

Spain - Extremadura & Gredos Mountains

Naturetrek Tour Report

21 - 28 April 2019

Report compiled by Keith Buchanan and Jim Andrews



Naturetrek Mingledown Barn Wolf's Lane Chawton Alton Hampshire GU34 3HJ UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Tour participants: Jim Andrews and Keith Buchanan (leaders) with nine Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Sunday 21st April

Heathrow, Madrid, Trujillo

In Heathrow, some consternation was caused when one of our clients, having already checked in, was told that no seats were available as the flight was overbooked. Efforts on behalf of the leaders to contact Iberia staff airside were unsuccessful but helpful BA staff made intervention on our behalf and she was able to board the plane successfully with the rest of us.

We landed in Madrid in the early afternoon and clients relaxed as we sorted out the hire vehicles. Leaving the airport, we were surprised at the amount of traffic heading back into Madrid – this seemed to be people returning to the city after the holiday weekend. Amazingly, as well as the two normal northbound lanes, one of the southbound lanes had also been switched to accommodate northbound traffic. Inevitably this slowed us up but, thankfully, the traffic eventually began to thin as we proceeded into Extremadura, having a brief comfort stop on the way. This was just after Talavera and enabled us to get our first look at such species as Crested Lark and White Storks. Along the drive both Red and Black Kites had also been spotted.

On reaching Trujillo, we turned off towards the hotel, eventually turning off the road just beyond the village of Madroñera, to reach the Hotel Vina Las Torres. Here we were warmly welcomed by the new owner Jesus, who is running it with his brother, and with his mother doing the cooking – a real family business! A lovely home-cooked dinner soon followed and everyone retired early after a long day.

Day 2

Monday 22nd April

Alcollarin dam, Campo Lagar, Rice Paddies

From the hotel we headed south, then south west, turning off east after Campo Lagar. We stopped to watch the colourful Rollers as they went in and out of the nest boxes provided for them, vying with the Jackdaws for possession of this valuable real estate. This stretch also provided our first views of the magnificent Great Bustard. The males could be spotted from a considerable distance, not just by their great size but also their partial 'foam-bath' display, whereby they cock their tail along their back, exposing the white feathers underneath.

The next significant stop was at the rice paddies near Madregaleijo. Notable here were the Waxbills, which flew frustratingly up and down in the reed beds, defying us to get good views. Pairs of Stonechats entertained us while we waited for the Waxbills. Moving round to the hide a highlight was a small flock of Collared Pratincoles which flew over our heads. At the hide Whinchats were spotted, perhaps still making their way north.

After this we drove back towards Zorito, with our destination being the picnic area at the Alcollarin dam. Dropping the clients off to have a gentle walk along the track, the leaders proceeded to the picnic area to set up the picnic. Such are the mysteries of different vehicle locking systems, we had to climb in through the rear window to access the food, although we quickly afterwards worked out the correct procedure! This was a delightful picnic spot, shaded but with good views of the dam and its inhabitants. A large group of Cattle Egrets were sitting on the dam wall, having abandoned the flock of sheep being guarded by some decidedly unfriendly

dogs, although they later returned to normal duties. The trilling of Bee-Eaters overhead accompanied our lunch and after, we watched the various birds on and around the dam.

After lunch we drove across under the dam and ran the gauntlet of the sheep guarding dogs. We stopped to watch the Bee-Eaters coming down to the fence, then proceeded slowly, picking up both Greenshank and Redshank on the way. As we retraced our steps a Short-toed Snake-eagle flew close above our heads before landing in a tree. We watched, fascinated, as it took off, made a circuit, then landed again. It did this several times, suggesting it might be on territory. But by then it was time to head back to our hotel and another splendid dinner.

Day 3

Tuesday 23rd April

Madroñera, Rio Almonte and Monfragüe

An early morning stroll in the garden revealed a Marbled Newt in the swimming pool. This was rescued with the pool net and duly admired.

At 0845, following breakfast, we drove into the village of Madroñera. After picking up fresh bread we had a short exploration of the attractive little park in the village centre. Pallid Swifts were flying over but as we entered the park we concentrated on looking for roosting Scops Owl. However, failing to locate any, we enjoyed the other birdlife in the park, including the white storks nesting in the trees.

Driving due north on the EX208, we were briefly overflowed by a Golden Eagle being mobbed, but soon arrived at our first stop – a bridge over the River Alimonte. This delightful little river was a mass of Water Crowfoot with numerous Iberian Waterfrogs adding a background chorus. Nightingales joined in the chorus, with a handsome Woodchat Shrike observing from the top of a nearby bush.

Moving on, our first stop inside the park was at a high point – the castle. The light rain did not deter us from admiring the fantastic views over the dehesa. Griffon Vultures flew past at eye level, or below, and a passing Egyptian Vulture, with its striking white plumage, caused a frisson of excitement. Moving on into the Park, we stopped at the bridge to look for Alpine Swifts but the rain, heavier now, caused us to abandon this and press on to lunch. Arriving at the visitor centre, we parked up and most of the group went for coffee while the picnic was being prepared. Thus fed, we went just a short distance to walk down a paved path, the rain having stopped.

Here we were greeted with the sight of two Black Vultures cruising along the skyline. This was closely followed by a Short-toed Eagle, hanging in the wind in their characteristic fashion. But the most engaging encounter was with a Subalpine Warbler – reasonable views were eventually had by all, of this elusive little warbler.

Driving on along the River Tietar, we stopped by a group of Scots Pine to look at three Red Deer hinds that were feeding by the roadside. On reaching the Portilla Del Tietar, we parked and took scopes down to the viewpoint. An adult Spanish Imperial Eagle was standing majestically on top of the cliff. Down below, a pair of Griffon Vultures feeding a small chick was a fascinating sight, as Crag Martins flew by, giving good views of the white spots on the tail.

By now it was time to start retracing our steps and, after a couple of unsuccessful stops to find Black-eared Wheatear, we stopped again at the bridge over the River Tajo. This time we managed to locate the Alpine Swifts; flying high but showing their unmistakable white belly.

Our final stop was at the rock known as the Pena Falcon. Here, with some difficulty, we located a nest of Black Stork; the adult just being visible on account of its red bill. Behind us, a Blue Rock Thrush was singing high on a crag, although it was visible when it changed song perch. Then, with a final look at the Griffon Vultures on the crags, it was time to start heading back to the hotel, well satisfied with the day's viewing.

Day 4

Wednesday 24th April

Santa Marta de Magasca Plain, Caceres Plains, Monroy Road, Trujillo

An early start this morning – but still time to rescue further amphibians from the swimming pool – a Natterjack toad. Leaving at 0730, without breakfast, we headed out on the minor roads north of the main Caceres/Trujillo road. It was a rather unpromising morning, being wet and cool. But drama was to come – strutting along the horizon was a line of nine male Great Bustards. We stopped and had a good look at them through the scope. Despite the inclement weather large numbers of Calandra Larks were singing their buzzing song or chasing each other round enthusiastically. In among them were Crested and Thekla Larks, the latter two being notoriously difficult to separate. Close views enabled the shorter, thicker bills of Thekla to be singled out. We then retreated back to the hotel where breakfast awaited.

It was still raining on and off when we headed out again, our first stop being at a hide. Before we stopped, three Great Bustard were seen in the adjacent field. Due to the wind direction, as soon as the flaps in the hide were opened to allow viewing a strong wind laced with rain rushed in, causing us to quickly abandon the facility. Moving on, someone caught a glimpse of something in the grass as we drove along – this turned out to be a female Little Bustard but not all saw it.

Our final stop before lunch was overlooking the Rio Magasca River, and several European Pond Terrapins could be seen hauled out on the edge. Lunch was prepared in a picnic site in the village of Santa Marta de Magasca. Luckily this was under cover and while the group went for coffee the leaders prepared the picnic. During this activity the leaders were chatted to constantly by the local man responsible for strimming the site and keeping it tidy – he seemed glad of the company on a wet day!

As we drove along after lunch, the tell-tale call of a Little Bustard was heard from the vehicles. We parked and walked over to the fence. Although his characteristic burping call could be heard he was very difficult to locate in the long grass. But finally he was spotted and reasonable views – of him throwing back his head to make his call – were obtained through the scope. Further down the road we stopped again for two harriers – these were the subject of some interesting discussion as the plumage was not wholly characteristic of either Hen or Montague's, but the verdict in the end was Montague's Harriers.

Finally we arrived back into Trujillo. Some went to look around the town square while others opted to visit the supermarket where the leaders needed to shop. Following this we all ended up at the San Lazaro Park, a delightful little park near the bullring. A surprising variety and quantity of birds were in the park and we were greeted by Crag Martins hawking over the lake, where Black Winged Stilts and Little Ringed Plovers were wading

and feeding. A grating noise from the far side revealed a Great Reed Warbler, interestingly singing in a tree rather than in reeds. Walking round the lake and over the little bridge revealed lots of Moorhens and Coots and as we got back to the entrance the sight of two young Barn Swallows sitting on a rock being fed by their parents was a charming sight.

A short drive took us to the bullring, nesting site for Lesser Kestrel. Only sparrows and Spotless Starlings seemed to be in residence during our visit although one Lesser Kestrel was spotted in the distance. That was our last stop and we proceeded back the short distance to our hotel and dinner.

Day 5

Thursday 25th April

Belen Plain, Arrocampo, Rio Tietar, Puerto de Gredos, Hoyos del Espino

After breakfast we drove the short distance to the village of Madronera then took the minor road CC101 north east. This quickly becomes an unsurfaced track and as we moved along slowly a Great Spotted Cuckoo appeared on the roadside fence, quickly followed by another. We stopped and observed these handsome birds as they gradually moved down the fence line. Further on, movement to the left caught our eye, and we became aware of a number of Griffon Vulture circling low. On drawing closer a dramatic scene came into view – a large number of Griffons, accompanied by Ravens, were feeding on the carcass of a dead sheep in the field. In the centre, the swaggering walk of a dominant Black (Cinereous) Vulture could be seen as it bulldozed the Griffons aside to get at the carcass. We watched, fascinated, as groups of Griffons waited around the perimeter, or came in to feed, in some sort of protocol presumably related to dominance or hunger. But time was pressing and we reluctantly left the scene and moved on, stopping again at a crossroads to stretch our legs. As we strolled we could see a male Great Bustard doing his ‘foam bath’ display in the distance.

Rejoining the A5 motorway, we soon turned off again at Jaraicejo and made a stop in some heathland. This was good habitat for *Sylvia* warblers and we were able to spot Dartford Warbler and hear Spectacled Warbler although the latter could not be easily viewed. Moving on to an attractive patch of Cork Oak woodland we listened to the characteristic song of the Short-toed Treecreeper.

After a coffee stop, we visited a small site normally good for orchids – they were not in evidence this year but many other plants were and so the group enjoyed these as well as the butterflies which had come out with the sun.

An impromptu stop was made for a hovering bird, this turned out to be a Black-winged Kite, and it was soon joined by another.

Arriving at Arrocampo, the group went off to the first hide while the leaders prepared the picnic. There are six hides to be explored at Arrocampo and we called at all of them after lunch. One of the first notable sightings was Ferruginous Duck, feeding at the edge of a reedbed. This had an accompanying soundtrack of a Savi's Warbler, its mechanical trilling emanating from deep in the reedbed. Gull-billed Terns flew overhead, regularly accompanied by Purple Herons. In the vegetation, Iberian Bluetail damselflies could be picked out.

Then it was back onto the A5 heading east, then north on the N502 towards the Sierra de Gredos. Finally we turned west and arrived in the pretty village of Hoyos del Espino, and our hotel for the next three nights. The air was crisp and cool at the 1500m altitude of the hotel.

Day 6

Friday 26th April

Sierra de Gredos

Today we headed south towards the Reserva nacional de Gredos. As we climbed through the picturesque scenery we made our first stop to admire three Iberian Yellow Wagtails on a riverbank. Climbing further, another stop was made for an Ortolan Bunting, but only briefly because Spanish Ibex, our main quarry for the day, had been sighted. We parked the vehicles by the roadside and emerged to watch a substantial herd (about 40) feeding on both sides of the road. This was a group of females and young, with some young males. They were unconcerned by our presence and crossed the road in front of us. We then enjoyed the sight of them crossing the river, the level being high due to snowmelt. They jumped it with ease, although some of the young were not confident and hesitated several times at the edge before making the leap. The sun had come out by then and we watched the Ibex in a beautiful mountain landscape bathed in bright sunlight.

With this wonderful start under our belts, we parked up at the Plataforma for our walk. We were now at about 1800m and although it was late April there was still snow on the ground and we had to watch our footing as we made our way up the path. At this altitude, Dunnocks were common and their familiar song was frequently heard, along with the thin call of Rock Buntings. These were fine company, but not the species we sought so each one was checked through bins. Then, on top of a large boulder, another small bird appeared; but this one had a cocked tail and a quick check confirmed it as a Bluethroat. The males here have no spot in the blue throat patch, making them distinctive. As we moved up, several of these delightful little birds were seen. This was very pleasing as they had probably only recently arrived, and were following the snowline upwards. Returning to the car park we started to make our way slowly down but hadn't gone far when we stopped again. This time it was for a Dipper, feeding on the stream where we had earlier seen the Ibex. The next stop produced a male Rock Thrush and singing Whitethroat. As we watched these our eyes were attracted to movement further up the slope – this proved to be two bigger male Spanish Ibex. We admired these impressive animals until they slipped over the shoulder of the hill, out of sight.

Moving on down, another brief stop was made for some Citril Finches – some flying over and some sitting on the fence; but not for long and they were not seen by all. A bird sitting on the very top of a tree, and thought initially to be a Spotted Flycatcher, proved, on closer inspection, to be a Water Pipit. In the distance, creeping stealthily across the field in full hunting mode, was a Red Fox; but much bushier and paler than the individuals seen in the UK.

By now it was time for lunch so we parked in a stand of pines and prepared our picnic. Following this, the group walked slowly up the minor road through the pines then into more open country. Along the way we encountered Bonelli's Warbler, always easier to hear than see, but did get reasonable views of Crested Tits. Black Redstarts serenaded us from farm buildings and the sun had brought out the lovely Queen of Spain Fritillary and Provençale Orange Tip butterflies. A meadow by the stream was a mass of Hoop Petticoat Daffodils: mixed in with Marsh Marigolds they were a glorious sight. As the group sauntered on, the leaders went back for the vehicles. At this point some of the group elected to walk back to the hotel; the rest of us drove slowly through

the woods towards the village of Navarredonda. Some excitement was caused by a large canid which some speculated to be a wolf but the lead vehicle, which had had a better view, confirmed to be another of those large, pale, Gredos Red Foxes. All were reunited back at the hotel, looking forward to a well-earned dinner after an exciting day in the mountains.

Day 7

Saturday 27th April

“Bonelli’s Wood” and Lower Parador

As it was a nice morning, we had a pre-breakfast walk around the village. This produced a good range of local birds, including Cirl Bunting and Rock Bunting. We staked out a local Nightingale, singing in scrub, but only managed a brief glimpse. A Sort-toed Treecreeper obligingly sat in the open in a cherry tree near the hotel entrance and Serins were also singing from nearby trees.

After breakfast we headed east on the AV 905 towards “Bonelli’s Wood”. The sun was warm on our backs as we explored this lovely Oak wood. True to its name, good views were at last obtained of the many Bonelli’s Warblers singing in the wood. Iberian Chiffchaff also gave good views, allowing comparison with Common Chiffchaff. Jays flew across our path and the warming stone walls also proved attractive to lizards – Large Psammodromus and Iberian Wall Lizard both being seen. A short song caused us all to pause and scrutinise the canopy – high above, an Iberian Pied Flycatcher was singing from an elevated but exposed perch.

We arrived back at the vehicles for our picnic, then drove (some walked) round to another part of the wood. This is a site for the yellow form of the Pasque Flower, but the late spring meant that only one bloom was found but we enjoyed the majestic conifers in this part of the wood, and also the “yaffling” of the Iberian Green Woodpecker, although the bird itself could not be located.

Our final stop entailed a walk by a river through coniferous woodland. On the way there a Red Squirrel was spotted. Along the walk itself the lovely Rock Narcissus was a notable feature. We then arrived back at the hotel in good time to allow the group to pack before dinner.

Day 8

Sunday 28th April

Parador, Madrid and home

Shortly after departing the hotel we stopped at the Parador to see what was around. Although a nice morning, bird-wise it was fairly quiet. A Crossbill alighted at the top of a tree, and Black Redstarts were around the main building. As we drove away, a Red Squirrel was present at the side of the road and, further down, a couple of cuckoos were seen in flight.

The drive back to the airport was uneventful and we arrived in good time for our flight back to the UK, after a great two weeks.

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.

Species Lists

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted; H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	April							
			21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Egyptian goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>		✓						
2	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	✓							
3	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
4	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>		✓						
5	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>					✓			
6	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>		H						
7	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		✓		✓	✓			
8	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		✓						
9	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>			✓					
10	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>					✓			
12	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
13	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
14	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>		✓			✓			
15	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		✓			✓			
16	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		✓			✓			
17	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		✓	✓		✓			
18	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>					2			
19	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>			✓					
20	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21	Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
22	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓		
23	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
24	Spanish Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>			✓					
25	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>			✓					
26	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>					✓		✓	
27	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓			
28	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>		1		2	1			
29	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
31	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
32	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>		8		16	2			
33	Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>				2				
34	Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>					✓			
35	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>				✓	✓			
36	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓		✓	✓			
37	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>		H						
38	Collared Pratincole	<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>		✓						
39	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		✓		✓	✓			
40	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>		✓		✓				
41	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		✓						
42	Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		✓						
43	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		✓						
44	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		✓						
45	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>		✓			✓			
46	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>				3				
47	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	April							
			21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
48	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
49	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>								
50	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
51	Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>		H			2			
52	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		H	H	H	H	H	H	✓
53	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>					H			
54	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymartus melba</i>			✓					
55	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
56	Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>			✓		✓			
57	European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>		✓						
58	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		H	✓
59	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
60	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>						H	H	
61	Iberian Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus sharpei</i>						H	H	
62	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>		✓		✓	✓			
63	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓
64	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
65	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
66	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>		✓	H	H	H			
67	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>				✓		✓	✓	✓
68	Iberian Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cooki</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
69	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
70	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>						✓		
71	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
72	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓
73	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
74	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>						✓	✓	✓
75	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>						✓	✓	H
76	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
77	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
78	Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>					H			
79	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>					✓	H	H	H
80	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>						✓		
81	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>				✓	✓			
82	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
83	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>				✓				
84	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>		✓		✓	✓			
85	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>					✓			
86	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
87	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
88	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
89	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
90	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		H	H		✓			
91	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>						H	✓	✓
92	Iberian Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus ibericus</i>				H			✓	
93	Western Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>						✓	✓	✓
94	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>		H		✓	H			
95	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		H			H			
96	Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>							H	
97	Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>					H			
98	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		✓		H	✓	H		

	Common name	Scientific name	April							
			21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
99	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>					H	✓	✓	✓
100	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>						✓	✓	✓
101	Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>					✓			
102	Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>			✓					
103	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
104	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>						✓	✓	H
105	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>						✓	✓	H
106	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
107	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓
108	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>			H		✓	✓	✓	✓
109	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
110	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
111	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		✓					✓	
112	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
113	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>						✓	✓	✓
114	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>						✓		
115	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>		H	H	H	H	H	✓	✓
116	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>							✓	
117	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>			H		H	✓	✓	
118	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>						✓		
119	Common Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>						✓		
120	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>			✓					
121	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>		✓						
122	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
123	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
124	Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>			H					
125	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>						✓		
126	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
127	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
128	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>							✓	✓
129	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓
130	Spanish Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava iberiae</i>						✓	✓	
131	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	
132	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
133	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>						✓		
134	Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>		✓						
135	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
136	Citril finch	<i>Carduelis citrinella</i>						5		
137	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		H			H	✓	✓	✓
138	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
139	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>							✓	
140	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
141	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
142	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
143	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>			H			✓	✓	✓
144	Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>						✓		
145	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>							✓	
146	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>			✓					

Mammals

1	Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>								✓	✓
---	--------------	-------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	---

	Common name	Scientific name	April							
			21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓
3	European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	✓							
4	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>			✓					
5	Fallow Deer	<i>Dama dama</i>						✓		
6	Spanish Ibex	<i>Capra pyrenaica</i>							✓	

Reptiles and amphibians

1	Iberian Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis pityusensis</i>						✓	✓	
2	Schreiber's Lizard	<i>Acanthodactylus schreiberi</i>						✓		
3	Large Psammmodromus	<i>Psammmodromus algirus</i>							✓	
4	Spanish Psammmodromus	<i>Psammmodromus hispanicus</i>							✓	
5	Marsh Frog	<i>Pelophylax ridibundus</i>			✓		✓	H		
6	European Pond Terrapin	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>				✓	✓			
7	Marbled Newt	<i>Triturus marmoratus</i>			✓					
8	Natterjack Toad	<i>Epidalea calamita</i>				✓	✓			

Butterflies & Moths

1	Spanish Festoon	<i>Zerynthia rumina</i>			✓				✓	
2	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>							✓	
3	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>		✓					✓	
4	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		✓						
5	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		✓					✓	
6	Green veined white	<i>Pieris napi</i>						✓	✓	
7	Green-striped White	<i>Euchloe belemia</i>		✓						
8	Orange-tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>						✓	✓	
9	Provence Orange-tip	<i>Anthocharis euphenoides</i>					✓	✓	✓	
10	Western Dapple White	<i>Euchloe simplonia</i>						✓		
11	Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>							✓	
12	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		✓						
13	Purple shot Copper	<i>Lycaena alciphron</i>							✓	
14	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>					✓			
15	Black-eyed Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche malanops</i>						✓		
16	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>						✓		
17	Large Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>		✓					✓	
18	Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>						✓		
19	Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>							✓	
20	Queen Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>						✓	✓	
21	Marsh Fritillary	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>							✓	
22	Glanville Fritillary	<i>Melitaea cinxia</i>							✓	
23	Knapweed Fritillary	<i>Melitaea phoebe</i>							✓	
24	Small Pearl bordered Fritillary	<i>Boloria selene</i>							✓	
25	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>							✓	
26	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		✓					✓	
27	Cream spotted Tiger	<i>Artia villica</i>								

Other Inverts

1	Iberian Blue tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura graellsii</i>					✓			
2	Rhinoceros Beetle	<i>Dynastes hercules</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
3	an Oil Beetle						✓	✓	✓	

Plants

Scientific Name	Common Name
Class Gymnosperms	
Pinaceae	Pine family
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine
<i>Pinus scotia</i>	Scots Pine
Cupressaceae	Cypress family
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	
Class Angiosperms	
Order Dicotyledons	
Fagaceae	Oak family
<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork Oak
<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	Kermes Oak
<i>Quercus rotundifolia</i>	
<i>Quercus pyrenaica</i>	Pyrenean Oak
Urticaceae	Nettle family
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging Nettle
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory Of The Wall
Polygonaceae	Dock family
<i>Rumex scutatus</i>	
Caryophyllaceae	Pink family
<i>Silene alba</i>	White Campion
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-Flowered Catchfly
<i>Silene colorata</i>	
<i>Spergularia rubra</i>	
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's Joy
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Celery-leaved Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus abnormis</i>	
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	King Cup
Paeoniaceae	Peony family
<i>Paeonia officinalis</i> ssp. <i>humilis</i>	
<i>Paeonia broteri</i>	
Papaveraceae	Poppy family
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy
<i>Papaver dubium</i>	Long-Headed Poppy
Fumariceae	Fumitory family
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	Ramping Fumitory
Cruciferae	Cress family
<i>Lsatis tinctoria</i>	Woad

Scientific Name	Common Name
Crassulaceae <i>Sedum album</i>	Stonecrop family White Stonecrop
Saxifragaceae <i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Saxifrage family Meadow Saxifrage
Rosaceae <i>Geum sylvaticum</i>	Rose family
Leguminosae <i>Genista hispanica</i> <i>Spartium junceum</i> <i>Robinia pseudacacia</i> <i>Cytisus multiflorus</i> <i>Cytisus striatus</i> <i>Lupinus augustifolius</i> <i>Medicago orbicularis</i> <i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	Pea family Spanish Gorse Spanish Broom False Acacia White Broom Yellow Broom Large Disk Medick Starry Clover
Geraniaceae <i>Geranium dissectum</i> <i>Geranium robertianum</i> <i>Acer monspessulanum</i>	Geranium family Cut-Leaved Cranesbill Herb Robert Montpelier Maple
Malvaceae <i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Mallow family Common Mallow
Cistaceae <i>Cistus ladanifer</i> <i>Cistus salvifolius</i> <i>Tuberaria guttatum</i> <i>Helianthemum appeninum</i> <i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Rockrose family Gum Cistus Spotted Rockrose White Rockrose Common Rockrose
Cactaceae <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Cactus family Prickly Pear
Umbelliferae <i>Ferula communis</i> <i>Daucus carota</i>	Carrot family Giant Fennel
Ericaceae <i>Arbutus unedo</i> <i>Erica arborea</i>	Heath family Strawberry Tree
Plumbaginaceae <i>Armeria maritima</i>	Thrift family
Oleaceae <i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive family Olive

Scientific Name	Common Name
Boraginaceae	Borage family
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Vipers Bugloss
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Bugloss
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage
Labiatae	Mint family
<i>Lavandula stoechas</i>	French Lavender
<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>	Dark Mullein
<i>Verbascum pulverulentum</i>	Hoary Mullein
<i>Digitalis thapsi</i>	
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	Yellow Bartsia
<i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>	
<i>Bellardia trixago</i>	Bellardia
Plantaginaceae	Plantain family
<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain
Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle family
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	
Campanulaceae	Bellflower family
<i>Campanula patula</i>	Spreading Bellflower
	Common Dog Violet
Compositae	Daisy family
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Bellis sylvestris</i>	Southern Daisy
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>	Corn Margiold
<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>	Crown Daisy
<i>Galactites tomentosa</i>	Galactites
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Cornflower
<i>Tolpis barbata</i>	Tolpis
Order Monocotyledons	
Liliaceae	Lily family
<i>Asphodelus albus</i>	White Asphodel
<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	Field Gladiolus
<i>Scilla verna</i>	Spring Squill
<i>Scilla hispanica</i>	
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	Star Of Bethlehem
Amaryllidaceae	Daffodil family
<i>Narcissus rupicola</i>	Rock Narcissus
<i>Narcissus bulbocodium</i> Var. <i>nivalis</i>	Hoop Petticoat Narcissus
<i>Pulsatilla vulgaris</i>	Pasqueflower
Iridaceae	Iris family
<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	Wild Gladiolus
<i>Moraea(Gynardiris) sisyrinchium</i>	Barbary Nut
<i>Iris lustianica</i>	Spanish Iris
<i>Crocus carpetanus</i>	an endemic Crocus

Scientific Name	Common Name
Orchidaceae	Orchid family
<i>Orchis italica</i>	Naked Man/ Italian Orchid
<i>Anacamptis morio subsp. champagneuxii</i>	Champagne Orchid
<i>Anacamptis coriophora</i>	Bug Orchid
<i>Serapias lingua</i>	Tongue Orchid
<i>Serapias parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Tongue Orchid
<i>Anacamptis laxiflora</i>	Lax-flowering Orchid
	Bracken

Social Media

We're social! Follow us on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram and be the first to hear about the launch of new tours, offers and exciting sightings and photos from our recently returned holidays.



www.facebook.com/naturetrekwildlifeholidays



www.twitter.com/naturetrektours



www.instagram.com/naturetrek_wildlife_holidays