

# Spain's Coto Doñana & Extremadura

Naturetrek Tour Report

26th April – 4th May 2026

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Red-necked Nightjar



Dartford Warbler



Roller



Iberian Lynx

Tour report by Sergio Martin, photos by Cliff Spooner

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Naturetrek

Mingledown Barn

Wolf's Lane

Chawton

Alton

Hampshire

GU34 3HJ

UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: [info@naturetrek.co.uk](mailto:info@naturetrek.co.uk)

W: [www.naturetrek.co.uk](http://www.naturetrek.co.uk)

Tour participants: Sergio Martin and Martin Batt (leaders) with ten Naturetrek clients

## Day 1

Sunday 26th April

### Sevilla Airport – El Rocío

The flight arrived on time and, after meeting the independent travellers, we set off towards the marshes. We crossed Sevilla, heading west, and spotted some interesting birds on the way, such as Black Kites, Iberian Magpies and White Storks.

Once we arrived at El Rocío, clients were amazed by the sandy streets and the stylish Spanish atmosphere, the town bustling with horses and people. After checking in, we got ready to scan the marshes at the back of the hotel, and there we had our first views of displaying Black Kites, Gull-billed Terns and Glossy Ibises, among others. We walked along the beautiful promenade, and we spotted a Common Reed Warbler, while Barn Swallows and House Martins flew in front of us. Greater Flamingoes, Spoonbills and Red Deer were spotted too.

After a good scan of the marsh, we decided to rest a bit, and after that we gathered to have a drink and complete the first checklist of the holiday. This was followed by a delicious dinner, and a good night's sleep.

## Day 2

Monday 27th April

### Doñana NP (core area)

Today we had planned a very special day in the Coto Doñana. We were going to visit the restricted areas! After breakfast, we got into different vehicles with special permits to cross the park and, after crossing the town, we were swiftly into the park. Right after crossing the Ajolí bridge, we found our first Iberian Magpies and Black Kites. European Rabbits and a Hoopoe were spotted too.

The area is well known for hosting one of the best populations of Iberian Lynx, and we scanned the bushes to see if we might have luck with the cat. After a while checking the area, Fran spotted a Red-legged Partridge from his vehicle and, right behind, a female Iberian Lynx appeared! Sergio's vehicle approached and we could see the cat walking slowly among the grass, until it disappeared in the bushes. We drove a bit further, and got out of the vehicles and celebrated the sighting. It had been great to begin the morning so well, and after sharing the moment and watching the pictures, we continued scanning the park.

We followed the sandy tracks, spotting Red Deer, Chaffinches, several Black Kites and Stonechats among others, and once in the marshes proper, we saw a very smart Little Owl on the top of a eucalyptus stump. Corn Buntings, White Storks, Iberian Grey Shrikes and Sardinian Warblers were spotted too.

We decided to drive towards a private *finca* where we could walk in the park, and so we did. After a short drive through the sand, we arrived at Coto del Rey, the former royal hunting estate. There we began to walk, and saw Woodchat Shrikes, Corn Buntings, Iberian Grey Shrikes, Night Herons and others. A group of Red Deer crossed in front of us, and Glossy Ibises, Greater Flamingoes and Spoonbills were spotted on the edge of the marshes.

It was time for lunch, so we drove back towards El Rocío and we had a superb meal in a local bar, talking about the morning. After lunch, some of the group gave the main town marshes another scan, spotting new species such as Ruff, Wood Sandpiper and a Collared Pratincole, plus the usual Flamingoes and Greylag Geese.

We had a break, as it was quite hot, and got back into the vehicles at 4.00pm. This time, we wanted to focus our attention on the marshes proper, so we crossed the forest and, once at the marshes, began to see many birds, such as Crested Larks, Black-winged Stilts, Night Herons and an elusive Squacco Heron. The marshes were drying slowly, but we could enjoy views of the still largely flooded area, after a good 'rainy season' the previous winter.

We drove towards the Guadiamar channel, and once there were surrounded by heronries and lots of bird calls. Glossy Ibises, Purple and Squacco Herons, Cattle Egrets and more were nesting in the tamarisks. Gull-billed and Whiskered Terns, as well as Black-headed Gulls, flew around us, and we even saw a distant group of Griffon Vultures. What a place! We drove further and we managed to see Whinchats, a Red-knobbed Coot and a small colony of Lesser Kestrels, among others.

It was time to head back, and we made our way towards El Rocío, enjoying the views of the birds and the marshes.

After dinner, we wanted to try for the Red-necked Nightjar in the surroundings of El Rocío, and so we did. We drove a couple of miles, and waited at dusk for the first birds to call. After a while, we drove a bit further and we began to find them on the road. We found at least seven of them and managed to take good pictures. That was the perfect end to a perfect day, so we got back to the hotel and had a deserved rest.

## Day 3

**Tuesday 28th April**

### Coto Doñana marshes

We decided today to have another go at the marshes that had produced so many birds the previous day, but from a different angle (the north). After breakfast, we stopped for bread and ice outside El Rocío and then visited a colony of Bee-eaters on the outskirts of town. We approached carefully and managed to get many pictures of them. They looked splendid with all their colours, perched on twigs or fences.

We made our way to the east, towards Villamanrique de la Condesa, and then to the Guadiamar River, where we walked in a riparian forest, finding Blackcaps, Sardinian Warblers and Iberian Magpies. We heard a Eurasian Wryneck, but it was hidden in the forest. We found Greenfinches and Serins instead.

We drove towards Villamanrique, where we had a comfort stop and a coffee in a local bar. After that, we drove south and stopped at some eucalyptus trees, where there was a colony of Spoonbills, White Storks, Jackdaws, Spanish and House Sparrows, Spotless Starlings and Common Kestrels. Some of the Spoonbill chicks were almost as big as their parents, and they were asking for food all the time. They performed for us and we took great pictures.

After that amazing stop, we drove towards Dehesa de Abajo. We first walked towards the lake, finding Bee-eaters, Black Kites and Booted Eagles while we walked among the White Stork nests. Once close to the lake, we found Marbled Ducks, Red-crested and Common Pochards, Common Sandpipers and, in the distance, a pair of Ruddy Shelducks among some Greater Flamingoes and Pied Avocets.

We produced a picnic in the area, surrounded by the stork nests and Black Kites. After lunch, we drove south along a dirt road, making stops and finding a Short-toed Snake Eagle, Spanish Sparrows and several Zitting Cisticolas, plus Corn Buntings everywhere. We stopped in front of some buildings, and found a great colony of Lesser Kestrels and a semi-hidden Little Owl. Further on, we found a place where a White Stork had made a nest, and it was full of other birds, such as a Common Kestrel, Spanish Sparrows, Spotless Starlings and a pair of Barn Owls in a nesting box.

Eventually, we arrived at the flooded marshes, and we enjoyed the site all on our own. Hundreds of Glossy Ibises, plus Night Herons and many other herons and egrets made a beautiful noise in the colony. We checked the bushes in search of Penduline Tits, but it was very windy. Some of the group managed to see them, as well as the noisy Great Reed Warblers.

It was time to begin our way back, and we drove towards El Rocío, finding different birds on the way, such as Purple Herons, a Greater Short-toed Lark and a Woodlark. Once at the hotel, we had a little rest, followed by the checklist and a superb dinner, served by Javi and the El Toruño team.

## Day 4

Wednesday 29th April

### Las Rocinas – Acebuche visitor centre – Cuesta Maneli – La Madre

Our last full day began with a bit of rain, so we drove out of El Rocío to scan a footpath with hides, close to the Las Rocinas stream. We began our walk hearing several birds, such as Short-toed Treecreepers and Tree Sparrows, but they didn't seem to enjoy the rain either, so we got into a hide and scanned the river from a shelter. There we found some Spoonbills, Greylag Geese, Glossy Ibises and Little Grebes, among others. A very wet Black Kite perched in front of us, looking a bit peculiar! We checked from another hide, locating Woodchat Shrikes, Marsh Harriers and Shovelers, but then we saw that it had stopped raining, so we walked back and managed to locate a Savi's Warbler that had been singing previously but hadn't shown. Our luck began to change. After a few metres, we saw our first Short-toed Treecreeper and, right after, a Lesser Spotted Woodpecker. A Melodious Warbler, a Tree Sparrow, a Common Nightingale and a Thekla's Lark were spotted too.

We were enjoying the walk a lot, but it was getting towards noon, so we drove south and stopped at the El Acebuche visitors centre, where we had a wonderful lunch in the company of Iberian Magpies and House Sparrows.

After lunch, we made a short walk to see an old lagoon, now dry as a result of the water table falling and, where we used to see waterfowl, we found Stonechats, a Woodchat Shrike and even a Short-toed Snake Eagle in the distance.

We got back to the vehicles and we drove west until we reached a boardwalk through the mobile coastal dunes, and we found lots of interesting passerines, such as several Dartford and Sardinian Warblers, Thekla's Larks, Stonechats and the star of the afternoon, a male Western Black-eared Wheatear which showed really well, giving us the opportunity to take great pictures.

We drove back towards El Rocío, stopped at the far end of the ‘mother of the marshes’, and scanned the parts of the marsh that we hadn’t checked yet. We had hundreds of House Martins, several Black Kites, and very close views of a Night Heron perched on a wire. Further on, we saw Greater Flamingoes, a Greylag Goose and Black-winged Stilts, among other birds, and then we saw a Black Kite being chased by two birds: a pair of Golden Orioles! After a while scanning the trees, some of the group managed to see the male, and to take pictures.

It was time to finish the day, have a break, and enjoy our last dinner at El Toruño, toasting a great stay in the Coto Doñana!

## Day 5

Thursday 30th April

### Vineyards – Chozos de Llera – Alange – Las Canteras

Today we transferred from the wetlands to Extremadura, but we made some birding stops on the way. After breakfast, we checked out from El Toruño and we drove north to the vineyards of Bollullos par del Condado. There, we checked the area in search of Rufous-tailed Scrub-robin and, after a while, we found one on an olive tree. It was quite distant but, after a while, it flew over the vines and perched much closer, where we could see all its details. A pair of Turtle Doves, Sardinian Warblers and Iberian Magpies were spotted too.

Then we drove towards the south of Extremadura, and the landscape changed from farmed countryside to extensive grasslands and *dehesa* woodlands. After two hours’ drive, and a comfort/coffee stop, we reached the area around Llera, where we spotted our first Montagu’s Harrier, Griffon and Cinereous Vultures, and Crag Martins, among others.

We were close to Hornachos village when we stopped on a dirt road because a raptor appeared: it was a Spanish Imperial Eagle. We got out of the vehicles and another one turned up too: they were two youngsters. And then an adult flew around with them too! We couldn’t believe it when two *more* youngsters joined the party. What a show!

After such an amazing moment, we decided to go for lunch in a local bar, and then drove to Alange. There we found a massive rock outcrop, where we wanted to get one of the elusive birds of Extremadura: Black Wheatear. We scanned the rock and found some Blue Rock Thrushes nicely perched, Griffon Vultures, Rock Bunting and Crag Martins. By the dam, a group of Alpine Swifts were flying close to us, and over and on the reservoir, we found Gull-billed Terns, Great Crested Grebes and Great Cormorants. After some time scanning, we saw something different, and there they were: a pair of Black Wheatears perched on top of a rock for all to see.

After such a successful stop, we continued north and, after another hour, we arrived at the grasslands around Trujillo. Bee-eaters, Woodchat Shrikes, a Little Owl and Corn Buntings welcomed us. We reached our accommodation at Las Canteras, and had a much-deserved rest, followed by the checklist and our first local dinner.

## Day 6

Friday 1st May

### Monfragüe NP

Today we visited Monfragüe National Park, especially renowned for its raptors. After breakfast, we drove north, crossing *dehesa* forests where we spotted Iberian Magpies, White Storks, Buzzards and Corn Buntings. After forty minutes, we arrived at the famous Peña Falcón (also known as the Gypsy's Jump). There, we were astonished by the number of birds we saw on their nests! Griffon and Cinereous Vultures, a Peregrine Falcon, Black Storks, as well as many passerines, such as Red-rumped Swallows, Rock Buntings, Blue Rock Thrushes and many others. We took lots of pictures and watched the birds' behaviour during the early hours of the day, until the sun began to hit the rock and the big raptors began to fly. Spectacular!

We drove to the bridge over the Tagus River, and spotted lots of House Martins nesting below the bridge, and Alpine Swifts flying with them. Golden Orioles and Western Orphean Warblers were heard in the surroundings. We got back into the vehicles and drove towards Villarreal de San Carlos (the headquarters of the national park). We parked and checked a nice meadow with Holm Oaks, where we saw Corn Buntings, Woodchat Shrikes, Sardinian Warblers and lots of butterflies, such as Large Tortoiseshell and Painted Lady. We walked back to the hamlet, and had a lovely picnic lunch.

After a walk in the hamlet, where we spotted a Black Redstart, Griffon and Cinereous Vultures, plus a high Short-toed Snake Eagle, we drove a little way outside the village, where we found a Thekla's Lark and Linnets. After spotting an empty Bonelli's Eagle nest, we found an adult eagle flying around. A Cinereous Vulture was also spotted on its nest.

Further on, we stopped in front of a dramatic rock wall, where we saw many more nests of Griffon Vultures with chicks, and a pair of Egyptian Vultures displayed in front of us. Black Kites, Long-tailed Tits and Common Kestrels were spotted too.

We stopped in a small pine wood to search for Crested Tits: we didn't find any, but Serins, Short-toed Treecreepers and a pair of Bonelli's Eagles were spotted instead. The eagles were close enough for us to take good pictures. We continued following the river and found a large group of House Martins collecting mud for their nests, and the nests of Egyptian Vultures and Black Storks.

Our last stop in the park was at Portilla del Tiétar, where we wanted to search for the Eagle-Owls that nest in the area: but we didn't have any luck. We saw many other things instead, such as Spanish Imperial Eagle, Blue Rock Thrush and Western Subalpine Warbler. We left the park for a comfort stop and an ice cream, and saw a nice Western Orphean Warbler perched on a Holm Oak, and a Golden Oriole crossing the road in front of us.

It was time to head back, and so we did. After crossing the park and the *dehesas*, surrounded by vultures all the time, we arrived at our last birding spot, the Rio Almonte. There, we walked along the river, spotting a Little Ringed Plover, Grey and White Wagtails, Zitting Cisticola and Red Kite. After a short drive, we got back to Las Canteras, where we had a drink and a delicious homemade dinner.

## Day 7

## Saturday 2nd May

### Steppes

Today we focused our energy on a different and very famous Extremaduran habitat: the steppes. We began our day with a pre-breakfast birding session: we gathered at 7.00am to go to the Monroy road, where we saw the first light of the day. Soon, we found our first Great Bustard flying in the distance. Calandra Larks and Corn Buntings were singing everywhere. We drove a bit further until Sergio heard a Little Bustard, and we got out of the vehicle to scan the fields; soon Martin found a male in the next field. We all could see it clearly, and then another pair flew across and there was a fight between the two males. Another Great Bustard was spotted too, as well as a female Montagu's Harrier.

We were beginning to make our way back when a group of Griffon and Cinereous Vultures was spotted close by. We stopped to watch them, and then a pair of Pin-tailed Sandgrouse flew over. What a start! We got back to the hotel for breakfast, and full of energy we headed towards the Santa Marta Plains.

On arrival, we began to scan the fields, and soon found a male Great Bustard displaying, with two females around. Some Pin-tailed Sandgrouse flew across, and a single Black-bellied Sandgrouse was spotted in the distance. Calandra Larks were singing and flying all around us. We kept on searching in the area until we spotted a Spanish Imperial Eagle on the top of a eucalyptus, and we saw it taking off to hunt.

After such a successful grassland stop, we had a change and drove to the Tamuja River, where we saw Crag Martins, House Martins, Serins and a White Wagtail, among others. A Spanish Terrapin appeared in the water.

We continued to the Llanos de Cáceres, and saw several Rollers on wires and nesting boxes. It was a great spot for pictures. It was time to have lunch, so we drove back towards Santa Marta and we enjoyed the local nibbles with Spanish Sparrows and Black Kites around us.

After lunch, we drove again towards the Llanos, but stopped again at the Tamuja River valley, and saw several Griffon and Cinereous Vultures which seemed to have found something to eat. A pair of Bonelli's Eagles was spotted among them. We crossed the area with the Rollers again, and they showed better with the afternoon light. A Jackdaw and a Little Owl were spotted too. We drove further and we found a big group of Griffon, Cinereous and two Egyptian Vultures in a field. Bee-eaters, Calandra and Greater Short-toed Larks were also around.

After a further inspection of the plains, we found some Lesser Kestrels, but they were quite shy, so we decided to go for an ice cream and a comfort stop. It was now time to visit a good colony of Lesser Kestrels, so we drove towards Trujillo and found them around a big silo, together with Jackdaws, and a Booted Eagle.

We arrived at Las Canteras for a break and a deserved rest before dinner, but the day wasn't over, because after dinner we set out again to see if we could find any nocturnal activity! We drove the Monroy road, and we enjoyed a beautiful sunset over the *dehesa*, the Spotless Starlings heading to roost. We heard Little Owls and a distant Tawny Owl, but while we didn't see any birds, we did find two Western Spadefoot Toads on the road. After a while checking the area, we decided to go to the hotel to sleep.

## Day 8

Sunday 3rd May

### Campo Lugar – Madrigalejo – Alcollarín – Trujillo

Our last full day in Extremadura began with a drive to the south of Cáceres province, and after thirty minutes we were in a different grassland to see if we could get better views of some of the steppe birds. We began at a different silo, where we had plenty of House Martins and some Lesser Kestrels. We drove into the outskirts of the village, and saw a Marsh Harrier gliding over a wheat field. We arrived at the top a hill and scanned the area, until Cliff spotted a Great Bustard coming towards us; then a group of Black-bellied Sandgrouse flew in front of us.

We checked a little lagoon, and saw a Lapwing and some Mallards, Hoopoes and Iberian Magpies. We drove a bit further, and a Short-toed Snake Eagle was spotted on the top of a tree, as well as some Rollers, a female Montagu's Harrier, Calandra Larks and Griffon Vultures. We decided to have a coffee break, and talked about all the things we were seeing, and how Extremadura deserves its fame among birdwatchers!

After coffee, we scanned the surroundings of the Madrigalejo area and managed to see several species, such as Marsh Harrier, Bee-eater and Iberian Grey Shrike, but the star bird in the area was a Black-winged Kite among the Holm Oaks of a *dehesa* area.

We continued towards the rice fields, and some of them were beginning to get flooded, so we spotted some waders, such as Common Sandpiper, Collared Pratincole and Little Ringed Plover. Close by, we scanned a little river, finding Common Waxbills and a Golden Oriole.

We continued to the Alcollarín Reservoir, where we had a lovely lunch surrounded by Nightingales, a Purple Heron and lots of Little Grebes.

We then drove back to Trujillo, where we had some time off to explore the town and its medieval buildings, along with White Storks, Common Swifts and Lesser Kestrels. After a lovely walk, the guides picked the clients up, and drove to a nearby village, where they had found a new bird. We arrived at the village, and scanned the trees where we had heard the call of a Scops Owl: and there it was! A great end to the day! We drove back to the hotel and had our last homemade meal, with drinks and toasts.

## Day 9

Monday 4th May

### Monroy Road – Jaraicejo plains – Madrid Airport

It was our last morning in Extremadura, so we tried the grasslands one more time. We drove along the Monroy road, scanning the fields, and we saw the first light of day with Calandra Larks, Corn Buntings and Common Kestrels. We played it by ear to see if we could hear any of the male Little Bustards, and we did! We stopped close to a field where we could hear a male calling and, after a good scan, Martin found it among the grass. It was distant, but unmistakable! Diana spotted a Great Bustard flying across: we all really enjoyed the last morning in the grasslands.

It was time to get back for breakfast and, after saying goodbye to Paco and Pilar, we drove north, stopping in the surroundings of Jaraicejo. We were searching for a Spectacled Warbler: the landscape, covered with wild Spanish Lavender, was astonishing. We searched the area, and found Iberian Grey Shrike, Thekla's Lark, Griffon Vultures and Corn Buntings, but the warbler was hiding. We were just about to leave, when we found a distant one, which was adequate: but the landscape was the winner at this last stop.

We had to leave, so we drove east, heading for Madrid Airport, spotting Red Kites, Griffon Vultures and Buzzards on the way. Once in Madrid, we gave each other big hugs and wished each other a safe journey home.

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## Species lists

Birds (H=heard only)

E=Iberian endemic, N=near-endemic, I=introduced		April - May 2026									
Common name	Scientific name	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	
Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓						
Egyptian Goose - I	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>		✓	✓	✓				✓		
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	✓	✓	✓							
Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>			✓							
Marbled Duck	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>		✓	✓	✓						
Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓						
Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓						
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>			✓	✓						
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>		✓	✓					✓		
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>			H				H	H	H	
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		✓			✓	✓	H		✓	
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		✓	✓		✓			✓		
Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>							✓	✓	✓	
Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>							✓		✓	
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		✓	✓	H	H	H	H	H	H	
Pin-tailed Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles alchata</i>							✓		H	
Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>							✓	✓		
European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	✓	✓	✓	H	H	H	H	H		
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Feral Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓									
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓	✓	✓				✓		
Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>		✓								
Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>						H	H			
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>		✓	✓							
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓			
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>			✓							
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		✓	✓							
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Thinornis dubius</i>						✓		✓		
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		✓	✓					✓		
Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>			✓							
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	✓	✓								
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	✓	✓	✓					✓		
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>		✓	✓							
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>			✓							
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>			✓							
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		✓	✓							
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>		✓								
Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>		✓	✓					✓		
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>		✓	✓							
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓					

E=Iberian endemic, N=near-endemic, I=introduced		April - May 2026								
Common name	Scientific name	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>		✓	✓						
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>		✓							
Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>	✓								
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>		✓	✓	✓					
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>						✓			
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>				✓					
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Little Bittern	<i>Botaurus minutus</i>			✓						
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓				
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>		✓	✓	✓					
Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>		✓	✓						
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		✓	✓						
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>		✓	✓					✓	
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Red-necked Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i>		✓							
Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymartus melba</i>					✓	✓			
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			✓		✓		✓	✓	
Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>			✓						
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Eurasian Scops Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>								✓	
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>							H		
Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>								✓	
Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>						✓	✓	✓	
Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>					✓	✓	✓		✓
Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spanish Imperial Eagle - E	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>					5+	✓	✓		
Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>						✓	✓		
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>					✓		✓	✓	
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>							✓	✓	
European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>			✓		✓				
Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>			H						
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>				H					
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>				✓					

E=Iberian endemic, N=near-endemic, I=introduced		April - May 2026								
Common name	Scientific name	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4
Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>		✓	✓				✓	✓	
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>						✓			
Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	✓								
Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>				✓		✓		✓	
Iberian Grey Shrike - N	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>					✓				
Iberian Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cooki</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>						✓			
Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>			✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>		✓	✓						
Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>			✓	H		✓			
Thekla's Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>		✓	✓		✓		✓		
Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>							✓	✓	✓
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>	H	H		✓					H
Common Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓					H
Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>		✓	✓						
Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>				✓					H
Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis rufula</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		H		✓		✓		✓	
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		H	H	✓	H	H	H	✓	
Western Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>		✓	H						
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		✓	✓	✓					H
Western Orphean Warbler	<i>Curruca hortensis</i>						✓	H		
Spectacled Warbler	<i>Curruca conspicillata</i>									✓
Dartford Warbler	<i>Curruca undata</i>				✓					
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	H	✓	
Western Subalpine Warbler	<i>Curruca iberiae</i>						✓		✓	
Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>				✓		H			
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>				H	H	✓			
Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin	<i>Cercotrichas galactotes</i>					✓				
Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>		H	H	✓	H	H	H	H	
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>						✓			
Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>					✓	✓			
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>		✓							

E=Iberian endemic, N=near-endemic, I=introduced		April - May 2026								
Common name	Scientific name	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>				✓					
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		✓							
Black Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>					✓				
Common Waxbill - I	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>								✓	
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>				✓		✓			
Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>		✓	✓				✓		✓
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>						✓			
Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>		✓	✓					✓	
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>						✓	✓	✓	
Eurasian Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>						✓			
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>			✓	✓					H
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>					✓	✓			
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>					✓	✓			

## Mammals

E=Iberian endemic, S=signs		April - May 2026								
Common name	Scientific name	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4
European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		✓	✓		S				
Iberian Hare - E	<i>Lepus granatensis</i>		✓							
Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	✓	✓		✓		✓			
Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>			S	S					
Iberian Lynx - E	<i>Lynx pardinus</i>		✓	S						
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>		S					✓		

## Amphibians & reptiles

E=Iberian endemic, H=heard		April - May 2026								
Common name	Scientific name	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4
Western Spadefoot Toad	<i>Pelobates cultripes</i>							✓		
Iberian Water Frog - E	<i>Pelophylax perezi</i>	✓	H				H	H		
Moorish Gecko	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>			✓			✓			
Red-tailed Spiny-footed Lizard - E	<i>Acanthodactylus erythrurus</i>				✓		✓		✓	
Ocellated Lizzard	<i>Timon lepidus</i>							✓		
Spanish Terrapin - E	<i>Mauremys leprosa</i>					✓		✓	✓	

## Butterflies

Common name	Scientific name	April - May 2026									
		26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Green-striped White	<i>Euchloe belemia</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>						✓				
False Ilex Hairstreak	<i>Satyrium esculi</i>						✓				
Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>			✓							
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		✓				✓				
Large Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>						✓				
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>						✓				
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>						✓				
Spanish Marbled White	<i>Melanargia ines</i>					✓		✓			
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>					✓			✓		

## Damselflies &amp; dragonflies

Common name	Scientific name	April - May 2026									
		26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	
Small Bluetail	<i>Ischnura pumilio</i>									✓	
Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>		✓							✓	