

African Waterfowl Census Report for Uganda

January 2011



January 2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Objectives of the surveys	1
1.3 Survey procedures.....	1
1.4 Participants for January 2011 African waterfowl censuses	1
1.5 Results on a site by site account	1
1.5.1 Airstrip Ponds	2
1.5.2 Bagus Crater Lake.....	3
1.5.3 Banda Island.....	4
1.5.4 Doho Rice Scheme.....	5
1.5.5 Kasenyi Crater	6
1.5.6 Lake Buluguyi.....	6
1.5.7 Kazinga Channel in Queen Elizabeth National Park	7
1.5.8 Kibimba Rice Scheme.....	9
1.5.9 Lake Kikorongo	11
1.5.10 Kitobo Island.....	12
1.5.11 Lake Mburu National Park.....	12
1.5.12 Lake Kashaka landing site	13
1.5.13 Lutembe bay.....	14
1.5.14 Lutoboka bay	15
1.5.15 Mabamba Bay	16
1.5.16 McDonald's Bay	17
1.5.17 Maseche Crater Lake	18
1.5.18 Lake Munyanyange in Katwe	18
1.5.19 Murchison Falls National Park	19
1.5.20 Musambwa Islands.....	21
1.5.21 Nakiwogo Area	21
1.5.22 Nshenyi Crater Lake	23
1.5.23 Samuka Island.....	23
1.5.24 Shoebill Swamp	24
1.5.25 Banga Island.....	25
1.5.26 Lake Bisina	25
1.5.27 Lake Opeta.....	26
1.5.28. Makanaga Bay	27
1.5.29. Kaku Swamp.....	28
1.6 Survey results (Species account)	29

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Number of bird species and individuals recorded for sites in January 2011	2
Table 2. Water birds recorded at Airstrip Ponds January 2011	3
Table 3. Water birds recorded at Bagusa Crater Lake January 2011	4
Table 4. Water birds recorded at Banda Island in January 2011	4
Table 5. Water birds recorded at Doho rice scheme in January 2011	5
Table 6. Water birds recorded at Kasenyi in January 2011	6
Table 7. Water birds recorded at Lake Buluguyi in January 2011	7
Table 8. Water birds recorded at Kazinga Channel in QENP in January 2011`	8
Table 9. Water birds recorded at Kibimba rice scheme in January 2011	9
Table 10. Water birds recorded at Lake Kikorongo in January 2011	11
Table 11. Water birds recorded at Kitobo Island in January 2011	12
Table 12. Water birds recorded at Lake Mbuoro National Park in January 2011	13
Table 13. Water birds recorded at Lake Kashaka in January 2011	13
Table 14. Water birds recorded at Lutembe Bay January 2011	14
Table 15. Water birds recorded at Lutoboka bay in January 2011	15
Table 16. Water birds recorded at Mabamba Bay in January 2011	16
Table 17. Water birds recorded at McDonald’s Bay in January 2011	17
Table 18. Water birds recorded at Masenkye Crater Lake in January 2011	18
Table 19. Water birds recorded at Lake Munyanyange in January 2011	19
Table 20. Water birds recorded on Murchison Falls River Nile in January 2011	19
Table 21. Water birds recorded at Musambwa Islands January 2011	21
Table 22. Water birds recorded at Nakiwogo area in January 2011	22
Table 23. Water birds recorded at Nshenyi Crater Lake in January 2011	23
Table 24. Water birds recorded at Samuka Island in January 2011	24
Table 25. Water birds recorded at Shoebill Swamp in January 2011	24
Table 26. Water birds recorded at Banga Island in January 2011	25
Table 27. Water birds recorded at Lake Bisina in January 2011	26
Table 28. Water birds recorded at Lake Opeta in January 2011	26
Table 29. Water birds recorded at Makanaga Bay in January 2011	27
Table 30. Water birds recorded at Kaku Swamp in January 2011	28
Table 30: Results of the Water bird census showing sites and species recorded in Jan 2011	30

1.1 Introduction

Uganda as a country is strategically located to cover a high diversity of habitats suitable for all kinds of birds. This includes among others the forests, woodlands, grasslands, wetlands and open waters. The diversity of habitats makes Uganda one of the richest countries in terms of bird species compared to its size in Africa. The wetlands and open waters are good places for feeding, breeding and roosting of the water birds. It is estimated that over 200 species of birds in the country are migrants. Currently, *Nature* Uganda has established 28 sites where regular monitoring of water birds is done every January and July.

1.2 Objectives of the surveys

The survey is designed to strengthen the water bird monitoring program and produce a detailed analysis of habitats, trends and migratory bird patterns in Uganda during January and July of every year.

Specifically the surveys are aimed at accomplishing the following;

- Providing a clear description of migratory bird patterns, including resting and breeding sites, within Uganda.
- Conducting bird surveys every year in January and July, in all sites monitored within Uganda. These surveys estimate bird numbers using total counts and provide opportunities for trend analyses.
- Providing a platform for training to young enthusiastic individuals in water bird monitoring and improving the skills of the experienced participants.

1.3 Survey procedures

Attempts are always made to follow the same routes as the previous counts. Therefore the methods and modes of counts are often maintained. The counts on relatively open water are carried out on boats moving close to the shores at a relatively slow speed. Counts on wetlands and smaller crater lakes are done on foot moving round the site. Motorable and open areas are sometimes done in slow moving vehicles with several stopovers. Difficult areas to move through are done by standing at a single strategic point and then telescopes are used to scan the area. Efforts are made to ensure that total counts of all the water birds in the target sites are made. Data recording sheets are provided to all the teams.

1.4 Participants for January 2011 African waterfowl censuses

The South Western region had Dianah N. Wabwire as the team leader and assisted by Roger Skeen, Lydia Tushabe, Moses Matsiko, Andrew Opeto and Robert Adaruku. The Eastern region had Sarah Nambwere as the group leader and other participants included, Richard Ssemmanda, Lydia Tushabe and Imran Ejotre. The teams for the Central and Southern region were led by Lydia Tushabe and Henry Seguya and other team members included Raymond Katebaka, Michael Opige, Sarah Nambwere, Farouk Muyiga, Geoffrey Akule, Johnson Mangwi and Sandra Sayuni. In MFNP, the team comprised of George Kaphu, Michael Opige, Roger Skeen, and was led by Prof. D.E. Pomeroy.

1.5 Results on a site by site account

In the January 2011 waterfowl censuses, 149,673 belonging to 102 species were recorded in the 29 sites visited. The site that recorded the highest number of birds was Musambwa

Island with 91,379 individuals followed by Nakiwogo (7,203 individuals) and Kibimba rice Scheme (6,546). The site with the highest number of species was Kazinga Channel (55), followed by Nakiwogo bay (50) and Kibimba Rice Scheme (50) as shown in the table 1 below.

Table 1: Number of bird species and individuals recorded for sites in January 2011

	Site	Number of Individuals	Number of Species
1	Airstrip Ponds	322	27
2	Bagusa Crater	167	13
3	Banda Island	617	20
4	Banga Island	1605	21
5	Doho Rice Scheme	1679	36
7	Kaku Swamp	21	7
6	Kasenyi Crater	153	12
8	Kashaka Landing Site	79	14
9	Kazinga Channel	4752	55
10	Kibimba Dam and Rice Scheme	6546	50
11	Kikorongo Ctarer	594	31
12	Kitobo Island	523	17
14	Lake Mburo	412	21
15	Lake Opeta	396	24
13	Lake Bisina	626	23
16	Lake Bulugyi	1339	19
17	Lutembe Bay	3195	46
18	Lutoboka Bay	630	20
19	Mabamba Bay	297	24
20	MacDonald's Bay	2681	30
21	Makanaga Bay	4573	37
22	Maseche Crater	2952	14
23	Munyanyange Crater	5279	21
24	Murchison Falls-R.Nile	1936	48
25	Musambwa Islands	91379	17
26	Nakiwogo Area	7203	50
27	Nshenyi Crater	283	11
28	Samuka Islands	2827	17
29	Shoebill Swamp	72	13

1.5.1 Airstrip Ponds

The Airstrip ponds are found within the Sango Bay area. Sango Bay is north of the Uganda-Tanzania border adjoining to Lake Nabugabo area to the north. The site is found at Mutukula in Rakai District. There are six ponds in total forming the site with seasonal wetland-like ponds. The ponds are covered with grasses that are characteristic of seasonally flooded grasslands. The site has been a good place for the Ducks and the

Storks. The Grey-headed Gulls, the Lesser Black-backed Gulls and the Sandpipers have been recorded consistently in this site.

A total of 27 species were recorded for this site. The highest number of individuals for a species in this site was recorded for the Cattle Egret (126). Other key species were the Common Snipe (4) and the Red-knobbed Coot (1). The rest of the recorded species are as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Water birds recorded at Airstrip Ponds January 2011

BR	Species Name	Number of individuals
4	Little Grebe	1
25	Grey Heron	1
30	Common Squacco Heron	3
31	Rufous-bellied Heron	3
32	Cattle Egret	126
36	Little Egret	1
42	Hamerkop	1
51	Hadada Ibis	5
60	White-faced Whistling Duck	24
72	Yellow-billed Duck	32
92	Eurasian Marsh Harrier	2
194	Grey Crowned Crane	11
198	Lesser Moorhen	2
199	Common Moorhen	14
201	Black Crake	8
215	Red-knobbed Coot	1
225	African Jacana	12
226	Lesser Jacana	2
245	Long-toed Plover	10
246	Senegal Plover	11
248	Wattled Plover	6
252	Common Sandpiper	7
256	Wood Sandpiper	8
257	Common Greenshank	1
262	Common Snipe	4
465	Pied Kingfisher	16
466	Malachite Kingfisher	10

1.5.2 Bagusa Crater Lake

Bagusa Crater Lake is one of the Crater Lakes that registers good numbers of the Lesser Flamingos. Bagusa Crater Lake is a saline lake in Kyambura wildlife reserve. It is a small sized lake with bushy edges. The Flamingos congregate towards the muddy edges and always seen feeding from the clearer center of the lake. This is a relatively difficult place to reach.

Bagusa Crater Lake had 13 bird species recorded, most of them Sacred Ibises (47), Black-winged Stilts (40) and Egyptian Goose (36). The other species recorded are as shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Water birds recorded at Bagusa Crater Lake January 2011

BR	Species Name	Number of individuals
4	Little Grebe	9
27	Black-headed Heron	1
32	Cattle Egret	10
51	Hadada Ibis	2
54	Sacred Ibis	47
57	Lesser Flamingo	2
61	Egyptian Goose	36
248	Wattled Plover	2
249	Spur-winged Plover	6
257	Common Greenshank	1
259	Marsh Sandpiper	1
282	Black-winged Stilt	40
317	Whiskered Tern	10

1.5.3 Banda Island

Banda Island is one of the Ssesse islands on Lake Victoria. The island is found immediately after Lutoboka. This island is privately owned and it is used by fishermen to process fish. Banda Island is a forested rocky island. The shores are covered with hanging bushes.

The highest number of individuals for this site was registered for Little Egret (272) followed by the Long-tailed Cormorant (151). A total of 20 species were recorded as shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Water birds recorded at Banda Island in January 2011

BR	Species Name	Number of individuals
12	Pink-backed Pelican	1
17	Long-tailed Cormorant	151
18	Greater Cormorant	10
32	Cattle Egret	60
33	Green-backed Heron	3
36	Little Egret	272
42	Hamerkop	6
43	African Open-billed Stork	3
54	Sacred Ibis	36
61	Egyptian Goose	9
137	African Fish Eagle	4
233	Ringed Plover	1
249	Spur-winged Plover	11

252	Common Sandpiper	7
256	Wood Sandpiper	3
257	Common Greenshank	1
259	Marsh Sandpiper	1
282	Black-winged Stilt	16
290	Water Thick-knee	4
465	Pied Kingfisher	18

1.5.4 Doho Rice Scheme

Doho rice scheme was formerly a seasonal wetland on the River Manafwa flood-plain. Doho Rice Scheme is an area of intensive irrigated rice cultivation under farmer group management. It is adjacent to areas of natural wetland, mainly in the south. The swamps immediately to the north of the scheme have also been drained for rice-growing by out growers. The monitored site consists of rice paddies and isolated water pools. The rice paddies consist of the newly cultivated plots, flooded plots and the overgrown plots. The flooded plots especially are liked by the waders, ducks and storks. The isolated water pools provide good feeding grounds for the nematode feeding birds.

The survey recorded 36 species and 1,679 individuals of which 293 individuals were African Open-billed Stork. Noticeable species for this site include Black Heron (82), White Stork (38) and African Crake (1). The other species are as shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Water birds recorded at Doho rice scheme in January 2011

BR	Species Name	Number of individuals
12	Pink-backed Pelican	1
17	Long-tailed Cormorant	10
25	Grey Heron	12
27	Black-headed Heron	42
28	Purple Heron	6
30	Common Squacco Heron	43
32	Cattle Egret	81
34	Great Egret	33
35	Black Heron	82
36	Little Egret	142
40	Black-crowned Night Heron	19
42	Hamerkop	1
43	African Open-billed Stork	293
45	White Stork	38
50	Yellow-billed Stork	64
51	Hadada Ibis	3
54	Sacred Ibis	5
55	African Spoonbill	57
60	White-faced Whistling Duck	72
80	Knob-billed Duck	2
92	Eurasian Marsh Harrier	2

197	African Crake	1
201	Black Crake	56
225	African Jacana	1
233	Ringed Plover	65
249	Spur-winged Plover	25
252	Common Sandpiper	7
256	Wood Sandpiper	178
257	Common Greenshank	3
258	Green Sandpiper	104
259	Marsh Sandpiper	7
262	Common Snipe	4
272	Little Stint	26
282	Black-winged Stilt	171
465	Pied Kingfisher	6
466	Malachite Kingfisher	17

1.5.5 Kasenyi Crater

This Crater Lake is just outside Queen Elizabeth National Park. It is a saline lake and sometimes harbours the Lesser Flamingos. The shores are muddy with short grasses in some parts and tall grasses in some other areas. The local communities around this place take to salt mining from the lake as an income generating activity. The major interest from this lake is on the Lesser Flamingo which is recorded occasionally.

A total of 12 species of birds were recorded during this count with the Black-winged Stilt having the highest individuals (60) followed by the Water Thick-knee (21). The other species recorded are as shown in Table 6 below.

Table 6. Water birds recorded at Kasenyi in January 2011

BR	Species Name	Number of individuals
238	Kittlitz's Plover	6
249	Spur-winged Plover	15
252	Common Sandpiper	4
256	Wood Sandpiper	1
257	Common Greenshank	4
259	Marsh Sandpiper	14
270	Curlew Sandpiper	10
272	Little Stint	12
279	Ruff	1
282	Black-winged Stilt	60
290	Water Thick-knee	21
465	Pied Kingfisher	5

1.5.6 Lake Buluguyi

This lake is just above Kibimba rice scheme. The open water connects to an extensive span of papyrus swamp which eventually meets the rice scheme from the North. The

papyrus is surrounding the open water area which is a major fishing area for the local community. The shores of the lake are muddy and deep. The center of the water contains few water lilies and scattered marshes. This place also records a good number of the migrants.

The highest number of individuals registered was for African Open-billed Stork (784), followed by Whiskered Tern (340). Noticeable in this site was the Lesser Moorhen (1). The other species recorded are as shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7. Water birds recorded at Lake Buluguyi in January 2011

BR	Species Name	Number of individuals
17	Long-tailed Cormorant	16
27	Black-headed Heron	3
28	Purple Heron	4
30	Common Squacco Heron	7
32	Cattle Egret	2
43	African Open-billed Stork	784
51	Hadada Ibis	3
60	White-faced Whistling Duck	62
92	Eurasian Marsh Harrier	5
95	African Marsh Harrier	2
198	Lesser Moorhen	1
201	Black Crane	12
225	African Jacana	19
245	Long-toed Plover	3
259	Marsh Sandpiper	1
317	Whiskered Tern	340
318	White-winged Tern	66
320	Gull-billed Tern	2
466	Malachite Kingfisher	7

1.5.7 Kazinga Channel in Queen Elizabeth National Park

The Kazinga Channel links Lake Edward and Lake George and attracts a substantial variety of birds. The portion surrounding the peninsula is the portion which counts are done during the water fowl counts. The channel shoreline on the peninsula side is dominated by the *Vossia* grass which has become increasingly denser than before. The other shoreline opens to the grasslands of QENP and the fishing village. The site is a good place for congregations especially of migrants during the January counts. Both Palearctic and intra-African migrants are common here.

During this survey, the Pied Kingfisher (1,433) registered the highest number of individuals. Other species of interest recorded in this site were African Skimmer (904), Great White Pelican (13), White-fronted Plover (5), Collared Pratincole (1), Spotted Red Shank (1) and Caspian Plover (1). The majority of species recorded on this channel had substantial numbers of individuals as shown in Table 8 below.

Table 8. Water birds recorded at Kazinga Channel in QENP in January 2011`

BR	Species Name	Number of individuals
4	Little Grebe	1
11	Great White Pelican	13
12	Pink-backed Pelican	11
17	Long-tailed Cormorant	12
18	Greater Cormorant	697
25	Grey Heron	39
26	Goliath Heron	8
28	Purple Heron	2
30	Common Squacco Heron	65
32	Cattle Egret	32
33	Green-backed Heron	14
34	Great Egret	17
36	Little Egret	63
40	Black-crowned Night Heron	6
42	Hamerkop	72
43	African Open-billed Stork	21
48	Saddle-billed Stork	1
49	Marabou Stork	12
50	Yellow-billed Stork	16
51	Hadada Ibis	38
54	Sacred Ibis	25
55	African Spoonbill	2
61	Egyptian Goose	164
84	Palm-nut Vulture	4
92	Eurasian Marsh Harrier	1
95	African Marsh Harrier	1
137	African Fish Eagle	51
201	Black Crake	43
225	African Jacana	32
233	Ringed Plover	11
235	White-fronted Plover	5
238	Kittlitz's Plover	34
248	Wattled Plover	33
249	Spur-winged Plover	205
252	Common Sandpiper	55
255	Spotted Redshank	1
256	Wood Sandpiper	18
257	Common Greenshank	17
258	Green Sandpiper	1

259	Marsh Sandpiper	18
262	Common Snipe	1
270	Curlew Sandpiper	5
272	Little Stint	9
279	Ruff	2
282	Black-winged Stilt	8
290	Water Thick-knee	134
300	Collared Pratincole	1
306	Grey-headed Gull	116
307	Lesser Black-backed Gull	1
318	White-winged Tern	61
320	Gull-billed Tern	114
331	African skimmer	904
465	Pied Kingfisher	1433
466	Malachite Kingfisher	94
473	Grey-headed Kingfisher	8

1.5.8 Kibimba Rice Scheme

Kibimba Rice Scheme is composed of the marshes and the rice paddies in the formerly wetland on the Buluguyi / Buliba flood-plain. It is an area of intensive irrigated rice cultivation. The rice paddies have been expanding in size over time. Two different habitat types are monitored, the Kibimba dam and the rice paddies. Kibimba dam is an open water area which is dominated by the papyrus on its fringes and floating mats of the water lilies, water hyacinths and scattered floating marshes. The rice paddies consist of the newly cultivated plots, flooded plots and the overgrown plots. The flooded plots especially are liked by the waders, ducks and storks.

This site registers high numbers of different water bird species. These include both the resident and the migrants. During this survey, the site registered a total of 50 species, the most dominant being the Fulvous Whistling Duck with 2,220 individuals. Noticeable species included the Temminck's Stint (1) and Ringed Plover (521). The other species recorded are as shown in the Table 9 below.

Table 9. Water birds recorded at Kibimba rice scheme in January 2011

BR	Species Name	Number of individuals
12	Pink-backed Pelican	5
17	Long-tailed Cormorant	65
18	Greater Cormorant	11
25	Grey Heron	54
27	Black-headed Heron	197
28	Purple Heron	21
30	Common Squacco Heron	19
32	Cattle Egret	282
34	Great Egret	20

36	Little Egret	82
38	Yellow-billed Egret	393
42	Hamerkop	7
43	African Open-billed Stork	342
45	White Stork	10
48	Saddle-billed Stork	2
51	Hadada Ibis	176
53	Glossy Ibis	48
54	Sacred Ibis	10
55	African Spoonbill	38
59	Fulvous Whistling Duck	2220
60	White-faced Whistling Duck	204
61	Egyptian Goose	14
69	Garganey	13
72	Yellow-billed Duck	139
79	Spur-winged Goose	4
80	Knob-billed Duck	73
92	Eurasian Marsh Harrier	10
95	African Marsh Harrier	3
144	Osprey	4
194	Grey Crowned Crane	29
201	Black Crake	32
225	African Jacana	74
233	Ringed Plover	521
249	Spur-winged Plover	13
252	Common Sandpiper	1
256	Wood Sandpiper	483
257	Common Greenshank	53
258	Green Sandpiper	12
259	Marsh Sandpiper	24
262	Common Snipe	1
272	Little Stint	245
274	Temminck's Stint	1
278	Black-tailed Godwit	6
279	Ruff	90
282	Black-winged Stilt	246
317	Whiskered Tern	199
318	White-winged Tern	29
320	Gull-billed Tern	5
465	Pied Kingfisher	11
466	Malachite Kingfisher	5

1.5.9 Lake Kikorongo

This is a crater lake within Queen Elizabeth National Park which provides significant number of water bird counts especially migrants. It is a fresh water lake whose size fluctuates depending on the amount of rainfall received. It provides congregations of Little Grebe at the right season. This Crater Lake is small in size and with muddy edges. The muddy shoreline is a good feeding ground for the waders.

The surveys recorded the Little Grebe (138) as the most common species. This was followed by Ruff (96) and Little Stint (54). Noticeable species include Three-Banded Plover (1), Hottentot Teal (45), Curlew Sandpiper (36) and Caspian Plover. The other species were as shown in Table 10 below.

Table 10. Water birds recorded at Lake Kikorongo in January 2011

BR	Species Name	Number of individuals
4	Little Grebe	138
25	Grey Heron	2
27	Black-headed Heron	4
30	Common Squacco Heron	3
32	Cattle Egret	5
42	Hamerkop	2
48	Saddle-billed Stork	1
49	Marabou Stork	4
50	Yellow-billed Stork	1
61	Egyptian Goose	33
67	Hottentot Teal	45
95	African Marsh Harrier	1
194	Grey Crowned Crane	2
225	African Jacana	9
230	Caspian Plover	16
233	Ringed Plover	8
238	Kittlitz's Plover	42
239	Three-banded Plover	1
245	Long-toed Plover	4
248	Wattled Plover	4
249	Spur-winged Plover	23
252	Common Sandpiper	7
256	Wood Sandpiper	11
257	Common Greenshank	5
259	Marsh Sandpiper	16
270	Curlew Sandpiper	36
272	Little Stint	54
279	Ruff	96
282	Black-winged Stilt	4

283	Pied Avocet	5
290	Water Thick-knee	12

1.5.10 Kitobo Island

Kitobo Island is found in Ssese Island in Lake Victoria and is a small crowded fishing village. The island is rocky with many tall trees, which are roosting places for the birds. The shores are rocky in some parts and sandy in other parts. The monitored area includes the open water stretch from Banda Island, the inhabited area and the rock out crops near the shores. The birds are normally many near the settlement where the fishermen either off load or process their fish.

These counts, recorded 17 species and the most represented was the Little Egret with 351 individuals, followed by the Long-tailed Cormorant (56) and Sacred Ibis (39). The rest of the species recorded are as shown in the Table 11 below.

Table 11. Water birds recorded at Kitobo Island in January 2011

BR	Species Name	Number of individuals
12	Pink-backed Pelican	12
17	Long-tailed Cormorant	56
18	Greater Cormorant	10
25	Grey Heron	1
32	Cattle Egret	3
36	Little Egret	351
42	Hamerkop	16
43	African Open-billed Stork	11
54	Sacred Ibis	39
72	Yellow-billed Duck	3
137	African Fish Eagle	1
252	Common Sandpiper	1
282	Black-winged Stilt	5
306	Grey-headed Gull	10
307	Lesser Black-backed Gull	2
465	Pied Kingfisher	1
	Slender-billed Gull	1

1.5.11 Lake Mburo National Park

Lake Mburo wetland is a system consisting of open water and papyrus dominated permanent wetland. It is home to papyrus endemic species and a very important ground for Palearctic and Afro-tropical migrant birds during adverse conditions. The shorelines contain *Vossia* grass in some parts and in others, hanging thickets are common. A total of 21 species were recorded during the January 2011 counts with the Pied Kingfisher having the highest number of individuals of 175. Interesting species recorded during this count include Allen's Gallinule (2), African Finfoot (4) and the Green-backed Heron (29) mainly observed sitting on nests in hanging thickets on the fringes of the lake. Other species recorded can be seen in the Table 12 below.

Table 12. Water birds recorded at Lake Mbuo National Park in January 2011

BR	Species Name	Number of individuals
19	African Darter	2
30	Common Squacco Heron	19
33	Green-backed Heron	29
34	Great Egret	3
39	White-backed Night Heron	2
40	Black-crowned Night Heron	1
42	Hamerkop	30
51	Hadada Ibis	2
95	African Marsh Harrier	1
137	African Fish Eagle	61
144	Osprey	1
201	Black Crake	19
202	Allen's Gallinule	2
216	African Finfoot	4
225	African Jacana	2
252	Common Sandpiper	9
258	Green Sandpiper	1
290	Water Thick-knee	6
464	Giant Kingfisher	1
465	Pied Kingfisher	175
466	Malachite Kingfisher	42

1.5.12 Lake Kashaka landing site

This site includes Kashaka fish landing site and the shores along it. The shore from which counts are made is covered with the *Vossia* grass and just above it is short savannah grassland of Kyambura wildlife reserve. This place has been recording significant numbers of Pelicans but only 7 Pink-backed Pelican were recorded during this count. The species with the highest number of individuals recorded for this site was Kittlitz's Plover (22) followed by Hamerkop (19). Others are shown in Table 13 below.

Table 13. Water birds recorded at Lake Kashaka in January 2011

BR	Species Name	Number of individuals
12	Pink-backed Pelican	7
25	Grey Heron	2
34	Great Egret	2
36	Little Egret	7
42	Hamerkop	19
49	Marabou Stork	7
137	African Fish Eagle	1
230	Caspian Plover	1
238	Kittlitz's Plover	22
249	Spur-winged Plover	3

256	Wood Sandpiper	2
257	Common Greenshank	1
272	Little Stint	1
290	Water Thick-knee	4

1.5.13 Lutembe bay

Lutembe bay is a sheltered and almost cut off wetland from Lake Victoria's main waters. It is shallow and dominated by papyrus (*Cyperus papyrus*) in most of its parts. The bay extends into a *Miscanthus* swamp and merges with forest remnants to the north and neighbours with Rosebud flower farm. Lutembe bay has been one of the major sites for congregations and especially migratory birds. Thousands of individual birds and several of species have been recorded before. The wetland has several scattered marshland that is used as the roosting ground by the birds.

The January survey recorded a total of 46 species. The Gull-billed Tern was the most represented species with 1,150 individuals followed by White-winged Tern (627). Interesting species recorded during this count include Caspian Tern (2), Spotted Redshank (6), Curlew Sandpiper (20) and Slender-billed Gull (17). The records of other species are as shown in Table 14 below.

Table 14. Water birds recorded at Lutembe Bay January 2011

BR	Species Name	Number of individuals
17	Long-tailed Cormorant	26
18	Greater Cormorant	5
25	Grey Heron	12
28	Purple Heron	4
30	Common Squacco Heron	30
32	Cattle Egret	63
34	Great Egret	1
35	Black Heron	2
36	Little Egret	9
38	Yellow-billed Egret	2
42	Hamerkop	1
43	African Open-billed Stork	18
48	Saddle-billed Stork	2
53	Glossy Ibis	28
69	Garganey	45
72	Yellow-billed Duck	39
84	Palm-nut Vulture	1
95	African Marsh Harrier	2
137	African Fish Eagle	1
194	Grey Crowned Crane	3
201	Black Crake	2
225	African Jacana	21

233	Ringed Plover	42
245	Long-toed Plover	36
252	Common Sandpiper	5
255	Spotted Redshank	6
256	Wood Sandpiper	31
257	Common Greenshank	33
259	Marsh Sandpiper	8
262	Common Snipe	23
270	Curlew Sandpiper	20
272	Little Stint	80
278	Black-tailed Godwit	29
279	Ruff	234
282	Black-winged Stilt	219
300	Collared Pratincole	5
306	Grey-headed Gull	4
307	Lesser Black-backed Gull	1
314	Black-headed Gull	272
318	White-winged Tern	627
320	Gull-billed Tern	1150
331	African skimmer	2
465	Pied Kingfisher	22
466	Malachite Kingfisher	10
	Caspian Tern	2
	Slender-billed Gull	17

1.5.14 Lutoboka bay

Lutoboka point is found on the eastern side of Lugala island one of the islands of Ssesse. The most important area for breeding birds (Long-tailed Cormorant) is the narrow strip of tall trees at the edge of the Forest Reserve. The monitored site includes the landing site, the forest edge and the open water stretch leading to Banda Island. This point has recorded large numbers of breeding Long-tailed Cormorant before and this time, 211 individuals were registered. The other species recorded in large numbers were the Little Egret with 215 individuals and Pied Kingfisher (79). The other species found at site are as shown in Table 15 below.

Table 15. Water birds recorded at Lutoboka bay in January 2011

BR	Species Name	Number of individuals
12	Pink-backed Pelican	1
17	Long-tailed Cormorant	211
18	Greater Cormorant	11
30	Common Squacco Heron	1
36	Little Egret	215
42	Hamerkop	24
43	African Open-billed Stork	10

61	Egyptian Goose	9
72	Yellow-billed Duck	1
95	African Marsh Harrier	14
144	Osprey	1
233	Ringed Plover	1
249	Spur-winged Plover	13
252	Common Sandpiper	10
256	Wood Sandpiper	1
259	Marsh Sandpiper	2
282	Black-winged Stilt	15
290	Water Thick-knee	5
465	Pied Kingfisher	79
466	Malachite Kingfisher	6

1.5.15 Mabamba Bay

Mabamba is an extensive marsh stretching through a long narrow bay, fringed with papyrus towards the main body of Lake Victoria. *Miscanthus* and *Cyperus* species dominate, but there is a narrow open water channel and a small patch of *Nymphaea caerulea*. There are also areas of *Cladium mariscus*, and sometimes drifting papyrus swamp islands. The area where the counts are done include the famous Shoebill point, the trails within the papyrus dominated side and part of the open water stretching just off the main trail.

The January 2011 surveys registered 24 species all of which had few individuals, the highest being African Jacana with 119 individuals followed by the Yellow-billed Duck (26) among others. Interesting species recorded for this site include the Shoebill (1) and Black Heron (5). The other species recorded are as shown in Table 16 below.

Table 16. Water birds recorded at Mabamba Bay in January 2011

BR	Species Name	Number of individuals
17	Long-tailed Cormorant	2
27	Black-headed Heron	1
28	Purple Heron	2
30	Common Squacco Heron	20
32	Cattle Egret	1
35	Black Heron	5
38	Yellow-billed Egret	1
41	Shoebill	1
42	Hamerkop	3
60	White-faced Whistling Duck	5
72	Yellow-billed Duck	26
79	Spur-winged Goose	2
95	African Marsh Harrier	3
137	African Fish Eagle	1
199	Common Moorhen	4

201	Black Crake	8
225	African Jacana	119
245	Long-toed Plover	17
252	Common Sandpiper	5
256	Wood Sandpiper	4
318	White-winged Tern	30
320	Gull-billed Tern	15
465	Pied Kingfisher	16
466	Malachite Kingfisher	6

1.5.16 McDonald's Bay

McDonald's bay is located on the Lake Victoria shore in Mayuge. The site monitored is a long stretch of winding shores. The site covers the rocky out crops and the papyrus shores and the nearby open water. The rocky out crops within and at the shores of the lake provide roosting grounds for most birds. To one side, the shores are mainly covered with papyrus and the other opens up to the heavily degraded natural forest. The shoreline is muddy in some areas and very shallow and rocky to the other parts. McDonald's bay registered 30 species. The species with the highest number of individuals was the Little Egret with 914 followed by White-winged Tern with 761. One Black Heron and four Curlew sandpipers were also recorded. The other species recorded are as shown in Table 17 below.

Table 17. Water birds recorded at McDonald's Bay in January 2011

BR	Species Name	Number of individuals
17	Long-tailed Cormorant	151
18	Greater Cormorant	108
25	Grey Heron	22
27	Black-headed Heron	8
30	Common Squacco Heron	150
32	Cattle Egret	61
35	Black Heron	1
36	Little Egret	914
42	Hamerkop	1
43	African Open-billed Stork	7
51	Hadada Ibis	2
54	Sacred Ibis	10
60	White-faced Whistling Duck	14
61	Egyptian Goose	28
137	African Fish Eagle	3
201	Black Crake	2
225	African Jacana	63
233	Ringed Plover	6
245	Long-toed Plover	5
252	Common Sandpiper	18

256	Wood Sandpiper	42
257	Common Greenshank	10
258	Green Sandpiper	2
270	Curlew Sandpiper	4
282	Black-winged Stilt	131
306	Grey-headed Gull	46
307	Lesser Black-backed Gull	46
318	White-winged Tern	761
465	Pied Kingfisher	54
466	Malachite Kingfisher	11

1.5.17 Maseche Crater Lake

Maseche Crater Lake is small narrow seasonal lake which is found in Kyambura wildlife reserve. This lake dries up during the dry season and leaves behind huge quantities of open or bare mud. The edges of the lake are covered with mostly the sedges and other short grasses which the animals can graze on. All together with other nearby saline lakes, they contribute significant numbers of the Lesser Flamingos. These counts however, registered 14 species mostly of Lesser Flamingos (1,350), Black-winged Stilts (941) and Ruff (463). The others are as shown in Table 18 below.

Table 18. Water birds recorded at Masenkya Crater Lake in January 2011

BR	Species Name	Number of individuals
25	Grey Heron	1
32	Cattle Egret	14
54	Sacred Ibis	17
57	Lesser Flamingo	1350
61	Egyptian Goose	2
238	Kittlitz's Plover	4
249	Spur-winged Plover	1
257	Common Greenshank	1
259	Marsh Sandpiper	50
272	Little Stint	85
279	Ruff	463
282	Black-winged Stilt	941
283	Pied Avocet	2
317	Whiskered Tern	21

1.5.18 Lake Munyanyange in Katwe

Munyanyange is one of the crater lakes just outside Queen Elizabeth National Park but a part of the Important Bird Area. This lake is part of the Kazinga wildlife sanctuary. Munyanyange is a saline lake well known for the Lesser Flamingos. The Crater Lake is adjacent to Katwe Township and just before Katwe salt lake. The shores are muddy with occasional short grasses. The area is open with a clear view across the lake.

These counts registered 21 species mostly of Gull-billed Tern (3,610), Lesser Black-backed Gull (1,263) and Little Stint (300). These are among the migrants recorded in this site. The individual numbers of other species recorded for this site are in Table 19 below.

Table 19. Water birds recorded at Lake Munyanyange in January 2011

BR	Species Name	Number of individuals
11	Great White Pelican	5
25	Grey Heron	1
32	Cattle Egret	7
36	Little Egret	33
49	Marabou Stork	2
54	Sacred Ibis	10
61	Egyptian Goose	1
238	Kittlitz's Plover	7
249	Spur-winged Plover	4
256	Wood Sandpiper	5
257	Common Greenshank	1
259	Marsh Sandpiper	1
272	Little Stint	300
278	Black-tailed Godwit	1
279	Ruff	12
282	Black-winged Stilt	4
306	Grey-headed Gull	6
307	Lesser Black-backed Gull	1263
320	Gull-billed Tern	3610
	Caspian Tern	1
	Heuglin's Gull	5

1.5.19 Murchison Falls National Park

The site stretches from near the top of Murchison Falls, where the River Nile flows through a rock cleft some 6m wide, to the delta at its convergence with Lake Albert. Not the whole of this site is covered during the water bird censuses. The fringes of the delta in most parts form a shallow area that is important for water birds, especially the Shoebill, Pelicans, Darters and various Heron species. These fringes are dominated by the papyrus vegetation. To the western side of the delta, there is a sand bank which is known for the Rock Pratincole, African Skimmers and the Sandpipers. The site records both the intra-African migrants and Palearctic migrants.

Murchison Falls National Park recorded one of the highest numbers of species (48). The Pied Kingfisher registered the largest number of individuals with 358. Noticeable species for this site included African Skimmers (285), Abdimm's Stork (217) and African Darter (81). The other species that were recorded are as shown in Table 20 below.

Table 20. Water birds recorded on Murchison Falls River Nile in January 2011

BR	Species Name	No of Individuals
----	--------------	-------------------

17	Long-tailed Cormorant	2
18	Greater Cormorant	9
19	African Darter	81
23	Little Bittern	1
25	Grey Heron	9
26	Goliath Heron	14
27	Black-headed Heron	3
28	Purple Heron	22
30	Common Squacco Heron	40
32	Cattle Egret	121
33	Green-backed Heron	3
34	Great Egret	7
36	Little Egret	11
38	Yellow-billed Egret	19
40	Black-crowned Night Heron	3
42	Hamerkop	1
43	African Open-billed Stork	85
44	Abdim's Stork	217
48	Saddle-billed Stork	2
49	Marabou Stork	2
51	Hadada Ibis	26
54	Sacred Ibis	9
60	White-faced Whistling Duck	40
61	Egyptian Goose	48
79	Spur-winged Goose	17
92	Eurasian Marsh Harrier	1
137	African Fish Eagle	27
144	Osprey	3
194	Grey Crowned Crane	3
201	Black Crake	30
225	African Jacana	100
245	Long-toed Plover	42
249	Spur-winged Plover	75
252	Common Sandpiper	29
257	Common Greenshank	2
259	Marsh Sandpiper	1
279	Ruff	1
282	Black-winged Stilt	2
289	Senegal Thick-knee	20
290	Water Thick-knee	8
298	Rock Pratincole	6
317	Whiskered Tern	1
331	African skimmer	285
464	Giant Kingfisher	4
465	Pied Kingfisher	358

466	Malachite Kingfisher	66
473	Grey-headed Kingfisher	77
	White-crowned Plover	3

1.5.20 Musambwa Islands

Musambwa islands are composed of three rocky islands. These three rocky islands are about 3 km offshore in Sango Bay. The largest of the islands covers about 5 ha, and the next about 3 ha, whilst the smallest is just a rocky outcrop in the lake. The two larger ones are sparsely vegetated with shrubs and short, weather-beaten trees, especially of *Ficus* species. The shoreline has no fringing swamp or sandy beaches. The islands record the largest number of the Grey-headed Gulls. This is not a prominent site for the migratory species although some may be recorded but not in large numbers.

A total of 17 species were recorded from Musambwa Islands, the most abundant of them being Grey-headed gulls (89,480). The other species recorded include the Long-tailed Cormorant with 1,065 individuals and Greater Cormorant (576). The other species recorded are in Table 21 below.

Table 21. Water birds recorded at Musambwa Islands January 2011

BR	Species Name	No of Individuals
12	Pink-backed Pelican	25
17	Long-tailed Cormorant	1065
18	Greater Cormorant	576
25	Grey Heron	8
36	Little Egret	101
43	African Open-billed Stork	3
54	Sacred Ibis	59
61	Egyptian Goose	5
137	African Fish Eagle	2
199	Common Moorhen	9
201	Black Crake	10
249	Spur-winged Plover	5
252	Common Sandpiper	7
306	Grey-headed Gull	89480
307	Lesser Black-backed Gull	16
465	Pied Kingfisher	7
	Heuglin's Gull	1

1.5.21 Nakiwogo Area

Nakiwogo bay is found in Entebbe and next to Entebbe international airport. The site monitored is about one and a half hours boat ride to reach. It is extensive and has spots of varying characteristics: the sand banks, the rocky out crops and the papyrus shores. The sand banks are more evident when the water levels are low and most of it is submerged when water levels increase. There are many rocky out crops within the lake and these are

roosting grounds for most birds. To the side of the airport, the shores are mainly covered with papyrus. The shoreline is muddy and very shallow forming marsh beds in some parts.

The January 2011 census for this site registered 50 species and 7203 individuals, most of which were of the White-winged Tern (4,371), Long-tailed Cormorant (847), and Little Egret (495). Noticeable species for this site include Ruddy Turnstone (2) which is rarely recorded in Uganda, Garganey (181) and Red-knobbed Coot (37). The other species are as shown in Table 22 below.

Table 22. Water birds recorded at Nakiwogo area in January 2011

BR	Species Name	No of Individuals
12	Pink-backed Pelican	10
17	Long-tailed Cormorant	847
18	Greater Cormorant	208
25	Grey Heron	26
27	Black-headed Heron	1
28	Purple Heron	1
30	Common Squacco Heron	20
32	Cattle Egret	270
34	Great Egret	2
36	Little Egret	495
38	Yellow-billed Egret	4
42	Hamerkop	8
43	African Open-billed Stork	10
49	Marabou Stork	5
51	Hadada Ibis	3
53	Glossy Ibis	12
54	Sacred Ibis	3
59	Fulvous Whistling Duck	3
61	Egyptian Goose	33
69	Garganey	181
72	Yellow-billed Duck	119
79	Spur-winged Goose	5
92	Eurasian Marsh Harrier	1
95	African Marsh Harrier	3
137	African Fish Eagle	7
199	Common Moorhen	1
201	Black Crake	2
215	Red-knobbed Coot	37
225	African Jacana	64
245	Long-toed Plover	12
249	Spur-winged Plover	26
252	Common Sandpiper	1

256	Wood Sandpiper	44
257	Common Greenshank	8
270	Curlew Sandpiper	8
272	Little Stint	9
279	Ruff	81
282	Black-winged Stilt	55
290	Water Thick-knee	4
298	Rock Pratincole	2
306	Grey-headed Gull	43
307	Lesser Black-backed Gull	18
314	Black-headed Gull	19
318	White-winged Tern	4371
320	Gull-billed Tern	22
465	Pied Kingfisher	86
466	Malachite Kingfisher	2
	Heuglin's Gull	2
	Ruddy Turnstone	2
	Slender-billed Gull	7

1.5.22 Nshenyi Crater Lake

Nshenyi Crater Lake is one of the seven major lakes in Kyambura wildlife reserve and one of the three significant saline lakes. Being a saline lake, Nshenyi is one of the usual places to locate the Lesser Flamingos in significant numbers. Nonetheless, 11 species and 283 individuals were recorded, most of them being Little Grebe (146), Whiskered Tern (55) and Black-winged Stilt (49). Other species recorded are as shown in Table 23 below.

Table 23. Water birds recorded at Nshenyi Crater Lake in January 2011

BR	Species Name	No of Individuals
4	Little Grebe	146
43	African Open-billed Stork	2
51	Hadada Ibis	6
54	Sacred Ibis	11
84	Palm-nut Vulture	1
144	Osprey	1
249	Spur-winged Plover	1
256	Wood Sandpiper	5
259	Marsh Sandpiper	6
282	Black-winged Stilt	49
317	Whiskered Tern	55

1.5.23 Samuka Island

This is a small and unique island which is a breeding ground for many birds. The island is found in Lake Victoria a few minutes away from source of the Nile. There are over 50 species of both migratory and resident birds. The island is one of the known breeding

sites for Long-tailed Cormorants and Little Egrets. The island is just over ten acres of unspoiled rocky land with natural trees. The January 2011 counts registered large numbers of the 17 bird species recorded. The most dominant was the Little Egret (1,164), followed by Long-tailed Cormorant (1,136). The other species seen are as in Table 24 below.

Table 24. Water birds recorded at Samuka Island in January 2011

BR	Species Name	No of Individuals
17	Long-tailed Cormorant	1136
18	Greater Cormorant	284
27	Black-headed Heron	1
32	Cattle Egret	186
36	Little Egret	1164
38	Yellow-billed Egret	1
43	African Open-billed Stork	4
51	Hadada Ibis	1
53	Glossy Ibis	4
54	Sacred Ibis	3
201	Black Crake	2
249	Spur-winged Plover	7
252	Common Sandpiper	3
256	Wood Sandpiper	1
257	Common Greenshank	3
282	Black-winged Stilt	17
465	Pied Kingfisher	10

1.5.24 Shoebill Swamp

The Shoebill swamp is found within Queen Elizabeth National Park. The site is found a few kilometers from Lake Kikorongo. This swamp fills up during the rainy season and drains during the dry season, a major characteristic of a seasonal wetland. The wetland has many Phoenix plants and covered with grasses that are characteristic of seasonally flooded grasslands. In this January survey, the swamp was wet with paddles of water hosting species like the Collared Pratincole (19) and Curlew Sandpiper (14). In total 72 individuals belonging to 13 species were recorded. The other species are in Table 25 below.

Table 25. Water birds recorded at Shoebill Swamp in January 2011

BR	Species Name	No of Individuals
25	Grey Heron	1
28	Purple Heron	1
32	Cattle Egret	13
34	Great Egret	1
233	Ringed Plover	1
238	Kittlitz's Plover	3

245	Long-toed Plover	2
248	Wattled Plover	2
256	Wood Sandpiper	1
259	Marsh Sandpiper	2
270	Curlew Sandpiper	12
272	Little Stint	14
300	Collared Pratincole	19

1.5.25 Banga Island

This is part of Ssesse Island in Lake Victoria. The island is rocky with many tall trees which are roosting places for the birds. The shores are rocky in some parts and sandy in other parts. The monitored area includes the open water stretch of Banga, the rock out crops and the shores which are dominated by tall trees. A total of 21 species were recorded, the most dominant being the Little Egret (771) and the Long-tailed Cormorant (583). The other species seen are as shown in Table 26 below.

Table 26. Water birds recorded at Banga Island in January 2011

BR	Species Name	No of Individuals
12	Pink-backed Pelican	18
17	Long-tailed Cormorant	583
18	Greater Cormorant	31
25	Grey Heron	2
32	Cattle Egret	55
33	Green-backed Heron	1
36	Little Egret	771
42	Hamerkop	20
43	African Open-billed Stork	27
54	Sacred Ibis	5
137	African Fish Eagle	7
248	Wattled Plover	2
249	Spur-winged Plover	6
252	Common Sandpiper	12
256	Wood Sandpiper	4
257	Common Greenshank	1
259	Marsh Sandpiper	3
282	Black-winged Stilt	21
298	Rock Pratincole	2
465	Pied Kingfisher	33
466	Malachite Kingfisher	1

1.5.26 Lake Bisina

Lake Bisina is a shallow freshwater lake with a thin strip of papyrus swamp. The shallow areas are dominated by water lilies. It is used as a feeding ground by wading birds. The site normally surveyed is the shallow end with water lilies and papyrus swamp strip. This site has been very important for the Ducks. The January counts recorded a total of 23

species. The highest number of individuals recorded was of the White-winged Tern (193), followed by Long-tailed Cormorant (115) and then White-faced Whistling Duck (101). The other species recorded are as shown in Table 27 below.

Table 27. Water birds recorded at Lake Bisina in January 2011

BR	Species Name	No of Individuals
12	Pink-backed Pelican	2
17	Long-tailed Cormorant	115
25	Grey Heron	6
27	Black-headed Heron	1
28	Purple Heron	11
30	Common Squacco Heron	39
32	Cattle Egret	5
33	Green-backed Heron	3
35	Black Heron	7
38	Yellow-billed Egret	1
43	African Open-billed Stork	5
59	Fulvous Whistling Duck	39
60	White-faced Whistling Duck	101
201	Black Crake	14
203	Purple Gallinule	1
215	Red-knobbed Coot	1
225	African Jacana	50
226	Lesser Jacana	1
245	Long-toed Plover	22
259	Marsh Sandpiper	3
318	White-winged Tern	193
465	Pied Kingfisher	2
466	Malachite Kingfisher	4

1.5.27 Lake Opeta

This is one of the remaining intact wetland marshes in Uganda. It is predominantly an extensive swamp of *Vossia cuspidata* and graduating into dry *Hyparrhenia* grassland savannas. The wetland is of great importance for the conservation of birds. The side from which counts are done has *Vossia* grass on the edges and water lilies on the open waterside. The water is deep and has floating marshes. The place used to record large numbers of the Ducks but not the case now. During the January survey, this site had 24 species, the most dominant being, Long-tailed Cormorant (86) and White-winged Tern (83). The rest of the species recorded are shown in Table 28 below.

Table 28. Water birds recorded at Lake Opeta in January 2011

BR	Species Name	No of Individuals
17	Long-tailed Cormorant	86
25	Grey Heron	1

27	Black-headed Heron	6
28	Purple Heron	21
30	Common Squacco Heron	42
33	Green-backed Heron	2
34	Great Egret	1
43	African Open-billed Stork	3
60	White-faced Whistling Duck	10
72	Yellow-billed Duck	1
77	African Pygmy Goose	15
92	Eurasian Marsh Harrier	2
199	Common Moorhen	5
201	Black Crake	6
203	Purple Gallinule	12
215	Red-knobbed Coot	2
225	African Jacana	9
226	Lesser Jacana	15
245	Long-toed Plover	56
262	Common Snipe	2
317	Whiskered Tern	5
318	White-winged Tern	83
465	Pied Kingfisher	5
466	Malachite Kingfisher	6

1.5.28. Makanaga Bay

This Bay is located on Lake Victoria in Mpigi district. It is located near the Mabamba bay and is also known to have a number of Shoebills that inhabit it. During this July survey four Shoebills were observed. Also a number of migrant species were observed at the site like the White-winged Terns, Gull-billed Terns, Black-headed Gulls and Grey-headed Gulls. There were 37 species recorded during this survey with the White-winged Tern having the highest number of 2,210 individuals, followed by the African Jacana with 1,218. Other species observed are as shown in table 29 below

Table 29. Water birds recorded at Makanaga Bay in January 2011

BR	Species Name	No of Individuals
17	Long-tailed Cormorant	38
18	Greater Cormorant	4
26	Goliath Heron	1
28	Purple Heron	1
30	Common Squacco Heron	22
32	Cattle Egret	2
34	Great Egret	1
35	Black Heron	3
36	Little Egret	2
41	Shoebill	1

53	Glossy Ibis	1
59	Fulvous Whistling Duck	56
60	White-faced Whistling Duck	244
72	Yellow-billed Duck	11
77	African Pygmy Goose	2
79	Spur-winged Goose	20
80	Knob-billed Duck	1
95	African Marsh Harrier	4
137	African Fish Eagle	9
199	Common Moorhen	4
201	Black Crake	13
203	Purple Gallinule	5
225	African Jacana	1218
233	Ringed Plover	1
245	Long-toed Plover	17
256	Wood Sandpiper	10
257	Common Greenshank	1
262	Common Snipe	2
272	Little Stint	7
279	Ruff	10
282	Black-winged Stilt	8
306	Grey-headed Gull	22
314	Black-headed Gull	440
318	White-winged Tern	2210
320	Gull-billed Tern	170
465	Pied Kingfisher	5
466	Malachite Kingfisher	7

1.5.29. Kaku Swamp

This is a large area of wetland visible just to the south of the main Masaka to Mbarara road in Lyantonde district, the nearest main town being Lyantonde. It is characterized by a large papyrus swamp with pools of open water which have a covering of Water Lilies *Nymphaea caerulea*. The surrounding area is heavily farmed mainly with Banana plantations. Being situated in an area of rolling hills, the rains keep the swamp wet at all times and no apparent drainage appears to be present. This site is known for large congregations of roosting Grey-crowned Cranes normally recorded in the evenings.

The count in January 2011 recorded only 7 species, the most dominant being Wattled Plover (8). Surprisingly, only 2 Grey-Crowned Cranes were recorded. Other species observed are as shown in table 30 below

Table 30. Water birds recorded at Kaku Swamp in January 2011

BR	Species Name	No of Individuals
27	Black-headed Heron	3

32	Cattle Egret	4
43	African Open-billed Stork	2
54	Sacred Ibis	1
137	African Fish Eagle	1
194	Grey Crowned Crane	2
248	Wattled Plover	8

1.6 Survey results (Species account)

A total of 102 species were recorded from the 29 sites surveyed during the January counts. The Grey headed Gull had the highest numbers of individuals recorded with 89,727, most of which were from Musambwa Islands. This was followed by the White-winged Tern with 8,460 most of them from Nakiwogo Area and then the Gull billed Tern with 5,093 individuals. The Black Heron recorded 100 individuals (82 of them were from Doho Rice Scheme), 1,352 Lesser Flamingos were recorded, 1,350 at Maseche Crater and 2 on Bagusa Crater in Kyambura area. More interesting sightings for January 2011 include the Ruddy Turnstone (2) recorded on Nakiwogo Bay and the White-fronted Plover recorded on Kazinga Channel (5). The other species that were recorded and their respective numbers are shown in the Table 30 below.

Table 30: Results of the Water bird census showing sites and species recorded in January 2011

Species Name	Airstrip Ponds	Bagusa Crater	Banda Island	Banga Island	Doho Rice Scheme	Kaku Swamp	Kasenyi Crater	Lake Kashaka Landing Site	Kazinga Channel	Kibimba Dam and Scheme	Kikorongo Crater	Kitobo Island	Lake Mburu	Lake Opeta	Lake Bisina	Lake Buluguyi	Lutembe Bay	Lutoboka Bay	Mabamba Bay	McDonalds Bay	Makanaga Bay	Maseche Crater	Munyanange Crater	Murchison Falls (R.Nile)	Musambwa Islands	Nakiwogo Area	Nshenyi Crater	Samuka Islands	Shoebill Swamp	Total Individuals	
Abdim's Stork																								217						217	
African Crake					1																									1	
African Darter													2												81					83	
African Finfoot												4																		4	
African Fish Eagle			4	7		1		1	51			1	61				1		1	3	9			27	2	7				176	
African Jacana	12				1				32	74	9		2	9	50	19	21		119	63	1218			100		64				1867	
African Marsh Harrier									1	3	1		1				2	2	14	3						3				37	
African Open-billed Stork			3	27	293	2			21	342		11		3	5	784	18	10		7				85	3	10	2	4		1972	
African Pygmy Goose														15																17	
African skimmer									904									2							285						1191
African Spoonbill					57				2	38																				135	
Allen's Gallinule													2																	2	
Black Crake	8				56				43	32			19	6	14	12	2		8	2	13			30	10	2		2		291	
Black Heron					82										7				5	1	3									100	
Black-crowned Night Heron					19				6				1												3					29	
Black-headed Gull																	272										19				731
Black-headed Heron		1			42	3				197	4			6	1	3			1	8					3	1		1		468	
Black-tailed Godwit										6							29							1						42	
Black-winged Stilt		40	16	21	171		60		8	246	4	5					219	15		131	8	941	4	2		55	49	17		2258	
Caspian Plover								1				16																		17	
Caspian Tern																	2							1						3	
Cattle Egret	126	10	60	55	81	4			32	282	5	3			5	2	63		1	61	2	14	7	121		270		186	13	1685	
Collared Pratincole									1								5												19	25	
Common Greenshank	1	1	1	1	3		4	1	17	53	5						33			10	1	1	1	2		8		3		199	
Common Moorhen	14													5					4		4					9	1			37	
Common Sandpiper	7		7	12	7		4		55	1	7	1	9				5	10	5	18				29	7	1		3		189	
Common Snipe	4				4				1	1				2			23				2									38	
Common Squacco Heron	3				43				65	19	3		19	42	39	7	30	1	20	150	22			40		20			542		
Curlew Sandpiper							10		5								20			4							8		12	95	
Egyptian Goose		36	9						164	14	33							9		28		2	1	48	5	33				396	
Eurasian Marsh Harrier	2				2				1	10				2		5									1		1			34	
Fulvous Whistling Duck										2220					39						56						3			4538	
Garganey										13							45										181			252	
Giant Kingfisher												1													4					5	
Glossy Ibis										48							28				1					12		4		141	
Goliath Heron									8												1									23	
Great Egret					33			2	17	20			3	1			1				1				7		2		1	108	
Great White Pelican									13														5							18	
Greater Cormorant			10	31					697	11		10					5	11		108	4				9	576	208		284		1975
Green Sandpiper					104				1	12			1								2									132	

Species Name	Airstrip Ponds	Bagusa Crater	Banda Island	Banga Island	Doho Rice Scheme	Kaku Swamp	Kasenyi Crater	Lake Kashaka Landing Site	Kazinga Channel	Kibimba Dam and Scheme	Kikorongo Crater	Kitobo Island	Lake Mbuuro	Lake Opeta	Lake Bisina	Lake Buluguyi	Lutembe Bay	Lutoboka Bay	Mabamba Bay	McDonalds Bay	Makanaga Bay	Maseche Crater	Munyanyange Crater	Murchison Falls (R.Nile)	Musambwa Islands	Nakiwogo Area	Nshenyi Crater	Samuka Islands	Shoebill Swamp	Total Individuals	
Green-backed Heron			3	1				14					29	2	3									3						55	
Grey Crowned Crane	11					2				29	2						3							3						79	
Grey Heron	1			2	12			2	39	54	2	1		1	6		12			22		1	1	9	8	26			1	254	
Grey-headed Gull									116			10					4			46	22		6		89480	43				89727	
Grey-headed Kingfisher									8															77						85	
Gull-billed Tern									114	5						2	1150		15		170		3610			22				5093	
Hadada Ibis	5	2			3				38	176			2			3				2				26		3	6	1		443	
Hamerkop	1		6	20	1			19	72	7	2	16	30				1	24	3	1					1	8			219		
Heuglin's Gull																							5		1	2				8	
Hottentot Teal												45																		45	
Kittlitz's Plover							6	22	34		42											4	7						3	118	
Knob-billed Duck					2					73												1								149	
Lesser Black-backed Gull									1			2					1			46			1263		16	18				1347	
Lesser Flamingo		2																				1350								1352	
Lesser Jacana	2													15	1															18	
Lesser Moorhen	2															1														3	
Little Bittern																														1	
Little Egret	1		272	771	142			7	63	82		351					9	215		914	2		33	11	101	495		1164		4715	
Little Grebe	1	9							1		138																146			295	
Little Stint					26	12	1	9	245	54							80				7	85	300			9		14	1087		
Long-tailed Cormorant			151	583	10				12	65		56		86	115	16	26	211	2	151	38			2	1065	847		1136		4637	
Long-toed Plover	10										4			56	22	3	36		17	5	17				42	12			2	226	
Malachite Kingfisher	10			1	17				94	5			42	6	4	7	10	6	6	11	7			66		2			298		
Marabou Stork							7	12			4												2	2		5				32	
Marsh Sandpiper		1	1	3	7		14		18	24	16				3	1	8	2				50	1	1			6		2	182	
Osprey										4			1					1							3			1		14	
Palm-nut Vulture									4								1											1		6	
Pied Avocet											5											2								7	
Pied Kingfisher	16		18	33	6		5		1433	11		1	175	5	2		22	79	16	54	5			358	7	86		10	2343		
Pink-backed Pelican			1	18	1			7	11	5		12			2			1							25	10				98	
Purple Gallinule														12	1							5								18	
Purple Heron					6				2	21				21	11	4	4		2			1			22		1		1	117	
Red-knobbed Coot	1													2	1											37				41	
Ringed Plover			1		65				11	521	8						42	1		6	1								1	1178	
Rock Pratincole				2																				6		2				10	
Ruddy Turnstone																										2				2	
Ruff							1		2	90	96						234				10	463	12	1		81				1080	
Rufous-bellied Heron	3																													3	
Sacred Ibis		47	36	5	5	1			25	10		39								10		17	10	9	59	3	11	3		300	
Saddle-billed Stork									1	2	1													2							10
Senegal Plover	11																														11

Species Name	Airstrip Ponds	Bagusa Crater	Banda Island	Banga Island	Doho Rice Scheme	Kaku Swamp	Kasenyi Crater	Lake Kashaka Landing Site	Kazinga Channel	Kibimba Dam and Scheme	Kikorongo Crater	Kitobo Island	Lake Mbuuro	Lake Opeta	Lake Bisina	Lake Bulugyi	Lutembe Bay	Lutoboka Bay	Mabamba Bay	McDonalds Bay	Makanaga Bay	Maseche Crater	Munyanange Crater	Murchison Falls (R.Nile)	Musambwa Islands	Nakiwogo Area	Nshenyi Crater	Samuka Islands	Shoebill Swamp	Total Individuals
Senegal Thick-knee																							20							20
Shoebill																		1		1										2
Slender-billed Gull												1					17									7				25
Spotted Redshank									1								6													7
Spur-winged Goose										4									2		20			17		5				52
Spur-winged Plover		6	11	6	25		15	3	205	13	23							13				1	4	75	5	26	1	7		452
Temminck's Stint										1																				2
Three-banded Plover											1																			1
Water Thick-knee			4				21	4	134		12		6					5						8		4				198
Wattled Plover	6	2		2		8			33		4																		2	57
Whiskered Tern		10								199				5		340						21					55			830
White Stork					38					10																				58
White-backed Night Heron													2																	2
White-crowned Plover																								3						3
White-faced Whistling Duck	24				72					204				10	101	62			5	14	244			40						980
White-fronted Plover									5																					5
White-winged Tern									61	29				83	193	66	627		30	761	2210					4371				8460
Wood Sandpiper	8		3	4	178		1	2	18	483	11						31	1	4	42	10		5		44	5	1	1	1335	
Yellow-billed Duck	32									139		3		1			39	1	26		11				119					510
Yellow-billed Egret										393					1		2		1					19		4		1		814
Yellow-billed Stork					64				16		1																			81
Total Individuals	322	167	617	1605	1679	21	153	79	4752	6546	594	523	412	396	626	1339	3195	630	297	2681	4573	2952	5279	1936	91379	7203	283	2827	72	149673
Total Species	27	13	20	21	36	7	12	14	55	50	31	17	21	24	23	19	46	20	24	30	37	14	21	48	17	50	11	17	13	102

