

Morocco - Winter Sun Birding

Naturetrek Tour Report

5th – 12th February 2026



Red-necked Nightjar



Moussier's Redstart



Fulvous Babbler



Temminck's Lark

Tour report and photos by Martin Pitt



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Tour participants: Martin Pitt and Mark Wood (leaders) with 14 Naturetrek clients



Ouse Massa

This tour focused on the desert species on the Saharan edge near Guelmim and the coastal and mountain species around the city of Agadir in western Morocco, and truly introduced the group to the culture and wildlife of this part of North Africa. We connected with many of specialities, recording a total of 115 species of birds, together with four species of mammals, fourteen species of butterflies, five species of reptiles, and one species of dragonfly. The weather was as billed: daily clear blue skies and pleasantly warm, with temperatures mainly in the low 20s. In addition, the later running of the tour found some species in song and holding territory, and the first of the northbound migrants were seen

We had a memorable week, seeing Northern Bald Ibis, Moussier's Redstart, Red-necked Nightjar, Tristram's Warbler, African Chaffinch and House Bunting. As usual we found a bewildering mix of larks and wheatears, including Greater Hoopoe-Lark, Mediterranean Short-toed and Temminck's Larks plus Desert, White-crowned, Black, and Red-rumped Wheatears. Early migrants were found including Quail, Woodchat Shrike, Northern Wheatear and Great Spotted Cuckoo. There was plenty to find and moments to savour: flocks of Northern Bald Ibises, roosting Red-necked Nightjar, Stone-curlew in coastal heath, a whirling mass of Manx Shearwaters off shore, and a pair of Bonelli's Eagles soaring over the High Atlas peaks. We also visited the fenced reserve of the Souss-Massa National Park, where reintroduction efforts are continuing, and we watched Addax, Dorcas Gazelles and Ostriches in this pristine habitat, made all the more special by being awash with the flush of early spring flowers. More butterflies were found than usual, including Moroccan Orange-tip, African Knapweed Fritillary and Cleopatra. As usual many Painted Ladies, the butterfly synonymous with the Souss Valley, were seen on many days

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, coastal estuaries and a unique Argan-dominated landscape, all in comfortable winter weather, and with great local food and hospitable local people.

Day 1

Thursday 5th February

Agadir – Guelmim

The group arrived on time and soon cleared passport control and met up with our final tour members, before picking up our two minibuses. The weather in Agadir was warm and in the low 20s: we had swapped winter UK

for the edge of the desert. The three-hour transfer went without a hitch as we followed the main N1 southbound, first through the agricultural heartlands of the Souss valley. Maghreb Magpies were our first regional endemic. We stopped at the iconic road sign marking distances all the way down to Abidjan, the distant capital of Cote d'Ivoire, and were surprised by a displaying Mediterranean Short-toed Lark. Then we dropped into Guelmim, the self-styled "gateway to the Sahara", and the sky cleared and we checked into our comfortable hotel on the edge of town. We toured the immediate environs of the hotel for our first Moussier's Redstart, a brilliant male, White-crowned Wheatear and a few other common species. We had our first meal together before catching up on the much-needed rest, ahead of exploring the following day.

Day 2

Friday 6th February

Guelmim – Tan-Tan 100 – the south

Dawn broke overcast with the remnants of the overnight rain clearing. We left the hotel at 8.15am and headed south through Guelmim. Forty kilometres or so south, we pulled off the main road into an area of scrubby bushes. The cool start to the morning was definitely affecting activity, but this healthy vegetation was known to hold birds. Moroccan Locusts were common here. Slowly we started connecting with birds: a male Stonechat, then a brief Spectacled Warbler, and better still a couple of showy male Desert Wheatears. These were soon followed by a pair of Red-rumped Wheatears and more Spectacled Warblers. Flyover Trumpeter Finches proved our faith was well-placed, but we couldn't find any more of our targets.

We moved a few kilometres north and tried another area. This area was sandier, but again the vegetation was in good condition. We walked a loop, finding more Thekla's Larks and a Spectacled Warbler, followed by a hyperactive migrant Northern Wheatear, surely one of the first of the season. We moved on to the edge of a dry *oued* with our picnic. The trees here were found to have been taken over by a mixed colony of Spanish and House Sparrows. Walking the *oued* gave us our first Great Grey Shrikes, and back by the buses a family group of Fulvous Babblers showed well.

Having headed a few more kilometres north, we visited an interesting area of vegetation which was unfortunately beyond its peak. But was still home to a pair of Temminck's Larks which were almost invisible as they quietly fed on the seed heads. A party of six Mediterranean Short-toed Larks was an interesting find; however, the best was a singing Greater Hoopoe-Lark, his tumbling display tested by the brisk wind.

The final stop of the day was at Oued Boukila. Here, the *oued* has standing water, and grey water irrigation from the nearby waterworks. A Ruddy Shelduck was standing guard over a newly flooded stretch of wadi. The water channel held Spanish Terrapins and North African Pond Frogs, but the marshy area was attractive to water birds: Green and Common Sandpiper, Little Ringed Plover and Common Snipe were all added. However, it was a colony of Moroccan Jirds that attracted most attention: they were busy collecting fresh vegetation and stuffing it down their burrows. We walked back to the buses, but before leaving for our hotel we found both Quail and House Martin, both new migrants to boost our day.

Day 3

Saturday 7th February

Guelmim – Fask – Asrir

After breakfast, we headed east for the shorter journey to the valley of Oued Sayad. We initially drove beyond Fask and tried an area around a basalt hill close to the road. Our key focus was for the Desert Larks that make their home here, and sure enough we soon found them at the base of the hill, prior to their climbing steadily higher and giving good views on the skyline. White-crowned Wheatears were also active. The males arched their backs and spread their tails in their distinctive courtship display. As on previous visits, the sandy areas were crisscrossed with animal trails, including likely Fennec, Golden Wolf, Cape Hare and various small mammals and reptiles from the night before.

We moved on to another area on the Lower Fask plains, where the vegetation seemed stronger, with large bushy acacias, and walked a loop across the seemingly barren ground. Spanish Sparrows were busy building the nests in the acacia thickets, and as always, Thekla's Larks were plentiful. A Woodchat Shrike and Northern Wheatear showed further evidence that spring migration had already begun. We were tracking a Hoopoe-Lark when a distant Cream-colored Courser was spotted, and we moved closer to get good views of three birds actively feeding across the plains. At one point a female Trumpeter Finch perched above our heads. We diligently searched for other larks, but despite hearing Thick-billed, we couldn't find the bird in question.



Busack's Fringe-fingered Lizard – Oued Sayad

We headed back to Oued Sayad itself and took the track to a disused camping area. We had our lunch serenaded by Greenfinch, Serin and Zitting Cisticola. After we walked through the scrubby area that had dried markedly since December, we were delighted by a young Tristram's Warbler which bounced its way between the bushes; however, with the exception of a Sardinian Warbler, warblers were generally scarce. A Clouded Yellow and a Busack's Fringe-fingered Lizard were also seen.

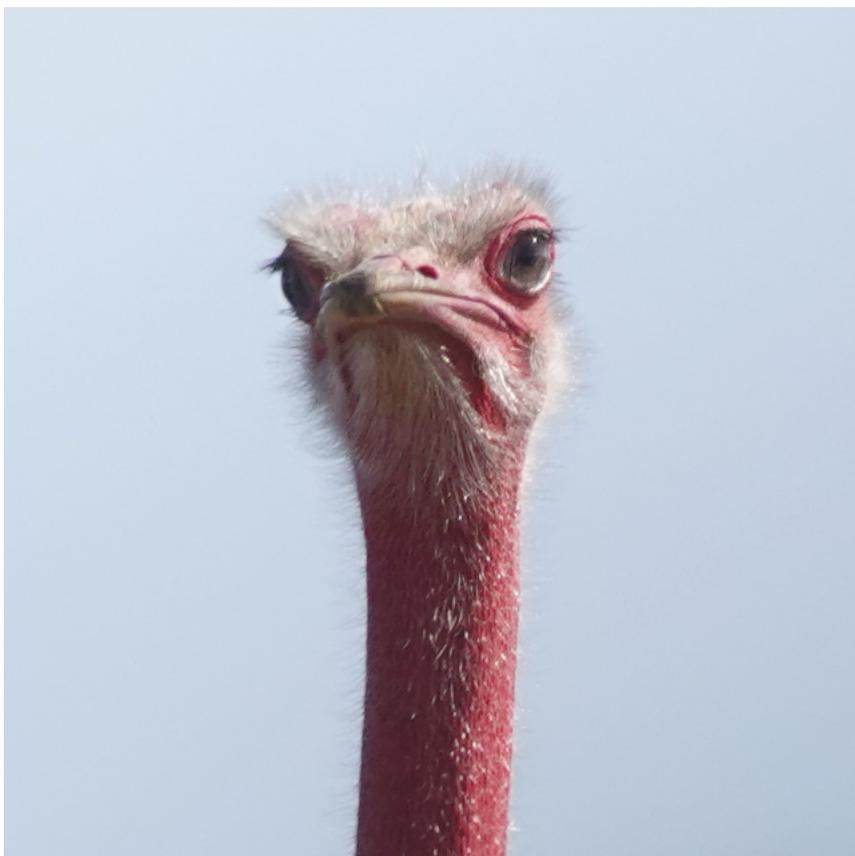
We headed back to Asrir, where we tried another area, picking up more Trumpeter Finches and a fly-over swift sp. Little else seemed to be moving, so we headed on through the village before stopping at the newly flooded *oued*. A couple of Little Grebes and Moorhen were new species, and we finally caught up with Laughing Dove. We wrapped up the day and headed back to the hotel

Day 4

Sunday 8th February

Guelmim – Agadir

We breakfasted and packed the minibus for the drive north to Agadir. Fortunately, the rain stopped in time for our first coastal stop at Iferiane, a location that is becoming renowned for Northern Bald Ibis during the non-breeding season, when they are not tied to their cliff nest sites. It was a little bit of a surprise when, upon arrival, none were present. Hoping that they were just foraging nearby, we turned our attention to the other species to be found here. An adult Audouin's Gull was in the car park. The local flock of Stone-curlew had declined to just four birds, but a bit of coastal and seawatching before lunch added many more species. Gannets and a flock of Manx Shearwaters were offshore, while on the rocky beach we found Sanderling, and Ringed and Grey Plovers. A couple of flyby Bald Ibises showed briefly as we left, but they couldn't be re-found.



Male Red-necked Ostrich in breeding condition

We then headed deeper into the Souss-Massa National Park, where we took the self-drive route around the two-thousand-hectare release site for the reintroduction of native ungulates. The whole landscape had changed since the last tour, after the winter rains, and the flower-strewn meadows provided an incongruous backdrop for these desert animals. Common (Red-necked) Ostrich has also been added to the mix, and these were seen first, the males showing the brightened red skin of the breeding season. However, it was the Addaxes and Dorcas Gazelles that really grabbed our attention: we were able to walk among them.

We continued north, crossing the Souss River and calling in briefly at the estuary. We stopped at the bridge, finding Spoonbill, Greater Flamingoes and Mediterranean Gulls, before heading to the palace road. Here, we found more waders, adding Spotted Redshank, Ruff and Whimbrel to our lengthening list. We soon called it a day and headed to our characterful hotel in the hills overlooking Agadir.

Day 5**Monday 9th February**

Tamri area



Audouin's Gull – common on the coast north of Agadir

After breakfast, we headed north along the coast road: our first stop was at Cap Rhir, the most westerly point of 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. Offshore, a constant stream of Gannets was heading north, and with them were Sandwich Terns and a Great Skua. The inshore gulls included good numbers of Audouin's, and we found a Whimbrel on the rocks, another northbound migrant.

After a while, we headed further to the Bald Ibis breeding cliffs at the Dunes de Timplalin. We walked down to the coast from the car park, and chatted to the guardian. Most birds had yet to build nests, and only a couple of birds were found on the visible areas; access was now controlled for the breeding season ahead. The surrounding area held singing Moussier's Redstart, and we found a female Margarita's Fringe-fingered Lizard.

We headed back to the estuary of Asif N'Srou and had our picnic lunch on the beach, while watching the gull flock. Lesser Black-backed Gulls were the dominant species; however, a good number of Audouin's were also roosting on the beach. As expected, careful scanning gave us our first Kentish Plover, but our attention was drawn to the flock of Bald Ibises that was feeding on the hill above the gulls. Initially comprising twenty-four birds, more birds flew in and the feeding flock grew to seventy-four birds, some ten percent of the world population!

The lagoon behind the beach held a party of five Spoonbills, Coot and a few ducks. The edges were home to a few Cetti's Warblers, another addition as our species list. We headed back south to our hotel.

Day 6**Tuesday 10th February**

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 at Sidi R'bat, on the coast. We quickly found a pair of Little Owls, and 'the Stone-curlew field' lived up to its name, with eight birds visible. The growth of vegetation following the winter rains meant more could have been hidden. The gull flock on the beach was a bit distant, and although it contained many Audouin's and Lesser Black-backs, we couldn't find anything new. On the sea, there were plenty of fishing boats visible, but oddly very few birds, so we drove back to the entrance road to the National Park.

We soon started to see lots of birds. Serins were song fighting, and Sardinian Warblers and Cirl Buntings were in song, but it was the Black-crowned Tchagras we wanted to see. After tracking calling birds, we watched a couple of birds on the opposite bank of the river. Greenshanks, Green Sandpipers and Ruffs joined Black-winged Stilts

on the river margins, while Little Grebes and Coots fed in the deeper water. A couple of Ospreys hunted along the river, joined by Marsh Harriers. Overhead, a few hirundines were hawking for insects, including, most importantly for us, a number of Brown-throated (Plain) Martins.

We headed down to the Eco-museum. Although it is seemingly never open, it has a picnic area, and we ate our lunch with African Chaffinches and Laughing Doves in the surrounding trees. After lunch, we headed in the direction of the river mouth, being shown a roosting Red-necked Nightjar by our local guide on the way.



Polytela cliens moth caterpillar

We walked further down the estuary past the flocks of wintering Coots, to an area where we could scan the flocks of birds. Spoonbills and Ruddy Shelduck were new to the day list, but the flowers and butterflies vied with them for our attention. Cranesbills, Brownbells and various mustards were being visited by a mix of butterflies, which included Greenish Black-tips, Green-striped Whites and Lang's Short-tailed Blues. A distinctive caterpillar of the moth *Polytela cliens* was found.

We then tried a further stop upstream on the river, where a small bridge gave a good vantage point. More hirundines were present, we could scope White Storks on their nest, and we watched two pairs of ovipositing Lesser Emperors. The streamside tamarisks held singing Cetti's Warblers, and while searching for these we picked up both Iberian Chiffchaff and a female Blackcap.

We then left the valley and had an uneventful journey back to our hotel, although the antics of the drivers at the congested roundabouts were a sense of amusement: all types and sizes of vehicles took to the surrounding 'fields' to escape the queues.

Day 7

Wednesday 11th February

Paradise Valley – 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 comprised sedimentary rocks and peaks cut through by streams. The vegetation was dominated by Argan trees, and on the higher slopes was covered with Barbary Thuja and Wild Pistachio. The day dawned with Agadir below us covered in fog. This low cloud stayed in the valley and along the coast all day, and only by climbing higher did we break into a glorious sunny day with the highest temperatures of the trip.

Above the cloud, we initially stopped at an area of Argan forest, and the birds were a familiar mix of species, with African Chaffinch the most numerous. 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 and Spanish Terrapins were plentiful, but on the bird front Blackcaps, African Blue Tit, Great Tit and a flock of Serins were scant reward for our efforts.

We followed the river for a while as we climbed, passing cafés with their tables actually in the stream bed! As the gorge got deeper and narrower, Black Wheatears became a common species. We stopped by a singing male and found a Black Redstart at the same place. Higher still, we passed the tourist trap at the heart of Paradise Valley, and aimed for the head of the valley. We parked and walked down the track. Moussier's Redstarts were common, as were African Chaffinches. However, a Blue Rock Thrush was a good find, as were the Crag Martins patrolling above the valley. The real icing on the cake was a pair of Bonelli's Eagles which circled high above us before disappearing over the ridge. As we had found elsewhere, there were many flowers on the hillsides, and these in turn had attracted many butterflies. Moroccan Orange-tips were plentiful, and other species of interest included African Knapweed Fritillary and Cleopatra. We had our picnic, and watched Black Wheatear and Barbary Partridge from our vantage point.



Barbary Thuja forest above Agadir, in the western High Atlas mountains

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 1,200m. We stopped in the forest of Barbary Thuja, and quickly found a couple of singing male Tristram's Warblers. A large Bibron's Agama was another surprise find. A bit lower down, the road edge had plenty of chasing Barbary Ground Squirrels. At our last stop, we found a further singing Tristram's Warbler, but failed to add anything more to our bird list.

We dropped down out of the mountains and back into the fog. Our final drive was south along the coast road to our hotel, where we enjoyed the traditional Moroccan tea ceremony with our hosts.

Day 8

Thursday 12th February

Journey home

As on the previous day, the hotel was surrounded by fog as we assembled for our dawn breakfast. The dawn chorus was provided by the now familiar Common Bulbuls, African Chaffinches and House Buntings.

We packed the minibuses and headed directly to the airport, where everything went smoothly, albeit slowly, through check in and other formalities. We 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		February 2026							
Common name	Scientific name	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Common 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>					✓	✓		
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>					✓	✓		
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>						✓		
Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>		✓				H		
Barbary Partridge	<i>Alectoris barbara</i>						✓	✓	
Red-necked Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i>						✓		
Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</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>			✓	H		✓		
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 oedicephalus</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>		✓	✓					
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>				✓				
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>				✓				
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>				✓		✓		
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>				✓		✓		
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>				✓		✓		
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>				✓				
Cream-colored Courser	<i>Cursorius cursor</i>			✓					
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</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>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>				✓				

N = Near-endemic, I = Introduced		February 2026							
Common name	Scientific name	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</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>				✓	✓	✓		
Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>				✓	✓	✓		
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓		
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓		
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>				✓	✓	✓		
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>						✓		
Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>							✓	
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>						✓		
Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	✓	✓		✓				
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>						✓		
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>			✓			H	✓	
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>						✓		
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Barbary (Peregrine) Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus peregrinoides</i>					✓			
Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegalus</i>						✓		
Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>		✓	✓				✓	
Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>			✓					
Maghreb Magpie - N	<i>Pica mauritanica</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
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>			H					
Desert Lark	<i>Ammomanes deserti</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>	✓	✓						
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>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Western House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		✓	✓			✓		
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>					H	✓		
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	✓							
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Iberian Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus ibericus</i>						✓		
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>			H	H		✓		
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>						✓	✓	
Tristram's Warbler - N	<i>Curruca deserticola</i>			✓				✓	
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>			✓	H	✓	✓	✓	
Spectacled Warbler	<i>Curruca conspicillata</i>		✓						
Fulvous Babbler	<i>Argya fulva</i>		✓						
Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓					✓	✓	
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	✓						✓	

N = Near-endemic, I = Introduced		February 2026							
Common name	Scientific name	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Moussier's Redstart - N	<i>Phoenicurus moussieri</i>	✓		✓	✓	H	✓	✓	
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>		✓						
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>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
African Chaffinch - N	<i>Fringilla spodiogenys</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Trumpeter Finch	<i>Bucanetes githagineus</i>		✓	✓					
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	✓		H	✓			✓	
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>				✓	✓	✓		
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>			✓					
European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>			H	✓		✓	✓	
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>				✓				
Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>						✓	H	
House Bunting	<i>Emberiza sahari</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓

Mammals

N = Near-endemic, I = Introduced		February 2026							
Common name	Scientific name	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Barbary Ground Squirrel - N	<i>Atlantoxerus getulus</i>						✓	✓	
Moroccan Jird - N	<i>Meriones grandis</i>		✓						
Dorcas Gazelle - I	<i>Gazella dorcas</i>				✓				
Addax - I	<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>				✓				

Amphibians & reptiles

E = endemic, N = Near-endemic		February 2026							
Common name	Scientific name	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
North African Water Frog	<i>Pelophylax saharicus</i>		H					✓	
Busack's Fringe-fingered Lizard - N	<i>Acanthodactylus busacki</i> - N			✓					
Margarita's Fringe-fingered Lizard - E	<i>Acanthodactylus margaritae</i>					✓			
Bibron's Agama - N	<i>Agama impalearis</i>							✓	
Spanish Terrapin	<i>Mauremys leprosa</i>		✓					✓	

Butterflies

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026								
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>								✓	
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>								✓	
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓		
Green-striped White	<i>Euchloe belemia</i>							✓		
Greenish Black-tip	<i>Euchloe charlonia</i>							✓	✓	
Moroccan Orange-tip	<i>Anthocharis belia</i>								✓	
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>								✓	
Lang's Short-tailed Blue	<i>Leptotes pirthous</i>			✓				✓		
Southern Blue	<i>Polyommatus celina</i>								✓	
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓				
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		✓						✓	
African Knapweed Fritillary	<i>Melitaea punica</i>								✓	
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>								✓	

Dragonflies

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026								
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Lesser Emperor	<i>Anax parthenope</i>			✓				✓		

Other insects

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026								
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Moroccan Locust	<i>Dociostaurus maroccanus</i>		✓	✓	✓					
a grasshopper	<i>Tuarega insignis</i>							✓		
a moth (caterpillar)	<i>Polytela cliens</i>							✓		