

Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine - 9 -

Michel THÉVENOT ⁽¹⁾ et Patrick BERGIER ⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾ 353 chemin des Mendrous – 34170 Castelnau-le-Lez (France)
michelthevenot@wanadoo.fr

⁽²⁾ Go-South - 4 Avenue Folco de Baroncelli – 13210 Saint Rémy de Provence (France)
www.go-south.org pbergier@yahoo.fr

Disponible en ligne (Available online) : 19 mars 2013

Cette nouvelle livraison de nos 'Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine' regroupe une sélection d'articles traitant de l'avifaune du Maroc. Parmi ceux-ci, nous avons distingué, comme dans les livraisons précédentes, ceux traitant spécifiquement de ce pays de ceux de portée plus générale mais concernant aussi le Maroc. Un résumé informatif suit certains d'entre eux, en particulier lorsque le titre n'exprime pas de façon évidente le lien avec le Maroc.

Un troisième paragraphe présente une sélection de travaux récents relatifs à d'autres pays proches (Espagne et Iles Canaries, Portugal, Libye, Tunisie, Algérie et Mauritanie en particulier), en lien direct avec l'avifaune marocaine.

Rappelons que 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, la majorité des 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),
- 7 (Thévenot & Bergier 2011 – *Go-South Bull.* 8 : 44-52),
- 8 (Thévenot & Bergier 2012 – *Go-South Bull.* 9 : 33-43)

Une 'Bibliographie ornithologique marocaine' est maintenue à jour à la rubrique 'Moroccan Bibliography' du site www.go-south.org.

Nous serions reconnaissant à toute personne ayant connaissance de publications récentes non signalées dans nos 'Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine' de bien vouloir nous en faire part. De même, nous vous remercions par avance de bien vouloir nous signaler toute erreur ou imprécision qui existerait dans les références présentées.

1. Nouveaux titres de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine

Il s'agit soit de titres parus en 2012 et début 2013, postérieurement à nos 'Eléments de bibliographie marocaine – 8' (cf Thévenot & Bergier 2012 – *Go-South Bull.* 9 : 33-43), soit de titres antérieurs non signalés dans nos huit précédentes livraisons.

- Amezian, M.** 2012. *Maghreb birds* [Online at <http://moroccanbirds.blogspot.com/2012/01/maghreb-birds.html>] posté le 17.01.2012, consulté le 22.01.2012.
- Amezian, M. & El Khamlichi, R.** 2012. Smir heronry on the breeding season 2012. [Online at <http://moroccanbirds.blogspot.com/2012/01/maghreb-birds.html>] posté le 14.05.2012, consulté le 24.06.2012.
- Amezian, M. ; El Khamlichi, R. & Elbanak, A.** 2012. Breeding of Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus* in the mixed heronry adjacent to Smir marshed, Northern Morocco. *Alauda* 80 : 33-38.
- Anonyme.** 2011. Observaciones de anillas de lectura a distancia y recuperaciones recibidas de la Oficina de Especies Migratorias (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente). *Revista Alcudón* 8 : 27-41. [Des contrôles à vue et des reprises à Ceuta et dans les marais du Smir]
- Anonyme.** 2012. Observaciones de anillas de lectura a distancia y recuperaciones recibidas de la Oficina de Especies Migratorias (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente). *Revista Alcudón* 9 : 21-28. [Contrôles à vue et reprises à Ceuta d'oiseaux bagués à l'étranger et reprises à l'étranger d'oiseaux bagués à Ceuta]
- Anonyme.** 2012. Migracion prenupcial de Fringilidos por Ceuta. *Revista Alcudón* 9 : 33-39.
- Arizaga, J. ; Crespo Díaz, A. ; Cuadrado, J.F. ; Mazuelas Benito, D. & Gutierrez, O.** 2012. Condición corporal de passeriformes transaharianos en un palmeral del sureste de Marruecos durante el periodo de paso migratorio prenupcial. *Munibe (Ciencias naturales)* 60 : 141-157.
- Batty, C.** 2010. Pied Crows in Western Sahara, Morocco. *Dutch Birding* 32: 329-332.
- Bergier, P. ; Thévenot, M. & Qninba, A.** 2012. Notes naturalistes au Sahara Atlantique marocain - 4. *Go-South Bulletin* 9 : 46-125.
- Bergier, P. ; Franchimont, J. & CHM.** 2013. Les oiseaux rares au Maroc. Rapport de la Commission d'Homologation Marocaine. Numéro 18 (2012). *Go-South Bulletin* 10 : 1-16.
- Bouarakia, O.** 2012. *Étude de la reproduction et du régime alimentaire de la population de Cigogne blanche Ciconia ciconia du site archéologique de Chellah*: Master Recherche (Biodiversité, Gestion et Conservation). Université Mohamed V Agdal. Faculté des sciences Rabat. Département de Biologie. 144 pp.
- Bourass, K. ; Léger, J.F. ; Zaime, A. ; Qninba, A. ; Rguibi, H. ; El Agbani, M.A. ; Benhoussa, A. & Hingrat, Y.** 2012. Observations on the diet of the North African houbara bustard during the non-breeding season. *Journal of Arid Environments* 82: 53-59.
- Bourass, K. ; Zaime A. ; Qninba, A. ; Benhoussa, A. ; Rguibi Idrissi, H. & Hingrat, Y.** 2012. Evolution saisonnière du régime alimentaire de l'Outarde houbara nord-africaine, *Chlamydotis undulata undulata*. *Bulletin de l'Institut Scientifique*, Rabat, section Sciences de la Vie 34 : 29-43.
- Cherkaoui, I. ; Lahrouz, S. & Elbanak, A.** 2012. *Razorbill (Alca torda) off Salé* [Online at <http://moroccanbirds.blogspot.com/2012/01/razor-bills-alca-torda-off-sale.html>] posté le 16.01.2012, consulté le 22.01.2012.
- Cherkaoui, I. ; Dakki, M. ; Lahrouz, S. & Hanane, S.** 2012. Dix années de suivi des anatidés nicheurs sur le lac de sidi Boughaba (nord-ouest Marocain) : situation, tendances d'évolution et perspectives de recherche. *Revue d'Ecologie (Terre & Vie)* 67 : 1-14.
- Collins, T. & Grindle, M.** 2013. Ring Ouzels in the Atlas Mountains - more birds higher up? *British Birds* 106: 47.
- El Agbani, M.A. & Qninba, A.** 2011. *Les oiseaux d'intérêt patrimonial au Maroc*. Publications du GREPOM, 3. 55 pp.
- El Khamlichi, R.** 2011. Humedales marroquies. *Cazalla* 3 : 41-49.
- Elbanak, A.** 2012. *Birding around the city of Kénitra* [Online at <http://moroccanbirds.blogspot.com/2012/01/birding-around-city-of-kenitra.html>] posté le 18.01.2012, consulté le 22.01.2012.
- Franchimont, J.** 2012. Un chant aberrant de Tourterelle turque *Streptopelia decaocto*. *Go-South Bulletin* 9 : 140.
- Green, M. ; Kaleta, R. & Keirle, I.** 2012. Habitat associations and winter distribution of Ring Ouzels in the Atlas Mountains, Morocco. *British Birds* 105: 674-677.

- Hanane, S.** 2011. La reproduction de la tourterelle des bois dans les vergers de Tadla (Maroc central). *Faune sauvage* 293 : 30-31.
- Hanane, S.** 2012. Données sur la reproduction du pigeon ramier au Maroc. Comparaisons avec l'Europe. *Faune sauvage* 296: 28-31.
- Hanane, S.** 2012. Do age and type of plantings affect turtle dove *Streptopelia turtur* nest placement in olive agro-ecosystems? *Ethology, Ecology & Evolution* 24: 284-293.
- Hanane, S. ; Besnard, A. & Aafi, A.** 2012. Factors affecting reproduction of Woodpigeons *Columba palumbus* in North African forests: 1. Nest habitat selection. *Bird Study* 59: 463-473. [Etude menée au Maroc dans des forêts du Moyen Atlas]
- Hardouin, L.A. ; Nevoux, M. ; Robert, A. ; Gimenez, O. ; Lacroix, F. & Hingrat, Y.** 2012. Determinants and costs of natal dispersal in a lekking species. *Oikos* 121: 804-812. [The authors analysed the natal dispersal behaviour in 100 marked individuals of North African houbara bustards *Chlamydotis undulata undulata*, during four years in eastern Morocco. They investigated the effects of proximate factors on dispersal pattern and distance, as well as the mortality cost associated with movement using multievent models, allowing uncertainty in sex assignment and mixture of live recaptures and dead recoveries. Overall, males exhibited longer dispersal distances than females, contrary to the common pattern in birds. Moreover, males in poorer body condition moved further than those in better condition, whereas distance was independent of body condition in females. Finally, survival rates during dispersal were lower for females than for males and were negatively correlated with the distances covered with a similar distance-survival slope in the two sexes. Collectively, these results suggest that 1) there is substantial dispersal cost in both sexes, 2) dispersal is strongly male-biased, 3) this bias is unlikely to be explained by differential movement costs of each sex, and 4) dispersal differences found across different categories of individuals are in broad agreement with both the inbreeding avoidance and intraspecific competition mechanisms for dispersal]
- Ichen, A. ; Benhoussa, A. ; Maghnoij, M. & Rguibi Idrissi, H.** 2012. Dynamique de la population de la Caille des Blés *Coturnix coturnix* du périmètre irrigué de Tadla (Maroc). *Alauda* 80 : 143-149.
- Ichen, A. ; Himmi, O. & El Hamoumi, R.** 2012. Contribution à la connaissance des oiseaux d'eau des dayas des plaines côtières du Maroc Nord-Atlantique (Maamora et Benslimane). *Go-South Bulletin* 9 : 152-154.
- Lahrouz, S. ; Dakki, M. & Gmira, N.** 2012. The importance of Fouwarate marshland for wintering and breeding of the threatened ducks populations in Morocco. *Journal of Animal & Plant Sciences* 13: 1800-1810.
- Laïdi, K. ; Maire, B. & Mathurin, A.** 2012. Dortoir de Faucons laniers *Falco biarmicus* et de Buses féroce *Buteo rufinus cirtensis* dans la région de Guelmim (Maroc). *Alauda* 80 : 305.
- Laïdi, K. & Maire, B.** 2013. L'intérêt ornithologique des zones humides de Dar Bouazza près de Casablanca. *Go-South Bulletin* 10 : 21-26.
- López Rodríguez, J.** 2011. Seguimiento de la migración postnupcial de aves marinas desde la playa del desnarigado (octubre y noviembre de 2010) *Revista Alcadón* 8 : 89-98. [Suivi d'oiseaux marins depuis une plage de Ceuta]
- López Rodríguez, J.** 2012. El Charrán Bengalí. *Revista Alcadón* 9 : 59-63. [Les observations de Sternes voyageuses *Sterna bengalensis* se sont multipliées en 2010 à Ceuta]
- Mellone, U. ; Urios, V. ; Rguibi-Idrissi, H. ; Limiñana, R. ; Benhoussa, A. & López-López, P.** 2012. Ranging behaviour of Eleonora's Falcons *Falco eleonora* during chick-rearing. *Acta Ornithologica* 47: 195-198. [Two adult female Eleonora's Falcons were equipped with Argos satellite transmitters during the chick-rearing period in Morocco giving the opportunity to study the ranging behaviour of the species during at least a part of the breeding season. Results showed that the falcons spent most of the time at sea during mornings, stayed mainly inland during afternoons, and rested in the colony (Essaouira's islands) during nights. Interestingly, although most distances were recorded shorter than 50 km away from the colony, movements took also place to areas located more than 100 km away. Locating and protecting these inland areas used for resting and foraging may be of interest for the conservation of the species in order to avoid perturbations such as poisoning and habitat destruction]
- Moroccan Birds** 2012. House Bunting (*Emberiza sahari*) finally colonised Tétouan [Online at <http://moroccanbirds.blogspot.com/2012/01/moroccan-marsh-owl-what-can-we-do-to.html>] posté le 08.06.2012 et consulté le 24.01.2012.
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2004. Donde ver aves, Ciudad de Ceuta: El espectáculo del exotismo. *La Garcilla* 119 : 18-19.
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2011. Noticiario Ornitológico 2010. *Revista Alcadón* 8 : 6-26. [Observations ornithologiques marquantes à Ceuta dont un cas

- de reproduction du Tarin *Carduelis spinus* en juin 2010]
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2011. Datos biométricos del mosquitero comun (*Phylloscopus collybita*) en la ciudad de Ceuta. *Revista Alcudón* 8 : 46-49.
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2011. Datos biométricos de la Curruca cabecinegra (*Sylvia melanocephala*) en la ciudad de Ceuta. *Revista Alcudón* 8 : 49-52.
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2011. Datos biométricos del Curruca mosquitera (*Sylvia borin*) en la ciudad de Ceuta. *Revista Alcudón* 8 : 53-56.
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2012. Noticiario Ornitológico 2011. *Revista Alcudón* 9 : 6-20. [Observations ornithologiques marquantres à Ceuta dont la première citation du Pouillot à grands sourcils *Phylloscopus inornatus* le 30 Octobre 2011]
- Onrubia, A.** 2012. Has the number of birds wintering in the Maghreb decreased? A test in the Gibraltar strait. *Ardeola* 59 : 123-129. [This paper explores the changes in the number of diurnal migratory birds crossing the Strait of Gibraltar between 1977 and 2008, to test whether the numbers of birds wintering in the Maghreb have decreased over the last 30 years. Results show that the most abundant species in 1977 were the most abundant ones in 2008. However, they also showed a decrease in the relative contribution of partial migrant species]
- Oubrou, W. & El Bekkay, M.** 2012. *Rapport sur la reproduction de l'ibis chauve dans la région du Souss-Massa, Saison 2011* [En ligne à <http://ibis-chauve.blogspot.com/2012/01/rapport-sur-la-reproduction-de-libis.html>] posté le 15.01.2012, consulté le 22.01.2012.
- Qninba, A. ; Dakki, M. ; Benhoussa, A. & El Agbani, M.A.** 2006. Rôle de la côte Atlantique marocaine dans l'hivernage des limicoles. *Ostrich* 78: 489-493.
- Qninba, A. ; Bennani, A. ; Benyelloul, A. ; Samlali, M.L. & El Agbani, M.A.** 2012. Reproduction possible de la Sterne royale *Sterna maxima* au Maroc. *Go-South Bulletin* 9 : 150-151.
- Qninba, A. ; Khayya, M.L. ; El Bella, T. ; Semlali, M.L. ; M'Himdate, H. ; Radi, M. & El Idrissi Essougrati, A.** 2012. Hivernage du Hibou des marais *Asio flammeus* dans le Sahara Atlantique marocain. *Alauda* 80 : 237-238.
- Qninba, A. ; Khayya, M.L. ; Samlali, M.L. & Radi, M.** 2012. Nidification du Goéland leucophée *Larus michahellis* dans les régions des baies de Dkhayla et d'Oued Eddahab (Sahara Atlantique marocain). *Go-South Bulletin* 9 : 145-149.
- Qninba, A. ; Safsaf, M.A. ; Samlali, M.L. & Bergier, P.** 2012. Nidifications originales de Tourterelles dans la ville de Dakhla. *Go-South Bulletin* 9 : 136-139.
- Ramírez Román, J.** 2012. First record of Rüppell's Vulture *Gyps rueppellii* arriving in Morocco from Spain. *Go-South Bulletin* 9 : 44-45.
- Rihane, A.** 2012. Reproduction du Fuligule nyroca *Aythya nyroca* dans l'estuaire de l'Oued El Maleh, Mohammedia. *Go-South Bulletin* 9 : 155-160.
- Thévenot, M. & Bergier, P.** 2012. Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine - 8. *Go-South Bull.* 9 : 33-43.

2. Autres titres d'intérêt général concernant l'avifaune marocaine

- Åkesson, S. ; Klaassen, R. ; Holmgren, J. ; Fox, J.W. & Hedenström, A.** 2012. Migration Routes and Strategies in a Highly Aerial Migrant, the Common Swift *Apus apus*, Revealed by Light-Level Geolocators. *PLoS ONE* 7(7): e41195. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0041195 [Six individuals were successfully tracked throughout a complete migration cycle from Sweden to Africa and back. The autumn migration followed a similar route in all individuals, with an initial southward movement through Europe followed by a more southwest-bound course through Western Sahara to Sub-Saharan stopovers, before a south- eastward approach to the final wintering areas in the Congo basin. After approximately six months at wintering sites, which shifted in three of the individuals, spring migration commenced in late April towards a restricted stopover area in West Africa in all but one individual that migrated directly towards north from the wintering area. The first part of spring migration involved a crossing of the Gulf of Guinea in those individuals that visited West Africa. Spring migration was generally wind assisted within Africa... The average detour at about 50% could be explained by the existence of key feeding sites and wind patterns. The common swift adopts a mixed fly-and-forage strategy... This strategy allowed swifts to reach average migration speeds well above 300 km/day in spring, which is higher than possible for similar sized passerines]
- Aliabadian, M. ; Kaboli, M. ; Förschler, M.I. ; Nijman, V. ; Chamani, A. ; Tillier, A. ; Prodon, R. ; Pasquet, E. ; Ericson, P.G.P. & Zuccon, D.** 2012. Convergent evolution of

morphological and ecological traits in the open-habitat chat complex (Aves, Muscicapidae: Saxicolinae). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 65: 35-45. [Open-habitat chats (genera *Myrmecocichla*, *Cercomela*, *Oenanthe* and relative) are a morphologically and ecologically cohesive group of genera with unclear phylogenetic relationships. They are distributed mostly in open, arid and/or rocky habitats of Africa and Eurasia. This study presents the most comprehensive molecular phylogenetic analysis of this group to date, with a complete taxon sampling at the species level. The analysis, based on a multilocus dataset including three mitochondrial and three nuclear loci, allows to elucidate the phylogenetic relationships and test the traditional generic limits. All genera are non-monophyletic, suggesting extensive convergence on similar plumage patterns in unrelated species. While the colour pattern appear to be a poor predictor of the phylogenetic relationships, some of the ecological and behavioural traits agree relatively well with the major clades]

Bairlein, F. ; Norris, D.R. ; Nagel, R. ; Bulte, M. ; Voigt, C.C. ; Fox, J.W. ; Hussell, D.J.T. & Schmaljohann, H. 2012. Cross-hemisphere migration of a 25 g songbird. *Biology Letters* 8: 505-507. [The northern wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe*) is a small (approx. 25 g), insectivorous migrant with one of the largest ranges of any songbird in the world, breeding from the eastern Canadian Arctic across Greenland, Eurasia and into Alaska. However, there is no evidence that breeding populations in the New World have established overwintering sites in the Western Hemisphere. Using light-level geolocators, the authors demonstrate that individuals from these New World regions overwinter in northern sub-Saharan Africa, with Alaskan birds travelling approximately 14,500 km each way and an eastern Canadian Arctic bird crossing a wide stretch of the North Atlantic (approx. 3500 km). These remarkable journeys, particularly for a bird of this size, last between one to three months depending on breeding location and season (autumn/spring) and result in mean overall migration speeds of up to 290 km d⁻¹. Stable-hydrogen isotope analysis of winter-grown feathers sampled from breeding birds generally support the notion that Alaskan birds overwinter primarily in eastern Africa and eastern Canadian Arctic birds overwinter mainly in western Africa. These results provide the first evidence of a migratory songbird capable of linking African ecosystems of the Old World with Arctic regions of the New World.

Un des individus suivi depuis la Terre de Baffin au Canada a d'abord traversé l'Atlantique pour atteindre la Grande Bretagne (en passant

probablement par le Groenland) puis a continué vers le sud à travers l'Europe et le Maroc pour aller hiverner en Mauritanie après un voyage de 7400 km (route similaire inverse au printemps)]

Barrientos, R. 2009. *Patrones ecológicos en poblaciones periféricas de un ave de ecosistemas subdesérticos, el Camachuelo trompetero* *Bucanates githagineus*. Thèse de doctorat, Universidad Complutense, Madrid.

Béchet, A. ; Rendon-Martos, M. ; Rendon, M.A. ; Amat, J.A. ; Johnson, A.R. & Gauthier-Clerc, M. 2012. Global economy interacts with climate change to jeopardize species conservation: the case of the greater flamingo in the Mediterranean and West Africa. *Environmental Conservation* 39: 1-3.

Busche, G. & Becke, P. 2010. Das Vorkommen des Odinshühchens *Phalaropus lobatus* in Deutschland und an der afrikanischen Atlantikküste. *Die Vogelwelt* 131: 185-194. [Les observations de ce phalarope se sont multipliées depuis les années 1980 le long des côtes d'Afrique de l'Ouest et du Sud. Elles concerneraient des individus d'Islande qui hiverneraient en zone pélagique de l'Atlantique Est]

Calladine, J. ; du Feu, C. & du Feu, R. 2012. Changing migration patterns of the Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus* in Europe: an analysis of ringing recoveries. *Journal of Ornithology* 153: 691-698. [Analysis of ring recovery data for Short-eared Owls *Asio flammeus* spanning 96 years, 1912-2007, identified spatial and temporal differences in migration patterns. Birds with breeding areas or natal origins in the Boreal (principally Fenno-Scandinavia) and Continental (principally central Europe) regions tended to move the greatest distances. Although birds from the North Sea littoral and Britain tended to move shorter distances, recoveries included far eastern Europe (Russia), the Mediterranean and North Africa. Inclut des reprises au Maroc]

Catry, P. ; Dias, M.P. ; Phillips, R.A. & Granadeiro, J.P. 2011. Different Means to the Same End: Long-Distance Migrant Seabirds from Two Colonies Differ in Behaviour, Despite Common Wintering Grounds. *PLoS ONE* 6: e26079. [The paper compares the migratory and wintering behaviour of Cory's shearwaters *Calonectris diomedea* nesting in Berlengas and in the Selvagens, two colonies in contrasting oceanographic environments, separated by ca. 1200 km. Although no differences were found in winter distribution, there was a marked divergence in timing, route and the use of staging areas during the postbreeding (autumn) migration. Birds from Berlengas typically travelled to oceanic waters in the North Atlantic

- for an extended stopover, whereas those from *Selvagens* rarely did so. Les oiseaux des deux colonies migrent le long des côtes du Maroc et hivernent en partie au large du Sahara atlantique et de la Mauritanie]
- Catry, T. ; Martins, R.C. & Granadeiro, J.P.** 2012. Discriminating geographic origins of migratory waders at stopover sites: insights from stable isotope analysis of toenails. *Journal of Avian Biology* 43: 79-84. [This study tests the potential of stable isotope analysis to reveal wintering origins of waders mixing at stopover sites, using the dunlin *Calidris alpina* as a case study. The authors determined stable carbon ($\delta^{13}C$) and nitrogen ($\delta^{15}N$) isotope signatures of toenails of dunlins captured during winter at reference sites along the East-Atlantic Flyway, from Mauritania to the United Kingdom. Afterwards, during spring migration, dunlins were sampled at the Tagus estuary, Portugal, and assigned to their wintering grounds according to their stable isotope signatures. Toenails from wintering dunlins at different sites had significantly different $\delta^{13}C$ and $\delta^{15}N$ signatures, despite some overlap in isotopic carbon ratios of birds from Morocco, Portugal and the UK. Among birds sampled during migration in Portugal, they found a clear bimodal pattern in $\delta^{13}C$ values, corresponding to passage migrants from Mauritania (enriched $\delta^{13}C$ values) and wintering birds from the Tagus estuary (depleted $\delta^{13}C$ values). The first passage migrants from Mauritania appeared at the Tagus estuary by the end of March, with peak numbers during late April and early May]
- Cepák, J. ; Klvaňa, P. ; Škopek, L. ; Schröpfer, L. ; Jelínek, M. ; Hořák, D. ; Formánek, J. & Zárybnický, J.** 2008. *Atlas migrace ptáku České a Slovenské Republiky* [Czech and Slovak bird migration atlas]. Aventinum, 2008. [Reprises au Maroc d'oiseaux bagués en Tchèque et/ou Slovaquie: *Nycticorax nycticorax* (n=1), *Ardea cinerea* (8), *Ciconia nigra* (5 + suivi satellitaire), *Ciconia ciconia* (1), *Anas clypeata* (1), *Aythya ferina* (1), *Circus aeruginosus* (2), *Falco tinnunculus* (3), *Fulica atra* (1), *Vanellus vanellus* (7), *Calidris alpina* (1), *Gallinago gallinago* (7), *Larus ridibundus* (5), *Motacilla alba* (2), *Erithacus rubecula* (2), *Luscinia megarhynchos* (3), *Phoenicurus phoenicurus* (4), *Turdus philomelos* (3), *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* (7), *Sylvia borin* (1), *Ficedula hypoleuca* (1), *Sturnus vulgaris* (54)]
- Corso, A.** 2012. How many morphs do we know for Atlas Long-legged Buzzard? *Birding Frontiers*, <http://birdingfrontiers.com/2012/12/12/how-many-morphs-do-we-know-for-atlas-long-legged-buzzard/>
- Crochet, P.-A. & Joynt, G.** 2011. *AERC list of Western Palearctic birds. December 2011 version.* Available online at <http://www.aerc.eu/tac.html>
- Crochet, P.-A. ; Barthel, P.H. ; Bauer, H.-G. ; van den Berg, A.B. ; Bezzel, E. ; Collinson, J.M. ; Dietzen, C. ; Dubois, P.J. ; Fromholtz, J. ; Helbig, A.J. ; Jiguet, F. ; Jirle, E. ; Knox, A.G. ; Krüger, T. ; Le Maréchal, P. ; van Loon, A.J. ; Päckert, M. ; Parkin, D.T. ; Pons, J.-M. ; Raty, L. ; Roselaar, C.S. ; Sangster, G. ; Steinheimer, F.D. ; Svensson, L. ; Tyrberg, T. ; Votier, S.C. & Yésou, P.** 2011. *AERC TAC's taxonomic recommendations: 2011 report.* Available online at <http://www.aerc.eu/tac.html>.
- Csőrgo, T. ; Karcza, Z. ; Halmos, G. ; Magyar, G. ; Gyurácz, J. ; Szép, T. ; Bankovics, A. ; Schmidt, A. & Schmidt, E.** 2009. *Magyar madárvonulási atlasz Kossuth Kiadó, Budapest.* [Hungarian Bird Migration Atlas. Contient des reprises au Maroc d'oiseaux bagués en Hongrie et une reprise en Hongrie d'une *Riparia riparia* baguée en migration au Maroc]
- de Lucas, M. ; Ferrer, M. ; Bechard, M.J. & Muñoz, A.R.** 2012. Griffon vulture mortality at wind farms in southern Spain: Distribution of fatalities and active mitigation measures. *Biological Conservation* 147: 184-189. [Wind is increasingly being used as a renewable energy source around the world. Avian mortality is one of the negative impacts of wind energy and a new technique that reduces avian collision rates is necessary. Using the most frequently-killed species, the griffon vulture (*Gyps fulvus*), the authors studied its mortality at 13 wind farms in Tarifa, Cadiz, Spain, before (2006-2007) and after (2008-2009) when selective turbine stopping programs were implemented as a mitigation measure. Ten wind farms (total of 244 turbines) were selectively stopped and three wind farms (total of 52 turbines) were not. They found 221 dead griffon vultures during the entire study and the mortality rate was statistically different per turbine and year among wind farms. During 2006-2007, 135 griffon vultures were found dead and the spatial distribution of mortality was not uniformly distributed among turbines, with very few turbines showing the highest mortality rates. The 10 most dangerous turbines were distributed among six different wind farms. Most of the mortalities were concentrated in October and November matching the migratory period. During 2008-2009, they used a selective stopping program to stop turbines when vultures were observed near them and the griffon vulture mortality rate was reduced by 50% with a consequent reduction in total energy production of by the wind farms by only 0.07% per year. These results indicate that the use of selective

- stopping techniques at turbines with the highest mortality rates can help to mitigate the impacts of wind farms on birds with a minimal affect on energy production]
- Delgado, M.P. ; Traba, J. & Morales, M.B.** 2011. Climate niche constraints in two coexisting steppe birds: the little and the great bustards. *Ardeola* 52: 223-238. [This study describes the climatic factors determining the distribution of two sympatric steppe birds, the little and the great bustards *Tetrax tetrax* & *Otis Tarda*, on a Western Palearctic scale. A model-averaging approach was performed to determine the weight and effect of those variables describing the climatic preferences for each species. Although both showed a preference for drier areas in Europe, the results suggest that the great bustard's climate niche is mainly defined by variables related to primary production (e.g. rainfall, soil moisture), with temperature-related variables being less influential. These results contrast with those for the little bustard, whose climate niche seems to be defined by both temperature and precipitation-related variables (e.g. annual rainfall, temperature range)]
- Dias, M.P. ; Granadeiro, J.P. ; Phillips, R.A. ; Alonso, H. & Catry, P.** 2011. Breaking the routine: individual Cory's shearwaters shift winter destinations between hemispheres and across ocean basins. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* 278: 1786-93. [The study evaluates individual flexibility in migration strategy of a highly pelagic seabird, the Cory's shearwater *Calonectris diomedea*. Geolocation data from 72 different migrations, including 14 birds that were tracked for more than one non-breeding season, showed a remarkable capacity to change winter destinations between years. Although some birds exhibited high site fidelity, others shifted from the South to North Atlantic, from the western to eastern South Atlantic, and from the Atlantic to Indian Ocean. Individuals also showed flexibility in stopover behaviour and migratory schedule. Une des 6 aires d'hivernage identifiées se situe au large du Sahara Atlantique et de la Mauritanie et plusieurs individus ont longé les côtes du Sahara Atlantique lors de leur déplacements migratoires]
- Dias, M.P. ; Granadeiro, J.P. & Catry, P.** 2012. Do seabirds differ from other migrants in their travel arrangements? On route strategies of Cory's Shearwater during its trans-equatorial journey. *PLoS ONE* 7: e49376. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0049376 [Migrations et zones de stopover d'oiseaux se reproduisant aux îles Selvages, au large des côtes du Sahara Atlantique]
- Dubois, P.J.** 2012. A propos de l'identification de la Bergeronnette d'Italie *Motacilla flava cinereocapilla*. *Ornithos* 19 : 122-131. [L'article met en doute la reproduction de *M. f. cinereocapilla* à Massa (cf van den Berg, A.B. 2011. Breeding status of Ashy-headed Wagtail in south-western Morocco. *Dutch Birding* 33: 117-121). Pour l'auteur il s'agit de Bergeronnettes "méridionales" *M. f. cinereocapilla x iberiae* qui nichent aussi dans le sud de la France et le Nord-est de l'Espagne. Quelques observations marocaines (clichés à l'appui) pourraient cependant concerner cette forme dont la présence serait "marginale et occasionnelle au Maroc"]
- Duijns, S. ; Jukema, J. ; Spaans, B. ; Horssen, P. & Piersma, T.** 2012. Revisiting the proposed leap-frog migration of Bar-tailed godwits along the East-Atlantic Flyway. *Ardea* 100: 37-43. [Two populations of Bar-tailed Godwits *Limosa lapponica* occur along the East-Atlantic Flyway. The European population (*L. l. lapponica*) is supposed to breed in northern Scandinavia and has been suggested to only winter in Europe. The Afro-Siberian population (*taymyrensis*) is supposed to breed in Northern Siberia and is thought to winter exclusively in West Africa. An analysis of 946 metal ring recoveries accumulated by EURING, in combination with an analysis of over 13,000 resightings of almost 4000 individuals marked with colour-rings in 2001-2010, enabled the authors to examine whether there is evidence for overlap of the populations in summer and winter. Nearly all marked individuals behaved according to the previously suggested leap-frog migration pattern. The distinct migratory behaviour of the two populations makes them near completely separated in summer and winter. The Bar-tailed Godwit along the East-Atlantic Flyway thus exhibits a clear leap-frog migration, in which the Siberian breeders winter south of the European breeders]
- Felicísimo, Á.M. ; Muñoz, J. & González-Solis, J.** 2008. Ocean Surface Winds Drive Dynamics of Transoceanic Aerial Movements. *PLoS ONE* 3: e2928. [L'article traite des migrations du Puffin cendré *Calonectris diomedea* en relation avec les vents marins]
- Gargallo, G. ; Barriocanal, C. ; Clarabuch, O. ; Escandell, R. ; Lopez Iborra, G. ; Rguibi Idrissi, H. ; Robson, D. & Suarez, M.** 2011. *Spring Migration in the western Mediterranean and NW Africa: the results of 16 years of the Piccole Isole project*. Museu de Ciencies Naturals, Barcelona. Monografies n°6.
- Geraci, J. ; Béchet, A. ; Cézilly, F. ; Ficheux, S. ; Baccetti, N. ; Samraoui, B. & Wattier, R.** 2012. Greater flamingo colonies around the

- Mediterranean form a single interbreeding population and share a common history. *Journal of Avian Biology* 43: 341-354. [The greater flamingo *Phoenicopterus roseus* is a long-lived colonial waterbird species, characterized by a large range encompassing three continents, a very limited number of breeding sites, and high dispersal abilities. The authors investigated both the phylogeographic history and the contemporary extent of genetic differentiation between eight different Mediterranean breeding colonies of greater flamingos sampled between 1995 and 2009, using both mitochondrial DNA and microsatellite markers. They found no significant differences in allelic richness or private allelic richness in relation to colony size. Overall, no genetic population differentiation was detected using either mitochondrial or microsatellite markers]
- Gómez-Díaz, E. ; González-Solís, J. & Peinado, M.A.** 2009. Population structure in a highly pelagic seabird, the Cory's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*): an examination of genetics, morphology and ecology. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 382: 197-209. [The authors investigated the role of oceanic transitions versus population genetic processes in driving population differentiation in the Cory's shearwater, combining molecular, morphological and ecological data from 27 breeding colonies distributed across the Mediterranean (*Calonectris diomedea diomedea*) and the Atlantic (*C. d. borealis*). Genetic and biometric analyses showed a clear differentiation between Atlantic and Mediterranean Cory's shearwaters. Ringing recovery data indicated high site fidelity of the species, but they found some cases of dispersal among neighboring breeding sites (<300 km) and a few long distance movements (>1000 km) within and between each basin. In agreement with this, comparison of phenotypic and genetic data revealed both current and historical dispersal events. Within each region, they did not detect any genetic substructure among archipelagos in the Atlantic, but they found a slight genetic differentiation between western and eastern breeding colonies in the Mediterranean. In line with previous studies, genetic, phenotypic and ecological evidence supported the separation of Atlantic and Mediterranean forms, suggesting the 2 taxa should be regarded as different species]
- González-Solís, J. ; Ruiz, X. & Jover, L.** 1997. Influence of food availability on interactions between *Larus cachinnans* and *L. audouinii*. *Canadian Journal of Zoology* 75: 719-724. [*Larus audouinii*, the Audouin's gull, is a threatened species breeding in sympatry with the larger *L. cachinnans*, the yellow-legged gull, throughout the Mediterranean. The yellow-legged gull has often been cited as the main threat to the Audouin's gull. On the Chafarinas Islands, the second largest breeding place for Audouin's gulls in the world, both gull species depend largely on commercial fisheries for food]
- González-Solís, J. ; Oro, D. ; Pedrocchi, V. ; Jover, L. & Ruiz, X.** 1997. Bias associated with diet samples in Audouin's gulls. *Condor* 99: 773-779. [Analysis of five different types of food samples from Audouin's Gull (*Larus audouinii*), collected during the breeding seasons of 1994 and 1995 at its two main breeding colonies, the Ebro Delta and the Chafarinas Islands]
- González-Solís, J. ; Croxall, J.P. ; Oro, D. & Ruiz, X.** 2007. Trans-equatorial migration and mixing in the wintering area of a pelagic seabird. *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment* 5: 297-301. [Despite the increasing interest in long distance migration, the wintering areas, migration corridors and population mix in winter quarters of most pelagic marine predators are unknown. This paper presents the first study to track migration movements of shearwaters throughout the complete non-breeding period. The authors used geolocators (global location sensing (GLS) units based on ambient light levels) to track 22 Cory's shearwaters *Calonectris diomedea*, breeding in three different areas. Most birds wintered in one or more of three relatively small areas, all clearly associated with major coastal upwelling systems of the tropical and south Atlantic. Transequatorial movements were dominated by prevailing trade winds and westerlies and avoided calm oligotrophic areas. Breeding populations clearly differed in their main preference amongst the three major wintering areas but showed substantial mixing]
- González-Solís, J. ; Smyrli, M. ; Militão, T. ; Gremillet, D. ; Tveraa, T. ; Phillips, R.A. & Boulinier, T.** 2011. Combining stable isotope analyses and geolocation to reveal kittiwake migration. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 435: 251-261. [To understand the migration strategies of kittiwakes *Rissa tridactyla* the authors tracked 6 kittiwakes from Norway with light level geolocators over one year. After breeding, all tracked birds moved east of the Svalbard archipelago and subsequently migrated to the Labrador Sea. Thereafter, birds showed individual variation in migration strategies; three travelled to the NE Atlantic (dont une près des côtes marocaines au large d'El-Jadida) whereas the others remained in the Labrador Sea until the end of the wintering period]
- Hallgrimsson, G.T. ; Summers, R.W. ; Etheridge, B. & Swann, B.R.L.** 2012. The winter range of Nearctic purple sandpipers

- Calidris maritima* on the East Atlantic flyway. *Ardea* 100: 13-18.
- Hallgrímsson, G. ; Gunnarsson, H. ; Torfason, O. ; Buijs, R.-J. & Camphuysen, K.** 2012. Migration pattern of Icelandic Lesser Black-backed Gulls *Larus fuscus graellsii*: indications of a leap-frog system. *Journal of Ornithology* 153: 603-609. [Study of the non-breeding distribution of individually colour-ringed Lesser Black-backed Gulls (*Larus fuscus graellsii*) from Iceland and on their migration pattern in respect to other populations (leap-frog, chain migration, random mix). Most winter resightings (94%) were from the southern part of the known winter range (Iberian Peninsula and northwest Africa). These results indicate that Icelandic birds to some extent leap-frog more southerly populations]
- Holt, C.A. ; Hewson, C.M. & Fuller, R.J.** 2012. The Nightingale in Britain: status, ecology and conservation needs. *British Birds* 105: 172-187. [Un Rossignol géolocalisé en mai 2009 en Grande Bretagne est passé en septembre 2009 au Maroc et en Mauritanie pour se rendre d'abord dans le sud du Sénégal puis en Guinée]
- Kopp, M. ; Peter, H.U. ; Mustafa, O. ; Lisovski, S. ; Ritz, M.S. ; Phillips, R.A. & Hahn, S.** 2011. South polar skuas from a single breeding population overwinter in different oceans though show similar migration patterns. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 435: 263-267. [The authors tracked south polar skuas *Catharacta maccormicki* from a single breeding population in the South Shetland Islands (Antarctica). Overall, 27 birds (69%) migrated to the northern Atlantic (3 regions), 10 birds (26%) to the northern Pacific Ocean (2 regions) and 2 birds wintered in the southern hemisphere. Individuals tracked in consecutive non-breeding seasons chose the same ocean for wintering. Un des individus radiopistés a hiverné au large de la Mauritanie ; l'espèce est donc susceptible de passer au large du Sahara Atlantique]
- Libois, R.M.** 2011. Migration et déplacements du martin pêcheur *Alcedo atthis* en Europe. *Aves* 48 : 65-86. [2 reprises de juvéniles espagnols au Maroc]
- Liechti, F.** 2006. Birds: blowin' by the wind? *Journal of Ornithology* 147: 202-211. [The results of this study corroborate that birds select for favourable wind conditions both at departure and aloft to save energy and that for some long-distance migrants a tail-wind is an indispensable support to cover large barriers]
- Liechti, F. ; Komenda-Zehnder, S. & Bruderer, B.** 2012. Orientation of passerine trans-Saharan migrants: the directional shift ("Zugknick") reconsidered for free-flying birds. *Animal Behaviour* 83: 63-68.
- Limiñana, R. ; Romero, M. ; Mellone, U. & Urios, V.** 2012. Mapping the migratory routes and wintering areas of Lesser Kestrels *Falco naumanni*: new insights from satellite telemetry. *Ibis* 154: 389-399. [Five adults fitted with satellite transmitters in southeastern Spain were tracked during autumn and spring migration journeys and on their wintering grounds. The results provide a detailed description of migration routes, timing of migration and wintering areas of Lesser Kestrels]
- Louzao, M. ; Delord, K. ; García, D. ; Boué, A. & Weimerskirch, H.** 2012. Protecting Persistent Dynamic Oceanographic Features: Transboundary Conservation Efforts Are Needed for the Critically Endangered Balearic Shearwater. *PLoS ONE* 7: e35728. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0035728 [The authors studied the at sea distribution of one of the most endangered Mediterranean seabird, the critically endangered Balearic shearwater *Puffinus mauretanicus*... They used miniaturised satellite transmitters to determine the key marine areas of the southern population of Balearic shearwaters breeding on Eivissa and spot the spatial connections between breeding and key marine areas. The tracking study indicates that Balearic shearwaters do not only forage along the Iberian continental shelf but also in more distant marine areas along the North African coast, in particular W of Algeria, but also NE coast of Morocco. Birds recurrently visit these shelf areas at the end of the breeding season...]
- Lyngs, P.** 2003. Migration and winter ranges of birds in Greenland. An analysis of ringing recoveries, *Dansk Ornitologisk Forenings Tidsskrift* 97: 1-167. Available on-line at http://www.dof.dk/sider/images/stories/doft/dokumenter/doft_2003_1_1.pdf [Reprises au Maroc de *Calidris alpina* et de *Sterna paradisaea*]
- Magnusdóttir, E. ; Leat, E.H.K. ; Bourgeon, S. ; Strom, H. ; Petersen, A. ; Phillips, R.A. ; Hanssen, S.A. ; Bustnes, J.O. ; Hersteinsson, P. & Furness, R.W.** 2012. Wintering areas of Great Skuas *Stercorarius skua* breeding in Scotland, Iceland and Norway. *Bird Study* 59: 1-9. [Adult Great Skuas from Scotland wintered off northwest Africa and southern Europe. Adults from Iceland mostly wintered off Canada, with small numbers visiting northwest Africa and Europe (certains ont hiverné au large des côtes du Sahara Atlantique et de Mauritanie)]
- McGeehan, A.** 2012. The wonder of Wheatear migration. *Birding World* 25: 104-107.

- Mateos, M. & Arroyo, G.M.** 2011. Aplicación conjunta de censos visuales y de radar al estudio de la migración de las aves pelágicas. *Migres Revista de Ecología 2* : 53-61. [El uso de radares de seguimiento marino combinados con censos visuales simultáneos constituye una herramienta útil para el estudio cualitativo y cuantitativo de la migración de las aves marinas en el área del Estrecho de Gibraltar y otras áreas oceánicas. Además, el hecho de usar ambas metodologías combinadas permite solventar los problemas que ambas metodologías presentan al utilizarse separadamente, proporcionando una información detallada y correcta. Toda esta información es necesaria para elaborar estudios aplicados con relevancia en la conservación de estas aves, y un ejemplo de estos estudios es la evaluación de los posibles efectos de los parques eólicos marinos sobre determinadas poblaciones de aves marinas]
- Mateos-Rodríguez, M. & Bruderer, B.** 2012. Flight speeds of migrating seabirds in the Strait of Gibraltar and their relation to wind. *Journal of Ornithology* 153: 881-889. [This study investigates the influence of wind on the air speed of pelagic seabirds in the Strait of Gibraltar by means of radar measurements. The birds were identified visually at the species level. An interspecific comparison under negligible wind speeds showed a slight increase of air speed in the order from Cory's Shearwater, a typically gliding species (12.8 m s⁻¹), Balearic Shearwater (gliding with flapping, 14.7 m s⁻¹), gannets (flap-gliding, 15.0 m s⁻¹), Great Skua (flapping, 16.0 m s⁻¹) to auks (fast flapping, 17.4 m s⁻¹). All of the studied species decreased their air speed with increasing wind increment (ground speed minus air speed), and this occurred in following winds slightly less than in opposing winds. Auks adjusted air speed to wind increment only in opposing winds, suggesting that auks are not able to reduce their high air speed in following winds due to extremely high wing loading]
- Mellone, U. ; Klaassen, R.H.G. ; Garcia-Ripolles, C. ; Limiñana, R. ; Lopez-Lopez, P. ; Pavon, D. ; Strandberg, R. ; Urios, V. ; Vardakis, M. & Alerstam, T.** 2012. Interspecific Comparison of the Performance of Soaring Migrants in Relation to Morphology, Meteorological Conditions and Migration Strategies. *PLoS ONE* 7: e39833. [This paper compares travel speeds of four raptor species (*Neophron percnopterus*, *Circaetus gallicus*, *Pandion haliaetus* and *Circus aeruginosus*) during their crossing of the Sahara desert. The authors tracked raptors using GPS satellite transmitters from Sweden, Spain and Italy, and evaluated their migratory performance at both an hourly and a daily scale. Despite a clear variation in morphology, interspecific differences were generally very small, and did only arise in spring, with long-distance migrants (>5000 km: osprey and Western marsh-harrier) being faster than species that migrate shorter distances (Egyptian vulture and short-toed eagle). These results suggest that the most important factor explaining hourly variation in flight speed is time of day, while at a daily scale, tailwind support is the most important factor explaining variation in daily distance. Les 4 espèces étudiées traversent le Sahara en passant en partie par le Maroc. Le Sahara Atlantique est traversé par *P. haliaetus*, *C. aeruginosus* et *N. percnopterus* au printemps et surtout par *P. haliaetus* à l'automne]
- Neves, V.C. ; Bried, J. ; González-Solís, J. ; Roscales, J.L. & Clarke, M.R.** 2012. Feeding ecology and movements of the Barolo shearwater *Puffinus baroli baroli* in the Azores, NE Atlantic. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 452: 269-285. [Study on the movements and feeding ecology of the Macaronesian shearwater *Puffinus baroli* in a colony from the Azores archipelago (NE Atlantic). During the chick-rearing period, parents visited their nests most nights, foraged mainly south of the colony and fed at lower trophic levels than during the non-breeding period. Squid was the most diverse prey. After the breeding period, birds dispersed offshore in all directions and up to 2500 km from the breeding colony and fed at higher trophic levels]
- Oro, D. ; Genovart, M. ; Igual, J.M. ; Ruiz, X. & González-Solís, J.** 2009. Rutes migratòries i àrees d'hivernada del virot gros *Calonectris diomedea* des Pantaleu (Mallorca). *Anuari Ornitològic de les Balears* 23: 37641. [en Catalan]
- Päckert, M. ; Martens, J. ; Wink, M. ; Feigl, A. & Tietze, D.T.** 2012. Molecular phylogeny of Old World swifts (Aves: Apodiformes, Apodidae, *Apus* and *Tachymarptis*) based on mitochondrial and nuclear markers. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 63: 606-616. [Molecular phylogeny for Old World swifts of genera *Apus* and *Tachymarptis* based on a taxon-complete sampling at the species level. In contrast to previous hypotheses, the two genera *Apus* and *Tachymarptis* were shown as reciprocally monophyletic in all reconstructions. *Apus* was consistently divided into three major clades: 1) East Asian clade of *A. pacificus* and *A. acuticauda*, 2) African-Asian clade of *A. caffer*, *A. batesi*, *A. horus*, *A. affinis* and *A. nipalensis*, 3) African-Palearctic clade of eight currently accepted species among which sequences of *A. apus* and *A. pallidus* clustered in a terminal crown clade. Phylogenetic signal of all four nuclear markers was extremely shallow within and among species of tribe Apodini and even

- among genera, such that intra- and intergeneric relationships of *Apus*, *Tachymarptis* and *Cypsiurus* were poorly resolved by nuclear data alone. Four species, *A. pacificus*, *A. barbatus*, *A. affinis* and *A. caffer* were consistently found to be paraphyletic with respect to their closest relatives and possible taxonomic consequences are discussed]
- Perktas, U.** 2011. Ecogeographical variation of body size in Chaffinches *Fringilla coelebs*. *Bird Study* 58: 264-277. [Significant geographic variation in body size occurs throughout Eurasia and North Africa and this variation is best explained by Boyce's seasonality hypothesis rather than Bergmann's rule. Chaffinches from North Africa were larger than those from Eurasia, contrary to Bergmann's rule. This pattern might be explained by a continental effect, because North Africa differs from Eurasia in climatic and ecological features, leading to different selective pressures on these populations. Body size showed opposite relationships with geographical and climatic data in the two continents and this gave support to a continental effect on body size variation. Seasonality of primary productivity seemed to be the best explanation for body size variation in Chaffinches]
- Piersma, T. ; van der Velde, M. ; El-Hacen, E.H.M. ; Lok, T. & Overdijk, O.** 2012. Molecular verification of the subspecies status of the Mauritanian Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia balsaci*. *Ardea* 100: 131-136. [In 1974 R. de Naurois and F. Roux proposed that the distinct morphology of Eurasian Spoonbills *Platalea leucorodia* breeding on offshore islands in the Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania, in comparison with the sympatrically wintering northwest European breeding Spoonbills *Platalea leucorodia leucorodia*, justifies recognition as a separate subspecies *Platalea leucorodia balsaci*. This proposal is examined here on the basis of variation in nuclear DNA, microsatellites identified earlier for *P. minor* and *P. ajaja*. We show that there is significant variation between Spoonbills breeding in Mauritania (n = 25) and the sympatrically wintering conspecifics breeding in the Dutch Wadden Sea (n = 105). Of the total genetic variation among the 130 individuals, 6.3% is attributable to variation between the two breeding areas (93.7% of the variation is within breeding areas). Pairwise FST values showed low genetic differentiation (FST'S < 0.012) among breeding colonies within The Netherlands. The level of genetic differentiation indicates that the level of gene flow between The Netherlands and Mauritania is much lower (~4-5 individuals/generation) than among the Dutch colonies on separate Wadden Sea islands. Field observations on individually colour-marked birds from The Netherlands indeed suggest extensive dispersal within northwest Europe, with some introgression of *leucorodia* genes into the *balsaci* population. The level of microsatellite distinctiveness between sympatric populations of the two subspecies is similar to that recorded for subspecies of other migrant birds, and as such justifies the subspecies status of the Mauritanian Spoonbill]
- Poluda, A. ; Flade, M. ; Foucher, J. ; Kiljan, G. ; Tegetmeyer, C. & Salewski, V.** 2012. First confirmed connectivity between breeding sites and wintering areas of the globally threatened Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola*. *Ringling & Migration* 27: 57-59. [This paper reports on two Aquatic Warblers that were ringed in the Inner Niger Delta in Mali and in the region of the Djoudj National Park, Senegal. The first was recaptured in Ukraine, and the second observed in Poland]
- Ramos, R. ; González-Solís, J. ; Forero, M.G. ; Moreno, R. ; Gómez-Díaz, E. ; Ruiz, X. & Hobson, K.A.** 2008. The influence of breeding colony and sex on mercury, selenium and lead levels and carbon and nitrogen stable isotope signatures in summer and winter feathers of *Calonectris* shearwaters. *Oecologia* 159: 345-354. [Cette étude sur *C. diomedea* a été menée dans quatre sites : îles Chaffarines, Açores, Canaries et Cap Vert]
- Ramos, R. ; Militão, T. ; González-Solís, J. & Ruiz, X.** 2008. Moulting strategies of a long distance migratory seabird: the Mediterranean Cory's shearwater. *Ibis* 151: 151-159.
- Ramos, R. ; González-Solís, J. ; Croxall, J.P. ; Oro, D. & Ruiz, X.** 2009. Understanding Oceanic Migrations with Intrinsic Biogeochemical Markers. *PLoS ONE* 4: e6236. [Migration et aire d'alimentation au large des côtes marocaines de *Calonectris diomedea*]
- Rguibi, H. ; Qninba, A. & Benhoussa A.** 2011. *Le Faucon d'Éléonore, Etat des connaissances et de la conservation actualisé des populations nicheuses des petites îles de Méditerranée*. Initiative PIM. 19 pp.
- Ristow, D. ; Berthold, P. ; Hashmi, D. & Querner, U.** 2000. Satellite tracking of Cory's Shearwater migration. *The Condor* 102: 696-699. [Transmitters were attached to four adult male Cory's Shearwaters (*Calonectris diomedea*) caught at their breeding sites off Crete, Greece, in autumn 1998. The birds had left the Mediterranean by the beginning of December. Two were last recorded in the eastern tropical Atlantic in January/February. The other two wintered east of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, one at about 10°, the other one in equatorial waters, and

- could be tracked until return migration in March/April. Les quatre sont passés au large de la côte atlantique du Maroc]
- Romero, M. ; Limiñana, R. ; Mellone, U. & Urios, V.** 2012. The migratory routes and wintering areas of Lesser Kestrels. *Birding World* 25: 329-332.
- Roscales, J.L. ; Gómez-Díaz, E. ; Neves, V.C. & González-Solís, J.** 2011. Trophic versus geographic structure in stable isotope signatures of pelagic seabirds breeding in the northeast Atlantic. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 434: 1-13. [Study of the feeding ecology and the geographic range of 11 Procellariiform species nesting on the NE Atlantic archipelagos from Cape Verde (20° 15' 16" N) to Iceland (60° 50' 49" N): Cory's shearwater *Calonectris diomedea borealis*, Bulwer's petrel *Bulweria bulwerii*, Madeiran storm-petrel *Oceanodroma castro*, white-faced storm-petrel *Pelagodroma marina*, Macaronesian shearwater *Puffinus baroli*, Fea's petrel *Pterodroma feae*, Cape Verde little shearwater *Puffinus boydi*, Verde shearwater *C. edwardsii*, Leach's storm-petrel *O. leucorhoa*, Manx shearwater *Puffinus puffinus* and European storm-petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus*]
- Salewski, V. ; Flade, M. ; Poluda, A. ; Kiljan, G. ; Liechti, F. ; Lisovski, S. & Hahn, S.** 2012. An unknown migration route of the 'globally threatened' Aquatic Warbler revealed by geolocators. *Journal of Ornithology* 154: 549-552. [Aquatic Warbler (*Acrocephalus paludicola*) breeds in Europe and spends the northern winter in sub-Saharan West Africa. The authors attached 30 geolocators to breeding birds in the central Ukraine in 2010. Three geolocators which collected data from the autumn migration were recovered in 2011. They revealed a previously-unknown migration route via southern Europe to stopover sites in south-western France and Spain. In West Africa, one bird spent some time well south of known non-breeding areas]
- Sangster, G. ; Collinson, J.M. ; Crochet, P.-A. ; Knox, A.G. ; Parkin, D.T. ; Svensson, L. & Votier, S.C.** 2011. Taxonomic recommendations for British birds: seventh report. *Ibis* 153: 883-892.
- Sanz-Aguilar, A. ; Béchet, A. ; Germain, C. ; Johnson, A.R. & Pradel, R.** 2012. To leave or not to leave: survival trade-offs between different migratory strategies in the greater flamingo. *Journal of Animal Ecology* 81: 1171-1182. [Comporte une carte qui montre les lieux d'hivernage au Maroc et au Sahara Atlantique de flamants roses *Phoenicopterus roseus* nés en Camargue]
- Sardà-Palomera, F. ; Puigcerver, M. ; Brotons, L. & Rodríguez-Teijeiro, J.D.** 2012. Modelling seasonal changes in the distribution of Common Quail *Coturnix coturnix* in farmland landscapes using remote sensing. *Ibis* 154: 703-713. [The authors aimed to build a species' distribution model for the Common Quail *Coturnix coturnix*, a farmland species that shows changes in its distribution in response to seasonal changes in habitat suitability. During the course of three breeding seasons they collected temporal replicates of presence-absence data in 13 sampling locations in four countries (Morocco, Portugal, Spain and France). The preferred model showed that occurrence was highly dependent on habitat changes associated with crop seasonality, as measured by a normalized difference vegetation index. Common Quail selected areas with dense vegetation and warm climate and tracked spatial changes in these two parameters]
- Sokolov, L.** 2011. Modern telemetry: New possibilities in ornithology. *Biology Bulletin* 38: 885-904. [Modern methods of bird telemetry and some results obtained using these methods are considered in this review. The development of high-technology methods for tracking bird movements has significantly broadened or even changed our views on the life of birds. Plusieurs exemples cités concernent des oiseaux migrant à travers le Maroc (*Circus pugargus*, *Falco eleonorae*) ou le long des côtes marocaines (*Sterna paradisea*)]
- Spina, F. & Volponi, S.** 2008. Atlante della Migrazione degli Uccelli in Italia. Vol. 1: non-Passeriformi. ISPRA – MATTM, Roma.
- Spina, F. & Volponi, S.** 2009. Atlante della Migrazione degli Uccelli in Italia. Vol. 2: Passeriformi. ISPRA – MATTM, Roma.
- Vardanis, Y. ; Klaassen, R.H.G. ; Strandberg, R. & Alerstam, T.** 2011. Individuality in bird migration: routes and timing. *Biology Letters* 7: 502-505. [Cette étude présente les trajets de sept Busards des roseaux (*Circus aeruginosus*) adultes et analyse les variations individuelles interannuelles des itinéraires suivis et des dates de migration de 2004 à 2009. Elle montre que les dates varient beaucoup moins que les trajets. Ainsi, alors que la phénologie annuelle de la migration pour un même individu est remarquablement constante, il existe une variation considérable dans le choix des parcours. Cette découverte inattendue pourrait être liée à un fort contrôle endogène des dates de migration, alors que les variations des conditions environnementales (météorologiques et d'habitats) pourraient expliquer la flexibilité dans le choix des itinéraires. Une figure montre que les Busards des roseaux traversent le Maroc et le

Sahara Atlantique au printemps, mais qu'ils passent plus à l'est à l'automne où seulement

quelques-uns passent par le Maroc oriental et l'intérieur du Sahara]

3. Sélection de travaux relatifs à d'autres pays, en lien avec l'avifaune marocaine

- Aissaoui, R. ; Tahar, A. ; Saheb, M. ; Guergueb, L. & Houhamdi, M.** 2011. Diurnal behaviour of Ferruginous Duck *Aythya nyroca* wintering at the El-Kala wetlands (Northeast Algeria). *Bulletin de l'Institut Scientifique, Rabat*, section Sciences de la Vie 33 : 67-75.
- Baaloudj, A. ; Samraoui, F. ; Laouar, A. ; Benoughidene, M. ; Hasni, D. ; Bouchahdane, I. ; Khaled, H. ; Bensouilah, S. ; Alfarhan, A.H. & Samraoui, B.** 2012. Dispersal of Yellow-legged Gulls *Larus michahellis* ringed in Algeria: a preliminary analysis. *Ardeola* 59 : 137-144. [Preliminary analysis of observations of ringed yellow-legged gulls from Algerian colonies indicates that juveniles dispersed in a northwesterly direction to the Balearic Sea and the Bay of Biscay, and westwards to the Alborán Sea and the Iberian Atlantic coast from Cádiz Bay to Galicia. Preliminary results suggested two distinct routes: gulls from the eastern Algerian colonies moved N/NW to eastern Spain and overland to the Bay of Biscay. Juveniles from western colonies seemed to move N/NW to the Alborán Sea and Cádiz Bay. In Spain, to where most dispersal occurred, the data suggests that Algerian gulls summered at coastal areas before returning to North Africa in late autumn and winter]
- Baaziz, N. ; Mayache, B. ; Saheb, M. ; Bensaci, E. ; Ounissi, M. ; Metallaoui, S. & Houhamdi, M.** 2011. Statut phénologique et reproduction des peuplements d'oiseaux d'eau dans l'éco-complexe de zones humides de Sétif (Hauts plateaux, Est de l'Algérie). *Bulletin de l'Institut Scientifique, Rabat*, section Sciences de la Vie, 33 : 77-87.
- Belabed, A. ; Draïdi, K. ; Djemadi, I. ; Zediri, H. ; Eraud, C. & Bouslama, Z.** 2012. Deux nouvelles espèces de Tourterelles nicheuses *Streptopelia turtur arenicola* et *Streptopelia senegalensis phoenicophila* dans la ville d'Annaba (Nord-Est Algérien). *Alauda* 80 : 293-294.
- Bensaci, E. ; Saheb, M. ; Cherief-Bouteraa, N. ; Cherief, A. ; Qninba, A. & Houhamdi, M.** 2012. Un second cas de nidification de la Mouette rieuse *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* en Algérie. *Alauda* 80 : 153-154.
- Chammem, M. ; Selmi, S. ; Khorchani, T. & Nouira, S.** 2012. Using a capture-recapture approach for modelling the detectability and distribution of Houbara Bustard in southern Tunisia. *Bird Conservation International* 22: 288-298. [The aim of this study was to explore the possibility of using the capture-recapture approach in the context of Houbara Bustard *Chlamydotis undulata* in southern Tunisia. The results show once more the low detectability of this species and stress the need to take this factor into account when estimating Houbara spatial distribution. The distribution of Houbara in southern Tunisia is more likely to be shaped by human-related than by habitat factors. In particular, Houbara occurrence was positively associated with site remoteness and camel numbers. Houbara seemed to avoid areas with high human presence and shared the most remote and agriculture-free zones with free-ranging camels]
- Chokri, M.A. ; Sadoul, N. ; Selmi, S. & Béchet, A.** 2011. Relative importance of island availability and terrestrial predation risk for nesting habitat selection of colonial Charadriiformes in Sfax Salina (Tunisia). *Revue d'Écologie (La Terre et la Vie)* 66 : 367-282.
- Corso, A.** 2012. African Reed Warblers in Tunisia. *Birding World* 25: 333-335.
- de la Cruz, A. ; Onrubia, A. ; Pérez, B. ; Torralvo, C. ; Arroyo, G.M. ; Elorriaga, J. ; Ramírez, J. ; González, M. & Benjumea, R.** 2011. Seguimiento de la migración de las aves en el estrecho de Gibraltar: resultados del Programa Migres 2009. *Migres Revista de Ecología* 2 : 65-78.
- Dies, J.I. ; Lorenzo, J.A. ; Gutiérrez, R. ; García, E. ; Gorospe, G. ; Martí-Aledo, J. ; Gutiérrez, P. ; Vidal, C. ; Sales, S. & López Velasco, D.** 2011. Observaciones de aves raras en España, 2009. *Ardeola* 58: 441-480.
- EGA/RAC / SPA** 2012. *Atlas of wintering waterbirds of Libya 2005-2010*. Imprimerie COTIM Tunisia.
- Garcia, E.** 2011. Birds in Gibraltar 2010. *Gibraltar Bird Report* 2010 10: 9-50.
- Garcia, E.** 2012. Birds in Gibraltar 2011. *Gibraltar Bird Report* 2011 11: 9-43.

- García, J.C.** 2012. Soltados cuatro quebrantahuesos en Andalucía. *Quercus* 20: 12-13.
- Hamdi, M. & Charfi, F.** 2012. Impact des aménagements hydro-agricoles sur la valeur ornithologique du Parc National Ichkeul (Tunisie). *Alauda* 80 : 57-64.
- Hering, J.** 2012. First record of Spur-winged Lapwing *Vanellus spinosus* for Libya. *African Bird Club Bulletin* 19: 71-72.
- Hering, J. & Fuchs, E.** 2012. First breeding record of Little Ringed Plover *Charadrius dubius* in Libya. *African Bird Club Bulletin* 19: 59-60.
- Illera, J.C. ; Rando, J.C. ; Richardson, D.S. ; Emerson, B.C.** 2012. Age, origins and extinctions of the avifauna of Macaronesia: a synthesis of phylogenetic and fossil information. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 50: 14-22. [Phylogenetic analyses have confirmed the close relationships between endemic macaronesian avifauna and the closest mainland areas (Europe and Africa), however, in contrast to other archipelagos of a similar age, we show that most extant birds appear to have colonized macaronesian archipelagos relatively recently, within the last four million years, despite some islands being approximately 30 million years old]
- Kayser, Y.** 2012. Régime alimentaire du Grand-Duc d'Afrique du Nord *Bubo ascalaphus* au Cap Tafarit, Parc National du Banc d'Arguin, Mauritanie. *Go-South Bulletin* 9 : 131-132.
- Kouidri, M. ; Ouakid, M.L. & Houhamdi, M.** 2012. Biologie de la reproduction de la Linotte mélodieuse *Carduelis cannabina* dans l'Atlas Saharien (Aflou, Algérie). *Alauda* 80 : 117-124.
- Lardjane-Hamiti, A. ; Metna, F. ; Sayaud, M.S. ; Guelmi, M. ; Boukhemza, M. & Houhamdi, M.** 2012. Le Fuligule milouin *Aythya ferina* nicheur dans la réserve naturelle du lac de Réghaia (Alger, Algérie). *Alauda* 80 : 151-152.
- Lazli, A. ; Boumezbeur, A. & Moali, A.** 2012. Statut et phénologie de la reproduction du Fuligule nyroca *Aythya nyroca* au lac Tonga (nord-est algérien). *Alauda* 80 : 219-228.
- Lopes, R.J. ; Alves, J. ; Gill, J. ; Gunnarsson, T.G. ; Hooijmeijer, J.W. ; Lourenço, P.M. ; Maseró, J.A. ; Piersma, T. ; Potts, P.M. ; Rabaçal, B. ; Reis, S. ; Sanchez-Guzman, J.M. ; Santiago-Quesada, F. & Villegas, A.** 2012. Do different subspecies of Black-tailed Godwit *Limosa limosa* overlap in Iberian wintering and staging areas? Validation with genetic markers. *Journal of Ornithology* 154: 35-40. [The Iceland-breeding subspecies *islandica* of Black-tailed Godwits *Limosa limosa*, shows overlap during the non-breeding season with the continental-Europe-breeding *limosa*. On the basis of variation in the control region of mitochondrial DNA, it was already shown that there is a clear geographic structure in their phylogeography and a clear discrimination between the haplotypes of the two subspecies. Using samples of 113 birds with known breeding origin, and on the basis of haplotype variation, all birds were properly assigned to each subspecies. The authors then tested for overlap during non-breeding season using a sample of 278 birds from an Iberian wintering and staging area, the inland rice fields in southwest Iberia (Extremadura, Spain). They showed that even in this inland area, 6.5 % of the birds belonged to *islandica*]
- López-López, P. ; García-Ripollés, C. ; Urios, V. ; Vela, A. ; Ibañez, R. ; Bolonio, L. ; Nieto, M.A. & de Lucas, J.** 2011. Alimoches vía satélite del Alto Tajo al Sahel. Siete aves seguidas durante la migración y la invernada. *Quercus* 302: 26-31.
- Molina, B. ; Prieta, J. ; Lorenzo, J.A. ; López-Jurado, C.** 2011. Noticiario ornitológico. *Ardeola* 58: 481-516. [Inclut des observations dans le nord du Maroc et à Ceuta]
- Moreno, E. ; Barbosa, A. ; Valera, F. ; Benzal, J. ; Carrillo, C. ; Barrientos, R. & García, L.** 2010. Tras la pista de un recién llegado: ¿de dónde vienen - y adónde van - los Camachuelos Trompeteros? *Etología* 22 : 39-49.
- Mosquera, M.A.** 2011. An exceptionally heavy passage of Black Kites *Milvus migrans* over Gibraltar on August 2nd 2011. *Gibraltar Bird Report* 2010 10: 51-53.
- Nouidjem, Y. ; Saheb, M. ; Mayache, B. ; Bensaci, E. ; Bouzegag, A. ; Maazi, M.-C. & Houhamdi, M.** 2012. Le Tadorne casarca *Tadorna ferruginea* dans la vallée de l'Oued Righ (Sahara algérien). *Alauda* 80 : 295-300.
- Ouni, R. ; Durand, J.-P. ; Mayol Serra, J. ; Essetti, I. ; Thévenet, M. & Renou, S.** 2012. Nidification possible de l'Océanite tempête *Hydrobates pelagicus* à l'île Zembra, Tunisie. *Alauda* 80: 301-304.
- Perez, C. & Garcia, E.** 2011. Wing-tagging of Griffon Vultures *Gyps fulvus*. *Gibraltar Bird Report* 2010 10: 54-55. [Un jeune vautour fauve marqué relâché par le centre de réhabilitation de Salamanca en octobre 2009 a été vu au dessus de Gibraltar arrivant du Maroc le 10 juin 2010]
- Ramírez, J. ; Sierra, S. ; Moreno, W. & Gangoso de la Colina, L.E.** 2012. Un mal año para los alimoches canarios. *Quercus* 20: 66-69.
- Ramos, R. ; González-Solís, J. ; Forero, M.G. ; Moreno, R. ; Gómez-Díaz, E. ; Ruiz, X. & Hobson, K.A.** 2008. The influence of breeding colony and sex on mercury, selenium and lead

- levels and carbon and nitrogen stable isotope signatures in summer and winter feathers of *Calonectris shearwaters*. *Oecologia* 159: 345-354.
- Reneerkens, J.** 2012. African Crake at Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania, in November 2011. *Dutch Birding* 34: 95-96.
- Samraoui, F. ; Nedjah, R. ; Bouchecker, A. ; Alfarhan, A.H. & Samraoui, B.** 2012. Patterns of resource partitioning by nesting herons and ibis: How are odonata exploited? *Comptes Rendus Biologies* 335: 310-317. [A relationship between prey size and bird predator has been observed in Numidia wetlands (NE Algeria) by six species of birds (Purple Heron, Black-crowned Night Heron, Glossy Ibis, Little Egret, Squacco Heron and Cattle Egret) during the breeding period, which also shows a temporal gradient for the six species. The results indicated a high degree of resource overlap. However, a distinction of prey based on taxonomy (suborder and family) and developmental stage (larvae or adults) reveals a clear size dichotomy with large-sized predators (Purple Heron, Black-crowned Night Heron and Glossy Ibis) preying on large preys like Aeshnids and Libellulids and small-sized predators feeding mainly on small prey like Zygotera. Overall, the resource utilization suggests a pattern of resource segregation by coexisting nesting herons and ibis based on the timing of reproduction, prey types, prey size and foraging microhabitats]
- Seddik, S. ; Bouaguel, L. ; Bougoudjil, S. ; Maazi, M.C. ; Saheb, M. ; Metallaoui, S. & Houhamdi, M.** 2012. L'avifaune aquatique de la Garaet de Timerganine et des zones humides des Hauts Plateaux de l'est algérien. *African Bird Club Bulletin* 19: 25-32.
- Toral, G.M. & Figuerola, J.** 2012. Nest success of Black-winged Stilt *Himantopus himantopus* and Kentish plover *Charadrius alexandrinus* in rice fields, southwest Spain. *Ardea* 100: 29-36.
- Torralvo, C.A. ; Ramírez, J. ; Onrubia, A. ; Elorriaga, J. ; de la Cruz, A. ; Pérez, B. ; González, M. ; Benjumea, R. ; Yáñez, B. ; Barrios, L. ; Arroyo, G.M. & Muñoz, A.R.** 2011. Noticiario Ornitológico del Estrecho de Gibraltar 2009. *Migres Revista de Ecología* 2 : 101-121.
- Veen, J. ; Mullié, W.C. & Veen, T.** 2012. The diet of the White-Breasted Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus* along the Atlantic Coast of West Africa. *Ardea* 100: 137-148.
- Veen, J. ; Overdijk, O. & Veen, T.** 2012. The diet of an endemic subspecies of the Eurasian Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia balsaci*, breeding at the Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania. *Ardea* 100: 123-130.

4. Errata et Corrigenda

Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine - 8

A la place de :	Lire :
Khaffou, M. & Abdelkader, C. 2011. Impacts de la gestion coutumière dans la zone humide d'Aguelmam Sidi Ali (Moyen Atlas, Maroc) sur le Tadorne casarca (<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>). <i>ScienceLib Editions Mersenne</i> 3 : n° 111007 [En ligne à www.sciencelib.fr/IMPACTS-DE-LA-GESTION-COUTUMIERE].	Khaffou, M. & Chahlaoui, A. 2011. Impacts de la gestion coutumière dans la zone humide d'Aguelmam Sidi Ali (Moyen Atlas, Maroc) sur le Tadorne casarca (<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>). <i>ScienceLib Editions Mersenne</i> 3 : n° 111007 [En ligne à www.sciencelib.fr/IMPACTS-DE-LA-GESTION-COUTUMIERE].

Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine - 6

A la place de :	Lire :
Airam, R. ; Juan, J.N. ; Javier, B. ; James, W.F. & Vsevolod, A. 2009. Geolocators map the wintering grounds of threatened Lesser Kestrels in Africa. <i>Divers. Distrib.</i> 15: 1010-1016.	Rodriguez, A. ; Juan, J.N. ; Javier, B. ; James, W.F. & Vsevolod, A. 2009. Geolocators map the wintering grounds of threatened Lesser Kestrels in Africa. <i>Divers. Distrib.</i> 15: 1010-1016
Khaffou, M. & Abdelkader, C. 2010. Biologie et écologie du Tadorne casarca <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> dans la zone humide d'Aguelmam Sidi Ali Moyen Atlas. <i>Cinquièmes Journées "Oiseaux d'eau et zones humides au Maroc"</i> . Institut scientifique, Rabat, 23-25 février 2010, 22-23.	Khaffou, M. & Chahlaoui, A. 2010. Biologie et écologie du Tadorne casarca <i>Tadorna ferruginea</i> dans la zone humide d'Aguelmam Sidi Ali Moyen Atlas. <i>Cinquièmes Journées "Oiseaux d'eau et zones humides au Maroc"</i> . Institut scientifique, Rabat, 23-25 février 2010, 22-23.