




WILDERNESS
SAFARIS



RWANDA

SPECIES CHECKLIST

AFRICA VEGETATION MAP



BIOMES

- DESERT
(Namib; Sahara; Danakil)
- SEMI-DESERT
(Karoo; Sahel; Chalbi)
- ARID SAVANNAH
(Kalahari; Masai Steppe; Ogaden)
- GRASSLAND
(Highveld; Abyssinian)
- MEDITERRANEAN SCRUB / FYNBOS
- EAST AFRICAN COASTAL FOREST & SCRUB
- DRY WOODLAND
(including Mopane)
- MOIST WOODLAND
(including Miombo)
- TROPICAL RAINFOREST
(Congo Basin; Upper Guinea)
- AFRO-MONTANE FOREST & GRASSLAND
(Drakensberg; Nyika; Albertine Rift; Abyssinian Highlands)
- GRANITIC INDIAN OCEAN ISLANDS
(Seychelles)



INTRODUCTION

This booklet will enable you, as a guest of Bisate Lodge, to keep a detailed record of the varied wildlife that you will observe during your stay in Rwanda. It also serves as a compact record and reminder of your African journey for future reference that hopefully sparks interest in other wildlife spheres when you return home or when travelling elsewhere in the world.

HOW TO USE THIS CHECKLIST

- The checklist presented is a comprehensive species list for the Volcanoes National Park and Bisate. It also covers the other key conservation areas in Rwanda with regards to mammals and birds.
- The detailed species lists have been grouped taxonomically by family.
- A number of species are migratory (e.g. birds) or may hibernate (e.g. snakes and frogs) during the African winter/dry season so they may not be seen during your visit.
- The botanical diversity of Rwanda is significant and beyond the practical realms of this checklist, and has thus been omitted. The guides on your trip are however knowledgeable in the local flora.
- The square indicates that the species is present for the area.

RECOMMENDED FIELD GUIDES

The Kingdon Pocket Guide to African Mammals – Jonathan Kingdon

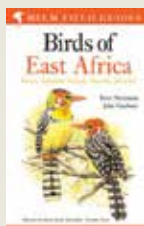
(Bloomsbury Publishing, 2016)
ISBN-13: 9781472924384



This is the best field guide to the mammals of Africa and is compact, concise, well-illustrated and very easy to use. In this completely revised second edition of the pocket guide, the information and taxonomy have been updated, and it contains several new species and illustrations.

Birds of East Africa: Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi –

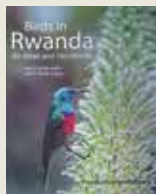
Terry Stevenson and John Fanshawe
(Christopher Helm, 2004) ISBN: 0713673478



Comprehensive field guide covering all bird species found in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi. Over 1 300 species are illustrated with full details including all subspecies likely to be encountered.

Birds in Rwanda: An Atlas and Handbook – Jean P. and Gael R. Vande weghe

(Rwanda Development Board, 2011)
ISBN: 9782746634909



The first comprehensive list of birds occurring in Rwanda, covering 701 species. Gives details about habitat, feeding, behaviour and breeding periods. Distribution maps are also provided for 668 species.

Forests of Central Africa: Nature and Man – Jean P. Vande weghe

(Protea Book House, 2010)
ISBN-13: 9781869190736



An excellent hardcover book (although not a field guide), this is a comprehensive introduction to the whole African equatorial region from west to east. It covers mammals, vegetation and many other subjects.

TIPS FOR FOREST WILDLIFE VIEWING

Viewing of birds and mammals in tropical forests anywhere in the world can be challenging. The dense environment and slow-going through the undergrowth means that a skilled guide with a comprehensive knowledge of behaviour and calls is essential to get the best sightings and overall experience. Patience is also important! Habitat preferences and seasonal cycles can determine where and when you're most likely to observe wildlife.



BIODIVERSITY OVERVIEW

Rwanda

Landlocked Rwanda is characterised by undulating hilly and mountainous terrain, with rainforest on the western heights and heavily cultivated fields in the valleys below. From the central areas, the land slopes away to the savannahs and marshes of the east.

Lying in the centre of the Albertine Rift in the western section of Africa's Rift Valley means the country supports amazing diversity and endemism, from scenery and habitats to fauna and flora – conserved by several national parks. Aside from over a thousand plant species, 700 bird species and myriad reptiles and amphibians, Rwanda boasts some 151 mammal species, amongst which 15 are primates.

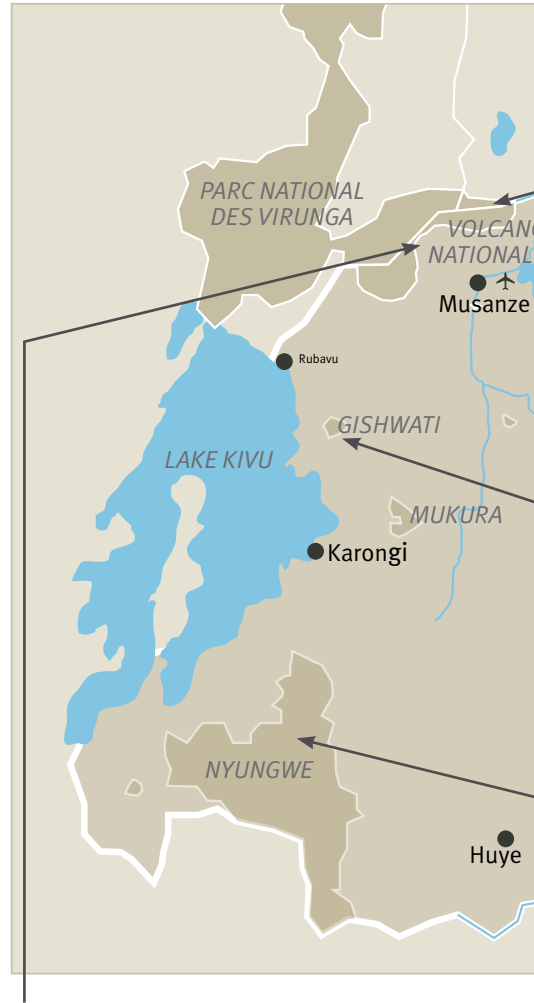
In the north-west of the country, the Virunga Massif comprises six volcanoes, overlaps three countries and is protected under three different national parks:

- Rwanda – Volcanoes National Park: 16 000 hectares/40 000 acres
- Democratic Republic of Congo – Virunga National Park: 25 000 hectares/61 000 acres
- Uganda – Mgahinga National Park: 3 800 hectares/9 390 acres

It is the oldest national park in Africa – declared in 1925 – and inscribed a World Heritage Site in 1979. The total size of the conservation area is 44 800 hectares (110 000 acres).



L'HOEST'S MONKEY



Bisate Concession

42 hectares (103 acres); situated on the lower slopes of Bisoke Volcano adjacent to the Volcanoes National Park. This area is currently being reforested to replicate the natural vegetation of the national park: a bamboo forest in low-lying areas, together with forest dombeya and neoboutonia. Further up, a forest-woodland mosaic, comprising hagenia and hypericum amongst others, will colonise the Bisate Hills.



BIODIVERSITY OVERVIEW



Volcanoes National Park

Volcanoes National Park, part of the Virunga Massif, is home to some 480 mountain gorillas, amongst a host of other rainforest species such as golden monkey, black-fronted duiker, buffalo, elephant, tree hyrax and bushbuck.

Akagera National Park

Akagera is Rwanda's savannah wildlife conservation area, protecting a variety of species not found elsewhere in the country, such as elephant, zebra, giraffe and lion, along with a range of antelope like chestnut-coated impala, oribi, topi and eland. With over 500 bird species, including the bizarre shoebill stork, this is a birder's paradise.

Gishwati-Mukura National Park

The little-known forests of Gishwati and Mukura, home to a host of exciting and charismatic fauna and flora, were joined to form the Gishwati-Mukura National Park in 2015. The park is home to important populations of chimpanzee, golden monkey, tree hyrax and other more secretive species, while rare endemic birds like the Grauer's rush warbler and dusky crimsonwing can be found with the help of expert local birders.

Nyungwe Forest National Park

Although the forests of the Albertine Rift have been dramatically reduced over the past 100 years, there are still remnant pockets high up in the hills. Nyungwe (102 000 hectares; 252 047 acres) is the largest and best known of these, home to incredible diversity including 13 primate species (amongst 75 mammal species), over 300 bird, and myriad butterfly and orchid species. One of the sources of the Nile flows through the forest.

ALBERTINE RIFT ENDEMICIS

A large number of Rwanda's wildlife species are classified as Albertine Rift Endemics – those that are confined to the montane habitats of the Rift Valley escarpment between Lake Albert and to the north of Lake Tanganyika. The Albertine Rift has more endemic vertebrate diversity than any other region in Africa and contains approximately 20% of the known amphibian species, 40% of known bird species, and 20% of the known mammal species on the continent of Africa.



MASAI GIRAFFE



EASTERN CHIMPANZEE



SPOTTED-NECKED OTTER



STRAW-COLOURED FRUIT BAT



GOLDEN MONKEY



RWENZORI SUN SQUIRREL





MAMMALS

Rwanda is an incredibly rewarding destination for mammal viewing. The dramatic variety of habitats in the country allows a wide array of mammal species to thrive. Akagera National Park's big game savannahs of the east are home to all of Africa's charismatic plains species such as elephant, buffalo, hippo, giraffe, zebra, many antelope species and even black rhino, lion, leopard and spotted hyaena. The montane rainforest of Nyungwe in the south is an important conservation area for chimpanzees and a whole host of other primates, from the endemic Rwenzori colobus to Dent's mona monkey and grey-cheeked mangabey. Gishwati-Mukura National Park holds the world's only population of golden monkeys outside the Virunga Massif.

Volcanoes National Park itself supports in excess of 70 mammal species in its various alpine and sub-alpine habitats. Of these, the mountain gorilla is the most well-known, but the bamboo forests are a critical habitat for another equally range-restricted and endangered primate, the golden monkey. Black-fronted duiker and bushbuck inhabit the bamboo forests, while the tracks and dung of both buffalo and elephant are commonly seen here as well. Spotting mammals in this habitat is challenging – many are nocturnal, while others are extremely shy – but hikes to Bisoke Crater, Lake Ngezi or Dian Fossey's grave provide a chance for some of the above-mentioned creatures as well as Carruther's mountain squirrel and the southern tree hyrax.

Mammals around Bisate

While reforestation of the Bisate site only began in March 2016 (after cultivation of potatoes, pyrethrum, wheat and other crops stopped), many thousands of indigenous trees have since been planted. The high rainfall and fertile volcanic soils mean that nature is quickly re-establishing itself. Aside from the trees themselves one of the most noticeable elements of this change is the recolonisation of a number of small mammal species. One of the first to be seen was the side-striped jackal, with pups successfully reared in 2016. More recent 'colonists' include small carnivores such as African wild cat, large grey mongoose and serval; this indicates what must be a significant increase in their rodent prey, such as the zebra mouse (*Lemniscomys striatus*). The eerie, bizarre screeches of the southern tree hyrax can also be heard after dark in certain seasons, and even golden monkey and buffalo have been recorded as occasional vagrants from the nearby national park. In due course, as the natural vegetation matures, we expect other species such as Carruther's mountain squirrel, Gambian giant-pouched rat and brush-tailed porcupine to settle in the regenerating forests of Bisate.

PLAINS ZEBRA AND BUFFALO





MAMMALS OF RWANDA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
AFROSORICIDS: AFROSORICIDA				
Otter-Shrews	Tenrecidae			
Rwenzori Otter-Shrew	<i>Mesopotamogale ruwenzorii</i>	NT	☐	
Golden-Moles	Chrysochloridae			
Stuhlmann's Golden-Mole	<i>Kilimalatpa (Chrysochloris) stuhlmanni</i>		☐	
SENGIS (ELEPHANT-SHREWS): MACROSCELIDEA				
Soft-furred Sengis	Macroscelidinae			
Four-toed Sengi	<i>Petrodomus tetradactylus</i>		☐	
SHREWS: SORICOMORPHA				
Shrews	Soricidae			
Long-tailed Shrew	<i>Crociodura dolichura</i>		☐	
Hildegard's Shrew	<i>Crociodura hildegardae</i>		☐	
Dark (Gracile Naked-tailed) Shrew	<i>Crociodura maurisca</i>		☐	
Lamara (Kivu Long-haired) Shrew	<i>Crociodura lanosa</i>	VU	☐	
African Black (Tenebrous) Shrew	<i>Crociodura nigrofusca</i>		☐	☐
Rwenzori Musk (Niobe's) Shrew	<i>Crociodura niobe</i>	NT	☐	
Greater Large-headed Shrew	<i>Paracrociodura maxima</i>	NT	☐	
Rwenzori Water Shrew	<i>Ruwenzorisorex suncoides</i>	VU	☐	
African Giant (Olivier's) Shrew	<i>Crociodura olivieri</i>		☐	☐
Armored Shrew	<i>Scutisorex somereni</i>		☐	
Grant's Forest Shrew	<i>Sylvisorex granti</i>		☐	
Moon Forest Shrew	<i>Sylvisorex lunaris</i>	VU	☐	☐
Volcano Forest Shrew	<i>Sylvisorex vulcanorum</i>	NT	☐	☐
BATS: CHIROPTERA				
Fruit Bats	Pteropodidae			
African Straw-coloured Fruit Bat	<i>Eidolon helvum</i>	NT	☐	
Hammer-headed Fruit Bat	<i>Hypsignathus monstrosus</i>		☐	
Angolan Soft-furred Fruit Bat	<i>Lissonycteris angolensis</i>		☐	
Egyptian Rousette (Fruit Bat)	<i>Rousettus aegyptiacus</i>		☐	
Long-haired Rousette (Fruit Bat)	<i>Rousettus lanosus</i>		☐	
Horseshoe Bats	Rhinolophidae			
Hill's Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus hilli</i>		☐	
Rwenzori Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus ruwenzorii</i>	VU	☐	
Large-winged Bats	Megadermatidae			
Yellow-winged Bat	<i>Lavia frons</i>		☐	
Slit-faced Bats	Nycteridae			
Dwarf Slit-faced Bat	<i>Nycteris nana</i>		☐	



MAMMALS OF RWANDA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
Vesper Bats	Vespertilionidae			
Banana Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus nanus</i>		☐	
Dusky Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus hesperidus</i>		☐	
Long-fingered Bats	Miniopteridae			
Lesser Long-fingered Bat	<i>Miniopterus fraterculus</i>		☐	
PRIMATES: PRIMATES				
Galagos or Bushbabies	Galagidae			
Greater Galago (Thick-tailed Bushbaby)	<i>Otolemur crassicaudatus</i>		☐	
Spectacled Galago	<i>Galago matschiei</i>			
Senegal (Northern Lesser) Galago	<i>Galago senegalensis</i>		☐	
Lorisids	Lorisidae			
Common (Bosman's) Potto	<i>Perodicticus potto ibeanus</i>		☐	
Old World Monkeys	Cercopithecidae			
Red-tailed Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus ascanius schmidtii</i>		☐	
L'Hoest's Monkey	<i>Allochrocebus lhoesti</i>	VU	☐	
Dent's Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus denti</i>		☐	
Owl-faced Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus hamlyni</i>		☐	
Doggett's Silver Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus nictitans doggetti</i>		☐	
Golden Monkey	<i>Cercopithecus mitis kandti</i>	EN	☐	☐
Rwenzori Colobus	<i>Colobus angolensis ruwenzorii</i>	VU	☐	
Olive Baboon	<i>Papio anubis</i>		☐	
Grey-cheeked Mangabey	<i>Lophocebus albigena</i>		☐	
Vervet Monkey	<i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i>		☐	
Great Apes	Homonidae			
Mountain Gorilla	<i>Gorilla berengei berengei</i>	CR	☐	☐
Eastern Chimpanzee	<i>Pan troglodytes schweinfurthii</i>	EN	☐	
HARES, ROCK-HARES AND RABBITS: LAGOMORPHA				
Hares	Leporidae			
African Savannah Hare	<i>Lepus victoriae</i>		☐	
RODENTS:RODENTIA				
Anomalures (Scaly-tailed Squirrels)	Anomaluridae			
Lord Derby's Anomalure (Flying Squirrel)	<i>Anomalurus derbianus</i>		☐	
Squirrels	Scuiridae			
Carruther's Rope Squirrel	<i>Funisciurus carruthersi</i>		☐	☐
Fire-footed Rope Squirrel	<i>Funisciurus pyropus</i>		☐	
Rwenzori Sun Squirrel	<i>Heliosciurus ruwenzorii</i>		☐	



MAMMALS OF RWANDA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
Böhm's Bush Squirrel	<i>Paraxerus boehmi</i>		☐	
African Giant Squirrel	<i>Protoxerus strangeri</i>		☐	
Pouched Rats and Allies	Nesomyidae			
Forest Giant Pouched Rat	<i>Cricetomys emini</i>		☐	
Delany's Swamp Mouse	<i>Delanymys brooksi</i>		☐	
Northern Giant Pouched (Gambian) Rat	<i>Cricetomys gambianus</i>		☐	☐
Chestnut Climbing Mouse	<i>Dendromus mystacalis</i>		☐	
Montane African Climbing Mouse	<i>Dendromus insignis</i>		☐	
Mole-Rats and Root-Rats	Spalacidae			
African Root-rat	<i>Tachyorystes splendens</i>		☐	☐
Cane Rats	Thryonomyidae			
Lesser Cane Rat	<i>Thryonomys gregorianus</i>		☐	
Murids	Muridae			
Kaiser's Veld Rat	<i>Aethomys kaiseri</i>		☐	
African Water Rat	<i>Colomys goslingi</i>		☐	
Woodland Thicket Rat	<i>Grammomys dolichurus</i>		☐	
One-striped Forest Mouse	<i>Hybomys univittatus</i>		☐	
Beaded Wood Mouse	<i>Hylomyscus aeta</i>		☐	
Stella Wood Mouse	<i>Hylomyscus stella</i>		☐	
Montane Wood Mouse	<i>Hylomyscus denniae</i>		☐	☐
Typical Striped Grass (Zebra) Mouse	<i>Lemniscomys striatus</i>		☐	☐
Long-footed Swamp Rat	<i>Malacomys longipes</i>		☐	
Yellow-spotted Brush-furred Rat	<i>Lophuromys flavopunctatus</i>		☐	☐
Rahm's Brush-furred Rat	<i>Lophuromys rahmi</i>	NT	☐	
Medium-tailed Brush-furred Rat	<i>Lophuromys mediacaudatus</i>		☐	
Woosnam's Brush-furred Rat	<i>Lophuromys woosnami</i>		☐	☐
Link (Congo Forest) Rat	<i>Deomys ferrugineus</i>		☐	
Montane Groove-toothed (Dent's Vlei) Rat	<i>Otomys denti</i>		☐	
Tropical Groove-toothed (Vlei) Rat	<i>Otomys tropicalis</i>		☐	
Natal Multimammate Rat	<i>Mastomys natalensis</i>		☐	
Western Rift Pygmy (Toad) Mouse	<i>Mus bufo</i>		☐	☐
Tiny Pygmy Mouse	<i>Mus minutoides</i>		☐	
Grey-bellied Pygmy Mouse	<i>Mus triton</i>		☐	
Rufous-nosed Rat	<i>Oenomys hypoxanthus</i>		☐	☐
De Graaff's Soft-furred Mouse	<i>Praomys degraaffi</i>		☐	☐
Jackson's Soft-furred Mouse	<i>Praomys jacksoni</i>		☐	
Black Rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>		☐	



MAMMALS OF RWANDA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
Kemp's Forest Rat	<i>Thamnomys kemp</i>		☐	
African Common (Woodland) Dormouse	<i>Graphiurus murinus</i>		☐	☐
Northern Savanna Gerbil	<i>Gerbilliscus validus</i>		☐	
Porcupines	Hystriidae			
Brush-tailed Porcupine	<i>Atherurus africanus</i>		☐	
South African Porcupine	<i>Hystrix africaeaeaustralis</i>		☐	
CARNIVORES: CARNIVORA				
Dogs and Allies	Canidae			
Side-striped Jackal	<i>Canis adustus</i>		☐	☐
Cats	Felidae			
African Golden Cat	<i>Profelis aurata</i>	VU	☐	☐
African Wild Cat	<i>Felis silvestris</i>		☐	
Serval	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>		☐	☐
Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	VU	☐	
Lion	<i>Panthera leo</i>		☐	
Mustelids	Mustelidae			
Zorilla (Striped Polecat)	<i>Ictonyx striatus</i>		☐	
African Striped Weasel	<i>Poecilogale albinucha</i>		☐	
Honey Badger	<i>Mellivora capensis</i>		☐	
Spotted-necked Otter	<i>Hydrictis maculicollis</i>		☐	
Congo Clawless Otter	<i>Aonyx congicus</i>		☐	
Tree Civet	Nandiniidae			
African Palm Civet	<i>Nandinia binotata</i>		☐	
Genets and Civets	Viverridae			
African Civet	<i>Civettictis civetta</i>		☐	
Servaline Genet	<i>Genetta servalina</i>		☐	
Large-spotted (Blotched) Genet	<i>Genetta maculata</i>		☐	
Giant Genet	<i>Genetta victoriae</i>		☐	
Mongoose	Herpestidae			
Marsh (Water) Mongoose	<i>Atilax paludinosus</i>		☐	
Egyptian Mongoose	<i>Herpestes ichneumon</i>		☐	
Slender Mongoose	<i>Ichneumia sanguineus</i>		☐	☐
White-tailed Mongoose	<i>Ichneumia abicaudata</i>		☐	
Banded Mongoose	<i>Mungos mungo</i>		☐	
Dwarf Mongoose	<i>Helogale parvula</i>		☐	
Hyaenids	Hyaenidae			
Spotted Hyaena	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>		☐	



MAMMALS OF RWANDA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	Rwanda	VNP
PANGOLINS: PHOLIDATA				
Pangolins	Manidae			
White-bellied (Tree) Pangolin	<i>Phataginus tricuspis</i>	VU	☐	
Giant Ground Pangolin	<i>Smutsia gigantea</i>	VU	☐	
AARDVARK: TUBULIDENTATA				
Aardvark	Orycteropodidae			
Aardvard (Antbear)	<i>Orycteropus afer</i>		☐	
HYRAXES: HYRACOIDEA				
Hyraxes	Procaviidae			
Western Tree Hyrax	<i>Dendrohydrax dorsalis</i>		☐	
Southern Tree Hyrax	<i>Dendrohyrax arboreus</i>		☐	☐
PROBOSCIDS: PROBOSCIDEA				
Elephants	Elephantidae			
African Elephant	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>		☐	☐
ODD-TOED UNGULATES: PERISSODACTYLA				
African Horses	Equidae			
Plains Zebra	<i>Equus burchelli</i>		☐	
Rhinoceroses	Rhinocerotidae			
Black Rhino	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>	CR	☐	
EVEN-TOED UNGULATES: CETARTIODACTYLA				
Pigs	Suidae			
Common Warthog	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>		☐	
Giant Forest Hog*	<i>Hylochoerus meinertzhageni</i>		☐	☐
Bushpig	<i>Potamochoerus larvatus hassama</i>		☐	
Hippopotamuses	Hippopotamidae			
Common Hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>		☐	
Bovids, Horned Ungulates	Bovidae			
Masai Giraffe	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>		☐	
Topi	<i>Damaliscus lunatus</i>		☐	
Klipspringer	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>		☐	
Oribi	<i>Ourebia ourebi</i>		☐	
Common Eland	<i>Tragelaphus oryx</i>		☐	
Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>		☐	☐
Sitatunga	<i>Tragelaphus spekei</i>		☐	
Grey (Common) Duiker	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>		☐	
Black-fronted Duiker	<i>Cephalophus nigrifrons</i>		☐	☐
Weyns's Duiker	<i>Cephalophus weynsi</i>		☐	

MAMMALS OF RWANDA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	Rwanda	VNP
Yellow-backed Duiker	<i>Cephalophus sylvicultor</i>		☐	
Roan	<i>Hippotragus equinus</i>		☐	
Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>		☐	
Defassa Waterbuck	<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus defassa</i>		☐	
Bohor Reedbuck	<i>Redunca redunca</i>		☐	
African Buffalo	<i>Syncerus caffer caffer</i>		☐	☐





THE GORILLA

There are two species of gorilla found in Africa: the western gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla*) and the eastern gorilla (*Gorilla beringei*) – the latter consisting of two subspecies, the well-known mountain gorilla (*G. b. beringei*) of Uganda and Rwanda, and the Grauer's gorilla (*G. b. graueri*) of the eastern parts of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Both of these subspecies are considered Critically Endangered by the IUCN.

While the mountain gorilla is the best known – as a result of the work of Dian Fossey and others – just 880 animals remain, isolated in the remaining natural islands of the Virunga Massif and Uganda's Bwindi Forest. Here they exist in family groups overseen by massive silverbacks, roaming their home ranges in search of favoured vegetation.

The Habituated Gorillas of the Virungas

More than 70% of the gorillas on the Virunga Massif are habituated to human observation – either for tourism or research. This figure is most comprehensive on the Rwanda side where some 87% of gorillas that occur here are habituated to observation.

In Rwanda, 12 groups are habituated to visits from tourists.

Gorilla viewing protocols, based on IUCN guidelines for great ape viewing, are designed specifically to limit stress, behavioural impact, and potential disease transmission from humans to gorillas. They are critical for gorilla conservation.

The habituated groups of Rwanda are featured on page 16-17.





AFRICA'S GREAT APES



WESTERN LOWLAND GORILLA

Gorilla gorilla gorilla



CRITICALLY ENDANGERED

IUCN status:

Critically Endangered

Population estimate:

<100 000 animals
(Decreasing)

Distribution:

Congo, Gabon,
Equatorial Guinea,
southern Cameroon,
south-western CAR,
Angola (Cabinda).

CROSS RIVER GORILLA

Gorilla gorilla diehli



CRITICALLY ENDANGERED

IUCN status:

Critically Endangered

Population estimate:

250-300 animals
(Decreasing)

Distribution:

Restricted to a small
area of montane forest
on the border between
Cameroon and Nigeria.

MOUNTAIN GORILLA

Gorilla beringei beringei



CRITICALLY ENDANGERED

IUCN status:

Critically Endangered

Population estimate:

<880 animals
(Increasing)

Distribution:

Restricted to the
Virunga Volcanoes
(Rwanda, Uganda and
DRC), as well as the
Bwindi Impenetrable
Forest, Uganda.

GRAUER'S GORILLA

Gorilla beringei graueri



ENDANGERED

IUCN status:

Endangered

Population estimate:

<3 800 animals
(Decreasing)

Distribution:

Restricted to the
forests of eastern
Democratic Republic
of Congo (DRC).

CHIMPANZEE

Pan troglodytes



ENDANGERED

IUCN status:

Endangered

Population estimate:

170 000 – 300 000
animals (Decreasing)

Distribution:

Four different
subspecies found
across the forests of
equatorial Africa from
Senegal through to
Tanzania.

BONOBO

Pan paniscus



ENDANGERED

IUCN status:

Endangered.

Population estimate:

30 000 – 50 000
animals (Decreasing).

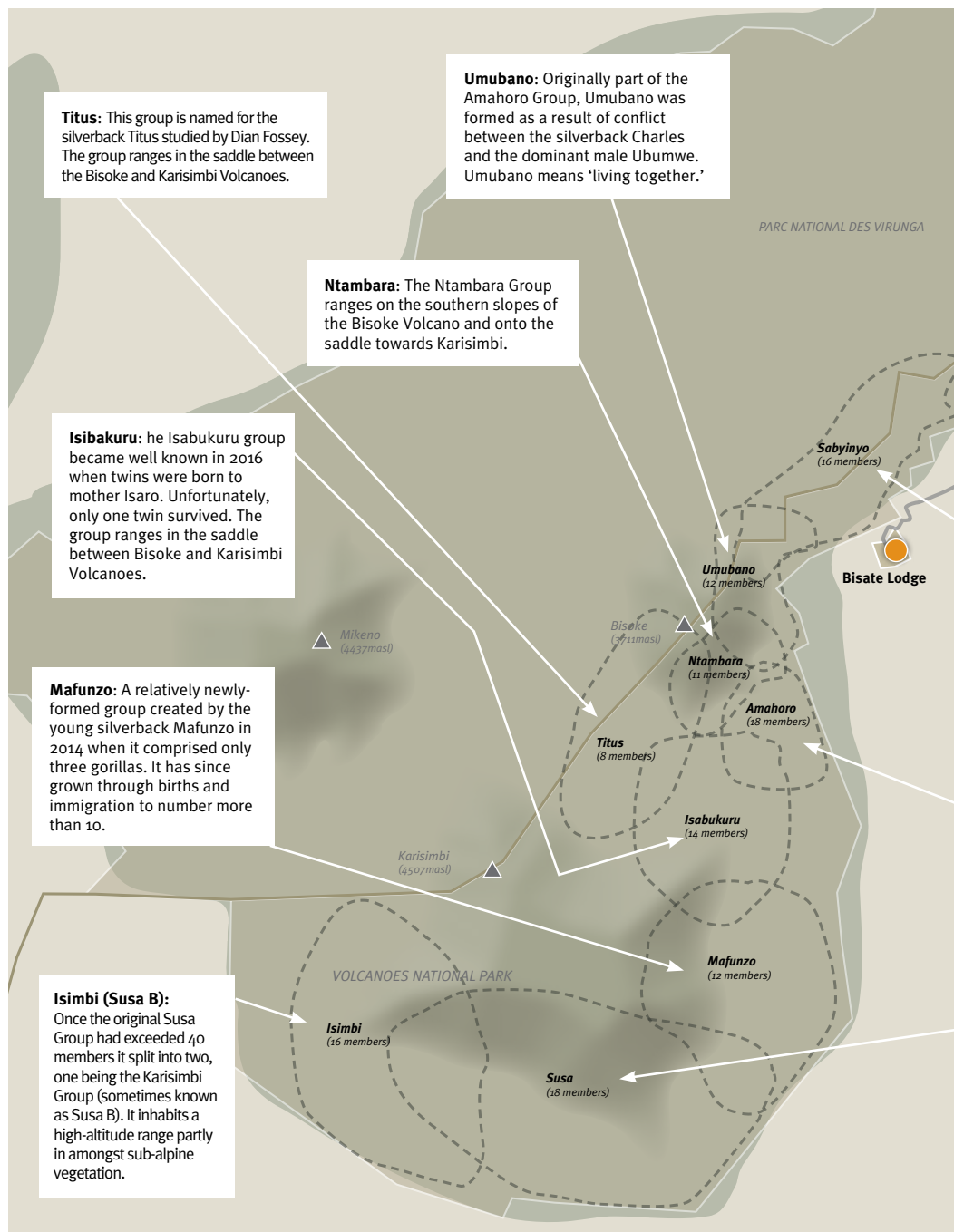
Distribution:

Restricted to low-lying
forests in the central
Democratic Republic
of Congo (DRC).

Photographers (clockwise from top left): Dana Allen, Arend de Haas (African Conservation Foundation), Ian Redmond (Ape Alliance), Kathleen Fitzgerald (African Wildlife Foundation), Ron Roche, Chris Roche

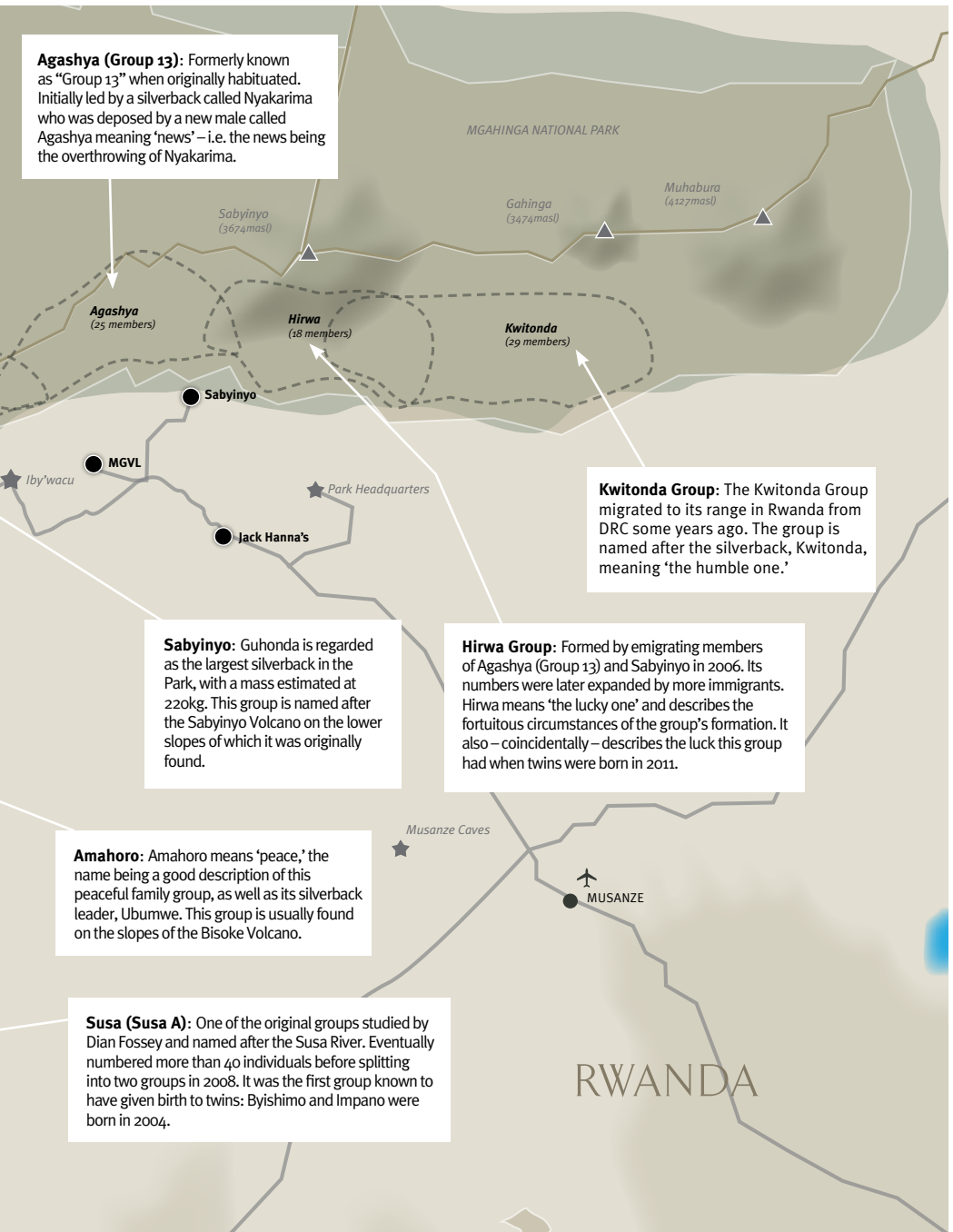


GORILLA GROUPS OF THE VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK (VNP)





Agashya (Group 13): Formerly known as “Group 13” when originally habituated. Initially led by a silverback called Nyakarima who was deposed by a new male called Agashya meaning ‘news’ – i.e. the news being the overthrowing of Nyakarima.



Kwitonda Group: The Kwitonda Group migrated to its range in Rwanda from DRC some years ago. The group is named after the silverback, Kwitonda, meaning ‘the humble one.’

Sabyinyo: Guhonda is regarded as the largest silverback in the Park, with a mass estimated at 220kg. This group is named after the Sabyinyo Volcano on the lower slopes of which it was originally found.

Hirwa Group: Formed by emigrating members of Agashya (Group 13) and Sabyinyo in 2006. Its numbers were later expanded by more immigrants. Hirwa means ‘the lucky one’ and describes the fortuitous circumstances of the group’s formation. It also – coincidentally – describes the luck this group had when twins were born in 2011.

Amahoro: Amahoro means ‘peace,’ the name being a good description of this peaceful family group, as well as its silverback leader, Ubumwe. This group is usually found on the slopes of the Bisoke Volcano.

Susa (Susa A): One of the original groups studied by Dian Fossey and named after the Susa River. Eventually numbered more than 40 individuals before splitting into two groups in 2008. It was the first group known to have given birth to twins: Byishimo and Impano were born in 2004.



BIRDS

Rwanda is an incredible destination for birding, with a country list of approximately 700 species, of which 491 are resident, the remainder being seasonal migrants. Of these, 37 bird species are classified as Albertine Rift Endemics and include the likes of handsome francolin, Rwenzori turaco, Archer's ground robin, Kivu ground-thrush, collared (Rwenzori) apalis, mountain masked apalis, red-faced woodland warbler, Rwenzori batis, stripe-breasted tit, Rwenzori double-collared sunbird, strange weaver, dusky crimsonwing and regal sunbird.

Most of western Rwanda falls in the Afro-montane region, which has 230 endemic and near-endemic bird species. Exciting birds such as mountain illadopsis, white-eyed slaty flycatcher, western citril, Chubb's cisticola and Baglaffeht weaver are all centred around these montane forests.

The Volcanoes National Park is excellent for birds too, with almost 180 species recorded to date. Other excellent birding localities in Rwanda include Nyungwe (around 310 species including 27 Albertine Rift endemics) and Akagera (phenomenal savannah birding with a species list of close to 500), making the country an excellent birding location.

Birds around Bisate

Through our habitat restoration project around Bisate, we are optimistic that as many as 12 bird species endemic to the Albertine Rift will recolonise the Bisate area in time, including: Rwenzori turaco, mountain black boubou, strange weaver, Rwenzori batis and Rwenzori double-collared sunbird. Other interesting species to look out for include Rwenzori nightjar, yellow-bellied waxbill and streaky seedeater.





BIRDS OF RWANDA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
Ducks and Geese	ANSERIFORMES: Anatidae			
White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>		☐	
Fulvous Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>		☐	
White-backed Duck	<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i>		☐	
Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>		☐	
Knob-billed Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>		☐	
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>		☐	☐
African Pygmy Goose	<i>Nettapus auritus</i>		☐	
African Black Duck	<i>Anas sparsa</i>		☐	☐
Yellow-billed Duck	<i>Anas undulata</i>		☐	☐
Northern Shoveler*	<i>Anas clypeata</i>		☐	
Red-billed Teal	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>		☐	
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>		☐	
Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>		☐	☐
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		☐	
Hottentot Teal	<i>Anas hottentota</i>		☐	☐
Southern Pochard	<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>		☐	
Maccoa Duck	<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>	NT	☐	
Guineafowls	GALLIFORMES: Numididae			
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>		☐	
Francolins, Spurfowls and Quails	GALLIFORMES: Phasianidae			
Coqui Francolin	<i>Peliperdix coqui</i>		☐	
Ring-necked Francolin	<i>Scleroptila streptophora</i>	NT	☐	
Red-winged Francolin	<i>Scleroptila levaillantii</i>		☐	
Shelley's Francolin	<i>Scleroptila shelleyi</i>		☐	
Scaly Francolin	<i>Pternistis squamatus</i>		☐	
Hildebrandt's Francolin	<i>Pternistis hildebrandti</i>		☐	
Handsome Francolin	<i>Pternistis nobilis</i>		☐	☐
Red-necked Spurfowl	<i>Pternistis afer</i>		☐	
Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>		☐	☐
Harlequin Quail	<i>Coturnix delegorguei</i>		☐	
Blue Quail	<i>Excalfactoria adansonii</i>		☐	
Grebes	PODICIPEDIFORMES: Podicipedidae			
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		☐	☐
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		☐	
Storks	CICONIIFORMES: Ciconiidae			
Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>		☐	



BIRDS OF RWANDA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
African Openbill	<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>		☐	
Abdim's Stork	<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>		☐	☐
Woolly-necked Stork	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>		☐	
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>		☐	
Saddle-billed Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>		☐	
Marabou Stork	<i>Leptoptilos crumenifer</i>		☐	
Ibises and Spoonbills	PELECANIFORMES: Threskiornithidae			
African Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>		☐	
Hadada Ibis	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>		☐	☐
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>		☐	
African Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>		☐	
Egrets, Herons and Bitterns	PELECANIFORMES: Ardeidae			
Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>		☐	
Dwarf Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i>		☐	
White-backed Night Heron*	<i>Gorsachius leuconotus</i>		☐	
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>		☐	
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>		☐	
Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>		☐	
Malagasy Pond Heron*	<i>Ardeola idae</i>	EN	☐	
Rufous-bellied Heron	<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>		☐	
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>		☐	☐
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		☐	
Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>		☐	☐
Goliath Heron	<i>Ardea goliath</i>		☐	
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>		☐	
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		☐	
Intermediate Egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>		☐	
Black Heron	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>		☐	
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		☐	
Hamerkop	PELECANIFORMES: Scopidae			
Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>		☐	☐
Shoebill	PELECANIFORMES: Balaenicipitidae			
Shoebill	<i>Balaeniceps rex</i>	VU	☐	
Pelicans	PELECANIFORMES: Pelecanidae			
Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>		☐	
Pink-backed Pelican	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>		☐	

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

BIRDS

MAMMALS



BIRDS OF RWANDA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
Cormorants	SULIFORMES: Phalacrocoracidae			
Reed Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo africanus</i>		☐	
White-breasted Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax lucidus</i>		☐	
Darters	SULIFORMES: Anhingidae			
African Darter	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>		☐	
Secretarybird	ACCIPITRIFORMES: Sagittariidae			
Secretarybird*	<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>		☐	
Osprey	ACCIPITRIFORMES: Pandionidae			
Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		☐	☐
Eagles, Buzzards, Vultures and Hawks	ACCIPITRIFORMES: Accipitridae			
Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>		☐	☐
African Harrier-Hawk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>		☐	☐
Palm-nut Vulture	<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>		☐	
European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>		☐	☐
African Cuckoo-Hawk*	<i>Aviceda cuculoides</i>		☐	
Hooded Vulture	<i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i>	CR	☐	
White-backed Vulture	<i>Gyps africanus</i>	CR	☐	
Rüppell's Vulture	<i>Gyps rueppelli</i>	CR	☐	
White-headed Vulture	<i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i>	CR	☐	
Lappet-faced Vulture	<i>Torgos tracheliotos</i>	EN	☐	
Black-chested Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>		☐	
Brown Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>		☐	
Western Banded Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus cinerascens</i>		☐	
Bateleur	<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>	NT	☐	☐
Bat Hawk	<i>Macheiramphus alcinus</i>		☐	☐
Crowned Eagle*	<i>Stephanoaetus coronatus</i>	NT	☐	
Martial Eagle	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	VU	☐	☐
Long-crested Eagle	<i>Lophaetus occipitalis</i>		☐	☐
Lesser Spotted Eagle	<i>Clanga pomarina</i>		☐	☐
Wahlberg's Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus wahlbergi</i>		☐	☐
Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>		☐	
Ayres's Hawk-Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus ayresii</i>		☐	
Tawny Eagle	<i>Aquila rapax</i>		☐	☐
Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>	EN	☐	☐
Cassin's Hawk-Eagle	<i>Aquila africana</i>		☐	
African Hawk-Eagle	<i>Aquila spilogaster</i>		☐	
Lizard Buzzard	<i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>		☐	



BIRDS OF RWANDA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
Gabar Goshawk	<i>Micronisus gabar</i>		☐	
African Goshawk	<i>Accipiter tachiro</i>		☐	☐
Shikra	<i>Accipiter badius</i>		☐	
Little Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter minullus</i>		☐	
Ovambo Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter ovampensis</i>		☐	
Rufous-breasted Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter rufiventris</i>		☐	☐
Black Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i>		☐	☐
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		☐	
African Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus ranivorus</i>		☐	
Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	NT	☐	
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>		☐	
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>		☐	☐
Yellow-billed Kite	<i>Milvus aegyptius</i>		☐	☐
African Fish Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>		☐	
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		☐	☐
Mountain Buzzard	<i>Buteo oreophilus</i>	NT	☐	☐
Augur Buzzard	<i>Buteo augur</i>		☐	☐
Bustards	OTIDIFORMES: Otididae			
Denham's Bustard*	<i>Neotis denhami</i>	NT	☐	
Black-bellied Bustard	<i>Lissotis melanogaster</i>		☐	
Flufftails	GRUIFORMES: Sarothruridae			
White-spotted Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura pulchra</i>		☐	
Buff-spotted Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura elegans</i>		☐	☐
Red-chested Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura rufa</i>		☐	
Streaky-breasted Flufftail	<i>Sarothrura boehmi</i>		☐	
Finfoot	GRUIFORMES: Heliornithidae			
African Finfoot	<i>Podica senegalensis</i>		☐	
Rails, Crakes, Gallinules and Coots	GRUIFORMES: Rallidae			
African Rail	<i>Rallus caerulescens</i>		☐	
African Crake	<i>Crex egregia</i>		☐	
Corn Crake	<i>Crex crex</i>		☐	
Black Crake	<i>Amauormis flavirostra</i>		☐	
Baillon's Crake	<i>Porzana pusilla</i>		☐	
Striped Crake*	<i>Aenigmatolimnas marginalis</i>		☐	
African Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio madagascariensis</i>		☐	
Allen's Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio alleni</i>		☐	
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		☐	



BIRDS OF RWANDA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
Lesser Moorhen	<i>Paragallinula angulata</i>		☐	
Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>		☐	☐
Cranes	GRUIFORMES: Gruidae			
Grey Crowned Crane	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	EN	☐	
Buttonquails	CHARADRIIFORMES: Turnicidae			
Common Buttonquail	<i>Turnix sylvaticus</i>		☐	
Black-rumped Buttonquail*	<i>Turnix nanus</i>		☐	
Thick-knees	CHARADRIIFORMES: Burhinidae			
Water Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>		☐	
Spotted Thick-knee*	<i>Burhinus capensis</i>		☐	
Stilts and Avocets	CHARADRIIFORMES: Recurvirostridae			
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		☐	
Pied Avocet*	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>		☐	
Lapwings and Plovers	CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae			
Long-toed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus crassirostris</i>		☐	
Spur-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>		☐	
White-crowned Lapwing*	<i>Vanellus albiceps</i>		☐	
Senegal Lapwing	<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>		☐	
Crowned Lapwing	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>		☐	
African Wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>		☐	
Brown-chested Lapwing	<i>Vanellus superciliosus</i>		☐	
Grey Plover*	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>		☐	
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		☐	
Little Ringed Plover*	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>		☐	
Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>		☐	
Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>		☐	
Forbes's Plover*	<i>Charadrius forbesi</i>		☐	
White-fronted Plover	<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>		☐	
Lesser Sand Plover*	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>		☐	
Greater Sand Plover*	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>		☐	
Caspian Plover	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>		☐	☐
Painted-Snipe	CHARADRIIFORMES: Rostratulidae			
Greater Painted-snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>		☐	
Jacanas	CHARADRIIFORMES: Jacanidae			
Lesser Jacana*	<i>Microparra capensis</i>		☐	
African Jacana	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>		☐	



BIRDS OF RWANDA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
Shorebirds	CHARADRIIFORMES: Scolopacidae			
African Snipe*	<i>Gallinago nigripennis</i>		☐	
Great Snipe	<i>Gallinago media</i>	NT	☐	
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		☐	☐
Black-tailed Godwit*	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	NT	☐	
Whimbrel*	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>		☐	
Eurasian Curlew*	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	NT	☐	
Spotted Redshank*	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>		☐	
Common Redshank*	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		☐	
Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>		☐	
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		☐	
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		☐	☐
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>		☐	☐
Terek Sandpiper*	<i>Xenus cinereus</i>		☐	
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		☐	☐
Ruddy Turnstone*	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>		☐	
Sanderling*	<i>Calidris alba</i>		☐	
Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>		☐	
Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>		☐	
Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	NT	☐	
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>		☐	
Coursers and Pratincoles	CHARADRIIFORMES: Glareolidae			
Temminck's Courser	<i>Cursorius temminckii</i>		☐	
Bronze-winged Courser	<i>Rhinoptilus chalcopterus</i>		☐	
Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>		☐	
Black-winged Pratincole*	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	NT	☐	
Rock Pratincole*	<i>Glareola nuchalis</i>		☐	
Skimmer, Gulls and Terns	CHARADRIIFORMES: Laridae			
African Skimmer*	<i>Rynchops flavirostris</i>	NT	☐	
Black-headed Gull*	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		☐	
Grey-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>		☐	
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>		☐	
Gull-billed Tern*	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>		☐	
Caspian Tern*	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>		☐	
Lesser Crested Tern*	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>		☐	
Whiskered Tern*	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>		☐	
White-winged Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>		☐	

BIRDS OF RWANDA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
Black Tern*	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>		☐	
Pigeons and Doves	COLUMBIFORMES: Columbidae			
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>		☐	
Speckled Pigeon	<i>Columba guinea</i>		☐	☐
Afep Pigeon	<i>Columba uncinata</i>		☐	
African Olive Pigeon	<i>Columba arquatrix</i>		☐	☐
Lemon Dove	<i>Columba larvata</i>		☐	
Dusky Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia lugens</i>		☐	☐
Mourning Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i>		☐	
Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>		☐	☐
Ring-necked Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>		☐	
Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>		☐	
Emerald-spotted Wood Dove	<i>Turtur chalcospilos</i>		☐	
Blue-spotted Wood Dove	<i>Turtur afer</i>		☐	☐
Tambourine Dove	<i>Turtur tympanistria</i>		☐	☐
Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>		☐	
African Green Pigeon	<i>Treron calvus</i>		☐	☐
Turacos, Go-Away-Birds and Plantain-Eater	MUSOPHAGIFORMES: Musophagidae			
Great Blue Turaco	<i>Corythaëla cristata</i>		☐	
Black-billed Turaco	<i>Tauraco schuettii</i>		☐	
Purple-crested Turaco	<i>Tauraco porphyreolophus</i>		☐	
Rwenzori Turaco	<i>Ruwenzorornis johnstoni</i>		☐	☐
Ross's Turaco	<i>Musophaga rossae</i>		☐	
Bare-faced Go-away-bird	<i>Corythaoides personatus</i>		☐	
Eastern Plantain-eater	<i>Crinifer zonurus</i>		☐	
Coucals and Cuckoos	CUCULIFORMES: Cuculidae			
Blue-headed Coucal	<i>Centropus monachus</i>		☐	☐
White-browed Coucal	<i>Centropus superciliosus</i>		☐	
Black Coucal	<i>Centropus grillii</i>		☐	
Blue Malkoha	<i>Ceuthmochares aereus</i>		☐	
Great Spotted Cuckoo*	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>		☐	
Levaillant's Cuckoo	<i>Clamator levaillantii</i>		☐	☐
Jacobin Cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>		☐	
Diederik Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>		☐	
Klaas's Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>		☐	☐
African Emerald Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx cupreus</i>		☐	
Barred Long-tailed Cuckoo	<i>Cercococcyx montanus</i>		☐	



BIRDS OF RWANDA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
Black Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus clamosus</i>		☐	
Red-chested Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>		☐	☐
Madagascar Cuckoo*	<i>Cuculus rochii</i>		☐	
African Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus gularis</i>		☐	
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		☐	☐
Barn and Grass Owls	STRIGIFORMES: Tytonidae			
Western Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>		☐	☐
African Grass Owl	<i>Tyto capensis</i>		☐	
Owls and Owlets	STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae			
African Scops Owl	<i>Otus senegalensis</i>		☐	
Southern White-faced Owl	<i>Ptilopsis granti</i>		☐	
Spotted Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo africanus</i>		☐	
Fraser's Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo poensis</i>		☐	
Verreaux's Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo lacteus</i>		☐	
Pel's Fishing Owl*	<i>Scotopelia peli</i>		☐	
African Wood Owl	<i>Strix woodfordii</i>		☐	☐
Pearl-spotted Owlet	<i>Glaucidium perlatum</i>		☐	
Red-chested Owlet	<i>Glaucidium tephronotum</i>		☐	
Albertine Owlet	<i>Glaucidium albertinum</i>	VU	☐	
Abyssinian Owl*	<i>Asio abyssinicus</i>		☐	
Marsh Owl	<i>Asio capensis</i>		☐	
Nightjars	CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Caprimulgidae			
European Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>		☐	☐
Black-shouldered Nightjar*	<i>Caprimulgus nigriscapularis</i>		☐	
Rwenzori Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus ruwenzorii</i>		☐	☐
Swamp Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus natalensis</i>		☐	
Freckled Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus tristigma</i>		☐	
Square-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus fossii</i>		☐	
Pennant-winged Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus vexillarius</i>		☐	☐
Swifts	APODIFORMES: Apodidae			
Scarce Swift	<i>Schoutedenapus myoptilus</i>		☐	☐
Mottled Spinetail*	<i>Telacanthura ussheri</i>		☐	
African Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>		☐	
Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>		☐	☐
Mottled Swift	<i>Tachymarptis aequatorialis</i>		☐	☐
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		☐	☐
African Black Swift	<i>Apus barbatus</i>		☐	☐



BIRDS OF RWANDA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>		☐	☐
Horus Swift*	<i>Apus horus</i>		☐	
White-rumped Swift	<i>Apus caffer</i>		☐	☐
Mousebirds	COLIIFORMES: Coliidae			
Speckled Mousebird	<i>Colius striatus</i>		☐	☐
Blue-naped Mousebird	<i>Urocolius macrourus</i>		☐	
Trogons	TROGONIFORMES: Trogonidae			
Narina Trogon	<i>Apaloderma narina</i>		☐	☐
Bar-tailed Trogon	<i>Apaloderma vittatum</i>		☐	
Rollers	CORACIIFORMES: Coraciidae			
Lilac-breasted Roller	<i>Coracias caudatus</i>		☐	☐
European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>		☐	
Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>		☐	
Kingfishers	CORACIIFORMES: Alcedinidae			
Grey-headed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>		☐	
Striped Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>		☐	
Blue-breasted Kingfisher*	<i>Halcyon malimbica</i>		☐	
Woodland Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>		☐	☐
African Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Ispidina picta</i>		☐	☐
Malachite Kingfisher	<i>Corythornis cristatus</i>		☐	
Giant Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle maxima</i>		☐	
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>		☐	
Bee-eaters	CORACIIFORMES: Meropidae			
Little Bee-eater	<i>Merops pusillus</i>		☐	
Blue-breasted Bee-eater*	<i>Merops variegatus</i>		☐	
Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater	<i>Merops oreobates</i>		☐	☐
White-fronted Bee-eater*	<i>Merops bullockoides</i>		☐	
White-throated Bee-eater	<i>Merops albicollis</i>		☐	
Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	<i>Merops persicus</i>		☐	
Olive Bee-eater	<i>Merops superciliosus</i>		☐	
European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>		☐	☐
Southern Carmine Bee-eater	<i>Merops nubicoides</i>		☐	
Hoopoes	BUCEROTIFORMES: Upupidae			
African Hoopoe	<i>Upupa africana</i>		☐	
Wood Hoopoes	BUCEROTIFORMES: Phoeniculidae			
Forest Wood Hoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus castaneiceps</i>		☐	
White-headed Wood Hoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus bollei</i>		☐	☐



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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
Green Wood Hoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>		☐	
Common Scimitarbill	<i>Rhinopomastus cyanomelas</i>		☐	
Ground Hornbills	BUCEROTIFORMES: Bucorvidae			
Southern Ground Hornbill*	<i>Bucorvus leadbeateri</i>	VU	☐	
Hornbills	BUCEROTIFORMES: Bucerotidae			
Crowned Hornbill	<i>Lophoceros alboterminatus</i>		☐	☐
African Grey Hornbill	<i>Lophoceros nasutus</i>		☐	
Black-and-white-casqued Hornbill	<i>Bycanistes subcylindricus</i>		☐	
African Barbets and Tinkerbirds	PICIFORMES: Lybiidae			
Grey-throated Barbet	<i>Gymnobucco bonapartei</i>		☐	
Western Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus coryphaea</i>		☐	☐
Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus bilineatus</i>		☐	☐
Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird	<i>Pogoniulus chrysoconus</i>		☐	
Spot-flanked Barbet	<i>Tricholaema lacrymosa</i>		☐	
Red-faced Barbet	<i>Lybius rubrifacies</i>	NT	☐	
Black-collared Barbet	<i>Lybius torquatus</i>		☐	
Double-toothed Barbet	<i>Lybius bidentatus</i>		☐	
Yellow-billed Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus purpuratus</i>		☐	
Crested Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus vaillantii</i>		☐	
Honeybirds and Honeyguides	PICIFORMES: Indicatoridae			
Brown-backed Honeybird	<i>Prodotiscus regulus</i>		☐	
Dwarf Honeyguide	<i>Indicator pumilio</i>	NT	☐	
Willcocks's Honeyguide	<i>Indicator willcocksii</i>		☐	
Least Honeyguide	<i>Indicator exilis</i>		☐	
Lesser Honeyguide	<i>Indicator minor</i>		☐	
Scaly-throated Honeyguide	<i>Indicator variegatus</i>		☐	
Greater Honeyguide	<i>Indicator indicator</i>		☐	
Woodpeckers and Wrynecks	PICIFORMES: Picidae			
Red-throated Wryneck	<i>Jynx ruficollis</i>		☐	
Bennett's Woodpecker	<i>Campethera bennettii</i>		☐	
Golden-tailed Woodpecker	<i>Campethera abingoni</i>		☐	
Green-backed Woodpecker	<i>Campethera cailliautii</i>		☐	
Tullberg's Woodpecker	<i>Campethera tullbergi</i>		☐	
Buff-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Campethera nivosa</i>		☐	
Bearded Woodpecker	<i>Chloropicus namaquus</i>		☐	
Speckle-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos poecilolaemus</i>		☐	
Cardinal Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>		☐	☐



BIRDS OF RWANDA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
Elliot's Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos elliotii</i>		☐	
African Grey Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos goertae</i>		☐	
Olive Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicos griseocephalus</i>		☐	☐
Kestrels and Falcons	FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae			
Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>		☐	☐
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		☐	☐
Grey Kestrel	<i>Falco ardosiaceus</i>		☐	
Red-necked Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>		☐	
Red-footed Falcon	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	NT	☐	
Amur Falcon	<i>Falco amurensis</i>		☐	
Sooty Falcon*	<i>Falco concolor</i>	NT	☐	
Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>		☐	☐
African Hobby	<i>Falco cuvierii</i>		☐	
Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>		☐	☐
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		☐	
Parrots	PSITTACIFORMES: Psittacidae			
Grey Parrot	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>		☐	
Brown-necked Parrot	<i>Poicephalus fuscicollis</i>		☐	☐
Meyer's Parrot	<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>		☐	
Lovebirds	PSITTACIFORMES: Psittaculidae			
Red-headed Lovebird	<i>Agapornis pullarius</i>		☐	
Fischer's Lovebird*	<i>Agapornis fischeri</i>	NT	☐	
Broadbills	PASSERIFORMES: Eurylaimidae			
African Broadbill	<i>Smithornis capensis</i>		☐	
Pittas	PASSERIFORMES: Pittidae			
African Pitta	<i>Pitta angolensis</i>		☐	
Wattle-eyes and Batises	PASSERIFORMES: Platysteiridae			
Rwenzori Batis	Batis diops		☐	☐
Chinspot Batis	<i>Batis molitor</i>		☐	☐
Western Black-headed Batis	<i>Batis erlangeri</i>		☐	
Black-throated Wattle-eye	<i>Platysteira peltata</i>		☐	
Brown-throated Wattle-eye	<i>Platysteira cyanea</i>		☐	
Yellow-bellied Wattle-eye	<i>Platysteira concreta</i>		☐	
Helmetshrikes	PASSERIFORMES: Prionopidae			
White-crested Helmetshrike	<i>Prionops plumatus</i>		☐	
Bushshrikes and Allies	PASSERIFORMES: Malaconotidae			
Grey-headed Bushshrike	<i>Malaconotus blanchoti</i>		☐	



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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
Lagden's Bushshrike	<i>Malaconotus lagdeni</i>	NT	☐	☐
Many-colored Bushshrike	<i>Chlorophoneus multicolor</i>		☐	
Bocage's Bushshrike*	<i>Chlorophoneus bocagei</i>		☐	
Orange-breasted Bushshrike	<i>Chlorophoneus sulfureopectus</i>		☐	
Doherty's Bushshrike	<i>Telophorus dohertyi</i>		☐	☐
Marsh Tchagra	<i>Bocagia minuta</i>		☐	
Brown-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra australis</i>		☐	☐
Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegalus</i>		☐	
Pink-footed Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus angolensis</i>		☐	
Black-backed Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus cubla</i>		☐	
Northern Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus gambensis</i>		☐	☐
Mountain Sooty Boubou	<i>Laniarius poensis</i>		☐	☐
Slate-coloured Boubou	<i>Laniarius funebris</i>		☐	
Lühder's Bushshrike	<i>Laniarius luehderi</i>		☐	
Tropical Boubou	<i>Laniarius major</i>		☐	☐
Papyrus Gonolek	<i>Laniarius mufumbiri</i>	NT	☐	
Black-headed Gonolek	<i>Laniarius erythrogaster</i>		☐	
Brubru	<i>Nilais afer</i>		☐	
Cuckooshrikes	PASSERIFORMES: Campephagidae			
Grey Cuckooshrike	<i>Coracina caesia</i>		☐	☐
White-breasted Cuckooshrike*	<i>Coracina pectoralis</i>		☐	
Black Cuckooshrike	<i>Campephaga flava</i>		☐	☐
Red-shouldered Cuckooshrike	<i>Campephaga phoenicea</i>		☐	
Petit's Cuckooshrike	<i>Campephaga petiti</i>		☐	
Shrikes	PASSERIFORMES: Laniidae			
Souza's Shrike	<i>Lanius souzae</i>		☐	
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>		☐	☐
Isabelline Shrike	<i>Lanius isabellinus</i>		☐	
Red-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanius phoenicuroides</i>		☐	
Mackinnon's Shrike	<i>Lanius mackinnoni</i>		☐	☐
Lesser Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius minor</i>		☐	
Grey-backed Fiscal	<i>Lanius excubitoroides</i>		☐	
Common Fiscal	<i>Lanius collaris humeralis</i>		☐	
Orioles	PASSERIFORMES: Oriolidae			
Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>		☐	☐
African Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus auratus</i>		☐	
Mountain Oriole	<i>Oriolus percivali</i>		☐	☐



BIRDS OF RWANDA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
Black-headed Oriole	<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>		☐	
Drongos	PASSERIFORMES: Dicruridae			
Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>		☐	
Velvet-mantled Drongo	<i>Dicrurus modestus</i>		☐	
Monarch Flycatchers	PASSERIFORMES: Monarchidae			
Blue-mantled Crested Flycatcher	<i>Trochocercus cyanomelas</i>		☐	
African Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>		☐	☐
Crows and Ravens	PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae			
Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>		☐	☐
White-necked Raven	<i>Corvus albicollis</i>		☐	☐
Blue and Crested Flycatchers	PASSERIFORMES: Stenostiridae			
White-tailed Blue Flycatcher	<i>Elminia albicauda</i>		☐	☐
White-bellied Crested Flycatcher	<i>Elminia albiventris</i>		☐	
White-tailed Crested Flycatcher	<i>Elminia albonotata</i>		☐	☐
Tits	PASSERIFORMES: Paridae			
White-winged Black Tit	<i>Melaniparus leucomelas</i>		☐	
Dusky Tit	<i>Melaniparus funereus</i>		☐	
Stripe-breasted Tit	<i>Melaniparus fasciiventer</i>		☐	☐
Penduline Tits	PASSERIFORMES: Remizidae			
Grey Penduline Tit	<i>Anthoscopus caroli</i>		☐	
Larks	PASSERIFORMES: Alaudidae			
Rufous-naped Lark	<i>Mirafr africana</i>		☐	
Flappet Lark	<i>Mirafr rufocinnamomea</i>		☐	
Red-capped Lark	<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>		☐	
Dusky Lark*	<i>Pinarocorys nigricans</i>		☐	
Bulbuls and Greenbuls	PASSERIFORMES: Pycnonotidae			
Dark-capped Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus tricolor</i>		☐	☐
Kakamega Greenbul	<i>Arizelocichla kakamegae</i>		☐	
Olive-breasted Greenbul	<i>Arizelocichla kikuyuensis</i>		☐	☐
Slender-billed Greenbul	<i>Stelgidillas gracilirostris</i>		☐	
Plain Greenbul	<i>Eurillas curvirostris</i>		☐	
Yellow-whiskered Greenbul	<i>Eurillas latirostris</i>		☐	☐
Yellow-throated Leaflove	<i>Atimastillas flavicollis</i>		☐	
Red-tailed Leaflove*	<i>Phyllastrephus scandens</i>		☐	
Cabanis's Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus cabanisi</i>		☐	
Yellow-streaked Greenbul	<i>Phyllastrephus flavostriatus</i>		☐	
Red-tailed Greenbul	<i>Criniger calurus</i>		☐	



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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
Swallows and Martins	PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae			
White-headed Saw-wing	<i>Psalidoprocne albiceps</i>		☐	
Black Saw-wing	<i>Psalidoprocne pristoptera</i>		☐	☐
Grey-rumped Swallow	<i>Pseudhirundo griseopyga</i>		☐	
Brown-throated Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>		☐	☐
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		☐	☐
Banded Martin	<i>Riparia cincta</i>		☐	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		☐	☐
Angolan Swallow	<i>Hirundo angolensis</i>		☐	☐
Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>		☐	
Blue Swallow*	<i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i>		☐	
Rock Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>		☐	☐
Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		☐	☐
Lesser Striped Swallow	<i>Cecropis abyssinica</i>		☐	☐
Red-breasted Swallow*	<i>Cecropis semirufa</i>		☐	☐
Mosque Swallow	<i>Cecropis senegalensis</i>		☐	
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>		☐	☐
African Warblers	PASSERIFORMES: Macrosphenidae			
Moustached Grass Warbler	<i>Melocichla mentalis</i>		☐	
Red-faced Crombec	<i>Sylvietta whytii</i>		☐	
White-browed Crombec	<i>Sylvietta leucophrys</i>		☐	☐
Grauer's Warbler	<i>Graueria vittata</i>		☐	
Cettiid Warblers	PASSERIFORMES: Cettiidae			
Neumann's Warbler	<i>Urosphena neumanni</i>		☐	
Leaf (Phylloscopid) Warblers	PASSERIFORMES: Phylloscopidae			
Red-faced Woodland Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus laetus</i>		☐	☐
Brown Woodland Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus umbrovirens</i>		☐	☐
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		☐	☐
Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>		☐	
Reed (Acrocephalid) Warblers	PASSERIFORMES: Acrocephalidae			
Greater Swamp Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus rufescens</i>		☐	
Lesser Swamp Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris jacksoni</i>		☐	
Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>		☐	
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		☐	☐
Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		☐	☐
African Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus baeticatus</i>		☐	
Marsh Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>		☐	☐



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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
Dark-capped Yellow Warbler	<i>Iduna natalensis</i>		☐	☐
Mountain Yellow Warbler	<i>Iduna similis</i>		☐	☐
Eastern Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Iduna pallida</i>		☐	
Papyrus Yellow Warbler	<i>Calamonastides gracilirostris</i>		☐	
Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>		☐	
Rush Warblers and Bracken Warblers	PASSERIFORMES: Locustellidae			
Little Rush Warbler	<i>Bradypterus baboecala centralis</i>		☐	
White-winged Swamp Warbler	<i>Bradypterus carpalis</i>		☐	
Grauer's Swamp Warbler	<i>Bradypterus graueri</i>	EN	☐	☐
Cinnamon Bracken Warbler	<i>Bradypterus cinnamomeus</i>		☐	☐
Evergreen Forest Warbler	<i>Bradypterus lopezi</i>		☐	☐
Fan-tailed Grassbird	<i>Schoenicola brevirostris alexinae</i>		☐	
Cisticolas and Allies	PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae			
Red-faced Cisticola	<i>Cisticola erythrops</i>		☐	
Singing Cisticola	<i>Cisticola cantans</i>		☐	
Trilling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola woosnami</i>		☐	
Chubb's Cisticola	<i>Cisticola chubbi</i>		☐	☐
Rock-loving Cisticola	<i>Cisticola emini</i>		☐	
Winding Cisticola	<i>Cisticola marginatus</i>		☐	
Carruthers's Cisticola	<i>Cisticola carruthersi</i>		☐	
Stout Cisticola	<i>Cisticola robustus</i>		☐	
Croaking Cisticola	<i>Cisticola natalensis</i>		☐	
Short-winged Cisticola	<i>Cisticola brachypterus</i>		☐	
Long-tailed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola angusticauda</i>		☐	
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		☐	
Wing-snapping Cisticola	<i>Cisticola ayresii</i>		☐	
Tawny-flanked Prinia	<i>Prinia subflava</i>		☐	
Banded Prinia	<i>Prinia bairdii</i>		☐	☐
Black-faced Prinia	<i>Prinia melanops</i>		☐	
White-chinned Prinia	<i>Schistolais leucopogon</i>		☐	
Rwenzori Apalis	<i>Oreolais ruwenzorii</i>		☐	☐
Buff-bellied Warbler	<i>Phyllolais pulchella</i>		☐	
Yellow-breasted Apalis	<i>Apalis flavida</i>		☐	
Mountain Masked Apalis	<i>Apalis personata</i>		☐	☐
Black-throated Apalis	<i>Apalis jacksoni</i>		☐	
Chestnut-throated Apalis	<i>Apalis porphyrolaema</i>		☐	☐
Kungwe Apalis	<i>Apalis argentea</i>		☐	



BIRDS OF RWANDA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
Grey Apalis	<i>Apalis cinerea</i>		☐	
Grey-capped Warbler	<i>Eminia lepida</i>		☐	
Grey-backed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brevicaudata</i>		☐	☐
Olive-green Camaroptera*	<i>Camaroptera chloronota</i>		☐	
Miombo Wren-Warbler	<i>Calamonastes undosus</i>		☐	
Black-faced Rufous Warbler	<i>Bathmocercus rufus</i>		☐	
Yellow-bellied Eremomela	<i>Eremomela icteropygialis</i>		☐	
Green-capped Eremomela	<i>Eremomela scotops</i>		☐	
Ground Babblers	PASSERIFORMES: Pellorneidae			
Brown Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis fulvescens</i>		☐	
Mountain Illadopsis	<i>Illadopsis pyrrhoptera</i>		☐	☐
Babblers	PASSERIFORMES: Leiothrichidae			
Red-collared Babbler	<i>Kupeornis rufocinctus</i>	NT	☐	
Black-lored Babbler	<i>Turdoides sharpei</i>		☐	
Arrow-marked Babbler	<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>		☐	
Old World (Sylviid) Warblers	PASSERIFORMES: Sylviidae			
Rwenzori Hill Babbler	<i>Pseudoalcippe atriceps</i>		☐	☐
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		☐	☐
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>		☐	
White-eyes	PASSERIFORMES: Zosteropidae			
African Yellow White-eye	<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>		☐	☐
Spot-throat and Allies	PASSERIFORMES: Modulatricidae			
Grey-chested Kakamega	<i>Kakamega poliothorax</i>		☐	
Hyliotas	PASSERIFORMES: Hylotiidae			
Yellow-bellied Hyliota*	<i>Hyliota flavigaster</i>		☐	
Violet-backed Hyliota	<i>Hyliota violacea</i>		☐	
Treecreepers	PASSERIFORMES: Certhiidae			
African Spotted Creeper*	<i>Salpormis salvadori</i>		☐	
Starlings	PASSERIFORMES: Sturnidae			
Wattled Starling	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>		☐	
Greater Blue-eared Starling	<i>Lamprotornis chalybaeus</i>		☐	
Splendid Starling	<i>Lamprotornis splendidus</i>		☐	
Rüppell's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis purpuroptera</i>		☐	
Violet-backed Starling	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>		☐	
Slender-billed Starling	<i>Onychognathus tenuirostris</i>		☐	☐
Waller's Starling	<i>Onychognathus walleri</i>		☐	
Stuhlmann's Starling	<i>Poeoptera stuhlmanni</i>		☐	



BIRDS OF RWANDA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
Sharpe's Starling	<i>Poeoptera sharpii</i>		☐	
Oxpeckers	PASSERIFORMES: Buphagidae			
Yellow-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus africanus</i>		☐	☐
Red-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>		☐	
Thrushes	PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae			
White-tailed Ant Thrush	<i>Neocossyphus poensis</i>		☐	
Kivu Ground Thrush	<i>Geokichla piaggiae tanganjicae</i>		☐	☐
African Thrush	<i>Turdus pelios</i>		☐	
Abyssinian Thrush	<i>Turdus abyssinicus</i>		☐	☐
Chats and Old World Flycatchers	PASSERIFORMES: Muscicapidae			
Brown-backed Scrub Robin	<i>Cercotrichas hartlaubi</i>		☐	
White-browed Scrub Robin	<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i>		☐	
Grey Tit-Flycatcher	<i>Myioparus plumbeus</i>		☐	
White-eyed Slaty Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis fischeri</i>		☐	☐
Yellow-eyed Black Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis ardesiacus</i>		☐	
Southern Black Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis pammelaina</i>		☐	
Pale Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis pallidus</i>		☐	
Ashy Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa caerulescens</i>		☐	
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		☐	☐
Swamp Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa aquatica</i>		☐	
African Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>		☐	☐
Red-throated Alethe	<i>Pseudaethe poliochrysa</i>		☐	
Brown-chested Alethe	<i>Pseudaethe poliocephala</i>		☐	
White-bellied Robin-Chat	<i>Cossyphicula roberti</i>		☐	
Archer's Ground Robin	<i>Cossypha archeri</i>		☐	☐
Cape Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha caffra</i>		☐	☐
Grey-winged Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha polioptera</i>		☐	
White-browed Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha heuglini</i>		☐	☐
Red-capped Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha natalensis</i>		☐	
Snowy-crowned Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha niveicapilla</i>		☐	
White-starred Robin	<i>Pogonocichla stellata</i>		☐	☐
Equatorial Akalat	<i>Sheppardia aequatorialis</i>		☐	
Collared Palm Thrush*	<i>Cichladusa arquata</i>		☐	
Collared Flycatcher*	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>		☐	
Semicollared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula semitorquata</i>		☐	
Miombo Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola angolensis</i>		☐	
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>		☐	



BIRDS OF RWANDA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
African Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>		☐	☐
Mocking Cliff Chat	<i>Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris</i>		☐	
Sooty Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla nigra</i>		☐	
Ruaha Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla collaris</i>		☐	
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		☐	
Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>		☐	
Familiar Chat	<i>Oenanthe familiaris</i>		☐	
Sunbirds	PASSERIFORMES: Nectariniidae			
Little Green Sunbird	<i>Antheptes seimundi</i>		☐	
Collared Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna collaris</i>		☐	☐
Green-headed Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra verticalis</i>		☐	☐
Blue-throated Brown Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra cyanolaema</i>		☐	
Blue-headed Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra alinae</i>		☐	☐
Olive Sunbird	<i>Cyanomitra olivacea</i>		☐	
Green-throated Sunbird*	<i>Chalcomitra rubescens</i>		☐	
Scarlet-chested Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>		☐	☐
Purple-breasted Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia purpureiventris</i>		☐	
Bronzy Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia kilimensis</i>		☐	☐
Malachite Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia famosa</i>		☐	☐
Scarlet-tufted Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia johnstoni</i>		☐	☐
Olive-bellied Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris chloropygus</i>		☐	
Ruwenzori Double-collared Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris stuhlmanni</i>		☐	☐
Northern Double-collared Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris reichenowi</i>		☐	☐
Regal Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris regius</i>		☐	☐
Rockefeller's Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris rockefelleri</i>	VU	☐	
Marico Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>		☐	
Red-chested Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris erythrocerus</i>		☐	
Purple-banded Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris bifasciatus</i>		☐	
Variable Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris venustus</i>		☐	☐
Copper Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris cupreus</i>		☐	
Old World Sparrows	PASSERIFORMES: Passeridae			
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		☐	
Northern Grey-headed Sparrow	<i>Passer griseus</i>		☐	☐
Weaovers and Widowbirds	PASSERIFORMES: Ploceidae			
Thick-billed Weaver	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>		☐	
Baglafaecht Weaver	<i>Ploceus baglafaecht</i>		☐	☐
Slender-billed Weaver	<i>Ploceus pelzelni</i>		☐	



BIRDS OF RWANDA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
Spectacled Weaver	<i>Ploceus ocularis</i>		☐	☐
Black-necked Weaver	<i>Ploceus nigricollis</i>		☐	
Strange Weaver	<i>Ploceus alienus</i>		☐	☐
Black-billed Weaver	<i>Ploceus melanogaster</i>		☐	
Holub's Golden Weaver	<i>Ploceus xanthops</i>		☐	
Northern Brown-throated Weaver	<i>Ploceus castanops</i>		☐	
Lesser Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus intermedius</i>		☐	
Village Weaver	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>		☐	☐
Vieillot's Black Weaver	<i>Ploceus nigerrimus</i>		☐	☐
Black-headed Weaver	<i>Ploceus melanocephalus</i>		☐	
Dark-backed Weaver	<i>Ploceus bicolor</i>		☐	
Brown-capped Weaver	<i>Ploceus insignis</i>		☐	
Red-headed Weaver	<i>Anaplectes rubriceps</i>		☐	
Cardinal Quelea	<i>Quelea cardinalis</i>		☐	
Red-headed Quelea	<i>Quelea erythrops</i>		☐	
Red-billed Quelea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>		☐	☐
Black-winged Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes hordeaceus</i>		☐	
Southern Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes orix</i>		☐	
Yellow Bishop	<i>Euplectes capensis</i>		☐	☐
Fan-tailed Widowbird	<i>Euplectes axillaris</i>		☐	
White-winged Widowbird	<i>Euplectes albonotatus</i>		☐	
Red-collared Widowbird	<i>Euplectes ardens</i>		☐	
Waxbills and Allies	PASSERIFORMES: Estrildidae			
White-breasted Nigrita	<i>Nigrita fusconotus</i>		☐	
Grey-headed Nigrita	<i>Nigrita canicapillus</i>		☐	
White-collared Oliveback	<i>Nesocharis ansorgei</i>		☐	
Orange-winged Pytilia	<i>Pytilia afra</i>		☐	
Green-winged Pytilia	<i>Pytilia melba</i>		☐	
Green Twinspot	<i>Mandingoa nitidula</i>		☐	
Red-faced Crimsonwing	<i>Cryptospiza reichenovii</i>		☐	☐
Abyssinian Crimsonwing	<i>Cryptospiza salvadorii</i>		☐	
Dusky Crimsonwing	<i>Cryptospiza jacksoni</i>		☐	☐
Shelley's Crimsonwing	<i>Cryptospiza shelleyi</i>	VU	☐	☐
Red-headed Bluebill	<i>Spermophaga ruficapilla</i>		☐	
Red-throated Twinspot	<i>Hypargos niveoguttatus</i>		☐	
Dusky Twinspot	<i>Euschistospiza cinereovinacea</i>		☐	☐
Red-billed Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>		☐	☐



BIRDS OF RWANDA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
African Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>		☐	
Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu	<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>		☐	
Yellow-bellied Waxbill	<i>Coccyzygia quartinia</i>		☐	☐
Fawn-breasted Waxbill	<i>Estrilda paludicola</i>		☐	☐
Orange-cheeked Waxbill	<i>Estrilda melpoda</i>		☐	
Crimson-rumped Waxbill	<i>Estrilda rhodopyga</i>		☐	
Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>		☐	☐
Black-crowned Waxbill	<i>Estrilda nonnula</i>		☐	☐
Kandt's Waxbill	<i>Estrilda kandti</i>		☐	☐
Black-faced Waxbill	<i>Estrilda erythronotos</i>		☐	
Orange-breasted Waxbill	<i>Amandava subflava</i>		☐	
Black-chinned Quailfinch	<i>Ortygospiza gabonensis</i>		☐	
Bronze Mannikin	<i>Lonchura cucullata</i>		☐	☐
Black-and-white Mannikin	<i>Lonchura bicolor</i>		☐	☐
Indigobirds and Whydahs	PASSERIFORMES: Viduidae			
Village Indigobird	<i>Vidua chalybeata</i>		☐	
Pin-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua macroura</i>		☐	☐
Broad-tailed Paradise Whydah	<i>Vidua obtusa</i>		☐	
Cuckoo Finch*	<i>Anomalospiza imberbis</i>		☐	
Wagtails and Pipits	PASSERIFORMES: Motacillidae			
Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>		☐	☐
Cape Wagtail	<i>Motacilla capensis</i>		☐	☐
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		☐	
Mountain Wagtail	<i>Motacilla clara</i>		☐	
African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>		☐	☐
Yellow-throated Longclaw	<i>Macronyx croceus</i>		☐	
African Pipit	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>		☐	☐
Long-billed Pipit	<i>Anthus similis</i>		☐	☐
Plain-backed Pipit	<i>Anthus leucophrys</i>		☐	
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>		☐	☐
Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>		☐	
Striped Pipit	<i>Anthus lineiventris</i>		☐	
Short-tailed Pipit*	<i>Anthus brachyurus</i>		☐	
Canaries and Seed eaters	PASSERIFORMES: Fringillidae			
Oriole Finch	<i>Linurgus olivaceus</i>		☐	
Western Citril	<i>Crithagra frontalis</i>		☐	☐
Papyrus Canary	<i>Crithagra koliensis</i>		☐	

BIRDS OF RWANDA

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	RWANDA	VNP
Black-throated Canary	<i>Crithagra atrogularis</i>		☐	
Yellow-fronted Canary	<i>Crithagra mozambica</i>		☐	
Brimstone Canary	<i>Crithagra sulphurata</i>		☐	☐
Thick-billed Seedeater	<i>Crithagra burtoni</i>		☐	☐
Streaky Seedeater	<i>Crithagra striolata</i>		☐	☐
Yellow-crowned Canary	<i>Serinus flaoioertex</i>		☐	☐
Buntings	PASSERIFORMES: Emberizidae			
Cinnamon-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza tahapisi</i>		☐	
Golden-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza flaoioentris</i>		☐	
Cabanis's Bunting	<i>Emberiza cabanisi</i>		☐	





REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

The reptiles and anurans of Volcanoes National Park remain poorly studied, with definitive research done by the Belgian herpetologist, Gaston-François de Witte, back in 1941. More recent fieldwork conducted between 2007 and 2008 recorded 17 species of herpetofauna in Volcanoes National Park – further studies and surveys will no doubt reveal more. Eight of these are endemic to the Albertine Rift. One species of Vulnerable tree frog, Karisimbi forest tree frog, as well as other endemics like Kivu tree frog, De Witte’s clawed frog and Ahl’s reed frog, are found in the Park.

Endemic reptiles include the Rwenzori bearded chameleon, the most commonly-seen reptile in the Park. The Rwanda five-toed skink, the Rwanda forest green snake and the Great Lakes bush viper are all exciting endemic Albertine Rift reptiles to look out for.

Overall, the reptile and amphibian diversity of Volcanoes National Park is much lower than other forested Albertine Rift areas in close proximity, owing to its smaller size (compared with neighbouring DRC) and the fact that it is at a higher minimum elevation than the other parks of the Virunga complex.

REPTILES OF VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	VNP
Snakes and Lizards (Class Reptilia, Order Squamata)			
Vipers	Viperidae		
Great Lakes Bush Viper	<i>Atheris nitschei</i>		☐
Chameleons	Chamaeleonidae		
Elliot's Groove-throated (Montane Side-striped) Chameleon	<i>Trioceros ellioti</i>		☐
Rwenzori Bearded (Rwenzori Side-Striped) Chameleon	<i>Trioceros rudis</i>		☐
Two-striped Chameleon	<i>Trioceros bitaeniatus</i>		☐
Flap-Necked Chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo dilepis</i>		☐
Boulenger's Pygmy Chameleon	<i>Rhampholeon boulengeri</i>		☐
Colubrid Snakes	Colubridae		
Rwanda Forest Green Snake	<i>Philothamnus ruandae</i>		☐
Northern Green Bush Snake	<i>Philothamnus irregularis</i>		☐
Gunther's Green Tree Snake	<i>Dipsadoboa unicolor</i>		☐
Vine (Twig) Snake	<i>Thelotornis capensis</i>		☐
Common (Rhombic) Egg Eater	<i>Dasypeltis scabra</i>		☐
Olive House Snake	<i>Lamprophis olivaceus</i>		☐
Rock Lizards	Lacertidae		
Sparse-Scaled Forest Lizard	<i>Congolacerta vauereselli</i>		☐
Jackson's Forest Lizard	<i>Adolfus jacksoni</i>		☐
Skinks	Scincidae		
Rwanda Five-Toed Skink	<i>Leptosiaphos graueri</i>		☐
Striped Skink	<i>Mabuya striata</i>		☐
Zaire Three-toed Skink	<i>Leptosiaphos blochmanni</i>		☐



RWENZORI BEARDED CHAMELEON



AMPHIBIANS OF VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	IUCN STATUS	VNP
Frogs and Toads (Class Amphibia, Order Anura)			
Sedge and Bush Frogs	Hyperoliidae		
Montane (Ahl's) Reed Frog	<i>Hyperolius castaneus</i>		☐
Common (Variable) Reed Frog	<i>Hyperolius viridiflavus</i>		☐
Cinnamon-bellied Reed Frog	<i>Hyperolius cinnamomeoventris</i>		☐
River Frogs and Allies	Pyxicephalidae		
Common River Frog	<i>Amietia angolensis</i>		☐
Squeakers and Tree Frogs	Arthroleptidae		
Karisimbi Forest Tree Frog	<i>Leptopelis karissimbensis</i>	VU	☐
Montane Squeaker	<i>Arthroleptis adolfifriederici</i>		☐
Kivu Tree Frog	<i>Leptopelis kivuensis</i>		☐
Tongueless Frogs	Pipidae		
De Witte's Clawed Frog	<i>Xenopus wittei</i>		☐
Puddle Frogs	Phrynobatrachidae		
Grauer's Puddle Frog	<i>Phrynobatrachus graueri</i>		☐
True Toads	Bufonidae		
Kisolo Toad	<i>Sclerophrys kisoensis</i>		☐



BRACKET FUNGUS SP.



IMPATIENS SP.



FOREST LOBELIA UNDERSTOREY



AFRICAN MOUNTAIN BAMBOO



WILD CELERY PEUCEDANUM SP.





TREES AND VEGETATION

Africa's rainforests

The African wet tropical region (concentrated in central Africa) is the second largest area of tropical rainforest on the planet (second only to Amazonia). Rainforests in general play a significant role as sinks of atmospheric carbon, in global atmospheric regulation and moisture creation. This green lung of Africa accounts for about 30% of global rainforest cover and is significant due to its incredible biodiversity, warranting protection at all costs. Threats and changes that the African rainforest realm faces include large-scale deforestation, hunting for the bushmeat trade, and global climate change.

The Guineo-Congolian forests of West and Central Africa (such as these of Rwanda) account for 95% of Africa's rainforests. The remainder are the montane forest patches of East and Southern Africa and the unique forests of Madagascar.

Botanical Overview of the Bisate Concession

The Bisate property spans between 2 550 and 2 650 metres in altitude, but its topographical diversity is such that its natural vegetation composition is representative of the full scope of the lower forest slopes of the Virungas from 2 400 – 3 600m. In many places in the park, hagenia forest can be as low as 2 500m while bamboo can be singly dominant at altitudes as low as 2 400m.

The reforested area around Bisate is set to mimic the volcanoes' natural vegetation zones: a bamboo forest at the low-lying areas, along with other pioneer species that grow quickly, such as forest dombeya and neoboutonia. Further up, species that are longer lived, such as hagenia and hypericum amongst others, will form a beautiful forest woodland. These trees will take longer to grow to maturity, but will eventually vegetate the main lodge area and the slopes of the Bisate Hills.

By May 2017, over 15 000 indigenous trees have been planted on the Bisate site. We encourage our guests to spend time in the tree nursery and to plant a tree during their stay, thus contributing directly to the restoration of the area. Indigenous trees planted include bamboo, dombeya, hagenia, lobelia and neoboutonia.



HAGENIA-HYPERICUM FOREST



THE BISATE VEGETATION ZONES

HAGENIA-HYPERICUM FOREST (EVERGREEN CLOUD FOREST)

☐ African Redwood *Hagenia abyssinica*

An impressive tree of montane forests, forming dominant stands in the upper forest region. Up to 25m in height, with peeling reddish bark, soft leaves and hanging floral displays. Much used in local medicine; an infusion of the flowers is used against tapeworm.

☐ Forest Primrose *Hypericum revolutum*

Evergreen multi-stemmed shrub or small tree up to 3m tall. Flowers are solitary and bright yellow. A species of forest margin and along streams, it does not burn well and for that reason helps protect forests. Medicinally used to treat stomach ache. The leaves give off a curry-like smell when crushed or after rains.

☐ Forest Lobelia *Lobelia gibberoa*

One of the most dramatic and unusual plants of this genus (the bellflower family), found in the mountains of East Africa. Can grow up to three metres tall, with large pale green leaves evenly spaced along the stems. In bloom, forms huge floral spikes of greenish-white flowers.



AFRICAN REDWOOD



FOREST PRIMROSE



FOREST LOBELIA

BAMBOO FOREST (AFRO-MONTANE BAMBOO)

☐ African Mountain Bamboo *Sinarundinaria alpina*

Restricted to high elevations where it can form extensive homogenous stands, this is the dominant species of Afro-montane bamboo vegetation. The stems are used for hut construction (especially rafters), fencing and other building materials. Split canes are woven into storage pots and baskets. An important food source for mountain gorillas. Valued in soil conservation as a more effective watershed cover than trees.

☐ *Impatiens* spp.

Well known around the world as a garden plant (also known as a jewelweed or touch-me-not), in Africa, the *Impatiens* genus is represented by over 100 species. Its preferred habitat is shaded, moist environments in forests and many species are found in Rwanda where a few are endemic. Although instantly recognisable as *Impatiens*, the flowers of different plants are very variable in size, shape and colour, making species identification challenging. Generally brightly coloured, the long-lasting flowers stand out in the forest undergrowth and are efficient attractors of pollinators.



AFRICAN MOUNTAIN BAMBOO



IMPATIENS SP.



THE BISATE VEGETATION ZONES

MIXED FOREST

☐ Laceleaf *Neoboutonia macrocalyx*

Medium to large (10-20m) evergreen tree that is typically a pioneer species growing in light gaps of rainforest at mid-altitude. Commercially it is important for the production of paper pulp, management of agroforestry woodlots for construction needs (poles, rafters), and firewood resources. Culturally, it is used in the treatment of stomach ache and skin rashes. Fascinatingly, the tree may also be an important 'medicine' for chimpanzees, which occasionally eat the roots and bark.



☐ Forest Dombeya *Dombeya torrida*

A common understorey and forest edge species, this is a deciduous shrub or much-branched tree (12-19m), with a shady umbrella-like crown. Flowers are often abundant in showy clusters, pale pink or white with red centres. Wood is tough yet easy to work, used as timber poles and tool handles, while the bark fibre is used to make rope. Bark and roots are used medicinally. In Rwanda, the tree is used for soil conservation (leaves provide good mulch for soil improvement amongst others) and as a support for beehives (it is one of the best nectar-producing trees).



☐ Lemonwood *Xymalos monospora*

Endemic to the highlands of Africa, this evergreen medium-to-large tree is unique as it is the only species in its genus. The showy leaves have a strong lemon scent when crushed (hence its common name). Flowers are yellow and fragrant and borne in short spikes. Fleshy fruits are red when ripe. It is the food plant of the mocker swallowtail (*Papilio dardanus cenea*).





THE BISATE REFORESTATION PROJECT

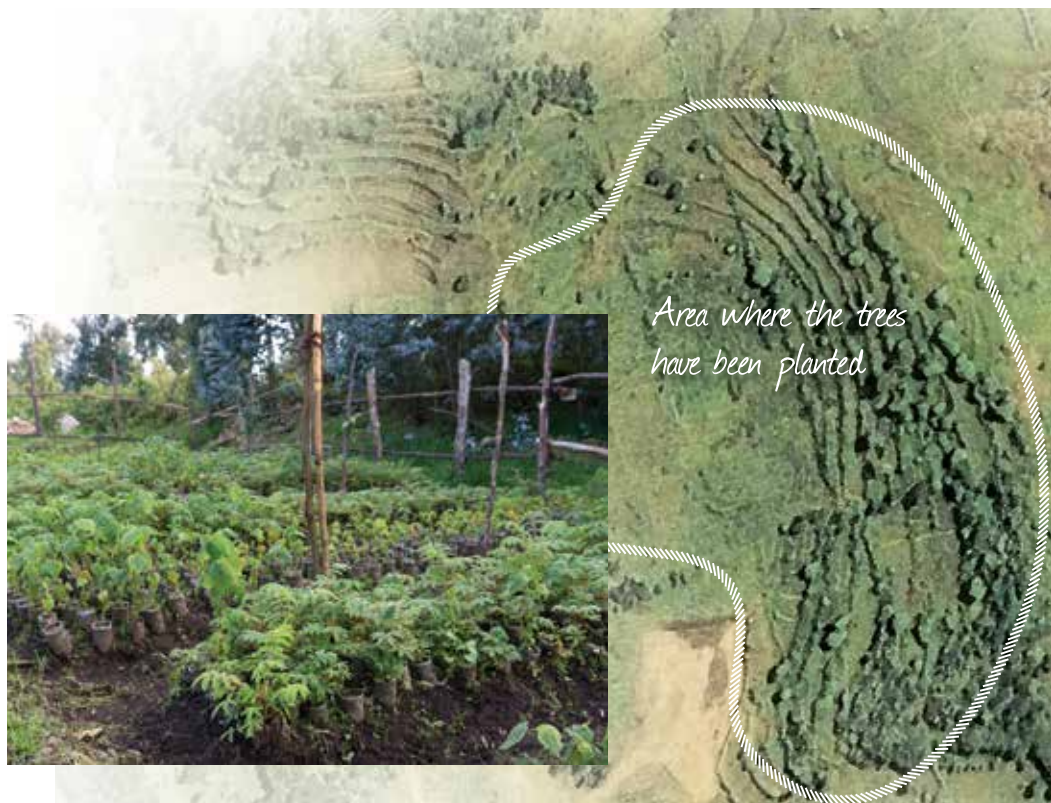
Given Rwanda's intense agricultural model, the country has a limited number of indigenous trees outside its national parks, so our reforestation project is vital. We believe our project will inspire further reforestation efforts throughout the country over time.

The first phase of the project focuses on indigenous reforestation of our core 27-hectare site, in close partnership with the Tuzamurane Cooperative. The project employs five community members and aims to plant over 10 000 trees a year for the coming few years.

By using ten indigenous species, such as hagenia, dombeya, neoboutonia and mountain bamboo, a natural recolonisation of this reforested land will take place by endemic and indigenous bird, amphibian, insect, reptile and mammal species.

Already a number of birds, butterflies and mammals have done so, allowing guests to experience the indigenous fauna and flora right at the lodge, in a way that is not possible anywhere else outside the national park.

Our guests are encouraged to spend time in the tree nursery and to plant a tree during their stay, thus contributing directly to the restoration of the area. In this way, every guest becomes a conservationist.







TRAVEL NOTES AND HIGHLIGHTS

DAY 1

DAY 2

DAY 3

DAY 4

DAY 5

DAY 6

DAY 7

DAY 8

Wilderness Safaris – 35 Years of Responsible Ecotourism

Wilderness Safaris is Africa's foremost responsible ecotourism and conservation company, whose ethos lies in protecting the pristine wilderness areas of Africa and including the local communities in this process. We are dedicated to responsible tourism and strive to ensure the protection of Africa's spectacular natural heritage while sharing the benefits with its people. We believe in using responsible tourism to build sustainable conservation economies in Africa.

Wilderness Safaris' sustainability strategy is encapsulated by the 4Cs, a concept that suggests that our organisation aims to be truly sustainable by committing to the four dimensions of Commerce, Conservation, Community and Culture.

Simply put, we are dedicated to conserving and restoring Africa's wilderness and wildlife, and we use high-end ecotourism to do this. Our model is responsible and sustainable, changes people's perspectives on the planet, and inspires those exposed to it to effect positive change in their own lives and own spheres of influence – whether as a captain of first world industry or a goatherd in rural Kaokoveld.

Our vision for Bisate

Bisate is more than a lodge. Its vision of reforestation and rehabilitation means that each guest contributes to biodiversity conservation and local community engagement. This is a world-class example of sustainable conservation tourism making a dramatic, positive and far-reaching impact on the unique fauna and flora of a precious, increasingly rare, habitat.

*We believe our brand of responsible ecotourism will make a difference to
Rwandan people and the country's endangered species*



www.wilderness-safaris.com

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