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PROJECT REPORT

REPORT ON THE BIOBASH TO POSTMASBURG AREA, NORTHERN CAPE, SEPTEMBER 2016

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INTRODUCTION

The Second Southern African Bird Atlas Project (SABAP2) started on 1 July 2007. In mid-2016, nine years after the start of SABAP2, the overall coverage of the 17,339 pentads of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland was 75.7% (Underhill & Brooks 2016). The largest gaps in coverage were in the Northern Cape. Coverage at the end of the ninth year of the project showed that only 48.9% of the 5087 pentads in the province had full protocol checklists; 62% of all unvisited pentads in the SABAP2 region were in this province (Underhill & Brooks 2016). The ADU Virtual Museum is a multi-taxon repository of biodiversity data, with most records supported by photographs (Underhill *et al.* 2016b). Records have dates and GPS data, allowing up-to-date species distributions to be mapped.

A BioBash is a citizen science event focused on collecting as much biodiversity data as feasible for as many taxa as possible, within a short space of time, at a locality which is usually remote. It is an extension of the concept of the “atlas bash” in which participants travel to areas of poor coverage for the bird atlas project, and focus primarily

on collecting full-protocol checklists for SABAP2. Because gaps in the bird atlas coverage are usually poor in data for all taxa, it is a sound use of resources to also collect photographic records for the Virtual Museum where possible. Atlas bashes, such as those to Vryburg and Prieska, have been succeeded by BioBashes to Namaqualand and the Square Kilometre Array Radio Quiet Zone in the Karoo. This report focuses on the BioBash undertaken in the district of Postmasburg in September 2016.

The mining of iron ore is the dominant economic activity in Postmasburg area. The Gamagara Mining Corridor which stretches from Postmasburg to Hotazel is now in the development stage with significant investments and rapid expansions currently taking place (Office of the Premier of the Northern Cape 2012). This area is of strategic importance for the mining of iron ore, manganese and to a lesser extent diamonds and lime. Consequently, the biodiversity of the area will come under increasing pressure. KCF undertakes environmental impact management work extensively in the Postmasburg area and identified the need and opportunity for the BioBash.

The Postmasburg area has inadequate volumes of data both for SABAP2 and for the ADU Virtual Museum. For the bird atlas, for example, of the 225 pentads of the target area (Figure 1), 38% had no coverage and a further 34% had only one checklist for SABAP2. A BioBash in the area was thus considered to be a priority.

This report covers the BioBash that took place in Postmasburg, located within the ‘Green Kalahari’ region of the Northern Cape, from 23 to 26 September 2016. This was the first weekend of the Cape Union Mart Heritage Hunt Citizen Science Week (Underhill *et al.* 2016a). The Postmasburg district, like the rest of southern Africa, was drought stricken at the time of the BioBash. The timing of the expedition thus provided an opportunity to understand which species were coping with the extremely dry conditions.

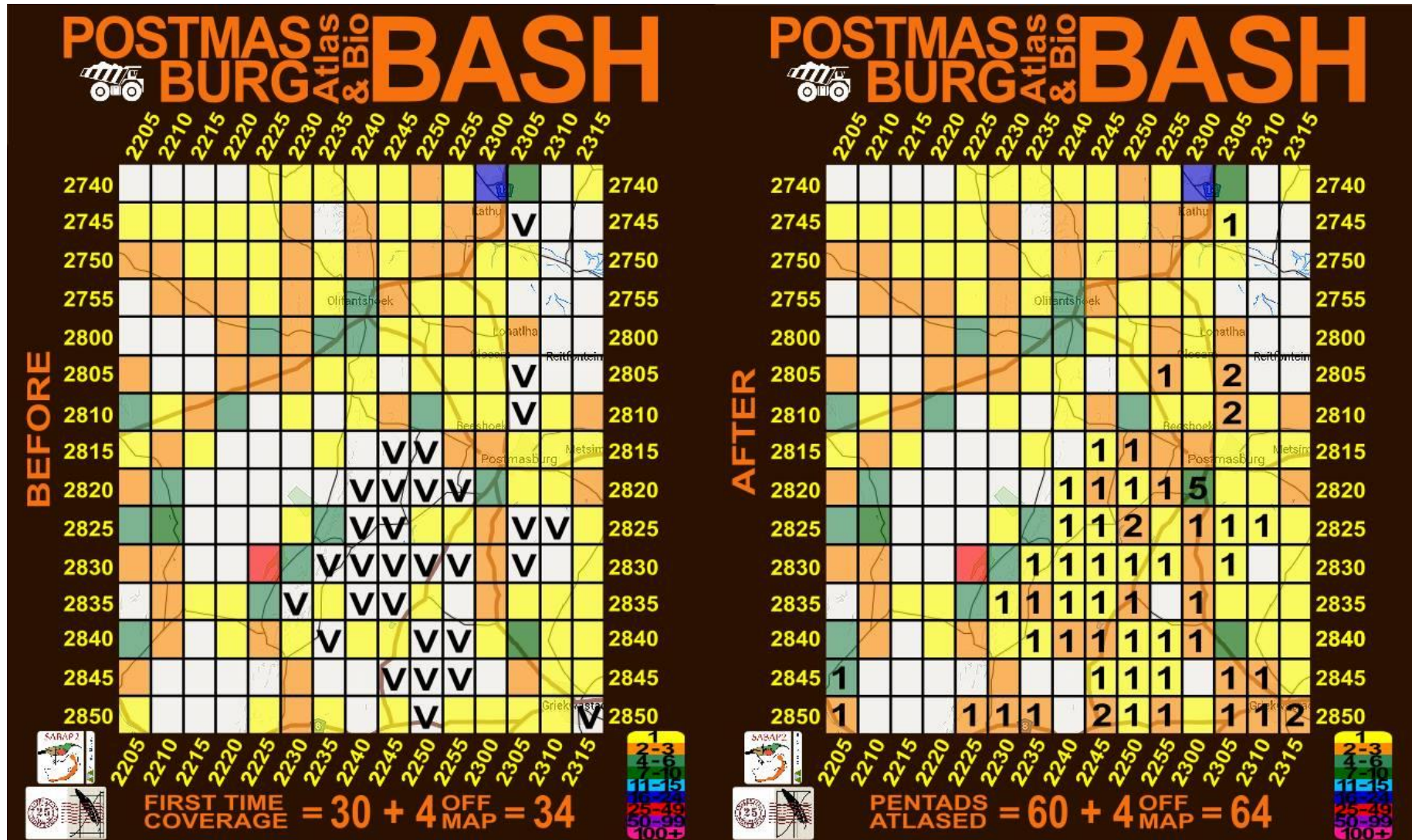


Figure 1. The 'battlemap', showing what was achieved at the Postmasburg Biobash. The 30 pentads marked with a V on the "Before" map on the left were atlased for the first time during the BioBash. The "After" map on the right shows the number of checklists completed per pentad during the BioBash. Full protocol checklists were made for 64 pentads, 60 within this target area.

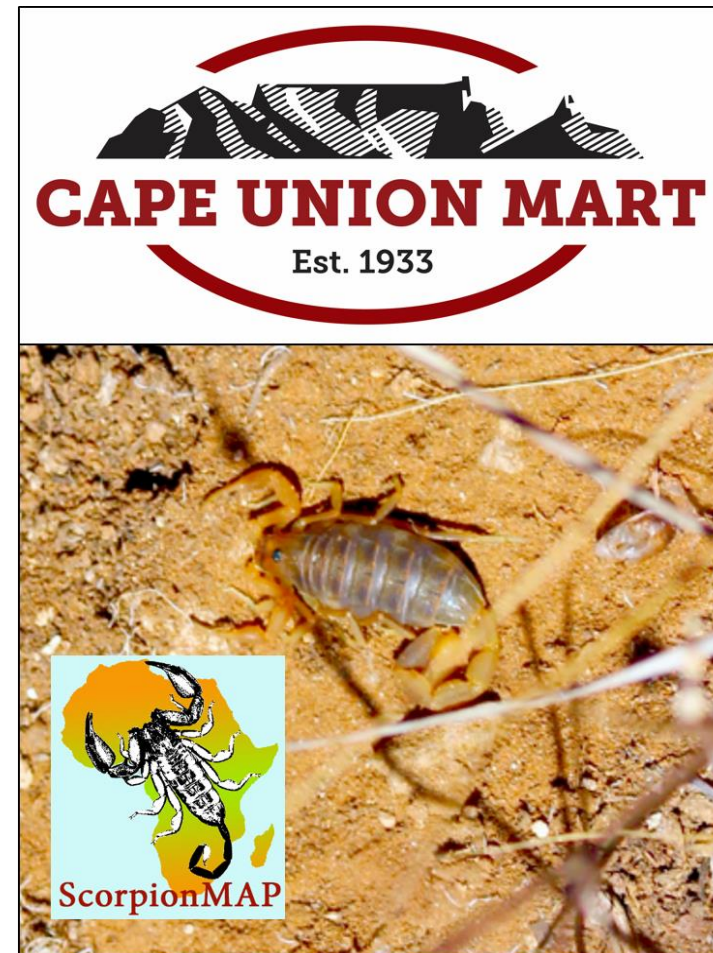
APPROACH

The objective of the event was to bring together a diverse group of citizen scientists with the aim of collecting as much information as possible in a short space of time for collation in SABAP2 and the Virtual Museum, and to have fun while doing it.

KCF made use of here existing relationships with Kumba Iron Ore and local landowners to make prior arrangements for access to private land during the event. Information on the BioBash was also disseminated to local landowners prior to the event to create awareness about the event within the district.

Soetfontein Gasteplaas, located 5 km south of Postmasburg, was identified as a base for operations. The participants were Gary Nicolau, Niall Perrins, Nik Barker, Grant Fairley, Trent Fairley, Lisl van Deventer, Jerome Ainsley and Kerry Fairley from Gauteng, Megan Loftie-Eaton from Hoedspruit, Limpopo and Altha Liebenberg from Danielskuil., Northern Cape. In addition, Vincent Parker, who undertakes a great deal of atlasing in the northern Northern Cape (Parker 2016), diverted from his usual atlasing programme to participate in the Postmasburg BioBash. Vincent had been in the area for some days before the BioBash. The citizen scientists represented a wide range of interests and expertise across multiple taxa. This proved beneficial in obtaining records for both SABAP2 and the Virtual Museum.

The group of citizen scientists was joined by local farmers (who had kindly granted access to their properties) and representatives of Kumba Iron Ore (who had also granted access) for a braai on the Friday night at Soetfontein Gasteplaas. Before dinner, Niall Perrins gave a short presentation on the BirdLasser app (Nel *et al.* 2016) and Megan Loftie-Eaton and Gary Nicolau spoke about submitting records to the Virtual Museum (Underhill *et al.* 2016a). These talks inspired Jaline Versfeld, a resident in the audience, to apply for her ADU



**Cape Union Mart Heritage Hunt – Record for Day 2
Common Lesser Thick-tail : Jaline Versfeld**

Figure 2. Jaline Versfeld's first contribution to the ADU Virtual Museum was also the first record in ScorpionMAP for the quarter degree grid cell 2823AC. The species is *Uroplectes carinatus*. See <http://vmus.adu.org.za/?vm=ScorpionMAP-1789>

observer number right away, and she submitted her first VM record next morning (Figure 2).

The braai was also an opportunity to exchange information on access to pentads and road routes within the area. This helped maximise the habitats which the team was able to visit within pentads, and revealed routes into pentads which had been thought to be inaccessible.

Citizen scientists operated in four teams during the BioBash. Each team member had their own laminated copy of the “Battlemap” showing which pentads had been bird atlased prior to the BioBash (Figure 1). Vehicles displayed “Citizen Scientist – Postmasburg BioBash” decals, to maximise the opportunity of collecting information.



Figure 3. Vincent Parker used a bicycle as means of transport while atlasing during the Postmasburg BioBash. See Parker (2016).

For most participants, bird atlasing was the primary focus; everyone was encouraged to be opportunistic in collecting photographic data for the ADU Virtual Museum atlas projects. Some team members focused on collecting Virtual Museum records. A moth trap was put out each night at Soetfontein by Altha Liebenberg. Vincent Parker atlased by bicycle, focusing on the pentads close to the accommodation at Soetfontein (Figure 3).

RESULTS

Over the Biobash weekend 64 full protocol atlas checklists were completed for 55 pentads. Of these, 31 were first checklists for pentads (Figure 1). The Postmasburg BioBash resulted in SABAP2 coverage for the Northern Cape increasing by 0.6%. A total of 80 Virtual Museum records were also collected. Apparent range extensions were noted for a number of bird and reptile species.

Birds

A total of 161 species were recorded on the 64 checklists in the 55 pentads (Appendix 1). 1,918 records were contained on the full protocol checklists, an average of 30.0 records per checklist.

No species was recorded in every one of the 55 pentads visited. The Kalahari Scrub Robin was found in 53 of the 55 pentads, and 12 species were recorded in more than 70% of the pentads, i.e. 39 or more pentads (Table 1). These can be considered as the characteristic bird species of this region.

32 species were recorded only once during the Postmasburg BioBash (Table 2). In this regard, the number of raptors observed only once was unexpectedly large: Greater Kestrel, Black-shouldered Kite, Lesser-spotted Eagle, Tawny Eagle and Cape Vulture. Two alien species were also recorded once, apparently expanding their ranges into the area (Common Starling and Common Myna).

A record of a bird species for SABAP2 triggers an Out of Range Form (ORF) if it was not recorded in that Quarter Degree Grid Cell in the first bird atlas (SABAP1) or it has not so far been recorded in that pentad or the nine adjacent pentads during SABAP2 (M. Brooks pers. comm.). The species which generated ORFs (Table 3) during the Postmasburg BioBash can be attributed to one of two factors: poor coverage of the area during SABAP1 and SABAP2 to date, or to genuine range changes. The distribution changes revealed by the Postmasburg BioBash are investigated in more depth by Ainsley (2016).

Of particular interest were species listed in the Red Data Book for Birds (Taylor et al. 2015). There were nine species within various threat categories. These are marked in bold in Appendix 1. The most abundant of these species, and therefore one for which the Postmasburg district has particular responsibility, was the “Endangered” Lappet-faced Vulture, with a reporting rate of 11%. The “Near-threatened” Kori Bustard and the “Endangered” Ludwig’s Bustard had reporting rates of 6%.

Table 1. Species recorded in 70% or more of the 55 pentads during the Postmasburg BioBash, September 2016.

Species	Pentads
Kalahari Scrub Robin <i>Cercotrichas paean</i>	53
Yellow Canary <i>Crithagra flaviventris</i>	48
Scaly-feathered Finch <i>Sporopipes squamifrons</i>	48
Cape Turtle Dove <i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	45
Black-chested Prinia <i>Prinia flavicans</i>	45
Fawn-coloured Lark <i>Calendulauda africanoides</i>	44
Acacia Pied Barbet <i>Tricholaema leucomela</i>	42
White-browed Sparrow-weaver <i>Plocepasser mahal</i>	42
Namaqua Dove <i>Oena capensis</i>	41
Eastern Clapper Lark <i>Mirafra fasciolata</i>	41
Laughing Dove <i>Streptopelia senegaensis</i>	39
Chestnut-vented Tit-babbler	39

Table 2. Species which were recorded on only one checklist during the Postmasburg BioBash, September 2016

Yellow-billed Egret <i>Mesophoyx intermedia</i>
Hamerkop <i>Scopus umbrette</i>
Black-shouldered Kite <i>Elanus caeruleus</i>
Cape Vulture <i>Gyps coprotheres</i>
Lesser-spotted Eagle <i>Clanga pomarine</i>
Tawny Eagle <i>Aquila rapax</i>
Red-knobbed Coot <i>Fulica cristata</i>
Black-winged Stilt <i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
Pied Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>
Marsh Sandpiper <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>
Double-banded Sandgrouse <i>Pterocles bicinctus</i>
Burchell’s Sandgrouse <i>Pterocles burchelli</i>
Spotted Eagle Owl <i>Bubo africanus</i>
African Black Swift <i>Apus barbatus</i>
Lilac-breasted Roller <i>Coracias caudatus</i>
African Grey Hornbill <i>Tockus nasutus</i>
Greater Kestrel <i>Falco rupicoloides</i>
Cape Crow <i>Corvus capensis</i>
Karoo Long-billed Lark <i>Certhilauda subcoronata</i>
Red-capped Lark <i>Calandrella cinerea</i>
Large-billed Lark <i>Galerida magnirostris</i>
Barn Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Pearl-breasted Swallow <i>Hirundo dimidiata</i>
African Reed Warbler <i>Acrocephalus baeticatus</i>
Tawny-flanked Prinia <i>Prinia subflava</i>
Common Myna <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
Common Starling <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Capped Wheatear <i>Oenanthe pileate</i>
Marico Sunbird <i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>
Red-billed Firefinch <i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>
Long-billed Pipit <i>Anthus similis</i>
Plain-backed Pipit <i>Anthus leucophrys</i>

Table 3. Species which generated Out of Range Forms (ORFs) during the Postmasburg BioBash, September 2016

Species
Orange River Francolin <i>Scleroptila gutturalis</i>
Cape Vulture <i>Gyps coprotheres</i>
Black-chested Snake Eagle <i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>
Lesser-spotted Eagle <i>Clanga pomarine</i>
Pied Avocet <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>
Red-eyed Dove <i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>
African Black Swift <i>Apus barbatus</i>
Brown-hooded Kingfisher <i>Halcyon albiventris</i>
Cardinal Woodpecker <i>Dendropicus fuscescens</i>
Cape Penduline Tit <i>Anthoscopus minutus</i>
Red-capped Lark <i>Calandrella cinerea</i>
Chestnut-backed Sparrow-Lark <i>Eremopterix leucotis</i>
Brown-throated Martin <i>Riparia paludicola</i>
Neddicky <i>Cisticola fulvicapilla</i>
Zitting Cisticola <i>Cisticola juncidis</i>
Yellow-bellied Eremomela <i>Eremomela icteropygialis</i>
Common Myna <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
Karoo Chat <i>Cercomela schlegelii</i>
Great Sparrow <i>Passer motitensis</i>
Southern Grey-headed Sparrow <i>Passer diffuses</i>
Green-winged Pytilia <i>Pytilia melba</i>
Red-billed Firefinch <i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>
Common Waxbill <i>Estrilda astrild</i>

Virtual Museum records

A total of 80 records, for 10 of the 17 sections of the ADU Virtual Museum, were gathered during the Postmasburg BioBash; there were 33 records of butterflies and moths, and 14 of mammals (Table 4). A full account of the results, and the observed range extensions is provided by Nicolau *et al.* (in press).

Table 4. Photographic records submitted to each section of the ADU Virtual Museum from the Postmasburg BioBash, September 2016

VM Section	Number of records
MammalMAP	14
OdonataMAP	6
LepiMAP	33
PHOWN	4
SpiderMAP	4
LacewingMAP	3
ReptileMAP	9
TreeMAP	4
ScorpionMAP	2
DungbeetleMAP	1

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

There was a major advantage in having undertaken pre-arranged access to pentads. Frequently, on atlas bashes pentad surveys need to be done from a short section of a public road from within a pentad. Inevitably, without access to all the habitats within a pentad, the atlas checklists tend to be shorter and Virtual Museum records fewer. It is not always possible to pre-arrange access to private property in the target areas for a BioBash. But having this luxury in Postmasburg meant that atlas checklists and Virtual Museum records were more comprehensive.

The Friday night braai with the local farming and mining community was a great success. It fostered a spirit of cooperation and common goals, and future BioBashes to the district will be welcomed as a result. The presentations at the braai were a valuable channel for the communication of information.

The availability of a printed leaflet would further improve communication. The mission of the ADU, as well as the rationale behind BioBashes, should be available on a two to three page handout. This should be made available in Afrikaans and English for landowners and their families to keep and read at their leisure.

A leaflet like this would also help during interactions with farmers encountered on the road. All of them responded positively to the car decals, and to being shown the “battlemap”. An invitation to atlas on their land usually followed.

BioBashes are fun. It needs to be remembered that participants are giving of their own leisure time and need to be given freedom to explore without the event becoming too prescriptive. As a result, at the end of this BioBash the participants asked: “So, when is the next one?” On the Postmasburg side, people have asked: “When are we coming back?” There is enthusiasm for the idea of another Postmasburg BioBash.

The success of the Postmasberg Biobash and the positive experience for those involved mean that future biobashes in the region are highly recommended. These future events would serve to further improve coverage, but should be scheduled to explore seasonal variation and particularly the differences in the biodiversity after rain has fallen. Events in summer are especially needed to record Palearctic migrant birds.

Gamification is defined as “persuasive motivation” and it is clear the atlas coverage maps are intensely motivating, and especially the gaps in them (Ainsley & Underhill in press). Finding new species for the area and exploring virgin pentads constitutes an important element of gamification. One BioBasher who also plays “Pokémon Go” remarked that BioBashing was “Like Pokémon Go, but in real life”.

CONCLUSIONS

A large amount of meaningful data for both SABAP2 and the ADU Virtual Museum were gathered in a short space of time. This information will be used in a variety of ways to contribute to a better understanding of the distribution of biodiversity, especially in areas that are under pressure of development. The BioBash concept is invaluable in generating these data. Citizen scientists give generously of their time and resources to contribute to such events and have a lot of fun during the event doing it.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to the citizen scientists who participated so enthusiastically in the Postmasburg BioBash, and who helped gather valuable biodiversity data in an area where this information is sparse. We are grateful to the landowners around Postmasburg for being sympathetic to our aims, and allowing us access to their properties. We acknowledge the role of Birdlasser for setting up the event for this project. EXM Advisory Services sponsored the braai. Etienne Marais commented on a draft and acted as Guest Editor for this paper.

IMPORTANT LINKS

The Facebook Group for the Postmasburg BioBash is at <https://www.facebook.com/groups/Postmasburg.Atlasbash/>

The Facebook Page for the Animal Demography Unit is at <https://www.facebook.com/animal.demography.unit>

The website of the Second Southern African Bird Atlas Project is at <http://sabap2.adu.org.za/>

The website of the ADU Virtual Museum is at <http://vmus.adu.org.za/>

The website for the BirdLasser app is at <http://www.birdlasser.com>

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English	Afrikaans	Scientific name	Reporting Rate (%)
Northern Black Korhaan	Witvlerkkorhaan	<i>Afrotis afraoides</i>	52
Southern Fiscal	Fiskaallaksman	<i>Lanius collaris</i>	52
Cape Sparrow	Gewone Mossie	<i>Passer melanurus</i>	52
Pririt Batis	Priritbosbontrokkie	<i>Batis pririt</i>	49
Yellow-bellied Eremomela	Geelpensbossanger	<i>Eremomela icteropygialis</i>	47
White-backed Mousebird	Witkruisuisvoël	<i>Colius colius</i>	45
Greater Striped Swallow	Grootstreepswael	<i>Cecropis cucullata</i>	45
Ashy Tit	Akasiagrysmees	<i>Parus cinerascens</i>	44
Rufous-eared Warbler	Rooioorlangstertjie	<i>Malcorus pectoralis</i>	40
Brown-crowned Tchagra	Rooivlerktjagra	<i>Tchagra australis</i>	38
Crimson-breasted Shrike	Rooiborslaksman	<i>Laniarius atrococcineus</i>	38
Red-faced Mousebird	Rooiwangmuisvoël	<i>Urocolius indicus</i>	36
Spike-heeled Lark	Vlaktelewerik	<i>Chersomanes albofasciata</i>	36
Rock Martin	Kransswael	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>	36
Familiar Chat	Gewone Spekvreter	<i>Oenanthe familiaris</i>	36
Red-headed Finch	Rooikopvink	<i>Amadina erythrocephala</i>	36
Grey-backed Sparrow-Lark	Grysruglewerik	<i>Eremopterix verticalis</i>	34
Hadedda Ibis	Hadedda	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	33
Helmeted Guineafowl	Gewone Tarentaal	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	31
Pale Chanting Goshawk	Bleeksingvalk	<i>Melierax canorus</i>	31
Crowned Lapwing	Kroonkiewiet	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	29
Bokmakierie	Bokmakierie	<i>Telophorus zeylonus</i>	29
Chat Flycatcher	Grootvlieëvanger	<i>Bradornis infuscatus</i>	29
Dusky Sunbird	Namakwasuikerbekkie	<i>Cinnyris fuscus</i>	29
Sabota Lark	Sabotalewerik	<i>Calendulauda sabota</i>	27
Long-billed Crombec	Bosveldstompstert	<i>Sylvietta rufescens</i>	27
Red-crested Korhaan	Boskorhaan	<i>Lophotis ruficrista</i>	25
Speckled Pigeon	Kransduif	<i>Columba guinea</i>	25

English	Afrikaans	Scientific name	Reporting Rate (%)
Cape Penduline Tit	Kaapse Kapokvoël	<i>Anthoscopus minutus</i>	25
Neddicky	Neddikkie	<i>Cisticola fulvicapilla</i>	25
Little Swift	Kleinwindswael	<i>Apus affinis</i>	24
Brubru	Bontroklaksman	<i>Nilaus afer</i>	24
Cape Wagtail	Gewone Kwikkie	<i>Motacilla capensis</i>	24
Blacksmith Lapwing	Bontkiewiet	<i>Vanellus armatus</i>	22
White-rumped Swift	Witkruiswindswael	<i>Apus caffer</i>	22
Swallow-tailed Bee-eater	Swaelstertbyvreter	<i>Merops hirundineus</i>	22
Violet-eared Waxbill	Koningblousysie	<i>Uraeginthus granatina</i>	22
European Bee-eater	Europese Byvreter	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	20
Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	Gryskopmossie	<i>Passer diffusus</i>	20
Red-billed Quelea	Rooibekkwalea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>	20
Black-throated Canary	Bergkanarie	<i>Crithagra atrogularis</i>	20
Fork-tailed Drongo	Mikstertbyvanger	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	18
Common Scimitarbill	Swartbekkakelaar	<i>Rhinopomastus cyanomelas</i>	15
Karoo Thrush	Geelbeklyster	<i>Turdus smithii</i>	15
Crested Barbet	Kuifkophoutkapper	<i>Trachyphonus vaillantii</i>	13
Cardinal Woodpecker	Kardinaalspeg	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>	13
Wattled Starling	Lelspreeu	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>	13
House Sparrow	Huismossie	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	13
Black-faced Waxbill	Swartwangsysie	<i>Estrilda erythronotos</i>	13
White-throated Canary	Witkeelkanarie	<i>Crithagra albogularis</i>	13
Egyptian Goose	Kolgans	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	11
Lappet-faced Vulture (Endangered)	Swartaasvoël	<i>Torgos tracheliotus</i>	11
Red-eyed Dove	Grotringduif	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	11
African Hoopoe	Hoepoep	<i>Upupa africana</i>	11
Southern Yellow-billed Hornbill	Geelbekneushoringvoël	<i>Tockus leucomelas</i>	11

English	Afrikaans	Scientific name	Reporting Rate (%)
Grey-backed Cisticola	Grysrugtinkinkie	<i>Cisticola subruficapilla</i>	11
Groundscraper Thrush	Gevlekte Lyster	<i>Psophocichla litsitsirupa</i>	11
Karoo Scrub Robin	Slangverklikker	<i>Erythropygia coryphaeus</i>	11
Marico Flycatcher	Maricovlieëvanger	<i>Bradornis mariquensis</i>	11
African Pipit	Gewone Koester	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>	11
Orange River Francolin	Kalaharipatrys	<i>Scleroptila gutturalis</i>	9
Gabar Goshawk	Witkruissperwer (Kleinsingvalk)	<i>Micronisus gabar</i>	9
African Palm Swift	Palmwindswael	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	9
Desert Cisticola	Woestynklopkloppie	<i>Cisticola aridulus</i>	9
Pale-winged Starling	Bleekvlerkspreeu	<i>Onychognathus naboroupp</i>	9
Green-winged Pytilia	Gewone Melba	<i>Pytilia melba</i>	9
Common Waxbill	Rooibeksysie	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	9
Spotted Thick-knee	Gewone Dikkop	<i>Burhinus capensis</i>	7
Three-banded Plover	Driebandstrandkiewiet	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	7
Rock Dove	Tuinduif	<i>Columba livia</i>	7
Rufous-cheeked Nightjar	Rooiwangnaguil	<i>Caprimulgus rufigena</i>	7
Brown-hooded Kingfisher	Bruinkopvisvanger	<i>Halcyon albiventris</i>	7
Pygmy Falcon	Dwergvalk	<i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i>	7
Fairy Flycatcher	Feevlieëvanger	<i>Stenostira scita</i>	7
Zitting Cisticola	Landeryklopkloppie	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	7
Orange River White-eye	Gariepglasogie	<i>Zosterops pallidus</i>	7
Cape Robin-Chat	Gewone Janfrederik	<i>Cossypha caffra</i>	7
Southern Red Bishop	Rooivink	<i>Euplectes orix</i>	7
African Quail-Finch	Gewone Kwartelvinkie	<i>Ortygospiza fuscocrissa</i>	7
Cape Bunting	Rooivlerkstreepkoppie	<i>Emberiza capensis</i>	7
Common Ostrich	Volstruis	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	6
Western Cattle Egret	Veereier (Bosluisvoël)	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	6
Black-headed Heron	Swartkopreier	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	6

English	Afrikaans	Scientific name	Reporting Rate (%)
Black-chested Snake Eagle	Swartborsslangarend	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>	6
Kori Bustard (Near-threatened)	Gompou	<i>Ardeotis kori</i>	6
Ludwig's Bustard (Endangered)	Ludwigpou	<i>Neotis ludwigii</i>	6
Pearl-spotted Owlet	Witkoluil	<i>Glaucidium perlatum</i>	6
Lesser Honeyguide	Kleinheuningwyser	<i>Indicator minor</i>	6
Golden-tailed Woodpecker	Goudstertspeg	<i>Campethera abingoni</i>	6
Rock Kestrel	Kransvalk	<i>Falco rupicolus</i>	6
Brown-throated Martin	Afrikaanse Oewerswael	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	6
Short-toed Rock Thrush	Korttoonkliplyster	<i>Monticola brevipes</i>	6
Mountain Wheatear	Bergwagter	<i>Myrmecocichla monticola</i>	6
Shaft-tailed Whydah	Pylstertrooibekkie	<i>Vidua regia</i>	6
Golden-breasted Bunting	Rooirugstreepkoppie	<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>	6
Spur-winged Goose	Wildemakou	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	4
South African Shelduck	Kopereend	<i>Tadorna cana</i>	4
Yellow-billed Duck	Geelbekeend	<i>Anas undulata</i>	4
Red-billed Teal	Rooibekeend	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	4
Reed Cormorant	Rietduiker	<i>Microcarbo africanus</i>	4
Secretarybird (Vulnerable)	Sekretarisvoël	<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	4
White-backed Vulture (Critically Endangered)	Witruugaasvoël	<i>Gyps africanus</i>	4
Verreaux's Eagle (Regionally Vulnerable)	Witkruisarend	<i>Aquila verreauxii</i>	4
Pink-billed Lark	Pienkbeklewerik	<i>Spizocorys conirostris</i>	4
Chestnut-backed Sparrow-Lark	Rooiruglewerik	<i>Eremopterix leucotis</i>	4
White-throated Swallow	Witkeelswael	<i>Hirundo albigularis</i>	4
Levaillant's Cisticola	Vleitinkinkie	<i>Cisticola tinniens</i>	4
Namaqua Warbler	Namakwalangstertjie	<i>Phragmacia substriata</i>	4
Barred Wren-Warbler	Gebande Sanger	<i>Calamonastes fasciolatus</i>	4
Karoo Chat	Karoospekvreter	<i>Emarginata schlegelii</i>	4
Great Sparrow	Grootmossie	<i>Passer motitensis</i>	4

English	Afrikaans	Scientific name	Reporting Rate (%)
Blue Waxbill	Gewone Blousysie	<i>Uraeginthus angolensis</i>	4
Yellow-billed Egret	Geelbekwitreier	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	2
Hamerkop	Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	2
Black-shouldered Kite	Blouvalk	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	2
Cape Vulture (Endangered)	Kransaasvoël	<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>	2
Lesser-spotted Eagle	Gevlekte Arend	<i>Clanga pomarina</i>	2
Tawny Eagle (Regionally Endangered)	Roofarend	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	2
Red-knobbed Coot	Bleshoender	<i>Fulica cristata</i>	2
Black-winged Stilt	Rooipootelsie	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	2
Pied Avocet	Bontelsie	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	2
Marsh Sandpiper	Moerasruiter	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	2
Double-banded Sandgrouse	Dubbelbandsandpatrys	<i>Pterocles bicinctus</i>	2
Burchell's Sandgrouse (Regionally Vulnerable)	Gevlekte Sandpatrys	<i>Pterocles burchelli</i>	2
African Black Swift	Swartwindswael	<i>Apus barbatus</i>	2
Lilac-breasted Roller	Gewone Troupant	<i>Coracias caudatus</i>	2
African Grey Hornbill	Grysneushoringvoël	<i>Tockus nasutus</i>	2
Greater Kestrel	Grootrooivalk	<i>Falco rupicoloides</i>	2
Cape Crow	Swartkraai	<i>Corvus capensis</i>	2
Karoo Long-billed Lark	Karoolangbeklewerik	<i>Certhilauda subcoronata</i>	2
Red-capped Lark	Rooikoplewerik	<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>	2
Large-billed Lark	Dikbeklewerik	<i>Galerida magnirostris</i>	2
Barn Swallow	Europese Swael	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	2
Pearl-breasted Swallow	Pêrelborsswael	<i>Hirundo dimidiata</i>	2
African Reed Warbler	Kleinrietsanger	<i>Acrocephalus baeticatus</i>	2
Tawny-flanked Prinia	Bruinsylangstertjie	<i>Prinia subflava</i>	2
Common Myna	Indiese Spreeu	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	2
Common Starling	Europese Spreeu	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	2
Capped Wheatear	Hoëveldskaapwagter	<i>Oenanthe pileata</i>	2

English	Afrikaans	Scientific name	Reporting Rate (%)
Marico Sunbird	Maricosuikerbekkie	<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>	2
Red-billed Firefinch	Rooibekvuurvinkie	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>	2
Long-billed Pipit	Nicholsonkoester	<i>Anthus similis</i>	2
Plain-backed Pipit	Donkerkoester	<i>Anthus leucophrys</i>	2
Goose, Domestic	Huisgans	<i>Anser domesticus</i>	2