

Bibliographie ornithologique du Sahara Atlantique marocain - 2

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Disponible en ligne (Available online) : 18 Juin 2011

La majeure partie de la bibliographie ornithologique marocaine disponible fin 2001 a été référencée dans 'The Birds of Morocco' (Thévenot, Vernon & Bergier 2003. British Ornithologist Union Checklist Series 20).

Depuis, les nouveaux titres apparus ont été listés dans nos 'Éléments de bibliographie marocaine' :

– 1 (Bergier & Thévenot 2004 – *Go-South Bull.* 1 : 7-12),

– 2 (Thévenot & Bergier 2005 – *Go-South Bull.* 2 : 44-51),

– 3 (Thévenot & Bergier 2007 – *Go-South Bull.* 4 : 32-41),

– 4 (Thévenot & Bergier 2008 – *Go-South Bull.* 5 : 63-76),

– 5 (Thévenot & Bergier 2009 – *Go-South Bull.* 6 : 113-123),

– 6 (Thévenot & Bergier 2010 – *Go-South Bull.* 7 : 92-104), et

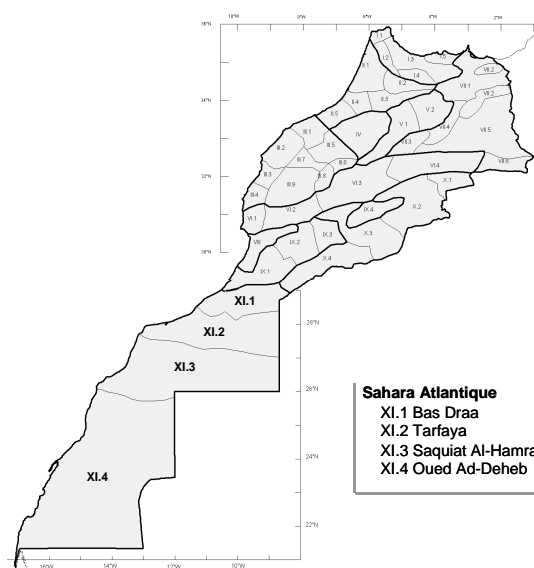
– 7 (Thévenot & Bergier 2011 – *Go-South Bull.* 8 : 44-52)

La synthèse de ces éléments est maintenue à jour à la rubrique 'Moroccan Bibliography' du site www.go-south.org mais cette 'Bibliographie ornithologique marocaine' renferme plus de 1700 titres, ce qui rend malaisée la recherche de sous-ensembles thématiques.

Nous avons donc présenté en 2009 une première 'Bibliographie ornithologique du Sahara Atlantique' (Bergier & Thévenot 2009 – *Go-South*

Bull. 6 : 92-100), qui intégrait des titres publiés sur ces régions jusqu'à fin 2008.

Nous présentons ici de nouveaux titres, ou des titres plus anciens qui nous avaient échappé.



Comme pour la première livraison, la zone considérée couvre les territoires situés entre la latitude de l'embouchure de l'Oued Noun au nord (c. 29°10'N) et la frontière mauritanienne au sud ; elle s'étend sur les régions du Bas-Draa, de Tarfaya, de la Saquiat Al-Hamra et de l'Oued Ad-Deheb telles que définies dans Thévenot *et al.* (2003).

1. Titres ornithologiques entièrement ou principalement consacrés à l'avifaune du Sahara Atlantique marocain

- Bergier, P. & Thévenot, M.** 2009. Bibliographie ornithologique du Sahara Atlantique marocain. *Go-South Bull.* 6 : 92-100. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>
- Bergier, P. ; Thévenot, M. & Qninba, A.** 2010. Liste des oiseaux du Sahara Atlantique marocain. Mise à jour février 2010 (rév. 1.0). *Go-South Bull.* 7 : 109-120. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>
- Bergier, P. ; Zadane, Y. & Qninba, A.** 2009. Cape Gull: a new breeding species in the Western Palearctic. *Birding World* 22: 253-256.
- Bergier, P. ; Qninba, A. ; El Agbani, M.A. & Dakki, M.** 2010. Notes naturalistes au Sahara Atlantique marocain - 2. *Go-South Bull.* 7 : 56-88. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>
- Charlton, T.D.** 2011. First record of Cricket Warblers in South Atlantic Morocco, September 2007. *Go-South Bull.* 8 : 38-40. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>
- Childress, B.** 2004. Remarkable Lesser Flamingo recovery. *Lanioturdus* 37: 3-4. [A Lesser Flamingo, ringed on 30 October 1962 at Lake Magadi in Kenya, was recovered on 28 September 1997 near Laayoune]
- Jönsson, O.** 2011. Great Black-backed Gulls breeding at Knifiss lagoon, Morocco and the status of Cape Gull in the Western Palearctic. *Birding World* 24: 68-76.
- Qninba, A. ; El Agbani, M.A. ; Benhoussa, A. ; Rguibi Idrissi, H. & Thévenot, M.** 2005. Diagnostic Ornithologique. Khnifiss. Programme GEF des Aires Protégées du Maroc. Rapport Final. Haut Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts et à la Lutte contre la Désertification.
- Qninba, A. ; El Idrissi Essougrati, A. ; Bensouiba, H. ; Irizi, M. & Bergier, P.** 2009. Nidification de l'Aigrette garzette *Egretta garzetta* dans la retenue de barrage d'Al Massira-Layoune en 2009. *Go-South Bull.* 6 : 104-106. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>
- Qninba, A. ; Radi, M. ; Amezian, M. ; Ibn Tattou, M. ; Khayya, M.L. ; Samlali, M.L. ; Khalil, M.L & Hammia, A.** 2011. Nidifications automnales d'oiseaux sahariens dans la région d'Oued Ad-Dahab – Lagouira (Maroc méridional). *Go-South Bull.* 8 : 21-34. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>
- Radi, M. ; Bergier, P. ; Abdelaziz El Idrissi, A. ; Qninba, A. ; Zadane, Y. & Dakki, M.** 2009. Hivernage de la Bernache cravant *Branta bernicla* à Khnifiss. *Go-South Bull.* 6 : 72-75. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>
- Stam, D. & Voous, K.H.** 1963. African record of Aquatic Warbler. *Ardea* 51: 74. [*Acrocephalus paludicola* et autres espèces en mer par 22°37'N-17°03'W]
- Zadane, Y. ; Qninba, A. ; Ibn Tattou, M. & Bergier, P.** 2009. La daya de Ténouchad, un site de reproduction des Anatidés dans le Parc National de Khnifiss. *Go-South Bull.* 6 : 107-112. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>

2. Titres ornithologiques intégrant des informations sur l'avifaune du Sahara Atlantique marocain

- Bächler, E. ; Hahn, S. ; Schaub, M. ; Arlettaz, R. ; Jenni, L. ; Fox, J.W. ; Afanasyev, V. & Liechti, F.** 2010. Year-Round Tracking of Small Trans-Saharan Migrants Using Light-Level Geolocators. *PLoS ONE* 5: e9566. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0009566 [This paper presents for the first time year round tracks of a near passerine trans-Saharan migrant, the European Hoopoe (*Upupa epops epops*). The authors used light-level geolocators to track Hoopoes breeding in the Valais, an inner-Alpine valley in Switzerland, to their wintering grounds and back. Two females followed a western flyway via the Strait of Gibraltar, passed through Morocco and Mauritania and wintered in the same region close to the border of Mauritania and Western Mali where they remained stationary during about half a year]
- Bergier, P. ; Franchimont, J. ; Thévenot, M. & CHM.** 2009. Les oiseaux rares au Maroc. Rapport de la Commission d'Homologation Marocaine numéro 14. *Go-South Bull.* 6 : 76-91.

- [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org> [*Branta bernicla* à Khnifiss, *Circus macrourus* au nord de Dakhla, *Aquila adalberti* près de Tantan, *Stercorarius longicaudus* à Tarfaya, *Larus atricilla* à Dakhla, *Larus delawarensis* à Khnifiss et au Chebeika, *Larus argentatus* à Tarfaya, *Ptyonoprogne fuligula* à El Argoub]
- Bergier, P. ; Franchimont, J. ; Thévenot, M. & CHM.** 2009. Rare birds in Morocco: report of the Moroccan Rare Birds Committee (2004-2006). *African Bird Club Bull.* 16: 23-36. [Synthèse des rapports de la CHM]
- Bergier, P. ; Franchimont, J. ; Thévenot, M. & CHM.** 2010. Les oiseaux rares au Maroc. Rapport de la Commission d'Homologation Marocaine numéro 15. *Go-South Bull.* 7 : 1-14. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org> [*Larus pipixcan* et *Casmerodius albus* à Layoune, *Eremalauda dunnii*, *Eremopterix nigriceps*, *Spiloptila clamans* et *Passer luteus* route d'Awserd, *Larus delawarensis* à l'Oued Chebeika, *Ardea monicae*, *Branta bernicla* et *Larus dominicanus* à Khnifiss, *Ardea monicae*, *Falco pelegrinoides* et *Larus marinus* à Dakhla]
- Bergier, P. ; Franchimont, J. ; Thévenot, M. & CHM.** 2011. Les oiseaux rares au Maroc. Rapport de la Commission d'Homologation Marocaine numéro 16. *Go-South Bull.* 8 : 1-20. [en ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org> [*Aythya marila* à Khnifiss, *Oceanodroma castro* dans la Baie de Dakhla, *Casmerodius albus* à l'Oued Ez Zehar, *Falco cherrug*, *Falco pelegrinoides* à l'Oued Ouma Fatma, à Goulime et à Gleb Jdiane, *Crecopsis egregia* à Dakhla, *Larus dominicanus* à Khnifiss, *Eremopterix nigriceps*, *Eremalauda dunnii* et *Spiloptila clamans* sur la route d'Awserd, *Ptyonoprogne fuligula* à Awserd, *Oenanthe isabellina* au Sud de Goulimine, *Ficedula parva* à Aouzeroualt, et *Corvus albus* à Chtoukan]
- Bergier, P. ; Franchimont, J. ; Thévenot, M. & CHM.** 2011. Rare birds in Morocco: report of the Moroccan Rare Birds Committee (2007-2009). *African Bird Club Bull.* 18 : 40-60. [Synthèse des rapports de la CHM]
- Bobek, M. ; Hampl, R. ; Peške, L. ; Pojer, F. ; Šimek, J. & Bureš, S.** 2008. African Odyssey project – satellite tracking of black storks *Ciconia nigra* breeding at a migratory divide. *Journal of Avian Biology* 39: 500-506. [In 1995-2001, a total of 18 black storks breeding in the Czech Republic were equipped with satellite and VHF transmitters. Of them, 11 birds were tracked during at least one migration season and three birds were tracked repeatedly. The birds migrated either across western or eastern Europe to spend the winter in tropical west or east Africa, respectively. The mean distance of autumn migration was 6,227 km. The eastern route was significantly longer than the western one (7,000 km and 5,667 km respectively). Important stopover sites were discovered in Africa and Israel. Wintering areas were found from Mauritania and Sierra Leone in the west to Ethiopia and Central African Republic in the east and south. One of the storks migrating by the eastern migration route surprisingly reached western Africa. Birds that arrived early in the wintering areas stayed longer than those arriving later. On the average, birds migrating via the western route spent 37 d on migration compared to 80 d for birds migrating via the eastern route. The mean migration speed in the autumn was 126 km/d and the fastest stork flew 488 km/d when crossing the Sahara. The repeatedly tracked storks showed high winter site fidelity]
- Bierman, W.H. & Voous, K.H.** 1950. Birds observed and collected during the whaling expeditions of the 'Willem Barendsz' in the Antarctic, 1946-1947 and 1947-1948. *Ardea* 37 (supp.): 1-123. [Passent au large des côtes du Sahara Atlantique marocain les 10-12 novembre 1946]
- Buchanan, G. ; Crockford, N. & Gretton, N.** 2010. The Slender-billed Curlew *Numenius tenuirostris* in Africa. *Bull. ABC* 17: 202-206.
- Catry, I. ; Dias, M.P. ; Catry, T. ; Afanasyev, V. ; Fox, J. ; Franco, A.M.A. & Sutherland, W.J.** 2011. Individual variation in migratory movements and winter behaviour of Iberian Lesser Kestrels *Falco naumanni* revealed by geolocators. *Ibis* 153: 154-164. [We used geolocators to describe the temporal and spatial patterns of Portuguese Lesser Kestrel migration and wintering behaviour. Data on the complete migration were obtained from four individuals and another three provided further information. Prior to southward migration, Lesser Kestrels showed two different behaviours: northward-orientated movements to Spain and movements in the proximity of the breeding area. Autumn migration took place mostly in late September; spring departures occurred mainly in the first half of February. Wintering grounds included Senegal, Mauritania and Mali, with individuals overlapping considerably in Senegal. Movements registered within the wintering grounds suggest itinerant behaviour in relation to local flushes of prey. During spring migration, birds crossed the Sahara Desert through Mauritania, Western Sahara and Morocco before passing over the Mediterranean to reach Portugal. Autumn migration lasted 4.8 ± 1.1 days, and spring migration lasted 4.1 ± 0.3 days. The mean daily flight range varied between approximately 300 and 850 km for an entire journey of around 2500 km]

- Chevallier, D. ; Handrich, Y. ; Georges, J.-Y. ; Baillon, F. ; Brossault, P. ; Aurouet, A. ; Le Maho, Y. & Massemin, S.** 2010. Influence of weather conditions on the flight of migrating Black storks. *Proc. Royal Soc. B: Biol. Sci.* 277: 2755-2764. [This study tested the potential influence of meteorological parameters (temperature, humidity, wind direction, thermal convection) on different migration characteristics (namely flight speed, altitude and direction and daily distance) in 16 black storks. The birds were tracked by satellite during their entire autumnal and spring migration, from 1998 to 2006. The data reveal that during their 27-day-long migration between Europe and Africa (mean distance of 4100 km), the periods of maximum flight activity corresponded to periods of maximum thermal energy, underlining the importance of atmospheric thermal convection in the migratory flight of the black stork. The distance travelled daily was on average shorter in Europe than in Africa, with values of 200 and 270 km d⁻¹, respectively. Differences in food availability, a crucial factor for black storks during their flight between Europe and Africa, may also contribute to the shift in daily flight speeds]
- Chevallier, D. ; Le Maho, Y. ; Brossault, P. ; Baillon, F. & Massemin, S.** 2011. The use of stopover sites by Black Storks (*Ciconia nigra*) migrating between West Europe and West Africa as revealed by satellite telemetry. *Journal of Ornithology* 152: 1-13. [Satellite tracking was used to identify migratory strategies and important stopovers in 16 Black Storks during their autumn and spring migrations between European breeding areas and West African wintering sites. Some birds migrate without using stopovers, whereas others need to stop at least once during their migration: 1-5 stopovers were observed per bird. Half of all stopovers were located in Spain, the others in France, Morocco, Mauritania and Mali]
- Childress, B.** 2004. 1962 ringing effort adds important knowledge of Lesser Flamingo longevity and movements. *Flamingo Specialist Group Newsletter* 12: 27-28. [en ligne] : <http://www.wetlands.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=WQj%2bahhzhe1%3d&tabid=56>
- Childress, B. & Hughes, B.** 2007. Evidence of interchange between African Lesser Flamingo populations. *Proc. XI Pan-Afr. Orn. Congr.* 2004. *Ostrich* 78: 507. [Un Flamant nain trouvé mort dans le Sahara Atlantique en 1997]
- Delany, S. ; Dodman, T. ; Stroud, D. & Scott, D.** 2009. *An Atlas of Wader Populations in Africa and Western Eurasia*. Wetlands International. 524 pages.
- Egevang, C. ; Stenhouse, I.J. ; Phillips, R.A. ; Petersen, A. ; Fox, J.W. & Silk, J.R.D.** 2010. Tracking of Arctic terns *Sterna paridasea* reveals longest animal migration. [en ligne] : www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.0909493110 7. [Déplacements de Sternes arctiques baguées au Groenland et en Islande. Le passage d'automne se fait le long des côtes africaines, à partir du Sahara atlantique ; celui de printemps se déroule en plein océan]
- Gschweng, M. ; Kalko, E.K.V. ; Querner, U. ; Fiedler, W. & Berthold, P.** 2008. All across Africa: highly individual migration routes of Eleonora's falcon. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* 275: 2887-2896. [Since the 1950s, Eleonora's falcon has been believed to migrate along a historical route via the Red Sea to its main wintering area in Madagascar. In our study, we used satellite telemetry to investigate the real migration route and found that the species displayed a highly individual migration pattern. Furthermore, juvenile falcons migrated via West Africa to Madagascar and two juveniles could be tracked during spring migration and to their summering areas in East and West Africa. Le jeune ayant estivé en Afrique de l'Ouest a été contrôlé au Sahara atlantique près de Dakhla en provenance de Mauritanie]
- Helberg, M. ; Systad, G.H. ; Birkeland, I. ; Lorentzen, N.H. & Bustnes, J.O.** 2009. Migration patterns of adult and juvenile Lesser Black-backed Gulls *Larus fuscus* from northern Norway. *Ardea* 97: 281-286. [Adults of *intermedius/graellsii* had a western migration route and wintered mainly in Western Europe and northwest Africa. Adults exhibited a high site fidelity to wintering areas. 70% of the birds marked as juveniles followed the European coast and overwintered in UK, the Iberian Peninsula, Morocco, Mauritania and Senegal]
- Isenmann, P. & Moali, A.** 2008. Une mise à jour de l'aire d'hivernage de la Fauvette mélanocéphale *Sylvia melanocephala* en Afrique. *Alauda* 76 : 299-304.
- Klaassen, R.H.G. ; Strandberg, R. ; Hake, M. ; Olofsson, P. ; P. Tøttrup, A.P. & Alerstam, T.** 2010. Loop migration in adult marsh harriers *Circus aeruginosus*, as revealed by satellite telemetry. *J. Avian Biol.* 41: 200-207. [Despite a generally narrow migration corridor the harriers travelled in a distinct clockwise loop through Africa and southern Europe, following more westerly routes in spring than in autumn]
- Kubetzki, U. ; Garthe, S. ; Fifield, D. ; Mendel, B. & Furness, R.W.** 2009. Individual migratory schedules and wintering areas of northern gannets. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 391:

- 257-265. [L'article présente les déplacements de 22 Fous de Bassan marqués en Grande-Bretagne et suivis par satellite jusqu'à leur lieu d'hivernage. 4 d'entre-eux ont passé l'hiver en Mer du Nord et dans la Manche, 6 dans le Golfe de Gascogne et en mer Celtique, 2 en Méditerranée and 10 au large de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (certains après avoir longé la côte atlantique du nord du Maroc et du Sahara atlantique)]
- Kylin, H. ; Bouwman, H. & Louette, M.** 2011. Distributions of the subspecies of Lesser Black-backed Gulls *Larus fuscus* in sub-Saharan Africa. *Bird Study* 58: 186-192. [The wintering area of *L. f. fuscus* that is described in standard reference literature (East Africa) is incorrect; more rings have been recovered in the Congo basin and along the Atlantic coast than on the eastern seaboard. *L. f. intermedius* and *L. f. graellsii* winter mainly in westernmost Africa with some ring recoveries south and east of Senegal. There are no verifiable finds of the latter two subspecies south of the equator. Ring recoveries suggest leapfrog migration]
- Lopes, R.J. ; Hortas, F. & Wennerberg, L.** 2008. Geographical segregation in Dunlin *Calidris alpina* populations wintering along the East Atlantic migratory flyway - evidence from mitochondrial DNA analysis. *Diversity and Distributions* 14: 732-741. [Dunlin is one of the most abundant shorebirds using coastal habitats in the East Atlantic migratory flyway, that links arctic breeding locations (Greenland to Siberia) with wintering grounds (West Europe to West Africa). Differential migration and winter segregation between populations have been indicated by morphometrics and ringing recoveries. Here, we analyse the potential of genetic markers (mitochondrial DNA 2013 mtDNA). All birds from West Africa had western (European) haplotypes. Comparison with published haplotype frequencies of breeding populations shows that birds from Greenland, Iceland, and North Europe were predominant in wintering grounds in West Africa]
- López-López, P. ; Limiñana, R. & Urios, V.** 2009. Autumn migration of Eleonora's Falcon *Falco eleonora* tracked by satellite telemetry. *Zoological Studies* 48: 485-491.
- Meyburg, B.-U. & Meyburg, C.** 2009. GPS-Satelliten-Telemetrie bei einem adulten Schwarzmilan (*Milvus migrans*): Aufenthaltsraum während der Brutzeit, Zug und Überwinterung. [GPS satellite tracking of an adult Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*): home range during the breeding season, migration and wintering]. *Populationsökologie Greifvogel und Eulenarten* 6: 243-284. [An adult male Black Kite was studied over a period of two years (June 2007 - June 2009). Breeding successfully in 2008, the bird spent 4 ½ months (36.4 % of the year) in the breeding territory, 5 ½ months in winter quarters (46.2 % of the year) and about one month each on autumn and spring migration (8.5 % and 8.9 % of the year) respectively. Lors de la migration d'automne, il a traversé le Maroc plein sud par l'intérieur du détroit de Gibraltar vers le sud-ouest Algérien et la Mauritanie (2007) ou le Mali (2008). Au printemps, il a suivi une voie beaucoup plus occidentale passant par le Sahara atlantique en arrivant de Mauritanie, le pénétrant au niveau d'Oued Ad Deheb [puis ralliant la côte via Awserd et la longean de Dakhla à Tarfaya] (printemps 2008) ou au niveau de la Saquiat Al Hamra [au sud-est de Smara traversant par l'intérieur et ne ralliant la côte qu'au nord de Tantan] (printemps 2009)]
- Miller, J. ; Hallager, S. ; Monfort, S. ; Newby, J. ; Bishop, K. ; Tidmus, S. ; Black, P. ; Houston, B. ; Matthee, C. & Fleischer, R.** 2011. Phylogeographic analysis of nuclear and mtDNA supports subspecies designations in the ostrich (*Struthio camelus*). *Conservation Genetics* 12: 423-431.
- Navarro, J. & González-Solís, J.** 2009. Environmental determinants of foraging strategies in Cory's shearwaters *Calonectris diomedea*. *Marine Ecology Prog. Ser.* 378: 259-267. [Zones de nourrissage de Puffins cendrés de Grande Canarie au large du Sahara Atlantique marocain]
- Navarro, J. ; Kaliontzopoulou, A. & González-Solís, J.** 2009. Sexual dimorphism in bill morphology and feeding ecology in Cory's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*). *Zoology* 112: 128-138. [Zones de nourrissage de Puffins cendrés de Grande Canarie au large du Sahara Atlantique marocain]
- Noeske, A. & Halley, A.** 1992. Marokko im Winter. *Limicola* 6: 178-198. [Voyage d'hiver entre Goulimine et Tantan]
- Poelstra, J.** 2010. Speciation in shades of grey: the great grey shrike complex. *Dutch Birding* 32: 258-264.
- Qninba, A. & Dakki, M.** 2009. Données récentes sur l'hivernage du Flamant rose au Maroc. *Flamingo* 17: 40-44. [en ligne] : <http://www.flamingoatlas.org/downloads/FSG17.pdf> [Khniifiss et la baie de Dakhla constituent respectivement les sixième et septième meilleurs sites pour l'hivernage du Flamant rose au Maroc]
- Qninba, A. ; Thévenot, M. & Bergier, P.** 2010. Statut et écologie du Grand Cormoran marocain *Phalacrocorax carbo maroccanus*. *Cinquièmes Journées "Oiseaux d'eau et zones humides au*

- Maroc". Institut scientifique, Rabat, 23-25 février 2010, 25-26.
- Qninba, A. ; Dakki, M. ; El Agbani, M.A. ; Benazzou, T. & Benhoussa, A.** 2001. Hivernage au Maroc de l'Echasse blanche *Himantopus himantopus* et de l'Avocette *Recurvirostra avosetta* (Charadrii, Recurvirostridae). *Bull. Inst. scient. Rabat. Sciences de la Vie* 23: 17-21.
- Reneerkens, J. ; Benhoussa, A. ; Boland, H. ; Collier, M. ; Grond, K. ; Günther, K. ; Hallgrimsson, G.T. ; Hansen, J. ; Meissner, W. ; de Meulenaer, B. ; Ntiamoa-Baidu, Y. ; Piersma, T. ; Poot, M. ; van Roomen, M. ; Summers, R.W. ; Tomkovich, P.S. & Underhill, L.G.** 2009. Sanderlings using African–Eurasian flyways: a review of current knowledge. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 116: 2-20.
- Rodríguez, A. ; Negro, J.J. ; Bustamante, J. ; Fox, J.W. & Afanasyev, V.** 2009. Geolocators map the wintering grounds of threatened Lesser Kestrels in Africa. *Diversity Distrib.* 15: 1010-1016. [Les Faucons crécerellettes d'une colonie espagnole hivernent près du fleuve Sénégal. La migration pré-nuptiale (c. 24 ± 10 jours) est largement plus longue et plus variable que la post-nuptiale (c. 5 ± 1 jours), ce qui laisse penser à une migration en boucle, les oiseaux traversant le Sahara sur un axe nord-sud à l'automne et remontant vers leurs lieux de reproduction via le Sahara atlantique au printemps]
- Sittler, B. ; Aebischer, A. & Gilg, O.** 2011. Post-breeding migration of four Long-tailed Skuas (*Stercorarius longicaudus*) from North and East Greenland to West Africa. *Journal of Ornithology* 152: 375-381. [Using 9.5-g solar-powered satellite transmitters, the authors were able to document for the first time the post-breeding movements of the Long-tailed Skua, from its high-Arctic breeding-grounds in North and Eastern Greenland to the tropical waters of West Africa. The birds travelled the approximately 10,000 km of this migration in only 3–5 weeks, covering 800–900 km/day during active migration, which also occurred during nighttime. Leaving their breeding areas in August, the Long-tailed Skuas first moved south along the coast of East Greenland towards a staging area off the Canadian Great Banks where they stayed for 1–3 weeks. From there, they crossed the Atlantic Ocean eastwards in just 1 week, entering African waters near the Madeira Archipelago in September]
- Strandberg, R. ; Klaassen, R.H.G. ; Hake, M. & Alerstam, T.** 2009. How hazardous is the Sahara Desert crossing for migratory birds? Indications from satellite tracking of raptors. *Biol. Lett.* (doi:10.1098/rsbl.2009.0785) [The authors investigated the risk associated with crossing the Sahara Desert for migrating birds by evaluating more than 90 journeys across this desert by four species of raptors (osprey *Pandion haliaetus*, honey buzzard *Pernis apivorus*, marsh harrier *Circus aeruginosus* and Eurasian hobby *Falco subbuteo*) recorded by satellite telemetry. Forty per cent of the crossings included events of aberrant behaviours, such as abrupt course changes, slow travel speeds, interruptions, aborted crossings followed by retreats from the desert and failed crossings due to death, indicating difficulties for the migrants. The mortality during the Sahara crossing was 31 per cent per crossing attempt for juveniles (first autumn migration), compared with only 2 per cent for adults (autumn and spring combined). Mortality associated with the Sahara passage made up a substantial fraction (up to about half for juveniles) of the total annual mortality, demonstrating that this passage has a profound influence on survival and fitness of migrants. Deux cas de mortalité (printemps et automne et un cas de retro-migration (au printemps) concernent le Sahara atlantique)]
- Stroud, D.A. ; Davidson, N.C. ; West, R. ; Scott, D.A. ; Haanstra, L. ; Thorup, O. ; Ganter, B. & Delany, S.** (compilers) on behalf of the International Wader Study Group 2004. *Status of migratory wader populations in Africa and Western Eurasia in the 1990s*. International Wader Studies 15: 1-259.
- van den Berg, A.B.** 2011. Breeding status of Ashy-headed Wagtail in south-western Morocco. *Dutch Birding* 33: 117-121. [Après la découverte de la reproduction de *Motacilla. f. cinereocapilla* à l'embouchure de l'Oued Massa, il conviendrait de vérifier à quelle forme appartient la population nicheuse à Khnifiss, jusqu'à présent attribuée à *M. f. iberiae*]
- van der Winden, J. ; Poot, M.J.M. & Van Horssen, P.W.** 2010. Large birds can migrate fast: the post-breeding flight of the Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea* to the Sahel. *Ardea* 98: 395-402. [Data from seven Purple Herons, fitted with satellite transmitters in the Netherlands, showed that the herons were able to cover the distance into the Sahel of about 4000 km within 5–7 days. One individual even flew 5600 km non-stop, mostly over sea. The herons migrated mostly at night and partly during the day with a high travel speed indicative of flapping flight. They made few diurnal stops in Europe, Morocco and Algeria Substantial 'stopover' time was limited entirely to a period of several weeks before departure, and after arrival south of the Sahara]
- Vernon, J.D.R.** 2002. The status of Plain Swift *Apus unicolor* in Morocco. *African Bird Club Bull.* 9: 107-109.

3. Sélection de titres de bibliographie ornithologique des zones connexes, en relation avec le Sahara Atlantique marocain

- García-del-Rey, E.** 2010. Age and sex dimorphism in the Canary Blue Tit *Cyanistes teneriffae teneriffae* on the island of Tenerife, Canary Islands. *Ostrich* 81: 51-57.
- García-del-Rey, E. & Rodríguez-Lorenzo, J.A.** 2010. Breeding status of the Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea* at Fuerteventura, Canary Islands: natural colonisation of two habitat types on an oceanic island. *Ostrich* 81: 93-96.
- Hernández, M.Á. ; Campos, F. & Padilla, D.P.** 2010. Tandem repeats in the mtDNA control region of the southern grey shrike endemic to the Canary Islands. *Ardeola* 57: 437-441. [Se han analizado las repeticiones en tándem de la región control del ADN mitocondrial en 174 ejemplares de la subespecie endémica del alcaudón real *Lanius meridionalis koenigi* de cuatro islas (Tenerife, Gran Canaria, Fuerteventura y Lanzarote) y dos islotes (Alegranza y La Graciosa) de las islas Canarias. El 56,3% de las aves tenían dos repeticiones en tándem, 31,6% con tres repeticiones, 10,4% con 2+3 repeticiones y 1,7% con 2+3+4 repeticiones. Los porcentajes difirieron significativamente entre islas. Los porcentajes de *L. m. koenigi* difirieron claramente también de *L. m. meridionalis* de la península Ibérica]
- Isenmann, P. ; Benmergui, M. ; Browne, P. ; Ba, A.D. ; Diagona, C.H. ; Diawara, Y. & Ould Sidaty, Z.E.A.** 2010. *Oiseaux de Mauritanie. Birds of Mauritania*. SEOF, Paris.
- Jarry, G. ; Siblet, J.-P. & Ly, A.** 2010. Les oiseaux hivernants de la Baie de l'Etoile (Nouâdhibou – Mauritanie) et des secteurs proches : 11 au 20 décembre 2007. *Alauda* 78 : 225-239.
- López-Darias, M. & Rumeu, B.** 2010. Status and population trend of Eleonora's Falcon *Falco eleonora* in the Canary Islands. *Ornis Fennica* 87: 35-40.
- Lorenzo, J.A. (Ed.)** 2007. *Atlas de las aves nidificantes en el archipiélago canario* (1997-2003). Dirección General de Conservación de la Naturaleza – Sociedad Española de Ornitología (SEO/BirdLife). Madrid.
- Palacios, C.J.** 2004. Current status and distribution of birds of prey in the Canary Islands *Bird Conservation International* 14: 203-213. [Populations of Barbary Falcon *Falco pelegrinoides*, Eleonora's Falcon *Falco eleonora*, Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus granti*, Buzzard *Buteo buteo insularum* and Osprey *Pandion haliaetus* recovered throughout the 1990s. Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus majorensis* continues to be seriously threatened, with a total population of only around 130 birds]
- Rumeu, B. ; Padilla, D.P. & Nogales, M.** 2009. The key role of a Ring Ouzel *Turdus torquatus* wintering population in seed dispersal of the endangered endemic *Juniperus cedrus* in an insular environment. *Acta ornithologica* 44: 199-204. [Although the Ring Ouzel has been considered accidental in the Canary Islands, it has been observed for the last five years in the high mountain zone of Tenerife (Canary Islands), showing it to be a regular winter visitor. Its interaction with female *Juniperus cedrus* cones and seeds was studied by analysing its wintering diet during January-April 2008. This juniper is endemic to the Canaries and Madeira and is classified as endangered by the IUCN. Previously, its sole long-distance disperser was known to be the Raven *Corvus corax*, which is unfortunately now extinct in the distribution range of *J. cedrus*]
- Salewski, V. ; Schmaljohann, H. & Liechti, F.** 2009. Spring passerine migrants stopping over in the Sahara are not fall-outs. *J. Ornithol.* 151:371-378. [The strategy of migrants crossing the Sahara desert has been the subject of debate, but recent evidence from radar studies has confirmed that most passerines use an intermittent migration strategy. The latter has also been suggested from previous studies in oases during autumn migration. It was found that migrants with relatively high fuel loads rest in the desert during daytime and continue migration during the following night, whereas lean migrants stopover in oases for several days to refuel. However, data from the Sahara are scarce for spring migration. We captured passerine migrants in the plain desert of Mauritania for 3 weeks during spring migration in 2004. We estimated flight ranges of 85 passerines stopping over in the desert to test whether they carried sufficient fuel loads to accomplish migration across the Sahara successfully. High fat loads of the majority of birds indicated that they were neither “fall-outs” nor too weak to accomplish migration successfully. The flight range estimates, based on mean flight speeds derived from radar measurements (59 km/h), revealed that 85% of all birds were able to reach the northern fringe of the desert with an intermittent migration strategy]

Salewski, V. ; Childress, B. & Wilkelski, M. 2010. Investigating Lesser Flamingo *Phoeniconaias minor* movements and the potential connectivity among regional populations using satellite-telemetry. *African Bird Club Bull.* 17: 188-197.

Schmaljohann, H. ; Bruderer, B. & Liechti, F. 2008. Sustained bird flights occur at temperatures far beyond expected limits. *Animal Behaviour* 76: 1133-1138. [Migratory birds deposit fat and protein before passing ecological barriers and must economize these during such crossings. Birds crossing the Western Sahara during autumn face a trade-off between cold and humid air along with head winds at high altitudes versus warm and dry air along with tail winds at low altitudes. Since water loss rate increases with temperature, migrants should avoid warm and dry air to save water and hence fly at high altitudes. By quantifying nocturnal songbird migration across the Western Sahara with radar, we found that more than 60% of the songbirds migrated below 1000 m above ground level. Thus, the majority of songbirds performed sustained migratory flights in much warmer and drier conditions than predicted]

Schmaljohann, H. ; Liechti, F. & Bruderer, B. 2009. Trans-Sahara migrants select flight altitudes to minimize energy costs rather than water loss. *Behavioural ecology* 63: 1609-1619. [There autumn migrants face the trade-off between (a) favorable winds combined with hot and dry air at low altitudes and (b) unfavorable winds combined with humid and cold air higher up. 64% of the nocturnal songbird migration flew at altitudes below 1,000 m above ground level profiting from tailwind. This preference for tailwind in autumn, despite the hot and dry air, emphasizes the importance of energy savings and diminishes the significance of possible water stress for the selection of flight altitude. Nevertheless, during daytime, high energy expenditure due to air turbulences and water loss due to warmer air and direct solar radiation prevent songbirds from prolonging their nocturnal flights regularly into the day. Birds crossing the Sahara save water by nocturnal flights and diurnal rests]

Siverio, M. ; González, E.I. & Siverio, F. 2010. Population size and status of Common Raven (*Corvus corax*) on the central-western islands of the Canarian archipelago. *Vieraea* 38: 123-132.



Si Ahmed Laroussi, 21 février 2011 (Photo P. Bergier)