

# The Canary Islands

Naturetrek Tour Report

16th – 23rd November 2024

---



Mount Teide by Jessica Turner



Ixanthus by Jessica Turner



Black-bellied Sandgrouse by Edde Loeliger



Canary Island Chiffchaff by Edde Loeliger

Tour report by Jessica Turner and Paul Harmes

---



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: Jessica Turner & Paul Harmes (leaders) with 12 Naturetrek clients

## Summary

The Canary Islands offer a fascinating selection of endemic birds, plants and invertebrates, set amongst some dramatic scenery. We were fortunate to see most of the target species, with some exceptionally good views of African Houbara and Black-bellied Sandgrouse in Fuerteventura and Tenerife Blue Chaffinch in Tenerife. The extended drought meant that the plants were not as lush as sometimes, but the contrast between the drier areas and the Laurisilva was marked. *Ixanthus* (*Ixanthus viscosus*, in the Gentian family) in flower on La Gomera was a first for both leaders, but generally flowers were rather scarce. However, with the variety of habitats, good hotels and great company, we all enjoyed an excellent week.

## Day 1

Saturday 16th November

### Fly Fuerteventura; transfer to Hotel R2 Rio Calma

Five group members flew with Paul and Jessica from Gatwick South terminal on the 7.10am BA flight to Fuerteventura. It was delayed taking off, but we made up some time, landing about 30 minutes behind schedule. Once we had collected our bags, we met with the others seven, two of who had flown from Stanstead earlier, two arriving shortly after us from Edinburgh and the others who had arrived previously. We emerged into warm sunshine, loaded the minibuses and drove south. One minibus saw a Berthelot's Pipit and a Common Kestrel (east Canaries subspecies *dacotiae*) at the airport.

We stopped at the salt-pans of Las Salinas del Carmen to enjoy the sea and scan the rocks. A number of Sandwich Terns were noted, as well as very distant Cory's Shearwaters. On the walls of the salt-pans a resting flock of Azorean Yellow-legged Gulls included a Little Egret, while waders, escaping the high tide and strong winds included a roosting Common Greenshank, a Common Redshank, two Common Sandpipers and a Ruddy Turnstone. We continued the drive south, with Great Grey Shrike (*koenigi*), Black-winged Stilts, a Black Kite and Egyptian Vulture being seen by some.

The Melia hotel is closed for refurbishment, so this year we were staying at the Rio Calma, perched above the sea on the northern edge of Costa Calma. We checked in for the first three nights of the trip and had plenty of free time to relax and explore the surroundings. A pair of Northern Raven (subspecies *canariensis*) were over the hotel and Red-vented Bulbul was calling from a roof. Spanish Sparrows were also reported, as well as the ubiquitous Collared Doves. We met again at 6.45pm when Jessica outlined plans for the following day. We then enjoyed a tasty meal at 7pm, eaten outside with the full moon rising above us, after which we were very ready for our beds.

## Day 2

## Sunday 17th November

### Costa Calma desert; Jandia peninsula; La Lajita

We met in the dark at 6.45am to visit the desert area behind Costa Calma. Dawn came suddenly as we explored the sandy, stony tracks, with good views of a Great Grey Shrike. We stopped at the far side to scan the plain and slopes, seeing and hearing Mediterranean Short-toed Lark and Berthelot's Pipit. A little further on we encountered two Black-bellied Sandgrouse, a male and female, which were picked up just by the track and we watched them walking and feeding for quite some time. Another Shrike was seen and then the rear minibus picked up Cream-coloured Coursers and we were all able to watch the group running about, appearing and disappearing, making it difficult to ascertain the flock size, but it was at least eight birds. Further on again, an African Houbara (also known as Houbara Bustard) was seen close to the road, with another two picked up close by, and we were able to spend a long time watching them as they moved ahead of us, allowing us to recognise a female, a male and a young bird. Later again, we encountered another two, an adult on one side and a juvenile on the other. Five Bustards in a morning! Three more Sandgrouse flew past, and we also saw good numbers of Ravens and another Kestrel. A distant warbler perched briefly, and we could see the grey head and white throat of a male Spectacled Warbler (subspecies *orbitalis*). What a morning! Delighted, we returned to the hotel for breakfast at 9.30am.

After a good breakfast, we met again at 10.30am, driving down to the south of the island. As we drove through Morro Jable, Western Cattle Egrets were enjoying the irrigated grass strips along the road, and one landed on a red parked car! We took the dirt road towards the point, parking and exploring the area. We looked at the plants, similar to those the Houbara had been feeding on, especially the Barbed-wire Bush or Shrubby Sow-thistle (*Launaea arborescens*) with small, yellow Dandelion-like flowers and angular spines, and Vermiculate Saltwort (*Caroxylon vermiculatum*) with tiny succulent leaves and pink or cream papery bracts. There was also Canary Boxthorn (*Lycium intricatum*), with enormous, woody spines. Some small plants of European Heliotrope (*Heliotropium europaeum*) were flowering and Canary Islands Iceplant (*Aizoon canariense*) had wide, glandular leaves, while dried-up specimens showed the characteristic pentagonal flower remains. We also looked at the yellow, hair-like threads and flowers of Alfalfa Dodder (*Cuscuta approximata*), parasitising the *Launaea*. A target plant here was the rare endemic Jandia Spurge (*Euphorbia handiensis*), known just from a few locations on this peninsula. We located it, resembling a spiny cactus but having the tiny green flowers characteristic of many Spurge species. An East Canaries Gecko was located under a boulder and stayed still in its shade for photographers, while Atlantic Lizard (Fuerteventuran subspecies *mahoratae*) was only glimpsed. A flock of Spanish Sparrows were beyond the goat farm, while we all managed better views of Berthelot's Pipits. A Barbary Ground Squirrel was a popular sighting.

We then had a brief stop in Morro Jable near the site of the old zoo, Monk Parakeets were in the palm trees, and we saw and heard several Common Chiffchaffs. We enjoyed a tasty lunch of pizza or salad in Costa Calma, with time for coffee ice cream or a little shopping while the leaders bought the makings of the following day's picnic. We then drove the short distance north to La Lajita, where we explored some waste ground near the (active) zoo. We had good views of another Great Grey Shrike and Common Sandpipers, and added Goldfinch (subspecies *parva* of Macaronesia, Iberia and NW Africa) and Grey Wagtail (probably a European migrant as they are only

resident on the western islands, and the Canary subspecies is no longer recognised) to our list. Insects included a Painted Lady butterfly, Hawaiian Beet Webworm moth, a Red-veined Darter dragonfly, a large Caterpillar-hunting Potter Wasp, probable Fuerteventuran Sand Grasshopper and several species of Ants (with one group member being a specialist on them). It was, however, rather quieter than often here, and the water level in the tanks was very low.

We returned to the hotel at about 5pm, meeting for dinner in the warm evening air, at 6.30pm, after which we moved indoors to update our checklists, agreeing it had been an excellent first day in the field.

## Day 3

## Monday 18th November

Costa Calma desert; La Pared; Castillo de Lara; Vega de Rio Palma; Mirador

Some of the group were out early again, to return the desert. This morning, we had excellent views of six Cream-coloured Coursers and three African Houbaras: in both cases probably the same birds as yesterday. We also met the local Diversity Officer who told us that the Bustard population has decreased significantly since 2008, although we did not establish the reasons for this. We also saw four Black-bellied Sandgrouse which took off from nearby, but straight into the morning sun; we later saw a single one in flight, too. Ravens were very vocal, and we started the morning with a group of nine. Other group members explored the hotel environs, reporting two different pairs of Canary Islands (Fuerteventura) Stonechats, one in a quarry and one by the tennis courts, Goldfinch, Laughing Dove and, on the shore, Eurasian Whimbrel, Sanderling and Common Sandpiper.

We were ready to leave at 10.15am, with a Stonechat perched on the railings near one of the minibuses. Our first stop was along the access road to the goat farm at La Pared. Some got a very brief glimpse of an Egyptian Vulture over the mountains. We stopped by some dried-up irrigation pools, seeing plenty of Spanish Sparrows and then having lovely views of a male Spectacled Warbler. Some had a brief sighting of two Trumpeter Finch, but they disappeared and could not be relocated; Great Grey Shrikes were more cooperative and gave some lovely views. A Hoopoe was perched on a fence. Butterflies on the wing included Monarch, Plain Tiger, Clouded Yellow, Red Admiral and African Grass Blue, and we noted Desert Gourd, also known as Bitter Cucumber (*Citrullus colocynthus*) in fruit, looking like a pile of old apples left for the goats. Everywhere was very dry and the farm has repaired the leaky pipes which were favoured by birds and even the main water tank was very low. Two Ruddy Shelduck were around this, while Common Buzzard (*insularum*) was 'buzzed' by a Kestrel.

Moving on, we drove through the mountains, enjoying the scenery and noticing the different rock formations and exposed minerals of the west of the island. Our lunch stop was at Castillo de Lara, where we found some shaded picnic tables to enjoy some delicious local produce. Common Buzzard and Ravens were around, and some saw the Fuerteventuran subspecies of African Blue Tit (*degener*) in the Canary Island Pines here, as well as Atlantic Lizard. We looked at some of the plants: Balsam Spurge (*Euphorbia balsamifera*), King Juba's Spurge, also called Common Canary Spurge because it is frequent on Gran Canaria as well as the eastern islands (*Euphorbia regis-jubae*), The Canary Island Candle-plant (*Kleinia neriifolia*), in the Dandelion family with the seeds looking like little puffs of

smoke, and Canary Carrionflower (*Apteranthes burchardii*). The latter usually bears maroon flowers in autumn, but because of the drought, the best we could find were some dried seed pods. Two of the group started walking back, seeing a female Canary Island Stonechat, a Rabbit and a Barbary Ground Squirrel.

Our next stop was Vega de Rio Palmas, where we all had nice views African Blue Tit, and some saw a Sardinian Warbler. A Plain Tiger was perched on a reed and a blue dragonfly was probably an Epaulet Skimmer. A vetch with tiny pink flowers was *Lotus glinoides*. We drove up to Mirador Las Peñitas, where the Berthelot's Pipits were abundant and very tame, and one Barbary Ground Squirrel was also seeking food. We returned via the goat farm, where we searched again (unsuccessfully) for Trumpeter Finches, but everyone had a good view of a male Canary Islands Stonechat.

We were back at the hotel by 5.30pm, meeting for dinner outside again at 6.30pm and then updating our checklists and discussing plans for the morrow.

## Day 4

Tuesday 19th November

Round hotel; Barranco de Rio Cabras; transfer Vilaflor, Tenerife

This morning some of the group were out at 7.15am, to look for the Canary Island Stonechats which had been reported previously. We found a pair commuting between the corner of the hotel grounds near the tennis courts and a gully leading to the beach. We also saw Kestrel, while reports from the shore included three Black-tailed Godwits, Whimbrel, Sanderling, Lesser Black-backed Gull and Little Egret, and there was a close encounter with a Hoopoe. A Eurasian Sparrowhawk (subspecies *granti*) flew over the courtyard as we were eating breakfast, and a Monarch butterfly was on the Pelargoniums, along with many White-banded Digger Bees.

With an afternoon flight to Tenerife, we had plenty of time for enjoying more birds before we left. We checked out at 9.30am, to drive north towards the airport, passing a Cattle Egret on the roadside and many Ruddy Shelduck in a pool. We turned inland at Puerto de Rosario, taking a road towards a rubbish tip and then a track across a stony plain. Hidden from sight until we arrived was the Barranco de Rio Cabras, a deep cleft with water at the bottom. Three Eurasian Spoonbills were feeding in a pool, along with a Little Egret, while five Black-winged Stilts were initially roosting before a couple took to the water. Two Common Sandpipers were seen initially and then Greenshank and a Little Ringed Plover appeared briefly on a beach, all these birds disappearing from sight. A pair of Ruddy Shelduck were further upstream. We had good views of a male Canary Islands Stonechat while overhead, we saw Black Kite, Common Buzzards and Ravens. Three Egyptian Vultures thermalled above us, giving lovely views, while more were on the rubbish tip with many Yellow-legged Gulls.

After the heat of the desert plain, it was pleasant to be in the cool of the airport building, where we had our lunch in a café and repacked before checking in. Our 3.30pm flight was slightly late, flying to the north of Gran Canaria and landing at Tenerife North airport. We were immediately struck but how green everywhere was after the brown of Fuerteventura. We located the minibuses, one being offsite so taking longer to get, but providing views of

Common Blackbird (Macaronesian subspecies *cabreræ*) and Canary Island Chiffchaff. We loaded up again and set off to drive round the island on the main road TF-1, before turning inland to climb up to Vilaflor. It was dark when we arrived, the first minibus at 7pm, the second about 15 minutes later, and we received a warm welcome and soon settled in to our new rooms, before meeting at 7.50 for Jessica to outline plans for the following morning. We then enjoyed a delicious dinner in the quiet dining room, enjoying the ambience as well as the food. After a long day, we were all very tired.

## Day 5

Wednesday 20th November

### Teno peninsula; Monte del Agua; Masca road

This morning's destination was the Punta de Teno, the north-west tip of the island. The access road along the peninsula is closed to public car access at 10am to control visitor numbers, so we needed an early start to reach there before the barrier closed; once on the peninsula, there is no restriction on departure. Accordingly, we had breakfast at 7am, and left at 7.45, some seeing Atlantic Canaries and our first Blue Chaffinch before we left. We dropped down again to the TF-1, driving up the west coast to Santiago del Teide. The road became smaller, climbing through the hills. The vegetation was noticeably lush as we came out of the rain shadow of Teide, passing European Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) flowering along the road edge, as well as bushes of Canary Sow-thistle (*Sonchus canariensis*). From El Tanque, the road wound steeply down to the coastal road at Los Silos, passing plenty of large bushes of Red Shrubby Burnet (*Marsetella moquiniana*). We made a comfort stop at a garage in Buenavista del Norte, with some nice views of Atlantic Canaries, before continuing on to the peninsula, arriving in good time.

This stunning road winds along the edge of steep cliffs and hosts a large number of plants only found in this area of Tenerife. We were able to stop further on under the cliffs to look at some of the other plants and to scan the sea as well as the land. Plants included Leafless Spurge (*Euphorbia aphylla*) and the similar looking Yellow Canary Wax Plant (*Ceropegia dichotoma*), a flowering Lavender *Lavandula buchii*, Teno Knapweed (*Centaurea burchardii*), Tenerife Golden-samphire (*Vieraea laevigata*), both of which are restricted to this area, Saucer Aeonium (*Aeonium tabulaeforme*), Small-flowered Silk-vine (*Periploca laevigata*), with its strange-looking pods, the tiny buttons of *Monanthes polyphylla* and a Bird's-foot-trefoil *Lotus sessilifolius*, with a few yellow flowers. Overhead a Barbary Falcon (now recognised only as a subspecies of Peregrine) and a Kestrel (west Canarian subspecies *canariensis*) were seen in silhouette.

We moved on to the point, where a Cory's Shearwater, maybe unwell, was very close to the shore, resting and flying only very short distances. However, we had superb views of it. There were many West Canaries Lizards of the north Tenerife subspecies which enjoyed some banana, and a Berthelot's Pipit which didn't (having taken one peck). Two Tenerife Geckoes were located under rocks. Plants here included Canary Island Cactus Spurge (*Euphorbia canariensis*), Balsam Spurge (*E. balsamifera*), Lamarck's Spurge (*E. lamarckii*), Canary Golden-samphire (*Schizogyne sericea*), and Astydamia (*Astydamia latifolia*). The effects of the drought were obvious here as most vegetation was very dry.

The picnic area in Buenavista was closed so we took the road south up into the Teno mountains, turning on to a level track round the hillside at Monte del Agua, where we parked, and the leaders prepared lunch. Soon a couple pigeons were located in the trees and then one perched on an Agave stem: our first endemic Bolle's Pigeons! Others were heard and sometimes seen as we explored. We sat on boulders in the sun for our picnic, with a few Painted Lady butterflies being noted. The green of this area was a contrast to the headland below, with many bushes of Canary St. John's-wort (*Hypericum canariense*), some with occasional flowers. Nearby, Canary Island Chiffchaffs were enjoying the ripe fruit of the Prickly Pear *Opuntia maxima*, giving some lovely photo opportunities.

We then drove further into the Laurisilva, where we parked and walked, getting some lovely views of the endemic subspecies of Goldcrest (*teneriffae*, also known as Tenerife Kinglet). Canary Islands Chiffchaff and Blackbirds were seen, as well as Sardinian Warbler. Some of the group looked at the trees, including Azores Laurel (*Laurus novocanariensis*), Wax-myrtle (*Myrica faya*) and Canary Tree Heather (*Erica canariensis*). There were large rosettes of Stemless Sow-thistle (*Sonchus acaulis*), Canary Houseleek (*Aeonium canariense*) and the remains of Canary Foxglove (*Digitalis canariense*). Both Canary Micromint (*Micromeria ericifolia*) and Wood Calamint (*Clinopodium menthifolium*) were flowering, the latter having very pungent leaves. A Lesser Emperor Dragonfly flew past.

Moving on again, we passed a perched Common Buzzard (*insularum*) and took the steep and winding road to Masca and on towards Santiago, with its stunning views. We then took the route that climbs over the shoulder of Teide, noting the enormous, mop-like, shaggy remains of the flower-heads of Giant Aeonium (*Aeonium urbicum*) by the road. We hoped to stop at the picnic site at Pinar Chio, but it was closed for works, so we continued up to the Boca Tauce, with its dramatic lava fields. The calima, the south-east wind which brings the high temperatures and Saharan dust, meant that Teide was very hazy, so we didn't stop for photos, but dropped down to the picnic site at Las Lajas. Here, we had lovely views of Great Spotted Woodpecker (*canariensis*), Canaries and Tenerife Blue Chaffinches, but the strong wind was cold, so we didn't linger too long and continued down to Vilaflor, getting back to the hotel at about 5.45pm.

After a break, with time for some to use the spa and pool, we met to update our checklists before another excellent meal.

## Day 6

Thursday 21st November

### La Gomera

We had another early start this morning, meeting at 6.45pm to drive down to the port at Los Cristianos for our day on La Gomera, watching the sun rise as we went. While Jessica bought the tickets, the others had breakfast on the terrace, enjoying the warm sun and overlooking the harbour. On the quay were a newly arrived group of migrants and their small boat – the smaller islands are an increasingly popular destination. Spanish Sparrows were under the tables and Yellow-legged Gulls were overhead. We boarded the catamaran fast ferry, and most made our way to the small smoking area at the back, which is the only outside space and always crowded. Soon after we left harbour a small group of Cory's Shearwaters were glimpsed taking off: these were to be the only Shearwaters

of the whole day. With the sea being calm and the southerly calima blowing gently, it is likely that birds were further offshore. About half-way across, three dolphins were glimpsed: they were large and initially thought to be Bottlenose, but a photo showed a really sharp fin tip, indicative of Rough-toothed Dolphin.

We disembarked in San Sebastian, parking in the town and crossing a drainage channel to reach the park. A Boettger's Lizard was seen in the channel, as well as Berthelot's Pipit and White Wagtail, and insects around the River Tamarind bushes (*Leucaena leucocephala*) included Ashy-grey Ladybird, Harlequin Ladybird and Bee Wolf. We explored the park, quiet bird-wise apart from Blackbird, but with Monarch and African Grass Blue butterflies and Red-winged Grasshoppers, before enjoying drinks at a local café.

We returned to the vehicles, driving up into the Garajonay National Park, noting en route the Canary Island Palm trees growing naturally in the ravines, rather than planted. We stopped at the layby of Mirador del Rejo, with views over the Laurel forest, hoping to see the endemic pigeons. It was very quiet, although Buzzard, Raven and Kestrel were seen. Eventually one Laurel Pigeon was seen flying very fast but only spotted by one person. Meanwhile, the botanically-minded looked in more detail at the plants, noting Canary Laurel (*Persea barbuja*) with characteristic leaf galls, caused by mites, Tree Pellitory (*Gesnouinia arborea*) with dangling pink flowers, the enormous fronds of Chain Fern (*Woodwardia radicans*), yellow-flowered Ixanthus (*Ixanthus viscosus*), which neither leader had ever seen in flower before, and many other species.

We drove further up to the Mirador El Bailadero, where we tried again for pigeons, seeing a number of apparently pure Rock Doves (rather than the ubiquitous Feral Pigeons). There were a few flowers on the Gomeran Blue Bugloss (*Echium acanthocarpum*) and the Golden Jasmine (*Chrysojasminum odoratissimum*), as well as La Gomera Micromint (*Micromeria lepida*) and Wood Calamint (*Clinopodium menthifolium*). Some of the group took a path into the Laurisilva, with the trees draped in *Usnea* lichens, plenty of ferns, especially Hare's-foot Fern (*Davallia canariense*), although even here, the forest was surprisingly dry. Others stayed scanning the forested slopes and were gradually joining them when a clear Laurel Pigeon flew across, seen well but briefly by those looking in the right direction. A new species here was a Gomeran or Smooth Skink, a secretive species rarely seen, while a large Earwig was Canary Winged Earwig, also endemic to La Gomera.

Going over the high point of the road, we dropped down out of the Laurel zone, stopping at the massive volcanic plugs of Los Roques, looking down on Laurisilva on one side and the drier zone with Canary Pines on the other. In the trees, we found the leaves of the orchid Gennaria (*Gennaria diphylla*), which has a spike of green flowers in spring, and a spike of Canary Twayblade (*Habermaria tridactylites*) in bud, which has very different green flowers in the autumn. Several Bolle's Pigeons were seen in flight and perched in the Laurisilva below, the birds maybe becoming more active and the afternoon drew on. We returned to the harbour where we boarded the ferry straight away. On the return crossing there were again no shearwaters, but we did see probably a group of three, maybe four, Short-finned Pilot Whales close to the boat.



We arrived back at Los Cristianos just after 6pm, negotiating the evening traffic and getting back to the hotel about 7pm, in time for an 8pm dinner. It had been another lovely day.

## Day 7

Friday 22nd November

### The Caldera; Aguamansa

For our final day, we had a more leisurely start, with breakfast at 8am, before which Paul led a short walk round the garden, with great views of the Tenerife subspecies of African Blue Tit (*teneriffae*) feeding on apples. Grey Wagtail was also noted before we left at 9am. We took the road up towards the caldera, with our first stop being the picnic site of Las Lajas. Here we could hear a Blue Chaffinch, but it remained hidden in some Teide White Broom (*Cytisus supranubius*) before eventually flying out. Canaries and Great Spotted Woodpecker were again seen well and a Raven perched above us, presumably a young one as it had an unusually thin bill. There were workmen at the site which may have caused disturbance for the birds, so we carried on into the caldera. The calima had cleared and the scenery was stunning. We couldn't stop at Boca Tauce, but did so at the next viewpoint, with great views of the peak. We then drove slowly across the caldera, passing a Great Grey Shrike and enjoying the different lava and rock formations and colours.

We stopped again at El Portillo where some watched a short film about the origins of the volcano. We could see the variety of plants which only grow here, including Teide White Broom, Teide Sticky Broom (*Adenocarpus viscosus*), the scabious-like *Ptercephalus lasiospermus*, and the remains of the enormous Teide Bugloss (*Echium wildpretii*), which bears towers of pink flowers in summer – one even had a few flowers left on it. Two butterflies may have been Tenerife Grayling and the lizards here are the southern (nominate) subspecies of the West Canaries Lizard.

We then dropped down on the north side of Teide. This area had been badly burnt in the extensive fire which started in August 2023, but the Canary Pines were putting out plenty of new growth from the charred trunks – the ability to regenerate so quickly after fire is a special feature of this pine species. We stopped at the picnic site at Aguamansa, which had avoided the burning, and enjoyed our lunch in the shade of Canary Juniper trees (*Juniperus cedrus*). A male Canary Islands Chaffinch joined us briefly but flew before everyone could see it. A Canary Red Admiral was seen in the car park and a Tenerife Brimstone was reported earlier. We stopped again below the picnic site, where several Canary Strawberry Trees (*Arbutus canariensis*) showed their smooth russet bark and orange fruit, Mediterranean Daphne (*Daphne gnidium*) was in fruit, a bush of Canary Cistus (*Cistus symphitifolius*), bore a perfect pink flower. Driving back up towards the caldera, we stopped at the Ramon el Caminero picnic site. Despite a coachload of people lunching here, Blue Chaffinches were both tame and abundant and we enjoyed fantastic views of both male and female birds, some at very close quarters. A plant seen here was the Carlina Thistle *Carlina xeranthemoides*, with straw-coloured flowers. Back in the caldera, for ice creams at Las Cañadas, and a group photo with the volcano as the backdrop, before arriving back at the hotel at 5.15pm.

We met again at 6.45pm to do the checklists, before a final delicious dinner at 7.30pm.

## Day 8

Saturday 23rd November

### Fly UK

Today we had to say farewell to these fascinating islands. We had a relaxed breakfast, with time for further exploration or relaxing before the main group left at 11am, two with later flights opting to take a taxi at 3pm. Grey Wagtail was seen well by some, and the Great Spotted Woodpeckers and Canaries were vocal. The later departures also managed to add European Robin (Tenerife subspecies *superbus*) as a final treat.

As we went our separate ways, we all agreed that we had had a most enjoyable week in the Canary Islands. Jessica and Paul would like to thank the group for their enthusiasms, spotting skills and good company. We hope to see you again!

## Receive our e-newsletter

Join the Naturetrek e-mailing list and be the first to hear about new tours, additional departures and new dates, tour reports and special offers. Visit [www.naturetrek.co.uk](http://www.naturetrek.co.uk) to sign up.

## Social Media

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



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



[www.twitter.com/naturetrektours](http://www.twitter.com/naturetrektours)



[www.instagram.com/naturetrek\\_wildlife\\_holidays](http://www.instagram.com/naturetrek_wildlife_holidays)

## Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		November 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>			✓	✓				
Mallard - I	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓							
Plain Swift - N	<i>Apus unicolor</i>		✓	✓					
African Houbara (e.Ca)	<i>Chlamydotis undulata fuertaventurae</i>		5	3					
Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>		✓	✓					
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia (domestica)</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bolle's Pigeon - E	<i>Columba bollii</i>					✓	✓		
Laurel Pigeon - E	<i>Columba junoniae</i>						✓		
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis phoenicophila</i>			✓	H				
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	✓			✓				
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>				✓				
Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>			✓	✓				
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>				✓				
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	✓							
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>			✓	✓				
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus totanus</i>	✓							
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	✓			✓				
Cream-coloured Courser	<i>Cursorius cursor</i>		✓	✓					
Azorean Yellow-legged Gull - N	<i>Larus michahellis atlantis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i>				✓		✓		
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	✓							
Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea borealis</i>	✓				✓	✓		
Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia leucorodia</i>				✓				
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bulbulcus ibis</i>		✓	✓	✓				
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓			✓				
Egyptian Vulture (C.Is)	<i>Neophron percnopterus majorensis</i>	✓		✓	✓				
Eurasian Sparrowhawk (C.Is, Mad.)	<i>Accipiter nisus granti</i>				✓				
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	✓			✓				
Common Buzzard (C.Is)	<i>Buteo buteo insularum</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓		
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>			✓	✓				
Great Spotted Woodpecker (T)	<i>Dendrocopos major canariensis</i>					✓		✓	
Common Kestrel (w.C.Is)	<i>Falco tinnunculus canariensis</i>					✓	✓	✓	
Common Kestrel (e.C.Is)	<i>Falco tinnunculus dacotiae</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Peregrine (Barbary) Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus peleginoides</i>					✓			
Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>		✓						
Great Grey Shrike (c,e.C.Is)	<i>Lanius e✓cubitor koenigi</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Northern Raven (C.Is)	<i>Corvus cora✓canariensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
African Blue Tit (e.C.Is)	<i>Cyanistes teneriffae degener</i>			✓					
African Blue Tit (T,G)	<i>Cyanistes teneriffae teneriffae</i>							✓	✓
Mediterranean Short-toed Lark (C.)	<i>Alaudala rufescens rufescens</i>		H						

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		November 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Red-vented Bulbul - I	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Canary Islands Chiffchaff - E	<i>Phylloscopus canariensis</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus colybita</i>		✓						
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala leucogastra</i>			✓	H	✓			
Spectacled Warbler (C.Is, Mad, CV)	<i>Curruca conspicillata orbitalis</i>		✓	✓					
Goldcrest (C.Is)	<i>Regulus regulus teneriffae</i>					✓	H	H	
Common Blackbird (C.Is, Mad)	<i>Turdus merula cabrerae</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	
European Robin (T)	<i>Erithacus rubecula superbus</i>								✓
Canary Islands Stonechat - E	<i>Sa.icola dacotiae</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		✓					✓	✓
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>			✓	✓		✓		
Berthelot's Pipit - N	<i>Anthus berthelotii berthelotii</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Canary Islands Chaffinch (T,G)	<i>Fringilla canariensis canariensis</i>							✓	
Tenerife Blue Chaffinch - E	<i>Fringilla teydea</i>					✓		✓	✓
Trumpeter Finch (C.Is)	<i>Bucanetes githagineus amantum</i>			✓					
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	✓							
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis parva</i>		✓	✓		✓			
Atlantic Canary - N	<i>Serinus canaria</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓

## Other vertebrates

		November 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<b>Mammals</b>									
Rough-toothed Dolphin	<i>Steno bredanensis</i>						✓		
Short-finned Pilot Whale	<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>						✓		
Barbary Ground Squirrel	<i>Atlantoxerus getulus</i>		✓	✓					
European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>			✓					
<b>Amphibians &amp; Reptiles:</b>									
Boettger's Lizard (La G.)	<i>Gallotia caesaris gomerae</i>						✓		
Tenerife Lizard (North)	<i>Gallotia galloti eisentrauti</i>					✓		✓	
Atlantic Lizard (Fv.)	<i>Gallotia atlantica mahoratae</i>		✓	✓	✓				
Smooth Skink (La G, H)	<i>Chalcides coeruleopunctatus</i>						✓		
Tenerife Gecko	<i>Tarentola delalandii</i>					✓			
East Canary Gecko (Fv.)	<i>Tarentola angustimentalis</i>		✓						
Frog Sp.	-			H					

## Invertebrates and others

		November 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
c.f. Tidal Spray Crab	<i>Plagusia depressa</i>						✓		
A Sally Lightfoot Crab	<i>Grapsus adscensionis</i>					✓			

		November 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<b>Butterflies</b>									
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>					✓	✓	✓	
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colius crocea</i>			✓					
Tenerife Brimstone - E	<i>Gonepteryx cleobule</i>							✓	
La Gomera Brimstone - E	<i>Gonepteryx eversi</i>						LO		
African Grass Blue	<i>Zizeeria knysna</i>			✓	✓		✓		
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Canary Red Admiral - N	<i>Vanessa vulcanica</i>							✓	
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>			✓	✓		✓		
Plain Tiger	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>			✓					
Canary Speckled Wood - E	<i>Pararge aephioides</i>						✓		
<b>Moths</b>									
Hawaiian Beet Webworm	<i>Spoladea recurvalis</i>		✓						
Agate Knot-horn	<i>Nyctegretis lineana</i>						✓		
Striped Hawk-moth	<i>Hyles livornica</i>						✓		
<b>Other Invertebrates</b>									
Lesser Emperor	<i>Anaëtes parthenope</i>					✓			
Vagrant Emperor	<i>Anaëtes ephippiger</i>	✓							
Epaulet Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum chrysostigma</i>			✓					
Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>		✓						
A Red-winged Grasshopper	<i>Acrotylus insubricus</i>						✓		
Tenerife Sand Grasshopper	<i>Sphigonotus c.f. rubescens</i>							✓	
Fuerteventura Sand Grasshopper	<i>Sphigonotus c.f. fuerteventurae</i>		✓	✓	✓				
Canary Winged Earwig (La G)	<i>Canarilabis altra</i>						✓		
German Wasp	<i>Vespula germanica</i>						✓		
Bee Wolf	<i>Philanthes triangulum abdelcader</i>						✓		
Caterpillar-hunting Wasp	<i>Delta demidiatipenne</i>		✓						
Sand Wasp	<i>Ammorphila</i> Sp.			✓					
Canary Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus canariensis</i> **							✓	
White-banded Digger Bee	<i>Amegilla quadrifasciata</i>				✓	✓			
Harlequin Ladybird	<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>						✓		
Ashy-grey Ladybird	<i>Olla v-nigrum</i>						✓		
Kidney-spot Ladybird	<i>Chilocorus canariensis</i>					✓	✓		
Coccineal Scale Insect	<i>Dactilopius coccus</i>					✓			

## Plants

* = Atlantic Islands endemic, ** = Canary Islands endemic, *** = Single Island endemic, [ ] = Introduced or planted		<b>Day</b>	<b>Location:</b>
<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>		
<b>Lesser Clubmosses</b>	<b>Selaginellaceae</b>		
Mediterranean Clubmoss	<i>Selaginella denticulata</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T
<b>Ribbon Ferns</b>	<b>Pteridaceae</b>		
Velvet Fern	<i>Cosentinia vellea</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T

* = Atlantic Islands endemic, ** = Canary Islands endemic, *** = Single Island endemic, [ ] = Introduced or planted		Day	Location:
<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>		
<b>Brackens</b>	<b>Dennstaedtiaceae</b>		
Common Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	5	N of Santiago - T
<b>Spleenworts</b>	<b>Aspleniaceae</b>		
Western Black Spleenwort	<i>Asplenium onopteris</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T
	<i>Diplazium caudatum</i>	6	Mirador El Rejo - LG
<b>Hard Ferns</b>	<b>Blechnaceae</b>		
European Chain Fern	<i>Woodwardia radicans</i> *	6	Mirador El Rejo - LG
<b>Buckler Ferns</b>	<b>Dryopteridaceae</b>		
Canarian Male Fern	<i>Dryopteris oligodonta</i>	6	Mirador El Rejo - LG
<b>Rabbit's-foot Ferns</b>	<b>Davalliaceae</b>		
Hare's-foot Fern	<i>Davallia canariensis</i> *	5	Monte del Agua - T
<b>Polypodies</b>	<b>Polypodiaceae</b>		
Macaronesian Polypody	<i>Polypodium macaronesicum</i> *	5	Monte del Agua - T
<b>Pine Family</b>	<b>Pinaceae</b>		
Canary Islands Pine	<i>Pinus canariensis</i> **	5	Las Lajas - T
<b>Cypress Family</b>	<b>Cupressaceae</b>		
Canary Island Juniper	<i>Juniperus cedrus</i> *	6	El Bailadero - LG
<b>Laurel Family</b>	<b>Lauraceae</b>		
Barbusano	<i>Persea barbujana</i> *	6	Mirador El Rejo - LG
Canary Island Laurel	<i>Laurus novocanariensis</i> *	5	Monte del Agua - T
<b>Black Bryony Family</b>	<b>Dioscoreaceae</b>		
A Black Bryony	<i>Tamus edulis</i>	6	Mirador El Rejo - LG
<b>Orchids</b>	<b>Orchidaceae</b>		
Mediterranean Gennaria	<i>Gennaria diphylla</i>	6	Los Roques (leaves) - LG
Canary Islands Twayblade	<i>Habenaria tridactylites</i> **	6	Los Roques (in bud) - LG
<b>Asphodels</b>	<b>Asphodelaceae</b>		
Aloevera	[ <i>Aloe vera</i> ]	1	Roadsides - F
<b>Asparagus Family</b>	<b>Asparagaceae</b>		
Climbing Butcher's-broom	<i>Semele androgyna</i>	6	Mirador El Rejo - LG
Pale-spined Asparagus	<i>Asparagus pastorianus</i>	3	Castillo de Lara - F
Dragon Tree	<i>Dracaena draco</i>	4	Rio Calma garden - F
Centuryplant	[ <i>Agave americana</i> ]	3	Near Castillo de Lara - F
<b>Palms</b>	<b>Arecaceae</b>		
Canary Islands Date Palm	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> **	6	N of San Sebastian - LG
Date Palm	[ <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> ]	1	Roadsides - F
<b>Rushes</b>	<b>Juncaceae</b>		
Canary Islands Woodrush	<i>Luzula canariensis</i> **	6	El Bailadero - LG
<b>Grasses</b>	<b>Poaceae</b>		
Hairy Finger-grass	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	1	Salinas del Carmen - F
St. Augustine Grass	[ <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> ]	6	San Sebastian - LG
Rough Bristle-grass	<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	6	San Sebastian - LG
Common Fountain-grass	[ <i>Cenchrus setaceus</i> ]	4	Roadsides - T
Buffel-grass	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	5	Punto de Teno - T
Common Thatching-grass	<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	6	San Sebastian - LG
Giant Reed	[ <i>Arundo donax</i> ]	3	Vega de Rio Palmas - F
Common Reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	3	Vega de Rio Palmas - F
Bermuda-grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	6	San Sebastian - LG
<b>Poppy Family</b>	<b>Papaveraceae</b>		

* = Atlantic Islands endemic, ** = Canary Islands endemic, *** = Single Island endemic, [ ] = Introduced or planted		Day	Location:
<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>		
Californian Poppy	<i>[Eschscholzia californica]</i>	7	Below Vilaflor - T
<b>Crane Flower Family</b>	<b>Strelitziaceae</b>		
Traveller's Palm	<i>Ravenala madagascariensis</i>	4	Rio Calma garden - F
Bird of paradise Flower	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	4	Rio Calma garden - F
<b>Buttercup Family</b>	<b>Ranunculaceae</b>		
Atlantic Islands Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus cortusifolius</i> *	7	Aguamansa (leaves) - T
<b>Stonecrop Family</b>	<b>Crassulaceae</b>		
Golden Aeonium	<i>Aeonium aureum</i> **	6	Mirador El Rejo - LG
Tree Aeonium	<i>Aeonium arboreum ssp. holochrysum</i> **	5	Masca - T
Canary Islands Aeonium	<i>Aeonium canariense</i> **	5	Punto de Teno - T
	<i>Aeonium canariense ssp. latifolium</i> ***	6	Mirador El Rejo - LG
Saucer Aeonium	<i>Aeonium tabulaeforme</i> ***	5	Punto de Teno - T
Large Aeonium	<i>Aeonium urbicum</i> ***	5	N of Santiago - T
Annual Houseleek	<i>Aichryson laxum</i> **	5	Monte del Agua - F
	<i>Monanthes brachycaulos</i> **	5	Punto de Teno - T
	<i>Monanthes laxiflora</i> **	6	El Bailadero - LG
	<i>Monanthes polyphylla</i> ***	5	Punto de Teno - T
<b>Caltrops Family</b>	<b>Zygophyllaceae</b>		
Canary Islands Bean-caper	<i>Zygophyllum fontanesii</i>	1	Salinas del Carmen - F
<b>Pea Family</b>	<b>Fabaceae</b>		
River Tamarind	<i>[Leucaena leucocephala]</i>	6	San Sebastian - LG
Western Coastal Wattle	<i>[Acacia cyclops]</i>	3	Vega de Rio Palmas - F
Blue-leaved Wattle	<i>[Acacia saligna]</i>	2	La Lajita - F
Teide White Broom	<i>Cytisus supranubius</i> ***	7	Boca Tauce - T
	<i>Chamaecytisus proliferus</i> **	7	Boca Tauce - T
	<i>Genista linifolia ssp. gomerae</i> ***	6	El Bailadero - LG
Canary Islands Broom	<i>Genista canariensis</i> **	5	Monte del Agua - T
	<i>Genista stenopetala</i> **	6	El Bailadero - LG
Common Gorse	<i>[Ulex europaeus]</i>	5	N of Santiago - T
Teide Sticky Broom	<i>Adenocarpus viscosus</i> ***	7	Boca Tauce - T
Pitch Trefoil	<i>Bituminaria bituminosa</i>	5	Punto de Teno - T
Lanzarote Bird's-foot-trefoil	<i>Lotus lancerottensis</i> *	2	Costa Calma - F
	<i>Lotus sessilifolius</i> **	5	Punto de Teno - T
	<i>Lotus glinoides</i>	3	Vega de Rio Palmas - F
<b>Rose Family</b>	<b>Rosaceae</b>		
Almond	<i>[Prunus amygdalus]</i>	5	Above Santiago - T
Portugal Laurel	<i>Prunus lusitanica ssp. hixa</i> *	6	Mirador El Rejo - LG
Elm-leaved Bramble	<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T
Bolle's Bramble	<i>Rubus bollei</i> *	5	Monte del Agua - T
	<i>Bencomia exstipulata</i> **	7	Garden, El Portillo - T
Red Shrubby Burnet	<i>Marcetella moquiniana</i> **	5	N of El Tanque - T
<b>Nettle Family</b>	<b>Urticaceae</b>		
Macaronesian Nettle	<i>Urtica morifolia</i> *	6	El Bailadero - LG
Pellitory-of-the-wall	<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	7	Aguamansa - T
Canary Wall Pellitory	<i>Parietaria filamentosa</i> **	5	Punto de Teno - T
Tree Pellitory	<i>Gesnouinia arborea</i> **	6	Mirador El Rejo - LG
<b>Wax-myrtles</b>	<b>Myricaceae</b>		
Macaronesian Wax-myrtle	<i>Myrica faya</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T

* = Atlantic Islands endemic, ** = Canary Islands endemic, *** = Single Island endemic, [ ] = Introduced or planted		Day	Location:
<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>		
<b>She-oaks</b>	<b>Casuarinaceae</b>		
Coastal She-oak	<i>[Casuarina equisetifolia]</i>	2	Morro Jable - F
<b>Cucumber Family</b>	<b>Cucurbitaceae</b>		
Bitter Cucumber (Gourd)	<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i>	3	La Pared - F
<b>Wood-sorrels</b>	<b>Oxalidaceae</b>		
Cape Sorrel/ Bermuda Buttercup	<i>[Oxalis pes-caprae]</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T
<b>St John's-worts</b>	<b>Hypericaceae</b>		
Canary St.John's-wort	<i>Hypericum canariense*</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T
	<i>Hypericum glandulosum*</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T
	<i>Hypericum grandifolium*</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T
Reflexed St.John's-wort	<i>Hypericum reflexum**</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T
<b>Passionflower Family</b>	<b>Passifloraceae</b>		
Ramgoat Dashalong	<i>[Turnera ulmifolia]</i>	2	Street weed by Rio Calma - F
<b>Spurge Family</b>	<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>		
Castor-oil Plant	<i>[Ricinus communis]</i>	3	Castillo de Lara - F
Candelabra Tree	<i>Euphorbia ingens</i>	4	Rio Calma garden - F
Spotted Sandmat	<i>[Euphorbia maculata]</i>	2	St. weed by Rio Calma - F
Leafless Spurge	<i>Euphorbia aphylla**</i>	5	Punto de Teno - T
Balsam Spurge	<i>Euphorbia balsamifera</i>	3	Castillo de Lara - F
King Juba's Spurge	<i>Euphorbia regis-jubae**</i>	3	Castillo de Lara - F
Tenerife Tree Spurge	<i>Euphorbia atropurpurea***</i>	5	Above Santiago - T
Lamarck's Spurge	<i>Euphorbia lamarckii **</i>	5	Punto de Teno - T
Canary Islands Spurge	<i>Euphorbia canariensis**</i>	5	Punto de Teno - T
Jandia Spurge	<i>Euphorbia handiensis***</i>	2	Jandia Peninsula - F
<b>Crane's-bills</b>	<b>Geraniaceae</b>		
Canary Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium reuteri**</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T
<b>Sumac Family</b>	<b>Anacardiaceae</b>		
Terebinth	<i>[Pistacia terebinthus]</i>	2	Morro Jable - F
Peruvian Pepper Tree	<i>[Schinus molle]</i>	5	Costa Calma - F
<b>Mallow Family</b>	<b>Malvaceae</b>		
Silk-floss Tree	<i>[Ceiba speciosa]</i>	6	San Sebastian - LG
Chinese Hibiscus	<i>[Hibiscus rosa-sinensis]</i>	6	San Sebastian - LG
Hairy Indian Mallow	<i>[Abutilon grandifolium]</i>	6	San Sebastian - LG
Canary Islands Tree Mallow	<i>Malva acerifolia**</i>	5	Punto de Teno - T
<b>Daphne Family</b>	<b>Thymelaeaceae</b>		
Narrow-leaved Mezereon	<i>Daphne gnidium</i>	7	Aguamansa - T
<b>Rock-rose Family</b>	<b>Cistaceae</b>		
Narrow-leaved Cistus	<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	6	El Bailadero - LG
Canary Cistus	<i>Cistus symphytifolius**</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T
<b>Cabbage Family</b>	<b>Brassicaceae</b>		
Bourgeau's Flixweed	<i>Descurainia bourgaeana**</i>	7	Boca Tauce - T
Tenerife Wallflower	<i>Erysimum scoparium**</i>	7	El Portillo - T
Shrubby Wallflower	<i>Erysimum virescens**</i>	5	Below El Tanque - T
A Canary Islands Alison	<i>Lobularia canariensis subsp. intermedia</i>	6	El Bailadero - LG
<b>Sea-heaths</b>	<b>Frankeniaceae</b>		
Canary Islands Sea-heath	<i>Frankenia ericifolia*</i>	5	Punto de Teno - T
<b>Tamarisks</b>	<b>Tamaricaceae</b>		



* = Atlantic Islands endemic, ** = Canary Islands endemic, *** = Single Island endemic, [ ] = Introduced or planted		Day	Location:
<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>		
Canary Islands Tamarisk	<i>Tamarix canariensis</i>	3	Vega de Rio Palmas - F
<b>Leadwort Family</b>	<b>Plumbaginaceae</b>		
Tenerife Sea-lavender	<i>Limonium frutescens</i> ***	5	Punto de Teno - T
Pectinate Sea-lavender	<i>Limonium pectinatum</i> **	5	Punto de Teno - T
Cape Leadwort	[ <i>Plumbago auriculata</i> ]	4	Rio Calma garden - F
<b>Knotgrass Family</b>	<b>Polygonaceae</b>		
Canary Islands Sorrel	<i>Rumex lunaria</i> **	5	Punto de Teno - T
<b>Amaranth Family</b>	<b>Amaranthaceae</b>		
Sea Beet	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> ssp. <i>maritima</i>	1	Salinas del Carmen - F
	<i>Patellifolia procumbens</i>	1	Salinas del Carmen - F
Berry Saltbush	[ <i>Atriplex semibaccata</i> ]	1	Salinas del Carmen - F
Vermiculate Sea-blite	<i>Suaeda vermiculata</i>	1	Salinas del Carmen - F
Divaricate Saltwort	<i>Salsola divaricata</i> **	2	Costa Calma Desert - F
Vermiculate Saltwort	<i>Caroxylon vermiculatum</i>	1	Salinas del Carmen - F
<b>Iceplants</b>	<b>Aizoaceae</b>		
Canary Islands Iceplant	<i>Aizoon canariense</i>	2	Jandia Peninsula - F
<b>Four-o'clock Plants</b>	<b>Nyctaginaceae</b>		
Common Bougainvillea	[ <i>Bougainvillea glabra</i> ]	1	Roadsides - F
<b>Cactus Family</b>	<b>Cactaceae</b>		
Common Prickly-pear	[ <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> ]	3	Vega de Rio Palmas - F
	[ <i>Opuntia dillenii</i> ]	3	Vega de Rio Palmas - F
<b>Primrose Family</b>	<b>Primulaceae</b>		
A Blue Pimpernel	<i>Lysimachia loeflingii</i>	4	Baranco del Torre - F
<b>Heath Family</b>	<b>Ericaceae</b>		
Canary Besom Heath	<i>Erica platycodon</i> **	6	El Bailadero - LG
Canary Islands Heath	<i>Erica canariensis</i> **	5	Monte del Agua - T
Canary Islands Strawberry Tree	<i>Arbutus canariensis</i> **	7	Aquamansa
<b>Bedstraw Family</b>	<b>Rubiaceae</b>		
Capitana	<i>Phyllis nobla</i> *	6	Mirador El Rejo - LG
Balo	<i>Plocama pendula</i> **	6	Roadsides - LG
Common Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	6	Mirador El Rejo - LG
<b>Gentian Family</b>	<b>Gentianaceae</b>		
Ixanthus	<i>Ixanthus viscosus</i>	6	Mirador El Rejo - LG
<b>Periwinkle Family</b>	<b>Apocynaceae</b>		
Greater Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	5	Roadsides - T
Small-flowered Silk-vine	<i>Periploca laevigata</i> *	5	Punto de Teno - T
Apple of Sodom	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	1	Roadsides - F
Yellow Canary Wax Plant	<i>Ceropegia dichotoma</i> **	5	Punto de Teno - T
Burchard's Carrionflower	<i>Apteranthes burchardii</i> **	3	Castillo de Lara - F
<b>Borage Family</b>	<b>Boraginaceae</b>		
La Gomera Viper's-bugloss	<i>Echium acanthocarpum</i> ***	6	El Bailadero - LG
Teide Viper's-bugloss	<i>Echium wildpretii</i> ***	7	El Portillo - T
European Heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	2	Jandia Peninsula
Many-branched Heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium ramosissimum</i>	1	Salinas del Carmen - F
<b>Bindweed Family</b>	<b>Convolvulaceae</b>		
Mallow-leaved Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	7	S of Vilaflor - T
Canary Islands Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus canariensis</i> **	6	El Bailadero - LG
Alfalfa Dodder	<i>Cuscuta approximata</i>	2	Jandia Peninsula - F

* = Atlantic Islands endemic, ** = Canary Islands endemic, *** = Single Island endemic, [ ] = Introduced or planted		Day	Location:
<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>		
Purple Morning Glory	<i>[Ipomea purpurea]</i>	5	N of El Tanque - T
<b>Nightshade Family</b>	<b>Solanaceae</b>		
Tomato	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	2	La Lajita
Black Nightshade	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T
Canary Boxthorn	<i>Lycium intricatum</i>	2	Jandia Peninsula - F
Tree Tobacco	<i>[Nicotiana glauca]</i>	1	Roadsides - F
<b>Olive Family</b>	<b>Oleaceae</b>		
Macaronesian Golden-jasmine	<i>Chrysojasminum odoratissimum*</i>	6	El Bailadero - LG
<b>Plantain Family</b>	<b>Plantaginaceae</b>		
Canary Islands Foxglove	<i>Digitalis canariensis**</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T
Canary Islands Globularia	<i>Globularia salicina</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T
<b>Dead-nettle Family</b>	<b>Lamiaceae</b>		
	<i>Lavandula buchii***</i>	5	Punto de Teno - T
Canary Islands Balm	<i>Cedronella canariensis*</i>	6	El Bailadero - LG
Common Canary Micromint	<i>Micromeria ericifolia**</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T
La Gomera Micromint	<i>Micromeria lepidia***</i>	6	El Bailadero - LG
	<i>Bystropogon canariensis**</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T
Common Calamint	<i>Clinopodium menthifolium</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T
Teno False Sage	<i>Sideritis cretica***</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T
<b>Hollies</b>	<b>Aquifoliaceae</b>		
Canary Island Holly	<i>Ilex canariensis**</i>	6	Mirador El Rejo - LG
<b>Bellflower Family</b>	<b>Campanulaceae</b>		
Canary Islands Bellflower	<i>Canarina canariensis**</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T
<b>Daisy Family</b>	<b>Asteraceae</b>		
Willow-leaved Carlina Thistle	<i>Carlina salicifolia</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T
Tenerife Carlina Thistle	<i>Carlina xeranthemoides***</i>	7	Ramón el Caminero - T
Burchard's Knapweed	<i>Cheirolophus burchardii***</i>	5	Punto de Teno - T
Teide Knapweed	<i>Cheirolophus teydis**</i>	7	El Portillo - T
Cardoon	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	6	Roadsides - LG
Shrubby Sow-thistle /Barbed-wire plant	<i>Launaea arborescens</i>	2	Jandia Peninsula
Stemless Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus acaulis**</i>	5	Monte del Agua (leaves) - T
Canary Islands Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus canariensis**</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T
La Gomera Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus gomerensis***</i>	6	Mirador El Rejo - LG
El Hierro Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus hierrensis**</i>	6	Mirador El Rejo - LG
Fine-leaved Sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus leptcephalus**</i>	5	Punto de Teno - T
Canary Islands Candleplant	<i>Kleinia neriifolia**</i>	3	Castillo de Lara - F
	<i>Pericallis steetzii***</i>	6	Mirador El Rejo - LG
Western Phagnalon	<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i>	6	El Bailadero - LG
Annual Buttonweed	<i>[Cotula australis]</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T
Canary Island Wormwood	<i>Artemisia thuscula**</i>	5	Punto de Teno - T
Broad-leaved Marguerite	<i>Argyranthemum coronopifolium**</i>	5	Punto de Teno - T
Woody Fleabane	<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T
Fuerteventura Sea-daisy	<i>Asteriscus sericeus***</i>	3	N of Pajara - F
Canary Islands Golden-samphire	<i>Schizogyne sericea*</i>	5	Punto de Teno - T
Tenerife Golden-samphire	<i>Vieraea laevigata***</i>	5	Punto de Teno - T
Beggar-ticks	<i>[Bidens pilosa]</i>	6	El Bailadero
Sticky Snakeroot	<i>[Ageratina adenophora]</i>	6	Mirador El Rejo - LG
<b>Viburnum Family</b>	<b>Viburnaceae</b>		

* = Atlantic Islands endemic, ** = Canary Islands endemic, *** = Single Island endemic, [ ] = Introduced or planted		Day	Location:
<b>Common name</b>	<b>Scientific name</b>		
Canary Islands Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum rugosum</i> **	5	Monte del Agua - T
<b>Honeysuckle Family</b>	<b>Caprifoliaceae</b>		
	<i>Pterocephalus lasiospermus</i> ***	7	Boca Tauce - T
<b>Aralia Family</b>	<b>Araliaceae</b>		
Canary Islands Ivy	<i>Hedera canariensis</i> **	6	Mirador El Rejo - LG
Australian Umbrella Tree	<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	2	Rio Calma garden - F
<b>Umbellifers</b>	<b>Apiaceae</b>		
	<i>Drusa glandulosa</i>	6	El Bailadero - LG
Astydamia	<i>Astydamia latifolia</i>	5	Punto de Teno - T
Willow-leaved Hare's-ear	<i>Bupleurum salicifolium</i> *	6	El Bailadero - LG
Common Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T
	<b>LICHENS:</b>		
Tree Lungwort Lichen	<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>	6	El Bailadero - LG
Golden Hair Lichen	<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>	5	Monte del Agua - T
A Beard Lichen	<i>Usnea</i> sp.	6	El Bailadero - LG
Cobble Lichen	<i>Acarospora c.f.lavicola</i>	2	Jandia Peninsula - F