

Spain's Coto Doñana & Extremadura

Naturetrek Tour Report

6th – 14th May 2022

Tour report by Simon Tonkin



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: Simon Tonkin & Simon Wooley (leaders) with 14 Naturetrek clients

Summary

This 9-day trip explored a wonderful array of differing habitats and protected areas and sampled regional, traditional, seasonal food in two fabulous areas of Spain. Starting in Doñana we delighted in special wetland birds such as Red-knobbed Coots, White-headed and Marbled Ducks, with Penduline Tits bouncing through the reeds and Savi's Warblers reeling in full view. In Extremadura we enjoyed watching masses of Griffon Vultures alongside Cinereous and Egyptian Vultures as Spanish Imperial Eagles cruised into view. On the plains, Little and Great Bustards were 'giving it large' as groups of Black-bellied and Pin-tailed Sandgrouse called overhead. At both bases, all these areas were on our doorstep, whether it was in El Rocio with the hotel looking out over the magnificent Madre de Marismas or Casa Rural Las Canteras in the middle of plains full of lark song.

Day 1

Friday 6th May

Simon T met the group at Sevilla airport and with the minimum of time we were out of the airport watching the comings and goings of Pallid Swifts as we loaded the vans and headed out through Sevilla and onto the road to Doñana.

As we arrived in the sandy streets of El Rocio, Booted Eagles and Black Kites were overhead as we checked into our hotel overlooking the impressive Madre de Marismas lagoon.

Here we could see Eurasian Spoonbills, 47 Black-winged Stilts, Red-crested Pochards, Greater Flamingoes (198), over 500 Glossy Ibis, Black-crowned Night Herons, Squacco Herons, Purple Heron, 330 Collared Pratincoles and over 400 Whiskered Terns being the highlights of this jam-packed *laguna*.

We settled into the evening vibe of El Rocio and soon we were enjoying our first evening meal served to us by Simon's great friends Paloma and Fran - who really took care of us all week with what has to be mentioned VIP treatment!

Day 2

Saturday 7th May

Today we started with a quick look at our local patch - the nearby *laguna* - before heading off the short distance to the area of Isla Mayor and Dehesa de Abajo.

We arrived at an area with reed-fringed fields next to arable and rice crops where we found more Purple Herons. A Eurasian Hoopoe flew out as groups of Glossy Ibis went over.

Dehesa de Abajo was excellent with all of the main species we hoped for! The Doñana three were soon found - we had awesome views of Marbled Duck, White-headed Duck and Red-knobbed Coot. We even found a pair of Black-headed Weavers, a species normally of West, Central, and East Africa but introduced to the Iberian Peninsula where it can often be found near bodies of water like this one.

We took our picnic lunch near the visitor centre, where we were happy to also get a nice cold drink! Here, under the nesting White Storks, we enjoyed freshly baked bread from El Rocio, a great variety of lush salad items locally and organically grown (some from the *Huertas* of Simon T's village), provided with organic and wildlife friendly olive oil and traditionally-extracted salt from Cadiz, as well as local and extensively produced sheep and goats cheeses - a theme that we maintained all week!

Following lunch, we took a short walk to observatories and on route we watched European Bee-eaters making sorties for insects and we also found more Purple Swampphen, good views of White-headed Duck, Greater Flamingoes, Red-crested Pochards and more.

Soon enough it was time to head back to El Rocio as we discussed the issues of soft fruit - mostly strawberries - being grown on the border of the Natural and National Park which is draining Doñana dry - sadly as a result the future looks very bleak for what should be Spain's wetland reserve jewel.

However the Madre de Marismas was still holding water after a very wet March here and we were as a result basking in a mountain of wetland birds - ever changing as passage birds moved through and breeding birds occupied different areas in our optics. It was a job to know where to look as a Penduline Tit clung to the reeds, Pallid Swifts and Black Kites swooped overhead and Whiskered Terns and Collared Pratincoles made voyages up and down the lagoon, over Black-winged Stilts and Eurasian Spoonbills.

Day 3

Sunday 8th May

This morning we headed for the wet woodland habitat of the Palacio de Acebron. First though we stopped on the surrounding heaths where we were able to find Dartford Warbler, European Bee-eaters, Woodlarks, Thekla's Larks and Iberian Grey Shrikes.

We took a delightful walk around the woodland where Common Nightingales were seemingly everywhere, an Isabelline Warbler called and briefly sung and Melodious Warblers were encountered. Moving quietly through the woodland an elusive Lesser-spotted Woodpecker was heard. Further around the trail we stopped at a dead tree after hearing some light tapping - a female Lesser-spotted Woodpecker stuck her head out of the hole repeatedly as we sat and watched her excavating.

We took our picnic lunch among friends on the heath of Acebuche - our friends being the peninsula endemic Iberian Magpie that joined us for our lunch and any scraps we left behind. Today we had local *jamón*, a sheep's cheese from the area and a variety of freshly prepared salad of seasonal local produce, organic olive oil, traditional conservation grade salt and more. We also encountered here Tree Sparrows and Crested Tits whilst relaxing in the shade.

Following lunch we headed the short distance to the Laguna de Rocina where we encountered more Eurasian Spoonbills, Western Swampheens, Glossy Ibis, Red-crested Pochard and more Savi's Warblers - patience this time was rewarded with scope views! Also among the trees here were Common Nightingale, Iberian Chiff-chaff, Western Bonelli's Warblers all showing well with patience.

We headed for the far end of the Madre de Marismas and scanning carefully through the assorted wetland birds was extremely rewarding. The calls of Eurasian Golden Oriole were obvious and with some scanning we were able to get scope views of this elusive but bright sulphur woodland bird.

Day 4

Monday 9th May

Today we were met by our friends from Doñana Nature who took us into the National Park where we searched for the ever-elusive Iberian Lynx – it's never easy! However, joining us were Jose Manuel and Sammie - experts in locating this, the rarest of the big wild cats.

As we drove through both the Natural and National Park areas, we discussed the history and the future of Doñana as Iberian Magpies flitted ahead of us, Crested Tits and Firecrest called from the trees. We also observed plenty of Red and Fallow Deer and a Granada Hare.

We stopped at an odd collection of Eucalyptus stumps and Jose-Manuel and I explained the reason for this “coral” - removing the non-native Eucalyptus over time from the park area and allowing succession of native species. This has to be done sympathetically as many species of raptor currently use the well-established Eucalyptus for nesting so careful managed transition is important. However the stumps are much more useful dead and placed like this in a circle, as they provide a home for the endangered European Rabbit - this species being the critical species for wide range of predatory species such as Iberian Lynx.

We then headed into the private royal estate of the Coto del Rey where we miraculously happened upon a European Nightjar sitting in a tree in full view! Here it is much more common for us to find the Red-necked Nightjar so finding this was a real bonus! As we continued out into the open areas we found more Red Deer, Woodchat Shrikes, Woodlark, Eurasian Hoopoe and a colony of European Bee-eaters.

We also happened upon some carrion and with some awesome driving skills by Sammy and Jose-Manuel we were right up next to it but the assembled Griffon Vultures had mostly consumed everything - we found a single Egyptian Vulture remaining. Further around we found the pair of nesting Spanish Imperial Eagles. The female is the oldest in the world, at over 30 years old!

We headed back to El Rocio for our lunch this time in a local restaurant. Now we had time for *siesta* and / or more birding on the Madre de Marismas outside the hotel as well as a chance to wander the streets (and shops!) of the *pueblo*.

Following our down-time we met with the Jose-Manuel again and headed out into the National Park. As we did so, as we crossed the Puente de Ajoli bridge rather unexpectedly an Iberian Lynx wandered past one of the buses! Clearly it had come to the river to drink and then we had just observed it sauntering off! Sadly, the other bus was not able to connect as this ghost melted back into the shaded Mediterranean forest.

We stopped once more at the Eucalyptus coral as a Little Owl popped up in front of us - amazed that it was so close, we spent a little time observing it at close quarters.

We headed out to the Marismas of the Canceled de la Espuidera and eventually on to the Centro de Vistantes de Jose Antonio Valverde. From here it was all too apparent how dry this normally wet area of Doñana is, due to the exploitation of the water for unsustainable export agriculture. However luckily some remnants of water remained at the centre and here we were among the bustle of Squacco, Purple and Black-crowned Night Herons alongside masses of Glossy Ibis. Also reeling from the reed stems were Savi's Warblers and with patience we were able to observe them.

Soon enough it was time to check the forest to see if we could get lucky again and find an Iberian Lynx especially for those that didn't connect - sadly we didn't so we headed back to El Rocio.

A great day was rounded off by the ever-attentive staff at Restaurante Toruño - Paloma, Fran and Javi making sure we were enjoying ourselves, sitting outside eating great food under a 1,000-year-old Olive Tree as the sounds of Greater Flamingoes could be heard from the *laguna*.

Day 5

Tuesday 10th May

This morning after a final look at the Madre de Marismas we loaded up, said our fond farewells to El Rocio and headed north toward Monfragüe - as we approached this new region for this tour we were encountering more and more Griffon Vultures and amongst them our first Cinereous Vultures.

Stopping at the Embalse de Alange, we were amongst the most awesome site of a breeding colony of Alpine Swifts - with a two-foot wingspan it is an impressive Swift! The call is so diagnostic and almost shorebird-like. Here we took our picnic as Crag Martins also swooped overhead, three Gull-billed Terns called and gave away their presence and we saw singing Rock Buntings and Blue Rock Thrushes.

Following our picnic, a quick scan found us three Bonelli's Eagles, two adults and a sub-adult (probably second year). With some good scope work we got everyone who wanted on them and seeing the salient identification features of this impressively powerful Eagle. Bonelli's Eagles are amazing predators and sometimes in the Straits we see them even hunting migrating raptors - even on occasion Storks! With a wingspan of a modest 1.5m it shows just how strong and ambitious they can be!

Following lunch, we continued our journey via an ice cream stop and to our base for one night in the village of Madroñera. We had to wait a short while to check in as the staff at the hotel were tidying up and also having their well-earned break after a busy lunchtime service - so we used that time to find ourselves a gorgeous day-roosting Eurasian Scops Owl! We also took a refreshing beer in the local bar before checking in to our accommodation.

Day 6

Wednesday 11th May

Today we headed out to the plains of Santa Marta de Magasca. Here on the plains of this steppe we started at a pool where Pin-tailed Sandgrouse flew around us - up to 20 seen - and further out we connecting with Great Bustards (a total of seven being observed today!). Males weigh in at about 16kg making it the heaviest flying bird. We watched as one male strutted its stuff across the plains as Cinereous Vultures cruised just overhead with masses of Griffon Vultures. Our ears were bombarded with Corn Bunting, Crested and Calandra Lark

song. We also found a pair of Spanish Imperial Eagles soaring over the plain amongst masses of Vultures whilst Great Bustards strutted the plains and more Pin-tailed Sandgrouse flew over - pretty awesome!

We took our picnic just outside the village of Santa Marta in the shade after partaking in a *fresquita* – cold drink - in the village.

We headed to a new section of plains and pseudo steppe at the Llanos de Cáceres. Here Eurasian Hoopoes, Lesser Kestrels and more were added but the real stars of the show here were the European Rollers making use of the specially erected nest boxes.

Moving across the landscape we found Greater Short-toed Lark. On the gateway of the Camino de Santa Marta, a Eurasian Hoopoe and a Little Owl perched in juxtaposition - as if they were trying to hide themselves amongst the silhouetted iron birds depicted on the gate!

We then headed to our accommodation at Casa Rural Las Canteras run by Paco and his mother Pilar.

Paco was on hand to show us to our rooms and settle us in as Pilar readied herself to cook us up a delightful traditional meal typical of the region, a theme she would maintain all week, even checking each evening that we enjoyed the food - which we all confirmed to her that we did! Favourites included the traditional tomato soup made with bread, Pilar's *tortilla de patatas* (Spanish Omelette), *alcachofas* (artichokes) and Bladder Champion (literally from the field outside!) with a creamy sauce, and of course black pork of Extremadura. Just a sample of the traditional typical foods we enjoyed these days.

The accommodation here is right in the middle of the plains, not a hotel but a family home, amongst the glorious habitat of the Extremaduran steppe and is a great place for nature-lovers wishing to experience traditional life amongst nature.

Day 7

Thursday 12th May

Today we headed for the Parque Nacional de Monfragüe. First stop was a small lay-by where Lesser-spotted Woodpeckers were heard and for some, briefly seen. We could hear a Western Orphean Warbler singing, so with patience and a little team work we located this stunning, fairly scarce warbler.

We then ascended the Castillo de Monfragüe. As we climbed up to the top of the *castillo* we had great views across the National Park and areas we would visit today with Subalpine Warblers, Short-toed Treecreepers and Cirl Buntings heard and seen.

We then headed for the Peña Falcon, a large towering column of rock covered in Griffon and Cinereous Vultures. Among them were Peregrine Falcons, Black Kites, Booted and Short-toed Eagles and Egyptian Vultures. The Egyptian Vulture is declining everywhere across its range except for Spain where thanks to intensive and science-led conservation strategies, the species is thankfully now steadily increasing after years of decline.

Walking on a short distance, we viewed from the Salto Del Gitano where we watched as several pairs of Black Stork came into their nest sites and gave us fabulous prolonged views of nest exchanges. Rock Buntings and Blue Rock Thrushes sang on the rocks just below us as both Red-rumped Swallows and Crag Martins whizzed by.

Moving on we made a brief stop at Villareal de San Carlos for coffee and toilets before moving on to the Mirador de Tajadilla. Here we took our picnic lunch where the group were presented with an award-winning cheese - Spain makes the best cheeses in the world, it is official! Spain win the most medals in the World Cup of Cheeses - although it should be said that the competition is usually held in Spain..

Anyway today we were to enjoy the famous gold-medal-winning Torta de Casar. It is a rare sheep's cheese, from the *merino* sheep of the Cáceres province in Extremadura. It is coagulated with cardoon, a local wild thistle that adds a slightly bitter note to the rich and slightly salty-tasting cheese. The cheese is aged for at least 60 days, upon which it develops a semi-hard, yellow to an ochre crust and a soft, spreadable, creamy, almost runnier paste - it is amazing!

The name and the cheese really arose by chance, as the shepherds who made this cheese in the past with the milk from the sheep they were taking care of, saw how sometimes the inside of the cheese did not harden, remaining in semi-liquid form, and as the cheese could not support its own weight, it collapsed into this shape. When this happened, the shepherds said it became "*atortado*" as it reminded them more of disk-shaped flour cakes *tortas* than cheese.

Moving on we journeyed around to the Portilla del Tietar where we watched a gorgeous Egyptian Vulture on the nest, had in your face views of Western Subalpine Warbler and Blue Rock Thrush and more.

We then stopped for ice creams, drinks and a comfort break before heading back through the park and back to our base at Las Canteras.

Day 8

Friday 13th May

Today we headed out early to the nearby plains and the area of the Cruce de Monroy where we searched and found up to three Little Bustards. One male could be seen warming up for the show absolutely spectacularly, throwing its head back in full raspberry-blowing excellence! Among a swirling mass of 50 Pin-tailed Sandgrouse we heard the bubbling of Black-bellied Sandgrouse and soon we located them in the group after they had all been spooked by a Western Marsh Harrier.

Joining up with the others who didn't come for the early morning session we took our breakfast looking out over the spectacular plains.

Following breakfast, we headed out to Trujillo and the affectionately-named "Belén's Pool of Dreams" – so-named because the gen about the pool originally came from a friend Belén's shops around the corner! Little Ringed Plovers, Black-winged Stilts, Common Sandpiper and Water Rail were there and huge numbers of House Martins, Barn and Red-rumped Swallows and Crag Martins hawked for insects just over the water and right in our faces!

We moved the short distance to a new habitat of Downy Oak Woodland. Here we had lots of encounters with Woodlarks, Corn Buntings, Woodchat Shrikes, Great-spotted Woodpeckers, Melodious Warblers, Common Nightingales and Golden Orioles.

We took our lunch by the Rio Garciaz where Melodious Warblers and Common Nightingales sang as Viperine Snake hunted frogs in the river and a Grey Wagtail worked the river edge.

Today we had another type of the Torta de Casar cheese and with a salad of grated carrot, local beans soaked in olive oil and also the usual freshly-prepared red peppers, tomatoes, cucumbers and *padrón* peppers which are perfectly in season and very typical - and of course as always so much more!

Once we had eaten our fill, we headed into the centre of Trujillo. Here we visited the “*lesser*” known area of the old disused grain silos and abandoned industrial area where we were among the colony of migratory Lesser Kestrels! We watched them coming and going with different prey items including the scolopendra centipede (Mediterranean Banded Centipede) - which can give a very painful poisonous bite.

From here we wandered into the old town of Trujillo and some of us ventured up to the *Castillo*. We discussed the history of this gorgeous town as White Storks bill-clapped from their nests on the historic building tops. These streets are famed for being used for scenes in the Game of Thrones series, but I don't recall any White Storks being included! Shame...shame...!

Day 9

Saturday 14th May

This was our last morning out on the plains so we headed straight for the lek of the Little Bustard we had observed days before for those that hadn't yet seen it well.

We returned for breakfast and soon we were on our way to Madrid airport after saying our goodbyes to Pilar and Paco and thanking them for their hospitality.

We made Madrid airport in good time and with great memories from two incredibly wildlife-rich areas of the Iberian Peninsula.

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.

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

Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

			May 2022								
	Common name	Scientific name	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>								1	
2	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	20	20	20	30	10				
3	Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>					2				
4	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	2		2	2	2	4			
5	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	4	6	✓	✓	✓	5	6	6	
6	Marbled Duck	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>			8						
7	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	4	2	300	10					
8	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	3	6	20	6	10				
9	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>			2						
10	White-headed Duck	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>			4						
11	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>				8		1	5		
12	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>			1	2		1	1		
13	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		8	30	10				8	
14	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		1	12						
15	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>			10						
16	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	430	220	400	600	200				
17	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>							4		
18	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	15	40	50	✓	20	✓	✓	✓	✓
19	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	80	120	50	200	50				
20	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	10	20	50	20	10				
21	Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>		1							
22	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	6	20	5	20	5				
23	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	2	4							
24	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
25	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	2	6	4	10	5		3	2	
26	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>		2	6	15	3				

			May 2022								
	Common name	Scientific name	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
27	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	3	2	5	5	2				
28	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	4	4	10	10	2	2			
29	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1				4				
30	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>				1					
31	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>				1		1	5	1	
32	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>				23	30	85	150	✓	✓
33	Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>					1	20	30	10	✓
34	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	1			2		2	3	2	4
35	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	4	8	8	10	2	10	6	5	8
36	Spanish Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>				1		2			
37	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>					2		2		
38	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	1	2			2	2	1	1	4
39	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>						3	2		1
40	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>		1				2		1	3
41	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	50	80	150	500	100	200	50	✓	✓
42	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	2	1	2	2		2	3	2	
43	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>						7			
44	Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>						1		3	1
45	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>								2	
46	Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	2	4	6	15	2				
47	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	2	2	3	4	1	2		4	
48	Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>			4						
49	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	✓	✓	816	300	150			25	
50	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	30	50	10	30	10			2	
51	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>			4						
52	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		4	15	4					
53	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>								1	
54	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		1							
55	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>		6							
56	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	4	4	10	2					
57	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	2			1	2				
58	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	16	4	12	2	3			2	
59	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		1	6						
60	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>		1							
61	Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	2	6		60	2				
62	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓	6	✓		4				
63	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓								
64	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>		1			6				
65	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	38	10	50	40	4				
66	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	1								
67	Pin-tailed Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles alchata</i>				2		20	50	30	✓
68	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>							4		
69	Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
70	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	4	15	20	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
71	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	1			6	2	4	1	2	

			May 2022								
			6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
72	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
73	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	1	4	3	3	1	2	3	6	
74	Eurasian Scops Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>					1	3			
75	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>				3		1	1	1	1
76	Eurasian Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>					1				
77	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>					50				
78	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
79	Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
80	European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>						7			
81	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	1						1	1	
82	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	6	10	30	50	20	40	30	50	10
83	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	2	2	3	5	3	10	15	10	4
84	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>				1					
85	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>		1					1		
86	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		1		2				1	
87	Iberian Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus sharpei</i>									
88	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	1			10	6	10	✓	20	
89	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			1	1	2	2	2	2	3
90	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>							2		
91	Iberian Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>		1		2		2	1	4	2
92	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>	2	3	3	5		10	10	5	
93	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>		3	1	2	3		3	4	
94	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>							3	5	
95	Iberian Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cooki</i>	20	40	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
96	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	2	4	5	6	4	✓	✓	4	✓
97	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
98	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>			2	4	2	8	10	3	4
99	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>				✓			2	1	
100	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
101	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
102	Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>	2		1	3	1				
103	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	2	3		6	1		1	10	
104	Thekla's Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>		1		3		6	10	3	
105	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	✓		10	10	✓	✓	4	✓	✓
106	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>				4		10			
107	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>				10		✓	✓	✓	✓
108	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	10	20	✓	✓	✓				
109	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
110	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>					30	5	50	✓	✓
111	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
112	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	4	10	10	4	6	4	10	✓	✓
113	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	2	10	5	10	5		2	2	
114	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		10	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
115	Iberian Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus ibericus</i>		6							

			May 2022								
	Common name	Scientific name	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
116	Western Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>		3		3			1	4	
117	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	2	4	8	6	2				
118	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	2	6	15	4	2				
119	Western Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Iduna opaca</i>		1						6	
120	Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>	2	6	4	15	3			4	
121	Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>		3							
122	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	1		8	4	6	10		5	6
123	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		4	3	2	3		3	3	
124	Western Orphean Warbler	<i>Curruca hortensis</i>							3		
125	Dartford Warbler	<i>Curruca undata</i>		1							
126	Subalpine Warbler	<i>Curruca cantillans</i>							4	1	
127	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
128	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		4	1	2			4		
129	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>								1	
130	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	2	6		2			5	4	
131	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
132	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
133	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>								1	
134	Iberian Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca iberiae</i>			1						
135	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		1		2			2	3	
136	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	3	15		10	2	3	8	10	4
137	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>					1	1	6	2	
138	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>					3		7	1	
139	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>			1						
140	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	2	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
141	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			1	1					
142	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
143	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
144	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		4	2						
145	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>							2	10	2
146	Black-headed Weaver	<i>Ploceus melanocephalus</i>			2						
147	Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>		2		2	2				
148	Iberian Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava iberiae</i>	2	6	20	10	5				
149	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>						1	2	1	
150	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>						1	1	1	
151	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓		1	✓	✓	
152	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>								3	
153	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	2	4	5	✓	1	2	4	✓	
154	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
155	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
156	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
157	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		3	10	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
158	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>					2		6	2	
159	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>								1	

Others

		May 2022							
Common name	Scientific name	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mammals									
Granada Hare	<i>Lepus granatensis</i>							1	
European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		✓		✓				
Iberian Lynx	<i>Lynx pardinus</i>				1				
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>				✓				1
Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus elaphus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Butterflies									
Spanish Festoon	<i>Zerynthia rumina</i>							✓	✓
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Small White	<i>Artogeia rapae</i>			✓	✓				✓
Western Dappled White	<i>Euchloe crameri</i>				✓				
Green-striped White	<i>Euchloe belemia</i>								
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>								
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>				✓		✓		
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>								
Mazarine Blue	<i>Cyaniris semiargus</i>								
Adonis Blue	<i>Lysandra bellargus</i>								
Large Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>							✓	✓
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>								✓
Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>								✓
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		✓		✓	✓		✓	
Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>		✓		✓				
Spanish Hairstreak	<i>Laeosopis roboris</i>			✓					
Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓		
Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>			✓	✓		✓		
Southern Brown Argus	<i>Aricia cramera</i>			✓	✓				✓
Geranium Bronze	<i>Cacyreus marshalli</i>				✓	✓			
Iberian Marbled White	<i>Medioluto ibérica</i>						✓		
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>						✓	✓	✓
Moths									
Vestal	<i>Rhodometra sacraria</i>								✓
Engrailed	<i>Ectropis crepuscularia</i>								✓
Other insects									
Duende / Spoonwing	<i>Nemoptera bipennis</i>						✓		
Egyptian Locust	<i>Anacridium aegyptium</i>		✓						
Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>			✓					
Southern Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>			✓					
Iberian Blue Damselfly	<i>Ischnura graellsii</i>								✓
Emperor Dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>								✓

Reptiles & Amphibians									
Large Psammodromus	<i>Psammodromus algirus</i>		✓				✓	✓	✓
Ocellated Lizard	<i>Timon lepidus</i>					✓			
Moorish Gecko	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spiny Toad	<i>Bufo spinosus</i>						✓		
Mediterranean Tree Frog	<i>Hyla meridionalis</i>						✓	✓	✓
Iberian Marsh Frog	<i>Rana iberica</i>			✓					✓
Spanish Pond Turtle	<i>Mauremys leprosa</i>							✓	✓
Viperine Snake	<i>Natrix maura</i>								✓