

## Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine - 7 -

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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 bref résumé informatif suit certains d'entre eux dont 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)

Une 'Bibliographie ornithologique marocaine' est maintenue à jour à la rubrique 'Moroccan Bibliography' du site [www.go-south.org](http://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 2010 et 2011, postérieurement à nos 'Eléments de bibliographie marocaine – 6' (cf Thévenot & Bergier 2010 – *Go-South Bull.* 7 : 92-104), soit de titres antérieurs non signalés dans nos six précédentes livraisons.

- Albegger, E. ; Götsch, S. ; Aymí, R. & Ribes, E.** 2010. First record of African Dunn's Lark (*Eremalauda dunnii dunnii*) for the Tafilalt, Morocco. *Go-South Bull.* 7 : 121-126. [En ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>
- Amezian, M. ; Cortes, J. ; Thompson, I. ; Bensusan, K. ; Perez, C. ; Louah, A. ; El Agbani, M.A. & Qninba, A.** 2010. Complete moult of an undescribed resident taxon of the Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* / *baeticatus* complex in the Smir marshes, Northern Morocco. *Ardea* 98: 225-234.
- Amezian, M. ; Thompson, I. ; Bensusan, K. ; Cortes, J. ; Louah, A. & Qninba, A.** 2011. On regular wintering of Eurasian Penduline Tits *Remiz pendulinus* in northern Morocco. *Ostrich* 82: 39-42.
- Anon.** 2010. Observaciones de anillas de lectura a distancia y Recuperaciones recibidas de la Oficina de Especies Migratorias (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente). *Revista Alcadón* 7: 27-33. [En ligne] : [http://sites.google.com/site/avesceuta/home/revista\\_alcadon7](http://sites.google.com/site/avesceuta/home/revista_alcadon7) [Données de contrôles ou de reprises à Ceuta d'un *Larus melanocephalus* bagué en France (Vendée), de 12 *Larus audouinii*, d'un *Larus michahellis* et d'un *Carduelis chloris* bagués en Espagne, et de contrôle au Portugal (Algarve) d'un *Larus michahellis* bagué à Ceuta]
- Benajah, A. ; El Malki, S. ; Joulami, L. & El Hamoumi, R.** 2010. Données sur la reproduction de l'Echasse blanche *Himantopus himantopus* dans les salines de Sidi Moussa - Walidia (El Jadida - Maroc). *Go-South Bull.* 7 : 105-108. [En ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>
- Bergier, P. ; Thévenot, M. & Qninba, A.** 2010. Liste des oiseaux du Sahara Atlantique marocain. Mise à jour février 2010 (rév. 1.0). *Go-South Bull.* 7 : 109-120. [En ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>
- Bergier, P. ; Franchimont, J. ; Thévenot, M. & CHM.** 2011. Les oiseaux rares au Maroc. Rapport de la Commission d'Homologation Marocaine numéro 16. *Go-South Bull.* 8 : 1-20. [En ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>
- Bergier, P. ; Franchimont, J. ; Thévenot, M. & the Moroccan Rare Birds Committee.** 2011. Rare birds in Morocco: report of the Moroccan Rare Birds Committee (2007–2009). *African Bird Club Bull.* 18: 40-60.
- Cambelo Jiménez, A. J.** 2010. Origen y movimientos de los Mosquiteros musicales (*Phylloscopus trochilus*) en migración por Ceuta, en base a las recuperaciones. *Revista Alcadón* 7: 96-100. [En ligne] : [http://sites.google.com/site/avesceuta/home/revista\\_alcadon7](http://sites.google.com/site/avesceuta/home/revista_alcadon7)
- Charlton, T.D.** 2011. First record of Cricket Warblers in South Atlantic Morocco, September 2007. *Go-South Bull.* 8 : 38-40. [En ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>
- Childress, B.** 2004. Remarkable Lesser Flamingo recovery. *Lanioturdus* 37: 3-4. [A Lesser Flamingo, ringed on 30 October 1962 at Lake Magadi in Kenya, was recovered on 28 September 1997 near Laayoune]
- Copete, J.L. ; Armada, R. López, F. & Bigas, D.** 2010. Identification of Atlas Flycatcher in summer plumage. *Dutch Birding* 32: 155-162.
- Cortes, J.** 2010. A House Bunting *Emberiza sahari* nesting in a palm tree in Tangier, Morocco. *Gibraltar Bird Report* 2009: 9: 44-45.
- Cuzin, F.** 2010. L'avifaune de très haute altitude du Parc National du Toubkal (Haut Atlas, Maroc). *Bull. Inst. Sci. Rabat, Sér. Sciences de la Vie* 32 : 25-32.
- El Hamoumi, R. & Dakki, M.** 2010. Phenology of waders in the Sidi Moussa–Walidia coastal wetlands, Morocco. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 117: 73-84.
- Groupe d'ornithologie du Maroc & Holcim Maroc.** 2010. *Les Oiseaux du Maroc*. Ibis Press. 284 pages, 400 col photos.
- Gutiérrez Expósito, C. & Qninba, A.** 2010. Observations de Tortues, d'Oiseaux et de Mammifères marins au large des côtes atlantiques marocaines durant l'automne 2010. *Bull. Inst. Sci. Rabat, Sér. Sciences de la Vie* 32 : 129-132.
- Gutiérrez Expósito, C. ; Copete, J.L. ; Crochet, P.-A. ; Qninba, A. & Garrido, H.** 2011. History, status and distribution of Andalusian Buttonquail in the WP. *Dutch Birding* 33: 75-93.

- Hanane, S.** 2010. Spring migration and breeding biology of Stone-Curlews *Burhinus oedicnemus* on the north-west Atlantic coast of Morocco. *Wader Study Group Bull.* 117: 163-166.
- Hanane, S. & Baamal, L.** 2011. Are Moroccan fruit orchards suitable breeding habitats for Turtle Doves *Streptopelia turtur*? *Bird Study* 58: 57-67.
- Hanane, S. ; Bergier, P. & Thévenot, M.** 2011. La reproduction de la Tourterelle maillée *Streptopelia senegalensis* dans la plaine du Tadla (Maroc central): analyse comparée avec la Tourterelle des bois *Streptopelia turtur*. *Alauda* 79 : 17-28.
- Jönsson, O.** 2011. Great Black-backed Gulls breeding at Knifiss lagoon, Morocco and the status of Cape Gull in the Western Palearctic. *Birding World* 24: 68-76.
- Lesobre, L. ; Lacroix, F. ; Caizergues, A. ; Hingrat, Y. ; Chalah, T. & Saint Jalme, M.** 2010. Conservation genetics of Houbara Bustard (*Chlamydotis undulata undulata*): population structure and its implications for the reinforcement of wild populations. *Conservation Genetics* 11: 1489-1497.
- López Rodríguez, J.** 2010. Seguimiento de la migración postnupcial de aves marinas desde la playa de Desnarigado (Octubre y Noviembre de 2008). *Revista Alcadón* 7: 79-89. [En ligne] : [http://sites.google.com/site/avesceuta/home/revista\\_alcadon7](http://sites.google.com/site/avesceuta/home/revista_alcadon7)
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2010a. Noticiario ornitológico 2009 - Lista de las Aves de Ceuta y Citas interesantes obtenidas durante el año 2009. *Revista Alcadón* 7: 5-26. [En ligne] : [http://sites.google.com/site/avesceuta/home/revista\\_alcadon7](http://sites.google.com/site/avesceuta/home/revista_alcadon7)
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2010b. Datos biometricos del Pinzón vulgar (*Fringilla coelebs africana*) en la ciudad de Ceuta. *Revista Alcadón* 7: 39-41. [En ligne] : [http://sites.google.com/site/avesceuta/home/revista\\_alcadon7](http://sites.google.com/site/avesceuta/home/revista_alcadon7)
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2010c. Datos biometricos del Verdecillo común (*Serinus serinus*) en la ciudad de Ceuta. *Revista Alcadón* 7: 42-46. [En ligne] : [http://sites.google.com/site/avesceuta/home/revista\\_alcadon7](http://sites.google.com/site/avesceuta/home/revista_alcadon7)
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2010d. Datos biometricos del Carricero Común (*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*) en la ciudad de Ceuta. *Revista Alcadón* 7: 46-49. [En ligne] : [http://sites.google.com/site/avesceuta/home/revista\\_alcadon7](http://sites.google.com/site/avesceuta/home/revista_alcadon7)
- Navarrete Pérez, J.** 2010e. Aves urbanas de Ceuta. *Revista Alcadón* 7: 102-103. [En ligne] : [http://sites.google.com/site/avesceuta/home/revista\\_alcadon7](http://sites.google.com/site/avesceuta/home/revista_alcadon7)
- Palacin, C. & Alonso, J.C.** 2009. Probable population decline of the Little Bustard *Tetrax tetrax* in north-west Africa. *Ostrich* 80: 165-170. [This paper documents the population trend of the Little Bustard in Morocco. The authors performed an extensive literature review, and conducted six surveys in seven areas with potentially suitable habitat in north-western Morocco between 1999 and 2005. Both the number of birds and their distribution have apparently decreased, especially during the last third of the twentieth century. The present distribution is limited to the north-western part of Morocco, where at least five areas have been identified where Little Bustards have been sighted during the last years. The current population is extremely endangered, with an estimated total of not more than a few tens of birds]
- Qninba, A. & Dakki, M.** 2009. Données récentes sur l'hivernage du Flamant rose au Maroc. *Flamingo* 17 : 40-44. [En ligne] : <http://www.flamingoatlas.org/downloads/FSG17.pdf>
- Qninba, A. ; Rguibi Idrissi, H. ; Benhoussa, A. ; Mante, A. ; Azafzaf, H. ; Peyre, O. ; Radi, M. & El Idrissi Essougrati, A.** 2010. Note naturaliste sur l'avifaune nicheuse de l'archipel d'Essaouira (côte atlantique marocaine). PIM Essaouira, 24pp. [En ligne] : <http://www.initiative-pim.org/images/documents/PIM-Essaouira-2010-NoteaNaturaliste-Ornitho.pdf>.
- Qninba, A. ; Radi, M. ; Amezian, M. ; Ibn Tattou, M. ; Khayya, M.L. ; Samlali, M.L. ; Khalil, M.L & Hammia, A.** 2011. Nidifications automnales d'oiseaux sahariens dans la région d'Oued Ad-Dahab – Lagouira (Maroc méridional). *Go-South Bull.* 8 : 21-34. [En ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>
- Ramírez, J. ; Muñoz, A.R. ; Onrubia, A. ; de la Cruz, A. ; Cuenca, D. ; González, J.M. & Arroyo G.M.** 2011. Spring movements of Rüppell's Vulture *Gyps rueppellii* across the Strait of Gibraltar. *Ostrich* 82: 71-73.
- Thévenot, M. & Bergier, P.** 2010. Éléments de bibliographie ornithologique marocaine - 6. *Go-South Bull.* 7 : 92-104. [En ligne] : <http://www.go-south.org>
- van den Berg, A.B.** 2011. Breeding status of Ashy-headed Wagtail in south-western Morocco. *Dutch Birding* 33: 117-121.

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

- Aebischer, A. & Fasel, A.** 2010. Les 10 ans de "Max". Suivi à long terme d'une Cigogne blanche *Ciconia ciconia* par satellites. *Nos Oiseaux* 57 : 165-176.
- Alström, P. ; Fjeldså, J. ; Fregin, S. & Olsson, U.** 2011. Gross morphology betrays phylogeny: the Scrub Warbler *Scotocerca inquieta* is not a cisticolid. *Ibis* 153: 87-97. [The Scrub Warbler has long been thought to be closely related to cisticolid warblers. However, analyses based on two mitochondrial and four nuclear loci place this species sister to the mainly Asian *Cettiidae* (bush warblers, tesias, etc.). Superficial morphological similarity to cisticolid warblers has previously clouded the species true relationship. Detailed morphology, such as facial bristles and claw and footpad structure, also supports a closer relationship to *Cettiidae* and some other non-cisticolid warblers]
- Alström, P. ; Fregin, S. ; Norman, J.A. ; Ericson, P.G.P. ; Christidis, L. & Olsson, U.** 2011. Multilocus analysis of a taxonomically densely sampled dataset reveal extensive non-monophyly in the avian family Locustellidae. *Mol. Phyl. Evol.* 58: 513-526.
- Alves, J.A. ; Lourenco, P.M. ; Piersma, T. ; Sutherland, W.J. & Gill, J.A.** 2010. Population overlap and habitat segregation in wintering Black-tailed godwits *Limosa limosa*. *Bird Study* 57: 381-391.
- Bächler, E. ; Hahn, S. ; Schaub, M. ; Arlettaz, R. ; Jenni, L. ; Fox, J.W. ; Afanasyev, V. & Liechti, F.** 2010. Year-Round Tracking of Small Trans-Saharan Migrants Using Light-Level Geolocators. *PLoS ONE* 5: e9566. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0009566 [This paper presents for the first time year round tracks of a near passerine trans-Saharan migrant, the European Hoopoe (*Upupa epops epops*). The authors used light-level geolocators to track Hoopoes breeding in the Valais, an inner-Alpine valley in Switzerland, to their wintering grounds and back. Two females followed a western flyway via the Strait of Gibraltar, passed through Morocco and Mauritania and wintered in the same region close to the border of Mauritania and Western Mali where they remained stationary during about half a year]
- Buchanan, G. ; Crockford, N. & Gretton, N.** 2010. The Slender-billed Curlew *Numenius tenuirostris* in Africa. *African Bird Club Bull.* 17: 202-206.
- Chevallier, D. ; Jiguet, F. ; Nore, T. ; Baillon, F. & Cavallin, P.** 2010. Satellite tracking of a Booted Eagle *Aquila pennata* during migration. *Ringing & Migration* 25: 62-64. [The tracks reported are those of an adult female tagged in France. Migration routes were almost identical in the migratory corridor over France, Spain and Africa during autumn migration in 2007, 2008 and 2009 and spring migration in 2008 and 2009. Among the five migration routes taken by the eagle, four were each observed to include one stopover (used during the day) mainly in Spain or Morocco].
- Chevallier, D. ; Handrich, Y. ; Georges, J.-Y. ; Baillon, F. ; Brossault, P. ; Aurouet, A. ; Le Maho, Y. & Massemin, S.** 2010. Influence of weather conditions on the flight of migrating Black storks. *Proc. Royal Soc. B: Biol. Sci.* 277: 2755-2764. [This study tested the potential influence of meteorological parameters (temperature, humidity, wind direction, thermal convection) on different migration characteristics (namely flight speed, altitude and direction and daily distance) in 16 black storks. The birds were tracked by satellite during their entire autumnal and spring migration, from 1998 to 2006. The data reveal that during their 27-day-long migration between Europe and Africa (mean distance of 4100 km), the periods of maximum flight activity corresponded to periods of maximum thermal energy, underlining the importance of atmospheric thermal convection in the migratory flight of the black stork. The distance travelled daily was on average shorter in Europe than in Africa, with values of 200 and 270 km d<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. Differences in food availability, a crucial factor for black storks during their flight between Europe and Africa, may also contribute to the shift in daily flight speeds]
- Chevallier, D. ; Le Maho, Y. ; Brossault, P. ; Baillon, F. & Massemin, S.** 2011. The use of stopover sites by Black Storks (*Ciconia nigra*) migrating between West Europe and West Africa as revealed by satellite telemetry. *Journal of Ornithology* 152: 1-13. [Satellite tracking was used to identify migratory strategies and important stopovers in 16 Black Storks during their autumn and spring migrations between European breeding areas and West African wintering sites. Some birds migrate without using stopovers, whereas others need to stop at least once during their migration: 1-5 stopovers were observed per bird. Half of all stopovers were

- located in Spain, the others in France, Morocco, Mauritania and Mali]
- Childress, B. & Hughes, B.** 2007. Evidence of interchange between African Lesser Flamingo populations. *Proc. XI Pan-Afr. Orn. Congr.* 2004. *Ostrich* 78: 507. [Un Flamant nain trouvé mort dans le Sahara Atlantique en 1997]
- Cranswick, P.A. & Hall, C.** 2010. *Eradication of the Ruddy Duck Oxyura jamaicensis in the Western Palaearctic: a review of progress and a revised Action Plan 2010–2015*. Slimbridge: Wildfowl & Wetlands Trust (WWT) report to the Bern Convention. 48pp. [En ligne] : <https://wcd.coe.int/wcd/com.instranet.InstraServlet?command=com.instranet.CmdBlobGet&InstranetImage=1757614&SecMode=1&DocId=1642848&Usage=2>
- Crochet, P.-A. ; Raty, L. ; De Smet, G. ; Anderson, B. ; Barthel, P.H. ; Collinson, J.M. ; Dubois, P.J. ; Helbig, A.J. ; Jiguet, F. ; Jirle, E. ; Knox, A.G. ; Le Maréchal, P. ; Parkin, D.T. ; Pons, J.-M. ; Roselaar, C.S. ; Svensson, L. ; Van Loon, A.J. & Yésou, P.** 2010. *AERC TAC's Taxonomic Recommendations. July 2010*. [En ligne] : <http://www.aerc.eu/tac.html>.pp.
- Crochet, P.-A. & Joynt, G.** 2010. *AERC TAC list of Western Palearctic birds. June 2010 version*. [En ligne] : <http://www.aerc.eu/tac.html>.pp.
- Delingat, J. ; Hobson, K. ; Dierschke, V. ; Schmaljohann, H. & Bairlein, F.** 2011. Morphometrics and stable isotopes differentiate populations of Northern Wheatears (*Oenanthe oenanthe*). *Journal of Ornithology* 152: 383-395.
- Downs, C.T.** 2008. Aspects of diet choice and digestion in the Dark-capped Bulbul *Pycnonotus barbatus* *Ostrich* 79: 73-78. [Most avian frugivores are not specialised and feed on a variety of fruit. Little is known about avian frugivores that supplement their diets with insects as a nutrient source. Although considered a frugivore, the Dark-capped Bulbul *Pycnonotus barbatus* feeds on insects opportunistically]
- Dowsett, R.J.** 2010. The separate African winter quarters of Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca* and Collared Flycatcher *F. albicollis*. *African Bird Club Bull.* 17: 79-81. [Les aires d'hivernage des deux espèces ne sont pas sympatriques : *F. hypoleuca* hiverne principalement en Afrique de l'Ouest dans les forêts claires soudaniennes de la Sierra Léone au Cameroun tandis que *F. albicollis* hiverne plus au sud-est dans les forêts claires de la région zambézienne au sud de l'Equateur]
- Förschler, M.I. ; Khoury, F. ; Bairlein, F. & Aliabadian, M.** 2010. Corrigendum to "Phylogeny of the mourning wheatear *Oenanthe lugens* complex". *Mol. Phylogenet. Evol.* 56: 758–767.
- Haas, M. ; Crochet, P.-A. & Lamarche, B.** 2010. Western Palearctic list updates: African Palm Swift. *Dutch Birding* 32: 131-132.
- Jiguet, F. ; Barbet-Massin, M. & Chevallier, D.** 2011. Predictive distribution models applied to satellite tracks: modelling the western African winter range of European migrant Black Storks *Ciconia nigra*. *Journal of Ornithology* 152: 111-118.
- Kubetzki, U. ; Garthe, S. ; Fifield, D. ; Mendel, B. & Furness, R.W.** 2009. Individual migratory schedules and wintering areas of northern gannets. *Marine Ecology Progress Series* 391: 257-265. [L'article présente les déplacements de 22 Fous de Bassan marqués en Grande-Bretagne et suivis par satellite jusqu'à leur lieu d'hivernage. 4 d'entre-eux ont passé l'hiver en Mer du Nord et dans la Manche, 6 dans le Golfe de Gascogne et en mer Celtique, 2 en Méditerranée and 10 au large de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (certains après avoir longé la côte atlantique du nord du Maroc et du Sahara atlantique)]
- Kylin, H. ; Bouwman, H. & Louette, M.** 2011. Distributions of the subspecies of Lesser Black-backed Gulls *Larus fuscus* in sub-Saharan Africa. *Bird Study* 58: 186-192. [The wintering area of *L. f. fuscus* that is described in standard reference literature (East Africa) is incorrect; more rings have been recovered in the Congo basin and along the Atlantic coast than on the eastern seaboard. *L. f. intermedius* and *L. f. graellsii* winter mainly in westernmost Africa with some ring recoveries south and east of Senegal. There are no verifiable finds of the latter two subspecies south of the equator. Ring recoveries suggest leapfrog migration]
- López-López, P. ; Limiñana, R. & Urios, V.** 2009. Autumn migration of Eleonora's Falcon *Falco eleonora* tracked by satellite telemetry. *Zoological Studies* 48: 485-491.
- Mateos, M. & Bruderer, B.** 2010. Anwendung von Radar für das Studium des Zuges von Meeresvögeln durch die Strasse von Gibraltar [Radar technology applied to the study of seabird migration across the Strait of Gibraltar]. *Ornithol. Beob.* 107: 179-190.
- Meyburg, B.-U. & Meyburg, C.** 2009. GPS-Satelliten-Telemetrie bei einem adulten Schwarzmilan (*Milvus migrans*): Aufenthaltsraum während der Brutzeit, Zug und Überwinterung. [GPS satellite tracking of an adult Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*): home range during the breeding season, migration and wintering]. *Populationsökologie Greifvogel und Eulenarten* 6: 243–284. [An adult male Black

- Kite was studied over a period of two years (June 2007 - June 2009). Breeding successfully in 2008, the bird spent 4 ½ months (36.4 % of the year) in the breeding territory, 5 ½ months in winter quarters (46.2 % of the year) and about one month each on autumn and spring migration (8.5 % and 8.9 % of the year) respectively. During spring migration in March, the male covered the longest recorded daily flight distance of 663 km. It began its migration flight before sunrise. Its average speed between 08.00 and 14.00 hrs was 86 km/h. The highest recorded average flight speed in the course of a single hour was 89 km/h over Morocco]
- Miller, J. ; Hallager, S. ; Monfort, S. ; Newby, J. ; Bishop, K. ; Tidmus, S. ; Black, P. ; Houston, B. ; Matthee, C. & Fleischer, R.** 2011. Phylogeographic analysis of nuclear and mtDNA supports subspecies designations in the ostrich (*Struthio camelus*). *Conservation Genetics* 12: 423-431.
- Navedo, J. ; Orizaola, G. ; Masero, J. ; Overdijk, O. & Sánchez-Guzmán, J.** 2010. Long-distance travellers stopover for longer: a case study with spoonbills staying in North Iberia. *Journal of Ornithology* 151: 915-921. [Birds wintering in Africa, and facing long-distance travel from the stopover site (ca. 3,000 km) stay for longer ( $2.7 \pm 0.4$  days) than Iberian winterers ( $1.5 \pm 0.2$  days) that perform a much shorter migration (ca. 800 km)]
- Panov, E.N. & Bannikova, A.A.** 2010. On the validity of the 'Steppe Grey Shrike' as an independent species. *Sandgrouse* 32: 141-146.
- Poelstra, J.** 2010. Speciation in shades of grey: the great grey shrike complex. *Dutch Birding* 32: 258-264.
- Pons, J.M. ; Olioso, G. ; Cruaud, C. & Fuchs, J.** 2010. Phylogeography of the Eurasian green woodpecker (*Picus viridis*). *Journal of Biogeography* 38: 311-325. [Results support the monophyly of *Picus viridis* and suggest that this taxon comprises three allopatric/parapatric lineages distributed in North Africa, the Iberian Peninsula and Europe, respectively. The North African lineage split from the Iberian/European clade during the early Pleistocene (1.6–2.2 Ma). The divergence event between the Iberian and the European lineages occurred during the mid-Pleistocene (0.7–1.2 Ma). The molecular data, in combination with diagnosable plumage characters, suggest that the North African green woodpecker (Levaillant's woodpecker) merits species rank as *Picus vaillantii* (Malherbe, 1847). The two European lineages could be distinguished by molecular and phenotypic characters over most of their respective geographical ranges, but they locally exchange
- genes in southern France. Consequently, the authors prefer to treat them as subspecies (*P. viridis viridis*, *P. viridis sharpei*) pending further studies]
- Robb, M. ; van den Berg, A.B. & The Sound Approach** 2010. Flight call identification of White, Pied and Moroccan Wagtail. *Dutch Birding* 32: 251-253.
- Rodriguez-Teijeiro, J.D. ; Sarda-Palomera, F. ; Alves, I. ; Bay, Y. ; Beca, A. ; Blanchy, B. ; Borgogne, B. ; Bourgeon, B. ; Colaco, P. ; Gleize, J. ; Guerreiro, A. ; Maghnouj, M. ; Rieutort, C. ; Roux, D. & Puigcerver, M.** 2010a. Monitoring and management of common quail *Coturnix coturnix* populations in their Atlantic distribution area. *Ardeola* 57: 135-144.
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approximately 10,000 km of this migration in only 3–5 weeks, covering 800–900 km/day during active migration, which also occurred during nighttime. Leaving their breeding areas in August, the Long-tailed Skuas first moved south along the coast of East Greenland towards a staging area off the Canadian Great Banks where they stayed for 1–3 weeks. From there, they crossed the Atlantic Ocean eastwards in just 1 week, entering African waters near the Madeira Archipelago in September]

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several weeks before departure, and after arrival south of the Sahara]

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*Sylvia cantillans*, Oued Rmat, 21 février 2011 (photo P. Bergier)

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

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