

Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine

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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)

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 2011 et début 2012, postérieurement à nos 'Eléments de bibliographie marocaine – 7' (cf Thévenot & Bergier 2011 – *Go-South Bull.* 8 : 44-52), soit de titres antérieurs non signalés dans nos sept précédentes livraisons.

- Adriaens, P.** 2011. Hybrid Eurasian x Red-knobbed Coot successfully breeding with Red-knobbed Coot in Morocco in April 2009. *Dutch Birding* 33: 245-247.
- Amezian, M.** 2011a. *White Stork nests and Humans* [Online at <http://moroccanbirds.blogspot.com/2011/06/white-stork-nests-and-humans.html>] posté le 20.06.2011, consulté le 30.06.2011.
- Amezian, M.** 2011b. *Status of Gypaetus barbatus in Morocco* [Online at <http://moroccanbirds.blogspot.com/2011/11/status-of-gypaetus-barbatus-in-morocco.html>] posté le 28.11.2011, consulté le 05.01.2012.
- Amezian, M.** 2011c. *African Crimson-winged Finch: a new Maghreb endemic in the horizon* [Online at <http://moroccanbirds.blogspot.com/2011/12/african-crimson-winged-finch-new.html>] posté le 28.12.2011, consulté le 05.01.2012.
- Amezian, M. & Elbanak, A.** 2011. *The return of the White-headed Duck* [Online at <http://moroccanbirds.blogspot.com/2011/01/return-of-white-headed-duck.html>] posté le 12.01.2011, consulté le 30.06.2011.
- Amezian, M. ; Radi, M. ; Ibn Tattou, M. ; Khayya, M.L. ; Samlali, M.L. & Qninba, A.** 2011. Cricket Longtail breeding in southern Morocco. *Dutch Birding* 33: 229-233.
- Bergier, P.** 2011. Où voir les oiseaux dans le Sahara Atlantique marocain – Mise à jour septembre 2011 (rév. 1.0). *Go-South Bull.* 8 n° spécial : 98 pages.
- Bergier, P. & Thévenot, M.** 2011. Bibliographie ornithologique du Sahara Atlantique marocain – 2. *Go-South Bull.* 8 : 53-60.
- Bergier, P. ; Qninba, A. & Thévenot, M.** 2011. Notes naturalistes au Sahara Atlantique marocain – 3. *Go-South Bull.* 8 : 67-103.
- Bergier, P. ; Franchimont, J. ; Thévenot, M. & CHM.** 2012. Les oiseaux rares au Maroc. Rapport de la Commission d'Homologation Marocaine numéro 17 (2011). *Go-South Bull.* 9 : 13-32.
- Bergier, P. ; Maire, B. & Mathurin, A.** 2012. Records of doves *Streptopelia* at Awserd, Oued Ad-Deheb. *Go-South Bull.* 9 : 7-12.
- Bertolero, A. ; Genovart, M. ; Martínez-Abraín, A. ; Molina, B. ; Mouriño, J. ; Oro, D. & Tavecchia, G.** 2008. *Gaviotas cabecinegra, picofina, de Audouin y tridáctila, y Gavión atlántico en España. Población en 2007 y método de censo.* SEO/BirdLife. Madrid. 112pp. [Online at www.seo.org/media/docs/22gaviesc07.pdf]. [Evolución de la población reproductora de gaviota de Audouin *Larus audouinii* en las islas Chafarinas desde 1976 hasta 2008]
- Camphuysen, C.J. & Van Der Meer, J.** 2005. Wintering seabirds in West Africa: foraging hotspots off Western Sahara and Mauritania driven by upwelling and fisheries. *African Journal of Marine Science* 27: 427-437.
- Castell, P. ; Castell, R. ; Jackson, A. & Pleasance, B.** 2011. The nest of Cricket Longtail *Spiloptila clamans* at Oued Jena, Awserd. *Go-South Bull.* 8 : 113.
- Chargé, R. ; Sorci, G. ; Hingrat, Y. ; Lacroix, F. & Jalme, M.S.** 2011. Immune-mediated change in the expression of a sexual trait predicts offspring survival in the wild. *PLoS One* 6 (10): e25305 doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0025305 [Online at www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3184954/pdf/pone.0025305.pdf]. [The "good genes" theory of sexual selection postulates that females choose mates that will improve their offspring's fitness through the inheritance of paternal genes. This paper tests the hypothesis that offspring sired by males of a preferred phenotype should have better survival in an endangered bird, the houbara bustard (*Chlamydotis undulata undulata*) studied in Eastern Morocco]
- Cherkaoui, I. & Lamrani, M.** 2007. Caractérisation ornithologique des habitats naturels de la lagune de Merja Zerga (Maroc). *Ostrich* 78: 533-540.
- Cherkaoui, I. & Hanane, S.** 2011. Status and breeding biology of Northern Lapwings *Vanellus vanellus* in the Gharb coastal wetlands of northern Morocco. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 118: 49-54.
- Chevalier, F. & Bergier, P.** 2011. Notes sur quelques oiseaux observés près de Dakhla, Oued Ad-Deheb. *Go-South Bull.* 8 : 114-124.
- Elbanak, A.** 2010. *Spoonbills in focus* [Online at <http://moroccanbirds.blogspot.com/2010/12/spoo>]

- nbills-in-focus.html] posté le 09.12.2010, consulté le 30.06.2011.
- Elbanak, A. & El Khamlichi, R.** 2011. *Is this Ring-necked Duck wanted to mate with Ferruginous Duck?* [Online at <http://moroccanbirds.blogspot.com/2011/05/is-this-ring-necked-duck-wanted-to-mate.html>] posté le 31.05.2011 et consulté le 30.06.2011.
- El Bekkay, M.E. ; Oubrou, W. & Aransay, N.** 2007. *Proyecto ibis eremita. Informe suplementario. Temporada de reproducción 2007 (Región de Souss Massa, Marruecos)*. SEO Birdlife. 8 pp. [Online at www.seo.org/media/docs/informe%20reproducci%C3%B3n%20ibis%202007.pdf].
- Greig-Smith, P.W.** 2011. Birds observed in Essaouira, 2007-2011. *Go-South Bull.* 8 : 104-112.
- Hanane, S.** 2011. Breeding ecology of Kentish Plovers *Charadrius alexandrinus* in rocky and sandy habitats of north-west Morocco (North Africa). *Ostrich* 82: 217-223.
- Ichen, A. ; Benhoussa, A. ; Maghnouj, M. & Rguibi Idrissi, H.** 2011. Pontes tardives de la Caille des Blés *Coturnix c. coturnix* au Périmètre de Tadla (Maroc) en 2010. *Alauda* 79 : 317-318.
- 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 (*Tadorna ferruginea*). *ScienceLib Editions Mersenne* 3 : n° 111007 [En ligne à www.sciencelib.fr/IMPACTS-DE-LA-GESTION-COUTUMIERE].
- Maggini, I. & Bairlein, F.** 2011. Body condition and stopover of trans-Saharan spring migrant passerines caught at a site in southern Morocco. *Ringing & Migration* 26: 31-37.
- Méndez, M. ; Tella, J.L. & Godoy, J.A.** 2011. Restricted gene flow and genetic drift in recently fragmented populations of an endangered steppe bird. *Biological Conservation* 144: 2615-2622. [The paper presents an integrated analysis of genetic patterns in the endangered Dupont's lark (*Chersophilus duponti*), a circum-Mediterranean songbird threatened by the loss and fragmentation of natural steppes in recent decades. After sampling all the remaining Spanish populations and the two closest North African ones in Morocco, we found that the Mediterranean Sea acts as a major barrier against gene flow and that recent habitat fragmentation is isolating Spanish populations at different spatial scales]
- Moores, R.D. ; Amezian, M & Elbanak, A.** 2011. Morocco Slender-billed Curlew (*Numenius tenuirostris*) Survey: Mediterranean Coast and northern Atlantic Coast, 06.02.2011 – 13.02.2011. Unpublished report. [Online at <http://moroccanbirds.webs.com/PDFs/Morocco%20Slender-billed%20Curlew%20%28Numenius%20tenuirostris%29%20survey%202011.pdf>]
- Moroccan Birds.** 2012. *Moroccan Marsh Owl: what can we do to prevent the extinction?* : [Online at <http://moroccanbirds.blogspot.com/2012/01/moroccan-marsh-owl-what-can-we-do-to.html>] posté le 04.01.2012 et consulté le 15.01.2012.
- Onrubia, A.** 2010. A migração das aves no Estreito de Gibraltar. *Pardela* 38: 14-17.
- Onrubia, A. ; Muñoz, A.-R. ; Arroyo, G.M. ; Ramírez, J. ; De La Cruz, A. ; Barrios, L. ; Meyburg, B.-U. ; Meyburg, C. & Langgemach, T.** 2011. Autumn migration of Lesser Spotted Eagle *Aquila pomarina* in the Strait of Gibraltar: accidental or regular? *Ardea* 99: 113-116.
- Pimenta, C. & Moreno-Garcia, M.** 2009. Voando com as Aves no Passado. VII - Memórias de trabalhos etnozoológicos no Rif (Marrocos). *Pardela* 34: 28-29.
- Preston, B.T. ; Saint Jaime, M. ; Hingrat, Y. & Lacroix, F.** 2011. Sexually extravagant males age more rapidly. *Ecology Letters* 14: 1017-1024. [Long-lived houbara bustards (*Chlamydotis undulata*) engage in extravagant sexual displays to attract mates and the authors show that males investing most in these displays experience a rapid senescent deterioration of spermatogenic function at a younger age. This effect is sufficiently large that the expected links between male 'showiness' and fertility reverse in later life, despite 'showy' males continuing to display at near maximal levels (Study conducted in Eastern Morocco)]
- Qninba, A. ; Benhoussa, A. ; Ibn Tattou, M. ; El Idrissi Essougrati, A. ; Ben Haj, S. & Rguibi Idrissi, H.** 2011. Cas probable d'hybridation Aigrette garzette *Egretta garzetta* x Aigrette des récifs *Egretta gularis* dans l'archipel d'Essaouira (Maroc). *Alauda* 79 : 241-242.
- Qninba, A. ; El Hamoumi, R. ; Himmi, O. ; Ibn Tattou, M. & El Agbani, M.A.** 2011. Expansion du Choucas des tours *Corvus monedula* le long du littoral atlantique marocain. *Go-South Bull.* 8 : 61-62.
- Qninba, A. ; Radi, M. ; Benhoussa, A. ; Ibn Tattou, M. & El Agbani, M.A.** 2011. Nidification du Chocard à bec jaune *Pyrrhocorax graculus* dans le massif du Haouz (Péninsule tingitane – Maroc septentrional). *Go-South Bull.* 8 : 63-66.
- Radi, M. ; Qninba, A. ; Znari, M. ; Aourir, M. ; El Idrissi, A. & Dakki, M.** 2011. Etude de la Sterne hansel *Gelochelidon nilotica* au Maroc

Central : reproduction, régime alimentaire et impact de l'activité humaine. *Alauda* 79 : 269-284.

Thévenot, M. & Bergier, P. 2011. Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine - 7. *Go-South Bull.* 8 : 44-52.

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

Arcos, J.M. ; Bécares, J. ; Rodríguez, B. & Ruiz, A. 2007. Explorando el mar. SEO/BirdLife: dos años de travesía para localizar las Áreas Importantes para las Aves. *La Garcilla* 130: 8-15. [Suivis par satellites de Goélands d'Audouin des Baléares et de Puffins cendrés des Canaries le long des côtes marocaines et jusqu'au Sahara Atlantique]

Bai, M.-L. & Schmidt, D. 2012. Differential migration by age and sex in central European Ospreys *Pandion haliaetus*. *Journal of Ornithology* 153: 75-84. [This study analyses the migration patterns of European Ospreys *Pandion haliaetus* ringed in Germany on the basis of the ring recoveries between 1980 and 2008. The migration routes form a broad front between south and southwest of the ringing area, and the wintering sites are in West Africa south of the Sahara and around the western Mediterranean. There is a differential migration of the population in both spring and autumn timings as well as in the use of wintering grounds. Adult (third year and older) males return earliest to the breeding area in spring, followed by adult females and then two-year-old birds. In autumn, the adult females leave the breeding area earlier than adult males, while the migration of first-year Ospreys takes place over a wide time-span. Adult males were discovered mainly around the western Mediterranean in winter, closer to the ringing area than adult females and younger birds]

Barbet-Massin, M. ; Walther, B. ; Thuiller, W. ; Rahbeck, C. & Jiguet, F. 2009. Potential impacts of climate change on the winter distribution of Afro-Palaeartic migrant passerines. *Biology Letters* 5: 248-251. [The authors modelled the present and future sub-Saharan winter distributions of 64 trans-Saharan migrant passerines to predict the potential impacts of climate change. Results suggest that 37 species would face a range reduction by 2100 under a full dispersal hypothesis. Predicted changes in range size and location were spatially structured, with species that winter in southern and eastern Africa facing larger range contractions and shifts]

Barbet-Massin, M. ; Thuiller, W. & Jiguet, F. 2010. How much do we overestimate future local extinction rates when restricting the range of occurrence data in climate suitability models?

Ecography 33: 878-886. [The authors examine biases induced by the use of range-restricted occurrence data on predicted changes in species richness and predicted extinction rates, at study area margins. They compared projections of future suitable climate space for 179 bird species breeding in Iberia and North Africa (27 of them breeding only in North Africa though potential colonizers in Europe), using occurrence data from the full Western Palaearctic (WP) species range and from the often-considered European-restricted range. The use of range-restricted compared to the full WP occurrence data of a species led to an underestimate of its suitable climatic space. The projected changes in species richness across the focus area (Iberia) varied considerably according to the occurrence data used, with higher local extinction rates with European-restricted data. Modelling results for species currently breeding only in North Africa revealed potential colonization of the Iberian Peninsula (from a climatic point of view), which highlights the necessity to consider species outside the focus area if interested in forecasted changes in species richness]

Barboutis, C. ; Henshaw, I.A.N. ; Mylonas, M. & Fransson, T. 2011. Seasonal differences in energy requirements of Garden Warblers *Sylvia borin* migrating across the Sahara desert. *Ibis* 153: 746-754.

Barlow, E.J. ; Daunt, F. ; Wanless, S. ; Álvarez, D. ; Reid, J.M. & Cavers, S. 2011. Weak large-scale population genetic structure in a philopatric seabird, the European Shag *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*. *Ibis* 153: 768-778. [Seven nuclear microsatellite loci and mitochondrial DNA markers are used in this study to quantify population genetic structure and variation across 20 populations (447 individuals) of the European Shag, spanning a large geographical range. Despite high breeding philopatry, rare cross-sea movements and recognized subspecies, population genetic structure was weak across both microsatellites and mitochondrial markers. Furthermore, although isolation-by-distance was detected, microsatellite variation provided no evidence that open sea formed a complete barrier to effective dispersal. These data suggest that occasional long-distance, cross-sea movements translate into gene flow across a large spatial scale. Historical factors may also have shaped

contemporary genetic structure: cluster analyses of microsatellite data identified three groups, comprising colonies at southern, mid- and northern latitudes, and similar structure was observed at mitochondrial loci]

Bayly, N. ; Rumsey, S. & Clark, J. 2011. Crossing the Sahara desert: migratory strategies of the Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella naevia*. *Journal of Ornithology* 152: 933-946. [We describe the migration and fuelling strategies employed by the Grasshopper Warbler during the northern autumn and spring to cross the western Sahara using ringing datasets from Portugal and Senegal. Body masses in recaptured birds combined with flight ranges suggest that <10% of birds in Portugal could have reached sub-Saharan Africa without refuelling. Estimated rates of mass change [up to 3.4% of lean body mass (LBM)/day] and stopover durations (mean 8 days) also suggest that the average bird in Portugal required further stopovers, and point to the strategic importance of northwest Africa during autumn migration. In sub-Saharan Africa, Grasshopper Warblers began to leave Senegal as early as mid-January in order to spend up to 2 months at unknown sites in North Africa. Fuelling for the northward journey across the Sahara was characterised by a slow fuelling rate (1% LBM/day) and long duration relative to Portugal (19 days). The constraining factor on fuelling rates in Senegal is hypothesised to be low resource availability associated with the Sahelian dry season. These resources appear to vary annually with Sahelian rainfall, resulting in variable fuel loads and fuelling rates and potentially leading to fuelling shortfalls in years of low rainfall]

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]

Cecere, J.G. ; Matricardi, C. ; Frank, B. ; Imperio, S. ; Spina, F. ; Gargallo, G. ; Barboutis, C. & Boitani, L. 2010. Nectar exploitation by songbirds at Mediterranean stopover sites. *Ardeola* 57: 143-157.

Cecere, J.G. ; Cornara, L. ; Mezzetta, S. ; Ferri, A. ; Spina, F. & Boitani, L. 2011. Pollen couriers across the Mediterranean: the case of migrating warblers. *Ardea* 99: 33-42. [At

stopovers sites in the Sahara and on Mediterranean islands, European warblers may feed on nectar. As a consequence of this behaviour the pollen of exploited plants often sticks on the birds' bill or plumage. We analyzed pollen samples carried by migrating warblers staging at Ventotene Island (Italy), a stopover site located in the Central Mediterranean and reached by large numbers of birds after a direct flight from North Africa. Finally the paper discuss the possible role of migrants as pollen vectors]

Flade, M. ; Diop, I. ; Haase, M. ; Le Nevé, A. ; Oppel, S. ; Tegetmeyer, C. ; Vogel, A. & Salewski, V. 2011. Distribution, ecology and threat status of the Aquatic Warblers *Acrocephalus paludicola* wintering in West Africa. *Journal of Ornithology* 152, Suppl.1: 129-140. [The Aquatic Warbler (AW) is the only globally threatened passerine species of continental Europe. The global population decreased by >90% during the 20th century. AWs breed in Palaeartic fen mires and sedge meadows and spend the non-breeding season in sub-Saharan Africa, but until 2007 no regular wintering site had been identified. To date, the only wintering grounds that have been discovered are in river floodplain marshes along the Senegal River in the Djoudj area, Senegal. Estimates of the density of wintering AWs in suitable habitats range between 0.5 and 1.6 birds/ha. According to the estimated area of suitable habitat (4,000–10,000 ha with strong seasonal and inter-annual fluctuations), the Djoudj area may hold between 10 and >50% of the global population during the non-breeding season. Ringing, molecular studies and feather isotope ratios have failed to provide conclusive evidence for connectivity between the Djoudj area and particular Palaeartic breeding populations. Based on winter records, habitat data and satellite images, we speculate that the Inner Niger Delta in Mali could be another important wintering area]

Frederiksen, M. ; Moe, B. ; Daunt, F. ; Phillips, R.A. ; Barrett, R.T. ; Bogdanova, M.I. ; Boulinier, T. ; Chardine, J.W. ; Chastel, O. ; Chivers, L.S. ; Christensen-Dalsgaard, S. ; Clément-Chastel, C. ; Colhoun, K. ; Freeman, R. ; Gaston, A.J. ; González-Solis, J. ; Goutte, A. ; Grémillet, D. ; Guilford, T. ; Jensen, G.H. ; Krasnov, Y. ; Lorentsen, S.-H. ; Mallory, M.L. ; Newell, M. ; Olsen, B. ; Shaw, D. ; Steen, H. ; Strøm, H. ; Systad, G.H. ; Thórarinnsson, T.L. & Anker-Nilssen, T. 2011. Multicolony tracking reveals the winter distribution of a pelagic seabird on an ocean basin scale. *Diversity Distrib. Article first published online: 26 Nov 2011, DOI: 10.1111/j.1472-4642.2011.00864.x.* [Adults Black-legged kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla* were

tracked from colonies throughout the Atlantic range over the non-breeding season. Most tracked birds spent the winter in the West Atlantic, between Newfoundland and the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, including in offshore, deep-water areas. Some birds (mainly local breeders) wintered in the North Sea and west of the British Isles. There was a large overlap in winter distributions of birds from different colonies, and colonies closer to each other showed larger overlap]

- García, J.T. ; Mañosa, S. ; Morales, M.B. ; Ponjoan, A. ; García De La Morena, E.L. ; Bota, G. ; Bretagnolle, V. & Dávila, J.A.** 2011. Genetic consequences of interglacial isolation in a steppe bird. *Molecular Phylogenetics & Evolution* 61: 671-676. [In response to climate changes that have occurred during Pleistocene glacial cycles, taxa associated to steppe vegetation might have followed a pattern of historical evolution in which isolation and fragmentation of populations occurred during the short interglacials and expansion events occurred during the long glacial periods, in contrast to the pattern described for temperate species. Using molecular genetic data the authors evaluate this idea in a steppe bird with Palaearctic distribution, the little bustard (*Tetrax tetrax*). Overall, extremely low genetic diversity and differentiation was observed among eight little bustard populations distributed in Spain and France]
- García-Ripollés, C. ; López-López, P. & Urios, V.** 2010. First description of migration and wintering of adult Egyptian Vultures *Neophron percnopterus* tracked by GPS satellite telemetry. *Bird Study* 57: 261-265. [Migratory routes of two adult Egyptian Vultures tracked with GPS satellite telemetry from Spain to Africa through Morocco and Western Sahara. Over two years birds showed high territorial and high winter site fidelity in the Sahel]
- Illera, J.C. ; Koivula, K. ; Broggi, J. ; Päckert, M. ; Martens, J. & Kvist, L.** 2011. A multi-gene approach reveals a complex evolutionary history in the *Cyanistes* species group. *Molecular Ecology* 20: 4123-4139. [The authors used nuclear and mitochondrial markers to investigate the phylogeography of the blue tit complex (blue tit *Cyanistes caeruleus*, Canary blue tit *C. teneriffae* and azure tit *C. cyanus*), and assess the role of the Canary Islands for the geographic structuring of genetic variation. They analysed DNA sequences from 51 breeding populations and more than 400 individuals in the blue tit complex. Discrepancies in the nuclear and mitochondrial gene trees provided evidence of a complex evolutionary process around the Mediterranean Basin. Coalescent analyses revealed gene flow between *C. caeruleus* and *C.*

teneriffae suggesting a dynamic process with multiple phases of colonization and geographic overlapping ranges. Microsatellite data indicated strong genetic differentiation among the Canary Islands and between the Canary archipelago and the close continental areas, indicating limited contemporary gene flow. Diversification of the blue tit complex is estimated to have started during the early Pliocene (≈ 5 Ma), coincident with the end of Messinian salinity crisis. Phylogenetic analyses indicated that the North African blue tit is derived from the Canary blue tits, a pattern is avian 'back colonization' that contrasts with more traditionally held views of islands being sinks rather than sources]

- Jenni-Eiermann, S. ; Almasi, B. ; Maggini, I. ; Salewski, V. ; Bruderer, B. ; Liechti, F. & Jenni, L.** 2011. Numbers, foraging and refuelling of passerine migrants at a stopover site in the Western Sahara: diverse strategies to cross a desert. *Journal of Ornithology* 152, Suppl. 1: 113-128. [The main study site was located in the western Sahara in Mauritania at the oasis Oudâne at the southern edge of the Adrar plateau, about 500 km east of the coast]
- Klaassen, R.H.G. ; Ens, B.J. ; Shamoun-Baranes, J. ; Exo, K.-M. & Bairlein, F.** 2011. Migration strategy of a flight generalist, the Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus*. *Behavioral Ecology* 23: 58-68. [Fourteen Lesser Black-backed Gull *Larus fuscus* were tracked using GPS-based satellite telemetry between the Dutch breeding colony and the wintering sites in England, southern Europe and northwest Africa. The gulls did not travel via the shortest possible route but made substantial detours by their tendency to follow coasts. Although the gulls travelled during most of the day, and sometimes during the night, they did not achieve long daily distances, which is explained by the gulls stopping frequently on travel days to forage. Furthermore, due to frequent and long migratory stopovers, their overall migration speed was among the lowest recorded for migratory birds (44 and 98 km/day, in autumn and spring, respectively). A possible explanation for the unexpected frequent stopovers and low migration speeds is that gulls do not minimize the duration of migration but rather minimize the costs of migration. Energy rather than time might be important for short-distance migrating birds, resulting in very different migration strategies compared with long-distance migrants]
- Laiolo, P. ; Rolando, A. ; Delestrade, A. & De Sanctis, A.** 2001. Geographic diversification in the call repertoire of the genus *Pyrrhonorax* (Aves, Corvidae). *Can. J. Zool.* 79: 1568-1576.
- Laiolo, P. ; Rolando, A. ; Delestrade, A. & De**

- Sanctis, A.** 2004. Vocalizations and morphology: interpreting the divergence among populations of Chough *Pyrrhonorax pyrrhonorax* and Alpine Chough *P. graculus*. *Bird Study* 51: 248-255. [Includes birds from the High Atlas]
- Limiñana, R. ; Soutullo, A. ; Urios, V. & Reig-Ferrer, A.** 2012. Migration and wintering areas of adult Montagu's Harriers (*Circus pygargus*) breeding in Spain. *Journal of Ornithology* 153: 85-93. [Between 2006 and 2008, 14 Montagu's Harriers (*Circus pygargus*) were tagged with satellite transmitters at their breeding grounds in NE Spain, recording a total of 18 autumn and 10 spring journeys. In both autumn and spring migrations, harriers migrated between Europe and West Africa along a relatively narrow corridor between the coast of Morocco and Western Sahara and the western border of Algeria]
- Longoni, V.** 2010. Rice fields and waterbirds in the Mediterranean region and the Middle East. *Waterbirds* 33: 83-96.
- Mellone, U. ; Limiñana, R. ; Mallia, E. & Urios, V.** 2011. Extremely detoured migration in an inexperienced bird: interplay of transport costs and social interactions. *Journal of Avian Biology* 42: 468-472. [Two juvenile Short-toed Eagles tagged in southern Italian peninsula with GPS satellite transmitters made an amazing detour through the Alps, southern France, the Iberian Peninsula and entered Africa in Morocco through the Strait of Gibraltar. Once in Africa, each bird finds its way to the wintering grounds in the Sahel: the female in Niger and the male in Mauritania]
- Mellone, U. ; Yáñez, B. ; Limiñana, R. ; Muñoz, A.R. ; Pavón, D. ; González, J.M. ; Urios, V. & Ferrer, M.** 2011. Summer staging areas of non-breeding Short-toed Snake Eagles *Circaetus gallicus*. *Bird Study* 58: 516-521. [Nine Short-toed Snake Eagle nestlings were tagged with satellite transmitters in southern Spain a few days before fledging. They left their wintering Sahelian grounds by mid-April, which is rather late in the season compared to adults. After crossing the Sahara Desert, birds settled mostly in northeastern Morocco, but also in northern Algeria, thus not returning to Europe either in their second or third summer]
- Pavón, D. ; Limiñana, R. ; Urios, V. ; Izquierdo, A. ; Yáñez, B. ; Ferrer, M. & De La Vega, A.** 2010. Autumn migration of juvenile Short-toed Eagles *Circaetus gallicus* from southeastern Spain. *Ardea* 98: 113-117. [The eagles left their natal areas in early-mid September and moved southwest to the Strait of Gibraltar, where birds crossed the Mediterranean Sea to Africa without delay. They traversed through Morocco, Algeria and Mauritania, to arrive in the same area in Mali in the northern Inner Niger Delta]
- Perktas, U. ; Barrowclough, G.F. & Groth, J.G.** 2011. Phylogeography and species limits in the green woodpecker complex (Aves: Picidae): multiple Pleistocene refugia and range expansion across Europe and the Near East. *Biological Journal of the Linnean Society* 104: 710-723. [Levaillant's Woodpecker appears to have been geographically isolated from the European populations for approximately 3.3 million years and is completely diagnosable on the basis of both plumage and mtDNA data; it meets the criteria for species recognition from the point of view of both the biological and phylogenetic species concepts]
- Procházka, P. ; Stokke, B.G. ; Jensen, H. ; Fainová, D. ; Bellinvia, E. ; Fossey, F. ; Vikan, J.R. ; Bryja, J. & Soler, M.** 2011. Low genetic differentiation among reed warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* populations across Europe. *Journal of Avian Biology* 42: 103-113. [This paper investigates population genetic structure and gene flow patterns in a polytypic passerine, the reed warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* which shows a migratory divide in central Europe. Using ten polymorphic microsatellite loci and extensive sampling the authors found low but significant overall genetic differentiation Hierarchical F-statistics and barrier analyses showed low but significant genetic differentiation of Iberian populations, and also slight genetic differences across the migratory divide and between subspecies (*A. s. scirpaceus* and *A. s. fuscus*)]
- Recorbet, B. ; Le Dru, A. ; Travichon, S. ; Jolin, C. ; Faggio, G. ; Baccetti, N. & Besnard, A.** 2011. Premières données biologiques sur les goélands d'Audouin *Larus audouinii* de la colonie d'Aspretto/Ajaccio (Corse). *Alauda* 79: 187-198. [Nombreux contrôles le long de la côte atlantique marocaine jusqu'au Sahara atlantique]
- Robson, D. & Barriocanal, C.** 2011. Ecological conditions in wintering and passage areas as determinants of timing of spring migration in trans-Saharan migratory birds. *Journal of Animal Ecology* 80: 320-331.
- Stenhouse, I.J. ; Egevang, C. & Phillips, R.A.** 2012. Trans-equatorial migration, staging sites and wintering area of Sabine's Gulls *Larus sabini* in the Atlantic Ocean. *Ibis* 154: 42-51. [Using geolocators, the authors describe the migratory routes of Sabine's Gull *Larus sabini* and identify previously unknown staging sites in the Atlantic Ocean, as well as their main Atlantic wintering area in the southern hemisphere. Sabine's Gulls breeding in northeast Greenland displayed an average annual migration of almost 32 000 km, with the longest return journey spanning close to

39 000 km. On their southern migration, they spent an average of 45 days in the Bay of Biscay and Iberian Sea, off the coasts of France, Spain and Portugal. They all wintered in close association with the cold waters of the Benguela Upwelling, spending an average of 152 days in that area. On their return north, Sabine's Gulls staged off the west African coast (Morocco, Mauritania, Senegal), spending on average 19 days at this site. This leg of migration was particularly rapid, birds travelling an average of 813 km/day, assisted by the prevailing winds]

Tietze, D.T. ; Martens, J. ; Sun, Y.-H. ; Liu Severinghaus, L. & Päckert, M. 2011. Song evolution in the coal tit *Parus ater*. *Journal of Avian Biology* 42: 214-230. [Based on an almost taxon-complete phylogeny the authors correlated song divergence in the coal tit *Parus ater* with morphometric (ecology), genetic (time), and geographic distances (separation). They found eight well-supported mitochondrial lineages, one of which consists of *melanolophus* (usually treated as a separate species) and whose relationships remain generally unresolved. Due to intense song variability even sophisticated sonometric analyses failed to separate sub-specific units. While morphological divergence is correlated with neither time nor separation, song divergence coincides more with geographic than genetic distance. This is mainly driven by differences along longitude and is especially prominent in the southern part of the species'

range, where six lineages persisted during the last glaciation while the north was subsequently re-occupied by two lineages]

Walther, B.A. ; Van Niekerk, A. & Rahbek, C. 2011. Long-term population declines of Palearctic passerine migrant birds: a signal from the Sahel? Proc. BOU conference *The Ecology & Conservation of Migratory Birds*, 1-24. [Online at www.bou.org.uk/bouproc-net/migratory-birds/walther-et-al.pdf] [During the last decade, a database on the African distributions of Western Palearctic migrants has been collated which currently contains just over 250 000 point-locality records, mostly of passerine migrants (http://macroecology.ku.dk/resources/data_resources/african_migrants/). Research using this database has led to an improved understanding of the migrants' distributions. Results show that species which declined during the period 1970-2000 were concentrated in the Sahelian region, while species with more stable populations were overwintering all across Africa]

Zino, F. ; Phillips, R. & Biscoito, M. 2011. Zino's Petrel movements at sea – a preliminary analysis of dattalogger results. *Birding World* 24: 216-219. [Geolocators have been fitted to several birds and data show that this species occurs in the Moroccan South Atlantic waters mainly during their breeding season, from April to late September]

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

Arcos, J.M. ; Bécares, J. ; Rodríguez, B. & Ruiz, A. 2009. *Áreas Importantes para la Conservación de las Aves marinas en España. LIFE04NAT/ES/000049-Sociedad Española de Ornitología* (SEO/BirdLife). Madrid. [This book is the result of a LIFE Project to identify marine Important Bird Areas (IBAs) in Spain and Portugal (the tracking work involving also the Moroccan and NW African coasts), and can be seen at: <http://www.seo.org/avesmarinas/flash.html#/1/>

For a summary of the main results of this work see below SEO/BirdLife. 2009]

Arizaga, J. ; Arroyo, J.L. ; Rodríguez, R. ; Martínez, A. ; San-Martín, I. & Sallent, Á. 2011. Do blackcaps *Sylvia atricapilla* stopping over at a locality from Southern Iberia refuel for crossing the Sahara? *Ardeola* 58: 71-85.

Boubaker, Z. ; Bellatrech, M. & Moussouni, A. 2011. Apport de la géostatistique à la prédiction

de la diversité avienne dans le parc national de Gouraya (Algérie). *Revue d'Écologie (Terre & Vie)* 66 : 215-229.

Bougaham, A. F. ; Moulaï, R. & O'halloran, J. 2011. Breeding biology of Grey Wagtails *Motacilla cinerea* at the southern edge of their breeding range (region of Béjaïa, Algeria). *Bird Study* 58: 357-360.

Boukrouma, N. ; Maazi, M.C. ; Saheb, M. ; Metallaoui, S. & Houhamdi, M. 2011. Hivernage du Canard Pilet *Anas acuta* sur les hauts plateaux de l'Est de l'Algérie. *Alauda* 79 : 285-293.

Cama, A. ; Josa, P. ; Ferrer-Obiol, J. & Arcos, J. 2011. Mediterranean Gulls *Larus melanocephalus* wintering along the Mediterranean Iberian coast: numbers and activity rhythms in the species' main winter quarters. *Journal of Ornithology* 152: 897-907.

- Clark, J.A. ; Robinson, R.A. ; Feu, C.D. ; Wright, L.J. ; Conway, G.J. ; Blackburn, J.R. ; Leech, D.I. ; Barber, L.J. ; Palacio, D.D. ; Griffin, B.M. ; Moss, D. & Schäfer, S. 2010. Bird ringing in Britain and Ireland in 2009. *Ringing & migration* 25: 88–127. [Une reprise au Maroc de *Larus fuscus*]
- Clouet, M. 2011. Sur l'avifaune des massifs du désert oriental égyptien. *Alauda* 79 : 237-240.
- Del Moral, J.C. (Ed.). 2008. *El halcón de Eleonora en España. Población en 2004-2007 y método de censo*. SEO/BirdLife. Madrid. [En las islas Canarias la población de halcón de Eleonora ha experimentado un aumento notable en el número de efectivos durante las últimas décadas. El tamaño poblacional estimado para las islas Canarias durante el censo, realizado en 2007, fue de 302 parejas]
- Fellous, A. 2011. *Etat des connaissances de la dernière population d'ibis chauve (Geronticus eremita) en Algérie* [En ligne à <http://ibis-chauve.blogspot.com/2011/12/etat-des-connaissances-de-la-derniere.html>] posté le 12.12.2011, consulté le 11.01.2012.
- Garcia-Del-Rey, E. ; Collins, C.T. & Volpone, N.W. 2010. Food composition of the endemic Plain Swift *Apus unicolor* in the Canary Islands (Macaronesia). *Ardea* 98: 211-215.
- Gonçalves, A. 2010. Nidificação de Gaivotão-real *Larus marinus* em casal misto com Gaivota-de-patas-amarelas *L. michahellis* - primeiros registos para Portugal. *SPEA Anuário Ornitológico* 7: 126.
- Hamdi, M. & Charfi-Cheikrouha, F. 2011. Estimation du nombre total des oiseaux aquatiques hivernant en Tunisie : période 2001/2002 à 2006/2007. *Revue d'Écologie (Terre & Vie)* 66 : 231-253.
- Hazevoet, C.J. ; Haas, M. & Crochet, P.-A. 2011. Knob-billed Duck at Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania, in December 1984. *Dutch Birding* 33: 247-248. [Observation très septentrionale du Canard à bosse *Sarkidiornis melanotos*]
- Hering, J. 2011. Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo* wintering area in the Libyan desert. *Alauda* 79 : 243-244.
- Hering, J. & Fuchs, E. 2011. First breeding record for Little Bittern *Ixobrychus minutus* in Libya. *African Bird Club Bulletin* 18 : 218-220.
- 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. [Los autores han analizado las repeticiones en tandem 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 (Aleganza y La Graciosa) de las islas Canarias. Los porcentajes difirieron significativamente entre islas. La mayor diversidad apareció en Fuerteventura y la menor en los islotes. Los porcentajes de *L. m. koenigi* difirieron claramente también de *L. m. meridionalis* de la península Ibérica]
- Hilgerloh, G. ; Michalik, A. & Raddatz, B. 2011. Autumn migration of soaring birds through the Gebel El Zeit Important Bird Area (IBA), Egypt, threatened by wind farm projects. *Bird Conservation International* 21: 365-375.
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- Jenni-Eiermann, S. ; Almasi, B. ; Maggini, I. ; Salewski, V. ; Bruderer, B. ; Liechti, F. & Jenni, L. 2011. Numbers, foraging and refuelling of passerine migrants at a stopover site in the western Sahara: diverse strategies to cross a desert *Journal of Ornithology* 152 supp. 1: 113-128. [Twice a year, songbirds breeding in the Western Palaearctic cross the largest desert of the world, the Sahara, to reach their African winter quarters. Recently, a radar study quantified this migration and demonstrated that almost all passerines cross the western Sahara with an intermittent strategy, i.e. they fly during the night and rest during the day. Before crossing the desert, most passerines accumulate fat stores because they will not find appropriate resting sites for feeding in the Sahara. However, it has also been reported that birds use the vegetation around oases for refuelling. Since birds resting at oases had smaller fat deposits than birds resting in the open desert, it was hypothesised that mainly lean birds or fall-outs use the oases for feeding. In this study, we investigated which species or individuals use oases in the western Sahara during spring migration and how they use them. We demonstrate that a minority of species adapted to dry vegetation may cross the Sahara with low energy stores and intermittent refuelling in vegetation patches. These birds avoid the costs of transporting large energy stores, in contrast to most other passerine migrants which fuel up before crossing the Sahara and adopt an intermittent strategy without refuelling. The birds which rely on refuelling at oases probably often have a slow refuelling rate and may even run the risk of not finding appropriate habitats. The available studies reveal that birds use a wide

- variety of strategies to cross the Sahara. The particular strategy adopted depends on the species, and is modulated according to weather conditions aloft at the time, existing energy stores, the availability of stopover sites, and the suitability (food availability, competitors) of stopover sites]
- Kvist, L. ; Ponnikas, S. ; Belda, E. ; Encabo, I. ; Martínez, E. ; Onrubia, A. ; Hernández, J. ; Vera, P. ; Neto, J. & Monrós, J.** 2011. Endangered subspecies of the Reed Bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus witherbyi* and *E. s. lusitanica*) in Iberian Peninsula have different genetic structures. *Journal of Ornithology* 152: 681-693. [In the Iberian Peninsula, populations of two subspecies of the Reed Bunting have become increasingly fragmented during the last decades when suitable habitats have been lost and/or the populations have gone extinct. Presently, both subspecies are endangered. We estimated the amount of genetic variation and population structure in order to define conservation units and management practices for these populations. We found that the subspecies *lusitanica* has clearly reduced genetic variation in nuclear and mitochondrial markers, has a drastically small effective population size and no genetic differentiation between populations. In contrast, the subspecies *witherbyi* is significantly structured, but the populations still hold large amounts of variation even though the effective population sizes are smaller than in the non-endangered subspecies *schoeniclus*. We suggest several management units for the Iberian populations]
- Lazli, A. ; Boumezbeur, A. ; Moali-Grine, N. & Moali, A.** 2011. Evolution de la population nicheuse de l'Erismature à tête blanche *Oxyura leucocephala* sur le lac Tonga (Algérie). *Revue d'Écologie (Terre & Vie)* 66 : 173-181.
- Lazli, A. ; Boumezbeur, A. ; Perennou, C. & Moali, A.** 2011. Biologie de la reproduction de l'Erismature à tête blanche *Oxyura leucocephala* au Lac Tonga (Algérie). *Revue d'Écologie (Terre & Vie)* 66 : 255-265.
- Leitão, A.H. & Cidraes-Vieira, N.** 2010. Noticiário Ornitológico, 2008. *SPEA Anuário Ornitológico* 7: 72-95. [Annual Bird Report of SPEA – Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves]
- Lindsell, J.A. ; Shehab, A.H. & Anderson, G.Q. A.** 2011. Patchiness in prey levels increases vulnerability of Critically Endangered Northern Bald Ibises *Geronticus eremita* on their Syrian breeding grounds. *Bird Conservation International* 21: 274-283.
- Luzardo, J. ; López-Darias, M. ; Pérez, S. & Morata, F.J.** 2011. Hallazgo ornitológico: localizan nidos de petrel de Bulwer en Gran Canaria. *Quercus* 307: 16-22.
- Matias, R.** 2010. Aves Exóticas em Portugal: anos de 2005-2008. *SPEA Anuário Ornitológico* 7: 95-108. [Observations of 55 species of non-native birds in Portugal. The new naturalized species are Egyptian Goose *Alopochen aegyptiaca*, Muscovy Duck *Cairina moschata*, Senegal Parrot *Poicephalus senegallus*, Blue-crowned Parakeet *Aratinga cuticaudata*, Red-billed Leiothrix *Leiothrix lutea*, Scaly-breasted Munia *Lonchura punctulata* and Pin-tailed Whydah *Vidua macroura*]
- Mesbah, A. ; Ouldjaoui, A. & Samraoui, B.** 2011. Safioune: un nouveau site de reproduction du Flamant rose *Phoenicopterus roseus* au Sahara algérien. *Alauda* 79 : 321-324.
- Moali, A. ; Moali-Grine, N. & Isenmann, P.** 2011. Première nidification urbaine connue du Grand-Corbeau *Corvus corax tingitanus* en Algérie. *Alauda* 79 : 120.
- Montoya, F.** 2008. El Buitre de Ruppell (*Gyps rueppellii*) en la Comarca del Campo de Gibraltar. *Cazalla Revista Ornitológica* 2 : 1-8.
- Mostefai, N.** 2011. L'Avifaune nicheuse de la subéraie de Hafir (Tlemcen-Algérie). *Alauda* 79 : 207-213.
- Nedjah, R. ; Bouchecker, A. ; Samraoui, F. ; Menai, R. ; Alfarhan, A. ; Al-Rasheid, K.A.S. & Samraoui, B.M.** 2010. Breeding ecology of the Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea* in Numidia, north-eastern Algeria. *Ostrich* 81: 189-196.
- Ouni, R. ; Nefla, A. ; El Hili, A. & Nouira, S.** 2011. Les populations d'Ardéidés nicheurs en Tunisie. *Alauda* 79 : 157-166.
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- Rodríguez, B. ; Siverio, F. ; Siverio, M. & Rodríguez, A.** 2011. Variable plumage coloration of breeding Barbary Falcons *Falco (peregrinus) peregrinoides* in the Canary Islands: do other Peregrine Falcon subspecies also occur in the archipelago? *Bull. British Ornith. Club* 131: 140-153.

- 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.
- Samraoui, F. ; Alfarhan, A.H. ; Al-Rasheid, K. A.S. & Samraoui, B.** 2011. An appraisal of the status and distribution of waterbirds of Algeria: indicators of global changes? *Ardeola* 58: 137-163.
- Serra, G. ; Bruschini, C. ; Lindsell, J.A. ; Peske, L. & Kanani, A.** 2011. Breeding range of the last eastern colony of Critically Endangered Northern Bald Ibis *Geronticus eremita* in the Syrian steppe: a threatened area. *Bird Conservation International* 21: 284-295.
- SEO/Birdlife.** 2009. *Marine IBAs: a sea of birds. Summary report of the EC LIFE-Nature Project Important Bird Areas for seabirds (marine IBAs) in Spain (LIFE04NAT/E/000049) 2004-2009.* SEO/BirdLife, Madrid. Available online at http://www.seo.org/media/docs/Informe_IBASmarinas_Ingl.pdf. [The two marine IBA LIFE Projects run by SEO/BirdLife (Spain) and SPEA (Portugal) have produced the first complete marine IBA inventories at global level. Jointly they include 59 marine IBAs, 42 in Spain (42,584 km²) [cf supra Arcos *et al.* 2009] and 17 in Portugal (14,551 km²). In addition, both projects have identified areas of interest away from their national jurisdictions, both in other countries' territories and in international waters, totalling around 65,000 km² [The four identified coastal areas are in Moroccan waters: two in the Mediterranean (areas of Al-Hoceima-Cap des Trois Fourches and of Melilla-Nador) and two along the south Atlantic coast (continental platforms of Tarfaya and of Dakhla)]. These areas are very important foraging grounds for breeding species in Spain and Portugal, some of them well offshore, and illustrate the need of working on international agreements to create networks of marine protected areas that effectively ensure the protection of seabirds and other marine biota]
- Siverio, M. ; Siverio, F. ; Rodríguez, B. & Rodríguez, A.** 2011. Long-term monitoring of an insular population of Barbary Falcon *Falco peregrinus pelegrinoides*. *Ostrich* 82: 225-230. [Territory spacing and breeding rates of an insular population (north-western Tenerife, Canary Islands) of Barbary Falcon was studied from 1993 to 2008. The population increased constantly since the outset, from two pairs in 1993 to 12 in 2008. Mean density was 5.48 pairs per 100 km² and mean nearest neighbour distance was 3119 m. Considering the 79 breeding attempts analysed, the mean number of fledged young per territorial pair was 1.92, per laying pair was 2.0 ($n = 76$), and per successful pair was 2.24 ($n = 68$). All fledglings (brood size one to four) left the nest in the month of May]
- Yahia, J. & Hamza, A.** 2011. Spread of Eurasian Collared Dove in Libya and first breeding in Tripolitania. *Dutch Birding* 33: 248-250.