

# The Canary Islands

## Naturetrek Tour Report

13th – 20th February 2025

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Barbary Ground Squirrel



Tenerife Lizard



Canary Bellflower



Berthelot's Pipit

Tour report by Jessica Turner & Paul Harmes  
Photos by Mike Grimshaw



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 14 Naturetrek clients

## Summary

The Canary Islands are a fascinating archipelago, and we were fortunate to see some of the best of their fauna and flora. On Fuerteventura, the views of the African Houbaras and Cream-coloured Coursers in the desert, as well as the Canary Island Stonechats around the hotel, were the highlights of the first part of the trip. The colour palette of Tenerife was much greener, although the recent cooler weather meant that some plants were not yet fully flowering, and butterflies were scarce. On La Gomera we had lovely views of the Canary Red Admirals on the bright blue Gomeran Bugloss, while leaping Atlantic Spotted Dolphins and Bryde's Whale blows seen from the ferry were a rare treat. Atlantic Canaries, African Blue Tits and both Canary Islands Chaffinch and Tenerife Blue Chaffinch all posed well for photographers, and we were able to appreciate the reasons for the diversity of habitats and species on the islands. Great company and delightful hotels contributed to an excellent week.

## Day 1

Thursday 13th February

### Fly Fuerteventura – transfer Costa Calma

Ten group members met Jessica and Paul at Gatwick North Terminal for our 7.40am BA flight to Fuerteventura, which landed at about 12.15pm, where we met with four more clients who had flown from Manchester. The group had plenty of time for lunch in an airport café while the vehicles were being obtained; it was unfortunately a rather slow process. We loaded up and set off south, deciding to head straight to the hotel on this occasion. We were struck by the barren landscape and sparse and very dry vegetation; the islands continue to be in drought conditions. As we drove, a few birds were spotted, including an Egyptian Vulture (Canary Island subspecies *majorensis*) which flew overhead, Common Kestrel (east Canary subspecies *dacotiae*), Northern Raven (subspecies *canariensis*), Yellow-legged Gull (subspecies *atlantis*, also known as Azores Gull) and Black-winged Stilt. Some saw a Barbary Ground Squirrel on the hotel approach road.

We reached the R2 Rio Calma hotel, our base for the first three nights of the trip, and checked in. There was time to settle in and explore the grounds or rest before we met up again, when Jessica outlined plans for the following day. Red-vented Bulbul and Spanish Sparrow had been noted round the hotel. We then enjoyed a tasty meal, after which everyone was very ready for their beds.

## Day 2

Friday 14th February

### Costa Calma desert – Jandia Peninsula

Most of the group met at 6.45am, ready for our first visit to the Costa Calma desert. It was still dark, but we could see the sky lightening, with sunrise being about 7.25am. We drove steadily across the flat sandy and stony tracks, stopping near a road (track) junction to scan the area. A Kestrel was perched on the road sign and then flew off. Berthelot's Pipits and Mediterranean Short-toed Larks were singing, the former easier to see than the latter. An African Houbara (the 'new' name for Houbara Bustard) was picked up walking rapidly across a hillside, and it then took flight and flew right past us, giving superb, close views. A second bird was reported in the same area, but disappeared and could not be relocated. Many Azores Gulls were flying in off the sea, and a pair of Ravens was

noted. Moving a little further on, a movement revealed a pair of Cream-coloured Coursers running through the scrub, but they were hard to see. Further on, we came across a group of three, and this time we had much better views; we could see the characteristic markings on the head and short, slightly down-curved bill. We were able to watch them for a long time. A Black-bellied Sandgrouse took off the flew across the sun and was lost to sight, but we also saw another bustard, which again gave some lovely views. Delighted with all this, we rejoined a main road near La Pared and returned to the hotel at 9.30am for a late breakfast.

We were ready to go again at 10.30am, and this time drove south to the Jandia Peninsula. Passing through Morro Jable, we saw Western Cattle Egrets on the well-irrigated grass verges. We took the road towards the lighthouse, stopping after a couple of kilometres in a parking area. We were greeted by a goat with her kid, both expecting to be fed, and an obliging pair of Berthelot's Pipits, which posed nicely. Everywhere was very dry, and we noted the adaptations of the plants to this inhospitable habitat: spines and ways of storing water/preventing water loss. Canary Boxthorn (*Lycium intricatum*) has very vicious spines and very small leaves, Vermiculate Saltwort (*Caroxylon vermiculatum*) has tiny, succulent leaves, and the Barbed-wire Bush (*Launaea arborescens*) has characteristically-angled stems, which can photosynthesise, and almost no leaves. Some of the *Launaea* had a few small, dandelion-like flowers, while some were infested with the parasitic Alfalfa Dodder (*Cuscuta approximata*), looking rather like a load of golden straw on top. An Atlantic Lizard (Fuerteventuran subspecies *mahoratae*) was glimpsed, and some saw an East Canary Gecko under a rock. There were few insects, but those seen included the endemic Darkling Beetle *Pimelia fernandezlopezii*, Fuerteventura Sand Grasshopper and Painted Lady butterfly.

We stopped off in Morro Jable near the site of an old zoo, seeing the noisy Monk Parakeets and Cattle Egrets, both of which nest in the palm trees there. A Plain Tiger butterfly flew past. We returned to Costa Calma where we enjoyed a delicious salad or pizza lunch, and there was then a little free time while the leaders shopped for picnic provisions. A Spectacled Warbler was in some scrubby waste ground, and more Spanish Sparrows were enjoyed, before we reconvened at 3.30pm.

For the rest of the afternoon, we returned to the desert, doing the morning circuit in reverse. As we drove towards La Pared, a group of five Black-bellied Sandgrouse flew over the rear vehicle and were seen by others as they disappeared over the horizon. We saw a/the group of three Cream-coloured Coursers again, and another African Houbara, as well as a Great Grey Shrike (Canary subspecies *koenigi*) perched up on a bush. We also noted plants, including Medusa's Head (*Convolvulus caput-medusae*) with small bindweed flowers, tiny purple flowers on the Canary Boxthorn, and another couple of succulent bushes, Divaricate Saltwort (*Salsola divaricata*), which had some of its leaves tinged purple, and Canary Bean-caper (*Zygophyllum fontanesii*) with golden-green 'bobbly' leaves. We looked at the foot- and tail-prints in the sand, and another East Canary Gecko was found.

We got back to the hotel just before 6.00pm and met at 7.00pm to discuss the day, before another tasty meal with the unexpected hazard of red candles and heart-shaped balloons everywhere! We agreed it had been a great first day in the field.

## Day 3

## Saturday 15th February

### Costa Calma desert/round hotel – La Pared – Castillo de Lara – Vega de Rio Palmas

A small group of six headed back into the desert this morning. The weather had changed, with more haze and a strong northerly wind, although after the cool dawn, most of the day was sunny and warm, and the wind changed to the more typical north-easterly. The desert was surprisingly quiet, although we did have some lovely views of Mediterranean Short-toed Larks, and a very tame Raven which we watched turn over a stone just in front of us and happily crunch the endemic Darkling Beetle which was sheltering beneath. We also found a small plant of Canary Rock-rose (*Helianthemum canariense*) with a couple of flowers, and Lanzarote Bird's-foot Trefoil (*Lotus lancerottensis*) formed golden patches along the road edges. When we returned to the hotel, we saw Laughing Dove, Goldfinch and Red-vented Bulbul, while on the shore were active Sanderlings, roosting Sandwich Terns and four Bar-tailed Godwits. Also reported from the area were Kestrel, Whimbrel, Turnstone and Little Egret, and a Canary Islands Stonechat was glimpsed very briefly.

After breakfast, we left at 10.00am to drive to the goat farm at La Pared. We stopped on the access road, looking for passerines in the Canary Tamarisks (*Tamarix canariensis*) and other scrub, but could only definitely identify Spanish Sparrows and a pair of Goldfinches, with Berthelot's Pipits on the ground. A group of Ruddy Shelducks flew over, and two posed nicely on a bank, and we added Grey Heron and White Wagtail, as well as a pair of Great Grey Shrikes. Plants included the small, pink-flowered Cretan Fagonia (*Zygophyllum creticum*) and Bitter Gourd (*Citrullus colocynthis*), while a Plain Tiger attracted much interest. The garden area of the farm had a number of African Grass Blues fluttering under the citrus trees, and a Hummingbird Hawk-moth was noted. A Common Sandpiper was on the edge of a large but rather empty water tank, and more Ruddy Shelducks were on the slopes, while Common Buzzards (Canary subspecies *insularum*) circled overhead.

We then drove on through Pajara and up into the mountains, enjoying the stunning scenery. Our lunch stop was at the picnic area of Castillo de Lara, where we enjoyed a rather windswept but tasty picnic, including local cheeses and wines. Two Atlantic Lizards kept us company, a Great Grey Shrike perched in a small tree just by us, calling quietly, and Barbary Ground Squirrels were running around our feet. A pair of wind-propelled African Blue Tits (east Canary subspecies *degener*) were glimpsed in flight, but could not be relocated. We looked at plants here including Balsam Spurge (*Euphorbia balsamifera*), King Juba's Spurge (*Euphorbia regis-jubae*) and the strange-looking Burchard's Carrionflower (*Apteranthes burchardii*), which was very dried out on the slope, but looking better at the bottom of the valley, where there was a little moisture. Here there were several bushes of Decaisne's Bugloss (*Echium decaisnei*) with bluish-white flowers being visited by Canary Flower Bees (subspecies *fuerteventurae*). At least six Plain Tiger butterflies were seen here, too.

Moving on again, we dropped down to Vega de Rio Palmas, where we took a short walk. We couldn't find African Blue Tits, but had good views of Sardinian Warbler (Canary subspecies *leucogaster*), and an Epaulet Skimmer was basking on a rock by some water. A new butterfly here was Fuerteventura Green-striped White. We retraced our route home, with cloud building, but it was sunny back at the Rio Calma. After a break, we met to discuss the day and plans for the morrow, before our final dinner here.

## Day 4

Sunday 16th February

### Round hotel – Barranco de Rio Cabras – transfer Tenerife

To make the most of our time, we opted for a 7.30am breakfast, followed by a wander round the environs of the hotel. Red-vented Bulbul showed well, and Laughing Dove and Sardinian Warbler were seen by some. On the shore we added Sanderling, Whimbrel, Common Ringed Plover and a pair of Common Sandpiper, but the highlight was excellent views of a pair of Canary Islands Stonechats, very close to us.

We checked out of the hotel at 9.30am and headed north, with a couple of Egyptian Vultures and a Hoopoe en route. Continuing past the airport, we turned inland on the edge of Puerto del Rosario, soon arriving at the Barranco de Rio Cabras. Egyptian Vultures were distant over the rubbish tip while Common Buzzard circled overhead. Four Black-winged Stilts were in a pool, with Common Sandpiper seen briefly. There were also Ruddy Shelducks, and two Little Egrets were seen as they flew off. Another pair of Canary Island Stonechats was here, and we had some excellent views of Trumpeter Finch (endemic subspecies *amantum*).

At Fuerteventura Airport, we had a snack lunch and repacked as necessary before checking in for our 3.30pm flight to Tenerife North Airport. We came in to land over the Anaga peninsula and were immediately struck by the lush green vegetation. The vehicles were soon sorted, and we drove along the east and south of the island before turning north to climb up to Vilaflor, which lies at 1400m. We noted how the vegetation was very dry again in the rain shadow of Mount Teide, but not as arid as on Fuerteventura. As we climbed, we enjoyed seeing Amont trees (*Prunus amygdalus*) in blossom.

We soon settled into our new rooms in the delightful Hotel Spa Villalba, meeting at 7.30pm to update lists and hear plans for the following days, before enjoying an excellent dinner and the peaceful ambience of the dining room.

## Day 5

Monday 17th February

### La Gomera

We left the hotel in the dark at 6.45am to drive down to the port at Los Cristianos for our day on La Gomera. Jessica bought the tickets while the group breakfasted on the café terrace in the early morning sun. Once on board, we headed straight to the very limited outdoor space at the rear of the ferry, and waited for our 8.45am departure. The sea was calm and, as we travelled, we saw a few Cory's Shearwaters. Suddenly, we encountered a pod of Atlantic Spotted Dolphins, which were leaping acrobatically out of the water in the ferry's wake. Wonderful! Then later, we were able to see a series of whale-blows, distant but very powerful ones, and very probably from a Bryde's Whale, although we were too far away to see the animal.

After we landed at San Sebastian, we parked and crossed a storm drain, where European Bee Wolves (wasps which predate honey bees) were around River Tamarind (*Leucaena leucocephala*) and Castor-oil Plants (*Ricinus communis*), and an Ashy-grey Ladybird was seen. The park was very quiet in terms of insect life, but Canary Islands Chiffchaffs and Blackbirds showed well, and Blackcaps were singing. After coffee, we drove inland, noting Canary Islands Palms growing wild in rocky ravines, and the vegetation changing and becoming lush as we gained the north face

of the hills. In the Garajonay National Park, which covers the central area, we stopped at the Mirador del Rejo, where we scanned the laurel forest. Sadly, we were not able to see any pigeons, but we had superb views of Canary Islands Chaffinch (recently split from Eurasian Chaffinch, and here the Tenerife/La Gomera subspecies *canariensis*). We walked up to another viewpoint, where clumps of blue-flowered La Gomera Bugloss (*Echium acanthocarpum*) were attracting many insects, including Canary Bumblebees, West Canary Flower Bees, Honey Bees, Canary Red Admiral and a European Red Admiral, allowing comparison between the two butterflies. Canary Speckled Wood was also seen well. Paul pointed out the constituent species of laurisilva, among them the trees Canary Island Laurel (*Laurus novocanariensis*), Barbusano (*Persea barbuja*) with its typical galls, Canary Island Holly (*Ilex canariensis*), Wax Myrtle (*Myrica faya*), Canary Tree Heather (*Erica canariensis*) and Tree Pellitory (*Gesnouinia arborea*). Other plants included Canary Ivy (*Hedera canariensis*), the enormous fronds of Chain Fern (*Woodwardia radicans*), Hare's-foot Fern (*Davallia canariensis*), with its rhizome soft like a paw, and the large succulent rosettes of *Aeonium canariense* subsp. *latifolium*, endemic to La Gomera.

We moved further up through the forest to the Mirador El Bailadero, where some took a quiet walk through the ancient forest, enjoying all the mosses and lichens and the peace of the area. Scanning from here produced a single Laurel Pigeon, which flew too quickly to be seen well, and a Boettger's Lizard, as well as more Canary Red Admirals and a Painted Lady. We continued the loop over the watershed, stopping again at the dramatic Los Roques, where Canary Garlic (*Allium canariense*) was flowering under the trees, but the only pigeons (on the dry side) were Feral. We did not have a long wait in the harbour and, on the return sailing, saw more Cory's Shearwaters than in the morning, but no further cetaceans. We returned to Vilaflor, driving into thick mist after a previously sunny and very enjoyable day. Two of the group had spent the day round the hotel, and reported Tenerife Blue Chaffinches, Atlantic Canaries, African Blue Tits (Tenerife and La Gomera subspecies *teneriffae*), Great Spotted Woodpecker (*canariensis*), Common Kestrel (west Canary subspecies *canariensis*) and Geranium Bronze butterfly, among other sightings.

## Day 6

Tuesday 18th February

### Teno Peninsula – Monte del Agua – Masca road – Boca Tauce

We had another early start this morning, with breakfast at 7.00am and a 7.45am departure, to drive to the north-west corner of Tenerife. The road along to the Punta de Teno is usually open to the public before 10.00am, after which time it is only accessible by a shuttle bus. We made good time, dropping down to the coast road and driving up the west side to Santiago, after which the road wound through the mountains. Past El Tanque, we wound steeply back down to sea level, noticing the lush vegetation of the north face and passing many bushes of Red Shrubby Burnet (*Marsetella moquiniana*), as well as showers and rainbows. We reached the barrier at 9.45am, only to find that a very recently-introduced policy meant that the road is *permanently* closed except for the shuttle bus (previously walkers and cyclists were permitted at any time).

We were able to park up to wait about twenty minutes for the first bus. Scanning towards the sea produced the surprising sight of about five Eurasian Sparrowhawks (Canary subspecies *granti*) and probably four Common Kestrels circling, and at least some feeding rather like Hobbies. A Peregrine Falcon (also known as Barbary Falcon, subspecies *peregrinoides*), and a Raven were also seen. A flock of Atlantic Canaries shone in the morning sun. The bus arrived and took us along to the Punta de Teno, through some dramatic cliffs (where we would usually have stopped to look at plants). We enjoyed the sight of waves crashing on the rocks and some distant Cory's



Shearwaters. Paul pointed out a variety of plants here, including two called Canary-samphire (*Astydamia latifolia*, a Cow-parsley relative with large succulent leaves, and *Schizogyne sericea*, with fine grey leaves and Groundsel-like flowers). There were also bushes of Balsam Spurge (*Euphorbia balsamifera*) and Lamarck's Spurge (*E. lamarckii*), flowering *Cneorum pulverulentum* and the small Pectinate Sea-lavender (*Limonium pectinatum*). Several West Canary / Tenerife Lizards (northern subspecies *eisentrauti*) were basking on a stone wall, including a smart male with large blue patches on his sides and throat.



Canary Speckled Wood



Great Spotted Woodpecker (endemic subspecies)



Stemless Sow-thistle



Punto de Teno

Having caught the 11.25am bus back to our minibuses, we then took the road up into the mountains of the Teno peninsula, turning off onto a level track at Monte del Agua, where we had our picnic, the weather now being dry but quite windy. While we were here, one forest pigeon was seen by some, probably a Laurel Pigeon. Plants here included the robust Stemless Sow-thistle (*Sonchus acaulis*), flowering well, many bushes of Canary St. John's-wort (*Hypericum canariense*) just coming into flower, and the delightful Canary Bellflower (*Canarina canariensis*), with large orange-red bells. We drove a little further into the laurisilva and then walked, listening and scanning but only seeing Canary Islands Chiffchaff and Common Buzzard. A Canary Speckled Wood was more obliging, and we were delighted to find a nice spike of Canary Foxglove (*Digitalis canariense*) with its orange flowers, as well as a patch of the orchid Gennaria (*Gennaria diphylla*), with its green flowers.

We continued along the road through Masca, with stunning views through the mountains to the sea. We stopped briefly at the Mirador de Cherfe, the highest viewpoint above Santiago, where it was exceedingly windy, but we could see bushes of Purple Spurge (*Euphorbia atropurpurea*) in flower. From Santiago we took the road up over the shoulder of Teide, noting the enormous mophead dead flowering stalks of Giant Aeonium (*Aeonium urbicum*) and golden patches of the Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus campylocladus*. A small flock of Plain Swifts flew overhead, but could not be seen by everyone. We passed through the Corona Forestal, the ring of Canary Island Pine trees (*Pinus canariensis*) which encircle the summit and stopped at Boca Tauce (1980m) to enjoy the evening sun on Teide,

before dropping back down to Vilaflor, which was just on the edge of the mist. As we had two days of lists to do, we met at 6.30pm, before another excellent dinner.

## Day 7

Wednesday 19th February

Hotel garden – Mount Teide – Aguamansa – Ramon Caminero

We woke to a beautifully clear dawn, and after a 7.30am breakfast took time to explore the hotel grounds. We had lovely views of Tenerife Blue Chaffinches, Great Spotted Woodpecker and Canaries, and also saw African Blue Tit. We left at 9.20am to climb back up to the caldera, taking the road through it. Our first stop was at Llano de Ucanca, where we were able to walk across a sandy and rocky plain. We noted the specialist plants of this place: Teide White Broom (*Cytisus supranubius*), Teide Sticky Broom (*Adenocarpus viscosus*), Teide Knapweed (*Cheiranthus teydis*), the scabious-like *Pterocephalus lasiospermus* and the giant dead heads of Teide Bugloss (*Echium wildpretii*), none of which were yet flowering. Berthelot's Pipit was seen here.

We drove slowly across the caldera, admiring the amazing geology with its different colours and structures. Our next stop was at El Portillo, where we were able to explore the botanical gardens and watch a fascinating film about the origins of the island. A lizard seen here was the southern subspecies of Tenerife Lizard. We dropped down on the north face, noting how the Canary Islands Pines were continuing to regenerate after the 2023 wildfire, with a new herbaceous understorey in places. As we descended, we entered thick mist but could just see below it.

Our picnic site was at Aguamansa, where it was cloudy and chillier than in the caldera. However, our delicious picnic was accompanied by Canary Island Chaffinches, African Blue Tit and Blackbird, and a Robin (Tenerife subspecies *superbus*) paid a brief visit. We were also struck by the lichens, especially *Usnea* species which were flourishing in the moist atmosphere. Before we left, we had great views of Common Goldcrest (subspecies *teneriffae*, also known as Tenerife Kinglet). We stopped at a layby close by to admire the Canary Strawberry Trees (*Arbutus canariensis*) and Canary Cistus (*Cistus canariensis*), both in flower. En route back to the caldera, we paused at the Ramon Caminero picnic site. It was very quiet at first, but having put down a few crumbs, we were soon visited by many Tenerife Blue Chaffinches and an African Blue Tit, at very close quarters.

Back in the sun of the caldera, we stopped at Las Cañadas for an ice cream and coffee, with accompanying Canaries and another Tenerife Blue Chaffinch. We then retraced our route, noticing how the light had changed, and returned to the hotel just before 5.30pm. We met up again at 6.45pm, before a final delicious dinner.

## Day 8

Thursday 20th February

Journeys home

Most group members opted for another 7.30am breakfast, to give time to enjoy the surroundings before we had to leave for the airport. As well as the usual birds, three Plain Swifts were seen overhead. We then loaded the minibuses, with a Great Spotted Woodpecker drumming on the telegraph pole by the vehicles. Four of the group, who were on a later flight, opted for a lunchtime taxi instead, reporting (with photographic evidence!) Island Darter dragonflies just above the hotel. The journey down was smooth, with Kestrel and Buzzard noted en route. The



airport was very busy, but we made the flights, having said goodbye to Jessica, who was travelling to Gran Canaria for another tour. We all agreed that it had been a fascinating week in the Canary Islands.

Jessica and Paul would like to thank the group for their enthusiasm and spotting skills. We hope to meet you again!

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## Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

E=Canaries endemic, e=endemic subspecies, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		February 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>			✓	✓				
Barbary Partridge	<i>Alectoris barbara koenigi</i>							✓	
Plain Swift - N	<i>Apus unicolor</i>						✓		✓
Houbara Bustard - e	<i>Chlamydotis undulata fuertaventurae</i>		4						
Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis orientalis</i>		✓						
Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Laurel Pigeon - E	<i>Columba junoniae</i>					✓	✓		
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis phoenicophila</i>			✓	✓				
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	✓			✓				
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>			✓	✓				
Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>			✓	✓	✓			
Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica lapponica</i>			✓					
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			✓	✓				
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>			✓					
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>			✓	✓				
Cream-colored Courser	<i>Cursorius cursor</i>		✓						
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>			✓					
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis atlantis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓	✓					
Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>					✓	✓		
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			✓	✓				
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>		✓						
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea cinerea</i>			✓					
Egyptian Vulture - e	<i>Neophron percnopterus majorensis</i>	✓			✓				
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus granti</i>						✓		
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo insularum</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops epops</i>				✓				
Great Spotted Woodpecker - e	<i>Dendrocopos major canariensis</i>					✓		✓	✓
Common Kestrel - e	<i>Falco tinnunculus canariensis</i>				✓	✓	✓		✓
Common Kestrel - e	<i>Falco tinnunculus dacotiae</i>		✓	✓	✓				
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus pelegrinoides</i>						✓		
Monk Parakeet - I	<i>Myiopsitta monachus monachus</i>		✓						
Great Grey Shrike - e	<i>Lanius excubitor koenigi</i>		✓	✓	✓				
Northern Raven - e	<i>Corvus corax canariensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
African Blue Tit - e	<i>Cyanistes teneriffae degener</i>			✓					
African Blue Tit - e	<i>Cyanistes teneriffae teneriffae</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓
Mediterranean Short-toed Lark - e	<i>Alaudala rufescens rufescens</i>		H	✓					
Red-vented Bulbul - I	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	✓	H	✓	✓				
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica rustica</i>			✓	✓				
Canary Islands Chiffchaff - E	<i>Phylloscopus canariensis</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla heineken</i>					H	H		

E=Canaries endemic, e=endemic subspecies, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		February 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sardinian Warbler - e	<i>Curruca melanocephala leucogaster</i>			✓	✓				
Spectacled Warbler	<i>Curruca conspicillata orbitalis</i>		✓						
Goldcrest - e	<i>Regulus regulus teneriffae</i>						H	✓	
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula cabrerae</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	H
European Robin - e	<i>Erithacus rubecula superbus</i>					✓		✓	
Canary Islands Stonechat - E	<i>Saxicola dacotiae</i>			✓	✓				
Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis hispaniolensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>			✓					
Berthelot's Pipit - N	<i>Anthus berthelotii berthelotii</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	
Canary Islands Chaffinch - E	<i>Fringilla canariensis canariensis</i>					✓		✓	
Tenerife Blue Chaffinch - E	<i>Fringilla teydea</i>					✓	✓	✓	H
Trumpeter Finch - e	<i>Bucanetes githagineus amantum</i>				✓				
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis parva</i>			✓	✓				
Atlantic Canary	<i>Serinus canaria</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓

## Mammals

I=Introduced, D=dead, S=signs		February 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Algerian Hedgehog - I	<i>Atelerix algirus</i>	D		D					
Atlantic Spotted Dolphin	<i>Stenella frontalis</i>					✓			
Bryde's Whale	<i>Balaenoptera brydei</i>					✓			
Barbary Ground Squirrel - I	<i>Atlantoxerus getulus</i>	✓	✓	✓					
European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		S		✓		S		

## Reptiles

E=Canaries endemic, e=endemic subspecies, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		February 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Boettger's Lizard - E	<i>Gallotia caesaris gomerae</i>					✓			
Tenerife Lizard (north) - E	<i>Gallotia galloti eisentrauti</i>						✓		
Tenerife Lizard (south) - E	<i>Gallotia galloti galloti</i>							✓	
Atlantic Lizard - e	<i>Gallotia atlantica mahoratae</i>		✓	✓	✓				
East Canary Gecko - E	<i>Tarentola angustimentalis</i>		✓						

## Butterflies

E=Canaries endemic, N=near-endemic		February 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Western Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>					✓			
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Fuerteventura Green-striped White - E	<i>Euchloe hesperidum</i>			✓					
Geranium Bronze	<i>Cacyreus marshalli</i>					✓			
African Grass Blue	<i>Zizeeria knysna</i>			✓		✓			
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		✓			✓			
Canary Red Admiral - N	<i>Vanessa vulcania</i>					✓			

E=Canaries endemic, N=near-endemic		February 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>					✓			✓
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>				✓	✓			
Plain Tiger	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>		✓	✓					
Canary Speckled Wood - E	<i>Pararge xiphioides</i>					✓	✓		

## Other invertebrates

		February 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<b>Moths</b>									
Hummingbird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>			✓		✓			
<b>Dragonflies</b>									
Epaulet Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum chrysostigma</i>			✓					
Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>			✓					
Island Darter	<i>Sympetrum nigrifemur</i>								✓
<b>Grasshoppers</b>									
Fuerteventura Sand Grasshopper	<i>Sphingonotus fuerteventurae</i>		✓						
a grasshopper	<i>Caelifer</i> ap.					✓			
<b>Wasps, bees and ants</b>									
Bee Wolf	<i>Philanthes triangulum abdelcader</i>					✓			
Canary Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus terrestris canariensis</i>					✓			
Canary Flower Bee (w.Ca)	<i>Anthophora alluaudi allaudii</i>					✓			
Canary Flower Bee (E. Ca)	<i>A. alluaudi fuerteventurae</i>			✓					
Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>					✓	✓		
an ant	<i>Formicidae</i> sp.		✓						
<b>Beetles</b>									
Pollen Chafer	<i>Tropinota squalida canariensis</i>			✓					
Darkling Beetle	<i>Pimelia fernandezlopezi</i>		✓	✓					
Ashy-grey Ladybird	<i>Olla v-nigrum</i>					✓			
Canary Kidney-spot Ladybird	<i>Chilocorus canariensis</i>			✓					
<b>Scale Insects</b>									
Cochineal Scale Insect	<i>Dactilopius coccus</i>				✓	✓	✓		
<b>Millipedes</b>									
a millipede	<i>Dolichoilulus</i> sp.						✓		
<b>Spiders</b>									
Tropical Tent Web Spider	<i>Cyrtophora citricola</i>					✓			
<b>Crabs</b>									
a Sally Lightfoot Crab	<i>Grapsus adscensionis</i>					✓			

## Lichens

*= Atlantic Islands' endemic, ** = Canary Islands' endemic, *** = Single island endemic, [ ] = Introduced or planted			
Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location:
<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>	Tree Lungwort Lichen	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>	Golden Hair Lichen	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<i>Usnea</i> sp.	A Beard Lichen	6	Monte del Agua

## Plants

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Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location:
<b>PTERIDOPHYTES</b>	<b>FERNS &amp; ALLIES</b>		
<b>Selaginellaceae</b>	<b>Lesser Clubmoss Family</b>		
<i>Selaginella denticulata</i>	Mediterranean Clubmoss	5	Mirador del Rejo
<b>Aspleniaceae</b>	<b>Spleenworts</b>		
<i>Asplenium onopteris</i>	Irish Spleenwort	6	Monte del Agua
<b>Blechnaceae</b>	<b>Hard Ferns</b>		
<i>Woodwardia radicans</i> *	European Chain Fern	5	Mirador del Rejo
<b>Davalliaceae</b>	<b>Rabbit's-foot Ferns</b>		
<i>Davallia canariensis</i> *	Hare's-foot Fern	5	Mirador del Rejo
<b>Dennstaedtiaceae</b>	<b>Brackens</b>		
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Common Bracken	5	Mirador del Rejo
<b>Dryopteridaceae</b>	<b>Buckler Ferns</b>		
<i>Dryopteris oligodonta</i>	Canarian Male-fern	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<b>Polypodiaceae</b>	<b>Polypodies</b>		
<i>Polypodium macaronesicum</i> *	Macaronesian Polypody	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<b>GYMNOSPERMS</b>	<b>PINES &amp; FIRS</b>		
<b>Cupressaceae</b>	<b>Cypress Family</b>		
<i>Juniperus cedrus</i> *	Canary Island Juniper	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<b>Pinaceae</b>	<b>Pine Family</b>		
<i>Pinus canariensis</i> **	Canary Islands Pine	6	Below Boca Tauce
<b>ANGIOSPERMS</b>	<b>FLOWERING PLANTS</b>		
<b>Pre-dicots</b>	<b>Primitive Angiosperms</b>		
<b>Lauraceae</b>	<b>Laurel Family</b>		
<i>Laurus novocanariensis</i> *	Canary Island Laurel	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Persea barbujana</i> *	Barbusano	5	Mirador del Rejo
<b>Monocotyledons</b>	<b>Monocots</b>		
<b>Amaryllidaceae</b>	<b>Amaryllis Family</b>		
<i>Allium canariense</i>	Canary Islands Garlic	5	Mirador de Los Roques
<b>Arecaceae</b>	<b>Palm Family</b>		
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> **	Canary Islands Date Palm	5	La Gomera
[ <i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> ]	Date Palm	3	Planted
<b>Asparagaceae</b>	<b>Asparagus Family</b>		
[ <i>Agave americana</i> ]	Centuryplant	3	Near Vega de Rio Palmas
<i>Asparagus arborescens</i>	Shrubby Asparagus	6	Punto Teno
<i>Asparagus pastorianus</i>	Pale-spined Asparagus	3	Castillo de Lara
<i>Dracaena draco</i>	Dragon Tree	6	Planted
<i>Semele androgyna</i>	Climbing Butcher's-broom	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Scilla haemorrhoidalis</i> **	-	6	Punto Teno
<b>Asphodelaceae</b>	<b>Asphodels</b>		
{ <i>Aloe vera</i> }	Aloevera	3	La Pared
<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i>	Common Asphodel	5	Roadside La Gomera
<b>Cyperaceae</b>	<b>Sedge Family</b>		
<i>Carex perraudieriana</i> ***	Perraudière's Sedge	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<b>Juncaceae</b>	<b>Rushes</b>		
<i>Juncus acutus</i>	Sharp Rush	3	Vega de Rio Palmas
<b>Orchidaceae</b>	<b>Orchids</b>		
<i>Gennaria diphylla</i>	Mediterranean Gennaria	6	Monte del Agua

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Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location:
<b>Poaceae</b>	<b>Grasses</b>		
[ <i>Arundo donax</i> ]	Giant Reed	3	Vega de Rio Palmas
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Bristle Oat	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome	5	Mirador El Bailadero
[ <i>Cenchrus setaceus</i> ]	Common Fountain-grass	8	Roadsides
<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Buffel-grass	6	Punto Teno
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Hairy Finger-grass	3	La Pared
<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Common Thatching-grass	5	San Sebastian
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	3	Vega de Rio Palmas
<i>Polypogon viridis</i>	Water Bent	6	Buenavista del Norte
<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	Rough Bristle-grass	4	Rio Calma
[ <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> ]	St. Augustine Grass	2	Morro Jable
<i>Tricholaena teneriffae</i>	-	3	Roadsides
<b>Dicotyledons</b>	<b>Eu-Docots</b>		
<b>Aizoaceae</b>	<b>Iceplants</b>		
<i>Aizoon canariense</i>	Canary Islands Iceplant	2	Jandia Peninsula
<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Slender-leaved Iceplant	3	La Pared
<b>Amaranthaceae</b>	<b>Amaranth Family</b>		
<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Devil's Horse-whip	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	Common Amaranth	5	Gutter weed, San Sebastian
<i>Bassia tomentosa</i>	-	3	La Pared
<i>Caroxylon vermiculatum</i>	Vermiculate Saltwort	2	Jandia Peninsula
<i>Salsola divaricata</i> **	Divaricate Saltwort	2	Costa Calma desert
<b>Anacardiaceae</b>	<b>Sumac Family</b>		
[ <i>Pistacia atlanticus</i> ]	Terebinth	2	Morro Jable
<b>Apiaceae</b>	<b>Umbellifers</b>		
<i>Astydamia latifolia</i>	Astydamia	6	Punto Teno
<i>Athamanta cervariifolia</i> **	-	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<i>Bupleurum salicifolium</i> *	Willow-leaved Hare's-ear	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<i>Drusa glandulosa</i>	-	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<i>Ferula communis</i> subsp. <i>linkii</i> **	Canary Giant Fennel	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Common Fennel	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Pimpinella cumbrae</i> **	Tenerife Burnet-saxifrage	7	Caldera
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Common Shepherd's-needle	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<b>Apocynaceae</b>	<b>Periwinkle Family</b>		
[ <i>Acokanthera oblongifolia</i> ]	African Wintersweet	5	San Sebastian
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Periploca laevigata</i> *	Small-flowered Silk-vine	6	Punto Teno
<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Apple of Sodom	1	Roadside gullies
<i>Apteranthes burchardii</i> **	Burchard's Carrionflower	3	Castillo de Lara
<b>Aquifoliaceae</b>	<b>Hollies</b>		
<i>Ilex canariensis</i> **	Canary Island Holly		
<i>Ilex perado</i> subsp. <i>lopezlilloi</i> **	Broad-leaved Holly (La G)	5	Mirador del Rejo
<b>Araliaceae</b>	<b>Aralia Family</b>		
<i>Hedera canariensis</i> **	Canary Islands Ivy	5	Mirador del Rejo
[ <i>Schefflera actinophylla</i> ]	Australian Umbrella Tree	4	Rio Calma
<b>Asteraceae</b>	<b>Daisy Family</b>		
[ <i>Ageratina adenophora</i> ]	Sticky Snakeroot	5	Mirador del Rejo



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Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location:
<i>Argyranthemum callichrysum</i> ***	La Gomera Marguerite	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<i>Argyranthemum gracile</i> **	Slender Marguerite	6	Roadsides
<i>Argyranthemum tenerifae</i> ***	Tenerife Marguerite	7	Aguamansa
<i>Artemisia thuscula</i> **	Canary Island Wormwood	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Asteriscus sericeus</i> ***	Fuerteventura Sea-daisy	3	Roadside above Pajara
[ <i>Bidens pilosa</i> ]	Beggar-ticks	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field Marigold	3	Vega de Rio Palmas
<i>Carduus clavulatus</i>	Canary Islands Thistle	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Carlina salicifolia</i>	Willow-leaved Carlina Thistle	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Carlina xeranthemoides</i> ***	Tenerife Carlina Thistle	7	Area Ramon Caminero
<i>Cheirolophus teydis</i> **	Teide Knapweed	7	Boca Tauce
[ <i>Cotula australis</i> ]	Annual Buttonweed	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Cardoon	5	Roadsides, La Gomera
<i>Galactites tomentosus</i>	Galactities	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Kleinia neriifolia</i> **	Canary Islands Candleplant	3	Vega de Rio Palmas
<i>Launaea arborescens</i>	Shrubby Sow-thistle	2	Jandia Peninsula
<i>Pericallis echinata</i> ***	-	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Pericallis steetzii</i> ***	-	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i>	Western Phagnalon	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<i>Schizogyne sericea</i> *	Canary Islands Golden-samphire	6	Punto Teno
<i>Sonchus acaulis</i> **	Stemless Sow-thistle	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<i>Sonchus canariensis</i> **	Canary Islands Sow-thistle	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Sonchus gomerensis</i> ***	La Gomera Sow-thistle	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Sonchus hierrensis</i> **	El Hierro Sow-thistle	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	7	Aguamansa
<b>Boraginaceae</b>	<b>Borage Family</b>		
<i>Echium acanthocarpum</i> ***	La Gomera Viper's-bugloss	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Echium decaisnei</i> **	Decaisne's Viper's-bugloss	3	Castillo de Lara
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's-bugloss	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Echium virescens</i> ***	Tenerife Viper's-bugloss	6	Above Masca
<i>Echium wildpretii</i> ***	Teide Viper's-bugloss	7	Caldera (over)
<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	European Heliotrope	2	Costa Calma desert
<i>Heliotropium messerschmidoides</i> **	-	6	Punto Teno
<b>Brassicaceae</b>	<b>Cabbage Family</b>		
[ <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> ]	Shepherd's-purse	6	Buenavista del Norte
<i>Descurainia bourgaeana</i> **	Bourgeau's Flixweed	7	Caldera (over)
<i>Erysimum scoparium</i> **	Tenerife Wallflower	7	Caldera
<i>Erysimum virescens</i> **	Shrubby Wallflower	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Lobularia canariensis</i> var. <i>canariensis</i> *	Canary Islands Alison	6	Above Masca
<i>Lobularia canariensis</i> subsp. <i>intermedia</i> *	Canary Islands Alison	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<b>Cactus Family</b>	<b>Cactaceae</b>		
<i>Common Prickly-pear</i>	[ <i>Opuntia maxima</i> ]	3	Vega de Rio Palmas
<b>Campanulaceae</b>	<b>Bellflower Family</b>		
<i>Canarina canariensis</i> **	Canary Islands Bellflower	6	Monte del Agua
<b>Caprifoliaceae</b>	<b>Honeysuckle Family</b>		
<i>Pterocephalus lasiospermus</i> ***	-	7	Caldera

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Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location:
<b>Caryophyllaceae</b>	<b>Campion Family</b>		
<i>Polycarpaea divaricata</i>	Bushy Allseed	6	Monte del Agua
[ <i>Stellaria media</i> ]	Common Chickweed	6	Punto Teno
<b>Casuarinaceae</b>	<b>She-oaks</b>		
[ <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> ]	Coastal She-oak	2	Morro Jable
<b>Celestraceae</b>	<b>Spindles</b>		
<i>Gymnosporia cryptopetala</i>	-	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<b>Cistaceae</b>	<b>Rock-rose Family</b>		
<i>Helianthemum canariense</i>	Canary Islands Rock-rose	3	Costa Calma Desert
<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Narrow-leaved Cistus	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<i>Cistus symphytifolius</i> **	Comfrey-leaved Cistus	6	Monte del Agua
<b>Convolvulaceae</b>	<b>Bindweed Family</b>		
<i>Convolvulus canariensis</i> **	Canary Islands Bindweed	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<i>Convolvulus caput-medusae</i> **	Medusa's Head	2	Costa Calma desert
<i>Cuscuta approximata</i>	Alfalfa Dodder	2	Jandia Peninsula
<b>Crassulaceae</b>	<b>Stonecrop Family</b>		
<i>Aeonium aureum</i> **	Golden Aeonium	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Aeonium arboreum</i> subsp. <i>holochrysum</i> **	Tree Aeonium	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<i>Aeonium canariense</i> **	Canary Islands Aeonium	6	Monte del Agua (leaves)
<i>Aeonium canariense</i> subsp. <i>latifolium</i> ***	-	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Aeonium urbicum</i> subsp. <i>meridionale</i> ***	Large Aeonium	6	N of Santiago
<i>Aichryson laxum</i> **	Annual Houseleek	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Crassula tillaea</i>	Mossy Stonecrop	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Umbilicus gaditanus</i>	North African Navelwort		
<b>Cucurbitaceae</b>	<b>Cucumber Family</b>		
<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i>	Desert Gourd	3	La Pared
<b>Ericaceae</b>	<b>Heath Family</b>		
<i>Arbutus canariensis</i> **	Canary Islands Strawberry Tree	7	Aguamansa
<i>Erica canariensis</i> **	Canary Islands Heath	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Erica platycodon</i> **	Canary Besom Heath	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>	<b>Spurge Family</b>		
<i>Euphorbia atropurpurea</i> ***	Tenerife Tree Spurge	6	Above Masca
<i>Euphorbia balsamifera</i>	Balsam Spurge	3	Castillo de Lara
<i>Euphorbia canariensis</i> **	Canary Islands Spurge	6	Punto Teno
<i>Euphorbia handiensis</i> ***	Jandia Spurge	2	Jandia Peninsula
<i>Euphorbia lamarckii</i> **	Lamarck's Spurge	6	Punto Teno
[ <i>Euphorbia prostrata</i> ]	Prostrate Sandmat	4	Rio Calma
<i>Euphorbia regis-jubae</i> **	King Juba's Spurge	3	Castillo de Lara
[ <i>Ricinus communis</i> ]	Castor-oil Plant	5	San Sebastian
<b>Fabaceae</b>	<b>Pea Family</b>		
[ <i>Acacia cyclops</i> ]	Western Coastal Wattle	4	Rio Calma
[ <i>Acacia saligna</i> ]	Blue-leaved Wattle	3	Vega de Rio Palmas
<i>Adenocarpus viscosus</i> ***	Teide Sticky Broom	7	Caldera
[ <i>Bauhinia variegata</i> ]	Orchid Tree	5	San Sebastian
<i>Bituminaria bituminosa</i>	Pitch Trefoil	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Chamaecytisus proliferus</i> **	Tagasaste	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<i>Cytisus supranubius</i> ***	Teide White Broom	7	Caldera

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Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location:
[ <i>Erythrostemon gilliesii</i> ]	Bird-of-paradise Bush	4	Rio Calma
<i>Genista canariensis</i> **	Canary Islands Broom	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Genista linifolia</i> subsp. <i>gomerae</i> ***	-	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<i>Lathyrus tingitanus</i>	Tangier Pea	6	Roadside N of Buenavista
[ <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> ]	River Tamarind	3	La Pared
<i>Lotus campylocladus</i> ***	-	6	Roadsides n of Vilaflor
<i>Lotus lancerottensis</i> *	Lanzarote Bird's-foot-trefoil	3	Roadside near La Pared
<i>Ononis hesperia</i>	a large yellow Restharrow	3	Roadside near La Pared
[ <i>Ulex europaeus</i> ]	Common Gorse	6	Roadsides N of Santiago
<b>Frankeniaceae</b>	<b>Sea-heaths</b>		
<i>Frankenia capitata</i> *	Capitate Sea-heath	6	Punto Teno
<b>Gentianaceae</b>	<b>Gentian Family</b>		
<i>Ixanthus viscosus</i>	Ixanthus	5	Mirador del Rejo (leaves)
<b>Geraniaceae</b>	<b>Crane's-bills</b>		
<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Stork's-bill	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musk Stork's-bill	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little Robin	7	Aquamansa
<i>Geranium reuteri</i> **	Canary Herb-Robert	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaved Crane's-bill	5	Mirador del Rejo
[ <i>Pelargonium capitatum</i> ]	Rose-scented Pelargonium	6	Roadside N of Buenavista
<b>Hypericaceae</b>	<b>St John's-worts</b>		
<i>Hypericum canariense</i> *	Canary St.John's-wort	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<i>Hypericum glandulosum</i> *	-	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Hypericum grandifolium</i> *	-	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Hypericum reflexum</i> **	Reflexed St.John's-wort	6	Monte del Agua
<b>Lamiaceae</b>	<b>Dead-nettle Family</b>		
<i>Bystropogon canariensis</i> **	-	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Lavandula buchii</i> ***	-	6	Punto Teno
<i>Lavandula canariensis</i> subsp. <i>canariensis</i> ***	Canary Islands Lavender	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Micromeria ericifolia</i> **	Common Canary Micromint	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Micromeria lepida</i> ***	La Gomera Micromint	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	Field Woundwort	5	Mirador del Rejo
<b>Malvaceae</b>	<b>Mallow Family</b>		
[ <i>Abutilon grandifolium</i> ]	Hairy Indian Mallow	5	San Sebastian
[ <i>Ceiba speciosa</i> ]	Silk-floss or Kapok Tree	5	San Sebastian
[ <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> ]	Chinese Hibiscus	5	San Sebastian
[ <i>Malva sylvestris</i> ]	Common Mallow	3	La Pared
<b>Myricaceae</b>	<b>Wax-myrtles</b>		
<i>Myrica faya</i>	Macaronesian Wax-myrtle	5	Mirador del Rejo
<b>Myrtaceae</b>	<b>Myrtle Family</b>		
[ <i>Melaleuca viminalis</i> ]	Weeping Bottle-brush	5	San Sebastian
<b>Nyctaginaceae</b>	<b>Four-o'clock Plants</b>		
[ <i>Bougainvillea glabra</i> ]	Common Bougainvillea	1	Planted
<b>Oleaceae</b>	<b>Olive Family</b>		
<i>Chrysojasminum odoratissimum</i> *	Macaronesian Golden-jasmine	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<b>Oxalidaceae</b>	<b>Wood-sorrels</b>		
[ <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> ]	Bemuda Buttercup	5	Mirador El Bailadero

\* = Atlantic Islands' endemic, \*\* = Canary Islands' endemic, \*\*\* = Single island endemic, [ ] = Introduced or planted

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location:
<b>Papaveraceae</b>	<b>Poppy Family</b>		
<i>[Eschscholzia californica]</i>	Californian Poppy	4	Below Vilaflor
<i>Fumaria muralis</i>	Common Ramping-fumitory	6	Monte del Agua
<b>Plantaginaceae</b>	<b>Plantain Family</b>		
<i>Digitalis canariensis</i> **	Canary Islands Foxglove	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Globularia salicina</i>	Canary Islands Globularia	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Weasel's-snout	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<b>Plumbaginaceae</b>	<b>Leadwort Family</b>		
<i>Limonium pectinatum</i> **	Pectinate Sea-lavender	6	Punto Teno
<i>[Plumbago auriculata]</i>	Cape Leadwort	4	Rio Calma
<b>Polygonaceae</b>	<b>Knotgrass Family</b>		
<i>Rumex lunaria</i> **	Canary Islands Sorrel	6	Punto Teno
<b>Portulacaceae</b>	<b>Purslane Family</b>		
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Common Purslane	2	Costa Calma
<b>Primulaceae</b>	<b>Primrose Family</b>		
<i>Lysimachia loeflingii</i>	Blue Pimpernel	5	Mirador del Rejo
<b>Ranunculaceae</b>	<b>Buttercup Family</b>		
<i>Ranunculus cortusifolius</i> *	Atlantic Islands Buttercup	6	Monte del Agua
<b>Rosaceae</b>	<b>Rose Family</b>		
<i>Marcetella moquiniana</i> **	Red Shrubby Burnet	6	Below El Tanque
<i>[Prunus amygdalus]</i>	Almond	3	Vega de Rio Palmas
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>	Elm-leaved Bramble	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Rubus bollei</i> *	Bolle's Bramble	5	Mirador del Rejo
<b>Rubiaceae</b>	<b>Bedstraw Family</b>		
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Common Cleavers	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Galium scabrum</i>	Scabrous Bedstraw	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<i>Phyllis nobla</i> *	Capitana	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Plocama pendula</i> **	Balo	5	Roadsides
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	6	Monte del Agua
<b>Rutaceae</b>	<b>Rue Family</b>		
<i>Cneorum pulverulenta</i> **	-	6	Punto Teno
<b>Salicaceae</b>	<b>Willow Family</b>		
<i>Salix pedicellata</i> subsp. <i>canariensis</i> *	Canary Willow	5	Mirador del Rejo
<b>Solanaceae</b>	<b>Nightshade Family</b>		
<i>[Brugmansia cultivars]</i>	Angel-trumpets	6	Planted
<i>Lycium intricatum</i>	Canary Boxthorn	2	Costa Calma desert
<i>[Nicotiana glauca]</i>	Shrub Tobacco	2	Jandia Peninsula
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade	3	La Pared
<b>Tamaricaceae</b>	<b>Tamarisks</b>		
<i>Tamarix africana</i>	African Tamarisk	3	La Pared
<b>Thymelaeaceae</b>	<b>Daphne Family</b>		
<i>Daphne gnidium</i>	Mediterranean Daphne	7	Aguamansa
<b>Urticaceae</b>	<b>Nettle Family</b>		
<i>Forsskaolea angustifolia</i> **	Narrow-leaved Forskaolea	5	San Sebastian
<i>Gesnouinia arborea</i> **	Tree Pellitory	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Urtica morifolia</i> *	Macaronesian Nettle	5	Mirador El Bailadero
<b>Viburnaceae</b>	<b>Viburnum Family</b>		
<i>Viburnum rugosum</i> **	Canary Islands Guelder-rose	5	Mirador del Rejo

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Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location:
<b>Zygophyllaceae</b>	<b>Caltrops Family</b>		
<i>Zygophyllum fontanesii</i>	Canary Islands Bean-caper	2	Costa Calma desert
<i>Zygophyllum creticum</i>	Cretan Fagonia	3	La Pared