

Spain's Coto Doñana & Extremadura

Naturetrek Tour Report

17th – 25th April 2026



European Roller



Iberian Magpie



Two-tailed Pasha



Peregrine Falcon

Tour report by Simon Woolley
Photos by Chris Littlemore, Fred Warman, David White and Arthur Pollacco



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 Woolley and Chris Sharpe (leaders) with 14 Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Friday 17th April

Everyone successfully caught the flight from Gatwick to Seville, and we arrived shortly after 1.00pm. We negotiated the new EU entry system with little difficulty, and picked up our minibuses. With severe traffic disruption around the north of Seville, we tried a new route around the southern suburbs, but managed to get separated! By hook or by crook (and in one case via a ferry across the Guadalquivir: the wait in the queue did turn up Kingfisher, Common Waxbill, Woodchat Shrike and Cetti's Warbler, mind you!), we all managed to converge on Dehesa de Abajo, which was pleasingly full of water this year, after a very wet winter.

Very quickly, we located several Marbled Ducks, a major target species, as well as Red-crested and Common Pochards, numerous Whiskered and two Black Terns, many Black Kites and White Storks, a couple of Booted Eagles, and lots of Spoonbills and Greater Flamingoes. A few Glossy Ibises were also flying about, as were some Bee-eaters, a Zitting Cisticola, and best of all a dozen Collared Pratincoles. The bushes along the road were not very birdy at first (unsurprisingly, given the warmth), but persistence revealed Sedge, Cetti's and Western Olivaceous Warblers, and Nightingales.

With time marching on, we drove the final forty-five minutes to El Rocío (via some incredibly showy and confiding Red-rumped Swallows and Bee-eaters), and checked in at the Hotel Toruño. A few of us went out to the 'promenade' overlooking the marshes, seeing Gull-billed Tern, Greylag Goose, lots more Greater Flamingoes, Common Reed Warbler and some distant Red Deer.

Everyone much enjoyed drinks and a delicious dinner, as well as a few Night Herons flapping past the picture window of the restaurant in the gloaming!

Day 2

Saturday 18th April

We met up at dawn to see what was happening on the lagoon behind the hotel. The answer was: lots! Almost the first bird was a female Little Bittern along the edge of the reeds, and we were soon enjoying masses of Flamingoes, Spoonbills and Glossy Ibises, plus a good few Night Herons heading to roost. Red-crested Pochard and Pintail featured, along with a distant Spanish Yellow Wagtail, and even a small flock of Temminck's Stints. We retreated for a hearty breakfast, and then returned to the promenade around 9.00am for a gentle walk towards the main road, birding all the way. A few Ringed Plovers and Ruffs were mixed in with a decent little flock of Curlew Sandpipers, and we enjoyed Redshanks, close Glossy Ibises and Spoonbills, Bee-eaters and more.

The big eucalyptus trees provided tantalisingly brief views of a pair of Golden Orioles, but much better looks at Iberian Magpies, which were a big hit. Soon, it was time to head to the Acebron Palace, via open heath and a scattering of Stonechats and Woodchat Shrikes. We enjoyed an excellent couple of hours in the cool woods at Acebron, getting to grips with Short-toed Treecreeper, Nightingale, Pied Flycatcher, various butterflies and plants, and best of all a nesting pair of Lesser Spotted Woodpeckers. Sadly, flood damage meant we couldn't complete the circular walk via the boardwalk, so Iberian Chiffchaff remained as a frustrating 'heard only'. A showy Sardinian Warbler was a treat as we returned to the vans.

We drove south to the Acebuche visitor centre for lunch under the shade of young Stone Pines, where we were joined by more Iberian Magpies. Around the buildings, we saw both Common and Pallid Swifts, and Red-rumped and Barn Swallows, plus Spanish Terrapin and Iberian Water Frog in a pool by the café (which did a great line in ice creams – the café, not the frog). Careful exploration of the boardwalk produced a further three Pied Flycatchers, a Garden Warbler, a singing Woodchat Shrike, two Tree Pipits and more Bee-eaters.

Our final stop was at La Rocinas, where a gentle stroll to the hides produced Little and Black-necked Grebes, Pintail, more waterbirds of various kinds, and at least two distant and invisible Savi's Warblers. Two Booted Eagles flew low over the car park. A final check back at the eucalyptus trees didn't produce any further oriole sightings, but we did connect with our first Crested Lark and an obliging female Northern Wheatear, as well as yet more Iberian Magpies. Thoroughly satisfied, we returned to the hotel for our checklist and a delicious dinner.

Day 3

Sunday 19th April

We set off at 8.30am, and drove north then west for about an hour, to Huelva, close to the Portuguese border. We explored the salt pans and estuarine habitat around the visitor centre, seeing some good species such as Curlew Sandpiper, Whimbrel, Turnstone, Sardinian Warbler, and Pallid Swift, and lots of “old favourites”, such as over 700 Greater Flamingoes and many Spoonbills.

We drove as far as we could along the Odiel spit, stopping at intervals for Marsh Harriers, Bar-tailed Godwits, displaying Little Terns and a migrating Short-toed Snake Eagle, and took a brief stroll through the dunes for views of the Atlantic. No heavy sea passage was evident... On the way back, an “on spec” stop to look at a group of gulls produced a dozen very smart Audouin's Gulls, and half as many Mediterranean Gulls.



Black-crowned Night Heron



Lesser Spotted Woodpecker



Spanish Sparrow



Purple Heron

We zipped back east, and undertook a highly “scenic” (and bumpy) side quest: we made a brief but very enjoyable visit to the Dolmen de Soto, an impressive Neolithic burial mound, which was discovered almost intact in 1922. We were able to go in via the equinoctial sunrise-aligned passageway, and marvel at the petroglyphs on the megaliths making up the tunnel’s walls. The dolmen dates to approximately 3000 BCE: eight bodies were found inside when it was opened shortly after discovery. We negotiated more bumpy roads to the east (seeing Woodchat Shrikes, Corn Buntings and others on the way), and found a very pleasant picnic site just past Niebla, whose medieval walls drew much admiration in passing. We ate in the shade of oak trees in a fragment of *dehesa* woodland, enjoying the local songbirds (including Woodchat Shrike, Serin and Sardinian Warbler) and Black Kites and Booted Eagles overhead.

Our final organised birding stop of the day was at the Rio Tinto, which (as its name suggests) flows red down from the metal-rich hills that have been exploited since prehistoric times. Bankside vegetation was entirely absent on the very rocky river, and birds were few: but the quality was good! We had good views of Thekla’s Lark and several Bee-eaters, plus our first White Wagtails and a few Crag Martins. But the star was a very showy and exceedingly handsome Western Black-eared Wheatear, which really wowed the crowd! We drove rapidly back to El Rocío, where some went off for an hour or two of independent birding, some visited the beautiful church, and others just chilled out at the bar or in the hotel.

Day 4

Monday 20th April

We were collected at 8.00am sharp by José, Jesús and Jesús from our local partner company, in 4x4 vehicles. We set off into the Coto Doñana National Park proper at last! We soon found Rabbits and Red Deer, Iberian Magpies, Red-legged Partridges, Black Kites and other woodland species, and searched hard for the elusive Iberian Lynx, which turned out to be.... elusive! We did find some fairly fresh tracks, which was exciting, but had no cat sightings all day. Such is life with a rare top predator.

We drove out through the Mediterranean forest to the edge of the *marismas*, via two very showy Little Owls and more Red Deer, and watched about eighty Griffon and (very unusually) two Cinereous Vultures on two cattle carcasses. Some heard a distant Quail singing. We would be back to see the *marismas* properly later...

We relocated via sandy tracks, Hoopoes, Woodchat Shrikes and Turtle Doves to the Coto del Rey, a lovely grassy/sandy area, which we had entirely to ourselves. We enjoyed a gentle walk, seeing our first Woodlark and Iberian Grey Shrikes, many more Woodchat Shrikes and Corn Buntings, Sardinian Warblers, Hoopoes, and lots of Black Kites and a few Booted Eagles. We had lunch close to the former royal hunting lodge, and even managed to squeeze in a Western Bonelli’s Warbler singing occasionally and showing reasonably in some pines. A couple of Greenshanks and Wood Sandpipers were on a marshy pool.

We drove back through the Mediterranean forest to the *marismas*, and made our way along the causeway, enjoying the thoroughly flooded marshes, which were looking very healthy after an extremely wet winter. There were masses of Glossy Ibises, Spoonbills, Flamingoes, and Cattle and Little Egrets, plus a few Great Egrets, Night and Purple Herons, and a very showy and much-appreciated Squacco Heron. Numerous Whimbrels were also about, plus Whiskered and Gull-billed Terns.

We stopped just short of the José Valverde visitor centre, and heard several (and saw briefly) Great Reed Warblers, and connected with Great Crested, Little and Black-necked Grebes, Spanish Yellow Wagtail, Avocet, Caspian Tern, Temminck's Stint, Green Sandpiper, and many nesting egrets and herons. At the centre itself, we easily found Marbled Ducks, plus a very busy heronry, another Western Bonelli's Warbler, Lesser Kestrels and a mixed colony of House and Sparrows, with hybrids between the two species as well!

Feeling rather hot, and enthralled by so much bird activity, we made our way back across the *marismas*, seeing all the same birds again, and getting very close views of the vultures once more. We bumped our way back along the sandy tracks to El Rocío, where clients either went birding on the marshes out back once more, or chilled out ahead of dinner.

After dinner, we had a try for Red-necked Nightjar on the heaths south of town. Unfortunately, we were politely turfed out of our usual site (new regulations, alas), and could not find our target along a nearby side track.

Day 5

Tuesday 21st April

We said goodbye to El Rocío at 9.00am, and drove for about forty minutes to a little patch of riparian woodland along the Rio Guadiana. A brief exploration turned up Turtle Dove, a calling but invisible Wryneck, Pied Flycatcher, and another Lesser Spotted Woodpecker. We then headed east and north past Seville, and had a coffee break at a motorway service station.

A further hour up the road (via a roadside Montagu's Harrier for one minibus), we stopped for a picnic lunch at Alange, an impressive rocky inselberg, by a large dam and reservoir. As well as faces getting stuffed, we had some good birding to enjoy, with a colony of Alpine Swifts, Rock Bunting, Blue Rock Thrush, a good few Crag Martins and Griffon Vultures, and best of all a pair of Black Wheatears, at the only likely site for the species on our itinerary.

A further half hour on, via the eastern fringes of Mérida and views of the Roman bridge, we had an ice-cream break at a roadside service station, and then made the final eighty-minute run north to Trujillo, and Las Canteras, our accommodation ten kilometres north of the city, where we were greeted by Paco, Pilar, and Chulo the dog. Once settled in, most people went for a local wander, recording Thekla's and Calandra Larks, Stonechats, Corn Buntings, various raptors, and some smart butterflies, notably Western Dappled and Green-striped Whites, and Black-eyed Blue, plus a hornet-like teneral Broad-bodied Chaser dragonfly. We fed well on salmon, and retired fairly early after a long but productive travel day.

Day 6

Wednesday 22nd April

We set off at 8.30am, after seeing Stone-curlews from the verandah, and while Simon did the shopping, Chris took the clients around the "Pool of Dreams" in Trujillo (with scant rewards) and to the thriving Lesser Kestrel colony at the grain silos. Once we were all set, we set off swiftly for the steppe around Santa Marta de Magasca. At our first stop, we enjoyed Iberian Grey Shrikes, Calandra, Crested and Thekla's Larks, and a couple of Black-winged Stilts. A small group of Pin-tailed Sandgrouse showed in flight for some.

On the way to our second stop, a lengthy side track across the plains, we spotted a suspicious silhouette on the skyline: sure enough, it was a displaying male Great Bustard! It showed reasonably well before walking over the

hill, and a female also arrived, looking impressively hefty in flight. From the track proper, we relocated the male, which was in full “foam bath” display mode, the female, and another bustard, probably a young male. Excellent! More Pin-tailed Sandgrouse did a circuit and landed out of sight: later, four Black-bellied Sandgrouse did the same, but at a frustrating distance. A Spanish Imperial Eagle loomed in the distance: it too was not close, but at least it meant that everyone could get onto it through the scope and see its distinctively black-looking plumage and hefty structure. Griffon Vultures were in the sky all day, often joined by the odd Cinereous Vulture. Towards the end of our time at this site, Simon stopped sharply as two Little Bustards flew past: they dropped into the fields, and most people were able to see the male on the ground through the scope. Both bustards and both sandgrouse: we were doing well!



Cinereous (and Griffon) Vultures



Glossy Ibis



Red Fox



Griffon Vulture

We dropped in at Santa Marta de Magasca for a coffee, while Simon went ahead a little to set up lunch at a shady picnic site just outside town. All well fed (salted almonds and figs went down well), we drove a little further, and dropped down to the Tamuja river for a short stop, where we watched nesting House and Crag Martins at very close range, plus White Wagtail, Spanish Terrapins, and best of all a male Cirl Bunting.

Climbing out of the valley towards the Caceres plains, we stopped for Bee-eaters, a Red Fox with a tiny cub, and a Rock Sparrow by a roadside pool. Up on the high plains, we succeeded in finding our main target for the afternoon: Rollers! We counted six of these spectacular migrants on roadside wires, some of them settling in to some of the nestboxes erected on telephone pylons. At the end of the plains, we checked some dry, ploughed fields, and had really good views of Greater Short-toed Larks, plus more Cinereous and Griffon Vultures. What a bird-packed day! We headed home via a fuel stop in Trujillo, thoroughly satisfied with our first adventure on the Spanish steppes.

Day 7

Thursday 23rd April

We headed off north at 8.30am, bound for Monfragüe National Park. We went straight to Peñafalcon, the famous rocky promontory viewed from across the Rio Tajo (Tagus). We were soon enjoying lots of Griffon and a few Cinereous Vultures (an Egyptian appeared later), and especially the local pair of Peregrines, which were in territorial mood and seeing off the vultures from their airspace spectacularly. At least six Black Storks were attending their nests low on the cliffs: at least one was emitting its very rarely heard call (which was new to the leader!). Crag Martins and Red-rumped Swallows zipped about, and passerines comprised Blue Rock Thrush, Black Redstart, a brief Rock Bunting, Serin, Linnets and a Wren.

We dropped down to the Fuente del Francés spring, where we easily found the endemic Bosca's Newt, then made a stop over the bridge to watch raptors, many hirundines and a good few Alpine Swifts. But the real highlights here were two butterflies: less exciting but still good was a Long-tailed Blue, but the cake was taken by an absolutely pristine and totally spectacular Two-tailed Pasha taking minerals at close range, and allowing excellent photo opportunities.



Red Avadavat



Calandra Lark

At Villarreal de San Carlos, we had coffee, and then took a short walk down a hill to some abandoned olive groves, where we successfully located two singing Western Orphean Warblers, one of which showed intermittently in the dense foliage with its mate. We moved on (via some Red Deer) to an excellent picnic spot overlooking the river, where we enjoyed a perched Egyptian Vulture and their Griffon and Cinereous cousins in flight overhead, and ate lots of great food.

Onwards we drove, heading towards the north-east corner of the National Park, and after a brief stop to see an Egyptian Vulture on the nest, perilously low over the water, we spent a while at Portilla del Tietar, yet another massive rocky outcrop with nesting Griffons, Blue Rock Thrush, a showy Rock Bunting, and finally a Serin which everyone could see properly! At the death, a distant Bonelli's Eagle soared high overhead, its distinctive "cigar-shaped" wing profile confirming the identification, despite most people not being able to make out much plumage detail in the rather difficult light.

After a final break at a café, where ice creams were enjoyed, we drove further to join up with the motorway, and returned home after about an hour's drive, via the tunnel through the mighty Monfragüe range. What a great day out it had been once more. And there was even a final surprise: a calling Great Spotted Cuckoo in a tree in the Las Canteras garden while we were doing the checklist: we had to turn back a page to record it!

Day 8

Friday 24th April

We made an early start today after a thundery night, heading off in darkness at 7.00am for the short drive to the “Magic Pool” on the Monroy road, with two Iberian Hares en route. Sadly, no Stone-curlews showed themselves today, and it was spitting with rain, but we successfully located a wet Northern Wheatear, Greater Short-toed and Calandra Larks, and enjoyed the dawn. We relocated back towards Las Canteras and made two further stops, seeing lots of common steppe species, a couple of ringtail Montagu’s Harriers, two Black-bellied Sandgrouse, and best of all a sensational displaying male Little Bustard at less than two hundred metres range. It was a real privilege to enjoy this spectacular and severely declining species.

After a late breakfast, we drove fifty minutes to the south of Trujillo and a patch of open *debesa* woodland near Madrigalejo, where we rather quickly located first one and then two Black-winged Kites, a major target for several clients. As so often, a stop in good habitat turns up other birds, and we enjoyed Whinchat, Bee-eaters, a Hoopoe and Iberian Grey Shrikes here as well. An ‘on spec’ diversion in to the partly-flooded rice fields in pursuit of waxbills instead turned up their rarer but equally introduced cousin, Red Avadavat.

Next up was a traverse of the Campo Lugar steppe: it was, frankly, quiet. No bustards or sandgrouse could be found. We stopped for a coffee in a roadside cafe, then drove to Alcollarín reservoir, where we ended up sharing the picnic site with another Naturetrek group! Birds such as Purple Heron, Marsh Harrier, Zitting Cisticola, three Common Cuckoos, Common Sandpiper and Spanish Yellow Wagtail were trumped to an extent by another Bonelli’s Eagle, this one even higher up than yesterday’s bird! Invertebrates comprised Western Dappled White, Broad Scarlet, Red-veined Darter, Lesser Emperor and some damselflies.

Culture called for the last part of the day, and we zoomed back to Trujillo for a ninety-minute visit to the historic old town, where clients visited the Plaza Mayor, the church, the statue of conquistador/genocidaire Francisco Pizarro, and the high battlements looking north across the steppe towards Las Canteras, and enjoyed coffee or ice creams in the afternoon sun.

Day 9

Saturday 25th April

Unfortunately, we had a fairly early flight home, so we had to go direct to Madrid from Trujillo. But it did mean we could leave at a leisurely pace, and have a couple of breaks en route. Progress was good, and we reached Barajas airport pretty much on time, via two new species for the trip: Red Kite and Monk Parakeet! Some clients headed off for a day or two in Madrid or Avila, some went to catch train connections home, some headed for a Manchester flight, and the remainder boarded the 3.00pm Air Europa flight, which got us home without a hitch.

Receive our e-newsletter

Join the Naturetrek email list and be the first to hear about new tours, additional departures and new dates, tour reports and special offers.

naturetrek.co.uk/e-newsletter-signup

Scan to
sign up!



Social Media

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



[instagram.com/naturetrek_wildlife_holidays](https://www.instagram.com/naturetrek_wildlife_holidays)



[facebook.com/naturetrekwildlifeholidays](https://www.facebook.com/naturetrekwildlifeholidays)



naturetrek.bsky.social



x.com/naturetrektours (formerly Twitter)

Species lists

Birds (H=heard only)

| N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced | | April 2026 | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|
| Common name | Scientific name | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Greylag Goose | <i>Anser anser</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | 2 | |
| Common Shelduck | <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> | | | 1 | 10 | | | | | |
| Northern Shoveler | <i>Spatula clypeata</i> | | 10 | ✓ | 2 | | | | | |
| Gadwall | <i>Mareca strepera</i> | | | 3 | 1 | | | | 2 | |
| Mallard | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| Northern Pintail | <i>Anas acuta</i> | | 9 | | | | | | | |
| Marbled Duck | <i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> | 8 | | | 15 | | | | | |
| Red-crested Pochard | <i>Netta rufina</i> | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | ✓ | | | | |
| Common Pochard | <i>Aythya ferina</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 3 | ✓ | | | | |
| Common Quail | <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> | | | | H | | H | | H | |
| Red-legged Partridge | <i>Alectoris rufa</i> | | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | 6 | |
| Alpine Swift | <i>Tachymartus melba</i> | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| Common Swift | <i>Apus apus</i> | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| Pallid Swift | <i>Apus pallidus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| Great Bustard | <i>Otis tarda</i> | | | | | | 3 | | | |
| Little Bustard | <i>Tetrax tetrax</i> | | | | | | 2 | | 1 | |
| Great Spotted Cuckoo | <i>Clamator glandarius</i> | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Common Cuckoo | <i>Cuculus canorus</i> | | | | 2H | | H | | 4 | |
| Pin-tailed Sandgrouse | <i>Pterocles alchata</i> | | | | | | 9 | | | |
| Black-bellied Sandgrouse | <i>Pterocles orientalis</i> | | | | | | 4 | | 2 | |
| Rock Dove | <i>Columba livia</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Common Wood Pigeon | <i>Columba palumbus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| European Turtle Dove | <i>Streptopelia turtur</i> | | | | 8 | H | | | | |
| Eurasian Collared Dove | <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Common Moorhen | <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> | 1 | 2 | 2 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| Eurasian Coot | <i>Fulica atra</i> | 3 | | | 5 | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| Little Grebe | <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> | | 1 | | 2 | | 4 | | 13 | |
| Great Crested Grebe | <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> | 10 | ✓ | | 6 | 2 | | | 1+ | |
| Black-necked Grebe | <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | |
| Greater Flamingo | <i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| Eurasian Stone-curlew | <i>Burhinus oediconemus</i> | | | | | | 1+H | H | H | |
| Black-winged Stilt | <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 2 | | 2 | 2 |
| Pied Avocet | <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> | | | | 10 | | | | | |
| Grey Plover | <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> | | | 5 | | | | | | |
| Common Ringed Plover | <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | 2 | | | | | |
| Little Ringed Plover | <i>Charadrius dubius</i> | | | 2 | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| Eurasian Whimbrel | <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> | | | 30 | 80 | | | | | |
| Bar-tailed Godwit | <i>Limosa lapponica</i> | | | 4 | | | | | | |
| Common Sandpiper | <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> | 10 | 2 | ✓ | 4 | | | | 7 | |
| Green Sandpiper | <i>Tringa ochropus</i> | | | | 3 | | | | | |
| Wood Sandpiper | <i>Tringa glareola</i> | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | |
| Common Redshank | <i>Tringa totanus</i> | | 10 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Common Greenshank | <i>Tringa nebularia</i> | | | | 3 | | | | | |

| N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced | | April 2026 | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| Common name | Scientific name | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | |
| Ruddy Turnstone | <i>Arenaria interpres</i> | | | 20 | | | | | | | |
| Ruff | <i>Calidris pugnax</i> | | 20 | 5 | | | | | | | |
| Curlew Sandpiper | <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> | | 20 | 10 | | | | | | | |
| Temminck's Stint | <i>Calidris temminckii</i> | | 7 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Sanderling | <i>Calidris alba</i> | | | 20 | | | | | | | |
| Dunlin | <i>Calidris alpina</i> | | 2 | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Collared Pratincole | <i>Glareola pratincola</i> | 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| Little Tern | <i>Sternula albifrons</i> | | | 25 | | | | | | | |
| Gull-billed Tern | <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> | | 20 | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| Caspian Tern | <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> | | 2 | | 8 | | | | | | |
| Whiskered Tern | <i>Chlidonias hybrida</i> | 40 | 20 | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Black Tern | <i>Chlidonias niger</i> | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Black-headed Gull | <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| Audouin's Gull | <i>Ichthyaetus audouinii</i> | | | 12 | | | | | | | |
| Mediterranean Gull | <i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i> | | | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Yellow-legged Gull | <i>Larus michahellis</i> | | 5 | ✓ | 1 | | | | | | |
| Lesser Black-backed Gull | <i>Larus fuscus</i> | | 3 | ✓ | | 1 | | | | | |
| Black Stork | <i>Ciconia nigra</i> | | | | | | | 7+ | | | |
| White Stork | <i>Ciconia ciconia</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Great Cormorant | <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> | | 12 | ✓ | 1 | 4 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Glossy Ibis | <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | 25 | | |
| Eurasian Spoonbill | <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| Little Bittern | <i>Botaurus minutus</i> | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Black-crowned Night Heron | <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Little Egret | <i>Egretta garzetta</i> | 1 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | 1 | | |
| Squacco Heron | <i>Ardeola ralloides</i> | | | | 3 | | | | | | |
| Great Egret | <i>Ardea alba</i> | | | | ✓ | 1 | | | | | |
| Western Cattle Egret | <i>Ardea ibis</i> | ✓ | | 20 | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | |
| Grey Heron | <i>Ardea cinerea</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 10 | 5 | 2 | |
| Purple Heron | <i>Ardea purpurea</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | 4 | | |
| Black-winged Kite | <i>Elanus caeruleus</i> | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | |
| Egyptian Vulture | <i>Neophron percnopterus</i> | | | | | | | 3 | | | |
| Cinereous Vulture | <i>Aegypius monachus</i> | | | | 2 | | 10 | 25 | | | |
| Griffon Vulture | <i>Gyps fulvus</i> | | 1 | | 200 | 25 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Short-toed Snake Eagle | <i>Circaetus gallicus</i> | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | |
| Booted Eagle | <i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i> | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | | |
| Spanish Imperial Eagle - N | <i>Aquila adalberti</i> | | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Bonelli's Eagle | <i>Aquila fasciata</i> | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Montagu's Harrier | <i>Circus pygargus</i> | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | |
| Western Marsh Harrier | <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> | 1 | | 5 | 2 | | 1 | | 5 | 1 | |
| Black Kite | <i>Milvus migrans</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Common Buzzard | <i>Buteo buteo</i> | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Little Owl | <i>Athene noctua</i> | | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| Eurasian Hoopoe | <i>Upupa epops</i> | | 3 | | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | |
| European Roller | <i>Coracias garrulus</i> | | | | | | 6 | | 4 | | |
| Common Kingfisher | <i>Alcedo atthis</i> | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| European Bee-eater | <i>Merops apiaster</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |

| N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced | | April 2026 | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|-----|----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|----|--|
| Common name | Scientific name | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | |
| Eurasian Wryneck | <i>Jynx torquilla</i> | | | | | H | | | | | |
| Lesser Spotted Woodpecker | <i>Dryobates minor</i> | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Lesser Kestrel | <i>Falco naumanni</i> | | | | 3 | | 20 | | 50 | | |
| Common Kestrel | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 10 | | |
| Peregrine Falcon | <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | | | 1 | | | | 4 | | | |
| Eurasian Golden Oriole | <i>Oriolus oriolus</i> | | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Iberian Grey Shrike | <i>Lanius meridionalis</i> | | | | 2 | 2 | 3 | | 15 | 1 | |
| Woodchat Shrike | <i>Lanius senator</i> | 3 | 4 | 10 | ✓ | 1 | 10 | ✓ | ✓ | 1 | |
| Iberian Magpie - N | <i>Cyanopica cooki</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | 2 | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Eurasian Magpie | <i>Pica pica</i> | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | ✓ | 10 | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Western Jackdaw | <i>Coloeus monedula</i> | ✓ | | | | | 12 | | | | |
| Northern Raven | <i>Corvus corax</i> | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| Eurasian Blue Tit | <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Great Tit | <i>Parus major</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Woodlark | <i>Lullula arborea</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| Thekla's Lark | <i>Galerida theklae</i> | | | 4 | | 3 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Crested Lark | <i>Galerida cristata</i> | | 1 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Greater Short-toed Lark | <i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i> | | | | | | 5 | | 2+ | | |
| Calandra Lark | <i>Melanocorypha calandra</i> | | | | 3 | 4 | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| Sand Martin | <i>Riparia riparia</i> | | 1 | | 150 | | | | | | |
| Eurasian Crag Martin | <i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i> | | | 3 | | ✓ | 10 | ✓ | ✓ | 2 | |
| Barn Swallow | <i>Hirundo rustica</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Western House Martin | <i>Delichon urbicum</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| European Red-rumped Swallow | <i>Cecropis rufula</i> | 10 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 2 | |
| Cetti's Warbler | <i>Cettia cetti</i> | 1+H | H | H | H | H | | H | 1+H | | |
| Long-tailed Tit | <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> | | | | | | | 2 | | | |
| Western Bonelli's Warbler | <i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i> | | | | 3 | | | | | | |
| Willow Warbler | <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> | | | H | | | | | | | |
| Iberian Chiffchaff | <i>Phylloscopus ibericus</i> | | H | | | | | | | | |
| Great Reed Warbler | <i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i> | | | | 1+H | | | | | | |
| Common Reed Warbler | <i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i> | | 2 | 1 | 2 | H | | | H | | |
| Western Olivaceous Warbler | <i>Iduna opaca</i> | 1+ | | | | | | | | | |
| Savi's Warbler | <i>Locustella luscinioides</i> | | 3H | | | | | | | | |
| Zitting Cisticola | <i>Cisticola juncidis</i> | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 4 | | 10 | 2 | |
| Eurasian Blackcap | <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> | | ✓ | | | 2 | | | | | |
| Garden Warbler | <i>Sylvia borin</i> | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Western Orphean Warbler | <i>Curruca hortensis</i> | | | | | | | 3 | | | |
| Sardinian Warbler | <i>Curruca melanocephala</i> | | 1 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | 1+H | | |
| Eurasian Wren | <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | | 1 | | | | | 1+ | | | |
| Short-toed Treecreeper | <i>Certhia brachydactyla</i> | | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Spotless Starling | <i>Sturnus unicolor</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Common Blackbird | <i>Turdus merula</i> | | 1 | 4 | 2 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Common Nightingale | <i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i> | | 2+H | H | H | 3+H | H | H | 1+H | | |
| European Pied Flycatcher | <i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i> | | 5 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Black Redstart | <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Blue Rock Thrush | <i>Monticola solitarius</i> | | | | | 2 | | 4 | | | |

| N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced | | April 2026 | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Common name | Scientific name | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Whinchat | <i>Saxicola rubetra</i> | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| European Stonechat | <i>Saxicola rubicola</i> | | 2 | 5 | 8 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Northern Wheatear | <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | |
| Western Black-eared Wheatear | <i>Oenanthe hispanica</i> | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Black Wheatear | <i>Oenanthe leucura</i> | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Rock Sparrow | <i>Petronia petronia</i> | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Spanish Sparrow | <i>Passer hispaniolensis</i> | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| House Sparrow | <i>Passer domesticus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Common Waxbill - I | <i>Estrilda astrild</i> | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Red Avadavat - I | <i>Amandava amandava</i> | | | | | | | | 3+ | |
| Western Yellow Wagtail | <i>Motacilla flava</i> | | 1 | 1 | 3 | | | | 1 | |
| White Wagtail | <i>Motacilla alba</i> | | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | |
| Tree Pipit | <i>Anthus trivialis</i> | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Eurasian Chaffinch | <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| European Greenfinch | <i>Chloris chloris</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| Common Linnet | <i>Linaria cannabina</i> | | | | | | | 4 | 10 | |
| European Goldfinch | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| European Serin | <i>Serinus serinus</i> | | 3 | H | 6 | | | 3 | 5 | |
| Corn Bunting | <i>Emberiza calandra</i> | | H | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Rock Bunting | <i>Emberiza cia</i> | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | |
| Cirl Bunting | <i>Emberiza cirlus</i> | | | | | | 1 | | | |

Mammals

| E=endemic, I=Introduced, D=dead, S=signs | | April 2026 | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Common name | Scientific name | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| European Rabbit | <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | 2 |
| Iberian Hare - E | <i>Lepus granatensis</i> | | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Red Deer | <i>Cervus elaphus</i> | | 10 | ✓ | ✓ | | | 6 | | |
| Iberian Lynx - E | <i>Lynx pardinus</i> | | S | | S | | | | | |
| Egyptian Mongoose - I | <i>Herpestes ichneumon</i> | | | | | | | | D | |
| Red Fox | <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> | | | | | | 3 | | | |

Amphibians & reptiles

| E=endemic | | April 2026 | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|
| Common name | Scientific name | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Bosca's Newt - E | <i>Lissotriton boscai</i> | | | | | | | 5 | | |
| Mediterranean Tree Frog | <i>Hyla meridionalis</i> | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Iberian Water Frog | <i>Pelophylax perezi</i> | | 4 | | | | 1+H | | | |
| Spanish Terrapin | <i>Mauremys leprosa</i> | | 1 | | | | 3 | | 1 | |
| Moorish Gecko | <i>Tarentola mauritanica</i> | | 1 | | | | | 2 | | |
| Large Psammmodromus | <i>Psammmodromus algirus</i> | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Vaucher's Wall Lizard - E | <i>Podarcis vaucheri</i> | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | ✓ | |

Fishes

| Common name | Scientific name | April 2026 | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| | | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | |
| Grey Mullet | <i>Mugil cephalus</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Barbel | <i>Barbus barbus</i> | | | | | | 1 | | | | |

Butterflies

| Common name | Scientific name | April 2026 | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| | | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | |
| Iberian Swallowtail | <i>Iphiclides feisthamelii</i> | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Clouded Yellow | <i>Colias croceus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | |
| Large White | <i>Pieris brassicae</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| Green-striped White | <i>Euchloe belemia</i> | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Western Dappled White | <i>Euchloe crameri</i> | | | | | ✓ | | 1 | ✓ | | |
| Small Copper | <i>Lycaena phlaeas</i> | | | | 2 | | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Long-tailed Blue | <i>Lampides boeticus</i> | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Holly Blue | <i>Celastrina argiolus</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Black-eyed Blue | <i>Glaucopsyche melanops</i> | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Southern Brown Argus | <i>Aricia cramera</i> | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Painted Lady | <i>Vanessa cardui</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Red Admiral | <i>Vanessa atalanta</i> | | 1 | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| Two-tailed Pasha | <i>Charaxes jasius</i> | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Small Heath | <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i> | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| Speckled Wood | <i>Pararge aegeria</i> | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Spanish Gatekeeper | <i>Pyronia bathseba</i> | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| Meadow Brown | <i>Maniola jurtina</i> | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | 2 | | | |

Damselflies & dragonflies

| Common name | Scientific name | April 2026 | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| | | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | |
| Small Bluetail | <i>Ischnura pumilio</i> | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| Blue-eye | <i>Erythromma lindenii</i> | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| Lesser Emperor | <i>Anax parthenope</i> | ✓ | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| Broad-bodied Chaser | <i>Libellula depressa</i> | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Red-veined Darter | <i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i> | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| Broad Scarlet | <i>Crocothemis erythraea</i> | | | | | | 1 | | ✓ | | |

Other insects

| | | April 2026 | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Common name | Scientific name | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Egyptian Grasshopper | <i>Anacridium aegyptium</i> | | 3 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Red-striped Oil Beetle | <i>Berberomeloe majalis</i> | | | | | 1 | | | | |

Crustaceans

| | | April 2026 | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Common name | Scientific name | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| West African Fiddler Crab | <i>Afruca tangeri</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | |