

#### Fynbos Endemics, Western Cape, South Africa Birding Tour Itinerary

10 Days

Compiled by: Matt Prophet



**African Penguins** 

#### **Tour Background**

The unique fynbos biome of the Western Cape Province of South Africa holds a fantastic array of endemic bird species. Six of these are only found in the fynbos. Cape Town is at the south-western part of South Africa, blessed with remarkable diversity in wildlife, landscapes and culture. This is the perfect birding tour for those who are spending time in Cape Town and wish to explore the bird diversity of this amazing part of Africa. It makes for an excellent extension to those who have previously or plan to visit the north-eastern part of South Africa, namely the Kruger National Park region.

The six endemic fynbos birds of the fynbos, namely Cape Rockjumper, Cape Sugarbird, Orange-breasted Sunbird, Protea Canary, Cape Siskin and Victorin's Warbler are all possible on this well designed tour. A multitude of other South African endemics will be seen and you can expect a trip total of around 150 to 180 species for the tour. You will also have the opportunity to experience some of the regions endemic mammals such as Cape Mountain Zebra and the handsome Bontebok antelope.

The birding is easy paced and consists of a well-balanced blend of walking and birding from the vehicle and bird hides. The driving between destination is generally easy going, with two days where three to four hour drives are required. Accommodation options are diverse. The tour is budgeted based on a medium to higher standard type of accommodation class (three to four star) Breakfasts are had at the guesthouses or hotels you will stay at. Dinners are either in-house or at nearby local restaurants.

#### The trip cost includes:

- Accommodation;
- Local guides;
- · Tips for staff at lodges and camps;
- All Meals, from dinner on day one to breakfast on day 10;
- Bottled drinking water;
- Tour leader;
- Spotting scope and bird calls;
- Transfers to and from airport;
- Any entrance fees to birding sites;
- Checklists.

#### The trip cost excludes:

- Any International or domestic flights;
- Tips for tour leaders;
- Snacks on-route;
- · Additional drinks, apart from bottled water;

- Alcoholic beverages;
- Visa fees and travel insurance:
- Airport taxes if applicable;
- Excursions not included in the tour itinerary;
- Extras in hotels such as laundry service, minibars, room service, tips for optional luggage porters;
- Telephone calls;
- Personal items;
- Medical fees;
- Other items or services not specifically mentioned as being included.

The birds in **bold text** are those species which species which we consider to be target species on this tour.

### <u>Day 1 – Cape Town, Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens, Boulders</u> and Strandfontein Birding Area.

Note: Species in **bold** text are considered priority species on this tour

If you have arrived the day before, which we recommend, then we have the entire day to bird. If you arrive on this day, then our guide will meet you at the airport and we will proceed to visit some of the locations birding en route to our guesthouse.

We base our clients in either Noordhoek or Simonstown, since both suburbs have a semi-rural feel about them and are perfectly positioned to take advantage of the Cape's brilliant birding. You can expect a great mix of seabirds, waterbirds and passerines in the days to come. If we have a full day available to us, day one usually includes a visit to Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens and Strandfontein Birding Area. We usually visit Kirstenbosch in the morning, since the birding is better here at that time. The magnificent 800ha gardens form the lower slopes of the eastern buttress of Table Mountain.

A main attraction is often the sunbirds. They are at their best looking when they come into breeding plumage between April and September. Four species can be found in the gardens, with the prize being the exquisite **Orange-breasted Sunbird**, one of the six Fynbos endemics. The others, equally as beautiful, are **Southern Double-collared Sunbird**, Malachite Sunbird and Amethyst Sunbird. **Cape Sugarbird** is another fynbos endemic and is common on the upper slopes of the gardens. The males sport long tails and usually get one's attention, as they flit between the protea stands as the feed.



**Orange-breasted Sunbird** 

There are also some interesting canaries and we should see **Forest Canary**, **Cape Canary**, **Brimstone Canary** and the introduced Chaffinch. **African Swee Waxbill**, **Cape Sparrow**, Common Waxbill and Bronze Mannikin also occur.

Cape Robin Chat and Olive Thrush are common in the flowerbeds. African Dusky and African Paradise Flycatcher can be found in the more wooded parts of the garden, along with Cape Batis, Olive Woodpecker and Sombre Greenbul. On occasion we see the scarce Brown-backed Honeybird. Helmeted Guineafowl and Cape Spurfowl are common and easily approached. Southern Boubou skulks in the thickets. Doves and pigeons include African Olive Pigeon, Lemon Dove, and the widespread and common Speckled Pigeon, Laughing and Cape Turtle (Ring-neck) Dove.

Raptors are best during the late mornings and the species one hopes for include the now scarce **Rufous-chested Sparrowhawk**, **African Goshawk** and increasingly common and menacing **Black Sparrowhawk**. Buzzards may include **Forest Buzzard** and migratory Common and European Honey Buzzard during the summer months. African Harrier Hawk also occurs and Spotted Eagle Owl is often found during our walk. Kirstenbosch is easily the single best birding location in greater Cape Town and we normally spend a good few hours walking the slopes.

An early lunch at the gardens is then followed by a visit to the very rewarding Strandfontein Birding Area (Strandfontein Sewage Works). This large series of old waste water ponds are now proclaimed nature reserve and one of the best wetlands to bird in the Western Cape Province. An intricate series of

roads allows access to much of the area and the birding is exceptional by any world standard.

Ducks and geese include Maccoa Duck, Yellow-billed Duck, Southern Pochard, South African Shelduck, Hottentot, Red-billed and Cape Teal, and on occasion White-backed, White-faced and Fulvous Duck. The widespread Egyptian Goose and hefty Spur-winged Goose are seen.

Grey and Purple Heron both occur and **Black-headed Heron** are usually on the grassy verges between the ponds. Western Cattle and Yellow-billed Egret occur, as do Black-crowned night Heron and Little Bittern. The reed beds hold **Lesser Swamp Warbler**, **Little Rush Warbler** and Levaillant's Cisticola, while Zitting Cisticola (Fan-tailed Warbler) occurs in the grassy more open areas. The dense thickets and reed beds between the ponds hold **Cape Robin Chat, Cape Bulbul, Cape Weaver** and **Karoo Prinia**.



**Cape Weaver** 

The large numbers of Greater Flamingos are always a highlight, and at times Lesser Flamingos are also present. This is not something that first-time visitors to the Cape expect to see and is a welcomed surprise. Great White Pelican, African Scared Ibis, Glossy Ibis and White Stork during the summer are all common.

Because the area is directly adjacent to the bight of False Bay, it backs onto a vast beach called Strandfontein. As a result you can expect to see masses of Kelp Gulls, **Hartlaub's** and Grey Headed Gull. Terns can include Greater-crested, Caspian, Common, Sandwich, Whiskered and White-winged Tern.

Cormorants include White-breasted, **Cape** and Reed and **African Oystercatcher** is often seen at the ponds near the beach. Plovers include **Three-banded, Kittlitz's** and the widespread Blacksmith Lapwing is common.

The drive to the guesthouse is a scenic one and the first day of the trip promises to be successful.

Brown-throated and African Rock Martin are often encountered. During the late summer one can expect to see impressive numbers of Barn Swallows preparing to their way back to the northern hemisphere. White-throated Swallow is resident and frequents the canals.

A stop at the world famous Boulders Penguin colony guarantees views of **African Penguin**, and we may also try for this species on day three at Stony Point on the eastern side of False Bay.

# <u>Day 2 – Cape Town Pelagic (on day 2 or 3, strongly weather dependent)</u> with alternate plan full day Cape of Good Hope or Intaka Island/West Coast.

Cape Town is well known for it's pelagic sea bird diversity. This is built into the itinerary and is an additional activity for those wanting to see various albatrosses and other species. Shy, Black-browed, Indian and Atlantic Albatross can be expected on an average day out at sea. Wandering Albatross is regular along with both Northern and Southern Royal Albatross also being seen form time to time. Serious rarities in our waters have also included Grey-headed, Buller's, Salvin's and Light-manteled Albatross.

The pelagics are run by a separate company, who we book you with for the day. The trips only run on weekends, therefore if you want to do a pelagic you need to ensure that your first day of the tour is a Friday, so that we can block Saturday or Sunday for this purpose. The trips are very weather dependent and are often cancelled as a result of strong winds. If it happens to be cancelled, we would have made back plans and will then spend our time at Cape of Good Hope, Intaka Island or on the West Coast, just north of Cape Town.



**Black-browed Albatross** 

Presuming it does go ahead, you could expect an early morning departure from Simonstown Harbour on a medium size boat, which takes approximately 12 people. The Cape seas are a convergence area for the Benguela and Agulhas currents and the waters are often rough. One should make sure that one is equipped with a decent raincoat and warm clothes and motion sickness medication. The boat ride usually takes you to around 15 to 18 nautical miles south west of Cape Town. The strategy is usually to locate a fishing trawler behind which the birds amass, as they feed on scraps of fish that have been pushed through the net during the retrieval process.

A typical day could include 15 to 20 species of pelagic seabirds. Please read the article in our blog for a detailed species account to get a feel for what a trip is all about. Read Here - http://www.fangsandfeathers.co.za/blog/22-pelagic-birding-off-cape-point-a-three-day-tour-in-cape-town-april-2016

#### <u>Day 3 – Hottentots Holland Mountains, Rooiels, Betty's Bay areas</u>

The third fynbos endemic, the **Cape Rockjumper** is on the menu for the day. This is a great species and one of the top birds to see in the Cape!

The drive out alongside the impressive Hottentot's Holland Mountain range is beautiful with dramatic views of False Bay. It's in this area, closer to the seaside holiday town of Rooiels, where we will spend most of our time looking for specials.

Rooiels is situated approximately an hour and a half's drive from Cape Town, on the eastern shore of False Bay. It is here that we will spend the morning walking through the diverse mountain fynbos in search of some of the Cape's special birds.



Cape Rockjumper

Other major birds to be found here include **Ground Woodpecker**, a tricky to locate South African (SA) endemic. It usually gives it's presence away by its call and, once located, usually offers good views. **Orange-breasted Sunbird**, **Cape Sugarbird**, **Karoo Prinia**, **Grey-backed Cisticola** and **Neddicky** are usually found along the trail. Two endemic rock thrushes occur here, **Cape** and **Sentinel**, the latter been scarcer of the two species here.

**Cape Siskin**, the fourth fynbos endemic, is also on the cards. More widespread species occurring along the mountain side may include Familiar Chat, Cape Bunting (widespread), Yellow Bishop, African Rock Martin, Alpine, African Black and White-rumped Swift, Verreaux's Eagle, African Peregrine, White-necked Rayen and Pied Crow.



**Ground Woodpecker** 

The later half of the day involves birding forest patches in the vicinity of Betty's Bay for species such as Blue-manteled Crested and African Paradise Flycatcher, Cape Batis, Olive Pigeon, Forest Canary, Olive Woodpecker, Sombre Greenbul, African and Rufous-chested Sparrow Hawk. The wetter mountain fynbos can deliver the fifth fynbos endemic, the skulking Victorin's Warbler. A stop at nearby Stony Point, one of only two land-based African Penguin colonies in Africa, you will see four species of marine cormorant. These are the critically endangered Bank Cormorant, Cape, Crowned and widespread White-breasted Cormorant.

#### <u>Day 4 – West Coast National Park, overnight Langebaan</u>

Approximately one hour north of Cape Town lies the beautiful and avian rich Strandveld biome where we bird the West Coast National Park and Darling Hills while overnighting in the town of Langebaan.

The birds seen on this tour are very different to those found around Cape Town that makes visiting this area an important component of this tour. There is the added bonus of seeing some of the arid Karoo biome's species such as **Karoo Lark**, **White-backed Mousebird** and **Chestnut-vented Titbabbler** (**Warbler**) to name a few. August to October is usually the best time of the year to visit the area, as birds are displaying and the wildflowers are in bloom.

The estuaries are shorebird magnets for Paleartic breeding migrants between November and April and we often record between seven and ten different species on the intertidal flats.

Some of the target birds we hope to see while in the area may include the diminutive **Cape Penduline Tit**. The Strandveld also hosts the endemic and sought-after **Black Harrier**, one of only two endemic raptors occurring in the Southern African bio-region, with **Jackal Buzzard** being the other. The dense vegetation is home to various other passerines such as beautifully marked **Bokmakierie** an impressive shrike, with a resonating call, synonymous with South Africa's arid zone.

Large-billed Lark and Capped Wheatear are found in open areas. Cape Longclaw in wet grassy parts. The scarce and difficult to tick African Rail is sometimes seen at a waterhole in the park, along with Black Crake, African Spoonbill, African Swamp Hen, Yellow-billed Duck and Cape Shoveler. African Marsh Harrier is sometimes seen drifting over the reeds, and Lesser Swamp and Little Rush Warbler both occur and well seen in the Spring months.

**Southern Black Korhaan** is an impressive looking small bustard and one of the special birds of the region. We stand a good chance of seeing this species

during the early morning or late afternoon when they call from open areas in the veld.

Other birds we will want to show you include: Cape Weaver, Grey-winged Francolin, Cape Sparrow, Cape Wagtail, Cape Spurfowl, Pearl-breasted Swallow, Yellow Canary, Namaqua Dove and Karoo Scrub-Robin. Chestnut-banded Plover a star bird, found in the backwaters of Langebaan Lagoon and on the Berg River Estuary.



Southern Black Korhaan

Lesser and Greater Flamingo occur, along with Great White Pelican, Grey, Black-headed and Purple Heron. **Southern Ostrich** is common, and this will be the best location on the tour to see the giant bird.

#### Day 5 – Langebaan to Ceres

We spend the early morning birding around Langebaan, where after we drive to the mountain town of Ceres. We pass through the Swartland en route, one of the countries wheat growing regions. En-route we see a range of new species, the most impressive being **Blue Crane**, South Africa's National Bird. These stately creatures have made the grain growing areas home and with lots of food for them, farm dams and a growing conservation conscience, their numbers are healthier than ever before.



**Protea Canary** 

Reaching Ceres, we will travel directly to the Witzenberg Mountains above the town. This is where the sixth fynbos biome endemic occurs, the **Protea Canary**. They require large stands of mature proteas and if the mountain country has not been subjected to a recent bushfire fire, we stand a good chance of seeing them. We then drive down the mountain pass back to town and check-in to our guesthouse.

#### Day 6 - Tankwa Karoo, overnight Ceres

We make an early start for the arid Tankwa Karoo valley, the southern part of the Karoo Biome, which is the arid shrub land of South Africa. The Karoo harbours a variety of interesting species, many of which are endemic to South Africa. The Tankwa Karoo is the most accessible part of this vast area to bird from Cape Town.

We bird both from the vehicle and also make short forays into the veld on foot, to seek out our target species for the day.

Birds such as **Namaqua Warbler**, **Pririt Batis** and **Fairy Flycatcher** are key species for us in the Acacia lined drainage lines, during the early part of the day.

The sparse shrub lands are home to the unobtrusive **Karoo Eremomela**, while the more widespread **Yellow-bellied Eremomela** also occurs.

The **Karoo Korhaan** and nomadic **Ludwig's Bustard** also occur, and seeing both of these species would a good achievement for the day.



Karoo Lark

The charming **Rufous-eared Warbler** is common throughout the Karoo and is often one of the favourites for the day. **Dusky** and Malachite Sunbirds occur, the former being nomadic, the typical sunbird species of deserts and semi-deserts. Larks include **Karoo**, **Spike-heeled**, **Large-billed**, **Red-capped**, **Grey-backed Sparrowlark** and on occasion the highly nomadic **Black-eared Sparrowlark**. **Yellow** and **White-throated Canary** is common. **Black-headed Canary** is a nomadic species, which can be difficult to come by, and a sighting of this special canary will get your guide excited.



**Rufous-eared Warbler** 

The prized and endemic **Cinnamon-breasted Warbler** may be found in the gorges against the Roggeveld Mountains and favours rocky slopes. This interesting little warbler hunts insects between the rocks, venturing into the dark recesses during the hot summer days. Only the lucky few get to see this species, which is usually more reliable on our northern Cape specials tour of South Africa.

Chats are diverse and we could see the following species: Familiar (common), Karoo, Sickle-wing and Trac-Trac Chat. Mountain Wheatear occurs on the higher lying ground while entering and departing the arid Tankwa Karoo Valley. Chat Flycatcher also occurs in the area. The rare and nomadic Burchell's Courser has been recorded in the area but the Double-banded Courser is more regular and likely to be encountered.

The rocky koppies (hills) and gorges are home to **Pale-winged Starling**. Raptors include **Greater** and Pale-chanting Goshawk, Rock Kestrel, Martial, Verreaux's, Booted Eagle and **Black-chested Snake Eagle**. The rare **Cape Eagle Owl** occurs in the mountains, with Spotted Eagle Owl being the more common of the two species.

Warblers include **Chestnut-vented** and **Layard's Titbabbler**, along with Willow Warbler, which frequents the Acacia lined flood ways in the summer months.



**Black-headed Canary** 

Swallows include the SA endemic **Greater-striped Swallow**, Barn Swallow in summer and swifts include African Black, Common (in summer), Little, Whiterumped and Alpine.

Our drive back to Ceres in the afternoon is a scenic one. We will stop at interesting features in the mountains to see what birds we can find.

**Ground Woodpecker** is an exciting possibility and we will scan some giant sandstone boulders for this ground burrowing woody. Farm dams could produce the likes of **South African Shelduck**, Cape Teal, Yellow-billed, Spurwinged Goose, African Darter, African Fish and Giant Kingfisher. **Blue Crane** and **Secretary Bird** are also possible.

#### Day 7 - Ceres to Cape Agulhas/Struisbaai

A travel day which sees us depart Ceres and venture back southwards towards the tip of the African continent, namely Cape Agulhas, where we will spend the night.

We travel through the Cape Fold Mountains and Breede River Valley for most of the way, until we cross through the Overberg Region back down to the Agulhas Plains on the south coast. This area holds a number of species for us and during the early afternoon we hope to find species such as the very localised and endemic **Agulhas Long-billed Lark**.



Agulhas Long-billed Lark

**Cape Clapper Lark** another special which is a bit more widespread than the former one also occurs in the area. The sub-species in the Overberg was previously treated as a distinct species.

A visit to the Struisbaai Plaat (long beach) from September to March, could produce views of the diminutive **Damara Tern**, an uncommon African coastal tern, which breeds in the dune slacks on this beach. In fact, this is one of only two sites along the South African coastline where **Damara Tern** nests each year. Other seabirds include **Cape** and White-breasted Cormorant, **African Oystercatcher** and **White-fronted Plover**. Scoping the Indian Ocean could

produce White-chinned Petrel, Cape Gannet, Sooty Shearwater, Northern or Southern Giant Petrel on occasions and we have seen albatross on rare occasions. During the evening we may find time to try for the elusive and very special Cape Clawless Otter, which lives along the coastline and has often graced us with it's presence.

#### Day 8- Struisbaai to Garden Route, overnight Wilderness

An early morning breakfast sees us set off for the Garden Route via De Hoop Nature Reserve. It will be a long day of adventure and we should clock up a large tally of specials and a number of new mammals.

En-route to De Hoop Nature Reserve we might see **Cape Vulture** circling the farmlands, where they feed on the carcasses of livestock. Only one colony of these majestic birds remains in the province, occurring in the Potberg section in the east of the reserve. The impressive **Denham's Bustard** also makes the croplands their home, and we might encounter **Karoo Korhaan** too.

SA endemic **Southern Tchagra** and the tricky **Knysna Woodpecker** both occur in the reserve and we've enjoyed great success in showing our clients both of these species.



Victorin's Warbler

Other species we will be on the look out for include: Cardinal Woodpecker, Grey-wing Francolin, Cape Spurfowl, Namaqua Sandgrouse (scarce), Bokmakierie, Southern Boubou, Bar-throated Apalis, Black Saw-wing, Pearl-breasted Swallow, Cape Robin Chat, Plain-backed Pipit, White-throated and Yellow Canary. Spotted Eagle Owl occurs in the Milkwood

stands along the lake, as do **Cape Batis** and African Paradise Flycatcher. Greater and Lesser Honeyguide are also recorded at time.

The area also holds one of the hardest Southern African endemics to get to grips with, the Hottentot **Buttonquail**. On rare occasions it is flushed while walking in the fynbos.

The large lake or De Hoop Vlei as it is correctly known, is home to thousands of Greater and Lesser Flamingos, Great White Pelican, **Cape Shoveler, Cape Teal, Red-billed Teal,** Egyptian and Spur-winged Goose. Grebes include Great-crested, Black-necked and Little and Water Thick-knee occurs along the shoreline. Blacksmith and Crowned Lapwing are common and other species include African Spoonbill, Reed and White-breasted Cormorant and African Fish Eagle.

Some special mammals occur and you will see endemic antelope, such as the **Bontebok**, which almost went extinct in the mid 1800's. The beautiful **Cape Mountain Zebra** is also found here and **Cape Eland**, **Grey Rhebok**, **Steenbok** occur. **Chacma Baboon**, **Cape Hare**, **Yellow** and **Small Grey Mongoose** are also likely, and on some occasions we encounter the scarce **Large Grey Mongoose** in the Renosterveld fragments between the croplands. **Caracal** is common in the area, but rarely seen. We do however encounter them from time to time.



Denham's Bustard

After lunch at De Hoop, we make our way through the heart of the farmlands before turning east towards the well-known lush Garden Route Region, which is where we will spend our final two days. We expect to reach the seaside

town of Wilderness during the late afternoon or early evening. Dinner will either be at our hotel or at one of the nearby local restaurants.

#### <u>Days 9 – Wilderness National Park, overnight Wilderness</u>

Today you are in for an entirely new set of forest birds. The garden route is a temperate region with a mild climate and some beautiful patches of protected coastal forest remain. We will spend the day birding various trails and visiting lakeside bird hides within the Wilderness and Garden Route National Park system. The stunningly beautiful **Knysna Turaco**, one of the favourites of the tour, will be looked for and we hope to obtain good views of this iconic species.

More forested areas along the trails hold species such as the SA endemic, Chorister Robin Chat and the elusive White-starred Robin.

Olive Bushshrike can be located by its characteristic call in secondary growth along with Knysna Woodpecker. The Knysna Woodpecker is an unobtrusive species and patience may be required to see one. In our experience, if they are not calling they can prove very difficult to see. Beside the challenges of showing our clients them, we have managed good success in locating this species over the years. Olive Woodpecker is common in the area.

The primary forests hold species such as **Grey Cuckooshrike**, **Blue-crested Manteled Flycatcher**, **Emerald Cuckoo**, **Scaly-throated Honeyguide**. **Yellow-throated Woodland Warbler Green-backed Camaroptera**, **Forest Canary**, **Greater Double Collared**, **Grey** and **Collared Sunbirds**.



**Chorister Robin Chat** 

Buff-spotted Flufftail occur here and if we are in the right place at the right time, we could bump into one of these little forest rails. African Cuckoo Hawk, Little Sparrowhawk and Crowned Eagle have been previously seen on our tours. Other raptors include Black and Rufous-chested Sparrowhawk, as well as African Goshawk. Peregrine Falcon can be found patrolling the steep river gorges where it nests.



Olive Bushshrike

Cuckoos include Red-chested Cuckoo, Black, Klaas's and Didericks, which are wider spread African species. Gamebirds include the striking **Red-necked Spurfowl** and **Cape Spurfowl**, here at the eastern edge of its distribution range.

The lakes hold a number of waterbirds with the scarce **White-backed Duck** being top of our list. Cape Shoveler, Cape Teal, Yellow-billed Duck are common, and Fulvous and White-faced Whistling Duck are sometimes seen.

The area holds five species of kingfisher namely Giant, African Pied, Malachite, Brown-hooded and beautiful **Half-collared Kingfisher**. Herons include species such as Purple, Black-headed and Grey Heron. Little Bittern occurs in the reeds along with **Red-chested Flufftail**, Black Crake and **African Rail**.



**Knysna Turaco** 

Seedeaters include: Forest Canary, Streaky-headed Seedeater, Common Waxbill, African Swee Waxbill and Cape Sparrow.



**Greater Double-collared Sunbird** 

### <u>Day 10 – Depart George regional airport to Johannesburg or Cape Town</u> for outbound flights.

Depending on your flight times we may have some time to bird before your homebound flights. You are also welcome to travel back to Cape Town with us via road if you would rather do that and depart from there.

End of 10 day tour. Fly from George to Johannesburg for connecting flights (or travel back to Cape Town)

#### Flexible options for this tour

This tour can be tailored to meet your personal needs and objectives. There are a multitude of destinations within the Western Province that can be added or swapped out with the items presented in this itinerary. Some other beautiful locations to visit include: Karoo National Park (Karoo), Grootvadersbosch Nature Reserve (Langeberg Mountains), Lambert's Bay (West Coast), Bontebok National Park (Overberg) or the Cape's famous wine lands if you'd like to fit in some wine tasting.

This tour will leave you with an excellent overview of the Cape, which is steeped in history and is blessed with incredible scenery and special birds.

If you would like to enquire, please email Matt at <a href="mailto:fangsandfeathers.co.za">fangsfeathers@gmail.com</a>, or alternately <a href="mailto:matt@fangsandfeathers.co.za">matt@fangsandfeathers.co.za</a> mobile: +27 60 983 8513. Whatsapp text or call is also a good way to contact me.