



## Trip to Botswana

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## Day 1

09/11/14 Sunday

We arrived at Maun airport (from Johannesburg) on time and, after collecting our luggage and meeting Johnny, our guide, we loaded an open safari vehicle. Another quick stop was made at a supermarket to get some lunch snacks, and soon we set off on our four-hour journey to the camp.

At first, our journey was rather fruitless and Mopani forests on both sides of the road produced very little. However, as we got closer to the Okavango, more wildlife became visible (and active later in day), so the mammal list was enriched quickly with our first African Elephant, Burchell's Zebra, Common Warthog, Giraffe, Impala, Tree Squirrel and Yellow Mongoose. Johnny was very keen to press on, so we only shouted the names of the birds that were spotted by the side of the road: Blue Waxbill, Red-billed Francolin, Lilac-breasted Roller, African Grey, Southern Yellow-billed and Red-billed Hornbills, Yellow-billed and Marabou Storks, Fork-tailed Drongo, Arrow-marked and Southern Pied Babblers, Magpie and Southern White-crowned Shrikes, Burchell's Starling, Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver and White-browed Sparrow-Weaver, to name just a few. Numerous raptors were seen, including White-backed and Hooded Vultures, Brown and Black-chested Snake-Eagles, Tawny Eagle and a gorgeous Bateleur posed for us on the top of a tree close to the road.



Later on, our excitement grew, when suddenly, as we turned into a side track, a young male Leopard crossed our path. We spent some time with him and Johnny was able to maneuver his handy safari truck, so we could get the best views and photo opportunities. The Leopard was completely oblivious of our presence, but very alert of his surrounding, because after a peaceful rest, he suddenly rose, scanned the area and at a quick pace rushed into the bushes, knowing something, we obviously had not. It was time to press on.

It was not too long before we had another unexpected encounter, a pack of Wild Dogs resting by the site of the road. Some of them though were sniffing around and turning their heads in all directions, picking up noises we did not hear. From our experience in Kruger National Park, which we had just visited, we knew, it would not be too long before they started hunting again. Sadly, as it was getting late, we had to leave them behind to reach our camp before dusk.

The camp staff travelled earlier and set the safari tents for us, so when we reached the camp at the Khwai Community Concession, a welcoming camp fire and smiley, friendly faces awaited us.

After quickly refreshing ourselves, we were ready for that first beer/wine/cola that never tastes as good as in the true wilderness. Our evening, however, was slightly disrupted, because a vicious, dangerous, violent, monstrous beetle flew into my ear, causing a lot of commotion, before it finally found its way out, with the help of Gordon's ear oil. Apart from giving the boys a performance of a lifetime, I enjoyed enormously the attention of all the boys in the camp! Thank you guys!

Our three course evening meal was served at a beautifully set dinner table and we quickly realised that we were in for a real treat. Tonight, we had sweetcorn



soup, followed by chicken in a delicious wine sauce and fruit salad. Cold wine, soft drinks and Amarula on ice, complimented our dinner wonderfully with a background of Spotted Hyenas calling in the distance. We could not ask for more.

Content, we went to our beds, excited about what the next day may bring for us.

Altogether, we recorded 39 species of birds and 11 species of mammals today.

## Day 2

10/11/14 Monday

Our first 05:00 am wake up call and hot water in the basin of our private tent bathroom came as a surprise to us, but soon we became accustomed to this luxury. And, nothing can beat waking up in the middle of African bush with the sun rising on the horizon, a camp fire lit, a welcoming breakfast awaiting on the table, and the first voice of twittering birds.



At 06:00 am, we were ready for our morning game drive. Straight, as we left the camp, a Burchell's Starling and Yellow-billed Hornbill were spotted; followed shortly by Swainson's and Red-billed Francolins, Spurwinged Goose and Yellow-billed Kite.

Suddenly, a Honey Badger was seen, secretly moving amongst the bushes. Excitedly, we followed it and were led to its den. While debating on the whereabouts of the badger, we had a glimpse of another one in the distance (to a great cheer from Gordon, as it was on his wildlife wish list).

We drove through a rather desolate, but spectacular old stands of Camelthorn *Acacia erioloba* and Leadwood dead trees *Combretum imberbe*, where herds of Zebras and Impalas were browsing, as well as Bearded Woodpecker and Kori Bustard put on display.

As we progressed towards the Khwai river, we recorded Grey-backed Shrike, Red-backed Shrike and Steppe Buzzard. What we saw though by the river, exceeded our widest expectations: two Lionesses were feasting on a freshly killed Buffalo. We spend some time here, watching the Lions digging into the prey, opening its stomach and tearing it apart. Soon their faces were covered in a photogenic blood. As it was getting hot, one of the lions grabbed the buffalo and tried to move it into the shade, but it was too heavy to pull. We were so close to them, we could almost hear their heavy breathing and see the stomachs filled to capacity. One of the Lionesses decided to have a break and moved to the shade given by one of the vehicles, which joined us earlier.





And, when we thought things couldn't get any better, Johnny spotted another Lioness on the opposite side of the river. It looked as if the Lioness was attempting to cross the river and join the feasting Lions. To get a closer view, we drove towards the Lioness and arrived just in time as the full drama started to unfold in front of our eyes. The Lioness approached the river earlier, but the presence of a Hippo in the water deterred her and made her wait until the Hippo moved to a safe distance from the river bank. Still uncertain and giving frequent hisses as she walked into the river, she eventually decided to swim across. As soon as the Hippo spotted the Lioness in the water, it turned around and swam towards it. All of a sudden, a young Crocodile emerged in water from nowhere, and so both, the Crocodile and the Hippo, chased the Lioness. At some point, they both came so close to the Lioness that we thought she had lost the race. We had a nail biting moment and then a great sense of relief when the Lioness emerged from the river unharmed.



Soon, she joined the two other Lionesses and so the feast progressed further. By now, their bodies were covered in blood, but there was still time for mutual affection.

The Khwai Community Concession is located in the north eastern Okavango Delta, next to the iconic Moremi Game Reserve, and covers the area of 1800 square kilometres. The concession was established in 1963 when the wife of Moremi III decided to protect a third of the Okavango Delta for future generations and created the Moremi Game Reserve, in honour of the late Batawana chief. The Moremi Game Reserve was the first wildlife sanctuary to be set aside by a southern African community on their own land. As a consequence, the tribe living within the boundaries of the reserve, agreed to vacate the land and created adjacent Khwai Community Concession, where they developed eco-tourism activities and participate actively in the conservation of the area. The Khwai Community Concession is open to the Moremi Game Reserve and the wildlife wander freely between the two

After spending some time with the Lions, we decided to move further and drove along the river Khwai. Here, we picked up Zitting Cisticola, Coppery-tailed Coucal, Bradfield's Hornbill, Meyer's Parrot and calling Swamp Boubou.

We then had a coffee stop, with one of the many delicious biscuits provided by Johnny. Here, we added to our list Green Woodhoopoe and Squacco Heron.

Further on, we came across a large herd of Giraffe, Waterbuck, Impala on the opposite side of the river and, closer to us, a single bull Elephant was taking a bath in the muddy river. Black Crane and African Jacana were running in the tall vegetation by the river. As we turned back and headed inland, a herd of Elephants headed for water and a cooling bath.

Driving through varied woodland and bushes, we saw a few Emerald-spotted Wood-Doves, Paradise Flycatcher, Puffback, Magpie Shrike and two displaying Woodland Kingfishers. A large Fever Berry *Croton megalobotrys* attracted our attention and soon we were looking at the females of Shaft-tailed Whydah, Long-tailed Whydah and Red-headed Finch. Blue Waxbill and Southern Black Tit were also seen well and Great Spotted Cuckoo briefly crossed our pass.

The day was cloudy and soon heavy rain descended on us. It was time to get back to the camp for a most deserved lunch. By the time we got to the camp though, the rain had stopped.

After having a choice of three scrumptious salads and Tuna babootie for lunch, followed by a short siesta, Johnny took us for a walk around the camp. As we worked our way through the bushes, we crossed the path of a single Elephant and despite assurance from Johnny, it was a bit too close for comfort. Three species of hornbills, Pale Flycatcher and White-crested Helmet-Shrike were also seen.



On our return to the camp, Doug saw a flock of Meyer's Parrots roosting in a nearby tree and we all followed him to get a closer look at them. Later, above the trees in the camp, a female Golden-tailed Woodpecker posed for a picture. We started our afternoon game drive earlier than planned at 03:00

pm and as we left the camp, Crested Francolin and Helmeted Guineafowl were spotted immediately. We came across Long-toed Lapwing, Woodland Kingfisher and Little Bee-eater just before we visited three lions from our early morning sighting. This time, the kill was hidden somewhere in the bushes, out of the sight (but with a watchful Yellow-billed Kite waiting for some scrubs), and only two lionesses were present. They seemed to be completely stuffed, and not doing much, so after a while, we left them behind and drove further.

Soon we came across a Coppery-tailed Coucal, which entertained us for a while. We watched the bird as it collected nest material from the ground and carried it to a nearby shrub.

Sightings of a Senegal Coucal and Lilac-breasted Roller followed, and, as we got closer to the Khwai river, Goliath Heron, Hamerkop, three Wattled Cranes, Tawny Eagle on the nest, Fish Eagle and numerous other waterbird were seen. Game also was abundant and included Waterbuck, Burchell's Zebra, Greater Kudu, Blue Wildebeest, Impala and African Elephant. The greatest excitement though was generated by a Striped-sided Jackal, which is not frequently seen, according to Johnny.



And then, it was time for a "beer break". We stopped by the river and with the background of the sun setting, we saw a Black Cuckoo, Hamerkop and Squacco Heron.

As we headed home, a big flock of Helmeted Guineafowl attracted our attention, but suddenly the car accelerated and before we realized what was happening, Johnny brought us within a touching distance of a pack of about 19 Wild Dogs. There was no stopping though because the dogs were hunting and so were we. We followed them with a speed of a light for some time, going over rough terrain and through the bushes - there was no stopping Johnny! In the process, we came very close to a gorgeous male Red-crested Korhaan. The dogs spread out and it was obvious that they were up to something, and when we finally caught up with them again, they were already scoffing the prey, probably Impala. It was getting dark though and time to call it a day. But, before we turned back, Johnny made sure that other groups saw the pack and we waited for a while until another safari vehicle found us, following Johnny's instructions.

The dinner was delicious again: pan-fried mushrooms with freshly baked buns were followed by lamb chops served with noodles, broccoli and aubergine ("swollen something", as somebody called them in the camp) and, finished off with the vanilla moose. It was wonderful to be treated to such a good meal in the bush, but as soon as we brought additional lights to go over our species check-list, we were surrounded by nocturnal insects; thousands of them, from tiny moths to huge cycads, were dropping on the table and flying around us. It was time to escape to our cozy tents.

Today, we recorded 82 birds and 13 mammals.

### Day 3

11/11/14 Tuesday

Our routine wake-up-call at 05:00 am, followed by a breakfast and a departure at 6:00 am, was the order of the day from now on. At breakfast, we discussed the hyenas that were calling late into the night and kept some of us awake. It was a good start to the day, as Doug spotted a Pearl-spotted Owlet on a tree in the camp.

We headed for the Okavango and our mokoro ride, but *en route*, we checked on the Lions that were feasting on the Blue Wildebeest yesterday. It was amazing how little was left of the prey. The Lions were in the open scoffing





the last remains of the meat on the bones. A Hooded Vulture was walking about in hope of getting some scraps.

As we progressed further, a Fish Eagle flew across, as well as a flock of Comb Ducks and White-faced Ducks. Jameson's Firefinch, Tawny-flanked Prinia, two pairs of Brubru, White-browed Sparrow-Weaver, Rufous-bellied Heron, Brown Snake-Eagle, Meyer's Parrots, Blue Waxbills, Woodland Kingfisher were just a few species that we picked up on the way.

At the edge of the river, we came across two Lionesses. We watched them for a while and as one of them set off in the direction of a herd of Zebras nearby, we thought we would witness the hunt. However, although, the Lioness was within touching distance of Zebras, soon it gave up stalking. Both Lionesses walked away and disappeared into the bushes.

At our first waterhole, there was a plethora of waterbirds including two Black Cranes, about 20 Black-crowned Night-Herons, two Green Herons, Cattle and Little Egrets, Spurwined Goose, Egyptian Goose with some goslings, two African Darters, Common Sandpiper, two Wood Sandpipers and a Pied Kingfisher. A Nile Monitor ran across the road and a giant Verreaux's Eagle Owl was overlooking the waterhole from the top of a tree.

We had our coffee break at another waterhole with a great array of waterbirds: Black-winged Stilt, a few Spoonbills, three Greenshanks, Secret Ibis, Great White Egret, a few Blacksmith Plovers, Water Dikkop and Yellow-billed Stork, amongst others. The excitement came moments later though, when suddenly a majestic Southern Ground-Hornbill was spotted in the distance, followed shortly by a Honey Badger sneaking between the Mopani bushes.

Further along, we recorded Golden-tailed Woodpecker, Black-chested Snake-Eagle, Arnott's Chat, a female Red-headed Weaver, European Bee-eater, two Striped Kingfishers, our first White-crested Helmet-Shrike and African Hoopoe.

As we arrived to take the mokoro ride on the Okavango, we found that the trip was postponed for 40 minutes. There was no problem to fill in the time here and soon we had under our belt Little Bee-eater, Green Woodhoopoe, African Openbill, Saddle-billed Stork, African Jacana, Bateleur and three Yellow-billed Kites. Gordon and Bill were immediately absorbed by the flowers around them.



Soon, we settled in the narrow boats and began our ride. The ride was incredibly scenic, with colourful Mopani forest fringing the waters and Water Lilies *Nymphaea nouchali* filling every water space available.

As we glided silently on the crystal clear waters of the delta, we were able to approach some of the birds very closely: several African Jacanas, Squacco, Green-backed and Rufous-bellied Herons, Black Crake and Fish Eagle. We also had good views of Southern Black Tit, Levillant's Cuckoo, White-backed Vulture, Black-headed Oriole, Woodland Kingfisher, Little Bee-eater, Openbill and Saddle-billed Storks.



On the way back, a few large Elephants came to the edge of the water to drink and added to this wonderful experience.

The ride finished in time for lunch, so we drove back to the camp. Here, we were treated to a lentil, Greek and avocado salads, with lovely fresh buns and a cheese platter.

In the afternoon, we visited the Khwai river again, where we encountered about 20 Crowned Plovers, some having a bath, others involved in aggressive disputes. African Openbills were abundant and our first Grey Plover was spotted.

We came across two Lionesses lying in the grass, but with four other cars around them, we decided to give it a miss and drove away. Soon, we were looking at a Southern Ground-Hornbill feeding in the tall grass. A newly born Impala was trying to follow her mother, but keeping its balance on wobbly legs proved to be difficult.

Later on, Johnny took us to a lovely wetland, where a herd of Lechwe was grazing in the distance. These slender looking antelopes are restricted to northern Botswana and the Caprivi Strip in Namibia, where they are confined only to floodplains and seasonal swamps. They are, after Sitatunga, the most water-loving antelopes and rarely venture more than 2-3 km from permanent water. Our first and only Purple Heron was seen here too.

We returned to the camp via an old stand of Leadwood, where Giraffes and Zebras were crossed our path.

Today, 99 species of birds and 18 species of mammals were recorded.

## Day 4

12/11/14 Wednesday

After a heavy storm at night, we woke up to a calm, fresh and dry morning. Following a 06:00 am breakfast (accompanied by the calls of the Pearl-spotted Owlet), we were astonished how quickly the staff dismantled the camp, which was still soaked with water.

We were leaving the Khwai area today and undertaking a slow drive west to Xakanaxa, situated in the heart of the Moremi Game Reserve.

First though, we followed the riverside and floodplains of the Khwai river and visited the sites that we had seen before. It was worth visiting them though, because this morning, they were teeming with birds.

As soon as we arrived at an open floodplain, Bill spotted our first two Black-backed Jackals, followed shortly by a sighting of a Dwarf Mongoose and a Wild Dog. We also came across three Lionesses feeding, most likely on a baby Impala. But, pressed for time, we continued driving in search of more exciting encounters.

Some birds were noted, including Grey-backed Shrike, a flock of Helmeted Guineafowl roosting together on the top of a dead tree, White-browed Scrub-Robin, Tawny Eagle, and a few Magpie Shrikes. We also had a good view of the Swamp Boubou, a bird that eluded us for a while.

A visit to a waterhole from a previous day was very productive and the presence of mating Western Olive Toad *Amietophrynus poweri* was an immediate hit with all of us. The extremely loud sound of the males with their throat sacs out, echoed across the pond. As soon as one male started calling, others followed.

There were few calling males present in the pool, but the majority of frogs were actually mating; males were clasping the females in amplexus (breeding embrace) and holding on for dear life! It was a truly amazing sight and we spent some time photographing the event.



During the breeding season (in our instance, heavy rain filling the breeding pools might have stimulated the males), males set up a territory near good egg-laying locations, and make a unique call. These calls serve both to attract females and to let other male frogs know that they have claimed a particular territory. The call is made by exhaling air through the larynx to produce a specific sound. The sound is amplified by the vocal sac - a thin membrane of skin under the throat that looks like a balloon when full of air.



Here, also about 20 Black-crowned Night-Herons took to the air and Hamerkops, Black-winged Stilts and African Jacanas were all busy foraging.

As we left, Steppe Buzzards on the top of a tree, generated some confusion. We did not drive far though, when a frantic foraging party of Yellow-billed Storks, various herons and African Spoonbills attracted our attention. As we approached the pool closer, it was obvious that the storm last night had created new feeding opportunities and they all tried to take advantage of it. There was a lot going on, including some aggressive encounters between Yellow-billed Storks and the Spoonbills that seemed to be more successful in getting the fish than the storks. On closer inspection, we started to notice other birds on the edge of the pool, including Wood Sandpiper, Common Greenshank, Painted Snipe, Pied Kingfisher, Comb Duck and Egyptian Goose, Intermediate Egret and Rufous-bellied Heron. A Bearded Woodpecker posed for us soon after we left the pond, and then an unexpected treat awaited us ahead: a food pass



between male and female Southern Ground-Hornbill. It was amazing to be so close to a pair of these birds and witness this rare event. The male followed the female, which seemed to be uninterested in him at first. But, then she suddenly changed her mind, turned around, accepted the offering and holding it in her beak, she walked away. The male, quickly found another offering and followed her again. It looked as if the game had just begun.

We then stopped at the edge of another water body, visited on the previous day as well. Today though, Lechwes were much closer and more obliging, so we had a good look at these local specialities. In addition, we were treated to a fabulous view of an Africa Darter, which seemed to struggle to hold a fish that she just pierced and then carried across the water, and an African Openbill tried to swallow a snail. It was a perfect site to have our coffee break.



The nearby Knobthorn trees *Acacia nigrescens* were home to a flock of Wattled Starling, Bradfield's Hornbill and Olive-tree Warbler.

Our last wetland, before we left Khwai area, was incredibly picturesque and rich in waterbirds. About 200 White-faced Duck took to the air as well as some Comb Ducks. The latter blended so well with the profusion of Water Lilies in the water, that it was difficult to find them. Here, we also saw three Painted Snipes, Red-billed and Hottentot Teals, Dabchick and Wood Sandpiper. When we eventually left the wetland, further along, we picked up a few Ruffs, more Wood Sandpipers, Black Crake and our first Slaty Egret.

As we progressed towards the Moremi Nature Reserve and passed through Mopanie woodlands, scrubs and grasslands, some more interesting species such as Carmine and Blue-cheeked Bee-eaters, Broad-billed Roller, African and Levillant's Cuckoos, Red-billed Quelea and Bradfield's Hornbill were seen. Greater Kudu, Impala, Waterbuck, Common Reedbuck, Burchell's Zebra, Common Warthog, and Giraffe were all encountered *en route*.

We reached the southern gate of the reserve at noon, and as the rain suddenly poured down, we decided to consume our lunch under the cover of a canopy. Chicken drumsticks, chips and freshly baked bread were more than we bargained for. They were simply delicious!



Content and dry, we proceeded further. Vervet Monkeys with young appeared on both sides of the road as we took off and soon a Fireball Lily *Scadoxus mutiflorus* received much of our attention, as well as African Hoopoe, Green Woodhoopoe, Golden-breasted Bunting, Black-chested Snake-Eagle, Golden Weaver, Hartlaub's Babbler and Fish Eagle. Our first Tsessebe was seen here as well as Lechwe at close range.

Later, we picked up Crested and Black-collared Barbets, Cardinal Woodpecker, Retz's Helmet-Shrike and Southern Black Flycatcher. Carmine Bee-eaters seemed to be more abundant here, but distant.

On the more opened floodplain, Woolly-necked Storks seemed to be everywhere and a quick glance at a waterhole, gave us a flash of a Common Pratincole, which took off as soon as it saw us.

A Lion was spotted in the distance, resting on the slight elevation and overlooking its domain, but pressed for time, we ignored it. Closer to the camp, our first Osprey was seen.

We arrived to Xakanaxa camp at 17:00 to fully assembled tents and a camp fire. Amarula, beer and soft drinks were most welcome and soon we were scoffing in yet another scrumptious dinner: carrot soup, followed by roast pork and a pear braised in red wine to finish off.

Our last attraction (or annoyance) of the day were the termites that emerged in their thousands that night.

Altogether, 133 species of birds and 18 species of mammals were recorded today.

## Day 5

13/11/14 Thursday

Another early morning wake-up call, another breakfast and at 06:00 am off we went to inspect a wide-open floodplain in Xakanaxa.

Our immediate encounter was an Elephant crossing the road, followed by our first African Marsh Harrier and Rufous-naped Lark.

A Black-backed Jackal seemed to be a bit indecisive, but eventually disappeared in the distance. Black-faced Waxbill and Scaly-feathered Finch were other new additions to the list.

The early morning light produced nice reflections of a flock of Great White Pelicans and Marabou Storks roosting by a little pond. Here, we also found species such as Ruff, Greenshank, Wood Sandpiper, Blacksmith Plover, Black-winged Stilt, Yellow-billed Stork, Grey Heron, Lesser-striped Swallow and Burchell's Starling.

Burchell's Zebras with a number of Red-billed Oxpeckers perching on their backs and a gorgeous looking Tsessebe drew our attention for a while. Black-backed Puffback, Grey-backed Camaroptera and our first Greater Honeyguide were soon spotted.

A small patch of water was very productive, with three Painted Snipes, three Ruffs, two Wood Sandpipers, our first Marsh Sandpiper, Red-billed Duck and, our first Yellow-billed Duck.

A white, delicate flower of Spider Lily *Pancratium tenuifolium* made Bill jumped off his seat.



By the time we stopped for a coffee break, we had under our belt a number of interesting species, including Marico Flycatcher, Senegal Coucal, Ant-eating Chat, Crimson-breasted Shrike, Common Scimitarbill, our first Brown-crowned Tchagra and White-rumped Swift. Slaty Heron, Great White Egret, Yellow-billed Stork, African Jacana and Hamerkop entertained us throughout our coffee break.

Raptors, after coffee time, were abundant and species recorded included Steppe Eagle, a few Fish Eagles, Brown Snake-Eagle, African Hawk Eagle, Osprey, Bateleur and Yellow-billed Kite.

A number of wetlands *en route* were particularly productive and provided good views of 10 species of egrets and herons, including foraging Black Egret, a few species of storks, including a Woolly-necked Stork, some familiar waders and three Wattled Cranes, which were always a pleasure to see.

On the way to the camp for lunch, we recorded our first European Bee-eater, quite a few Southern Carmine Bee-eaters frantically feeding on thousands of insects in the air, African Pipit, African Paradise Flycatcher, Southern Black Tit, Great Spotted Cuckoo, Cardinal Woodpecker, Brubru and our first Marico Sunbird.

We arrived at the camp at 12:00 and immediately were attracted to two chicks of the Pearl-spotted Owlet sitting on a branch close to the camp. After scrumptious lunch, consisting of selection of fresh salads and vegetable quiche, some of us needed a rest, whilst others went for a stroll around the camp. Grey-backed Camaroptera, Marico Flycatcher, some dragonflies and butterflies were the only active creatures in the heat of the day.

At 15:30 we gathered again for some refreshments before taking off at 16:00.

As soon as we left the camp, our first Dark-capped Bulbul, Fish Eagle and Brown Snake-Eagle were spotted and, a while later, our first pair of Common Ostrich ran across the savannah.

Later, we came across our first Secretary Bird and Red-billed Firefinch, followed by some other attractive birds, such as Long-billed Crombec, Crested Francolin, Hottentot Teal and Rattling Cisticola. As the day was coming to a close, we came across a herd of Blue Wildebeests with a playful baby running between the adults.

We concluded the day with another lovely meal; unexpected fresh Greek salad, followed by lamb and fruit salad. Hundreds of nocturnal insects, once again, appeared uninvited and caused some commotion.

Altogether, 130 species of birds and 12 species of mammals were recorded today.

## Day 6

14/11/14 Friday

We woke up this morning to a lovely sunrise, but the weather forecast did not look promising, so our boat trip planned for today was in jeopardy.

We had a good start to the day though, because as soon as we left the camp, we came across a Tsessebe with three calves, followed by three Black-backed Jackals, Wahlberg's Eagle, African Fish Eagle and African Marsh Harrier.

Birds were abundant, with White-browed Scrub-Robin, Red-backed and Grey backed Shrikes, Red-headed Weaver, Marico Flycatcher, Red-eyed Dove, Swamp Boubou and Bennett's Woodpecker basking in the sun on the top of a tree, were most notable. Baby Impalas seem to be abundant and a Giraffes browsed close to the road, to Bill's utter joy.

Spur-winged Goose, Egyptian Goose and African Jacana were beautifully reflected in the calm waters of a small pond.

A coffee break followed, with a juvenile Bateleur and Black-chested Snake-Eagle flying above us.

We stopped to view a Chrimson-breasted Shrike, but suddenly a Water Monitor ran across the road with a huge Bullfrog in its mouth. We followed it shortly, but the reptile decided to eat its meal in peace and disappeared in the bushes.

Our attention soon was drawn to a pond with an African Darter struggling to swallow a fish it had just caught. In the same pond, a Slaty Heron, Saddle-billed Stork, Moorhen, African Marsh Harrier, White-faced Duck, four Pied Kingfishers and a pair of our first and the last African Pygmy-Goose, received our undivided attention. A bull Elephant tried to find its way to the water as well.

At 10:35 am, we were back at the camp for an early lunch (sausages and three salads, Greek, coleslaw and avocado. Here, we had unexpected visitors: Hartlaub's Babbler and two Woodland Kingfishers.

An hour later, we were off again, and headed for our boat ride. *En route*, we stopped at an open plain where about 100 Marabou Storks shared the space with 32 Yellow-billed Kites and a numbers of Woolly-necked Storks. The aggression between the birds by the side of the pool was quite noticeable and our excitement grew even further when we spotted a Black Stork on the edge of the pool chasing away a Yellow-billed Kite.





Another visit to a waterhole was very productive, with 122 Blacksmith Plovers roosting on the edge, five Little Stints, five Ruffs, five Black-winged Stilts, a Greenshank, 14 Woolly-necked Storks, 35 Marabou Storks, a Water Thick-knee.

An African Skimmer though got us all up, when suddenly it flew in front of us skimming the water surface in its usual manner.

As the day turned out to be rather dull and the heavy clouds were hanging over us, we decided to postpone the boat trip till tomorrow morning, as the weather forecast for the next day was much better.

We headed for a Hippo Pool, a permanent shallow lake with unusually high density of Hippos. Their loud roars echoed across the water. Dense woodland fringing the pool gave almost a spooky feel to the area. The water though was unusually high and driving proved to be difficult. We recorded here Bearded



Woodpecker, Black Crake, Three-banded Plover, Wood Sandpiper, African Darter, quite a few African Jacanas and Great White Egret.

A complex of dead Mopani Trees ("Dead Tree" Island), unable to withstand high salinity, looked rather empty.

Nonetheless, we saw here Lilac-breasted and Broad-billed Rollers, African Hoopoe, a flock of White-winged Terns, Long-toed Lapwing, Swainson's Spurfowl and a Scarlet-chested Sunbird. On the way out, a Lioness with four cubs was spotted in the distance, but unusually for the Lions of this area, it was very shy and led the cubs away into the grasses, as we approached them.

While driving through Mopani forest, we picked up a few species of birds, but our attention was drawn particularly to an unusually high number of baby Impala hiding in the bushes. Some were no more than a day old and adults kept them under the cover here away from predators. Three Wattled Cranes, Hartlaub's and Arrow-marked Babblers were most notable birds.

Lechwe and Common Reedbuck were good sightings here and soon we were looking at a Black-bellied Korhaan. The latter after posing for us for a while, it flew away.

Further along, a herd of Elephants and Giraffes with a hungry foal and Red-billed and Yellow-billed Oxpeckers kept us entertained for a while. Buffalos and Vervet Monkeys were encountered *en route* as well.

We had a brief stop at a water pool, where we previously saw an African Skimmer, but this time there was no sign of it. Instead, we spent some time watching a Mash Sandpiper foraging in the water.

Not far from the camp, we came across a Common Reedbuck lying on the ground. We realized with horror that the whole stomach was missing and Johnny rightly concluded that a Crocodile must have got hold of it while the animal attempted to have a drink at the water pool nearby. Unfortunately, there was nothing we could do to ease its pain and so we left.

Soon, we came across a huge herd of Buffaloes on the move. Hundreds of them kept emerging from the bushes all around us and continued crossing the marshes to join the rest of the herd.

We eventually arrived at the camp for a well deserved dinner. Tonight, we had a pumpkin soup, chicken in a scummy sauce and a vanilla ice-cream.

Altogether, today we recorded 132 species of birds and 19 species of mammals.

## Day 7

15/11/14 Saturday

We had a leisurely morning today and were not woken up until 06:00 am! By 07:00 am, we were all ready to go, with Gordon finishing off his breakfast in the vehicle! A Black-headed Oriole was spotted in the camp before we left.



Our boat was booked for 09:00 am, so slowly moving in that direction, we picked up several birds, including Violet-eared Waxbill, Grey-backed Shrike, another Crimson-breasted Shrike, Little Bee-eater, three Southern Ground Hornbills, Crested Barbet, Blue Waxbill, Jameson's Firefinch and numerous waterbirds. Johnny pointed to us a nest of a Foam-nest (-ing) Frog *Chiromantis* sp. The female initially lays an egg mass without a foam coating, but later, she produces a foamy liquid and evenly covers the eggs.

As we drove further, the dry expansive plain was dotted with antelopes, including a handsome Tsessebe. A Black-backed Jackal was snooping around and a Slender Mongoose was chased by a Cape Crow. We also came across 15 Magpie Shrikes, Brown Snake-Eagle, Hooded Vulture and a new species was added to the list, an African Quailfinch.

As we arrived to "African Skimmer" site, an Elephant tried to reach the upper foliage of trees and got increasingly frustrated – at some point, we thought it was going to push the tree down, but it gave up and walked away. The pond was a bit quieter than yesterday, but we found Black-winged Stilt and Marsh Sandpiper quite amusing as they foraged side by side. A Kittlitz's Plover fussed over a little chick running about in the open.

There was enough time to have a quick coffee and biscuits before we launched our boat on the Muanachira Channel.

We were moving swiftly though the narrow channels of the delta, picking up numerous birds, including Rufous-bellied Heron, Black Coucal, Malachite Kingfisher, Chirping and Luapula Cisticolas, Black Crane, Stonechat, Dark-capped Bulbul, numerous African Jacanas and the most anticipated Lesser Jacana.

It started to drizzle, so we decided to have a break for lunch and hide from the rain. But, when the rain had stopped, the ants invaded our lunch space.

We eventually reached the Godikwe Heronry, the biggest of its kind in southern Africa. This was a spectacular sight with hundreds of herons and egrets, African Spoonbills, African Darters, Yellow-billed Storks and Marabou Storks breeding side by side and bickering noisily. The majority of them had grown-up chicks. The colony was so buzzing, and it was almost too much to take in, so we hung about here for a while.



On the way back, we stopped on a few occasions to view some birds (eg. African Fish Eagle), but the biggest excitement was when we passed by a big bull Elephant by almost at touching distance of us. By the time we reached safe ground, it was 14:00.

There was still plenty of time though for an afternoon game/birdwatching drive, so we returned briefly to our "African Skimmer" site. This time, the pond and the surrounding ground were teeming with birds, with 120 Blacksmith Plovers, 50 Sacred Ibises, Little Stint, Grey Heron, African Darter and about 20 Ruffs.

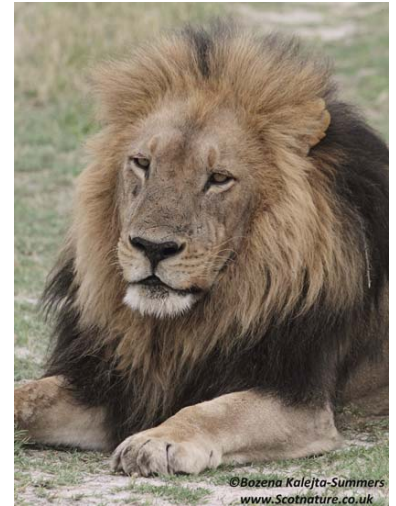
As we progressed towards the camp, raptors seemed to perk up and we saw a number of Lappet-faced Vultures, Tawny Eagles, Bateleur, Wahlberg's Eagle and A. Marsh Harrier. Other birds included more Chromson-breasted Shrikes and Red-backed Shrikes as well as our first White-bellied Sunbird. A Black-backed Jackal also wandered about.



Not far from the camp, we came across two Lions having a little siesta. We approached them incredibly closely and although they yawned, turned around and posed for the pictures, they refused to give us an energizing performance, and so we decided to go back to the camp and check on them later.

At 17:00, an hour later, we revisited the Lions and found them in exactly the same spot and even the same position – they simply decided to rest. The agitated Blacksmith and Crowned Plovers seemed to attract more of our attentions than the Lions. When two other vehicles joined us, it was time to leave.

This was our last night at the camp and so we had a lovely feast and reminiscence about the fabulous trip. However, Johnny had something else up his sleeve, and to our utter surprise and joy, the stuff of the camp gave us a stunning performance and sang for us. We could hear roaring Lions around the camp, and although, at times it felt almost uncomfortable, it was truly unforgettable.



Today, we recorded 127 bird species and 15 species of mammals.

## Day 8

16/11/14 Sunday

Following our standard early morning breakfast, we said farewell to our camp staff and undertook the drive back to Maun. But, what an eventful drive it was!

As we drove through an open plain, we saw two and, later, four Black-backed Jackals and numerous birds, including our first White-headed Vulture in Xakanaxa area. A Slender, Dwarf and a Banded Mongooses were recorded *en route*.

Seeing a flock of Great White Pelicans by the water pool in the distance, we decided to pay them a quick visit. Johnny has just managed to position the vehicle to give us the best view, when Doug shouted with excitement: “Leopard”!



And so there it was, a young male emerged from the bushes on the opposite side of the pond and walked along its edge. Judging by its behaviour, it was clear to Johnny that the Leopard was going to jump across the stream to our side. Johnny, again positioned us well and we did not wait long for the jump of the century! It was a leap not to be missed and we all saw it well, but sadly, not all of us managed to take that winning shot!

Another vehicle arrived in response to Johnny’s signaling, but they missed the crucial moment. The Leopard walked into the bushes and, after pausing once more to look at us, it disappeared.

We had a quick coffee break overlooking the pool and soon after, we started our long journey to Maun.

We arrived with plenty of time to spare and since the check-in counter was closed, we went for lunch to a restaurant nearby. We were advised to leave our luggage with a local guy who ensured he would take care of it. However, there was a bit of confusion, when our lunch was cut short and we had to rush to the terminal building to secure our place in a queue. Soon though we were sitting in the lounge and waited for our plane. Some of us were heading for Johannesburg and home, whereas others were flying to Cape Town, to spend another week indulging in good food, photographing and birding (in that order!).

*It was a fabulous tour, so thank you guys for being such lovely, passionate, inquisitive and good humoured companions. And, thank you Johnny, for giving us one of the best experiences of the African bush!*

### List of birds seen

Bird species		09/11	10/11	11/11	12/11	13/11	14/11	15/11	16/11
		Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
1	Little Grebe				X	X			
2	White-breasted Cormorant			X					
3	Reed Cormorant	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
4	African Darter		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5	Great White Pelican				X	X		X	X
6	Golliath Heron		X			X	X	X	X
7	Purple Heron			X					
8	Grey Heron			X	X	X	X	X	X
9	Yellow-billed Egret				X	X			
10	Great Egret		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11	Little Egret			X	X	X	X	X	X
12	Cattle Egret		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
13	Squacco Heron		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
14	Black Heron			X		X	X		
15	Slaty Egret				X	X	X	X	
16	Rufous-bellied Heron			X	X		X	X	
17	Black-crowned Night Heron			X	X			X	
18	Green-backed Heron			X	X	X	X		
19	Black Stork						X		
20	Yellow-billed Stork	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
21	Marabou Stork	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
22	Saddle-billed Stork			X	X	X	X	X	
23	African Openbill		X	X	X	X			
24	Woolly-necked Stork				X	X	X	X	X
25	African Spoonbill	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
26	Hamerkop		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
27	Hadeba Ibis	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
28	Glossy Ibis					X	X		X
29	African Sacred Ibis	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
30	Spur-winged Goose		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
31	Egyptian Goose		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
32	Comb Duck			X	X				
33	White-faced Duck			X	X		X	X	X
34	African Pygmy Goose						X		
35	Yellow-billed Duck					X	X	X	X
36	Red-billed Teal				X	X	X	X	X
37	Hottentot Teal				X	X			
38	Lappet-faced Vulture						X	X	
39	White-headed Vulture								X
40	White-backed Vulture	X	X	X	X				X
41	Hooded Vulture	X		X	X			X	
42	African Fish Eagle		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
43	Osprey				X	X			
44	Bateleur	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
45	Brown Snake Eagle	X				X	X	X	X
46	Black-chested Snake Eagle	X		X	X		X		
47	Steppe Eagle			X	X	X	X		X
48	Lesser Spotted Eagle								
49	Tawny Eagle	X	X	X	X			X	X
50	Martial Eagle		X						
51	African Hawk-Eagle					X			
52	Wahleberg's Eagle				X		X	X	X
53	Steppe Buzzard		X		X				
54	African Marsh Harrier					X	X	X	X
55	Yellow-billed Kite		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
56	Black-shouldered Kite						X	X	



	Bird species	09/11	10/11	11/11	12/11	13/11	14/11	15/11	16/11
		Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
57	Gabar Goshawk				X				
58	Red-billed Francolin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
59	Swainson's Spurfowl		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
60	Crested Francolin		X			X	H	H	X
61	Helmeted Guineafowl	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
62	Common Ostrich					X	X	X	X
63	Common Quail						X		
64	Common Moorhen						X		
65	Black Crake		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
66	African Jacana		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
67	Lesser Jacana							X	
68	Secretarybird					X			
69	Wattled Crane		X			X	X	X	
70	Kori Bustard	X	X						
71	Black-bellied Bustard						X		
72	Red-crested Korhann		X			X			
73	Black-winged Stilt			X	X	X	X	X	X
74	Pied Avocet								
75	Three-banded Plover			X		X	X	X	
76	Kittlitz's Plover						X	X	
77	Crowned Lapwing (Plover)	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
78	Long-toed Lapwing		X	X	X		X	X	
79	Blacksmith Lapwing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
80	Ruff			X	X	X	X	X	X
81	Little Stint						X	X	
82	Common Sandpiper		X	X	X				
83	Wood Sandpiper		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
84	Common Greenshank			X	X	X	X	X	
85	Marsh Sandpiper					X	X	X	
86	Greater Painted Snipe				X	X		X	
87	Black-winged Pratincole				X				
88	Spotted Thick-knee	H	X	X					
89	Water Thick-knee				X	X	X	X	
90	White-winged Tern						X		
91	Whiskered Tern								X
92	Double-banded Sandgrouse				X		X		
93	Rock Dove	X							
94	African Mourning Dove				X		X		
95	Red-eyed Dove		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
96	Cape Turtle-Dove	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
97	Laughing Dove	X			X				
98	African Green-Pigeon						X	X	
99	Emerald-spotted Wood-Dove		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
100	Meyer's Parrot		X	X	X		X		
101	Grey Go-Away-Bird	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
102	African Cuckoo				X				
103	Black Cuckoo		X		H		X	X	X
104	Levaillant's Cuckoo	X		X	X	X	X		X
105	Great Spotted Cuckoo		X			X			
106	White-browed Coucal					X	X		
107	Coppery-tailed Coucal		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
108	Senegal Coucal		X	X		X	X	X	X
109	Black Coucal							X	
110	Verreaux's Eagle-Owl	X	X	X					
111	Barn Owl			X					
112	African Barred Owlet				H				
113	Pearl-spotted Owlet			X	X	X	X	X	H
114	Little Swift		X						

	Bird species	09/11	10/11	11/11	12/11	13/11	14/11	15/11	16/11
		Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
115	White-rumped Swift					X			
116	African Palm Swift		X	X	X	X	X	X	
117	Red-faced Mousebird								
118	Pied Kingfisher	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
119	Malachite Kingfisher							X	
120	Woodland Kingfisher		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
121	Grey-headed Kingfisher						X		
122	Striped Kingfisher			X					
123	European Bee-eater					X			
124	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater		X		X		X	X	X
125	Southern Carmine Bee-eater				X	X	X	X	X
126	Swallow-tailed Bee-eater			X		X	X	X	
127	Little Bee-eater		X	X	X	X	X	X	
128	Lilac-breasted Roller	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
129	Broad-billed Roller		X	X	X	X	X		X
130	Southern Ground-Hornbill			X	X			X	
131	Bradfield's Hornbill		X		X		X		
132	African Grey Hornbill	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
133	Southern Yellow-billed Hornbill	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
134	Red-billed Hornbill	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
135	Green Wood-Hoopoe		X	X	X	X		X	
136	Common Scimitarbill				X	X	X		
137	African Hoopoe			X	X		X		
138	Greater Honeyguide					X			
139	Black-collared Barbet				X			X	
140	Crested Barbet				X		X	X	
141	Cardinal Woodpecker				X	X	X		
142	Golden-tailed Woodpecker		X	X	X				
143	Bennett's Woodpecker						X		
144	Beared Woodpecker		X		X	X	X	X	
145	Rufous-naped Lark					X	X	X	
146	Red-breasted Swallow			X					
147	Barn Swallow				X	X	X	X	
148	White-throated Swallow			X					
149	Brown-throated Martin						X		
150	Fork-tailed Drongo	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
151	Black-headed Oriole			X				X	X
152	Cape Crow							X	
153	Southern Black Tit		X	X	X	X			
154	Arrow-marked Babbler	X		X	X	X	X	X	
155	Southern Pied Babbler	X		X		X			
156	Hartlaub's Babbler				X	X	X	X	X
157	Dark-capped Bulbul					X	X	X	
158	African Stonechat						X	X	
159	Arnott's Chat			X					
160	White-browed Robin-Chat							X	
161	White-browed Scrub-Robin			X	X	X	X	X	X
162	Olive-tree Warbler				X				
163	Grey-backed Camaroptera		X	X	X	X	X		X
164	Long-billed Crombec			X		X	X	X	
165	Zitting (Fantailed) Cisticola		X		X			X	
166	Rattling Cisticola		X			X	X	X	
167	Luapula Cisticola							X	
168	Chirping Cisticola						H	X	
169	Tawny-flanked Prinia			X	X	X			
170	Spotted Flycatcher			X	X	X	X		X
171	Grey Tit-Flycatcher					X			
172	Southern Black Flycatcher				X	X			

Bird species		09/11	10/11	11/11	12/11	13/11	14/11	15/11	16/11
		Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
173	Marico Flycatcher					x	x	x	
174	Pale Flycatcher		x						
175	African Paradise-Flycatcher		x			x	x		x
176	Chinspot Batis							x	
177	African Pipit					x		x	
178	Plain-backed Pipit						x	x	
179	Chrimson-breasted Shrike					x	x	x	x
180	Magpie Shrike	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
181	Red-backed Shrike		x		x	x	x	x	x
182	Lesser Grey Shrike				x	x	x	x	x
183	Swamp Boubou		H		x	H	x	x	
184	Brown-crowned Tchagra					x			
185	Grey-headed Bush-Shrike					x			
186	Orange-breasted Bush-Shrike					H			
187	Retz's Helmet-Shrike				x				
188	White-crested Helmet-Shrike			x	x				
189	Southern White-crowned Shrike	x	x			x			
190	Brubru		H	x	x	x			
191	Black-backed Puffback		x	x		x	x		
192	Greater Blue-eared Starling			x			x		
193	Cape Glossy Starling		x	x					
194	Burchell's Starling	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
195	Meves's Starling		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
196	Wattled Starling				x	x			
197	Red-billed Oxpecker					x	x		x
198	Yellow-billed Oxpecker			x	x		x		
199	Scarlet-chested Sunbird						x		
200	White-bellied Sunbird							x	
201	Marico Sunbird					x			
202	House Sparrow								x
203	Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
204	Red-billed Buffalo-Weaver	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
205	White-browed Sparrow-Weaver	x		x	x	x	x	x	
206	Southern Masked-Weaver							x	
207	Red-headed Weaver		x	x		x	x	x	
208	Golden Weaver				x				
209	Red-billed Quelea				x	x	x	x	
210	Fan-tailed Widowbird							x	
211	Pin-tailed Whydah				x	x			
212	Shaft-tailed Whydah		x		x				
213	Long-tailed Paradise-Whydah		x						
214	Jameson's Firefinch		x	x	x		x	x	
215	Red-billed Firefinch					x			
216	Violet-eared Waxbill							x	
217	Black-faced Waxbill					x	x		
218	Blue Waxbill	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
219	Scaly-feathered Finch					x	x	x	
220	Green-winged Pytilia							x	
221	African Quailfinch							x	
222	Golden-breasted Bunting				x				



### List of mammals seen

Mammals	09/11	10/11	11/11	12/11	13/11	14/11	15/11	16/11
	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
1 Chacma Baboon				x		x		
2 Wervet Monkey				x	x	x		
3 Tree Squirrel	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
4 Pouched Mouse				x				
5 Black-backed Jackal				x	x	x	x	x
6 Side-striped Jackal		x					x	
7 Wild Dog	x	x		x				
8 Honey Badger		x	x					
9 Banded Mongoose			x	x				x
10 Slender Mongoose						x	x	x
11 Dwarf Mongoose			x	x				x
12 Yellow Mongoose	x							
13 Spotted Hyaena	H		H					
14 Lion		x	x	x		x	x	
15 Leopard	x							x
16 African Elephant	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
17 Burchell's Zebra	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
18 Common Warthog	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
19 Hippopotamus	H	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
20 Giraffe	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
21 African Buffalo						x		
22 Greater Kudu			x	x	x	x	x	x
23 Waterbuck		x	x	x		x		
24 Lechwe			x	x		x	x	x
25 Common Reedbuck			x	x		x		x
26 Blue Wildebeest		x	x		x	x	x	x
27 Tsessebe				x	x	x	x	x
28 Impala	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
29 Steenbok			x					x

### Reptiles and amphibians seen

1 Nile Crocodile <i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>
2 Water Monitor <i>Varanus niloticus</i>
3 Leopard Tortoise <i>Stigmochelys pardalis</i>
4 Marsh Terrapin <i>Pelomedusa subrufa</i>
5 "Orange-chin"/Snake-eyed Skink <i>Panaspis</i> sp.
6 Foam-nest (-ing) Frog <i>Chiromantis</i> sp.
7 Western Olive Toad <i>Amietophrynus poweri</i>
8 African Bullfrog <i>Pyxicephalus adspersus</i>
9 Sand Lizard spp.

**List of plants seen**  
By Gordon and Bill

	Latin name	English name
1	<i>Acacia erioloba</i>	Camel Thorn
2	<i>Acacia hebeclada</i>	Candle Thorn
3	<i>Acacia nigrescens</i>	Knob Thorn
4	<i>Acacia tortilis</i>	Umbrella Thorn
5	<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	Baobab
6	<i>Albizia harveyi</i>	Common False-thorn
7	<i>Antidesma venosum</i>	Tassel Berry
8	<i>Asparagus africanus</i>	Wild asparagus
9	<i>Berchemia discolor</i>	Brown Ivory
10	<i>Boscia albitrunca</i>	Shepherd's Tree
11	<i>Boscia mossambicensis</i>	Broad-leaved Shepherd's Tree
12	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Pennywort
13	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Tsamma Melon
14	<i>Colophospermum mopane</i>	Mopane
15	<i>Combretum hereroense</i>	Russet Bushwillow
16	<i>Combretum imberbe</i>	Leadwood
17	<i>Crassocephalum picridifolium</i>	Water Thickhead
18	<i>Crotalaria laburnifolia</i>	Large Rattle Pod
19	<i>Croton megalobotrys</i>	Fever Berry Bush
20	<i>Cyclosorus interruptus</i>	Water Fern
21	<i>Cycnium tubulosum</i>	Vlei Ink Flower
22	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch-grass
23	<i>Cyperus fulgens</i>	Shiny Sedge
24	<i>Cyperus papyrus</i>	Papyrus
25	<i>Cyperus pectinatus</i>	Comb Sedge
26	<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	Kalahari Christmas Tree
27	<i>Diospyros licoedes</i>	Kalahari Star Apple
28	<i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i>	Jackal-berry or African Ebony
29	<i>Eliocharis acutangula</i>	Arrow Sedge
30	<i>Eulophiala brifolia</i>	Pink Water Orchid
31	<i>Ficus thonningii</i>	Common Wild Fig
32	<i>Ficus verruculosa</i>	Water Fig
33	<i>Gymnosporia senegalensis</i>	Confetti Tree
34	<i>Harpagophytum procumbens</i>	Devil's Claw
35	<i>Heliotropium ovalifolium</i>	Grey-leaf Heliotrope
36	<i>Hibiscus calyphyllus</i>	Wild Stockrose
37	<i>Hyphaena petersiana</i>	Real Fan Palm
38	<i>Jasminum fluminense</i>	Wild Jasmine
39	<i>Kigelia africana</i>	Sausage Tree
40	<i>Lagenaria sphaerica</i>	Monkey Apple
41	<i>Laggera decurrens</i>	Yellow Wild Sage
42	<i>Lanata angolensis</i>	Purple Lanata
43	<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i>	Wild Dagga
44	<i>Lonchocarpus capassa</i>	Rain Tree or Apple-leaf
45	<i>Lonchocarpus nelsii</i>	Kalahari Apple-leaf
46	<i>Ludwigia stolonifera</i>	Water Primrose/Shiny Buttercup
47	<i>Mikania saggitifera</i>	Arrow leaved milkweed
48	<i>Nidorella resedifolia</i>	Common Nidorella
49	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i>	Day or Blue Lily
50	<i>Nymphoides indica</i>	Snowflake Lily
51	<i>Ottelia ulvifolia</i>	Water Lettuce
52	<i>Oxycarum cubense</i>	Ball Sedge
53	<i>Pancratium tenuifolium</i>	Spider Lily
54	<i>Persicaria limbata</i>	Knottweed
55	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
56	<i>Potamogeton nodosa</i>	Broad-leaved Pondweed
57	<i>Rotala myrophylloides</i>	Shoestring Waterweed
58	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Salvinia
59	<i>Scadoxus multiflorus</i>	Fireball Lily
60	<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i>	Marula
61	<i>Senecio strictifolius</i>	Yellow Water Daisy
62	<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Flannel Weed
63	<i>Syzygium guineense</i>	Water Pear
64	<i>Trapa natans</i>	Water Chestnut
65	<i>Typha capensis</i>	Cape Bulrush
66	<i>Utricularia gibba</i>	Bladderwort