Teal	<i>Spatula hottentota</i>
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>
<b>Nightjars (Caprimulgidae)</b>	
Long-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus climacurus</i>
Square-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus fossii</i>
<b>Swifts (Apodidae)</b>	

<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>
African Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>
Forbes-Watson's Swift	<i>Apus berliozii</i>
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>
Nyanza Swift	<i>Apus niansae</i>
Mottled Swift	<i>Tachymarptis aequatorialis</i>
Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>
<b>Turacos (Musophagidae)</b>	
Great Blue Turaco	<i>Corythaeola cristata</i>
Ross's Turaco	<i>Musophaga rossae</i>
Fischer' Turaco - NT	<i>Tauraco fischeri</i>
Hartlaub's Turaco	<i>Tauraco hartlaubi</i>
Bare-faced Go-away-bird	<i>Corythaixoides personatus</i>
White-bellied Go-away-bird	<i>Corythaixoides leucogaster</i>
<b>Bustards (Otididae)</b>	
Buff-crested Bustard	<i>Lophotis gindiana</i>
White-bellied Bustard	<i>Eupodotis senegalensis</i>
Black-bellied Bustard	<i>Lissotis melanogaster</i>
Hartlaub's Bustard	<i>Lissotis hartlaubii</i>
<b>Cuckoos (Cuculidae)</b>	
Black Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus clamosus</i>
Red-chested Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>
African Emerald Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx cupreus</i>
Klaas's Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>
Diederik Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>
White-browed Coucal	<i>Centropus superciliosus</i>
<b>Sandgrouse (Pteroclididae)</b>	
Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles exustus</i>
Black-faced Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles decoratus</i>
<b>Pigeons, Doves (Columbidae)</b>	
Eastern Bronze-naped Pigeon	<i>Columba delegorguei</i>
African Olive Pigeon	<i>Columba arquatrix</i>
African Green Pigeon	<i>Treron calvus</i>
Tambourine Dove	<i>Turtur tympanistris</i>
Blue-spotted Wood Dove	<i>Turtur afer</i>

<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>
Emerald-spotted Wood Dove	<i>Turtur chalcospilos</i>
Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>
Speckled Pigeon	<i>Columba guinea</i>
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>
Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>
Mourning Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i>
Ring-necked Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>
Dusky Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia lugens</i>
Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>
<b>Rails, Crakes &amp; Coots (Rallidae)</b>	
Black Crake	<i>Amaurornis flavirostra</i>
Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>
<b>Cranes (Gruidae)</b>	
Grey Crowned Crane - EN	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>
<b>Grebes (Podicipedidae)</b>	
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
<b>Flamingos (Phoenicopteridae)</b>	
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>
Lesser Flamingo - NT	<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>
<b>Stone-curlews, Thick-knees (Burhinidae)</b>	
Water Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>
Spotted Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus capensis</i>
<b>Stilts, Avocets (Recurvirostridae)</b>	
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
<b>Plovers (Charadriidae)</b>	
Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>
Greater Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>
Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>
Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>
Lesser Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>
Caspian Plover	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>



<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>
Long-toed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus crassirostris</i>
Black-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i>
African Wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>
Blacksmith Lapwing	<i>Vanellus armatus</i>
Spur-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>
Crowned Lapwing	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>
<b>Jacanas (Jacanidae)</b>	
African Jacana	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>
<b>Sandpipers, Snipes (Scolopacidae)</b>	
Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>
Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>
Broad-billed Sandpiper	<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>
Terek Sandpiper	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
<b>Courasers, Pratincoles (Glareolidae)</b>	
Three-banded Courser	<i>Rhinoptilus cinctus</i>
Temminck's Courser	<i>Cursorius temminckii</i>
<b>Gulls, Terns, Skimmers (Laridae)</b>	
Grey-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>
Sooty Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus hemprichii</i>
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>
White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>
<b>Storks (Ciconiidae)</b>	
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>
Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>

<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>
African Openbill	<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>
Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>
Saddle-billed Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>
Marabou Stork	<i>Leptoptilos crumenifer</i>
Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>
<b>Cormorants, Shags (Phalacrocoracidae)</b>	
White-breasted Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax lucidus</i>
Reed Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo africanus</i>
<b>Anhingas, Darters (Anhingidae)</b>	
African Darter	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>
<b>Ibises, Spoonbills (Threskiornithidae)</b>	
African Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>
Hadada Ibis	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
African Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>
<b>Hérons, Bitterns (Ardeidae)</b>	
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
Dimorphic Egret	<i>Egretta dimorpha</i>
Malagasy Pond Heron - EN	<i>Ardeola idea</i>
Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>
Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>
Goliath Heron	<i>Ardea goliath</i>
Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>
<b>Hamerkop (Scopidae)</b>	
Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>
<b>Pelicans (Pelecanidae)</b>	
Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>
Pink-backed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>

Common name	Scientific name
<b>Secretarybird (Sagittariidae)</b>	
Secretarybird - VU	<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>
<b>Kites, Hawks, Eagles (Accipitridae)</b>	
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>
Scissor-tailed Kite	<i>Chelictinia riocourii</i>
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
Hooded Vulture - CR	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>
White-backed Vulture - CR	<i>Gyps africanus</i>
Rüppell's Vulture - CR	<i>Gyps rueppelli</i>
Lappet-faced Vulture - EN	<i>Torgos tracheliotos</i>
Palm-nut Vulture	<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>
White-headed Vulture - CR	<i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i>
Western Banded Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus cinerascens</i>
Brown Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>
Black-chested Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>
Wahlberg's Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus wahlbergi</i>
Bateleur - NT	<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>
African Harrier-Hawk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>
Pallid Harrier - NT	<i>Circus macrourus</i>
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>
Gabar Goshawk	<i>Micronisus gabar</i>
Eastern Chanting Goshawk	<i>Melierax poliopterus</i>
African Goshawk	<i>Accipiter tachiro</i>
Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>
Black Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i>
Lizard Buzzard	<i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
Augur Buzzard	<i>Buteo augur</i>
African Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>
Tawny Eagle - VU	<i>Aquila rapax</i>
Steppe Eagle - EN	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>
African Hawk-Eagle	<i>Aquila spilogaster</i>
Long-crested Eagle	<i>Lophaetus occipitalis</i>
Crowned Eagle	<i>Stephanoaetus coronatus</i>
Martial Eagle - VU	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>

Common name	Scientific name
<b>Owls (Strigidae)</b>	
African Scops Owl	<i>Otus senegalensis</i>
African Wood Owl	<i>Strix woodfordii</i>
Sokoke Scops Owl - EN	<i>Otus ireneae</i>
Spotted Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo africanus</i>
Verreaux's Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo lacteus</i>
Pearl-spotted Owlet	<i>Glaucidium perlatum</i>
<b>Mousebirds (Coliidae)</b>	
Speckled Mousebird	<i>Colius striatus</i>
White-headed Mousebird	<i>Colius leucocephalus</i>
Blue-naped Mousebird	<i>Urocolius macrourus</i>
<b>Hoopoes (Upupidae)</b>	
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>
<b>Wood Hoopoes (Phoeniculidae)</b>	
White-headed Wood Hoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus bollei</i>
Green Wood Hoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>
Abyssinian Scimitarbill	<i>Rhinopomastus minor</i>
<b>Ground Hornbills (Bucorvidae)</b>	
Southern Ground Hornbill - VU	<i>Bucorvus leadbeateri</i>
<b>Hornbills (Bucerotidae)</b>	
Northern Red-billed Hornbill	<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>
Eastern Yellow-billed Hornbill	<i>Tockus flavirostris</i>
Von der Decken's Hornbill	<i>Tockus deckeni</i>
Crowned Hornbill	<i>Lophoceros alboterminatus</i>
African Grey Hornbill	<i>Lophoceros nasutus</i>
Silvery-cheeked Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes brevis</i>
Trumpeter Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes bucinator</i>
Black-and-white-casqued Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes subcylindricus</i>
<b>Rollers (Coraciidae)</b>	
European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>
Purple Roller	<i>Coracias naevius</i>
Lilac-breasted Roller	<i>Coracias caudatus</i>

Common name	Scientific name
<b>Kingfishers (Alcedinidae)</b>	
Grey-headed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>
Striped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>
Woodland Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>
Malachite Kingfisher	<i>Corythornis cristatus</i>
African Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Ispidina picta</i>
Giant Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle maxima</i>
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>
<b>Bee-eaters (Meropidae)</b>	
Eurasian Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>
Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	<i>Merops persicus</i>
Northern Carmine Bee-eater	<i>Merops nubicus</i>
White-throated Bee-eater	<i>Merops albicollis</i>
White-fronted Bee-eater	<i>Merops bullockoides</i>
Little Bee-eater	<i>Merops pusillus</i>
Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater	<i>Merops oreobates</i>
Somali Bee-eater	<i>Merops revoilii</i>
<b>African Barbets (Lybiidae)</b>	
Grey-throated Barbet	<i>Gymnobucco bonapartei</i>
Green Barbet	<i>Stactolaema olivacea</i>
Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus bilineatus</i>
Mustached Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus leucomystax</i>
Red-fronted Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus pusillus</i>
Spot-flanked Barbet	<i>Tricholaema lacrymosa</i>
White-headed Barbet	<i>Lybius leucocephalus</i>
Yellow-spotted Barbet	<i>Buccanodon duchaillui</i>
Yellow-billed Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus purpuratus</i>
D' Arnaud's Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus darnaudii</i>
Red-and-yellow Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus erythrocephalus</i>
<b>Honeyguides (Indicatoridae)</b>	
Greater Honeyguide	<i>Indicator indicator</i>
<b>Woodpeckers (Picidae)</b>	
Nubian Woodpecker	<i>Campethera nubica</i>
Tullberg's Woodpecker	<i>Campethera tullbergi</i>
Buff-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Campethera nivosa</i>

<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>
Bearded Woodpecker	<i>Chloropicus namaquus</i>
Brown-eared Woodpecker	<i>Campethera caroli</i>
Cardinal Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>
African Grey Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos goertae</i>
<b>Caracaras, Falcons (Falconidae)</b>	
Pygmy Falcon	<i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i>
Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>
<b>African &amp; New World Parrots (Psittacidae)</b>	
Brown Parrot	<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>
Red-bellied Parrot	<i>Poicephalus rufiventris</i>
<b>Wattle-eyes, Batises (Platysteiridae)</b>	
Chin-spot Batis	<i>Batis molitor</i>
Black-throated Wattle-eye	<i>Platysteira peltata</i>
Brown-throated Wattle-eye	<i>Platysteira cyanea</i>
Chestnut Wattle-eye	<i>Platysteira castanea</i>
Jameson's Wattle-eye	<i>Platysteira jamesoni</i>
Yellow-bellied Wattle-eye	<i>Platysteira concreta</i>
<b>Bushshrikes (Malaconotidae)</b>	
Brubru	<i>Nilaus afer</i>
Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegalus</i>
Three-streaked Tchagra	<i>Tchagra jamesi</i>
Brown-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra australis</i>
Bocage's Bushshrike	<i>Malaconotus bocagei</i>
Orange-breasted Bushshrike	<i>Chlorophoneus sulfureopectus</i>
Northern White-crowned Shrike	<i>Eurocephalus ruppelli</i>
Rosy-patched Bushshrike	<i>Telophorus cruentus</i>
Lühder's Bushshrike	<i>Laniarius luehderi</i>
Grey-headed Bushshrike	<i>Malaconotus blanchoti</i>
Tropical Boubou	<i>Laniarius major</i>
Slate-colored Boubou	<i>Laniarius funebris</i>
Black-backed Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus cubla</i>
<b>Vangas &amp; Allies (Vangidae)</b>	
African Shrike-flycatcher	<i>Megabyas flammulatus</i>
Retz's Helmetshrike	<i>Prionops retzii</i>

<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>
Grey-crested Helmetshrike - NT	<i>Prionops poliophus</i>
White-Crested Helmetshrike	<i>Prionops plumatus</i>
Chestnut-fronted Helmetshrike	<i>Prionops scopifrons</i>
<b>Cuckooshrikes (Campephagidae)</b>	
Black Cuckooshrike	<i>Campephaga flava</i>
Purple-throated Cuckooshrike	<i>Campephaga quiscalina</i>
Petit's Cuckooshrike	<i>Campephaga petiti</i>
<b>Shrikes (Laniidae)</b>	
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>
Red-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius phoenicuroides</i>
Mackinnon's Shrike	<i>Lanius mackinnoni</i>
Magpie Shrike	<i>Urolestes melanoleucus</i>
Grey-backed Fiscal	<i>Lanius excubitoroides</i>
Long-tailed Fiscal	<i>Lanius cabanisi</i>
Taita Fiscal	<i>Lanius dorsalis</i>
Somali Fiscal	<i>Lanius somalicus</i>
<b>Figbirds, Orioles, Turnagra (Oriolidae)</b>	
Black-headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>
Mountain Oriole	<i>Oriolus percivali</i>
Western Oriole	<i>Oriolus brachyrhynchus</i>
<b>Drongos (Dicruridae)</b>	
Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>
Common Square-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus ludwigii</i>
<b>Monarchs (Monarchidae)</b>	
African Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>
<b>Crows, Jays (Corvidae)</b>	
House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>
Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>
Fan-tailed Raven	<i>Corvus rhipidurus</i>
Cape Crow	<i>Corvus capensis</i>
<b>Fairy Flycatchers (Stenostiridae)</b>	
African Blue Flycatcher	<i>Elminia longicauda</i>

Common name	Scientific name
<b>Tits, Chickadees (Paridae)</b>	
Acacia Tit	<i>Melaniparus thruppi</i>
Dusky Tit	<i>Melaniparus funereus</i>
White-bellied Tit	<i>Melaniparus albiventris</i>
<b>Penduline Tits (Remizidae)</b>	
Mouse-colored Penduline Tit	<i>Anthoscopus musculus</i>
<b>Larks (Alaudidae)</b>	
Rufous-naped Lark	<i>Mirafraga africana</i>
Pink-breasted Lark	<i>Calendulauda poecilosterna</i>
Red-capped Lark	<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>
Fischer's Sparrow-Lark	<i>Eremopterix leucopareia</i>
<b>Bulbuls (Pycnonotidae)</b>	
Plain Greenbul	<i>Eurillas curvirostris</i>
Yellow-whiskered Greenbul	<i>Eurillas latirostris</i>
Slender-billed Greenbul	<i>Stelgidillas gracilirostris</i>
Shelley's Greenbul	<i>Arizelocichla masukuensis</i>
Mountain Greenbul	<i>Arizelocichla nigriceps</i>
Cabanis' Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus cabanisi</i>
Ansorge's Greenbul	<i>Eurillas ansorgei</i>
Northern Brownbul	<i>Phyllastrephus strepitans</i>
Joyful Greenbul	<i>Chlorocichla laetissima</i>
Striped-cheeked Greenbul	<i>Arizelocichla milanjensis</i>
Yellow-bellied Greenbul	<i>Chlorocichla flaviventris</i>
Sombre Greenbul	<i>Andropadus importunus</i>
Red-tailed Bristlebill	<i>Bleda syntactilus</i>
Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>
<b>Swallows, Martins (Hirundinidae)</b>	
Banded Martin	<i>Riparia cincta</i>
Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>
Ethiopian Swallow	<i>Hirundo aethiopica</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>
Lesser Striped Swallow	<i>Cecropis abyssinica</i>
Rock Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>



<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>
White-headed Saw-wing	<i>Psalidoprocne albiceps</i>
Black Saw-wing	<i>Psalidoprocne pristoptera</i>
<b>Crombecs, African Warblers (Macrosphenidae)</b>	
Northern Crombec	<i>Sylvietta brachyura</i>
Red-faced Crombec	<i>Sylvietta whytii</i>
<b>Yellow Flycatchers (Erythroceridae)</b>	
Little Yellow Flycatcher	<i>Erythrocerus holochlorus</i>
<b>Hylia, Pholidornis (Hylidae)</b>	
Green Hylia	<i>Hylia prasina</i>
<b>Leaf Warblers &amp; Allies (Phylloscopidae)</b>	
Yellow-throated Woodland Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus ruficapilla</i>
Uganda Woodland Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus budongoensis</i>
<b>Reed Warblers &amp; Allies (Acrocephalidae)</b>	
Lesser Swamp Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>
Dark-capped Yellow Warbler	<i>Iduna natalensis</i>
<b>Cisticolas &amp; Allies (Cisticolidae)</b>	
Black-faced Rufous Warbler	<i>Bathmocercus rufus</i>
Singing Cisticola	<i>Cisticola cantans</i>
Red-faced Cisticola	<i>Cisticola erythrops</i>
Hunter's Cisticola	<i>Cisticola hunteri</i>
Chubb's Cisticola	<i>Cisticola chubbi</i>
Winding Cisticola	<i>Cisticola marginatus</i>
Rattling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>
Tawny-flanked Prinia	<i>Prinia subflava</i>
Banded Prinia	<i>Prinia bairdii</i>
White-chinned Prinia	<i>Schistolais leucopogon</i>
Grey Wren-Warbler	<i>Calamonastes simplex</i>
Grey-backed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brevicaudata</i>
Yellow-breasted Apalis	<i>Apalis flavida</i>
Black-throated Apalis	<i>Apalis jacksoni</i>
Black-headed Apalis	<i>Apalis melanocephala</i>
Chestnut-throated Apalis	<i>Apalis porphyrolaema</i>
Buff-throated Apalis	<i>Apalis rufogularis</i>

<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>
Olive-green Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera chloronota</i>
Grey Apalis	<i>Apalis cinerea</i>
Black-collared Apalis	<i>Oreolais pulcher</i>
Pale Prinia	<i>Prinia somalica</i>
Grey-capped Warbler	<i>Eminia lepida</i>
Yellow-vented Eremomela	<i>Eremomela flavicrissalis</i>
Buff-bellied Warbler	<i>Phyllolais pulchella</i>
Turner's Eremomela - EN	<i>Eremomela turneri</i>
<b>Fulvettas, Ground Babblers (Pellorneidae)</b>	
Pale-breasted Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis rufipennis</i>
<b>Laughingthrushes &amp; Allies (Leiothrichidae)</b>	
Black-lored Babbler	<i>Turdoides sharpei</i>
Arrow-marked Babbler	<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>
Rufous Chatterer	<i>Turdoides rubiginosus</i>
<b>Sylviid Babblers (Sylviidae)</b>	
African Hill Babbler	<i>Pseudoalcippe abyssinica</i>
<b>White-eyes (Zosteropidae)</b>	
Heuglin's White-eye	<i>Zosterops poliogastrus</i>
<b>Taita White-eye - EN</b>	<b><i>Zosterops silvanus</i></b>
Northern Yellow White-eye	<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>
<b>Hyliotas (Hylotiidae)</b>	
Southern Hyliota	<i>Hyliota australis</i>
<b>Starlings, Rhabdornis (Sturnidae)</b>	
Greater Blue-eared Starling	<i>Lamprotornis chalybaeus</i>
Rüppell's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis purpuroptera</i>
Hildebrandt's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis hildebrandti</i>
Superb Starling	<i>Lamprotornis superbus</i>
Golden-breasted Starling	<i>Cosmopsarus regius</i>
Violet-backed Starling	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>
Fischer's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis fischeri</i>
Bristle-crowned Starling	<i>Onychognathus salvadorii</i>
Black-bellied Starling	<i>Notopholia corrusca</i>
Stuhlmann's Starling	<i>Poeoptera stuhlmanni</i>

<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>
Wattled Starling	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>
<b>Oxpeckers (Buphagidae)</b>	
Red-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>
Yellow-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus africanus</i>
<b>Thrushes (Turdidae)</b>	
White-tailed Ant Thrush	<i>Neocossyphus poensis</i>
<b>Taita Thrush - CR</b>	<b><i>Turdus helleri</i></b>
African Thrush	<i>Turdus pelios</i>
<b>Chats, Old World Flycatchers (Muscicapidae)</b>	
Equatorial Akalat	<i>Sheppardia aequatorialis</i>
White-starred Robin	<i>Pogonocichla stellata</i>
Cape Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha caffra</i>
Rüppell's Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha semirufa</i>
White-browed Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha heuglini</i>
Blue-shouldered Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha cyanocampter</i>
Snowy-crowned Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha niveicapilla</i>
Brown-chested Alethe	<i>Chamaetylas poliocephala</i>
Spotted Palm Thrush	<i>Cichladusa guttata</i>
Red-capped Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha natalensis</i>
Bearded Scrub Robin	<i>Cercotrichas quadrivirgata</i>
White-browed Scrub Robin	<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i>
African Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>
Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>
Anteater Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla aethiops</i>
African Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>
White-eyed Slaty Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis fischeri</i>
Northern Black Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis edolioides</i>
Southern Black Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis pammelaina</i>
African Grey Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis microrhynchus</i>
Ashy Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa caerulescens</i>
Pale Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis pallidus</i>
Silverbird	<i>Empidonax semipartitus</i>
<b>Sunbirds (Nectariniidae)</b>	
Eastern Violet-backed Sunbird	<i>Antheptes orientalis</i>

<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>
Collared Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna collaris</i>
Olive Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra olivacea</i>
Green-headed Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra verticalis</i>
Amethyst Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra amethystina</i>
Scarlet-chested Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>
Hunter's Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra hunteri</i>
Variable Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris venustus</i>
Eastern Double-collared Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris mediocris</i>
Green-throated Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra rubescens</i>
Orange-tufted Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris bouvieri</i>
Northern Double-collared Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris reichenowi</i>
Amani Sunbird - EN	<i>Hedydipna pallidigaster</i>
Plain-backed Sunbird - NT	<i>Anthreptes reichenowi</i>
Marico Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>
Black-bellied Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris nectarinioides</i>
Beautiful Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris pulchellus</i>
Bronzy Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia kilimensis</i>
<b>Old World Sparrows, Snowfinches (Passeridae)</b>	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Kenya Sparrow	<i>Passer rufocinctus</i>
Chestnut Sparrow	<i>Passer eminibey</i>
Northern Grey-headed Sparrow	<i>Passer griseus</i>
Yellow-spotted Bush Sparrow	<i>Gymnoris pyrgita</i>
<b>Weavers, Widowbirds (Ploceidae)</b>	
White-headed Buffalo Weaver	<i>Dinemellia dinemelli</i>
Red-billed Buffalo Weaver	<i>Bubalornis niger</i>
White-billed Buffalo Weaver	<i>Bubalornis albirostris</i>
Donaldson-Smith's Sparrow-Weaver	<i>Plocepasser donaldsoni</i>
White-browed Sparrow-Weaver	<i>Plocepasser mahali</i>
Grey-capped Social Weaver	<i>Pseudonigrita arnaudi</i>
Black-capped Social Weaver	<i>Pseudonigrita cabanisi</i>
Speckle-fronted Weaver	<i>Sporopipes frontalis</i>
Baglafaecht Weaver	<i>Ploceus baglafaecht</i>
Spectacled Weaver	<i>Ploceus ocularis</i>
Black-billed Weaver	<i>Ploceus melanogaster</i>
Holub's Golden Weaver	<i>Ploceus xanthops</i>
Golden Palm Weaver	<i>Ploceus bojeri</i>

<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>
Lesser Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus intermedius</i>
Little Weaver	<i>Ploceus luteolus</i>
Northern Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus taeniopterus</i>
Speke's Weaver	<i>Ploceus spekei</i>
Black-headed Weaver	<i>Ploceus melanocephalus</i>
Vieillot's Black Weaver	<i>Ploceus nigerrimus</i>
Black-necked Weaver	<i>Ploceus nigricollis</i>
Dark-backed Weaver	<i>Ploceus bicolor</i>
Red-headed Malimbe	<i>Malimbus rubricollis</i>
Eastern Golden Weaver	<i>Ploceus subaureus</i>
<b>Clarke's Weaver - EN</b>	<b><i>Ploceus golandi</i></b>
Brown-capped Weaver	<i>Ploceus insignis</i>
Red-headed Weaver	<i>Anaplectes rubriceps</i>
Black-winged Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes hordeaceus</i>
White-winged Widowbird	<i>Euplectes albonotatus</i>
Red-collared Widowbird	<i>Euplectes ardens</i>
Long-tailed Widowbird	<i>Euplectes progne</i>
Red-billed Quelea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>
<b>Waxbills, Munias &amp; Allies (Estrildidae)</b>	
White-breasted Nigrita	<i>Nigrita fusconotus</i>
Grey-headed Nigrita	<i>Nigrita canicapillus</i>
Green-winged Pytilia	<i>Pytilia melba</i>
Red-billed Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>
Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>
Black-faced Waxbill	<i>Estrilda erythronotos</i>
Yellow-bellied Waxbill	<i>Coccygia quartinia</i>
Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu	<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>
Purple Grenadier	<i>Uraeginthus ianthinogaster</i>
African Silverbill	<i>Euodice cantans</i>
Grey-headed Silverbill	<i>Odontospiza caniceps</i>
Bronze Mannikin	<i>Lonchura cucullata</i>
Black-and-white Mannikin	<i>Lonchura bicolor</i>
<b>Indigobirds, Whydahs (Viduidae)</b>	
Village Indigobird	<i>Vidua chalybeata</i>
Steel-blue Whydah	<i>Vidua hypocherina</i>
Pin-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua macroura</i>

Common name	Scientific name
<b>Wagtails, Pipits (Motacillidae)</b>	
African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>
Mountain Wagtail	<i>Motacilla clara</i>
Cape Wagtail	<i>Motacilla capensis</i>
Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>
African Pipit	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>
Malindi Pipit	<i>Anthus melindae</i>
Striped Pipit	<i>Anthus lineiventris</i>
Plain-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus leucophrys</i>
Yellow-throated Longclaw	<i>Macronyx croceus</i>
<b>Finches, Euphonias (Fringillidae)</b>	
African Citril	<i>Crithagra citrinelloides</i>
Yellow-crowned Canary	<i>Serinus flavivertex</i>
Yellow-fronted Canary	<i>Crithagra mozambica</i>
White-bellied Canary	<i>Crithagra dorsostriata</i>
Streaky Seedeater	<i>Crithagra striolata</i>
Reichenow's Seedeater	<i>Crithagra reichenowi</i>
<b>Buntings (Emberizidae)</b>	
Golden-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>
Somali Bunting	<i>Emberiza poliopleura</i>
<b>Total seen</b>	<b>475</b>

### Mammal List

Common name	Scientific name
<b>Squirrels (Sciuridae)</b>	
Unstriped Ground Squirrel	<i>Xerus rutilus</i>
<b>Old World Monkeys (Cercopithecidae)</b>	
Blue Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus mitis</i>
Red-tailed Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus ascanius</i>
Vervet Monkey	<i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i>
Guereza (Eastern Black-and-white Colobus)	<i>Colobus guereza</i>
Olive Baboon	<i>Papio ursinus</i>

<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>
Yellow Baboon	<i>Papio cyanocephalus</i>
<b>Canids (Canidae)</b>	
Black-backed Jackal	<i>Canis mesomelas</i>
Bat-eared Fox	<i>Otocyon megalotis</i>
<b>Genets (Viverridae)</b>	
Common Genet	<i>Genetta genetta</i>
<b>Mongoose (Herpestidae)</b>	
Banded Mongoose	<i>Mungos mungo</i>
Common Dwarf Mongoose	<i>Helogale parvula</i>
<b>Hyaenas (Hyaenidae)</b>	
Spotted Hyaena	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>
<b>Cats (Felidae)</b>	
Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>
Cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>
Serval	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
<b>Horses &amp; Allies (Equidae)</b>	
Plains Zebra	<i>Equus quagga</i>
Grevy's Zebra	<i>Equus grevyi</i>
<b>Elephants (Elephantidae)</b>	
African Elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>
<b>Rhinoceroses (Rhinocerotidae)</b>	
White Rhinoceros	<i>Ceratotherium simum</i>
Black Rhinoceros	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>
<b>Hippopotamuses (Hippopotamidae)</b>	
Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>
<b>Pigs (Suidae)</b>	
Common Warthog	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>

<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>
<b>Giraffids (Giraffidae)</b>	
Reticulated Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis reticulata</i>
Rothschild Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis rothschildi</i>
Masai Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis tippelskirchi</i>
<b>Bovids (Bovidae)</b>	
African Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer</i>
Common Eland	<i>Tragelaphus oryx</i>
Lesser Kudu	<i>Tragelaphus imberbis</i>
Beisa Oryx	<i>Oryx beisa beisa</i>
Fringe-eared Oryx	<i>Oryx beisa callotis</i>
Defassa Waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus defassa</i>
Common Waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus ellipsiprymnus</i>
Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>
Coke's Hartbeest	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus cokii</i>
Topi	<i>Damaliscus lunatus jimela</i>
Gerenuk	<i>Litocranius walleri</i>
Grant's Gazelle	<i>Nanger granti</i>
Thomson's Gazelle	<i>Eudorcas thomsonii</i>
Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>
Eastern White bearded Wildebeest	<i>Connochaetes taurinus albojubatus</i>
Kirk's Dik-dik	<i>Madoqua kirkii</i>
Klipspringer	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>
<b>Hyraxes (Procaviidae)</b>	
Rock Hyrax	<i>Procavia capensis</i>
Southern Tree Hyrax	<i>Dendrohyrax arboreus</i>
<b>Total seen</b>	<b>42</b>