

Morocco - Winter Sun Birding

Naturetrek Tour Report

5th – 12th November 2025



Greater Hoopoe-Lark



Peregrine (Barbary) Falcon



Streaked Scrub Warbler



Moussier's Redstart

Tour report by Martin Pitt



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Northern Bald Ibis breeding cliffs near Tamri

Summary

This holiday focused on desert species on the Saharan edge near Guelmim, and the coastal and mountain species around the city of Agadir in western Morocco, and also introduced the group to the culture of this part of North Africa. We connected with many of specialties, recording a total of 116 species of bird, together with four species of mammal, six species of butterfly, four reptiles, and five dragonflies. The weather was as billed, with daily clear blue skies and pleasantly warm temperatures, mainly in the mid-20s, even if the wind did pick up (as is typical) in the afternoons in the desert.

We had a memorable ten days, connecting with most of the regional specialties, including Northern Bald Ibis, Moussier's Redstart, Red-necked Nightjar, Tristram's Warbler, Black-crowned Tchagra and Lanner Falcon. We found a bewildering mix of larks and wheatears, including Greater Hoopoe-lark, Temminck's and Bar-tailed Larks, and Desert, White-crowned and Red-rumped Wheatears. There were also the last dregs of migration, with Turtle Dove, Melodious Warblers and Iberian Chiffchaffs still present, yet some of the wintering birds had not arrived. However, there was still plenty to find and moments to savour: a blizzard of the Bald Ibis flock in flight, 78 Stone-curlews in a single field, a juvenile Barbary Falcon being driven off by Maghreb Magpies, and Streaked Scrub Warblers bouncing like squash balls through the desert scrub. We also visited the fenced reserve of the Souss-Massa National Park, and watched reintroduced Addax, Dorcas Gazelles and Ostriches in this pristine habitat.

This two-centre holiday provided a wonderful introduction to the wonders that Morocco can offer, touching on deep desert, the High Atlas Mountains and the coast estuaries in a unique Argan dominated landscape, in the comfortable weather of early winter.

Day 1

Wednesday 5th November

Agadir to Guelmim

The group arrived on time and soon cleared passport control, and met up with our final tour member before picking up our minibus. With clear skies and the temperature in the low 30s, we had swapped the autumnal UK for the edge of the desert.

The two-and-a-half-hour transfer went without a hitch, following the main N1 southbound, first through the agricultural heartlands of the Souss valley, with Maghreb Magpies being our first regional endemic. We then dropped into Guelmim, the self-styled “gateway to the Sahara”, and checked into our comfortable hotel on the edge of town. Here, we managed to find our first Moussier’s Redstart in the car park as the rooms were sorted out. We had our first meal together, before catching up on much-needed rest.

Day 2

Thursday 6th November

Guelmim, Tan-Tan 100 & the south

Dawn broke with the hotel shrouded in fog. We left the hotel at 8.40am after negotiating the car park packed with various classic cars, meeting for their Green March 50 celebrations, marking the end of Spanish rule in Western Sahara. We headed south through Guelmim, and 40km or so to the south we pulled off the main road into good-looking habitat. Having not seen a bird until that point, we soon put that right, picking up Thekla’s Lark, Spectacled Warbler and Trumpeter Finch in quick succession. The area was popular with wheatears, and although a female Red-rumped quickly vanished, we also found Desert, Northern and Western Black-eared Wheatears. Other chats included Moussier’s and Black Redstarts; however, the real success came in the form of a pair of Streaked Scrub Warblers which bounced through the vegetation, staying close to one of the Desert Wheatears. A Moroccan Jird was found feeding on the flowering *Artemisia*.



The sandy plains of Tan-Tan 100

We moved a few kilometres north and tried another area. This time it was sandier, and our first sighting was of a White-crowned Wheatear on a small building. We walked a loop, finding only more Desert Wheatears and Spectacled Warblers, but on our return to the minibus we found our main target, a Greater Hoopoe-Lark. It flew off too soon, but in following it we soon found a pair of Bar-tailed Larks. As lunch approached, we sat on the edge of a dry *oued* (river bed) with our picnic and found both Long-legged Buzzard and Desert Lark as we ate.

Walking the *oued*, we found a late migrant Reed Warbler and (more typically) a family party of Fulvous Babblers which played tag in front of us.

Having spotted an interesting area of vegetation on the drive south, we stopped there on the way back. Another pair of Bar-tailed Larks seemed to be our only reward, until a stripy face was seen. More careful watching showed that this belonged to one of two Temminck's Larks, so we had had success with another key species. A brief stop showed that more areas had been ploughed, so we moved on.

The final stop of the day was at Oued Boukila. Here, the *oued* had standing water, and also grey-water irrigation from the nearby waterworks. The *oued* vegetation was alive with Red-veined Darters, but relatively few birds. Moussier's Redstarts showed well, and an Iberian Chiffchaff was found amongst the Common ones. The grey-water stream held a number of Green Sandpipers, Redshanks and Snipes, which made for an incongruous end to our day in the desert.

Day 3

Friday 7th November

Guelmim Asrir & Fask

There was no fog this morning, so we were ready to leave at 8.30am for the shorter journey to Oued Siyad, to the east of Guelmim. The first stop at Asrir Plains set the tone for the day. Although this area is always arid, it was clear that this area had had a tough summer, and most of the vegetation was highly desiccated. As a result, there were few birds, but we were treated to a showy, singing male Desert Wheatear, which was odd for this time of year. We moved on to another area where the vegetation seemed more verdant, but focusing on the gravel desert did not yield the hoped for species. But we eventually found a confiding Greater Hoopoe-Lark that allowed all to see it well, and the photographers to shoot their fill. Before we left, a close flyover by a stunning Lanner provided the icing on the cake.

We headed further east to Fask, and although we found a party of Fulvous Babbler on the edge of the village, the plains themselves were devoid of life. We headed back to Ours Siyad itself, and took the track to a disused camping area to gain access to the *oued*. Here, the vegetation was in flower, and there were lots of dragonflies, including our first Orange-winged Dropwings, despite the total lack of water. In the *oued*-side bushes, we found a mix of warblers that lead us all a merry dance. It was not so much a case of the two-bird theory as an eight-bird one, with three different species barely breaking cover in the strong wind. The key species was a pair of Tristram's Warblers, which were more terrestrial than the others; getting everyone to see the same bird at the same time was just about impossible. We flushed a Red Fox and a Meadow Pipit, a surprise northern migrant in this desert environment. A flyover male Marsh Harrier should perhaps be in the same category, although every trip in this area seems to bump into one somewhere far from water.

With the wind becoming more than annoying, we called it a day and headed back to the hotel, where a few new additions were found in the grounds, including a Moroccan Wagtail, a Common Redstart, and a Spotted Flycatcher.

Day 4

Saturday 8th November

Guelmim – Agadir

We breakfasted and did a quick tour of the grounds, before leaving the hotel for our transfer to Tamraght, just north of Agadir. The journey took us over the volcanic plateau at the edge of the Souss Valley, and we pulled off the main N1 to explore a little around Sidi M'barak. Here, the Argan trees formed a canopy over stem succulent *Euphorbias* and *Kleinias*. The drought was very much in evidence; however, some of the Argans were producing nuts, so this “wonder crop” could be studied and explained. Few birds were present, but a party of Black Wheatears showed well, and could be compared with the White-crowned Wheatears we had just left in Guelmim.

We drove north and went to the coast for lunch. Northern Bald Ibises can range widely in the winter when they are not tied to their breeding cliffs; however, Iferiane is gaining a reputation as the place to find them at this time, and so it proved, with a flock of 140 or so near the water treatment plant. They were disturbed by local feral dogs, and the tight, wheeling multitudes created a blizzard of dark birds. We ate our picnic overlooking the sea, and added a few new species for the trip, including Shag, Gannet, Sandwich Tern and gulls, the latter included a few Audouin's.

We then headed deeper into the Souss-Massa National Park, taking the self-drive around the 2000ha release site for the reintroduction of native ungulates. Here, the Common (Red-necked) Ostrich has been a big success, but it was the Addax and Dorcas Gazelles that really grabbed the attention. Our last mammals were a couple of Barbary Ground Squirrels. We also found a Barbary Falcon, and big parties of Maghreb Magpies.



Addax



Dorcas Gazelle



Common Ostrich



Northern Bald Ibises

We continued northwards, crossing the Souss river itself and calling in briefly at the estuary. The tide was extremely high, and no muddy edges were visible at all. We did see our first Greater Flamingoes, and the Osprey was on its normal pylon; however, we needed to push on to reach our hotel. All was going well until, a kilometre short, we hit a queue of traffic that left us crawling the final metres: and the road was closed by our hotel! We finally abandoned the bus, and walked the final hard yards to check in for our four-night stay.

Day 5

Sunday 9th November

Tamri area

With the road outside our hotel sorted, we got away after breakfast and headed north, to our first stop at Cap Rhir. This is the point at the western end of the High Atlas Mountains, and we drove down to the lower lighthouse and tried a bit of sea watching. It was slow offshore, with movement limited to gulls and a steady stream of Gannets heading south. On the rocky foreshore, we found our first Whimbrel, which was joined by a female Blue Rock Thrush.

After a while, we headed further north, having some brief flyby Bald Ibises where we couldn't stop, but continuing to their spring breeding cliffs at the Dunes de Timlalin. We walked down to the coast from the car park, finding our first coastal form Great Grey Shrike, plus more Moussier's Redstarts. There were no signs of any ibises, except for footprints in the sand. Back at the bus, we retraced our steps to the estuary of Asif N'Srou and had our picnic lunch on the beach, watching the gull flock. Audouin's were the dominant species, and scanning through we realised a number were ringed, showing that they were from the ringing station at Coto Doñana in Spain. Sandwich Terns were also present, a small party of Mediterranean Gulls flew in, and a couple of Slender-billed Gulls foraged on the tideline. Waders were in short supply, but we could see singles of Sanderling and Grey Plover. Heading to the estuary itself, we found more birds. A single juvenile flamingo and two Common Shelducks stood out; however, it was the reed beds that became our focus, as partially hidden were a mix of heron species: plentiful Cattle Egrets were joined by Little and Great Egrets, and a couple of migrant Squacco Herons were skulking in the vegetation.

Our last stop of the day was at the village overlooking the estuary, which has become known as a Bald Ibis foraging area. Sadly, none was present today, although we added an Iberian Chiffchaff and Spotless Starlings to our day list, and a low flying Long-legged Buzzard cruised past. The journey back to the hotel was uneventful, and we enjoyed a tasty tagine supper on the roof terrace.

Day 6

Monday 10th November

Oued Massa

The first stop of the day was just before Sidi Rabat, a known hang out for Mediterranean Short-toed Lark; a distant bird was heard but not seen. At the village itself, the 'normal' Stone-curlew field held 78 birds, and as usual a Little Owl was in attendance. The coast yielded new waders in the form of Turnstone and Ringed Plover, but there was little on the sea, so we drove back to the entrance road to the National Park. Black-crowned Tchagras were calling along the full length of the river, but seeing them was tricky, as they stayed on the far bank and only showed intermittently. Ruff and Greenshank were new waders here, and a lone Shoveler was the only duck. The riverside

bushes were alive with Chiffchaffs and Moussier's Redstarts, and a Melodious Warbler and a Common Whitethroat showed that the last dregs of migration were still occurring.



Oued Massa

We headed down to the site of the Ecomuseum. Although never open, it has a picnic area and is the focal point for any local news. After our picnic, we walked down past Osprey, Marsh Harrier and flocks of Coot, and with our local guide found the (now expected) roosting Red-necked Nightjar. The nearby lookout had a family of Moorish Geckos, and a scan of the estuary, with its very high water level, offered Glossy Ibis, Greater Flamingo, Spoonbills and Ruddy Shelduck. Our walk back to the car park was enlivened by a Barbary Falcon. We then tried two further stops upstream on the river, the first adding some Teal and both Greenshank and Green Sandpiper, before a Merlin charged through at low level. The second stop was at the eucalyptus-lined pools that were all that was left of the river. The field edges held lots of Chiffchaffs and Moussier's Redstarts, and we finally caught up with good views of Zitting Cisticola. We then left the valley and battled through the traffic of the three cities of Ait Mellou, Inezgane and Agadir to get back to our hotel.

Day 7

Tuesday 11th November

Paradise Valley & the High Atlas Mountains

We had a change of focus today; we turned our backs on the coast and headed into the western end of the High Atlas Mountains. The landscape comprises sedimentary rocks and peaks cut through with streams. The vegetation is dominated by Argan, and on the higher slopes Barbary Thuja and Wild Pistachio. This area too was showing the signs of ongoing drought. We initially stopped at a dry *oued* and quickly connected with African Chaffinch, a species we would find to be widespread through the day. A couple of male Blackcaps were also new, and a glimpsed Tristram's Warbler showed the potential for the Maghreb endemics, a case reinforced by plentiful Moussier's Redstarts.

The next stop was at the southern end of the area known as Paradise Valley, at a river crossing with water, where we saw North African Pond Frog and an Epaulet Skimmer. Birds were attracted to drink, and a singing Cirl Bunting was another good find.

We followed the river for a while as we climbed, passing cafés with their tables actually in the stream! As the gorge got deeper and narrower, Black Wheatears became a common species, and every stop added more Moussier's Redstarts. We passed the tourist trap at the heart of Paradise Valley and headed higher to the head of the valley, where we walked for a while. But apart from adding Barbary Ground Squirrels, the only bird highlights were glimpses of Tristram's Warbler, and a Rock Bunting. An Austaut's Grayling butterfly was another addition here.

After our picnic, we tackled the high road back to the coast along a road of constant switchbacks and dramatic views, topping out at about 1200m. We tried in another area, and finally managed to find a pair of cooperative Tristram's Warblers, in as much as we could actually see them!

We returned to the coast and then made our final drive south along the coast road to our hotel, only complicated by the next stage of road surfacing!

Day 8

Wednesday 12th November

Oued Souss estuary & home

The day started cloudy, and it was still cool when we arrived at the Souss estuary after packing the minibus for the final time. On arrival, the tide was high but starting to fall; a Barbary Falcon right over our parking spot grabbed our attention, and agitated the local Maghreb Magpies and Spotless Starlings.

Moving on to the estuary edge, we started to work through the waders, looking closely for anything new. Spotted Redshanks joined the Common Redshanks and Ruffs. Larger species included Black-winged Stilts, Whimbrels, Curlews and Bar-tailed Godwits. As the water level slowly dropped, Dunlin flew upstream, and a flock of twenty or so Sandwich Terns followed them. Our first Mallards were also on the water, and as usual the Osprey was on a nearby pylon. However, as always here, it was the flock of Greater Flamingoes that grabbed the attention. Over 300 were present today, and their low level 'grumbling' provided the aural background to our visit. The majority of the birds were adults, and when the sun finally came out, their pink colours shone.

The short drive to the airport was enlivened by a party of White Storks. We checked in and headed for our on-time flights back to the UK.

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Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		November 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Red-necked Ostrich - I	<i>Struthio camelus camelus</i>				✓				
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>					✓			
Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>						✓		
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>						✓		
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>						✓		
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>								✓
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>						✓		
Red-necked Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i>						✓		
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>				✓		✓		✓
European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>						✓		
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>						✓		
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>						✓		
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</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>				✓		✓		✓
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>					✓	✓		✓
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>						✓		✓
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>		✓			✓			
Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>								✓
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</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>		✓				✓		✓
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>								✓
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>						✓		✓
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>						✓	✓	
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>						✓		✓
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>					✓			
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>								✓
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>				✓	✓		✓	✓
Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>					✓	✓		
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>				✓				✓
Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyaelus audouinii</i>				✓	✓			
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaelus melanocephalus</i>					✓			✓
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>								✓
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>				✓	✓	✓		
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>					✓	✓		
European Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>				✓				

N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		November 2025									
Common name	Scientific name	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Northern Bald Ibis - N	<i>Geronticus eremita</i>				✓	✓					
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>						✓				
Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>					✓	✓				
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>					✓					
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>					✓	✓				
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>				✓	✓	✓				
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>				✓		✓			✓	
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>			✓			✓				
Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>		✓			✓					
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>						✓				
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>						✓				
Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>			✓							
Peregrine (Barbary) Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus pelegrinoides</i>				✓		✓			✓	
Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegalus</i>						✓				
Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Maghreb Magpie - N	<i>Pica mauritanica</i>	✓			✓		✓	✓		✓	
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>						✓	✓			
Greater Hoopoe-Lark	<i>Alaemon alaudipes</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>			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Temminck's Lark	<i>Eremophila bilopha</i>		✓								
Mediterranean Short-toed Lark	<i>Alaudala rufescens</i>						H				
Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>		✓					✓			
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>						✓				
Streaked Scrub Warbler	<i>Scotocerca inquieta</i>		✓								
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Iberian Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus ibericus</i>		✓			✓					
Common Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		✓								
Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>						✓				
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		✓		✓		✓			✓	
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>							✓			
Tristram's Warbler - N	<i>Curruca deserticola</i>			✓				✓			
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>	H	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Common Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>						✓				
Spectacled Warbler	<i>Curruca conspicillata</i>		✓	✓		H	H				
Fulvous Babbler	<i>Argya fulva</i>		✓	✓							
Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>			✓							
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		✓		✓	✓					
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			✓							
Moussier's Redstart - N	<i>Phoenicurus moussieri</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	

N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		November 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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>		✓	✓					
Western Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>		✓						
Red-rumped Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe moesta</i>		✓						
White-crowned Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucopyga</i>		✓	✓	✓				
Black Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>							✓	
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>			✓			✓		
African Chaffinch - N	<i>Fringilla spodiogenys</i>							✓	
Trumpeter Finch	<i>Bucanetes githagineus</i>		✓						
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>						✓	✓	✓
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>						✓		
European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>					✓	✓	✓	
Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>							✓	
Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>							✓	
House Bunting	<i>Emberiza sahari</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Mammals

I=Introduced		November 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Moroccan Jird	<i>Meriones grandis</i>		✓						
Barbary Ground Squirrel	<i>Atlantoxerus getulus</i>				✓		✓	✓	
Dorcas Gazelle - I	<i>Gazella dorcas</i>				✓				
Addax - I	<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>				✓				

Amphibians & reptiles

		November 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North African Water Frog	<i>Pelophylax saharicus</i>							✓	
Moorish Gecko	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>						✓		
Margarita's Fringe-toed Lizard	<i>Acanthodactylus margaritae</i>					✓			
Bosc's Fringe-toed Lizard	<i>Acanthodactylus boskianus</i>			✓					

Butterflies

		November 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>						✓		
Western Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>								✓
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>						✓	✓	
African Grass Blue	<i>Zizeeria knysna</i>			✓			✓		
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Austaut's Grayling	<i>Neohipparchia hansii</i>							✓	

Dragonflies

		November 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lesser Emperor	<i>Anax parthenope</i>		✓						
Vagrant Emperor	<i>Anax ephippiger</i>			✓			✓		
Epaulet Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum chrysostigma</i>							✓	
Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>		✓	✓			✓		
Orange-winged Dropwing	<i>Trithemis kirbyi</i>			✓			✓		

Grasshoppers

		November 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Moroccan Locust	<i>Dociostaurus maroccanus</i>		✓	✓			✓		