

Morocco - Winter Sun Birding

Naturetrek Tour Report

3rd – 10th December 2025



Tristram's Warbler



Desert Wheatear



Thick-billed Lark



Eurasian Stone-curlews

Tour report and photos by Martin Pitt



Naturetrek

Mingledown Barn

Wolf's Lane

Chawton

Alton

Hampshire

GU34 3HJ

UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk



Black-bellied Sandgrouse near Fask

Tour participants: Martin Pitt (leader) with seven Naturetrek clients

Summary

This tour introduced the group to the culture and wildlife of this part of North Africa, focusing on the desert species of the Saharan edge near Guelmim, and the coastal and mountain species around the city of Agadir in western Morocco. We connected with many of specialties, recording 118 species of birds, together with five species of mammal, five butterflies, three reptile, and four dragonflies. The weather was as billed, with daily clear blue skies and pleasantly warm temperatures, mainly in the low twenties.

We had a memorable week, with highlights including Northern Bald Ibis, Moussier's Redstart, Red-necked Nightjar, Tristram's Warbler, African Desert Warbler and Streaked Scrub Warbler. As usual, we found a bewildering mix of larks and wheatears, including Greater Hoopoe-Lark, Mediterranean and Greater Short-toed Larks, and Thick-billed and Bar-tailed Larks, plus Desert, White-crowned, Black and Red-rumped Wheatears. A few wintering species were found, including some refugees from further north such as Common Scoter, Golden Plover and Lapwing. There was plenty to find and moments to savour: flocks of Stone-curlews, around half of the world's population of Northern Bald Ibis, parties of Black-bellied Sandgrouse dropping in to feed. We also visited the fenced reserve of the Souss-Massa National Park, where reintroduction efforts are continuing and we watched Addaxes, Dorcas Gazelles and Ostriches in this pristine habitat; we later bumped into a female Wild Boar and her piglets.

This two-centre holiday, based at comfortable hotels, provided a wonderful introduction to the wonders that Morocco can offer, touching on deep desert, the High Atlas Mountains and the coastal estuaries in a unique Argan-dominated landscape, all in comfortable winter weather, with great local food and with hospitable local people.

Day 1

Wednesday 3rd December

Agadir – Guelmim

The group arrived on time, soon cleared passport control, and met up with our final tour members, before we picked up our minibus. With clear skies and temperatures in the low twenties, we had swapped winter in the UK for the edge of the Sahara. The transfer went without hitch; we followed the main N1 southbound, first through

the agricultural heartlands of the Souss valley, with Maghreb Magpies becoming our first regional endemic. We then dropped in to Guelmim, the self-styled “gateway to the Sahara”, and checked into our comfortable hotel on the edge of town. Here, as expected, 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 the much-needed rest, ahead of exploring the following day.

Day 2

Thursday 4th December

Guelmim Tan-Tan 100 and the south



The sandy plains at Tan-Tan 100

Dawn broke clear and sunny. We left the hotel at 8.15am and headed south through Guelmim itself. Forty kilometres or so south, we pulled off the main road into an area of flowering and seeding bushes. As expected, our first birds were Thekla’s Larks, but these were quickly followed by a stunning male Desert Wheatear. This set the tone for the day; this species was our constant companion. The cool start to the morning was definitely affecting activity, but this healthy vegetation was known to hold birds. We could hear warblers, but it was not until the sun came out that they showed. Spectacled was the commonest species; however, it was the African Desert Warbler and some Tristram’s Warblers that were the most surprising. We found chats on the bush tops, adding Stonechat, Black and Moussier’s Redstarts, and then both male and female Red-rumped Wheatears. With a little determination, we tracked down a Streaked Scrub Warbler and tracked its bouncing path between the bushes, hearing it trilling as it went.

We moved a few kilometres north and tried another area. This time it was sandier, but again the vegetation was in good condition. We walked a loop, tracking a party of Thekla’s Larks, and more importantly numerous Bar-tailed Larks. We repeated our list of wheatears and found another African Desert Warbler, but it was the pair of Greater Hoopoe-larks that were our “most-wanted”. We returned to the minibus to find that a couple of White-crowned Wheatears were doing battle over the shade it provided, and another Hoopoe-lark was curious over this new strange object in its territory. We moved on to the edge of a dry oued with our picnic, and a Long-legged Buzzard flew over as we ate. Walking the oued bed was strangely quiet, but we found Moroccan Locusts.

A few more kilometres north we visited an interesting area of vegetation, which was unfortunately beyond its peak, and although it was still attractive to Bar-tailed Larks, the only other bird of interest was a Fulvous Babbler, almost beyond telescope range.

The final stop of the day was at Oued Boukila. Here, the oued had standing water, and there was also grey water irrigation from the nearby waterworks. The oued vegetation was alive with Red-veined Darters, but held relatively few birds. Moussier's Redstarts showed well, and Chiffchaffs were plentiful. The grey water stream held a number of Green Sandpipers, Common Sandpiper, Little Ringed Plover and Snipe, while the nearby waterworks had a flock of Ruddy Shelducks: it was a little rush of waterbirds to finish our first day in the desert.

Day 3

Friday 5th December

Guelmim, Fask & Laqsabi

After breakfast, we headed eastwards for the shorter journey to the valley of Oued Sayad. We initially drove beyond Fask and tried the area around the basalt hill, finding few birds in the cool of the morning, but seeing plenty of tracks showing activity the night before: we identified Fennec Fox, African Golden Wolf, and small mammals and reptiles. We moved on to another area where the vegetation seemed stronger, with large bushy acacias, and walked a loop across the seemingly barren ground. As always, Thekla's Larks were plentiful, and we soon added our usual suspects of Desert Wheatear and Moussier's Redstart. We were tracking a Hoopoe-lark when a distant flock flew high over the plains; the birds proved to be Black-bellied Sandgrouse. They landed, and we decided to walk closer, eventually getting reasonable views as more birds joined them, feeding in an open area.



Desert Babul Blue butterfly

A soft but distinct call alerted us to the presence of a special species of these dry plains, although it took a while properly to track down our first Thick-billed Lark. As often with this species, it came to check us out, and we had brilliant views of three or so. Mediterranean Short-toed Larks were also present, and we found about six more Hoopoe-larks too. We headed back to Oued Sayad itself and took the track to a disused camping area. We had our lunch serenaded by a Serin. After this, we walked through the flowering vegetation and searched for warblers. Spectacled was again the most plentiful, but we were also delighted by a young Tristram's Warbler bouncing its way between the bushes. Later, we were able to compare with a full adult male Tristram's that showed well at close range. A few dragonflies present appeared all to be Red-veined Darters, but we marvelled at the diminutive Desert Babel Blue butterflies, also attracted to the flowers.

We left this area and crossed westwards through Guelmim, in the direction of Laqsabi. Our destination, Oued Mguitaa Sfa, in one of the few naturally wet areas, as the river crosses impermeable rocks here and is forced to the surface. The pools held Coot, Shoveler and Little Grebe, but our attention was taken by the sheer number of

Chiffchaffs. Every reed stem and bush was alive with them, and they dominated the area. We tried, and failed, to see the calling Bluethroat; we found species more typical of areas further north, but oddly no desert species appeared to drink. We headed back to the hotel.

Day 4

Saturday 6th December

Guelmim – Agadir

We breakfasted and packed the minibus for the uneventful drive north to Agadir. Our first stop was at the coast at Iferiane, a location that is becoming renowned for Northern Bald Ibises during the non-breeding season, when they are not tied to their cliff nest sites. It was a little bit of a surprise when none was present when we arrived. Hoping they were just foraging, we turned our attention to the other species to be found here. The local flock of Stone-curlews was reliable, and seventy-seven was a good count for the site. A bit of sea watching over lunch added many more species: Arctic Skua, Gannets and Common Scoter were offshore, together with a brief Bottlenose Dolphin, while on the rocky beach we found Sanderling, Whimbrels, Ringed Plover and Turnstone. Four fly-over Bald Ibises indicated that the birds might be back, so we packed up and headed to the vantage point where a flock of over 200 birds was now loafing on the cliff edge. More birds joined them, and as we left Iferiane yet more birds were flying in from their foraging area, resulting in a total of over 300 birds seen, which is approaching half the total world population.

We then headed deeper into the Souss-Massa National Park, seeing Barbary Ground Squirrels on the road to the centre. We took the self-drive tour around the 2000ha site for the reintroduction of native ungulates. Common (Red-necked) Ostriches have also been added to the mix and these were seen first; however, it was the Addaxes and Dorcas Gazelles that grabbed our attention.

We continued northwards, crossing the Souss River itself, and calling in briefly at the estuary. Our first surprise was a female Wild Boar harassing the local picnickers as she led her piglets to the estuary. The tide was extremely high, and from the road bridge we scanned the island, which was covered with birds. Greater Flamingoes, storks, herons and Spoonbills were soon added, together with a few waders, Black-winged Stilts being the most obvious, before we called it a day and headed to our characterful hotel in the hills overlooking Agadir.



Female Wild Boar with piglets at Sousse-Massa National Park

Day 5

Sunday 7th December

Tamri area

After breakfast, we headed north along the coast road; our first stop was at Cap Rhir, the most westerly point in this part of Morocco and the western end of the High Atlas Mountains. We drove down to the lower lighthouse, and tried a bit of seawatching. It was slow offshore, with movement limited to gulls and a few Gannets. On the rocky foreshore, we found our first Blue Rock Thrush, and then a pair of Black Wheatears.

After a while, we headed further north, having some brief flyby Bald Ibises where we couldn't stop, and continued to their breeding cliffs at the Dunes de Timlalin. We walked down to the coast from the car park, finding eight Bald Ibis foraging above the nesting cliffs, no doubt prospecting for the breeding season ahead. Back at the bus, we retraced our steps to the estuary of Asif N'Srou and had our picnic lunch on the beach, while watching the gull flock. Audouin's was the dominant species, although scrutiny strangely only yielded a single ringed bird, as expected from the ringing station at Coto Doñana in Spain.

Waders were in short supply, but we could see a few Sanderlings on the beach and up to five Kentish Plovers on the lagoon. A lone European Golden Plover was a strange find, as normally this is a flocking species, and is scarce this far south in any event. A few herons and two Spoonbills completed the species on the lagoon, and we headed back south to our hotel.

Day 6

Monday 8th December

Oued Massa

We headed south from our hotel for what is normally the most diverse day of the tour. The first stop of the day was just before Sidi Rabat, a known hangout for Mediterranean Short-toed Larks, and a flock of over thirty birds was soon found. While we were searching for other species, a party of Bald Ibises flew in to forage in the agricultural fields. Continuing to the village itself, the normal Stone-curlew field held 'only' fifty-five birds, and the local Little Owl had gone missing from his normal perch, although we caught up with it before we left. The sea was quiet and the gull flock was too distant, so we drove back to the entrance road to the National Park.

Here, the water level was very high, but by walking along we soon started adding to our lists. A Black-winged Kite was perched high in the riverside trees, and a gingery juvenile Bonelli's Eagle flew in. Cetti's Warblers called and a Reed Warbler, presumably of the African resident race, was in song. They, together with Black-crowned Tchagra, were heard but frustratingly not seen. Ruff was the only new wader seen; however, Greenshank, Black-winged Stilt and Common Sandpiper were all present. In the riverside bushes, Chiffchaffs were very numerous, and we found Zitting Cisticola in the agricultural area. We headed down to the site of the Ecomuseum. Although never open, it has a picnic area, and with our local guide found two (by now expected) roosting Red-necked Nightjars.

After this, we walked further down the estuary past the flocks of wintering Coots, to the area where we could scan the flocks of birds. Here, we could see numbers of Greater Flamingoes, Spoonbills and Glossy Ibises, and found a mix of wintering ducks, including a Marbled Duck, and a solitary Lapwing. Raptors flew through the area; presumably the same Bonelli's Eagle as earlier, and Marsh Harriers and two Ospreys wheeled over the estuary, one

of the latter plunge-diving and catching a fish. Above the estuary, there were also many hirundines; most were Barn Swallows and Crag Martins but a few Brown-throated Martins were also present. Before we left the area we stopped for a Blue Rock Thrush perching on a building on the edge of the village.

We then tried a further stop upstream on the river, where a small bridge gave a good vantage point. Although we added Black-tailed Godwits and Green Sandpiper to our ever-expanding day list, there was little extra here. However, the Spanish Sparrows perched in the late afternoon sunlight showed off their newly-acquired breeding finery to the best advantage. We left the valley and had an uneventful journey back to our hotel, although the antics of the drivers at the congested roundabouts were a source of amusement, as all types and sizes of vehicles took to the surrounding 'fields' to escape the queues.



Red-necked Nightjar at roost

Day 7

Tuesday 9th December

Paradise Valley & the High Atlas Mountains

We had a change of focus today, and 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 is covered with Barbary Thuja and Wild Pistachio. We stopped at a dry oued and quickly connected with African Chaffinch, a species we would find widespread through the day, and a pair of Atlas Long-legged Buzzards.

The next stop was at the southern end of the area known as Paradise Valley, at a river crossing with water. Here, a North African Pond Frog was found; Blackcaps, African Blue Tit, Great Tit and a flock of Serins were scant reward on the bird front.

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. We passed the tourist trap at the heart of Paradise Valley and headed higher, to the head of the valley. We parked, and immediately saw some raptors over a distant peak. Scoping showed them to be three Golden Eagles, two full adults and a younger bird chasing each over the mountain ridges. Nearer to us, our search for Rock Bunting was quickly fulfilled, with a female perching

in full view. We walked a short section of the Circuit de Miel, the local long-distance footpath, only adding a singing Woodlark to the list.

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. Trying another area, we finally managed to find a pair of cooperative Tristram's Warblers.

We dropped down out of the mountains, and then made our final drive south along the coast road to our hotel. We rested on the terrace, watching a Sparrowhawk and Kestrel drift over, before enjoying the traditional Moroccan tea ceremony with our hosts.

Day 8

Wednesday 10th December

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 rising, but the estuary edges were full of waders and a large flock of 120 flamingoes. A couple of Bluethroats showed well close to the track, and two female Pintails drifted upstream on the rising tide. However, it was the waders that took the time to work through. Curlews were new, as were Dunlins, Bar-tailed Godwits and Oystercatchers. A similar careful search through the hundreds of gulls offered single Slender-billed and Mediterranean Gulls.

We headed further upstream, returning to the bridge we had last visited on the transfer day. White Storks and Great Cormorants added to the day list, but with time moving on, we left for the short drive to the airport. We checked in, and headed for our on-time flights back to the UK.

Receive our e-newsletter

Join the Naturetrek email list and be the first to hear about new tours, additional departures and new dates, tour reports and special offers.

naturetrek.co.uk/e-newsletter-signup

Scan to sign up!



Social Media

We're social! Follow us on Instagram, Facebook, Bluesky and X and be the first to hear about the launch of new tours, offers, exciting sightings and photos from our recently returned holidays.



instagram.com/naturetrek_wildlife_holidays

facebook.com/naturetrekwildlifeholidays

naturetrek.bluesky.social

x.com/naturetrektours (formerly Twitter)

Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced Common name	Scientific name	December 2025								
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Common (Red-necked) Ostrich - I	<i>Struthio camelus</i>				✓					
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>						✓			
Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>		✓							
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>			✓			✓			
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>							✓		
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>						✓		✓	
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>								✓	
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>						✓		✓	
Marbled Duck	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>						✓			
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>				✓					
Red-necked Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i>						✓			
Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>			✓						
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</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>			✓			✓			
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>				✓				✓	
European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>						✓			
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>					✓				
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>		✓	✓						
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>							✓		
Kentish Plover	<i>Anarhynchus alexandrinus</i>						✓		✓	
Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>					✓				
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>								✓	
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>								✓	
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</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>				✓		✓		✓	
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>Ichthyaetus audouinii</i>						✓			

N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced Common name	Scientific name	December 2025								
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>									✓
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>				✓					
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>				✓		✓		✓	
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>				✓	✓	✓			
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>				✓	✓	✓		✓	
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>				✓	✓	✓		✓	
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>							✓		
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>				✓	✓	✓			
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>				✓	✓	✓		✓	
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>				✓	✓	✓		✓	
Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>							✓		
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>								✓	
Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>							✓		
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>								✓	
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>							✓		
Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>		✓		✓				✓	
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>					✓		✓		
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>									
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegalus</i>							H		
Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Maghreb Magpie - N	<i>Pica mauritanica</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
African Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes teneriffae</i>								✓	
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>						H		✓	
Greater Hoopoe-Lark	<i>Alaemon alaudipes</i>		✓	✓						
Thick-billed Lark	<i>Ramphocoris clotbey</i>				✓					
Bar-tailed Lark	<i>Ammomanes cinctura</i>		✓							
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>								✓	
Thekla's Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mediterranean Short-toed Lark	<i>Alaudala rufescens</i>				✓			✓		
Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Brown-throated Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>								✓	
Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>								✓	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓		
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>							H		
Streaked Scrub Warbler	<i>Scotocerca inquieta</i>		✓							
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>							H		
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>								✓	
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>								✓	
African Desert Warbler	<i>Curruca deserti</i>			✓						
Tristram's Warbler - N	<i>Curruca deserticola</i>			✓	✓				✓	
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	

N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		December 2025								
Common name	Scientific name	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Spectacled Warbler	<i>Curruca conspicillata</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓		
Fulvous Babbler	<i>Argya fulva</i>		✓							
Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓			✓		✓		✓	
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>			H						✓
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		✓		✓		✓			
Moussier's Redstart - N	<i>Phoenicurus moussieri</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>					✓	✓			
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Desert Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe deserti</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>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
African Chaffinch - N	<i>Fringilla spodiogenys</i>							✓	✓	
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>							✓		
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>						H			
European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>				✓			✓	✓	
Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>							✓		
House Bunting	<i>Emberiza sahari</i>	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	

Mammals

I=introduced		December 2025								
Common name	Scientific name	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Barbary Ground Squirrel	<i>Atlantoxerus getulus</i>				✓		✓	✓		
Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>				✓					
Dorcas Gazelle - I	<i>Gazella dorcas</i>				✓					
Addax - I	<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>				✓					
Common Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>				✓					

Amphibians & reptiles

H=heard		December 2025								
Common name	Scientific name	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
North African Water Frog	<i>Pelophylax saharicus</i>		H	H					✓	
Turkish Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus turcicus</i>							✓		
Spanish Terrapin	<i>Mauremys leprosa</i>				✓					

Butterflies

Common name	Scientific name	December 2025								
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>						✓	✓		
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>							✓		
Desert Babul Blue	<i>Azanus ubaldus</i>				✓					
African Grass Blue	<i>Zizeeria knysna</i>		✓							
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		

Dragonflies & damselflies

Common name	Scientific name	December 2025								
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Vagrant Emperor	<i>Anax ephippiger</i>		✓							
Lesser Emperor	<i>Anax parthenope</i>		✓	✓						
Broad Scarlet	<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i>		✓							
Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombi</i>		✓	✓						

Grasshoppers and allies

Common name	Scientific name	December 2025								
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Moroccan Locust	<i>Dociostaurus maroccanus</i>		✓	✓						