

Oschadleus H.-D. 2002. *The Wood Sandpiper (Tringa glareola) in South Africa* □ data from counting, atlasing and ringing. Ring 24, 1: 71-78.

Abstract

Data from ringing, atlasing and waterbird counts from South Africa are compared for the Wood Sandpiper. While Wood Sandpiper atlas records are scattered throughout southern Africa, the birds concentrate in the wetter north-eastern quadrant of the subregion. They prefer wetlands with emergent vegetation, and these are more frequent in the woodland biome. Arrival at southern Africa starts from late July, but mostly lasts from August to September. Departure takes place mainly from March to April. Overwintering is rare in South Africa. The waterbird count data show a wide distribution, but with high numbers reported from artificial wetlands. There are two recoveries from the breeding grounds during the breeding season. Four recoveries provide information on migration routes. Although the recovery data set is small, it seems to indicate that Wood Sandpipers migrate to southern Africa along an inland route from the breeding grounds in eastern Europe and western Asia. There are four recoveries within southern Africa that are probably nomadic movements.

H.-D. Oschadleus, Avian Demography Unit, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7701, South Africa, E-mail: dieter@maths.uct.ac.za

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