

# Southern Morocco

Naturetrek Tour Report

20 - 29 February 2020

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Crimson-winged Finch by Chris Griffin



Crowned Sandgrouse by Chris Griffin



Hoopoe Lark by Chris Griffin



Lanner Falcon by Chris Griffin

Report & scenery images compiled by Martin Pitt,  
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Tour participants: Martin Pitt & Chris Griffin (Leaders), Said & Abdou (Drivers)  
With 16 Naturetrek clients..

## Summary

Naturetrek's trip to Southern Morocco was a successful introduction to this wonderfully varied part of North Africa, from the altitude of the High Atlas down to the sunbaked dunes on the edge of the Sahara. We were entranced by the biodiversity of the various biomes we crossed, building a long list of endemic and near endemic species. The weather was calm, sunny and warm. However, the winter in Morocco had been very dry so we saw many signs of thermal stress with low lake and river levels, minimal mountain snow and trees suffering in the parched lands. Migration was non-existent until the very last day, no doubt due to the enormous Saharan sand storm that was engulfing the Canary Islands to the south of us. We managed to see the majority of the key species including great views of Bald Ibis, Black-crowned Tchagra, Egyptian Nightjar, Pharaoh Eagle Owl, Hoopoe, Maghreb and Temminck's Larks, Maghreb Mourning and Red-rumped Wheatears together with a few special species of Butterflies, Odonata and plants.

## Day 1

Thursday 20th February

### Marrakech and Oukaimeden

The group arrived to Marrakech from a number of regional airports spread over the afternoon and evening. The early arrivees were met with sunny weather, albeit a bit later than expected due to delays incurred by Air Traffic Control issues over France. Five had chosen the option of the trip to the High Atlas at the ski resort of Oukaimeden, whilst the remainder opted for a walking tour of the medina and historic parts of Marrakech itself.

The drive to Oukaimeden followed the picturesque Ourika valley, but viewing was hampered by low cloud and intermittent rain becoming first sleet and then snow as we headed higher. Arriving at the ski station, we broke through the cloud and were greeted with clearing skies and a lack of snow fall on the slopes. Almost the first birds we saw were Crimson-winged Finches feeding on the road edge, so we quickly disembarked and continued on foot. Most of the first flocks seen turned out to be Rock Sparrow together with Chaffinches. The latter species appeared to be almost equal numbers of migrant European birds and local africana subspecies. We soon found the Crimson-winged Finches and were delighted with point-blank views of over 50 of these charming birds. Tearing ourselves away, we added '*atlas*' Horned Lark and '*deichler?*' Mistle Thrush before it was time to head back the mountains and back to Marrakech.

The last of the group met up with the rest of us at Hotel Farah at 10.30pm and we were ready to leave the following day.

## Day 2

Friday 21st February

### Over the Atlas Mountains to Ouarzazate

An 8.30am departure had the group assembled to see the swifts, both Pallid and Little, starting to rise over the city. We headed south-east across the agricultural area around Marrakech. A roadside stop found us looking at a party of White Storks and Cattle Egrets, whilst Barn and Red-rumped Swallows darted across the fields. Before long we started to climb, heading for the 2,260 metres col of the Tizi-n'Tichka pass. At a side road, we walked

through the Aleppo Pines to an overlook. The woods were full of White Asphodel and with a little hunting we found the Yellow Bee Orchids known to be here. It was quiet for birds, a pair of Sparrowhawks shot through and a dark-phase Booted Eagle was seen hanging on the breeze.

We stopped at a café for a coffee break. Although not hopeful due to the continuing roadworks, a calling Levillant's Woodpecker welcomed our arrival on the terrace. Two or three birds were present but seeing them was another matter, but soon with a scope set up, the whole group managed to spy one of the birds. We climbed higher and the views were terrific in the cooling air. Lunch was at a café below the pass, (the first of many tagines), before we tackled the remaining climb to the pass. A brief stop at the Source du Tichka, brought some endemic Vaucher's Wall Lizards and a Painted Lady, but not the wheatears we were looking for. A couple of Ravens seemed to be the only birdlife present.

Heading down the southern slope was uneventful and after arriving at Ouarzazate, we immediately headed out to the Barrage to the east of the city. The water was even more distant than in the previous autumn. However, the reservoir bottom is now covered with scrub and this is attractive to both wintering and migrating species. We soon found our first White-crowned Wheatears, a species that defines the deserts south of the High Atlas. A pair of Stone Curlews gave good views and Spectacled Warblers were typical of the wintering birds to be found. A few Barn Swallows kidded us that a few migrants might be found, but only a distant Marsh Harrier was added before we headed back to the buses.

We arrived to Hotel Le Fint as dusk fell.

## Day 3

Saturday 22nd February

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

After breakfast, we returned to the Barrage to try our luck in another area where small market gardens have sprung up in the reservoir. A couple of fly-over Ruddy Shelducks teased us that the water was close by, but the Trumpeter Finches soon reminded us that area had become bone-dry. Our first male Moussier's Redstart popped up, but it took a while to track it down so that all the group could see this delightful endemic. Whilst waiting for it to reappear, a Black-winged Kite entertained us. We headed back to buses and a flighty Red-throated Pipit was the final addition for the stop.

We headed further east to the area by the aborted golf complex. Here at last we could see some water, and we soon added a few egrets, including a Great Egret and Great-crested Grebe, however a few Mallards were the only ducks present. In the stony areas around the car park, desert birds were our target. Desert Wheatears were conspicuous, and the males were singing. However, it took longer to get good views of the Desert Larks. These cryptically coloured birds are morphologically adapted to the rocks and the plumages changes from area to area based upon the colour of the substrate. A clever adaptation but it doesn't make them easy to see.

We continued east, stopping for coffee in the Vallée de Roses and then arriving at our Hotel at Boulmane Dades in time for a picnic lunch. After a break, we decided to head up to the Dades Gorge and at the top soon found a Blue Rock Thrushes. We walked down the switch-backs to the river level, scanning as we went. Although we found a singing male Black Wheatear, birds were at a premium.

A Barbary Ground Squirrel was seen scampering up the slope but more excitingly, a mother Barbary Sheep with her two young were seen on the ridge. This wild sheep is subject of a reintroduction programme in the High Atlas, but it was still a surprise to see them this far east.

Back at the hotel, we tried the town end of the nearby Tagdilt track. More development has impacted the town end of this famous site but it is still exciting to set out into the high steppe. Surprisingly not a single wheatear was present but we soon added a few larks, including Temminck's, Thekla and Greater Short-toed. Three Black-bellied Sandgrouse flew over and a Fat Sand Rat popped up for some to see. It provided a short taster for the main even over the new few days and with that, we headed back to the characterful surroundings of the Kasbah Tizzarouine hotel.

## Day 4

Sunday 23rd February

### 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 of more verdant vegetation that enabled us to see a plethora of Temminck's Larks and our first Red-rumped Wheatears.

Moving south, we joined the far end of the old Tagdilt track and walked out into the scrubby and stony plains. The Berber nomads with their sheep and goats were still in the area, but this didn't appear to impact the birds. We nearly immediately found a party of four Cream-coloured Coursers running in front of us. These were the first of many such parties of these charismatic birds and we left with at least sixteen being seen and perhaps as many as twenty-five. Here more wheatears were perched up on the dwarf bushes, with more Red-rumped being joined by both Desert and Northern. We watched a colony of Fat Sand Rats as they changed the bedding in their burrows and signalled amongst each other with the black flag-like tips of their tails. A pair of Hoopoe Larks were next, although disappointingly the male seemed uninterested in displaying. We finished with a couple of Long-legged Buzzards before it was time to move on.

Another 10km down the road we stopped at a nearby gorge. Although Trumpeter Finches met us, we needed to go a bit further to find our main target. With the assistance of a local Berber shepherd, we were soon watching a pair of Gayuín, or Pharaoh Eagle Owls at their daytime roost. We didn't ignore the other birds around us and to our delight a pair of Maghreb Mourning Wheatears had also taken up territory in the same gorge, a species that has increasingly become tricky to see on this route.

We enjoyed a picnic near Tinejdad, at an overgrown auberge that was strangely quiet but at least we added to our butterfly list with Black-eyed Blue and a female *f. celina* type of the Common Blue. We moved north-west of Jorf. We had dropped down from the stony steppe and were now in the Sahara edge proper. This change was immediately apparent in the bird life as the area was full of Maghreb Larks, the recently split desert long-billed form of Crested Lark. We found a further Hoopoe Lark, but more interestingly our first Bar-tailed Lark gave close views on the sandy plains. Our first Greenish Black-tip showed well, it almost fluorescent greenish-yellow catching our attention.

We headed the short distance to our hotel near Erfoud and were given a traditional welcome to our base for two nights.

## Day 5

## Monday 24th February

### Dawn to dusk in the Desert

We departed just before dawn in five jeeps in the competent hands of Lahcen Taouchikht and colleagues for a tour of the desert near the dune massive of Erg Chebbi. We witnessed the sun rising over the desert and Algeria just to the east. This was to be one of, if not the, special days of the trip and the day dawned cold and bright. Our first stop in a sandy area with grasses soon brought the expected African Desert Warbler, and close by we found both Hoopoe and Bar-tailed Larks. The area was full of tracks from the night before and we soon picked out Desert Fox, Fringe-toed Lizard, Jird and Jerboa footprints.

We headed to a small palmerie and we immediately rewarded by a small family party of Fulvous Babblers playing follow-my-leader through the trees. As it was approaching two hours after sun-up, we moved on to a small waterhole and on cue, parties of both Spotted and Crowned Sandgrouse flew in for their daily drink. As we headed away, we soon found a party of eight Cream-coloured Coursers that gave wonderful views close to the jeeps.

After all the excitement, it was time to take a break, and we headed to the rest camp in sight of the Erg Chebbi dunes, for a stretch of legs and some refreshment. It wasn't all relaxation, as the newly planted palms had been adopted as a nesting place of the scarce Desert Sparrow and we marvelled at the subtle plumages of the male and female as they guarded their palm frond home. We walked around the encampment, hoping for some sign of migration but apart from Chiffchaffs and a couple of elusive Tristram's Warblers, that steadfastly refused to show to the group, we could find nothing.

We moved off for our rendezvous with Mubarak a local nomad. Unofficially he is known as 'Mr Nightjar' and as expected he had found one of the first returnees of the season. The bird was perfectly camouflaged below a small bush to the extent that we needed to set up a scope to prove that the 'stone' was in fact a bird.

We headed off towards Merzouga, finding more Cream-coloured Coursers as we went and discovering that every one of the few trees present was dripping with Trumpeter Finches. We tried the Palmeraie d'Igrane but this was very quiet, not only of birds but little else of interest. Over lunch we learnt about Berber carpets before heading back out into the desert.

If a more dramatic indication of the dryness of winter was needed, the desert lake of Dayet Srij had been over one kilometre long in the autumn was now reduced to series of small puddles. Ruddy Shelduck were still holding on and Kentish Plovers were joined by a single Temminck's Stint. The area was obviously attractive to dragonflies and a number of Vagrant Emperors patrolled the wet margins. We soon headed back into the desert before heading back to Erfoud.

At Oued Erfoud, there was still some water in river bed and this attracted some birds to linger. A Black-winged Stilt, Green Sandpiper and Little Ringed Plovers could be expected, but a Squacco Heron was a surprise. A tired, but elated group returned to the hotel and got ready for dinner.

## Day 6

Tuesday 25th February

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

Another transfer day, returning to Ouarzazate by heading along the southern route. An escarpment west of Rissani is often a good stop and we tried the tamarisks for the elusive Tristram's warbler without luck, wondering how long the heat damaged trees would survive. We stopped a little later, as falcons were being hounded by Brown-necked Ravens at the roadside. A pair of Lanner Falcons materialised and gave good views as they returned to finishing eating the pigeon on their plucking post.

We headed off and were soon heading west across the empty gravel plains. Unlike the northerly route, this is much more sparsely populated and the extensive gravel plains are marked with Flat-topped Acacias, giving the impression of African savannah. White-crowned Wheatears are very common along the road sides and the tally for the day would finally reach 174!

After coffee at Alnif, we stopped a couple of times around Tazzarine, normally productive places in an otherwise parched landscape. Very little was around so we continued on, reaching Oued Draa, we found ourselves back in a landscape of palmeriaes and Kasbahs. We stopped by the river and quickly heard Cetti's and saw a few Little Egrets., however it was the pair of Barbary Partridges that were the most welcome sighting.

Then it was up and over the moonscape of the Anti-Atlas Mountains via Tizi-n-Tinifift pass and down into Ouarzazate where we arrived at 6pm, catching sight of a lone Black Kite in the last few Kilometres.

## Day 7

Wednesday 26th February

### Ouarzazate, Aoulouz Gorge and Taroudant

The journey to Taroudant is one of transition from the desert to the fertile Souss valley. Arriving at Oued Iriri, we were entering the first of these patches of low intensity agriculture and as we stopped, a Bonelli's Eagle took flight from the roadside pylons. Surprisingly it soon returned and gave everyone brilliant views. We wandered amongst the fields and found typical lowland species including Corn Buntings and Spanish Sparrow. More excitingly a Wryneck showed well in a bare tree, and Rock Bunting scabbled around on the field edges in full view.

We had 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 there was nothing to see of the flowers themselves, however, a walk amongst the fields and orchards gave us good views of Moussier's Redstart, African Chaffinch, Great Tit, Goldfinch and '*mauritanus*' Great Spotted Woodpecker. We also found a few more butterflies, with Scarce Swallowtail being the showiest by far.

Continuing west, we stopped at the near Aoulouz on the bridge overlooking the Souss river. We could hear 'reed warbler' and so found that both Sedge and African Reed Warblers were present, the latter a difficult to confirm species in the area. The water also attracted a number of odonata, and Blue Emperor and Copper Demoiselle were soon confirmed. The low water level meant that the *sabarica* form of the Spanish Pond Turtle were plentiful and conspicuous.

The final run down into Taroudant is marked by entering the Argan growing area and the scenery changes to being reminiscent of the dehesa regions of the Iberian peninsular. Argan production and its importance has exploded in the last fifteen 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 stopped briefly to inspect the trees and their fruit that takes a year to mature.

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

## Day 8

Thursday 27th February

### Taroudant, Tamri, Agadir

Although the Souss is renowned for its fog, another day dawned clear and bright as we headed from Taroudant to Agadir across the intensively farmed part of the Oued. Reaching the coast, we had a coffee stop at the beach at Imi Ouaddar. Despite our favoured café being shut, we had views of the sea and the motley collection of Lesser Black-backed and Yellow-legged Gulls that are attracted by the local fishing fleet. With more careful scanning, we added a few Arctic Skuas and Sandwich Terns, before realising that a large flock of Gannets were further off shore.

We rounded Cap Rhir, and stopped at the Asif n'Srou estuary near Tamri, a well-known hotspot. Despite the 14 Kentish Plovers, waders seemed to be at a premium and we initially concentrated on the three or so Marsh Harriers patrolling the area. As expected, the gull flock was enormous and minimum of 250 for each of the main species, most notably Audouin's Gull. Little else was around although some of the group saw a couple of Barbary Partridges drop from the surrounding cliffs into the river side vegetation, but detailed searching only gave views of a Margarita's Fringe-toed Lizard.

However, it was Bald Ibis that we had come for and even scanning the nearby hill sides during our picnic failed to show a single one. We decided to head to the fields to the north, but just as we were leaving four flew in to the hillside in the opposite direction. We quickly drove as close as we dared and then were delighted to be afforded wonderful views as the group; two males, a female and a young bird fed at close range with little apparent concern for us being there.

We tore ourselves away and headed back to Agadir. After checking into the Tildi hotel, we left at 4.30pm and headed to the south of the city to the estuary at the mouth of the Oued Souss. The tide was in but we still managed to find a mix of waders including Avocet, Bar-tailed Godwit, lots of Redshanks & Greenshanks and a single Knot. The main target was the flock of Greater Flamingos that graced the shallows, and a couple of Ospreys were busy patrolling even if they didn't finally catch any of the many jumping fish.

## Day 9

Friday 28th February

### Agadir and Souss-Massa National Park

The Massa estuary is about 1½ hours drive south of Agadir and forms the southern boundary of the Souss-Massa National Park. We intended to spend the full day in a mix of habitats and immediately headed to Sidi

R'bat on the coast. Stopping on the sandy plain just short of the village, the heath was very dry and degraded but the singing Lesser Short-toed Larks didn't seem to mind. We found a male Subalpine Warbler, almost our first migrant and this raised hopes that finally some movement had started. After finding the Little Owl in his normal spot, we had a quick look at the beach adding Sanderling, Ringed Plover and a fly past white-bellied Moroccan Cormorant. We watched a Spoonbill that was definitely worse for wear and conjectured that maybe it had been caught in the sandstorm battering the coast further south.

We drove back for a café break, but not before we were treated to be a fly-by of a flock of 36 Bald Ibis. We then drove to the park entrance road and walked along the riverbank itself. Moussier's Redstarts were found to be very common, the males singing on exposed perches. The main reason we had come was for the Black-crowned Tchagra, and with a little effort we managed to entice one into the open and give good views to us all. On walking back to the buses, the distinctive call was heard and before long we were treated to the sight of a migrating flock of Bee-eaters. This lifted our spirits as we knew that at least some movement from the south was on.

Moving on to an area further inland by the river, we soon found a Western Olivaceous Warbler and after our picnic, added Iberian Chiffchaff and *iberiae* Yellow Wagtail as obvious migrants. However, it was the resident species that we were still seeking. A Black-winged Kite showed well during its dog-fight with a Kestrel and Zitting Cisticolas were everywhere. By keeping an eye on the hirundines, soon enough we found what we were looking for. Brown-throated Martin is an unassuming species but have a very limited range in the Western Palearctic, with this being the best place to find them. Three or more had joined the Barn Swallows over the river.

It was very quiet at our final stop and we took that as the signal to leave the area and head back to Agadir. We called in to the Estuary of Oued Souss on the way. With nothing new on show, we headed back to the hotel and prepared for our last supper together.

## Day 10

Saturday 29th February

### Agadir, Oued Souss, London

For our final morning, we decided to head back to the Souss Estuary for a final look. We walked out towards the sea and watched for any signs of migration. With a falling tide, many of the birds were closer than on our earlier visits. However, despite adding Oystercatcher and Eurasian Reed Warbler to the trip list, little else was new and terns were conspicuous by the absence. A Woodchat Shrike popped up and showed to part of the group and this proved to be the last species of the tour.

We drove back to the hotel and then south towards the airport. Our adventure was not quite at an end as a Tagine lunch gave the perfect send off and we were then suitably refreshed to join the bustle of the flights out of Agadir Airport.

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## Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	February										
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
1	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>		3	2	1	19			2	2		
2	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			4						2	5	
3	Barbary Partridge	<i>Alectoris barbara</i>							2		2		
4	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>										1	
5	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>			✓								
6	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>									145+	175	220
7	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Northern Bald Ibis	<i>Geronticus eremita</i>									17	36	
9	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>									2	2	1
10	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>					1					1	
11	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
12	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		4	✓	1	1	1			✓	✓	✓
13	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>			2								
14	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			3				5		✓	✓	✓
15	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>									50+	6	
16	Moroccan Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo moroccanus</i>										3	
17	Continental Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i>			6					5	✓	✓	✓
18	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>									2	1	1
19	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>			1							1	
20	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>		1						1			
21	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>								3		1	
22	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		4+	2	1						1	
23	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		1	1		2	1			3+	1	1
24	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>		1						1			
25	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>			1	4+				2			
26	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>					3	3+	3		1	1	
27	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>									26		
28	Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>		2									
29	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>											19

	Common name	Scientific name	February										
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
30	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>									10		
31	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>									6		
32	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>									8	6	5
33	Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>										1	
34	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>					5+				3		2
35	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>					6				14		
36	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>							2		H		
37	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>									6		
38	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>									15	✓	
39	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>									1		
40	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>									✓	✓	✓
41	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>									5	✓	4
42	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>			2		1					1	
43	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>									2	9+	
44	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>									1		
45	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>									10+	5+	
46	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>					1						
47	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>									1		
48	Cream-coloured Courser	<i>Cursorius cursor</i>				16+	15+					3	
49	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>									✓	✓	✓
50	Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus audouinii</i>									✓	1	
51	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>									✓	10	3
52	Common Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>									1		
53	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis michahellis</i>									✓	✓	✓
54	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i>									✓	✓	✓
55	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>									6	3+	
56	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>									1		
57	Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>									2		
58	Spotted Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles senegallus</i>						25					
59	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>			3							3	
60	Crowned Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles coronatus</i>					70						
61	Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i> var. <i>domestica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	February									
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
62	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>		20	4	✓		✓				
63	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		✓						✓	✓	✓
64	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
65	Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
66	Pharaoh Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo ascalaphus</i>				2						
67	Little Owl	<i>Athena noctua</i>									1	
68	Egyptian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus aegyptius</i>					1					
69	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		✓	15					10+		10+
70	Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>		4				✓	✓	✓	✓	
71	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>		1						3		
72	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>									2	
73	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>									30	
74	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		1	3	✓	2	1	✓			
75	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>							1			
76	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>							3			
77	Levaillant's Woodpecker	<i>Picus vaillantii</i>		2								
78	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
79	Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>						2				
80	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>									1	2
81	Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegalus</i>									5+	
82	Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor algeriensis</i>								✓	✓	✓
83	Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor elegans</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
84	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>										1
85	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>								1		
86	Maghreb Magpie	<i>Pica mauritanica</i>	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓
87	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	5									
88	Brown-necked Raven	<i>Corvus ruficollis</i>					2+	✓				
89	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax tingitanus</i>		4						2		
90	African Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes teneriffae</i>	2	2							H	
91	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		1					✓	H	✓	
92	Greater Hoopoe-Lark	<i>Alaemon alaudipes</i>				4	✓					
93	Desert Lark	<i>Ammomanes deserti</i>			6		2					

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			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
94	Bar-tailed Lark	<i>Ammomanes cinctura</i>				2	20					
95	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>			10	✓				1	✓	✓
96	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>		✓	✓					✓	✓	✓
97	Maghreb Lark	<i>Galerida macrorhyncha</i>				✓	✓					
98	Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	87									
99	Temminck's Lark	<i>Eremophila bilopha</i>			2	✓						
100	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>			30	✓	✓	✓				
101	Lesser Short-toed Lark	<i>Alaudala rufescens</i>										10+
102	Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
103	Brown-throated Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>										20+
104	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>										1+
105	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
106	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			
107	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		2	✓	✓		✓			✓	
108	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>		2								2
109	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>					1		H			4+
110	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
111	Iberian Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus ibericus</i>										2
112	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>								3+		
113	African Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus baeticatus</i>								3		
114	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>										1
115	Western Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Iduna opaca</i>										2
116	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>								1	4	✓
117	Fulvous Babbler	<i>Turdoides fulva</i>					3+	1				
118	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>										✓
119	African Desert Warbler	<i>Sylvia deserti</i>					4					
120	Tristram's Warbler	<i>Sylvia deserticola</i>					H					
121	Spectacled Warbler	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>		4			1					
122	Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>										2
123	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
124	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓
125	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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126	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	1									
127	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	2	1	1	1	1	2	✓			
128	Moussier's Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus moussieri</i>			1	1		1	5+		✓	
129	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>		2	1			1				
130	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>			1			1	4	1	1	1
131	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓			
132	Desert Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>			4	✓	✓	✓				
133	Red-rumped Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe moesta</i>				✓						
134	Black Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>		3+	1	2		2+				
135	White-crowned Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucopyga</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	174+	✓	✓		
136	Maghreb Mourning Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe lugens halophila</i>				3+						
137	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
138	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>		6					2		✓	
139	Desert Sparrow	<i>Passer simplex</i>					2+					
140	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia barbata</i>	250									
141	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>			1				1		6	
142	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava iberiae</i>									2	
143	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	1				1					
144	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
145	Moroccan Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba subpersonata</i>			2		2			3	1	
146	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		1	2	1			H		2	
147	Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>			1							
148	African Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs africana</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	
149	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs coelebs</i>	30									
150	African Crimson-winged Finch	<i>Rhodopechys alienus</i>	80+									
151	Trumpeter Finch	<i>Bucanetes githagineus</i>			10+	✓	✓		✓			
152	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		2					1		✓	
153	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	✓	H					2+			
154	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		1		1	1	1	1			
155	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
156	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>							3			
157	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>							1			

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158	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>								1			
159	House Bunting	<i>Emberiza sahari</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

## Mammals

1	Barbary Gound Squirrel	<i>Praomys degraaffi</i>			1							1	
2	Fat Sand Rat	<i>Psammomys obesus</i>			2	8	2			1			
3	Barbary Sheep	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>			3								

## Reptiles

1	Saharan Green Frog	<i>Pelophylax saharicus</i>			H				1				
2	Spanish Pond Turtle	<i>Maurenys leprosa saharica</i>					2		22			✓	
3	Vaucher's Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis vaucheri</i>		3									
4	Margarita's Fringe-toed Lizard	<i>Acanthodactylus margaritae</i>										1	
5	Bibron's Agama	<i>Agama impalearis</i>						1					

## Butterflies

1	Swallowtail sp	<i>Papilio sp</i>						1					
2	Scarce Swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides podalirius</i>							3				
3	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	
4	Small White	<i>Artogeia rapae</i>							✓			✓	
5	Greenish Black-tip	<i>Elphinstomia charlonia</i>				3						1	
6	Moroccan Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis belia</i>		1									
7	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocca</i>							10+				
8	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>				1							
9	African Grass Blue	<i>Zizeeria knysa</i>										1	
10	Black-eyed Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche melanops</i>				1							
11	Common Blue <i>f. celina</i>	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>				1							
12	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		1					1				
13	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		1			1		1			1	
14	False Mallow Skipper	<i>Carcharodus tripolinus</i>										1	

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### Odonata

1	Copper Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx haemorrhoidalis</i>								1		
2	Blue Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>								3		
3	Vagrant Emperor	<i>Anax ephippiger</i>		4			✓				1	

### Interesting Plants

1	Yellow Bee Orchid	<i>Ophrys lutea</i>		✓								
2	White Asphodel	<i>Asphodelus alba</i>		✓								
3	Parasitic Dodder	<i>Cuscuta sp</i>			✓							
4	Yellow Broomrape	<i>Cistanche phelypaea</i>					✓				✓	
5	"Desert Squill"	<i>Albuca amoena</i>				✓	✓					
6	Desert Melon	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i>					✓	✓				
7	Desert Thumb	<i>Cynomorium coccinium</i>									✓	

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Tinfat



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Moroccan Desert