

Spain's Coto Doñana & Extremadura

Naturetrek Tour Report

19th – 27th April 2023



Alpine Swift



Black Vulture



Greater Short-toed Lark



European Bee-eater

Tour report and images by Simon Woolley



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Tour participants: Simon Woolley and Marcus John (leaders) with 14 Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Wednesday 19th April

An on-time departure from Gatwick, with all 14 clients on board, and an ahead of schedule arrival in sunny Seville! We met up with co-leader Marcus, and in due course we were away to the west, out of the Seville suburbs and on the fast road west towards Huelva. A left turn led us south, and within 80 minutes we had arrived at El Rocio in the heart of the Coto Doñana, in time for a swift scan of the lagoon after checking in. And there was lots of water, and numerous birds, including what would become regular favourites such as Greater Flamingo, Eurasian Spoonbill, Glossy Ibis, Black-winged Stilt and Black Kite. Scarcer species included Red-crested Pochard, Booted Eagle, a very showy Western Swamphen, and at least seven rather distant but eminently identifiable Temminck's Stints, among smaller (!) numbers of Dunlin and Greenshank. The first of numerous slap-up dinners soon followed, and a good night's sleep was had by all.

Day 2

Thursday 20th April

A pre-breakfast scan of the lagoon added Reed Warbler, Black-crowned Night-heron, Yellow Wagtail (form *iberiae*), Purple Heron and Ringed Plover. After breakfast we sauntered along the northern side of the lagoon, enjoying numerous Yellow Wagtails, and getting better views of Collared Pratincole and several Temminck's Stints, with Bee-eaters and many hirundines sailing overhead.

Almost an hour spent at the Rocinas bridge end of the lagoon was highly enjoyable, with our first Iberian Magpies, more Bee-eaters and another Booted Eagle, Pallid Swifts, Serins, a Hoopoe and best of all a pair of Golden Orioles which finally gave themselves up in tall poplar and eucalyptus trees.

Next, it was on to Acebron Palace, just a short drive across open heathland, where we saw the first of several Woodchat Shrikes. The dry woodlands by the Palace produced great views of Short-toed Treecreeper, and briefer Long-tailed and Crested Tits, plus rapid looks at Pied Flycatcher and Common Redstart, with a Common Cuckoo singing in the distance. Descending into the wetter woodland, well-served by a boardwalk, we found numerous Nightingales in song, at least two of which were remarkably showy, plus Cetti's Warbler, and the bird of the day for many, a pair of Lesser Spotted Woodpeckers feeding actively on a standing dead tree.

For lunch, we relocated to Acebuche Information Centre, and enjoyed our picnic in the company of Red-rumped Swallows, Tree Sparrows and numerous Iberian Magpies feeding on our leftover bread scraps. From here, we headed only a short distance along the boardwalk at Acebuche (the 'lagoon' being, sadly, bone dry), where we found really significant numbers of passerine birds: Common Redstart, several Spotted and Pied Flycatchers, Corn Bunting, another showy Nightingale, Short-toed Treecreeper, Garden, Sardinian, Western Bonelli's and three Western Subalpine Warblers, and perhaps best of all a singing male Melodious Warbler, which patience finally revealed for all to see well. Non-bird interest was provided by Western Dappled White and Clouded Yellow butterflies, a couple of lizards, and a remarkable, large iridescent beetle (sadly deceased, but allowing for close examination).

An Iberian Grey Shrike on the exit road was another new species, and we returned to La Rocina, where half the group spent a final hour in the small hides, hearing Savi's Warbler in song, and seeing plenty on the stream,

including many Spoonbills, plus Squacco Heron, Common Pochard and a nice variety of other “common” Coto Doñana water birds.

All in all, it was a pretty overwhelming day: warm sunshine, good company, lots of food and masses of excellent wildlife. And it was still only Day 1 of the tour proper!

Day 3

Friday 21st April

We were met at the hotel at 08:00 sharp by Jose Manuel and Ana, our drivers and guides from Doñana Nature tours, and headed straight off down the Raya del Rey, a broad sandy track which forms the last section of the pilgrimage route to El Rocio from Seville. Being a weekday, it was quiet, and we scanned the forest and scrub diligently for any sign of Iberian Lynx. Sadly, all we managed were fresh footprints, so at least we know they were out there somewhere!

But we did get good views of Red-legged Partridge and Iberian Magpie from the bus, and soon stopped at one of the permitted viewpoints inside the National Park. Scanning from here was productive, with numerous Red Deer and five Wild Boar (oddly, two well-grown youngsters and three quite tiny piglets – where was mother?). Sardinian Warblers were showy, but the best bird here was a noisy Great Spotted Cuckoo, which first put on a close fly-by, and then perched up for all comers at reasonable range. Raptors began to feature too: Black Kites dominated all day, but were joined at various times by a few Buzzards, Booted Eagles and Short-toed Snake-eagles, a scattering of Kestrels and a few Griffon Vultures.

We drove further east along the Raya del Rey (via a blinding close-range male Golden Oriole), and then turned south into the Coto del Rey proper, where we stretched our legs and enjoyed Iberian and Woodchat Shrikes, Hoopoes, many Bee-eaters, Spanish Sparrows, some Turtle Doves and other typical birds of this open, dry meadow habitat. Antlions were an added bonus.

Near the Palacio de Rey itself, we spotted a distant but obviously huge 'blob' on a pylon, and sure enough there was Old Faithful (a.k.a. “The Black Widow”), the 34 (!) year old female Spanish Imperial Eagle which frequents this area habitually. She lifted off and soared over us, generating a good few ooohs and aaahs! One bus was lucky enough to have brief views of an Egyptian Mongoose disappearing rapidly away from the track. We were dropped off a few hundred metres short of our lunch spot, and walked past a thickly-vegetated lagoon, which had upwards of six Purple Herons in it, which showed well. We had a great picnic lunch in an old rangers' hut, accompanied by Bee-eaters, eagles and butterflies.

For the afternoon, we headed back to the National Park proper, and crossed the causeway past what should have been wet lagoons, but were instead alarmingly desiccated dry flats, inhabited only by larks, Northern Wheatears and the odd Yellow Wagtail. But we did find plenty of water at the Jose Valverd  visitor centre. Our stop here started brilliantly with a roosting Barn Owl and a male Penduline Tit visiting its spectacular hanging nest, and at the centre itself, we found lots of wetland birds: Glossy Ibis, many Western Swamphens, Greater Flamingoes, Purple and Black-crowned Herons, Cattle Egret, a big flock of Ruff, single Wood and Green Sandpipers, Shoveler, Gadwall and, best of all, at least eight Marbled Ducks, a real rarity in European terms.

All too soon it was time to head back to El Rocio, again via the atmospheric sandy Mediterranean woodland, and we returned in good time for people to go exploring the town, take a break, or watch yet more birds by the lagoon. It had been another busy and bird-filled day.

And it wasn't over yet! After dinner we drove out onto the Acebron access road, and waited for dark, with ears straining past numerous Nightingales and several Cuckoos. We heard a distant Stone-curlew, and then the rhythmic “kotok-kotok” of a Red-necked Nightjar. But the song happened only briefly, and we had no sightings in the gloaming, alas. A near miss.

Day 4

Saturday 22nd April

A day of three very different sites and very different habitats! We started with an hour in the riparian woodland of the Rio Guadamar near Aznalcázar, and very quickly found a superb singing male Isabelline (aka. Western Olivaceous) Warbler, a tricky bird to find in Spain. Not only did it sing loudly and continuously, it also showed really well in lovely morning light among the wet trees. Also here were Nightingale, Cetti's Warbler, Garden Warbler, Blackcap, a few Common Waxbills, and heard-only Turtle Dove and Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, plus a male Pied Flycatcher. Another highlight was a stunning (and robust) Woodcock Orchid.

Next, we made the half hour hop to Dehesa de Abajo which, while drier than it should have been, still had plenty of water to support large numbers of waterbirds. Highlights on/in the water itself included all the “big flashy” species from Greater Flamingo downwards, plus Western Swampheens, Marbled Ducks, and a nice selection of waders, including some 40 Ruff and over 50 Curlew Sandpipers, many in very good summer plumage. A Gull-billed and two Whiskered Terns flew over, and we were treated to a displaying Booted Eagle among the numerous Black Kites. In the tamarisks and reeds along the roadside, we found Great Reed, Common Reed and Melodious Warblers, and (suprisingly) another Isabelline Warbler too, all in song. An exotic twist was provided by up to four Black-headed Weavers. This African species is now established as a breeding bird in Iberia.

We had lunch atop a hill overlooking the lake and the nearby farmland, surrounded by several massive, very low White Stork nests – and our first Jackdaws too!

Onwards, we made the rather tedious run back to El Rocio through endless fruit fields and latterly the open pine forest, before pushing further south still to the coast at Cuesta Maneli, where a very elegant and easy boardwalk took us up and over the massive barrier sand dune to the sea. Along the way we saw a Pied Flycatcher, a Woodchat Shrike, two very confiding pairs of Dartford Warblers (one of them with fledged young), and an absolutely stunning Western Black-eared Wheatear. The sea itself quickly turned up a handful of Sandwich Terns and Gannets offshore, and a real gem among the squadrons of passing Yellow-legged and Lesser Black-backed Gulls: a pristine adult Audouin's Gull! Two more loafed rather further offshore.

It really had been a delightfully varied day in the sun, and we felt that we had sampled a little of every habitat that the Coto Donana had to offer. Tomorrow, it would be onwards and away to the north!

Day 5

Sunday 23rd April

Transfer day! After breakfast we made a brief but productive visit to La Rocina stream and hides, finding Nightingales in full throat, plenty of Spoonbills and some other waterbirds, a Marsh Harrier, Reed Warblers, and best of all brief but conclusive views of a Savi's Warbler which we had heard singing earlier.

After picking up bread, we headed north via the outskirts of Seville, took a coffee break at a well-appointed service station, and ended up at Alange reservoir, where we had a really tremendous birding lunch break for well over an hour. With hundreds of Alpine Swifts zooming about us at the dam, we took a brief walk around the foot of the rocky, castle-topped hill, and scored heavily in short order, with Black Wheatear, Blue Rock Thrush (four of the latter were eventually seen!), Rock Bunting and a pair of rather distant Bonelli's Eagles. Many Griffon and a couple of Black Vultures soared overhead throughout. An additional natural history highlight was a noontide sighting of Venus, high in the sky and right next to the crescent moon!

After a comfort break at a garage by Extremadura's only Harley Davidson dealership, we soon had our first sight of the hilltop citadel of Trujillo rising majestically above the plains, and approached through alternating grassland, granite rock outcrops and dehesa oak woodland. We reached our magnificently-located accommodation, Las Canteras, about 10km north of Trujillo, by about 1730, and settled in after meeting Paco, Pilar and Chulo the Dog. Bee-eaters, vultures and singing larks accompanied pre-dinner strollers, and a few lucky clients had great views of a male Lesser Kestrel. Dinner was taken in the company of White Storks nesting right outside, and Common Pipistrelle bats emerged from the old buildings to herald dusk at the end of a long, but surprisingly productive day. Tomorrow, we would hit the steppes!

Day 6

Monday 24th April

Today we headed first to Trujillo (via a roadside Iberian Hare) for a little urban birding at the "pool of dreams", a small urban wetland by the supermarket, where Simon needed to make a visit, since yesterday had been Sunday and we were in need of picnic supplies. The pool did its usual trick, turning up a pair of Little Ringed Plovers and Extremadura's only Mute Swan!

Boot loaded with goodies, we headed off to the steppes south of Santa Marta de Magasca, where one short and one very prolonged stop turned up a wealth of grassland species. Calandra Larks and Corn Buntings were ubiquitous, along with Thekla's Larks, Iberian Grey and Woodchat Shrikes, and Black Kites. An early doors male Montagu's Harrier was much appreciated, and four Pin-tailed Sandgrouse gave all too brief views in flight. More and more raptors quickly took to the skies, and we saw numerous Griffon and fair numbers of Black Vultures, plus a single young Egyptian, and our first couple of Red Kites of the trip. Just one lucky client managed to get onto a Stone-curlew, which promptly vanished behind clods of earth in a ploughed field. A Great Spotted Cuckoo perching quietly in a bush was a significant bonus. And one of the real stars was Spanish Imperial Eagle: we saw a pair carrying nest material near a traditional breeding site.

With temperatures rising, we enjoyed a fractionally comedic coffee break at the new bar in Santa Marta de Magasca itself, where the young couple in charge (and their baby) grappled with perhaps their largest group of visitors since they opened this spring! Lunch was taken in welcome shade (temperatures rising all the time) just outside town, with an extremely stinky sheep's cheese well-complemented by dried figs and crystallized orange slices. Mmmm.

We next descended into the Magasca valley, adding Grey Wagtail to our list, and seeing several Crag Martins at close range. Climbing the other side of the valley to the Llanos de Cáceres, a Whinchat was a mildly surprising addition to the list, and we made it a two Cuckoo day with a Common Cuckoo on wires. A Little Owl and several Jackdaws and Lesser Kestrels were found by the long line of nest boxes on roadside poles, but the real star here was the bird for which those boxes had been put up: European Roller! We saw at least eleven of these ridiculously colourful birds.

At the far end of the Llanos Road, we finally connected with two Great Bustards, one on the skyline in the haze, and another hiding extremely effectively (on a nest?) in a ploughed field. Shortly afterwards, we found two more young male Great Bustards much closer to the road, but it took a Raven raiding nearby lark nests for them to wake up and show themselves properly.

Now rather hot and weary, we headed back to Trujillo, where Simon had one last surprise up his sleeve. We parked by a tiny urban park, and checked the horse chestnut trees....with no immediate result. Fortunately, a young local lad with a football knew what we were up to and managed to get us straight on to a roosting Scops Owl! Thank you, young man!

Now entirely happy after a bird-filled day, it was time to return to Las Canteras for another delicious evening meal, and, for most, an early night.

Day 7

Tuesday 25th April

Monfragüe day! We headed off early to Monfragüe National Park (a 40-minute drive away) and successfully reached the Castillo high over the River Tajo before anyone else. The steep climb up the last 200m was rewarded with great views of both Black and Griffon Vultures from above, an Egyptian Vulture, Rock Bunting, Blue Rock Thrush and (finally!) a Black Redstart, plus a brief Weasel for some.

Next, we dropped down to the famous Peñafalcon watchpoint, and spent time marvelling at the huge Griffon Vulture colony. The skies also rewarded us Black and Egyptian Vultures, a Peregrine, Crag Martins, and best of all excellent views of a very, very early White-rumped Swift at one of their very few European breeding sites. No fewer than three Black Stork nests were located on the cliffs below us, and we saw more Black Redstarts and Blue Rock Thrushes.

A brief stop by the bridge turned up a single Alpine Swift among hundreds of House Martins, and next it was on to Villareal de San Carlos for a well-earned coffee and yet more birds: a Little Ringed Plover on the close-cropped grass, numerous breeding hirundines, and just outside the village a plethora of smart passerines: Nightingale, singing Western Subalpine Warblers, and even a singing Western Orphean Warbler which eventually gave itself up in low oak trees.

Lunch was taken at a shady spot near the river, with many Black Kites and more vultures for company, and we pushed on again, via an active Egyptian Vulture nest, to the cliffs at Portilla de Tietar. Here, we immediately picked up a sub-adult Spanish Imperial Eagle high overhead, before close scrutiny of the cliffs led us to locating an active Eagle Owl nest, with two well-grown chicks hopping about inside a small cavern. What a fantastic owl trip we were having!

Celebratory ice creams were taken at a café down the road, before we exited the Park to the north, and looped home via the fast road, reaching Las Canteras just after six, at the end of a long but very satisfying day.

Except it (again) wasn't the end: night drive! In the lovely dusk light, a Great Bustard flew over, and several Common Cuckoos whizzed about, one of them a rufous female. A small whirring bird overhead initially caused consternation until the penny dropped: it was a Quail! While we heard a distant Red-necked Nightjar, they simply wouldn't show themselves, and there was just a single Iberian Hare and a very few frogs to reward our nocturnal adventure. However, we did find a Natterjack Toad back at Las Canteras. It was a memorable and atmospheric evening, even if we didn't hit the nightjar jackpot!

Day 8

Wednesday 26th April

Today was our last full day in the field. We started with an 07:30 pre-breakfast outing to the Monroy Road steppes. We started at the "magic pool", where we found up to a dozen Pin-tailed Sandgrouse flying about and posing in the gorgeous early morning light. We had to tear ourselves away to scan from the next point: Monty's Junction. While no harriers were seen, careful searching did produce a distant "Loch Ness Monster" in the long grass about a mile away, straight into the sun. The leaders took the calculated risk of not wasting time on getting everyone unsatisfactory views, and instead gambled on a tactical realignment a kilometre down the road....boom! There was a magnificent male Little Bustard, our no. 1 target for the morning, displaying and calling for all to enjoy, in absolutely beautiful, golden morning light. He shared his chosen field with four Great Bustards, with both species in the same scope view at times. We found at least two more Greats closer to Las Canteras, one of which gave us a spectacular fly-by.

Breakfast had never tasted so good, but shortly after nine we headed off south of Trujillo, to Campo Lugar. At the grain silos there we enjoyed a small colony of Lesser Kestrels, learning all about the subtle and not so subtle ID pointers. The plan was next to traverse the Campo Lugar steppe, but alas the road was closed for resurfacing (leader's note: it did need it!). This led to a reroute via Alcollarin and Zorita, and a bonus visit to the dehesa near the thermo-solar power plant. True to form, we soon found a family party of excellent Black-winged Kites, with the adults in close attendance to the two fledged young. Ooohs and aaahs were again heard from the group.... Other birds in this area included Purple Heron, Spoonbill, Common Waxbill and a huge kettle of Griffon Vultures over the distant plains.

After a coffee/cold drink injection in Madrigalejo, we headed to the shady picnic site at Alcollarin reservoir, for what was voted the best picnic yet (complete with chilled, freshly squeezed orange juice, dried figs/mango, an exquisite nut selection, a local sheep's cheese and the most divine lomo cured meat anyone could remember). And the birdlife wasn't bad either! We were surrounded by singing Nightingales (and a Great Reed Warbler), and added Egyptian Goose, Great Crested Grebe, Great White Egret and (heard-only) Water Rail to the list, plus Glossy Ibis, Spoonbills, Purple Heron, Marsh Harrier and Gull-billed Tern. The heat was now really building (Spain was on the cusp of its greatest-ever April heatwave, with temperatures touching 38°C in places), and we set the A/C to full blast and returned swiftly north to Trujillo. Here, most of the group took the opportunity of spending an hour or so in the ancient citadel, exploring the backstreets and the battlements, and buying a range of wines, cheeses, bookmarks, and other mementoes/tourist clobber.

Our final dinner together was taken in celebratory mood, and we ran a Eurovision-style poll of everyone's favourite birds of the trip. Roller, Bee-eater and Spanish Imperial Eagle tied for second place, but the winner by just one point was the Black-winged Kite. So today had produced the democratically-elected single avian highlight of the entire tour!

As the sun's rays faded, we toasted our success and our new-found friendships with some local bellota (dehesa acorn liqueur) and set off wearily to pack. But there was to be a little more birding before the airport the next day!

Day 9

Thursday 27th April

We said our goodbyes to Paco, Pilar and Chulo the Dog, and set off from Las Canteras at 0845. A 40-minute drive through the Tunel de Miraverte (accompanied by the theme tune to "The Professionals" – if you know, you know....) brought us to Saucedilla, on the shore of the Arrocampo nuclear plant reservoir. This warm, reed-fringed lagoon is a great birding spot year-round, and a visit of just 90 minutes to two of the numerous viewing points produced some good birds.

New for the trip were Little Bittern (with several giving superb views), a brief Ferruginous Duck and Bearded Tit, but highly-appreciated were prolonged views in the telescope of a singing Savi's Warbler, a drake Red-crested Pochard at close range, views of Cetti's Warbler (finally) and other nice species such as Squacco Heron, Black-crowned Night-heron, Western Swamp-hen, Gull-billed Tern and even a close-range Turtle Dove. It really was a cracking end to a genuinely excellent birding tour.

But it was time to pack away our binoculars, load up the vans more precisely, and head east to Madrid, via clear roads and very clear toll motorways. We reached the airport with plenty of time to spare and flew north towards a cool and rainy Gatwick airport at 16:45.

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Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

Common name	Scientific name	April 2023								
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>						1			
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2			
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>								2	
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	5	5							
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>			4	4		2		10	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	20	1	✓	ü
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>			10	30	3				
Marbled Duck	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>			12	8					
Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	4			25					1
Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>		4			6				
Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>									1
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>			2		✓	5	h	1	3
Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>							1		
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		1	2	4	5	4		15	
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>								40	
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>							11		
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	ü
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	50			20	5
Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	50	100	✓	✓	50			20	5
Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>									3+
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>		6	7		1				1
Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>		2		1				1	1
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓	✓	✓	50	✓				20
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	2	10	10	2	5	2	2	4	
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>		9	8	2	4			3	4
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>								2	1
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓	✓	✓	25	20	1		5	5
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>				5					
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		1			2		1	5	2
Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>								4	
Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>						1	4		
Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>			4		150+	✓	✓	250	ü
Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>					2+	30	35	15	3
Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>			4+		1	2	2	3	

		April 2023								
Common name	Scientific name	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	2	1+	2+	2	2	4	1	2	
Spanish Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>			1			2	1		
Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>					2				
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>			1		2	1	1	3	2
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>						2			
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>						3+			1
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	ü
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>			2	2		5	2	6	2
Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>						4	1	6	
Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>								1	
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>								h	
Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	1	2	12	15	1				1
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		1	5	10	2	2		5	2
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15		50	
Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>						1		2	
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			10	
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	1			10	2				
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>								1	
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		27		8					
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>						2	1		
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		2							
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>				6					
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	1+			2+					
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	4			1					
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>			2						
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>			5	8	1				
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	15	15	10	5		1			
Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	7+	6							
Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>				50+					
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	4	1		20					
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>			40	40					
Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>		10+							
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		5		1					1
Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyaeetus audouinii</i>				3					
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>				100					
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>				30					
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>				1	5			6	5
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>				30					

		April 2023								
Common name	Scientific name	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>			15	2					
Pin-tailed Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles alchata</i>						8		10	
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	ü
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	ü
European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>			7+	h					1
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	ü
Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>			1			1	h	2	
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		h	1+h	h	h	1+h	7	2+h	2
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>			1						
Eurasian Eagle-owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>							2		
European Scops-owl	<i>Otus scops</i>						1			
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>			2			2		2	
Red-necked Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i>			h				h		
Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>					200		1		
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>								4	10
Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>	✓	✓	20	✓	✓	✓		✓	ü
White-rumped Swift	<i>Apus caffer</i>							1		
European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>						11+			
European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	5	25	70	10	30	50	30	40	10
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	1	3	10	1	1	3	2	5	2
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>		2		h					
Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>					1	10		11	
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			4	2	1		1	1	
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>							1		
Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	2								4
Iberian Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>		1	5	2		5	2	5	1
Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>		5	10	5	20	5	10	10	
Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>		2	1	1	1+		h		
Iberian Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cooki</i>		50+	✓	✓	✓	20	10	40	ü
Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		5	10	✓	✓	10	5	10	ü
Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>				20	10	20		6	
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>			20	1	15	6	4	3	
Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	1
Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>			1						1
Thekla's Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>			1+	2		40	10		
Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>		3	20	20	✓	✓	✓	✓	ü
Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>						200+		200	
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	✓	✓	25	5					1

Common name	Scientific name	April 2023								
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	50	✓	✓	25	100	✓	50
Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>					25	10	50	20	
Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	ü
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>		15	5	4	20	5	25	10	
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		h	h	h	h		h	h	1
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		3			1		5		
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		2							
Western Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>		1							
Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>			5h	5					
Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		5		1	3+			h	2+
Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		2							
Western Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Iduna opaca</i>				2					
Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>		1		1					
Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>		h			1				1+2h
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		2	2+	5	h	1+	2	5	2
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		5		10	2				
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>		1		2h					
Western Orphean Warbler	<i>Sylvia hortensis</i>							1		
Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>		1		1					
Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>				6+					
Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>		3					2		
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>		3	10	10	4		6	5	
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		10					2+h		
Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>		3		h	1+h		1+h		
Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	ü
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		2+	10	10	2	5	10	4	
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		3+							
Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>		25+	5	10	h		1+h	10	
European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>		5+		2					
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>							3	2	
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>		3							
Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>					4+		3+		
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>						1			
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		5+	10	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	2
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		2	1	1		2			
Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>				1					

		April 2023								
Common name	Scientific name	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Black Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>					2+				
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	ü
Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>			300		✓	✓	✓	✓	ü
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		10							1+
Black-headed Weaver	<i>Ploceus melanocephalus</i>				3					
Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>				3				2	
Spanish Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava iberiae</i>		10+	10	1	1				
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>						1			
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>					1	2		3	2
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>		3							
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓		20			✓		
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		25		5			25	20	
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>							8		
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	ü
European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		20+	5	10	15	10	15	15	10
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		h	25	h	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>					2		3		

Mammal

		April 2023								
Common name	Scientific name	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Granada Hare	<i>Lepus granatensis</i>						1	1		
European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>			30						
Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus elaphus</i>	11		40	1	2		1		
Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>			5				h		
Egyptian Mongoose	<i>Herpestes ichneumon</i>			1						
Beech Marten	<i>Martes foina</i>					dead				
Least Weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>							1		

Lepidoptera

		April 2023								
Common name	Scientific name	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
European Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>				2					
Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>		✓							
Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>		1							
Small White	<i>Artogeia rapae</i>		✓	✓	✓					
Western Dappled White	<i>Euchloe crameri</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cardinal	<i>Argynnis pandora</i>					1				
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>					1			
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		✓		✓	✓			
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>				✓			✓	
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>					✓		✓	
Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>						✓		
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>				2				
Spanish Marbled White	<i>Melanargia ines</i>					✓			
Mallow Skipper	<i>Carcharodus alceae</i>			2					
Essex Skipper	<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>			✓					
Cinnabar Moth	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>						2		

Others

		April 2023								
Common name	Scientific name	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Red-banded Oil-beetle	<i>Berberomeloe majalis</i>						1	2	1	
Antlion sp.)				✓	✓					
Iberian Spoonwing (an antlion)	<i>Nemoptera bipennis</i>						3			
Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>				1				1	
Lesser Emperor	<i>Anax parthenope</i>		1						1	1
Vagrant Emperor	<i>Anax ephippiger</i>			1						
Herptiles										
Stripeless Tree-frog	<i>Hyla meridionalis</i>						1	1	1	
Perez's Frog	<i>Pelophylax perezi</i>							1		
Natterjack Toad	<i>Epidalea calamita</i>							1		
Moorish Gecko	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓	
Ladder Snake	<i>Zamenis scalaris</i>								1	
European Pond Terrapin	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>						3			
A notable plant										
Woodcock Orchid	<i>Ophrys scolopax</i>				1					