

Jordan

Naturetrek Tour Report

7 - 21 April 2007



Wadi Rum



Petra



Black Iris



Mourning Wheatear

Report and photos by Tim Melling



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Day 1

Saturday 7th April

Set off from Heathrow on-time on the 17:05 Royal Jordanian flight to Amman, which arrived soon after midnight. We finally arrived at the Shepherd Hotel at 2am.

Day 2

Sunday 8th April

Some people were so tired they managed to sleep through the 4am Islamic call to prayer, others weren't so fortunate. We were up at 8am for breakfast and despite its urban location managed to see a few interesting species from the windows; Yellow-vented Bulbul, Laughing Dove and Hooded Crow.

At 9am we drove to the Kafrayn Dam near the Dead Sea. In a small marshy area just before the dam we had great views of male and female Little Crakes plus lots of Olivaceous Warblers and Graceful Warblers singing from the Tamarisks. In the general area we also saw several White-breasted Kingfishers, a single Pied Kingfisher, Palestine Sunbirds, Masked Shrike and Southern Grey Shrike. The reservoir itself was rather quiet apart from 6 Black-necked Grebes, hundreds of Little and Cattle Egrets plus a few Spur-winged Plovers. Overhead were a few migrating raptors (Steppe Buzzards and Steppe Eagles) though very distant.

We then drove onto the nearby Shuna Dam where we saw a variety of waders; Black-winged Stilts, Greenshanks, Green Sandpiper, Common Sandpiper and Little Ringed Plover. There were also numerous White Wagtails, plus several Red-rumped Swallows, Sunbirds and Olivaceous Warblers. After this we drove to the Amman Beach resort on the Dead Sea for a buffet meal and a relaxing swim (or float, as it is difficult to swim when your legs are floating above the surface!). We managed to see our first Blackstart here.

After lunch we searched the Suwayma area for Dead Sea Sparrows as the famous colony in Tamariks near the playground had been chopped down. We stopped to look at some Namaqua Doves on the wires and Tim noticed a Tamarisk thicket and went to investigate. He returned quickly having found a breeding colony of Dead Sea Sparrows, though they were quite elusive in the dense Tamarisks. We also saw Rufous Bushchat and two Ortolans here.

We then drove down to Wadi Mujib where we saw the spectacular gorge like a mini Grand Canyon with several Rock Martins and hundreds of Swifts and Pallid Swifts overhead. There were also a few Tristram's Grackles and more Blackstarts. We returned to the Shepherd Hotel by 7pm and had our evening meal.

Day 3

Monday 9th April

We set off at 7:30am and drove straight to Dibbin Forest north of Amman. Among the Aleppo Pines (*Pinus halapensis*), Oaks (*Quercus calliprinus*) and Strawberry Trees we found Great Tits and Blue Tits, Wren and Blackbirds. The Jays looked markedly different from European Jays with their pale faces and black crowns. A Hoopoe gave amazing views though a male Pied Flycatcher was less obliging. We were perplexed by some tiny warblers in the tops of the pines that sang exactly like Subalpine Warblers, but looked like Lesser Whitethroats. These proved to be breeding Lesser Whitethroats of the race *caucasica*, which do not sing anything like British Lesser Whitethroats.

After a picnic lunch we drove the short distance to the ruined Roman city of Jerash. It is difficult to look at birds when you are surrounded by such a spectacular place with its colonnaded streets and market place and near-perfect amphitheatre, but we managed to see a few things of interest, including a male Ruppell's Warbler, Spectacled Warbler, Black-eared Wheatears, Blue Rock Thrushes, Ortolans and Hoopoes.

We then attempted to visit the King Talal Dam but discovered that entry was gated and guarded since a recent accidental death there recently. This was frustrating but we still managed to see Bee-eaters, Woodlarks, Woodchat Shrikes and Red-rumped Swallows.

En route back to the hotel we spotted a Little Owl perched on a lamp over the busy main road. Our driver Tesir reversed back so that we all managed a good view. We arrived back at 7pm to find that Tim's bag had finally arrived from Heathrow!

Day 4

Tuesday 10th April

We left the Shepherd Hotel at 8:30 and drove towards Azraq. We stopped in the desert to look at a flock of about 40 White Storks and found several other interesting birds including a few Corn Buntings, Temminck's Horned Larks, Isabelline Wheatears plus single Short-toed Lark and an obliging Nightingale.

We then continued to Qasr Karana, which has an obscure history, although it is thought most likely to be an ancient inn. There were just two birds in the sparse bushes in the grounds; a Bluethroat and an Upcher's Warbler. We continued to the crusader castle Qasr Amra with its murals of voluptuous women and hunting scenes. Next to here was the famous Wadi al Butm, or Wadi of the Pistachio trees. There were far more migrants here; Masked Shrikes, Rufous Bushchat, Orphee and Eastern Bonelli's Warbler, Redstarts, Nightingales, 2 Wrynecks and Hoopoe. We also saw one of the few mammals of the trip; a gerbil.

We drove to Azraq Resthouse where we ate our packed lunch. This was all down to Jerry's charm that we were allowed to eat our own food in a restaurant. We then drove the 50km or so to the barren basalt desert beyond Safawi. After some searching we found our elusive target species. This was a singing male of the rare and elusive black form of the Mourning Wheatear which only occurs in N Jordan and S Syria. Further study may reveal that this population may deserve full species status. Very few birds otherwise except for a few Desert Larks. We then drove to our hotel in Azraq where we found several birds including White-eared Bulbuls, Desert Finches, Olivaceous Warblers and Hoopoe. Overhead there were 21 White Storks, Steppe Buzzards, Black Kite and Steppe Eagle.

After a short rest we went to the Azraq reserve where the warden allowed us in for an hour, even though the reserve was closed - another testament to Jerry's charm. Here we saw lots of water birds like Squaccos, Little Bittern, Kingfisher and Snipe. Songbirds included lots of Reed Warblers, Great Reed Warbler and several Bluethroats. The rarest things we saw were an obliging Spotted Crake and a Great White Egret, both rare in Jordan.

Day 5

Wednesday 11th April

We had an early morning visit to Azraq (6:30 – 7:30) and saw a few species we had missed the evening before. These included Crag Martins, Spotted Redshanks and Wryneck, plus a single Ring-necked Parakeet.

After breakfast we headed off towards Shaumari, but lingering in the desert for the elusive species there. After some searching we eventually connected with Cream-coloured Coursers, Greater Sandplover and Hoopoe Lark. Shaumari itself did not disappoint either. Here we saw Blue Rock Thrush, Pallid Harrier, Redstarts, 5 Wrynecks, Spanish Sparrows, male Collared Flycatcher plus a pair of Semi-collared Flycatchers.

Best of all were at least twenty Scops Owls trying to hide in the Eucalyptus trees in one tiny part of the reserve. This was a lifetime's worth of Scops Owl sightings rolled into one! They were very photogenic too! We mustn't forget the captive Arabian Oryxes and Blue-necked Ostriches either.

We returned to the rest house for lunch (this time we bought there, rather than eating our own) but we were distracted by two Blue-cheeked Bee-eaters among several European Bee-eaters feeding next to the resthouse.

We returned to Azraq at 3:30 and stayed until dusk with the promise of watching birds flying in to roost and possibly something more special. It was a long wait but there were a few things of interest. A Black Stork, 2 Marsh Sandpipers, Penduline Tit, Bluethroats and Upcher's Warblers were among the highlights.

As dusk approached we saw numerous Yellow Wagtails and Spanish Sparrows flying in to roost in the reed beds. We then sat in the hide and were rewarded with no less than four Little Crakes. Then at 7:20, just as we were about to leave, Tim shouted Egyptian Nightjar. During the next 15 minutes we had eight sightings. Although the light was fading, we could still make out their Kestrel-like wing pattern and pale plumage.

Day 6

Thursday 12th April

Early morning in the gardens of the hotel produced Orphean Warbler, Eastern Bonelli's Warbler, Upcher's Warbler and a female Ruppell's Warbler. We left the hotel at 8:30 prepared for the long drive to Dana. We stopped in the desert en route near some cultivated strips where we found Lesser Short-toed Larks, Temminck's Horned Larks, Pallid Harrier and Tawny Pipits. Most unexpected were three Spotted Sandgrouse that flew past giving their distinctive disyllabic calls and clinching the identification of this difficult group.

En route we stopped by a busy road junction waiting for things to be delivered by our ground agents. An eagle flew over which Tim initially thought was a dark adult Steppe Eagle but photographs show that it was the very similar Lesser Spotted Eagle, and our only one of the trip.

We then drove to Madaba to see the famous mosaic map then onto Mount Nebo. Unfortunately it was a little hazy so the view of Moses' promised land wasn't quite as spectacular as it might have been. Not many birds apart from Alpine Swifts, Spanish Sparrows and Black-eared Wheatears. We continued onto Wadi Mujib where we stopped for another Picnic lunch.

Our first "ordinary" Mourning Wheatears contrasted markedly from the black Basalt desert bird we had seen two days previously. Just south of Mujib we stopped to photograph Black Irises which were growing in profusion by the road. We also saw Montagu's and Pallid Harriers together and several Calandra Larks.

En route to Karak Castle we stopped for close views of yet more Calandra Larks in a roadside cereal field. We opted to purchase some freshly squeezed orange juice instead of visiting the castle at Karak. We then continued the long drive to Dana Rummani campsite where we arrived about an hour before dark. A fantastic evening meal was followed by tea round the camp fire, before a decidedly chilly night in the tents.

Day 7

Friday 13th April

Well the day started well with bright weather. We found two Chameleons, Chukars, Tristram's Grackles and several Scrub Warblers. There was also a large migration of Ortolans in progress with many flying over, with a few showing themselves on the ground. A few of us clambered over rocks and found our one and only Syrian Serin. The ones who stayed back found a Tortoise.

Quite a few birds of prey were in the air too; Griffon Vultures, Steppe Buzzards, Short-toed Eagle, Booted Eagle and Lesser Kestrels. Three Cuckoos chasing round included a female of the rare hepatic (rufous) form. After lunch the skies started to darken and a great thunderstorm loomed. With the forecast for a full night of rain we decided to leave the camp for the Dana Hotel in Dana village some miles away. This was a very wise move as we later discovered that the army had evacuated our camp that evening. A couple of Scops Owls were calling at night around the hotel in between showers and a Black-eared Wheatear sang until it went completely dark.

Day 8

Saturday 14th April

By morning the rain had stopped, but it was cold, breezy and visibility was down to a few yards. We tried walking through the orchards but hardly saw or heard anything, unusual for what is one of the most beautiful and spectacular places in the Middle East. We decided it was futile to try and bird watch in thick fog so we set off for Shawbak Castle where fortunately the fog cleared. In the area of this crusader castle we found about 12 Rock Sparrows, Scrub Warbler, 2 Alpine Swifts, Ortolan, plus Linnets and Greenfinches.

On the way out we stopped for our one and only Roller of the trip, and hit a purple patch. The Roller was on roadside wires. Then Sarah and Rosemary found a male Golden Oriole while we were watching an Orphee Warbler. Finally, Valerie found a Corncrake, which showed itself to most of the group, before flying to the cover of a nearby garden.

We drove to Wadi Musa and bought a Jordanian picnic (fresh bread, falafel, humous and fruit), then ate it at a panoramic picnic spot overlooking the Petra area. The only bird of note was a single Barbary Falcon among a

small passage of Steppe Buzzards. After lunch we decided to have an early visit to our hotel, the aptly named Petra Panorama. This was a welcome luxury. We then had a relaxing afternoon off.

Early evening we drove to Little Petra where we saw our first Sinai Rosefinches, plus more Ortolans, Blue Rock Thrush, Mourning Wheatears and Rock Martins. Unfortunately we had our first non-show of Hume's Tawny Owl, the first of three despite encouragement with a CD of its call.

Day 9

Sunday 15th April

This was our scheduled day at Petra so we were dismayed to see thick fog out of the hotel windows. The hotel was at some elevation and it was clear in the valley. Fortunately the mists lifted completely by 10am and we had fantastic weather for the rest of the day. We met our guide, Yousef at 7:30 and he gave us a fascinating insight into the history of Nabatean city of Petra as he slowly walked us through the Siq, pointing out things of interest.

Yousef stayed with us for the morning and knew all the best photo-opportunities in the area. He explained how the Nabateans were masters of water, creating complicated irrigation systems for the city. He also explained how the spectacular buildings at Petra were all tombs (the necropolis). The place where the Nabateans lived (the acropolis) were little more than simple caves in the rocky hillside, hardly drawing any attention.

We visited the Treasury, the Royal Tombs, the Silk Tomb and Temple of the Winged Lions with its fantastic mosaics. After lunch we walked up to the Monastery and had spectacular views over Wadi Araba. A few of us walked up to the High Place of Sacrifice too, before staying until dark in the vain hope of seeing or hearing a Hume's Tawny Owl. Our driver took an earlier contingent back to the hotel well before dark.

It wasn't really a bird day but we saw a large flock of Fan-tailed Ravens, Sinai Rosefinches, Ortolans, Blue Rock Thrushes and Tristram's Grackles.

Day 10

Monday 16th April

We set off for Wadi Rum, stopping briefly for a Thrush Nightingale that was hopping about by the side of the road. Very little else of note until we arrived at Wadi Rum where we started seeing our first White-crowned Black Wheatears, although only about half of them had white crowns. There were large numbers of Blackcaps, Lesser Whitethroats and Ortolans plus a few Masked Shrikes, but very few other migrants. Resident birds included Tristram's Grackles, Desert Larks plus a flock of over a hundred Brown-necked Ravens. Lunch at the Resthouse provided a surprise dish of chips, which most people enjoyed as an alternative to the usual rice.

After lunch we loaded our bags into four-wheel drive vehicles and set off for our Bedouin camp at Rakabat Canyon. Wandering around the camp we were amazed at the profusion of flowers after the recent rains, in particular a large showy broomrape with purple, white and yellow flowers. There were plenty of Trumpeter Finches, Desert Larks, Tristram's Grackles plus a few migrants.

In the evening our Bedouin host lit a fire and smoked his hubbly-bubbly pipe, encouraging a few of the group to partake. Amazingly they also lit a small fire inside the Bedouin tent, which made it incredibly smoky. We were told that this was good for our eyes as it made them water and cleared them out. We weren't convinced!

Later a vehicle arrived with an enormous “take-away” meal of chicken and rice, about twice as much as we could possibly have eaten. We were assured that Hume’s Tawny Owl nested on the nearby cliffs but not a sound was heard all night. The stars were impressive though, with plenty of shooting stars.

Day 11

Tuesday 17th April

We were awoken by a mini dawn chorus of Trumpeter Finches, Sinai Rosefinches and wolf-whistling Tristram’s Grackles. The only different birds were White-crowned Black and Black-eared Wheatears. After a breakfast of yoghurt, eggs, cheese, bread and jam, a caravan of camels arrived to give most of us a ride. There were far too many camels and the Bedouins bickered among themselves over who was going to get the custom (10 Jordanian Dinars for an hour). We then rode around the desert on the camels for an hour. The camels were rather ill-disciplined and frequently stopped to graze, and occasionally sat down, repeatedly so in Valerie’s case!

We then drove out of Wadi Rum and drove around until lunchtime looking for birds. On the east side we found some Olive groves where we found Rufous Bushchat, Orphean and Upcher’s Warblers, Masked and Woodchat Shrikes. We were then treated to some Bedouin music (including some Bedouin versions of familiar pieces eg Mozart’s 40th symphony!) while we ate a buffet lunch.

After lunch we drove to Aqaba where we checked into our hotel, the Golden Tulip. After an hour’s freshening up we enquired about glass-bottomed boat hire for a visit to the coral reefs, but the weather had turned windy and we couldn’t reach a decision so we looked for White-eyed Gulls instead. We didn’t find any but we saw several Caspian Terns.

The Palm Tree areas just south of Aqaba had lots of small cultivated plots that seemed to attract migrants. Here we saw Ortolans, Red-throated Pipits and Yellow Wagtails of the Grey-headed (*thunbergi*) and Syke’s (*beema*) races.

Day 12

Wednesday 18th April

Breakfast at 7am and away to Aqaba Bird Observatory by 7:45 with our chaperone, Salam. This is the first significant body of fresh water that migrants can use since leaving sub-Saharan Africa on their way north. Needless to say, it attracts birds like a magnet, and there is no comparable site in adjacent Israel. As soon as we arrived we started adding lots of new waterbirds to the list. These included Lesser Black-backed Gull (of the Baltic race *fuscus*), Caspian Gull, Slender-billed Gull, Little Gull, Little Tern, Little Grebe, Coot, Moorhen, Greenshank, Marsh Sandpiper, Green Sandpiper, Wood Sandpiper, Kentish Plover, Temminck’s Stint and Pied Kingfisher.

There were also numerous ducks, mainly Garganey and Shoveler but also a few Ferruginous Ducks and Teal. Land birds included Little Green Bee-eaters, Ortolans, Short-toed Larks, Black-headed Yellow Wagtails (race *feldegg*), Rufous Bushchat, Namaqua, Eastern Bonelli’s Warbler. There were also a few raptors overhead, including Short-toed Eagle, Booted eagles, Black Kite and our first Levant Sparrowhawk.

We ate a picnic lunch by the Red Sea, then the party split up for our scheduled free afternoon. Three people opted to go shopping while the rest went down to the Royal Diving Centre to snorkel among the coral reefs. It

cost 13 JD for entry and mask hire, but was well worth it. Under the surface it was just like an episode from the Blue Planet with dozens of different kinds of colourful reef fish.

We also did a little bird watching here, with eight White-eyed Gulls and a Striated (or Mangrove) Heron, which is very rare indeed in Jordan. Our discovery of this bird coincided with the arrival of a TV company who wasted no time in filming our (well, Tim's) excitement.

Day 13

Thursday 19th April

We had another early start and returned to Aqaba Bird Observatory. We saw a number of different species from the day before including Honey Buzzard, Purple Herons, Glossy Ibises, Little Stints, Curlew Sandpiper, White-winged Black Tern, Cuckoo, Wigeon, Little Swift and Alpine Swift.

In the Peace Forest (their name, not ours) we saw more than 10 Eastern Bonelli's Warblers, 3 Willow Warblers, 3 Rufous Bushchats and a Thrush Nightingale. We were also fortunate in coinciding with a passage of Levant Sparrowhawks. We had one group of thirty plus about twenty singles and pairs. We even had a few perched so we could see the diagnostic dark eye. There was also a raptor flew over us that has defied identification. Tim took a couple of photographs but subsequent consultation with the books and experts has failed to come up with a plausible identification, although it does bear a resemblance to Oriental Honey Buzzard.

Jerry bought lots of Pizzas for lunch, which we ate by the Red Sea, and managed to find a perched White-eyed Gull so the three people who missed it the day before managed to see this special species. There were also Common and Sandwich Terns around the bay.

In the afternoon we drove up Wadi Araba in search of Arabian warbler but singularly failed. All we found were a few Blackcaps, Lesser Whitethroats and Wheatears.

Day 14

Friday 20th April

This was our long travelling day where we had to get back up north to Amman. We collected a picnic in Aqaba before heading north, stopping at Acacia trees to look for the elusive Arabian Warbler. Unfortunately the army weren't too happy with our plan and strongly discouraged us from stopping to bird watch so close to the Israeli border. We drove up to Wadi Fidan (the western end of Dana Reserve) for lunch but didn't really see much.

We then continued north and photographed the salt encrustations on the Dead Sea shore, plus the rock pillar known as Lot's wife. We tried to visit the Ibex Reserve but the wardens wouldn't allow us in despite Jerry's best efforts to sweet talk them. There were a few Fan-tailed Ravens, Rock Martins, Tristram's Grackles and Blackstarts around. We then continued up to Suwayma and got much better views of the Dead Sea Sparrows, plus Namaqua Doves, Crested Larks and Graceful Warblers.

We then continued up the steep hill towards Amman, stopping to buy some last minute souvenirs en route. We arrived at our hotel at 6:30pm and Jerry stayed to share a last evening meal with us.

Day 15

Saturday 21st April

A Palestine Sunbird was singing in the front garden of our hotel, despite the urban setting. Our last birds were Laughing Doves and Yellow-vented Bulbuls before leaving for the airport, and we returned to Britain on time.

A great holiday enjoyed by all, despite missing a couple of the key species and despite the occasional blip in the weather.....

Species Lists

	SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	April														
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>												3	3		
2	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>		6													
3	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>					1							1			
4	Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>				1											
5	Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>				1	8										
6	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>		100										20	20	1	
7	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>				12	12							2	7		
8	Great White Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>				1											
9	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		100		2	5							25	30		
10	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		6		3	5							18	9		
11	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>				1	3								6		
12	Striated/Mangrove Heron	<i>Boturoides striatus</i>												1			
13	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>					1										
14	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>				61											
15	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>													9		
16	Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>													3		
17	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		5										10	10		
18	Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>												100	30		
19	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>												2			
20	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>				5	30							70	100		
21	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>												2	4		
22	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>				1	2	1	1					1			
23	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>							8	1							
24	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>						1									
25	Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>					1	2									
26	Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>				1	3							2	2		
27	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		1		1	1	2	3	2	1		1				
28	Levant Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter brevipes</i>												1	50		
29	Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>													1		

	SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	April														
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
30	Crested Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis ptilorhyncus</i>													1		
31	Steppe Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo vulpinus</i>		40	3	20	15	20	200	20	4	20	5	20	5		
32	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>							2								
33	Steppe Eagle	<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>		4				1	5								
34	Lesser-spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila pomarina</i>				1											
35	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>							3					5	5		
36	Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>							2					1	1		
37	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		6	3	3	1	3	4	4	4	2	1	1	1		
38	Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>			1		1										
39	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>				2		3	2								
40	Barbary Falcon	<i>Falco pelegrinoides</i>								1							
41	Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>							10	2		1					
42	Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>								1							
43	Little Crane	<i>Porzana parva</i>		2			4										
44	Spotted Crane	<i>Porzana porzana</i>				1											
45	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		1			10							30	30		
46	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>				2	20							15	15		
47	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		20			9							30	30		
48	Cream-coloured Courser	<i>Cursorius cursor</i>					2										
49	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>		3											1		
50	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>												2			
51	Greater Sand Plover	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>					1										
52	Spur-winged Plover	<i>Hoplopterus spinosus</i>		15		1	2							30	30		
53	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>													1		
54	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>												2			
55	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>													5		
56	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>												1			
57	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>				1	19							40	40		
58	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>												40			
59	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>					6										
60	Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		6		1	1							6	20		
61	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>					2							2	1		

	SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	April														
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
62	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>												10	10		
63	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		2		1								8	2		
64	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		2		3	3							20	20		
65	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>				1	1								1		
66	White-eyed Gull	<i>Larus leucophthalmus</i>												8	1		
67	Slender-billed Gull	<i>Larus genei</i>												4	3		
68	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>											4	200	50		
69	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>												5	5		
70	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>											2	30	30		
71	Little Gull	<i>Larus minutus</i>												2			
72	Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>													3		
73	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>													4		
74	Little Tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>												20			
75	Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>											6	2	1		
76	White-winged Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>													1		
77	Spotted Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles senegallus</i>						3									
78	Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
79	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		10	40	50	100	30		20		10	10	40	40	40	
80	Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>			2	2			2	4					5		
81	Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>		100	40	50	50	50	20	40	20	20	20	40	40	40	
82	Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>		15										2		2	
83	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>					1							1	5		
84	Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>						1	5	1					1		
85	Scops Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>					20			2H							
86	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>			2				2								
87	Egyptian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus aegyptius</i>					8										
88	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>													1		
89	Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>						4	2	2					1		
90	Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>		100				1	10	10	50	10	10	10	30		
91	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		30	10			5						10	10		
92	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>				1	1										
93	White-breasted (Smyrna) Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon smyrnensis</i>		12													

	SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	April														
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
94	Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>		1										1			
95	Little Green Bee-eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>												8	2	1	
96	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	<i>Merops superciliosus</i>					2										
97	Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>			8	12	10	5	15					2			
98	Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>								1							
99	Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		1	3	2	10	2	1	2							
100	Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>			2	8											
101	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>		30	20	20	20	20		20		20			2	2	
102	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>			2												
103	Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>				1								4			
104	Lesser Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella rufescens</i>						30		4							
105	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>						10									
106	Temminck's Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila bilopha</i>				5	10	10									
107	Desert Lark	<i>Ammomanes deserti</i>				4			3		4	10	8			2	
108	Hoopoe (Bifasciated) Lark	<i>Alaemon alaudipes</i>					1									1	
109	Rock Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>		50					30	40	100	100	50			1	
110	Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>					8		50	10				6	20		
111	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>					100							50	50		
112	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>		25	30	20	8						1	2	2		
113	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		25	20	50	100	20	30	10	10	10	10	100	100	10	
114	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>			1		10			2		2		30	20		
115	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>				2	1		2					1	5		
116	Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>											4	2	5		
117	Long-billed Pipit	<i>Anthus similis</i>								1							
118	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>						4									
119	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		20			5	2						2	2		
120	Yellow Wagtail races	<i>M flava beema/thunbergi/feldegg</i>		1		3	100	5					12	10	10		
121	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			3												
122	Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>					1H					1			1		
123	Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>		1		5	4	2						2			
124	Rufous Bush Robin	<i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i>		1		1	1						2	1	2		
125	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>				2	10										

			April														
	SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
126	Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>				1	2	2		2			1	1	1		
127	Blackstart	<i>Cercomela melanura</i>			3						1					3	
128	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>					10	1				2			2	2	
129	Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>				1	10	2		5		1	1				
130	Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>			10			2	3	4			6				
131	Mourning Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe lugens</i>						10	2	4	5	10					
132	Basalt Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe lugens form</i>				1											
133	White-crowned Black Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucopyga</i>										20	3				
134	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>			3		1			1	10						
135	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		2	20	1		1	2	10							
136	Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>					2H										
137	Graceful Warbler	<i>Prinia gracilis</i>		20	2	1	5	1						10	10	3	
138	Scrub Warbler	<i>Scotocerca inquieta</i>							10	1							
139	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>			1H												
140	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>				1	1							1	1		
141	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>				1	1							6			
142	Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>				2	50							100	50		
143	Upcher's Warbler	<i>Hippolais languida</i>				1	1	2					3		1		
144	Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Hippolais pallida</i>		15		1	1	2	2				5	20	20	10	
145	Spectacled Warbler	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>			1												
146	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>		30	20	50	50	6	6	3	20	40	40	40	40	10	
147	Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>						1									
148	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		10	5	1		2	1	8	2	50	50	30	50	10	
149	Rüppell's Warbler	<i>Sylvia rüppellii</i>			1			1									
150	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>			3	1										1	
151	Orphean Warbler	<i>Sylvia hortensis</i>				1		1	1	1			1				
152	Eastern Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus orientalis</i>			1	1				1				1	10		
153	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>													3		
154	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			1	2	10	2									
155	Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>			1												
156	Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>					1										
157	Semi-collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula semitorquata</i>					2										

	SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	April														
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
158	Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>			5												
159	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>			10				2	2	2						
160	Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>					1										
161	White-eared Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus leucotis</i>				1	2	2									
162	Yellow-vented Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus xanthopygos</i>		50	20	2			15	20	10	5		20	20	10	
163	Orange-tufted (Palestine) Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia osea</i>		3	1				25	20	2	5					1
164	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>		10													
165	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>			2	1	2	3		2			2				
166	Masked Shrike	<i>Lanius nubicus</i>		1		4	10	2	2	2		2	10	5	3	3	
167	Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>								1							
168	Tristram's Grackle	<i>Onychognathus tristramii</i>		8					6		10	30	4			6	
169	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			30			1									
170	House Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>											40	40	40	10	
171	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus corone cornix</i>		4	10	5										2	
172	Brown-necked Raven	<i>Corvus ruficollis</i>				1		3	4	1		100	5				
173	Fan-tailed Raven	<i>Corvus rhipidurus</i>		8							40					8	
174	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
175	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>				3	100	20		20	5					2	
176	Dead Sea Sparrow	<i>Passer moabiticus</i>		10												5	
177	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>								12							
178	Tristram's Serin	<i>Serinus syriacus</i>							1								
179	Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		1													
180	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>		8	15	2		5	10	20	10	5					
181	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>						10	2	10							
182	Linnet	<i>Acanthis cannabina</i>						10	15	40	2	2					
183	Sinai Rosefnch	<i>Carpodacus synoicus</i>								2	15	50	15				
184	Desert Finch	<i>Rhodospiza obsoleta</i>				5	1	5							1		
185	Trumpeter Finch	<i>Bucanetes githagineus</i>										100	30				
186	Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>				4											
187	Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>		2	1				70	15	10	50	30	5	15		
188	House Bunting	<i>Emberiza striolata</i>									1						