

*Case Study\_12.3*  
**The Avifauna  
of Maputo Bay**

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**Maputo Bay water bird diversity**

At least 130 species of waterfowl and seabirds have been reported from Maputo Bay (Parker, 2000), with many of them observed in hundreds or thousands (De Boer and Bento, 1999). Five species of seabirds are new for the region and were recently observed in 2013: cory's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*), fleshfooted shearwater (*Puffinus carneipes*), sooty shearwater (*Puffinus griseus*), Wilson's stormpetrel (*Oceanites oceanicus*) and lesser noddy (*Anous tenuirostris*) (Gary Allport, pers. comm.). An additional 50 non-aquatic species are also part of the Maputo Bay bird checklist, because they use Maputo Bay habitats, in particular the various wetlands.

Maputo Bay is a heterogeneous environment, supporting a large variety of bird species, distributed over different habitats, namely: (i) offshore oceanic, (ii) inshore marine, (iii) estuarine, (iv) tidal mudflats, (v) mangrove forests, (vi) coastal plains, (vii) marshes, (viii) lagoons and (ix) inland water bodies. Approximately 65% (117 species) of the birds reported from around Maputo Bay are common and resident species which occur throughout the year. However, approximately 28% (50 species) are migratory with the largest percentages being Palearctic migratory birds together with some inter-African migrants.

Around 7% (13 species) of birds are considered visitors and are all seabirds (Figure 1A). Moreover, based on Hockey *et al.* (2005), over 25% of the birds frequently observed around Maputo Bay are considered uncommon or rare (Figure 1B). The current total bird list for Maputo Bay area includes 180 species (see Annex 1).

Two key factors ensure the heterogeneity of the natural ecosystem in this region: (i) numerous rivers discharge into Maputo Bay and, (ii) there is a large, almost continuous belt of mangrove forests around the Bay, associated with the Matola, Umbeluzi and Tembe estuaries in the west, the Maputo River estuary in the south of the and Incomati River estuary in the northwest (Figure 2; see also Case Study 2.1 and Chapter 7).

The areas with the greatest concentration of birds are (i) the regions of Matola-Lingamo (including the salt fields stretching from Luis Cabral to the interior of Matola River, near the Mozal smelter), (ii) the extensive area of mangrove forests and mudflats at the mouths of the Umbeluzi, Tembe and Maputo rivers, and the floodplains created along the Futi River (part of, and adjacent to the Maputo Special Elephant Reserve), (iii) the coastal lagoons within the latter reserve, (iv) Inhaca Island, and (v) the mouth of the Incomati River estuary.

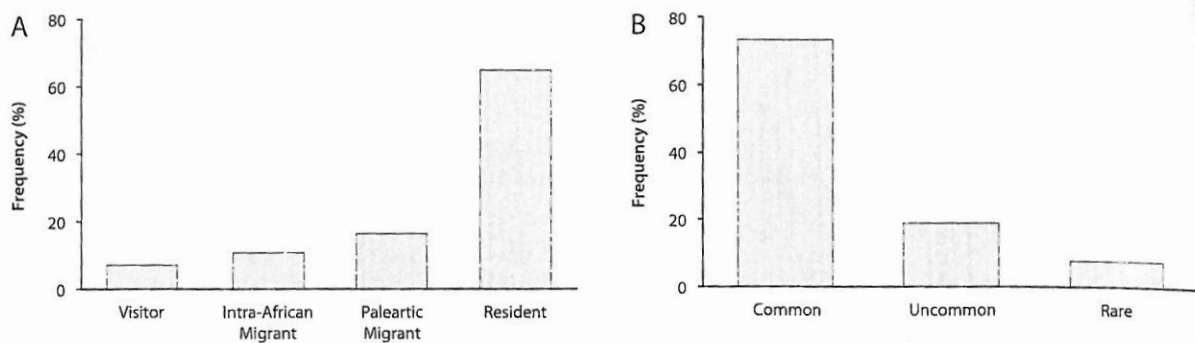


Figure 1. Birds of Maputo Bay. (A) Proportion of resident migratory and visitor species; (B) proportion of common, uncommon and rare species.

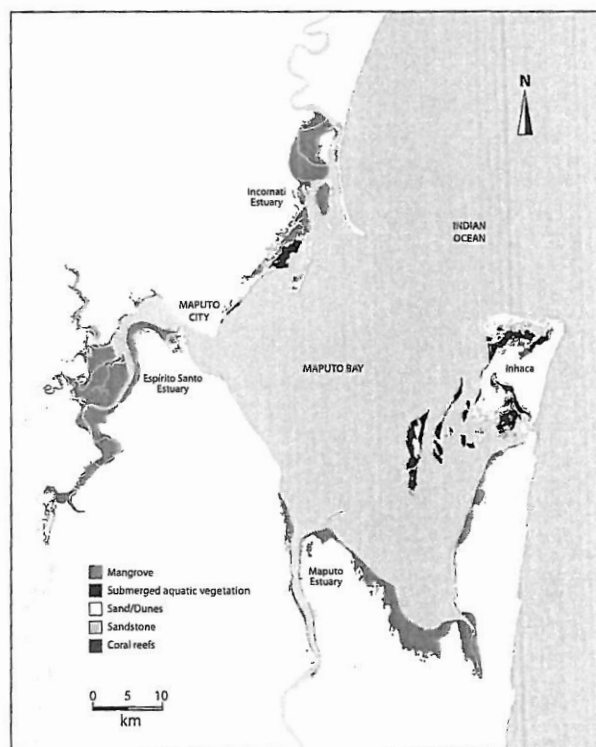


Figure 2. Distribution of coastal habitats around Maputo Bay (adapted from Case Study 2.1).

More than 4,500 water birds use the Matola-Lingamo saltmarshes (near Estuário do Espírito Santo) during low tide to feed. The most abundant species are curlew sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*), Sanderling (*C. alba*), grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*), whimbrel

(*Numenius phaeopus*), white-fronted plover (*Charadrius marginatus*), greater sand plover (*C. leschenaultii*), and ringed plover (*C. hiaticula*) (Dodman *et al.*, 1997). Two species of flamingo occur in this region with the greater flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus*) sometimes with over 4,000 individuals during the dry season.

Along the coast from the mouth of the Maputo River to the harbour of Catembe the most common birds are grey-headed gull (*Larus cirrocephalus*), whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*), curlew sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*), turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*), white-fronted plover (*Charadrius marginatus*) and ringed plover (*C. hiaticula*). Within the Maputo Elephant Reserve (adjacent to Maputo Bay), there are a large number of lakes behind the sand dunes. Here, the most common species are woolly-necked stork (*Ciconia episcopus*), little tern (*Sterna albifrons*), whiskered tern (*Chlidonias hybridus*), Kittlitz's plover (*Charadrius pecuarius*), white-fronted plover, cape teal (*Anas capensis*) and dwarf bittern (*Ixobrychus sturmi*) (Parker and de Boer, 2000; Dodman *et al.*, 1997). The egrets and storks are also common at the mouth of the Incomati River, together with the little egret (*Egretta garzeta*), yellowbilled egret (*Egretta intermedia*), cattle egret (*Bubulcus ibis*), blackheaded heron (*Ardea melanocephala*), and grey heron (*Ardea cinerea*). Crossing Maputo Bay at various points, several white-

breasted cormorants (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) can also be observed.

Inhaca Island provides a variety of habitats for 299 bird species, representing 33% of all bird species occurring in Southern Africa, and including shorebirds, birds of marshy areas and forest birds. Some birds are Palearctic migrants, a few are African migrants and some are residents (De Boer and Bento, 1999). Inhaca Island intertidal zone supports thousands of shorebirds. Direct counts from 1995, 1996 and 1997 recorded 6,566, 5,100 and 8,514 shorebirds respectively (de Boer, 2002), showing the importance of the island as the most southern point of the flyway for migratory birds on the east coast of Africa. Nine bird species recorded on Inhaca are within IUCN Red Data list of threatened species. These are the jackass penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*), white pelican (*Pelicanus onocrotalus*), pinkbacked pelican (*P. rufescens*), greatwinged petrel (*Pterodroma macroptera*), woollynecked stork (*Ciconia episcopus*), openbilled stork (*Anastomus lamelligurus*), yellowbilled stork (*Mycateria ibis*), caspian tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*) and mangrove kingfisher (*Halcyon senegaloides*) (De Boer and Bento, 1999).

The shoreline of the Costa de Sol is mostly sandy. Thus, its productivity is low in terms of benthic organisms and therefore the most frequent birds here are fish eating birds such as the grey-headed gull (*Larus cirrocephalus*), swift tern (*Sterna bergii*), little tern (*S. albigrons*) and sooty tern (*S. fuscata*). Further inland from the mouth of the Incomati River, the intertidal zone has a rather muddy substrate and is highly productive. Consequently this area supports many intertidal species including the greater flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus*), the lesser flamingo (*P. minor*), ringed plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*), white-fronted plover (*C. marginatus*), Kittlitz's plover (*C. pecuarius*) threebanded plover (*C. tricollaris*), grey plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*), turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*), Terek sandpiper (*Xenus cinereus*), green-

shank (*Tringa nebularia*), curlew sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*), sanderling (*C. alba*), whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*) and avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*). Upstream, away from the estuarine environment the species assemblage changes to include black crane (*Amaurornis flavirostris*), redchested flufftail (*Sarothrura rufa*), purple gallinule (*Porphyrio porphyrio*), moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*), jacana (*Actophilornis africanus*), lesser blackwinged plover (*Canellus lugubris*), crown plover (*Vanellus coronatus*), blacksmith plover (*Varmatus*), wattled plover (*V. senegallus*), common sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*), wood sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*), little stint (*Calidris minuta*), ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*), blackwinged stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*), spotted dikkop (*Burhinus capensis*) and redwinged partincole (*Glareola pratincola*).

### Main threats to avifauna in Maputo Bay

#### Habitat reclamation and pollution

The urban expansion is probably one of the main threats to the avifauna of Maputo Bay, particularly in the outskirts of the cities of Maputo and Matola, from the construction of infrastructure such as residential areas along the shore and in the reclaimed wetlands adjacent to Maputo Bay. In this process, large patches of mangrove forest and reed beds were destroyed, leading to a significant reduction of natural habitats, accompanied by reduction or complete disruption of the natural ecological processes that are so vital to maintain the biodiversity of these habitats.

The largest industrial park of Mozambique is located in Maputo and Matola, with pollutants, ranging from waste oil and soap to fossil fuels, discharged into Maputo Bay without treatment or processing (see Chapter 16). Pollutants and industrial debris usually reduce bird densities in affected habitats around the Bay. For example, large areas near the Matola docks are now avoided by birds due to the presence of excessive dust from the coal which is handled there. Similarly, the presence of oil in the environment from

the Fazol and Parmalat industries also appears negatively affecting the bird densities. The industrialization of these sites along the shores of Maputo Bay has led to a progressive loss of habitats favourable to birds, resulting in some key tidal areas, previously used by a variety of species being reclaimed for the construction of warehouses and a foundry. The same happened when the port of Matola expanded for the construction of the Mozal and seed terminal.

#### *Illegal hunting*

Around Maputo Bay, illegal hunting or poaching is manifested in several ways. Some residents in the cities of Maputo and Matola have licenses to carry firearms for hunting, and on weekends travel to places with high concentrations of waterfowl to shoot birds illegally. The main target species are ducks and flamingos. These hunters should have specific licenses from the Ministry of Agriculture, allowing them to hunt specific bird species, provided that detailed studies have been carried out to access quotas and the long-term sustainability of these hunting activities. In addition, national and international regulations to which Mozambique is committed are being flaunted by such illegal practices, frequently observed around the salt marshes of Matola and further west at Boane. There, subsistence hunters use snares, sticks and stones to kill or capture birds to sell along the roadsides or in town. The main selling points are identified, and the sale is mostly carried out by children. The species sold most frequently is the white-faced whistling duck (*Dendrocygna viduata*), but sometimes flamingos and pelicans are offered.

#### *Power lines*

High voltage power lines especially along the Espírito Santos estuary and in the Infulene River valley pose a great threat to birds. These power lines extend from the Matola Industrial zone to the vicinity of Maputo harbour as well as along parallel lines in the

Infulene River valley, areas that are part of a major bird migration route. A short survey made along the power lines from the former coal generator (Sonef) to the vicinity of Maputo's toll gate (about 1,200 m distance) yielded six bird carcasses of which three were of the greater flamingo, clearly showing the bird mortality due to these structures in this region is relatively high. The problem of pollutants mentioned earlier, is not considered a major threat, although some wetlands closer to oil and soap factories located at Matola-Língamo, appear to be avoided by waterfowl, which is exceptional for wetlands around Maputo Bay.

#### **Bird conservation**

Maputo Bay is bordered by two major towns (Maputo and Matola), hence the potential for developing ecotourism activities (including bird-watching) is high in most of the areas with large bird concentrations close to these two cities. A better coordination between the municipal councils and civil society organizations (e.g. the Ornithological Club of Mozambique) is required to identify potential sites, standards, procedures, and infrastructure for this purpose. Profits from these activities could serve some part for the rehabilitation of degraded bird habitats, such as the mangroves forests and reed marshlands close to these cities. Maputo Bay has a large potential to expand its wetland areas and use the services such ecosystems provide, such as purification of waters prior to discharge into the Bay. For example, sewage systems that discharge directly into Maputo Bay could be located so as to be surrounded by mangrove forests or reed meadows to improve water quality, measures that would also help improve public health, the health of birds, and improve habitat availability for birds.

Together with the surrounding shallow water tidal areas, Maputo Bay has great potential to qualify as a Wetland of International Importance under

Ramsar Convention since it meets several of the qualification criteria: it supports populations of plant and animal species important for maintaining the biological diversity of this particular biogeographic region (criteria 3); it regularly supports more than 20,000 water birds during the year (criteria 5), as documented by the coordinated waterfowl counts in summer (Dodman *et al.*, 1999); and the area supports more than 1% of the entire population of the greater flamingo (criteria 6). Finally, Maputo Bay is an important feeding area for fish, spawning and nursery grounds for diverse

marine life, as well as an important migration corridor for certain fish species (criteria 8). Given the current numbers of resident and migratory waterfowl that use the area over the year, and the various interests in future development around Maputo Bay, this important ecosystem would benefit significantly if considered a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention, with benefits to the wider region by encouraging sustainable development and the preservation of the extensive wetlands, mangrove forests, seagrass meadows, and sandy and rocky beaches.

#### Acknowledgments

To Gary Allport for sharing the recent bird list for Maputo Bay.

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## II. Main Habitats and Ecological Functioning

Annex i. Maputo Bay bird checklist (compiled from Dodman *et al.*, 1999; Parker and de Boer, 2000; Parker 2000; Gary Allport, pers. com)

Scientific Name	Portuguese Name	English Name
<i>Acrocephalus baeticatus</i>	Rouxinol-dos-caniços-africano	African Marsh Warbler
<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>	Rouxinol-pequeno-dos-pântanos	Cape Reed Warbler
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Maçarico-das-rochas	Common Sandpiper
<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>	Jacana	African Jacana
<i>Alcedo cristata</i>	Pica-peixe-de-poupa	Malachite Kingfisher
<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	Ganso do Egípto	Egyptian Goose
<i>Amaurornis flavirostris</i>	França-de-água-preta	Black Crake
<i>Anas capensis</i>	Marreco do Cabo	Cape Teal
<i>Anas erythroryncha</i>	Pato-de-bico-vermelho	Red-billed Teal
<i>Anas hottentota</i>	Pato-hotentote	Hottentot Teal
<i>Anas smithii</i>	Pato-trombeteiro do Cabo	Cape Shoveller
<i>Anas undulate</i>	Pato-do-bico-amarelo	Yellow-billed Duck
<i>Anastomus lamelligurus</i>	Bico-aberto	Open-billed Stork
<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	Mergulhão-serpente	Darter
<i>Anous tenuirostris</i>	-	Lesser Noddy
<i>Aquila wahlbergi</i>	Águia-Wahlberg	Wahlberg's Eagle
<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Garça-real	Grey Heron
<i>Ardea goliath</i>	Garça-Heron	Goliath Heron
<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	Garça-de-cabeça-preta	Black-headed Heron
<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Garça-Vermelha	Purple Heron
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Garça-caranguejeira	Squacco Heron
<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Rola-do-mar	Turnstone
<i>Asio capensis</i>	Coruja-dos-pântanos	Marsh Owl
<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	Grou-coroado-austral	Crowned Crane
<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	Singanga	Hadedda Ibis
<i>Bradypterus baboecala</i>	Felosa-dos-juncos-africanos	African Sedge Warbler
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Carraceira	Cattle Egret
<i>Bucorvus leadbeateri</i>	Calau-gigante	Ground Hornbill
<i>Burhinus capensis</i>	Alcaravão do Cabo	Spotted Dikkop
<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>	Alcaravão-de-água	Water Dikkop
<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Garça-de-dorso-verde	Green-backed Heron
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Pilrito-sanderlingo	Sanderling
<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Pilrito-de-bico-comprido	Curlew Sandpiper
<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Pilrito-pequeno	Little Stint
<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	-	Cory's Shearwater
<i>Centropus bengalensis</i>	Cucal de Bengala	Black Coucal
<i>Centropus burchellii</i>	Cucal de Burchell	Burchell's Coucal
<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Pica-peixe-malhado	Pied Kingfisher
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Borrelho-grande-de-coleira	Ringed Plover
<i>Charadrius leschenaultia</i>	Borrelho-da-areia	Sand Plover
<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>	Borrelho-de-frente-branca	White-fronted Plover
<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	Borrelho-mongol	Mongolian Plover
<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>	Borrelho-de-colar-arruivado	Chestnut-banded Plover
<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	Borrelho de Kittlitz	Kittlitz's Plover
<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	Borrelho-de-três-golas	Three-banded Plover
<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	Gaivina-de-faces-brancas	Whiskered Tern
<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	Gaivina-de-asa-branca	White-winged Tern
<i>Chloropeta natalensis</i>	Felosa-amarela	Yellow Warbler
<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	Cuco-bronzeado-maior	Diederik cuckoo

Scientific Name	Portuguese Name	English Name
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	Cegonha-branca	White-Stork
<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	Cegonha-episcopal	Woolly-necked Stork
<i>Circus ranivorus</i>	Tartaranhão-dos-pântanos	African Marsh Harrier
<i>Cisticola erythropus</i>	Fuinha-de-faces-vermelhas	Red-faced Cisticola
<i>Cisticola galactotes</i>	Fuinha-de-dorso-preto	Black-backed Cisticola
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Fuinha-dos-juncos	Fantailed Cisticola
<i>Cisticola natalensis</i>	Fuinha do Natal	Croaking Cisticola
<i>Cisticola textrix</i>	Fuinha-das-nuvens	Cloud Cisticola
<i>Corvus albus</i>	Seminarista	Pied Crow
<i>Corvus splendens</i>	Corvo-indiano	House Crow
<i>Coturnix delegorguei</i>	Codorniz-arlequim	Harlequin Quail
<i>Cursorius temminckii</i>	Corredor de Temminck	Temminck's Couser
<i>Daption Capense</i>	Pombo-marinheiro do Cabo	Pintado Petrel
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Pato-assobiador-arruivado	Fulvous Duck
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	Pato-assobiador-de-faces-brancas	White-faced Duck
<i>Diomedea cauta</i>	Albatroz-de-barrete-branca	Shy Albatross
<i>Diomedea Chlororhynchos</i>	Albatroz-de-bico-amarelo	Yellow-noosed Albatross
<i>Diomedea melanophris</i>	Albatroz-olheirudo	Black-browed Albatross
<i>Droma ardeola</i>	Tarambola-caranguejeira	Crab Plover
<i>Egretta alba</i>	Garça-branca-grade	Greater White Egret
<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>	Garça-preta	Black Egret
<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Garça-branca-pequena	Little Egret
<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	Garça-branca-intermédia	Yellow-billed Egret
<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>	Jabiru	Saddle-billed Stork
<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	Bico-de-lacre-comum	Common Waxbill
<i>Euplectes ardens</i>	Viuva-de-colar-vermelho	Red-collared Widow
<i>Euplectes axillaris</i>	Viuva-de-espáduas-vermelhas	Red-shouldered Widow
<i>Euplectes orix</i>	Cardeal-tecelão-vermelho	Red Bishop
<i>Eupodotis melanogaster</i>	Abetarda-de-barriga-preta	Black-bellied Korhaan
<i>Falco concolor</i>	Falcão-sombrio	Sooty Falcon
<i>Fregata ariel</i>	Fragata-pequena	Lesser Frigatebird
<i>Fregata minor</i>	Fragata-grande	Greater Frigatebird
<i>Fregatta tropica</i>	Painho-de-ventre-preto	Black-bellied Storm Petrel
<i>Fulica cristata</i>	Galeirão-de-crista	Red-knobbed Coot
<i>Gallinago nigripennis</i>	Narceja-africana	Ethiopian Snipe
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Galinha-de-água	Moorhen
<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	Perdiz-do-mar	Red-winged Pratincole
<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>	Águia-das-palmeiras	Palm-nut Vulture
<i>Haematopus astralegus</i>	Ostraceiro-Europeu	European Oystercatcher
<i>Haematopus moquini</i>	Ostraceiro-preto-africano	African Black Oystercatcher
<i>Halcyon senegaloides</i>	Pica-peixe-dos-mangais	Mangrove Kingfisher
<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	Águia-pesqueira-africana	African Fish Eagle
<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Perna-longa	Black-winged Stilt
<i>Hirundo smithii</i>	Andorinha-cauda-de-aramé	Wire-tailed Swallow
<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Gaivina-de-bico-vermelho	Caspian Tern
<i>Ispidina picta</i>	Pica-peixe-pigmeu	Pygmy Kingfisher
<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Garçinho-pequeno	Little-Bittern
<i>Lagonosticta rubricate</i>	Peito-de-fogo-de-bico-azul	Blue-billed Firefinch
<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>	Gaivota-de-cabeça-cinzenta	Grey-headed Gull
<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	Gaivota-dominicana	Kelp Gull
<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Gaivota-de-asa-escura	Lesser Black-backed Gull

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Scientific Name	Portuguese Name	English Name
<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Fuselo	Bar-tailed Godwit
<i>Macronyx ameliae</i>	Unha-longa-vermelho	Pink-throated Longclaw
<i>Macronyx capensis</i>	Unha-longa-de-garganta-laranja	Orange-throated Longclaw
<i>Macronyx croceus</i>	Unha-longa-amarelo	Yellow-throated Longclaw
<i>Megaceryle maxima</i>	Pica-peixe-gigante	Giant Kingfisher
<i>Merops bullockoides</i>	Abelharuco-de-fronte-branca	White-fronted Bee-eater
<i>Merops persicus</i>	Abelharuco-persa	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater
<i>Merops pusillus</i>	Abelharuco-dourado	Little Bee-eater
<i>Microparra capensis</i>	Jacana-pequena	Lesser Jacana
<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Milhafre-preto	Yellow-billed Kite
<i>Morus capensis</i>	Alcatraz do Cabo	Cape Gannet
<i>Motacila aguimp</i>	Alvéola-preta-e-branca	African Pied Wagtail
<i>Motacila capensis</i>	Alvéola do Cabo	Cape Wagtail
<i>Motacilla cinnamomeus</i>	Pentinha-do-capim	Grass-veld Pipit
<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	Cegonha-de-bico-amarelo	Yellow-billed Stork
<i>Neotis denhami</i>	Abetarda-real	Stanley's Bustard
<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	Zarro-Africano	Southern Pochard
<i>Nettapus auritus</i>	Pato-orelhudo	Pygmy Goose
<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Maçarico-real	Curlew
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Maçarico-galego	Whimbrel
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Garça-nocturna	Black-crowned Night Heron
<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	-	Wilson's Storm Petrel
<i>Ortygospiza atricollis</i>	Bico-de-lacre-codorniz	Quail-Finch
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Águia-pesqueira	Osprey
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Pelicano-branco	White Pelican
<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>	Pelicano-cinzento	Pink-backed Pelican
<i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>	Corvo-marinho-africano	Reed Cormorant
<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	Corvo-marinho do Cabo	Cape Cormorant
<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Corvo-marinho-de-faces-brancas	White-breasted Cormorant
<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Combatente	Ruff
<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>	Framingo-pequeno	Lesser Flamingo
<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	Framingo-comum	Greater Flamingo
<i>Platalea alba</i>	Colhereiro-africano	African Spoonbill
<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	Pato-ferrão	Spur-winged Goose
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Ibis-preta	Glossy Ibis
<i>Ploceus bubareus</i>	Tecelão-amarelo	Yellow Weaver
<i>Ploceus ocularis</i>	Tecelão-de-lunetas	Spectacled Weaver
<i>Ploceus xanthopterus</i>	Tecelão-de-garganta-castanha	Brown-throated Weaver
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Tarambola-cinzenta	Grey Plover
<i>Porphyrio porphyria</i>	Caimão-comum	Purple Gallinule
<i>Porzana pusilla</i>	Franga-de-água-pequena	Baillon's Crake
<i>Prinia subflava</i>	Prinia-de-flancos-castanhos	Tawny-flanked Prinia
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	Paínho-de-queixo-branco	White-chinned Petrel
<i>Pterodroma macroptera</i>	Freira-de-asas-grandes	Great-winged Petrel
<i>Puffinus carneipes</i>	-	Flesh-footed Shearwater
<i>Puffinus griseus</i>	-	Sooty Shearwater
<i>Quelea erythropus</i>	Quelea-de-cabeça-vermelha	Redheaded Quelea
<i>Rallus caerulencens</i>	Frango-de-água-africano	African Rail
<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Alfaiate	Avocet
<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	Andorinha-das-barreiras-africana	Brown-throated Martin
<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	Narceja-pintada	Painted Snipe



Case Study 12.3. The Avifauna of Maputo Bay

Scientific Name	Portuguese Name	English Name
<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	Secretário	Secretary Bird
<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	Pato-de-carúncula	Knob-billed Duck
<i>Sarothrura elegans</i>	Franga-de-água-elegante	Buffs-potted Flufftail
<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Cartaxo-comum	Stonechat
<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	Pássaro martelo	Hamerkop
<i>Scotopelia peli</i>	Corujão-pesqueiro	Pel's Fishing Owl
<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>	Pinguim do Cabo	Jackass Penguin
<i>Sporaeginthus subflavus</i>	Bico-de-lacre-de-peito-laranja	Orange-breasted Waxbill
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Moleiro-pomarino	Pomarine Skua
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Gaivina-pequena	Little Tern
<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>	Gaivina-de-bico-laranja	Lesser Crested Tern
<i>Sterna bergii</i>	Gaivina-de-bico-amarelo	Swift Tern
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Gaivina-comum	Common Tern
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Garajau	Sandwich Tern
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Mergulhão-pequeno	Dabchick
<i>Thalassomis leuconotus</i>	Pato-de-dorso-branco	White-backed Duck
<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	Ibis-Sagrada	Sacred Ibis
<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Maçarico-bastardo	Wood Sandpiper
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Perna-verde-comum	Greenshank
<i>Tringa stagnatalis</i>	Perna-verde-fino	Marsh Sandpiper
<i>Turnix hottentotta</i>	Toirão-hotentote	Black-rumped Buttonquail
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Coruja-do-capim	Grass Owl
<i>Vanellus armatus</i>	Tarambola-preta-e-branca	Blacksmith Plover
<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	Tarambola-coroada	Crowned Plover
<i>Vanellus crassirostris</i>	Tarambola-de-asa-branca	Long-toed Plover
<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>	Tarambola-de-asa-negra-pequena	Lesser Black-winged Plover
<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	Tarambola-carunculada	Wattled Plover
<i>Vidua macroura</i>	Viuvinha	Pintailed Whydah
<i>Xenus cinereus</i>	Maçarico-sovela	Terek Sandpiper