

WILDLIFE TRAVEL



Morocco, species list and trip report, 11th to 23rd March 2023

#	DATE	LOCATIONS AND NOTES
1	11 th March	Evening arrival in Agadir, transfer to Atlas Kasbah.
2	12 th March	Cap Rhir, Oued Tamri and Tighanimine El Baz.
3	13 th March	Souss-Massa National Park and Oued Souss.
4	14 th March	Oued Massa, transfer to Oulad Berhil.
5	15 th March	Aoulouz Gorge, Taliouine, Amerzgane area, transfer to Ouarzazate.
6	16 th March	Ouarzazate Reservoir, transfer to Boumalne Dades, Tagdilt Track.
7	17 th March	Dadès Gorge, Tagdilt Track.
8	18 th March	Imiter area, Erfoud area, transfer to Merzouga.
9	19 th March	Merzouga area.
10	20 th March	Merzouga area.
11	21 st March	Anti-Atlas, Mezquita, transfer to Ouarzazate.
12	22 nd March	High Atlas, Tizi n'Tichka, transfer to Oukaïmeden.
13	23 rd March	Oukaïmeden, transfer to Marrakech for evening flight back to UK.

Leaders

Mike Russell

Sussex

Laurie Jackson

Sussex

A gallery of photos from the trip is at

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/wildlifetravel/albums/72177720306967595>

Day One: 11th March. Evening arrival in Agadir, transfer to Atlas Kasbah.

Our afternoon flight took us south from London Gatwick, across the Bay of Biscay, crossing Spain and Portugal, before meeting the Moroccan coast. Passing over the High Atlas, we descended over the agricultural plains around Agadir; a city of almost a million. Bags retrieved, we met up with our driver who whisked us through the Moroccan dusk and the outskirts of Agadir, to the foothills of the High Atlas for our first views of the Atlas Kasbah, home for the first few nights of our trip. After finding our rooms we had a dinner of goat tagine, followed by *briwats* (little pastries filled with almonds and honey), before settling in for our first night in Morocco.

Day Two: 12th March. Cap Rhir, Oued Tamri and Tighanimine El Baz.

With sunrise fairly late, there was just time to enjoy the Common Bulbul chorus on the terrace with the insect-like song of Cirl Bunting drifting up from below, before we made our way for our first Moroccan breakfast: a selection of fresh bread, *jben* (fresh cheese), pumpkin and orange jams, *amlou* (made from ground almonds, honey and argan oil), eggs and *dchicha* (cracked barley soup), washed down with coffee (spiced or otherwise) and mint tea.

Following an introduction to the holiday, which would take us east to Merzouga, some 400 miles away, with time in the High Atlas, Anti-Atlas, and the stony and sandy deserts of the Sahara, we set off into the sunny morning. Today was an opportunity to explore Morocco's Atlantic coast, but our first stop came whilst we were still in sight of the Atlas Kasbah, as we spotted a Barbary Ground Squirrel stood guard on a rock: these charismatic mammals would follow us on our journey, appearing in arid, rocky areas we passed. Jangled notes drew our attention into the Argan forest, where a bright yellow male Serin was singing, a chaotic song destined to become a familiar part of the soundtrack of our trip.

Continuing on around Agadir where swarms of Pallid Swifts swooped obligingly low, we struck north along the coast, with a shroud of fog obscuring views out to the Atlantic. We made our first stop close to Cap Rhir where low-growing coastal steppe vegetation grew alongside succulent *Euphorbia* scrub, giving rise to interesting plant communities that are unique to the south-west Morocco coastline, down into coastal Mauritania, and across to the Canary Islands (where closely-related species make up a very similar flora). These communities are a botanical link between this part of Morocco and the flora of the North Atlantic Islands, collectively termed the Macaronesian flora. In the geological past this flora would have been more widespread on the mainland, becoming confined to these climatically favourable areas during recent cycles of glaciation.

The towering spikes of *Cistanche phelypaea*, a yellow-flowered parasitic plant were particularly striking, as were the succulent *Euphorbias*, which formed a prominent part of the vegetation: the umbrella-forming, lime-green *Euphorbia regis-jubae* (found here and in the Canary Islands) and *Euphorbia officinarum* (found in southern Morocco and down to Mauritania) trying its best to convince us it was really a cactus. As we explored we found the succulent groundsel *Kleinia anteuphorbium* (endemic to Morocco), along with yellow-flowered daisies including the endemic *Asteriscus imbricatus*, *Andryala pinnatifida*, and *Anvillea garcinii* with its fragrant leaves.

There were plenty of Thekla's Larks singing, with Western Subalpine Warbler, Sardinian Warbler and Blackcap keeping us on our toes as they fidgeted between pockets of shrubs. A couple of male

Moussier's Redstarts finally obliged us with good views as they perched on *Euphorbias* to sing their squeaky song. These are one of the area's 'star birds', an endemic breeder in north-western Africa found high up in to the mountains.

Butterflies included the ubiquitous Greenish Black-tip, False Baton Blue with its chequered wing edges, and False Mallow Skipper, whose modest size and frenetic flight made it frustratingly tricky to follow. Some patient rock-turning finally yielded a yellow *Buthus* sp. scorpion, and among some concrete tunnels two Moorish Geckos were basking, decidedly less energetic than the heavily-spotted Margarita's Fringe-toed Lizard we had earlier spotted dashing between patches of vegetation.

Continuing north under an increasingly blue and sunny sky, we arrived at Oued Tamri. Walking up amongst the dunes we found a crowd of gulls on the beach, with Lesser Black-backed Gulls and Yellow-legged Gulls joined by a group of elegant Audouin's Gulls, some of which were sporting colour-rings. Walking along the beach, past tufts of Sea Spurge and with Margarita's Fringe-toed Lizards scuttling ahead of us, we reached the shallow estuary. A group of Little Ringed Plovers busied themselves around the edge as a Black-winged Stilt stood motionless in the shallows. Single Common Sandpiper and Green Sandpiper flew over the water, whilst a Marsh Harrier watched on from the distant reeds. Along a small channel a pair of industrious Moroccan Wagtails were busy bringing in nesting material to a pile of woody debris. These are the local *subpersonata* sub-species of White Wagtail, which have a distinctive facial pattern and a considerable amount of black on the head.

Our attention was drawn to a group of large black birds circling above the hillside beyond: Northern Bald Ibis! Once widespread across southern Europe, North Africa and part of the Middle East, they were lost from most of their range as a result of poisoning from pesticides, hunting, disturbance at nesting sites, and more recently, loss of their foraging habitats to coastal development. Northern Bald Ibis reached a low of only around 100 birds by the 1990s, with the last remaining Middle Eastern birds, a tiny colony near Palmyra in Syria, who migrated down via the Yemen to Somalia and Eritrea for the winter. These birds are almost certainly extinct: doomed by the various conflict zones that make up their territory. There is positive news from the Moroccan population, with at least 708 individuals at a recent count, and 170 chicks fledged in 2019. An introduced population in southern Spain now numbers around 80 birds, with further small, managed colonies introduced to Germany and Austria. The Northern Bald Ibis was down-listed to Endangered in November 2018, after more than three decades categorised as Critically Endangered.

We counted up to 21 of these 'ugly birds' probing the ground and amongst shrubs for tasty morsels, before retracing our steps, stopping to watch a trio of Kentish Plovers dashing among the swash, with Gannets diving into the depths beyond. A short drive up the coast gave us the chance to enjoy the Northern Bald Ibis in better light, before we made our way back to the Atlas Kasbah, with time for a wander down the local goat track.

The birds were relatively quiet, although Serin and African Chaffinch were still singing enthusiastically, whilst Maghreb Magpies croaked and rattled deeper in the Argan forest. The Argan trees growing here are at the heart of much of the local culture and economy, being used for culinary and health purposes, washing, feeding animals, fuel, and in much of the traditional architecture. Argan is

endemic to south-western Morocco and south-western Algeria, with the area of Argan forest decreasing by around half over the last century due to changing land-use, agricultural intensification and subsequent desertification. It now covers around 828,000ha, and the Argan forest, and its surrounding area were declared a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in 1998, as a means of promoting the protection and sustainable development of this area.

The chaffinches here, much paler than in the UK, were formerly considered to be the North African sub-species, but the International Ornithological Committee announced in February 2023 that the African Chaffinch will be one of five separate species split from Chaffinch on the next World Bird List published.

New butterflies spotted along the goat track included Scarce Green-striped White and the impressive Cleopatra, along with both Crimson Speckled and Pale Shoulder moths. Over dinner that evening another new bird made its appearance, as two House Buntings were spotted hopping around the terrace, a species that would become familiar for its readiness to cohabit with us!

The Atlas Kasbah was built with the objective of promoting responsible travel, both in terms of sustainable use of resources and environmental protection, and in showcasing Berber (Amazigh) culture and supporting local communities. After dinner there was time to visit the phyto-purification pools used to treat 'grey water' from the hotel and irrigate the the gardens, where a handsome Berber Toad had joined the North African Water Frogs, whilst Red-necked Nightjars could be heard calling faintly from somewhere in the Argan forest beyond.



Above: Moroccan Hairstreak (RSC).



Top to bottom: *Euphorbia officinarum*; Moorish Gecko; Barbary Nut *Moraea sisyrinchium*; *Cistanche phelypaea*.

Day Three: 13th March. Souss-Massa National Park and Oued Souss.

Following breakfast, we were met by a fleet of four-wheel drive vehicles, setting off south for our first visit to Souss-Massa National Park. The National Park was established in 1991, and covers an area of almost 34,000 hectares of sand dunes, steppe, wetlands and Argan forest. Souss-Massa has particular significance for its colonies of Northern Bald Ibis, as well as being an important site for many other breeding and wintering birds. We were of course also here for the mammals: the 'Sahelo-Saharan megafauna' is one of the most endangered assemblages of large animals in the world, threatened by a combination of lack of grazing as a result of competition with domestic livestock (primarily goats and camels), and over-hunting, with increasing numbers of high-powered weapons freely available across large swathes of their former range (which includes Libya, Tunisia, Mali and Chad). Once widespread across the arid regions of North Africa, almost all the large mammals of the Sahara are now extremely rare in the wild, and four important members of this megafauna have been 're-wilded' in Souss-Massa National Park.

Little Swift, Hoopoe and Stone Curlew were all seen on the approach to the Park's visitor centre, where we were again met by the jangling song of Serins. A small pool was proving popular for bathing and drinking, with Greenfinch and African Chaffinch joining the diminutive Serins at the water's edge, whilst a Woodchat Shrike lurked in cover behind. Moorish Terrapins were strewn among the piles of rocks in the water, and Painted Ladies traversed the flowery grassland nearby, with a slender Cone-headed Grasshopper found sheltering in the shade of a bush, alongside the delicate Brown Bluebell.

It was then time to visit the first of the Park's enclosures, which forms part of the captive-breeding programme here: the 2,000ha Rokein reserve. Moussier's Redstart song joined the chorus, with both Wryneck and Black-eared Wheatear spotted by at least one of the groups, as small groups of Linnets upped the finch tally.

Our first 'megafauna' encounter was not with a mammal, but a bird: the Red-necked Ostrich, the North African sub-species of the Common Ostrich, and the largest living species of bird. The Red-necked Ostrich is noticeably more colourful than sub-Saharan birds and the males were sporting the sunburn-pink of the breeding season as they attempted to impress the more-muted females with their insistent displays.

We soon spotted our first Addax, a large and ghostly-pale antelope with long, twisted horns topped with a 'toupée' of brown hair. Addax are native to arid stony and sandy desert out in the Sahara proper, where they graze on a range of vegetation. At one time Addax would have been abundant across North Africa, however they are now Critically Endangered in the wild, with some last individuals possibly clinging on in Mauritania, Chad and Niger: a survey in 2016 of prime habitat identified just three wild Addax. Captive populations, including these in Morocco, mean the Addax still persists as a species, with reintroductions underway into the Sahara of Tunisia and Algeria, but its future in the wild is far from secure.

Passing one of the fenced corrals used for managing the animals, from where a pair of Little Owls glared, we reached a viewpoint with a surprise in store. Within a newly-erected aviary was a group of beautifully dark and cream-streaked Double-spurred Francolin. Related to partridges, the francolin have their main stronghold in West Africa, with a smaller, threatened population in Morocco

recognised as a distinct sub-species. Over the last few years the National Agency for Water and Forests in Morocco (ANEF) has been reintroducing Double-spurred Francolin to their former range, and the release of 120 birds to Souss-Massa National Park in December 2022 was the third of these releases.

Leaving the Rokein enclosure the impact of the increased grazing pressure brought about by the frequently passing herds of sheep, goats and camels was evident, before we entered the 1,200ha Arrouais reserve.

Almost immediately we spotted the largest of the three antelopes within the National Park: Scimitar-horned Oryx, a handsome beast with its ginger neck, tear-shaped face markings and swept-back horns. Like the Addax, the Scimitar-horned Oryx has not fared well, and was declared Extinct in the Wild in 2000. The population here at Souss-Massa is now the largest single herd left on the planet. Scimitar-horned Oryx once grazed extensively across North Africa, migrating seasonally with the rains. There are now ambitious plans from Chad to re-establish this species in the wild, at its former stronghold in Ouadi Rimé-Ouadi Achim Game Reserve. In late summer 2016, the first individuals were released into the wild, with a calf born in September 2016 considered the first 'wild-born' Scimitar-horned Oryx for over 30 years. The project aims to have a self-sustaining population of 500 animals within five years.

We also found large groups of the smaller and shyer Dorcas Gazelle with their lyre-shape horns and intricately marked faces and ears. These antelope of steppe and desert are found across North Africa however are considered Vulnerable, with the Moroccan sub-species showing a marked decline in recent decades.

There were plenty of migrating birds in evidence, including Wood Warbler, Western Subalpine Warbler and Tawny Pipit, with a scattering of Woodchat Shrikes and Southern Grey Shrikes (the north-west African sub-species of Great Grey Shrike) among the bushes. As we were watching the oryx a Bonelli's Eagle swept overhead, giving magnificent views, with Kestrels busily mating nearby, in preparation for a busy spring.

Following lunch with views over sand dunes out to the Atlantic, and accompanied by the song of Thekla's Lark, it was time to leave the National Park, spotting Bee-eaters flying alongside us and Cattle Egrets stalking amongst sheep as we drove.

Our final stop was the Oued Souss estuary where low numbers of Greenshank, Redshank and Common Sandpiper were joined by a large group of Sandwich Terns, with Common Terns and Mediterranean Gulls mingling among them. Sardinian Warblers scolded and dived within the coastal scrub, and a closeby Maghreb Magpie gave us the opportunity to appreciate its electric blue eye patch before we turned our attentions to the comical 'zit' display of an exuberant Zitting Cisticola.

Day Four: 14th March. Oued Massa, transfer to Oulad Berhil.

Back in the bus today, and back to Souss-Massa National Park, this time headed for Oued Massa at its southern end. As the built up area of Agadir receded into agricultural land and coastal steppe we spotted a ragged group of birds feeding close to the road. Our luck was in as we stopped to watch 21 Northern Bald Ibis relaxed and feeding, moving to within ten metres of us, before finally continuing on their way. After spotting a Booted Eagle flying over, it was then time for us to continue on to the beach at Plage Sidi R'bat to start our walk.

A Little Owl scowled from behind the bars of its favoured window-ledge haunt and we watched a Stonechat and Moussier's Redstart vying for ownership of a perch, as Laughing Doves chuckled from a nearby tree, before we began our walk down to the beach. The large expanse of sand before us was empty aside from a large group of Yellow-legged Gulls, Lesser Black-backed Gulls and Sandwich Terns. We flushed a pair of Barbary Partridge as we walked, which retreated noisily into the dune vegetation, before spotting a Blue Rock Thrush perched vigilantly on top of a digger bucket.

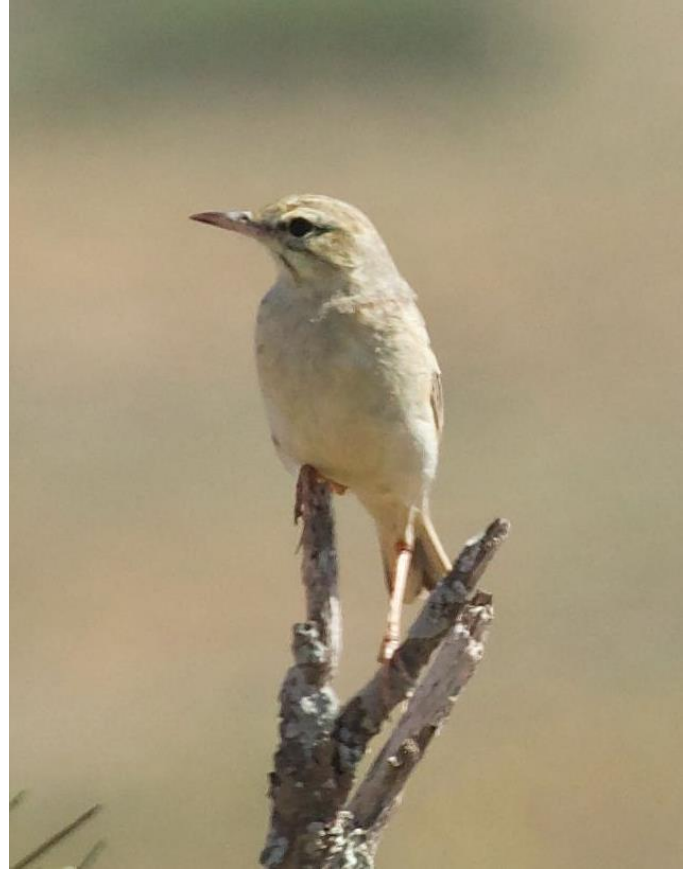
The dunes fringing the beach were rich in plants including more of the *Cistanche phelypaea* we had seen at Cap Rhir, along with the large and beautiful cream and maroon daisies of *Ismelia carinata*, and the creeping *Zygophyllum creticum*, its violet flowers beginning to close in the sun. A Beewolf carried off a hapless Honey Bee as we passed, bound for her nest in the sandy ground, and a gruesome end.

Reaching the estuary of Oued Massa, tantalising wisps of a fluting song finally led us to good, albeit brief, views of another North African speciality, the Black-crowned Tchagra, as a pair moved furtively through the vegetation. Along the river mouth were Moroccan Cormorants, Ruddy Shelduck and a small group of Spoonbill sweeping the water for food. The scrub below us reverberated with the song of Serin, Linnet and Goldfinch, and the Moussier's Redstarts were already busy with the business of nest-building, with a female spotted secreting material into a tree.

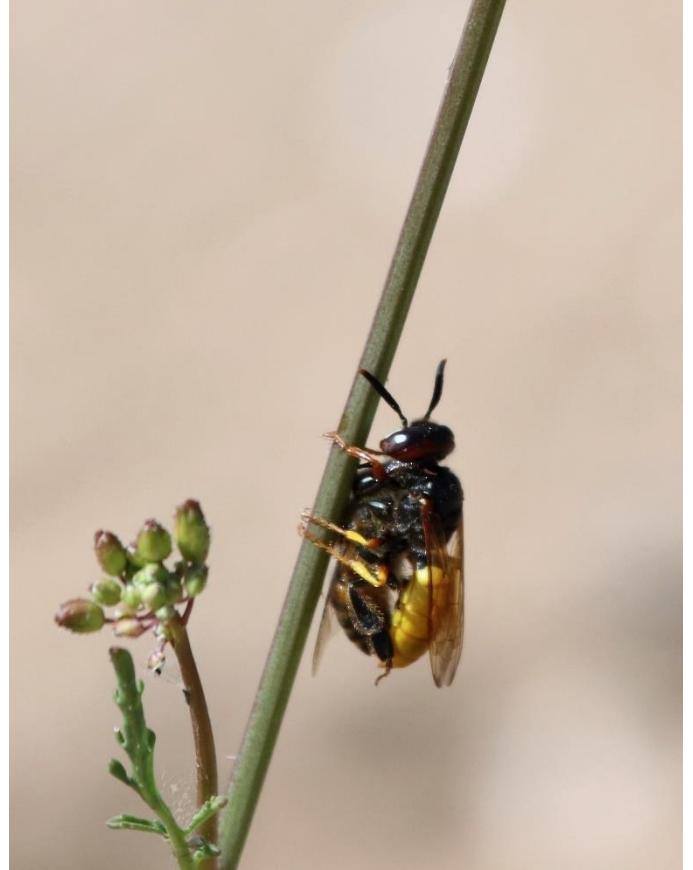
Alongside the 'usual' assortment of small blue butterflies, which generally included one or more of Lang's Short-tailed Blue, False Baton Blue, African Grass Blue and Long-tailed Blue, a Swallowtail was spotted egg-laying. Looking down on the river, we found a cluster of Flamingos and Glossy Ibis, with a nearby Osprey busy doing nothing on the shore. The bushes were bustling with birds, and in addition to the Sardinian Warblers and Western Subalpine Warblers, we found Western Bonelli's Warbler, as well as adding Chiffchaff to the list.

After lunch we started our journey east, passing the town of Taroudant, whose impressive mud-plastered ramparts date back to the 16th Century, before reaching our base for the night in Oulad Berhil.

After settling into our rooms there was time for an exploration of the lanes around the hotel before dinner. Nighingale song drifted across the fields as a pair of Zitting Cisticolas tried to out-zit each other before returning to their respective hedgelines. A small puddle in the track was attracting a mixture of House Sparrows and Spanish Sparrows, and as we watched a surprise Brambling came down to join them for a drink. A quick check of the hotel garden after dinner found Berber Toads on the move, along with an African Green Toad.



Top to bottom: Southern Grey Shrike; Tawny Pipit (RSC); young Addax.



Top to bottom: Northern Bald Ibis; Beewolf; *Ismelia carinata*; Moussier's Redstart (RSC).

Day Five: 15th March. Aoulouz Gorge, Taliouine, Amerzgane area, transfer to Ouarzazate.

Today saw us continuing east, bound for Ouarzazate 'the door of the desert', watching the High Atlas and Anti-Atlas gradually draw closer on either side. We spotted both Little Swift and Pallid Swift as we drove, with fleeting views of a Black-shouldered Kite, quickly followed by a Marsh Harrier on the move.

Our first stop in the growing heat was Aoulouz Gorge, for a walk among the rocky slopes with views down to the Oued Souss below, the water levels low as a result of the Aoulouz dam nearby upriver. A Woodchat Shrike watched us from a tree, whilst House Buntings were singing overhead and at the top of the gorge a pair of Blue Rock Thrush surveyed the landscape.

The familiar Moroccan Orange-tips were joined by Desert Orange-tips with their black-bordered wings, and the brighter orange *aegeria* sub-species of Speckled Wood. Down below us two Nightingales sparred noisily with a Cetti's Warbler jumping in occasionally to compete for decibels.

On the distant cliffs we spotted a Lanner having an extended disagreement with a Booted Eagle. Scores settled, the Booted Eagle came closer overhead and was joined by a second bird, offering an excellent opportunity to see both the dark and pale morphs together. Making our way back to the bus Mohamed beckoned us over to the bridge, where he had spotted a Squacco Heron preening on the edge of the water.

We continued on our way, stopping for a tasty, saffron-infused lunch in Taliouine in the heart of Morocco's important saffron-growing region. Further on, there was time to explore the rocky steppe around Amerzgane with colourful Bibron's Agamas basking on flat-topped rocks, whilst Barbary Ground-squirrels bounded around, and a brief sighting of a Desert Grizzled Skipper.

As the landscape became increasingly arid and stony, Desert Wheatears started appearing along the roadside, soon joined by smart-looking White-crowned Wheatears, before an increasing number of Cattle Egrets and White Storks heralded our arrival to Ouarzazate and a well-earned rest.

Day Six: 16th March. Ouarzazate Reservoir, transfer to Boumalne Dades, Tagdilt Track.

Back on the road again we started our morning exploring a scrubby area on the outskirts of Ouarzazate where Common Whitethroat and Sardinian Warbler hopped among the vegetation as House Buntings took their rightful place on the corners of nearby buildings. Several White-crowned Wheatears were perched on impossibly thin stems, with a juvenile bird doing its best to persuade us it was a Black Wheatear: the pair can be told apart by the predominantly white tail of the White-crowned, which lacks the broad, black terminal band.

Jubilant calls drew our eyes upwards, where a group of Blue-cheeked Bee-eaters shared airspace with Pallid Swift, Little Swift, Swallow, Red-rumped Swallow and House Martin. Vagrant Emperors surged around the vegetation and Moroccan Spiny-footed Lizards darted ahead of us as we walked.

Travelling a little further, we reached Ouarzazate Reservoir, where a handful of Great Crested Grebes bobbed on the water as cormorants dried off onshore. On the far side, an Osprey contemplated life,

and a solitary Mallard quacked from deep in cover. A trio of wheatears popped up as we made our way back to the bus: a pair of Desert Wheatears, accompanied by a Western Black-eared Wheatear.

Our journey led us along the 'route of 1,000 kasbahs' through the stunning Dadès Valley, economically significant for its production of thousands of tonnes of Damask Rose each year, before bringing us to Boulmalne Dades in time for lunch in its bustling centre.

After finding our hotel, there was time for a visit to the famous (or infamous) Tagdilt Track, which crosses a rubbish-strewn expanse of stony desert, the haunt of many a lark, sandgrouse and wheatear. Things were quiet on the bird-front, but we enjoyed some great views of a pair of prehistoric-looking Moroccan Spiny-tailed Lizards. Moving to another area, a now-familiar Desert Wheatear was joined by Crested Lark, Teminck's Lark and the striking Hoopoe Lark.

Day Seven: 17th March. Dadès Gorge, Tagdilt Track.

We took a short drive north this morning to traverse the hairpin bends of Dadès Gorge, whose walls reach almost 500m in places. The sandstone and limestone here give rise to rich-red soils and fascinating geological formations such as the 'monkey's fingers' we passed, eroded into the side of the gorge.

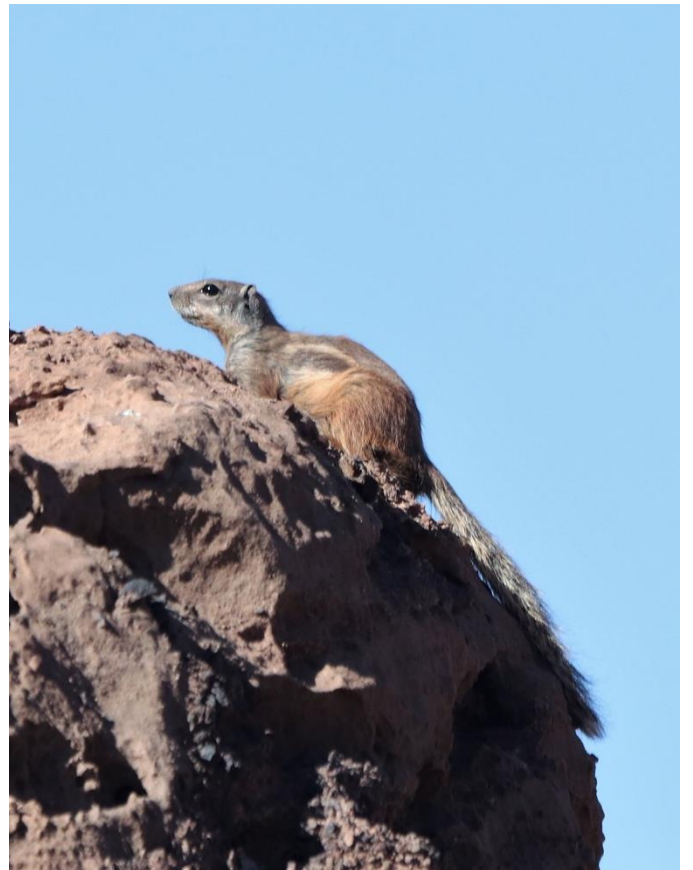
A Rock Bunting swiftly disappeared at our first stop, but carrying on up the gorge we found a more promising area, with a Chiffchaff mooching among low scrub. We soon spotted an African Blue Tit, much brighter than its European cousins, before a small *Sylvia* warbler flitting between bushes revealed itself to be a Tristram's Warbler: a species of north-western Africa that breeds on scrubby mountain slopes and in desert wadis.

In the gorge below, a Grey Wagtail sang, as things heated up between the local Blue Rock Thrushes, with two males engaged in a prolonged chase as they disputed which rocky promontory belonged in which of their territories.

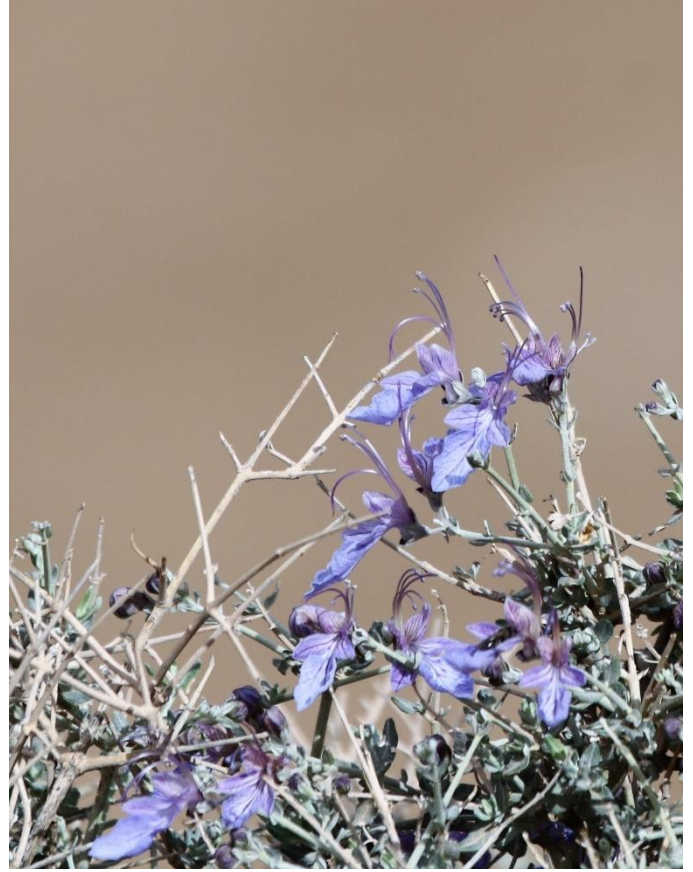
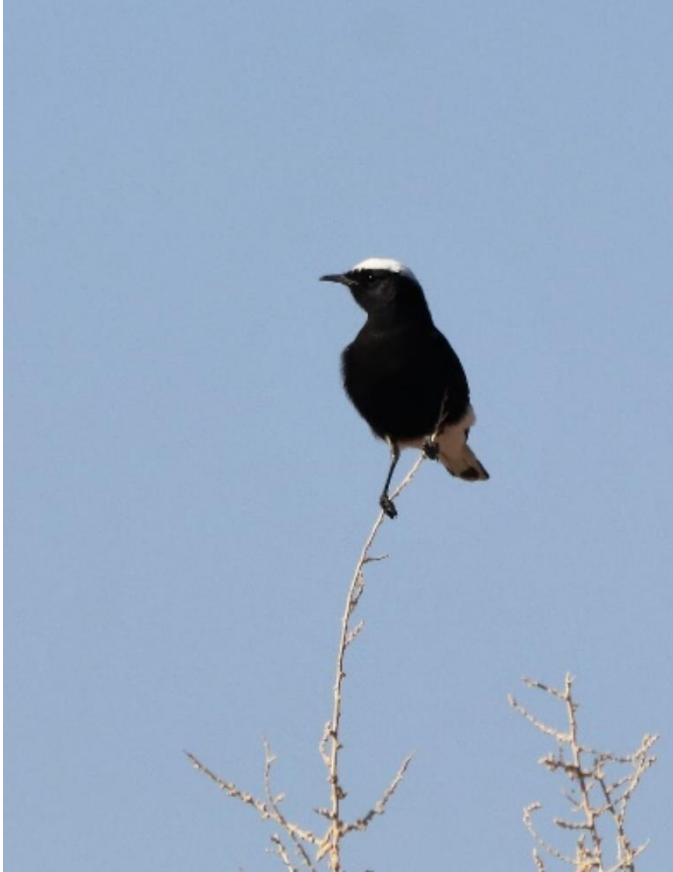
After a slightly breezy, but welcome hot drink on a terrace overlooking the gorge we had one more scan for Rock Buntings, picking up more Barbary Ground-squirrels in the process. Along the gorge sides some 'proper' Rock Doves stood out with their neat white rumps, their pale-grey plumage bright in the sunlight. Less easy to determine were the handful of grey-brown hirundines that whipped through, perhaps the local sub-species of Crag Martin, perhaps the elusive Rock Martin.

We turned back for lunch, as a light scatter of rain fell, before a second trip to the stony desert of Tagdilt Track, starting at some temporary pools, with no water to be seen. After a slow start we found a pair of Desert Wheatears, quickly followed by a pair of Trumpeter Finch investigating a small gully, before we enjoyed good views of several Temminck's Larks as they shuffled over the stony ground.

Continuing to the area surrounding a rubbish dump, we found a couple of Fat Sand-rats busy provisioning their burrows with vegetation, before a bird hopping around various piles of partially-sorted waste caught our attention: a Red-rumped Wheatear. We found two pairs of these large and rusty-rumped wheatears close together, with one of the females carrying feathers to line an unseen nest in a hollow.



Top to bottom: Booted Eagle (RSC); Desert Orange-tip (RSC); Barbary Ground-squirrel.



Top to bottom: White-crowned Wheatear; *Teucrium malenconianum*; Temminck's Lark (RSC); Red-rumped Wheatear (RSC).

Day Eight: 18th March. Imiter area, Erfoud area, transfer to Merzouga.

Today was a travel day to bring us to the village of Merzouga where the stony desert meets the windswept sand dunes of Erg Chebbi. We stopped at a quarry near the village of Imiter to check the rockface for Pharaoh Eagle Owl. Whilst we weren't in luck with any owls, we did spot a Long-legged Buzzard watching us diligently from its dishevelled nest. A Black Wheatear sang above us, with Trumpeter Finches calling, similarly out of reach. As we waited in an open area surrounded by rock walls, a Maghreb Wheatear hopped onto a nearby rock and began to gently warble to himself, before a female flew in nearby, and the two embarked on an extended and energetic chase.

Further along on our journey we stopped near to Erfoud to check an area of scrub. Both Bar-tailed Lark and Desert Lark were seen scuttling over the stony ground, along with a handsome male Redstart and a Northern Wheatear. We passed patches of the impressive cushion-like shrub *Anabasis arctioides*, with the curled leaves of *Drimea noctiflora* emerging from a sandy seam, and a single spike of *Cistanche violaceae*, the purple-flowered relative of the desert hyacinth seen earlier in our trip.

As dusk approached we finally reached Merzouga and the sand dunes that had lifted the horizon for some time. After dinner amid the dunes, we retreated to a hotel close to the village's oasis.

Day Nine: 19th March. Merzouga area.

We set off today in four-wheel drive vehicles on the look-out for larks, wheatears and whatever else we could find amongst the sand dunes and stony desert, punctuated by acacia, tamarisk and the straggly Apple of Sodom *Calotropis procera*.

We found Hoopoe Lark, Bar-tailed Lark and Desert Lark before large stones on the ground transformed before our eyes into a group of Spotted Sandgrouse with Crowned Sandgrouse also found nearby. As the wind picked up, the swirling sand was mesmerising. We stopped in an area of low dunes and scrub, with a Fennec Fox retreating quickly out of sight. The whipped up sand made our search among the dunes tricky, but before long an African Desert Warbler was seen sitting low in the vegetation, giving us plenty of time to admire its desert-ready look through the haze.

Desert Wheatear, Northern Wheatear and Short-toed Lark were added to the tally, along with several Brown-necked Ravens flying powerfully by and a Marsh Harrier sheltering in the shadow of a bush, looking decidedly unhappy about the strength of the wind.

With the help of a local woman we visited a patch of stony ground where two Egyptian Nightjars were roosting, their excellent camouflage disrupted only by the wind ruffling their feathers. After several fleeting glimpses earlier in the day, our trip ended with good views of a Desert Sparrow amongst the branches of a tree before it flew onto a nearby building.

Day Ten: 20th March. Merzouga area.

Within the tamarisk at the front of the hotel, an olivaceous warbler and a Western Orphean Warbler busied themselves as we set out for a short wander to the local oasis, with broad beans, onions, carrots, alfalfa and barley growing under the shade of almond and date palms. Laughing Doves and Collared Doves competed from the trees, and there were Hoopoes aplenty calling and strutting along the paths as we wandered. Subalpine Warblers gently ticked from the cover of bushes and a single

Isabelline Wheatear was found alongside several Northern Wheatears dotted around the oasis, bumping our wheatear tally up to seven.

Returning to our hotel, where a Black Wheatear and Redstart had a brief skirmish before returning to their respective corners, whilst a House Bunting sang nearby. After lunch, we visited some local Gnawa musicians. Gnawa are an ethnic group whose origins are in the west African Ghana Empire (now Senegal, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Mauritania and Mali), and whose ancestors were brought to Morocco as slaves. Their music, which combines heavy *qraqab* castanets, a *sinter* lute and large *tbel* drums with chanting and dance, is now rightly celebrated.

We next visited a dry lake. With the sun heating up it was fairly quiet, with a single Willow Warbler and Subalpine Warbler hopping among the tamarisk, and the calls of Brown-necked Raven carrying through the air. After trying one more site (without luck) for Pharaoh Eagle Owl, we returned to the hotel for another delicious meal, before it was time to pack again for our longest journey of the trip.

Day Eleven: 21st March. Anti-Atlas, Mezguita, transfer to Ouarzazate.

A check of the hotel garden before breakfast brought the 'usual' Redstart, olivaceous warbler and Western Subalpine Warbler. We were soon packed and on the road, with Black Kites and Brown-necked Ravens flying by as we made our way into the Anti-Atlas: an ancient mountain range that started to form 300 million years ago, and once rivalled the Himalayas in height. Today, they are much eroded, the highest peaks reaching between 2,500m and 2,700m.

Stopping for lunch in the small village of Mezguita gave us the opportunity to explore the old kasbah, built in the 16th Century in what was an important location on trading routes that passed through the Draa Valley here. There was a final stop at a viewpoint over the fascinating Anti-Atlas landscape, before we descended back in to Ouarzazate.

Day Twelve: 22nd March. High Atlas, Tizi n'Tichka, transfer to Oukaïmeden.

The location of our hotel alongside water gave a good opportunity for a pre-breakfast wander with two species of bee-eaters passing over and a Green Sandpiper among the sightings, before the ever-present House Buntings joined us for breakfast.

Today we were travelling into the High Atlas, Morocco's highest mountain range and the final stage of our trip. With the change of habitat came the chance for adding some new, and often familiar birds, kicked off with Goldfinch flying overhead as we stopped for coffee. As we climbed higher both Chough and Alpine Chough swirled around the slopes, and an elusive pair of Rock Buntings were spotted when we stopped for a leg stretch.

Passing over the Col du Tichka at 2,260m we wound our way towards Oukaïmeden for our final night in Morocco. Reaching our hotel we enjoyed a mint tea with a Crossbill calling from high above in the trees, before taking a walk through the nearby woodland, where we found Firecrest, Short-toed Treecreeper, Robin and Wren in song, along with Chaffinch and Cirl Bunting. In open sunny glades patches of flowers included the violet flowers of *Viola subatlantica* and the endemic narcissus *Narcissus jeanmonodii*.

Day Thirteen: 23rd March. Oukaïmeden, transfer to Marrakech for evening flight back to UK.

We took the short drive this morning to the mountain village and ski resort at Oukaïmeden, greeted by large groups of chattering choughs on our arrival. Accompanied only by goats and sheep, we wandered up towards the viewpoint at 2,743m, with views over towards Toubbkal, which at 4,167m is the highest peak in North Africa.

Around the viewpoint a Moussier's Redstart, Black Redstart and Redstart hopped among the rocks, with a Mistle Thrush briefly rattling from the top of a pylon. Small patches of the purple-flushed bulb *Romulea bulbocodium* were beginning to emerge in the grassland with banks of snow still retreating as we climbed.

On the slopes above us a Northern Wheatear briefly raised our hopes, before we spotted a trio of Atlas Horned Larks, larger and with a brighter yellow head pattern compared to the Teminck's Larks seen in the desert. Finally, we checked the area around the ski-lifts, a known haunt of Crimson-winged Finches, but despite some initial excitement, occupied today only by Rock Sparrows.

There was time this afternoon to revisit the woods near the hotel or just explore the grounds, where there were plenty of birds, butterflies and plants to be found, and peaceful corners to relax with a book. A patch of scrub outside our rooms had attracted Nightingale, Cetti's Warbler and Reed Warbler, with Black-eyed Blue, Southern Brown Argus, Large Tortoiseshell and the spectacular Spanish Festoon joining the butterfly list.

As we gathered for our last checklist in the sun on the terrace, a pair of Bonelli's Eagles drifted overhead, before it was time to begin our journey to Marrakech, spotting Crag Martins as we drove, before our flights back to the UK.

Thank you to all the travellers for joining us in experiencing some of the wonderful variety of Morocco.

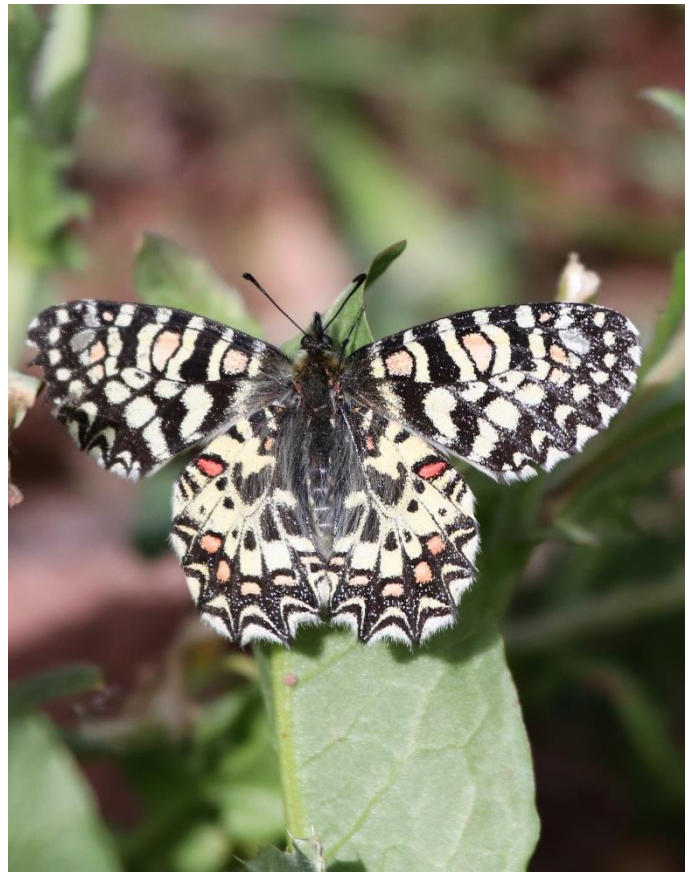
Laurie Jackson and Mike Russell, Wildlife Travel. April 2023.



Top to bottom: Oukaïmeden; Maghreb Wheatear; *Cistanche violacea*.



Top to bottom: Spotted Sandgrouse; Hoopoe Lark (RSC); Desert Sparrow (RSC).



Top to bottom: House Bunting (RSC); Atlas Horned Lark (RSC); *Romulea bulbocodium*; Spanish Festoon.

SOUTHERN MOROCCO 2023: some highlights

D: dead, E: endemic, H: heard only, I: introduced, P: planted

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BIRDS															
	This checklist follows the taxonomy published in the HBW and BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World , as updated by <i>www.birdsoftheworld.org</i> English names follow those used in the Collins Bird Guide (3 rd edition).														
Family Struthionidae (Ostriches)															
	Red-necked Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus camelus</i>			◆								◆		
Family Anatidae (Ducks, Geese & Waterfowl)															
	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>				◆	◆								
	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>			◆										
	Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>			◆										
	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhncchos</i>						◆						◆	
	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>				◆									
Family Phasianidae (Pheasants, Grouse and allies)															
	Barbary Partridge	<i>Alectoris Barbara</i>				◆	◆	◆							
	Double-spurred Francolin	<i>Pternistis bicalcaratus</i>			◆										
Family Phoenicopteridae (Flamingoes)															
	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>				◆									
Family Podicipedidae (Grebes)															
	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>				◆									
	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>						◆							
Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)															
	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆						◆	◆
	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
	Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>				◆	◆					◆	◆	◆	
Family Pteroclididae (Sandgrouse)															
	Spotted Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles senegallus</i>									◆				
	Crowned Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles coronatus</i>									◆				
Family Caprimulgidae (Nightjars and allies)															
	Red-necked Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i>		H	H	H									
	European Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>		H											
	Egyptian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus aegyptius</i>									◆				
Family Apodidae (Swifts)															
	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			◆	◆				◆				◆	
	Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆						◆	◆
	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆		◆					

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	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Family Rallidae (Rails, Gallinules and Coots)															
	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>					◆								
	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>				◆									◆
Family Burhinidae (Thick-knees)															
	Stone Curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>			◆										
Family Recurvirostridae (Stilts and Avocets)															
	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		◆	◆	◆									
Family Haematopidae (Oystercatchers)															
	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>			◆										
Family Charadriidae (Plovers and Lapwings)															
	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>		◆											
	Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>				◆									
	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>		◆		◆									
	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>			◆										
Family Scolopacidae (Sandpipers and allies)															
	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>			◆										
	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>				◆									
	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>			◆										
	Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>			◆										
	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>				◆									
	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>				◆									
	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		◆	◆		◆								
	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		◆		◆								◆	
	Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>			◆	◆									
	Redshank	<i>Tringa tetanus</i>			◆	◆									
Family Glareolidae (Pratincoles and Coursers)															
	Cream-coloured Courser	<i>Cursorius cursor</i>									◆				
Family Laridae (Gulls, Terns and Skimmers)															
	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			◆										
	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyiaetus melanocephalus</i>			◆										
	Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyiaetus audouinii</i>		◆											
	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>		◆	◆	◆									
	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>		◆	◆	◆									
	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>			◆										
	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>		◆	◆	◆									
Family Ciconiidae (Storks)															
	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>			◆		◆	◆	◆	◆			◆	◆	◆
Family Sulidae (Boobies and Gannets)															
	Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>		◆											
Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants and Shags)															
	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		◆	◆										

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	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Moroccan Cormorant	<i>Ph. c. maroccanus</i>				◆		◆							
Family Ardeidae (Heron, Egrets and Bitterns)															
	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		◆		◆	◆	◆						◆	
	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆							
	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>		◆	◆		◆	◆		◆			◆	◆	◆
	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola alioides</i>					◆								
Family Threskiornithidae (Ibises and Spoonbills)															
	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>				◆									
	Northern Bald Ibis	<i>Geronticus eremita</i>		◆		◆									
	Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>				◆									
Family Pandionidae (Ospreys)															
	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>				◆		◆							
Family Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles and Kites)															
	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>					◆								
	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>				◆	◆			◆			◆		
	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>			◆		◆								◆
	Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆			◆	◆	◆			
	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		◆		◆									
	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>					◆			◆		◆	◆	◆	
	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>					◆								
	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus cirtensis</i>								◆					
Family Strigidae (Owls)															
	Pharaoh Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo ascalaphus</i>						H							
	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>			◆	◆		H							
	Maghreb Tawny Owl	<i>Strix mauritanica</i>													H
Family Upupidae (Hoopoes)															
	Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>			◆		◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Meropidae (Bee-eaters)															
	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>			◆					◆			◆	◆	
	Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	<i>Merops persicus</i>						◆						◆	
Family Coraciidae (Rollers)															
	Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>								◆					
Family Picidae (Woodpeckers)															
	Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>			◆										
	Great Sp. Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>													H
	Levaillant's Woodpecker	<i>Picus vaillantii</i>													◆
Family Falconidae (Falcons and Caracaras)															
	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
	Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus erlangeri</i>					◆						◆		
	Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			◆										
Family Malaconotidae (Bushshrikes and allies)															

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	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegalus</i>			H	◆	H								
Family Laniidae (Shrikes)															
	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor algeriensis</i>			◆		◆	◆		◆	◆			◆	
	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
Family Corvidae (Crows, Jays and Magpies)															
	Maghreb Magpie	<i>Pica mauritanica</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆								
	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>												◆	◆
	Alpine Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>												◆	◆
	Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>													◆
	Brown-necked Raven	<i>Corvus ruficollis</i>									◆	◆	◆		
Family Paridae (Tits)															
	African Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes teneriffae</i>							◆					◆	◆
	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		◆	◆	◆								◆	◆
	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>												◆	◆
Family Certhiidae (Treecreepers)															
	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>												◆	
Family Alaudidae (Larks)															
	Hoopoe Lark	<i>Alaemon alaudipes</i>						◆	◆	◆	◆				
	Bar-tailed Lark	<i>Ammomanes cinctura</i>								◆	◆				
	Desert Lark	<i>Ammomanes deserti</i>								◆					
	Atlas Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila (alpestris) atlas</i>													◆
	Temminck's Lark	<i>Eremophila bilopha</i>						◆	◆						
	Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>									◆				
	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae ruficolor</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆					◆	
	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata riggenbachi</i>						◆	◆	◆		◆			
Family Cisticolidae (Cisticolas and allies)															
	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>			◆	◆	◆								
Family Acrocephalidae (Reed Warblers and allies)															
	Saharan Olivaceous Warbler/Isabelline (Western Olivaceous Warbler)	<i>Iduna pallida reiseri/ Iduna opaca</i>										◆	◆	◆	
	African Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus ambiguus</i>													◆
Family Hirundinidae (Swallows)															
	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>						◆							
	Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>													◆
	Rock Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>							◆						
	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>					◆	◆		◆	◆			◆	
	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>			◆			◆	◆	◆			◆	◆	

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	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Family Pycnonotidae (Bulbuls)															
	Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			◆		◆	◆	◆
Family Phylloscopidae (Leaf Warblers)															
	Western Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>				◆									
	Wood Warbler				◆										
	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>										◆			
	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>				◆			◆	◆		◆			
Family Scotoceridae (Bush Warblers and allies)															
	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>					◆								◆
Family Sylviidae (Sylviid Warblers and allies)															
	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		◆					◆				◆	◆	◆
	Western Orphean Warbler	<i>Curruca hortensis</i>									◆	◆			
	African Desert Warbler	<i>Curruca deserti</i>									◆				
	Tristram's Warbler	<i>Curruca deserticola</i>							◆		◆				
	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆		
	Western Subalpine Warbler	<i>Curruca iberiae</i>		◆	◆	◆		◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
	Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>						◆				◆			
Family Leiотrichidae (Laughingthrushes and allies)															
	Fulvous Babbler	<i>Turdoides fulva</i>									◆				
Family Regulidae (Kinglets)															
	Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>												◆	◆
Family Troglodytidae (Wrens)															
	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>												◆	◆
Family Sturnidae (Starlings)															
	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			◆	◆	
Family Turdidae (Thrushes and allies)															
	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus deichleri</i>													◆
	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula mauritanicus</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Family Muscicapidae (Old World Flycatchers)															
	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>												◆	◆
	Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>				H	◆								◆
	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			◆					◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
	Moussier's Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus moussieri</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆								◆
	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>													◆
	Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>								◆					
	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>				◆	◆		◆						
	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>				◆									
	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			◆				◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
	Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>										◆			
	Desert Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe deserti</i>					◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		
	Western Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>			◆			◆							

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	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Red-rumped Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe moesta</i>							◆						
	Black Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>		◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
	White-crowned Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucopyga</i>					◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	
	Maghreb Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe (lugens) halophila</i>								◆					
Family Passeridae (Old World Sparrows)															
	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>				◆	◆								
	Desert Sparrow	<i>Passer simplex</i>									◆				
	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>												◆	
Family Motacillidae (Wagtails and Pipits)															
	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>							◆					◆	◆
	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	
	Moroccan Wagtail	<i>Motacilla (alba) subpersonata</i>		◆											
	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>			◆										
	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>				H									
Family Fringillidae (Finches and allies)															
	North African Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla spodiogenys</i>		H	◆	◆	◆							◆	◆
	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>				◆									
	Trumpeter Finch	<i>Bucanetes githagineus</i>					◆		◆	◆			◆		
	Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>			◆	◆	◆								◆
	Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆								
	Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra poliogyna</i>												◆	
	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>												◆	
	Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆		◆	◆
Family Emberizidae (Buntings)															
	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>							◆					◆	◆
	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>		H	◆	◆	◆							◆	◆
	House Bunting	<i>Emberiza sahari</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MAMMALS															
	Dorcas Gazelle	<i>Gazella dorcas</i>			◆										
	Addax	<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>			◆										
	Scimitar-horned Oryx	<i>Oryx dammah</i>			◆										
	Barbary Ground Squirrel	<i>Atalantoxerus getulus</i>		◆			◆		◆				◆		◆
	Fat Sand Rat	<i>Psammomys obesus</i>						◆	◆						
	Fennec Fox	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>									◆				
	Common Bent-wing Bat	<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>		◆											
	European Free-tailed Bat	<i>Tadarida teniotis</i>							◆						

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	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS															
	This checklist follows the taxonomy published in Amphibians and Reptile of Morocco , as updated at www.moroccoherps.com														
	African Green Toad	<i>Bufo boulengeri</i>				◆									
	Berber Toad	<i>Sclerophrys mauretania</i>		◆		◆									
	N. African Water Frog	<i>Pelophylax saharica</i>		◆	◆							◆			
	Moorish Terrapin	<i>Mauremys leprosa</i>			◆		◆								
	Moorish Gecko	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>		◆		◆									
	Margarita's Fringe-toed Lizard	<i>Acanthodactylus margaritae</i>		◆	◆										
	Spiny-footed Lizard	<i>Acanthodactylus erythrurus</i>						◆							
	Bibron's Agama	<i>Agama bibronii</i>		◆			◆						◆		
	Moroccan Spiny-tailed Lizard	<i>Uromastix nigriventris</i>						◆							
	Moroccan Rock Lizard	<i>Scekarcis perspicillata</i>												◆	◆

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
LEPIDOPTERA: butterflies															
Family Hesperiiidae (Skippers)															
	Large Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus alveus</i>													◆
	Desert Grizzled Skipper	<i>Spialia doris</i>					◆								
	False Mallow Skipper	<i>Carcharodus tripolinus</i>		◆											
Family Papilionidae (Swallowtails)															
	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>				◆									
	Southern Scarce Swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides feisthamelii</i>						◆						◆	
	Spanish Festoon	<i>Zerynthia rumina africana</i>													◆
Family Pieridae (Whites)															
	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>							◆					◆	
	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		◆			◆							◆	
	Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>						◆				◆	◆		
	Scarce Green-striped White	<i>Euchloe falloui</i>		◆	◆	◆									
	Greenish Black-tip	<i>Euchloe charlonia</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆						◆	◆	
	Moroccan Orange-tip	<i>Anthocharis belia</i>		◆			◆								◆
	Desert Orange-tip	<i>Colitis evagore</i>					◆								
	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>			◆	◆	◆							◆	◆
	Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>		◆			◆								◆
Family Pieridae (Blues, Coppers and Hairstreaks)															
	Moroccan Hairstreak	<i>Tomares mauretanicus</i>		◆	◆										

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	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆								
	Long-tailed Blue	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>				◆									
	Lang's Short-tailed Blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>			◆	◆									
	African Grass Blue	<i>Zizeeria knysna</i>			◆										
	Black-eyed Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche melanops</i>													◆
	False Baton Blue	<i>Pseudophilotes abencerragus</i>		◆	◆	◆									
	Southern Brown Argus	<i>Aricia cramera</i>													◆
Family Nymphalidae (Admirals and Fritillaries)															
	Large Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>													◆
	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		◆	◆	◆									
	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria aegeria</i>					◆							◆	◆
	Large Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata maera</i>													◆
LEPIDOPTERA: moths															
	Lesser Wax Moth	<i>Achroia grisella</i>				◆									
	Striped Hawk-moth	<i>Hyles livornica</i>								◆					
	Crimson Speckled	<i>Utetheisa pulchella</i>		◆											
	Pale Shoulder	<i>Acontia lucida</i>		◆											
	Bordered Straw	<i>Heliothis peltigera</i>			◆										
	Pale Mottled Willow	<i>Caradrina clavipalpis</i>												◆	

	ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
OTHER INVERTEBRATES															
COLEOPTERA: beetles															
	a flower chafer	<i>Oxythyrea cf funesta</i>										◆			
HYMENOPTERA: ants, bees, sawflies, wasps															
	Beewolf	<i>Philanthus triangulum</i>				◆									
	Violet Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa violacea</i>				◆									
ODONATA: damselflies, dragonflies															
	Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>					◆								
	Copper Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx haemorrhoidalis</i>					◆								
	Vagrant Emperor	<i>Hemianax ephippiger</i>						◆				◆			
	Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>					◆								
ORTHOPTERA: crickets, grasshoppers															
	Cone-headed Grasshopper	<i>Acrida ungarica</i>			◆										
	a scorpion	<i>Buthus sp.</i>		◆											
	a scorpion	<i>Hottentotta sp.</i>								◆					

Selected Plant Species

For families and species, the list follows the (up to date as much as possible) Plant List (Kew) and INPI classification (although for orchids, popular names are sometimes also given).

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	NOTES	FIRST SEEN
CONIFERS			
Cupressaceae (cypress family)			
P	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Mediterranean Cypress in the Atlas Kasbah garden	12 th
	<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	Prickly Juniper with variegated leaves, Oukaïmeden	22 nd
	<i>Tetraclinis articulata</i>	Thuya of the Berbers the conifer growing in the High Atlas	22 nd
Ephedraceae (joint pine family)			
	<i>Ephedra fragilis</i>	Joint Pine slender, scrambling shrub seen in the lane near Atlas Kasbah	12 th
Pinaceae (pine family)			
P	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine on upper slopes of High Atlas	22 nd
	<i>Pinus pinaster</i> ssp. <i>escarena</i>	Maritime Pine on upper slopes of High Atlas	22 nd
	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Umbrella Pine in Agadir area	13 th
DICOTYLEDONS			
Aizoaceae (fig marigold family)			
	<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	Common Ice Plant with broad, red leaves, covered with glistening bladder cells	12 th
Amaranthaceae (amaranth family)			
	<i>Soda</i> (= <i>Salsola</i>) <i>oppositifolia</i>	Pink Saltbush succulent thorny shrub with hook-tipped leaves at Cap Rhir	12 th
	<i>Suaeda vera</i>	Shrubby Sea-blite fleshy shrub at Oued Tamri and Oued Souss	12 th
Anacardiaceae			
	<i>Pistacia atlantica</i>	Atlas Mastic evergreen shrub	22 nd
	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic evergreen shrub in the High Atlas	22 nd
Apiaceae			
P	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Coriander in oasis garden	20 th
E	<i>Deverra juncea</i>	Erfoud	18 th
	<i>Ferula communis</i>	Giant Fennel Souss-Massa	13 th
	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel in oasis garden at Et-Taous	20 th
E	<i>Sclerosciadium nodiflorum</i>	The small umbellifer growing in sandy soils	13 th
Apocyanaceae (dogbane family)			
	<i>Apteranthes europaea</i>	Fleshy succulent with maroon and cream flowers and long seed pods growing in semi-shade under shrubs	12 th
	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Apple of Sodom Milkweed the large, Saharan shrub	18 th
	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander widespread often in dry river beds	12 th

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	NOTES	FIRST SEEN
	<i>Periploca angustifolia</i>	African Wolfbane thorny shrub just beginning to flower (the 'octopus flowers')	12 th
Asteraceae (daisy family)			
	<i>Andryala pinnatifida</i>	The yellow daisy with 'furry balls' at Cap Rhir	12 th
	<i>Anvillea garcinii</i>	Yellow daisy with minty-lemon scented leaves at Cap Rhir	12 th
E	<i>Asteriscus (=Nauplius) imbricatus</i>	Bushy yellow daisy with fragrant leaves around Cap Rhir	12 th
	<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field Marigold one of the common 'yellow asters'	12 th
	<i>Calendula stellata</i>	Orange flowered plant in oasis garden at Et-Taous	20 th
E	<i>Carthamus fruticosus</i>	Spiky yellow flowered plant growing by Dades Gorge	17 th
	<i>Catananche arenaria</i>	Cream daisy with a maroon centre, first seen on the goat track	12 th
	<i>Centaurea gentilii</i> (= <i>aspera</i> ssp. <i>gentilii</i>)	Knapweed at Souss-Massa	13 th
	<i>Centaurea maroccana</i>	The star thistle at Souss-Massa	13 th
	<i>Chamaemelum fuscum</i>	A chamomile	13 th
	<i>Cladanthus arabicus</i>	Large yellow daisy with aromatic feathery leaves	12 th
	<i>Glebionis coronaria</i> (= <i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>)	Crown Daisy in Souss Massa	12 th
M	<i>Hertia maroccana</i>	Yellow flowered shrub, Dadès Gorge	17 th
	<i>Ismelia carinata</i>	The white daisy with yellow and maroon centre	13 th
E	<i>Kleinia anteuophorbium</i>	Succulent shrubby 'groundsel' at Cap Rhir	12 th
	<i>Launaea arborescens</i>	Chicken wire bush	12 th
	<i>Pallenis hierochuntica</i>		21 st
	<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>	Spiny Golden Star with spiny bracts	12 th
	<i>Senecio glaucus</i> ssp. <i>coronopifolius</i>	The fleshy-looking ragwort at Oued Massa	14 th
	<i>Volutaria crupinoides</i>	The purple and yellow 'knapweed'	15 th
	<i>Volutaria lippii</i>	The purple 'knapweed'	12 th
Boraginaceae (borage family)			
	<i>Cerinthe major</i> ssp. <i>major</i> (= <i>gymnandra</i>)	The honeywort growing in the garden at Aurocher	23 rd
	<i>Echium horridum</i>	The red bugloss	12 th
E	<i>Echium modestum</i>	Blue bugloss at Souss-Massa	13 th
	<i>Echium velutinum</i> ssp. <i>velutinum</i>		
	<i>Heliotropium crispum</i>	The white heliotrope seen at Cap Rhir	12 th
	<i>Mairetis microsperma</i>	The small borage with pale blue flowers at Cap Rhir	12 th
	<i>Nonea calycina</i>	The hairy plant growing in the garden at Aurocher	23 rd

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	NOTES	FIRST SEEN
	<i>Pardoglossum cheirifolium</i> <i>ssp. heterocarpum</i>	The hound's tongue growing in the garden at Aurocher	23 rd
Brassicaceae (cabbage family)			
	<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Rocket the white flowered brassica at Cap Rhir	12 th
	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse in Anti-Atlas	21 st
	<i>Diplotaxis siifolia</i>	Pale yellow crucifer, Oued Massa	14 th
	<i>Draba hispanica</i>	Small yellow flowered plant, Oukaïmeden	23 rd
	<i>Farsetia aegyptia</i>	Glaucous leaves and lilac flowers, Anti-Atlas	21 st
	<i>Foleyola billotii</i>	Spiny purple-flowered shrub widely seen in desert areas	16 th
	<i>Hormathophylla spinosa</i>		21 st
	<i>Marcus-kochia</i> (= <i>Malcolmia</i>) <i>littorea</i>	The large purple stock at Cap Rhir	12 th
	<i>Matthiola maroccana</i>	The purple stock with crinkly petals	18 th
	<i>Morettia canescens</i>	Sprawling white-flowered crucifer	21 st
	<i>Moricandia suffruticosa</i>		15 th
	<i>Psychine stylosa</i>	White flowers with dark veins on coast at Cap Rhir	12 th
	<i>Sisymbrium erysimoides</i>	Yellow crucifer	18 th
	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	Yellow crucifer	20 th
	<i>Zilla spinosa</i>	A spiny purple bush widely seen in second week on arid ground	18 th
Caryophyllaceae (pink family)			
	<i>Arenaria pungens</i>	The white flowered cushions in the High Atlas	22 nd
	<i>Paronychia argentea</i>	Algerian Tea with papery white bracts	12 th
	<i>Polycarpha nivea</i>	Grey-green shrub at Cap Rhir and Oued Tamri	12 th
	<i>Silene rubella</i>	The small pink campion in the palmery	20 th
	<i>Spergularia fimbriata</i>	The purple-flowered sea-spurrey at Oued Massa	14 th
Cistaceae (rock rose family)			
	<i>Helianthemum canariense</i>		12 th
	<i>Helianthemum confertum</i>	Souss-Massa	13 th
	<i>Helianthemum lippii</i>	Cap Rhir	12 th
Convolvulaceae (bindweed family)			
	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	20 th
	<i>Convolvulus cantabrica</i>	Cantabrian Bindweed	22 nd
	<i>Convolvulus trabutianus</i>	Blue Rock Bindweed thorny bush with white flowers	21 st
	<i>Cuscuta</i> sp.	Dodder the white-flowered parasitic plant seen at Cap Rhir	12 th
Cynomoriaceae (desert thumb family)			
	<i>Cynomorium coccineum</i>	Desert Thumb the parasitic plant emerging from the sand at Oued Souss	13 th
Euphorbiaceae (spurge family)			
	<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	Dwarf Spurge	22 nd

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	NOTES	FIRST SEEN
	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge	21 st
	<i>Euphorbia officinarum</i>	Succulent with the cactus-like growth form at Cap Rhir	12 th
	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge on the beach at Oued Tamri	12 th
	<i>Euphorbia regis-jubae</i>	Succulent with the lime-green tree-like growth form	12 th
	<i>Euphorbia squamigera</i>	The spurge in the High Atlas	22 nd
Fabaceae (pea family)			
I	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Golden Wattle Australian species planted at Souss-Massa National Park	
	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob	12 th
E	<i>Hesperolaburnum platycarpum</i>	The yellow-flowered broom in the Anti-Atlas	20 th
	<i>Lotus arenarius</i>		12 th
	<i>Lotus creticus</i>	Southern Bird's-foot Trefoil with glaucous leaves at Cap Rhir	12 th
	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Toothed Medick	22 nd
	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Alfalfa widely cultivated	20 th
	<i>Melilotus sulcatus</i>	Furrowed Melilot	22 nd
	<i>Ononis natrix</i>	The bushy restharrow with smelly, sticky leaves and yellow flowers	12 th
	<i>Retama monosperma</i>	White Broom Souss-Massa	13 th
E	<i>Vachellia</i> (=Acacia) <i>gummifera</i>	Umbrella Thorn Acacia	14 th
	<i>Vachellia</i> (=Acacia) <i>tortilis</i>	Umbrella Thorn Acacia	
	<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>	Purple vetch in the High Atlas	22 nd
Fagaceae (beech family)			
	<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	Kermes Oak High Atlas	22 nd
	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak High Atlas	22 nd
Frankeniaceae (sea heath family)			
	<i>Frankenia corymbosa</i>	Sea Heath purple flowers	12 th
E	<i>Frankenia laevis</i> ssp <i>velutina</i>	Sea Heath pink flowers at Cap Rhir	12 th
Geraniaceae (geranium family)			
	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	15 th
	<i>Erodium hesperium</i>	The stork's-bill at Souss-Massa	13 th
	<i>Erodium neuradifolium</i>		14 th
Lamiaceae (mint family)			
	<i>Ajuga chamaeptys</i>	Yellow Bugle along the goat track	12 th
	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit Dead-nettle High Atlas	22 nd
	<i>Lavandula dentata</i>	Velvety grey leaves with toothed edges	12 th
E	<i>Lavandula maroccana</i>	Pinnate leaves	12 th
	<i>Lavandula multifida</i>	Pinnate leaves, medium-large flowers	12 th

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	NOTES	FIRST SEEN
	<i>Salvia aegyptiaca</i>	The small sage along the goat track	12 th
E	<i>Teucrium malenconianum</i>	The germander growing on the Dadès Gorge	17 th
E	<i>Thymus broussonetii</i> ssp. <i>hannonis</i>	Cap Rhir the small thyme	12 th
Myrtaceae (myrtle family)			
P	<i>Eucalyptus</i> cf. <i>globulus</i>	Planted in Souss-Massa National Park	13 th
Oleaceae (olive family)			
	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive Atlas Kasbah garden	12 th
Orobanchaceae (broomrape family)			
	<i>Cistanche phelypaea</i>	Desert Hyacinth the large yellow-flowered stems emerging from the sand	12 th
	<i>Cistanche violacea</i>	the violet-flowered stems emerging from the sand at the Erfoud stop	18 th
Papaveraceae (poppy family)			
	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory	22 nd
	<i>Glaucium</i> (=Papaver) <i>corniculatum</i>	Red-horned Poppy	20 th
	<i>Papaver dubium</i>	Long-headed Poppy	22 nd
	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy	20 th
Plantaginaceae (plantain family)			
	<i>Linaria bipartita</i>	The purple toadflax first seen on the goat track	12 th
E	<i>Linaria maroccana</i>	Moroccan Toadflax purple flowers in hotel garden, Oukaïmeden	22 nd
	<i>Misopates calycinum</i>	Pale Weasel's Snout Cap Rhir	12 th
Plumbaginaceae (leadwort family)			
E	<i>Limonium mucronatum</i>	The sea lavender with pink flowers at Cap Rhir	12 th
	<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	The sea lavender with blue and white flowers at Cap Rhir	12 th
Polygonaceae (knotweed family)			
	<i>Rumex bipinnatus</i>	Fleshy-leaved dock	13 th
	<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>	Bladder Dock the dock with inflated pink calyx at Cap Rhir	12 th
Primulaceae (primrose family)			
	<i>Anagallis monelli</i> ssp. <i>monellin</i>	Blue Pimpernel	12 th
Rhamnaceae (buckthorn family)			
	<i>Ziziphus lotus</i>	Jujube very spiny hedge bush	12 th
Rosaceae (rose family)			
	<i>Prunus amygdalus</i> (=dulcis)	Almond flowering in the High Atlas	22 nd
	<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	Mahaleb Cherry	22 nd
Sapotaceae (sapota family)			

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	NOTES	FIRST SEEN
	<i>Sideroxylon</i> (=Argania) <i>spinosa</i>	Argan	12 th
Solanaceae (nightshade family)			
	<i>Lycium intricatum</i>	Small, purple tubular flowers at Cap Rhir	12 th
I	<i>Nicotiana glaucum</i>	South American invasive with yellow flowers	12 th
	<i>Withania adpressa</i>	Near the hotel in Tarmigt	21 st
	<i>Withania frutescens</i>	Winter Cherry the shrub with yellow bell flowers	12 th
	<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Ashwagandha the shrub in Aoulouz Gorge	15 th
Tamaricaceae (tamarisk family)			
	<i>Tamarix africana</i>	African Tamarisk	13 th
	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Athel Tamarisk	20 th
	<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	French Tamarisk	12 th
Urticaceae (nettle family)			
	<i>Urtica pilulifera</i>	Roman Nettle	22 nd
Violaceae (violet family)			
	<i>Viola subatlantica</i>	The violet near hotel, Oukaïmeden	22 nd
Zygophyllaceae (caltrop family)			
	<i>Zygophyllum creticum</i> (=Fagonia cretica)	Virgin's Mantle the creeping violet flower that closes in the sun	12 th
	<i>Zygophyllum gaetulum</i> (=Tetraena gaetula)	White-flowered succulent in the stony desert	21 st
	<i>Zygophyllum glutinosum</i> (=Fagonia glutinosa)	Near the hotel in Tarmigt	21 st
MONOCOTYLEDONS			
Amaryllidaceae (amaryllis family)			
E	<i>Narcissus jacquemoudii</i>	Narcissus on slopes at ski resort, Oukaïmeden	
E	<i>Narcissus jeanmonodii</i>	Narcissus near hotel, Oukaïmeden	
Aracaceae (palm family)			
	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	Dwarf Fan Palm seen in the High Atlas	20 th
	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date Palm	12 th
Asparagaceae (asparagus family)			
	<i>Agave americana</i>	Century Plant cactus-like plant in Merzouga	21 st
	<i>Albuca amoena</i> (=Ornithogalum amoenum)	The star-of-Bethlehem growing in the desert	19 th
	<i>Dipcadi serotinum</i>	Brown Bluebell seen at Souss-Massa	13 th
	<i>Drimia maritima</i>	Sea Squill (not flowering)	12 th
	<i>Drimia noctiflora</i>	The spiral leaves in Erfoud	18 th
	<i>Scilla peruviana</i>	Portuguese Squill purple-flowered bulb in Oued Massa	14 th
Asphodelaceae (asphodel family)			
	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Hollow-stemmed Asphodel a fine-leaved asphodel	12 th

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	NOTES	FIRST SEEN
	<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i>	Branched Asphodel a broad-leaved asphodel	22 nd
	<i>Asphodelus tenuifolius</i>	Onionweed a fine-leaved asphodel	15 th
Cyperaceae (sedge family)			
	<i>Cyperus capitatus</i>	The large sedge at Souss-Massa National Park	12 th
Iridaceae (iris family)			
	<i>Moraea sisyrinchium</i>	Barbary Nut the iris growing along the goat track	12 th
	<i>Romulea bulbocodium</i>	The bulb at Oukaïmeden	23 rd
Poaceae (grass family)			
	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed widespread	12 th
Potamogetonaceae (pondweed family)			
	<i>Potamogeton nodosus</i>	Long-leaved Pondweed in the river near Aoulouz Gorge	15 th