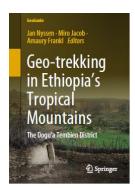
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PHOTOGRAPHS



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Birds of forests and open woodlands in the highlands of Dogu'a Tembien

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PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTO 20.1 Amne Aregawi Minta church forest (2002). The vegetation in this forest is secondary, degraded dry Afromontane forest with wild olive *Olea europaea*, *Acacia etbaica* and a number of other species such as *Acokanthera schimperi* and *Combretum collinum*. See Photo 16.4 for a view from the limestone ridge.

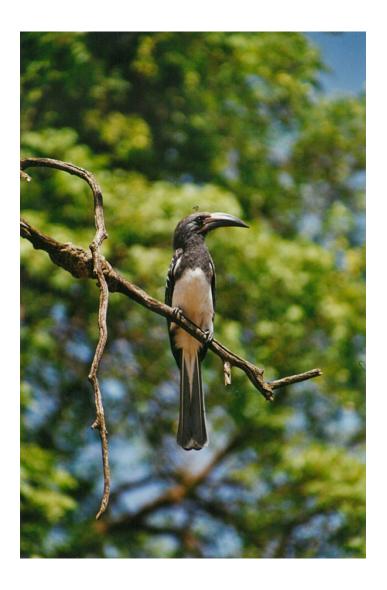


PHOTO 20.2 Hemprich's Hornbill (L 60 cm) is an endemic species of NE Africa and occurs in dry, rocky habitats with scattered trees but also in dry forests, open woodlands and gardens (2001)



PHOTO 20.3 Abyssinian Roller (L 29 cm) is a bird of dry forest and open woodlands. This juvenile lacks 10 cm long tail streamers and has a paler throat than adults (2004)



PHOTO 20.4 Yellow-breasted Barbet (L 15 cm) is a Sahel species of dry open woodland (2006)



PHOTO 20.5 Hoopoe (L 30 cm) is a species of open woodland and short grassland where it uses its curved bill to probe into the soil to catch prey. The crest can be fanned (2006)

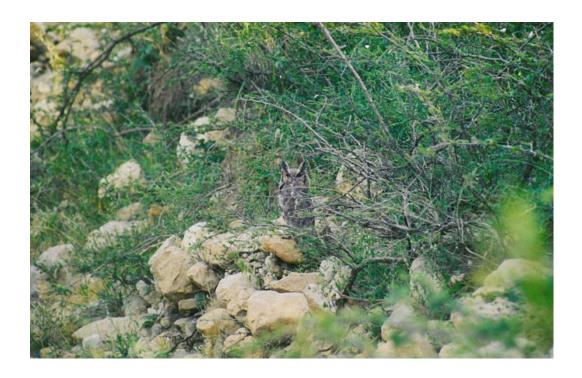


PHOTO 20.6 Greyish Eagle-Owl (L 50 cm) prefers rocky ravines and dry open woodland such as this wooded gully through the Mheni exclosure (2003)



PHOTO 20.7 Abyssinian (Montane) Nightjar (L 25 cm) prefers rocky woodlands and forest edges. White patch in outer tail is more narrow and extensive than in Sombre (Dusky) Nightjar that occupies lower savannas. Nightjars were recorded on exactly the same spots in church forests and exclosures for several years (2003)



PHOTO 20.8 Blue-breasted Bee-eater (L 20 cm) occurs in dry montane forest edges, open woodland and exclosures, often in pairs or small groups (2002)



PHOTO 20.9 Male Pin-tailed Whydah (L 12 cm excluding tail streamers) in breeding plumage. The eclipse (non-breeding) plumage is similar to the normal plumage of the female (2006)



PHOTO 20.10 A male Namaqua Dove (L 25 cm) flashes its wings to defend its nest in a *Euclea* shrub in the exclosure of Mheni. The female incubates at night and in the early morning (2003)