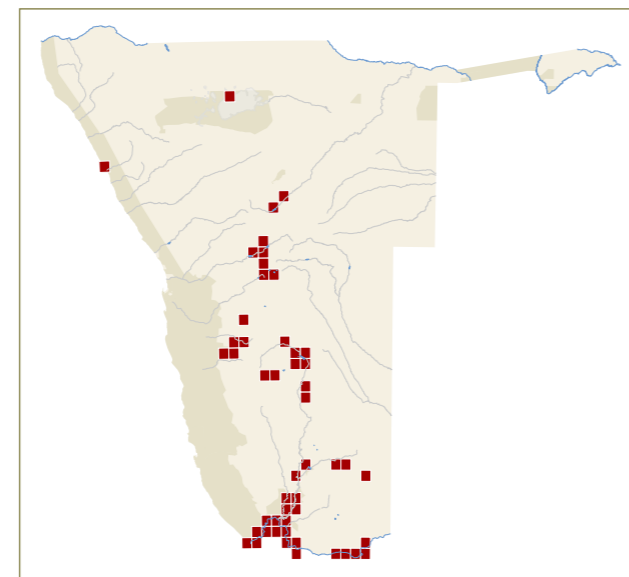


In Namibia, it is most common in the Linyanti Swamps (at a density of about 10 birds per 10 km: M Herremans in Maclean 1997c), the Okavango River (five birds per 10 km), Kwando River (30 birds per 10 km), and the Zambezi River (6.5 birds per 10 km: Jarvis *et al.* 2001). The largest populations (30 birds) have been recorded from the Okavango floodplains in the Mahango area of Bwabwata National Park (M Paxton in Jarvis *et al.* 2001). The population estimate from these areas and from birds at the Tsumkwe Pans and large dams is 1,236 birds. Given that it is probably under-recorded, the Namibian population is estimated at about 2,000 birds (1.7% of the global population). It has recently been assessed as *Vulnerable* in South Africa (Taylor *et al.* in press).

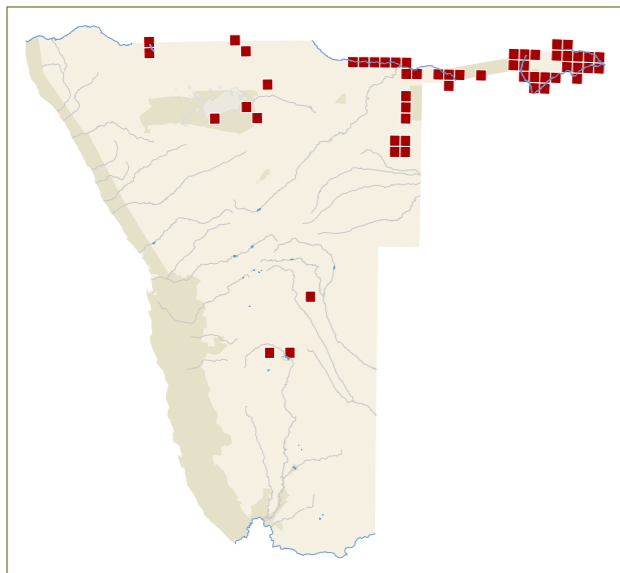
**African Black Duck | *Anas sparsa***



This species is fond of fast-flowing rivers and is very common in South Africa where 10,000 to 25,000 birds are estimated (Wetlands International 2002). In Namibia, it is virtually confined to the Orange River, where an average of four birds are counted each time at the Orange River Mouth (H Kolberg unpubl. data); a maximum count of 234 birds was recorded at the Orange River mouth in February 2005 during a count that yielded an exceptional number of birds and species. Densities of 2.7 birds per 10 km of river occur further upstream (RE Simmons in Jarvis *et al.* 2001) and suggest a population of about 160 birds for the river. Equal numbers on the Fish River give an estimate for Namibia of about 500 birds occupying an area of 22,400 km<sup>2</sup> (Jarvis *et al.* 2001). It is regularly encountered in small numbers (up to two individuals, H Kolberg unpubl. data) on inland dams and sewage works, explaining its presence in the central and southern regions of Namibia, and is sporadically

areas, including the Mahango area of Bwabwata National Park and Sandwich Harbour in the Namib-Naukluft National Park. There is no evidence of a decline because of its adaptability to man-made waters and it is not listed as threatened anywhere. It lays from January to April in Namibia, with over 70% of clutches laid in March (n=32) (Brown *et al.* 2015).

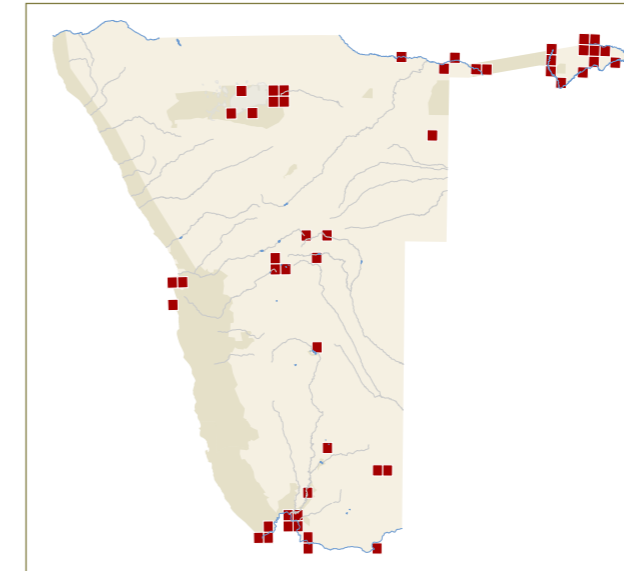
**African Pygmy-Goose (Pygmy Goose) | *Nettapus auritus***



This sedentary species is confined to sub-Saharan wetlands, especially in tropical regions, with a minimum population of about 120,000 birds (Rose & Scott 1997). It is very sparsely distributed in southern Africa with the only concentration occurring in the Okavango Swamps, and is widely scattered in Zimbabwe (Maclean 1997c).

encountered at the Omadhiya lakes, numbering fewer than 20 individuals (H Kolberg unpubl. data). Surprisingly, it is not found on the tropical north-east rivers.

**Yellow-billed Duck | *Anas undulata***



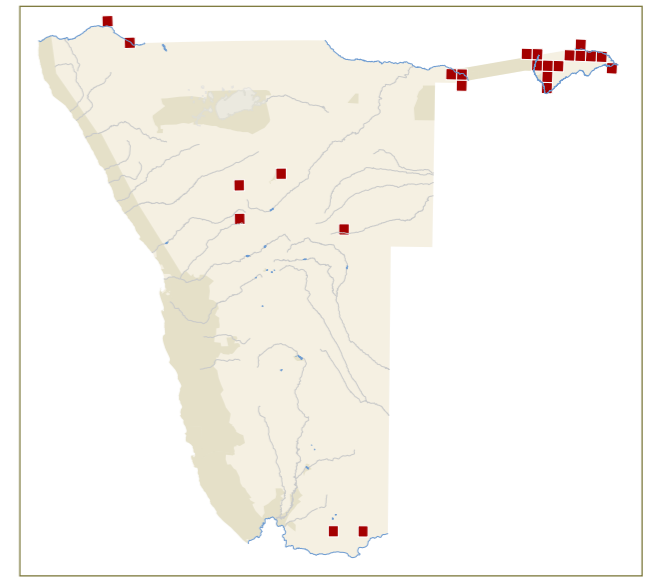
This nomadic and migratory species occurs in the eastern half of Africa and is very common in South Africa but rare in Namibia (Maclean 1997b). It is found in small numbers along slow-flowing rivers, including the Orange, Okavango, Kwando, Zambezi and Chobe rivers, and at lagoons, estuaries, permanent or seasonal lakes, pans and pools. It has adapted well to man-made waterways, such as farm or mining dams (Maclean 1997b, Vernon & Dean 2005a). The largest known concentration in Namibia has been recorded at the Orange River mouth, where up to 182 birds have been counted in summer (Jarvis *et al.* 2001). The population size of the southern African subspecies *A. u. undulata* is estimated at 100,000 birds (Nagy *et al.* 2012), putting Namibia's population of fewer than 1,000 birds – less than 1% of the southern African population.

**Greater Honeyguide | *Indicator indicator***

This widespread African species occurs in more mesic parts of Africa with a nearby stronghold in the Okavango Swamps in Botswana. It spills over into Namibia along the Okavango, Kwando and Zambezi river systems, where there is suitable riparian vegetation. It occupies an area of 13,100 km<sup>2</sup> in Namibia, including a few scattered sightings of vagrants on the Kunene River, in central Namibia and two from the south near the Orange River (Jarvis *et al.* 2001). It is a brood parasite of barbets, woodpecker,



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kingfishers and other hole-nesting species. It has not yet been recorded breeding in Namibia. In other parts of southern Africa, it lays mainly in October and November (Tarboton 2011). It guides humans and other animals to bee nests, but it is not known if this still occurs in Namibia (Vernon & Dean 2005b). Although it is not threatened it is offered protection within the Bwabwata, Mudumu and Nkasa-Rupala (Mamili) national parks.

**Green-backed Honeybird (Slender-billed Honeyguide) | *Prodotiscus zambesiae***

This overlooked and drab species parasitises the African Yellow White-Eye *Zosterops senegalensis* (Vernon & Dean 1997c). Outside southern Africa, it has a fragmented distribution from Angola to south-east Kenya and isolated populations in Ethiopia (Fry *et al.* 1988). In southern Africa, it is most widespread in Zimbabwe, but is not common