

# The Kite

Tygerberg Bird Club  
Tygerberg Voëlklub

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## Affiliated member of:



## Chirp from the Chair

A BIG WELCOME to all the new members who have joined our club. We hope you come and enjoy the fun outings and meetings with us!

At our first outing to Strandfontein this year, we were treated with great sightings of Red-necked phalarope, and really large number of birds on Pan 3. Driving around we were treated to more than 70 pelican basking in the early morning sun – before going off to feed on the nearby rubbish dump. I cannot remember ever being this close to so many of these beautiful birds. Of concern was that very few waders were seen. It seems that the pans are presently too deep, or maybe they are in the West Coast Park or at more suitable habitats.

A big congratulation to Karin Wilson, who came 3rd in the 150km Western Cape Challenge in 2019 – seeing 308 different species. She put a lot of mileage on her car, hunting down specials in the area most weekends. She kept her competitors on their toes – everyone having to work harder to beat this dynamic Lady!!

In November last year the TBC had superb weather during the club's 'Birding Fun Day'. Teams enjoyed the splendid red bishops from my stoep – in full breeding colour at the start of the competition. It was nice to see the teams worked together, to make sure others got the specials early in the morning at Kirstenbosch, as well as at Strandfontein WWW. A nice supper at Judy's home brought an end to a lovely day.

A very big 'thank you' must go to Helene Thompson, who after many years as Vice-Chairman, and Treasurer is stepping down at the end of January 2020. She has put in a large amount of time and effort to help run our club smoothly. We really appreciate her dedication and hard work, over so many years!! You will be missed Helene.

Happy birding during 2020!

Brigid Crewe

# Around Jutten Island in nine days

The annual Pelican watch program is organised by the West Coast Region of SanParks Honorary Rangers in conjunction with West Coast National Park.

Imagine having an island all to yourself for nine blissful days. No traffic, in fact no roads. No TV. Just you and two mates surrounded by thousands of birds (feathered variety!) and watching hundreds of Humpback Whales cavorting just offshore nonstop for two whole days. And all this for free. All you must do in return is scare off a few intruding Pelicans.

The aim of this program is to protect Cape Cormorant eggs and chicks from Pelican predation during the Cormorant breeding season.

I was privileged to share this idyllic scene with fellow TBC member Ettienne Kotze and SanParks Honorary Ranger Dirk Havenga on Jutten Island during December 2019.

Volunteers work in shifts of 7 days during the main Cape Cormorant breeding season from October to February. Due to heavy sea swells the SanParks boat could not collect us at the end of our 7-day shift and we had to stay for an extra two days. Food supplies were fortunately enough for the additional days, but we had to drastically curb our beer and wine rations. A similar program is conducted on adjacent Malgas Island from September to January during the Cape Gannet breeding season.

Pelicans main food source is fish, but due to learnt behaviour, they have also become scavengers and predators taking easy prey of Cape Cormorant (on Jutten) and Cape Gannet eggs and chicks (on Malgas). The predation had become so

bad by 2005, that almost no successful breeding of Cormorants and Gannets happened on the islands. This was when the Pelican Watch program was introduced.

Pelicans are chased off by merely approaching them. They are however tenacious in their hunt and when chased, they fly away only to land on a different part of the island. On some days we spent up to five continuous hours chasing the Pelicans from one part of the island to another before they eventually gave up and left. Another hazard, apart from the thousands of Cormorants nesting on the island, is the Kelp Gulls who do not take kindly to the human intruders in their breeding territory. The Gulls vociferously congregate on the wing in their dozens and attack. They can defecate on your head with deadly accuracy!

Over and above the Cormorants and Gulls we saw 24 other species during our sojourn.

Unfortunately, the editor has used her authority to limit my freedom of expression (!!) and curtailed my article. The full article can be read on the TBC Website.

Rocco Nel

Photos: Rocco Nel



# Invasive species are posing a huge threat to the birds on Gough Island



The statistics are shocking – at least 2 million chicks and eggs are lost to mice every year with chicks being literally eaten alive, often within hours of hatching.

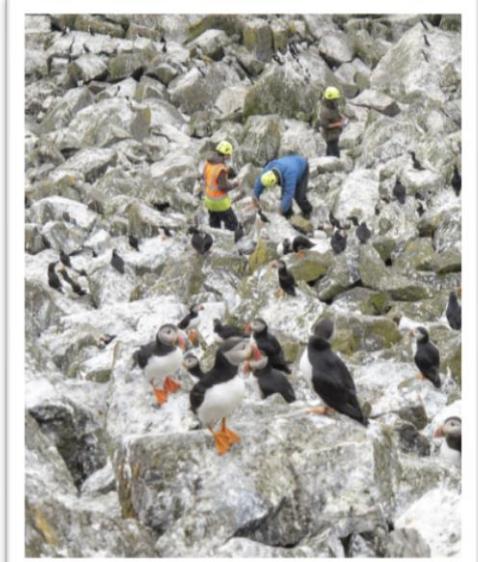
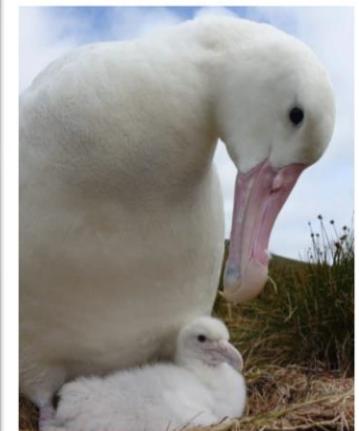
Extract from RSPB newsletter - December 2019

The UK Overseas Territories (UKOTs) are home to biodiversity of global importance; indeed, an estimated 90% of biodiversity for which the UK is responsible is found in these far-flung islands, including more penguins than any other nation on earth and some of the world's largest colonies of albatross. Gough Island, part of Tristan da Cunha, located in the South Atlantic, hosts one of the world's greatest seabird colonies – over 10 million birds – for which it has been designated as a World Heritage Site.

Gough is home to spectacular and unique species, such as the Critically Endangered Tristan albatross, near endemic Atlantic petrels and the Gough bunting, a species with only around 500 breeding pairs and found on this 65sq km island alone. Yet even here, the impact of humans is ever more visible: invasive non-native mice, introduced some 200 years ago by sealers, are now ravaging these seabird populations.

RSPB, with the help of their international partners, Tristan da Cunha Government, the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries South Africa, Island Conservation, BirdLife International, BirdLife South Africa, the Royal Zoological Society of Scotland, and supported by the UK Government, will launch an operation to eradicate the mice from Gough in 2020. This will be the RSPB's largest ever single undertaking, and, while there is no absolute guarantee of success for what is a complex and demanding project, it is a shining example of the level of our ambition in reversing declines in nature around the world.

Read the RSPB newsletter (published on the TBC website), for an update on the plans to restore this World Heritage Site next year. Gough Island is in danger, but this project can reverse it.



## Thank you to the following members for their donations:

### To the Ringing Unit:

Hanna Boeke, Lesley Bust, Karin Wilson, Ronald Uijjs, Rocco Nel, Jonathan and Marje Hemp, Ruthette du Toit, Barry Street, Horton Griffiths, Andrew Bell, Kevin Drummond Hay, Judy Kotze, Jenny Brink, Lee Skills, Idelyn O'Kennedy, Annelize Roos, Sigi Vollmer.

### Other donations to Conservation:

Stuart Shillinglaw, for Estate Late GD Shillinglaw, Ronaldy Uijjs, Jenny Brink, Annelize Roos, Angela Zuyl.

## Beaky Billboards

Fruit eating, hole breeding, birds of the toucan family develop huge beaks which serve to advertise species differences as well as to deter predators or rivals. Toucans have evolved a range of beak patterns and colours. We can only marvel at how the colour patterns are controlled. Toucans have small skulls and the beak is an almost hollow casque -see the x-ray below. The beak provides both for a long reach and for thermoregulation as in our hornbills. Why couldn't our hornbills emulate the colours?



## What's in a name?

If you browse through your bird guide, you will come across many species that are named after people. But just who are these people who had species named after them and why/how did it happen? A book called "Whose Bird?" by Bo Beolens and Michael Watkins shed light on how many of these species got their names. We will be featuring regular extracts from this book.

**Jules Pierre Verreaux** (1807 - 1873) was a French natural historian and was employed as ornithologist and plant collector for the Musee d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris. He was sent to Australia in 1842, returning in 1851 with a collection of an estimated 115 000 items of natural history specimens. He also assisted Andrew Smith in founding the South African National Museum in Cape Town.

- ~ Temminck described the Eagle-Owl, *Bubo lacteus* in 1820, and named it after Verreaux.
- ~ The Rosy-throated Twinspot was also named as Verreaux's Twinspot by Strickland in 1844.
- ~ Of the nine birds named after him, Verreaux himself described four species.

# How did a stork with a spear through its neck solve the mystery of the migration of birds?



Extracted from Country Life UK

The seasonal disappearance of certain types of migrating birds is no longer a mystery to us, even if we do not always understand precisely how they make those enormous journeys. Until a couple of centuries ago however, several bizarre theories existed to explain the appearance and disappearance of certain birds at different times of the year.

The philosopher, Aristotle pointed out that the Eurasian crane migrated from the steppes of Scythia to the marshes of the Nile, observations that he could presumably validate from travellers who went around the *terra cognita* of the Ancient world. Aristotle surmised that migrating birds such as swallows (aping small reptiles and mammals), simply hibernated in the winter, either in nooks and crannies or under water. Others suggested that they metamorphised into other types of birds, that were better able to cope with the adverse weather. Aristotle's theory was not as bizarre as some that did the rounds. In 1703 a professor from Harvard wrote in a pamphlet that migrating birds flew to the moon!

Thomas Bewick went some way towards solving the mystery of the disappearing swallow - reporting in 1797, that a ship's captain, whose opinion he esteemed, 'between the islands of Menorca and Majorca saw great numbers of Swallows flying northward.' He put the idea of the birds hibernating at the bottom of pools to rest by observing that swallows frequently roost at night by the sides of rivers and pools, from which circumstances it has been erroneously supposed that they retire into the water.

Bewick's theories, correct as we now know them to be, were just that and what was needed was hard facts to substantiate the concept of avian migration.

That proof came literally out of the skies in 1822. A white stork, *Ciconia Ciconia* was found outside the village of Klütz on the Baltic coast of what is now Germany. Running through it was a 30-inch spear, which had entered by the left-hand side of its body and exited half-way up its neck on the right-hand side, impaling it in a grotesque fashion.

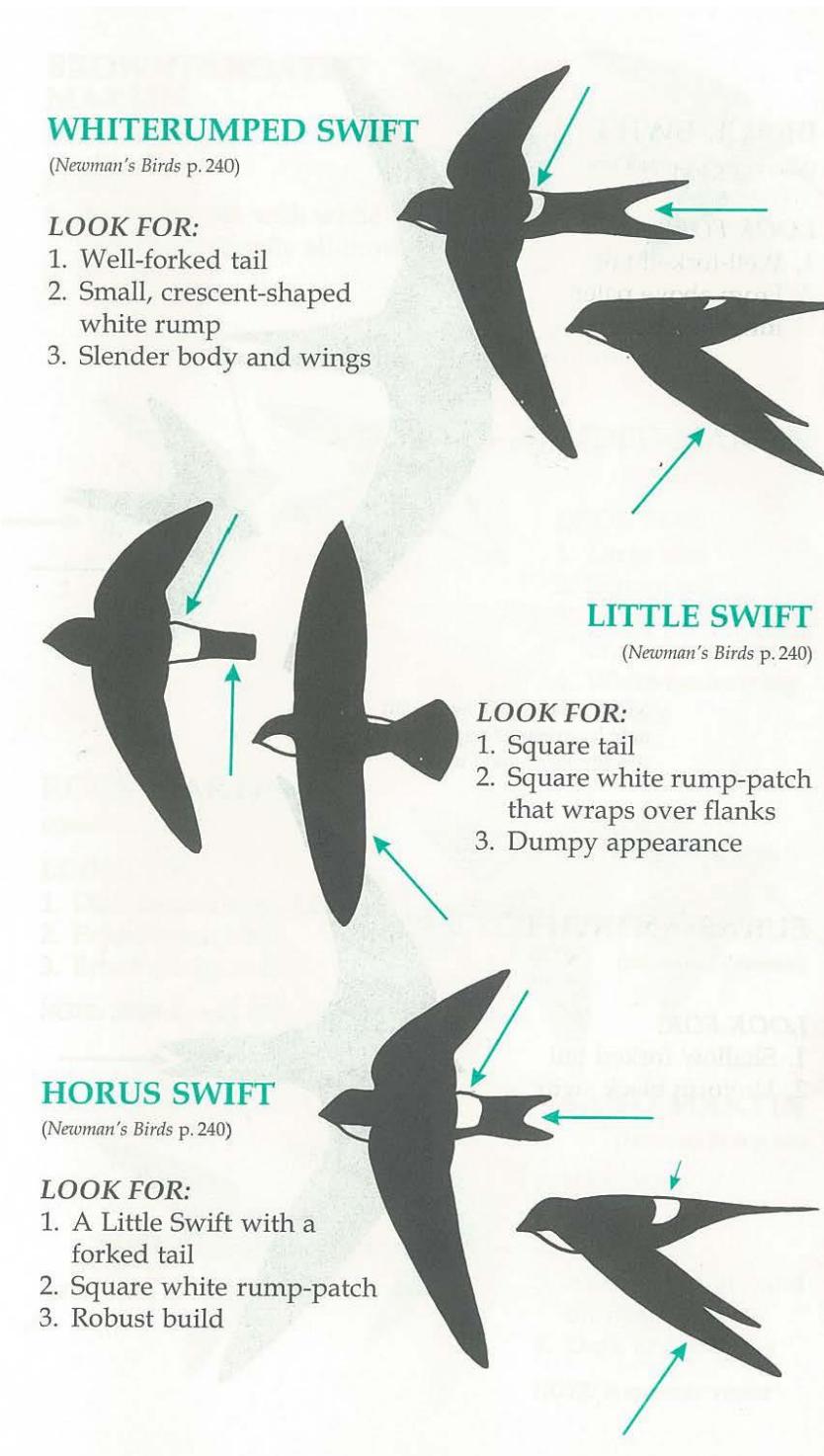
Upon inspection, the spear was found to be made of African wood, prompting the inescapable conclusion that, notwithstanding its injuries, the stork had managed to fly the 2,000 or so miles from the continent of Africa, from which it had migrated. The doubly unfortunate bird was killed, stuffed and mounted and is on display, to this day in the University of Rostock's Zoological Collection.

Astonishingly, a further twenty-four such birds were found over time, bearing incontrovertible proof that birds do migrate rather than hibernate or morph into something else. Scientists were now able to unlock some of the mysteries of migration, thanks to a spear.

# Know your birds

Ken Newman and Derek Solomon published a book called “*Look-alike Birds*” that illustrates a series of common problem-species-pairs or groups that cause confusion throughout southern African sub-region. The object is to provide a few critical keys for each species, ignoring all features that are shared with its look-alike. To this end the book’s illustrations have been deliberately simplified.

We will be sharing some of this information with TBC members - with permission from the Southern Book Publishers.



## Goodcoots

Most members of the rail family are elusive, and many are mega twitches, but others, usually not thought of as rails, can be common and seen on most open water bodies – we're talking about coots.

In South Africa, we are lucky to have in the red-knobbed coot, one of the more flamboyant species. Across most of the world there is only a single species of coot but in South America there are six species, some at lowland waterbodies, others that live on lakes in the high Andes.

The largest of all coots is the Giant Coot whose adults can weigh in at >2.5 kg -the second largest of all rallids (after New Zealand's Takahe). By comparison our coot weights 500-1,000g. Another Andean special is the Horned Coot which lacks the usual shield and instead has three wattles above the beak.

Most coots are strongly territorial, but the horned coot is a colonial breeder. This coot builds its own artificial islet out of stones (the amount collected can weigh over a ton), and just places its plant nest on top!

Where two or more species of coots occur, they are differentiated by the colour of their beak and especially of their beak-shield.

Coots moult all their flight feathers together and so are flightless for 4-6 weeks. This is a period of great risk and for this moult coots fly at night to waterbodies that will reliably remain flooded through those weeks.

At this time peak numbers occur at CWAC wetlands and in the 1980s as many as 30,000 have been reported from the Bot River lagoon.

Studies have shown that parent coots preferentially feed the most decorative of their chicks and will actively stab less favoured chicks which receive less food and may starve.

The best studied species the American Coot, can survive for up to 20 years.

We need to consider coots not as trash birds but as great achievers worthy of our greater appreciation.

Giant Coot



Red-knobbed Coot



Tony Williams



Baillon's Crake



Horned Coot

# Our members on tour

## Greyton, a little birding gem

During our yearly trip home to Cape Town from the UK, we spent a weekend in Greyton in the Overberg

Greyton surrounds were well and truly ablaze on our arrival. My favourite birding patch in Greyton Nature Reserve literally didn't exist anymore it would be years again until I could enjoy being just feet away from feeding Cape Sugarbirds, Malachites and Greater Double-Collared Sunbirds. An old dead standing tree used religiously by Dusky Flycatchers in the past was also now gone. The fire had reduced everything to smouldering ash. But all was not lost - because of the fire a lot of birds had moved down into the town and surrounding private gardens to feed and rear their now displaced fledglings.

Despite the fire the birds in the area seemed to be doing very well. The town's resident Spotted Eagle Owls had successfully fledged 3 youngsters, every tree seemed to have a Paradise Flycatcher in it and I found Hoopoe feeding young on every corner it seemed. Across the river and SW of the town were a pair of calling juvi Black Sparrowhawks a definite male and female, one was decidedly larger than the other. Brown-Hooded and Malachite Kingfishers were still found in the same areas as I've recorded them in the past with the exception of the Giant Kingfisher which, sadly was nowhere to be found.

Driving around the farmlands around Greyton, looking for birds, I must've looked awfully suspicious because I was followed and stopped by a farmer who thought I was there to steal his sheep (true story)! I said: 'If your sheep were small enough to fit into my bag back to London I would be' - he didn't find this as funny as I did. I told him I was a birder showing him my binos and camera (all tools of a sheep hustler). It's only when I held up my Sasol bird guide and showed him the photos on my camera that he visibly relaxed, as did I (I know these farmer pack heat sometimes). Now free to roam the farm roads at will, I found several Blue Cranes with young, mostly pairs, but a few with single chicks only. Large-Billed and Red-Capped Lark, Capped Wheatear, Cape Crow, Steppe Buzzard, Stonechat and Cape Canary were the only birds of note here along the dusty roads between farmsteads. But in the oasis of the farm buildings themselves the species variety expanded to include many more passerines.

It always surprises me how much more approachable birds are here in SA than in the UK and this was evident one morning on my cycle around town when I came upon a pair of Hoopoe. A fledgling and adult which of course I flushed screeching to a halt on my bicycle, but I decided to wait on the grass to see if they'd return - which they did. They simply ignored me sitting just feet away and I was able to take several hundred photos of them interacting. My little bridge camera couldn't keep up with the speed the adult was foraging, but at least the juvi was sitting still waiting for its food to be delivered. I was enjoying every minute of it. My mother's favourite bird.

Unfortunately, all the Bishops I saw around town, Yellow and Southern Red Bishop, were moving out of breeding plumage and most looked messy with their partial moults. But I knew I could always count on the Pin-tailed Whydah to give a great display and I wasn't disappointed seeing several perched up on wires and fences in and around the neighbourhoods. Driving south out of town to another of my little birding hotspots, the cement bridge over the Riviersonderend, I found a breeding pair of Red-wing Starling that had filled an electrical box full of what looked like horse hair (I mean what could go wrong) and were in and out every couple of minutes feeding. At the bridge itself were a pair of White-throated Swallows flying in under the bridge a sure sign they were breeding there.

Continued

### ... Continued

And then out the corner of my eye a flight pattern I recognise because I see it often here in the UK a Woodpecker, my first for Greyton. I managed to get a few photos before it disappeared, a beautiful male Cardinal. Also, here in abundance where Cape White-eye, Fork-tailed Drongo, Swee Waxbill and many Barn Swallows all enjoying the fruits of the river.

Across the river, in the farmlands were more Levaillant's Cisticola, African Pipit, Martins and Swallows than you can shake a stick at. And this is also where I'd find my first lifer of the trip - a Banded Martin sitting alongside a single Cape Longclaw the only one I saw in Greyton on this trip.

Back in town this time on foot I found a family of Cape Sugarbirds of which the juveniles were completely soaked they'd obviously just enjoyed a dip in the nearby stream or someone's sprinkler system. Several of the birds spied something above us in the sky, turning their heads to get better views, alerting me that something was up. And so it was - a lovely African Harrier-Hawk circling just above us.

My final little birding mission in Greyton was to try get a half decent shot of a Malachite Kingfisher. On the previous day, I noted exactly where along the river they liked to fish and in particular, the precise spot they like to sit. So early one morning, before anyone in the house was even close to waking up, I popped out and walked down to the river and luckily the bird wasn't already on its perch. I crossed the river and crept along the bank and hunkered down directly opposite the perch with my toes almost in the water. Slowly but surely birdlife resumed their day to day business oblivious to the fact they were being watched. A Karoo Prinia nearly had a heart attack after casually landing in the shrub just above my head, then realised what it was looking at and disappearing in an instant - alarm calling as it went.

I didn't have to wait long before I heard the Malachite calling, but not from its perch. At least I now knew it was close by and kept extra quiet. Minutes later in it flew and perched exactly where I'd seen it do so days before. It took all my will power not to start firing away, flushing the bird in the process. I think it knew I was there almost immediately because it looked me straight in the eye and definitely wasn't relaxed. But it didn't fly! We both sat motionless for some minutes. Finally, I felt I could slowly bring my camera up to my eye and I clicked away. It's moments like this that burn into your soul and bring great joy to your heart. Yes, I've taken better shots of Malachites from hides etc. but when it's just nature, you and a little bit of field craft what can be better?

I hope my story has inspired you to go visit Greyton and to find the birds and experiences I did. Do it, you'll have a blast!

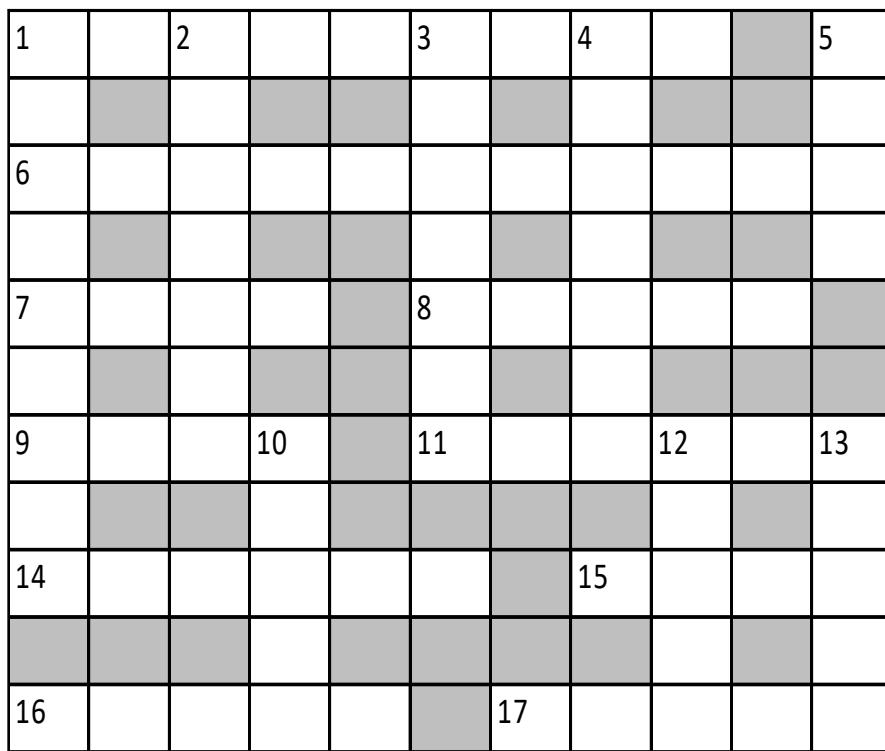


Shaun Ferguson



# Brainteasers

## CROSS WORD PUZZLE NO 04



### Clues Across

1. Seabird with largest wingspan
6. These two-bird species have been renamed as warblers
7. Cormorant of fresh water
8. Skulking rallids
9. Little bulbul
11. Canary with white tail tip
14. Large wader with huge decurved bill
15. Wetland bird with white forehead
16. Erect feathers on the head
17. Log used for barbet nests

### Clues Down

1. A tern that visits us in winter
2. Skulker that could be Eurasian, Little or Dwarf
3. Popular bird field guide
4. Somebody's vagrant albatross
5. A brood parasite looks for this bird
10. Yellows parts of eggs
12. Waders or nautical distances
13. Spurfowl from a province

Compiler: Gerald Wingate



# General Club information

## Subscribe to the TBC Birdnet

Make sure you get all the communication from the club. Send an e-mail to:

[Tygerberg-subscribe@yahoogroups.com](mailto:Tygerberg-subscribe@yahoogroups.com)

To unsubscribe, send an e-mail to:

[Tygerberg-unsubscribe@yahoogroups.com](mailto:Tygerberg-unsubscribe@yahoogroups.com)

In case your e-mail address change, unsubscribe your old address and send a subscribe request from your new e-mail address.

You may share information / important sightings with other club members by sending an e-mail to:  
[tygerberg@yahoogroups.com](mailto:tygerberg@yahoogroups.com)

## Join our Facebook page

Members are welcome to share information regarding their travels and interesting sightings on this page.

[www.facebook.com/groups/tygerbergbirdclub/](https://www.facebook.com/groups/tygerbergbirdclub/)

## Change of contact details

Please notify the TBC Membership Secretary, Judy Kotze, should your e-mail address or other contact details change. [Gert.k@absamail.co.za](mailto:Gert.k@absamail.co.za)

## TBC contact details

Website: [www.tygerbergbirdclub.org](http://www.tygerbergbirdclub.org)

PO Box 4388, Durbanville, 7551

Chairperson's e-mail: [B.crewe@wo.co.za](mailto:B.crewe@wo.co.za)

Treasurer's e-mail: [lionel@dna-biopharm-sa.com](mailto:lionel@dna-biopharm-sa.com)

## TBC Steering committee 2019

Honorary President	Brian Vanderwalt	Cell: 082 999 9333
Chairperson	Brigid Crewe	Cell: 082 570 0808
Vice Chairperson	Dalene Vanderwalt	Cell: 084 702 4201
Treasurer	Lionel Crewe	
Secretary	Margaret Oosthuizen	Tel (021) 976 2217
Membership Secretary	Judy Kotze	Cell: 083 254 0919
Communication & Public Relations Officer	Dalene Vanderwalt	Cell: 084 702 4201
TBC Ringing Unit	Margaret McCall	Cell: 083 720 0747
Conservation Officer	Kevin Drummond-Hay	Cell: 074 587 3792



## Tygerberg Bird Club's Mission / Missie van die Tygerberg Voëlklub

To enhance our knowledge of all birds, their behaviour and their habitats and to introduce the public to the conservation and science of our avian heritage through enjoyable participation by club members.

Om as klub ons kennis van alle voëls, hul gedrag en hul habitat te verbeter en deur genotvolle deelname van klublede, die publiek bewus te maak van die bewaring en wetenskap van ons plaaslike voëlerfenis.

**Celebrating 34 years of bringing birders together**

# Club meetings and outings

Our club members love going on outings but are aware of the environmental effect of carbon emissions. To combat this and to save costs, we encourage members to share lifts and to contribute towards the driver's fuel costs.

## January 2020

### Saturday 18 January: Club outing 07:00

**West Coast National Park.** From Melkbosstrand travel along the R27 West Coast Road. 10km past Yzerfontein turnoff, is the entrance to the park. Entrance fee R64 pp or use Wild Cards. Gate opens at 7:00. We meet at Geelbek hide entrance at 7:30. By this time, the tide should be good for wader watching. Bring food and drinks for full day of birding. Contact Brian 082 9999 333.

### Saturday 25 January Car counts 07:00

Blue cranes, Raptors & other birds are counted on fixed routes around the country. The TBC currently count routes in the Swartland.

## February 2020

### Wednesday 05 February Midweek outing 08:00.

#### Majik Forest, Van Riebeeckshof

We meet at 08:00 at the Lower Entrance. Approach it from Van Riebeeckshof Road or JIP de Jager Road. Please share lifts, as parking is limited. Contact: Brigid Crewe 082 5700 808.

**Saturday 08 February CWAC Count – Bot River.** This IBA Waterbird count, is the flagship count of our Club. Members, please join in and do your bit for conservation. Contact: Kevin Drummond-Hay 074 587 3792.

**Thursday 20 February AGM and club meeting. 19:30** Speaker: Kevin Drummond-Hay. Topic: A recent trip to Zimbabwe. Kevin enjoyed a recent trip to Zimbabwe, chasing down some illusive Northern lifers. Come and enjoy the lovely birds of this wonderful birding destination.

### Saturday 22 February Club outing 7:00

**Macassar WWTW, Strand.** Take the R300 or N2 towards Somerset West and turn off at Exit 28 (Macassar Road). Turn right, proceed through the traffic lights and after another 500 metres look for an electricity sub-station on the left. Just after this, turn left, cross the river and park just over the bridge. FOR SAFETY REASONS, PLEASE STAY IN YOUR LOCKED CAR AND WAIT FOR ALL TO ARRIVE. Contact Brian Vanderwalt 082 9999 333.

## MARCH 2020

### Wednesday 04 March Midweek outing 08:00.

**Hillcrest Farm, Durbanville.** We meet outside the restaurant parking area. Please share lifts. Proceed through the security point, and we meet in the car park. Contact: Helene Thompson 082 222 3968.

**13 - 15 March Camp at Kliphoek River Cottages, Velddrif** [www.kliphoek.co.za](http://www.kliphoek.co.za) This family farm, situated on the banks of the Berg River, near Velddrif is 1.5 hours from Cape Town. Self-catering accommodation at R710-00 pp sharing. We have booked for 25 persons. MEMBERS ONLY. This is a popular birding destination. Contact: Brigid Crewe 082 5700 808.

### Thursday 19 March Club meeting 19:30

**Speaker: Michael Mason. Topic: Kruger National Park “A visual celebration of its wildlife!”** We always enjoy Michael's great photography. Kruger is a superb destination for holidays – birds and animals abound!! Come and enjoy the journey with Michael.

### Saturday 21 March 08:00 Club outing 08:00.

**Rietvlei, Table View.** From Blaauwberg Road (M14) turn either into Janssens or Pentz Drives and follow the signs to the entrance of the Table Bay Nature Reserve. Fee payable per vehicle and pp. Meet at the education centre. Contact: Gerald Wingate 083 443 9579.

## APRIL 2020

### Wednesday 8 April Midweek outing 08:00

**Tygerberg Nature Reserve.** We meet in the parking area, at the Tygerberg Nature Reserve. Entrance fee payable. Wear hiking shoes, as the paths can be slippery. Contact: Brigid Crewe 082 5700 808.

### Thursday 16 April Club meeting 19:30

**Speaker: Otto Schmidt. Topic: Northern KZN in Summer – Birds galore and Much More!**

Otto and Sandy joined Grahame Snow on a 12-day trip to KZN and Wakkerstroom in November 2019. It included Ndumo, Tembe Elephant Park, Hluhluwe & Sodwana. After the talk the TBC celebrates the Club's 34th Birthday. Members are asked to bring a small plate of snacks, and drinks will be provided.

### Saturday 18 April 08:00 Club outing 08:00

**Restaworld, Grabouw.** This is the home of Jessie Walton, who has built a bird hide at their lower dam. Follow the N2 past Grabouw. Just after Peregrine Farm Stall, turn right onto Viljoenshoop Rd. After 5km, turn left onto Highlands Rd. Proceed for 3km. We meet on the road opposite the entrance to Farm 65. Contact: Brian Vanderwalt 082 9999 333.