

# Southern Morocco

Naturetrek Tour Report

19 – 28 September 2019



Thick-billed Lark (EM)



Egyptian Nightjar



African Desert Warbler (EM)



Blue-cheeked Bee-eater (EM)

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Tour participants: Martin Pitt (leader) and Said El Basri (Driver) with six Naturetrek clients

## Introduction

Naturetrek's trip to Southern Morocco was one that covered all of the major habitats across the area from the High Atlas, through the Southern deserts to the coast and introduced the group to the culture and wildlife of this part of North Africa. We connected with many of specialties including Bald Ibis, Thick-billed Lark, Egyptian Nightjar, Brown-throated Martin, African Desert Warbler and Desert Sparrow. Migration was a feature of the trip with parties of south moving birds including hirundines, warblers and bee-eaters seen across the region. Although we found 167 species on the trip, birds were not the only feature of the trip. We managed to find a number of dragonflies and butterflies, and in addition, we had an introduction to the wealth of reptiles across the country.

## Day 1

Thursday 19th September

### Marrakech and Oukaïmeden

We arrived in a single group from Gatwick and cleared customs quickly. We were met with sun and warmth and picked up our bus for the drive south, then up through the picturesque Ourika valley and to the ski station at Oukaïmeden. We had a brief stop to view the petroglyphs, that are apparently 3000 years old, before having a Tagine lunch overlooking the main valley.

At this time of year there is no snow remaining and the flocks of sheep and goats that graze these upland pastures are at their peak. We walked up the track in the direction of the highest peak Jebel Toubkal, that remained hidden by nearer crags, and soon picked up a swirling mass of birds. These turned out to be a mix of Linnets and Serin, and although we tried, we couldn't find anything more exciting amongst them. Around the ski lifts a scrapyard of spare spars and other metal work had been adopted as a hunting ground for migrants. We soon found three species of Redstart, the most pleasing being a lovely male Moussier's, and a couple of Spotted Flycatchers. As we headed higher, we soon encountered a flock of Red-billed Chough, swirling in the air currents and the young yapping at the adults; more arrived until around 400 were present. Try as we might, we couldn't find any Alpine Choughs which had presumably moved higher up the mountains. We finished our visit with a fly-by Dipper and headed down the mountains, arriving back in Marrakech before it got dark.

We enjoyed our first evening together at Hotel Diwane and prepared to head to the south the following day.

## Day 2

Friday 20th September

### Over the Atlas Mountains to Ouarzazate

An 8am departure enabled us to head south-east across the agricultural area around Marrakech. A roadside stop found us looking at a party of White Stork and Cattle Egrets. Whilst there, a number of other species were picked up, most interestingly a Sparrowhawk and then a squabbling pair of Lanner Falcons, which turned out to be the only ones of our trip. Before long we started to climb, heading for the 2,260-metre col of the Tizi-n'Tichka pass. At a side road, in the Escale Forest we walked through the pines to a viewpoint. Despite hearing them call, the local Crossbills refused to show, but we soon picked up the *africana* race of Chaffinch, an Atlas Coal Tit, African Blue Tits and Cirl Bunting. A party of European Bee-eaters showed migration was in progress

and this was reinforced by a couple of Pied Flycatchers in the woods. Best of all, Wayne and Sue found a grounded Scops Owl, which, unfortunately, silently slipped off before the rest of us could catch up with it. The final surprise was a migrating raptor flying over: it transpired it was a Montagu's Harrier of the rare dark morph.

We had a coffee break further up the mountains, but the continuing road-improvement works have all but put paid to the habitat suitable for Levaillant's Woodpecker on this route. Lunch was at a café below the pass, and suitably refreshed, we tackled the remaining climb to the top of the pass. Our last stop below the col was at the Source de Tichka. Birds were scarce but a Tree Pipit and a family of Seebohm's Wheatears added a bit of interest.

We headed down the southern slope of the Atlas Mountains and on to Ouarzazarte. Typical of this area, the wind picked up in the afternoon, and by the time we arrived at the City, it was blowing quite hard. After unpacking, we headed out to the Barrage to the east of the city. At this time of year, the water is distant but a flock of Glossy Ibis and a single Ruddy Shelduck hinted of the wetland beyond. We made do with a few migrants including a Quail and our first southern residents, such as White-crowned Wheatear and Spectacled Warbler. Best of all was a single hunting Black-winged Kite.

We returned to Hotel Le Fint as dusk fell.

## Day 3

## Saturday 21st September

### Ouarzazate to Boulmane Dades am, Gorges de Dades & Tagdilt track pm

After breakfast we returned to the Barrage to another area to see if we could find any grounded migrants. The sun was out and the wind had dropped, and hirundines and Little Swifts were passing over. The smelly stream that feeds the reservoir at this point was proving to be an attraction to waders in this otherwise-parched area. Although Black-winged Stilts were obvious from the start, with careful exploration we added Curlew Sandpiper, Little Stint, Dunlin, Ruff and Golden Plover to our growing list. We struggled to connect with passerine migrants, but a mix of Yellow Wagtails were seen, a few of which were in bright plumage confirming they were Spanish breeders of form *iberiae*.

We headed further east to the area by the aborted golf complex. Here at last we could see some water, and immediately a pale-phase Booted Eagle drifted over. It soon proved that birds were scarce and although a few distant Great Crested Grebes could be seen, we shifted attention to the pair of Desert Larks, which showed their perfect adaption to the gravelly area. As we left, we saw our first Long-legged Buzzard perched on a eucalyptus tree. Long believed to western form of the African species whose range is centred on the Eastern flyway, it is now proposed that this is actually a form of Common Buzzard and its taxonomic status is now unclear.

We continued east, stopping for coffee in the Vallee de Roses and then arriving at our Hotel at Boulmane Dades in time for a picnic lunch. As with previous day, the wind started to build and we decided to head up to the Dades Gorge. After driving to the top, we walked down the series of switch-back to the river level. Our first birds were a pair of fly-over Bonelli's Eagles that were seen almost immediately, but the Blue Rock Thrushes took longer to find. A few Butterflies were flying around; the Bath Whites were simple enough to identify, but the Graylings took more care and were eventually confirmed as the Atlas speciality, Austaut's. We also picked up

a number of Wheatears on the walk down, the best being a male Black Wheatear whose dull plumage was a good learning point to separate it from the White-crowned Wheatears we had seen in the desert.

At the bottom a flock of a dozen or so Barbary Partridges were approaching the river to drink and, as we were leaving, a Black Kite drifted southwards.

Despite the wind, we then headed out to the Tagdilt track until dusk. This area is still the dumping area for the town and is rubbish-strewn. However, it still holds good birds and we immediately found Trumpeter Finches, Tawny Pipit and Red-rumped Wheatear. Wandering to the edge of the plain, we soon added Thekla's Lark and Temminck's Lark, while the male Desert Wheatear was the first of the trip. A single Fat Sand Rat showed that the numerous burrows were still occupied.

As the heat dropped, we headed back to our hotel to enjoy the traditional fare in the characterful surroundings of the Kasbah Tizzarouine hotel.

## Day 4

## Sunday 22nd September

### Boulmane Dades to Erfoud, including Tagdilt track am

After breakfast we headed out to the same gravel plains to the east of town, but this time along the new Tagdilt track. Our first stop was at a natural bowl where pools had opened up. A Ringed Plover was a bit of a surprise, although it was joined by the more normal inland migrants of Green Sandpiper and Little Ringed Plover. A party of eight Black-bellied Sandgrouse showed the importance of any water in this parched landscape. Trumpeter Finches and a Desert Wheatear were also attracted to this area, but we soon moved off to find the species that this area is rightly famous for.

Moving south, we joined the far end of the old Tagdilt track and walked out into the scrubby desert with its views to the Atlas Mountains to the north. Birds were not plentiful, but we soon started finding more of the species that we had seen the evening before. The first addition was a small flock of migrating Greater Short-toed Larks were moving south. We spent some time with a small colony of Fat Sand Rats before continuing our search for more birds. Unlike in the mountains, the Northern Wheatears were just that, migrants from further north rather than the Atlas form *seebohmi*. We left the best until last: a pair of Thick-billed Larks flew in and the male hopped onto a small stone and gave a sub-song. We were able to watch this most enigmatic of species at close range.

A further stop at a nearby gorge failed to connect with any migrants so we moved on for our picnic near Tinejdad in the shaded garden of almost-abandoned Auberge. A dripping tap and a shade meant that the area was attractive to migrants and this was reinforced by the Turtle Doves, Subalpine Warblers and Spotted Flycatchers. However, we still had a way to run and both the heat and the wind were picking up.

We had a couple of short stops north-west of Jorf. We were beaten back by the 'hair-dryer' conditions and although both Maghreb Larks and Spectacled Warblers were seen, the air-conditioning in the bus was much more attractive. Therefore, we decided to go directly the short distance to our hotel near Erfoud and the welcoming sight of swimming pool. Even here the pool was attracting wildlife, and both Violet and Orange-winged Dropwings joined the more common Red-veined Darter around the water.

## Day 5

## Monday 23rd September

### Dawn to dusk in the Desert

It was 6am when the two jeeps departed for the desert. As we headed south, we witnessed the sun rising over the desert and Algeria just to the east. This was to be one of, if not the special day of the trip and the day dawned sunny and calm. Our first stop to the west of the dunes at Erg Chebbi in an area of newly planted palms, and we chased around until we finally secured our target, a pair of Desert Sparrows were obviously taking advantage of the nest boxes provided for them. The surrounding trees also held a number of migrants and a couple of Western Olivaceous Warblers and a flighty Golden Oriole were found.

We moved on to an area of sandy tussock grasses, where we were frustrated by a family group of Fulvous Babblers as they played 'follow-my-leader' through the dunes. Just as we thought we would get clear views, they disappeared only to reappear further away. Again, we found migrants in the surrounding area, this time it was a Black-eared Wheatear and an elusive Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin. Our next target was a small pool, but not before we had found both Bar-tailed Larks and Hoopoe Larks. As if on cue, as we arrived at the small camel-watering point a flock of Crowned Sandgrouse flew in, and no sooner did they leave but they were replaced by similar number of Spotted Sandgrouse.

We returned to the tussock grass, as the expected African Desert Warbler was proving elusive. Plenty of Long Fringe-fingered Lizards were scampering around, and eventually our target was found and the bird finally posed for the whole group. The heat was starting to build and we moved on to a pre-arranged meeting with Mubarak, a local nomad. In a gully, he was able to go straight to the bush under which an Egyptian Nightjar was roosting. Perfectly camouflaged, it was a struggle for the group to find it even when you knew where it was.

We headed closer to Erg Chebbi, the main dune system that is about 20 kilometres long and up to 200 metres high, and moved on to the Palmerie at Merzouga to see if anything else had dropped in. Birds seemed scarce, but the irrigation channels were alive with Dragonflies. These were mainly the Dropwings we had seen previously; however, we also found Epaulet and Yellow-winged Skimmers. In addition, we found a few frogs and toads, the African Green Toad being particularly well marked. Over lunch we learnt about Berber carpets before heading back out into the desert. Surprisingly, there is a permanent body of water, Dayet Srij, to the west of town and this was our immediate target. It is famous for almost anything turning up and today it was busy with over 120 Ruddy Shelduck and a flock of 21 Greater Flamingos. A small party of Blue-cheeked Bee-eaters were hawking the lake edges, and a couple of Marbled Duck mixed with the other wildfowl.

After leaving the lake, we continued to track the sandy channels amongst the gravel plains, but a call from the second jeep brought us back together for a great view of our only Cream-coloured Courser. Our last stop was at the Oued Erfoud crossing just out of the town. Fortunately, there was some water still in the river bed and this attracted migrants in this parched land. A few waders were present as were a few warblers; however, it was the first *subpersonata* Moroccan Wagtail that caught our eyes. A tired, but elated group returned to the hotel and a cooling swim was most welcome before dinner.

## Day 6

Tuesday 24th September

### Erfoud to Ouarzazate via the Tizi-n-Tinifft Pass

Today was another transfer day, returning to Ouarzazate by heading along the southern route. An early stop near Rissani offered little but a selection of fossils which could be picked off the desert floor. A few minutes gave us a few Belemnites (Squid) bits and also a reasonable ammonite. A nomad approached and soon they were offering to sell us complete ammonites and trilobites. We headed off and were soon heading west across the empty gravel plains. Unlike the northern route, these were marked with Flat-top Acacias, giving the impression of African savannah. After coffee at Alnif, we stopped a couple of times around Tazzarine, and found that the acacias were in flower. These flowers were attracting insects and in turn they were attracting migrants. Despite the high temperatures, careful watching gave us view of both plenty of warblers including Eastern Olivaceous, Moltoni's, Western Orphean and Melodious Warbler. A pristine Black-eared Wheatear provided a photo opportunity and we were joined by a family party of Fulvous Babblers.

On reaching Oued Draa, we found ourselves back in a landscape of palmeries and Kasbahs. We stopped by the river, where we quickly heard Cetti's Warbler, and again for a mixed migrating flock of Blue-cheeked and European Bee-eaters. Then it was up and over the moonscape of the Anti-Atlas Mountains via Tizi-n-Tinifft pass and down into Ouarzazate where we arrived at 5pm.

## Day 7

Wednesday 25th September

### Ouarzazate, Aoulouz Gorge and Taroudant

The journey to Taroudant is one of transition from the desert to the fertile Souss valley. Arriving at Oued Iridi, we walked the fields, but it was the riverside that was attracting migrants and we soon added Garden Warbler to our growing list. In addition, Broad Scarlet and Spanish Pond Turtle were added to our burgeoning *others* list.

We reached Tinfat for lunch, where we enjoyed a refreshing glass of Saffron-infused tea and learnt about the Saffron production. As an autumn-flowering crocus, they only flower later in October there was nothing to see of the flowers themselves; however, a walk amongst the fields and orchards gave us good views of Goldfinch, Great Tit and Great Spotted Woodpecker, but surprisingly few migrants. We did, however, manage to find a few more butterflies; a Common Blue was found, but of more interest were the Lang's Short-tailed Blues.

Continuing west, we stopped a couple of times, firstly at Aoulouz, on the bridge overlooking the Souss river, then on the final run down into Taroudant. This is marked by entering the Argan-growing area and the scenery changes to being reminiscent of the *dehesa* regions of the Iberian Peninsula. Argan production and its importance has exploded in the last 15 years and this unique product is now familiar not only in the cooperatives of Southern Morocco but across the globe, be it in foods or in cosmetics.

We arrived at the Riad Dar Tourkia, within the city walls, in sufficient time for the group to tour the ancient medina of this charming city before sitting down to a wonderful, traditional Couscous supper.

## Day 8

Thursday 26th September

### Taroudant, Tamri, Agadir

For the first time, the morning dawned cool as well as bright. However, as we headed from Taroudant to Agadir, we hit fog banks as we crossed Oued Souss, where the commercial growing of fruit and vegetables has increased markedly in the last decade, and then headed to the coast above Agadir. We had a coffee stop at the beach café at Imi Ouaddar. From the roof-top terrace we could spend a few minutes in an impromptu sea watch. A few Gannet were of interest but it was the Cory's Shearwaters that were the real target. They stayed distant, but the hordes of Lesser Black-backed and Yellow-legged Gulls followed the fishing boats into the beach.

We rounded Cap Rhir, and stopped at the Asif n'Srou estuary near Tamri, a well-known hotspot especially for Bald Ibis but it was clear that birds were not in their usual area. A large flock of Spoonbill were present and around them we found a mix of waders, including our first Knot, Sanderling and Kentish Plovers. As is usual, we noted a large flock of about 250 Audouin's Gulls that were both on the beach and bathing on the fresh water on the estuary just inland. Whilst scanning we noticed that a co-ordinated count was taking place with beaters on the hills and a Birdlife International team counting from the beach itself. A flock of 23 Bald Ibis were seen distantly but it was clear that the northern population (the other is based south of Agadir) had moved on and that these few were the only ones left behind. We stayed for a picnic but the area had a large herd of Camels so we soon moved on. After trying without success north of Tamri for the Ibis, we headed back to Agadir.

After checking into the Tildi hotel in Agadir, we left at 5pm and headed to the south of the city to the estuary at the mouth of the Oued Souss. When we arrived, both banks of the estuary were lined with Waders, Gulls and Terns. We soon amassed sightings of Godwits, three species of Plovers, Mediterranean Gulls, and Osprey, although the large party of Flamingos were a little distant.

## Day 9

Friday 27th September

### Agadir and Souss-Massa National Park

We again headed south from Agadir and the optimism of the bus changed when the fog rolled in again. With the priority being good views of Ibis, we drove to Sidi Rabat on the coast. We drew another blank crossing the sandy heath, but at the coast found a large flock of Stone-curlew and a noisy Little Owl. We drove back to the National Park entrance, and tried for migrants along the Massa river itself. A juvenile Bonelli's Eagle flew over, and walking along the river's edge, we picked up sightings of Woodchat Shrike and a Purple Heron. Although we had a briefly calling Tchagra, it stayed on the other side of the river and refused to show itself.

Before lunch we walked along the river further inland, along an area bordered by agricultural fields. Again, we found a mix of migrants and resident species. A lovely Black-winged Kite was seen over the fields and Reed Warblers along the river. Another Woodchat Shrike was found but the key species here is the Brown-throated Martin, for which Oued Massa is the most regular spot in the Western Palearctic. We soon found a flock of six or so birds, although we could not find any perched; their small size and fluttering flight is distinctive in distinguishing them from the migrant Sand Martins. Another Tchagra called but refused to show.

We still had unfinished business with the Ibis, and Said confirmed that there was another road that headed into the National Park north of Oued Massa. Despite its designation, the whole area is under development pressure



and it took us a while to find the right road and head to the coast. Initially, we thought we had drawn another blank, but Eric spotted a single bird by the road. Clearly a juvenile, we wondered about its health, but it was feeding happily enough. A bit further on we found a flock of 14 Bald Ibis, of which most were feeding in the typical sandy coastal heath, but five were feeding in the wheat fields. Most incongruously, when these five were flushed by a Marsh Harrier they perched on the power lines together with some Cattle Egrets.

Mission accomplished, we headed back to the hotel and prepared for our last supper together.

## Day 10

**Saturday 28th September**

Agadir, Oued Souss, London

For our final morning, we decided to head back to Souss Estuary and walk further to towards the sea. The tide was lower than on our previous visit and this gave us more chance to connect with the terns that use the estuary in the autumn.

The Osprey and waders from the evening visit were still present. However, the flock of 130 Flamingos now allowed close approach, enabling us to study them and take much better photographs than previously.

We kept an eye out for anything new, and careful scanning produced the expected Whimbrels and the more-surprising Turnstones. As we moved closer to the sea, we found the roosting flock of terns. In addition to the Little Terns we saw earlier, we could now see that Sandwich Tern was the most plentiful species. However, at the roost they were dominated by a couple of enormous Caspian Terns. More careful scanning showed that amongst the Sandwich Terns were a quartet of Lesser Crested Terns, a scarce species but one that typically moves along the Moroccan coast at this time of year.

Our final sighting was a Leopard Fringe-fingered Lizard that showed well until the cameras came out. We then headed back to Agadir and picked up our luggage from the hotel. Our adventure was not quite at an end, as Eric successfully visited the local souk, and we stopped for lunch, our last Tagine giving us the perfect send-off for the trip. Suitably refreshed, we joined the bustle of the flights out of Agadir Airport.

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Moroccan Desert



## Species Lists

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted; H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	September									
			19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Barbary Partridge	<i>Alectoris barbara</i>	1		12							
2	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>		1								
3	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>		1			120			4		
4	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>					1					6
5	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>										30
6	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>					2					
7	Marbled Duck	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>					2					
8	Egyptian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus aegyptius</i>					1					
9	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>		1	12					6		10
10	Spotted Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles senegallus</i>					28					
11	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>			4	10						
12	Crowned Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles coronatus</i>					27					
13	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	12	6	22							
	Feral Pigeon - I	<i>Columba livia</i> var. <i>domestica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓
14	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	4	1						1	3	60
15	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>			3	4					11	
16	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17	Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>					1		3	2		
19	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>					6			60		
20	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>							2			
21	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>				4	2					
22	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>					21			140		132
23	Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oedecnemus</i>									50	
24	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>								8		20
25	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>			6		20					3
26	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>								1		
27	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>			6							
28	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>								3		

	Common name	Scientific name	September									
			19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>				1				41		200
30	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>		4	6	4	8			4		
31	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>								9		5
32	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>										2
33	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>								8		10
34	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>								15		30
35	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>								4		6
36	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>										2
37	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>								1		1
38	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>			2		1					
39	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>			1					2		
40	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>								3		5
41	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>			2					40		80
42	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>			2							
43	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		1		1	1			2	1	2
44	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		1		1	1					
45	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>								40		100
46	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>					2					
47	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>			1		1			6	2	10
48	Cream-colored Courser	<i>Cursorius cursor</i>					1					
49	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>								200		30
50	Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus audouinii</i>								250		
51	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>								2		4
52	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis michahellis</i>								50	10	50
53	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i>								100	50	80
54	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>										2
55	Lesser Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i>								1	1	4
56	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>								10		20
57	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>										3
58	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>								1	3	8
59	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>					25					
60	Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>								6		

	Common name	Scientific name	September									
			19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
61	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>		30						3		
62	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>								4		
63	(Continental) Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i>								2		3
64	Northern Bald Ibis	<i>Geronticus eremita</i>								23	15	
65	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>		8	15						2	
66	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>								80		120
67	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>		200	25				2		7	8
68	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		3				1	1	15	1	4
69	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>									1	
70	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			1		12	4		6		6
71	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>								1		1
72	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>		1							2	
73	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>			1		1					
74	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>			2						1	
75	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		1							1	
76	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		1			4			1	2	1
77	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>		1								
78	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>			1							
79	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>			2	1		1				
80	Eurasian Scops Owl	<i>Otis scops</i>		1								
81	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>										1
82	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>						1	1			1
83	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>								1		
84	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	<i>Merops persicus</i>					12	32				
85	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>		90				20				
86	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>			2				2			
87	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	5	3	1					1	5	
88	Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>		2								
89	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>									1	
90	Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegalus</i>									H	
91	Desert Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor algeriensis</i>								1	1	2
	Desert Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor elegans</i>		3	1		2		1			

	Common name	Scientific name	September									
			19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
92	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>									2	
93	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>					1					
94	Maghreb Magpie	<i>Pica mauritanica</i>		3						6		12
95	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	400									
96	Brown-necked Raven	<i>Corvus ruficollis</i>					6	3				
97	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax tingitanus</i>								2		
98	Atlas Coal Tit - E	<i>Periparus ater atlas</i>		1								
99	African Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes teneriffae</i>	1	1							1	
100	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>							2			
101	Greater Hoopoe-Lark	<i>Alaemon alaudipes</i>					9					
102	Thick-billed Lark	<i>Ramphocoris clotbey</i>				2						
103	Desert Lark	<i>Ammomanes deserti</i>			2							
104	Bar-tailed Lark	<i>Ammomanes cinctura</i>					6					
105	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>			8					1		
106	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>		4	6				2	2	5	2
107	Maghreb Lark	<i>Galerida macrorhyncha</i>				2						
108	Temminck's Lark	<i>Eremophila bilopha</i>			1	12						
109	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>				30	6				10	
110	Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>		4	1	3		4	6	4	10	4
111	Brown-throated Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>									8	
112	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	1	16	20	1	5			2		
113	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
114	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>	2						1			
115	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	8				1					
116	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	3						1			
117	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>						2	3	2	2	
118	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>					1	2				
119	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>									1	
120	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>						4	5		2	
121	Eastern Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Iduna pallida reiseri</i>						4				
122	Western Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Iduna opaca</i>					3	1				
123	Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>						1				

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			19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
124	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>									1	3
125	Fulvous Babbler	<i>Turdoides fulva</i>					7	6				
126	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>							1			
127	Western Orphean Warbler	<i>Sylvia hortensis</i>						4			1	
128	African Desert Warbler	<i>Sylvia deserti</i>					2					
129	Spectacled Warbler	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>		2		2						
130	Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>				2	1	16				
131	Moltoni's Warbler	<i>Sylvia subalpina</i>						3				
132	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>		3		2		2		5	4	4
133	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		H								
134	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>		10						10	60	4
135	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>			1	1	2		10	1	4	
136	Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin	<i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i>					1					
137	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	2			2	4	2	4		2	
138	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>		2			1	5	4		3	
139	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	5		1					1		
140	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	1	1					1		2	
141	Moussier's Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus moussieri</i>	1								10	
142	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>			2			1				
143	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>									4	
144	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe oenanthe</i>			1	2			1		2	
	Seebohm's Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe seebohmi</i>		4	1							
145	Desert Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>			1	4	5	3				
146	Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>					1	2				
147	Red-rumped Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe moesta</i>			4	6						
148	Black Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>			1							
149	White-crowned Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucopyga</i>		1	6	10	6	16	4			
150	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	1									
151	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
152	Desert Sparrow	<i>Passer simplex</i>					15					
153	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>			10	1	2		1		4	
	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava iberiae</i>			5							

	Common name	Scientific name	September									
			19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
154	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		2								
155	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>			2							
156	Moroccan Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba subpersonata</i>					1	1		1		1
157	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>			6	1						
158	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>		1								
159	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs africana</i>	2	12					1		2	
160	Trumpeter Finch	<i>Bucanetes githagineus</i>			7	20	8					
161	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>				3					1	2
162	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	250									
163	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>		H								
164	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>							1			
165	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	100	4							20	
166	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>		2								
167	House Bunting	<i>Emberiza sahari</i>	1	1	5	3		1	2	3	1	1

## Mammals

1	Barbary Gound Squirrel	<i>Praomys degraaffi</i>	✓		✓						✓	
2	Fat Sand Rat	<i>Psammomys obesus</i>			✓	✓						
3	Pipistrelle sp	<i>Pipistrellus sp</i>					✓					
4	Larger bat						✓					

## Reptiles

1	African Green Toad	<i>Bufotes boulengeri</i>					✓					
2	Mauritanian Toad	<i>Sclerophrys mauritanica</i>					□		✓			
3	Saharan Green Frog	<i>Pelophylax saharicus</i>					✓		□			
4	Spanish Pond Turtle	<i>Maurenys leprosa saharica</i>						□	✓		✓	□
5	Böhme's Agama	<i>Trapelus boehmei</i>				✓						
6	Bosk's Fringe-toed Lizard	<i>Acanthodactylus boskianus</i>								✓		
7	Long Fringe-fingered Lizard	<i>Acanthodactylus longipes</i>					✓					
8	Leopard Fringe-fingered Lizard	<i>Acanthodactylus pardalis</i>							□			✓

## Butterflies



	Common name	Scientific name	September									
			19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>							✓			
2	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3	Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>		✓	✓		✓			✓		
4	Desert Orange Tip	<i>Colotis evagore</i>		✓	□		✓				✓	
5	Lang's Short-tailed Blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>		□	□		□		✓		□	
6	African Grass Blue	<i>Zizeeria knysa</i>					✓				✓	
7	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>							✓			
8	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Austaut's Grayling	<i>Neohipparchia hansii</i>			✓							

### Odonata

1	Blue Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>					✓	□				
2	Yellow-veined Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum chrysostigma</i>					✓	□				
3	Epaulet Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum chrysostigma</i>					✓	□				
4	Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>				✓	✓	✓				
5	Broad Scarlet	<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i>					□	✓				
6	Violet Dropwing	<i>Trithemis annulata</i>				✓	✓	✓				
7	Orange-winged Dropwing	<i>Trithemis kirbyi</i>				✓	✓					

### Other insects

1	Mediterranean Mantis	<i>Iris oratoria</i>		✓								
2	Crimson Speckled (moth)	<i>Utetheisa pulchella</i>		✓			✓	□		✓		

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