

Birds usually occupy high trophic levels in food webs and are thus sensitive to environmental change, making them excellent early-warning systems.

"I dream of our vast deserts, of our forests, of all our great wildernesses. We must never forget that it is our duty to protect this environment."

Nelson R. Mandela

For more information scan the link below:



950 total bird species south of the Zambezi

783 are the estimated bird species of Mozambique

361 are the estimated bird species in Maputo National Park (2021)

9,500 are the estimated bird species in the world (2021)

50 billion are the estimated individual birds in the world – about 6 birds for every human (UNSW).



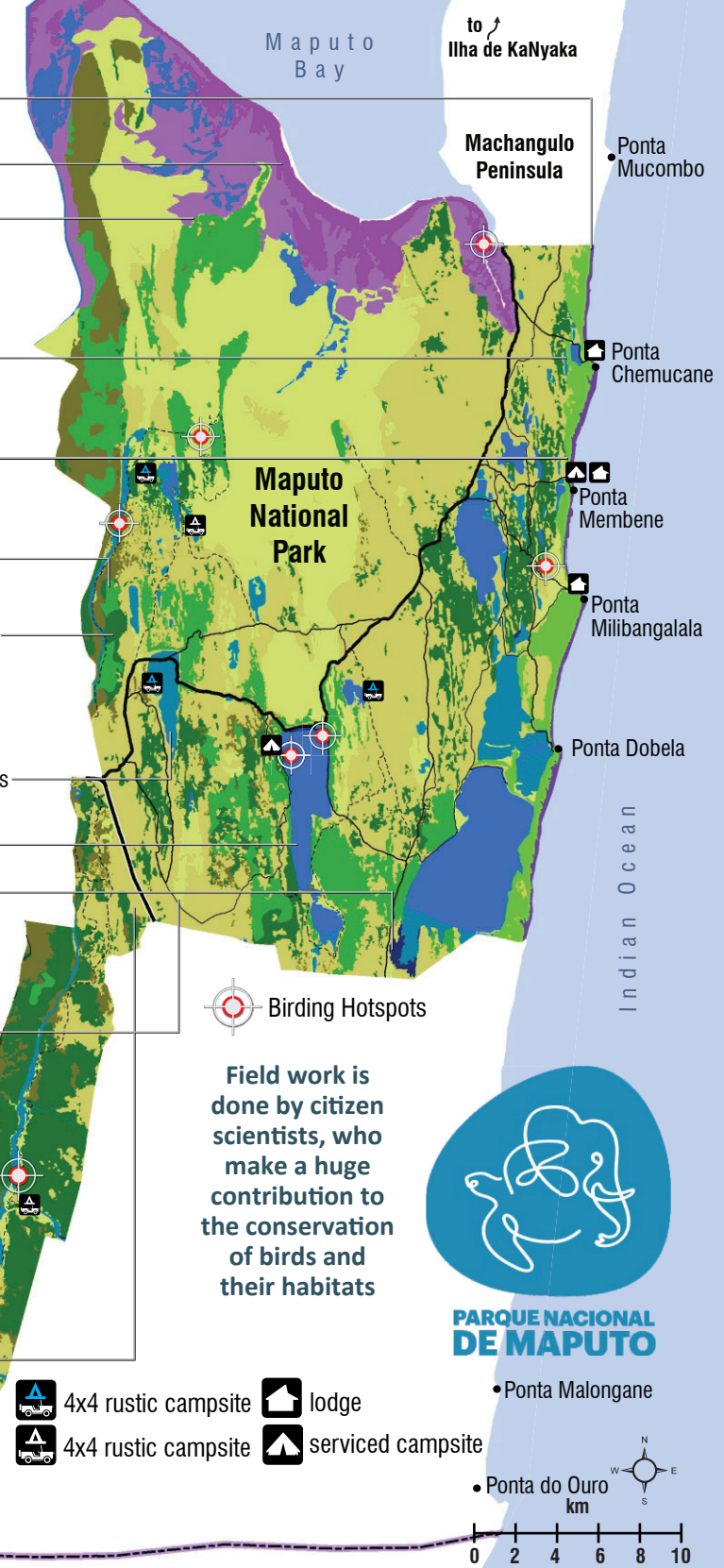
9 are the identified endangered species in Maputo National Park

2 are the critically endangered species identified in Maputo National Park

161 are the bird species classified as extinct since 1500 in the world

BIRD SPECIES LANDCOVER COAST & MARINE

- COAST & MARINE**
 - Beach: Caspian Tern, Ruddy Turnstone
 - Mangroves: Little Tern, Crab Plover, Mangrove Kingfisher
 - Salt marsh and mud flats: Grey-headed Gull, Little Tern, Caspian Tern, Ruddy Turnstone, Terek Sandpiper, Greater Sand Plover, Eurasian Whimbrel
- FOREST**
 - Dune forest: Southern Banded Snake Eagle, Neergaard's Sunbird
 - Dune thicket: Narina Trogon, Livingstone's Turaco, Brown Scrub Robin, Rudd's Apalis
 - Sand forest: Eastern Nicator, Green Malkoha, African Broadbill
 - Sand thicket: Pink-throated Twinspot, Plain-backed Sunbird, Retz's Helmetshrike
- WATER BODIES & WETLANDS**
 - Sedge & grass swamp: Red-headed Quelea, Southern Brown-throated Weaver
 - Open water: Swamp Nightjar
 - Swamp forest: Green Malkoha, Rudd's Apalis
- GRASSLANDS**
 - Hygrophilous grasslands: Rosy-throated Longclaw, Denham's Bustard, Black-bellied Bustard, Black-rumped Buttonquail, Secretarybird, Olive Bee-eater
- SAVANNA**
 - Terminalia woodland: Olive Bee-eaters, Rudd's Apalis
 - Woody grassland: Blue-cheeked and European Bee-eaters
- RESTORED LANDSCAPE**
 - Rehabilitated Plantations: Southern Banded Snake Eagles





CR

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (2)
White-backed Vulture,
White-headed Vulture

EN

ENDANGERED (9)
Bateleur,
Cape Cormorant,
Cape Gannet,
Indian Yellow-nosed
Albatross,
Grey Crowned Crane,
Lappet-faced Vulture,
Martial Eagle,
Secretarybird,
Spotted Ground Thrush

VU

VULNERABLE (3)
Sooty Falcon,
Southern Ground-Hornbill,
White-chinned Petrel

NT

NEAR THREATENED (10)
Chestnut-banded Plover,
Crowned Eagle,
Curlew Sandpiper,
Denham's Bustard,
Eurasian Oystercatcher,
Lesser Flamingo,
Neergaard's Sunbird
Shy Albatross,
Southern Banded
Snake Eagle,
Sooty Shearwater

EA

ENDEMIC SPECIES OF THE AREA (3+1)
Rudd's Apalis,
Neergaard's Sunbird,
Pinkthroated Twinspot.
With a possible fourth,
the Lemonbreasted Canary

BIRDING HOTSPOTS

Lagoa Xinguti

One of the most prolific sites with eight serviced campsites, guaranteeing iconic bird encounters for all hours of the day. Experience the open water, reedbed and adjacent thicket, sand forest as well as the grassland species. When conditions are right, there can be thousands of birds in attendance, partly because of the shallowness of the lake and also due to the salinity. Look out for Rosy-throated Longclaw on grassy fringes of the waterbody. Swamp Nightjar can be heard calling at dusk near the picnic site. With the northern and eastern shorelines as well as the forest fringes that host Narina Trogon, Livingstone's Turaco, Brown Scrub Robin and Rudd's Apalis among other specials.

Grasslands south of Ponta Membene

The best birding in this area is in the coastal grasslands and forest patches on the drive south of Ponta Membene on the way to Ponta Milibangalala. Denham's and Blackbellied Bustards, Secretarybird, and Black-rumped Buttonquails have been recorded here. Scan the skies for Olive Bee-eaters which move south from Machangulo to feed in this area. A variety of sunbirds, including the special Neergaard's Sunbird, are attracted to isolated forest patches. Both Brown and Black-chested Snake Eagles hunt over the grasslands.

BirdLife International's Important Bird Areas

Identified Maputo National Park as one of the 16 IBAs for Mozambique. The coastal region of Mozambique has been substantially modified by human activities and Maputo National Park represents one part of the region south of the Save River where the natural coastal vegetation is conserved.

Futi Corridor North
Only accessible to visitors via permits to the 4x4 route, where visitors are accommodated in 4x4 campsites two in the north and one in the south. Along the river, keep an eye out for Southern Banded Snake Eagle which are resident. Red-headed Quelea and Southern Brown-throated Weavers are in the reedbeds. Pel's Fishing Owl have also been spotted. The Futi floodplain is prolific in wet seasons, with Black Coucal and Broad-tailed Warbler.

Futi Corridor South
The southern corridor links Maputo National Park with Tembe Elephant Reserve across the border. It is here that some of the best dry habitat birding is found. Eastern Nicator and Green Malkoha are best located on call. Pink-throated Twinspot and Retz's Helmetshrike are resident here. Keep an eye out for African Broadbill and Plain-backed Sunbird which are both regularly encountered in the high canopies.

Open Grassland
Rosy-throated Longclaw, Denham's Bustard, Black-bellied Bustard, Secretarybird, Black-rumped Buttonquail, (when flooded also Common Buttonquail)
Olive Bee-eater, larks, pipits and thrushes are probable visitors

Coastal Dune Thicket
This is a suitable habitat for Narina Trogon, Livingstone's Turaco, Brown Scrub Robin, Rudd's Apalis, Black-throated Wattle-eye, Woodward's Batis, Olive and Gorgeous Bush Shrikes, and the beautiful Green Twinspot, which can be seen at forest edges.

Coastal Area
The seashores provides a vantage point for watching the many pelagic birds which occur close in shores after heavy weather. These include albatrosses, petrels, and possibly frigate birds. The shore and beach area support Caspian tern roosts and several wader species, and if lucky, the Palmnut Vulture.

Mangrove Area
Observations of sunbirds, Water Dikkop, Olive Bee-eater, Mangrove Kingfisher and a variety of waders, Whimbrels, Terek & Curlew Sandpiper, Greenshank and Grey Plovers are common.

Savannah
Rudd's Apalis, Olive Bee-eater and Bush shrikes are some of the specials



Dry Sand Forest
Neergaard's Sunbird, Southern Banded Snake-eagle, Brown Scrub Robin, Eastern Nicator, Green Malkoha, African Broadbill, Pink-throated Twinspot, Plainbacked Sunbird & Retz's Helmetshrike are some encounters

Water bodies, Reedbeds & Saline Freshwater Systems
The Various lakes support spectacular concentration of waterbirds, including herons, rails, ducks, cormorants, egrets, waders spoonbills, Yellow-billed Stork, Saddle-billed Stork, Great White Pelican and Lesser Flamingo. The reedbeds offer excellent habitats for warblers and several species of weavers (such as the Yellow Weaver). Iconic's are Red-headed Quelea, Southern Brown-throated Weaver & Swamp Nightjar.

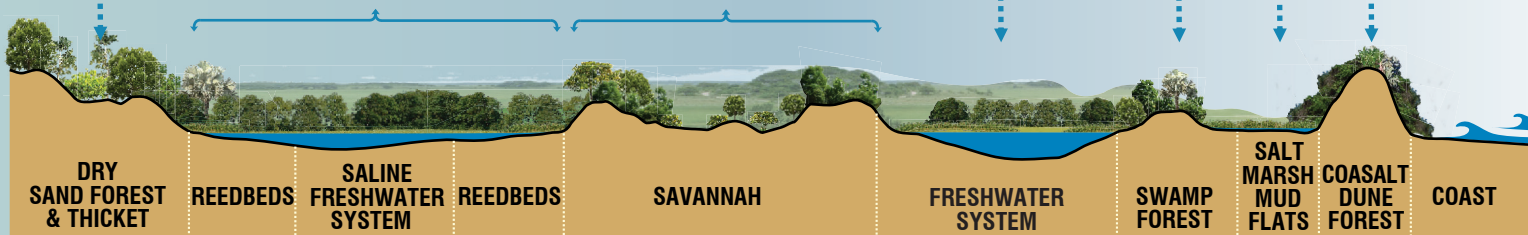
Savannah & Lake Edges
Look out for the Rudd's Apalis, Retz's Helmetshrike, Bush shrike, Olive Bee-eater.

The large trees bordering the lakes should be scrutinized for roosting Fish Eagle, Osprey or the rare Pel's Fishing Owl.

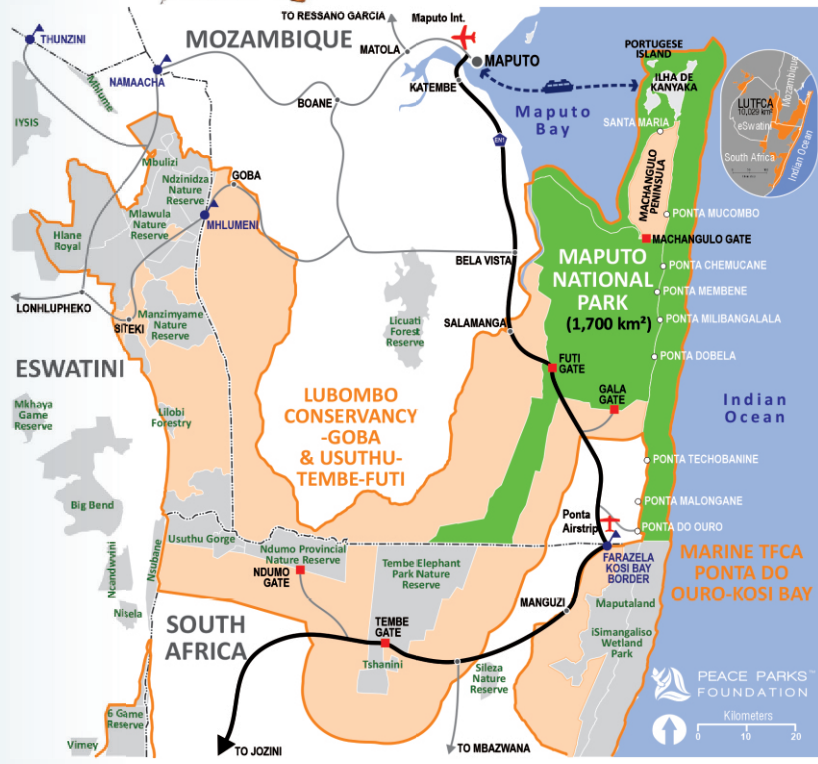
Freshwater System
A concentration of waterbirds, including herons, rails, ducks, cormorants, egrets, waders spoonbills, Yellow-billed Stork, Saddle-billed Stork and the Great White Pelican can be spotted here

Swamp Forest
African Broadbill, Plain-backed Sunbird, Black coucal & Pel's Fishing Owl could be seen

Salt Marsh & Mud Flats
Grey-headed Gull, waders, and terns can be seen here



REGIONAL ORIENTATION



Bird species for which the Park has been identified as an important refuge are included in the IUCN Redlist

"The grassland, savannah and forests terrestrial habitat that forms the northern end of the IUCN-listed Maputaland Centre of Plant Endemism is also listed by BirdLife International as an Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA), a status bestowed because of the occurrence of threatened and range restricted species"

06:00 – 18:00 (October to March) 07:00 - 17:00 (April to September)

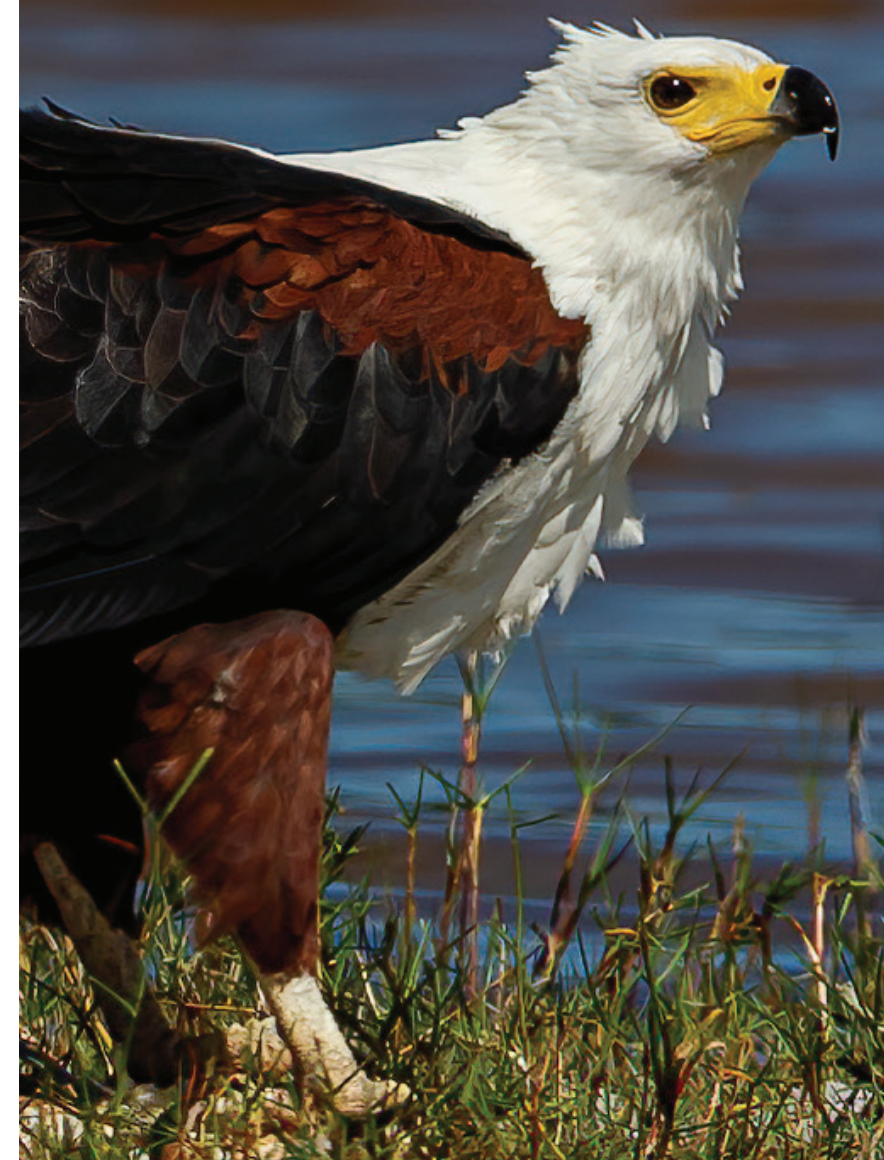
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MUST SEE ICONIC BIRDS



Birds do not recognise international boundaries nor should conservation efforts