

Southern Morocco

Naturetrek Tour Report

27 March – 5 April 2014



Dades Valley



Egyptian Nightjar



Lark's Rise, Massa



Old habits, new tricks

Report & images compiled by Chris Murphy



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Summary

Desert oases, orange sand dunes, Atlantic shores, High Atlas passes, kasbahs, souks and medinas, we explored them all! Although the weather not always as warm as the craic, it didn't affect 10 days of wonderful birding. Among the highlights were: Egyptian Nightjar, Pharaoh Eagle-Owl, Northern Bald Ibis, Lanner and Barbary Falcons, Crowned Sandgrouse, Desert Warbler, Desert Sparrow, Blue-cheeked Bee-eater, Fulvous Babbler, Black-headed Bush-Shrike and all the larks and wheatears we could have hoped for.

Day 1

Thursday 27th March

By mid-morning most of the group had gathered in Marrakech, some having arrived the previous day or two; Dave and Moreen would be joining us at dinner. With our local guide Yder, we headed into town for lunch in Jemaa el Fna followed by a guided tour of the Medina. From the balcony of the Café Glacier we watched bee-eaters and White Storks migrating over the old city, the snow-capped High Atlas beyond. After delicious tagines, Yder led us through a labyrinth of covered alleyways where we admired metal work, leatherwork, woodwork and dyes, and learnt about hamams, mosques and minarets. The tight-knit communities did not seem to mind us walking among them as they worked. Hard and very skilful work it is, too. One man was immersed up to his waist in dye. Some of us bought yellow babouches and blue scarves. Bidding farewell to our guide, we ended the day birding among palm trees and baby camels. Night herons were going to roost as a Levillant's Woodpecker and a Cirl Bunting sang.

Day 2

Friday 28th March

We met at 7am to look for Serins, Isabelline and Sardinian Warblers and House Buntings which all breed in the hotel garden. John and Fiona showed us a migrant Woodchat Shrike they had found. Cuckoo, Booted Eagle and both Pallid and Little Swifts were also new, while a leucistic Bulbul might have been difficult to identify had it been on its own. At 8am we loaded up the comfortable Mercedes minibus and were soon on our way, heading south towards the Atlas Mountains, and the high pass of Tizi n'Tichka. Still on the outskirts of Marrakech we encountered increasing numbers of birds, including many White Storks and Cattle Egrets. On the gradual climb from Ait Ourir to Toufliht, we made our first stop in pinewoods where we watched the displays of Booted

Eagles and African Chaffinches. One of the eagles, a pale-phased bird, was carrying a rat in its talons, a courtship offering. The male African Chaffinch, having just copulated, flew a short distance fanning its white outer-tail feathers in a manner none of us could recall having ever seen in European Chaffinches, from which it is a potential split by some taxonomists. As the mint tea and coffee was being served on a hillside terrace, Nigel photographed a recent split, African Blue Tit, its ultramarine bonnet instantly separating it from those at home. In fact Morocco is full of interesting species, sub-species and challenging species-pairs such as Crested and Thekla Lark, Chiffchaff and Iberian Chiffchaff, Kestrel and Lesser Kestrel, Common and Pallid Swifts, Western and Eastern Olivaceous Warblers, to name a few.

We could have walked to our next stop but I'm glad we didn't, arriving just in time for everyone to see a male Levillant's Woodpecker through the scope before it disappeared into its nest hole. Fortune favours the brave, even if the weather does not! Rain and low cloud met our ascent to the 7,500 ft Tizi n'Tichka pass. We had planned to look for Red-billed Chough here, but we found them much lower down the other side, a big flock that also included a few Alpine or Yellow-billed Choughs. These charismatic birds kept us well entertained as they dug into a cinnamon-coloured earth bank to feast on the pupae of ants. Migration was being held, as evidenced by flocks of Short-toed Larks, Blue-headed Wagtails and Tree Pipits in the small terraced fields. Crag Martins and a single Red-rumped Swallow were among a variety of hirundines overhead, while a smart male Redstart showed well as it rested on a wall. In Amerzgane we had a fantastic beef tagine and more mint tea before continuing onto Ouarzazate, film location of *Romancing the Stone*, *The Four Feathers* and *Lawrence of Arabia*. From Ouarzazate where we stopped briefly to look at a large dam, its water levels well down, we had a two-hour drive to our hotel in Boumalne. Wonderfully located above the oasis of the Oued Dades, our base for the next two nights gives easy access to the famous 'Tagdilt track', as well being convenient to the stunning Gorge du Dades.

Day 3

Saturday 29th March

A beautiful morning began with a leisurely exploration of the stony desert in front of the hotel, where we found a great variety of wheatears including Mourning, Black-eared, Seebohm's, Northern and White-crowned. The Tagdilt track is oddly named, now that it has been upgraded to a super-smooth highway. The special birds of the Hamada (stony) desert here such as Cream-colored Courser, Temminck's Lark and Red-rumped Wheatear have been drawing birders for decades. The Red-rumped Wheatear appears to have a symbiotic relationship with the attractive Fat Sand Rat of which we saw a few. The rat provides nest holes for the wheatears, which in turn act as principal lookout with a bird's eye view of the plain and any predators, principal of which is the Long-legged Buzzard. One of the day's highlights was indeed such a buzzard, a handsome bird with a pale head and reddish tail. A small orchard drew our attention, then held it, as one good bird after another fell under our gaze: Seebohm's Wheatear, Wryneck, Thekla Lark, Subalpine Warbler, Bar-tailed Lark, Bonelli's Warbler and Nightingale. Two small boys came over to see us and took away a handful of peanuts.

On our way back for lunch, we encountered numerous Cream-colored Coursers, our first Hoopoe Larks as well as Temminck's Larks and Desert Wheatears. With the wind picking up again, we abandoned the picnic plan and opted for a restaurant in Boumalne, with a commanding view up and down the verdant Dades valley, a veritable oasis to any trans-Saharan waif. Before we withdrew from the terrace, a Bonelli's Eagle flew past. Afterwards, a quick stop at the river produced some very entertaining birding, despite the strong wind, with our first Moroccan

Wagtail among a fall of migrants, which included Blue-headed Wagtails, Little Ringed Plovers and a Green Sandpiper.

As we climbed up to the top of the gorge, the wind picked up even more, making birding difficult. We were to discover later that some of the Sahara sand reached as far as Belfast! As the gorge narrowed we admired dramatic rock formations and encountered a host of new species including pure, wild Rock Doves, Crag Martins, Blue Rock Thrush, Rock Bunting, Desert Lark, Black Redstart and Black Wheatear. Three boys hitched a ride with us, but were too shy to speak, other than to say thank you as we dropped them off.

Day 4

Sunday 30th March

A fantastic White-crowned Wheatear posed on the hotel wall, as we left the Kasbah on the next leg of the journey through Southern Morocco. Firstly we enjoyed a little shopping, as this valley is famous for growing roses for the perfume industry, and this is the place to buy rose oils and moisturisers, as well as Argan oil. We took another look at the river, this time without the threat of our telescopes blowing over in the wind: Grey Wagtails reminded us how beautiful some of the birds in Britain and Ireland are, though they do tend to look better in the sun! Yesterday's Blue-headed Wagtails had all moved on overnight, their place now taken by a few Iberian Yellow Wagtails, the dark-headed, white-throated race some authorities consider to be a full species, which breeds in Morocco (it also has a different call and distinct DNA). A fine Purple Heron landed in a treetop whilst Hoopoes, Serins and a Great Spotted Woodpecker flew to and fro across the river. All the time, from the olive groves came the throbbing songs of a multitude of Nightingales.

A great day for a march, and that is what we saw, as hundreds of people, many of them young, were marching under the banner 'Destruction is not Development'. Apparently it was a protest against a mining development we could see in the barren Jebel Sahro mountains to the South. It must be unusual to see a protest in Morocco, especially one concerning environmental protection. As we continued eastwards, roadside birds included Mourning Wheatear, Long-legged Buzzard and Desert Lark. We had lunch at a café on the outskirts of Tinejdad, where the King of Orange Juice quenched our thirst with pure mandarin juice, so sweet you would be forgiven to think he had added sugar. By 4pm, we arrived at our next hotel in Erfoud. The Palm Club was to be our base for two nights, as we would go in search of the true Saharan specialities. We had an early dinner and an early night, but not before seeing European and Blue-cheeked Bee-eaters going to roost in the hotel garden.

Day 5

Monday 31st March

After an early breakfast, we left Erfoud for our desert drive at 5.30am. What an experience! In three 4x4s, each driven by one of three ace Land Rover-driving brothers, dressed in traditional desert robes and headdress. The first half hour of the drive was made in complete darkness, a Gerbil and a Hoopoe Lark being spotted in the vehicle headlights. We were soon watching Egyptian Nightjars, Stone Curlew, Orphean Warbler, Scops Owl, Bar-tailed, Hoopoe and Thick-billed Larks, Trumpeter Finch and migrating European Bee-eaters. Colin found a beautiful Spurge Hawk-moth caterpillar. A Booted Eagle rested on the sands, having no doubt just crossed the Saharan desert. Before lunch we were treated to wonderful views of a pair of Pharaoh Eagle-Owls, both in flight and perched in a tree, our first Desert Sparrows and more Blue-cheeked Bee-eaters and Desert Wheatears. A little brown job restlessly flitting between the sand dunes finally showed itself to be a Sedge Warbler, another long-distance migrant.

Lunch at the Nomad's Depot in Merzouga included homemade Berber pizza, washed down with mint tea. Afterwards we continued our search for Desert Warbler, encountering Ruddy Shelduck, Brown-necked Raven, Crowned Sandgrouse and Cream-colored Courser, before we hit on a great spot for Desert Warblers, with two or three families showing brilliantly, much to the satisfaction of our photographers. We returned to Erfoud via the dried up river bed of Oued Ziz, which in previous years has held many water birds. However, no rain for two years has left the river almost devoid of life.

Day 6

Tuesday 1st April

Today we had a long drive westwards. After an 8am departure, we drove south-west, with Maghreb Larks all along the road, to Rissani. Here we stopped to look at a falcon perched on a high cliff. A quick look through the telescope showed it to be a Barbary Falcon, its rufous nape pattern and plain buff underparts helping us clinch the ID. Feral dogs and a Fox were also sharing the high cliff ledges of this wonderfully peaceful, atmospheric place. Torn between being drawn into ever deeper into this towering amphitheatre and journeying on, it was with some reluctance that we continued our journey. However, we hadn't gone far before we stopped to admire another falcon, this time perched on a telegraph pole. It was a handsome Lanner Falcon. All around it, Blue-cheeked Bee-eaters attended their colony, and we saw our first Fulvous Babbler. After this, it was non-stop to Alnif, where we broke for coffee and mint tea, with the ebb and flow of life in a small Moroccan café passing in front of us. From Alnif it was a straight run through barren, stony desert, flanked by the lofty Jebel Sahro to the North and the lower hills of Chorea to the south.

We reached Tazzarine by mid-day, with time to look for Barbary Partridges and Fulvous Babbler, while our driver Mohammed and his family prepared for our arrival. We had been invited to eat at Mohammed's family home, enjoying a chicken couscous in the company of his brothers and cousins and his shy daughter. The women among us had the chance to meet the women of the house, but they remained behind doors to the men in our party. It was a shame we were not able to thank them in person for so splendid a lunch. A few of us ventured out into the small fields, so much in need of rainfall. There were Woodchat Shrikes, Subalpine Warblers and a female Redstart, but there was also, by now, the afternoon wind and, with a great distance still to travel, it was with grateful thanks that we bid farewell to Mohammed's family.

Onwards and westwards, the road took us through more stony desert, until we reached luxuriantly vegetated oasis of the Draa valley, deep with water before it vanished somewhere in the desert sands South of the Anti-Atlas. At a little bridge, we stopped by the river, to be met by young men offering us baskets of dates. John spotted a Squacco Heron as it was about to swallow a large grey fish, and Colin found our first Moorhen. Parties of Trumpeter Finches dropped in for a drink. Moroccan Wagtails were displaying, and both European and Blue-cheeked Bee-eaters swept overhead, allowing us to compare their similar calls. Common and Green Sandpipers were passing through, while a pair of Little Ringed Plovers, their eyes ringed with bright yellow, appeared to be staying to nest in the shingle.

A few miles on we had another break, at a very nice café in Agdz. Up and over the moonlike Tizi n'Tinifit pass and down the other side to Ouarzazate for our overnight stay at the well-furnished and very hospitable Hotel Le Fint.

Day 7

Wednesday 2nd April

We began the day with a look for migrants in the hotel garden, the best of which were two Pied Flycatchers and a beautiful male Subalpine Warbler. We were soon walking across the desert, stopping to admire a fine Desert Wheatear through the telescope, with the snow-capped High Atlas way beyond. There is so much peace to be found in simply setting foot in the desert, but the prospect might not be so appealing without the knowledge that we wouldn't get lost and we wouldn't run out of water! Still, we were reluctant to leave what was to be our last such walk. A little migrant warbler moving through a wadi was first thought to be a Willow Warbler, then a Chiffchaff, then a good candidate for an Iberian Chiffchaff which, in essence, is a Chiffchaff resembling a Willow Warbler. Thanks to the quick photography of Roger and Nigel, we were able to confirm this identification. As we continued to Taliouine, and our lunch at the Saffron Café, we encountered many Woodchat Shrikes and more desert birds along the way: wheatears, larks and Trumpeter Finches.

As lunch was prepared, we donned our waterproofs and ventured into a beautiful orchard, where Serins and African Chaffinches seemed to sing from every tree, and Nightingales from every patch of undergrowth. A party of Bee-eaters seemed less impressed with the weather, their feathers not very waterproof, as they huddled up for warmth. A cute pair of Turtle Doves allowed close approach, as we made our way back with sharpened appetites. From Tinfat, in increasingly heavy rain, we continued westwards to the Aoulouz Gorge over the Sous River. A displaying Booted Eagle and a British Yellow Wagtail were among the highlights for those who braved the elements. John and Fiona, who (wisely?) opted to stay put, saw even more with 25 Black Kites, a pair of Lesser Kestrels and a Purple Heron. Before we reached Taroudant we made a brief stop to watch six Montagu's Harriers quartering a field, and take more photographs of the moody High Atlas now draped in billowing clouds. We passed through the ancient walls of Taroudant, and, a few minutes later, we were ensconced within the sanctuary walls of Riad dar Dzahra, the brilliantly conceived and masterfully constructed brainchild of the French owner.

Day 8

Thursday 3rd April

Before breakfast, half the group went birding in 'Murphy's Meadow', a patch of unassuming uncultivated land. Long may it survive the advance of agriculture. A good range of migrants, grounded by yesterday's rain, included our only Tawny Pipits and Whinchats, as well as many European and Black-eared Wheatears, Woodchats, Blue-headed and Yellow Wagtails, Montagu's Harrier and Quail. Among the breeding birds we had excellent views of Black-winged Kite, Fulvous Babbler, Black-crowned Tchagra, Moussier's Redstart, Spectacled Warbler and Spanish Sparrows.

On the way back for breakfast, we watched and photographed an adult Bonelli's Eagle at close range. Last minute shoppers came back to the riad followed by a posse of men bearing carpets and gifts. Leaving Taroudant we passed the world famous Gazelle d'Or hotel on our way to Agadir and Tamri, where we picnicked among Thekla Larks, Spectacled Warblers and Bald Ibis!

After lunch, a walk down to the brackish lagoon produced great views of Audouin's Gull, Ruddy Shelduck, Squacco Heron, Greenshank, Barbary Partridge and more Bald Ibis.

Back at the hotel, people had the choice of swimming or resting prior to dinner.

Day 9

Friday 4th April

Another early breakfast with an 8am departure, our destination today Massa. On the outskirts, we found Lesser Short-toed Lark, Moussier's Redstarts and Barbary Ground Squirrels, and heard Black-bellied Sandgrouse. A walk through Lucerne fields, grown as fodder, showed them to be important for small birds such as Redstart, Zitting Cisticola and Tchagra. Down by the river Massa our target species, the rare Plain Martin, was soon encountered, along with a good variety of herons and other water birds including Kingfisher, African Reed Warbler. (This presently undescribed taxon shows very short wings, blackish flight feathers, dark grey legs with contrasting yellow soles, amongst other features separating it from northern migrants.) There were also two species of terrapin. Three Little Owls showed well on our walk to our picnic site, under the shade of trees, at the entrance to the Sous Massa National Park. We returned to the hotel in the late afternoon for a rest, before going out again at six to the Sous estuary, where we stayed till dusk. Highlights of Sous included many species of water bird: Greater Flamingo, Gull-billed Tern, Slender-billed and Mediterranean Gull and an Osprey. Dusk was at 8pm. Stone-Curlew and bats were on the wing by 8.30 and, by 8.45, without being too badly bitten by mosquitoes, we had seen two Red-necked Nightjars, and heard two more.

Day 10

Saturday 5th April

Today we had an early breakfast, ahead of departure to airport for London flight, for all but the Irish contingent, who had a leisurely day in Agadir, before their evening flight to Dublin.

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The King of Orange Juice!

Species Lists

Birds (H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	March/April										
			27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	
1	Barbary Partridge	<i>Alectoris barbara</i>							6		2		
2	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>									H		
3	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>		2			2		1				
4	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		2									
5	Marbled Duck	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>										12	
6	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>									2		
7	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>											100
8	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	20	20	20	20				2	100		
9	Northern Bald Ibis	<i>Geronticus eremita</i>									7		
10	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>											6
11	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	1										1
12	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>							1		1	1	
13	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	20	30	10	20			10	50			20
14	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>								1			
15	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>				1				4	6	15	
16	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>				1				1		2	
17	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	4			30			4	10	2	20	
18	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>									6		
19	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		1							6	6	
20	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>											4
21	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>									1		
22	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	1	3	2		1			2	1		
23	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>			2						1		
24	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	1										
25	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>									2		
26	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>			1					6	1		
27	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>								25	1		
28	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>			1	1							
29	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>								3			

	Common name	Scientific name	March/April									
			27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
30	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	2	2	4	4	1	1	10	6	4	2
31	Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>						1				
32	Barbary Falcon	<i>Falco pelegrinoides</i>						1				
33	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>						1		2	1	
34	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>								1	4	
35	Eurasian Stone-Curlew	<i>Burhinus oedichnemus</i>					1			H	6	
36	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>									3	
37	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		20							20	
38	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>									1	
39	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>			2	2				2		
40	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>									4	
41	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>									1	
42	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>									5	
43	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>									1	
44	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>									20	
45	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>								1		
46	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>			1	1		4	2			
47	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>						2		1		
48	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>									5	
49	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>									2	
50	Cream-colored Courser	<i>Cursorius cursor</i>			12		1					
51	Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>									14	
52	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		8								
53	Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus audouinii</i>								6		
54	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>									5	
55	Western Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis michahellis</i>								100	100	
56	Western Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i>								600	100	
57	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>								18		
58	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>								6		
59	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>							2		H	
60	Crowned Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles coronatus</i>					8					
61	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>			10	1		6	20	2		

	Common name	Scientific name	March/April										
			27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	
62	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	20	20						2	1		
63	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>								5	8	3	
64	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	20	20			10	10	10	6	20		
65	Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>	2			3	1	8	4		6		
66	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	2										
67	Pharaoh Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo ascalaphus</i>					2						
68	Scops Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>					1						
69	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>										3	
70	Red-necked Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i>										4	
71	Egyptian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus aegyptius</i>					2						
72	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	20	100						20	50	4	
73	Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>	200	4	4	2					2	1	
74	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>	10	2					3	2	6		
75	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>										1	
76	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	<i>Merops persicus</i>				2	2	20					
77	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	18	20	20	30	10	20	120	60	10		
78	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		1	1	2			1	1		3	
79	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>			2								
80	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		2	1	1							
81	Levaillant's Woodpecker	<i>Picus vaillantii</i>	H	1									
82	Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegalus</i>								H	3		
83	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis algenensis</i>	1		2						10		
	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis elegans</i>				2	2	3					
84	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>	1	3	2	4		8	6	10			
85	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		2									
86	Moroccan Magpie	<i>Pica pica mauritanica</i>		10					1	4	4		
87	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>		250									
88	Alpine Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>		4									
89	Brown-necked Raven	<i>Corvus ruficollis</i>					9	20					
90	'North African' Raven	<i>Corvus corax tingitanus</i>		4							2		
91	Atlas Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater atlas</i>		2									
92	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	1	1						1			

	Common name	Scientific name	March/April										
			27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	
93	African Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes teneriffae</i>		2	1	2							
94	Greater Hoopoe-Lark	<i>Alaemon alaudipes</i>			5		10						
95	Thick-billed Lark	<i>Ramphocoris clotbey</i>					6						
96	Bar-tailed Lark	<i>Ammomanes cinctura</i>			1		30	2					
97	Desert Lark	<i>Ammomanes deserti</i>			4	2			2				
98	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>		8	4		6		H	8			
99	Lesser Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella rufescens</i>			2							10	
100	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>		1						1			
101	Maghreb Lark	<i>Galerida macrorhyncha</i>				1		20					
102	Temminck's Lark	<i>Eremophila bilopha</i>			10								
103	Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
104	Brown-throated Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>										3	
105	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		4	10	10	1	20	20	10			
106	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	20	20	20	20	20		20	30	10		
107	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>		6	12			20					
108	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		10	6	6			20	20			
109	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>		1					1	3	5		
110	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>			2	2		H	H				
111	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>										1	
112	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>				H						1	
113	Iberian Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus ibericus</i>									1		
114	Western Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>				3		1	1				
115	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>					1						
116	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>										2	
117	Eastern Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Iduna pallida reiseri</i>						1					
118	Isabelline Warbler	<i>Iduna opaca</i>	4	3									
119	Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>									1		
120	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>									10		
121	Fulvous Babbler	<i>Turdoides fulva</i>						9		6			
122	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		1				1					
123	Western Orphean Warbler	<i>Sylvia hortensis</i>					1						
124	African Desert Warbler	<i>Sylvia deserti</i>					4						

	Common name	Scientific name	March/April									
			27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
125	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>			1		1					
126	Spectacled Warbler	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>			2		1			8		
127	Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>			2	1	2	1	3	6		
128	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>		2			1		1	4		
129	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		3								
130	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	20	20		2			2	10		
131	Ring Ouzel	<i>Turdus torquatus</i>										
132	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	20	20	10	10	2	10	10	10	6	
133	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		H								
134	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		3								
135	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>			3	1		1	10			
136	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>			1							
137	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>		1		2	1	2		1		
138	Moussier's Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus moussieri</i>								1	10	
139	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>								1		
140	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>									4	
141	Red-rumped Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe moesta</i>			3							
142	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			10	2	3	1	2	4	2	
	Seebohm's Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe seebohmi</i>			1							
143	Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>			3	1	3	2		10	2	
144	Desert Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>			6	1	3	3	6			
145	Mourning Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe lugens</i>		1	1	1						
146	White-crowned Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucopyga</i>		1		8	8	20	8			
147	Black Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>		2	4	2	1		1			
148	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>			6	2			3			
149	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>							1			
150	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>							3			
151	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
152	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>								30		
153	Desert Sparrow	<i>Passer simplex</i>					6					
154	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>							1	1		
	Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>			8		1		1	10		

	Common name	Scientific name	March/April										
			27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	
	Spanish Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava iberiae</i>				2		1				8	
155	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			1	3				2			
156	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>								1		4	
	Moroccan Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba subpersonata</i>			1	1			6				
157	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>									2		
158	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>		2	1					3		1	
159	'African' Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs africana</i>		12		1				10		4	
160	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes burryi</i>		2									
161	Trumpeter Finch	<i>Bucanetes githagineus</i>					1	8	6				
162	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	2	2					2	2			
163	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>								8	2		
164	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>		H									
165	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		1	2	6		6	2			2	
166	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	2	4		10			1	6	20		
167	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>							H				
168	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>			8	1						1	
169	Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	1										
170	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>	H										
171	House Bunting	<i>Emberiza sahari</i>	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	