

Pelagic birding and the Birds of The Sahel

Senegal is one of West Africa's most stable countries with a heavy French influence dating back to colonial days. The coastline has two important wetlands of international importance which are protected in the form of national parks. The north of the country has a wide belt of Sahel holding several species which prefer sub-desert habitats while the south is primarily savannah dotted with stands of acacia trees and secondary forest. We visit Djoudj National Park which is a wetland where Palearctic migrants winter in their thousands. The range of bird species in this little-known country is impressive; Arabian and Savile's Bustards, Golden Nightjar, Little Grey Woodpecker, Sennar Penduline Tit, Fulvous Babbler and Cricket Warbler all being found regularly on recent tours.

■ Birdwatching Breaks has operated in excess of 30 tours to Senegal since the 1990s and is pleased to offer these unique birding tours at a peak time for birdlife.
■ Can be combined with the tour to South-east Senegal and Saloum.

Day 1: Fly to Dakar and transfer to Popenguine for an overnight stay.

Days 2-4: Dawn visit to the coastal scrub reserve of Popenguine where we should find Blue Rock Thrush, Eurasian Crag Martin, White-rumped Swift and, on the cliffs, Gosling's Bunting. Yellow-billed Kite is abundant in the region and on our journey northwards birds of prey can be numerous and sightings could include Lappet-faced, Rüppell's, Hooded and White-backed Vultures. Near St Louis itself, we should find Red-necked Falcon in roadside palm trees. For the next few days we are based at Ranch de Bango and Richard Toll, from where we explore sub-Saharan Senegal. The grounds of the ranch offer excellent birding with regularly seen species including Western Red-billed Hornbill, Grey-headed Kingfisher, Grey Woodpecker, Blue-naped Mousebird, Tawny-flanked Prinia, Red-billed Firefinch, Beautiful and Scarlet-chested Sunbirds, African Silverbill, Sudan Golden Sparrow and Long-tailed Glossy Starling. Wintering Palearctic migrants are common and include Iberian Chiffchaff, Melodious, Subalpine and Western Olivaceous Warblers, Common Redstart, and Red-throated and Tree Pipits. Our base, adjacent to the Senegal River, is a haven for waterbirds – we may find Long-tailed

Dates

**Monday October 28th – Tuesday
November 5th 2024**

Leader: Mark Finn and Ass Ndiaye
Group Size: 8
Birds: 200–250

Cormorant, Squacco and Purple Herons, African Swamphen, Spur-winged Lapwing, African Fish Eagle, Malachite and Pied Kingfishers, African Jacana, Winding Cisticola, Abyssinian Roller and Senegal Coucal. A thorn forest regularly has roosting Long-tailed Nightjar. The drier ground is home to Senegal Thick-knee, Black-billed Wood Dove, Little Bee-eater and Northern Grey-headed Sparrow.

Marigot One: This is, in effect, a privately run nature reserve. Our main interest here is in locating the internationally scarce Savile's Bustard. Other sub-Saharan birds present include Western Marsh, Montagu's and, occasionally, Pallid Harriers, Barbary Falcon, Cream-coloured and Temminck's Coursers, Chestnut-bellied Sandgrouse, and Chestnut-backed Sparrow-Lark. A lake attracts shorebirds and many species of heron, including Black Heron. A stop at dusk may give us Verreaux's Eagle-Owl, which is a local resident.



Cream-coloured Courser

Marigot Two and Three: We spend a day in this area and typical species include Northern Anteater Chat, Black and Rufous-tailed Scrub Robins, Senegal Batis, Long-tailed and Chestnut-bellied Starlings, Green Woodhoopoe and Blue-naped Mousebird. If cattle are present, we may find Yellow-billed Oxpeckers. Patches of acacia trees are home to specialised Sahelian birds – Cricket Warbler, Sennar Penduline Tit and Little Grey Woodpecker. Other birds may include Great, Intermediate and Little Egrets, Sacred and Glossy Ibis, Common Snipe, Ruff, Black-tailed Godwit, Black Crake and Collared Pratincole.

Djoudj National Park: Djoudj National Park is the third most important wetland for birds in the world. En route we travel through acacia forest looking for Striped Kingfisher, Vieillot's Barbet and Desert Wheatear, whilst a reed-fringed pool attracts Greater Painted-snipe and waders. Patches of woodland attract many interest-

ing species – Speckled Pigeon, Northern Crombec, Village Indigobird, Yellow-backed, Village and Little Weavers and wintering Eurasian Wryneck. We take a boat safari into one of nature's wonders. Our boat takes us along a branch of the Senegal River, which is alive with birds, to a colony of Great White Pelicans. This area usually holds large numbers of ducks and herons. Seasonal lakes in Djoudj attract Western Marsh Harrier and Striated Heron, kingfishers, Black Crake, and Yellow-billed Stork. Other highlights include Black-crowned Night Heron, White-faced and Fulvous Whistling Ducks, Western Osprey, Caspian, Gull-billed, Black and Whiskered Terns and the range-restricted River Prinia. Lac de Kahr and Grand Lac hold Greater and, sometimes, Lesser Flamingos. Grand Lac also holds substantial numbers of Garganey with lesser numbers of Eurasian Teal, Northern Shoveler and Northern Pintail. Isolated trees on the surrounding desert landscape provide hunting perches

for migrant Peregrine and Lanner Falcons. The park has what is possibly the only protected area for Arabian Bustard, a species under constant threat from hunting and, in this area of Africa, greatly endangered. On the return to Ranch de Bango, roadside lagoons may hold Eurasian and African Spoonbills, Spur-winged and Egyptian Geese, and shorebirds including Pied Avocet, Marsh Sandpiper, Temminck's Stint and Black-winged Stilt.

Days 5-6: Richard Toll and Podor: A new road running east towards the town of Richard Toll allows us to explore the extensive Senegal River floodplain and the Sahelian environment. Among the many birds that we may encounter here are African Pygmy Goose, Black-winged Kite, Montagu's and Pallid Harriers, Wahlberg's and Booted Eagles, Short-toed Snake Eagle, Kittlitz's Plover, Common Quail, African Reed Warbler, Short-eared Owl, Black-crowned Sparrow-Lark, Kordofan and Singing Bush Larks, African Quailfinch, Desert Cisticola, Grey-backed Eremomela and, occasionally, Greater Hoopoe-Lark. This is also a known area for Arabian and, in some years, Denham's Bustards. To the east of Richard Toll and towards the settlement of Podor several species occur which are hard to see elsewhere in the country. The dry grasslands with scattered bushes are reliable for Cricket Warbler and the shy Fulvous Babbler. The habitats around Podor offer us the chance to observe the rarely seen Golden Nightjar, Little Grey Woodpecker and wintering Cream-coloured Courser. Nights in Podor

Days 7-8: Today we travel south towards the capital city of Dakar. There are several birding locations along the way including Technopole, which is a failed shopping complex with lakes and reedbeds. Careful scanning of the grass islands and shallow pools may produce a variety of gulls such as Audouin's and Mediterranean and occasional stragglers from North America which have included Franklin's in recent years. Waders can be numerous and often reveal the presence of rarer species which on previous tours have included Buff-breasted Sandpiper and American Golden Plover.

On Day 8 we take a pelagic trip off Dakar where the deep cool waters of the North Atlantic attract a variety of species. In the right weather conditions we should encounter Red-billed Tropicbird, Cape Verde and Scopoli's Shearwaters, the uncommon Baroli's Shearwater, Pomarine, Arctic and Long-tailed Skuas, a wide range of terns including the quite common Sandwich plus Caspian, West African Crested, Common, Arctic, Roseate and Little. Other possibilities include Grey Phalarope and rarer species such as Bulwer's Petrel, Leach's, Wilson's and Madeiran Storm Petrels, South Polar Skua and Sabine's Gull. Nights in Popenguine.

Day 9: This morning we travel south to visit birding areas near the coastal city of Mbour (or take the boat trip if weather conditions have been poor). Habitats include several patches of acacia scrub which are attractive to migrants from Europe and may include Bluethroat, Spotted and European Pied Flycatchers and Iberian Chiffchaff. Several small ponds dot the landscape which attract a wide range of waterbirds including numerous ducks and waders. Later in the day we return to Popenguine to freshen up and travel to the airport for our late night flight back to the UK

Prices

Ground Price: £2,295
Single room: £150
Deposit: £250
*Air Fare: £850

This tour is fully inclusive of accommodation, meals, transport, park entrance fees and permits, guidance, tips and taxes.

Not included: drinks, insurance, items of a personal nature.

*please refer to our terms and conditions relating to flights