

# Birding Southern Morocco

Naturetrek Tour Report

17th – 26th March 2022



Pharaoh Eagle Owl



Tristram's Warbler



Moussier's Redstart



Black-crowned Tchagra

Tour report & images by Martin Pitt



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Martin Pitt & Chris Griffin (Leaders), Said (Driver) with 10 Naturetrek clients

## Summery

Naturetrek's birding 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 sun-baked dunes on the edge of the Sahara. We were entranced by the biodiversity of the various biomes we crossed, building a long list of endemics and near endemic species. The weather was generally calm, sunny and warm, however there was more snow than normal in the High Atlas Mountains and despite another very dry winter, we had a day of rain and cold temperatures on the coast.

Migration was in full flow and with a southerly wind and perfect conditions, many birds were obviously shooting through. In addition, the local breeding season had started, and territorial birds were everywhere. We managed to see a long and varied list of the special species including great views of Houbara Bustard, Bald Ibis, Black-crowned Tchagra, Egyptian Nightjar, Pharaoh Eagle Owl, larks including Hoopoe, Maghreb and Temminck's, Wheatears including Maghreb and Red-rumped, Desert Sparrow and warblers including African Desert and Tristram's. All this in wonderful scenery and together with a few special species of Reptiles, Mammals, Butterflies, Odonata and plants.

## Day 1

Thursday 17th March

### Marrakech and Oukaimeden

As is the norm, the group arrived to Marrakech from both Manchester and London, although the Stansted flight was delayed by the need to swap planes. All bar two of the group had opted for the trip to the High Atlas at the ski resort of Oukaimeden, whilst the others arrived later or toured the historic sights of Marrakech itself.



The drive to Oukaimeden followed the picturesque Ourika valley, but viewing was hampered by low cloud that turned to thick fog higher. Fortunately, this cleared at around 2000m, but we were greeted by a wintery landscape with snow lower than normal. This was a delight to the hordes of skiers but made conditions tricky for us. The occasional snow flurries didn't help, but by persevering we started connecting with the species this area is famous for. Red-billed Chough were plentiful, and a pair of Alpine Accentors scurried between the buildings. More surprising were territorial Dippers including a bird in song and a Water Pipit. However, it was the African Crimson-winged Finch that is our main target, as this is probably the best place to see them in the world. We eventually tracked down a flock of fourteen, but they were flighty and soon disappeared into the frozen wastes. As the temperature dropped, we decided to head back to Marrakech, but not before stopping for a flock of Rock Sparrows.

The last of the group met up with the rest of us at Hotel Kenzi Rose in Marrakech and we were ready to leave to the south the following day.

## Day 2

Friday 18th March

### Over the Atlas Mountains to Ouarzazate

An 8.30am departure had the group assembled and the fortunate early risers caught a migrating Montagu's Harrier beating its way north. We headed south-east across the agricultural area around Marrakech. A roadside stop found us looking at our first Moussier's Redstart, but of the normal White Stork roost there was little sign. We continued on with brief stops on our climb, heading for the 2,260m col of the Tizi-n'Tichka pass. At a side road, we walked through the Aleppo Pines to an overlook. The woods illustrated just how late spring was with no flowering plants, but at least there were a number of birds. We quickly found Red Crossbill, Chaffinch and Coal Tit of the local races, the *africana* Chaffinch being particularly distinctive. It was overhead that our attention was fixed. Booted Eagles drifted north, both light and dark phases being present, one annoying the local Bonelli's Eagle that chased the migrant from the scene.



After lunch at a local café, we tackled the remaining climb to the pass. A brief stop at the Source du Tichka, brought our first experience of the challenge of lark identification and we soon confirmed both Thekla and Crested were present. More Red-billed Choughs and pure Rock Doves were also found.

Heading down the southern slope was uneventful and after a brief stop with Desert Lark and Black Wheatear, we arrived at Ouarzazate in late afternoon. We immediately headed out to the barrage to the east of the city. The water was out of sight but we soon had flyover Ruddy Shelduck that suggested it was out there somewhere. The lack of water means that the reservoir bottom is now covered in ever-thickening scrub. We found a Western Subalpine Warbler and a few Chiffchaffs, whilst overhead Montagu's and Marsh Harriers were joined by a Black Kite and a mix of hirundines. Also expected were the half dozen Stone-curlew we came across during our wander.

We arrived to Hotel Le Fint as dusk fell and just before dinner, we found Kuhl's Pipistrelles hawking for insects over the hotel swimming pool, these being the final observation for the day

## Day 3

Saturday 19th March

### 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 we never saw it during our wanderings. The irrigated fields held Yellow Wagtails of various races, a Red-throated Pipit and an unusually showy Western Orphean Warbler. A Woodchat Shrike perched the open, but the calling Quail remained hidden to most of us. The fields also held flocks of Spanish Sparrows, singing Serins and an unusually richly coloured male Linnet. We then headed back to the bus to continue our journey eastward.

Our next stop was at the reservoir overlook by the aborted golf complex. Here at last we could see some water, and we soon saw a single Grey Heron, Cormorant and a few Great-crested Grebe. In the stony areas around the car park, desert birds were our target. A pair of Desert Wheatears were conspicuous. 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 adaption 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 headed north to the Dades Gorge and at the top soon found a pair of Blue Rock Thrushes. We walked down the switch-backs to the river level, scanning as we went. A responsive Tristram's Warbler gave ridiculously close views and a number of Barbary Ground Squirrels played hide-and-seek amongst the boulders. We also found both Black Redstart and Black Wheatear before returning to the town.

Back at the hotel, we tried the town end of the nearby Tagdilt track, the site that has made this area famous in birding circles. We quickly found Red-rumped, Desert and Northern Wheatears but larks were at a premium. We didn't leave empty handed as we finally found a Temminck's Lark and our final sighting was our first Short-toed Eagle. It provided a short taster for the main event over the new few days and with that, we headed back to the characterful surroundings of the Kasbah Tizzarouine hotel.

## Day 4

Sunday 20th March

### 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 and more surprisingly some standing water. As expected, the first bird we saw was a Temminck's Lark, and they were quickly joined by a pair of Trumpeter finches, the male looking especially pink in the morning light. We disturbed a Crowned Sandgrouse and shortly after, another ten flew in to drink at the pools they shared with four Green Sandpipers.



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, and in a dry winter this must impact the birds. However we soon found Red-rumped Wheatears on territory and flocks of Greater Short-toed Larks were migrating through. We flushed a party of five Black-bellied Sandgrouse from the scrub that flew away calling. It made you wonder how many other birds were hiding in plain sight in this harsh landscape. We continued on and finally found two males of displaying Hoopoe Larks, but they moved off as we approached, and we had to be content with distant views. We finally finished with a couple of migrating Black Kites before it was time to move on.

Another 10km down the road we stopped at a nearby gorge. Although Trumpeter Finches met us, with a flock of another 30 or so Greater Short-toed Larks we needed to go a bit further to find our main target. Without the normal local assistance, we were struggling with our main targets but eventually the singing Maghreb Wheatear was tracked down on the skyline of the cliffs. Colin's sharp eyes picked up an owl shaped blob, that with our scopes we could easily confirm as a roosting Pharaoh Eagle Owl for which this site is renown.

We enjoyed a picnic near Tinejdad, at the redeveloped auberge that was strangely quiet with only a few Painted Ladies and Greenish Black-tips. We also found our only lizard of the trip, a Bosk's Fringe-fingered Lizard under a bush. We soon moved on to the water well 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 was our first Spectacled Warbler singing along a wadi washout. We finally headed the short distance to our hotel near Erfoud and checked in to our base for two nights.

## Day 5

Monday 21st March

### Dawn to dusk in the Desert

We departed just before dawn in four 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 cool, but bright. Our first stop was for four Cream-colored Coursers after which we moved on to a sandy area with grasses which quickly brought the expected African Desert Warbler, and close by we found both Hoopoe and Bar-tailed Larks. The area was full of hawkmoth caterpillars, and tracks of beetles and lizards.



We then moved on for the main reason we had come so far southeast. Leaving the jeeps, we climbed a gravel rise and scanned the surrounding area. A grounded Egyptian Vulture was a nice surprise but not what we were looking for. Eventually we found both the male and female Houbara Bustards, to go with the nest of three eggs. It is good to see at first hand the effects of positive conservation in such a remote place.

As it was approaching two hours after sun up, we moved on to a small waterhole and on cue, parties of Crowned Sandgrouse flew in for their daily drink. We then headed for an isolated Acacia where a pair of Desert Sparrows had decided to nest. The male showed extremely well for us.

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 comfort break before heading out again. This time we found a few Northern Wheatears & Woodchat Shrikes but few other migrants. However, we added Brown-necked Raven to our growing list of desert specials. We tried the Palmerie d'Igrane but his was very quiet, with only migrant Chiffchaffs and some African Green Toads of interest. Over lunch we learnt about Berber carpets before heading back out into the desert.

We moved off for our rendezvous with Mubarak a local nomad. Unofficially he is known as 'Mr Nightjar' and as expected he already found an Egyptian Nightjar that peacefully sat below its chosen bush giving everyone great views - comfortable in its own mind that its cryptic camouflage rendered it invisible. We tried Mubarak's small

farmstead for babblers but they were still elusive although we added a migrant Western Bonelli's Warbler to our burgeoning list.

On our way back, we made a brief stop at Oued Erfoud, where there was virtually no water although a pair of Ruddy Shelduck were somehow hanging on. A tired, but elated group returned to the hotel and got ready for dinner.

## Day 6

Tuesday 22nd March

### 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 initially tried an area of tamarisks and were rewarded with five Western Bonelli's Warblers, some even bursting into song. The sandy edges to this area also provided good views of Maghreb Larks and a perched Black Kite. We then moved to the other end of the escarpment but only a Desert Lark showed, but we spent a few minutes successfully searching for fossils near the base of the cliffs.

We then travelled west, across empty gravel plains punctuated by small villages. The Flat-topped Acacias give this whole area the feel of the African Savannah but it has a low density of birdlife. The commonest by far is the White-crowned Wheatear, which became a familiar sight along the roadside. A flyover by a male Montagu's Harrier was a welcome distraction, but stops at normal migration hotspots generally gave little return, probably due to the ideal conditions - fine weather and a brisk southerly wind enabled them to rush northwards.

After coffee at Alnif, we stopped a couple of times around Tazzarine, normally productive places in an otherwise parched landscape. We were disappointed this time and except for the resident Great Grey Shrikes and a family party of Fulvous Babblers it was clear that the migrants were not stopping. Arriving at Oued Drâa, we found ourselves back in a landscape of palmeries and Kasbahs. We stopped by the river and realised that the high-water level was due to the melting of the recent snows but this meant that few birds could be found. We focused in the surrounding palms and we were delighted with a singing Turtle Dove.



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, arriving to see the swirling Swift's, both Common and Pallid over the evening cityscape.

## Day 7

Wednesday 23rd March

### Ouarzazate, Aoulouz Gorge and Taroudant

The journey to Taroudant is one of transition from the desert to the fertile Souss valley. Before leaving the hotel, a flock of forty Bee-eaters passed over heading north, indication of more active migration. Arriving at Oued Iriri, we were entering the first of these patches of low intensity agriculture. We wandered amongst the fields and found typical lowland species including Corn Buntings and Spanish Sparrow. Migrants including Common Redstarts and Tree Pipit gave good views and a party of six Night Heron rose from the river edge. Spanish Pond Turtles and Saharan Pond Frogs were also found around the water.

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 normally so good gave relatively little reward with Tree Pipits, Hoopoe and a showy Western Bonelli's Warbler.



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 Peninsula. 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 over a year to mature.

Continuing west, we stopped at the near Aoulouz on the bridge overlooking the Souss river. Unfortunately work on the river banks had disturbed the natural vegetation, but the impending rain shower brought an enormous flock of hirundines and swifts low over our heads, and in amongst these we found a Lanner trying its luck. On the river below, warblers were flitting, however it was the fleeting glimpses of a Little Crake that was of more interest.

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 24th March

Taroudant, Tamri, Agadir

The scattered rain clouds of the previous evening continued into the morning 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. Our favoured café, with its roof terrace had reopened, and so we had clear 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 Gannet and Gull-billed Tern to our lists.



We rounded Cap Rhir, and stopped at the Asif n'Srou estuary near Tamri, but the car park was flooded, so we headed to the northern fields as the heavens opened. We drove slowly through the area, keeping our eyes peeled for the main reason we journeyed this way; the Northern Bald Ibis. Sure enough, we soon found a party and by scanning the area soon realised that a flock of 35 were present feeding across the coastal heath. A couple even joining a gull flock to bathe in a puddle. The heath also hosted a male Western Black-eared Wheatear and a Barbary Falcon shot through to the delight of the lucky few who caught sight of it. With the rain returning with vengeance, we headed back south and as it slowed, we decided to try our luck to the south of Agadir at the estuary at the mouth of the Oued Souss. This is rightly regarded as one of the best places to find birds on the coast, and we were soon treated to a bewildering mix of waders, most familiar including Black-winged Stilts, Avocets, plovers, Ruffs and shanks, with Flamingos, Spoonbill and both Mediterranean and Slender-billed Gulls providing the supporting cast. With the rain returning, we cut our losses and headed to our hotel to prepare for our last full day.

## Day 9

Friday 25th March

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 Mediterranean Short-toed Larks didn't seem to mind. After finding the Little Owl in his normal spot, we had a quick look at the beach adding Sanderling, Whimbrel, Audouin's Gull and a fly past white-bellied

Moroccan Cormorant. Careful scanning of the coastal heath gave good views of four Stone-curlew, and finally a pair of Moussier's Redstarts gave excellent photo opportunities.

We then drove to the park entrance road and walked along the river bank itself. 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. The riverside fields and edges were also full of birds with more Moussier's Redstarts, Corn Bunting and a Nightingale, whilst overhead we were treated to a continuous stream of Bee-eaters. We moved closer to the sea and although the reserve centre was closed, a scan of the estuary added still more species with Glossy Ibis, Teal and Common Shelduck new for the trip.

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 *cinereocapilla* Yellow Wagtail as obvious migrants. However, it was the resident species that we were still seeking. A Black-winged Kite showed well 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. Twelve or so had joined the Barn Swallows, House Martins and even a couple of Red-rumped Swallows over the fields and river.



It was very quiet at our final stop and we took that as the signal to leave the area. We headed back to Agadir and our last dinner together as a group

## Day 10

Saturday 26th March

### 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 anything new. Although a good mix of waders, gulls and terns were found, there was nothing new. We found some pink-breasted breeding plumage Slender-billed Gulls together with the pink-winged Flamingos.

On the coastal heath, we searched for signs of migration. Sardinian Warblers were plentiful and migrant Bee-eaters flew over and Turtle Doves perched from the nearby trees. Soon enough we called it a day and headed back to the hotel and split into the various groups for our journeys home, some via Marrakech and some via Agadir.



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## Checklist

Birds (H = Heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	March 2022									
			17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>									2	3
2	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	.	4	4		2		1	1	30	.
3	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>								2		
4	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		5						2	2	4
5	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>								1		
6	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>									8	
7	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>			1							
8	Barbary Partridge	<i>Alectoris barbara</i>							4			
9	Egyptian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus aegyptius</i>					1					
10	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>								1		
11	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		6	4				✓	✓		
12	Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>			3			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	Houbara Bustard	<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>					2					
14	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>				5						
15	Crowned Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles coronatus</i>				11	35					
16	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
17	Feral Pigeon - I	<i>Columba livia</i> var. <i>domestica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
18	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	.	.	.	.	.	✓	✓	8
19	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	✓	✓	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	2
20	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21	Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>		1	3		3	✓	10	1	6	
22	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>							4		2	
23	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	3		2					3		
24	Little Crane	<i>Zapornia parva</i>							1			
25	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>									4	
26	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>			3							
27	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>								90	6	85
28	Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>		6							3	

			March 2022									
	Common name	Scientific name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
29	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>								24	3	30
30	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>								18		22
31	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>								16		1
32	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>								2		28
33	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>								2		4
34	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>								1		6
35	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>								1	1	2
36	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>								4		1
37	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>								1		
38	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>								6		
39	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>								4		
40	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>								2		
41	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>									6	
42	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>								10	6	6
43	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>								2	4	2
44	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>				4						
45	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>								12		16
46	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>								8		6
47	Cream-colored Courser	<i>Cursorius cursor</i>					12					
48	Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>								3		6
49	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>								20		90
50	Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus audouinii</i>									5	
51	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>								20		60
52	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis michahellis</i>								✓	✓	240
53	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i>								✓	✓	120
54	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>								6	2	2
55	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>								80	30	45
56	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>								1		
57	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
58	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>								12		
59	North African Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo moroccanus</i>									2	3
60	Continental Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i>			25				1	10	2	22

	Common name	Scientific name	March 2022									
			17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
61	Northern Bald Ibis	<i>Geronticus eremita</i>								35		
62	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>									5	
63	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>								3	20	2
64	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>							6		5	
65	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>									1	
66	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	1	
67	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			1				2	1	3	1
68	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		1	1				✓	1	2	5
69	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>									3	
70	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>					1					
71	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>			1	1					1	
72	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>		3	2							
73	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>		2	1							
74	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>							1			
75	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		1		1	1		1	1		1
76	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>		2				1	1			
77	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>		2		2		1	2			
78	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>		1		2			4			
79	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>									3	
80	Pharaoh Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo ascalaphus</i>				1						
81	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		1	5	2	1	3	6		2	
82	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>									4	
83	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓
84	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>					H					
85	Levaillant's Woodpecker	<i>Picus vaillantii</i>		H								
86	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓		3	2	✓	✓	✓	
87	Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>							1			
88	Barbary Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus pelegrinoides</i>								1		
89	Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegalus</i>									4	
90	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor algeriensis</i>								6		
91	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor elegans</i>				1	2	✓	✓			
92	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>	1		1		6	✓	6	1	1	

			March 2022									
	Common name	Scientific name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
93	Maghreb Magpie	<i>Pica mauritanica</i>	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓
94	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	50	5								
95	Brown-necked Raven	<i>Corvus ruficollis</i>					4	4				
96	Atlas Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater atlas</i>		6								
97	African Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes teneriffae</i>		3								
98	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		2					3		1	
99	Greater Hoopoe-Lark	<i>Alaemon alaudipes</i>				3	✓					
100	Desert Lark	<i>Ammomanes deserti</i>		2	2	4		2	1			
101	Bar-tailed Lark	<i>Ammomanes cinctura</i>					10					
102	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>		2		2			4	4	8	
103	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>		✓	12	6			✓		6	✓
104	Maghreb Lark	<i>Galerida macrorhyncha</i>				3	2	4				
105	Temminck's Lark	<i>Eremophila bilopha</i>			1	10						
106	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>		1		34	✓	10	✓			
107	Mediterranean Short-toed Lark	<i>Alaudala rufescens</i>									4	
108	Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
109	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>									2	
110	Brown-throated Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>									20	
111	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>	1	2	4				✓			
112	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓	10	2	10	✓	1	✓	✓	✓
113	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		6	6		2	2	✓	✓	✓	✓
114	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>									2	
115	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		H	H			1	2		H	
116	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>						1	1			
117	Western Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>					1	8	6		3	
118	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		6	3		4	2	✓		✓	
119	Iberian Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus ibericus</i>									2	
120	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>							2			
121	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>							6			
122	Western Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Iduna opaca</i>									2	
123	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>			1				2	1	✓	2
124	Western Orphean Warbler	<i>Curruca hortensis</i>			1							

			March 2022									
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125	African Desert Warbler	<i>Curruca deserti</i>					4					
126	Tristram's Warbler	<i>Sylvia deserticola</i>			1		1					
127	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	1	2	2	1			2	2	10	6
128	Western Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia iberiae</i>		1	1	1	2		6	1	2	1
129	Common Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>							2			
130	Spectacled Warbler	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>				1			2			
131	Fulvous Babbler	<i>Turdoides fulva</i>						2	4			
132	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓
133	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	4									
134	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	4	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
135	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>							2		1	
136	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	2		1	1		1		1		
137	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>							6		1	
138	Moussier's Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus moussieri</i>		2	1	1					12	
139	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>			2				1			
140	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>					1				20	
141	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			1	2	10		1			
142	Desert Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>			4	6						
143	Western Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>								1		
144	Red-rumped Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe moesta</i>			2	6						
145	Black Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>	2	6	2	1	6	2		1		
146	White-crowned Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucopyga</i>		1	✓	✓		✓	✓			
147	Maghreb Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe halophila</i>				2						
148	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>	2									
149	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia barbata</i>	20									
150	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>			20			✓	✓		✓	
151	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
152	Desert Sparrow	<i>Passer simplex</i>					7					
153	Alpine Accentor	<i>Prunella collaris</i>	2									
154	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>									✓	1
155	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>		✓								
156	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava iberiae</i>		✓					✓			

			March 2022									
	Common name	Scientific name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
157	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava cinereocapilla</i>									2	
158	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>		1	2			1				1
159	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	1		1							
160	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>							5			
161	Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>			1							
162	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	1									
163	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs africana</i>	6	20					6		✓	
164	African Crimson-winged Finch	<i>Rhodopechys alienus</i>	14									
165	Trumpeter Finch	<i>Bucanetes githagineus</i>				8						
166	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		3		1		1	4		✓	
167	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			5						4	
168	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>		3								
169	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>									3	
170	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		6	✓	✓		10	✓	✓	✓	✓
171	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>							6	•	4	•
172	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>									2	
173	House Bunting	<i>Emberiza sahari</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

## Others

			March 2022									
	Common name	Scientific name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
<b>Mammals</b>												
1	Barbary Gound Squirrel	<i>Praomys degraaffi</i>			4				1		4	
2	Kuhl's Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus kuhlii</i>		✓			✓					
3	Fat Sand Rat	<i>Psammomys obesus</i>				1			1			
<b>Reptiles</b>												
1	Saharan Green Frog	<i>Pelophylax saharicus</i>						•	2			
2	African Green Toad	<i>Bufo boulengeri</i>					2	•				
3	Spanish Pond Turtle	<i>Mauremys leprosa saharica</i>						3	✓	•	✓	•
4	Bock's Fringe-toed Lizard	<i>Acanthodactylus boskianus</i>				1						

			March 2022									
	Common name	Scientific name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	<b>Butterflies</b>											
1	Spanish Festoon	<i>Zerynthia rumina</i>		1		.	.	.	.			
2	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>				✓			✓			
3	Small White	<i>Artogeia rapae</i>			.	✓	.	✓	✓		.	
4	Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>		2		✓	✓	✓	✓		.	
5	Green-striped White	<i>Euchloe bellei</i>			1		.	.	.		.	
6	Greenish Black-tip	<i>Elphinstomia charlonia</i>			1	✓	✓		✓			
7	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocca</i>				✓	.	.	✓	.	.	.
8	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>						1	1			
9	African Grass Blue	<i>Zizeeria knysa</i>					✓					
10	Plain Tiger	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>									2	
11	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>			1							
12	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>			1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2	
	<b>Odonata</b>											
1	Blue Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>						.			2	
2	Lesser Emperor	<i>Anax pathenope</i>						.	1			
3	Vagrant Emperor	<i>Anax ephippiger</i>					.	1				
4	Orange-winged Dropwing	<i>Trithemis kirbyi</i>							1			
5	Striped Hawk-moth	<i>Hyles livornica</i>				✓	✓	✓				
6	Hummingbird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>				✓	✓	.				
7	Bordered Straw	<i>Heliothis peltigera</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	