

Black-necked Grebe

Podiceps nigricollis

91 plots from 234 records

Virgin Yellow-vented Bulbul squares **9**

Single YvB month **16**

Two YvB months **24**

	Seasonality	presence	bs	eggs
January	34	2	-	
February	22	2	1	
March	30	1	-	
April	35	-	-	
May	13	-	-	
June	17	-	-	
July	9	1	-	
August	23	-	-	
September	10	-	-	
October	12	-	-	
November	4	1	-	
December	17	-	-	

from Baker (1997).
 This is something of an enigmatic species. Single birds are occasionally recorded from the remotest and oddest of localities. Those from the south during July may originate from the southern Africa population (pers. obs.) and it can be found seasonally in flocks of thousands on the Rift Valley lakes. Its movements within Africa are not understood (Brown et al. 1982). It probably breeds on the innumerable small temporary pools formed during the rainy season and seems to favour the Rift Valley. However it has so far only been recorded from 7 (6.4%) of the 109 primary Atlas squares.

Tanzania population estimate.

Too few data to estimate. Occasionally flocks in excess of 4,000 birds have been reported from Lake Lagarja (Ngorongoro) but possible confusion with Little Grebe with which it often mingles raises doubts about the reliability of some counts. Undoubtedly, there is regular movement along the Rift Valley between Kenya and Tanzania and probably Ethiopia as well.

The East African population is probably within IWRB coded range B, 10,000 to 25,000 birds, but may be slightly higher. There is unlikely to be a discrete Tanzanian population even for a given month.

recorded from 29 squares 8%

Status
 ● Presence
 ● Breeding season
 ● Month with eggs

from Britton (1980).
 The nominate race breeds in small numbers on permanent and seasonal lakes in the rift valley highlands of Kenya, and in N Tanzania from Serengeti to the Crater Highlands and Eluanata Dam. One at Rwenzori NP in January 1969 is the only record for Uganda. Occasional sightings elsewhere, including Lake Turkana, Marsabit, Eldoret, Tsavo NP (East and West) and Arusha NP, suggest that it wanders widely in response to rainfall.

Observations at Lake Lagarja suggest that the large tight flocks (low thousands) in the centre of the lake are this bird while the many hundreds of individual birds around the edge of the lake are Little Grebes.
 The breeding season records for Singida and 3505B are of adults in breeding plumage in suitable habitat.
 The egg month records for 3503C are from Yaida Swamp.

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

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



Tanzania Bird Atlas
 Preliminary Map
 January 2016
 From 1,144,740
 Database records