



# **BELLINGHAM SAFARIS**

WORLDWIDE WILDLIFE EXPERIENCES

## **UGANDA EXPEDITION 2017**



**Dates:** 1 – 10 February 2017

**Location:** Kibale, Queen Elizabeth & Bwindi Impenetrable National Parks

**Conditions:** During the day it was warm to hot averaging around 25 – 30 degrees Celsius in the country side and QENP, while cooler temperatures were experienced in the rainforests of Kibale and Bwindi. It was dry and without any rain, which made for excellent Chimp and Gorilla trekking as well as fantastic game viewing and birding.

**Tour leaders:** Simon Bellingham and Greg Whelan

## Bellingham Safaris Uganda Expedition 2017 Trip Report



All the expedition's participants met up at the Boma Hotel in Entebbe, where we were able to stretch our legs after our international flights and decompress while walking in the gardens and getting our first taste for Uganda's beautiful birdlife, as Ross's Turacos, Black-and-white Casqued Hornbills and Black-headed Gonoleks all introduced themselves to us, while the unusual Chimp-like call of the Eastern Plantain Eater, amused us as we swam to cool off from the days travels. After a good night's rest at our overnight accommodation in Entebbe, we set off early after breakfast for Kibale. An impromptu visit to the Mabamba Swamps, which was just over an hour's drive away, was where we hoped to find one of Uganda's specials.



En route to the swamps we were able to witness a spectacular sunrise over Lake Victoria, where not only the local fisherman were fishing but so too were the Saddle-billed Storks. On arrival at the swamps we were met by some most helpful local guides, who assisted us onto small motorized boats. Within 20 minutes we found it – the whalehead stork that stands at over a metre tall – the Shoebill. It stood statue-like for the entire time we were there and we were able to get a great close up look in beautiful early morning golden light.

## Bellingham Safaris Uganda Expedition 2017 Trip Report

We would be spending the night just outside of the Kibale Forest at the site of one of the volcanic crater lakes. Kyaninga lodge is built up on the edge of the Lake and we arrived just in time for sundowners to see the sun setting over the magnificent Rwenzori mountain range. En route to the lodge however, we not only had a chance to witness rural Uganda life but also had some great wildlife sightings along the way. Just after leaving the swamps we got a glimpse of our first primate, the very agile Red-tailed Monkey,



who were up in some trees enjoying some early morning fruit pickings. We had our lunch with a pair of Crowned Hornbills and when we took a little break along the roadside we were able to have up close views of the local Ankoli cattle as they were driven around us by their herdsmen and while this was taking place we also had excellent views of the impressive looking Guereza Colobus Monkeys, who were relaxing in the mid-day heat.

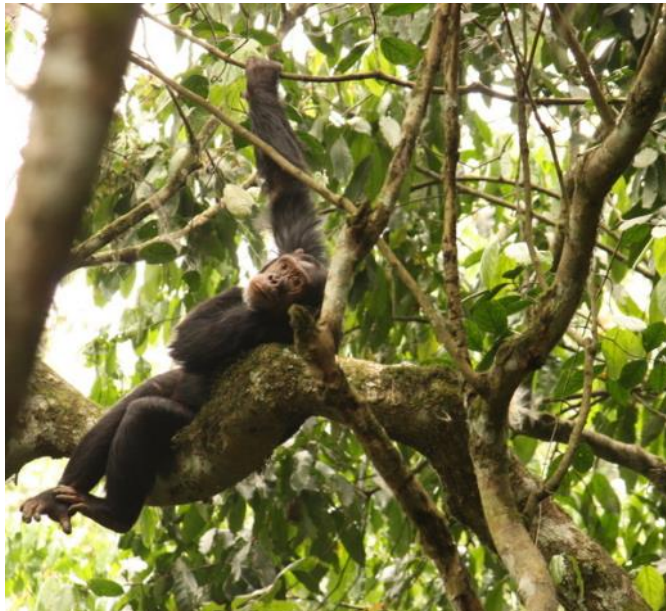
As we continued west, we got see more of the colourful markets, equaled by the splendid Great Blue Turacos that flew overhead. The long ragged tail of the Grey-cheeked Mangabey could not be missed as we had yet another great sighting of these primate's, which are renowned for their powerful jaws, feeding on the fruits of the wild date palms.

We were all extremely excited about our first trek into the forest and went to bed buzzing with excitement. With our packed lunch ready and our full day Chimp trekking permits in hand, we set off for the Kibale Forest. The morning air was mild and conditions were dry. On entering the forest, we were welcomed by Olive Baboons, while at the trekking meeting point Red-tailed Monkeys and Red Colobus Monkeys climbed in the trees overhead.



## Bellingham Safaris Uganda Expedition 2017 Trip Report

After meeting our trekking guide and a quick briefing, we were off – on foot, trekking for Chimpanzees!!! After about 20 minutes of walking the trails inside the forest, we heard a Chimp call. After honing in on it we were incredibly fortunate to find the dominant male of this Chimp family, who lay unperturbed resting on the ground in front of us. Being in his presence was quite unbelievable and then, as if that was not enough, he yawned, got up and then exploded into action, jumping up and smashing the buttresses of a trees with his powerful hands and then called loudly to the rest of his family group, who responded in an acknowledgement of the alpha male. We followed this great ape as he walked his morning patrol through his territory and displayed a few more times with the loud drumming of the trees and calling before he join a small family in one of the fig trees for his breakfast. What a privilege it was to be able to walk in such close proximity to incredible creature and for him and the others not to pay any attention to us and instead for them to just go about their usual activities, which is essentially what the term “habituated” means. Other groups, which are not habituated remain fearful of humans, testament to the great work of the teams of dedicated people, who spend hours trekking these groups, while trying to spend as much time with them, for them to become used to its human visitors.



We moved on to find other family members feeding high up in a very large Sycamore Fig and took a short break from walking in the forest to observe them gorging themselves on the tree’s delicious fruits. We following them when they eventually decided to come down and move to their next meal and stumbled upon a pair who were courting; we did not interrupt their affair. While having our picnic lunch in the forest we were joined by more members of this 120 strong family group, who lounged around in the trees above.

There was a young infant in this group who was still learning the ropes which put on a good show, when it came to its early climbing ability. The beauty of having a full day permit, is that it allowed us to spend as much time as we desired before moving in search of another part of this extended family. And after 6 hours of being in the forest, we decided to call it a day. Just as we were on our way out, we ran into the dominant male again, who was walking straight up the path towards us. We all froze in our tracks and allowed him to walk passed one final time and that image will forever be ingrained in my mind as a finale to phenomenal experience with one of our closest relatives.

We headed back to our lodge, after a day filled with fantastic photographic opportunities and a truly humbling time in one of Uganda’s national parks, which if it were not for all the visitors it receives, would not be a protected wild park for so much of its precious and threatened wildlife.

The following morning after breakfast, we set off for our equator crossing. As we headed south with the snow-capped mountain peaks to our west, which we

## Bellingham Safaris Uganda Expedition 2017 Trip Report

unfortunately could not see as it was quite hazy, we entered the southern hemisphere and the country's famed Queen Elizabeth National Park.



On entering the Park from the north, we found a Martial Eagle on its nest after which we decided to head for some of the Kob lek areas before making our way to the lodge. It proved productive as we found a pride of Lions, which were starting to wake up for the evening. Not far away was a herd of buffalo, who were resting and though it was still quite warm, one couldn't help but feel that there was going to be some action here. The Lions were however biding their time, waiting for nightfall.



Just before reaching the camp we found a small breeding herd of Elephants scattered between the fingered Euphorbias. As we moved parallel to the Kazinga Channel linking the two lakes George and Edward, we scanned for anything that moved and were rewarded with many beautiful birds including White-throated Bee-eaters, which were snapping insects on the wing ahead of us.

On reaching Mweya Lodge, we were treated once again with a beautiful sunset and magnificent views of the Channel, where scores of Hippos and Buffalo, rested in the cool waters. One highlight in the confines of the camp, was watching, up close, a family of Banded Mongooses, grooming a couple of Warthogs, which were resting from the mid-day heat. The next day we had a private boat on the Channel, allowing us to get up close and allowing for a different perspective of wildlife at the water's edge.



Hippos, Crocodiles and Buffalo littered the Channel while fantastic sightings of wading birds moved along the banks. We also had great sightings of Elephants moving to drink while Defassa Waterbuck and Warthogs grazed alongside. Fish Eagles called from their perches and a rare sighting of a leucistic Malachite Kingfisher was a great treat. The African Skimmers were lined up, although we did not get to see them in action.

The following day we headed to the south of Queen Elizabeth Nation Park to the lovely wilderness camp in the Ishasha region. That evening we headed out for a game drive hoping to find the legendary Tree-climbing Lions of Ishasha. We were not so lucky, but we had great view of the first Kob calves of the season, Vervet Monkey and big herds of Buffalo, Topi and Uganda's National animal the Uganda Kob. A full moon graced us for our sundowners in this open savanna woodland. Back at camp we got a glimpse of a Senegal Galago and were treated with whoops from Hyaenas which could be heard throughout the night. In the morning we found a Spotted Hyaena cub at the den, which was close to camp, and spent over an hour watching the rest of the clan members moving around.



These powerful predators all looked well fed and the vultures, Rüppel's Griffen amongst them, which roosted in the trees suggested that they had recently feasted on a large prey.

## Bellingham Safaris Uganda Expedition 2017 Trip Report

We had an early lunch, during which three Giant Forest Hogs came strolling along the banks of the river. These often elusive animals grazed unperturbed by our presence. Just when we thought our grassland savanna experience was over, as we left the Park, we spotted in the distance, two Lionesses hanging in a fig tree.



The hot days and tall grass are possibly two reasons why the Lions climb the trees here; to escape the heat and catch the gentle breeze. Their bellies were also full and moved around uncomfortably on the branch limbs. What a treat! Having spent many year's guiding in the Sabi Sand Game Reserve, where I was fortunate to see many great sighting of Leopards in a similar pose, but never a Lion, this was a sensational way to leave Queen Elizabeth National Park and once again move to the rainforests only this time to Bwindi Impenetrable Forest.

We headed for Buhomo Lodge, which is situated within walking distance to the Gorilla trekking meeting point, and is beautifully raised to make one feel that one is in the forest canopy.



We all awoke early in anticipation for the day's trekking that lay ahead. With trekking canes in hand we headed to our meeting point, divided into groups of eight and were briefed about the rules for trekking and also the individual make-up of the Gorilla family that we were about to trek.

## Bellingham Safaris Uganda Expedition 2017 Trip Report

Nothing could have prepared us for what an unbelievable encounter with the Gorillas we were to have. We trekked two of the three habituated families during our time at Bwindi (the Habinyanja and the Rushegura families) and both yielded absolutely memorable and heart-felt feelings of pure joy! I had a particularly close encounter with Kanywani (a black back), whose name means the 'playful one', who approached me and sniffed my cheek for what felt like an age before moving on. Just being in the presence of these gentle giants was a really humbling experience. The trekking was actually relatively easy on these two days as not more than an hour was spent moving to where the family groups had rested the night before and then tracking them to find them.



Once again, as with the Chimps, these graceful goliaths were not in the least interested in us, and moved around either feeding on plants such as figs or wild celery amongst others. We had great views of both Silverbacks in each family group as well as some of the infants which ranged between 14 and 18 months. Although only being permitted to spend one hour with the family

once you find them, is still gives ample opportunity to observe their natural behavior in unspoilt habitat; an experience that will go down with anyone who is fortunate enough to enjoy their presence, truly soul-touching!

Birding on the final afternoon around the lodge also provided a few specials including Bar-tailed Trogon, Bocage's and Many-coloured Bush Shrike and Blue-shouldered Robin-Chat to mention but a few as well as a fantastic sighting of a family of L'Hoest's Monkeys.





## Bellingham Safaris Uganda Expedition 2017 Trip Report

There was also time to walk up to a nearby craft market to get some mementos to bring home for the family. Uganda is full of friendly and welcoming faces and this was warmly felt throughout the tour. Our last evening together was full of laughs as it was throughout the tour and we all toasted to a particularly great time together with so much incredible wildlife witnessed; a real privilege to have spent quality time with such an enthusiastic group of guests, a big thank you for joining us on such a wonderful trip and to have shared with you most of the wonders Uganda had to offer was an absolute pleasure.

The following morning we chartered a flight back to Entebbe and said our farewells with memories that will last a lifetime!

A special thanks to our local guide Livingstone for his kind nature and wealth of knowledge and to all the respective lodges where we stayed for the incredible hospitality that was shown throughout the tour. Also, a big thank you to all the trekking guides, who spend each day in the forest informing guests about the need for conservation and the special role that they play in preserving such habitat and the animals that reside within.

Photo Credits: Simon Bellingham and Greg Whelan

### **Mammal & Bird species spotted on our Uganda Expedition:**

#### **Mammals:**

##### **RODENTIA - SQUIRRELS (SCIURIDAE)**

Böhm's Squirrel *Paraxerus boehmi*

Red-legged Sun Squirrel *Heliosciurus rufobrachium*

##### **LAGOMORPHA - HARES (LEPORIDAE)**

Scrub Hare *Lepus saxatilis*

##### **PRIMATES – APES (HOMINIDAE)**

Mountain Gorilla *Gorilla gorilla beringei*

Chimpanzee *Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii*

##### **- OLD WORLD MONKEYS (CERCOPITHECIDAE)**

Olive Baboon *Papio anubis*

Grey-cheeked Mangabey *Lophocebus albigena johnstoni*

Vervet Monkey *Chlorocebus pygerythrus*

L'Hoest's Monkey *Cercopithecus l'hoesti*

Red-tailed Monkey *Cercopithecus ascanius*

Central Africa Red Colobus *Piliocolobus oustaleti tephrosceles*

Guereza Colobus *Colobus guereza*

##### **- LORISIDS & GALAGOS (LORIDAE)**

Senegal Galago *Galago senegalensis*

Bellingham Safaris Uganda Expedition 2017 Trip Report

**CARNIVORA**

**- CATS (FELIDAE)**

Lion *Panthera leo*

**- HYAENAS (HYAENIDAE)**

Spotted Hyaena *Crocuta crocuta*

**- AARDWOLF (PROTELIDAE)**

Aardwolf *Proteles cristatus septentrionalis*

**- MONGOOSES (HERPESTRIDAE)**

Banded Mongoose *Mungos mungo*

**PROBOSCIDEA - ELEPHANTS (ELEPHANTIDAE)**

Savanna Elephant *Loxodonta africana*

**ARTIODACTYLA - HIPPOPOTAMUS (HIPPOPOTAMIDAE)**

Hippopotamus *Hippopotamus amphibious*

**- PIGS (SUIDAE)**

Common Warthog *Phacochoerus africanus*

Giant Forest Hog *Hylochoerus meinertzhageni*

**- ANTELOPE & BUFFALO (BOVIDAE)**

African Buffalo *Syncerus caffer*

Uganda Kob *Kobus kob thomasi*

Defassa Waterbuck *Kobus ellipsiprymnus*

Topi *Damaliscus lunatus jimela*



**Birds:**

<b>GALLIFORMES</b>	<b>- GUINEAFOWL (NUMIDIDAE)</b>
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>
	<b>- FOWL &amp; ALLIES (PHASIANIDAE)</b>
Red-necked Spurfowl	<i>Pternistis afer</i>
<b>ANSERIFORMES</b>	<b>- DUCKS &amp; GEESE (ANATIDAE)</b>
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>
Yellow-billed Duck	<i>Anas undulata</i>
<b>PELECANIFORMES</b>	<b>- EGRETS, HERONS &amp; BITTERNs (ARDEIDAE)</b>
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>
Goliath Heron	<i>Ardea goliath</i>
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>
Yellow-billed Egret	<i>Ardea brachyrhyncha</i>
Intermediate Egret	<i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>
Green-backed Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>
<b>IBISES &amp; SPOONBILLS</b>	<b>- THRESKIORNITHIDAE</b>
Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>
Hadeda Ibis	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>
<b>HAMERKOP</b>	<b>- SCOPIIDAE</b>
Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>
<b>SHOEBILL</b>	<b>- BALAENICIPITIDAE</b>
Shoebill	<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>
<b>PELICANS</b>	<b>- PELECANIDAE</b>
Pink-backed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>
<b>SULIFORMES</b>	<b>- DARTERS (ANHINGIDAE)</b>
African Darter	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>
<b>CORMORANTS</b>	<b>- PHALACROCORACIDAE</b>
Long-tailed Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo africanus</i>
<b>CICONIIFORMES</b>	<b>- STORKS (CICONIIDAE)</b>
Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>
African Openbill	<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>
Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>
Saddle-billed Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>
Marabou Stork	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>

Bellingham Safaris Uganda Expedition 2017 Trip Report

**ACCIPITRIFORMES**

Osprey

**- OSPREY (PANDIONIDAE)**

*Pandion haliaetus*

**- EAGLES, KITES & VULTURES (ACCIPITRIDAE)**

Black Kite

*Milvus migrans*

African Fish Eagle

*Haliaeetus vocifer*

Palm-nut Vulture

*Gypohierax angolensis*

Hooded Vulture

*Necrosyrtes monachus*

White-backed Vulture

*Gyps africanus*

Rüppell's Griffon

*Gyps rueppellii*

Lappet-faced Vulture

*Aegyptius tracheliotus*

Brown Snake Eagle

*Circaetus cinereus*

Western Banded Snake Eagle

*Circaetus cinerascens*

Short-toed Snake Eagle

*Circaetus gallicus*

Bateleur

*Terathopius ecaudatus*

Montagu's Harrier

*Circus pygargus*

Lizard Buzzard

*Kaupifalco monogrammicus*

Wahlberg's Eagle

*Aquila wahlbergi*

Martial Eagle

*Polemaetus bellicosus*

Long-crested Eagle

*Lophaetus occipitalis*

Cassin's Hawk-Eagle

*Spizaetus africanus*

**FALCONIFORMES**

**- KESTRELS & FALCONS (FALCONIDAE)**

Grey Kestrel

*Falco ardosiaceus*

**OTIDIFORMES**

**- BUSTARDS (OTIDIDAE)**

Black-bellied Bustard

*Lissotis melanogaster*

**GRUIFORMES**

**- RAILS, CRAKES & COOTS (RALLIDAE)**

Black Crake

*Amaurornis flavirostra*

**CHARADRIIFORMES**

**- THICK-KNEES (BURHINIDAE)**

Eurasian Stone-Curlew

*Burhinus oediconemus*

Water Thick-knee

*Burhinus vermiculatus*

Senegal Thick-knee

*Burhinus senegalensis*

Spotted Thick-knee

*Burhinus capensis*

**- PLOVERS & LAPWINGS (CHARADRIIDAE)**

Long-toed Lapwing

*Vanellus crassirostris*

Spur-winged Lapwing

*Vanellus spinosus*

Senegal Lapwing

*Vanellus lugubris*

Wattled Lapwing

*Vanellus senegallus*

Little Ringed Plover

*Charadrius dubius*

Common Ringed Plover

*Charadrius hiaticula*

Bellingham Safaris Uganda Expedition 2017 Trip Report

	<b>- STILTS &amp; AVOCETS (RECURVIROSTRIDAE)</b>
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
	<b>- JACANAS (JACANIDAE)</b>
African Jacana	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>
	<b>- WADERS &amp; SANDPIPERS (SCOLOPACIDAE)</b>
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>
	<b>- COURSERS &amp; PRATINCOLES (GLAREOLIDAE)</b>
Temminck's Courser	<i>Cursorius temminckii</i>
	<b>- GULLS (LARIDAE)</b>
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>
Grey-hooded Gull	<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>
	<b>- TERNS (STERNIDAE)</b>
White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>
	<b>- SKIMMERS (RYNCHOPIDAE)</b>
African Skimmer	<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>
<b>COLUMBIFORMES</b>	<b>- PIGEONS &amp; DOVES (COLUMBIDAE)</b>
Mourning Dove	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i>
Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>
Ring-necked Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>
Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>
Blue-spotted Wood Dove	<i>Turtur afer</i>
<b>MUSOPHAGIFORMES - TURACOS &amp; GO-AWAY-BIRDS (MUSOPHAGIDAE)</b>	
Great Blue Turaco	<i>Corythaeola cristata</i>
Ross's Turaco	<i>Musophaga rossae</i>
Bare-faced Go-away-bird	<i>Corythaixoides personatus leopoldi</i>
Eastern Plantain-eater	<i>Crinifer zonurus</i>
<b>CUCULIFORMES</b>	<b>- CUCKOOS &amp; COUCALS (CUCULIDAE)</b>
Yellowbill	<i>Ceuthmochares aereus</i>
Black Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus clamosus</i>
Red-chested Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>
Klaas's Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>
<b>STRIGIFORMES</b>	<b>- OWLS (STRIGIDAE)</b>
Spotted Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo africanus</i>

Bellingham Safaris Uganda Expedition 2017 Trip Report

<b>CAPRIMULGIFORMES</b>	<b>- NIGHTJARS (CAPRIMULGIDAE)</b>
Montane Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus poliocephalus</i>
<b>APODIFORMES</b>	<b>- SWIFTS &amp; SPINETAILS (APODIDAE)</b>
Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>
Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>
<b>TROGONIFORMES</b>	<b>- TROGONS (TROGONIDAE)</b>
Bar-tailed Trogon	<i>Apaloderma vittatum</i>
<b>COLIIFORMES</b>	<b>- MOUSEBIRDS (COLIIDAE)</b>
Speckled Mousebird	<i>Colius striatus</i>
<b>CORACIIFORMES</b>	<b>- ROLLERS (CORACIIDAE)</b>
Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>
	<b>- KINGFISHERS (ALCEDINIDAE)</b>
Grey-headed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>
Striped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>
Woodland Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>
African Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Ispidina picta</i>
Malachite Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo cristata</i>
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>
	<b>- BEE-EATERS (MEROPIIDAE)</b>
Little Bee-eater	<i>Merops pusillus</i>
Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater	<i>Merops oreobates</i>
Red-throated Bee-eater	<i>Merops bullocki</i>
White-throated Bee-eater	<i>Merops albicollis</i>
Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	<i>Merops persicus</i>
Madagascar Bee-eater	<i>Merops superciliosus</i>
<b>BUCEROTIFORMES</b>	<b>- WOOD-HOOPOES (PHOENICULIDAE)</b>
Common Scimitarbill	<i>Rhinopomastus cyanomelas</i>
	<b>- HORNBILLS (BUCEROTIDAE)</b>
Crowned Hornbill	<i>Tockus alboterminatus</i>
African Grey Hornbill	<i>Tockus nasutus</i>
Black-and-white-casqued Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes subcylindricus</i>
<b>PICIFORMES</b>	<b>- BARBETS &amp; TINKERBIRDS (LYBIIDAE)</b>
Speckled Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus scolopaceus</i>
Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus chrysoconus</i>
Double-toothed Barbet	<i>Lybius bidentatus</i>
	<b>- HONEYGUIDES (INDICATORIDAE)</b>
Greater Honeyguide	<i>Indicator indicator</i>

Bellingham Safaris Uganda Expedition 2017 Trip Report

**- WOODPECKERS & WRYNECKS (PICIDAE)**

Cardinal Woodpecker *Dendropicos fuscescens*

**PASSERIFORMES - WATTLE-EYES & BATISES (PLATYSTEIRIDAE)**

Black-and-white Shrike-flycatcher *Bias musicus*

Brown-throated Wattle-eye *Platysteira cyanea*

**- BUSHSHRIKES, BOUBOUS & TCHAGRAS (MALACONOTIDAE)**

Many-coloured Bushshrike *Chlorophoneus multicolor*

Bocage's Bushshrike *Chlorophoneus bocagei*

Marsh Tchagra *Bocagia minuta*

Black-crowned Tchagra *Tchagra senegalus*

Pink-footed Puffback *Dryoscopus angolensis*

Lühder's Bushshrike *Laniarius luehderi*

Black-headed Gonolek *Laniarius erythrogaster*

**- SHRIKES (LANIIDAE)**

Grey-backed Fiscal *Lanius excubitoroides*

Common Fiscal *Lanius collaris*

**- DRONGOS (DICRURIDAE)**

Fork-tailed Drongo *Dicrurus adsimilis*

**- MONARCHS (MONARCHIDAE)**

Blue-mantled Crested Flycatcher *Trochocercus cyanomelas*

**- FAIRY FLYCATCHERS (STENOSTIRIDAE)**

African Blue Flycatcher *Elminia longicauda*

**- CROWS & RAVENS (CORVIDAE)**

Piapiac *Ptilostomus afer*

Pied Crow *Corvus albus*

**- LARKS (ALAUDIDAE)**

Rufous-naped Lark *Mirafraga africana*

Flappet Lark *Mirafraga rufocinnamomea*

**- SWALLOWS & MARTINS (HIRUNDINIDAE)**

Sand Martin *Riparia riparia*

Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*

Lesser Striped Swallow *Cecropis abyssinica*

**- TITS (PARIDAE)**

White-winged Black Tit *Parus leucomelas*

**- BULBULS (PYCNONOTIDAE)**

Dark-capped Bulbul *Pycnonotus barbatus*

Yellow-throated Leaflove *Chlorocichla flavicollis*

Bellingham Safaris Uganda Expedition 2017 Trip Report

**- CISTICOLAS & ALLIES (CISTICOLIDAE)**

Trilling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola woosnami</i>
White-chinned Prinia	<i>Schistolais leucopogon</i>
Grey-capped Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brachyura</i>

**- WHITE-EYES (ZOSTEROPIDAE)**

African Yellow White-eye	<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>
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**- BABBLERS (LEIOTHRICHIDAE)**

Black-lored Babbler	<i>Turdoides sharpei</i>
Brown Babbler	<i>Turdoides plebejus</i>
Arrow-marked Babbler	<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>

**- STARLINGS (STURNIDAE)**

Greater Blue-eared Starling	<i>Lamprotornis chalybaeus</i>
Splendid Starling	<i>Lamprotornis splendidus</i>
Rüppell's Long-tailed Starling	<i>Lamprotornis purpuroptera</i>

**- OXPECKERS (BUPHAGIDAE)**

Yellow-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus africanus</i>
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**- THRUSHES (TURDIDAE)**

African Thrush	<i>Turdus pelios</i>
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**- CHATS & OLD WORLD FLYCATCHERS (MUSCICAPIDAE)**

Blue-shouldered Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha cyanocampter</i>
White-browed Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha heuglini</i>
Snowy-crowned Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha niveicapilla</i>
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>
African Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>
Sooty Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla nigra</i>
Northern Black Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis edolioides</i>
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>
Swamp Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa aquatica</i>
Cassin's Grey Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa cassini</i>
Dusky-blue Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa comitata</i>

**- SUNBIRDS (NECTARINIIDAE)**

Collared Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna collaris</i>
Green-headed Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra verticalis</i>
Green-throated Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra rubescens</i>
Scarlet-chested Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>
Bronze Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia kilimensis</i>
Marico Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>
Red-chested Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris erythrocerus</i>



**- WAGTAILS, PIPITS & LONGCLAWS (MOTACILLIDAE)**

Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>
African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>
Yellow-throated Longclaw	<i>Macronyx croceus</i>

**- CANARIES & FINCHES (FRINGILLIDAE)**

Yellow-fronted Canary	<i>Crithagra mozambica</i>
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**- OLD WORLD SPARROWS (PASSERIDAE)**

Northern Grey-headed Sparrow	<i>Passer griseus</i>
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**- WEAVERS & WIDOWBIRDS (PLOCEIDAE)**

Baglafaecht Weaver	<i>Ploceus baglafaecht</i>
Slender-billed Weaver	<i>Ploceus pelzelni</i>
Black-necked Weaver	<i>Ploceus nigricollis</i>
Northern Brown-throated Weaver	<i>Ploceus castanops</i>
Lesser Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus intermedius</i>
Village Weaver	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>
Vieillot's Black Weaver	<i>Ploceus nigerrimus</i>
Yellow Backed Weaver	<i>Ploceus melanocephalus</i>
Brown-capped Weaver	<i>Ploceus insignis</i>
Southern Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes orix</i>
White-winged Widowbird	<i>Euplectes albonotatus</i>

**- WAXBILLS & ALLIES (ESTRILDIDAE)**

White-breasted Negrofinch	<i>Nigrita fusconota</i>
Grey-headed Nigrita	<i>Nigrita canicapillus</i>
Green-winged Pytilia	<i>Pytilia melba</i>
Red-billed Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>
Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu	<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>
Black-chinned Quial-Finch	<i>Ortygospiza gabonensis</i>
Bronze Mannikin	<i>Lonchura cucullata</i>

**- INDIGOBIRDS & WHYDAHs (VIDUIDAE)**

Pin-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua macroura</i>
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**- BUNTINGS (EMBERIZIDAE)**

Golden-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>
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**BELLINGHAM SAFARIS**

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