

(606.) African Marsh Warbler, *Acrocephalus baeticatus*  
can be expected if reedy conditions at watercourses are improved.

619. RUFOUS-EARED WARBLER, *Malcorus pectoralis*

Surprisingly numerous in the open grassveld, usually with an isolated shrub as its base. Also enters the lighter thornveld but avoids the dense types.

621. KROMBEK, *Sylvietta refescens*

In the denser scrub types. Fairly common.

622. BAR-THROATED APALIS, *Apalis thoracica*

A few pairs in the denser scrub.

CISTICOLAE. Of these:—

629 Common Fan-tailed Cisticola, *Cisticola juncidis* and

646 Le Vaillant's Cisticola, *Cisticola tinnis*, could not be found, yet conditions were such that they could be expected.

An unidentified Cisticola of the Cloudscraper group was seen on the open veld but in the absence of an aerial display or a specimen it could not be identified.

637. NEDDICKY CISTICOLA, *Cisticola fulvicapilla*

Numerically weak, and then only at the edge of the riverside scrub and here and there in the hillside scrub.

638. GREY-BACKED CISTICOLA, *Cisticola subruficapilla*

The commonest Cisticola on all the hills and among the hillside scrub. A very typical bird of this country.

651. KAROO PRINIA, *Prinia maculosa*

Fairly common in the shrub-scrub of the hillsides and riversides.

653. NAMAQUA PRINIA, *Burnesia substriata*

Only in the thorny shrubs, mostly *Lyciums*, of the riverside scrub.

(654.) SPOTTED FLYCATCHER, *Muscicapa striata*

Can be expected at irregular intervals.

655. DUSKY FLYCATCHER, *Muscicapa adusta*

Pairs along the rivers where the thorn trees are of better type. Also around the Warden's house under the tall trees.

658. CAPE TIT-BABBLER, *Parisoma subcaeruleum*

Very common wherever there was any scrub-type vegetation even far up the mountainside where the scrub was thinner and where a type of fynbos veld was coming in.

659. LAYARD'S TIT-BABBLER, *Parisoma layardi*

Seen occasionally in the scrub vegetation. Not nearly as common as

the Cape Tit-babbler. Never easy to see, and not a bird to call much. Great care had to be exercised in identification when a non-calling bird was seen moving in a bush. Was seen to eat *Lycium* berries.

663. CHAT FLYCATCHER, *Bradornis infuscatus*

Not common. Openveld with little scrub.

665. FISCAL FLYCATCHER, *Sigelus silens*

A few pairs, usually operating from the edge of riverside scrub into the open spaces, and back.

673. WHITE-FLANKED FLYCATCHER, *Batis molitor*

Fairly common in the *Acacia* thickets, the open scrub and the outer branches of the trees in the riverside scrub.

678. FAIRY FLYCATCHER, *Stenostira scita*

Fair numbers in the scrub veld and the *Acacia* thickets.

682. PARADISE FLYCATCHER, *Terpsiphone viridis*

A pair at the Warden's house and a few pairs down the river in the tunnels formed by the trees overhanging the watercourse.

686. CAPE WAGTAIL, *Motacilla capensis*

Pairs here and there at dams, in open ground and along the stream beds.

692. RICHARD'S PIPIT, *Anthus richardi*

Common on short veld in the open patches between the scattered thorn trees, and in the open grassveld.

(693.) LONG-BILLED PIPIT, *Anthus similis*

Occurrence suspected.

694. PLAIN-BACKED PIPIT, *Anthus leucophrys*

Seen frequently in the stony open country on top of Babylon Toren.

697. ROCK PIPIT, *Anthus crenatus*

Surprisingly common among the boulders on the lower reaches of the many slopes on the valleys. Heard and seen on all visits.

703. CAPE LONGCLAW, *Macronyx capensis*

Many pairs and parties in the open grassveld where the length of grass is suitable.

707. FISCAL SHRIKE, *Lanius collaris*

Pairs in fair numbers here and there, even out in the open veld where the occasional shrub gives perching ground.

(708.) RED-BACKED SHRIKE, *Lanius collurio*

A possible irregular visitor.

709. BOUBOU SHRIKE, *Laniarius ferrugineus*

Common enough in all riverside scrub and in the clumpbushes up the lower slopes surprisingly this typically coastal species.

(711.) CRIMSON-BREASTED SHRIKE, *Laniarius atro-coccineus*

Although this species is not likely to be seen because the Park is far removed from its natural range, it is worth mentioning as illustrating the vagrant habits of some species, that Mr. Hubert James, a well-known ornithologist of Cradock, saw one of these birds on the farm "Doornhoek", adjacent to the present Park, in 1907.

713. TCHAGRA SHRIKE, *Tchagra tchagra*

Fairly well represented in the dense scrub, along with the Boubou, but not as numerous. A nest was found.

717. OLIVE SHRIKE, *Chlorophoneus olivaceus*

Seen on most visits; and identified by other observers. In the denser riverside scrub.

722. BOKMAKIERIE, *Telophorus zeylonus*

Ubiquitous, but less prone to enter the dense riverside scrub.

735. WATTLED STARLING, *Creatophora cinerea*

Flights joined forces with Pied, Red-winged and Pale-winged Starlings to rob the various orchards of figs on the farms now embraced in the enlarged Park. Even without this alien foodstuff, occasional visitations can be expected. Flights were seen outside the Park on several occasions and nesting took place nearby in the 1963/64 season.

744. PALE-WINGED STARLING, *Onychognathus nabouroup*

Always on the rocky and boulder-strewn hillsides, nesting in the narrow cracks in the dolerite faces. Fairly numerous, more so than Red-wingeds.

745. RED-WINGED STARLINGS, *Onychognathus morio*

Mostly in pairs, occasionally in parties; in flocks when fruit ripens in local orchards. Prefer the rocky hillsides but move about in all habitats.

746. PIED STARLING, *Spreo bicolor*

In all habitats but tend to move outside the Park to the farms to feed. Roost in large numbers in the trees around the Warden's house.

751. MALACHITE SUNBIRD, *Nectarinia famosa*

The commonest of the sunbirds. May be in parties of a dozen or more birds at times, feeding on the Lycium flowers in the riverside scrub. Also take aloes on the hillsides.

760. LESSER DOUBLE-COLLARED SUNBIRD, *Cinnyris chalybeus*

Tends to keep to the denser riverside and hillside scrub but ventures forth when food, such as aloes, is present. Fair numbers but seldom conspicuous.

764. DUSKY SUNBIRD, *Cinnyris fuscus*

Seen only twice, along the river and in the thornveld. An inconspicuous bird which can be overlooked.

772. BLACK SUNBIRD, *Chalcomitra amethystina*

Not always present like the Malachite and Lesser Double-collared Sunbirds. Uncommon.

775. WHITE-EYES, *Zosterops virens*

Only the grey-bellied seen in small parties. Around the homesteads and in the scrub bush.

780. WHITE-BROWED SPARROW-WEAVER, *Plocepasser mahali*

Nests only 3 miles from the Park's boundary.

786. CAPE SPARROW, *Passer melanurus*

Common and resident. Numbers fluctuated as did the birds' feeding areas which were mainly concentrated in the salt-bush flats along the edge of the riverside scrub. One flock of about 20 birds was seen out in the open grassveld.

788. YELLOW-THROATED SPARROW, *Petronia supercilialis*

Pairs in the more open scrub veld. Not common.

789. SCALY-FEATHERED FINCH, *Sporopipes squamifrons*

Two small breeding communities found, one about the Picnic Site and another at the base of Groot Kloof. Probably a dozen birds in each.

799. CAPE WEAVER, *Ploceus capensis*

Weak colonies here and there along the river scrub, or scouting over all types of veld on the feed.

803. MASKED WEAVER, *Ploceus velatus*

Even weaker than the Cape Weaver; mostly along the edge of the riverside scrub.

805. RED-BILLED QUELA, *Quelea quelea*

Occasional visitor to the Park. Seen in some numbers a mile from the boundary on several occasions.

(808.) RED BISHOP BIRD, *Euplectes orix*

Nests in some numbers only 3 miles from the Park's borders. Thus if Fluitjesriet were encouraged in the Park this bird would soon be there. Present conditions are not conducive to its staying there.

820. RED-HEADED FINCH, *Amadina erythrocephala*

Irregular visitors to the openveld.

825. SWEE WAXBILL, *Coccyzygia melanotis*

Uncommon in the riverside and hillside scrub.

843. COMMON WAXBILL, *Estrilda astrild*  
In rough grass and scrub along the riverside.
844. QUAIL FINCH, *Ortygospiza atricollis*  
In the openveld.
846. PIN-TAILED WHYDAH, *Vidua macroura*  
Occasional visitor.
857. CAPE CANARY, *Serinus canicollis*  
Small parties roam about the hillside scrubbiness, at weeds around dams, in the open grassveld, and on the disused arable lands.
- (860.) YELLOW-RUMPED CANARY, *Serinus atrogularis*  
Not seen, but can be expected.
861. BLACKHEAD CANARY, *Alario alario*  
Comes and goes in small flocks on the open hillsides.
863. BULLY SEEDEATER, *Crithagra sulphurata*  
Not common; keeps to the scrub veld.
865. WHITE-THROATED SEEDEATER, *Crithagra albigularis*  
In the riverside and hillside scrub. Not common, but perhaps more so than the Bully.
867. STREAKY-HEADED SEEDEATER, *Poliospiza gularis*  
In the scrub bushes, but not common.
871. LARK-LIKE BUNTING, *Fringillaria impetuani*  
In open flocks on the open grassveld but of irregular movement. Plentiful in one place for a while and then gone. Enters the valleyed part of the Park too, even into the low scrub of the hillsides.
872. ROCK BUNTING, *Fringillaria tahapisi*  
Fairly common on all hillsides among the stones and boulders.
873. CAPE BUNTING, *Fringillaria capensis*  
Common on all hillsides among the stones and boulders. Far more so than the Rock Bunting.
874. GOLDEN-BREASTED BUNTING, *Emberiza flaviventris*  
In the open riverside and thornveld, less so on the hillsides.  
The attached table shows not only the various habitats in which the species occur but also the habitats each prefer. From this it will be seen that many species are equally at home under more than one of the listed headings.  
Of more importance from a tourist point of view the reader can determine, merely by running down the columns, what birds are most likely to be seen in each habitat.

In addition to the well-known resident species, the table contains those migratory and vagrant species whose probable incidence is strong, but excludes those of vague or very irregular occurrence, such as are mentioned in the preceding list on the status of the species.

The analysis of this list reveals:—

Species in all habitats ..... 146

Species in Scrub Habitats:

(a) Riverside Scrub ..... 77

(b) Hillside Scrub ..... 90

(c) Acacia Thornveld ..... 92

Species in Openveld Habitats:

(a) Grass and Karoo ..... 74

(b) Summit of Bankberg ..... 24

Species in the kranses and rocks ..... 24

Species at Man-made Environments:

(a) Homestead environs ..... 50

(b) Dams ..... 24

(c) Disused Arable Lands ..... 41

Of the above, only 16 are migrants from beyond the borders of South Africa.

If all the possible and probable bird visitors materialise, as has been suggested in the list of the general status of the Park's birds, the total number of species should rise to between 190 and 200.

#### PREDATORS.

Apart from the natural enemies from among their own kind, small ground mammals such as Suricates, *Suricata suricatta* Erxleben, Yellow Meerkat, *Cynictis penicillata* (G. Cuvier), Small Grey Mongooses, *Myonax pulverulentus* (Wagner), and Stinkmuishonds, *Ictonyx striatus* (Perry) occur.

Grey Monkeys, *Cercopithecus aethiops* Cuv., are scarce, only one troop of six having been seen, but baboons, *Papio ursinus* are plentiful.

Reptiles, including the Rock Leguaan *Varanus albigularis* Davd., are not particularly numerous. Two Yellow Cobras, *Naia nivea*, and a Spotted Skaapstekker, *Trimerorhinus rhombeatus*, were seen on the four visits. Ringhals, *Sepaodon haemachates* and Puff-adders, *Bitis arietans*, are said to occur sparingly.

#### REFERENCES

Acocks, J. P. H. 1953. Veld Types of South Africa. Botanical Survey of South Africa. Memoir No. 28. Govt. Printer, Pretoria.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I have to thank firstly Mr. A. Zondagh who was Nature Conservator at the Park on my first visit, and Mr. P. F. van Straaten, who succeeded him, for the ready advice and practical help they gave me at all times. And I must thank both Mesdames Zondagh and van Straaten for the friendly hospitality accorded to me on all my visits.

In addition, Mr. M. J. Wells, Officer-in-Charge of the Botanic Station, Albany Museum, Grahamstown and his assistants, kindly identified plants for me, and

Messrs. H. W. James and J. H. Neethling were good enough to place their local experience at my disposal. To these I extend my keen appreciation.

## SUMMARY

1. The Mountain Zebra National Park, Cradock, contains about 146 regular species (16 migratory) of birds, a number likely to be increased to 190-200 when vagrants are enumerated in future.
2. The Park is divisible into two broad ecological types—
  - (a) The scrub-bushed areas of the deep valleys;
  - (b) The open grass- and/or Karoobush areas of the plains.The former contains, as at present recorded, some 92 species of birds, the latter about 74.
3. The present state of the watering-points is not readily conducive to the presence of wildfowl, waders, or other waterfowl.
4. Although there is a constant fluctuation of numbers and species in and out of the Park, the general level of bird status appears to remain fairly strong at all seasons, even during the severest droughts.

KEY: 1 — Most Favoured Habitat  
 2 — Next Favoured Habitat  
 x — May be seen there. Status indet.

Rbts. No.	SPECIES	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT						MAN-MADE ENVIRONMENT		
		Scrub			Open			Homestead	Dams	Disused Arable
		Riverside	Hillside	Acacia Thorns	Grass and Karoo	Summit Mountain	Kranses and Rocks			
1.	Ostrich, <i>Struthio camelus</i> ....		2	1	1					1
6.	Dabchick, <i>Podiceps ruficollis</i> ....								1	
54.	Heron, Grey, <i>Ardea cinerea</i> ....								1	
55.	Heron, Blackheaded, <i>Ardea melanocephala</i> ....								1	
72.	Hamerkop, <i>Scopus umbretta</i> ....						Nest	1	2	
80.	Stork, White, <i>Ciconia ciconia</i> ....			2	1					
81.	Ibis, Sacred, <i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i> ....									
84.	Ibis, Hadedah, <i>Hagedashia hagedash</i> ....								1	
89.	Goose, Egyptian, <i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i> ....								2	1
90.	Shelduck, African, <i>Tadorna cana</i> ....								1	1
96.	Duck, Yellow-billed, <i>Anas undulata</i> ....								1	
105.	Secretary-bird, <i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i> ....			2	1					
106.	Vulture, Cape, <i>Gyps coprotheres</i> ....		x	x		x				
123.	Kestrel, Rock, <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> ....		2	1		1				
125.	Kestrel, Lesser, <i>Falco naumanni</i> ....			2						
130.	Kite, Black-shouldered, <i>Elanus caeruleus</i> ....	edge	2	1						
133.	Eagle, Black, <i>Aquila verreauxi</i> ....		1	1		1				
142.	Eagle, Martial, <i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i> ....		2	1		1				
152.	Buzzard, Jackal, <i>Buteo rufofuscus</i> ....		2	2		x				
154.	Buzzard, Steppe, <i>Buteo buteo</i> ....		x	2						
165.	Goshawk, Chanting, <i>Melierax musicus</i> ....		x	2						



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Rbts. No.	SPECIES	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT						MAN-MADE ENVIRONMENT		
		Scrub			Open			Environs Homestead	Dams	Disused Arable
		Riverside	Hillside	Acacia Thorns	Grass and Karoo	Summit Mountain	Kranses and Rocks			
171.	Harrier-hawk, Banded, <i>Polyboroides typus</i> ....	1	1	1				2		
176.	Francolin, Grey-winged, <i>Francolinus africanus</i> ....	2	1	2	1	1				
189.	Quail, African, <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> ....		2		1					
192.	Guineafowl, Crowned, <i>Numida meleagris</i> ....	1	1	1	1					
212.	Coot, Red-knobbed, <i>Fulica cristata</i> ....								1	
216.	Crane, Blue, <i>Tetrapteryx paradisea</i> ....				1				1	
217.	Bustard, Kori, <i>Ardeotis kori</i> ....			x	1					
218.	Bustard, Ludwig's, <i>Neotis ludwigii</i> ....				1					
219.	Bustard, Stanley, <i>Neotis denhami</i> ....				1					
220.	Korhaan, Karoo, <i>Eupodotis vigorsii</i> ....			x	1					
223.	Korhaan, Blue, <i>Eupodotis caerulescens</i> ....			x	1					
225.	Korhaan, Black, <i>Afrotis afra</i> ....			x	1					
238.	Sandplover, Three-banded, <i>Charadrius tricollaris</i> ....								1	x
242.	Plover, Crowned, <i>Stephamibyx coronatus</i> ....			2	1				1	x
275.	Dikkop, Cape, <i>Burhinus capensis</i> ....			1	1			x	x	1
276.	Courser, Burchell's, <i>Cursorius rufus</i> ....				1					
277.	Courser, Temminck's, <i>Cursorius temminckii</i> ....				1					
278.	Courser, Double-banded, <i>Rhinoptilus africanus</i> ....				1					
307.	Sandgrouse, Namaqua, <i>Pterocles namaqua</i> ....				1					
311.	Pigeon, Rock, <i>Columba guinea</i> ....	x	x	x	x		1	x		1
314.	Dove, Red-eyed, <i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i> ....							1		x

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Rbts. No.	SPECIES	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT						ENVIRONMENT MAN-MADE		
		Scrub			Open			Environs Homestead	Dams	Disused Arable
		Riverside	Hillside	Acacia Thorns	Grass and Karoo	Summit Mountain	Kranses and Rocks			
316.	Dove, Cape Turtle, <i>Streptopelia capicola</i> ...	1	1	1	2			1		1
317.	Dove, Laughing, <i>Stigmatopelia senegalensis</i> ...	1	1	1				1		1
318.	Dove, Namaqua, <i>Oena capensis</i> ...	1	1	1						1
343.	Cuckoo, Red-chested, <i>Cuculus solitarius</i> ...	x						x		
348.	Cuckoo, Jacobin Crested, <i>Clamator jacobinus</i> ...	1	1	1						
352.	Cuckoo, Didric, <i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i> ...	1	Over	1	Over	Over		x	Over	
380.	Swift, Black, <i>Apus barbatus</i> ...		Over		Over	Over			Over	
383.	Swift, White-rumped, <i>Apus caffer</i> ...		Over		Over	Over			Over	
390.	Mousebird, Speckled, <i>Colius striatus</i> ...	1	1	2				1		
391.	Mousebird, White-backed, <i>Colius colius</i> ...	1	1	2				1		
392.	Mousebird, Red-faced, <i>Urocolius indicus</i> ...	1	1	2				1		
402.	Kingfisher, Brown-hooded, <i>Halcyon albiventris</i> ...	1		2				1		
404.	Bee-eater, European, <i>Merops apiaster</i> ...			x	x			2		x
418.	Hoopoe, African, <i>Upupa africana</i> ...			x	x			1		
419.	Hoopoe, Wood-, Red-billed, <i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i> ...	edge								
432.	Barbet, Pied, <i>Tricholaema leucomelas</i> ...	1	1	1				2		1
440.	Honeyguide, Greater, <i>Indicator indicator</i> ...	1	1	2						
442.	Honeyguide, Lesser, <i>Indicator minor</i> ...	2	1	1						
445.	Woodpecker, Ground, <i>Geocolaptes olivaceus</i> ...		x	1						
450.	Woodpecker, Cardinal, <i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i> ...	1	1	1			1	x		

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Rbts. No.	SPECIES	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT					MAN-MADE ENVIRONMENT		
		Scrub		Open			Environs Homestead	Dams	Disused Arable
		Riverside	Hillside	Acacia Thorns	Grass and Karoo	Summit Mountain	Kranses and Rocks		
453.	Wryneck, Red-throated, <i>Jynx ruficollis</i> ....	1	1	1					
463.	Lark, Thick-billed, <i>Calendula magnirostris</i> ....				1	x			
466.	Lark, Clapper, <i>Mirafra apiata</i> ....				1				
474.	Lark, Spike-heeled, <i>Certhilauda albofasciata</i> ....				1				
475.	Lark, Long-billed, <i>Certhilauda curvirostris</i> ....				1				
488.	Lark, Red-capped, <i>Tephrocorys cinerea</i> ....				1				
493.	Swallow, European, <i>Hirundo rustica</i> ....		Over		1			x	
495.	Swallow, White-throated, <i>Hirundo albigularis</i> ....		Over		x			1	
498.	Swallow, Pearl-breasted, <i>Hirundo dimidiata</i> ....							1	
502.	Swallow, Larger Striped, <i>Cecropis cucullata</i> ....		Over			Over		1	
506.	Martin, Rock, <i>Ptyonoprogne fulgula</i> ....		Over		x	1		1	
509.	Sandmartin, African, <i>Riparia paludicola</i> ....							1	
522.	Crow, Pied, <i>Corvus albus</i> ....		x	2	1				
523.	Crow, Black, <i>Corvus capensis</i> ....			x	1				
524.	Raven, White-necked, <i>Corvus albicollis</i> ....		1	1	1	1			
525.	Tit, Grey, <i>Parus afer</i> ....	1	1	2					
531.	Tit, Penduline, <i>Anthoscopus minutus</i> ....	2	2	1					
544.	Bulbul, Red-eyed, <i>Pycnonotus nigricans</i> ....	1	1	1					
551.	Bulbul, Sombre, <i>Andropadus importunus</i> ....	1	2						
553.	Thrush, Cape, <i>Turdus olivaceus</i> ....	1	x					1	
564.	Chat, Mountain, <i>Oenanthe monticola</i> ....		1	x	2	x	1		

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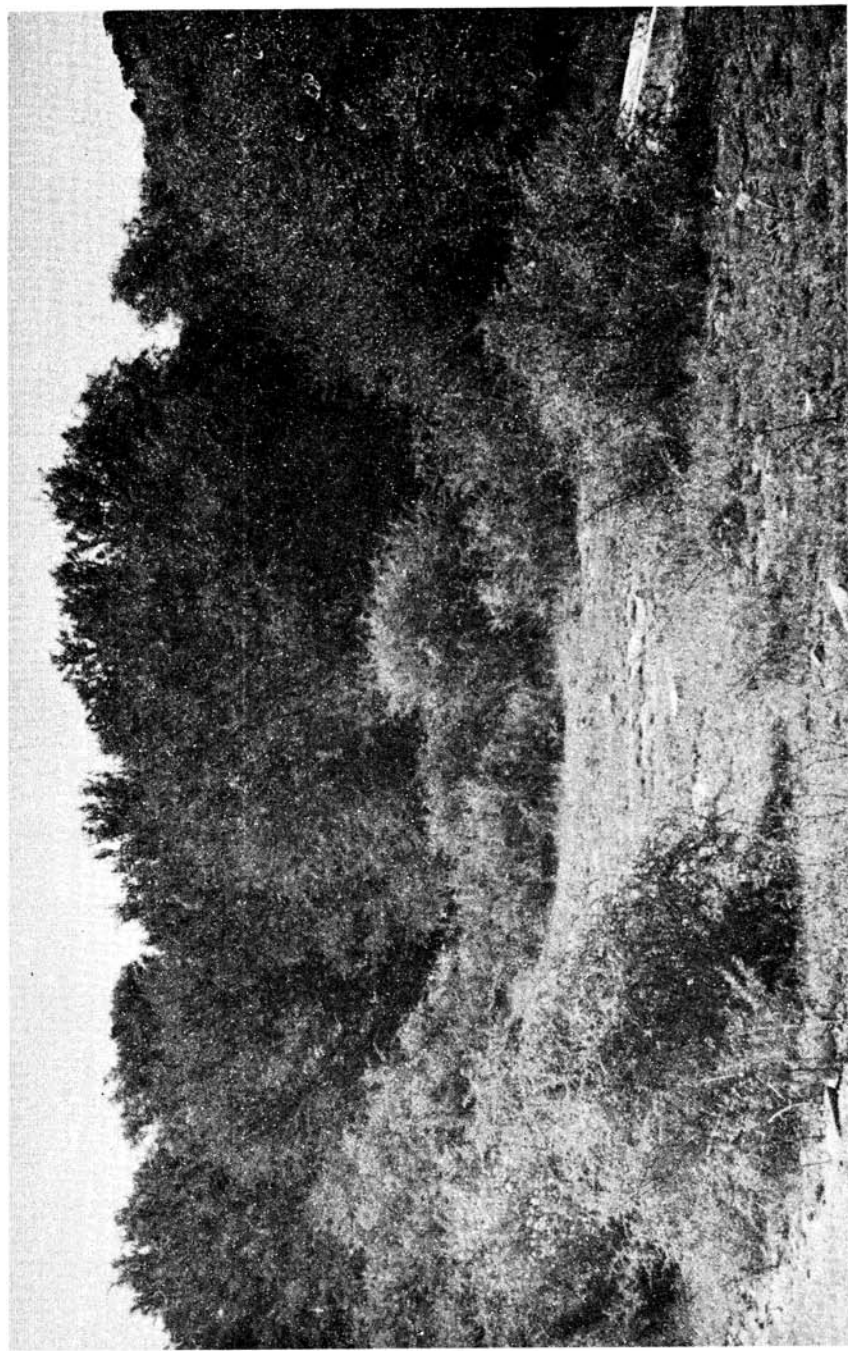
Rbts. No.	SPECIES	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT							MAN-MADE ENVIRONMENT		
		Scrub				Open			Homestead	Dams	Disused Arable
		Riverside	Hillside	Acacia Thorns	Grass and Karoo	Summit	Mountain	Kranses and Rocks			
570.	Chat, Familiar, <i>Cercomela familiaris</i> ....		x	2				1			
572.	Chat, Sickle-winged, <i>Cercomela sinuata</i> ....										
575.	Chat, Ant-eating, <i>Myrmecocichla formicivora</i> ....										
576.	Chat, Stone, <i>Saxicola torquata</i> ....										
581.	Robin, Cape, <i>Cossypha caffra</i> ....		2	x					2		
583.	Robin, Karoo, <i>Erythropgia coryphaeus</i> ....	1	1	2	x	1					
595.	Warbler, Garden, <i>Sylvia borin</i> ....	1	2								
599.	Warbler, Willow, <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> ....	1	1	1							
600.	Eremomela, Yellow-bellied, <i>Eremomela icteropygialis</i> ....	1	1	1							
619.	Warbler, Rufous-eared, <i>Malcorus pectoralis</i> ....			2							
621.	Warbler, Krombek, <i>Sylvietta rufescens</i> ....	1	1	2							
622.	Warbler, Bar-throated, <i>Apalis thoracica</i> ....	1	1	2							
637.	Cisticola, Neddicky, <i>Cisticola fulvicapilla</i> ....	edge	1	2							
638.	Cisticola, Grey-backed, <i>Cisticola subruficapilla</i> ....		1	2							
650.	Prinia, Karoo, <i>Prinia maculosa</i> ....	1	1	2							
653.	Prinia, Namaqua, <i>Burnesia substriata</i> ....	1									
655.	Flycatcher, Dusky, <i>Muscicapa adusta</i> ....	1									
658.	Tit-babbler, Cape, <i>Parisoma subcaeruleum</i> ....	1	1	2					x		
659.	Tit-babbler, Layard's, <i>Parisoma layardi</i> ....	1	1					1			
663.	Flycatcher, Chat, <i>Bradornis infuscatus</i> ....										

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 2 — Next Favoured Habitat  
 x — May be seen there. Status indet.

Rbts. No.	SPECIES	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT				MAN-MADE ENVIRONMENT		
		Scrub		Open		Environs Homestead	Dams	Disused Arable
		Riverside	Hillside	Acacia Thorns	Grass and Karoo	Summit Mountain	Kranses and Rocks	
665.	Flycatcher, Fiscal, <i>Sigelus silens</i> ....	1	1	1				
673.	Flycatcher, White-flanked, <i>Batis molitor</i> ....	1	1	1				
678.	Flycatcher, Fairy, <i>Stenosira scita</i> ....	1	1	1				
682.	Flycatcher, Paradise, <i>Terpsiphone viridis</i> ....	1						
686.	Wagtail, Cape, <i>Motacilla capensis</i> ....							
692.	Pipit, Richard's, <i>Anthus richardii</i> ....			x	1			1
694.	Pipit, Plain-backed, <i>Anthus leucophrys</i> ....				1			1
697.	Pipit, Rock, <i>Anthus crenatus</i> ....		x		x			
703.	Longclaw, Cape, <i>Macronyx capensis</i> ....				1			
707.	Shrike, Boubou, <i>Laniarius ferrugineus</i> ....	edge	1	1	2		x	x
713.	Shrike, Tchagra, <i>Tchagra tchagra</i> ....	1	2	x				
717.	Shrike, Olive, <i>Chlorophoneus olivaceus</i> ....	1	2					
722.	Shrike, Bokmakierie, <i>Telophorus zeylonus</i> ....	1	x					
735.	Starling, Wattled, <i>Creatophora cinerea</i> ....	x	1	1	1	1	x	
744.	Starling, Pale-winged, <i>Onychognathus nabouroup</i> ....	x	x	1	1			x
745.	Starling, Red-winged, <i>Onychognathus morio</i> ....		1	x		1		
746.	Starling, Pied, <i>Spreo bicolor</i> ....	2	1	1		2	1	
751.	Sunbird, Malachite, <i>Nectarinia famosa</i> ....	x	x	1	1	x	1	
760.	Sunbird, Lesser Double-collared, <i>Cinnyris chalybeus</i> ....	1	1	2	1	x	1	1
764.	Sunbird, Dusky, <i>Cinnyris fuscus</i> ....	x	1	2		x		

KEY: 1 — Most Favoured Habitat  
 2 — Next Favoured Habitat  
 x — May be seen there. Status indef.

Rbts. No.	SPECIES	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT						MAN-MADE ENVIRONMENT		
		Scrub			Open			Envi- rons	Dams	Disused Arable
		Riverside	Hillside	Acacia Thorns	Grass and Karoo	Summit Mountain	Kranses and Rocks			
772.	Sunbird, Black, <i>Chalcomitra amethystina</i> ....	x	1	1				x		
775.	White-eye, Green, <i>Zosterops pallidus</i> ....	1	1	1				1		
786.	Sparrow, Cape, <i>Passer melanurus</i> ....	1	1	1				1		1
788.	Sparrow, Yellow-throated, <i>Petronia supercilialis</i>	1	1	1				x		
789.	Finch, Scaly-feathered, <i>Sporopipes squamifrons</i>	1	2	1						
799.	Weaver, Cape, <i>Ploceus capensis</i> ....	1	1	1	x			x		1
803.	Weaver, Masked, <i>Ploceus velatus</i> ....	1		2				x		
805.	Quelea, Red-billed, <i>Quelea quelea</i> ....	2	x	1	1					x
820.	Finch, Red-headed, <i>Amadina erythrocephala</i> ....			1	1					x
825.	Waxbill, Sweet, <i>Coccygus melanotis</i> ....	1	1					1		x
843.	Waxbill, Common, <i>Estrilda astrild</i> ....	1	2	x				x		
844.	Finch, Quail, <i>Oryzopsis atricollis</i> ....				1					x
846.	Whydah, Pin-tailed, <i>Vidua macroura</i> ....	edge						x		x
857.	Canary, Cape, <i>Serinus canicollis</i> ....	1	1	1	1	x		1	x	1
861.	Canary, Black-headed, <i>Alario alario</i> ....		1	1	1					x
863.	Seed-eater, Bully, <i>Criphaga sulphurata</i> ....	1	1	2				x		x
867.	Seed-eater, Streaky-headed, <i>Poliospiza gularis</i>	1	1	1	1			x		x
871.	Bunting, Lark-like, <i>Fringillaria impetuani</i> ....		2	2	1			x		x
872.	Bunting, Rock, <i>Fringillaria tahapisi</i> ....		1	x		1	1			
873.	Bunting, Cape, <i>Fringillaria capensis</i> ....		1	x		1	1			
874.	Bunting, Golden-breasted, <i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>	1	1	1				x		1
TOTAL — 146 species ....		77	90	92	74	24	24	50	24	41



Mountain Zebra Park, 1963. Dense tall riverside scrub of *Acacia karoo* with shrubs of *Lycium* in the foreground.  
Both species play a great role in bird ecology.

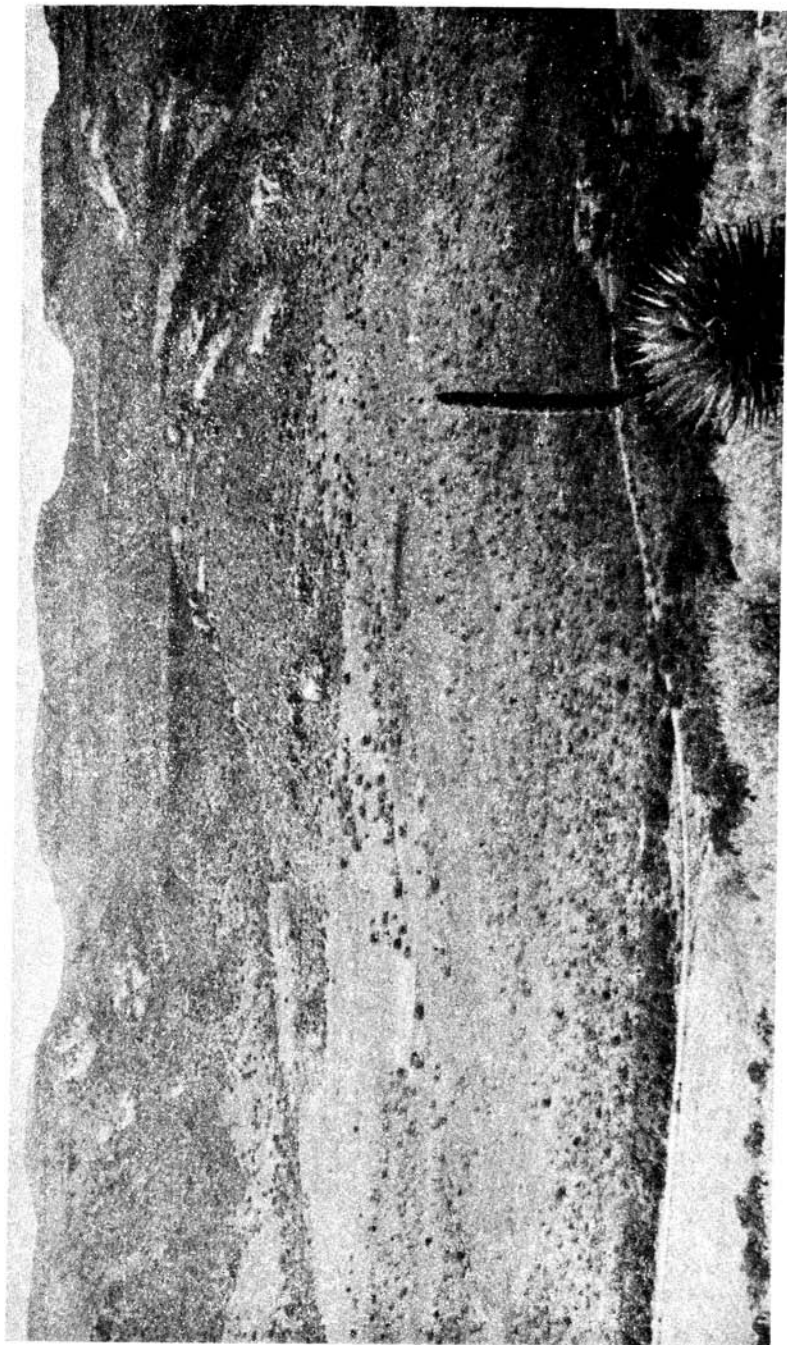
Photo: C. J. Skead.



Mountain Zebra Park, 1963. The 'forest' aspect of the *Acacia karoo* trees in the better quality riverside scrub up-stream from the warden's house. This is adequate cover even for the nesting of Hadedah Ibises, *H. hagedash*, comparative newcomers to the Park. The removal of dead stumps should be discouraged; they should be left for hole-nesting woodpeckers and barbets. Doubtless, the present open patches of disused arable land down river were once under this type of near-forest.

Photo: C. J. Skead.





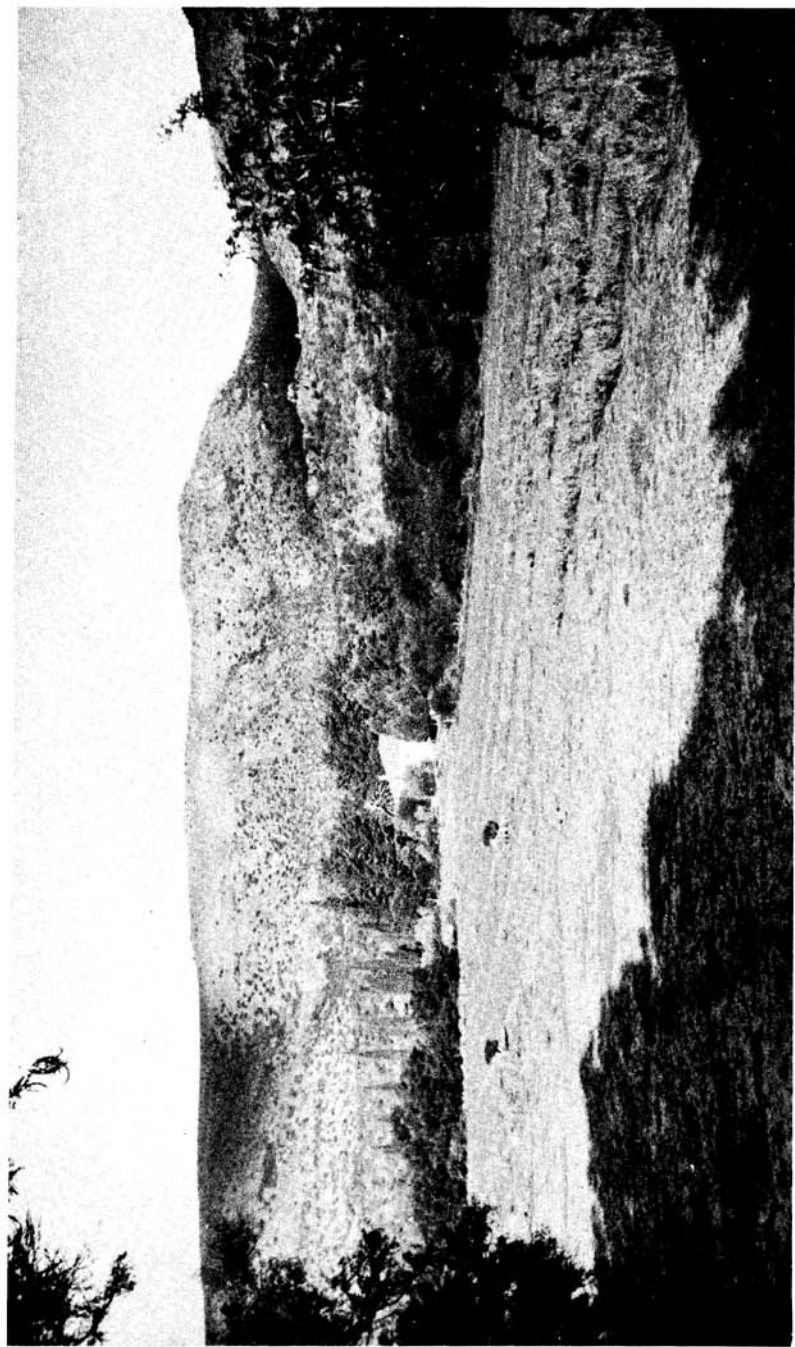
Mountain Zebra Park, 1963. Grootkloof and Fonteinskloof leading up to the Bankberg. Note the bare rock slabs, the dotted incidence of hillside scrub on the upper slopes, the light thickets of *Acacia karoo* on the lower slopes, and the specimen of *Aloe broomi* in the foreground on Babylon Toren, now destroyed with others of its kind by some beast (? eland).

Photo: C. J. Skead.



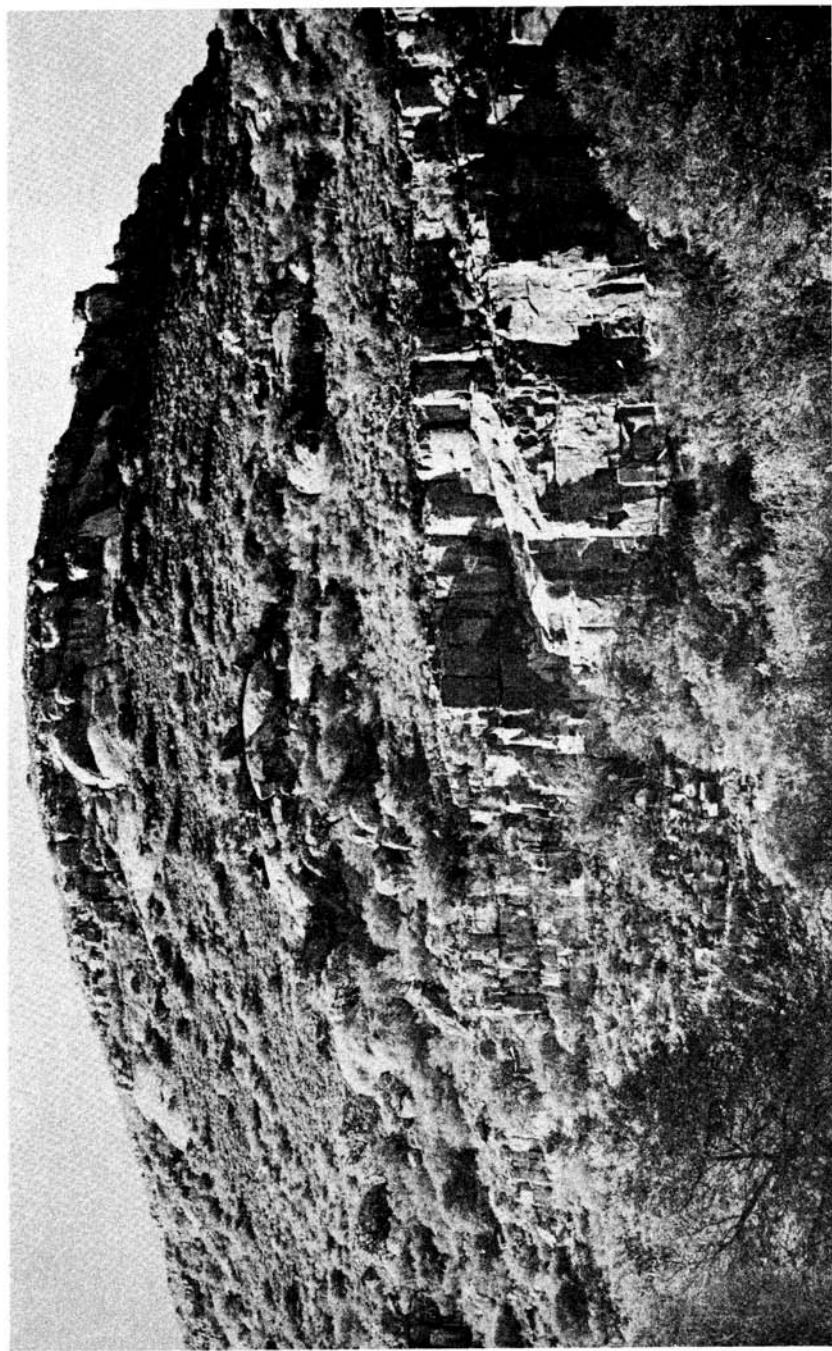
Mountain Zebra Park, 1963. Grootkloof showing the encroaching hillside scrub and the dense riverside scrub in the valley. This hillside scrub increases the bird population on what were probably more open grassy slopes. Note the light incidence of aloes to the right of the rock slab.

Photo: C. J. Seward



Mountain Zebra Park, 1963. An open patch of disused arable land, with ostriches feeding. The warden's house with its tall trees is in the middle distance. These open areas would soon return to good riverside scrub if allowed to do so.

Photo: C. J. Skead.



Mountain Zebra Park, 1963. The slope of Babylon Toren with the kranz at its base along the river. This slope is more richly covered in a low-growing shrub-scrub than the other slopes. Note the dense riverside scrub in the foreground. The Hamerkop's nest is out of the picture to the right, on the lip of the kranz.

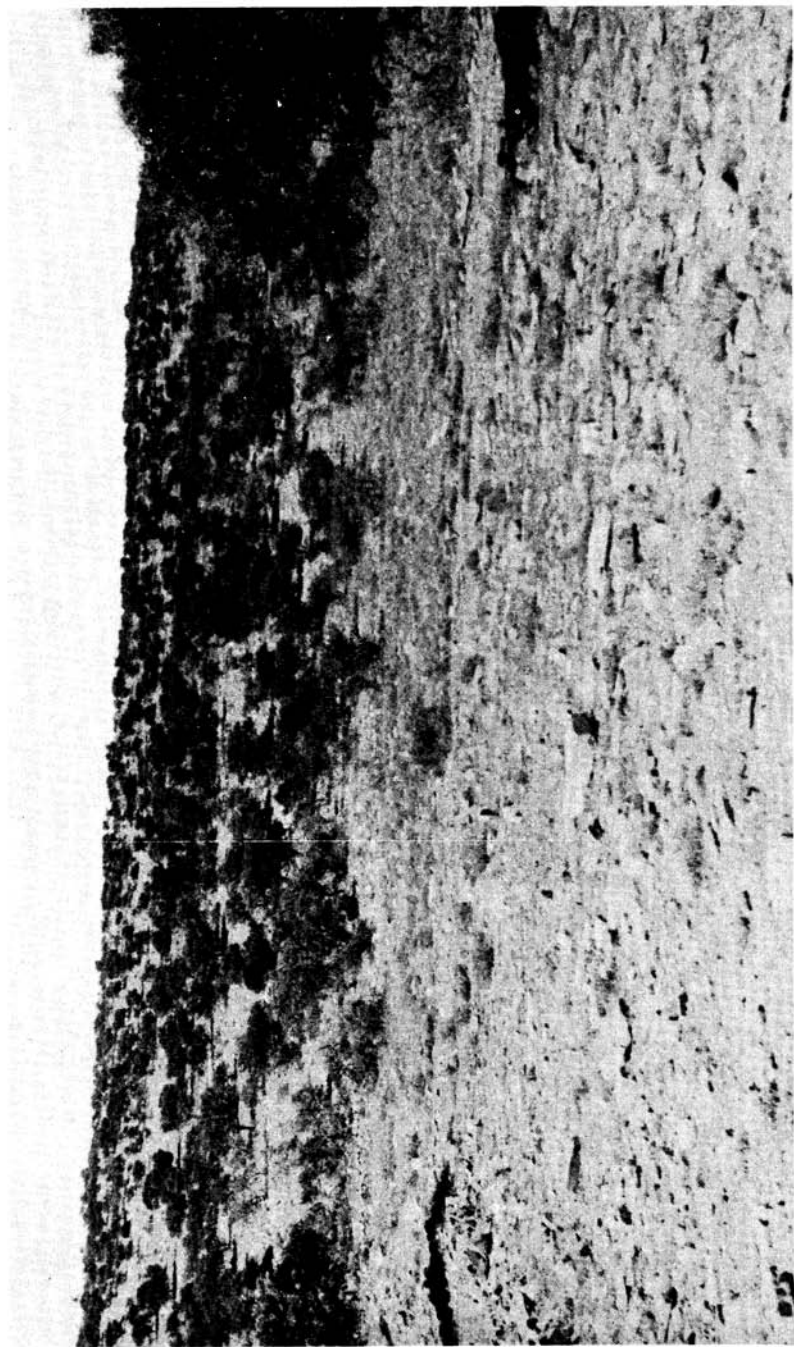
Photo: C. J. Skead.



Mountain Zebra Park, 1964. The excellent grass cover (Rooigras, *Themeda triandra*, in seed) on the newly acquired 'Doornhoek'. Note the very light incidence of low-growing shrubs in the background, in marked contrast to the heavy covering of hillside scrub in the valleyed portions of the park.

Photo: C. J. Skead.





Mountain Zebra Park, 1963. Dense thickets of *Acacia karoo* (with lesser incidence of scrub) on top of the heights west of Babylon Toren and immediately adjacent to the newly acquired open grassveld on 'Doornhoek'. Note the very stony nature of the ground.

Photo: C. J. Skead.



Mountain Zebra Park, 1963. A good example of how the Camdeboo, or White Stinkwood, *Celtis kraussiana*, survives under the protection of the boulder-masses. This feature is all too uncommon now, yet the berries of this tree are relished by birds.

Photo: C. J. Skead.



Mountain Zebra Park, 1963. Relict stool of the sedge, *Scirpus spathaceus*, surviving at the base of a boulder in the river-bed. Note how the tops have been cropped by some mammal. Given protection, this plant might well prove to be a valuable ally in the control of erosion as well as affording cover for sedge and reed-warblers, now absent because of the absence of proper cover.

Photo: C. J. Skead.





Mountain Zebra Park, 1963. Fluitjiesriet, *Phragmites communis*, along the bank of the stream opposite the kranz. Note how it survives under the cover of the dense riverside scrub, and then only indifferently. Under protective fencing, away from feeding animals, this plant might well increase to form dense reed-beds, thereby bringing in bishop-birds, weavers, crakes, reed-warblers, cattle egrets, and so on.

Photo: C. J. Skead.



Mountain Zebra Park, 1963. Fluitjiesriet, *Phragmites communis*, surviving under the cover of the dense riverside scrub. This photograph was taken on the landward side of the narrow belt of riverside scrub, i.e. not along the watercourse itself, and shows how tolerant this reed is of local conditions.

Photo: C. J. Skead.