

Appendix F

Bird Species	Nature of impact and probability of occurring	Locality	Significance
<p><i>Medium to large raptors</i></p> <p>Barn Owl Marsh Owl Spotted Eagle Owl Giant Eagle Owl Steppe Buzzard Jackal Buzzard African Fish Eagle Yellowbilled Kite Pale Chanting Goshawk European Marsh Harrier Black Kite Osprey Gymnogene</p>	<p>All these species are potentially vulnerable to collisions with powerlines, although the risk decreases with the size of the bird. The probability is however low. Most at risk are African Fish Eagles flying up and down river courses, and raptors nesting near the proposed line. All the species are vulnerable to disturbance when breeding. Electrocutations are ruled out as the clearances are too large to pose a risk</p>	<p>These species could be encountered anywhere along the proposed alignment, in suitable habitat.</p>	<p>Although these species are not regarded as threatened, large raptors are generally rare (except Spotted Eagle Owls) and should be protected from sources of unnatural mortality. Significance is therefore low to medium.</p>
<p><i>Storks, Ibises and Spoonbills</i></p> <p>White Stork Abdim's Stork Sacred Ibis Glossy Ibis Hadedda Ibis African Spoonbill</p>	<p>These species are potentially vulnerable to collisions with powerlines.</p>	<p>These species could be encountered anywhere along the proposed corridors in suitable habitat, even close to human settlements. Collisions with the powerline are probable near agricultural areas (especially lucerne) and at seasonal and permanent water bodies. Population numbers could vary hugely depending on the availability of food.</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p><i>Crows</i></p> <p>Pied Crow Black Crow</p>	<p>These species are potentially vulnerable to collision with powerlines, and sometimes nest on pylons.</p>	<p>Could be encountered anywhere along the route.</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p><i>Hornbills</i></p> <p>Grey Hornbill Yellowbilled Hornbill</p>	<p>These species are potentially vulnerable to collision with powerlines</p>	<p>Probably encountered in the thornveld patches in the study area</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p><i>Guineafowl</i></p> <p>Helmeted Guineafowl</p>	<p>These birds are vulnerable to collision with the earth wire and sometimes roost on pylons</p>	<p>Throughout the study area, but especially close to permanent water sources such as rivers</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p><i>Waterbirds</i></p> <p>Whitebreasted Cormorant Reed Cormorant Darter Grey Heron Black headed Heron Goliath Heron Purple Heron Great White Egret</p> <p>African Black Duck Hottentot Teal Cape Teal Redbilled Teal Cape Shoveller Southern Pochard Knobbilled Duck Spurwinged Goose</p>	<p>All these species are potentially vulnerable to collisions with powerlines, although the risk generally decreases with the size of the bird.</p>	<p>These species could be encountered at river crossings, depending on the amount of water in the rivers, and on the pans and wetlands. Population numbers could vary hugely depending on the availability of seasonal water.</p>	<p>Biological significance will vary depending on the relative abundance of the species, with larger species generally being rarer. Significance is therefore low to medium.</p>

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Bird Species	Nature of impact and probability of occurring	Locality	Significance
Little Egret Yellow billed Egret Black Egret Cattle Egret Squacco Heron Greenbacked Heron Blackcrowned night Heron Hamerkop Whitefaced Duck Fulvous Duck Whitebacked Duck Egyptian Goose SA Shelduck Yellowbilled Duck Little Bittern Bittern	Macoa Duck Kittlitz Plover Three banded Plover Ringed Plover Crowned Plover Blacksmith Plover Wattled Plover Common Sandpiper Wood Sandpiper Marsh Sandpiper Greenshank Curlew Sandpiper Dabchick		
<i>Other terrestrial birds</i> Black Korhaan Spotted Dikkop Burchell's Courser Temminck's Courser Doublebanded Courser	All these species are potentially vulnerable to collisions with powerlines, although the risk generally decreases with the size of the bird. Collision of Black Korhaans in particular is probable due to the large numbers of them in the study area	These species will be present mainly in the grassland areas.	Low