

Gibraltar & Tarifa - Whales, Dolphins and Autumn Migration

Naturetrek Tour Report

15 – 19 September 2011



The 2011 Naturetrek Group

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Day 1

Thursday 15th September

Malaga – Algarrobo – Tarifa/Los Lances

We arrived on three individual flights into Malaga and were able to meet up in the airport. Once we sorted the hire car we loaded up the vehicles eager to reach some wildlife! On the drive between Malaga airport and Algeciras those sharp-eyed enough (or who just sat in the front!) saw Red-rumped Swallows hawk in front of the minibus, and some Black Kite. As soon as we entered the area beyond Algeciras, migration was clearly evident with Eagle, Kite and Vulture species being observed. We headed straight for the raptor watch point of Algarrobo. We were delighted to see the sky literally filled with Booted Eagle, Egyptian and Griffon Vultures and delightful views of Short-toed Eagle. The weather was glorious and this raptor watch-point sheltered us and the birds from the Levante wind (a warm, east to northeast wind that flows from the Alboran Channel that is funnelled through the Strait of Gibraltar). This wind can often hamper the efforts of migrating raptors, so many of the birds we were observing seemed to be hunting or 'loafing' in the area. Sardinian Warblers (a common *Sylvia* warbler of the area) were calling around the watch-point and c.50 Bee-eaters also moved through 'quipping' giving away their presence.

From here we headed to our hotel at La Cordiniz and settled into our rooms. We met up for dinner to complete the log and observed more raptors and Spotless Starling on the wires in front of the hotel.

After being fed rather well, the offer of seeing a sizeable Cattle Egret roost on the outskirts of Tarifa was offered. Those who joined us weren't disappointed as we could log 250+ Cattle Egrets in just two scrubby bushes - at first they were thought to be just plastic carrier bags! We returned to the hotel satiated from a multitude of wildlife treats.

Day 2

Friday 16th September

La Cordoniz – Los Lances – Strait of Gibraltar

We woke to yet another warm day with a light Levante wind. After breakfast we didn't need to go very far at all as migration was happening merely metres from our front doors! 40+ Honey Buzzards went through showing a variety of ages and plumage morphs and 15+ Griffon Vulture were seen over the peaks. A Short-toed Eagle flew low over the car park and gave us some brilliant views of this snake-eating specialist. It was a real dilemma to leave as it was just so good from the car park!

But leave we must, to stop at Los Lances beach with intertidal lagoons and creeks and an area of open grassland. We searched here for something other than raptors. However, as soon as we got out of the vehicle a Black Kite gave the most stunning close views. c.15 Audouin's Gulls showed off their beauty, giving great scope views for all. In the late 1960s, this was one of the World's rarest gulls, with a population of only 1,000 pairs. It has established new colonies, but remains rare with a population of only about 10,000 pairs. Named after the French naturalist Jean Victoire Audouin it really does have sophistication about its demeanor and we enjoyed them with some colour ringed birds being noticed too. At least 20 Honey Buzzards moved through overhead and big numbers of Booted Eagle were observed moving through with at least 100+ of this *Aquila* being seen. At least three Kentish Plovers provided good comparisons between their more common congener Ringed Plover often side by side. A Black Stork was seen going over and caused us some panic as Yellow Wagtails of the race *iberiae* or 'Spanish Yellow Wagtail' were seen feeding in the short grass and their 'psit' calls heard constantly overhead.

Again we struggled to leave as there must have been more we could have seen but a date with some marine wildlife had to be made, so we travelled into Tarifa Harbour to board our boat for a trip out into the Strait to hopefully encounter some of the areas marine wildlife. As we left the harbour we could observe at close quarters 150+ Yellow-legged Gulls. In next to no time we had two Ocean Sunfish next to the boat, the heaviest known bony fish in the world, with an average adult weight of 1,000 kg (2,200 lb). David was sharp enough to spot two Mediterranean flying-fish, having probably spawned in Italian waters over the summer. We had views of 40+ Striped Dolphin very close to the boat which pleased everyone, but we heard the shout 'Manchetta' go up as the boat respectfully approached a pod of Long-finned Pilot Whales. Manchetta is well known to the whale watchers, as he has a very distinctive white mark on the forehead, it was good to see an old friend again! The Pilot Whales seemed tired - probably due to the strong Levante wind that the area had experienced a few days before our arrival - and so we respectfully kept any disturbance to a minimum. Two pods totaling at least nine Long-finned Pilots Whales were seen.

Seabirds were very evident too, with Scopoli's Shearwater giving brilliant views. This Mediterranean form of Cory's Shearwater - *Calonectris diomedea diomedea* (known as Scopoli's Shearwater) is often treated as a separate species and has recently been identified in British waters but is believed to be very rare there. Five European Storm Petrels were seen very briefly through the troughs and a dark under winged individual was seen very briefly, which was undoubtedly a Wilson's Storm Petrel!

Three Sooty Shearwaters flew down the side of the boat and gave good but brief views. Satiated with our encounters with marine wildlife we began to head back into Tarifa, as we did so we could see more Short-toed Eagles battling to stay aloft across the sea and over 170 individuals of this species were counted from the bay itself along with one Honey Buzzard. 140+ White Storks attempted a crossing together but finally bottled it and headed back to land.

From Tarifa we headed up to the Cazalla raptor watch-point just outside of Tarifa, here we took our picnic lunch. After many years of ignoring the tourism potential of the raptor passage, Tarifa town council built some facilities at Cazalla but – scandalously - this building still remains empty! We were almost given indigestion as whilst taking lunch here, ten Montagu's Harriers tracked through the valley giving brilliant views along with a melanistic bird that provided some further excitement. Almost immediately a group of 300+ White Storks circled over, soon joined in formation by 27 Black Storks. The usual Booted and Short-toed Eagle were evident giving low flight views, a Hobby ripped through and three Sardinian Warblers rattled away in the scrub around us whilst a showy Fan-tailed Warbler gave scope-filling views.

The heat and excitement of the day finally meant we needed a relaxing break, so we headed to the wooded valley of Huerta Grande to meet Katrina who is the owner of the grounds here and ensured we had a relaxing break of tea, coffee and cold drinks to ensure we were ready for the next thrilling instalment! It wasn't long coming as a Firecrest was calling in the oaks above where we sat and we were able to get some views of this gorgeous little gem, in total four Firecrests were heard here. Four Short-toed Treecreepers could be heard calling around the grounds as we took a walk following our break and a Spotted Flycatcher was encountered along the track. Migrant and Southern Hawkers and Emperor Dragonflies were seen along with a resting Copper Demoiselle. The butterflies really stole the show though, as an unmistakable Two-tailed Pasha Butterfly alighted close to us and at least three Monarch Butterflies as well. Monarch Butterflies first appeared in the Alameda Gardens in Gibraltar of the summer 1998 and bred that autumn after their food plants, *Asclepias curassavica* was planted. They survived that first winter and have now become more or less established throughout the area. 40 Egyptian Vultures also travelled overhead giving good views just above the trees.

We ambled back to the vehicles and headed back towards our hotel at La Cordoniz. David and I decided to take the group to a little known spot to the north of Los Lances to the West of Tarifa. Here the fields are weedy and grazed extensively and many of the group must have wondered why we stopped here, as there seemed to be very little to look at apart from two cows! However, all became clear as the 'spitting chip-pan' like calls of Corn Buntings and 'trip-trip' calls of Calandra Larks became evident. Glimpses of both species were obtained from scope views as they fed amongst the ruderal vegetation but as soon as a Common Buzzard went over them the true scale of numbers was revealed, 200+ Corn Buntings and 330+ Calandra Larks flew up and darkened the sky; a breathtaking moment! We made the short journey down the road to our hotel and relaxed before calling the log, which took a while as there was so much to recall.

Day 3

Saturday 17th September

La Janda – Los Lances

We headed straight out to a golf course to the South West of La Janda where we had heard of sightings of some incredibly rare birds, the critically endangered Northern Bald Ibis.

Historically, the species occurred across parts of southern Europe, and captive populations have been maintained in Spain, with a long-term aim to re-establish the species in parts of its former range. We headed up to the golf course and immediately found a confiding Little Owl and two Alpine Swifts shot through. Finally we found the group of 13 Northern Bald Ibis feeding on a small tightly mown area. They gave brilliant views and were duly 'papped' by the assembled Naturetrek paparazzi! Around 30 birds have now been released in the La Janda area, Spain, and in 2008 a released pair laid two eggs, perhaps the first breeding of the species in the wild in Spain for 500 years. An Iberian Green Woodpecker was heard calling and gave brief views - this the *sharppei* race of Eurasian Green Woodpecker and may warrant full species status in the future. However it was the ibises that continued to dominate our attention as 40 + Glossy Ibis flew over head; it was hard to know which Ibis one should be looking at!

It was time to leave the Ibis action and head for the ancient lagoon of La Janda, which was at one time, one of the largest freshwater lakes and marshlands in Europe it is now a huge agricultural area. There is hope to recover a substantial piece of this land and return it to its former glory, which would inevitably lead to even more wildlife returning to this rich area. Despite the draining of this area it still remains a great place to encounter wetland species within the rice fields or birds using recently harvested sorghum fields. Along the entrance track a Northern Wheatear gave views along with at least 200 Corn Bunting. Up to eight Fan-tailed Warblers put in a performance along our route too. 600+ White Stork were busily feeding in the fields and Crested Larks calling and showing on the tracks in front of us. A Short-toed Eagle flew over carrying his packed lunch; a snake and later we had good views of this bird on a telegraph pole.

We scanned the fields further and picked up at least six Montagu's Harriers and 50 Kestrel species were seen with the majority of these being Lesser Kestrel interspersed with Common Kestrels too. David thought it amusing to show the group the Squirting Cucumber *Ecballium elaterium* growing on the ditch banks. Step forward a willing volunteer – Jan, who agreed to give the thing a poke before being sprayed in the face by the exploding fruit! I too was treated to the same experience! After the cucumber fun we stopped to take our picnic lunch utilising the limited shade at the far western end of La Janda. More Short-toed Eagles circled overhead and plenty of water was consumed as it had become extremely hot.

We travelled farther along the track following lunch and stopped briefly to look at the field full of Cattle Egrets, where the field was being topped. Further on still we encountered an old disused quarry where we stopped to see if we could find anything. A Pied Flycatcher was seen in the trees here and four Griffon Vultures circled low overhead (good job nobody was feeling ill!).

It was time to seek some shelter from the heat so we headed to the relative coolness of Los Lances beach where we had been the day before. Immediately a flock of 35 Corn Bunting alighted in front of us after exiting the vehicles and Crested Larks were to be seen, so we headed out to the viewpoint overlooking the intertidal habitat. Immediately the call went up, a juvenile Greater Flamingo right in front of the hide wading through the shallows. 15 Audouin's Gulls gave a chance to re-familiarise ourselves with the species and Kentish Plover were again evident. I scanned through the Sandwich Terns and came across two orange-billed terns which I quickly identified as Lesser Crested Terns, a semi-regular occurring species here. The terns were quickly disturbed by people wading through the shallows (not as gracefully as a flamingo!) and our attentions were focused elsewhere.

I decided to give the Terns one last look as they had resettled. This time something wasn't right, the Tern in question was massive! Also with pale grey upperparts... This was clearly an African Royal Tern *Sterna maxima albididorsalis*; less than 50 records have been recorded in Europe (many from this area) so this was a good bird for us to find!

Day 4

Sunday 18th September

Tarifa – Gibraltar

Today was going to be our 'assault' into Gibraltar. It can get very busy in Gibraltar, roads can get incredibly busy and they are narrow for mini-buses but we were hopeful that as it was a Sunday we would avoid the crowds. Thankfully we were correct as when we arrived into Gibraltar it was very quiet. However, as I approached the cable car I quickly realised it was swaying about up there a fair bit! We were subsequently informed there would be no cable car today as the cross wind was too strong making it unsafe. Not to be undone by this we headed for the Jews Gate Bird Observatory where Robin, a volunteer bird ringer, gave us an introduction to the Gibraltar Ornithological and Natural History Society (GONHS) and the work at the bird observatory. Unfortunately the winds were too strong for ringing too as the mist nets were blowing and these subsequently had to be shut. Whilst stood here we had delightful views from above of Black Kite, Booted Eagle and Honey Buzzard.

We continued our ascent in the vehicles up the rock and stopped at one of the many feeding stations for Barbary Macaques. Today the number of Barbary Macaques on the Rock of Gibraltar totals about 230 individuals living in 6 groups with group sizes ranging between 25 and 70 animals. The monkeys are managed by the GONHS and veterinarian expertise is provided by the Gibraltar Veterinary Clinic (GVC). The animals receive a daily supply of fresh water and vegetables, fruit and seeds as supplement to natural food resources (leaves, olives, roots, seeds and flowers) as well as veterinary care....quite spoilt really! We were even lucky enough to see one actually driving a bus!

We eventually headed down to the botanical gardens where we took our lunch next to the rather quaint fountain. A Cicada was giving it 'large' and a beautiful Two-Tailed Pasha sat on the trees around us. Geranium Bronze butterflies were also in good numbers on the low shrubs. A Second Two-tailed Pasha, although a far more worn individual, took a liking to James; who bravely supported the hefty weight of this butterfly (!) for long periods on his finger at arms length so everybody could get the obligatory photograph! He now holds the world record time of Pasha held aloft – well done James! This large, dark butterfly, with its characteristic gliding flight is a common sight in the gardens here during two periods of the year, corresponding to the emergence of the two broods: May-June and August-September. The typical food plant of the striking green caterpillars is the strawberry tree *Arbutus unedo*, but this is rare in Gibraltar, so they have switched to feeding on the Osyris *Osyris quadripartita*.

Day 5

Monday 19th September

Tarifa – London

We left early after breakfast and enroute were able to see Short-toed and Booted Eagles, Black Kites and Sparrowhawks and after negotiating the several toll roads we arrived at Malaga airport in good time to catch our flights home. We left with many memories of this area's spectacular migration flyway and the marine life.

Species Lists

Birds (✓ = recorded but not counted)

	Common name	Scientific name	September				
			15	16	17	18	19
1	Scopoli's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea diomedea</i>		9			
2	Sooty Shearwater	<i>Puffinus griseus</i>		2			
3	European Storm-Petrel	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>		5			
4	Wilson's Storm-Petrel	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>		1			
5	Gannet	<i>Sula bassana</i>		100+			
6	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		10+			
7	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	250	300+	500+	60+	
8	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		2	20+		
9	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		3	12	3	
10	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>			1		
11	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>		27			
12	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>		400+			
13	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>			640+		
14	Northern Bald Ibis	<i>Geronticus eremita</i>			13		
15	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>			15		
16	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	50+	12	10+	20+	
17	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	15+	74+		8+	
18	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	30	20+	10+	10+	
19	Rüppell's Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps rueppellii</i>				1	
20	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>		6	6	6	
21	Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		3	6	3	
22	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	2	50+	10+	12+	
23	Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>		50+	4	6	
24	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		1			
25	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	c.400	500+	20+	30+	
26	Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	c.150	200+	12	20+	
27	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		6	10	3	
28	Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>		1			
29	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>			30+	3+	
30	Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>				1	
31	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>			✓		
32	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		4	12		
33	Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		6+	3		
34	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>		3+	8		
35	Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>		1	1		
36	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>		10+	10+		
37	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>		2	2		
38	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		10+	8		
39	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		1			
40	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>			2		
41	Audouin's Gull	<i>Larus audouinii</i>		15+	8+		
42	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>			1		
43	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>		10+	10		
44	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>		570	150+		
45	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>			4		
46	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>		15+	15+		
47	Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maxima (albididorsalis)</i>			1+		

	Common name	Scientific name	September				
			15	16	17	18	19
48	Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		30+	100+		
49	Rock Dove / Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
50	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
51	Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>			3		
52	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>			1		
53	Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>			2		
54	Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>		10+			
55	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		4	6		
56	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>			2+		
57	Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>		40+			
58	Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		1	2		
59	(Iberian) Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis sharpei</i>			1		
60	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>		20+	30+		
61	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>		334+	100+		
62	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		1	15+		
63	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	2				
64	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		40+	✓	30+	
65	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>		c.10	30	10	
66	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	1		3		
67	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			2		
68	(Spanish) Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava (iberiae)</i>		50+	150+		
69	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	1	2	2	3	
70	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	2	5+	2	6	
71	Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>					
72	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			1		
73	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>		15+	30+		
74	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			3		
75	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	3	2+	2	6	
76	Fan-tailed Warbler	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		5+	20+	1	
77	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		2	3		
78	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>				3	
79	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		4	3	10+	
80	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>		4+	6+	10+	
81	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		1	1	4+	
82	Iberian Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus ibericus</i>				2+	
83	Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>		3+		1+	
84	Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>			1	4	
85	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		2+	3	3	
86	Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>		1H			
87	Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>		6+		5+	
88	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		10+	3+	3+	
89	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>		4	2		
90	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	100+	400+	400+	30+	
91	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			1		
92	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	5	10+	4	10+	3
95	Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>			8	5+	
96	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		2		2	
97	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>			1		
98	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	50+	100+	100+	20+	10+
99	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	10+	6+	6	10+	

	Common name	Scientific name	September				
			15	16	17	18	19
100	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>					
101	Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	2	1	15+	6	
102	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>			5+	10+	
103	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		30+	30+	80+	
104	Linnet	<i>Acanthis cannabina</i>			2	5	
105	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>			200+	150+	
Other Taxa							
1	European Fiddler Crab	<i>Uca tangeri</i>		✓	✓		
2	Red Swamp Crayfish	<i>Procambarus clarkii</i>				✓	
3	Ocean Sunfish	<i>Mola Mola</i>		2			
4	Mediterranean flying-fish	<i>Cheilopogon heterurus</i>		10			
Butterflies & moths							
1	Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>		✓		✓	
2	Two-Tailed Pasha	<i>Charaxes jasius</i>		✓		✓	
3	Geranium Bronze	<i>Cacyreus marshalli</i>		✓	✓	✓	
4	Ilex Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium ilicis</i>				✓	
5	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		✓			
6	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		✓		✓	
7	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	✓	✓			
8	Lang's Short-Tailed Blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>				✓	
9	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>		✓		✓	
10	Dingy Skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>			✓	✓	
11	Ground Lackey	<i>Malacosoma castrensis</i>		✓			
Other insects							
1	Cicada	<i>Cicada Orni</i>				✓	
2	Mantid	<i>Rivetina baetica</i>		✓			
3	Wasp Spider	<i>Argiope bruennichi</i>				✓	
4	Violet Carder-Bee	<i>Xylocopa violacea</i>		✓			
Dragonflies and Damselflies							
1	Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>		✓			
2	Southern Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>		✓			
3	Lesser Emperor	<i>Anax parthenope</i>		✓			
4	Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>		✓			
5	Vagrant Emperor	<i>Anax ephippiger</i>		✓	✓		
6	Banded Groundling	<i>Brachythemis leucosticta</i>			✓		
7	Red-Veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>			✓		
8	Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>		✓	✓		
Reptiles & Amphibians							
1	Mediterranean House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus turcicus</i>			✓		
2	Moorish Gecko	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>		✓	✓	✓	
3	Iberian Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis hispanica</i>				✓	
4	Stripeless Tree Frog	<i>Hyla meridionalis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	September				
			15	16	17	18	19
Mammals							
1	Barbary Macaque	<i>Macaca sylvanus</i>				✓	
2	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>			✓		
3	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>			✓		
4	Striped Dolphin	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>		c.20			
5	Long-finned Pilot Whale	<i>Globicephala melas</i>		9+			

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