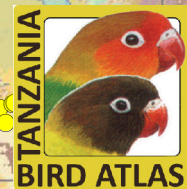


Tanzania Bird Atlas
 Preliminary Map
 July 2015
 From 1,135,191
 Database records



Grey Crowned Crane
Balearica regulorum
 263 geo-referenced records
 from 330,000 geo records.

Note the paucity of records from the western swamps and in particular from the Moyowos-Malagarasi Ramsar site. For some reason this is not suitable habitat.

The bold BLUE line marks the Usangu Flats and Ruaha River to Mtera Dam to Lake Eyasi via Bahi Swamp the Singida lakes and Lake Kitangire all of which are important for this species.

As in neighbouring Rwanda there are VERY few birds left in the NW wetlands where former river valley swamps have been destroyed for agriculture.

We know of only 3 non-breeding congregations of any size. Within the Ngorongoro Conservation Area. One the lower western slopes of Kilimanjaro. One the Usangu Flats now fortunately within Ruaha NP.

There might be a 4th at the NW end of Lake Rukwa.

Smaller concentrations of less than 50 birds can be found on Lake Kitangire, Bahi and Singida.

The red circles are the 263 Grey Crowned Crane records.
 The yellow circles are ALL georeferenced sites.

from Britton (1980)
 A widespread resident in pairs and flocks in grassland up to 3000m, breeding in marshy areas but feeding well away from water. Apart from N and E Kenya (north of Maralal and the N Uaso Nyiro River), the coastal lowlands and SE Tanzania, the race *gibbericeps* occurs throughout. It is not known to breed east of Embu, Stony Athi and Arusha NP, and in Tsavo East NP it is only a sporadic visitor.