

Birding Southern Morocco

Naturetrek Tour Report

23rd February – 4th March 2023



Lanner Falcon



Tristram's Warbler



Black-crowned Tchagra



Bald Ibis

Report & images compiled by Martin Pitt



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Summary

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 161 species of birds plus five distinctive subspecies, together with five species of mammal, eight species of Butterfly, 10 of Reptiles, and two of Dragonflies although probably Vagrant Emperor was the most common species of all, with hundreds seen daily across the whole area. The weather was dramatic throughout, with both the High Atlas and Anti-Atlas receiving their highest snow falls for 20 years or so, and everywhere was cooler than usual, but it was clear that in places in the far south the drought has yet to be broken. Despite tricky conditions we had great viewed of the key species including Bald Ibis, African Crimson-winged Finch, Lanner Falcon, Pharaoh Eagle Owl, Black-crowned Tchagra, Maghreb Wheatear, Tristram's Warbler, Moussier's Redstart and Desert Sparrow. Migration was yet to really flow, but the sight of hundreds of Black Kite streaming northwards was an almost daily occurrence. At the coast we caught up with European Bee-eater and more hirundines bypassing the snow-clad passes. As always being in such a biodiverse area other species were found, a brief Fennec Fox being the highlight for some whilst an Oudri's Fan-footed Gecko and Common Chameleon showed the herpetological charm of the area. The diversity of landscapes and wildlife makes this a special tour and early spring showed the landscape at its best.

Day 1

Thursday 23rd February

Marrakech and Oukaïmeden

The Gatwick group arrived on time just after noon and cleared customs quickly, meeting up with those who had earlier arrived from Manchester and confirming the itinerary for the remainder of the day. Those for the city tour headed to the hotel, whilst the remainder prepared themselves for the trip to the alpine zone of the High Atlas Mountains. We stopped for a soon to be familiar tagine lunch overlooking the picturesque Ourika valley and then headed to the somewhat dilapidated ski station at Oukaïmeden.

The recent heavy snowfall limited observation to the road edges, but here our main target, African Crimson-winged Finches were giving point-blank views as over 100 of them raided the nut seller's wares. The Atlas form of Horned

Lark were literally tripped over as they fed on the road edges. Dipper, Red-billed Chough and a European Chaffinch were added before heading downhill. In an area of pines, we added Firecrest to the day list before heading down hill back to the centre of Marrakech and our hotel where all were able to meet up with the balance of the group who had toured the city's souk and enjoy the first group meal before preparing for the journey south the following morning.

Day 2

Friday 24th February

Over the Atlas Mountains to Ouarzazate

We left the hotel at 8.30 am in our two minibuses and headed south-east across the agricultural area around Marrakech. The only road to cross the High Atlas is the N9 which traverses via Tizi-n-Tichka pass at 2,260m. Although it is the main road progress is always slow, even more so as roadworks to improve it have been a feature of the last seven years and this time the higher reaches were within the snow zone.

We had a brief stop at the Escal Forest, we walked through the pines in the drizzle and not surprisingly it was very quiet, although we did pick up our first African Chaffinch, the *africana* race having been split a couple of weeks before our trip. We headed further on up the mountains, stopping at a café for welcome hot drinks but the mist came in to hamper any attempts at the Levillant's Woodpecker.

Lunch was at a café below the pass, and with the snow only a few metres above us, birds had been drawn down. From the balcony we could watch both Rock Sparrow and Chough, and then suitably refreshed we tackled the remaining climb to the top of the pass the snow getting thicker and road side birds including Northern Raven, Atlas Horned Lark and even Crimson-winged Finch. Our last stop below the col was at the Source de Tichka. Snow prevented us from parking in the car park and the mist hung around. Birds were scarce but we found more Horned Lark, the more expected Thekla Lark, and three Black Kite battling north against the wind and swirling mist and snow. Dropping below the cloud, the vista opened up to show the snow-covered slopes heading south, and a photo stop suddenly found us witnessing a steady stream of Black Kites and a few Long-legged Buzzards heading north.



We headed down the southern slope, losing the snow and stopping outside Amerzgane. The abandoned fields had Rock Bunting and our first 'desert' search appropriately yielded Desert Lark, and Trumpeter Finch. We also started our mammal list with Shaw's Jird and the more expected Barbary Ground Squirrel. We found another African Chaffinch and Woodchat Shrike before re-joining our buses and heading to Ouarzazate.

The wind was picking up so we continued on to the edge of the reservoir and as expected there was no water in sight. We found Marsh & Hen Harriers, hirundines shooting through and flights of White and Black Storks. A party of Stone Curlew was found in the dry scrubby areas but it was the Black Kites that grabbed our attention, over 500 were streaming northward and as the light started to fail, they were drifting down to roost. We took the hint and headed on to the Hotel Le Fint for the night.

Day 3

Saturday 25th February

Ouarzazate to Boumalne 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. It was clear that more snow had fallen on the High Atlas to the north of us. We spent just over an hour in the agricultural area that has been established on the bottom of the dry reservoir bed, finding our first male Moussier's Redstart and Hoopoe but little to suggest migration.

We headed further east to the area by the aborted golf complex. Here at last, we could see some water, but even here it was very distant but included Great Crested Grebes, Ruddy Shelduck and a few Grey Herons. We found the expected Desert Larks and Desert Wheatears that gave good views and reminded us of the aridity of the whole area, a point reinforced when David found a Morocco Spiny-tailed Lizard. As the sun rose a steady stream of Black Kites were seen to head north but it was our time to move on.



We continued east, the Dadès valley here being known as the Vallée de Roses, for the growing of Damask Roses and production of rosewater and other products. We had our picnic at a café before heading on to the Dadès Gorge, the last section stopping to view the strange rock formations at the 'Pattes de Singe'. In the gorge we headed straight to the head of the road and then walked down the series of switch-back to the river level. The gorge was relatively subdued, no doubt due to the cold wind, but we found singing Black Wheatear and, more excitingly, a super little male Tristram's Warbler that gave great views.

Our final stop of the day was on the famous Tagdilt track, just to the east of Boumalne Dades. As dusk approached, we walked the flat stony plain around the rubbish strewn town dump. However, it still holds good birds and we immediately found Trumpeter Finches, Temminck's Lark and Red-rumped Wheatear. A Little Owl was seen on

the piles of building debris and a flock of Black-bellied Sandgrouse gave a hint of the flowing day. Night was at the characterful surroundings of the Kasbah Tizzarouine hotel.

Day 4

Sunday 26th February

Boumalne Dades to Erfoud, including Tagdilt track am

After breakfast, at 9am we headed out to the same gravel plains to the east of town, but this time along the new Tagdilt track. Our first surprise was a dashing Merlin hunting the lark flocks as we crossed the short distance of the plain to our first stop, a natural bowl where pools had opened up. The water had obviously been swelled by recent rains and a Little Ringed Plover was found here. As we walked around Temminck's and Thekla Larks were found but the Egyptian Vulture heading north brought more excitement. Finally, four Black-bellied Sandgrouse dropped in, indicating that other pools in the area were as attractive as this one.

We moved up to the southern end of the old Tagdilt Track and walked a loop around the steppe, this time in the shadow of the Anti-Atlas Mountains, that were also snow-capped – a very rare occurrence. Birds were again at a premium but we found a party of migrating Greater Short-toed Larks and more Temminck's. A pair of Cream-colored Coursers stayed distant but gave reasonable 'scope views.

Heading only a few kilometres further east, we entered a dry gorge that is always a highlight of these trips. Surprisingly, we immediately found a Lanner on a newly constructed nest and watched as the pair displayed a pair bonded on the nearby cliffs. Their return had changed the dynamics of the area and it took us a while to find another of the key species, the Maghreb Wheatear. We found that the local Long-legged Buzzard had moved its nest further away from Lanners, and after assistance from the local we were taken to the new roost spot of the Pharaoh Eagle Owl some distance away and the chosen hole being much deeper than previously, no doubt to avoid the aggressive falcons.



We moved on for our now somewhat late picnic near Tinejdad in the shaded garden of a café and then as we dropped in altitude from the plains towards the desert edge, we had short stop at a well, north-west of Jorf. The new solar powered pump had been installed, but the surrounding area was drier than ever, showing that any winter rains had missed here. The shallow wadi had one last surprise as a pair of Streaked Scrub Warblers 'bounced' around the low vegetation, much to Chris evident delight – a first for him. We left them in peace and went directly the short distance to our hotel, the Palm Club near Erfoud, arriving at 18.20 for our two-night stay.

Day 5

Monday 27th February

Dawn to dusk in the Desert

It was 7.30am when the five jeeps headed by our guide Lahcen 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 clear and calm. We headed into the gravel plains, a party of flyover Brown-necked Ravens were our first birds of the day, despite efforts no Houbara could be found but slowly we built a list of species, Hoopoe Lark, Bar-tailed Lark and Cream-colored Coursers were all seen before we stopped at an area of Halfa covered dunes beloved of African Desert Warblers. For the first Jeep the added bonus was a brief glimpse of a Fennec Fox, but the others made do with tracks and the warbler. As we found during the day, the whole area was alive with Vagrant Emperor dragonflies. Moving on to the small water hole, we had to wait for the Sandgrouse, but sure enough parties of both Crowned Sandgrouse and Spotted Sandgrouse duly arrived. We headed on to a small palmerie and immediately connected with a family of Fulvous Babblers, and a Maghreb Lark was spotted as we left the area. Next stop was the search for Desert Sparrow, as their 'normal' acacia tree was found to be empty we headed to another recently established agricultural area where the pair were found to be nesting in an upturned pot on a post!

After a comfort break in the shadow of the Erg Chebbi dunes, where a Long-footed Fringe Fingered Lizard was the highlight, we headed around the northern edge of Erg Chebbi dunes to the palmeries at Igrane to see if anything had dropped in. Migrants seemed to be limited to Chiffchaffs, Blackcap and Western Subalpine Warbler, but the walk illustrated the local agricultural system, with crops grown in the shade of the palms themselves.

Over lunch we learnt about Berber carpets before heading back out into the desert. We headed for our planned meeting with Mubarak, also known as 'Mr Nightjar'. In keeping with his reputation, he had found a roosting bird and despite a minor hiccup (the bird having moved and needed re-finding!) we soon had views of an Egyptian Nightjar superbly camouflaged at its day roost. The last stops of day were at the wadi by the town, where a little water was present but few birds beyond a noisy pair of Ruddy Shelducks. We headed back to the hotel, arriving around 17.20. Night at Palm Club, Erfoud.

Day 6

Tuesday 28th February

Erfoud to Ouarzazate via the Tizi-n-Tiniff Pass

Another transfer day, returning to Ouarzazate by heading along the southern route. Early stops at an escarpment near Rissani offered lots of Chiffchaffs including one Iberian. In addition more White-crowned Wheatears, a Maghreb Lark and lots of Brown-necked Ravens were in the area. A selection of fossils which could be picked off the desert floor and an Oudri's Fan-footed Gecko was discovered under a rock

We headed off, and we soon heading west across the empty gravel plains. Unlike the northernly route, these were marked with Flat-topped acacias, giving the impression of African savannah. After teas & coffee at Alnif, we stopped a couple of times around Tazzarine, and found that at least some rain had fallen and the acacias had recovered a little since the autumn. A Bonelli's Eagle gave good views as it drifted along the wadi cliff face and a family of Fulvous Babblers were present despite another party picnicking under the trees. Our picnic stop, under some acacias, gave more chances to catch up with migrants, including (almost unbelievably) the first Northern Wheatear of the trip. A little rush of hirundines included our first Sand Martins and Red-rumped Swallows.

On reaching Oued Drâa, we found ourselves back in a landscape of palmeries and Kasbahs. We stopped by the river and despite the return of water there were no birds attracted to the river, although the surround fields had good numbers of Moroccan Wagtails and our first Tawny Pipits. We stopped briefly in Agdz, and then it was up and over the moonscape of the Anti-Atlas Mountains via Tizi-n'Tinifift pass and down into Ouarzazate where we connected again with the stream of migrating Black Kites. We arrived back Hotel Le Fint at 6pm, where we spent the night

Day 7

Wednesday 1st March

Ouarzazate, Aoulouz Gorge and Taroudant

The journey to Taroudant is one of transition from the desert to the fertile Souss valley. We were following the edge of the High Atlas Mountains and the snow-capped peaks to the north were our companion for the journey. After leaving the hotel at 8.30, it was almost an hour later that we arrived at Iridi fields. This area of low intensity agricultural fields on the banks of the Asif Tilidi (a tributary of the Drâa) is always a migrant trap. A Woodchat Shrike and three species of Redstart seemed to suggest this was again the case, but numbers were low but we did add some Yellow Wagtails Sedge Warbler and a Tree Pipit. More excitement came with David again turning stones and this time finding a Chameleon.



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 there is nothing to be seen in Spring, but a wander in the wooded fields did give close views of African Chaffinch and the local form of Great Spotted Woodpecker.

Continuing west, we stopped a couple of times firstly at the Argan Trees near Aoulouz and then on to the bridge overlooking the Souss river. Birds were still scarce but a distant Peregrine and a Blue Rock Thrush were found. Our final run down into Taroudant was uneventful and we checked into the charming surroundings of Dar Tourkia. A city tour through the historic Medina was popular before sitting down to a tasty supper.

Day 8

Thursday 2nd March

Taroudant, Tamri, Agadir

We headed from Taroudant to Agadir, crossing the area where commercial growing of fruit and vegetables has increased markedly in the last decade and then headed to the coast above Agadir. We had a tea & 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 Gannets were of interest, but it was an Arctic Skua chasing a gull that grabbed the interest. Sandwich Tern and Cory's Shearwater also added to our list.

We rounded Cap Rhir, and stopped at the Asif n'Srou estuary near Tamri, a well-known hotspot especially for Bald Ibis and soon enough a couple flew through and later a small group landed on the slopes to the far side. We took a look at the estuary but despite finding a male Marsh Harrier and a few Spectacled Warblers, few of the expected waders or gulls were present. Careful checking of the gulls did find a few of the expected Audouin's. On the beach we also found a male Margarita's Fringe-fingered Lizard.



After our picnic lunch, we headed to the 'north fields' in an attempt to find Bald Ibis on the ground. Sure enough, a feeding party of 52 birds were found feeding in the short sandy turf. In the same area, the coastal form of Great Grey Shrike, *algeriensis*, showed well enabling us to compare with the inland form we had seen earlier in the trip. We stayed with the birds until it was time to head back to Agadir and check into our hotel. Night at Tildi Hotel.

Day 9

Friday 3rd March

Agadir and Souss-Massa National Park

We again headed south from Agadir and it was calm and sunny. We immediately headed to Sidi R'bat on the coast and our first target were the larks that breed close to the road. Migrant Greater Short-toed Larks were a bit of a surprise, but soon enough we had song-fighting Mediterranean Short-toed Larks above us. We moved on the coast. The confiding Little Owls were again on their usual lamp-post and the field had at least 5 Stone-curlew. We walked down to the coast and with a bit of scanning found more Bald Ibis heading to feed from their breeding cliffs and a dense flock of 70 Spoonbills heading north. Further offshore more Gannets and terns were moving but it was the Common Scoter and a group of Razorbills just beyond the surf line that were more of a surprise.

We drove back to the National Park entrance, and tried for migrants along the Massa River itself. The water level was good a mix of waders were seen, including Ruff, Black-tailed Godwit and Black-winged Stilt. Of the passerines

there appeared to be little activity, but a confiding male Moussier's Redstart was more than consolation. We searched for the other key species, and eventually a Brown-throated Martin came close.

We had lunch in the grounds of the eco-Museum, with the estuary overview giving sighting of Osprey, Ruddy Shelduck and Shoveler. Despite the local workers saying that they were around the picnic tables that morning there was no sign of the Black-crowned Tchagra. We moved on to try another couple of places in the valley. At the first we found Little Grebe, Greenshank and Kingfisher. At the second, we walked along the river further inland, along an area bordered by agricultural fields. The wind was picking up and although finding more Moussier's Redstart and Zitting Cisticola, it was the Tchagra that popped out of the tangle of Tamarisks that was our real focus.

On our return to Agadir, we dropped into the Souss Estuary and as expected it was full of birds. Gulls seemed to be particularly plentiful with large numbers of both Black-headed and Mediterranean Gulls. A few Slender-billed Gulls and a single Audouin's were finally found. Flamingos, Spoonbill and a wide range of waders were also present including a party of Little Stints. With the temperature dropping, we headed back to the hotel. Night at Tildi Hotel.

Day 10

Saturday 4th March

Agadir, Oued Souss, UK

For our final morning, and a more leisurely start as we checked out at 9.00 and headed back to Souss Estuary, planning to walk further to towards the sea, now that the tide would be out. With activity further inland we started in the same area as the night before this time on a rising tide. The Flamingos were closer, and the waders seemed to be the same, until we found both Red Knot and Kentish Plovers on the far bank. The tern flock had grown enormously and although most were Sandwich, a couple of Gull-billed Terns were found amongst them.

Overhead a pair of Bonelli's Eagles appeared and the normally 'guaranteed' Osprey made a brief appearance on his usual perch. After a couple of hours we called it quits and returned to the hotel to collect our baggage. We then headed off for lunch, our last Tagine giving us the perfect send off for the trip and the opportunity to say thanks to our drivers Said & Abdul. Suitably refreshed, we joined the bustle of the flights out of Agadir Airport.

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Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only, N = Near endemic)

Common name	Scientific name	February - March 2023									
		23	24	25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>									✓	
Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>									✓	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>									✓	✓
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>									✓	✓
Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>			✓							
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>									✓	
Barbary Partridge	<i>Alectoris barbara</i>							✓			
Egyptian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus aegyptius</i>					✓					
Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>							✓			
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>				✓		✓				
Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>			✓				✓	✓		✓
Spotted Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles senegallus</i>					✓					
Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>			✓	✓						
Crowned Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles coronatus</i>					✓					
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Feral Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia dom.</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>							✓		✓	
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	✓							✓	✓	
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>									✓	
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>			✓							
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>									✓	✓
Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>		✓						✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>									✓	✓
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>									✓	✓
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>									✓	✓
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>									✓	✓
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>				✓				✓	✓	✓
Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>									✓	✓
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>									✓	✓
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>									✓	✓
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>									✓	✓
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>									✓	✓
Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>										✓
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>									✓	✓
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>									✓	✓
Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>									✓	
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>							✓		✓	
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>							✓	✓	✓	
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>			✓						✓	
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>									✓	✓
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>									✓	✓
Cream-colored Courser	<i>Cursorius cursor</i>				✓	✓					

Common name	Scientific name	February - March 2023									
		23	24	25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4
Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>									✓	✓
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			✓						✓	✓
Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus audouinii</i>									✓	
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>								✓	✓	✓
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>			✓					✓	✓	✓
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>								✓	✓	✓
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>										✓
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>								✓	✓	✓
Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>								✓		
Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>									✓	
Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>								✓		
Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>		✓								
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>								✓	✓	
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo sinensis</i>			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
North African Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo maroccanus</i>								✓		
Northern Bald Ibis	<i>Geronticus eremita</i>								✓	✓	
Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>									✓	✓
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>								✓	✓	✓
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>									✓	✓
Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>							✓			
Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>				✓						
Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>						✓				✓
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>								✓	✓	
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		✓	✓					✓		
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>		✓								
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓			
Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>			✓						✓	
Pharaoh Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo ascalaphus</i>				✓						
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>			✓	✓	✓	H	✓	✓	H	
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>									✓	
European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>									✓	
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major mauritanicus</i>							✓			
Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>		✓	✓			✓				
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>				✓						
Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>				✓						
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		✓					✓			
Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegalus</i>									✓	
Desert [Great] Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor elegans</i>	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓			
Southern [Great] Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor algeriensis</i>								✓	✓	
Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>		✓					✓			
Maghreb Magpie	<i>Pica mauritanica</i>	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓
Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	✓	✓								

Common name	Scientific name	February - March 2023									
		23	24	25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4
Brown-necked Raven	<i>Corvus ruficollis</i>					✓	✓				
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax tingitanus</i>	✓	✓						✓		
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>	H									
African Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes teneriffae</i>		✓	✓							
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓					✓			
Greater Hoopoe-Lark	<i>Alaemon alaudipes</i>					✓					
Thick-billed Lark	<i>Ramphocoris clotbey</i>							✓			
Desert Lark	<i>Ammomanes deserti</i>		✓	✓				✓			
Bar-tailed Lark	<i>Ammomanes cinctura</i>					✓					
Thekla's Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maghreb Lark	<i>Galerida macrorhyncha</i>					✓	✓				
Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris atlati</i>	✓	✓								
Temminck's Lark	<i>Eremophila bilopha</i>			✓	✓						
Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>			✓	✓	✓				✓	
Mediterranean Short-toed Lark	<i>Alauda rufescens</i>								H	✓	
Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>						✓	✓		✓	
Brown-throated Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>									✓	
Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓		
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>						✓	✓	✓		
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>			H				✓		✓	
Streaked Scrub Warbler	<i>Scotocerca inquieta</i>				✓						
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Iberian Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus ibericus</i>						✓	✓			
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>							✓			
Western Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Iduna opaca</i>					✓					
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>			✓						✓	✓
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	
African Desert Warbler	<i>Curruca deserti</i>					✓					
Tristram's Warbler	<i>Curruca deserticola</i>			✓		✓					
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>			✓	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western Subalpine Warbler	<i>Curruca iberiae</i>			✓		✓	✓				
Spectacled Warbler	<i>Curruca conspicillata</i>					✓			✓		
Fulvous Babbler	<i>Argya fulva</i>					✓	✓				
Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	✓									
Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	✓			✓		✓	✓			
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>							✓			
Moussier's Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus moussieri</i>			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>			✓			✓	✓	✓		
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>						✓	✓			
Desert Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>			✓	✓	✓					
Red-rumped Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe moesta</i>			✓	✓						
Black Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		

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White-crowned Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucopyga</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Maghreb Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe halophila</i>			✓	✓						
White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus minor</i>	✓									
Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia barbata</i>	✓	✓								
Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓			
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Desert Sparrow	<i>Passer simplex</i>					✓					
Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>							✓			
Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava iberiae</i>					✓					
Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava cinereocapilla</i>									✓	
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Moroccan White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba subpersonata</i>			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>			✓			✓				
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓									
African Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla africana</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	
African Crimson-winged Finch - N	<i>Rhodopechys alienus</i>	✓	✓								
Trumpeter Finch	<i>Bucanetes githagineus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓				
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>			✓	✓			✓		✓	
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>									✓	
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>							✓			
European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>		✓								
House Bunting	<i>Emberiza sahari</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Others

		February - March 2023									
Common name	Scientific name	23	24	25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4
Mammals											
Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>									✓	
Barbary Ground Squirrel	<i>Atlantoxerus getulus</i>		✓	✓					✓	✓	
Shaw's Jird	<i>Meriones shawii</i>		✓					✓			
Fat Sand Rat	<i>Psammomys obsesus</i>				✓						
Fennec Fox	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>					✓					
Butterflies											
Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>									✓	
Large \White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>					✓		✓	✓	✓	
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>									✓	
Green-striped White	<i>Euchloe belemia</i>							✓			
Moroccan Orange Tip	<i>Anthochris belia</i>									✓	
Greenish Black-tip	<i>Elphinstomia charlonia</i>							✓			
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>							✓		✓	
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>							✓			
Dragonflies											
Vagrant Emperor	<i>Anax ephippiger</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Orange-winged Dropwing	<i>Trithemis kirbyi</i>									✓	

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Reptiles											
North African Water Frog	<i>Pelophylax saharicus</i>							✓			
Spanish Terrapin	<i>Mauremys leprosa</i>						✓	✓		✓	
Oudri's Fan-footed Gecko	<i>Ptyodactylus oudrii</i>						✓				
Moorish Gecko	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>							✓			
Bosk's Fringe-fingered Lizard	<i>Acanthodactylus boskianus</i>		✓								
Dumeril's Fringe-fingered Lizard	<i>Acanthodactylus dumerilii</i>						✓				
Long-footed Fringe-fingered Lizard	<i>Acanthodactylus longipes</i>					✓					
Margarita's Fringe-fingered Lizard	<i>Acanthodactylus margaritae</i>								✓		
Moroccan Spiny-tailed Lizard	<i>Uromastix nigriventris</i>			✓							
Common Chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo chamaeleon</i>							✓			
Others											
Striped Hawkmoth	<i>Hyles livornica</i>						✓				
Moroccan Locust	<i>Dociostaurus maroccanus</i>								✓		
Thistle Mantis	<i>Blepharopsis mendica</i>				✓						
Scorpion Sp			✓		✓						