

# LANIOTURDUS

SWA/NAMIBIA VOGELKLUB  
eine Zweigstelle der  
SWA Wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft  
und der  
Southern African Ornithological  
Society

Newsletter of the SWA/Namibia Bird Club  
Mitteilungen des SWA/Namibia Vogelklubs  
Vol./Jg. 22, No. 1 1986

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Beiträge bitte an den Redakteur des LANIOTURDUS p.A. SWA Wissenschaftliche Gesellschaft, Postfach 67, Windhoek, 9000 senden.

Mitgliedsbeiträge für die S.A.O.S. und die Wissenschaftliche Gesellschaft für 1986 sind wie folgt:

Mitgliedschaft SWA Wissenschaftliche Gesellschaft und  
SWA/Namibia Vogelklub R 25-00 pro Jahr  
Mitgliedschaft SWA Wissenschaftliche Gesellschaft und  
der Southern African Ornithological Society R 26-00 pro Jahr

Als ein Ordentliches Mitglied von sowohl der S.A.O.S. als auch der SWA Wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft, erhalten Sie die populärwissenschaftliche Zeitschrift BOKMAKIERIE, das wissenschaftlich ausgerichtete Journal OSTRICH und ebenfalls die lokalen Mitteilungen LANIOTURDUS, weiteres Informationsmaterial und die allgemeinen Publikationen der SWA Wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft.

Als Ortsgruppen-Mitglied des SWA/Namibianischen Vogelklubs stehen Ihnen der LANIOTURDUS, sowie die Mitteilungen und zusätzliche Informationen der SWA Wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft zu.

### Bemerkungen an Mitarbeiter:

Manuskripte sollten mit Schreibmaschine (oder in gut leserlicher Handschrift) geschrieben sein und zwar mit doppeltem Zeilenabstand auf A4 (30 x 21 cm) Format.

Skizzen, Karten und Tabellen sollten auf weissem Qualitätspapier mit schwarzer Tinte gezeichnet werden.

Klare Schwarz-weiss-Photographien (15 x 20 cm) können eingereicht werden, um die Arbeit zu illustrieren.

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## ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Im Rangiergelände der Eisenbahn des Lüderitzbuchter Hafens findet man eine Brutkolonie der Eilseeschwalbe Sterna bergii und der Weisskopflachmöwe Larus hartlaubii. Dies ist der einzigste Brutplatz der Eilseeschwalbe in SWA/Namibia und die von nur vier Brutstellen der Weisskopflachmöwe. Beide Arten werden in Südwestafrika/Namibia als potentiell gefährdete Spezies angesehen, und die Störung durch den Menschen kann den Bruterfolg dieser Kolonie gross-teils vermindern. Deshalb müssen unbedingt Schutzmassnahmen eingeführt werden, um diese Brutkolonie in Lüderitzbucht zu beschützen.

## REFERENCES

- WILLIAMS, A.J. 1985. Seabirds breeding on Shark Island, South West Africa/Namibia, June 1984. Cormorant 13: 77-79.
- WILLIAMS, A.J. & C.J. BROWN. 1985. A policy for bird conservation in South West Africa/Namibia, Part 2: Evaluation of conservation priorities for bird species. Unpubl. Report, Directorate of Nature Conservation, Windhoek.

## Notes and News

## Bemerkungen & Mitteilungen

### WIEDERFUNDE UND WIEDERFÄNGE

D.E. Ludwig P.O.Box 21870, Windhoek

Ein Pelikan Pelecanus onocrotalus der am 30. Dezember 1976 auf der Guano-Insel bei Walfischbucht von Herrn Dr. H. Berry als Küken beringt wurde, ist am 12. September 1985 im Distrikt Karibib von Herrn Rudi Gramowski tot wiedergefunden worden. Die verstrichene Zeit beträgt 153 Monate. Entfernung vom Beringungsort: 209 Kilometer. Tabelle 1 gibt Data einiger beringter Wiederfunde für die Zeit von 1983-1985 an.

Wir danken SAFRING und Herrn Gramowski für diese interessante Meldung.

Table 1 : Data einiger beringter Wiederfunde für die Zeit von 1983-1985.

Art	Wissenschaftl. Name	Beringt	Ort	Wiederfang	Ort	Bemerkung
Rotbrauner Sperling	<u>Passer molitensis</u>	26/09/76 12/06/83	Frauenstein *	04/12/83 04/12/83	Frauenstein *	7J. 2M. 8T. * 5M. 20T.
Rauchschwalbe	<u>Hirundo rustica</u>	05/03/84 09/03/84	Goreangab Daam *	14/03/84 21/03/84	Goreangab Daam *	9T. 12T.
Rotscheitelzistensanger	<u>Cisticola chiniana</u>	03/03/84	*	27/03/84	*	24T.
Mahaliweber	<u>Plocepasser mahali</u>	05/03/83	Frauenstein	17/06/84	Frauenstein	1J. 3M. 12T.
Buntastrild	<u>Pytilia melba</u>	04/03/84	*	26/05/85	*	1J. 2M. 22T.

\* J. = Jahre; M. = Monate und T. = Tage.

## SUMMARY

A White Pelican, ringed as a nestling on a guano platform near Walvis Bay on 30 December 1976, was recovered in the district Karibib on 12 September 1985. A period of 153 months had elapsed between ringing and recovery, and the recovery site was 209 km from the ringing site. Table 1 presents data for some additional species ringed, and retrapped during the period 1983-1985.

## PARK Notes / Berichte

### REDBILLED QUELEAS BREEDING NEAR NAMUTONI IN 1982

P. JARVIS (deceased)

No large colonies of Redbilled Queleas Quelea quelea were known to have formed in the Etosha National Park in the rainy seasons of 1980 and 1981 but in 1982, a year of high rainfall (515 mm), a large colony was formed in March and April, 6-7 km north of Namutoni.

The colony was built in a stand of Acacia mellifera bisected by the "Pans Edge" road and covered an area of 31,4 hectares (assessed by pacing off the periphery). Nest density was assessed in six sample plots, each of six by one hundred metres. The average number of trees in the sample areas was 85

(range 63-100) and the estimated number of trees used in the entire colony was 2 635. The number of nests on 20 trees was assessed as 130 per tree (range 30-280). Based on findings in the sampled areas it was estimated that the colony contained 342 550 Quelea nests. An average of three eggs was laid in each nest. Mortality reduced breeding success to an average of two fledglings per nest. The fledgling production of the entire colony was therefore some 685 100 individuals, which doubled the number of birds in the colony.

Mortality of young birds after fledging was considerable, although not quantified. Many young birds were found impaled on thorns in the colony area. During a two hour watch at a waterhole 20 fledglings were taken by different predators - Tawny Eagle Aquila rapax, sparrowhawks Accipter and Micronisus spp. and terrapins (family Pelomedusidae).

#### Zusammenfassung

1982, ein Jahr mit guten Regenfällen, hatte sich eine grosse Kolonie von Blutschnabelwebern in der Nähe von Namutoni im Etoscha Nationalpark gebildet. Die Schätzung ergab, dass die Kolonie aus 342 550 Nestern bestand und 685 100 Vögel flügge wurden.

(This note is based on a preliminary report prepared by Mr. Jarvis before his death in the Halali plane crash of June 1982.)

Any queries concerning this article may be addressed to Dr.A.J. Williams, c/o Directorate Nature Conservation, Private Bag 13306, Windhoek.

## PROJECTS... PROJEKTE

### ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF MIGRANT BIRDS IN SOUTH WEST AFRICA/NAMIBIA - A NEW PROJECT -

Migration is the regular movement of a population of animals between one area, where they breed, and another, where they do not. Birds are not the only animals that migrate, but because of their mobility they show this behaviour to an extent unparalleled by any other group. This enables them to move from place to place in their search for optimum living conditions (Yapp 1970). Many migrant bird species are confirmed "globe-trotters", covering

vast distances between breeding and "wintering" grounds each year. For example two of our most common coastal waders, the Curlew Sandpiper Calidris ferruginea and the Sanderling Calidris alba, breed in the Arctic in the extreme northern parts of Siberia and Greenland and complete a round trip of about 20 000 km each year. Another amazing achievement is the migration between Europe and southern Africa of many of the warbler species, some of which weigh less than 10 grams.

More than one third of the bird species in the world migrate (Wilson 1980). In S.W.A./Namibia about 115 of the bird species recorded for the country are migrants, not including pelagic seabirds. Some of these are very rare (e.g. Sooty Falcon Falcon concolor, two records for the country) while others have part of their population resident (e.g. Peregrine Falcon Falco peregrinus) or two or more populations with different migration patterns (e.g. Booted Eagle Hieraetus pennatus). Table 1 lists the migrant species which have been recorded in this country but excludes the very rare migrants, the pelagic seabirds and those species whose migration patterns are complicated by two or more populations having different movements.

Little information exists on the patterns of movement and timing of migrants arrival in S.W.A./Namibia. The approximate periods that birds spend in this country, as given in Table 1, pertain to southern Africa as a whole (Maclean 1984) and are at best very coarse indications of what one may expect to find at any southern African locality. For this reason a project has been started to document the arrival of migrant species in different zones of the country, and to record the dates of their departure. This article is a request for assistance from all people interested in birds. All you have to do is make a note of the date and place of your first records (sighting or call) of migrant species each season, and at the end of the season, your last records. For example:

OBSERVER: C.J. Brown	LOCALITY: Windhoek	
SPECIES	FIRST ARRIVAL DATE	LAST DEPARTURE DATE
Black Kite	21/11/85	12/3/86
Yellowbilled Kite	03/12/85	22/04/86
Common Sandpiper	19/10/85	-
Diederik Cuckoo	24/11/85	19/03/86
Greater Striped Swallow	28/09/85	03/03/86