



We know far more about this bird than any other of our coucals because of the work of Wolfgang Goyman on the Usangu. BUT there are still many unanswered questions regarding post breeding movements.

Note the only atlas square with 12 months occupancy is that in the Western Corridor / Speke Bay. Does it really migrate or are they just difficult to find and identify in non breeding plumage ? Most probably both.

Status

- Presence
- Breeding season
- Month with eggs

Black Coucal

Centropus grillii

243 plots from 564 records

	Seasonality		
	presence	bs	eggs
January	85	17	5
February	70	27	11
March	49	17	16
April	26	11	8
May	38	6	8
June	38	7	1
July	23	3	-
August	9	2	-
September	6	2	-
October	7	1	-
November	11	1	-
December	35	13	-



Tanzania Bird Atlas
Preliminary Map
July 2014
From 1,071,566
Database records

J F M A
M J J A
S O N D
#

symbols give month of record within square, not the locality within square

from Britton (1980).
A generally uncommon species favouring seasonally inundated grasslands but also frequenting permanent marshes and swamps. In Uganda it is widely distributed north to Kabalega Falls NP, Teso and Kidepo Valley NP. Elsewhere in the Lake Victoria basin it occurs in Bukoba in NW Tanzania and seasonally at several localities in the Nyanza Province of W Kenya. There are scattered records from the Kenya highlands, including Loita, Limuru and Embu (breeding), and it occurs in SE Kenya at Lake Jipe and along the coast from Mida Creek to the flood-plain of the lower Tana River. In Tanzania it breeds annually on the Serengeti Plains in December-March, after which it disappears and occurs at Mikindani in February-March. There is a breeding record from Katavi Plain GR in February, and scattered records elsewhere in Tanzania, including Morogoro, Dodoma, Mbulu, Ruaha NP, Rukwa and Mahari Mt.