

ITINERARY
KENYA SAFARI SPECTACULAR
June 2-26, 2017



Guineafowl are endemic to Africa, and these Vulturine Guineafowl are the largest of the three guineafowl species we might see in Kenya. These were seen at Samburu on a recent Field Guides tour. Photo by participant Randy Siebert.

We include here information for those interested in the 2017 Field Guides *Kenya Safari Spectacular* tour:

- a general introduction to the tour
- a description of the birding areas to be visited on the tour
- an abbreviated daily itinerary with some indication of the nature of each day's birding outings

Those who register for the tour will be sent this additional material:

- an annotated list of birds recorded on a previous year's Field Guides trip, with comments by guide(s) on notable species or sightings (may be downloaded from our web site)
- a detailed information bulletin with important logistical information and answers to questions regarding accommodations, air arrangements, clothing, currency, customs and immigration, documents, health precautions, and personal items
- a reference list
- a Field Guides checklist for preparing for and keeping track of the birds we see on the tour
- after the conclusion of the tour, a list of birds seen on the tour

East Africa is one of the wonders of the world. Not only are the diversity and abundance of large mammals legendary, but the birding is some of the world's richest. More than a thousand species of birds have been recorded in Kenya, and more species have been actually seen in one day here (330) than anywhere else on Earth. This ambitious itinerary is fast-paced and includes several exciting areas not covered by most introductory birding tours of Kenya: the Tugen Hills (with Black-fronted Bushshrike, White-tailed Crested-Flycatcher, and African Hill-Babbler), the Kongelai Escarpment

(Eastern Plantain-Eater and White Helmetshrike), Saiwa Swamp (Gray-winged Robin-Chat, Black-throated Wattle-eye and Mountain Illadopsis), the Madende area of extreme western Kenya (Rock Pratincole, Copper Sunbird, and Bar-breasted Firefinch) and the coast at Malindi (Crab Plovers at Mida Creek and the most endangered avifauna in Kenya at Soko Forest).



The Kori Bustard is one of the world's largest flying birds. These impressive ground-dwelling birds are found in open habitats such as the Masai Mara. Photo by guide Terry Stevenson.

In twenty-two days in the field, we can sample a very impressive diversity of habitats, many of them comprising spectacular scenery. Our route will take us on a grand loop from Nairobi north through the Central Highlands to Samburuland, west into the Rift Valley, northwest to Kitale and the Kongelai Escarpment, and south to Kakamega Forest and Lake Victoria, back across the Rift, and then to the Mara in the southwest, and finally to the coast. It's a real treat to watch dazzling Tacazze Sunbirds feeding on flowering Bottlebrush while the sunlight dances on Mt. Kenya in the background...or to look out at dawn over Lake Nakuru, speckled with pink flamingos and surrounded by tall acacia woodland. The Great Rift Valley, with its dramatic cliffs and sparkling lakes, is the longest exposed rift valley on Earth, stretching from Lebanon to Mozambique and at its narrowest here in Kenya. We'll walk in the woods at the base of the lofty cliffs above Lake Baringo to view such specialties as Hemprich's and Jackson's hornbills, Mocking Cliff-Chat, and the gregarious Bristle-crowned Starling. From tiny wattle-eyes and fanciful flufftails in the rainforest at Kakamega to White-crested Turacos and Double-toothed Barbets along the Kongelai Escarpment; from the statuesque Goliath Heron on the shores of Lake Baringo to the unique Crab Plover along the pristine coast at Malindi; from watering sandgrouse and duetting scimitar-bills to mousebirds,

bee-eaters, and insectivorous woodland kingfishers, Kenya offers a fantastic array of bird life very different from our own.

But mammals will not be forgotten, for the mammalian spectacle in East Africa is unsurpassed. The many splendid views of large mammals will constitute a highlight of the tour, even for safari veterans, and we'll try to see as many species as possible. It takes repeated visits to actually observe such fascinating behavior as a Cheetah taking a Thomson's Gazelle, a pride of Lionesses stalking and taking a buffalo, or a Caracal drinking at a forest pool, but we've seen all these on previous tours. This safari has a good chance of producing such scarcities as De Brazza Monkey, and Sitatunga, in addition to some of the lesser-known, nocturnal mammals like Marsh and White-tailed mongooses on the prowl. During the course of the tour we'll spend considerable time watching and photographing mammals in some of Kenya's finest reserves.

As veterans know, the joys of traveling in Kenya are many. The people are friendly, the climate is delightful, and tourist facilities are excellent. Transportation for our safari will be primarily in a 4X4 Toyota Landcruiser especially adapted for wildlife viewing, with radio communication, roof hatches, and a fridge for carrying cold bottled drinking water. We will for the most part be staying in hotels and lodges that offer an amazing degree of comfort and convenience in some of the finest birding habitats in Kenya. We'll generally be out birding for most of the day, with mid-afternoon breaks in the hotter areas.

SPECIAL NOTE: The quality of your experience in Kenya will be greatly enhanced by the fact that this safari is strictly limited to **just six participants** traveling together with **Terry Stevenson** and his driver/guide. This allows each participant to have a window (no one sits in a middle seat), and there will only be one vehicle. (The roads in Kenya can be very dusty, so often the second vehicle drives in a cloud of dust.)

In order to visit several remote areas that other tours do not go to, this tour is by necessity quite a few days longer than what many visitors undertake. As such, it is more expensive than the more "typical" shorter tours; however, it does give us a greater opportunity to see a longer list of both birds and mammals, and on a "birds per day" basis, it is an

excellent value. In addition, we have now modified the itinerary and will **fly from Nairobi to Masai Mara and then from Masai Mara direct to the coast** - cutting out more than three days of long drives, which has left many visitors uncomfortable, tired, and worst of all desperately short of time in some fabulous birding areas. We will also be staying in one of Masai Mara's most famous tented camps—from the comfort of Kichwa Tembo we'll enjoy the Mara spectacle with the ambiance of a bygone era. These enhancements will, of course, increase the tour price; but we consider them to be money well spent and believe that they will set our tour apart from those offered by other companies.



About the Physical Requirements & Pace. We will spend much of our time in national parks and reserves where our birding will be primarily from our 4X4 Toyota Landcruiser. This means a lot of time in vehicles bouncing over some bad roads, but our limit of 6 participants insures that everyone will have a window seat for long drives and it's a real treat to be able to stand and view birds and wildlife without any glass barriers. You may want to consider dust protection for your camera equipment, etc.

We plan to start fairly early and will generally be out for most of the day, with mid-afternoon breaks in the hotter areas. We will have a number of box lunches in the field, often away from picnic tables. For just such occasions some participants find it worthwhile to carry a lightweight-folding stool (with an identifying marker); the opportunity to sit in comfort at lunch, amid a fabulous setting, can reduce fatigue substantially. Durable aluminum, three-legged stools are available through REI and other outdoor-gear stores.

Nocturnal activities are now generally restricted to the immediate area of the lodges—night-driving being no longer allowed in parks or reserves. However, some of our lodges are situated perfectly for nocturnal

observation of watering holes or mineral licks, and we plan to do some owling on the coast.

In addition to the vehicle-based birding and mammal viewing mentioned above, we will be making easy going walks in many areas. Typically these are for one to two hours of slow-paced walking on fairly flat terrain while watching for birds. However, at Baringo and in the Kakamega and Sokoke forests we will be out for perhaps five to six hours at a time (although we will probably not walk more than two to three miles in distance). For one of our days at Mt. Kenya we will drive to 10,000 feet and then walk around at this altitude (and maybe 500 feet higher) for a couple of hours; however, if you don't wish to do this, you can stay back and bird near the vehicle. The walk to the Sabaki River mouth (an afternoon at the coast) involves walking about two-and-a-half miles each way on a flat beach at sea level.

If you are uncertain about whether this tour is a good match for your abilities, please don't hesitate to contact our office; if they cannot directly answer your queries, they will put you in touch with Terry.

Itinerary for Kenya Safari Spectacular

Day 1, Fri, 2 Jun. Departure from home. KLM offers round trip service to Nairobi from Boston via Amsterdam and British Airways offers flights via London. Your tour manager will be happy to look for the best schedules from your home city, just let her know. If you're departing from the US, you'll probably have an overnight flight to either London or Amsterdam. Talk to your tour manager if you'd like to go early to break up the long, jetlag flight sequence.

Day 2, Sat, 3 Jun. Arrive London/Amsterdam; to Nairobi. Please ask the tour manager to make arrangements for your transfer from Nairobi Jomo Kenyatta International Airport to our hotel. After passing through immigration, collecting your baggage, and clearing customs, **look for the yellow A&K sign and their representative** who will be waiting

outside Arrivals to meet you. **Note: the ‘&’ symbol is very large and the name Abercrombie & Kent is small.** If for any reason you are not met, please take a taxi to our hotel where Terry or an A&K representative will contact you.

After your long flights (and depending on the time of day) you may well wish to take it easy; however, our hotel is situated overlooking Nairobi National Park, with the bar and dining area often giving great views of Hadada Ibis, Egyptian Goose, Marabou Stork, Black Kite, Augur Buzzard, Laughing and Red-eyed doves, Little Swift, Speckled Mousebird, Northern Fiscal, Northern Pied Babbler, Pied Crow, Common Bulbul, Abyssinian Thrush, Bronze and Variable sunbirds, African Pied Wagtail, Rock Martin, Baglafaecht and Speke’s weavers, Streaky Seedeater, and Bronze Mannikin. Night at Ole Sereni Hotel.



Golden-winged Sunbird.
 Photograph by participant Paul Thomas.

Day 3, Sun, 4 Jun. To Mt. Kenya. We’ll meet for breakfast at 6.30 a.m. and then take a picnic lunch and head north across the central highlands—passing through land that is primarily cultivated by the Kikuyu people. We’ll see their fields of maize, bananas, coffee, and pineapples and soon we’ll be near Thika where African Green-Pigeons and Spot-flanked Barbets sometimes flock to fruiting trees. Flowering shrubs can also be good for sunbirds here, but we’ll only make a short stop as so much awaits us at our lodge in the forest on Mt. Kenya’s southwest slope.

Arriving at the lodge shortly after lunch, we’ll head to the flat viewing rooftop and scan the splendid forest for pigeons, parrots, raptors, warblers, white-eyes, and tinkerbirds. Among the many montane possibilities are Augur Buzzard, Long-crested Eagle, Red-fronted Parrot, Hartlaub’s Turaco, Cinnamon-chested Bee-eater, Silvery-cheeked and Crowned hornbills, Tropical Boubou, Black-tailed Oriole, White-bellied Tit, Slender-billed Greenbul, four species of Apalis warblers, Hunter’s Cisticola, Gray-capped Warbler, Broad-ringed White-eye, White-eyed Slaty-Flycatcher, Dusky-brown Flycatcher, Rueppell’s Robin-Chat, Waller’s Starling, Eastern Double-collared Sunbird, Cape Wagtail, Yellow-crowned Canary, Spectacled Weaver, and Gray-headed Nigrita.

African Buffalo, Bushbuck, Defassa Waterbuck, and Egyptian Geese are attracted to the natural mineral lick and watering hole below, as are Rameron and Delegorgue’s pigeons. Watch, too, for Sykes’ Monkeys (which are common at the forest edge) and for the striking Eastern Black-and-white Colobus (Mantled Guereza), whose territorial vocalization is reminiscent of a nearby generator. Leopard and Verreaux’s Eagle-Owl sometimes emerge just at dusk. And a night overlooking the salt lick offers the opportunity to observe such shy forest mammals as Large-spotted Genet, Bushpig and Marsh Mongoose. Night at Mountain Lodge.

Day 4, Mon, 5 Jun. To Samburuland. After some early morning roof top viewing, we’ll have breakfast and then bird our way down the forested slopes seeking Scaly Francolin, African Emerald Cuckoo, Narina Trogon, White-headed Woodhoopoe, Mountain Yellow-Warbler, the shy Brown-backed Scrub-Robin, African Hill Babbler, Brown-capped Weaver, and Golden-winged Sunbird. Watch, too, for the scarce Crowned Hawk-Eagle, which feeds on monkeys and small antelopes within these montane forests. As we leave the forested area we swing north again, crossing the equator and then climbing through rolling wheat fields and pasture where we watch along the way for Black-winged Lapwing, Dusky Turtle Dove, Northern Anteater-Chat, and Red-collared Widowbird.

Then, suddenly, from 8000 feet on Mt. Kenya’s north flank, the land seems to fall away: thousands of feet below, and as far as the eye can see stretches the arid vastness of the Northern Frontier Province. We’ll quickly leave the Central Highlands behind as the road descends to 3700 feet, and we reach the plains at Isiolo. A short drive beyond (20 kms) lie the Buffalo Springs/Samburu Game Reserves, our destination for the next two nights. The combined reserves contain more than 100 square miles of rugged, arid terrain, dissected by a ten-mile stretch of intermittently flowing water, the Uaso Nyiro River. Dense vegetation fringes the river and shelters a terrific number of both birds and mammals that have been attracted to its life-giving water. Night at Samburu Lodge (or similar).

Day 5, Tue, 6 Jun. Samburu Game Reserve. The riverine oasis at Samburu is alive with birds. Riparian specialties include Northern Puffback, Northern Brownbul, African Bare-eyed Thrush, Black-bellied Sunbird, and Black-necked Weaver. Away from the river, near-desert conditions may prevail, and yet birds are surprisingly abundant. Typical bush species that are conspicuous here include Somali Ostrich, Crested Francolin, Pygmy Falcon, Buff-crested Bustard, Helmeted and Vulturine guineafowl, Black-faced Sandgrouse, Somali Courser, Mourning Collared-Dove, Ring-necked, and Namaqua doves, Red-bellied (African Orange-bellied) Parrot, White-bellied Go-away-bird, Blue-naped and White-headed mousebirds, Somali Bee-eater, Abyssinian Scimitarbill, Red-billed, Eastern Yellow-billed, and Von der Decken's hornbills, Nubian Woodpecker, Rosy-patched Bushshrike, White-rumped Shrike, Taita Fiscal, Pink-breasted Lark, Northern Crombec, Rufous Chatterer, Golden-breasted Starling, Hunter's and Kenya Violet-backed sunbirds, Donaldson-Smith's Sparrow-Weaver, and Black-capped Social-Weaver. Scarcer species we hope to find include Lichtenstein's and Chestnut-bellied sandgrouse, Somali Tit, Yellow-vented Eremomela, Magpie, Fischer's and Golden-breasted starlings, Shining Sunbird, and (if the rains were good) the beautiful Golden Pipit. Large raptors are diverse and conspicuous in the bush, including Eastern Chanting-Goshawk, the graceful Bateleur, and the massive Martial Eagle.

Special mammals of Samburu are the endangered Grevy's Zebra, Beisa Oryx, Reticulated Giraffe, Gerenuk, Cheetah, and Leopard. Also, we'll watch for parties of Eastern Dwarf Mongooses foraging among the ground squirrels. Night at Samburu Lodge (or similar).



*Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird. This small barbet is fairly common on our tour.
This individual was seen at Naro Moru.
Photograph by participant Randy Siebert.*

Day 6, Wed, 7 Jun. To Naro Moru. We'll have a chance to look for any species that we may still need in Samburu, and then we'll retrace our steps to Mt. Kenya, eating a picnic lunch along the way. Our destination, the Naro Moru River Lodge, is set in attractive gardens and riverine forest along the Naro Moru River. We expect to arrive there by mid-afternoon and we'll then walk the delightful grounds, hoping to see African Black Duck, Mountain Wagtail, and perhaps Giant Kingfisher. The flowering shrubs attract as many as eight species of sunbirds, White-browed Robin-Chats sing loudly from thickets, the beautiful African Paradise-Flycatcher is often present, as are Black-backed Puffback, Red-headed Weaver, and Red-billed Firefinch. We'll sleep tonight to the sound of Tree Hyrax outside our rooms at Naro Moru River Lodge.

Day 7, Thu, 8 Jun. Upper Mt. Kenya. Today we'll travel by 4X4 vehicle, hopefully giving us access to the higher slopes of Mt. Kenya. Road conditions permitting, we'll devote much of the day to birding these higher regions. If dry, it is possible to drive up to 10,000 feet within the Mt. Kenya National Park, from where one can continue along a trail by foot. As we slowly wander

through the *Hagenia* woodland, scattered here and there with blossoming lobelias, balsams, and red-hot poker flowers, the majestic Crowned Hawk-Eagle or rare African Cuckoo-Hawk could surprise us at any moment, but more likely will be some of the montane specialties like Jackson's Francolin, Alpine Swift, Moorland Chat, Abyssinian Ground-Thrush, Gray Cuckooshrike, Cinnamon Bracken-Warbler, Tacazze Sunbird, and Abyssinian Crimsonwing.

In the afternoon as we work our way down the mountain walking a broad road through *Podocarpus* forests, we'll have a chance to catch up on any birds we may have missed, and we'll undoubtedly find some new ones. Night at Naro Moru River Lodge.

Day 8, Fri, 9 Jun. To the Baringo/Bogoria area. After breakfast we'll leave Naro Moru and head west crossing the dry grasslands of southern Laikipia district; here we may see White-bellied Bustard, Red-capped Lark, Pectoral-patch Cisticola, Plain-backed Pipit, and the magnificent Long-tailed Widowbird. Further along the way we have several "stake-out" spots, including an old quarry where we'll check for roosting Cape (Mackinder's) Eagle-Owl and a highland marsh for Tinkling (Levaillant's) Cisticola and Lesser Swamp-Warbler.

In the afternoon we'll descend into the Great Rift Valley by way of the Subukia Escarpment, and we'll then head north towards Lake Baringo; a sparkling freshwater oasis bordered by towering cliffs and acacia scrub. Night at Bogoria Spa Resort.

Day 9, Sat, 10 Jun. Lake Baringo area. The rugged cliffs along Lake Baringo are habitat for a number of specialty birds, including Verreaux's Eagle, Shikra, Dark Chanting-Goshawk, Hemprich's and Jackson's hornbills, Lesser Honeyguide, Brown-tailed Chat, Mocking Cliff-Chat, Bristle-crowned Starling, and White-bellied Canary. With luck (and the help of a local guide) we could find a roosting pair of Northern White-faced Owls, Slender-tailed Nightjar, or the beautiful Three-banded Courser. Or perhaps, a fruiting fig tree with a terrific variety of starlings and other fruit-eaters, or a feeding flock of waxbills, including Blue-capped Cordon-bleus and the striking Green-winged Pytilia.

The taller trees surrounding the lake harbor a long list of dry woodland species, including White-browed Coucal, African Pygmy-Kingfisher, D'Arnaud's, Red-fronted, and Black-throated barbets, Nubian Woodpecker, Brubru, Gray-headed and Sulphur-breasted bushshrikes, Spotted Morning-Thrush, Red-faced Crombec, Beautiful Sunbird, Crimson-rumped Waxbill, and many species of colorful weavers including Little, Golden-backed, and the very local White-billed Buffalo-Weaver.

The lake itself is busy with waterbirds. Species vary with the water level, but an afternoon walk along the reedy margins could produce excellent looks at such species as White-faced Whistling-Duck, Pink-backed Pelican, Little Bittern, Goliath and Purple herons, Black Crake, African Jacana, Pied and Malachite kingfishers, and a variety of weavers. Night at Bogoria Spa Resort.



The Three-banded Courser is one of the most beautiful shorebirds we will see. Photograph by participant Jody Gillespie.

Day 10, Sun, 11 Jun. Baringo; to the Northwest. After early birding, we'll climb from the bottom of the Great Rift Valley and head west through the Tugen Hills, stopping to check for montane species we may have missed and perhaps adding Tullberg's Woodpecker, Black-fronted Bushshrike, Gray Cuckooshrike, Yellow White-eye, Brown Woodland-Warbler, or Black-billed Weaver. We'll then continue further west across the Kerio Valley looking for such localized species as White-crested Turaco, Green-backed Eremomela, and Black-headed Batis.

After a picnic lunch, we'll climb the western wall of the Rift before heading to Eldoret and then on to Kitale for a two-night stay. The accommodation here is rather basic and in an old club that has certainly seen better days. We have requested rooms with private bathrooms but this cannot be guaranteed. On the positive side, the stay here gives us access to several areas rarely visited by other birding tours and many species that we would not otherwise be able to see. Night at Kitale Club in rather simple accommodations, but the best available in this great birding area.

Day 11, Mon, 12 Jun. Kongelai Escarpment. We'll leave early this morning and head to Mukutano where a winding dirt road descends from 7500 to 4500 feet along the Kongelai Escarpment. More than 300 species of birds have been recorded along this road, including such specialties as Yellow-billed Shrike, African Penduline-Tit, Brown Babbler, Lesser Blue-eared Glossy-Starling, Slender-billed Starling (rare and local), Chestnut-crowned Sparrow-Weaver, African Firefinch, and the fabulous White Helmetshrike, which moves about in extended family parties uttering an endless variety of guttural calls. Other notables among the many possibilities are Blue-spotted Wood-Dove, Meyer's Parrot, Mottled Swift, Double-toothed, Black-billed, and Spot-flanked barbets, Greater and Lesser honeyguides, African Thrush, Silverbird, Pale Flycatcher, Northern Black-Flycatcher, and Northern Puffback. We have the entire day for birding the remnant upland forest, the wooded watercourses, the acacia woodland below the cliffs, and the arid bush beyond the Suam River. This little-birded area offers great promise of more surprises.

On our return to Kitale we plan to stop at a marshy dam where Red-chested Flufftail, Giant Kingfisher, and Marsh Widowbird may occur alongside the more common Yellow-throated Longclaws, Chubb's Cisticolas, and African Yellow-

Warblers. Time permitting, we may detour in search of the extremely local Heuglin's Masked-Weaver. Night at Kitale Club.

Day 12, Tue, 13 Jun. Saiwa Swamp; to Kakamega. We'll start this morning at Saiwa Swamp National Park, created to protect a small population of Sitatunga, a beautiful, swamp-dwelling antelope that is rarely seen elsewhere in Kenya. This tiny (six-square-mile) park encloses the swamp fed by the Saiwa River together with its fringing belts of woodland and provides tree-level blinds from which one can observe a number of species of birds. Foremost of the specialties here are the scarce Gray-winged Robin-Chat and Mountain Illadopsis. While additional possibilities include African Rail, Ross's Turaco, Woodland Kingfisher, Broad-billed Roller, Brown-backed Woodpecker, Black-throated Wattle-eye, Marsh Tchagra, African Blue-Flycatcher, Cabanis's Greenbul, Little Rush-Warbler, Black-collared Apalis, Snowy-headed Robin-Chat, and Fan-tailed Widowbird. Watch too, for the very local De Brazza's Monkey. In the afternoon we'll continue to Kakamega with select stops in hopes of Angola Swallow, Yellow-shouldered Widowbird, and perhaps Yellow-throated Greenbul. Night at Rondo Retreat, Kakamega.



*The White-browed Coucal is found through much of East Africa.
Photograph by participant Randy Siebert.*

Days 13-14, Wed-Thu, 14-15 Jun. Kakamega Forest. Kakamega Forest is a true rainforest—unique in Kenya—of central African affinities. The avifauna shows little overlap with the species we will have seen; indeed, the birding is so rich here that there will doubtless be lifers even for those who have already spent several days birding Kakamega. Although forest mammals are inconspicuous, we'll keep an eye out for Forest Giant Squirrel, Eastern Black-and-white Colobus (Mantled Guereza), and Blue, and Black-cheeked White-nosed monkeys.

We'll have two full days to bird the beautiful Kakamega rainforest. We'll start early in the more open areas and then, as the sun's angle increases, we'll enter the forest along roads or on quiet trails, listening for specialty birds and watching for mixed-species flocks. As in Neotropical rainforests, the slightest motion in the forest canopy could betray the presence of a fruiting tree—with several species of barbets and greenbuls and perhaps a Western Black-headed Oriole; or a quiet vocalization in the understory could reveal a raiding party of safari ants, with its attendant antswarm followers. But the real showstopper at Kakamega is the fabulous Great Blue Turaco, which sometimes occurs in groups of ten to

twelve birds and seems to be holding its own here in spite of continual reduction of the intact forest. Among the many other bird possibilities are Black Goshawk, White-spotted and Buff-spotted flufftails (more easily heard than seen), Tambourine Dove, African Emerald and Klaas' cuckoos, Bar-tailed Trogon, Blue-headed Bee-eater, White-headed Woodhoopoe, the big and noisy Black-and-white-casqued Hornbill (we counted more than 100 leaving a roost one trip!), Yellow-spotted, Gray-throated, Hairy-breasted, and Yellow-billed barbets, Least Honeyguide, Buff-spotted, Brown-eared, and Golden-crowned woodpeckers, African Broadbill, Jameson's and Yellow-bellied wattle-eyes, Pink-footed Puffback, Gray-green Bushshrike, Petit's Cuckooshrike, Square-tailed Drongo, Dusky Tit, a number of species of Old World warblers, flycatchers, babblers, and greenbuls, Brown-chested Alethe, Equatorial Akalat, Blue-shouldered Robin-Chat, White-tailed Ant-Thrush, Green, Western Olive, Northern Double-collared, and Green-throated sunbirds, Grosbeak, Vieillot's, Black-billed, Dark-backed, and Brown-capped weavers, Red-headed Malimbe, Red-headed Bluebill, and Oriole Finch. We'll return to our beautiful base for lunches and perhaps a short break before returning to the forest for more afternoon birding. Nights at Rondo Retreat, Kakamega.

Day 15, Fri, 16 Jun. The Madende area; to Lake Victoria. West of Kakamega is a little-birded area that has recently been producing a number of interesting birds for East Africa. We'll start early, stopping only for the very local Rock Pratincole en route and devoting the morning to a sampling of the many scarce possibilities. The rather open, shrubby

habitat near the Uganda border supports such specialties as Red-headed Lovebird, Senegal Coucal, Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird, Speckle-breasted Woodpecker, Green Crombec, Olive-bellied and Copper sunbirds, Yellow-shouldered Widowbird, Compact and Parasitic weavers, and Bar-breasted Firefinch, but just which of these specialties we see is rather dependent on luck. We'll seek some shade for our box lunches in the heat of the day and then continue into the Lake Victoria basin.

In the afternoon we'll bird the marshes and papyrus-fringed shores of Lake Victoria, the world's second-largest fresh-water lake, at the head of the great Nile Basin. Bird possibilities near the lake and surrounding rice fields include African Marsh-Harrier, Long-toed Lapwing, Blue-headed Coucal, Black-billed Barbet, the striking Papyrus and Black-headed gonoleks, Greater Swamp-Warbler, Carruthers' Cisticola, Swamp Flycatcher, Red-chested Sunbird (confined to the Lake Victoria basin), Black-headed, Slender-billed, and Northern Brown-throated weavers, Fan-tailed Widowbird, and the scarce Papyrus Canary. From the balconies of our hotel in Kisumu (it's seen better days but is the best available) we'll have a splendid view out over the lake, and hopefully a fabulous sunset. Night at Sunset Hotel, Kisumu.



This Common Giraffe was seen in Masai Mara. We'll watch for these, plus many other iconic African mammals as we travel across Kenya. Photograph by participant Randy Siebert.

the largest herds of Defassa Waterbuck in Kenya; these animals are often seen grazing among thousands of waterbirds. African Buffalo (with their attendant oxpeckers) are common, as is the very local Rothschild's Giraffe.

The giant *Euphorbia* and Yellowbark Acacia woodlands around the lake support such a rich avifauna that it is not uncommon to record well over 100 species in a day. Among the many landbird possibilities are Coqui and Hildebrandt's francolins, African, Black, Levillant's, and Dideric cuckoos (if it's been raining), African Swift, Arrow-marked Babbler, Brimstone Canary, and perhaps the scarce and local Gray-crested Helmetshrike. We should reach our hilltop destination in time to watch the soft late-afternoon sun fade on the pinkening lake. Night at Lake Nakuru Lodge.

Day 17, Sun, 18 Jun. Lake Nakuru; to Nairobi. We'll have the whole morning and lunch at Lake Nakuru and then return to Nairobi in the late afternoon with a stop at Limuru Pond where White-backed and Maccoa ducks, Southern Pochard, and a number of other waterfowl and waders may be seen. Night at Ole Sereni Hotel.

Day 18, Mon, 19 Jun. To Masai Mara. As weight restrictions on our flight to Masai Mara are only 20 kgs, we suggest you leave the bulk of your luggage in the storage room at our Nairobi hotel. After breakfast we'll make the short drive to Wilson Airport and then connect with the morning flight across the Rift and into the 700-square-mile Masai Mara—Kenya's finest game reserve.

Day 16, Sat, 17 Jun. Lake Victoria; to Lake Nakuru.

After some morning birding in the papyrus and rice fields, we'll head towards Kericho, the heart of tea country in the Western Highlands. The Kericho Arboretum preserves a nice remnant of montane forest along a river course and offers a lovely setting for a picnic lunch. In the afternoon, we'll head on toward Nakuru, perhaps finding Golden-winged or Malachite sunbirds along the way.

Turning eastward, we'll head back along the western escarpment of the Rift and down into the Rift Valley to Lake Nakuru. Best known of the Rift Valley lakes, Lake Nakuru was the first African national park established for the protection of birdlife. As many as a million flamingos (mostly Lesser, but several thousand Greater as well) may occur on this alkaline lake at any one time. The vista can be staggering. In addition to the flamingos, the lake supports great numbers of other waterbirds and shorebirds, including Little Grebe, Cape Teal, Red-billed and Yellow-billed ducks, Hottentot Teal, Yellow-billed Stork, Long-tailed and Great cormorants, Great White and Pink-backed pelicans, Little and Yellow-billed egrets, Sacred Ibis, African Spoonbill, Blacksmith, Spur-winged, and Crowned lapwings, Three-banded and Kittlitz's plovers, Pied Avocet, Black-winged Stilt, and variable numbers of Palearctic shorebirds. Grasslands surrounding the lake support a few Bohor Reedbuck and

Ecologically a part of the Serengeti of Tanzania, the Mara is a land of immense vistas—of vast rolling plains and rounded hills, of scattered acacia woodlands and thornbush thickets, and of luxuriant riparian woodland along the Mara River. In every direction are herds of ungulates, especially Burchell's Zebra, Topi, and Thomson's and Grant's gazelles. Elephant, buffalo, and hyenas are common, and with luck during our stay we could encounter a family of Cheetahs or a pride of hunting Lions. We will, without a doubt, see some surprises on the way to our lodging. Our ground transportation in the Mara will be by open-sided four-wheel drive. Night at Kichwa Tembo.

Day 19, Tue, 20 Jun. The Masai Mara. We should awaken to a chorus of excitingly unfamiliar birdsong, including perhaps the persistent rasping of a Schalow's Turaco moving along the river. We'll make a special effort to locate the less common mammals and in the process should encounter a terrific variety of raptors and vultures and a number of the following; Spur-winged Goose, Red-necked Francolin, Saddle-billed and Woolly-necked storks, White-headed and Lappet-faced vultures, Black-breasted and Brown snake-eagles, Gray Kestrel, Black-bellied Bustard, Temminck's Courser, Wattled Lapwing, Meyer's Parrot, Bare-faced Go-away-bird, Rufous-chested Swallow, Trilling Cisticola, Familiar and Sooty chats, numerous pipits and larks, Yellow-billed and Red-billed oxpeckers, Rosy-breasted Longclaw, African Quailfinch, Purple Grenadier, and the bizarre Southern Ground-Hornbill, a turkey-like inhabitant of savanna, sparse woodland, and bush. Night at Kichwa Tembo.

Day 20, Wed, 21 Jun. Fly Masai Masai Mara to the Coast. After a final morning in Masai Mara we'll take a early afternoon flight to the coast and then transfer to our hotel on the beach at Watama, allowing convenient access to both the Arabuko-Sokoke Forest and Mida Creek – it's also a good place to retreat from the mid-day heat, with cool breezes and a nice swimming pool. Night at Turtle Bay Resort.

Days 21-23 Thu-Sat, 22-24 Jun. The Kenya Coast. So different is the coast from the rest of Kenya that it seems like a different country. Mangroves and coconuts line white-sand beaches in view of coral reefs just offshore. The tangled tropical evergreen forest is botanically distinct and supports an avifauna unique in Kenya. Some sixty species of birds that are regular on the coast we will not have seen elsewhere on the tour, including the curious Crab Plover, which—unique among shorebirds—lays pure-white eggs at the end of a long nesting burrow. Mudflats, sandflats, and coastal scrub all offer a variety of new species, but of highest priority are the rare forest endemics, restricted to the few remaining patches of evergreen forest along the eastern coast of Africa. Even these disjunct remnants are now threatened by logging and cultivation.

The climate is lowland tropical, and we should encounter some rain. As in lowland tropical forests anywhere, bird activity is at its peak in the early morning and often dies down by 10:00 or 11:00 a.m. We'll plan our schedule accordingly, with early starts and mid-day breaks for relaxing or swimming. In the afternoons we'll visit shorebirding areas, and one evening we'll try owling in Sokoke Forest in hopes of Fiery-necked Nightjar and the endemic Sokoke Scops-Owl.

We'll have three precious mornings on the coast, and each we'll spend in a different part of the forest. The Sokoke-Arabuko Forest is rich in bird possibilities: two endemics, a number of species restricted to relict forest in Kenya and Tanzania, and a diversity of lowland species more typical of southern Africa than of Kenya. Birding the evergreen forest, with its dense tangle of undergrowth, can be challenging indeed. We'll walk long stretches of narrow road in search of mixed-species flocks and fruiting trees, quietly listening for telltale calls. We'll record vocalizations and use playback to lure out shy species, including many of the following: Fasciated Snake-Eagle, Fischer's Turaco, Yellowbill, Narina Trogon, Brown-hooded and Mangrove kingfishers, the big Trumpeter Hornbill, Green Barbet, Green Tinkerbird, Mombasa and Green-backed woodpeckers, Pale and Short-tailed batises, Chestnut-fronted and Retz's helmetshrikes, Four-colored Bushshrike, African Golden Oriole, African Crested-Flycatcher, Eastern Nicator, a number of interesting greenbulbs, Yellow Flycatcher, Black-headed Apalis, East Coast Akalat, Eastern Bearded Scrub-Robin, Red-capped Robin-Chat, Red-tailed Ant-Thrush, Plain-backed, Eastern Olive and Amani sunbirds, and Forest Weaver. With luck we could find the Crested Guinea fowl (formerly considered a distinct species, Kenya Crested Guinea fowl, but now lumped with Crested), Thick-billed Cuckoo, the rare Sokoke Pipit, or the endemic Clarke's Weaver. Also watch for the foot long Giant (Golden-rumped) Elephant Shrew scuttling through the dry leaves.

Finally we'll visit the best shorebirding sites near Malindi. Mida Creek, a vast tidal basin surrounded by mangroves, attracts saltwater-reef species, including the strange Crab Plover. Other possibilities in the area are Woolly-necked Stork and migrant Northern Carmine Bee-eaters from farther north. Where the Sabaki River empties (north of Malindi), there is freshwater marsh, shoreline, and mudflat. The very local Malindi Pipit is sometimes found in the back-dune grasses, and Greater Painted-snipe forages in the marshes in wet years. If the tide is right, we could see White-fronted Plovers, Collared Pratincole, gulls, terns, and other shorebirds that prefer the broad sandflats near the river's mouth and sometimes congregate in huge numbers. Nights at Turtle Bay Resort, Watamu.

Day 24,, Sun, 25 Jun. Flight from Malindi or Mombasa to Nairobi; evening flight to London. As the air schedule from the coast to Nairobi changes several times each year, we will fly either from Malindi or Mombasa, depending on which is most convenient. Either way we plan to be in Nairobi in the early afternoon, giving us time to re-pack and shower before our international departure. For your convenience, day rooms are reserved at our Nairobi hotel, as the flights depart late this evening.

Day 25, Mon, 26 Jun. Connections home from London or other connecting city.

About Your Guide

Terry Stevenson; originally from England, Terry has made Kenya his home since 1977. He is the senior author of the *Field Guide to the Birds of East Africa: Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi*—the only guide in the region to have a text and maps opposite plates format; it has recently been released as an App, with the added advantage of making it possible to hear many of the calls. He is also co-author to *Birds of the Horn of Africa: Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia and Socotra*. Published in 2009, this acclaimed guide is the only one to this region. He is a member of the East African Rarities Committee. On November 30, 1986, he set a new World Big Day record with 330 species *seen* in one day in Kenya; the record stands today. One of Africa's and India's foremost bird-tour guides, Terry has led numerous Field Guides tours across the African continent, in Madagascar, and in India. He is currently living in a mud-and-cow-dung mansion near Mt. Kenya.

“Terry Stevenson has wonderful attention to detail, deep knowledge of bird species and songs, plus all sorts of neat tales and side-information. He is also particularly gifted in explaining the significant differences between similar species.” M.V., East Africa Highlights

You may visit <http://fieldguides.com/guides> for a listing of Terry’s complete schedule; just click on his photo.

Financial Information

FEE: \$13,950 from Nairobi

DEPOSIT: \$1400 per person

FINAL PAYMENT DUE: : **February 2, 2017**

SINGLE SUPPLEMENT (Optional): \$1875 (Please note that single rooms may not be available at all of the lodges.)

LIMIT: 6

**Lodges in Kenya charge a premium for single occupancy during high season.*

Other Things You Need to Know

TOUR MANAGER: The manager for this tour is Sharon Mackie. Sharon will be happy to assist you in preparing for the tour. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call her!

A NOTE ON ACCOMMODATIONS/ALTITUDE: Much of this itinerary is between 5000 and 7500 feet; it is cool at night and air conditioning is not considered necessary; however, the Ole Sereni (in Nairobi), Bogoria Spa Resort and Turtle Bay Resort (at the coast) do have A/C. At Samburu and the Sunset Hotel, Lake Victoria (which are between 3000-4000 feet) fans are provided. Throughout the tour all rooms have private bathrooms. Although we will make every effort to obtain single rooms for those who request them, it should be noted that they may not be available at all lodges.

In Nairobi we stay in the new Ole Sereni Hotel. It is clean and comfortable and all rooms have A/C, TV, and international telephone access. It is undoubtedly the best place on the whole tour to send or check your emails. Mountain Lodge (at Mt. Kenya) is a three-story wooden structure set right in the forest with a flat roof ideal for viewing canopy birds. The small but comfortable rooms all face the waterhole; if cold, hot water bottles are placed in your bed at night. Naro Moru River Lodge is an old lodge within beautiful gardens. The simply decorated rooms are in small groups made of local wood and stone. Samburu and Bogoria are most likely to be the hottest places on the tour; at Samburu, the riverside lodge has comfortable rooms with screened windows and fans; at Bogoria the new rooms (which we have requested, all have A/C). Kitale Club has the most basic accommodation on this trip. Put simply, it is a rather shabby old club and is

certainly well beyond its prime. However, for those with an interest in what the old clubs of Kenya were like, this place is certainly full of character. The local corn farmers (who visit the bar most evenings) can also give you many tales of both the past history and present day events.

What a contrast is the delightful Rondo Retreat at Kakamega Forest. Here, a series of lovely cottages are scattered around a beautiful garden with most being attractively decorated with floral fabrics, old fashioned writing desks, and comfortable wooded verandas. The Sunset Hotel at Kisumu has a great view of Lake Victoria, but is basic and often crowded with local businessmen. It is, however, the best place available for this one-night stay. Lake Nakuru Lodge is a large tourist lodge built on a small hill over-looking the lake. Most rooms have been refurbished over the past four years.

Kichwa Tembo Tented Camp in Masai Mara is one of the most well known camps in this wonderful wildlife area. The large tents are mostly built on wooden platforms, each has two double beds, a writing desk, an attached private bathroom, and small veranda. Finally, at the coast we stay at the Turtle Bay Resort, which overlooks the beach and marine park, it is a large hotel popular with both British tourists and locals.

The Central and Western Highlands, which include Nairobi and comprise much of the area of the safari, are at elevations of 4000 to 6000 feet. The maximum altitude we could reach on the tour is 10,500 feet on the slopes of Mt. Kenya. We will sleep at around 7000 feet for one night at Mountain Lodge. Samburu, Bogoria, and Lake Victoria are between 3000 to 4000 feet. Turtle Bay Resort, at Watamu, is (of course) at sea-level.

DOCUMENTS: A **current passport** valid for six months beyond the date of your return and a **tourist visa** are necessary for US citizens to enter Kenya. We recommend that your passport be valid for at least 6 months beyond the dates of your visit, as regulations vary from country to country, and are subject to change. The passports of all travelers entering Kenya must contain at least two clean (unstamped) visa pages at each time entry is sought. Amendment and endorsement pages cannot be used in lieu of visa pages. ***Application for the visa should be made well in advance. We will provide you with the necessary visa application forms.*** At this time, no vaccinations are required—unless you are arriving from a yellow fever-infected area elsewhere.

If you are not a US citizen, please check with the Kenyan consulate nearest you for entry requirements. Information about consulates and entry requirements is generally available online or you can contact us and we will be happy to look this up for you.

Passports should have an adequate number of blank pages for the entire journey. Some countries require a blank page for their stamp and as a precaution it is best to have one blank page per country you will visit or transit.

AIR ARRANGEMENTS: Field Guides is a full service travel agency and your tour manager will be happy to assist you with flights to join this tour. Field Guides does not charge a service fee for these services to clients booking a tour. However, we understand that tech-savvy clients often prefer to shop online or that you may wish to use mileage to purchase tickets. Regardless of which method you choose, your tour manager will be happy to provide assistance regarding ticket prices and schedules, along with rental cars and extra hotel nights as needed.

Please be sure to check with your tour manager prior to purchasing your ticket to make sure the flights you have chosen will work well with the tour itinerary and that the tour is sufficiently subscribed to operate. Once purchased, most airline tickets are non-refundable and carry a penalty to change. Field Guides cannot be responsible for these fees. **Also, it is imperative that we receive a copy of your comprehensive flight itinerary—including any and all flights not covered in the tour fee—so that we may track you in the event of missed connections, delays, or other mishaps.**

LUGGAGE: Please be aware that many airlines have recently modified their luggage policies and are charging additional fees for checked bags. Updates could easily occur before your departure, so you may wish to contact your airline to verify the policy. Additional charges for bags on any flights, whether these are covered by the tour fee or not, will be the client's responsibility. We ask that you limit your baggage to **one medium duffel and a carry-on**. Duffels are much easier to pack in the back of the safari van than suitcases (including soft-sided suitcases) **so please bring a cloth duffel. On several recent tours some participants have brought far too much clothing and suitcases (not duffels), these have then had to be left in storage in Nairobi for the duration of the tour.** For our 2 night stay at Masai Mara followed by 4 nights at Turtle Bay Resort, there is a strict limit of 20 kg flight baggage allowance - excluding your carry-on backpack, camera equipment and binoculars. Many participants prefer to leave some of their luggage at our Nairobi Hotel, and with this in mind you may like to consider bringing a light weight travel bag.

TOUR INCLUSIONS/EXCLUSIONS: The tour fee is \$13,950 for one person in double occupancy from Nairobi. It includes all lodging from Day 2 through Day 23 and day rooms in Nairobi on Day 24, all meals from breakfast on Day 3 to

dinner on Day 24, internal flights, all ground transportation, entrance fees, and the guide services of the tour leader(s). Tipping at group meals and for drivers, porters, and local guides is included in your tour fee and will be handled for the group by your Field Guides leader(s). However, if you would like to recognize your Field Guides leader(s) or any local guide(s) for exceptional service, it is entirely appropriate to tip. We emphasize that such tips are optional and not expected.

Medical Evacuation Service is also included. This provides, insofar as is possible, medical care in Kenya by qualified personnel including air transportation to medical care facilities if necessary.

The above fee does not include your airfare to and from Nairobi, airport taxes, visa fees, any checked or carry-on baggage charges imposed by the airlines, any alcoholic beverages, optional tips to local drivers, phone calls, laundry, or other items of a personal nature.

The **single supplement** is **\$1875**. Please note that single rooms may not be available at all of the lodges. If you do not have a roommate but wish to share, we will try to pair you with a roommate from the tour; but if none is available, you will be billed for the single supplement. Our tour fees are based on double occupancy; one-half the cost of a double room is priced into the tour fee. The single supplement is calculated by taking the actual cost of a single room and subtracting one-half the cost of a double room (plus any applicable taxes).

TOUR REGISTRATION: To register for this tour, complete the Registration/Release and Indemnity form and return it with a **deposit of \$1400** per person. If registering by phone, a deposit must be received within fourteen days, or the space will be released. **Full payment** of the tour fee is due 120 days prior to departure, or **by February 2, 2017**. Since the cost of your trip insurance and airline tickets is generally non-refundable, please do not finalize these purchases until you have received final billing for the tour or have been advised that the tour is sufficiently subscribed to operate by your tour manager.

SMOKING: Almost all of our clients prefer a smoke-free environment. If you smoke, please be sensitive to the group and refrain from smoking at meals, in vehicles, and in proximity to the group on trails and elsewhere.

CANCELLATION POLICY: Refund of deposit and payment, less \$100 handling fee, will be made if cancellation is received up to 120 days before departure. If cancellation occurs between 119 and 70 days before the departure date, 50% of the tour fee is refundable. Thereafter, all deposits and payments are not refundable.

This policy only applies to payments made to Field Guides for tour (and any services included in those fees). Airline tickets not included in the tour fee and purchased separately often carry penalties for cancellation or change, or are sometimes totally non-refundable. Additionally, if you take out trip insurance the cost of the insurance is not refundable so it is best to purchase the policy just prior to making full payment for the tour or at the time you purchase airline tickets, depending upon the airlines restrictions.

The right is reserved to cancel any tour prior to departure, in which case full refund will constitute full settlement to the passenger. The right is reserved to substitute in case of emergency another guide for the original one.

TRIP CANCELLATION & MEDICAL EMERGENCY INSURANCE: We strongly recommend you consider purchasing trip cancellation (including medical emergency) insurance to cover your investment in case of injury or illness to you or your family prior to or during a trip. Because we must remit early (and substantial) tour deposits to our suppliers, we cannot offer any refund when cancellation occurs within 70 days of departure, and only a partial refund from 70 to 119 days prior to departure (see CANCELLATION POLICY). In addition, the Department of State strongly urges Americans to consult with their medical insurance company prior to traveling abroad to confirm whether their policy applies overseas and if it will cover emergency expenses such as a medical evacuation. US medical insurance plans seldom cover health costs incurred outside the United States unless supplemental coverage is purchased. Furthermore, US Medicare and Medicaid programs do not provide payment for medical services outside the United States.

When making a decision regarding health insurance, Americans should consider that many foreign doctors and hospitals require payment in cash prior to providing service and that a medical evacuation to the United States may cost well in excess of \$50,000. Uninsured travelers who require medical care overseas often face extreme difficulties. When consulting with your insurer prior to your trip, please ascertain whether payment will be made to the overseas healthcare provider or whether you will be reimbursed later for expenses that you incur.

US citizens will receive from us a brochure regarding optional tour cancellation/emergency medical insurance. Our agent, CSA, will insure for trip cancellation and interruption, medical coverage, travel delay, baggage loss and delay, 24-hour accident protection, and emergency medical transportation. If you purchase the insurance when making final payment for the tour, and cover all non-refundable parts of the trip (including any non-refundable flights), pre-existing

conditions are covered. The CSA brochure includes a contact number; you may also purchase your CSA policy on-line by visiting our website at www.fieldguides.com/travelinsurance.htm and clicking the link to CSA. Please note, once the insurance is purchased it is non-refundable, so please check with your tour manager prior to making the purchase to assure the tour will operate as scheduled. Citizens of other countries are urged to consult their insurance broker.

RESPONSIBILITY: For and in consideration of the opportunity to participate in the tour, each tour participant and each parent or legal guardian of a tour participant who is under 18 agrees to release, indemnify, and hold harmless Field Guides Incorporated, its agents, servants, employees, shareholders, officers, directors, attorneys, and contractors as more fully set forth in the Release and Indemnity Agreement on the reverse side of the registration form. Field Guides Incorporated acts only as an agent for the passenger in regard to travel, whether by railroad, motorcar, motorcoach, boat, airplane, or other means, and assumes no liability for injury, damage, loss, accident, delay, or irregularity caused by defect in such vehicles or for any reason whatsoever, including the acts, defaults, or bankruptcies of any company or person engaged in conveying the passenger or in carrying out the arrangements of the tour. Field Guides Incorporated accepts no responsibility for losses or additional expenses due to delay or changes in air or other services, sickness, weather, strike, war, quarantine, or other causes. The tour participant shall bear all such losses and expenses. Field Guides Incorporated reserves the right to substitute hotels of similar category for those indicated and to make any changes in the itinerary where deemed necessary or caused by changes in air schedules. Field Guides Incorporated reserves the right to decline to accept or to retain any person as a member of any tour. Baggage is at owner's risk entirely.

Participants should be in good health and should consult a physician before undertaking a tour. If you have questions about the physical requirements of a tour, please contact our office for further information. Participants should prepare for the tour by reading the detailed itinerary, the information bulletin, and other pertinent matter provided by Field Guides. Each participant is responsible for bringing appropriate clothing and equipment as recommended in our bulletins.

THE RECEIPT OF YOUR TOUR DEPOSIT SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE CONSENT TO THE ABOVE CONDITIONS. EACH TOUR PARTICIPANT AND EACH PARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN OF A TOUR PARTICIPANT WHO IS UNDER 18 SHALL SIGN AND DELIVER THE RELEASE AND INDEMNITY AGREEMENT AT THE TIME OF REGISTRATION.

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