were recorded per 100 m of river. Taking the average width of the river as
following number of sunbirds: 31, 16, 7, 10 and 6. Of these: 6 sunbirds
in different sections of the river. Six blocks were counted. Gliding the
course of Dunky Sunbirds were made, per sample blocks of 100 m of river.
Reeding on the reverse

The sunbirds were moving busily from clump to clump

Looking towards the flanks, the sunbirds were scattered evenly
from clump to clump.

Over 80% of the camouflaged nees were parasitized by the mistletoe
Phytophthora

Tindзду River and Bombooer.

Figure 1: Dye River crossing the flanks of the Nambie as heads west, then of Flames towards the

High density of Dunky Sunbirds in ephemeral river course in the

Nambie. Name Foundation, Po Box 245, Windhoek.

C. Brown

Observe: Wessex & Hannah Swartpoel
Time: 22:30 - 21:45
Date: 13 January 2004
Altitude: 1400 - 1500 m a.s.l.
Co-ordinates of record: 17°13.25, 12°47.0E
Region: Nambie

West and the Fynbos Mountains in the east (Houtman kobold) Known
as the Okahandja Mountains (ca. a range between the Okahandja Mountains in the

Location: 9 km south west of Oshikango on the Nambie/Angola border.

Details of the record:

visible e.g. the Squirrel Tecktonico and Sassa Tropicalia Mountains.

On 29-31 December 2004 large numbers of Dunky Sunbirds were found in the

The Cape Eagle-Owl has not been recorded from Angola (Dean 2000). The bids
The number of birds per km² of river was 400, and the number calculated for the entire 12 km stretch of river on the farm was about 1,180 Dusky Sunbirds. This very high density of Dusky Sunbirds attests to their highly nomadic lifestyle, in an unpredictable and variable climate. It also illustrated the very high density of birds that may congregate at a good source of food, in this case a dense infestation of flowering mimosa.