

Survey of conservation status of Amani Sunbird in Arabuko Sokoke forest using standard point count technique

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Executive Summary

Birds were surveyed in Arabuko Sokoke during a field expeditions in April 2008. The survey aimed at investigating the status of the Amani Sunbird and its habitat. Current threats on the species habitat were assessed and their population and spatial distribution determined. The standard methods employed for the census surveys were: Point Counts and Ad Hoc opportunistic observation. Vegetation was sampled and analysed against bird presence to determine the species distribution. The forests had high species diversity where a total of 65 species within 28 families were identified. A total of 109 individuals of Amani Sunbirds in an area of 30ha were counted with a density of 4 individual birds/ha. Besides the Amani Sunbird this survey has revealed interesting bird records including, endangered species, very rare species, Palaearctic migrants– demonstrating the importance of this forest as an Important Bird Area (IBA).

Introduction

Forest clearance and degradation is the single most important threat to the birds of Africa and its related islands (Collar and Stuart, 1985). Arabuko Sokoke has been ranked by Birdlife International as the second most important forest for bird conservation in Mainland Africa (Collar & Stuart 1988). Six globally threatened species, and five out of the seven species in the East African Coastal Forests endemic Bird Area occur. Clark's Weaver is known only from Arabuko Sokoke and the little studied Dakatcha Woodland (IBA 9), while the Sokoke Scops Owl is only known from this and one other site in north east Tanzania. More than 230 birds species are recorded (Fanshawe 1995), including 25 of Kenya's 30 African East Coast biome species.

The forest is also rich in other rare and endemic wildlife, especially among the fauna. It is a prime butterfly habitat containing 30% of Kenya's butterfly species, six of which are endemic (Fanshawe 1992) as well as three rare, near endemic mammals: Golden-rumped Elephant Shrew (*Rhynchoncyon chrysopygus*). Ader's Duiker (*Cephalopus adersi*) and the distinctive Sokoke Bushy-tailed Mongoose (*Bdeogale crassicauda omnivora*). A sub species of the rare African golden cat (*Felis aurata*) may also exist in the forest.

The Amani Sunbird is a coastal forest endemic species with a scarce range of distribution from Arabuko Sokoke forest in Kenya and in the East Usambara Mountains and Udzungwa Mountains in Tanzania. The Arabuko Sokoke Forest (IBA 7) faces major threats from increased clearance of its valuable trees for poles, carving and fuel wood altering the structure and greatly affecting the Amani sunbird populations. (Bennun and Njoroge 1999)

This species is classified as Endangered in the IUCN Red list of Threatened species. This species has a very small and severely fragmented range away from its stronghold (ASF) it tends to be found only locally, even within suitable forest habitat. With the ongoing forest clearance and degradation over much of its range, its population is undergoing a sharp decline. Despite it being endangered little is known about its ecology, population density, habitat requirements and actual degree of threat to this species. There is urgent need to generate information on the conservation of this species and other globally threatened birds of these unique habitats. The aim of this survey was to assess the conservation status of the species with an emphasis on population, distribution and current threats. Birds were surveyed using a standard point count technique and ad hoc observations. Current threats were surveyed by visual observation and recording any signs of disturbance to the habitat such human activities, cut poles, tree stumps etc. The result of the survey provides information essential for specific management plans for ensuring the survival of the species and its habitats.

Objective of Survey

The general objective of the present investigation was to contribute to the conservation of the Amani Sunbird through surveys of its basic ecology to assess the potential threats in its habitat that are affecting their population and distribution. The specific objectives of the research were:

- (i) Assess the population status and spatial distribution of the species within the forest.
- (ii) Assess the current and potential threats in the forest.
- (iii) Determine habitat preference for the species

Study area

Arabuko sokoke (3°20'S, 39°55'E) lies few kilometers inland on the Kenyan coast between Kilifi and Malindi and 110km north of Mombasa. It is the largest extant fragment of the east African coastal forest. The remnants constitute the East African Coastal Forest Endemic Bird Area

The forest covers an area of 39,100 ha characterized by three very distinctive forest types as describes below each with its own special flora and fauna.

1. Mixed forest (7,000 ha) in the east, on Grey sands. This habitat is relatively dense, tall and undifferentiated, with a diversity of tree species. Characteristic trees include *Combretum schumsonii*, *Drypetes reticulata*, *Azelia quanzenis*, *Hymenaea verrucosa* and *Manilkara sansibarensis*.
2. *Brachystegia* woodland (7,000 ha) runs in a strip through the approximate center of the forest, on white, very infertile soil. This is relatively open habitat is dominated by *Brachystegia spiciformis*.
3. In the west, on red Magarini sands, is *Cynometra* forest and thicket, dominated by *Cynometra webberi* with *Manilkara sulcata*, *Oldifieldia somalensis* and (formerly) *Brachylaena huillensis*. (This last tree, much in demand for carving trade, has been almost logged out from much of the forest.) The transition between white and red soil is sudden, and marked by a chain of seasonal ponds.

Figure 1: Showing the Map of Study area and Distribution of Major Vegetation types.



Methods

The following standard bird surveys techniques were used to sample birds during the survey

Timed Species Counts (TSCs)

Times species counts were used to assess the relative abundance of bird species in these forests. This entailed recording every new species seen or heard within a sampling period of 40 minutes, which was divided into four 10-minute sub-samples (Pomeroy 1992). For each count, species were scored according to when they were first recorded to give a 'commonness index' (4 if in the first ten minutes, 3 if in the next ten minutes and so on - Bennun and Waiyaki 1993). During the species counts pairs of binoculars ('Swift' 10 X 50), field guide books and previous experience of the birds calls aided identification.

Ad hoc observations

Any opportunistic observations of birds were recorded for the purpose of building up the species list. For instance, the presence of special bird taxa such as the nocturnal species were detected using territorial calls, also searching in clearings and edge habitats e.g. paths and roads where such species are known to prefer. Also during day-time observations inside the forest, we searched carefully among trees for roosting birds and nests.

Habitat Assessment

Vegetation within the different habitats was sampled within the same transects that were used for census. This was done at intervals of 100m along each transect. Transects ranged from 500m to 1km depending on the ease of accessing the habitat. Most road transects were 1km in length. Various habitat variables were sampled to provide a comprehensive picture of the species habitat. The variables were later analyzed against the presence of the species to show their distribution based on habitat characteristics.

Results & Discussion

Species diversity

A total of 109 individual birds were counted with an encounter rate of 8 individuals / km while the probability of detection was higher closer to the point counts than away from the point transects. Davis 2005 made similar observations. More birds were observed within a distance of <25m (n=23) than at a distance of >25m. This difference was significant at $p < 0.05$. There were more birds in the brachystygia than

in the mixed forest while they were completely absent in the cynometra. The birds seemed to have a high preference for open canopies than closed especially when feeding. This could be the reason why they mostly occurred more in the brachystegia and absent in the closed canopy forest dominated by cynometra. The brachystegia provided the necessary feeding habitat and they were mostly observed at high canopies between 15-25m high. They mainly gleaned on the leaves. The birds were observed in close association with other species e.g. the clarkes weaver, red fronted helmet shrike and they mostly occurred in flocks (Davis 2005) during the survey period. On some occasions they were observed in feeding parties. Though our density estimates show a result of 4 individuals / ha. This can not be compared by previous studies e.g. Davis 2005 who recorded 36.6 birds/ Km. this is due to the differences in sample size and the short duration undertaken for the study. Hence we recommend more long-term survey to come up with a more realistic and scientific and valid estimates that also cover different season.

Species abundance

Most the surveys covered forested areas,. A total of 65 bird species within 28 families were recorded during the two field surveys. Among the most highly represent bird groups were the bush shrikes, sunbirds, cuckoos and coucals and the birds of prey while some families registered only a single species. Details of species grouped according to families in taxonomic order are given in Appendix I.

Species relative abundance was assessed using Timed Species Counts (TSC). In most of the true forest habitat sites Tropical Boubou, Hartlaub’s Turaco and Common Bulbul were often the most common species.

Full details of Rank Indices of species commonness and encounter probabilities are in Tables 1 and 2. A similar TSC rank Index of commonness was done for families (Appendix 2) and the three most highly represented families were Bush Shrikes, cuckoos and coucals and Sunbirds. Among the least represented families include Game Birds – this is because most of them occur non-forest species. Species represented here include the crested guineafowls which was often heard than seen in the forest. Other families with only one representative record were the Trogons, owls and kingfisher. Table 1 show the relative abundance of family groups and rank of commonness in the Arabuko forest. This section particularly useful to bird watching tourists since it gives an idea of which birds or groups to expect from which forest and the chances of finding them. It’s also useful to researchers who may want to target particular species.

Table 1: Family relative abundance and their Rank of commonness of encounter probabilities at Arabuko Forest Reserve.

Family	Number of species	Relativeabundance	Rank of Commonness
Numididae:guineafowls	1	3.57	5
Columbidae:pigeons and doves	2	7.14	4
Cuculidae:cuckoos and coucals	5	10.71	3

Srigidae: typical owls	1	3.57	5
Caprimulgidae: nightjars	2	7.14	4
Apodidae: swifts	3	25.00	1
Trogonidae: trogons	1	3.57	5
Alcedinidae:Kingfishers	1	7.14	4
Meropidae: bee-eaters	1	7.14	4
Phoeniculidae:wood-hoopoe	2	14.28	2
Bucerotidae: hornbills	1	7.14	4
Capitonidae: barbets and tinkerbirds	2	3.57	5
Indicatoridae: Honeyguides	2	7.14	4
Picidae: wrynecks and woodpeckers	1	10.71	3
Hirundinidae: swallows and martins	2	3.57	5
Motacillidae: wagtails, pipits and longclaws	1	7.14	4
Pycnonotidae:bulbuls	3	25.00	1
Turdidae:thrushes,chats and relatives	3	3.57	5
Muscicapidae: Old World flycatcher	1	7.14	4
Sylviidae: Old World warblers	2	7.14	4
Monarrchidae: monarch flycatcher	3	14.28	2
Platysteiridae:batises,wattle-eye and relatives	1	7.14	4
Prionopidae:helmet-shrikes	2	3.57	5
Malaconotidae:bush-shrikes	7	7.14	4
Dicuridae:Drongos	1	10.71	3
Oriolidae:orioles	2	3.57	5
Sturnidae:starlings and oxpecker	2	7.14	4
Nectariniidae:sunbirds	4	25.00	1
Ploceidae:weavers and relatives	2	3.57	5

Table 2: Family mean index and their encounter probabilities at Arabuko Forest Reserve during the survey period.

Family	Number of species	mean index, n=10	encounter probability
Malaconotidae:bush-shrikes	7	0.7	100
Cuculidae:cuckoos and coucals	5	0.5	71
Nectariniidae:sunbirds	4	0.4	57
Monarrchidae: monarch flycatcher	3	0.3	43
Apodidae: swifts	3	0.3	43
Pycnonotidae:bulbuls	3	0.3	43
Turdidae:thrushes,chats and relatives	3	0.3	43
Columbidae:pigeons and doves	2	0.2	29
Oriolidae:orioles	2	0.2	29
Sturnidae:starlings and oxpecker	2	0.2	29
Ploceidae:weavers and relatives	2	0.2	29
Caprimulgidae: nightjars	2	0.2	29
Phoeniculidae:wood-hoopoe	2	0.2	29
Capitonidae: barbets and tinkerbirds	2	0.2	29

Indicatoridae: Honeyguides	2	0.2	29
Prionopidae:helmet-shrikes	2	0.2	29
Sylviidae: Old World warblers	2	0.2	29
Hirundinidae: swallows and martins	2	0.2	29
Motacillidae: wagtails, pipits and longclaws	1	0.1	14
Muscicapidae: Old World flycatcher	1	0.1	14
Platysteiridae:batises,wattle-eye and relatives	1	0.1	14
Dicruridae:Drongos	1	0.1	14
Trogonidae: trogons	1	0.1	14
Alcedinidae:Kingfishers	1	0.1	14
Bucerotidae: hornbills	1	0.1	14
Meropidae: bee-eaters	1	0.1	14
Picidae: wrynecks and woodpeckers	1	0.1	14
Srigidae: typical owls	1	0.1	14
Numididae:guineafowls	1	0.1	14

Species status categories

Species were categorized according to their Conservation Status, Forest Dependence, Rarity and whether Palearctic or Afrotropical migrants. Conservation Status was based on IUCN red data listing and the IBA directory for Kenya (Bennun and Njoroge 1999). Forest Dependence was based on three category-classifications done by Bennun *et. al.* (1996) for birds of Kenya and Uganda. Thus, forest specialists (FF), forest generalists (F) and forest visitors (f). The number of FF species is an initial measure of a forest's relative conservation importance. Rarity and Migration status of species were obtained from the Checklist of birds of Kenya (EANHS 1996). Full details are in Appendix 1 and summaries in Table 3.

Table 3: Summary of observed species status under:, Rare, Palearctic and Afrotropical migrants observed in Arabuko Forest during the survey.

Osc No.	Family Name	Common name	Scientific name
113	Accipitridae:vultures, eagles,hawks, kites and allies	Southern Banded snake eagle	<i>Circaetus fasciolatus</i> X
404	Cuculidae:cuckoos and coucals	Black and white Cuckoo	<i>Oxylophus jacobinus</i> am, pm
407	Cuculidae:cuckoos and coucals	Thick-billed Cuckoo	<i>Oxylophus audeberti</i> X
459	Caprimulgidae: nightjars	Gabon Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus fossii</i> X
660	Hirundinidae: swallows and martins	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i> PM
692	Motacillidae: wagtails, pipits and longclaws	Sokoke Pipit	<i>Anthus sokokensis</i> X
763	Turdidae:thrushes,chats and relatives	East Coast Akalat	<i>Sheppardia gunningi</i> X
1085	Oriolidae:orioles	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i> PM
1109	Sturnidae:starlings and oxpecker	Splendid Starling	<i>lampotornis splendidus</i> X
1235	Ploceidae:weavers and relatives	Clarke's Weaver	<i>Ploceus golandi</i> X

am, pm are afrotropical migrants and palearctic migrants which occur alongside resident individuals, X are rare species of special interest to Ornithological Sub-Committee.

Habitat assessment and Amani Sunbird Distribution

The forest structure of Arabuko can be described by its three dimension representation of height, length and width. The Kararacha site forest is open at ground level with a lot of stems of woody species. The vertical stratification of plant community was evident with *Brachystegia* dominating the top canopy at Kararacha site with distinctive 3 layers. However in the nature reserve and Kilifi sites the 3 layers were not distinct. The stratification depicted at the Kararacha site with the 3 distinctive canopies therefore seemed to favor the presence of the species. 65% of the birds (n=109) were recorded only from this site.

The birds' presence followed the distribution of the different vegetation types. They occurred more in the *Brachystegia* (n= 87) than in the mixed forest (n= 22) and were completely absent in the *Cyanometra*. Within the vegetation type where they were present their distribution was determined by the structure of the habitat. They mostly occurred at high and open canopy heights. The *Cyanometra* habitat was very thick and therefore did not provide appropriate feeding grounds for the species. The *Brachystegia* was more open with wider canopy which also provided suitable habitats for insect groups which the sunbirds preyed upon. This probably explains why they occurred more in the *Brachystegia*. The birds were observed at very high canopy heights ranging between 15-22m high where they mostly glean for the insects in the leaves. More individuals were observed along the road transects than in the transects that crossed deeper into the forest. They were mostly observed in flocks and rarely as solitary. Sometimes they were encountered in feeding parties and in close association with the Clarke's Weaver and Chest-nut Fronted Helmet-shrike.

Current threats observed

Though there were no very evident signs of threats apart from a few tree stumps and cut poles during this survey the most important threat still remains habitat loss endangered species. More studies are still needed especially to understand spatial and temporal movement for the species.

Discussion and recommendations

Monitoring and Follow-up training

A monitoring scheme needs is already in place at the site with a well established network of tour guides and local conservation group that are well trained in monitoring. The target taxonomic groups and species to be used as indicators of forest health need to be identified and monitoring protocols developed for the species. The Amani sunbird being a species of rarity could be used as a flagship to promote the forest for conservation. Farther training is needed especially for designing and executing the proposed monitoring scheme for species and habitat in the Mkogodo forest complex.

Nature based enterprise potential

Arabuko forest has a great potential for bird tourism and this potential should be marketed. Key birding sites and observation points have been identified and incorporated in nature trails which the local bird guides are already aware. This great potential should not be left untapped. Arabuko sokoke lies in a high

tourist area attracting tourist from across the world. This should be viewed as an opportunity to market the area for birding activities.

Status of the forest

All forest areas under survey are largely undisturbed, where the main human activities in the forest are butterfly farming. However, in Kararachi, KWS outpost there was evidence of a major harvesting of poles possibly for commercial purposes and this may not be sustainable and is a major threat in this part of the ecosystem. Other non-consumptive use of the forest resources will be controlled harvesting of honey employing a number of locals. It is important to note that quality Birding ecotourism will require more training for the guides to deliver of quality services. The conservation work taking place around the Arabuko forest contributes largely to the undisturbed state of the forest. Communities living around the forest are becoming aware of the importance of the forest to their livelihoods. The community is also involved in the income generating activities through the Kipepeo Project as an alternative livelihood to timber products, the ASSETS program co-ordinated through Arocha Kenya contributes immensely to the conservation of the area. The local guides association and the involvement of locals in the monitoring program of the IBA has by far contributed to the conservation of the forest. These activities need to be maintained and locals fully included in the monitoring and conservation activities.

Constraints

Due to time and logistic constraint, the survey effort applied in the forest sites was not uniform. Sites were not covered very exhaustively as expected. We recommend more surveys in order to come up with comprehensive checklists and reconfirm the presence of some rare birds.

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Appendix 1: Complete List of species observed in Arabuko Forest during the survey

Osc No.		Family Name	Common name	Scientific name
111	f	Accipitridae:vultures, eagles,hawks, kites and allies	Black chested snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>
113		Accipitridae:vultures, eagles,hawks, kites and allies	Southern Banded snake eagle	<i>Circaetus fasciolatus</i> X
125	F	Accipitridae:vultures, eagles,hawks, kites and allies	African Goshawk	<i>Accipiter tachiro</i>
137		Accipitridae:vultures, eagles,hawks, kites and allies	Lizzard Buzzard	<i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>
158		Accipitridae:vultures, eagles,hawks, kites and allies	Martial Eagle	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>
202		Numididae:guineafowls	Crested Guineafowls	<i>Guttera pucherani</i>
359		Columbidae:pigeons and doves	Emerald - spotted Wood Dove	<i>Turtus chalcospilos</i>
370		Columbidae:pigeons and doves	Red -eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>
404		Cuculidae:cuckoos and coucals	Black and white Cuckoo	<i>Oxylophus jacobinus am, pm</i>
407		Cuculidae:cuckoos and coucals	Thick-billed Cuckoo	<i>Oxylophus audeberti X</i>
419		Cuculidae:cuckoos and coucals	Klaas's Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus klaas</i>
421		Cuculidae:cuckoos and coucals	Yellowbill	<i>Ceuthmochares aereus</i>
422		Cuculidae:cuckoos and coucals	White-browed Coucal	<i>Centropus superciliosus</i>
444		Srigidae: typical owls	African Wood Owl	<i>Strix woodfordii</i>
448		Caprimulgidae: nightjars	Fiery-necked Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus pectoralis</i>
459		Caprimulgidae: nightjars	Gabon Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus fossii X</i>
466		Apodidae: swifts	Bohm's Spinetail	<i>Neafrapus boehmi</i>
469		Apodidae: swifts	African Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>
479	f	Apodidae: swifts	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>
484		Trogonidae: trogons	Narina Trogon	<i>Apaloderma narina</i>
489		Alcedinidae:Kingfishers	Mangrove Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon senegaloides</i>
505		Meropidae: bee-eaters	White-throated Bee-eater	<i>Merops albicollis am</i>
527		Phoeniculidae:wood-hoopoe	Green-wood Hoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus purpures</i>
530		Phoeniculidae:wood-hoopoe	Common Scimitarbill	<i>Rhinopomastus cyanomelas</i>
543		Bucerotidae: hornbills	Crowned Hornbill	<i>Tockus alboterminatus</i>
547		Bucerotidae: hornbills	Trumpeter Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes bucinator</i>
556	F	Capitonidae: barbets and tinkerbirds	Green Barbet	<i>Stactolaema olivacea</i>
563		Capitonidae: barbets and tinkerbirds	Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus scolopaceus</i>
586		Indicatoridae: Honeyguides	Scaly-throated Honeyguide	<i>Indicator variegatus</i>
587		Indicatoridae: Honeyguides	Greater Honeyguide	<i>Indicator indicator</i>
604		Picidae: wrynecks and woodpeckers	Mombasa Woodpecker	<i>Campethera mombassica</i>
657		Hirundinidae: swallows and martins	Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>
660		Hirundinidae: swallows and martins	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica PM</i>
692		Motacillidae: wagtails, pipits and longclaws	Sokoke Pipit	<i>Anthus sokokensis X</i>
712		Pycnonotidae:bulbuls	Fischer's Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus cerviniventris</i>
726		Pycnonotidae:bulbuls	Yellow-bellied Greenbul	<i>Chlorocichla flaviventris</i>
735		Pycnonotidae:bulbuls	Eastern Nicator	<i>Nicator gularis</i>
763		Turdidae:thrushes,chats and relatives	East Coast Akalat	<i>Sheppardia gunningi X</i>
780		Turdidae:thrushes,chats and relatives	Red-tailed Ant Thrush	<i>Neocossyphus rufus</i>
788		Turdidae:thrushes,chats and relatives	Eastern Bearded Scud Robin	<i>Cercotrischas quadrivirgata</i>
836		Muscicapidae: Old World flycatcher	Ashy Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa caerulescens am</i>
933		Sylviidae: Old World warblers	Grey-backed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brachyura</i>
947		Sylviidae: Old World warblers	Black-headed Apalis	<i>Aaplis melanocephala</i>
997		Monarrchidae: monarch flycatcher	Little Yellow Flycatcher	<i>Erythrocerus holochlorus</i>
1004		Monarrchidae: monarch flycatcher	Blue-mantled Crested Flycatcher	<i>Trochocercus cyanomelas</i>
1007	F	Monarrchidae: monarch flycatcher	African Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone viridis am</i>

1011	Platysteiridae:batises,wattle-eye and relatives	Forest Batis	<i>batis maxta</i>
1027	Prionopidae:helmet-shrikes	Retz's Helmet-shrike	<i>Prionops retzii</i>
1028	Prionopidae:helmet-shrikes	Chestnut-fronted Helmet-shrike	<i>Prionops scopifrons</i>
1047	Malaconotidae:bush-shrikes	Black-crown Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegala</i>
1052	Malaconotidae:bush-shrikes	Sulphur-breasted Bush-shrike	<i>Malaconotus sulfureopectus</i>
1056	Malaconotidae:bush-shrikes	Four-coloured Bush-shrike	<i>Malaconotus quadricolor</i>
1064	Malaconotidae:bush-shrikes	Tropical Boubou	<i>Laniarius aethiopicus</i>
1072	Malaconotidae:bush-shrikes	Black-backed Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus cubla</i>
1082	Dicruridae:Drongos	Common Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>
1085	Oriolidae:orioles	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus PM</i>
1087	Oriolidae:orioles	Black-headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>
1108	Sturnidae:starlings and oxpecker	Black-bellied Starling	<i>Lamprotornis corruscus</i>
1109	Sturnidae:starlings and oxpecker	Splendid Starling	<i>lampotornis splendidus X</i>
1132	Nectariniidae:sunbirds	Plain-backed Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes reichenowi</i>
1137	Nectariniidae:sunbirds	Amani Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes pallidigaster</i>
1140	Nectariniidae:sunbirds	Collared Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes collaris</i>
1143	Nectariniidae:sunbirds	Olive Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia olivacea</i>
1235	Ploceidae:weavers and relatives	Clarke's Weaver	<i>Ploceus golandi X</i>
1239	Ploceidae:weavers and relatives	Dark-backed Weaver	<i>Ploceus bicolor</i>