

Spain - Realm of the Iberian Lynx

Naturetrek Tour Report

22 - 27 September 2009



Iberian Lynx



Azure-winged Magpie



Griffon Vulture



Iberian Lynx

Report and images compiled by James Lees



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Pre-trip Recce

Saturday 19th - Monday 21st September

England – Malaga – Sierra Morena – Doñana National Park

David and I arrived in Spain just before midday on the 19th of September. The plan was to spend a couple of days looking for lynx in the hopes of being able to take the group to a location with known animals. Our recce was quite successful as we managed to see two adult Iberian Lynx in two days at Sierra Morena. It was also noted that there was huge numbers of Northern European migrants around Sierra Morena; spotted Flycatchers, Pied Flycatchers, Common Redstarts, Chiffchaffs, Willow Warblers, Garden Warblers, Common Whitethroats and Whinchats were everywhere in big numbers. During the week before, northerly winds and clear skies must have played a part in this, as most of these birds appeared to skip England and come straight to Spain. We also explored several new locations around Doñana but drew a blank with the elusive lynx. We did however manage to see a few interesting birds during our travels including a Pomarine Skua and 8 Cory's Shearwaters from Matalascanas beach. A flock of 1,900 Glossy Ibis, a black Montagu's Harrier and a male Yellow Headed Bishop in the rice paddies were also good.

Day 1

Tuesday 22nd September

Heathrow – Madrid – Seville – El Rocio

Weather: Hot and sunny

We met the group at Seville airport just after mid-day and after an introduction made our way to our two vans and the beginning of the trip. The weather was very typical of the region - hot and sunny with hardly a cloud in the sky. On the way to our first stop, we managed to get a good view of a Short-toed Eagle. After a drive of just under an hour we stopped just outside of Villamanrique de la Condesa. Here we enjoyed our first luxury picnic in a well-shaded pine forest, where the group tucked into manchego cheese and serrano ham. Besides good food and company, this lunch stop also provided views of several Hoopoes.

We then headed to El Rocio to check in at our superb hotel at the end of this very unique sandy town. El Rocio is reminiscent to a typical town seen on classic cowboy films. After the group had some time to freshen up, we set out for our first real look at the local wildlife. Doñana National Park is for most of the year one of the largest wetlands in Europe and is home to tens of thousands of breeding water birds. However, by the end of September most of the water is long gone due to the persistent heat. This year there was even less water, as the area had not had any rainfall since February.

So bearing this in mind, we made our first port of call Ababouche, the only part of the park that had any water. Azure-winged Magpies greeted us in the car park and the boardwalk to the hides produced several Short-toed Treecreepers, many Pied Flycatchers and a Redstart. Although not much water on site, what was there had attracted dozens of birds, which were seen feeding around the edges: at least 65 Spotted Redshanks, several Greenshanks and Green Sandpipers. Several Common Snipe gave very close views and were even seen fighting several times. A juvenile Black Tern and several Kingfishers also livened up the scene. Then the group spotted what was possibly the most bizarre sighting of the whole trip - an American Crayfish dragging itself out of the water and trekking some 30 meters over the mud! We also had our first mammals of the trip when three Red Deer came in to the drink from the pool. After a very pleasant start to the trip we headed back to the Hotel for dinner al fresco.

Day 2

Wednesday 23rd September

El Rocio – Doñana National Park – Coto del Ray

Weather: Very hot and sunny

We met our two local guides at 7.20am and headed for the National Park, home to our main target the Iberian Lynx. This area is made up of a sandy pine forest backing onto the large marshes. The Iberian Lynx is the rarest cat on the planet and only occurs in Spain. And even at that it only occurs in small numbers - the estimated total number of Iberian Lynx is 180! Not only are there very few of them but they are mainly nocturnal and can be very secretive and quiet. However, this did not deter our group and every turn of a corner carried with it the anticipation that one of these beautiful creatures might be on view. We did come across very fresh footprints in the sand of a female Lynx with a cub that had recently crossed the track. Despite everyone being on high alert, we were unable to connect with a lynx by mid-morning and as the temperature got higher, our chances got smaller. We decided to leave the lynx mission aside for a few hours and headed out to a more open area and into the now dry marsh. Here we did experience some good birding, especially of raptors with Black-shouldered Kite, Red Kite, Booted Eagles, Griffon Vultures and lots of Kestrel. Another nice find was a distant flock of 150 White Storks seen through a telescope. We also managed to see a male Little Bustard briefly and hundreds of Wheatears and many Whinchats feeding from the roadside fences.

Our guides then provided us with a superb local lunch served at the world famous Jose Verde Centre. The group enjoyed the local shrimp tortillas and certainly appreciated a cold beverage. After lunch, we made our way back towards the pine forest ready for our evening attempt to see lynx. On our way we saw a distant Spanish Imperial Eagle soaring over the park. Once again, we tried very hard and spent several hours driving quietly and slowly through lynx territory but to avail. We did however see quite a few rabbits, a main prey of the lynx, which gave us hope that one might appear at any time.

Our local guides dropped us back at our hotel and after a quick break we headed off again in search of the lynx. This time we spent the last three hours of daylight, (prime lynx time), in a part of the park with public access. Here we searched quietly for this ever-elusive cat. Once again, we found tracks but failed to see the animal itself. We did have two Red-necked Nightjars quite close hunting over the road. Upon our return to the hotel, we again enjoyed dinning al fresco and while watching hundreds of bats hunting over the town.

Day 3

Thursday 24th September

El Rocio – Coto del Ray- La Rocina – Doñana National Park

Weather: Very hot and sunny

This morning the group split into two and headed in two separate directions. One group went back to Coto del Ray and spent several hours once again looking for lynx with no luck. The other group headed to Coto del Ray and spent several hours walking around the pristine boardwalk trail in the morning sun. There were plenty of birds with Melodious and Dartford Warblers being welcome additions to the trip list. However, the morning highlight was a Red Fox observed hunting from one of the hides. The fox gave great views as it stalked through the marsh and even did its classic, but deadly, pounce several times.

Both groups rejoined mid-morning and went for a walk around the hunting palace grounds. A few European Pond Terrapins were on the small lake and a pair of sparrowhawks displayed overhead. We had a pleasant walk and saw several Short-toed Treecreepers and had a good view of two Crested Tits. We then enjoyed another picnic in the grounds before heading back to our hotel for a break. On the way, some of the group managed to see two Egyptian Mongoose feeding next to the road. After a well deserved rest, we met our local guides once again and headed back into the heart of the National Park in search of the lynx. We soon came across a distant but obviously large raptor sat on top of a pylon; it turned out to be an adult Spanish Imperial Eagle. We put every effort we could into looking for lynx and our guides made sure we were in the best areas at the best times. Sadly, we just did not have the luck of a lynx encounter. However, another bus paused to speak to our guide, went on several hundred meters and had a lynx cross their path! We were so close and yet so far...! As dusk set in we were rewarded with a good view of an Eagle Owl and two Red-necked Nightjars. We then made our way back to our hotel for our final evening dinning outside our lovely hotel.

Day 4

Friday 25th September

El Rocio – Doñana National Park – Sierra Morena

Weather: Very hot and sunny

It was our final morning in Doñana National Park and our last attempt to see lynx at this location. Once again, our local guides arrived early and made sure we were well inside the National Park before sunrise. Having just missed one last night everyone seemed full of optimism and surely one would appear soon. Things were looking up when we got great views of a Wild Boar feeding quite close to the track for several minutes followed by a really nice view of at least two pale-phase Booted Eagles in the morning sun. At the edge of the forest many birds were busily feeding and even singing with at least two Corn Buntings in full song. A Tawny Pipit and several Whinchats also made an appearance but sadly the lynx did not. We managed to see another Wild Boar and then it was time to leave the park.

After checking out from our hotel in Al Rocio we began our drive towards Sierra Morena. En route we stopped to enjoy a picnic of great local produce and even managed to see a Praying Mantis – it had landed on a group member's shoulder!

We arrived in Sierra Morena late afternoon and although we were now up in the mountains the weather was as hot as ever. We set out early evening once again in search of the increasingly elusive lynx. Sierra Morena has a very different habitat to that of Doñana. And it was not the only thing to change; our way of looking for the lynx changed too from driving around, to sitting and waiting. We found an area with a great view only 15 minutes drive from the hotel that allowed us to look over a large area of lynx territory. Not only did we now have the advantage of looking down, but there were also less trees creating more open landscape. The group's expectations were quite high as David and I had seen a large male from this spot less than a week ago. As we sat watching and scanning over the cork oaks and olive trees there was plenty of wildlife to keep us busy. Red Deer were almost everywhere and it was the middle of rutting season. The sound of these large stags calling out of the mountains was an experience that everyone enjoyed. Now and again a female or young Red Deer would suddenly run out of cover as two males would lock antlers and try to win over one of the females. Fallow Deer were also present in smaller numbers and they too were putting on a good show. A Hobby also put on a good display as it flew into our view and caught a dragonfly above the group before cruising away up the valley. Small flocks of Hawfinches also put in regular appearances as did at least two Kingfishers. Then a very large male Wild Boar appeared and spent about ten minutes snuffling around under the oak trees. Two Little Owls showed well while sitting on olive trees keeping an eye out. All too soon, it was too dark to continue our search and despite seeing Eagle Owl and Red-necked Nightjar at dusk it was time to return to our hotel. Once again, the restaurant was excellent and all the food was local and very good quality.

Day 5

Saturday 26th September

Sierra Morena

Weather: Hot and sunny

After an early breakfast, we headed out to another very good viewpoint in search of the lynx. Surely today we would connect with this stunning animal! After leaving the hotel, we found ourselves almost immediately driving through prime lynx habitat and there was always a chance that one might cross our path. A Red-necked Nightjar gave the group a nice view as it flew up from the road and we came across two Mouflon feeding very close to the roadside. These quite shy native sheep tend stay well away from people during the day so this was a very nice sighting. We also had great views of both Fallow and Red Deer and at least 50 Griffon Vultures very low overhead. We arrived at our viewpoint and everyone began scanning the rugged hills. Then after an hour and a half of looking the sound we all wanted to hear – “LYNX !” Eileen, one of the group members, had spotted a male IBERIAN LYNX as it crossed a track. By the time the rest of the group ran over and worked out where it was it had silently slipped away. Unfortunately, it was all too brief and only 5 out of the 14 people present managed to catch a glimpse. Those that did commented on what a great view it was and that it had even looked straight at them with its large yellow eyes. Now we looked even harder than ever and were convinced it would once again reveal itself to the group. Sadly, three hours past and this large predator had completely vanished into the hills. With the midday sun now in full force we decided to move on and look for some other wildlife.

A short drive away we found ourselves standing on a dam of a man made reservoir. This area was superb for birds of prey and within half an hour we had seen an Osprey, 5 Booted Eagles, 8 Black Vultures, 80 Griffon Vultures, Sparrowhawk and two Red Kites. Also buzzing around the dam were at least 500 House Martins and hidden among them were 6 Crag Martins. A pair of Rock Buntings landed briefly on the dam, as did a lost Willow Warbler! We then made our way into a cave and with the help of a torch we had great views of both Great Mouse Eared Bats and Geoffroy's Bats. All too soon it was lunch-time and we headed back towards the hotel.

After a short break, where some people enjoyed the hotel swimming pool and the fabulous sunshine, it was time to head out again. We settle ourselves for the afternoon and were soon watching an adult Golden Eagle with a very full crop circling quite closely over the road. The next stop was by a village stream; it provided us with excellent views of drinking hawfinch. The area also held Sardinian Warbler, Blackcap, Willow Warbler, Garden Warbler, Common Redstart and Hoopoe. Time was flying and we were quickly approaching the magical few 'lynx hours'. We arrived a little earlier at our viewpoint and so decided to move on to an area where we had had very good view of Hawfinches. We had a look around the rocky river-bank but there did not seem to be any finches today. Then Roger saw some movement coming from the rocks and asked David what it was. David, who was prepared by all accounts to see a Moorhen or something like that, nearly fell over when he realised an IBERIAN LYNX was looking straight back at him! Soon the whole group were watching the rarest cat in the world at quite close range. It was a young cat but seemed old enough to fend for itself. The group's cameras had been fairly quiet and reserved throughout the week but now rapid camera fire ensured everyone went home with the ultimate souvenir. The Lynx then disappeared into the thick scrub on the edge of the river. We were all overjoyed by what we had just seen. Little did we know, the show was far from over...

A short time passed and another lynx appeared, (possibly an adult female), and was keeping an eye on us from the edge of the scrub. She seemed to be keeping an eye on the cub as well and this cat too slipped back into the bushes and out of sight. Another five minutes or so passed and the youngster made another appearance on the edge of the scrub and sat for a while half obscured. The group was transfixed on this truly beautiful animal. Then, to everyone's amazement, the young animal walked right out into the open and stood on the edge of the river in full view. As if that was not enough, the lynx made three quite spectacular leaps from rock to rock, making its way across the river, and vanished into the scrub! Now the group were ecstatic and could not believe their luck to have such views of these elusive and very rare felines.

As group members began reviewing images on the back of their cameras, the lynx reappeared and to our complete amazement began walking over the rocks towards us. The whole group remained quiet and the cat kept getting closer. Luckily, we were standing on a bridge and the lynx did not seem bothered by our presence and continued its way. At one point the lynx, who was now clearly actively hunting, stopped under two large boulders and scanned his territory. We were able to see every fine detail on the remarkably well camouflaged animal. Although not quite fully grown, this young cat was very stocky and had very heavy thick and powerful looking legs. The most characteristic features were of course the very short tail tipped with a strong black stripe, and distinctive head shape. It was a real thrill every time it looked in our direction as the large yellow eyes and tufted ears showed up so well. The way this animal moved you could tell that the Iberian lynx is top of the food chain in this area. It is fair to say that they move like a catwalk model and are very agile when jumping between the rocks. We were so privileged to see a lynx so close and to be able to observe it for over 45 minutes.

During this time, we observed the animal going about its daily routine and our presence did not seem to have any effect on its behaviour. Eventually, the lynx saw a rabbit and ran off very quickly out of sight. We got back in the vans and headed up to the viewpoint in search of another lynx encounter. While we waited, another Osprey flew over and a Southern Grey Shrike showed well as it hunted from the oak trees. But darkness fell without another sighting - surely three lynx in one day was just asking too much! Everyone thoroughly enjoyed dinner back at the hotel and we all celebrated with a few drinks.

Day 6

Sunday 27th September

Sierra Morena – Seville

Weather: Hot and sunny

Despite our stunning views of lynx yesterday, the group were keen for an early breakfast and another go for lynx before flying home in the afternoon. Because of the very dusty road, our two vans drove slightly farther apart on the way to our viewing area. This resulted in a different encounter for each bus and each half of the group. My group were slightly surprised to come across a buck Fallow Deer stuck in a roadside fence. I tried to free this large animal - not an easy task when they have such large antlers! With the help of Nick, who freed the final point of the right antler, this fine deer was once again free. Meanwhile just a little behind our bus, David's group had a female Wild Boar walk across the road with three piglets - a very nice sighting indeed! We spent around two and a half hours scanning the hillside for lynx but no luck this time. The birding however was very good with several Rock Buntings, Dartford Warblers, Little Owls and a Southern Grey Shrike. The Griffon Vultures put on a good show overhead and two even landed on a rock nearby allowing good scope views. However, the best was saved for last when I located two LITTLE SWIFTS feeding over the hilltops. This species is not shown in any field guide maps to breed or migrate through Spain; in fact, the closest this species comes to Europe is Morocco. So these were a real find and most of the group got good views before they drifted away. This very rare bird marked the end of an action-packed trip enjoyed by everyone!

It is worth remembering that the Iberian Lynx is the rarest cat on the planet and nocturnal. Any sighting of a lynx in the wild, no matter how brief, is a great result. Although there was a large part of this tour where we did not see any lynx, we were always looking in the right areas. It seems with this elusive cat you either have to be very lucky or put in a lot of time looking. In this trip, we spent a lot of time looking AND had a little luck. Our efforts were greatly rewarded and we had a truly incredible encounter with this mystical creature.

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Species Lists

Birds

	Common name	Scientific name	September					
			22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Little Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	8					
2	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1					
3	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	3	1	1	1	5	
4	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	10					
5	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	50					
6	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>		150				
7	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	1					
8	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	30	20	40			
9	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	1	1				
10	Northern pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>		1				
11	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		3				
12	Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>		1	1			
13	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>		3		2		1
14	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>		4		25	90	80
15	Black Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>				12		
16	Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	1	2				
17	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		2				
18	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>		1				
19	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>			2			
20	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	3	2	5	4		
21	Spanish Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>		1	1			
22	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>					1	
23	Booted Eagle	<i>Aquila pennatus</i>	1	8	5	3	4	2
24	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>					2	
25	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		25	10		3	
26	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		30	45	20	10	10
27	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	5					
28	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	2					
29	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	1					
30	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	1					
31	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	2					
32	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	1					
33	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	40					
34	Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	3					
35	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>					1	
36	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	5					
37	Common snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	4					
38	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>			80			
39	Lesser black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>			900			
40	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	1					
41	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>		1	8			
42	Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
43	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
44	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>			1	2		
46	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>		1	2	1	1	
47	Tawny owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>				1		

	Common name	Scientific name	September					
			22	23	24	25	26	27
48	Red-necked Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i>	2	1			1	
49	Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>						2
50	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	1	4		2	1	
51	Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	5	2		1	2	
52	Green woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis sharpie</i>	1			1	1	3
53	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopus major</i>	1	2	1	1	1	1
54	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	10	25	18	10	4	10
55	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	1					
56	Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>					6	
57	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>				3		
58	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	40	15	10	10		
59	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	500	500	50		200	
60	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>		1				
61	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	30	15	4			
62	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>			1			
63	Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>				2		1
64	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	1					1
65	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>				1		
66	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	15	10	10	3		
67	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	8	50	15	10		
68	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		80	10	2		
69	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>				2		
70	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
71	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	6	4				
72	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	2	3	12	2		
73	Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	1					
74	Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polygotta</i>			2			
75	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	1		2			1
76	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	2		2			
77	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>		4				
78	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	3	2	4		4	
79	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			4			4
80	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	1	1	1	1		1
81	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	1		2			
82	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	10	24	35	16		
83	Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	15	8	40	7		
84	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		✓		✓		25
85	Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
86	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
87	Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>						1
88	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	4		4		8	
89	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>	3		1			
90	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	1	1	4			1
91	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>				1		6
92	Iberian Azure-winged Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cooki</i>	30	80	65	80	65	30
93	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
94	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>				4		
95	Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
96	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	4	2				
97	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>			100			
98	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	September					
			22	23	24	25	26	27
99	Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>			3			
100	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
101	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>				4	7	
102	Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	1		1			
103	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	✓	✓		✓		
104	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓		✓		
105	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>					1	
106	Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>			2		7	

Mammals

1	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>			2		4	
2	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	10	35	60	40	30	
3	Fallow Deer	<i>Damus damus</i>				5	10	5
4	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>			1			
5	Egyptian Mongoose	<i>Herpestes ichneumon</i>				1		
6	Iberian Lynx	<i>Lynx paradinus</i>					3	
7	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
8	Bat spp.	<i>Pipistrellus spp.</i>			2	2		
9	Mouflon	<i>Ovis orientalis</i>					2	

Amphibians recorded

European Tree Frog

Hyla arborea

Iberian Marsh Frog

Rana perezi

Invertebrates recorded

American Crayfish

Orconectes limosus

Preying Mantis

Mantis religiosa