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**A. Questions regarding registration, ADU ( Animal Demography Unit)  
Observer Numbers and password to enter count information online**

**1. How do I find out how to participate in CAR counts?**

Please email [car@adu.org.za](mailto:car@adu.org.za) indicating which area you live in and your contact details, so we can send you the contact details of the nearest local Precinct Organiser. It is best to first accompany an existing route leader on a count to become familiar with the method of counting a route etc. described in Information Sheet Nos. 1 and 4. Please also refer to the CAR Home page for background information about the project and Section B below regarding counting a route.

**2. What is an ADU Observer No. and why do I require one to register for CAR?**

Every regular participant in a project run by the Animal Demography Unit (ADU) requires an ADU No. so that the information that you collect and submit can be traced back to you should there be any queries in future. We maintain an Address

Book with your ADU No. and contact details which you are able to edit should they require updating (See 7 below to edit details).

Most importantly for any major publications that results from the information that you have collected we require your ADU No. so that we can acknowledge all those citizen scientists that have collected the data.

If you have taken part in CAR counts before you may already have an ADU No. that you didn't know about, please refer to 4. below.

### **3. How do I get an ADU Observer No. to register for CAR?**

- a) Go to the CAR webpage by clicking on <http://car.adu.org.za> or go to the ADU website <http://adu.org.za> and click on CAR in the left hand menu.
- b) Click on 'Register' in the left hand menu.
- c) Type in your email and click on 'Next'.
- d) If your email is not registered with the ADU then you will need to complete the form and click on 'Register me'.
- e) Your registration will then be processed as soon as possible and you will be notified of your ADU number.
- f) Once you receive an email welcoming you to the ADU, you will need to activate your password by clicking on the password confirmation link in the email. Then you will be able to login to MyBirdPatch to submit your CAR data using your email address and password (your ADU No. is usually filled in automatically).
- g) **Note:** these login details can be used for other ADU projects.

### **4. I have forgotten my ADU No, how do I find out what it is?**

- a) Try going to MyBirdPatch <http://mybirdpatch.adu.org.za> and enter your email address, if it is on our system then your ADU No. will be automatically filled in in the appropriate field.
- b) If you have participated in a count recently then check in the tables in the Newsletter for that count. The ADU Nos are listed in the same order as the names in the tables. Go to the CAR webpage <http://car.adu.org.za> and click on Newsletters in the left hand menu, then click on the Newsletter listed under pdf format.
- c) Or check with your Precinct Organiser, or email [info@adu.org.za](mailto:info@adu.org.za) or [car@adu.org.za](mailto:car@adu.org.za)

### **5. How do I apply for a password to submit CAR data or any other ADU data if I already have an ADU No.?**

- a) Go to the CAR webpage <http://car.adu.org.za> and click on "Apply for password" in the left hand menu.

- b) Type in your email address and ADU number and then choose a password. (If you have forgotten your ADU number then check in the tables for your CAR route in a CAR Newsletter, or email [car@adu.org.za](mailto:car@adu.org.za) with your name and contact details)
- c) Click on 'Send'.
- d) An email will be sent to you with a password confirmation link. Click on this link to activate your password.

**6. I have an existing ADU No. and password, but can't login to MyBirdPatch to capture my CAR data?**

Has your email address changed and you haven't let us know about your new email address? Remember that you are recognised by your email address matching the one we have on our ADU profile as a security precaution so that not just anyone can enter data online. Please email [car@adu.org.za](mailto:car@adu.org.za) or [info@adu.org.za](mailto:info@adu.org.za) requesting that your email address be updated on our ADU Address Book and also that you are ticked as a current active CAR participant on your ADU profile. If you are not ticked for CAR, then the security system will also not let you in to MyBirdPatch.

## **B. Questions regarding counting a CAR route**

**1. Can I just count any route?**

No, it is not possible to count any route for the CAR project, as fixed routes have been set up around the country to monitor the big birds on farm lands that are threatened mainly through loss of habitat. Clusters of fixed routes have been set up following the guidelines given in Information Sheet No. 2. The CAR counts for each cluster of routes (precinct) are coordinated by a local Precinct Organiser. In order to take part in a count please email [car@adu.org.za](mailto:car@adu.org.za) with your contact details so that we can put you in touch with the local Precinct Organiser. The local Precinct Organiser will arrange for you to join an existing team on a route so that you become familiar with the method used in counting a CAR route. Information is being gathered on a large scale with close to 19 000 km being covered twice a year, mainly within seven provinces.

**2. What method is used to count a CAR route?**

A standardised method is used to count the birds along a CAR route. This means that all the routes are counted in the same way so that comparisons can be made between routes from year to year and also from different regions. Observers travel at 50 km per hour or less, and scan the landscape from the moving vehicle. If birds are spotted, observers stop briefly to count and record them. In addition, every 2 km

the observers stop, get out of the vehicle and scan the area carefully with binoculars. The method and recording of count information is described in more detail in Information Sheet Nos. 1 and 4. Go to the ADU home page <http://adu.org.za> and click on CAR in the left hand menu, this will take you to the CAR Home page. Click on Information Sheets in the left hand menu and then select the appropriate Sheet, Information Sheet Nos. 1 and 4 are available in English and Afrikaans.

### 3. What species are counted on CAR routes?

#### a) Bird species

All the large terrestrial birds are counted on CAR routes, as well as five raptor species and three crow species throughout the country. The species names and abbreviations appear at the foot of the CAR roadcount form. Go to the ADU home page <http://adu.org.za> and click on CAR in the left hand menu, this will take you to the CAR Home page. Click on Forms in the left hand menu and select the Roadcount Form in English or Afrikaans.

In areas where the large bustards occur please refer to information Sheet No. 3 for tips in distinguishing between these three species. This is particularly important in areas where the similar sized Ludwig's and Denham's Bustard occur i.e. where their distribution overlaps.

In addition, in KwaZulu-Natal the following game birds are counted using the following abbreviations:

**HG** for Helmeted Guineafowl, **CF** for Crested Francolin, **CQK** for Coqui Francolin, **SS** for Swainson's Spurfowl, **NS** for Natal Spurfowl, **RNS** for Red-necked Spurfowl, **RWF** for Red-winged Francolin, **GWF** for Grey-winged Francolin and **SHF** for Shelley's Francolin.

In Mpumalanga and Gauteng the Helmeted Guineafowl (**HG**) is also counted.

In all provinces "activity" is collected for all three crane species (Blue, Crowned and Wattled Cranes), the three large bustards ( Kori, Denham's and Ludwig's Bustards) and the raptor and crow species.

In the Western Cape "activity" is captured to add to the information collected for the declining Southern Black Korhaan.

#### b) Mammal species

A few mammal species are counted while scanning for CAR birds and recorded in the same way as for bird species.

In KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga and Eastern Cape the small antelope, Oribi, is recorded on CAR routes using the abbreviation **OR**. This species is counted due to concern about this threatened antelope at the request of Endangered Wildlife Trust's Threatened Grassland Species Programme.

In the Western Cape alone three small antelope species are counted to assess their numbers for CapeNature. These species are Cape Grysbok (**CG**), Steenbok (**SN**) and Vaal Rhebok (VR).

The results for mammal species are captured under a separate Mammal tab to the left of the Bird tab on the CAR data capture card for your route on MyBirdPatch.

#### **4. What information do I collect other than counting the number of birds or mammals?**

Refer to Information Sheet Nos 1 and 4 (click on Information Sheets in left hand menu of CAR webpage <http://car.adu.org.za> ). Find the roadcount forms by clicking on Forms in the left hand menu, or click on Roadcount Form <http://www.adu.org.za/docs/carforme.pdf> for the English form and .

It is important to note whether the bird is adult, juvenile or chick (guidelines to distinguishing age class are in Information Sheet No. 1), type of habitat (descriptions of habitat categories are in Information Sheet No. 4), whether there is any relevant feature nearby, as well as side of road. It is not essential to fill in Relevant feature nearby, only if there is a feature that may have attracted the bird or if a bird is in agricultural land, but close to veld or vice versa. The abbreviations and most common possible options are listed at the foot of the Roadcount Form for easy reference. But if possible also check the drop down boxes on a card on the MyBirdPatch data capture system.

Activity only needs to be recorded for the three cranes, three large bustards, Southern Black Korhaan, raptors and crows (refer to Information Sheet No. 4 for activity categories).

For the mammals please note numbers, adult or juvenile, habitat category, relevant feature nearby if applies and side of road.

#### **5. What do I record for Habitat?**

- a) The habitat categories are all described in Information Sheet No. 4, please read these carefully and record using the abbreviations at the foot of the

roadcount form. Please note that the crops category is divided into four sub-categories in order to collect more precise information about crops. These sub-categories are clearly defined in Information Sheet No. 4.

- b) For indigenous veld e.g. grass in Grassland Biome or fynbos or renosterveld in Western Cape please record **“veld”**.
- c) Record the habitat for flying birds as “flying”, and where it is not possible to distinguish what type of habitat a bird is in because it is too far away then record the habitat as “unknown”. As has always been the case if a bird flies due to disturbance then the habitat it took off from should be recorded.
- d) From the winter count 2013 when five raptor and three crow species were included in CAR counts some additional Relevant feature nearby options were included. These options and details about recording habitat for these species when they are perched on a pole/pylon/wire.

## **6. What do I record for Relevant Feature nearby?**

This relevant feature should provide additional information about what may have attracted a bird to the habitat. Please see section 5 of Information Sheet No. 4 <http://www.adu.org.za/docs/carinfo4.pdf> if a bird is in veld/wetland and there is agricultural land nearby then there is the option "agric\_land" for Relevant feature nearby. But if the bird is already in an agricultural habitat like crops/fallow/pasture then it is not necessary to put “agric\_land” for Relevant feature nearby as the bird is already in agricultural land - it doesn't add any more information re habitat, or what may be attracting the bird. But if a bird is in agricultural habitat and there is veld nearby, then “veld” should be captured as Relevant feature nearby. See the list of options for relevant feature nearby by clicking on the drop down box on a route card on MyBirdPatch. It is not necessary to fill this column in for every sighting, only if a feature seems relevant. If the habitat that a bird is in is “veld”, you don't need to put “veld” for Relevant feature nearby.

From the winter count 2013 when five raptor and three crow species were included in CAR counts some additional Relevant feature nearby options have been included. Below are details about recording habitat for these species when they are perched on a pole/pylon/wire.

## **7. When are CAR routes counted?**

CAR counts take place on the last Saturday of January (summer count) and the last Saturday of July (winter count). As these species have large ranges and can fly long distances it is important that all routes are counted on the same day to avoid double-counting. So every attempt should be made to count your route on the set date. If this is not possible and nobody else familiar with your route can count your route on the correct date, then count it as soon after the set date as possible. It is better to have data from a later date than not at all. (If your count was late, then please make a note under the Notes tab)

#### **8. What time do I start counting my CAR route?**

CAR counts should start an hour to two hours after sunrise, so that the cranes have time to move from their roosts to feeding areas. Closer to an hour after sunrise is preferable, as birds are more active in the morning and visibility can deteriorate in the middle of the day in summer due to heat haze.

#### **9. What information is available for my CAR route?**

There should be a Route Description Form and a 1:250 000 route map available from your Precinct Organiser or [car@adu.org.za](mailto:car@adu.org.za) for your route. The start and end of the route should be clearly marked, as it is most important that CAR routes are always counted in the same direction. All CAR routes are captured on a GIS system so that the CAR data can be geo-referenced for Environmental Impact Assessments and other data requests.

Do get in touch with the person who counted your route previously for any tips about finding the right directions for the route, as often minor roads do not have signposts at intersections. If you have time it is best to recce a route that you are counting for the first time. Precinct Organisers can contact the ADU ([car@adu.org.za](mailto:car@adu.org.za)) for backup copies of route description forms and CAR route maps.

#### **10. Where do I record details about any changes on my route?**

It is important to record any changes in agricultural practices or other changes on your route, please write any details about these changes in the Notes section of the roadcount form and online. If it is a significant change please download the Route Description Form under Forms in the left hand menu of the CAR Home page and fill this in and send a copy to your Precinct Organiser and [car@adu.org.za](mailto:car@adu.org.za).

#### **11. If I have a detour/backtrack how do I adjust the km for my route?**

If you have a detour on your route please read the section **Extra left-hand shaded column and km readings** in **Information Sheet No. 1**

<http://www.adu.org.za/docs/carinfo1e.pdf> It is vital that you record the km at the start and end of any detour and adjust your km following a detour, so that the correct km reading for each sighting is captured i.e. subtract the length of the detour from each km sighting after the detour as in the example in Info Sheet No. 1. GPS co-ordinates can then be calculated for each sighting. This is invaluable information for Environmental Impact Assessments for the routing of power lines and roads and developments such as wind and solar farms.

#### **12. What do I do with my count once I have completed it?**

Please first check that all the required information is filled in. If you are on the internet then please capture your count online. For guidelines to capturing your count please see Section C below. Please always keep a copy of your count in a safe place, most participants keep a file of their CAR information. Please send a copy of your roadcount form to your Precinct Organiser.

#### **13. Where do I report a colour-ringed bird or a recovered ring from a dead bird?**

It is most important to record the sequence of the colour rings from top to bottom (e.g. red over blue) in the section provided as well as the km. Note: the right and left legs of the bird are decided as if you were the bird. Capture the information under the Notes tab online. It is very helpful if you can take a photograph as well. Please also report these details to SAFRING at the ADU, [safring@adu.org.za](mailto:safring@adu.org.za)

#### **14. Where do I report a dead bird?**

For power line related deaths (electrocutions and collisions) please contact Constant Hoogstad (Eskom-EWT Strategic Partnership Project Manager): 011 372 3600/0860 111 535 or 082 334 4176 (after hours) or [constanth@ewt.org.za](mailto:constanth@ewt.org.za)

For suspected poisonings please contact Zelda Hudson: 011 372 3600 or [zeldah@ewt.org.za](mailto:zeldah@ewt.org.za)

### **C. Questions regarding entering count information online**

## 1. Capturing your count online

N.B. You will need an ADU Number, password and email address to enter your count information online. See Section A for details about registering for CAR and obtaining an ADU No. and password. The data capture forms/cards are on the CAR section of the MyBirdPatch webpage – to find MyBirdPatch login and find the data capture forms/cards please follow the guidelines below.

### a) Finding MyBirdPatch

Go to the ADU Home page <http://adu.org.za> and bookmark this page if you haven't already, this means save it as a favourite of yours so that you can come back to it easily. Click on MyBirdPatch in the left hand menu.

### b) Logging into MyBirdPatch

Enter your email address and password in the login section at the top right corner of the MyBirdPatch Home page <http://mybirdpatch.org.za> (your ADU number will automatically be filled in). Click on login and the CAR tab will appear on the dark grey banner. If your ADU No. does not automatically appear when you enter your email address then the email address you entered is not being recognized by our Address Book. Please email [car@adu.org.za](mailto:car@adu.org.za) so that your email address can be updated on our system. If your ADU No. appeared but login failed after entering your password – your password may be incorrect or you may not have activated your password if you applied for it recently. Refer to point 5 in Section A above to re-apply for a password.

### c) Finding the data capture form/card

Click on the CAR tab on the dark grey banner, this will take you to a page headed **Manage your CAR submissions**. Click on the pink **Add new card** button on the right hand side. On the page headed **Add a new CAR survey to the system** select your route number from the drop down box that appears when you click on the arrow. Remember to **edit the Survey date** to the correct date that you did your count on, as the computer automatically enters current date. Then continue following the **online instructions**. It does help to print out these instructions, as they disappear once you have filled in the route information down the left hand side and clicked on Save (to print you can right click on the page and select Print). The species information section should then appear. The **number of observers includes the route leader**.

### d) Species information section doesn't appear after clicking on Save?

This may be because of i) below or your browser, in which case try ii):

i) If there was a problem with the information that you entered e.g. km too long - then a message appears in **red writing at the top of the instructions**. If you are sure the km are correct then you can tick the box that appears just below the km and click on "Save" again.

ii) If there is no red message then click on the CAR tab again, find your route listed under “Cards pending submission”, click on the date and your data capture card will appear! (Some browsers operate differently and don’t take you straight to the bird capture side of the page after clicking on Save, but clicking on the CAR tab will enable you to open your card again with the bird capture side available).

#### e) Checking for mistakes and editing

Please do check that you have entered everything correctly! Check each line as it appears below after clicking on “Add a species”. It also really helps to print out the form once complete and check it against your original roadcount form. There is also a **table of species totals beneath the species information** to assist in checking for errors.

You can edit any mistakes while capturing, or later by logging into MyBirdPatch again, as described in a) and b) above, clicking on the CAR tab and finding your route under “Cards pending submission” and then clicking on the date to open the card. Edit and check it again. Remember to click on Save if you change anything on the left hand side. If you have made a mistake in capturing the bird or mammal species information you will need to re-capture the whole line and then delete the incorrect line using the red delete button, marked with a cross, at the beginning of that line.

If you find your card has already been submitted by your Precinct Organiser then please contact us at the ADU by emailing [car@adu.org.za](mailto:car@adu.org.za) so that the error can be corrected. Please put “data error” in the subject line.

#### f) Completing your data capture

Once you are sure all is correct click on Done! This should take you to the **Manage your CAR submissions page**, but for some browsers this doesn’t happen in which case click on the CAR tab to take you there and check that your count is safely under **Cards pending submission**. Then you really are done, but please send a copy of your original roadcount form to your Precinct Organiser!

**N.B.** If you are interrupted while capturing, as long as you have clicked on the “Save” after entering the count information you will be able to return to this count later by clicking on CAR on the grey banner and finding it under “Cards pending submission”. (The species information is automatically saved as you enter it!)

If everything is not working as it should, then just save and come back to it another time, as occasionally there may be server or network problems.

## 2. Frustration levels rising!

If you are having problems with the data capture don’t hesitate to email Michael Brooks at [Michael.Brooks@uct.ac.za](mailto:Michael.Brooks@uct.ac.za) or phone him on 021-6504751. Your Precinct Organiser may be able to help once you have logged in successfully, but for login problems Michael

would be best. Online capture can have its challenges and it is best to ask for help **before** frustration levels rise!

#### **D. If I don't have a computer can I still participate in CAR?**

Yes, you can certainly still participate in CAR if you don't have a computer. It is your birding skills that are most important and your willingness to count your route regularly. There are some experienced participants who have offered to capture counts on behalf of those who are not online. Please always send your roadcount form (always keeping a copy yourself!) to your Precinct Organiser, who may have time to capture it, or otherwise will send it to a volunteer data capturer. If your route is the only one in your area please post your count to CAR project, Animal Demography Unit, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7701 or fax it to 021 6503301 marked Attention: ADU- CAR project.

#### **E. Details about counting the six raptor and three crow species**

There is increasing concern about the declines in raptors and also the increase in Crows (Corvids). We have therefore included those species that are easily seen from the road while doing a CAR count as they are often on poles alongside the road or flying relatively low searching for food. Please count these species in the same way as the usual CAR species, with regular stops every 2 km to get out and scan for all relevant birds and also very brief stops inbetween to record any relevant bird you spot while driving slowly.

**The names of raptor and crow species and abbreviations are at the foot of the updated CAR 16 roadcount form.** As B is already used for bustards, C for crane species and K for korhaans we are using BZ for buzzard, KT for Kite and CW for crow.

##### **1. Recording Habitat and Relevant feature nearby for raptors and crows**

For raptors or crows on poles/pylons/wires (or the rare occasion when a usual CAR bird is on a pole) please put the most dominant habitat category near the pole, usually the agricultural habitat e.g. crops/stubble/pasture etc under the Habitat column and then under Relevant Feature nearby record **"on pole"**, or **"on pylon"**, or **"on wire"** if that is the case and then under Activity put **"perched"**. We will use "on pole" for all types of poles – telephone poles, vineyard poles, fence poles etc. and "on wire" for all types of wires – telephone, fence, electrical wires. If a raptor is perched on something not mentioned under Relevant feature nearby, don't worry just fill in the dominant habitat category for Habitat and "perched" for Activity. Poles are often between the agricultural habitat and road verge, which may make recording Habitat tricky. If it is difficult to tell which is the most dominant habitat then record the agricultural habitat, unless of course the raptor is actively hunting in the roadside verge then use the existing option **"other-road/verge"** for Habitat.

There are three additional options to Relevant feature nearby: “**roadkill**”, “**carcass**” and “**rocky outcrop**”. These birds are often attracted by a roadkill. Larger rocky outcrops or piles of boulders provide shelter for snakes, small mammals/rodents, lizards etc. and therefore can be attractive to a number of species.

## 2. Recording Activity for raptors and crows

For raptors and crows please record their **activity** and note that there are two additional activities “**perched**” and “**hunting**” (i.e. actively searching for food). Please decide whether a bird is flying and actively searching for food i.e. hunting in which case record the Habitat that it is searching in and for Activity put “hunting” or if it is just flying from one place to another, then put both Habitat and Activity as “flying”.

## 3. Tips for distinguishing between Buzzards

The juvenile Jackal Buzzard can “easily be mistaken for the Steppe Buzzard, but has larger, broader wings and a pale unbarred undertail.” (Sasol). The juvenile Jackal Buzzards “are larger and more heavily built, with stronger bills, broad rufous tails and much broader wings”. The “smaller Steppe Buzzard has longer, narrower wings”. (Roberts Birds).

## 4. Tips for distinguishing between Crows

The White-necked Raven has a heavy curved beak with a white tip and the **white collar is around the back of the neck only**. “In flight and from a distance it may be distinguished from Cape and Pied Crows by its much broader wings, larger, heavier head and short, broad tail” (Sasol).

The Pied Crow has a **complete white collar and white lower chest and belly**. “From a distance it may be distinguished from White-necked Raven by its longer tail, smaller head and white breast (Sasol).

The Cape (Black) Crow is **uniformly black** with a long, fairly slender, slightly de-curved bill. Remember that the House Crow is not being counted, this crow is the smallest and has a grey body with glossy black head, wings and tail and is not indigenous.

As Sylvia Ledgard, an experienced CAR observer pointed out, it is important that the route leader ensures that focus on the main CAR objectives is not lost. “It is very easy for people to get diverted when it comes to raptors and spend too much time stopping and debating the ID of a distant flying raptor, or even one perched for that matter.” It is important to keep the focus on those species selected for CAR counts.

## F. What happens to all the information gathered on CAR counts?

Fifteen of the bird species monitored by CAR are threatened Red Data species. The long term information about population numbers collected in a standardised way is

most useful in assessing whether the status of these threatened species is improving or declining. CAR data has been requested and sent to those conducting re-assessments of Red Data status or those organisations involved in the conservation of these species (e.g. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Endangered Wildlife Trust's (EWT) African Crane Conservation Programme, BirdLife South Africa and BirdLife International).

As large terrestrial birds are vulnerable to power line collisions or loss of habitat through developments like roads, railway lines or wind farms the CAR information is also requested for Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) prior to these developments. Changes in habitat through changes in crop agriculture or increases in human population densities also affect these species, so monitoring habitat use and recording changes on routes is also important.

Oribi, a threatened small antelope, is monitored for EWT's Threatened Grassland Species Programme as small mammals are easily visible while scanning for CAR birds. The inclusion of the three small antelope in the Western Cape has recently been requested by CapeNature to provide information regarding the setting of hunting regulations.

All the information gathered on CAR counts is therefore captured, checked and curated in a database. Every six months a Newsletter is produced with summary tables of the results that are sent to all participants and interested organisations, as well as those who support CAR. Participants then do an additional check that the captured information is correct. These Newsletters are available by clicking on Newsletters in the left hand menu of the CAR webpage <http://car.adu.org.za> and scrolling down. The original Word documents are in CAR\CIRCULAR folder

Draft data summaries about habitat use and mean density per precinct are available online. Click on **Data summaries** in the left hand menu of the CAR webpage and then first select the type of summary, then select the species and if necessary precinct (cluster of routes in area). Each time you require a new summary you need to go back to select type of summary. The precincts are those described in the eight year CAR report, obviously with new routes or precincts included. However, you will note that the Overberg routes have been divided into three regions: OW (routes west of Breede River), OE (routes east of Breede River) and OP (routes on Agulhas Plain).

Unfortunately the draft data summaries for summer and winter distributions superimposed, as well as the distribution maps for density (in birds per 100km) for winter and summer are currently not available, but I hope they will be soon.

For any data requests please email [car@adu.org.za](mailto:car@adu.org.za) or [info@adu.org.za](mailto:info@adu.org.za)

## **G. Where can I request geo-referenced CAR data**

As the CAR routes are on GIS it is possible to request geo-referenced data due to programming developed by René Navarro. This data is most useful for Environmental Impact Assessments and recently there have been many requests for this data for wind farm proposals in particular. Please email [car@adu.org.za](mailto:car@adu.org.za) for data requests with data request in the subject line.

## **H. Where can I download the booklet for farmer's?**

A 40 page booklet *Farming for the future: farming sustainably with nature* or *Boer vir die toekoms: boer volhoubaar met die natuur* is available online in a high and low resolution. From the ADU Home page <http://adu.org.za> click on Conservation resources in the left hand menu (near the end of the list), then find the booklet which is available in English and Afrikaans.

This booklet was produced following consultation and workshops with farmers in the Overberg and Swartland regions and through funding from the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, South African National Biodiversity Institute, LandCare Services, McDowell Trust and JAH Environmental Consultancy.

The booklet was written mainly for farmers and conservancies giving guidelines to conserving biodiversity on farms as 80% of our country is farmland.

The text is divided into three sections: (1) twelve points of general advice on conservation-friendly land management, which we call the "Desirable Dozen", (2), species accounts for eight species of large terrestrial birds, giving interesting information about each species and specific tips on how to manage for their benefit (statistical information for each species is taken from the results of the Coordinated Avifaunal Roadcounts [CAR] project), and (3) a list of contacts and references that will be useful for more information and for assistance with wildlife management.

