

Ecuador & The Galapagos Islands

Naturetrek Tour Report

11 February - 1 March 2008



Flightless Cormorants



Sleeping sea lions and tree



Tiger-striped Tree Frog



Swallow-tailed Gull

Tour report compiled by Xavier Muñoz-Contreras
Images by kind courtesy of Christopher and Julie Vernon-Parry



Naturetrek Cheriton Mill Cheriton Alresford Hampshire SO24 0NG England

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

F: +44 (0)1962 736426

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

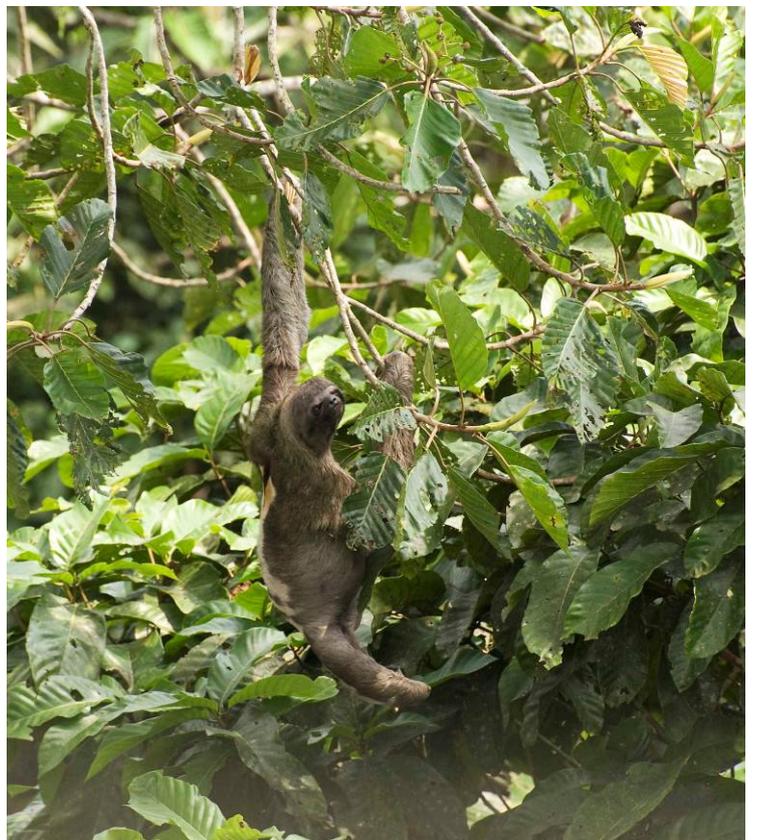
W: www.naturetrek.co.uk



Blue-footed Booby



Land Iguana



Three-toed Sloth

Tour Leader: Xavier Muñoz-Contreras

Tour Participants: Chris Vernon-Parry
Julie Vernon-Parry
Brian Spittles
Margaret Spittles
Carol Bray
Jerome Borkwood
Jacquie Watson
Shirley Daniel
Christine Hallas
John Peck
Maureen Peck
Maggie Holland
Ian Carless
Eleanor Carless
Dave Richards

Day 1

Monday 11th February

The group arrived via Miami. The flight was on time. The entire group was transferred to Mercure Hotel. They all checked in and went to sleep. Overnight in Quito.

Day 2

Tuesday 12th February

Right after breakfast, we started our visit to Quito, the capital city of Ecuador. Quito is located at 9,000 ft, the second highest capital city in South America. From our hotel located in the northern residential area we explored all the cultural aspects and social issues of Quito. During the day we visited the Old Town to admire the unique baroque and neoclassic churches built during the 16th and 17th centuries. Our visit ended around lunch time at El Panecillo Mountain, a hill located south from Downtown, from where we enjoyed the views this modern South American city.

After a free afternoon, we meet at 18:00 for our trip briefing regarding the logistical details of our next departure to the Galapagos Islands. We had dinner with some participants at La Choza restaurant - a nice place for a taste of Ecuadorian cuisine.

Day 3

Wednesday 13th February

We began with an early breakfast and then a quick transfer to the airport to catch our flight to Baltra. After a short stop in Guayaquil, the flight took 1 hour and 25 minutes. It was a comfortable flight.

Entering the Archipelago through the Galapagos National Park Check Point, we paid the fee and got our luggage, and then Juan –our guide– was ready to meet us.

Immediately we were transported to the port and then on board the Cachalote yacht: our home for the next 15 days. Upon our arrival on board, we had a short introduction and then had lunch.

In the afternoon our first visit site was South Plaza Island. On our way there we had several opportunities to enjoy good views of Blue-footed Boobies in flight, Lava gulls and Brown Pelicans: the last being one of the most common bird species in the Archipelago. As soon as we arrived we saw several local vertebrate species: a group of Sea Lions, a Marine Iguana, Common Cactus-finch and Small Cactus-finch. The two last finch species were relaxed feeding on a Giant prickle-pear cactus. After a few minutes, a beautiful Red-billed Tropicbird flew around the cliffs in Plaza. Adult and baby Sea Lions started to play while we were there.

When we got back, we had dinner on board and finalized our day by making the checklist of the flora and fauna we watched during our first day in paradise.

Day 4

Thursday 14th February

After breakfast we visited Punta Pitt (San Cristobal Island), an interesting place where we had a unique chance to see the three species of boobies; Nazca, Blue-footed and the secretive Red-footed Boobies. It was nice to learn and understand that they can co-exist in the same place. The Small Ground-finches and Marine Iguanas were also quite common there. A nice ride through the hills allowed us to enjoy the great view of the volcanic scenery: the tuff cones (volcanic formations) were very obvious all through the landscape.

On our way back some participants decided to go snorkelling right. It was such a nice experience to watch some of the 500 species of fish in the Islands: King-Angel fish, Razor Surgeon-fish, Pacific Creole-fish, and playful Scorpionfish. We also watched Green Turtles. Back on board we had another great lunch.

After a well deserved siesta time, we disembarked at Cerro Brujo. This was a nice calm landing at the same point where Charles Darwin first landed in the Galapagos in 1835. We had a view of Leon Dormido, a volcanic formation part of the peaceful landscape of the sunset from San Cristobal. There, we saw Chatham Mockingbird (endemic), American Oystercatcher, Medium Ground-finch, and Whimbrel amongst others.

Afterwards, we sailed the pangas on our way back to our home: El Cachalote. After dinner, we finalized our second day in this unique ecosystem by doing the wildlife list.

Day 5

Friday 15th February

Breakfast was served at seven, followed by a visit to Isla Lobos, a place where the colonies of Sea lions exhibit the typical colonial behaviour: a group of females and cubs led by a Beach-master (male).

First a dingy ride around the island helped us to get good views of the Blue-footed Boobies, Brown Noddies, and some Nazca Boobies (in flight). Upon our arrival to the little island we had great views of juveniles Great Frigatebirds perched in bushes, and adults showing off their inflated pouches. At the end of the rocky trail we saw Sanderling, Ruddy Turnstone and Semipalmated Plover, and our group members were able to photograph Marine Iguanas, Yellow Warblers and baby Sea Lions.

We rode our pangas back to the yacht, because we wanted to start sailing to our afternoon destination: Santa Fe Island. Lunch was served during our sometimes rough navigation. Then siesta time...

Upon our arrival to Santa Fe, our first activity was snorkelling. Almost all of us took the chance to participate in our snorkelling session where we enjoyed the colourful fishes such as Double-chinned Parrot fish, Giant Damselfish on both phases: adult and juvenile, the unique King Angel-fish, and Giant Hawk-fish. We experienced how the sun's rays and water can provide a tremendous splendour to these creatures, and were able to observe the unique behaviour of these fish.

After almost 1 hour of snorkelling we went back to our boat to change into dry clothing and go for our wet landing to the Santa Fe Island trails. There, we saw the second endemic mockingbird: the Galapagos Mockingbird, along with Galapagos Flycatcher, bright Yellow Warblers (males and females), Medium Ground-finch, and the endemic Land Iguana of Santa Fe. After a short walk, with very favourable weather conditions, we stopped at the beach where we experienced the company of 86 Sea lions. We were on our way back to the boat when, suddenly, Green Turtles were coming into the beach, 25 or 30 of them - they were planning to set up their nests on this sandy beach.

After a day full of unusual wildlife sightings we came back to our home: El Cachalote, for dinner and our wildlife trip list.

Day 6

Saturday 16th February

During breakfast we had a unique sight, about 600 Blue-footed Boobies were involved in frantic fishing, showing us their flying and diving skills.

After breakfast, we started our visit to Isabela Island at Puerto Villamil, the main town of this island, whereby two cars picked us up and drove us to the port. Then from the dingy we saw Lava Heron and Elliot's Storm-petrels in our surroundings. Later on, on the dry forest and lakes, we started our visit at Muro de Las Lagrimas, a location where a penal colony operated between 1954 and 1959; an interesting place full of stories about vandals from the continent and the way they were punished. The Ecuadorian government sent thieves and political enemies of the nation out to this remote and forgotten stretch of land. On our way there, we had the chance to have great views of Yellow Warbler, Small Ground-finch. Later, in the salty lagoons, we enjoyed the views of a single Great Egret, Greater Flamingo, Black-necked Stilt, wonderful views of the Green Dragonfly, Semipalmated Plover, and Whimbrel, among others. Our very last stop allowed us to enjoy the Marine Iguanas laying their eggs on the holes they made, and a big colony of Blue-footed Boobies.

When we were back into the boat, we were very wet due to the choppy conditions of the weather. We had a great lunch as usual and a siesta time. In the afternoon we did have a time for swimming at the beach of Puerto Vilamil.. There, the local youngsters were enjoying a peaceful weekend in town.

Later on, we changed clothing and went back to the boat to sail to Las Tintoreras and neighbouring areas to see some unique lava formations. We also visited a Sea Lion colony, saw lots of Marine Iguanas, some Yellow Warblers and a Wandering Tattler. Our day ended walking around this place and watching a multicoloured sunset on our way to the boat... a fantastic scene to end our day.

Day 7

Sunday 17th February

Early in the morning we departed after breakfast to Volcan Sierra Negra for our full day visit to Isabela Island. Isabela is one of the younger islands on the archipelago and has 5 volcanoes. After driving for about 30 minutes, we reached a point at 700 metres above sea level. Here we were able to experience the dramatical change on plant and bird diversity. Papaya, Coffee and Banana plants were some of the products local farms are planting for local consumption. The forest was lush, full of ferns and little birds, such as Warbler Finch and Large Tree-finch. We kept climbing so we would reach 900 metres. Along the way we found the Woodpecker Finch. All of us were amazed at the way this finch selected and used cacti spines as utensils.

Our trail was a gentle traverse over not too difficult terrain, though it included sections that were a little bit hilly. After about 30 minutes we reach the highest point of the walk. It is a viewpoint to enjoy the magnificent caldera of the Volcán Sierra Negra. All the lava and other volcanic material form a lake of rocks and dry lava: a unique landscape that shows how much the Earth is a living thing. It was time for photographs and for good views of the Galapagos Martin. The weather conditions were favourable for us to have lunch there.

On our way back to the park area we did have the chance to relax and enjoy several views of the coast. We also had the chance to see Smooth-billed Ani and the colourful Vermilion Flycatcher.

Once back in town, we decided to visit the salty lagoons again. There we luckily saw a couple of Flamingos, Black-necked Stilt, Semipalmated Plover, Least Sandpiper, Solitary Sandpiper, White-cheeked Pintail, and Common Gallinule, among others.

We then came back to the boat to start navigating towards the next destination of our trip.

Day 8

Monday 18th February

Early in the morning we visited Cerro Dragon: an interesting place and a nice walk where we admired Land Iguanas (two males) fighting for their territory as well as a good number of finches, including a new species for the trip: Large billed Ground Finch. It was a big male hopping among many nice flowers including the endemic Galapagos Carpetweed, some great views of the Blue-footed Boobies and a Lava Heron.

Later we navigated to Sombrero Chino (Chinese hat) for our afternoon visit. Once there, we started our snorkelling session in this blue lagoon. Snorkelling is one of the favourite activities for all of us and this context makes it even more enjoyable. We were so lucky that we swam with Galapagos Penguins. Some people in the group saw a White-tipped Shark, lots of Surgeon fishes, and the colourful Cortez Rainbow-Wrasse. Some Sea Lions were playing around us, and we did also see a couple of Diamond Stingrays mating. After all these overwhelming events, we went back to the boat, and change clothing for our walk.

Our first encounter was with the Galapagos Hawk: another endemic bird, near the beach. Sombrero Chino is another good location to see AA and Pahoehoe lavas. Here the lava tunnels were very impressive. At the end of this trail we did have the chance to enjoy Galapagos Hawk male as it best for at least 20 minutes. All participants were enjoying photographing it...it was a great show.

Day 9

Tuesday 19th February

As usual with our wet landings, we arrived onto a beach area. In the Rábida Island the material of the beach is red due to the abundant presence of Iron in the soil of the island. In the trails, as usual, we had the chance to see Large-billed Ground-finch. We also saw the particular features of the Opuntia cactus with soft thorns: a perfect example of evolution due to the lack of iguanas in the island. The scenery was fantastic: the cliffs were unique and visible at their best. It was raining but, even so, it was a great morning.

Afterwards the panga took us to the snorkelling area. Visibility in the water was unique and fantastic. We enjoyed the views of White-tipped Sharks, and some new fishes for the list such as Blacktip Cardinalfish, Giant Hawkfish, Panamic fanged Blenny. We had a great time here. We then went back to the Cachalote and started the navigation to Sullivan Bay at Santiago Island.

Just when we were ready to land it started to rain so we changed plans: we decided to go snorkelling first with some of the clients. It was not quite as good as in the morning but snorkelling always presents chances to see new colourful fishes. So we got the Guinea fowl Puffer, and great views of the Stone Scorpionfish.

Then, back at the boat, we prepared ourselves for our afternoon walk. Then we walked in the Pahoehoe lava, aropy formation, an incredible area with hundreds of metres of evidence of active volcanic processes. Although the area seemed empty, we could see some evidence of Galapagos Doves spreading seeds of lava cactus, and some lichens populating the surface of these circle platforms of unique lava. This was another day finished with the great sense that we lived a different experience, and the uniqueness of an unusual day.

Day 10

Wednesday 20th February

This morning was our seventh sunrise since we arrived to the Galapagos. Our visit to North Seymour was the planned activity for this morning. We started with a choppy sea, but it was worth it. Upon our arrival we did have the chance to observe the nesting area of Magnificent and Great Frigate birds, Blue-footed Boobies, and Swallow-tailed Gulls. It was interesting to see how parents took care of the chicks; and it was a learning experience realizing how mortality is a natural process in this period of the life of these birds. This was a great time for photographic purposes, and the light was better than other days. We had lots of new birds on their nests. Plants were abundant; and, although the island is small, we did have the chance to also see different types of plants here.

As soon as we were back in the boat, our captain started navigating to our next destination. In the afternoon, we arrived to Puerto Ayora: a town with about 22,000 inhabitants. We disembarked; and, then walked all the way to the Charles Darwin Research Station. There the main goal was trying to learn more about the breeding program of the Giant Tortoises. In fact, we observed some tortoises and learned about their natural history.

After walking the trails, we had an hour free to walk around the town and see the local and cultural aspects of this port. At 6:00 pm we took our panga and went back to our boat.

Day 11

Thursday 21st February

After breakfast we disembarked in port, and took a bus straight towards Los Gemelos: a visiting site located at 550 meters. It was just very interesting to observe the dramatic change in flora and fauna composition when moving from the Coastal - Arid zone into the Scalesia and Miconia zones. These are moist areas that show how lush vegetation can be due to the presence of garua. Not only the vegetation but also the lichens around this forest are very interesting and unique. We did have the chance to observe a big amount of plants: some of them exotic (Sunflower, Yucca, Manioc, Coffee, Papaya), other native and endemic (Coral plants, Galapagos bromeliads, Maple leafed mallow). Also there were finches around this forest; the Vegetarian Finch was new for our list. We also had better views of Vermilion Flycatcher. Both bird species were the highlights of the day.

After Los Gemelos stop, we visited Hacienda Primicias. There we saw some male and female Giant tortoises in the wild. It is a learning experience to realize that you are observing creatures which are 150 years old.

About time for lunch, our bus took us to Altair, a nice restaurant surrounded with unique gardens and flowers. It presented us with flavours which make their cuisine very distinctive. After lunch, some people decided to swim and play aquatic volley ball. Some others went for a walk. Soon we left in our bus to Puerto Ayora. There we picked up our laundry and bought some souvenirs.

Day 12

Friday 22nd February

Today we started in Bahia Gardner, in Española: a white sand beach where all of us had the chance to enjoy a walk with the company of Sea lions, unique Sally lighfoot crabs, and American Oystercatcher. All of us used this time to capture the unique landscapes, birds, and plants present here. This time we added a new bird to the list: the Hood Mockingbird.

After our return on board we went snorkelling again: one of the most popular activities during the cruise. We went looking for the unique and colourful marine wildlife. We had great views of the Orange Cup Coral, Sea Urchins, and Diamond Sting rays. They were the main attractions of this dive. We were ready for our lunch upon our arrival back on board.

In the afternoon we visited Punta Suarez. It required only a dry landing. There, a colony of Sea Lions was waiting for us. Along the trails we first saw Blue-footed Boobies with chicks. After a few metres further on the trail we had excellent views of Red Tropicbird flying and many Nazca Boobies with chicks as well. Our final stop was the blue hold. Here we watched Swallow tailed Gulls; and we had great views of the cliff. On our way back we saw some finches, which have been part of the usual avifauna of our walks. We arrived on board just on time to enjoy a fabulous sunset.

Day 13

Saturday 23rd February

This was a busy day, which we started at 0600, with a panga ride to visit Champion Island: the single place where the Charles Mockingbird can be observed.

From the panga, we had some decent views of the bird in two different spots. But, we had great views of Lava Herons, Swallow-tailed Gulls with chicks and juveniles, and Nazca Boobies. Then, in a small bay we visited a swimming pool inhabited by many playful Sea Lions. They were really curious about our pangas.

We went back to our boat, had breakfast and immediately visited Punta Cormorant. This location is an area which presents a picturesque lagoon where we watched 32 Greater Flamingos. We also observed some finches on the trail and of course some unique plants like the Jerusalem thorn with flowers.

The heat today was very strong, therefore, with Juan, our local guide, we decided that it was time to go back to the boat to prepare our next snorkelling session. We wanted to cool off a bit. The place for snorkelling here is the Devils Crown, a place where the drift is strong but fishes are amazing. We had great moments enjoying good views of Bumphead Hogfish, Bicolor Hogfish, and White-tipped Shark. We experienced how strong the current was around and through this volcanic crater. Then we took a short boat ride, and went back into the water to see Octopus, Scissor tailed Damselfish, and Moorish Idol among others.

After this we went back to our boat to enjoy lunch and to navigate to Post Office Bay, a place where mail has been dropped and collected since the time when whalers used the archipelago to replenish their water and food supplies. Mail is now mainly postcards from visitors; but, the delivering system is still the same: if you are setting off to where some of those postcards are addressed, you pick them and hand-deliver them. We passed the Post Office Box, and walked a short distance and visited the lava flow tunnels. Using our torches we went into the tunnel to explore it and to understand how lava flows and makes these geological structures. We listened also to some stories about the first people who came to Floreana in 1929: lots of rumours and intriguing facts!

Back at the boat, we navigated 45 minutes until Puerto Velasco Ibarra: a tiny town with 120 inhabitants. There our Ranchera (local bus) was waiting for us to drive us to the highlands of the Island where we were looking for the Medium Tree-finch. It was quite easy to see this bird. This was our 11th finch out of the 13 available. There we also visited the Tortoises Centre and the Pirates Cave on the way to the place that in 1932 was the home of the Wittmer family, the main characters of the mysterious murder that took place in the island.

We drove back to the port and got on board to start our navigation to our next destination: Western Isabela Island.

Day 14

Sunday 24th February

Once in Isabela, after 13 hours of navigation, we went to Punta Moreno. There we dry landed to start our walk in an area with a mix of Pahoehoe and AA lava. We were able to see the two mangrove species: Red and White mangrove, growing in the same area. In the rocks we also found an incredible amount of new plants such as Galapagos Sedge, Radiate-headed Scalesia, *Opuntia insularis*, and Wartclub, among others. It was just incredible to visualize how life can develop from simple factors such as bare volcanic rocks and mist and start with ocean drifting or birds as a mean of dispersion.

Along the trail some small lagoons were present within this habitat. There we observed Blue-winged Teal, Great Flamingos, Common Gallinules and, as usual, Small Ground-finches.

Later on, we did visit a lagoon connected with tunnels to the sea where some fishes come to rest such Milkfish, as well as Green Turtles. From this view point, we had our most spectacular moment in Isabela: seeing all the five active volcanoes of the island: Cerro Azul, Sierra Negra, Wolf, Darwin and Ecuador, and all of them together in a great view.

After this walk we returned to our home on the Cachalote. We changed into our swimming gear to go snorkelling. This time the water was a little bit murky; though, we still added some new species to our colourful list of fish such as Pacific Beakfish. Then we went back on board for our lunch.

In the afternoon we visited Bahia Elizabeth. Here we had a panga ride, but the heavy rain surprised us. We had to wait under the mangrove trees for the rain to stop. But later on, we had the incredible chance to watch penguins in their courtship, calling and swimming inside the mangrove ensenada. On our way back to the boat we saw Yellow Warblers. We were just getting to the see edge, and on a rock we had a photogenic scene: a Sea lion, a Cormorant and a couple of Galapagos Penguins gave us the latest show of the day. To top our day we saw a rainbow as part of a unique sunset right at this moment. To be wet was worth having an idyllic experience in nature such as this.

Day 15

Monday 25th February

This morning we arrived to Urbina bay after two hours of navigation. Our boat set off at 05H00. Once we got there we disembarked to start another enjoyable morning seeing land iguanas and their nesting areas. This habitat was full of both species of mangrove which provide shelter and food to finches such as Large, Medium and Small Ground-finches. These were the highlights of the morning. Our snorkelling session was not so intense due to the lack of visibility; but, still we have some good moments with fishes.

Later in the afternoon, we navigated two more hours in order to reach Punta Espinosa, in Fernandina Island. This is a place where we did enjoy probably the biggest congregation of Marine Iguanas. It was just incredible the amount of Iguanas swimming, and on the rocks. There were thousands of them. We also got incredible views of the Galapagos Hawks: adult and juvenile individuals. They were standing still at two metres from us for more than 10 minutes. We finished here our walk and started again a long navigation to our next and almost last destination.

Day 16

Tuesday 26th February

This morning Puerto Egas at Santiago was our visitor site. Here after a wet landing, we started walking through a trail and through rocky areas along the shore line. We had enjoyable views of American Oystercatchers, a flying Rudy Turnstone, Galapagos Dove, and lots of Marine Iguanas. Of course, the best was a Galapagos Flycatcher that was posing for our cameras and perching on John's head!

After this walk the group returned to the beach to prepare our gear for one of our favourite activities: snorkelling. Again, we got plenty of nice views of Parrot fishes, Diamond Stingray, and Golden Cup Coral, among many other nice marine creatures.

We returned on board for lunch and for a short navigation to Bartolomé Island. As we were sailing to Bartolomé, we were surrounded by at least 200 Bottle-nose Dolphins. This was an indescribable experience. All of them were playing around the boat, jumping and diving. Actually, with a smile on his face, the captain did at least three loops around the same area, and allowed us to capture unique scenes of these beautiful creatures. This was one of the top moments we had during these two weeks in Paradise.

In the afternoon, we were about to have our last dry landing to the visitor sites in the Galapagos. However, since it was too hot for walking in the sun, we first did some snorkeling and took advantage of this last chance to interact with marine life in the islands. We snorkelled just around a tuff cone at Bartolomé and had an idyllic time swimming with Galapagos Penguins, Sea Lions, White-tipped Shark, White-spotted Puffer, Fine-scale Triggerfish and Razor Surgeon-fish, among many others.

After this we went back to our boat to change clothes to start our visit to the Island. There we did have the chance to see the different aspects of volcanic activity in the islands such as stapper cones, driblet cones, lava tunnels, ash, dust and bombs. Such a unique scene made us feel like being at the Moon or visiting Mars!!! After climbing to the lighthouse by the board walk that eases the access to the top, we finished our time here with great views of a sunset and of some islands in the vicinity such as Santa Cruz, Daphne, and Santiago. We left the island with the feeling of understanding how these unique habitats are still evolving.

Day 17

Wednesday 27th February

During our last morning in Galapagos, we visited Caleta Tortuga early in the morning at 06H00. We did our last panga ride. Here we had the chance to observe some of the same organisms like a group of Green Turtles and also some new creatures. However, the highlight of our ride was a great view of three Eagle Rays around our pangas. We got beautiful views of these marine creatures; and finally but not least we saw Small Ground-finches and Yellow Warblers.

We went back on board for breakfast and to finishing packing.

After disembarking we took the bus to the airport and flew back to Quito.

Day 18

Thursday 28th February

Next morning, most of the group took the option to go to Hacienda Antizana (A private property on the Buffer zone of the Reserva Ecológica Antizana). The Reserve is located at almost 12,000 feet. There we had unique views of the Andes and admired different species of birds at Paramo habitat, such as Bar-winged and Stout-billed Cinclodes, Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle, Variable Hawk, Great thrush, Brown-backed Chat-tyrant, and Shining Sunbeam.

We did also have the chance to admire how plants have adapted to cold conditions and high altitude with strategies such as the ones of Pillow Moss, Chuquirahua (The flower of the Andes), *Epidemdrum janessai* (orchid), and Puyas (Bromeliaceae) among others. Conditions were just nice - not too sunny but still open enough to see part of the Eastern and Western Cordilleras.

We had good views of Illinizas twin peak, Sincholagua, part of Antisana Volcano, and partial views of Cotopaxi Volcano.

After lunch at the cosy dinning hall of the refurbished 1800s Hacienda House we enjoyed great views of Ecuadorian Hillstar coming to the feeders.

Then after this we visited La Mica Lake to enjoy some waterfowl and other aquatic birds like Andean Teal, Silvery Grebe, Andean Coot, Blue-winged Teal, and Andean Lapwing.

On our way back to Quito, we had Black -faced Ibis, Andean Gull and close views of the Carunculated Caracaras. Just as we boarded our bus it started to rain heavily, and rained all the way to Quito. We did well with our timing to avoid the rain and enjoy the birds and the plants of these unique places!

Our farewell dinner was the time to share our e-mail addresses, our feelings, thoughts and memories of the trip along with nice food and good music...

Day 19/20

Friday 29th February/Saturday 1st March

Part of the group left to participate in the Sacha Lodge "Amazon" extension and the others left the country back to the UK

Receive our e-newsletter

Join the Naturetrek e-mailing list and be the first to hear about new tours, additional departures and new dates, tour reports and special offers. Visit www.naturetrek.co.uk to sign up.

Naturetrek Facebook Page

Many participants of Naturetrek tours like to remain in touch after the holiday, to share photos, comments and future travel plans. Until now we've provided no suitable platform for post-tour networking. Now, though, we're delighted to launch the Naturetrek Facebook page.

The Naturetrek Facebook page is now live: <http://www.facebook.com/pages/Naturetrek-Wildlife-Holidays/9765181485>. Setting up a personal profile at www.facebook.com is quick, free and easy. Do please pay us a visit!

Species lists

Birds

	Common name	Scientific name	February														
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Galapagos penguin	<i>Spheniscus mendiculus</i>						x					x	x	x	x	
2	Galapagos petrel	<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia</i>													x	x	
3	Audubon's shearwater	<i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
4	Elliot's storm-petrel	<i>Oceanites gracilis</i>				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
5	Wedge-rumped storm-petrel	<i>Oceanodroma tethys</i>			x		x	x				x			x		
6	Madeiram storm-petrel	<i>Oceanodroma castro</i>			x												
7	Red-billed tropicbird	<i>Phaethon aethurus</i>	7									x	x				
8	Magnificent frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
9	Great frigatebird	<i>Fregata minor</i>			x						x						
10	Blue-footed booby	<i>Sula nebouxii</i>	x	x	x	600	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
11	Nazca booby	<i>Sula granti</i>	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	
12	Red-footed booby	<i>Sula sula</i>		x													
13	Flightless cormorant	<i>Nannopterum harrisi</i>												x	x		
14	Brown pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
15	White-cheeked pintail	<i>Anas bahamensis</i>				x	x	x			x		x				
16	Blue-winged teal	<i>Anas discors</i>												x			
17	Greater flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>				1	2	2					32	x			
18	Great blue heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>		x	x	x	x	x		x			x				
19	Great white egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>				x											
20	Cattle egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	x			x	x	x			x		x				
21	Striated heron	<i>Butorides striatus striatus</i>		x	x	x								x			
22	Lava heron	<i>Butorides sundevalli</i>				x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	
23	Yellow crowned night-heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>						x					x			x	
24	Galapagos hawk	<i>Buteo galapagoensis</i>						x							x	x	
25	Common gallinule	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>				x	x							x			
26	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>		x		x	x	x	x								x
27	Spotted sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>					4	x	x	x							
28	Wandering tattler	<i>Heteroscelus incanum</i>				x	x		x			x	x				x
29	Ruddy turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	2	x	x	x	x			x			x	x			x

	Common name	Scientific name	February													
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
30	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>			x	x	x									
31	Semipalmated sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>			x	x									x	
32	Western sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>				x	x									
33	Least sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>					x	x								
34	Red necked phalarope	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>													x	
35	Red (grey) phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>														x
36	American oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>		x		x	x		x			x	x		x	x
37	Black necked still	<i>Himnatopus mexicanus</i>				x	x	x					x			
38	Black-bellied (grey) plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>				x	x									
39	Semipalmated plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>			x	x	x									x
40	Lava gull	<i>Larus fuliginosus</i>	2	x	x	x	x	x		x	x				x	
41	Franklin's gull	<i>Larus pipixcan</i>				x		x					x	x		
42	Swallow-tailed gull	<i>Larus furcatus</i>	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x		
43	Royal tern	<i>Sterna maxima</i>										x				
44	Common noddy	<i>Anous stolidus</i>			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x
45	Galapagos dove	<i>Zenaida galapagoensis</i>			x				x	x	x	x				x
46	Smooth-billed ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>					x	x		x	x		x		x	x
47	Vermillion flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>					x				x					
48	Galapagos flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus magnirostris</i>			x		x	x	x	x			x		x	x
49	Galapagos mockingbird	<i>Nesomimus parvulus</i>			x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x
50	Charles mockingbird	<i>Nesomimus trifasciatus</i>											x			
51	Hood mockingbird	<i>Nesomimus macdonaldi</i>										x				
52	Chatham mockingbird	<i>Nesomimus melanotis</i>		x												
53	Galapagos martin	<i>Progne modesta</i>					x									
54	Large ground-finch	<i>Geospiza magnirostris</i>						x	x	x	x					x
55	Medium ground-finch	<i>Geospiza fortis</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x
56	Small ground-finch	<i>Geospiza fuliginosa</i>	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
57	Common cactus-finch	<i>Geospiza scandens</i>	x			x		x	x	x						
58	Large cactus-finch	<i>Geospiza conirostris</i>										x	x			
59	Vegetarian finch	<i>Platyspiza crassirostris</i>									x		x			
60	Large tree-finch	<i>Camarhynchus psittacula</i>									x					
61	Small tree-finch	<i>Camarhynchus parvulus</i>									x					

	Common name	Scientific name	February													
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
62	Woodpecker finch	<i>Cactospiza pallida</i>					x				x					
63	Mangrove finch	<i>Cactospiza heliobates</i>														
64	Warbler finch	<i>Certhidia olivacea</i>					x			x	x					
65	Yellow warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	H	x	x	x	x

Reptiles

1	Giant tortoise	<i>Geochelone elephantopus</i>															
2	Santa Cruz sub sp	<i>G. e. porteri</i>								x	12		x				
3	Cerro Azul	<i>G. e. vicina</i>				x											
4	Green Sea turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas agassissi</i>	2		30	x		x	x			x	4	x	x	x	
5	Lava lizard (S. Cristobal)	<i>Microlophus bivittatus</i>		x	x												
6	Lava lizard (Floreana)	<i>Microlophus grayi</i>											x				
7	Lava lizard (Española)	<i>Microlophus delanonis</i>											x				
8	Lava lizard (W & Central)	<i>Microlophus albemarlensis</i>	x			x	x	x	x	x	x					x	
9	Galapagos land iguana	<i>Conolophus subcristatus</i>	x					x		x				x	x	x	
10	Santa Fe land iguana	<i>Conolophus pallidus</i>			x												
11	Marine iguana	<i>Amblyrhynchus cristatus</i>	x				x		x								
12	Fernandina sub-sp	<i>A. c. cristatus</i>											x			x	
13	Santa Cruz sub sp	<i>A. c. hassi</i>						x		x	x						
14	Isabela sub sp	<i>A. c. albemarlensis</i>				x								x			
15	Santiago/S. Cristobal	<i>A. c. mertensis</i>		x	x												x
16	Española "	<i>A. c. venustissimus</i>											x				
17	Leather back turtle															x	x

Mammals

1	Galapagos sea lion	<i>Zalophus wollebacki</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2	Bottle-nosed dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	x														x
3	Common dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>					x										
4	Black rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	B				x										
5	Feral cat															x	

	Common name	Scientific name	February													
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Fish

1	King angel fish	<i>Holacanthus passer</i>		x	x				x	x	x		x	x	x		x	
2	Barber fish	<i>Heniochus nigrirostris</i>			x				x	x			x	x	x		x	
3	Three-banded butterflyfish	<i>Chaetodon humeralis</i>		x					x				x	x				
4	Yellow tailed surgeonfish	<i>Prionurus laticlavus</i>		x	x				x	x			x	x	x		x	
5	Moorish idol	<i>Zanclus cornutus</i>			x									x				
6	Yellow-tailed mullet	<i>Mugil cephalus rammelsbergi</i>													x			
7	Black-tailed mullet	<i>Mugil galapagensis</i>														x	x	x
8	Galapagos grunt	<i>Orthopristis forbesi</i>														x		
9	Black-striped salema	<i>Xenocys jessiae</i>			x				x	x				x	x		x	
10	Blue-striped snapper	<i>Lutjanus viridis</i>												x				
11	Barred pargo	<i>Hoplopargus guentheri</i>			x					x								
12	Giant damselfish	<i>Microspathodon dorsalis</i>								x			x	x				
13	Bumphead damselfish	<i>Microspathodon bairdii</i>			x													
14	White-tailed damsel	<i>Stegastes leucurus beebei</i>							x						x			
15	Yellow-tailed damsel	<i>Stegastes arcifrons</i>		x		x			x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x
16	Panamic sergeant major	<i>Abudefduf troschelii</i>		x					x	x			x				x	x
17	Dusky sergeant major	<i>Nexilarius concolor</i>																
18	Camotillo	<i>Paralabrax albomaculatus</i>			x				x	x							x	
19	Bacalao (trout grouper)	<i>Mycteroperca olfax</i>												x				
20	Flag cabrilla	<i>Epinephelus labriformis</i>	8	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	x	x		x	
21	Mutton hamlet	<i>Alphestes afer</i>																x
22	Creole fish	<i>Paranthias colonus</i>	x	x					x	x			x	x	x		x	
23	Bumphead parrotfish	<i>Scarus perrico</i>		x	x					x				x			x	
24	Bluechin parrotfish	<i>Scarus ghobban</i>			x				x	x					x	x		
25	Bicolor parrotfish	<i>Scarus rubroviolaceus</i>								x				x	x	x	x	
26	Azure parrotfish	<i>Scarus compressus</i>		x	x									x			x	x
27	Rainbow wrasse	<i>Thalassoma lucasanum</i>							x	x			x		x	x	x	
28	Chameleon wrasse	<i>Halichoeres dispilus</i>												x				x
29	Spinter wrasse	<i>Halichoeres nicholsi</i>		x						x							x	x
30	Blacktip cardinalfish	<i>Apogon atradorsatus</i>							x	x			x	x	x	x		

	Common name	Scientific name	February														
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
31	Galapagos barnacle blenny	<i>Acanthemblemaria castrol</i>						x	x							x	
32	Large banded blenny	<i>Ophioblennius steindachneri</i>							x			x	x				
33	Four-eyed blenny	<i>Dialommus fuscus</i>				x										x	
34	Bravo clinid	<i>Labrisomus dendriticus</i>						x							x		
35	Leopard flounder	<i>Bothus leopardinus</i>														x	
36	Hieroglyphic hawkfish	<i>Cirrhitus rivulatus</i>			x				x			x	x			x	
37	Bullseye puffer	<i>Sphoeroides annulatus</i>										x	x	x	x	x	
38	Guineafowl puffer	<i>Arothron meleagris</i>						x	x				x			x	
39	Balloonfish	<i>Diodon holocanthus</i>												x	x	x	
40	Pacific boxfish	<i>Ostracion meleagris</i>														x	
41	Stone scorpionfish	<i>Scorpaena plumieri</i>							x			x	x	x		x	
42	Yellow-bellied triggerfish	<i>Sufflamen verres</i>						x	x			x	x			x	
43	Pacific beakfish	<i>Oplegnathus insignis</i>												x			
44	Yellow-tailed goatfish	<i>Mulloidichthys dentatus</i>							x								
45	Octopus	<i>Octopus</i>											x			x	
46	Milkfish spotted cabrilla	<i>Epinephelus analogus</i>												x			
47	Rainbow runner	<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>												x			
48	Flyfish															x	
49	Trumpetfish	<i>Aulostomus chinensis</i>			x												
50	Cornetfish	<i>Fistularia commersonii</i>															x
51	White-tipped reef shark	<i>Triaenodon obesus</i>						x	2				4			x	
52	Black-tipped reef shark	<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i>	x														
53	Marbled ray	<i>Taeniura meyeri</i>			x												
54	Diamond stingray	<i>Dasyatis brevis</i>						x				x	x			x	
55	Golden cowray	<i>Rhinoptera steindachneri</i>								x	x						
56	Eagle ray	<i>Aetobatus narinari</i>		x	x				x								
57	Manta ray	<i>Taenioconger klausewitzii</i>								x		x					x
58	Razor surgeonfish	<i>Prionurus laticlavus - Doktorfisch</i>	7		x			x	x			x		x			x
59	Mexican hogfish	<i>Bodianus diplotaenia</i>	x		x			x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x
60	Long-tailed stingray	<i>Dasyatis thetidis</i>		x									x			x	
61	Big-eyed scad	<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>		x													
62	Player scorpionfish	<i>Scorpaena histrio</i>		x				x	x			x					

	Common name	Scientific name	February														
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
63	Hammerhead shark	genus <i>Sphyrna</i>					x						x				
64	Panamic iangus									x							
65	Cattle fish blenny												x	x	x	x	
66	Scissortail chromis	Chromis <i>Notatus</i>											x	x			

Land invertebrates

1	Carpenter bee	<i>Xylocopa darwinii</i>		x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
2	Dragonflies	(Several genera, 8 species)				x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	
3	Sulphur butterfly	<i>Phoebis sennae</i>				x	x	x			x		x		x	x	
4	Monarch butterfly	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>									x		x		x		
5	Queen butterfly	<i>Danaus gilippus</i>					x				x		x			x	
6	Galapagos blue butterfly	<i>Leptodes parrhasioides</i>									x	x				x	
7	Painted lady	<i>Vanessa sp. (2 species)</i>					x										
8	Large-tailed skipper	<i>Urbanus galapagensis</i>									x				x		
9	Noctuid moth	<i>Ascalopha odorata</i>						x	x			x					
10	Painted locust	<i>Schistocerca melanocera</i>	x		x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	
11	Spotless ladybird	<i>Cylonedra sanguinea</i>				x											
12	Star spider	<i>Gasteracantha servillei</i>												x	x		
13	Silver argiope	<i>Argiope argentata</i>						x		x							
14	Centipede	<i>Scolopendra galapagensis</i>															
15	Lava locust						x		x		x						
16	Escabricosts								x								
17	Black spotted locust											x		x			
18	Giant hawk moth	<i>Eumorpha typhon</i>													x		
19	Parasitic wasp														x		

Marine invertebrates

1	Pencil-spined Urchin	<i>Eucidaris thouarsii</i>		x	x			x	x			x	x	x	x	x	
2	White urchin	<i>Tripneustes depressus</i>							x			x	x			x	
3	Crowned sea urchin	<i>Centrostephanus coronatus</i>							x			x	x	x	x	x	
4	Green sea urchin	<i>Lytechinus semituberculatus</i>		x				x	x			x	x	x		x	
5	Cushion star	<i>Pentaceraster cumingi</i>						x	x			x	x				

	Common name	Scientific name	February														
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
6	Brittle star	(many species)															
7	Blue sea star	<i>Phataria unifascialis</i>							x	x			x	x			
8	Chocolate-chip star	<i>Nidorellia armata</i>							x	x			x	x	x		x
9	Sea cucumber	<i>Stichopus fuscus</i>				x				x			x	x	x	x	x
10	Sally lightfoot crab	<i>Grapsus grapsus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
11	Ghost crab	<i>Ocypode sp.</i>		x		x				x				x		x	
12	Semi-terrestrial hermit crab	<i>Coenobita compressus</i>	x	x		x			x	x						x	
13	Orange-tipped hermit crab	<i>Calcinus explorator</i>				x			x								x
14	Ocean skater	<i>Halobates robustus</i>												x			
15	Volcano (giant) barnacle	<i>Megabalanus peninsularis</i>							x								x
16	Anemone	(many species)											x			x	x
17	Flower coral									x			x				
18	White coral													x			
19	Orange cup coral																x

PLANTS(native species only)

Coastal arid & transitional lowland zones (NB some species also occur in humid upland zones)

1	Salt sage	<i>Atriplex peruviana</i>	x								x		x					
2	Black mangrove	<i>Avicenna germinans</i>		x	x	x	x			x	x	x		x				
3	Yellow ground mallow	<i>Bastardia viscosa</i>	x															
4	Lava cactus	<i>Brachycereus nesioticus</i>		x					x	x					x		x	x
5	Palo santo (holy pole)	<i>Bursera graveolens</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x		x	x
6	Palo santo	<i>Bursera malacophilla</i>									x							
7	Shore petunia	<i>Cacabus miersi</i>															x	
8	Bitterbush	<i>Castela galapaeia</i>	x						x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x
9	Chamaesyce	<i>Chamaesyce sp</i>	x	x							x	x						x
10	Wartclub	<i>Commicarpus tuberosus</i>										x						x
11	Button mangrove	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>				x	x				x	x						
12	Muyuyo	<i>Cordia lutea</i>		x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x			x	x
13	Croton	<i>Croton scouleri</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x
14	Saltbush	<i>Cryptocarpus pyriformis</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x

	Common name	Scientific name	February													
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
15	Galapagos sedge	<i>Cyperus sp.</i>					x						x		x	
16	Galapagos cotton	<i>Gossypium barbadense</i>					x	x					x		x	
17	Heliotrope (scorpionweed)	<i>Heliotropium angiospermum</i>		x			x					x	x			
18	Seaside heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>				x										x
19	Manzanillo (poison apple)	<i>Hippomane mancinella</i>				x					x			x	x	x
20	Galapagos morning glory	<i>Ipomoea laurilifolia</i>		x												
21	Lava morning glory	<i>Ipomoea habeliana</i>				x		x							x	
22	Beach morning glory	<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>				x	x									x
23	Hairy morning glory	<i>Merremia aegyptia</i>			x					x			x		x	
24	Candelabra cactus	<i>Jasminocereus thouarsii</i>		x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		
25	Multicolor lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>									x		x			
26	Lantana	<i>Lantana peduncularis</i>		x		x	x		x	x			x			x
27	White mangrove	<i>Laguncularia racemosa</i>		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
28	Galapagos licyum	<i>Lycium minimum</i>										x				
29	Galapagos tomato	<i>Lycopersicon cheesmanii</i>							x							
30	Macraea	<i>Macraea laricifolia</i>				x	x			x			x			
31	Leather leaf	<i>Maytenus octogona</i>	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
32	Carpet weed	<i>Mollugo flavescens</i>							x					x		
33	Milkwort	<i>Polygala</i>							x							
34	Club leaf	<i>Nolana galapagensis</i>		x												
35	Tree Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia echios var. inermis</i>				x	x	x								
36	Prickly pear cactus	<i>Opuntia echios</i>	x								x	x				
37	Prickly pear cactus	<i>Opuntia galapageia</i>														x
38	Prickly pear cactus	<i>Opuntia helleri</i>							x							
39	Prickly pear cactus	<i>Opuntia insularis</i>					x							x		
40	Prickly pear cactus	<i>Opuntia megasperma</i>											x			
41																
42	Palo verde	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>				x							x			
43	Passion flower	<i>Passiflora foetida</i>								x	x		x			
44	Prickly pear cactus	<i>Opuntia echios var. Barringtonensis</i>			x											
45	Prickly pear cactus	<i>Opuntia zacana</i>								x						
46	Pectis (Sunflower)	<i>Pectis subsquarrosa</i>														

	Common name	Scientific name	February														
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
47	Pectis	<i>Pectis tenuifolia</i>											x				
48	Galapagos mistletoe	<i>Phoradendron henslovii</i>				x											
49	Ground cherry	<i>Physalis sp</i>											x				
50	St. George's milkwort	<i>Polygala sancti-georgii</i>															x
51	Mesquite	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	x			x	x	x			x	x		x			x
52	Galapagos guava	<i>Psidium galapageium</i>											x				
53	Red mangrove	<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>				x	x				x	x		x	x		
54	Radiate-headed scalesia	<i>Scalesia affinis</i>				x	x										x
55	Gordillo's scalesia	<i>Scalesia gordilloi</i>		x													
56	Stewart's scalesia	<i>Scalesia stewartii</i>								x							x
57	Spine shrub	<i>Scutia passiflora</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
58	Galapagos carpetweed	<i>Sesuvium edmonstonei</i>	x			x		x									
59	Common carpetweed	<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x			x
60	Daisy tree	<i>Scalesia pedunculata</i>											x				
61	Grey mat plant	<i>Tiquilia galapagoa</i>															x
62	Grey mat plant	<i>Tiquilia nesiotica</i>	x	x						x			x				x
63	White-haired tournefortia	<i>Tournefortia pubescens</i>															
64	Rufous-haired tournefortia	<i>Tournefortia rufo-sericea</i>															
65	Trema	<i>Trema micrantha</i>															
66	Trianthema	<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>															
67	Punctureweed	<i>Tribulus cistoides</i>		x		x	x			x			x	x			x
68	Punctureweed	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>							x								
69	Cleome	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>															
70	Velvet shrub	<i>Waltheria ovata</i>							x								x
71	Field portulaca	<i>Portulaca spp</i>				x											
72	Sensitive plant	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>															x
73	Ponciana tree																x
74	Mottled splurge	<i>Euphorbia lactea</i>															x
75	Ficus tree																

	Common name	Scientific name	February													
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Plants: Humid upland zones

1	Galapagos acnistus	<i>Acnistus ellipticus</i>															
2	Maidenhair fern	<i>Adiantum sp</i>	x				x		x				x	x			
3	Water fern	<i>Azolla microphylla</i>							x				x	x			
4	Blainvillea	<i>Blainvillea dichotoma</i>							x								
5	Dayflower	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>							x								x
6	White cordia	<i>Cordia leucophlyctis</i>														x	
7	Darwin's aster	<i>Darwiniothamnus tenuifolius</i>							x								
8	Hand fern	<i>Doryopteris pedata</i>											x				
9	Colinvaux's passion flower	<i>Passiflora colinvauxii</i>							x								
10	Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquinum</i>					x		x				x				
11	Scalesia "Daisy tree"	<i>Scalesia pedunculata</i>							x				x				
12	Wild cowpea	<i>Vigna luteola</i>							x								
13	Cat's claw	<i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i>											x				
14	Lichens		x														
15	Scarlet Milkweed	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>															
16	Roccela		x						x				x				x
17	Horse sea purslane		x														