

Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine - 11 -

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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 Bulletin* 1 : 7-12)
- 2 (Thévenot & Bergier 2005 – *Go-South Bulletin* 2 : 44-51)
- 3 (Thévenot & Bergier 2007 – *Go-South Bulletin* 4 : 32-41)
- 4 (Thévenot & Bergier 2008 – *Go-South Bulletin* 5 : 63-76)
- 5 (Thévenot & Bergier 2009 – *Go-South Bulletin* 6 : 113-123)
- 6 (Thévenot & Bergier 2010 – *Go-South Bulletin* 7 : 92-104)
- 7 (Thévenot & Bergier 2011 – *Go-South Bulletin* 8 : 44-52)
- 8 (Thévenot & Bergier 2012 – *Go-South Bulletin* 9 : 33-43)
- 9 (Thévenot & Bergier 2013 – *Go-South Bulletin* 10 : 86-101)
- 10 (Thévenot & Bergier 2014 – *Go-South Bulletin* 11 : 50-69)

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 2014 et début 2015, postérieurement à nos 'Eléments de bibliographie marocaine – 10' (cf Thévenot & Bergier 2014 – *Go-South Bulletin* 11 : 50-69), soit de titres antérieurs non signalés dans nos dix précédentes livraisons.

- Amezian, M. ; Bergier, P. & Qninba, A.** 2014. Autumn-winter breeding by Cream-coloured Coursers *Cursorius cursor* is more common than previously reported. *Wader Study Group Bulletin* 121: 177-180.
- Anonyme.** 2014. Recuperaciones y lectura de anillas durante el 2013. *Revista Alcudón* 11 : 25-30. [Compte-rendu des contrôles à vue et reprises d'oiseaux bagués à Ceuta en 2013 dont 5 *Larus melanocephalus* des Pays Bas (2), de Belgique (1), de Serbie (1) et d'Italie (1), 24 *Larus audouinii* de Catalogne (15), des Baléares (2), d'Italie et de Sardaigne (3) et de l'Ile d'Alboran (4), 1 *Larus fuscus intermedius* de Norvège, 3 *Larus michahellis* d'Andalousie, 1 *Erithacus rubecula* de Norvège, et 1 *Phylloscopus trochilus* de Grande Bretagne]
- Aourir, M. & Qninba, A.** 2015. Nidification de l'Échasse blanche *Himantopus himantopus* (Linnaeus 1758) sur l'Oued Noun-Assaka (sud-ouest du Maroc). *Go-South Bulletin* 12 : 78-83.
- Bergier, P. ; Franchimont, J. & CHM.** 2015. Les oiseaux rares au Maroc. Rapport de la Commission d'Homologation Marocaine Numéro 20 (2014). *Go-South Bulletin* 12 : 1-23.
- Bergier, P. ; Houllier, J.R. & Thévenot, M.** 2014. L'exploration ornithologique du Sahara Atlantique marocain : une représentation diachronique. *Go-South Bulletin* 11 : 73-84.
- Bergier, P. ; Thévenot, M. & Qninba, A.** 2014. Notes naturalistes au Sahara Atlantique marocain - 6. *Go-South Bulletin* 10 : 113-211.
- Bergier, P. ; Amezian, M. ; Chevalier, F. ; Qninba ; A. & Ruffray, X.** 2015. Les observations de Faucons kobez (*Falco vespertinus*) au Maroc ; afflux en mai 2015 et premières mentions au Sahara Atlantique. *Go-South Bulletin* 12 : 49-54.
- Birding Canarias** 2014. Aousserd, En busca del desierto. <http://blog.birdingcanarias.com/2014/08/aousserd-en-busca-del-desierto.html>.
- Boumaaza, M.** 2014. *Observations ornithologique à l'embouchure de la Moulouya*. Rapport GREPOM, 10 pp. Disponible en ligne at <http://gropom.org/oiseaux-de-lembouchure-de-moulouya/>
- Cherkaoui, S.I. ; Hanane, S. ; Magri, N. ; El Agbani, M.A. & Dakki, M.** 2015. Factors Influencing Species-Richness of Breeding Waterbirds in Moroccan IBA and Ramsar Wetlands: A Macroecological Approach. *Wetlands* 35: 913-922 [Since 2005, Morocco has designated 28 Important Bird Areas (IBA) and Ramsar wetlands for waterbirds, yet little is known about how waterbird communities are changing over time and space, within and between sites. We assessed the relationships between species numbers of overall breeding waterbirds, as well as those of Anatidae, Rallidae and Podicipedidae, and geographical, topographical and macrohabitat factors. Species richness of overall waterbirds and Anatidae were positively correlated with: (i) extent of emergent vegetation, (ii) number of plant species present, and (iii) altitude. Species richness of Rallidae was positively correlated with: (i) latitude, and (ii) different beds of emergent vegetation, while that of Podicipedidae was exclusively correlated with altitude. These results suggest that breeding waterfowl are significantly related to habitat characteristics, most importantly vegetation structure, and altitude. Our findings give support to the idea that large mountain wetlands protected areas provide valuable habitat to breeding waterbirds in this region, by providing larger buffer zones with fewer human activities, such as hunting, urbanization and tourism disturbance. This study provides a platform from which we can advance the scientific research on Moroccan IBA and Ramsar wetlands]
- Chevalier, F. ; Qninba, A. & Bergier, P.** 2015. Afflux de Bondrées apivores (*Pernis apivorus*) et autres espèces près de Dakhla, Sahara Atlantique, lors d'un fort épisode de sirocco. *Go-South Bulletin* 12 : 39-45.
- Clerjoux-Coquard, M.** 2014. *Etude du régime alimentaire du Grand-duc nord africain (Bubo ascalaphus) dans le sud du Maroc (Tata)*. Mémoire Master 1 Ecologie, Université Paul Sabatier Toulouse III / INRA, 24 pp.
- CMAOT** 2014. *Aves acuáticas de Andalucía y Marruecos*. Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del Territorio. Junta de Andalucía. Sevilla.
- Díaz-Portero, M.Á. ; Arredondo, Á ; Gil-Sánchez, J.M. ; Álvarez, B. ; Cancio, I. ; de Lucas, J. ; Herrera-Sánchez, F.J. ; Rodríguez-Siles, A.J. ; Sáez, J.M. ; McCain, E. ; Pérez, J. ; Valenzuela, G. & Qninba, A.** 2014.

- Aportaciones al conocimiento de la avifauna del Bajo Draa, Yebel Ouarkiz y montes Aidar, (Sahara Occidental, Marruecos). Poster présenté au XXII Congreso Español de Ornitología, Madrid, 6-9 décembre 2014.
- El Bekkay, M. ; Moukrim, A. ; Oulad Ali, H. ; Oubrou, W. & Lagmiri, S.** 2013. Impact du cordon sableux déposé à l'embouchure du site Ramsar de l'estuaire de l'Oued Massa (Maroc) sur l'hydrologie et l'avifaune. *Revue Marocaine des Sciences Agronomiques et Vétérinaires* 1 : 41-48.
- El Hamoumi, R. ; Maire, B. ; Wissalmane, H. & Elmalki, S.** 2014. Extension de l'aire de nidification de la Foulque caronculée *Fulica cristata* au Maroc. *Go-South Bulletin* 11 : 70-72.
- El Khamlichi, R. & Sarrión Salado, J.A.** 2015. Nouveau cas de reproduction du Pic de Levallant (*Picus vaillantii*) au Jbel Moussa, Tangérois. *Go-South Bulletin* 12 : 55-56.
- El Khamlichi, R. ; Amezian, M. ; El Haoua, M. & Bergier, P.** 2015 La importancia del Yebel Musa, Marruecos, en la conservación de especies amenazadas de Buitres durante sus movimientos por el área del Estrecho de Gibraltar. Le Jbel Moussa, Maroc, une zone d'importance pour la conservation des Vautours migrant par le Déroit de Gibraltar. *Go-South Bulletin* 12 : 61-77.
- Filliol, P.** 2014. *Etude du régime alimentaire du Hibou Moyen-duc, Asio otus, à Sidi Chiker, au Maroc.* Toulouse. Mémoire Master 1 Ecologie, Université Paul Sabatier Toulouse III / INRA. 22 pp.
- Franchimont, J.** 2015. Installation du Pigeon ramier *Columba palumbus excelsa* dans la palmeraie de Figuig. *Go-South Bulletin* 12 : 28-29.
- GOMAC** 2013. *Birds of the Atlas Mountains. Oiseaux de l'Atlas.* 31 pp.
- GREPOM** 2014. Liste des oiseaux du Maroc. 33 pp. <http://gropom.org/fr/inventaire/>
- Guinda, M. ; Godino, A. & Garrido, J.R.** 2014. *International workshop on poisoning and vultures: the situation in Morocco.* Ronda, Málaga, Spain 8-11 April 2014. <http://www.4vultures.org/our-work/anti-poisoning/international-workshop-african-vultures-poisoning/>
- Guinda, M. ; Godino, A. & Garrido, J.R.** 2014. Wildlife poisoning in Northern Morocco, a first approach. 14th Sahelo-Saharan Interest Group (SSIG) meeting, CIBIO_Portugal.
- Hama, F.** 2013. *Modélisation écologique des haltes migratoires des passereaux transsahariens dans les oasis du Tafilalet (Sahara, Maroc).* Thèse de doctorat, Université Mohammed V, Faculté des Sciences, Rabat.
- Hanane, S.** 2014. Effects of human disturbance on nest placement of the Woodpigeon (*Columba palumbus*): A case study from the Middle Atlas, Morocco. *Integrative Zoology* 9: 349-359.
- Hanane, S.** 2014. *L'avifaune aquatique de la zone littorale atlantique de Rabat-Bouznika (Maroc) : Composition, phénologie et reproduction.* Thèse de Doctorat, Université Mohammed V-Agdal, Rabat. Disponible en ligne sur <http://toubkal.imist.ma/handle/123456789/9996>.
- Hanane, S.** 2014. Les périmètres irrigués du Maroc : une aubaine pour deux espèces d'oiseaux migrateurs, la Tourterelle des bois (*Streptopelia turtur*) et la Caille des blés (*Coturnix coturnix*). *Revue d'Écologie (La Terre et la Vie)* 69 : 225-233.
- Hanane, S.** 2014. Plasticity in nest placement of the Turtle Dove (*Streptopelia turtur*): experimental evidence from Moroccan agroecosystems. *Avian Biology Research* 7: 65-73.
- Hanane, S.** 2015. Nest-niche differentiation in two sympatric *Streptopelia* species from a North African agricultural area: the role of human presence. *Ecological Research* 30: 573-580.
- Hanahe, S. & Qninba, A.** 2014. Post-release monitoring of a critically endangered galliform subspecies, *Francolinus bicalcaratus ayesha*, in Morocco: a field study using playback call counts. *Zoology and Ecology* 24 : 332-338.
- Herrera-Sánchez, F.J. ; Gil-Sánchez, J.M. ; Arredondo, Á ; Rodríguez-Siles, A.J. ; Díaz-Portero, M.Á. ; Álvarez, B. ; Cancio, I. ; de Lucas, J. ; Sáez, J.M. ; McCain, E. ; Pérez, J. ; Valenzuela, G. & Qninba, A.** 2014. First approximations of the diet of the Desert Eagle Owl (*Bubo ascalaphus*) and the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) in the desert environment of the Guelmim-Es Smara region, Morocco. Poster présenté au XXII Congreso Español de Ornitología, Madrid, 6-9 décembre 2014.
- Horreo, J.L. ; Alonso, J.C. ; Palacín, C. & Milá, B.** 2014. Genetic structure in Iberian and Moroccan populations of the globally threatened great bustard *Otis tarda*: a microsatellite perspective. *Journal of Avian Biology* 45: 507-513. [Patterns of genetic structure and gene flow among populations help us understand population dynamics and properly manage species of concern. Matrilineal mtDNA sequence data have been instrumental in revealing genetic structure at the intraspecific level, but bi-parentally inherited markers are needed to confirm patterns at the genome level and to assess the potential role of sex-biased dispersal on gene flow, particularly in

- species where males are known to be the main dispersing sex. Here we use microsatellite loci to examine patterns of genetic structure across the range of the great bustard in Iberia and Morocco, an area representing 70% of the world population of this globally threatened species. We used population differentiation statistics and Bayesian analysis of population structure to analyse data from 14 microsatellite loci. These data provide greater resolution than mtDNA sequences, and results reveal the existence of three main genetic units corresponding to Morocco, the northeastern part of Spain, and the rest of the Iberian Peninsula. Our results, together with previous mtDNA data, confirm the genetic differentiation of the northern Africa population and the importance of the Strait of Gibraltar as a barrier to gene flow for both males and females, rendering the Moroccan population a separate management unit of high conservation concern]
- Ibn Tattou, M. ; Slimani, T. & Thévenet, M.** 2014. *Inventaire naturaliste de l'îlot de Cala Iris, Parc National d'Al Hoceïma, Maroc*. Initiative PIM. 18 pp. Disponible en ligne at <http://www.initiative-pim.org/DocsPIM>
- Ichen, A.** 2013. *Structure, dynamique et fonctionnement de la population de caille des blés au Maroc : Cas du périmètre irrigué de Tadla*. Thèse de Doctorat National, Université Mohammed V - Agdal, Faculté des Sciences, Rabat. Disponible en ligne at <http://toubkal.imist.ma>.
- Illa Llobet, M. & Giménez Lozano, L.** 2015. An aberrant Red-crested Pochard *Netta rufina* at Sidi Bou Rhaba lake, Morocco. *Go-South Bulletin* 12 : 46-48.
- Joulami, L. ; Rguibi Idrissi, H. ; Bazairi, H. ; Lopes, R.J. & El Hamoumi, R.** 2013. Etude de la phénologie migratoire des limicoles dans la lagune et les salines de Sidi Moussa (Maroc). *Bulletin de l'Institut Scientifique*, Rabat, section Sciences de la Vie 35 : 131-140.
- Lahrouz, S. ; Dakki, M. & Gmira, N.** 2011. Le marécage de Fouwarate (Kénitra, Maroc) site de conservation d'oiseaux menacé par l'urbanisation. *Afrique Science* 7 : 65-76.
- Lahrouz, S. ; Dakki, M. ; Gmira, N. & Cherkaoui, I.** 2013. L'importance du marais de Fouwarate (Nord-Ouest marocain) pour l'hivernage et la reproduction des Ardéidés. *Bulletin de l'Institut Scientifique*, Rabat, Section Sciences de la Vie 35 : 165-173.
- López Rodríguez, J.** 2014. Migración de la Pardela Cenicienta. *Revista Alcudón* 11 : 70-76. [Résultats de comptages pendant le passage migratoire à Ceuta du Puffin cendré *Calonectris diomedea*]
- López Rodríguez, J. & Guirado Cajal, M.A.** 2014. Proyecto de marcaje con pvc de la Gaviota patiamarilla en Ceuta. *Revista Alcudón* 11: 36-40. [Programme de marquage du Goéland leucophée *Larus michahellis* avec bagues pvc à Ceuta]
- Maggini, I. ; Hama, F. ; Robson, D. ; Rguibi Idrissi, H. ; Bairlein, F. & Gargallo, G.** 2015. Foraging behavior of three species of songbirds during stopover in southeastern Morocco during spring migration. *Journal of Field Ornithology* 86: 266-276. [Investigators studying the stopover ecology of migrating birds typically use the capture-recapture method to examine important parameters such as fuel deposition rates (FDR) and stopover duration. However, such studies can be constrained by the number of recaptures. An alternative method is to calculate a regression of mass over time of day, but this method may not be reliable because patterns of mass change of individual birds through the day may not reflect that of the whole population. Given the potential constraints of these methods, using them in combination with other methods, such as behavioral observations of foraging birds, may improve our understanding of the patterns of fuelling in birds at stopover sites. We observed the foraging behavior of three songbird species, including Western Bonelli's (*Phylloscopus bonelli*), Subalpine (*Sylvia cantillans*), and Willow (*Phylloscopus trochilus*) warblers, from 15 March to 30 April 2011 at a small oasis at the northern border of the Sahara desert in southeast Morocco. Given the location of our study site at the northern edge of the Sahara desert, birds migrating north likely needed to replenish their energy reserves at this stage of their journey. We assessed foraging effort by determining the rate (number per unit time) at which birds pecked at substrates or made aerial forays after flying insects. Peck rates were higher for Western Bonelli's Warblers than for Subalpine and Willow warblers, suggesting either species-specific adaptations to feeding in arid environments or differences in the motivation to feed. In addition, Western Bonelli's Warblers had FDRs that were negative or close to zero and, therefore, were apparently unable to refuel successfully (i.e., increase their fuel stores) despite greater effort, possibly indicating less efficiency in obtaining food (i.e., more unsuccessful pecks). The lower peck rates of Subalpine and Willow warblers suggest either that they were less efficient at finding prey or were simply foraging at lower rates. For all three species, peck rates were lower at higher wind speeds, suggesting that wind may alter prey availability and detectability, especially of flying insects. Interactions among species-specific migration strategies, environmental conditions, and habitat quality ultimately define the success

- of migration. Our results suggest that using observational data in combination with capture data may improve our understanding of these interactions at migration stopover sites]
- Malki, M. ; Arizaga, J. ; Habib, A. ; Hadi, H. & Rguibi Idrissi, H.** 2015. *New population assessment and variation in breeding parameters of Mogador island colony of Eleonora falcon, Falco eleonorae through digital terrain models.* Comm. 27th International Congress for Conservation Biology (ICCB) and 4th European Congress for Conservation Biology (ECCB). August 2-6, 2015, Montpellier, France.
- Monnet, A.C. ; Hingrat, Y. & Jiguet, F.** 2015. The realized niche of captive-hatched Houbara Bustards translocated in Morocco meets expectations from the wild. *Biological Conservation* 186: 241-250.
- Monnet, A. C. ; Hardouin, L.A. ; Robert, A. ; Hingrat, Y. & Jiguet, F.** 2015. Evidence of a link between demographic rates and species habitat suitability from post release movements in a reinforced bird population. *Oikos* 124: 1089-1097. [Despite the increasing use of species distribution models for predicting current or future animal distribution, only a few studies have linked the gradient of habitat suitability (HS) to demographic parameters. While such approaches can improve the reliability of models, they can help to better predict the response of species to changes in HS over space and time, as induced by ongoing global change. Here, we tested whether the spatial variation in HS along the individual movement path is related to survival, using extensive tracking data collected from captive-bred individuals translocated to reinforce the wild populations of houbara bustard (*Chlamydotis undulata*). We first modelled and mapped the HS from presence data of wild individuals using niche models in a consensus framework. We further analysed survival of released individuals using capture–recapture modelling and its links to HS, as the trend in suitability from the release sites along movements. We found that the survival of released individuals was related to changes in HS along their movements. For instance, individuals which moved to sites of lower HS than their release sites have lower survival probabilities than the others, independently of the HS of the release sites and daily movement rate. Our results provide an empirical support of the relationship between HS and survival, a major fitness component]
- Navarrete Pérez J.** 2014. El Petirrojo Europeo en Ceuta (1998-2013). *Revista Alcadón* 11 : 81-83. [L'article analyse l'évolution de la population du Rouge gorge *Erithacus rubecula* à Ceuta entre 1998 et 2013]
- Orueta, J.F. & Cherkoui, I.** 2010. *Plan de Conservation du Balbuzard pêcheur Pandion haliaetus au Parc National d'Al Hoceima, Maroc.* HCEFLCD, Parc National d'Al Hoceima et SEO/BirdLife Maroc. 31 pp.
- Oubrou, W. & El Bekkay, M.** 2015. *Rapport sur la reproduction de l'Ibis chauve dans la région de Souss-Massa. Saison 2014.* Haut Commissariat aux Eaux et Forêts et à la Lutte Contre la Désertification. 8 pages. Disponible en ligne at <http://gropom.org/programme-de-suivi-de-la-population-de-libis-chauve-rapport-de-reproduction-saison-2014/>.
- Qninba A.** 2009. Sur la chasse de la Bécasse et des Bécassines au Maroc. *Bulletin de l'Institut Scientifique, Rabat, section Sciences de la Vie* 31: 111-114.
- Qninba, A. ; Cuzin, F. ; El Agbani, M.A. & Thévenot, M.** 2013. Le peuplement d'oiseaux nicheurs du Jbel Saghro (Anti-Atlas, Maroc), un îlot montagnard méditerranéen en bordure du Sahara, 30-31° N / 5-6° W. *Bulletin de l'Institut Scientifique, Rabat, section Sciences de la Vie* 35 : 119-129.
- Qninba, A. ; El Agbani, M.A. ; Benhoussa, A. ; Badaoui, B. ; Radi, M. ; El Idrissi Essougrati, A. & Bousadik, H.** 2015. Mode de prédation très particulier du Faucon d'Eléonore *Falco eleonorae* sur l'Archipel d'Essaouira (Maroc atlantique). *Alauda* 83 : 149-150.
- Qninba, A. ; El Agbani, M.A. ; Bayed, A. & Himmi, O.** 2015. Déplacement de la colonie artificielle de Grands Cormorans *Phalacrocorax carbo* du Jardin Zoologique de Rabat vers l'École de Cavalerie de Témara et ses environs. *Go-South Bulletin* 12 : 57-60.
- Ramos, L.** 2015. *Etude du régime alimentaire du Grand-duc ascalaphe (Bubo ascalaphus) au Maroc.* Mémoire Master 1 Ecologie. Université Paul Sabatier Toulouse III & SFEPM. 20 pp.
- Ramos Melo, J.J. & Lozano Robledo, C.** 2014. African Royal Tern (*Thalasseus maximus albididorsalis*), a breeding species in Morocco? *Go-South Bulletin* 11 : 107-112.
- Rihane, A.** 2014. Observations de Grandes Aigrettes près de Mohammedia (Maroc atlantique). *Go-South Bulletin* 11 : 85-87.
- Rihane, A.** 2014. Observations de Vautours fauves *Gyps fulvus* dans la région de Mohammedia (Maroc atlantique). *Go-South Bulletin* 11 : 88-90.
- Rihane, A.** 2014. Importance ornithologique des oiseaux d'eau du barrage Hessar (région de Mohammedia). *Sciencelib* 6 : 1-19.

Rihane, A. & El Hamoumi, R. 2014. Reproduction de la Nette rousse *Netta rufina* près de Mohammedia et Casablanca (Maroc atlantique). *Go-South Bulletin* 11 : 91-98.

Rihane, A. & Franchimont, J. 2014. Observations d'hybrides d'Anatidés dans les zones humides de Mohammedia (Maroc atlantique). *Go-South Bulletin* 11 : 99-103.

Rihane, A. & Franchimont, J. 2014. Observation de canetons de Sarcelles marbrées (*Marmaronetta angustirostris*) en plumage anormalement sombre. *Go-South Bulletin* 11 : 104-106.

Rihane, A. ; Franchimont, J. & Yésou, P. 2015. Réflexions sur une nichée de canetons sombres suivant une Sarcelle marbrée (*Marmaronetta angustirostris*) observée à Mohammedia en 2011. *Go-South Bulletin* 12 : 30-32.

Rihane, A. ; Lahrouz, S. & El Hamoumi, R. 2015. Etude du régime alimentaire de la Chouette effraie *Tyto alba* (Strigiforme, Tytonidae) dans la région de Lalla Mimouna dans la plaine du Gharb, plaine du Maroc atlantique. *Afrique Science* 11(2): 116-126.

Tellería, J.L. ; Fandos, G. ; Fernández López, J. ; Onrubia, A. ; Refoyo, P. 2014. Winter distribution of passerine richness in the Maghreb

(North Africa): a conservation assessment. *Ardeola* 61 : 335-350. [This paper studies the factors affecting passerine (Order Passeriformes) species richness in the Western Maghreb, a region at the southwestern border of the Palearctic reputed as a primary wintering ground for many common European birds. The effect of productivity, temperature, landscape structure and geographical location on bird richness was explored at 220 localities across Morocco. The models resulting from multivariate analyses supported the effects of productivity, temperature and landscape cover on bird richness, with higher numbers of species occurring in warm farmlands of the northwest. The most suitable areas for birds avoided the cold and arid expanses of the Atlas Mountains and the Sahara and overlapped with the most human-impacted sectors. Within these areas, we detected an interspersed distribution of sectors of high bird richness and low human incidence. These sectors can be used as priority targets for conservation programmes of common birds during the winter]

Thévenot, M. & Bergier, P. 2014. Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine - 10. *Go-South Bulletin* 11 : 50-69.

Thévenot, M. ; Bergier, P. & Qninba, A. 2015. Les observations d'Ibis chauves *Geronticus eremita* dans le Sahara Atlantique et en Afrique sub-saharienne. *Go-South Bulletin* 12 : 33-38.



Rougequeue de Moussier, Tamri, 2 janvier 2011 (photo B. Herzog)

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

Alerstam, T. ; Hake, M. & Kjellen, N. 2006.

Temporal and spatial patterns of repeated migratory journeys by Ospreys. *Animal Behaviour* 71: 555-566. [We used satellite-tracking data from repeated journeys between Europe and West Africa by the same osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*, individuals to test whether the timing of migration differs between spring and autumn and whether landmarks and stopover goal areas are important for navigation. The timing of migration varied more in autumn than in spring, owing to significant differences between individuals (related to sex) in autumn migration dates. Autumn journeys were significantly slower than spring journeys because they included more stopover days. The difference may be explained by environmental conditions restricting the timing of migration in spring, by differences in opportunities to deposit fuel prior to departure, and by differences in expected changes in foraging/fuelling conditions along the route. Flight paths from repeated journeys by the same individual were often 120-405 km apart (maximum east-west separation 1400 km). These distances exceed the expected normal range of vision, suggesting that the ospreys did not find their way by following familiar landmarks. Flight paths converged in some regions, indicating the existence of up to three intermediary goal areas along the route of individual birds. Between these goal regions route fidelity was low, and the ospreys could find the next goal region after extensive deviation, presumably by map-based navigation and possibly in combination with path integration]

Alonso, J.C. 2014. The Great Bustard: Past,

Present and Future of a Globally Threatened Species. *Ornis Hungarica* 22: 1-13. [Great Bustards are still vulnerable to agricultural intensification, power line collision, and other human-induced landscape changes. Their world population is estimated to be between 44,000 and 57,000 individuals, showing a stable demographic trend at present in the Iberian peninsula, its main stronghold, but uncertain trends in Russia and China, and alarming declines in Iran and Morocco, where it will go extinct if urgent protection measures are not taken immediately. Our knowledge of the behaviour and ecology of this species has increased considerably over the last three decades, allowing us to control the major threats and secure its conservation in an appropriately managed cereal farmland]

Alström, P. ; Barnes, K.N. ; Olsson, U. ; Barker, F.K. ; Bloomer, P. ; Khan, A.A. ; Qureshi, M.A. ; Guillaumet, A. ; Crochet, P.A. & Ryan,

P.G. 2013. Multilocus phylogeny of the avian family Alaudidae (larks) reveals complex morphological evolution, non-monophyletic genera and hidden species diversity. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 69: 1043-1056. [The present study is the first comprehensive phylogeny of the Alaudidae. It includes 83.5% of all species and representatives from all recognised genera, and was based on two mitochondrial and three nuclear loci (in total 6.4 kbp, although not all loci were available for all species). In addition, a larger sample, comprising several subspecies of some polytypic species was analysed for one of the mitochondrial loci. There was generally good agreement in trees inferred from different loci, although some strongly supported incongruences were noted. The tree based on the concatenated multilocus data was overall well resolved and well supported by the data. We stress the importance of performing single gene as well as combined data analyses, as the latter may obscure significant incongruence behind strong nodal support values. The multilocus tree revealed many unpredicted relationships, including some non-monophyletic genera (*Calandrella*, *Mirafra*, *Melanocorypha*, *Spizocorys*). The tree based on the extended mitochondrial data set revealed several unexpected deep divergences between taxa presently treated as conspecific (e.g. within *Ammomanes cinctura*, *Ammomanes deserti*, *Calandrella brachydactyla*, *Eremophila alpestris*), as well as some shallow splits between currently recognised species (e.g. *Certhilauda brevirostris* – *C. semitorquata* – *C. curvirostris*; *Calendulauda barlowi* – *C. erythrochlamys*; *Mirafra cantillans* – *M. javanica*). Based on our results, we propose a revised generic classification, and comment on some species limits. We also comment on the extraordinary morphological adaptability in larks, which has resulted in numerous examples of parallel evolution (e.g. in *Melanocorypha mongolica* and *Alauda leucoptera* [both usually placed in *Melanocorypha*]; *Ammomanopsis grayi* and *Ammomanes cinctura/deserti* [former traditionally placed in *Ammomanes*]; *Chersophilus duponti* and *Certhilauda* spp.; *Eremopterix hova* [usually placed in *Mirafra*] and several *Mirafra* spp.), as well as both highly conserved plumages (e.g. within *Mirafra*) and strongly divergent lineages (e.g. *Eremopterix hova* vs. other *Eremopterix* spp.; *Calandrella cinerea* complex vs. *Eremophila* spp.; *Eremalauda dunni* vs. *Chersophilus duponti*; *Melanocorypha mongolica* and male *M. yeltoniensis* vs. other *Melanocorypha* spp. and female *M. yeltoniensis*). Sexual plumage dimorphism has evolved multiple

times. Few groups of birds show the same level of disagreement between taxonomy based on morphology and phylogenetic relationships as inferred from DNA sequences]

Bairlein, F. ; Dierschke, J. ; Dierschke, V. ; Salewski, V. ; Geiter, O. ; Hüppop, K. ; Köppen, U. & Fiedler, W. 2014. *Atlas des Vogelzugs. Ringfunde deutscher Brut- und Gastvögel*. Aula-Verlag, Wiebelsheim. [Cet Atlas comporte bien évidemment de nombreuses reprises au Maroc d'oiseaux bagués en Allemagne]

Bertolero, A. & Rivaes, S. 2015. Synthèse des connaissances sur le régime alimentaire de la Sterne Hansel *Gelochelidon nilotica* en région méditerranéenne. *Revue d'Écologie (La Terre et la Vie)* 70 : 83-90.

Bulte, M. ; McLaren, J.D. ; Bairlein, F. ; Bouten, W. ; Schmaljohann, H. & Shamoun-Baranes, J. 2014. Can wheatears weather the Atlantic? Modeling nonstop trans-Atlantic flights of a small migratory songbird. *The Auk* 131: 363-370. [Oceans represent extreme ecological barriers for land birds. Yet the Northern Wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe leucorhoa*), a 25-g songbird, negotiates the North Atlantic Ocean twice yearly between Canadian natal and sub-Saharan wintering grounds. Each autumn, these migrants appear to have 2 options: (1) a detour via Greenland, Iceland, and/or Europe to reduce the extent of open-ocean flights or (2) an astonishing nonstop flight of 4,000–5,000 km without resting opportunities between eastern Canada and northwestern Africa. We assessed the feasibility and reliability of nonstop trans-Atlantic migration of Northern Wheatears from Canada to Africa using an individual-based model incorporating flight costs and autumnal wind data from 1979 to 2011. Prevalent wind conditions were supportive of nonstop migration, especially at high altitudes and when winds at departure were favorable. For modeled individuals with high fuel loads, flying at altitudes of 3,000 m, successful nonstop trans-Atlantic flights reached Africa on 62% of departure days. On 24% of unsuccessful departure days, individuals could have first stopped in Europe before continuing to Africa. Durations of successful flights varied between 31 and 68 hr, with significantly shorter flights after mid-September. It remains unclear whether natural selection might favor nonstop ocean crossings by *O. o. leucorhoa* between North America and Africa, but we conclude that reliably supportive winds en route and potentially huge time savings render it a feasible migration strategy]

Catry, P. ; Dias, M.P. ; Phillips, R.A. & Granadeiro, J.P. 2013. Carry-over effects from

breeding modulate the annual cycle of a long-distance migrant: an experimental demonstration. *Ecology* 94: 1230-1235. [Carry-over effects relate to events or processes that influence individual performance in a subsequent season, but their occurrence in the annual cycle of migratory avian taxa is seldom studied. We investigated if different levels of resource allocation to reproduction may result in carry-over effects that change the timing and destination of long-distance migration. We reduced the parental investment of Cory's Shearwaters *Calonectris diomedea* by removing their chick at an early stage. When compared to individuals with greater parental investment (controls that raised chicks to close to fledging), manipulated birds started most stages of migration sooner and returned to the colony earlier at the start of the following breeding season. Late arrival in the subsequent nesting season increased the probability of skipping a breeding year. Manipulated males were less likely to engage in long-distance migration, which supports the idea that partial migration is condition dependent. Our study demonstrates experimentally that energetic or time-dependent costs of reproduction may have an enduring impact on migration schedule and on nonbreeding geographical distribution of long-distance migrants, which may also influence the ability to breed in the following season]

Catry, I. ; Catry, T. ; Granadeiro, J.P. ; Franco, A.M.A. & Moreira, F. 2014. Unravelling migration routes and wintering grounds of European rollers using light-level geolocators. *Journal of Ornithology* 155: 1071-1075. [We used light-level geolocators to track the migratory journey of a globally near-threatened trans-Saharan migrant, the European roller *Coracias garrulus*, from its breeding grounds in Iberia to its wintering grounds in southern Africa. During autumn migration, birds followed the western African coast with lengthy stopovers within sub-Saharan countries before crossing the equatorial rainforests towards the wintering areas, mainly in Angola. Although based in only two tracked birds, comparison of our results with other studies suggests that western European rollers use distinct migration routes and stopover sites towards shared wintering grounds. Time spent in widely separated and ecologically disparate countries highlights the vulnerability of the species facing the cumulative risks of each area used along their journey]

Corso, A. ; Jansen, J. & Kókay, S. 2014. A review of the identification criteria and variability of the Slender-billed Curlew. *British Birds* 107: 339-370.

Djenidi, R. & Bouslama, Z. 2014. Phénologie de la reproduction et régime alimentaire des poussins

- de Mésange maghrébine *Cyanites teneriffae*. *Revue d'Écologie (La Terre et la Vie)* 69 : 72-80.
- Fifield, D.A. ; Montecvecchi, W.A. ; Garthe, S. ; Robertson, G.J. ; Kubetzki, U. & Rail, J.F.** 2014. Migratory tactics and wintering areas of northern gannets (*Morus bassanus*) breeding in North America. *Ornithological Monographs* 79: 1-63.
- Gohli, J. ; Leder, E. ; Garcia-del-Rey, E. ; Johannessen, L.E. ; Johnsen, A. ; Laskemoen, T. ; Popp, M. ; Lifjeld, J.T.** 2014. The evolutionary history of Afrocanarian blue tits inferred from genome-wide SNPs. *Molecular Ecology* 25 : 180-191. [A common challenge in phylogenetic reconstruction is to find enough suitable genomic markers to reliably trace splitting events with short internodes. Here, we present phylogenetic analyses based on genomewide single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of an enigmatic avian radiation, the subspecies complex of Afrocanarian blue tits (*Cyanistes teneriffae*). The two sister species, the Eurasian blue tit (*Cyanistes caeruleus*) and the azure tit (*Cyanistes cyanus*), constituted the out-group. We generated a large data set of SNPs for analysis of population structure and phylogeny. We also adapted our protocol to utilize degraded DNA from old museum skins from Libya. We found strong population structuring that largely confirmed subspecies monophyly and constructed a coalescent-based phylogeny with full support at all major nodes. The results are consistent with a recent hypothesis that La Palma and Libya are relic populations of an ancient Afrocanarian blue tit, although a small data set for Libya could not resolve its position relative to La Palma. The birds on the eastern islands of Fuerteventura and Lanzarote are similar to those in Morocco. Together they constitute the sister group to the clade containing the other Canary Islands (except La Palma), in which El Hierro is sister to the three central islands. Hence, extant Canary Islands populations seem to originate from multiple independent colonization events. We also found population divergences in a key reproductive trait, viz. sperm length, which may constitute reproductive barriers between certain populations. We recommend a taxonomic revision of this polytypic species, where several subspecies should qualify for species rank]
- Grémillet, D. ; Péron, C. ; Provost, P. & Lescroel, A.** 2015. Adult and juvenile European seabirds at risk from marine plundering off West Africa. *Biological Conservation* 182: 143-147. [We tracked the migratory movements of 64 adult and juvenile Northern gannets (*Morus bassanus*) and Scopoli's shearwaters (*Calonectris diomedea*) after their breeding season in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea, respectively... During winter (October to March) birds made extensive use of marine areas within the exclusive economic zones of Morocco, Western Sahara, Mauritania and Senegal. These juvenile and adult European seabirds are therefore dependent upon African marine resources and at risk from competition with fisheries, as well as intentional and incidental mortality by fishing gear]
- Guilford, T. ; Meade, J. ; Willis, J. ; Phillips, L.A. ; Boyle, D. ; Roberts, S. ; Collett, R. ; Freeman, R. & Perrins, C.M.** 2009. Migration and stopover in a small pelagic seabird, the Manx shearwater *Puffinus puffinus*: insights from machine learning. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences* 276: 1215-1223.
- Hooijmeijer, J.C.E.W. ; Senner, N.R. ; Tibbitts, T.L. ; Gill Jr., R.E. ; Douglas, D.C. ; Bruinzeel, L.W. ; Wymenga, E. & Piersma, T.** 2013. Post-Breeding Migration of Dutch-Breeding Black-Tailed Godwits: Timing, Routes, Use of Stopovers, and Nonbreeding Destinations. *Ardea* 101 : 141-152. [Stratégies migratoires de Barges à queue noire hollandaises]
- Limiñana, R. ; Soutullo, Á ; López-López, P. & Urios, V.** 2008. Uso de la telemetría por satélite para el seguimiento de la migración: el Aguilucho cenizo (*Circus pygargus*) en la provincia de Castellón. *Revista de anillamiento* 21-22 : 84-90.
- Magnusdottir, E. ; Leat, E.H.K. ; Bourgeon, S. ; Jónsson, J.E. ; Phillips, R.A. ; Strøm, H. ; Petersen, A. ; Hanssen, S.A. ; Bustnes, J.O. & Furness, R.W.** 2014. Activity patterns of wintering Great Skuas *Stercorarius skua*. *Bird Study* 61: 301-308. [In 2008, loggers were deployed on adult Great Skuas at three colonies in the northeast Atlantic. The five areas used by 22 Great Skuas in winter were widely separated, from the northwest Atlantic to northwest Africa, and differ substantially in oceanography. The percentage of time per day spent in flight off northwest Africa was much lower than elsewhere. This suggests that feeding conditions were better off northwest Africa than elsewhere. This allowed Great Skuas wintering in that region to spend more time resting, so probably reducing their overall energy expenditure]
- Malafosse, J.P. & Maigre, P.** 2014. Dispersion post-natale des jeunes Circaètes Jean-le-Blanc *Circaetus gallicus*. *Alauda* 82 : 81-84.
- Mellone, U. ; De La Puente, J. ; López-López, P. ; Limiñana, R. ; Bermejo, A. & Urios, V.** 2015. Seasonal differences in migration patterns of a soaring bird in relation to environmental conditions: a multi-scale approach. *Behav Ecol Sociobiol.* 69: 75-82 [Analysis of three temporal

- scales (hourly, daily and overall journey) seasonal differences in migratory performance of Booted Eagles *Aquila pennata* migrating between Europe and tropical Africa]
- Miguélez D, García J, Zumalacárregui C & Fuertes B.** 2014. Does the Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola* show differential migration by age during the autumn in the Iberian Peninsula? *Journal of Ornithology* 155: 829-833.
- Mori, A. ; Baldaccini, N.E. ; Baratti, M. ; Caccamo, C. ; Dessì-Fulgheri, F. ; Grasso, R. ; Nounira, S. ; Ouni, R. ; Pollonara, E. ; Rodriguez-Godoy, F. ; Spena, M.T. & Giunchi, D.** 2014. A first assessment of genetic variability in the Eurasian Stone-curlew *Burhinus oedipnemus*. *Ibis* 156: 687-692. [The Eurasian Stone-curlew is a species of conservation concern in Europe. We investigate for the first time the extent of population structure among populations sampled from six geographical areas, representing four subspecies inhabiting the western part of the species' distribution. Neither mitochondrial nor nuclear markers fully supported current subspecies boundaries. However, both markers support significant differentiation of the Canary Island populations from those sampled from the Mediterranean. Further work is needed to establish the taxonomic status of this potentially distinct Macaronesian taxon. More broadly, further genetic research is required to design and implement an effective conservation plan for this species]
- Moyle, R.G. ; Hosner, P.A. ; Jones, A.W. & Outlaw, D.C.** 2015. Phylogeny and biogeography of *Ficedula flycatchers* (Aves: Muscicapidae): novel results from fresh source material. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 82: 87-94.
- Müller, M.S. ; Massa, B. ; Phillips, R.A. & Dell'Omo, G.** 2014. Individual consistency and sex differences in migration strategies of Scopoli's shearwaters *Calonectris diomedea* despite year differences. *Current Zoology* 60: 631-641.
- Oatley, G. ; Simmons, R.E. & Fuchs, J.** 2015. A molecular phylogeny of the harriers (*Circus*, Accipitridae) indicate the role of long distance dispersal and migration in diversification. *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 85: 150-160.
- Pasquet, E. ; Barker, F.K. ; Martens, J. ; Tillier, A. ; Cruaud, C. & Cibois, A.** 2014. Evolution within the nuthatches (Sittidae: Aves, Passeriformes): molecular phylogeny, biogeography, and ecological perspectives. *Journal of Ornithology* 155: 755-765.
- Pellegrino, I. ; Negri, A. ; Cucco, M. ; Mucci, N. ; Pavia, M. ; Šálek, M. ; Boano, G. & Randi, E.** 2014. Phylogeography and Pleistocene refugia of the Little Owl *Athene noctua* inferred from mtDNA sequence data. *Ibis* 156: 639-657.
- Sangster, G. ; Collinson, J.M. ; Crochet, P.A. ; Knox, A.G. ; Parkin, D.T. & Votier, S.C.** 2013. Taxonomic recommendations for Western Palearctic birds: ninth report. *Ibis* 155: 898-907.
- Sangster, G. ; Collinson, J.M. ; Crochet, P.A. ; Kirwan, G.M. ; Knox, A.G. ; Parkin, D.T. & Votier, S.C.** 2015. Taxonomic recommendations for Western Palearctic birds: 10th report. *Ibis* 157: 193-200.
- Sergio, F. ; Tanferna, A. ; De Stephanis, R. ; López Jiménez, L. ; Blas, J. ; Tavecchia, G. ; Preatoni, D. & Hiraldo, F.** 2014. Individual improvements and selective mortality shape lifelong migratory performance. *Nature* 515: 410-413. [Etude par un suivi à long terme de l'influence de l'âge sur les voies et les modalités de migration de Milan noirs *Milvus migrans* originaires d'Andalousie (Espagne). L'article présente les trajectoires de 364 épisodes de migration de 90 milans âgés de 1-27 ans du détroit de Gibraltar à travers le Maroc et jusqu'en Mauritanie/Sénégal. Les voies de migration au printemps sont beaucoup plus occidentales qu'à l'automne]
- Stancliffe, P.** 2011. Tagged. *Bird Watching* 2011: 68-70. Available online at www.bto.org/sites/default/files/u27/downloads/bw-nightingales.pdf [Suivi migratoire de Rossignols anglais par géolocalisateurs]
- Stervander, M. ; Illera, J.C. ; Kvist, L. ; Barbosa, P. ; Keehnen, N.P. ; Pruischer, P. ; Bensch, S. & Hansson, B.** 2015. Disentangling the complex evolutionary history of the Western Palearctic blue tits (*Cyanistes* spp.) – phylogenomic analyses suggest radiation by multiple colonization events and subsequent isolation. *Molecular Ecology* 24: 2477-2494 [Isolated islands and their often unique biota continue to play key roles for understanding the importance of drift, genetic variation and adaptation in the process of population differentiation and speciation. One island system that has inspired and intrigued evolutionary biologists is the blue tit complex (*Cyanistes* spp.) in Europe and Africa, in particular the complex evolutionary history of the multiple genetically distinct taxa of the Canary Islands. Understanding Afrocanarian colonization events is of particular importance because of recent unconventional suggestions that these island populations acted as source of the widespread population in mainland Africa. We investigated the relationship between mainland and island blue tits using a combination

of Sanger sequencing at a population level (20 loci; 12 500 nucleotides) and next-generation sequencing of single population representatives (>3 200 000 nucleotides), analysed in coalescence and phylogenetic frameworks. We found (i) that Afrocanarian blue tits are monophyletic and represent four major clades, (ii) that the blue tit complex has a continental origin and that the Canary Islands were colonized three times, (iii) that all island populations have low genetic variation, indicating low long-term effective population sizes and (iv) that populations on La Palma and in Libya represent relicts of an ancestral North African population. Further, demographic reconstructions revealed (v) that the Canary Islands, conforming to traditional views, hold sink populations, which have not served as source for back colonization of the African mainland]

- Strandberg, R. ; Klaassen, R.H.G. & Thorup, K.** 2009. Spatio-temporal distribution of migrating raptors: a comparison of ringing and satellite tracking. *Journal of Avian Biology* 40: 500-510. [We describe the migration performance of three long-distance migrating raptors, osprey *Pandion haliaetus*, honey buzzard *Pernis apivorus* and marsh harrier *Circus aeruginosus*, and one short-distance migrating raptor, common buzzard *Buteo buteo* based on Swedish ringing recoveries and satellite telemetry, respectively. Tracking by satellite can provide detailed information about the exact timing of migration, migration speed, migration directions, stopover sites, and detours, thereby overcoming many of the potential biases found in ring recoveries. Comparison of the results from these two methods revealed agreement in the geographical distribution of the studied Swedish raptor populations during autumn migration and the winter period. Satellite tracking, nevertheless, provided much more detailed information in Africa and revealed significantly faster migration progress than indicated by ring recoveries]
- Tanferna, A. ; Lopez-Jiménez, L. ; Blas, J. ; Hiraldo, F. & Sergio, F.** 2012. Different Location Sampling Frequencies by Satellite Tags Yield Different Estimates of Migration Performance: Pooling Data Requires a Common Protocol. *PLoS ONE* 7: e49659. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0049659. [We used linear mixed models to analyse the differences in the speed and route length of the migration tracks of 36 Black kites (*Milvus migrans*) satellite-tagged with two different types of devices (Argos vs GPS tags), entailing different regimes of position sampling frequency. We show that different location sampling frequencies and data subsampling approaches generate large (up to 33%) differences in the estimates of route length and migration speed of this migratory bird]
- Valkama, J. ; Saurola, P. ; Lehtikoinen, A. ; Lehtikoinen, E. ; Piha, M. ; Sola, P. & Velmala, W.** 2014. *Suomen Rengastustlas Osa II [The Finnish Bird Ringing Atlas]* Vol. 2. Finnish Museum of Natural History and Ministry of Environment, Helsinki. [Cet Atlas comporte de nombreuses reprises ou contrôles au Maroc]
- van Oosten, H.H. ; Versluijs, R. ; & Van Wijk, R.** 2014. Migration routes and wintering areas of two Dutch Northern Wheatears *Oenanthe oenanthe* in the Sahel. *Limosa* 87: 168-173.
- van Rooyen, J. ; Jenkins, T. ; Lahlah, N. & Christe, P.** 2014. North-African house martins endure greater haemosporidian infection than their European counterparts. *Journal of Avian Biology* 45: 450-456. [Afro-Palaearctic migrant species are exposed to parasites at both breeding and over-wintering grounds. The house martin *Delichon urbicum* is one such migratory species facing high instances of blood parasite infection. In an attempt to determine whether breeding European house martins harbour similar blood parasite communities to populations breeding in North Africa, birds were sampled at their breeding grounds in Switzerland and Algeria. Moreover, haemosporidian prevalence and parasite communities were compared to published data sets on Spanish and Dutch breeding populations. This study furthermore wanted to establish whether co-infection with multiple genera or lineages of parasites had negative effects on host body condition. Breeding house martins caught in Algeria showed a higher prevalence of avian haemosporidian parasites than did European populations. Swiss house martins showed a prevalence comparable to that of Spanish and Dutch populations. There were slight differences in the haemosporidian community between European and North-African populations in terms of composition and abundance of each lineage. Similar to the Dutch house martins, but in contrast to the Spanish population, infection status and number of genera of parasites infecting single hosts did not influence Swiss house martin body condition]
- Vansteelant, W.M.G. ; Bouten, W. ; Klaassen, R.H.G. ; Koks, B.J. ; Schlaich, A.E. ; van Diermen, J. ; van Loon, E.E. & Shamoun-Baranes, J.** 2014. Regional and seasonal flight speeds of soaring migrants and the role of weather conditions at hourly and daily scales. *Journal of Avian Biology* 45: 25-39. [Stratégies et parcours migratoires de Bondrées apivores et de Busards cendrés entre les Pays-Bas et l’Afrique de l’Ouest, via le Royaume marocain]

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

- Adamou, A.E. ; Tabib, R. ; Kouidri, M. ; Ouakid, M.L. & Houhamdi, M. 2014. Phénologie de la reproduction du Merle noir *Turdus merula* dans une oasis septentrionale de l'Algérie. *Alauda* 82 : 193-202.
- Alaya-Ltifi, L. & Selmi, S. 2014. Passerine abundance and diversity in a polluted oasis habitat in south-eastern Tunisia. *European Journal of Wildlife Research* 60: 535-541.
- Amor Abda, W. ; Merzoug, S. ; Belhamra, M. & Houhamdi, M. 2015. Phenology and diurnal behaviour of the Northern Shoveler *Anas clypeata* in the Guerbes-Sanhadja wetland complex (north-eastern Algeria). *Zoology and Ecology* 25: 19-25.
- Arizaga, J. ; Crespo, A. ; Telletxea, I. ; Ibáñez, R. ; Díez, F. ; Tobar, J.F. ; Minondo, M. ; Ibarrola, Z. ; Fuente, J.J. & Pérez, J.A. 2015. Solar/Argos PTTs contradict ring-recovery analyses: Woodcocks wintering in Spain are found to breed further east than previously stated. *Journal of Ornithology* 156: 515-523.
- Arroyo, G.M. 2015. Censos en el Estrecho elevan la población de pardela balear. *Quercus* 350: 60-61.
- Athamnia, M. ; Samraoui, F. ; Kelailia, B. ; Rouabah, A. ; Alfarhan, A.H. & Samraoui, B. 2015. Nest-site selection and reproductive success of the Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis* in Northeast Algeria. *Ardeola* 62: 113-124.
- Azafzaf, H. ; Feltrup-Azafzaf, C. ; Dlensi, H. & Isenmann, P. 2015. Nouvelles données sur l'avifaune de Tunisie (2005-2014). *Alauda* 83 : 7-28.
- Behidj-Benyounes, N. ; Bissaad, F.Z. ; Behidj, K.K. ; Chebouti, N. & Doumandji, S. 2014. Différences inter parcellaires des dégâts dus aux individus de *Passer domesticus* x *P. hispaniolensis* sur orge dans un milieu agricole près de Boudouaou (Algérie). *Lebanese Science Journal* 15: 73-83.
- Belabed, A.I. ; Aouissi, H.A. ; Zediri, H. ; Djemadi, I. ; Driss, K. ; Houhamdi, M. ; Eraud, C. & Bouslama, Z. 2013. L'effet de l'urbanisation sur le phénotype de la Tourterelle turque (*Streptopelia decaocto*) dans le Nord-Est algérien. *Bulletin de l'Institut Scientifique*, Rabat, Section Sciences de la Vie 35 : 155-164.
- Benasci, E. ; Boutera, N. ; Cherief, A. ; Saheb, M. ; Moali, A. & Houhamdi, M. 2014. Breeding ecology studies of Collared Pratincoles *Glareola pratincola* in the Central Hauts Plateaux of Algeria. *Wader Study Group Bulletin* 121: 43-48.
- Bendahmane, I. ; Mostefai, N. ; Moulay Meliani, K. & Houhamdi, M. 2014. Statut phénologique de la famille des Anatidés de la zone humide de Dayet El Ferd - Tlemcen (Algérie). *Bulletin de la Société zoologique de France* 139: 83-89.
- Bendjoudi, D. Chenchouni, H. ; Doumandji, S. & Voisin, J.F. 2013. Bird Species Diversity of the Mitidja Plain (Northern Algeria) with Emphasis on the Dynamics of Invasive and Expanding Species. *Acrocephalus* 34 : 13-26.
- Benharzallah, N. ; Si Bachir, A. ; Taleb, F. & Barbraud, C. 2015. Factors affecting growth parameters of White Stork nestlings in eastern Algeria. *Journal of Ornithology* 156: 601-612.
- Bensouilah, T. ; Brahmia, H. ; Zeraoula, A. ; Bouslama, Z. & Houhamdi, M. 2014. Breeding biology of the European Greenfinch *Chloris chloris* in the loquat orchards of Algeria (North Africa). *Zoology and Ecology* 24: 199-207.
- Boudraa, W. ; Bara, M. ; Dhia El-Hak Khemis, M. ; Boumaaza, O. & Bouslama, Z. 2015. Nidification réussie de l'Ibis falcinelle *Plegadis falcinellus* dans un milieu humide urbain en Algérie. *Alauda* 83 : 143-148.
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4. Errata et Corrigenda

Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine - 10

A la place de :	Lire :
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