

TRIP REPORT: SOUTHERN MOROCCO IN SPRING



Egyptian Nightjar in the Erg Chebbi

27TH MARCH - 3RD APRIL 2019



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DAY 1, 27TH MARCH: MARRAKECH - TIZI N'TCHKA - AIT BEN HADDOU

The tour started at the international airport of Marrakech, where Javi, who reached Morocco the day before, welcomed a group of five keen British birders. They landed at noon, in an uneventful flight from Gatwick.

Soon after arrival we loaded our luggage in the minivan and asked the driver to hit the road towards the big South! Following the heavy rains on previous days and prompted by the sunny and warm morning, there was a remarkable emergence of flying ants which, indeed, attracted good numbers of **Pallid Swifts** and **Spotless Starlings**. **Moroccan Magpie** was one of the first specialities we came through. Indeed, they were rather common in the outskirts of Marrakech and they were happily feeding on ants too.

We drove along the famous Tizi N'tichka pass (2260m. a.s.l.), in the High Atlas. Part of this bendy mountain road was in a dreadful state due to the ongoing (and apparently everlasting) enlargement works. The weather steadily worsened as we gained attitude, but we still could get glimpses of the snow-capped summits, including the Djebel Toubkal (4165m a.s.l.), the highest mountain of north Africa.



Tizi N'Tichka pass in the High Atlas.

We stopped at a restaurant along the road offering striking views over the forested valley and terraced slopes dedicated to traditional agriculture. While waiting for our tajins and soups, we got great views of two further Moroccan specialities: the *minor* subspecies of the **Eurasian Jay** and the of the *africana* subspecies of the **Common Chaffinch**.

The second part of our drive, already descending along the southern slopes of the Atlas, offered a notably different scenery. Here, pre-Saharan arid landscapes predominated in clear weather.

Woodchat Shrike, Crested Lark, Common and Lesser Kestrel, Serin, Raven, White Stork, Robin, Common Bulbul and 4 species of **Wheatear** were among the first species we added to the trip list.

We reached our cosy Hotel [Riad Caravane](#) in Ait Ben-Haddou by the late afternoon. We were welcomed by a flock of migrant Bee-eaters flying overhead and enjoyed a beautiful sunset and an excellent dinner.

DAY 2, 28TH MARCH: AIT BEN HADDOU - AMERZGANE - POARZAZATE - BOUMALNE DADES

Today we had an easy start and a relaxed breakfast at the hotel before meeting our local guide Oussama. At 09:00 he took us on a private guided visit into the medieval Ksar (castle or palace in Arab) of Ait Ben Haddou. We walked from the hotel following the river bank across traditional orchards, which produced some migrants, including: **Western Bonelli's Warbler, Willow Warbler** and **Sedge Warbler**.



The charming Ksar of the UNESCO World Heritage Site Ait Ben Haddou.

Crag Martins, Red-rumped Swallow and **Sand Martins** were flying in good numbers around the bridge at the entrance of the old town. We toured the ancient streets climbing the stairs while admiring the well-preserved terracotta buildings of this charming [UNESCO World Heritage site](#). Indeed, this has been the setting for numerous Hollywood movies such as *The Mummy*, *Gladiator*, *Prince of Persia* and, most recently, *Game of Thrones*. Here, we got excellent views of our first **Trumpeter Finch** and **White-crowned Wheatears**.

Oussama kindly invited us to visit the interior of his family home, including the kitchen, the poultry house and the “roof-less walkways”. We also had the chance to familiarize with the work of local artists before exiting the old town. A modern sculpture dedicated to the memory of the former population of Bald Ibises that once bred in the ramparts decorated the main accesses to the town. We went over an old log bridge with the help of some kind local child to meet our driver and resume our trip.



A different view of Ait Ben Haddou.

During the second part of the morning, we visit the nearby Amerzgane area. This area is known as one of the most reliable sites to observe the most elusive wheatear in Morocco, the **Maghreb Wheatear**. We checked a couple of sites by the road, with no luck, before walking further out of the beaten track to reach a slope where we have found a breeding pair in a previous visit. Instead, we found the first **Desert Lark** for the trip. After intensive search and inspection of the area, we finally got to hear one and got a glimpse of it in flight. Quickly, we changed our position to approach the base of the slope and kept waiting until we all finally got satisfactory views of a male **Maghreb Wheatear** through the scope!



Habitat of the Maghreb Wheatear in Amerzgane.

With the satisfaction of having found one of the trickiest species in our wish list we continued to Ouarzazate for a well-deserved lunch.

After lunch we took some time to observe the impressive traditional building of Ouarzazate before continuing our way East. As in many other parts of Morocco, the roads were very well kept allowing a very smooth drive. We crossed immense plains, the so-called reg or hamada (largely barren hard rocky plateaus) with a couple of strategic spots to stretch our legs while birding. In doing so, we found an unexpected **Gerbil** *Gerbillus sp.* (in daytime!) and a gorgeous male **Seebohm's Wheatear**, which displayed amazingly for the group. Remarkably, with the **Seebohm's** we got the whole set of Moroccan wheatears in the pocket, just 24 hours after our arrival!

Shortly after, we reached our next destination: Boumalne Dades and the famous Tagdilt Track. Even though we did not spend much time in this vast region, we managed to observe all the relevant targets, including: **Black Kite**, **Greater Hoopoe Lark**, **Desert Lark** (briefly), **Temminck's Lark**, **Crested** and **Thekla Lark**, and a **Tawny Pipit**. Moreover, towards the end of the afternoon two striking **Thick-billed Larks** showed up offering great views as they walked around us (in between plastics and waste, unfortunately). This made a perfect way to end a highly productive day.

Hassan drove us to our nearby hotel, [Ksar Sultan Dades](#), where we had a warm welcome and time to relax and admire the scenery before dinner.

DAY 3, 29TH MARCH: BOUMALNE DADES- TAGDILT TRACK - RISSANI - MERZOUGA

After breakfast, sharing the room with an interesting array of international travellers, we bid farewell to the attentive service of the hotel, who gifted us with rose products from the neighbouring Rose Valley.

In the early morning we paid a second visit to the Tagdilt Track area. We got additional great views of **Temminck's Lark**, **Greater Short-Toed Lark** (including a large group), **Black-bellied Sandgrouse** and the first **Cream-coloured Coursers** of the trip (10), among others. An adult male **Peregrine**, probably of the wintering population, in hunting mode, offered another remarkable sight. We revisited the site where we had the Thick-billed Larks the day before, but we couldn't relocate them.

Next, we explored an unexploited Oued (stream-bed in north Africa that remains dry except during the rainy season) on foot. Our main target here was the **Pharaoh Eagle-Owl** that we had greatly enjoyed in previous tours. We first found an active nest of **Atlas Long-legged Buzzard**, where an adult was rearing three tinny nestlings. The next surprise came in the form of a pair of **Lanners** overhead and a singing male of **Maghreb Wheatear**, which unfortunately disappeared before the whole group could have enjoyed it.

After a pleasant walk, we continued driving East. Some 40km before reaching Erfoud we made our next strategic stop. Thanks to a thorough search in the right habitat we found a family group of **Scrub Warbler**, totalling 5 to 7 individuals (!!). We chased this tricky species for a while as they moved from brush to bush.



Spotting the Pharaoh Eagle-Owl near Rissani, one of the highlights of the tour.

We reached the Rissani area by mid-afternoon and drove across the Palm trees directly to some cliffs where we often get great views of the iconic **Pharaoh Eagle Owl**. Once there, it didn't take long until we found the **Owl** peacefully resting at one of its favourite ledges. In excellent light and within an impressive setting, the Owl gave us superb views. The sighting was greatly celebrated and we enjoyed it for about half an hour before we decided to head to our hotel in Merzouga. As we were driving across the busy streets of Rissani, we noticed a large flock of birds flying over the village. We first thought they were Starlings approaching their roost. We couldn't

believe our eyes (and ears) when we realized it was indeed an immense group of **Blue-cheeked Bee-eaters** (500+) approaching their roost right in the centre of Rissani! We asked the driver to stop the car, which was not easy given the heavy traffic, and jumped out of the van to enjoy the show. So much feathered distraction slightly delayed our program, so we reached the Yasmina Hotel in the dark. We were tired after a long day of birding but greatly satisfied with our findings.

DAY 4, 30TH MARCH: MERZOUGA - ERG CHEBBI - LAC DAYET SRIJ

In the early morning we got on two 4x4 vehicles and, led by the local guides Lahcen and Hassan, we headed into the sands of the Sahara at the Erg-Chebbi.

A group of **Spotted Sandgrouse** (50+) visiting a waterhole was one of the first highlights of the day. We could hear their characteristic voice, see them in flight, approaching the water on foot and drinking. Indeed, we visited the site twice during the morning, in an unsuccessful attempt to find the Crowned Sandgrouse. Not far, Lahcen amazingly found an active nest of **Fulvous Babbler** inside a thick bush (!). However, we couldn't really enjoy good views of the species and we decided to keep our way to avoid further disturbance. Next, we drove to a desert camp targeting the increasingly scarce **Desert Sparrow**. After some search, not without effort, we got to see a **Desert Sparrow**. However, it gave only brief views in flight and part of the time stayed well hidden inside a tamarisk. Following the instructions of one of the local guides, we tried in a nearby location. This time we did really get great views of the Sparrow, including an adult carrying a dragonfly to its nest!

A **Short-eared Owl** flying over the dunes was a big surprise. Nonetheless, this is a rarely seen species in the area. Later in the day, we had a short walk in vegetated dunes where we connected with several **Desert Warblers**, one of which posed well for the camera.



Desert Warbler at Erg-Chebbi, near Merzouga.

After a fruitful morning, we decided to have our picnic lunch here. Meantime Lahcen contacted the Mbarak on the phone.

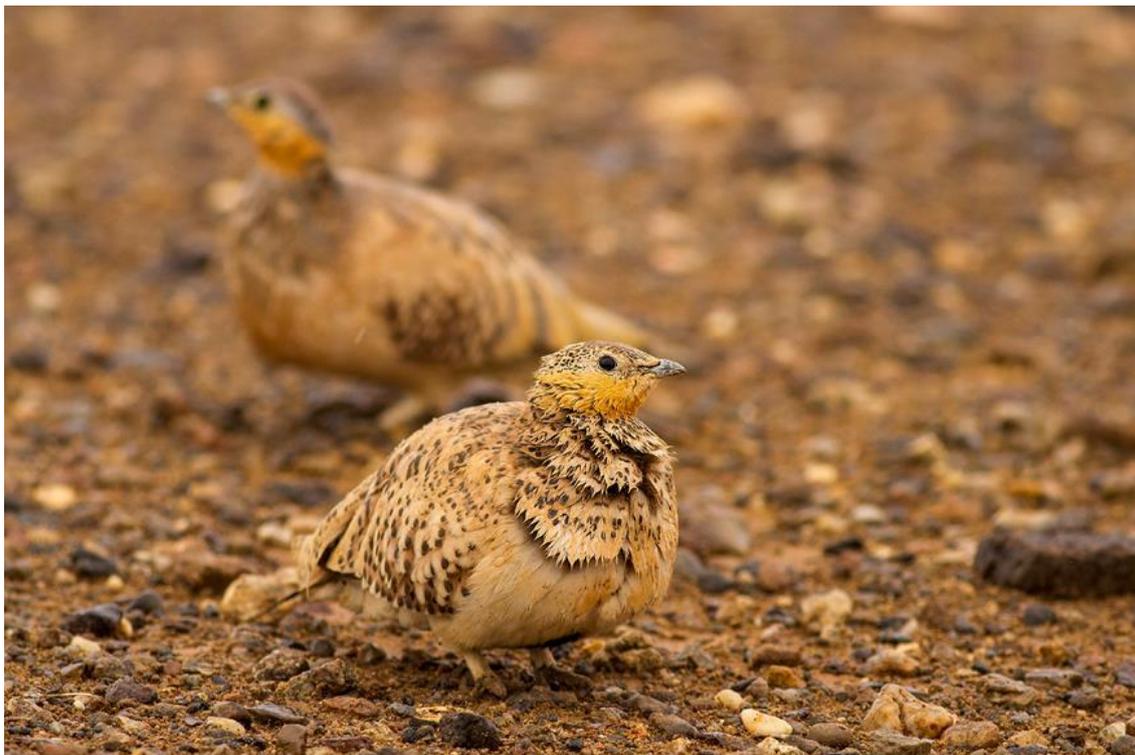
Mbarak is a local shepherd from Merzouga that herds his goats at the Erg-Chebbi, right at the edge of the dunes of the Sahara. In spring, he wakes up every morning well before sunrise to locate by their call the **Egyptian Nightjars** inhabiting his backyard. Sometimes, he finds them under a palm, other times under a Tamarisk, in the garden or in the adjacent wadi. He never fails. Next, he waits for the groups of international birders to contact him and takes them to see his birds. During the show, always great, he keeps keen eye on excited photographers to secure we maintain an adequate safety distance. This is how it works!

No doubt, the unbeatable views of the **Egyptian Nightjar** we got made yet another highlight of the tour. A **Saharan Olivaceous Warbler** was another remarkable finding this afternoon.



Egyptian Nightjar at Erg Chebbi, near Merzouga.

At this point, the only missing targets were two: the Crowned Sandgrouse and the extremely rare Dunn's Lark that a group of birders had reported in the area a few days ago. Javi got the coordinates for the later species, so we decided to give a try. The wind increased and we even had some showers, so we had to lower our expectations...However, Lahcen and Hassan kept making a remarkable work inspecting the many Crowned Sandgrouse hotspots they knew. In doing so we found a pair of **Spotted Sandgrouse** tamely staying a few meters away from our vehicles, two Lanners (not seen by all in the group) and we chassed a group of Larks, which we didn't really get to identify before we decided to continue our quest for the Crowned Sandgrouse (mistake!). Only a few days later, when Javi was going through his pictures, he realized he had photographed some of those unidentified Larks and, at least one of them, clearly was a **Dunn's**, and we had the proof!



A pair of Spotted Sandgrouse after a shower, near Merzouga.



Dunn's Lark at Erg Chebbi, near Merzouga, probably the most unexpected species of the trip.

Our last stop was at the Lake of Merzouga, Dayet Srij. Here, we were lucky to have the not-so-frequent chance to see the lake flooded and holding a remarkable community of water birds. The sight of over 1000 **Greater Flamingos** and a large concentration of **Barn Swallows** with the sand dunes of the Sahara in the background was, no doubt, a scenic highlight of the trip. In the shore of the lake we observed the only waders of the trip, namely 50 + **Black-winged Stilts**, and a few **Kentish Plovers**. Other species we found here included: **Ruddy Shelduck** (100+), **Northern Pintail** (15+), **Ferruginous Duck** (10+), one **Booted Eagle** and one **Osprey**.



Flamingos at the Dayet Srij Lake in Merzouga.

After a whole day exploring the desert and given the rather chilly temperature, we decided to call it a day and return to our hotel for some rest before dinner.

DAY 5, 31ST MARCH: MERZOUGA - RISSANI PALMS - TODRA GORGE - TINERHIR

Today we had a relaxed start to enjoy the majestic Saharan landscape around the hotel before we left Merzouga. Our first stop was at the nearby Palm Grove of Rissani. The area held a very interesting array of species, including: **Blue-checked Bee-eater**, **European Bee-eater**, **European Turtle Dove**, **Laughing Dove**, good numbers of **Barn Swallow**, **Sand Martin**, **Western Olivaceous Warbler**, **Subalpine Warbler** and **Tree Pipit**, to name but a few. These kept us entertained until we located our main targets: **Maghreb Lark** (4) and **Fulvous Chatterer** (or Babbler). Remarkably, we observed no less than six of the later, one of them showing well in the scope.

We had a coffee break before resuming our way West. We kept driving during the rest of the morning, admiring the gorgeous landscape which combined extensive plains, rolling rocky hills and the Anti Atlas Mountains in the background. As usual we made a couple of stops to stretch our legs with no further remarkable observations, except for a second-year **Atlas Long-legged Buzzard** perched on an electric pole.



Dromedaries at Yasmina Hotel in Merzouga.



Atlas Long-legged Buzzard, 2nd calendar year.

Before lunch at the upper terrace of a roadside restaurant, we visited a fossil shop offering a very interesting collection.

In the early afternoon, we continued towards the Todra Gorge, whose surroundings offer some of the most striking natural and ethnographic sceneries in Morocco. We walked along the gorge, where we found several **Blue Rock Thrushes** in the impressive cliffs along with abundant **Crag Martins**. Unfortunately, we failed on our repeated attempts to find one of the scarce wintering Tristram's Warblers.



Hassan the driver and the minivan at the Todra Gorge.

Once we had left the gorge, we visited a workshop of carpets where we were kindly invited to a Moroccan Tea.

Next, we headed to our charming and quiet hotel, [Riad Dar Bab Todra](#).

DAY 6, 1ST APRIL: TINERHIR - OUARZAZATE - TIZI N' TCHKA MARRAKECH - MARRAKECH

In the early morning we had time for a relaxed breakfast and some easy birding just around the hotel. The pristine palm forest and river just in front of us held a varied array of species, including: **Laughing Dove**, **Eurasian Hoopoe**, **African Blue Tit**, **Common Bulbul**, **Cetti's Warbler**, etc. Remarkably, here we heard the song of a **Common Nightingale** and a **European Turtle Dove**.

Next, we gave farewell to this charming location and started our way towards Marrakech. We knew we had a rather long day of driving ahead, but still many hours of day light for birding too. We decided to give a last chance to the **Desert Lark** aiming for better views before leaving its range. This way, we made a short detour to reach a hotspot for the species that Javi knew from his previous visits. This proved to be a good decision as we found not one but three birds in full

view. **Trumpeter Finch**, **Spectacled Warbler**, **Desert, Black** and **Seebohm's Wheatears** showed up here too. Not far, as we were driving towards Ouarzazate, we came through an adult **Lanner** atop an electric pole. Up to 8 **Black Kites**, two **Booted Eagles** and the only **Little Owl** of the trip were other raptors we enjoyed on our way.



Tinerhir region.

We dedicated the rest of the day to drive, in a relaxed manner, back to Marrakech and enjoy the magnificent landscape (although we suffered the slow traffic of the Tizi N'test road again...).

We reached the medina (old town) of Marrakech in the afternoon and went directly to our hotel [Riad Bel Haj](#) for some rest. The terrace of the Riad, where we had dinner, offered great views over the old town, including the iconic Koutoubia Mosque, a foremost landmark in the city. Moreover, it proved to be an excellent site to observe **Common Bulbuls**, **House Buntings** and **Swifts**.

DAY 7, 2ND APRIL: MARRAKECH - OUKAIMEDEN - MARRAKECH

Today we left Marrakech in the early morning and set our way directly to Oukaimeden, in the high Atlas (2.600m a.s.l.). Once we reached the high plateau we were welcomed by large mixed groups of **Red-billed** and **Alpine Choughs**. Most of the snow had already melted around the ski resort. Temperature, however, were freezing. Upon arrival, we got discouraging news from other groups of birders leaving the place without connecting with the local speciality, the **African Crimson-winged Finch**. Without losing hope, and knowing that we had the whole day to explore the site, we started searching for it. In doing so, we found several groups of **Rock Sparrows** (totalling around 120 birds), **Mistle Thrush** (new for the list) and a very showy **Seebohm's Wheatear**. Some friendly locals, obviously used to the frequent visits of birders looking for our

same target, offered their help and advice, and all of a sudden, a bird showed up! There it was, a single but still fantastic **African Crimson-winged Finch** perched on a fence in full view. Indeed, we could even hear its call. It suddenly took off and disappeared. This new accomplished target helped us to forget about the cold and encouraged us to keep exploring a higher part of the valley in search of another local speciality, the **African Shore Lark**. This time it was Mike who managed to locate a group of six birds foraging on the ground. We celebrated our success with a warm drink followed by a meal in one of the local restaurants.

Already in our way down the road to Marrakech, we decided to check again an impressive cliff we had already scanned earlier. An obliging male **Moussier's Redstart** kept us entertained, and we saw a pair of **Long-legged Buzzards** mating. Suddenly, we heard the characteristic begging voice of a female Falcon, and there it was! A pair of **Barbary Falcons** on their nest. We could even see an adult laying on a single egg, while a second adult dived into the valley right below us. Mike had a special interest in observing this species, so we decided to stay there for a while and enjoy the show.

In our next stop, a few kilometres down the valley, we made a small detour into a valley with a different botanic community, which indeed is the right habitat for our last missing target, the **Tristram's Warbler**.

Once again, we really had to insist and carefully check the bushes until we finally managed to see a striking male in detail, which was not always easy given the presence of several Subalpine Warblers around.

With the homework done, we hit the road again and visited a carpet workshop, where a kind gentleman gave us very interesting insight on this famous Moroccan craft.



Tristram's Warbler, near Oukaimeden, the last highlight of the trip.

We reached our accommodation in Marrakech in the late afternoon and had some time to relax in our rooms before going out for our last dinner in the nearby and world famous Jemaa El-Fna square. We had an excellent dinner at Zeitoun restaurant while enjoying the vivid ambience of the square by night.

DAY 8, 3RD APRIL: MARRAKECH

The last day of our tour dawned with excellent weather again. Javi woke up before sunrise and took a taxi before breakfast to secure the highly demanded tickets to visit the Majorelle Gardens, one of the major attractions in Marrakech. This way, we avoided long-hours of waiting and enjoyed the visit to the picturesque garden. Despite the crowds, we got unbeatable views of the last **Common Bulbuls** of the trip, **Little Swifts**, **Pallid Swifts** and **European Bee-eaters** flying overhead. We even managed to find a **Western Olivaceous** in this urban oasis.

Next, we returned to the medina of Marrakech and strolled through the old town visiting handcraft stores, street food markets and a pharmacy with traditional products. All of a sudden, we realized that the group had indeed split in two and lost communication with each other! After some minutes of confusion, we managed to communicate on the phone and agree a meeting point at the same restaurant where we had dinner the night before!

Once regrouped, we relaxed and enjoyed around yet another excellent meal, including the local speciality Tanjia. Next, our driver picked us up near the Koutoubia and took us to the airport, where we arrived in less than 20 minutes. We gave farewell to our driver Hassan and warmly thank him for his excellent driving and kindness.

Inside the terminal, we still found some **House Buntings**, which made the last bird of a very successful trip to southern Morocco.

During a week of intense birding, we managed to get excellent views of all our main targets except for the Crowned Sandgrouse. Moreover, we got a complete view of the cultural heritage and gastronomy of this part of the country, which complemented [our previous trip to Northern Morocco together](#).

LIST OF SPECIES

	Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>				√		√		
2	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>				√				
3	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>				√				
4	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>				√				
5	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	√	√			√	√	√	
6	Common Wood-Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	√							
7	European Turtle-Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>					√	√		
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
9	Laughing Dove	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>		√	√	√	√	√		
10	Spotted Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles senegallus</i>					√			
11	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>				√				
12	Egyptian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus aegyptius</i>				√				
13	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>				√	√			
14	Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>	√	√				√	√	√
15	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>		√				√	√	√
16	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>				√				
17	Eurasian Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>			H					
18	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>				√				
19	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>				√				
20	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>					√			
21	Cream-colored Courser	<i>Cursorius cursor</i>			√	√				
22	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	√	√		√		√	√	
23	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	√	√	√		√	√	√	√
24	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>				√				
25	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>				√	√	√		
26	Eurasian Marsh-Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>				√	√			
27	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>				√				
28	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>					√			
29	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>		√	√			√		
30	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>		√	√		√		√	

31	Pharaoh Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo ascalaphus</i>			√				
32	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>							√
33	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>						√	
34	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		√	√	√	H		√
35	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	<i>Merops persicus</i>			√			√	
36	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>		√	√	√	√	√	√
37	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>		√	√				
38	Eurasian Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		√	√	√	√	√	√
39	Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>			√	√			√
40	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			√				
41	Barbary Falcon	<i>Falco p. pelegrinoides</i>							√
42	Great Gray Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>					√	√	√
43	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>		√		√	√	√	
44	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		√					√
45	Maghreb Magpie	<i>Pica mauritanica</i>		√					√
46	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>							√
47	Yellow-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>							√
48	Brown-necked Raven	<i>Corvus ruficollis</i>					√	√	
49	Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		√		√			√
50	Greater Hoopoe-Lark	<i>Alaemon alaudipes</i>		√	√	√	√		
51	Thick-billed Lark	<i>Ramphocoris clotbey</i>		√					
52	Bar-tailed Lark	<i>Ammomanes cinctura</i>				√	√		
53	Desert Lark	<i>Ammomanes deserti</i>		√	√				√
54	Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>							√
55	Temminck's Lark	<i>Eremophila bilopha</i>		√	√				
56	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>		√	√	√			
57	Dunn's Lark	<i>Eremalauda dunnii</i>						√	
58	Lesser Short-toed Lark	<i>Alaudala rufescens</i>						√	
59	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>		√	√				
60	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>		√	√				√
61	Maghreb Lark	<i>Galerida macrorhyncha</i>							√
62	Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		√				√	
63	Eurasian Crag-Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>		√				√	√
64	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		√	√	√	√	√	√
65	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>		√					√
66	Common House-Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		√		√	√		√

67	Coal Tit	<i>Pariparus ater</i>							√
68	African Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes teneriffae</i>	√					√	√
69	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	√						√
70	Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	√	√	√		√	√	√
71	Scrub Warbler	<i>Scotocerca inquieta</i>			√				
72	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>						√	
73	Western Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>		√		√	√		
74	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		√		√			
75	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>				√	√	√	
76	W. Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Iduna opaca</i>				√	√		
77	Saharan Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Iduna pallida reiseri</i>						√	
78	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		√				√	
79	African Desert Warbler	<i>Sylvia deserti</i>					√		
80	Tristram's Warbler	<i>Sylvia deserticola</i>							√
81	Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>		√	√	√	√	√	√
82	Greater Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>			√				
83	Spectacled Warbler	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>							√
84	Fulvous Chatterer	<i>Turdoides fulva</i>					√	√	
85	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	√						
86	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>						√	√
87	Moussier's Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus moussieri</i>							√
88	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>					√		√
89	Blue Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>		H				√	
90	White-crowned Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucopyga</i>	√	√	√	√	√	√	
91	Black Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>	√		√		√	√	√
92	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	√	√	√	√			
93	Seebohm's Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe o. seebohmi</i>		√		√		√	√
94	Mahgreb Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe lugens halophila</i>		√	H				
95	Red-rumped Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe moesta</i>		√	√				
96	Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>	√				√		
97	Desert Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>		√	√			√	
98	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>							√
99	Eurasian Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	√	√			√	√	√
100	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	√					√	√
101	Gray Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>						√	√
102	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>					√		

103	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	✓						
104	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓				✓	✓	
105	Crimson-winged Finch	<i>Rhodopechys sanguineus</i>							✓
106	Trumpeter Finch	<i>Bucanetes githagineus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
107	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	✓				✓	✓	
108	Eurasian Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	✓				✓		
109	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓						
110	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	✓				✓	✓	
111	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	✓	✓				✓	
112	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>						✓	✓
113	House Bunting	<i>Emberiza sahari</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
114	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
115	Desert Sparrow	<i>Passer simplex</i>					✓		
116	Rock Petronia	<i>Petronia petronia</i>							✓