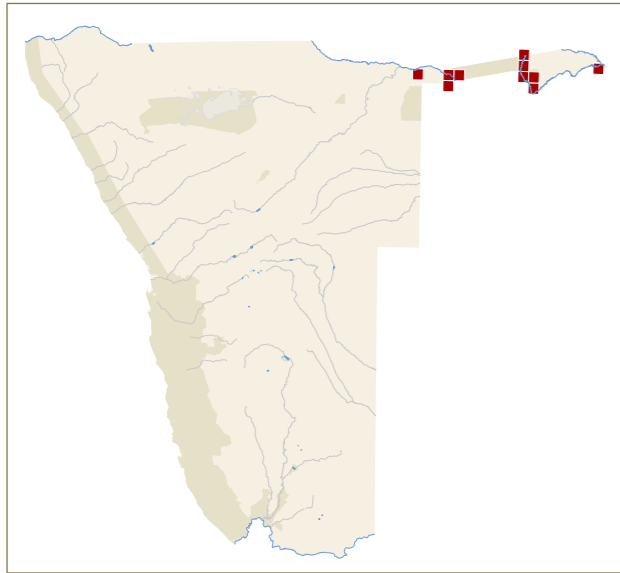


**Greater
Swamp-Warbler |
*Acrocephalus rufescens***



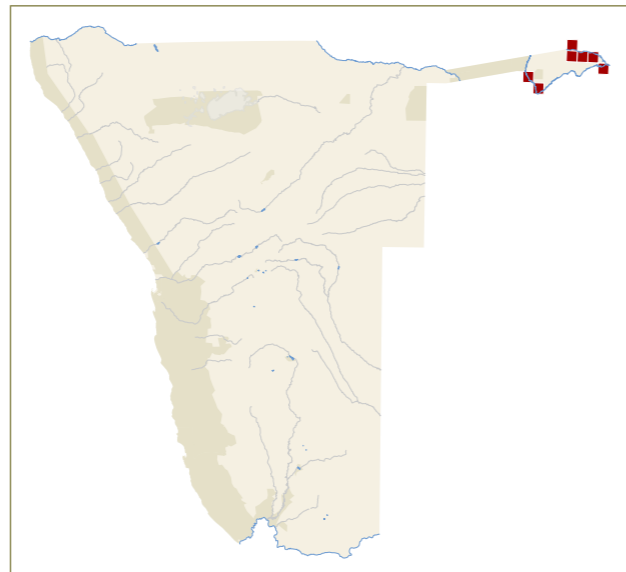
While this resident of Africa's permanent swamps occurs widely in sub-Saharan Africa, it only enters southern Africa in the Okavango River and Swamps, and in the Kwando and Chobe rivers of Namibia, at a mean reporting rate of 4% (Komen 1990, Herremans 1997c). It favours dense papyrus and reed swamps where it is shy and elusive, and is best located by its song (Komen 1990). This indicates that it may be overlooked and more common than the 3,600 km² area of occupancy (Jarvis *et al.* 2001) and low reporting rate suggest. It has been recorded from the Shamvura area on the Okavango since 2006 (Paxton 2010) and it is likely to occur along the length of the Okavango in Namibia in mature and undisturbed reed beds. It is found in the denser, taller stands of papyrus more often than the other reed warblers with which it can be visually confused (Komen & Myers 1988). It lays two or three eggs from November to April (n=10) (Brown *et al.* 2015). Where reed burning occurs, populations may be forced to move, but its small range in southern Africa, including in Namibia, means that it is not a conservation priority in Namibia.

**Red-faced Cisticola |
*Cisticola erythrops***

This small, seldom seen warbler just touches the eastern margins of the Zambezi region where it is found on the edges of wetlands (such as streams and marshes) in reeds or long grasses (Berruti 1997d). It occurs on the Zambezi River eastern floodplain, the Chobe River and the lower Kwando River at a very low reporting rate of 3%. It occupies an area of just 3,100 km², of which 15% is located in protected areas of the Nkasa Rupara (Mamili) National Park (Jarvis *et al.* 2001). It is widespread elsewhere in the



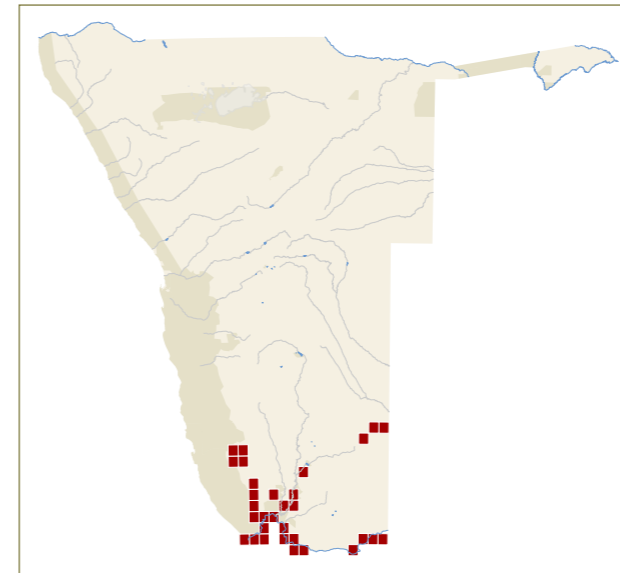
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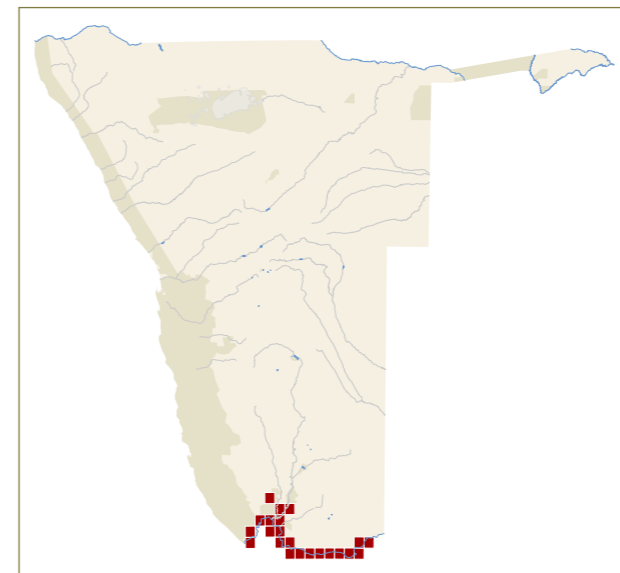
tropical wetlands of Africa, so the pressure on wetland margins from livestock and people in the Zambezi region will not influence its conservation status.

**Karoo Prinia (Spotted Prinia) |
Prinia maculosa
(*Prinia hypoxantha*)**

This very common endemic species to southern Africa has a U-shaped distribution that just enters Namibia along most of its southern border (Berruti & Allan 1997). It is a species that covers a wide variety of habitats from fynbos and coastal strandveld to dry Karoo scrub across a rainfall gradient ranging from less than 100 mm per year to more than 700 mm per year (Berruti & Allan 1997). It occupies an area of 12,400 km², of which 10% occurs within the protected areas of the /Ai-/Ais and Tsau//Khaeb (Sperrgebiet) national parks. It has a low reporting rate of 6% (Jarvis *et al.* 2001), befitting a species at the north-western edge of its global range. It is not a conservation priority in Namibia or in South Africa.

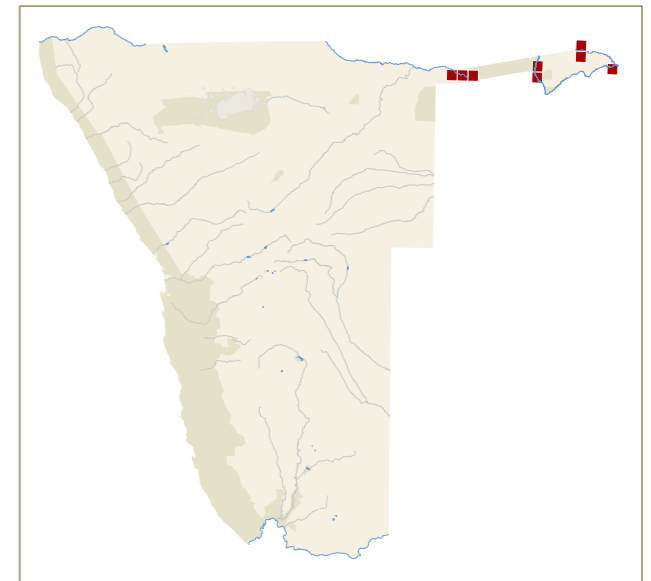


**Namaqua Warbler |
*Phragmacia substriata***



This species is virtually endemic to South Africa's Great and Little Karoo, but its predilection for Karoo rivers means that it has a strong and continuous population along the entire Orange River from the mouth at 16.5°E to about 26°E (Dean & Harrison 1997). The distribution along the Orange River is somewhat separate from the remaining distribution, with a reporting rate of 11% in Namibia (Jarvis *et al.* 2001). It occupies an area of 5,700 km² in Namibia, of which 16% occurs within the protected areas of the /Ai-/Ais and Tsau//Khaeb (Sperrgebiet) national parks (Frazee *et al.* 2005). It seems to have adapted to the alien vegetation along the river, but its preferred habitat is *Acacia* thickets and reeds. The density of birds along the river is unrecorded, so the Namibian population size cannot be estimated.

**Stierling's
Wren-Warbler | (Stierling's
Barred Warbler)
*Calamonastes stierlingi***



This Afrotropical warbler occurs from Tanzania to the KwaZulu-Natal coast, South Africa, and is common in Zimbabwe, Mozambique and north-eastern South Africa. It is reported rarely from the Caprivi Strip in Namibia (Berruti 1997c). While its reporting rate was a mere 2% from well-studied areas such as the Mahango area of the Bwabwata National Park, the Katima Mulilo woodlands and the Kongola Bridge on the Kwando River (data in Jarvis *et al.* 2001), it was found to be the commonest tropical warbler in nearby Botswana at one pair per three to six hectares (Herremans & Herremans 1992). Brown (1990) also described it as common on the riparian fringes of the Okavango River. Given this and its preference for thickets



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