

**INDIGENOUS TREES SUITABLE FOR PLANTING ON DAINFERN**

<b>Nat. no</b>	<b>Botanical Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Evergreen or Deciduous</b>	<b>Bird Attracting</b>
162	Acacia caffra	Common hook thorn	Deciduous	Yes
172	Acacia Karoo	Sweet thorn	Deciduous	Yes
183	Acacia robusta	Splendid acacia	Deciduous	Yes
636	Buddleja saligna	False olive	Evergreen	No
637	Buddleja salvifolia	Sagewood	Evergreen	No
39	Celtis Africana	White stinkwood	Deciduous	Yes
536	Combretum erythrophyllum	River bushwillow	Deciduous	Yes
563	Cussonia paniculata	Transvaal cabbage tree	Deciduous	No
468	Dombeya pulchra	Silver dombeya	Deciduous	Yes
471	Dombeya rotundifolia	Wild pear	Deciduous	Yes
657	Ehretia rigida	Puzzle bush	Deciduous	No
542	Euclea crispa	Blue guarri	Evergreen	No
145	Leucosidea sericea	Ouhout	Evergreen	Yes
403	Maytenus undata	Koko tree	Evergreen	No
215	Peltophorum africanum	Weeping wattle	Deciduous	Yes
433	Pappea capensis	Jacket plum	Evergreen	Yes
452	Rhamnus prinoides	Dogwood	Evergreen	Yes
389	Rhus undulate	Kuni bush	Deciduous	Yes
380	Rhus chirindensis	Red currant tree	Evergreen	Yes
386	Rhus lancea	Karee	Evergreen	Yes
387	Rhus leptodictya	Mountain karee	Evergreen	Yes
392	Rhus pyroides	Common taaibos	Evergreen	Yes
36	Salix mucronata	Safsaf willow	Evergreen	Yes
557	Syzigium guineense	Woodland waterberry	Evergreen	Yes
503	Trimeria grandiflora	Mulberry - leaf trimeria	Deciduous	No
447	Ziziphus mucronata	Buffalo thorn	Deciduous	Yes

## HOW TO RECOGNIZE BIRDS

- **Overall proportions:** Estimated size and proportions relative to common birds as per the grid.
- **Bills:** The shape and length of the bill are clues to its feeding habits and identity. Seed eaters have thick stubby beaks while those of insect eaters are usually thin, sharp and pointed.
- **Legs:** Waders generally have long legs whereas those of ducks and geese are short. Leg coloration is also important in identification.
- **Wings and tails:** The open wing and tail shapes can assist in pin-pointing the species.
- **Crests:** Head crests in many species can be raised or lowered at will. If time allows, watch the bird for at least a few minutes.
- **Facial patterns:** Chin colour, cheek patches and eye markings are important to take note of.
- **Eyes:** Eyebrows, as well as rings around the eye and eye coloration are important diagnostic features.
- **Breast spots:** Some birds have a barred breast pattern while others have spots and longitudinal stripes.
- **Caps and crowns:** These are very distinctive and helpful in sorting out some of the plovers and woodpeckers.
- **Rump patches:** These are particularly noticeable when birds fly up and away from you. Take note of coloration and distinctive markings.
- **Tail marks:** Take note of patterns such as bars and stripes, especially those displayed by the hawks.
- **Wing patterns:** Many dull or evenly coloured birds will disclose their identity when they stretch their wings or fly off.
- **Wing bars:** A dull coloured species will often display a distinct or colourful wing bar.
- **Walking habits:** Birds move in various ways. Wagtails walk, sparrows hop and thrushes run.
- **Flying habits:** Kites hover, francolin dash for short distances, kingfishers fly with rapid wing beats near to the water and straight as an arrow and flycatchers do complicated aerial acrobatics.
- **Sound and calls:** The calls or sounds may assist in identification.

### Suggested Literature

- Roberts Birds of South Africa
- Newman's Birds of Southern Africa.