

The Best Of Ethiopia

Naturetrek Tour Report

6 - 24 February 2016



Abyssinian Roller by Ian Bruce



Abyssinian Wheatear by Ian Bruce



Red-cheeked Cordon Bleu by Simon and Val Edlin



Walia Ibex by Ian Bruce

Report by Daniel Million and Philip Thompson
Images courtesy of Ian Bruce, Simon and Val Edlin and Tony Spinks



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Summary

Day 1/2

Saturday 6th / Sunday 7th February

After our evening flight, the main group arrived in Addis Ababa in the early morning the next day, where we met a couple of earlier arrivals of the group and our local Ethiopian Leader. From the airport, we drove the short distance to a city-centre hotel for some breakfast. Once refreshed, we were able to enjoy a first taste of Ethiopian birding in the extensive hotel gardens with its rich mix of trees, shrubs, lawns and flower beds. Among a small list of common widespread birds, we saw our first Ethiopian endemics in the shape of the rather underwhelming Abyssinian Slaty Flycatcher and the lovely Black-winged Lovebirds. A couple of the beautiful African Paradise Flycatchers with their long white tail streamers were a highlight.

In the late morning, we then returned to the airport to catch a short domestic flight to Bahar Dar. On arrival, and having loaded onto our minibus, we set off for our hotel. Having travelled approx. 200 metres, we were brought to a stop already by the sighting of a wonderful Long-crested Eagle perched nearby, atop a telegraph pole, with a Black-winged Kite also seen nearby! Driving on another 200m, we stopped beneath a large fig tree where, after some difficulty, we managed to pick out a couple of Bruce's Green Pigeons, camouflaged among the foliage. By now the local security police were getting a little agitated and they told us to move on out of the airport grounds.

We eventually arrived at our lakeside hotel where we checked in, before going out to lunch at another lakeside hotel. The choice of menu, which would become quite familiar as the trip wore on, was picked over to everyone's satisfaction, and enjoyed as we undertook a little light birding with views out across Lake Tana. With our lunch completed, the group was then able to take a pleasant walk back to our hotel along the lakeside track. An amazing array of birds were seen along this popular path, full of locals enjoying their Sunday free time. In constant motion over the lake were good numbers of Whiskered and White-winged Terns in tricky juvenile and winter plumage, whilst gliding serenely on the surface were large numbers of Great White Pelican. Among the overhanging trees several exciting birds were seen, with the noisy Nubian Woodpeckers and striking Double-toothed Barbets hard to miss. The undoubted highlight was the sighting of a rarely seen, passing Bat Hawk that had come out early for its evening forays. It was followed, as it flew over the lake to land in a distant tree. We were able to walk around the lake for a closer look at this interesting bird. After some further birding, we then entered our hotel grounds to freshen up before dinner.

Day 3

Monday 8th February

A pre breakfast walk from the hotel around the edge of Lake Tana was taken by a few of the group, during which we encountered a similar mix of birds as the previous evening, with an obliging Black Crake showing well as the highlight.

The first main excursion was a drive to visit the Blue Nile waterfall. The route took us past the town refuse dump that brought about a stop to admire the multitude of scavenging Marabou Storks and Hooded and

White-backed Vultures. Driving on to more attractive surroundings, we spotted our second endemic bird species, with a small flock of Wattled Ibis feeding on the closely grazed fields by the road.

On arrival at the park offices, our permits were obtained and we drove on a short distance before parking and taking a small boat to cross the Blue Nile, before walking the remainder of the distance to the falls. Several new birds were seen along the walk with another scarce raptor, Ayre's Hawk-Eagle, being the outstanding sighting. The falls themselves were, understandably, not at their best, due to the timing of our visit being at the end of the dry season compounded by the severe drought affecting this area and the whole of southern and eastern Africa. The amphitheatre into which the river dropped was still worth the visit, containing a couple of White-collared Pigeons as a bonus. The walk through simple agricultural land was an interesting insight into the subsistence existence of most of the people of Ethiopia. Watching a young boy ploughing a field, with a wooden plough and pair of oxen skilfully managed by dramatic cracks of his long whip, was impressive whilst, at the same time, bringing home the gulf in living standards between the group and the locals. Negotiating the persistent and appealing young local girls trying to tempt us with scarves and other local craftwork was a difficult one on several levels. One was aware that for us a purchase of a simple souvenir could make a huge difference to these girls.

We returned to Bahar Dar for lunch in another lakeside hotel restaurant, allowing some easy birding as we ate from the already-familiar menu! After lunch, we returned to our hotel where we boarded a small comfortable pontoon boat from the grounds that was to take us across the lake to visit one of the impressive, wooden, Coptic Christian churches. The journey was uneventful, enlivened only by the passing marsh terns which also included a few Gull-billed and a trio of the much larger Caspian terns. On reaching the forested shore of the isolated peninsula, we disembarked and walked through the coffee smallholdings and local tourist stalls underneath the forest canopy. In the branches high above us, as well as a several Grivet Monkeys, a single Gambian Sun Squirrel was spotted. Once at the church, we were required to remove our shoes and the men entered one way with the women having to use another side entrance. Inside was an amazing vision of richly painted walls and ceiling, depicting Saints and religious stories, which were knowledgeably explained by Daniel, our local Ethiopian guide. This proved to be a fascinating visit for those of the group with an interest in the history of Ethiopia.

We then returned to the boat and set off back to the hotel with a diversion to see the source of the Blue Nile, where it left Lake Tana to begin its journey to joining the White Nile and on into the Mediterranean. Along the shore, we spotted a number of interesting birds of which a huge Giant Kingfisher plunging repeatedly from a perch into shallow water was the highlight.

Day 4

Tuesday 9th February

Today we left Bahar Dar to transfer to Gondar to the north. As we left the city, we detoured for a visit to a hilltop viewpoint near to Haile Selassie's palace, which now sat almost unused and guarded by an armed sentry! From the viewpoint we could overlook the city, and clearly see the unusual aspect of large modern city tower-blocks spreading out with small farms and homesteads continuing right up to the city edge, with none of the usual shanty-town developments of people displaced from, or having abandoned, the country for the 'rich pickings' of city life. The self-sufficient agricultural lifestyle of many Ethiopians continues right

alongside their growing, modern cities. A pair of passing Black Crowned Cranes and prominently perched Eastern Plantain-eaters provided the birding interest.

Having left the city behind, we entered the rolling agricultural landscape of Ethiopia with its multitude of people and livestock going about their lives, seemingly unchanged since Biblical times. A few short stops along the way would initiate the magical appearance of children, seemingly from thin air, to stand and gawp and utter the few phrases of English they have learned from previous encounters with tourists. This was a scenario we would become accustomed to during our trip, with the people being merely curious and unthreatening, with us being a distraction and entertainment from their tough, working lives. The random children ordinarily would be carrying out the important role of keeping an eye on their free-roaming livestock. We moved on, and we entered a region of flat agricultural plains used for rice growing. Here, large numbers of Common Cranes and Yellow Wagtails spend the European winter alongside a rich mix of other migrants and African resident birds. One roadside stop had us admiring a large flock of cranes with the endemic Erlanger's Larks hopping about in the fields alongside, whilst overhead another scarce European migrant, the Greater Spotted Eagle, was joined by a few Steppe Eagles. A further stop at a large pan of water produced another array of wintering European migrant waders and ducks, mixed with their resident relatives, to admire.

On reaching Gondar, we checked into our hotel before venturing out to enjoy a wonderful meal in a local restaurant, before visiting the Royal Enclosure. This is the remains of the walled fortress-city within Gondar and it contains a complex of palaces, castles, stables, lion cages and other buildings. We spent some time here, where Daniel's historical knowledge came to the fore once more as he explained the chronology and genealogy of the various buildings and their builders within Ethiopian history. The birdlife within these protected grounds was also good, with Hemprich's Hornbill, Red-winged Starling, and Abyssinian Slaty Flycatchers among many others. A tip-off from another guide led the group to the rear of one palace, where we were able to observe a roosting Greyish Eagle-Owl peering from the shelter of its roost in the buildings walls. As we retraced our steps, another bonus presented itself with the sighting of a trio of endemic Ethiopian Orioles, noisily feeding in the nearby trees.

We ended the day with a visit to the Royal Swimming Pool. This was another amazing historical site, which we were able to walk around for some time, enjoying the architecture and huge fig trees growing through and over the surrounding walls. Once more, the site held an interesting array of birds to watch as we explored the site. The water from the pool was unfortunately drained at the time of our visit but this still provided a fascinating end to our day's excursions.

Day 5

Wednesday 10th February

Another transfer was taken today, as we left Gondar and travelled up into the Simien Mountains. During the journey, we took several short stops to observe birds and stretch our legs. One stop in an area of stony arable terraced hillside, looking much like many others, produced the desired pair of endemic Abyssinian Longclaws as well as Groundscraper Thrushes and Mocking Cliff Chats. Another stop on a steep mountain road had a nice selection of birds, with Cinnamon-breasted Bunting, Red-billed Firefinch drinking from a well on one side of the road, and a pair of Ruppell's Black Chats feeding among the rocks on the opposite side.

As we arrived in Debarq, where the park headquarters were based, we spotted our first couple of Lammergeiers as they cruised low through a shallow valley. We stopped to obtain our permits and pick up our armed escort, and continued on into the park, and our lodge set high among these stunning mountains. We had a pleasant lunch at the lodge before setting out to drive to the escarpment edge, hopefully to intercept a Gelada Baboon troop as they returned from feeding in the farmland to the safety of the cliffs for the night. We were soon successful in spotting a large troop making their way on the opposite side of a steep valley, with many individuals climbing up the slope beneath us. Once we had stopped and quietly waited on foot, the baboons soon arrived and began to make their way past us, unconcerned by our presence. We were able to enjoy extended time with them as they went about their various family and feeding activities, within metres of our group. It was a pleasure to be able to witness wild animals at such close quarters, with them undisturbed and behaving naturally. We slowly followed the troop as they approached the escarpment, where we were then able to marvel at the fantastic views and scenery from this vantage point. Passing birds had included the endemic Thick-billed Ravens and similarly endemic White-billed Starlings.

Day 6

Thursday 11th February

We set out a little earlier today to drive to Chennek Camp. During the drive we, as usual, took a couple of short stops when something interesting presented itself. One such stop was on the edge of a steep valley side, where we were lucky in picking out a couple of the comparatively recently discovered Ankober Serins, mixed with a small number of Streaky Seedeaters. This Ethiopian endemic rather failed to fire the group's passions, being a small rather non-descript finch, the same colour as the dry earth! Small flocks of the other local endemic, Ethiopian Siskin, with their smart yellow/green plumage and black heads were rather more appreciated.

We continued on to reach the camp in good time, where we proceeded to ask around among the locals if any ibex had been sighted recently. After having drawn a negative response from most, we met a young boy who reported having seen a few in an area not far off. We proceeded to 'hire' this young lad and set off in the vehicle to the area indicated! On arrival, we disembarked and began a careful scan of the surrounding mountainsides. It was not long before we picked out the horns of three male Walia Ibex, sticking up from the rocks and vegetation. It became clear after a view through the 'scope that these three males were resting, lying in the grass. We then began the slow ascent up the slope in order to try for a closer view. In the thin air, at almost 4000m, this was easier said than done, with a few of the group opting to ascend only a comparatively short distance where they enjoyed excellent views through the 'scope. Those that continued up were then able to approach to an almost unimaginably close distance, to gain wonderful views of these impressive bachelor males with their huge curved horns. Cameras were in overdrive as the group captured some amazing shots of these special animals, only found in these mountains.

After this exciting morning, we returned to Chennek camp where we had our packed lunch on the edge of the escarpment. As we ate, we were entertained by the effortless gliding and bold scavenging of scraps from the bizarre-looking Thick-billed Ravens. Our young guide was offered an orange and some raisins from our lunch provisions, but having never tasted such 'exotic' foods, was unsure and nervous of them, and after a little tentative tasting decided that he didn't like them and asked to throw them away. It just goes to show

how foods with which we are culturally familiar and we have no problem eating, while possibly ourselves turning our noses up and rejecting 'strange foreign food', can work both ways.

After lunch, we walked a little distance in the surrounding area, being given the run-around by the skulking Cinnamon Bracken Warbler heard calling from the low scrub. For all our time and effort, we could not tease out a view but only managed to spot a couple of slightly less elusive Ethiopian Cisticolas. We then began the drive back to our lodge, with another couple of stops along the way. One area of harvested arable land, densely populated with small rodents, had attracted a similarly numerous mix of raptors, which comprised mainly Steppe Eagles but also produced a Long-legged Buzzard and Pallid Harrier.

Day 7

Friday 12th February

The morning was spent walking a section of the dramatic escarpment trekking route, from Sankabar Camp to the viewpoint of the spectacular Jinbar Falls. The route led through the attractive grassland beneath a canopy of mainly Giant St. John's-Wort (*Hypericum revolutum*) and Tree Heath (*Erica arborea*) draped in hair lichens of various *Usnea* spp. Birds were few in number but did include another pair of endemics, with sightings of White-backed Black Tit and Abyssinian Catbird obtained by most. The final stretch of track to view the waterfall was rather precarious and not for the faint-hearted, but worth it for a wonderful view of the 500m drop, although the amount of water was only a shadow of the norm at the end of the rains.

We returned to the lodge for lunch before setting out in the afternoon to visit an area of farmland and river outside the park boundaries. The main target species in these fields was the endemic Abyssinian Wheatear, of which an individual was found, plus a single Black-eared Wheatear.

Day 8

Saturday 13th February

We returned to Gondar today, retracing our previous route. As we neared the outskirts of Gondar, we visited the Falasha or Jewish Village. There are now no Jews left living here but the residents continue the tradition of making various craft artefacts to sell. Having spent some time (and Burr) here, we crossed the road to visit the admirable Ploughshare Women's Craft Training Centre, where we were shown around the various pottery and weaving workshops that are run to help train single mothers and HIV sufferers to be able to support themselves. We were able to watch the various aspects of pot creation and weaving being carried out on simple looms and wheels. The machinery has been kept deliberately simple and un-motorised so that the women would still be able to work and easily repair them, once out back in their communities. A very pleasant and informative lady manager showed us around and explained their mission and achievements.

Having checked into our hotel once more, we went out and returned to the lovely local restaurant we had previously visited. The food was just as good the second time! We next visited the historic church of Debre Berhan Selassie, said to have only survived destruction by invading Sudanese Dervishes by a swarm of bees driving them away. This was another wonderfully decorated Christian church, adorned from top to bottom inside with images of angels and various depictions of Jesus and various saints, illustrating a range of stories from early Ethiopian history. After a relaxing period of admiration and explanation, we returned outside and took to enjoying the birdlife within the walled compound.

Day 9

Sunday 14th February

We caught a domestic flight from Gondar back to Addis Ababa, where we then took to the road once more to continue our transfer to Awash National Park. We stopped en route to have lunch in Debre Zeyit, overlooking Lake Bishoftu, one of the deep crater lakes found here. The lunch was great, with a lovely choice and variety, and the view over the lake from the hotel terrace was spectacular. We even added a few new birds.

As we continued our journey, we dropped from the highlands down into the Rift Valley, and on eastwards into an increasingly volcanic landscape of harsh jagged lava flows. We took a stop in this unprepossessing environment for a walk into the lava fields, in search of another scarce endemic bird found only in this habitat. Unfortunately, being named the Sombre Rock Chat did not fire people's imaginations, as the bird is just that: a rather dull, dusky brown with no obvious other features. After a short period making careful progress over the gullies and ravines lined with sharp lava, we drew a blank and opted to return.

We continued our journey, sighting a couple of troops of Hamadrayas Baboons on the roadside as we went. We crossed the old road into Awash town, now partially flooded by the rising waters of Lake Basaka, where we stopped to check through the birds.

We arrived into Awash NP in the late afternoon, where we took a game drive on the way to the Awash Falls Lodge. It was not long before we had sighted our first Beisa Oryx, Warthogs, Soemmerring's Gazelle and Salt's Dikdik. The highlight was a Black-backed Jackal scampering into cover.

Day 10

Monday 15th February

We took a pre-breakfast walk from the lodge, first to have a look at the Awash Falls which were opposite, before walking alongside the river and then looping back along a main track back to the lodge where our breakfast was awaiting us. Alongside the falls, a small flock of Curly-crested Helmetshrikes caught our attention, among the selection of more regular birds. As we moved on, several more new birds were seen well, such as Ruppell's Starling and Black-billed Wood Hoopoe. Viewing across the river to the farmland beyond found both African Grey and Eastern Yellow-billed Hornbills, whilst scuttling through the riverside vegetation was a party of Rufous Chatterers. Rather more skulking, and only glimpsed by some, was the Thrush Nightingale nearby. As we slowly made our way through the bush, we came on a small group of handsome Lesser Kudu, which paused to stare in our direction before vanishing into thick cover. A final treat was another skulker, when we spotted a Grey Wren Warbler deep within a nearby bush. Time and hunger prevailed now, as we returned to eat our breakfast and relax.

We next took a short walk through the camp to check out some water troughs, which can attract a varied selection of thirsty finches. This morning we were not too lucky with only a few Firefinches and Red-cheeked Cordon-bleus drawn in. Rather more interesting, and distressing, was the sight of a very thin Beisa Oryx, driven by thirst to dispense with its usual caution and coming to slake its thirst. The drought in the area was obviously beginning to have rather serious consequences for the park's animals. The rains, however,

were due to start within the next month so we hope that relief comes soon. A number of wily and intelligent Olive Baboons were also there to drink, and looking in good shape. They, like the Grivet Monkeys, have learnt to co-exist alongside humans and to exploit our lifestyles, stealing food and other miscellaneous items to eat, or to examine and discard.

We next took a slow game drive through the park, during which we saw several Dikdik and Oryx plus a small number of new species of bird. Having reached the park gate, we rejoined the main road to return to Lake Basaka and take a walk down to the shoreline, which held a rich variety of migrant waders and other passerine birds. Most of the waders were familiar species from home, spending the winter here alongside resident species such as Kittlitz's Plover, African Spoonbill and Yellow-billed Stork. An array of Yellow Wagtails of several races was present, feeding on the flat, grassy shoreline. An intriguing shrike was subsequently ID'd as a Steppe Grey Shrike, with its pale bill and reduced face mask.

We then drove on to our next stop in the foothills of the Fantale Crater mountain where, after a rather 'adventurous' bit of off-road driving, we parked to walk to an overlook of the well-known Spotted Hyena den. We stepped over the rather disconcerting crack in the earth's crust that has been opening up here, peering into its depths as we did so! We then settled down quietly in the gathering dusk to wait for our first Hyenas to emerge from their den, 25m below us. As we waited, we were able to spot a number of other interesting species such as a few Ethiopian Rock Hyraxes and Nile Valley Sunbirds. After not too long a wait, we were caught a little off guard when the first Hyena appeared from another den nearby but out of sight, and wandered across to the main site we had staked out. This animal had a large puncture wound with accompanying swelling on its jawline, leading to conjecture that it had been involved in some domestic scuffle and been ejected from the main pack. It proceeded to hang around at a distance from the main lair, and seemed to try to ingratiate itself back with the other Hyenas when they started to emerge. This began with a large female that emerged and then proceeded to lie down and start to doze, having cast a glance our way and seemingly well aware of our presence. A couple of other sub-adults then emerged, followed by some very skittish and frisky youngsters. We watched for as long as the light would allow, before making our way carefully back to the bus after an unforgettable experience. The icing on the cake was a juvenile Greyish Eagle-Owl sitting on the sand track, and caught in the vehicle's headlights on our return.

Arriving back at Awash NP, we took a night drive circuit back to the lodge, without spotting much of note other than a Northern White-faced Owl close to the road.

Day 11

Tuesday 16th February

With the drought adversely affecting the birdlife and game viewing within Awash, we opted to leave the park and visit the adjoining Alledoghi Wildlife Reserve. Once we arrived, the scene presented in this park appeared even drier than in Awash. The flat dry ground with a few stunted bushes did not inspire much hope of seeing much at all. But as we drove a short distance into the park, we encountered large numbers of Soemmerring's Gazelles, seemingly well adapted to the harsh conditions. To this we soon added sightings of a number of splendid Arabian Bustards, striding sedately across this flat steppe-land. A large creature walking purposefully across this open exposed land resolved itself to be a, usually strictly nocturnal, Crested Porcupine! We drove a little further on to intercept its route, and obtained some excellent views of this elusive, but widespread, rodent. As we then continued our game drive, we entered an area of open Acacia

woodland with grass and scattered bushes. Here the ground was very dry as elsewhere but the tree canopy was green and therefore held several birds. A few distant Gerenuks were spotted which kept their distance and did not allow a close view. We were fortunate in obtaining some stunning close views of a small flock of Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse, which settled very near to both sides of the vehicle. Further new birds were seen before we left the woodland and entered another area of open landscape. A small group of Somali Ostrich were spotted, and we were able to drive towards them for a close view. As we drove on, we passed an isolated patch of trees from which we inadvertently flushed a pair of Golden Jackals that slunk off, keeping the trees between them and us.

After our morning game drive, we drove on to visit the Doho Hot Springs Lodge for lunch. As we drove the final section of approach track to the lodge, we encountered a large flock of African Palm Swifts, actively swooping low overhead, joined in the surrounding scrub by some stunning Blue-cheeked Bee-eaters. Once at the lodge, we could relax overlooking the papyrus-fringed hippo pool and enjoy some of the small birds drawn into the grounds by the lush irrigated shrubs, planted as landscaping. A visit to the hot spring feeding into the pool was fascinating, with the water at a very comfortable 'bath temperature'! While we waited for our lunch to arrive, we were entertained by the passing sallies of a Giant Kingfisher on the pool, and a passing Osprey overhead.

After a pleasant relaxing afternoon, we returned to Awash where we took an evening walk after dinner, spotlighting. Our first sighting was probably a Dikdik but remained unconfirmed. We paid a visit to the park headquarters' sheds, where we were treated to a close viewing of large huddle of bats still in their roost. Moving down to the river, we managed to pick out a Common Genet working its way along the bank whilst, overhead in the tall fig trees, the roosting Olive Baboons indicated their annoyance at being disturbed by urinating from a great height! Luckily, no one beneath caught an eye!

Day 12

Wednesday 17th February

From Awash, we transferred down the Rift Valley to Lake Awassa. On the way, we passed the rich agricultural region of Lake Koka, where we spotted a group of Abdim's Storks, resting in the roadside fields. We travelled as far as Lake Ziway, where we stopped for lunch. From here, we walked down to the lakeshore along a nearly dry creek, along which the boats usually travel to pick up tourists, which gave us another indication of the low water levels at this time of year. The creek held large numbers of Hamerkops, egrets and ibis, with a flock of Great White Pelicans loafing in a nearby pasture. Among a mix of waterfowl and waders, the highlight was a Black Heron performing its 'umbrella' fishing technique in the reedy shallows.

A short stop was taken as we entered Awassa, when we disembarked at a river crossing to join the locals watching a small group of Hippos in their favourite resting wallow; they were apparently unconcerned by the surrounding throng, although a bit of notable dung spraying in our direction may have indicated their true feelings!

After our arrival in the lakeside Awassa hotel, we took a walk out to the shore and along a jetty stretching out over the reedy vegetation that provided some amazing close-up birding. The highlights were the pretty Pygmy Geese, closely followed by several White-backed Ducks, although a few of the group needed

convincing that they were real and not decoys! We were able to enjoy the birds at very close quarters, as they were obviously very accustomed to the throng of locals fishing and swimming in the area. Several striking Malachite Kingfishers were constantly active around us perching on the slender reed stems.

After our long transfer, we then headed back to freshen up before dinner.

Day 13

Thursday 18th February

Our day began with a short walk around the hotel grounds, which held another interesting selection of birds, including a further few species new for the trip. The first notable addition was a Spotted Creeper, feeding on the trunks of the large trees in the grounds, followed by Eurasian Wryneck and Pygmy Kingfisher. The Mantled Geureza Colobus monkeys plus the huge Silvery-cheeked Hornbills made for a distracting spectacle in the surrounding trees as they both noisily and brazenly went about their business!

From the hotel, we drove the short distance to visit the local fish market, with its throng of activity of landing of catches and trading, and its attendant scavenging, rather sinister and intimidating, large Marabou Storks. At the shallow water's edge, another rich mix of birds occurred that we spent some time watching. We walked a short distance from the market to check through a patch of huge fig trees. We were rewarded with the discovery of a roosting pair of heavy-lidded Verreaux's Eagle-Owls.

With lunchtime approaching, we headed into Sheshamane to eat. Next, in a change to the planned itinerary, we headed into the hills around Wondo Guenet, with their cloak of threatened Afro-montane forest. We had arranged to meet with the local bird guide who then led us on a fascinating walk in this wonderful habitat. The route initially led through an area of alien forestry plantation, which held little in the way of birds. This soon led to the edge of the as-yet-untouched, native, climax forest, and the birdlife immediately improved! Our first birds of note were a pair of the stunning, black morph Ovambo Sparrowhawks, with a nest above us, allowing for some excellent views. As we slowly walked into this thick forest with its towering canopy, many new and interesting birds were seen. Both Scaly-throated and Lesser Honeyguides were seen in quick succession. Proving somewhat difficult for the group to discern in the treetops were a couple of endemic Yellow-fronted Parrots. We could certainly hear them but, as they remained unmoving, these colourful birds proved surprisingly difficult to make out! Further on, we came across Grey Cuckooshrike and Ethiopian Orioles. A rather surprising discovery in this habitat was a male Eurasian Blackcap, spending the winter here. Both Lemon and Tambourine Doves were seen, both being forest-floor specialists. At the furthest point of the walk, we came on another, scarce, canopy specialist with the sighting of a couple of Sharpe's Starlings. We headed back downhill to be met by the bus for our transfer to the hotel.

Our evening meal was then taken in the space-age moon-base-style hotel restaurant, an amazingly incongruous presence in the Ethiopian forest!

Day 14

Friday 19th February

We undertook another pre-breakfast walk for the early risers, with a tour around the hot baths, then following one of the hot springs up the hillside, and ultimately looping back down a forest track to the hotel once more. We got off to a good start with the finding of an endemic Abyssinian Woodpecker, clearly showing the

diagnostic golden back. Another endemic was the stunning Abyssinian Ground Thrush, spotted in the swimming pool grounds, shortly followed by an obliging Striated Heron, which we had disturbed from its roost at the back of the compound.

Following the hot, steaming stream uphill was a rather strange experience, and it culminated in a small pool where the water was hot enough to boil an egg! Several further birds were seen as we completed our route, to arrive back in time for breakfast and our ultimate departure.

Our next destination was to be the Bale Mountains, but we were unfortunately heavily delayed by the clearance work being carried out after some recent anti-government activities. We inched agonisingly slowly along the main access road, following a large bulldozer being used to clear away the numerous roadblocks that had been put in place. Once finally clear and travelling along open roads once more, our troubles were compounded by picking up a puncture. This was thankfully rectified and replaced in record time and we were soon back on the road. With time now limited, we spent only a brief time in scanning the Gaysay valley grasslands, dotted with *Helichrysum* and *Artemesia* shrubs. We had no difficulty in spotting many of the numerous Bohor Reedbuck with smaller numbers of Warthog. Best of all was a small family party, with a single attendant male, of the endemic Mountain Nyala.

Day 15

Saturday 20th February

We made an early start from the hotel, as we took the slow, meandering climb up onto the Sanetti Plateau at the heart of the Bale Mountains National Park. As we climbed, we left the forests behind and entered the treeless Afro-montane alpine region of low shrubs. Everyone was in a state of high alert as we began to scour the open country for a sighting of the Ethiopian Wolves, here in their world stronghold. As we approached the escarpment edge at the end of our ascent, a Lammergeier was spotted resting on a prominent crag against the skyline. As we stopped, it took off and was joined by a second bird that swept close overhead, providing the photographers with a wonderful opportunity for some great shots. We next arrived at a radio mast and base station, where it had been predicted that sightings of wolves were a possibility. Right on cue, the shout of 'Wolf' went up and all eyes turned towards a pair of animals ahead of the vehicle, making good progress through this rocky terrain. We drove on as rapidly as we dared, to intercept the wolves where they would near the road. Things worked out as well as we could possibly have hoped, with both animals intently trotting alongside the vehicle within 20m! We were able to track alongside them for five minutes or more, before they crossed the road and began to move away, to be lost to sight in the rocky undulations.

Elated with our success at having enjoyed an amazing close encounter with one of the world's rarest mammals, we drove on a short distance to a large upland pond, around and on which a small party of Blue-winged Geese were feeding and preening. We took a walk from the vehicle to approach as close as possible. The birds were very tame and allowed a close approach. Also present were a few Yellow-billed Duck and Northern Pintail. While we were here, on the opposite side of the road, the two wolves seen earlier were re-sighted, crossing a small pond and continuing to investigate the rocks and burrows. We were able to obtain views from approx. 300m on foot without disturbing them, and were able to watch as they once more vanished out of sight over the crest of the slope.

Driving on, several large eagles were seen, hunting for rodents. These were ID'd as mainly Steppe Eagles but also included a couple of Golden Eagle. Whilst spending time scanning, another Ethiopian Wolf was sighted making its way along a mountain ridge. Once more, we drove on to intercept it where we were hoping it would near the road. We were out of luck this time, with no sign of the wolf re-emerging from the gullies nearby. On the far side of the escarpment, we stopped for a walk and enjoyed the fantastic views before beginning the descent. A number of small parties of Chestnut-naped Francolins were sighted on the roadsides, which generally quickly scampered into cover as we pulled alongside, to the frustration of the group members.

As we descended, we dropped back below the tree line and entered the Hareenna Forest. We took a couple of walks and slowly drove through the main road, on the lookout for the Bale Mountain Monkey. We had our lunch in a pleasant clearing, all the while keeping an eye open on the nearby stands of bamboo that the monkeys favour. A brief sighting of a couple of rapidly disappearing monkey rear ends was had by some, which was not too satisfying for the group. Moving on, we finally had better success with a mother and baby sitting in the open, sunning themselves for a short spell before they too slunk into cover, with at least the whole group getting a view of these incredibly localised mammals. During our time we had also seen small numbers of Olive Baboons, Mantled Guereza Colobus and several notable birds, of which a young Crowned Eagle was a highlight. We then reached a small village with a complex of small typical huts for tourist trekkers to stay in. We stopped to have a look around and to purchase some of the famous Bale honey from the locals.

We then headed back onto the Sanetti Plateau, where we spent some time observing the Ethiopian Giant Mole Rats popping out from their burrows. They never completely left the relative safety of their holes as they gathered grass and roots to feed on. All around them were scampering a multitude of other small rodents, giving a demonstration of the abundance of prey (if you can catch them!) available to the wolves and various raptors of the area. A further stop to photograph a close-by, settled, Augur Buzzard produced an unexpected Common Quail that was flushed by the buzzard making a half-hearted pounce after it, as it must have inadvertently scuttled past the buzzard in the dense vegetation.

We re-commenced scanning for wolves, and were successful in spotting one curled asleep on a rocky outcrop. We decided to see if we could make an approach on foot for a closer view and started to move forwards. It soon became clear that wolves sleep with one eye open, and it was well aware of our presence and soon dropped out of sight and made its withdrawal.

As we were beginning to leave the highlands, and no sooner than we began pondering aloud why we had not seen a Malachite Sunbird, one was spotted feeding on *Kniphofia* flowers nearby! We enjoyed good views of this stunning metallic green beauty, before moving on to return to the hotel.

Day 16

Sunday 21st February

After a short drive, we spent the morning walking from the park headquarters at Dinsho. We were met by the local park ranger at the offices, and were taken initially to view a roosting African Wood Owl nearby. The bird was just about concerned enough by the group's presence to open an eye by a slit before deciding we

weren't worth worrying about. We were able to observe this attractive bird from no more than 6m away as it sat hunched beneath a tangle of vines and dead branches in the tree above us.

Next, we took a pleasant walk through the open woodland nearby. It was not long before we came upon good numbers of Mountain Nyala together with a few Bohor Reedbuck. We were thus able to enjoy some wonderful views of these beautiful antelope as they were similarly rather unconcerned by the group's disturbance. Returning to our start point, we next took a walk across more open country on the park boundary, passing into farmland of the local community. Our route led us to a steep sided rocky gorge. Here, after a little careful scanning, we managed to pick out a roosting Cape Eagle-Owl, perched on the branches of a tree against the rock face. Once more, we were able to obtain excellent views through the scope of this large and charismatic owl. During the walk back to the vehicle, we came upon a couple of White-backed Black Tits foraging in the large trees present in the grassy slopes.

With the morning walks over, we re-boarded the vehicle to continue our transfer to Lake Langano. We stopped on the way to have lunch in Shashemane.

The final, dry, dusty track led down to our lakeside lodgings, with a plethora of birds feeding on the shore and in the reedy shallows. Resting just offshore was a party of Hippos, trying their best to look like a jumble of boulders as they snoozed. Once the group had been allocated their respective rooms, we were then able to relax for the rest of the afternoon, with free time. Most of the group used this time to bird along the lakeshore, with the array of species proving too much of a temptation. Among the now-familiar mix of waders and ducks, a number of Senegal Thick-knees were found standing out in the open where we could admire their huge yellow eyes. Away from the water, the surrounding acacia trees held an attractive variety of smaller birds to pick out.

Day 17

Monday 22nd February

An enjoyable pre-breakfast walk was taken, to make the most of the perfect light conditions. A wide range and variety of birds were seen with several notable species. Both Greater and Lesser Flamingos were spotted among the mix of ibises, storks and egrets, joined by both Great White and Pink-backed Pelicans.

After breakfast, our luggage was transferred on the bus, whilst the group walked the pleasant and vibrant route to our next lodge by the lake. This walk led through community farmlands, grazing pastures and, most excitingly, the wonderful, protected, fig forest. Birdlife was plentiful and diverse, with many new species for the trip seen. Probably the major highlight was a male Narina Trogon, which was spotted perched prominently by the forest path, and which allowed for a close approach, to the appreciation of the photographers. Other notable finds were a Masked Shrike, Red-winged Weaver, Collared Sunbird, Black-crowned Tchagra and a nesting Hooded Vulture. We arrived at our next lodge accommodation for lunch and some time to relax. Most of the group then undertook a late afternoon walk from the lodge through the fig forest and on to the lakeshore, during which we enjoyed several exciting encounters with new birds. The highlights were some very close Silvery-cheeked and Hemprich's Hornbills.

After dinner, we attempted a night walk in search of nocturnal mammals, but were unsuccessful with the only sighting being a Bush Duiker.

Day 18/19

Tuesday 23rd / Wednesday 24th February

Another early morning walk was taken through the forest to the open pastures beyond. The undoubted highlight of this was the discovery of a pair of Narina Trogons. Other new birds seen included Klaas's Cuckoo and Red-shouldered Cuckooshrike.

Departing Lake Langano, we made our final transfer that would culminate in our return to Addis Ababa. Our first stop on the way was a visit to the Rift Valley Lakes NP, which was only a short journey time away. We confined our visit to the park headquarters' surroundings, with a walk through the open acacia woodland. We were soon watching a small, mixed-age herd of Grant's Gazelles, browsing contentedly beneath the trees. Some fine males were among the group, sporting full-sized horns. Incredibly, we were still finding several new bird species for the trip, with Von der Decken's Hornbills and Bearded Woodpeckers being notable. Walking slowly through this open woodland, we flushed a couple of Slender-tailed Nightjars, that only flew a short distance before dropping back to the ground in the shade of the trees. With a careful approach, we were able to enjoy fantastic views through the scope of one individual.

Moving on, we stopped once more at Lake Ziway for lunch and a little time spent birding on the lakeshore, before time dictated the need to continue our journey. We arrived into Addis Ababa in good time, where we checked into a city-centre hotel, to get washed and changed after our excursions in the field. We were then able to drive into the city for a final barbecue evening meal, before returning to the hotel to have our luggage loaded and to transfer to the airport. We then comfortably caught our late-evening flight back to the UK, arriving the following morning into Heathrow.

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Ethiopian Wolf by Ian Bruce

Species Lists

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted; H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	February																	
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	Somali Ostrich	<i>Struthio molybdophanes</i>													8					✓
2	Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>										10	✓	✓	✓					
3	Crested Francolin	<i>Dendroperdix sephaena</i>													2					H
4	Scaly Francolin	<i>Pternistis squamatus</i>															2			1
5	Chestnut-naped Francolin	<i>Pternistis castaneicollis</i>																40		
6	Erckel's Francolin	<i>Pternistis erckelii</i>				10	10	2												
7	Yellow-necked Spurfowl	<i>Pternistis leucoscepus</i>									4			2	2					
8	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>																1		
9	White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>												8	30				40	
10	White-backed Duck	<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i>													12	4				
11	African Pygmy Goose	<i>Nettapus auritus</i>													6	4				
12	Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>		12	✓										1				8	
13	Blue-winged Goose	<i>Cyanochen cyanoptera</i>															4	25	20	
14	Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	2	6	4		1				4	5	5	✓	✓	✓		6	40	✓
15	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>																		3
16	Yellow-billed Duck	<i>Anas undulata</i>															10	6	4	2
17	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>											1		15	8	1		15	12
18	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>																2		6
19	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>			5								1			10				
20	Hottentot Teal	<i>Anas hottentota</i>													2	8			4	
21	Southern Pochard	<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>										2								
22	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>										12			4		2		2	
23	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>											50						25	20
24	Lesser Flamingo	<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>																		8
25	Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>			1								1		2				1	8
26	African Openbill	<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>	4	8	2															
27	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>			1	1											1			
28	Abdim's Stork	<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>			1										10		6		1	20

	Common name	Scientific name	February																
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
29	Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>			1														
30	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>		1	1												8		
31	Saddle-billed Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>									2								
32	Marabou Stork	<i>Leptoptilos crumenifer</i>		✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
33	African Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiomis aethiopicus</i>	✓	✓	✓					✓	3	5	✓	15	6		3	3	100
34	Hadada Ibis	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>		4								2		2	10			2	2
35	Wattled Ibis	<i>Bostrychia carunculata</i>		6		17			1						50	30	30		6
36	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	8	4							1		2	2			2	2	2
37	African Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>									1								
38	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>									1				1		1		1
39	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	3		1							2	6	4			6	6	6
40	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		2	6	✓
41	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		1	1					1	4		✓	✓			2	2	1
42	Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	2	2	4														
43	Goliath Heron	<i>Ardea goliath</i>											1					1	
44	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		1	1					5	2	1	1	4			1	2	
45	Intermediate Egret	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>			6														
46	Black Heron	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>											1	3					
47	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		12	✓					✓	✓		2	4			3	2	✓
48	Western Reef Heron	<i>Egretta gularis</i>		1															
49	Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	1	3	1			1				1	✓	✓				1	25
50	Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	200	✓									50		10		3	30	25
51	Pink-backed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>									3						1	8	
52	Reed Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo africanus</i>	3	3						6	2	2	6	8					
53	White-breasted Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax lucidus</i>	2	4	✓						20		30	6			6	100	8
54	African Darter	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>	1	1	1					1		1	1	1					
55	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>									1	1							
56	Bat Hawk	<i>Macheiramphus alcinus</i>	1																
57	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	1		3	1												1	
58	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>								✓				✓					
59	Yellow-billed Kite	<i>Milvus aegyptius</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
60	African Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	6	4	1					2	1	1	5	6			2	4	2

	Common name	Scientific name	February																
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
61	Bearded Vulture (Lammergeier)	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>				3	6	2	1						6	6	2		
62	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>								1		6							
63	Hooded Vulture	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	4	✓	✓	✓	1		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
64	White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps africanus</i>		2	6	2			1	✓		✓	✓	✓			1	2	
65	Rüppell's Vulture	<i>Gyps rueppellii</i>				8	8	15	6							1			
66	White-headed Vulture	<i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i>											1	1					
67	Lappet-faced Vulture	<i>Torgos tracheliotus</i>										1							
68	Black-chested Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>							1	1								1	
69	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>							1										
70	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	2	2									1					1	1
71	Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>		1			1	1	1				1				1		2
72	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>			1	2			2	1									3
73	African Harrier-Hawk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>																	1
74	Dark Chanting Goshawk	<i>Melierax metabates</i>		1	1	1						2							
75	African Goshawk	<i>Accipiter tachiro</i>											1	1					
76	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>		1															
77	Little Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter minullus</i>																1	
78	Ovambo Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter ovampensis</i>											2						
79	Lizard Buzzard	<i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>		1															
80	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>					1												
81	Augur Buzzard	<i>Buteo augur</i>			2	12	✓	✓	✓	✓	1		1	1	3	✓	4		3
82	Greater Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga clanga</i>			1														
83	Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>		1					2					1	4		1		
84	Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	2	1	4	5	✓	2	20	✓	2		2		2	6	3		5
85	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>														2			
86	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>			1								4						
87	Ayres's Hawk-Eagle	<i>Hieraetus ayresii</i>		1															
88	Long-crested Eagle	<i>Lophaetus occipitalis</i>	1	1									1						
89	Crowned Eagle	<i>Stephanoaetus coronatus</i>														1			
90	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>						1	1							20			2
91	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		2	4	6	4	✓	✓	✓			2	1	6	1	4		
92	African Hobby	<i>Falco cuvierii</i>																	1

	Common name	Scientific name	February																
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
93	Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>				4	4	2							1				
94	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>				2	1												
95	Arabian Bustard	<i>Ardeotis arabs</i>												5					
96	Kori Bustard	<i>Ardeotis kori</i>								1									
97	Buff-crested Bustard	<i>Lophotis gindiana</i>								1	3	2							
98	Northern White-bellied Bustard	<i>Eupodotis senegalensis</i>										2							
99	Rouget's Rail	<i>Rougetius rougetii</i>												2	2	1			
100	Black Crake	<i>Amaurornis flavirostra</i>	1	2									1						
101	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>											6				2		
102	Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>								2			20	60	10		30	✓	✓
103	Black Crowned Crane	<i>Balearica pavonina</i>	3		2														
104	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>			400														
105	Senegal Thick-Knee	<i>Burhinus senegalensis</i>															2	10	
106	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>			2						30		4	8			2	6	2
107	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>																8	
108	Spur-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	2		1					2	6		4	4			4	30	25
109	Black-headed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus tectus</i>											20						
110	Crowned Lapwing	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>															2		
111	African Wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>		1															
112	Spot-breasted Lapwing	<i>Vanellus melanocephalus</i>													12		50		
113	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>										1						1	
114	Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>										8							
115	Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>											1				5	6	
116	Lesser Jacana	<i>Microparra capensis</i>											1	1					
117	African Jacana	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>	2	5	8								✓	✓			2	1	2
118	African Snipe	<i>Gallinago nigripennis</i>		1									2					6	
119	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>			4								1	1			3	6	
120	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>																1	
121	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	1								6		6	4			8	8	
122	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>			1							1		2			1		
123	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		1								1					1	2	
124	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	2	2								1		2	2	4		4	5

	Common name	Scientific name	February																	
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
125	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	1	3								1		2	1			6	5	
126	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	50									12		15	8			2	✓	✓
127	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>										1		1				6	10	
128	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>																	2	
129	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>			20							10		30	10			8	✓	100
130	Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>												2						
131	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>																	6	
132	Grey-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>												2	4			8	6	4
133	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	1	2																
134	Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>		3																
135	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>		1						1	2			2				1		
136	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	3	2							6		✓	✓				6	✓	✓
137	White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	✓	✓										✓	✓					✓
138	Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles exustus</i>									9	12								
139	Speckled Pigeon	<i>Columba guinea</i>	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
140	Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia 'feral'</i>	✓		✓															
141	White-collared Pigeon	<i>Columba albitorques</i>		2	6		✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓		
142	Lemon Dove	<i>Columba larvata</i>													1					
143	Dusky Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia lugens</i>	10		2	4	6	6	✓							12	6	✓		
144	African Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia risoria</i>											✓	✓						
145	Mourning Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
146	Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
147	Ring-necked Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>							✓	✓										
148	Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓	✓	
149	Blue-spotted Wood Dove	<i>Turtur afer</i>											1					3	6	1
150	Tambourine Dove	<i>Turtur tympanistria</i>													1					
151	Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>		2										6	1				4	30
152	Bruce's Green Pigeon	<i>Treron waalia</i>	6		1	1							4						2	
153	Black-winged Lovebird	<i>Agapornis taranta</i>	✓	✓	3				2					2		5			8	
154	Red-bellied Parrot	<i>Poicephalus rufiventris</i>								1								6		
155	Yellow-fronted Parrot	<i>Poicephalus flavifrons</i>		H											3					12
156	White-cheeked Turaco	<i>Tauraco leucotis</i>		1											2	4	1		4	

	Common name	Scientific name	February																		
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
157	Bare-faced Go-away-Bird	<i>Corythaixoides personatus</i>																6	2		
158	White-bellied Go-away-Bird	<i>Corythaixoides leucogaster</i>								3	10	4	6								
159	Eastern Plantain-eater	<i>Crinifer zonurus (senegalensis)</i>	12	12	6																
160	Blue-headed Coucal	<i>Centropus monachus</i>	1	1									1								
161	Klaas's Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>																	1		
162	Red-chested Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>														H					
163	Northern White-faced Owl	<i>Ptilopsis leucotis</i>									1										
164	Cape Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo capensis</i>																1			
165	Greyish Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo cinerascens</i>			1						1										
166	Verreaux's Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo lacteus</i>												2							
167	African Wood Owl	<i>Strix woodfordii</i>																1			
168	Plain Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus inornatus</i>									1										
169	Slender-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus clarus</i>								2									2		
170	African Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>										50									
171	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>					6														
172	Mottled Swift	<i>Tachymarptis aequatorialis</i>													4	6					
173	Nyanza Swift	<i>Apus niansae</i>												6				30			
174	Horus Swift	<i>Apus horus</i>																	2		
175	Speckled Mousebird	<i>Colius striatus</i>	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
176	Blue-naped Mousebird	<i>Urocolius macrourus</i>										6	6								
177	Narina Trogon	<i>Apaloderma narina</i>																	1	2	
178	Purple Roller	<i>Coracias naevius</i>												1						1	
179	Lilac-breasted Roller	<i>Coracias caudatus</i>												1						1	
180	Abyssinian Roller	<i>Coracias abyssinicus</i>				1			2	2		1	1	1					1		
181	Grey-headed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>		1	1																
182	Striped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>		6															1		
183	Woodland Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>											1	1							
184	African Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Ispidina picta</i>												1							
185	Malachite Kingfisher	<i>Corythornis cristatus</i>		2									8	6					3		
186	Giant Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle maxima</i>		1								1									
187	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	4	2								2	2	3	4				4	6	3
188	Little Bee-eater	<i>Merops pusillus</i>		4	✓																

	Common name	Scientific name	February																
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
189	Blue-breasted Bee-eater	<i>Merops variegatus</i>	6	3	✓				2	2			4	6			2	12	8
190	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	<i>Merops persicus</i>										6							
191	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	H															3	
192	Northern Carmine Bee-eater	<i>Merops nubicus</i>		20	20	6				1		3	12	8			6	4	
193	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		3									3					5	6
194	Black-billed Wood Hoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus somaliensis</i>									3		1				2		
195	Black Scimitarbill	<i>Rhinopomastus aterrimus</i>																2	
196	Abyssinian Scimitarbill	<i>Rhinopomastus minor</i>										1							
197	Hemprich's Hornbill	<i>Tockus hemprichii</i>		1	2	2		2		2								10	4
198	African Grey Hornbill	<i>Tockus nasutus</i>									4								2
199	Northern Red-billed Hornbill	<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>									5	2	2						
200	Eastern Yellow-billed Hornbill	<i>Tockus flavirostris</i>									4	1	1						
201	Von der Decken's Hornbill	<i>Tockus deckeni</i>																	6
202	Silvery-cheeked Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes brevis</i>	6	6	2								1	20	20			12	6
203	Abyssinian Ground Hornbill	<i>Bucorvus abyssinicus</i>					3			1	8	4							
204	Red-fronted Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus pusillus</i>																6	
205	Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus chrysoconus</i>	1																
206	Red-fronted Barbet	<i>Tricholaema diademata</i>																	1
207	Banded Barbet	<i>Lybius undatus</i>															2	6	2
208	Black-billed Barbet	<i>Lybius guifsobalito</i>	1		2					1		3						3	
209	Double-toothed Barbet	<i>Lybius bidentatus</i>	8	3										2				2	2
210	Lesser Honeyguide	<i>Indicator minor</i>												1				1	2
211	Scaly-throated Honeyguide	<i>Indicator variegatus</i>												1				H	
212	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>												1					
213	Red-throated Wryneck	<i>Jynx ruficollis</i>																1	
214	Nubian Woodpecker	<i>Campethera nubica</i>	6	2												1		H	
215	Abyssinian Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos abyssinicus</i>				1										1			
216	Cardinal Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>										2							
217	Bearded Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos namaquus</i>																	2
218	African Grey Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos goertae</i>											1						
219	Eastern Grey Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos spodocephalus</i>	6											1	1			2	2
220	Grey-headed Batis	<i>Batis orientalis</i>	3																

	Common name	Scientific name	February																	
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
221	Western Black-headed Batis	<i>Batis erlangeri</i>	2											1				1		
222	Brown-throated Wattle-Eye	<i>Platysteira cyanea</i>															1			
223	Curly-crested Helmetshrike	<i>Prionops plumatus cristatus</i>									8									
224	Orange-breasted Bushshrike	<i>Chlorophoneus sulfureopectus</i>																H		
225	Rosy-patched Bushshrike	<i>Telophorus cruentus</i>										2								
226	Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegalus</i>								1	1							1		
227	Northern Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus gambensis</i>																6	2	
228	Slate-colored Boubou	<i>Laniarius funebris</i>																	1	
229	Ethiopian Boubou	<i>Laniarius aethiopicus</i>	1	1									1					4		
230	Grey Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina caesia</i>												2						
231	Red-shouldered Cuckooshrike	<i>Campephaga phoenicea</i>																	2	
232	Northern White-crowned Shrike	<i>Eurocephalus ruppelli</i>									6	4							2	
233	Isabelline Shrike	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>											1							
234	Steppe Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius pallidirostris</i>								1	1									
235	Grey-backed Fiscal	<i>Lanius excubitoroides</i>		2										2				1	6	2
236	Somali Fiscal	<i>Lanius somalicus</i>									2	6	2							
237	Common Fiscal	<i>Lanius collaris</i>		6	2	✓		6	✓		✓			2	4	✓	✓			
238	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>								1										
239	Masked Shrike	<i>Lanius nubicus</i>																		
240	Ethiopian Oriole	<i>Oriolus monacha</i>			3									6						
241	Black-headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>																	2	
242	Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>								2	6	✓	✓					2	1	
243	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhonorax pyrrhonorax</i>					6													
244	Cape Crow	<i>Corvus capensis</i>		1	2	12	✓	✓	✓	✓		1	✓		✓		✓		✓	
245	Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		1	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
246	Somali Crow	<i>Corvus edithae</i>																	2	
247	Fan-tailed Raven	<i>Corvus rhipidurus</i>		6	6	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					4	2	✓
248	Thick-billed Raven	<i>Corvus crassirostris</i>			12	20	✓	✓	✓	✓				25	✓			20		
249	White-winged Black Tit	<i>Parus leucomelas</i>																	1	
250	White-backed Black Tit	<i>Parus leuconotus</i>						6										1		
251	Erlanger's Lark	<i>Calandrella erlangeri</i>			4			1												
252	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>				4	4											30		

	Common name	Scientific name	February																
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
253	Chestnut-backed Sparrow-Lark	<i>Eremopterix leucotis</i>			1														
254	Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	✓	✓	✓				2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
255	Dark-capped Bullbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus tricolor</i>														2	2		
256	Black Saw-Wing	<i>Psalidoprocne pristoptera</i>											20	50				4	50
257	Brown-throated Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>										3							50
258	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>										✓							
259	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
260	Ethiopian Swallow	<i>Hirundo aethiopica</i>																6	
261	Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	✓	✓															
262	Rock Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>			2	12	✓	✓			✓								
263	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>				100			✓										
264	Mosque Swallow	<i>Cecropis senegalensis</i>	2	2				1											
265	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>								6								4	
266	Northern Crombec	<i>Sylvietta brachyura</i>									1								
267	Red-faced Crombec	<i>Sylvietta whytii</i>	1	1														1	1
268	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
269	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓	✓									✓	✓	✓	✓			
270	Lesser Swamp Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>	2									3						1	
271	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>										4							
272	Eastern Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Iduna pallida</i>								1									
273	Upcher's Warbler	<i>Hippolais languida</i>		1									1						
274	Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>																1	
275	Cinnamon Bracken Warbler	<i>Bradypterus cinnamomeus</i>				H												1	
276	Red-faced Cisticola	<i>Cisticola erythrops</i>	1																
277	Rattling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>											1					1	
278	Ethiopian Cisticola	<i>Cisticola lugubris</i>				3	2							1					
279	Tawny-flanked Prinia	<i>Prinia subflava</i>		1												1	1		
280	Buff-bellied Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus pulchella</i>											4					2	
281	Grey-backed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brevicaudata</i>	1								2		4	2				4	
282	Grey Wren-Warbler	<i>Calamonastes simplex</i>									1								
283	Rufous Chatterer	<i>Turdoides rubiginosa</i>									4								
284	White-rumped Babbler	<i>Turdoides leucopygia</i>					2	12						8			3	10	4

	Common name	Scientific name	February																
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
285	Abyssinian Catbird	<i>Parophasma galinieri</i>					2												
286	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>											2		1		2		
287	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>															8	6	
288	Bale (Brown)Parisoma	<i>Sylvia lugens griseiventris</i>	1																
289	Abyssinian White-eye	<i>Zosterops abyssinicus</i>	4		6							1						4	
290	Montane White-eye	<i>Zosterops poliogastrus</i>											6	4	1	6			
291	Spotted Creeper	<i>Salpornis spilonotus</i>											1						
292	Wattled Starling	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>										4						✓	6
293	Greater Blue-eared Starling	<i>Lamprotornis chalybaeus</i>	4	12	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
294	Lesser Blue-eared Starling	<i>Lamprotornis chloropterus</i>		2															
295	Rüppell's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis purpuroptera</i>									✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	12	
296	Superb Starling	<i>Lamprotornis superbus</i>									✓	✓	✓			✓		30	
297	Red-winged Starling	<i>Onychognathus morio</i>	2		10									1	1			2	
298	Slender-billed Starling	<i>Onychognathus tenuirostris</i>				6													
299	Bristle-crowned Starling	<i>Onychognathus salvadorii</i>											2						
300	White-billed Starling	<i>Onychognathus albirostris</i>				4	30	12											
301	Sharpe's Starling	<i>Poeoptera sharpii</i>												3					
302	Violet-backed Starling	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>																2	2
303	Red-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>											4	6		2	10		
304	Abyssinian Ground Thrush	<i>Geokichla piaggiae</i>												1					
305	Groundscraper Thrush	<i>Psophocichla litsitsirupa</i>				6	✓	✓	✓							2			
306	African Thrush	<i>Turdus pelios</i>	4	2	2											✓		✓	✓
307	Abyssinian Thrush	<i>Turdus abyssinicus</i>	1					2	4			1				✓			
308	Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>									1								
309	Rüppell's Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha semirufa</i>	2	1	1	2			1				1	2	1	2	3		
310	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>									1		1			1	6	3	
311	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>		1															
312	Siberian Stonechat	<i>Saxicola maurus</i>		1															
313	African Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>										1	2		1				
314	Red-breasted Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe bottae</i>		1	1		2												
315	Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>									4	2		6		✓			
316	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>				8	12				✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	

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			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
317	Pied Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe pleschanka</i>			2	6	6	2	4	2			1		2		1		
318	Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>						1											
319	Abyssinian Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe lugubris</i>						1	2	1									
320	Moorland Chat	<i>Pinarochroa sordida</i>				4		✓	✓							✓	✓		
321	Rüppell's Black Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla melaena</i>			3			4											
322	Mocking Cliff Chat	<i>Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris</i>		1	3	3			4		2								
323	White-winged Cliff Chat	<i>Thamnolaea semirufa</i>			1			1	1	2									
324	Common Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>			1														
325	Little Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola rufocinereus</i>								1									
326	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>						1											
327	Abyssinian Slaty Flycatcher	<i>Dioptromis chocolatinus</i>	1		3				6				2				1		
328	Northern Black Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis edolioides</i>	2		1														
329	Pale Flycatcher	<i>Bradornis pallidus</i>									2								
330	Small Grey Flycatcher	<i>Bradornis microrhynchus pumilus</i>																1	
331	Gambaga Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa gambagae</i>	1																
332	African Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>					1		1						1			1	
333	African Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	10	6	2			2					1	4	2			✓	
334	Collared Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna collaris</i>																1	
335	Nile Valley Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna metallica</i>								2	3	2							
336	Olive Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra olivacea</i>																1	
337	Scarlet-chested Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>	3	1	1	2			1				2	4				4	4
338	Tacazze Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia tacazze</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		
339	Malachite Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia famosa</i>															1		
340	Beautiful Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris pulchellus</i>									2			3				2	
341	Marico Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>																4	
342	Shining Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris habessinicus</i>									1	1							
343	Variable Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris venustus</i>	6	2		4								1	1				
344	Copper Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris cupreus</i>																	1
345	White-browed Sparrow-Weaver	<i>Plocepasser mahali</i>								✓	✓	✓	✓					✓	
346	Swainson's Sparrow	<i>Passer swainsonii</i>	✓	2	✓					✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
347	White-headed Buffalo Weaver	<i>Dinemellia dinemelli</i>								3	3	4							2
348	Thick-billed Weaver	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>											1	3					

	Common name	Scientific name	February																
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
349	Baglafaecht Weaver	<i>Ploceus baglafaecht</i>	✓	✓	✓					✓							✓		
350	Little Weaver	<i>Ploceus luteolus</i>												4					
351	Spectacled Weaver	<i>Ploceus ocularis</i>	1	1										2					
352	Rüppell's Weaver	<i>Ploceus galbula</i>	1								✓	✓	✓						2
353	Village Weaver	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	✓											✓					
354	Red-winged Weaver	<i>Anaplectes rubriceps leuconotus</i>																1	1
355	Red-billed Quelea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>																	✓
356	Yellow Bishop	<i>Euplectes capensis</i>		4		2													
357	Red-billed Pytilia	<i>Pytilia lineata</i>										1							
358	Green-winged Pytilia	<i>Pytilia melba</i>										2							
359	Cut-throat Finch	<i>Amadina fasciata</i>		2															
360	Red-billed Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>	3	4	6					✓	✓	✓	✓						2
361	African Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>										✓		✓	✓				
362	Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu	<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>	1	3	3			2		2	2	✓		3			3	✓	✓
363	Crimson-rumped Waxbill	<i>Estrilda rhodopyga</i>																4	
364	Black-cheeked Waxbill	<i>Estrilda chamosyna</i>										2							
365	African Quailfinch	<i>Ortygospiza fuscocrissa</i>			1														
366	Bronze Mannikin	<i>Lonchura cucullata</i>		3										4					15
367	Village Indigobird	<i>Vidua chalybeata</i>		6															
	Black-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava feldegg</i>																	
368	Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>																	
	British Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flavissima</i>																	
	Grey-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava thunbergi</i>																	
369	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			1														
370	Mountain Wagtail	<i>Motacilla clara</i>												1	1				
371	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		1		1		1	1			1						1	
372	African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>								2									
373	Abyssinian Longclaw	<i>Macronyx flavicollis</i>				2	1									2			
374	African Pipit	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>				2	2		2			2							
375	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>								3									
376	Long-billed Pipit	<i>Anthus similis</i>			1														
377	Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>		2	12										3	20			

	Common name	Scientific name	February																		
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
378	Ethiopian Siskin	<i>Serinus nigriceps</i>				12	12	20								20	12				
379	African Citril	<i>Crithagra citrinelloides</i>	3		2									20			15		20	✓	✓
380	Reichenow's Seedeater	<i>Crithagra reichenowi</i>																	20		
381	Brown-rumped Seedeater	<i>Crithagra tristriata</i>	2		4	✓	✓	✓								3	✓	✓	✓		
382	Ankober Serin	<i>Crithagra ankoberensis</i>				4															
383	Streaky Seedeater	<i>Crithagra striolata</i>	4		4	✓	✓	✓								2	1	✓	✓		✓
384	Cinnamon-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza tahapisi</i>			2																

Mammals

1	Grivet	<i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>		6	6					4	4		✓		✓	✓					
2	Bale Mountain Vervet	<i>Chlorocebus djamdjamensis</i>															6				
3	Olive Baboon	<i>Papio anubis</i>		10					20		20	✓			4		10		✓	✓	
4	Hamadryas Baboon	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>						30		50	✓										
5	Gelada	<i>Theropithecus gelada</i>				200	✓	✓													
6	Mantled Guereza	<i>Colobus guereza</i>									1	12		30	12	6	✓	✓	✓		
7	Ethiopian Hare	<i>Lepus fagani</i>								3	10		2								
8	Common Genet	<i>Genetta genetta</i>											1								
9	Spotted Hyena	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>									8										
10	Golden Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>											4								
11	Black-backed Jackal	<i>Canis mesomelas</i>								1											
12	Ethiopian Wolf	<i>Canis simensis</i>															4				
13	Yellow-spotted Bush Hyrax	<i>Heterohyrax brucei</i>					2														
14	Ethiopian Rock Hyrax	<i>Procavia habessinica</i>									6										
15	Common Warthog	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>								✓	✓					10		✓	✓	✓	
16	Common Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>												3	1			8	8		
17	Gerenuk	<i>Litocranius walleri</i>											6								
18	Harar Dikdik	<i>Madoqua hararensis</i>									3	✓	✓	6							
19	Grant's Gazelle	<i>Gazella granti</i>																			20
20	Soemmerring's Gazelle	<i>Nanger soemmerringii</i>									2		50								
21	Klipspringer	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>					5														
22	Mountain Nyala	<i>Tragelaphus buxtoni</i>														5		30			
23	Lesser Kudu	<i>Tragelaphus imberbis</i>									2	8	8	2							

	Common name	Scientific name	February																
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	Menelik's Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus meneliki</i>					2	1										1	
25	Bush Duiker	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>						1									3	1	1
26	Beisa Oryx	<i>Oryx beisa</i>								6	20	8	8						
27	Bohor Reedbuck	<i>Redunca redunca</i>														40		10	
28	Walia Ibex	<i>Capra ibex walie</i>					3												
29	Unstriped Ground Squirrel	<i>Xerus rutilus</i>											1						
30	Gambian Sun Squirrel	<i>Heliosciurus gambianus</i>		1												2			2
31	Ethiopian African Mole Rat	<i>Tachyoryctes macrocephalus</i>																8	
32	Crested Porcupine	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>											1						
33	Blick's Arvicanthis	<i>Arvicanthis blicki</i>						✓										✓	
34	Mahomet Mouse	<i>Mus mahomet</i>															✓	✓	
35	Bat sp.														80				



Gelada by Tony Spinks



Gondar Royal Enclosure by Simon and Val Edlin



Narina's Trogon by Ian Bruce