

Cinnamonbreasted Warbler

Kaneelborssanger

Euryptila subcinnamomea

The Cinnamonbreasted Warbler is a southern African endemic restricted to the interior of the Cape Province and southcentral Namibia, principally in the Karoo biome, with the most northerly records in the Naukluft Mountains (2416) of Namibia.

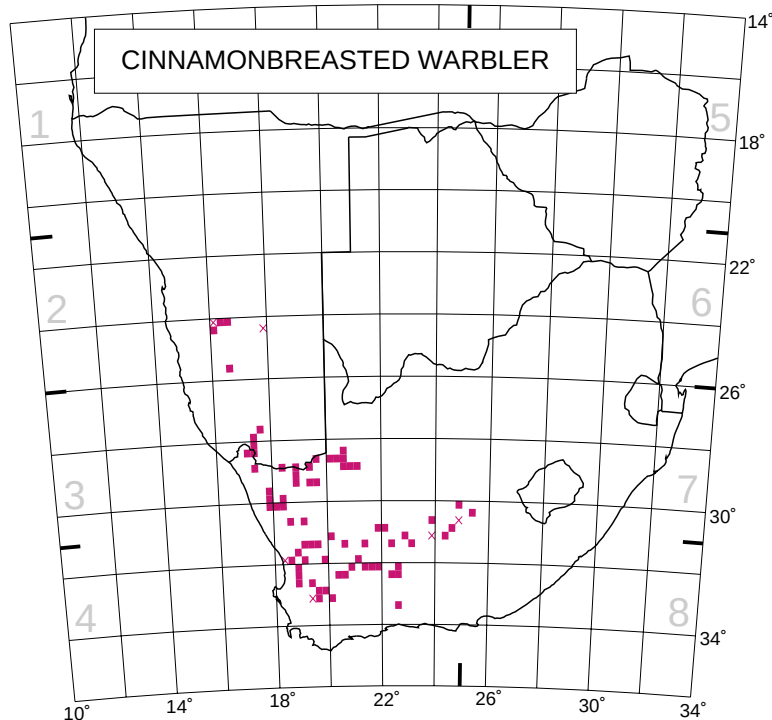
It is usually found singly or in pairs, moving actively but secretively at ground-level, sometimes at close quarters, disappearing from view before reappearing many metres away. It is usually detected by its loud song, which may be heard through the summer (Hockey *et al.* 1989). However, it is easily overlooked by inexperienced observers and it is likely that it was under-recorded during the atlas period.

It occurs in arid and semi-arid regions, most densely in the Succulent and Nama Karoo vegetation types, where it occupies boulder-strewn hillsides, rocky mountainsides, cliffs, seasonal watercourses and rocky outcrops with scattered karroid scrub and grasses. In the southwestern Cape Province, it occurs at low density with scattered territories. The sizes of two territories were both estimated at 1–2 ha (pers. obs).

It is resident (Hockey *et al.* 1989). The higher reporting rates in winter and spring are attributable to an increase in vocalizations associated with breeding, which occurs from mid-winter in the winter-rainfall region. Atlas breeding records were July–March. Breeding has been recorded July–August (Hockey *et al.* 1989) and May–October (Clancey 1985c).

The historical range is not known to have differed from that shown here. The Cinnamonbreasted Warbler is not threatened in South Africa but, as an endemic species with a restricted range, its status should be monitored (Brooke 1984b). Its habitat is unsuitable for agriculture and not favourable for grazing by domestic stock.

A. Berruti



Recorded in 78 grid cells, 1.7%

Total number of records: 265

Mean reporting rate for range: 8.6%

Reporting rates for vegetation types

