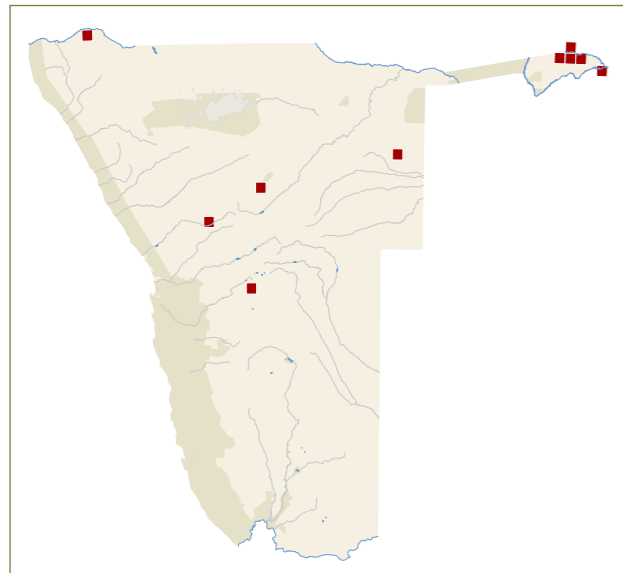


and has been recorded on the Kunene River. It prefers riverine forest with Baobab trees in lowland tropical areas. It is not threatened in southern Africa but little is known of its specialized ecology other than that it nests in holes in Baobab trees, where it builds a nest of leaf stalks attached to the inside wall of the hollow tree, or on the ground in manmade holes (Tarboton 2001). Eight breeding records for Namibia have them laying on December and January (Brown *et al.* 2015). Its reporting rate in Namibia is 3.7% from an area of occupancy of 1,800 km<sup>2</sup> (Jarvis *et al.* 2001).

### Horus Swift | *Apus horus*



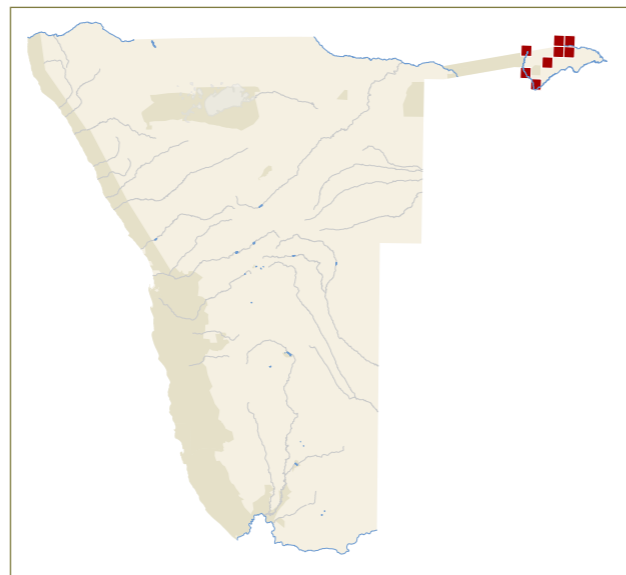
This species occurs patchily from Sudan to Zimbabwe and the eastern and southern regions of South Africa (Brooke 1997a). It has a curious distribution in Namibia, occurring on the Zambezi and Chobe rivers, a few records from the Kunene River and then a large gap before it reappears at low density and isolated locations in central Namibia (Brooke 1997a). It is easily mistaken for the Little Swift *A. affinis*, which may explain the fragmented occurrence, but it can be recognised at close quarters by a slightly forked tail. Some populations in Zimbabwe and on the Kunene River lack the white rump (CJ Brown, J Paterson pers. obs.). Nests are typically found in river banks, and are holes excavated initially by bee-eaters or kingfishers (Brooke 1997a). Colonies have been found in banks adjacent to road culverts used by White-rumped Swifts *A. caffer* in Namibia (Brown 1989). Eggs were laid in March (n=4: Brown *et al.* 2015). It is not threatened in Namibia, but rather occurs there on the edge of its African distribution.

### Schalow's Turaco | *Tauraco schalowi*

Following the split of the three southern African 'green' turacos into full species, supported by morphological, vocal and molecular evidence (du Plessis & Dean 2005), this

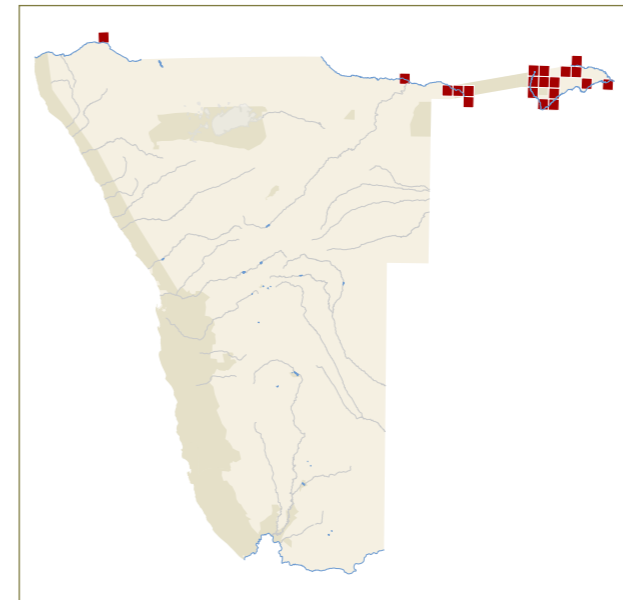


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poorly known species of woodlands, primarily associated with rivers and evergreen forest, is represented in southern Africa only by birds in the eastern Zambezi region and northern Botswana, where reporting rates average 20% (Oatley 1997a, Jarvis *et al.* 2001). Namibian birds are mainly recorded from Katima Mulilo, where they are best detected by their calls. Populations extend into Angola, Tanzania and south-west Kenya and south to Malawi. Population size is small, but unknown in Namibia. Some riparian habitat has been lost in the Zambezi region, which is likely to have resulted in a decline in numbers.

### African Wood-Owl (Wood Owl) | *Strix woodfordii*



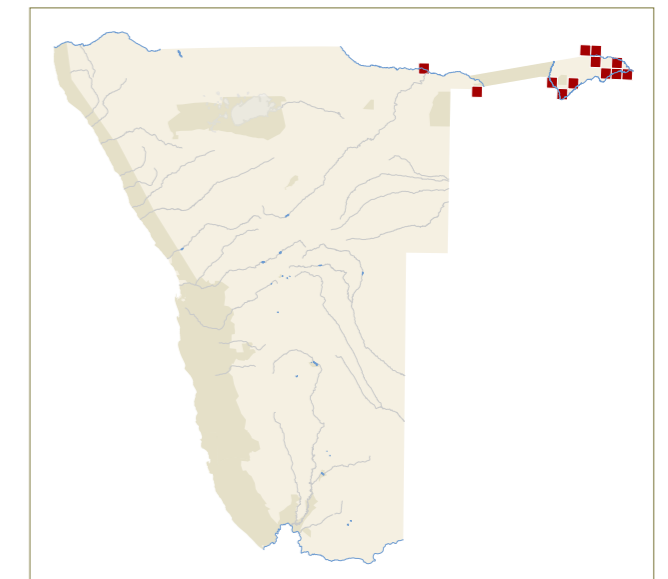
This tropical woodland species occurs widely from West and central Africa down the eastern side of southern Africa into South Africa as far as Cape Town (Mendelsohn 1997d). Four subspecies are recognized of which the nominate *woodfordii* occurs throughout Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa (del Hoyo *et al.* 1999). In southern Africa,



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it is often associated with coastal or riverine woodland and has been recorded in the riparian woodland of the Okavango, Kwando, and Zambezi rivers. It is curiously absent from the Chobe River. Another population is found on the Kunene River near Epupa Falls. This population is not isolated, but rather represents the southern limit of the Angolan population (Mendelsohn 1997d, del Hoyo *et al.* 1999). This species occupies an area of 7,900 km<sup>2</sup> in Namibia, of which 17% occurs in the protected Mahango region of the Bwabwata National Park and Mudumu and Nkasa Rupara (Mamili) national parks (Jarvis *et al.* 2001). Given a density of 23 pairs in 15 km of river in high reporting rate areas of South Africa (Kemp & Kemp 1989), Namibia's rivers may hold (at an estimated density of 10 pairs per 10 km) about 330 pairs (approximately 750 birds) of African Wood-Owls along 330 km of river (from Mendelsohn 1997d). It may be at risk from woodland degradation in all areas of Namibia, but it is not considered threatened anywhere.

### Swamp Nightjar (Natal Nightjar) | *Caprimulgus natalensis*



This rare nocturnal denizen of grassy floodplains and wetlands is separated into two subspecies in southern Africa: *C. n. natalensis*, which is endemic to southern Mozambique and the eastern coast of South Africa in KwaZulu-Natal, and the more widespread *C. n. carpi*, which is found south of the Sahara in localised pockets (Clancey 1980). In Namibia, the latter subspecies has been recorded patchily from the Okavango, Kwando, and particularly the Chobe and Zambezi rivers (Maclean 1997h). It is also found patchily in the Okavango Delta. Population sizes are unknown and reporting rates are low at 4.7% in Namibia because of its secretive nocturnal behaviour (Maclean 1997h, Jarvis *et al.* 2001). Namibian