

**The World largest communal roost of raptors  
linking Angola to Hungary**

TRIP REPORT OF HUNGARIAN SCIENTISTS TO ANGOLA, 2019

Prepared by:

Dr. Péter Palatitz, researcher, MME BirdLife Hungary

Contributors (volunteers of [falconproject.eu](http://falconproject.eu)):

Péter Borbáth, ornithologist

Dr. Péter Fehérvári, researcher

László Novák, nature photographer

Local guiding/consulting in Angola, Portuguese text version:

José Pedro Agostinho (Zeca) Angola Associated Link, LDA

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[www.falconproject.eu](http://www.falconproject.eu)

**Responsible person:**

Dr. Péter Palatitz; (MME BirdLife Hungary)

[palatitz.peter@gmail.com](mailto:palatitz.peter@gmail.com)

Tel .: +36-20-564-28-17

[www.falcoproject.eu](http://www.falcoproject.eu)

**Contact in Angola (Luanda):**

José Pedro Agostinho (Zeca); Angola Associated Link, LDA

[zeccagostinho@hotmail.com](mailto:zeccagostinho@hotmail.com)

Tel .: +244-924628818; +244-913191980

## TRIP REPORT

***Aim of this document:***

*This trip report is a summary of findings and activities of the short visit of 4 Hungarian ornithologists and their Angolan guide to Huambo province, Angola from 11.03.2019 to 20.03.2019. We tried to keep the document as short as possible and concentrate on the important findings and the necessary further steps.*



*Male Red-footed Falcon approaching the roost site in Huambo, Angola  
Photo credit: László Novák*

## 1. Goal of the trip:

- Find the pre-nuptial migratory roost sites of a small raptor species, the Red-footed Falcon (*Falco vespertinus*).
- Survey potential threatening factors of the falcons, find potential local partners to initiate further conservation actions and/or disseminate actions to ensure the long-term existence and sustainability of the roosting site(s).

## 2. Background information

### The focal species

Red-footed Falcon (referred to as RFF hereafter), is a bird species of high international conservation interest.

The IUCN Red list categorizes the species as Near Threatened. RFF is listed in the Annex I. of EU Birds Directive and shortlisted as species of conservation priority within the current borders of the European Union.

**The species is listed in the Appendix I. of the CMS** - Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals.

This small raptor mainly feed on superabundant small size prey, usually locally known as agricultural pests (termites, crickets in the wintering ground, Field vole and allies, *Orthoptera* species in the breeding ground).

This small pigeon sized falcon is highly gregarious throughout the year. It breeds in temperate flatlands of the Northern Hemisphere from Italy and the Carpathian Basin eastwards to Ukraine, Russia and Kazakhstan. The wintering area of the RFF is in Angola, Zambia, Botswana, Namibia and SA where the birds can be found from October to April.

RFF are obligate trans-equatorial broad front migrants, therefore migrate each year between the wintering and the breeding grounds. The migration takes 8000-20000 km each year depending on the individual route selection. The Southern European and African countries east from the Budapest-Huambo axis are mainly visited in autumn (October to November), while western African and western European countries are visited when birds are heading from Angola back to the breeding grounds (this clockwise loop-migration pattern drives the falcons to West-Africa from Cameroon to Ivory Coast where another stop-over region may form).



*The trans-equatorial migratory route of a Red-footed Falcon from the European breeding ground to the Southern African wintering ground based on two year location data. The red dot represents the position of the bird at the world largest roosting site in Huambo province, Angola (01.04.2019). Source: [www.falcoproject.eu](http://www.falcoproject.eu)*

RFFs form large, up to several tens of thousands strong, night roosts in Europe before the post-nuptial migration. These roost sites serve as places to spend the night together. During the day the birds leave this small confined area to feed only to return around dusk to aggregate again for the night. Based on the movement information of satellite-tagged RFFs originating from various breeding populations we suspected high concentration of RFFs in Central Angola in each March, in the *so called* Planalto region (mainly Huambo and Bié provinces).

***However, we needed the scientific evidence to prove the existence of the pre-migratory roosts in Angola in order to estimate the potential importance of these sites in the life-cycle of Red-footed Falcons.***



### 3. Brief description of the trip and conducted activities

The satellite locations of the RFFs suggested the existence of several night roost sites in Huambo province. However, similar sites were observed in Botswana, Namibia and Zambia, where subsequent field visits in 2010 and 2014 failed to prove the existence of large roost sites. Therefore, the participants decided to only inform the necessary minimal number authorities to avoid large expectance of the expedition. Thus, we did not involve the national ministries or the Hungarian diplomatic mission in the organization of the trip.



*Female Red-footed Falcon named Ringló alias Red-plum with satellite tag in Romania, 24-09-2016 This bird is still active and visited both known roost site in Huambo, in 2019 and can be followed online here: [http://satellitetracking.eu/inds/showmap/?check\\_306=306](http://satellitetracking.eu/inds/showmap/?check_306=306)  
Source: [www.falcoproject.eu](http://www.falcoproject.eu)*

We used personal financial sources and partly the small grant of BirdLife Hungary to cover the cost of a short trip to visit two of the most promising places. We hired a local guide and consultant (José Pedro Agostinho), who preliminary informed the local administration on the purpose of our visit. We used his car and his necessary knowledge about the province and especially the current **landmine situation**<sup>1</sup> of less populated areas.

We travelled on road from Luanda to Huambo province using tents and local motels for accommodation. Although we concentrated on finding Red-footed Falcons, we also recorded all other bird species encountered (See Appendix I. of this document for details).

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<sup>1</sup> **Important safety notice:** If you plan an exploratory trip, especially birding trip to Angola you **MUST be aware of landmines**. Please consult with an expert and inform the local administration!

## 4. Results

### Falcon roost sites in Huambo Province, Angola

The limited time frame of our trip allowed us only to visit two potential roosting sites in Huambo province. These sites were located in the central and north-east (NE) of the province. *We deliberately do not specify the two locations precisely; as these sites may be sensitive to intensive human disturbance (see below for details). However, the locations will be made available for relevant authorities upon further request.*

**North-East Huambo roost site:** Our prior expectations were the highest for this site. Considerable proportion of the limited number of satellite tagged birds visited this specific location in the past decade of tracking. Upon our first visit, we were amazed that the site has even larger number of roosting birds than previously expected and is certainly the largest known RFF roosting site of the World. This is a unique place on planet Earth, with the highest conservation priority and eco-tourism potential.

The estimated number of birds range from several hundred thousand up to more than 1 million falcons, making it **the RED-FOOTED FALCON CAPITAL OF THE WORLD.**

We recorded two species here; the vast majority are RFFs and a small (less than 5%) are Amur Falcons (*Falco amurensis*). The number of birds altogether is difficult to assess even to the order of magnitude, however even with our most conservative estimates this sites holds one of the largest known African Amur Falcon roost site as well.

The site itself is an extensively used farming area scattered with ruins of old clay buildings, with relatively larger density of high trees compared to other parts of the landscape.

According to our observations, the falcons, like in the northern hemisphere, leave the area during the day to presumably feed on termite, Allies and other insects. They return in large flocks in the hours prior sunset and continue arriving potentially even in near complete darkness.

*Local information:* During courtesy visits the head of local administration, the chief of local police and the Soba of the nearby settlement informed us that the roost site might exist from 2012, however others have already observed birds here as early as 2005.

*Potential threats* are tree cutting for firewood, fire in the dry season, repopulation of the area and the related infrastructure development, agricultural intensification including excessive insecticide use and consequent decrease of termite populations, unsustainable hunting of falcons (we recorded kids hunting for falcons with slingshots and collecting them from the ground after heavy rains).

**Central Huambo roost site:** This roost site is much smaller than the previously described, but with 50000 individuals estimated on 14<sup>th</sup> of March 2019 is the second largest known Red-footed Falcon roost site of the World. Small proportion of Amur Falcons have been detected.

The area is a grassland dominated farmland area near the Congevi River, where birds roost on larger trees.

*No local information is available and potential threatening factors need to be evaluated in a later stage of the project.*

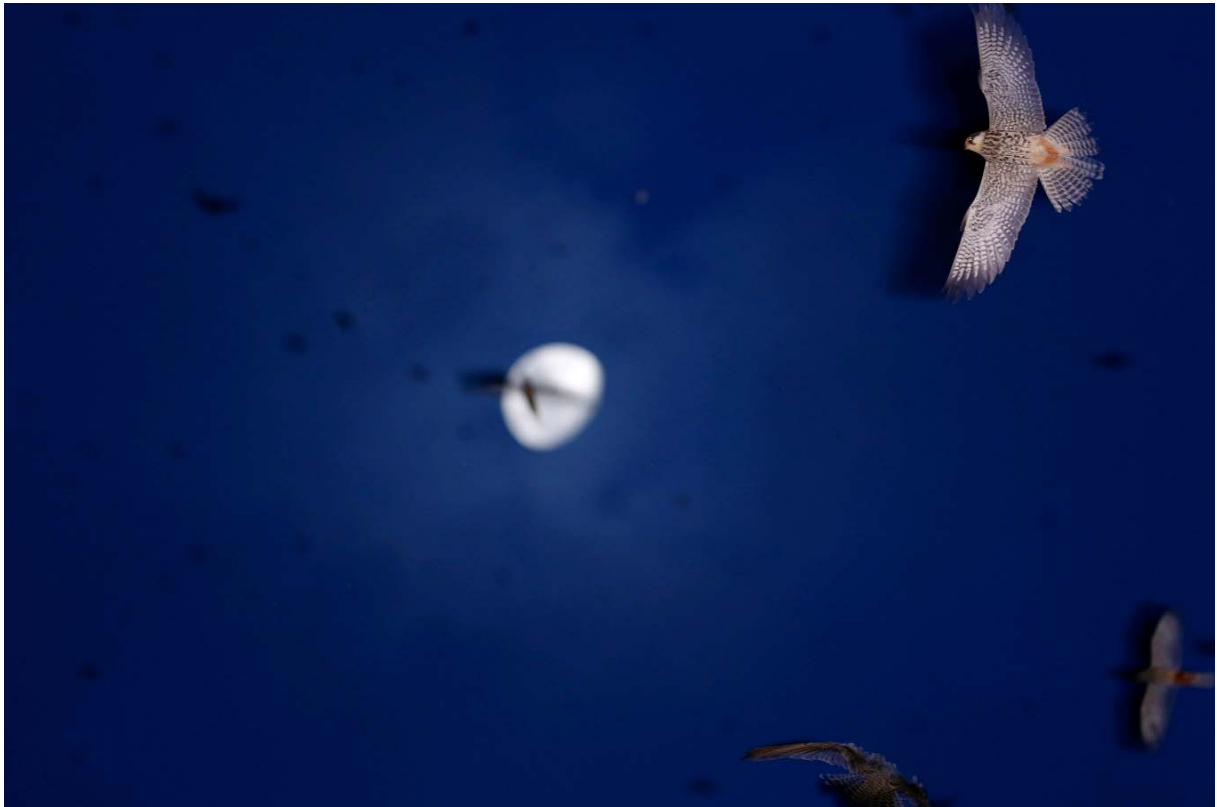
***There might be several other roost sites***, mainly active from February to April in Central Angola (Huambo and Bie provinces). Based on the satellite tracking data we pinpointed several dozen potential other night roost sites to visit, but the trip duration did not allow for even a partial survey of these sites.

*The following pages try to give an impression on the miracle of the roosting aggregation.  
Photo credits to László Novák.*





*Red-footed Falcons on a large tree at the NE Huambo roost, March 2019*



*Falcons arrive to the roost site with the last daylight and usually leave after sunrise*



*During the day falcons feed on swarming termites in the air, sometimes at high altitude*



*Falcons are probably the most important predators of termites and thus helps the humans in sustainable agricultural crop production through pest control and fertilization.*





*The noisy falcons cover the sky everywhere when circle together before to settle on the trees. This is one of the most breath-taking phenomenon in the entire animal kingdom. The NE Huambo site is THE RED-FOOTED FALCON CAPITAL OF THE WORLD, where the vast majority of the world population congregate before the onset of spring migration.*



## Why Red-footed Falcons are in Angola, and why is it important?

The rainy season in the Planalto region of Angola extends to April, while the rest of the wintering ground (southwards to the Kalahari, mainly Botswana and Namibia) gradually dries up prior to the birds leave back to their breeding area. Here the termite swarm season ends later compared to other wintering regions, therefore the food availability itself attract high number of falcons to the central highlands of Angola. The roosting sites are also information centres for birds, like cities for humans. RFFs leave the wintering ground and cross the Congo Basin in early April. The timing of the migratory journey has fundamental importance, therefore having information on the decision of more experienced individuals might increase the survival probability of less experienced birds. Over years the meeting point of birds become traditional, this leads to the high concentration of individuals.

The magnitude of this aggregation is unique among raptor species (only Red-footed Falcons and Amur Falcons are known to form such large roost sites) and certainly **one of the highlighted scenes in the whole animal kingdom.**

However, the fact that almost all individuals of a species regularly aggregate in one relatively small area, **makes the species very vulnerable to threats.** If something wrong happens this has incredibly important consequences and may result in drastic population decrease or even collapse of the complete species. For example we received reports of hailstorms killing or seriously injuring almost all individuals of a roosting group of Amur Falcons in South Africa (2000 ind. and 755 ind. found dead or injured). Stochastic natural events, direct or indirect human effects (overharvest, tree cutting, fire, change of habitat quality or habitat alteration, disturbance) and also innate population regulation effects (eg. disease transmission) may act in larger magnitude in these roost sites.



Kids hunting and collecting injured or weak body condition Red-footed Falcons

## **Detected threats** (preliminary results based on 3 days local knowledge)

### *Direct threats*

- Hunting (probably small scale, mainly kids with slingshot, but needs further investigation)
- Collection of individuals from the ground after heavy rains

### *Indirect threats*

- Cutting of trees for firewood or in order to use the field for agriculture

### *Potential threats*

- Burning of agricultural fields or natural bushfire
- Future change of habitat at the roost site (intensive agriculture, urbanisation)
- Future change of feeding conditions leading to the decrease in termite populations (intensive chemical use especially DDT, intensification of the agriculture)
- Disturbance (uncontrolled visitors to the roost eg. tourists, film-makers, photographers)
- Climate change resulting in longer dry seasons, thus reduce the survival of trees and the general biomass production of the area

## **5. Continuation and further actions** (*responsible, budget need, time frame*):

We were honoured to be hosted by various local and regional officials including the governor of Huambo province and her delegation during our excursion in the region. We discussed the details of our visit and our findings and in general all officials we talked to were very welcoming and interested in the results and expressed that they would be interested in potentially working together in the future for the conservation of the falcons and for the help of the local community.

The fact itself that **ANGOLA is a signatory member of CMS Raptor MoU** and the Red-footed Falcon is listed in Annex I. have to guarantee the conservation of this species in the region. However, we strongly believe that all range countries have to help the committed people of Angola to ensure this protection.

Below we detail the most important topics with estimated budget that may be addressed in the near future.

### **Enforcement of the international agreements and the national law** (*Government of Angola, no direct cost, immediate*)

- Ensure the total ban of tree cutting and hunting in the NE Huambo roost site area of 100 hectares until the complex conservation plan is set up

### **Scientific actions** (*BirdLife, cca. 20000 USD direct cost, within one year*)

- Locate all roosting sites first in Huambo province, second in Bie province
- Develop a reliable estimation methodology to count and monitor the Falcons

**Conservation and regional development actions, 1<sup>st</sup> step** (*BirdLife with third parties funding together with the Government of Angola cca. 50000 USD direct cost, within one year*)

Organize a workshop to Huambo for 20<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> March 2020, preselect and invite leading experts to develop a detailed action plan to ensure the sustainable management of the roosting sites. The following topics shall be represented and the experts would be contracted to develop action plan, related budget and long term fund raising opportunities:

- International and national conservation law, law enforcement, protection status
- Sustainable development, regional agriculture, eco-tourism, involvement of the local citizens to benefit from the presence of the falcons
- Multi-level education programs (from children to scientists)
- Media and public awareness
- Science and conservation

At the end of the workshop the representatives of the topics, the delegates of the local government and the traditional leaders may sign a memorandum of understanding on the resolution of the workshop and decide the long term formal cooperation of the involved parties (eg. Development Fund, Non-profit trust etc.).

**The following potential actors and funds are previously assessed to take part in the development of the conservation plan**

- **Government of Angola** (especially Huambo province and local administration of the villages where the roost sites are located)
- **Government of Hungary** and other range states with important breeding population of Red-footed Falcon (Italy, Austria, Slovakia, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Russia, Kazakhstan)
- **European Union** (especially the European Development Fund, DG Environment)
- **CMS Raptor MoU Secretariat**
- **BirdLife International and National NGOs** (especially BirdLife Hungary)
- **FAO**
- **European research institutes**
- **Eco-tourism development agencies**
- **Private Funds**



**Annex 1.** List of bird species recorded in Angola during the trip (11-20.03.2019)

**List of the observed birds in Angola**  
taxonomy by IOC World Bird Name 9.1

Nr.	Common name	Scientific name	Luanda	road to Huambo district	NE Huambo RFF roosting site	Huambo	Mbewe	Kwanza and Keve rivers	Kumbira Forest
1	White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>						1	
2	Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>			1				
3	Yellow-billed Duck	<i>Anas undulata</i>				1			
4	Red-necked Spurfowl	<i>Pternistis afer</i>			1	1			
5	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>						1	
6	African Openbill	<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>	1	1	1	1		1	
7	Woolly-necked stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>							1
8	African Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>		1				1	
9	Dwarf Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i>						1	
10	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	1						
11	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>						1	
12	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	1	1	1	1		1	
13	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		1				1	
14	Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>			1				
15	Goliath Heron	<i>Ardea goliath</i>						1	
16	Western Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>						1	
17	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	1					1	
18	Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>						1	
19	Pink-backed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>	1						
20	Reed Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo africanus</i>						1	
21	White-breasted Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax lucidus</i>	1						
22	Cape Cormorant	<i>Leucocarbo capensis</i>	1						
23	African Darter	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>						1	
24	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	1					1	
25	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	African Harrier-Hawk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>		1					1
27	Palm-nut Vulture	<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>		1				1	
28	African Cuckoo-Hawk	<i>Aviceda cuculoides</i>			1				
29	Black-chested Snake-Eagle	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>		1					
30	Long-crested Eagle	<i>Lophaetus occipitalis</i>							1
31	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>		1					
32	Ayres's Hawk-Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus ayresii</i>					1		
33	Lizard Buzzard	<i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>					1		1
34	Dark Chanting Goshawk	<i>Melierax metabates</i>		1					
35	African Goshawk	<i>Accipiter tachiro</i>		1	1				
36	Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>		1					

Nr.	Common name	Scientific name	Luanda	road to Huambo district	NE Huambo RFF roosting site	Huambo	Mbewe	Kwanza and Keve rivers	Kumbira Forest
37	Little Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter minullus</i>			1				
38	African Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus ranivorus</i>		1					
39	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	1			1			
40	Yellow-billed Kite	<i>Milvus aegyptius</i>		1					
41	Common/Steppe Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo vulpinus</i>		1					1
42	Red-necked Buzzard	<i>Buteo auguralis</i>		1			1		1
43	Black Crake	<i>Amaurornis flavirostra</i>		1					
44	African Jacana	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>		1				1	
45	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	1						
46	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	1	1				1	
47	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		1				1	
48	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	1						
49	Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50	Ring-necked Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>							1
51	Blue-spotted Wood Dove	<i>Turtur afer</i>		1					
52	Tambourine Dove	<i>Turtur tympanistria</i>		1					
53	Schalow's Turaco	<i>Tauraco schalowi</i>					1		
54	Red-crested Turaco	<i>Tauraco erythrolophus</i>							1
55	Ross's Turaco	<i>Musophaga rossae</i>			1		1		
56	Grey Go-away-bird	<i>Corythaixoides concolor</i>		1				1	
57	White-browed Coucal	<i>Centropus superciliosus</i>		1	1		1		
58	Western Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>		1					
59	African Wood Owl	<i>Strix woodfordii</i>			1				
60	Marsh Owl	<i>Asio capensis</i>			1				
61	African Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>		1					
62	Bradfield's Swift	<i>Apus bradfieldi</i>		1					
63	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	1	1		1			
64	Speckled Mousebird	<i>Colius striatus</i>		1					
65	Red-backed Mousebird	<i>Colius castanotus</i>	1	1					
66	European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>		1				1	
67	Brown-hooded Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon albiventris</i>			1				
68	Striped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>					1		
69	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>						1	
70	Malachite Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo cristata</i>			1				
71	Little Bee-eater	<i>Merops pusillus</i>	1						
72	Olive Bee-eater	<i>Merops superciliosus</i>			1				
73	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	1	1	1			1	1
74	Green Wood-hoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>		1					
75	Trumpeter Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes bucinator</i>		1					1
76	Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus bilineatus</i>							1
77	Miombo Pied Barbet	<i>Tricholaema frontata</i>					1		

Nr.	Common name	Scientific name	Luanda	road to Huambo district	NE Huambo RFF roosting site	Huambo	Mbewe	Kwanza and Keve rivers	Kumbira Forest
78	Black-collared Barbet	<i>Lybius torquatus</i>			1				
79	Green-backed Honeybird	<i>Glycichaera zambesiae</i>		1					1
80	Rock Kestrel	<i>Falco rupicolus</i>		1					
81	Grey Kestrel	<i>Falco ardosiaceus</i>							1
82	Red-footed Falcon	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>			1	1			
83	Amur Falcon	<i>Falco amurensis</i>			1	1			
84	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>		1					
85	African Hobby	<i>Falco cuvierii</i>						1	
86	Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>		1					1
87	Meyer's Parrot	<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>			1		1		
88	African Broadbill	<i>Smithornis capensis</i>							1
89	Angola Batis	<i>Batis minulla</i>							1
90	Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegala</i>					1		
91	Black-backed Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus cubla</i>		1					
92	Pink-footed Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus angolensis</i>							1
93	Tropical Boubou	<i>Laniarius major</i>		1			1		1
94	White-breasted Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina pectoralis</i>					1		
95	Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>		1			1		1
96	African Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>							1
97	Rufous-vented Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone rufocinerea</i>							1
98	Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
99	African Blue Flycatcher	<i>Elminia longicauda</i>							1
100	White-tailed Blue Flycatcher	<i>Elminia albicauda</i>							1
101	Dark-capped Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus tricolor</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
102	Falkenstein's Greenbul	<i>Chlorocichla falkensteini</i>							1
103	Black Saw-wing	<i>Psalidoprocne pristoptera</i>							1
104	Banded Martin	<i>Riparia cincta</i>		1					
105	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		1					
106	Angola Swallow	<i>Hirundo angolensis</i>			1				
107	White-throated Swallow	<i>Hirundo albigularis</i>		1					
108	Pearl-breasted Swallow	<i>Hirundo dimidiata</i>						1	
109	Rock Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>		1					
110	Greater Striped Swallow	<i>Cecropis cucullata</i>		1					
111	Lesser Striped Swallow	<i>Cecropis abyssinica</i>	1	1	1			1	
112	Red-breasted Swallow	<i>Cecropis semirufa</i>		1				1	
113	Mosque Swallow	<i>Cecropis senegalensis</i>		1	1				
114	Red-throated Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon rufigula</i>		1				1	
115	South-African Cliff-Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon spilodera</i>		1				1	
116	Moustached Grass Warbler	<i>Melocichla mentalis</i>			1				
117	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			1				
118	Bubbling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola bulliens</i>		1	1				

Nr.	Common name	Scientific name	Luanda	road to Huambo district	NE Huambo RFF roosting site	Huambo	Mbewe	Kwanza and Keve rivers	Kumbira Forest
119	Short-winged Cisticola	<i>Cisticola brachypterus</i>			1				
120	Grey-backed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brevicaudata</i>		1					
121	Hartert's Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera harterti</i>							1
122	Green-capped Eremomela	<i>Eremomela scotops</i>					1		
123	Black-necked Eremomela	<i>Eremomela atricollis</i>					1		
124	Arrow-marked Babbler	<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>		1	1				
125	Hartlaub's Babbler	<i>Turdoides hartlaubii</i>			1				1
126	African Yellow White-eye	<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>					1		1
127	Southern Hyliota	<i>Hyliota australis</i>							1
128	Cape Starling	<i>Lamprolornis nitens</i>		1					
129	Violet-backed Starling	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>		1					
130	Groundscraper Thrush	<i>Psophocichla litsitsirupa</i>			1		1		
131	African Thrush	<i>Turdus pelios</i>							1
132	Kurrichane Thrush	<i>Turdus libonyanus</i>		1					
133	Grey Tit-flycatcher	<i>Myiopardus plumbeus</i>		1					
134	Southern Black Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis pammelaina</i>					1		
135	White-browed Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha heuglini</i>			1				
136	African Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>		1	1	1			1
137	Amethyst Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra amethystina</i>					1		
138	Western Violet-backed Sunbird	<i>Anthreptes longuemarei</i>		1					
139	Variable Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris venustus</i>		1					
140	Copper Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris cupreus</i>							1
141	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	1	1	1	1			
142	Northern Grey-headed Sparrow	<i>Passer griseus</i>	1	1					
143	Chestnut-backed Sparrow-weaver	<i>Plocepasser rufoscapulatus</i>			1				
144	African Golden Weaver	<i>Ploceus xanthops</i>		1					
145	Lesser Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus intermedius</i>							1
146	Village Weaver	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>							1
147	Thick-billed Weaver	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>		1					
148	Black-winged Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes hordeaceus</i>				1			
149	Golden-backed Bishop	<i>Euplectes aureus</i>		1					
150	Yellow-crowned Bishop	<i>Euplectes afer</i>		1	1				
151	Fan-tailed Widowbird	<i>Euplectes axillaris</i>		1					
152	Marsh Widowbird	<i>Euplectes hartlaubi</i>		1					
153	Red-collared Widowbird	<i>Euplectes ardens</i>		1					
154	Red-faced Crimsonwing	<i>Cryptospiza rechenovii</i>							1
155	Red-headed Bluebill	<i>Spermophaga ruficapilla</i>							1
156	Brown Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta nitidula</i>			1		1		
157	Red-billed Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>						1	
158	Blue Waxbill	<i>Uraeginthus angolensis</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
159	Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>		1				1	

Nr.	Common name	Scientific name	Luanda	road to Huambo province	NE Huambo RFF roosting site	Huambo	Mbewe	Kwanza and Keve rivers	Kumbira Forest
160	Grey Waxbill	<i>Estrilda perreini</i>							1
161	Fawn-breasted Waxbill	<i>Estrilda paludicola</i>							1
162	Bronze Mannikin	<i>Lonchura cucullata</i>		1					
163	Black-and-white Mannikin	<i>Lonchura bicolor</i>						1	1
164	Pin-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua macroura</i>		1					
165	African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>						1	
166	Black-faced Canary	<i>Crithagra capistrata</i>							1
167	Yellow-fronted Canary	<i>Crithagra mozambica</i>					1		
168	Streaky-headed Seed-eater	<i>Crithagra gularis</i>					1		
169	Golden-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>		1					
170	Cinamon-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza tahapsi</i>						1	



**Male and female Red-footed Falcons dancing in the sky over the Red-footed Falcon Capital of the World in North-East Huambo Province, Angola**

**Photo credit to László Novák**