

The Canary Islands

Naturetrek Tour Report

8th – 15th November 2025



African Houbara



Plain Tiger



Tenerife Blue Chaffinch



Kelinia nerifolia (Canary Islands Candleplant)

Tour report by Jessica Turner and Paul Harmes
Photos by Ian Tulloch



Naturetrek

Mingledown Barn

Wolf's Lane

Chawton

Alton

Hampshire

GU34 3HJ

UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Tour participants: Jessica Turner & Paul Harmes (leaders) with 13 Naturetrek clients

Summary

This was a very enjoyable tour of the Canary Islands. We started with an unexpected Greater Flamingo at Las Salinas on Fuerteventura, and followed up with excellent views of African Houbara in the desert. The cumulative effect of the ongoing drought was very apparent in the dryness of the vegetation, and may explain the lack of insect life and some insect-eating species such as Cream-coloured Courser. However, we enjoyed superb views of Spectacled Warbler and Canary Islands Stonechat. On Tenerife, we had Storm Claudia, although most of the rain fell overnight, and we were able to enjoy both the glories of La Gomera and the *laurisilva* in north-west Tenerife, where we saw both Bolle's and Laurel Pigeons. We had marvellous views of Tenerife Blue Chaffinch, both subspecies of African Blue Tit (*teneriffae* on the western islands and *degener* in Fuerteventura) and the Canary subspecies of Common Goldcrest. Good views of Plain Tiger, Lang's Short-tailed Blue and African Grass Blue on Fuerteventura were the insect highlights, along with a Barbary Spurge Hawk-moth making the crossing from Tenerife to La Gomera! The highlights of the boat trip were Barolo Shearwaters on the return journey (rare at this time of year), as well as Cory's Shearwaters but, sadly, we saw noctaceans this time. We ended with a glorious day in the caldera of Mount Teide, enjoying the dramatic features of the volcanic geology in bright sunshine. With lovely hotels and good company, everything added up to a great trip.

Day 1

Saturday 8th November

Fly Fuerteventura, transfer Costa Calma

Seven group members flew with Paul and Jessica from Gatwick South terminal on the 7.10am BA flight to Fuerteventura. We made good time, landing ahead of schedule, although the entry process to the island was slow. Once we had collected our bags, we met with the other six, who had travelled the previous day, one couple having used the time to explore the rest of the island. We had lunch in the airport café before we loaded the minibuses and set off south in the warm sunshine. Those new to the island were surprised at its barren appearance, although some green in gullies indicated a little moisture.

We stopped at the salt-pans of Las Salinas del Carmen to enjoy the sea and to scan the rocks. A number of Cory's Shearwaters were feeding and gliding just offshore, giving some good views when not obscured by the stone seawall. There were also Yellow-legged Gulls (subspecies *atlantis*, also known as Azores Gull) out to sea. A Great Grey Shrike (Canary subspecies *koenigi*) perched on a roof, surveying the scene, and a Grey Heron flew overhead. At least one Common Sandpiper and a Common Greenshank were in the salt pans, with three Common Redshanks roosting along the walls, and a few Barbary Ground Squirrels were seen distantly, again on a wall. A surprise was a juvenile Greater Flamingo, which landed on the beach, close to sunbathers, and walked over the shingle before flying a short distance. A little research showed that it had been in the area for about a month; it was presumably a vagrant blown off course en route to wintering grounds in North Africa.

We continued south to the Rio Calma hotel on the north edge of Costa Calma, with Common Kestrel (east Canary subspecies *dacotiae*) and a couple of Black-winged Stilts en route. After checking in, there was some time to relax and explore, with Red-vented Bulbul, Northern Raven (subspecies *canariensis*), Spanish Sparrow, Berthelot's Pipit and many Collared Doves in the grounds and surrounding area. We met at 6.30pm, when Jessica outlined the plans

for the following day, before enjoying the extensive buffet dinner. Afterwards, most of the group were ready for their beds after a long day's travel.

Day 2

Sunday 9th November

Fuerteventura: 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, and sunrise was at about 7.15am. We drove steadily across the flat sandy and stony tracks, stopping for good views of a Great Grey Shrike and then near a track junction to scan the area. We added Yellow-legged Gulls and Ravens, plus another shrike. Continuing, we picked up a movement: an African Houbara (the 'new' name for Houbara Bustard) was walking through the bushes. At the same time, the second vehicle saw one standing close to them, and we picked up another two birds: four African Houbaras at once! We were able to watch them for a considerable time through the scopes, as they crossed the road in front of us and walked towards the sea. As we celebrated with bananas and biscuits, we were joined by several Ravens, hoping to share our snacks. A grey and yellow slater (woodlouse), endemic to a few areas of Fuerteventura and Lanzarote, was also found here.

We continued through the desert, and returned to the hotel for breakfast at 9.00am. One client who had remained at the hotel had enjoyed lovely view of a Hoopoe. Another client ran a small moth trap on his balcony, reporting a few specimens including Banded Sable (a new name for Hawaiian Beet Webworm), and a green geometrid (*Microloxia schmitzi*), found in Fuerteventura, Lanzarote and North Africa.

After a good breakfast, we were ready to leave at 10.00am, and drove south to the Jandia peninsula. Some Cattle Egrets were on the well-watered road verge in Morro Jable. We took the road towards the lighthouse, stopping after a couple of kilometres in a parking area. The wind was very strong, so it was not ideal for birds or insects. Spanish Sparrows were round a goat farm, another Great Grey Shrike was seen, and some of the group had brief views of a Spectacled Warbler. A Berthelot's Pipit was in the car park, a couple of Atlantic Lizards (Fuerteventuran subspecies *mahoratae*) were heard more than seen, and an East Canaries Gecko was found.

Everywhere was very dry, and we noted the adaptations of the plants to this inhospitable habitat: spines, and other ways of storing water/preventing water loss. Canary Boxthorn (*Lycium intricatum*) had very vicious spines and very small leaves, Vermiculate Saltwort (*Caroxylon vermiculatum*) had tiny, succulent leaves, and the Barbed-wire Bush (*Launaea arborescens*) had characteristically angled stems, which can photosynthesise, and almost no leaves. We found *Launaea arborescens* with a few small dandelion-like flowers, while some was infested with the parasitic Alfalfa Dodder (*Cuscuta approximata*), looking rather like a load of golden straw on top. A target plant here was the rare endemic Jandia Spurge (*Euphorbia handiensis*), known just from a few locations on this peninsula. We located it readily: it resembled a spiny cactus, but had the tiny green flowers characteristic of many spurge species. More distant was the taller Canary Islands Cactus-Spurge (*Euphorbia canariensis*). A female Red-veined Darter was the only insect recorded.

We stopped off in Morro Jable near the site of an old zoo, seeing the noisy Monk Parakeets and Hadada Ibis, both of which have naturalised since the zoo's closure many years ago. Cattle Egrets were in the palm trees, and an

African Sacred Ibis flew over as we left Morro Jable. We returned to Costa Calma, where we enjoyed a tasty pizza or salad lunch.

In the afternoon, we returned to the desert. This time, we saw three African Houbaras, probably the same birds as in the morning. Another Spectacled Warbler was seen by some, and as we were leaving, we saw a flock of Mediterranean Short-toed Larks and a Berthelot's Pipit. We returned to the hotel at 5.30pm with time for some R&R, before we met at 6.45pm to discuss the day and update our checklists. We enjoyed another tasty dinner, agreeing that we had had an excellent day.

Day 3

Monday 10th November

Fuerteventura: Costa Calma desert, La Pared, Castillo de Lara, Vega de Rio Palmas

This morning, most of the group met at 6.45am to return to the desert. There was much less wind today, but everywhere was very quiet. We saw a few Great Grey Shrikes on bushes and one on the ground, and one distant African Houbara was located. A flock of Mediterranean Short-toed Larks flew over, calling, and an East Canaries Gecko was found under a boulder, and was photographed in perfect morning light. However, despite extensive scanning, we could not locate either Cream-coloured Coursers or Black-bellied Sandgrouse; it is possible that they have been affected by the extremely dry conditions, resulting in a scarcity of food. We returned to the hotel at 9.00am, and walked through the hotel gardens. Those who had stayed in the environs of the hotel reported, among other sightings, Hoopoe, Red-vented Bulbul, Sanderling, Common Sandpiper and Curlew, as well as a female Red-veined Darter.

After breakfast, we were ready to leave at 10.00am, to drive to the goat farm at La Pared. We stopped on the access road, by dried-up irrigation pools. Overhead, first one, then two and then more Egyptian Vultures (Canary Island subspecies *majorensis*) flew around; four were seen in the air at one time. As the group walked up to the goat farm, Plain Tiger, Painted Lady and Lang's Short-tailed Blues all showed well, with African Grass Blues fluttering under some citrus trees. Plants included Vermiculate Saltwort (*Caroxylon vermiculatum*) with petal-like bracts in colours from beige, through shades of pink, and Desert Gourd, also known as Bitter Cucumber (*Citrullus colocynthus*) in fruit, looking like a pile of old apples left for the goats. Ruddy Shelducks were in flight and by an empty water tank, and an adult and a brown juvenile Egyptian Vulture were on a hill top. A Common Buzzard (subspecies *insularum*) perched on a pylon, and one client saw three Trumpeter Finches. As we drove out of the farm, we stopped by some lush vegetation to see a Spectacled Warbler, which gave excellent views.

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 tasty picnic, including cheese from La Pared. The cumulative effect of the drought was apparent, with the hill slopes being very dried up. A couple of Canary Island Stonechats were glimpsed by some, while Barbary Ground Squirrels chased along the gullies. We walked back along the road to where there was more vegetation, and found a lovely male Canary Island Stonechat: everyone got good views. We looked at some of the plants: Balsam Spurge (*Euphorbia balsamifera*), the Canary Island Candleplant (*Kleinia neriifolia*), in the dandelion family with seeds looking like little puffs of smoke, and Canary Island Sorrel (*Rumex lunaria*); but all the Canary Carrionflower (*Apteranthes burchardii*), which usually bears maroon flowers in autumn on short, succulent stems, was completely desiccated.

Moving on again, we dropped down to Vega de Rio Palmas, where we took a short walk. Again, everywhere was very dry, but near the village we had good views of the Fuerteventura/Lanzarote subspecies of African Blue Tit (*degener*), Sardinian Warbler (subspecies *leucogastra*), a Hoopoe, another pair of Canary Island Stonechats and Berthelot's Pipit. Red-vented Bulbul and Monk Parakeets were also recorded, both new to the leaders in this location. A Monarch butterfly flew overhead. Our final stop of the day was at Mirador Las Peñitas, where the Berthelot's Pipits were abundant and confiding, along with Ravens and Barbary Ground Squirrels, and another Trumpeter Finch was glimpsed briefly. We arrived back at the hotel at 5.30pm, with time to relax before meeting at 6.45pm for checklists and a review of future plans.

Day 4

Tuesday 11th November

Fuerteventura & Tenerife: round hotel, Barranco de Rio Cabras, transfer Vilaflor

Today we left Fuerteventura to move to Tenerife. Some of the group were out to watch the sun rise over the sea at about 7.15am. The tide was still quite high; we saw Common Ringed Plover and Curlew on the shore, and a group of becalmed Cory's Shearwaters. Later reports included Sandwich Terns. Other birds included Goldfinch (subspecies *parva*), Red-vented Bulbul and Common Chiffchaff. White-banded Digger Bees, a Band-eyed Drone-fly, a white Crab Spider and a Painted Lady were on the Pelargoniums in the garden.

After breakfast, we gathered with our luggage at 9.30am. We loaded up and drove north past the airport. A Cattle Egret, a Hoopoe, a Plain Swift, Kestrels and some Black-winged Stilts were recorded en route. We turned inland, driving over stony plains to reach the Barranco de Rio Cabras. This deep cleft still held water and green vegetation. Six Black-winged Stilts were feeding noisily in the main pool, with a Common Sandpiper on the shore. Further down were two Little Egrets, and two Spoonbills appeared, as well as two Wood Sandpipers. A pair of Canary Island Stonechats and a Berthelot's Pipit showed well, but Trumpeter Finches were only glimpsed distantly by some. A single Laughing Dove flew through quickly, but again was only seen by a couple of clients. A Grey Heron and a Moorhen were also-rans. Overhead, especially over the rubbish tip, Egyptian Vultures and Common Buzzard were circling, along with Ravens. A couple of dragonflies over the water included Red-veined Darter. Eventually, we had to return to the airport, with another Plain Swift seen en route.

We enjoyed a sandwich lunch in the café, before checking in for our 3.30pm flight to Tenerife North. The flight was on time, and we could see the top of Gran Canaria showing above the cloud before we landed on Tenerife, a noticeably greener island. We collected the new minibuses and set off, driving round the east side of the island and past the main airport before turning up to climb from sea level to Vilaflor at 1400m. It was cloudy with drizzle in the north but, as we moved into the rain-shadow of Teide, it became dry and the sun came out. It was dark as we reached Vilaflor at about 6.45pm, with just a little light on the cliffs. We received a warm welcome and settled into our new and spacious rooms. We met at 7.30pm to update our lists and hear about plans for tomorrow, before a tasty meal. Afterwards, we were all ready for our beds.

Day 5

Wednesday 12th November

La Gomera

With Storm Claudia brewing, we changed our plans and decided to visit La Gomera today, while the sea was still relatively calm. We left the hotel in the dark at 6.45am to drive down to the port at Los Cristianos, where Jessica bought the tickets while the group breakfasted on the café terrace in the early morning sun. It was generally bright but windy, with cloud and showers at altitude. Once on board, we headed straight to the very limited outdoor space at the rear of the ferry, as we waited for our 9.00am departure. The wind and waves made spotting challenging, although the boat was travelling more slowly than usual. We saw a few Cory's Shearwaters near Tenerife, and a large group just off La Gomera. A number of flying fish (there are several possible species) were also spotted as they 'flew' just above the surface. Sadly, no cetaceans were seen today. An unexpected passenger was a Barbary Spurge Hawk-moth, which we caught and released in more suitable habitat.



Canary Islands Chiffchaff



Mountain view: La Gomera

After we landed at San Sebastian, we parked and crossed a storm drain, which was newly devoid of vegetation, and entered the park. Here, we had good views of Common Blackbird (Macaronesian subspecies *cabrerae*) and Canary Islands Chiffchaff, and some saw a Blackcap. We enjoyed coffee, after which we drove inland, noting Canary Islands Palms growing wild in rocky ravines, and the vegetation changing and becoming lusher as we gained height on the north face of the hills. In Garajonay National Park, which covers the central area, we stopped at the Mirador del Rejo, where we scanned the *laurisilva* (laurel forest), eventually getting brief sightings of both Laurel Pigeon and Bolle's Pigeon, although not everyone was able to see them.

The conditions were not ideal, with showery rain, but there were some beautiful rainbows. Paul pointed out the constituent species of *laurisilva*, among them Canary Island Laurel (*Laurus novocanariensis*), Barbusano (*Persea barbuiana*) 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*), and the large succulent rosettes of *Aeonium canariense* subsp. *latifolium*, endemic to La Gomera. We walked up to the next viewpoint, enjoying the scenery. An interesting sighting was a small specimen of a La Gomera Skink, a secretive species which is rarely seen.

We drove higher and explored the roadsides, but, sadly, the path into the forest at El Bailadero was taped off, probably as a precaution for the coming storm. The other trails and paths were also closed, so we continued over the watershed, but discovered that Los Roques, the large volcanic plugs, were mainly in cloud, which luckily cleared occasionally. We had good views of the western islands subspecies of Common Kestrel (*canariensis*). With time to

spare, we retraced our route back to the sheltered area of El Rejo, where we had a couple more pigeon sightings, and also had good views of the Tenerife subspecies of Common Goldcrest (*teneriffae*, also known as Tenerife Kinglet). We then dropped down below the cloud as we returned to the harbour for our 5.00pm sailing. The wind was strong, so the ferry was again slower than usual. We saw a few Cory's Shearwaters but again no cetaceans. However, a highlight was several sightings of Macaronesian or Barolo Shearwaters, a species rarely seen on this trip; it was not possible to say how many birds there were, as each sighting was of an individual, often keeping pace with the boat.

We arrived back at Los Cristianos at about 6.10pm, negotiating the evening traffic and getting back to the hotel about 7.15pm. As we drove up, the rain started, being torrential through the evening and night, accompanied by very strong winds.

Day 6

Thursday 13th November

Tenerife: hotel garden, Masca road, Monte del Agua, Boca Tauce

The storm had blown through overnight, but it was still very windy, with further showers. Access to Teno is now permanently restricted to shuttle bus only, and no private vehicles or pedestrian access meaning no way to reach the most interesting areas, so we had already decided not to visit there. In addition, the orange weather alert due to Storm Claudia meant that the peninsula was closed anyway, in addition to all picnic areas and trails. Our revised plan was to have a short exploration of the hotel grounds, which gave good views of African Blue Tit (Tenerife and La Gomera subspecies *teneriffae*), with Tenerife Blue Chaffinch and Great Spotted Woodpecker (*canariensis*) heard.

After breakfast at 8.00am, we left at 9.15am, with our first stop being a retail centre at Costa Adeje, as Jessica had to replace her phone, lost on La Gomera! Meanwhile, the group watched Canary Island Chiffchaffs and were able to compare Collared Dove with a very likely Barbary Dove (the long-domesticated form of African Collared Dove). We then drove on along the TF-1 to Santiago del Teide, where we took the narrow and winding road through the mountains, passing through the village of Masca. The road was surprisingly busy, considering the cloud and sometimes heavy rain, but the conditions added to the drama. With conditions improving, at Monte del Agua, we drove a short distance along the track.

We had a slightly damp picnic here, but the weather brightened afterwards. Laurel Pigeon was both seen and heard, and more of the group saw a Bolle's Pigeon in flight. We had nice views of Robin (Tenerife subspecies *superbus*) and heard Sardinian Warbler. Prickly Pear (*Opuntia maxima*) bore abundant fruit and other plants included Canary St. John's-wort (*Hypericum canariense*) and Canary Tree Bindweed (*Convolvulus floridus*), both with occasional flowers, Hare's-foot Fern (*Davallia canariensis*) with its rhizome soft like a paw, the large rosettes of Stemless Sow-thistle (*Sonchus acaulis*) and 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, and we also found the delightful Canary Bellflower (*Canarina canariensis*), with large orange-red bells. We had brief views of a Canary Speckled Wood and a hawk-type dragonfly.

Moving on again, we passed a perched Common Buzzard (*insularum*) and returned along the road through Masca, this time enjoying the stunning views in improved weather. Kestrel, Raven and Peregrine Falcon (also known as

Barbary Falcon, subspecies *peregrinoides*) were seen. 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 and passing through the Corona Forestal, the ring of Canary Island Pines (*Pinus canariensis*) which encircle the summit. We hoped to stop at the picnic site at Pinar Chio, but it was still closed, as was that at Las Lajas, and the top of Teide was in cloud, so we didn't stop but dropped down to Vilaflor, getting back to the hotel at about 5.00pm.

Day 7

Friday 14th November

Tenerife: hotel garden, Caldera, Aguamansa, Ramon Caminero

We woke to a beautifully clear dawn, and most of the group were out at 7.30am to explore the hotel grounds again, while Jessica shopped for the picnic. We had lovely views of Tenerife Blue Chaffinches, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Grey Wagtail and Canaries, and also saw African Blue Tit. We enjoyed breakfast at 8.00am and left at 9.00am to climb back up to the caldera, taking the road through it. Our first stop was at Boca Tauce, where we had our first good views of the summit cone. We noted the specialist plants of this place: Teide White Broom (*Cytisus supranubius*), Teide Sticky Broom (*Adenocarpus viscosus*), Teide Knapweed (*Cheirolophus teydis*), the scabious-like *Pterocephalus lasiospermus* and the giant dead heads of Teide Bugloss (*Echium wildpretii*). We moved on to Llano de Ucanca, where we saw a Great Grey Shrike and took a group photo. As we were about to leave, the tape blocking the path was removed, so we were able to walk across the sandy and rocky plain.

We drove slowly across the caldera, admiring the amazing geology and its different colours and structures. Our next stop was at El Portillo, where we explored the botanical gardens, and watched a fascinating film about the origins of the island. A lizard seen here was the southern subspecies of Tenerife Lizard. Tenerife Blue Chaffinches were in a Canary Juniper, and a Canary Island Chiffchaff was flitting around. We dropped down on the north flank, noting how the Canary Islands Pines were continuing to regenerate after the 2023 wildfire, with a new herbaceous understorey in places. As we descended, the weather became cloudy, although we could see it was sunny on the coast.

Our picnic site was at Aguamansa, where we saw Canary Island Chaffinches and Goldcrest, as well as Small White and Red Admiral butterflies. We were struck by the lichens, especially *Usnea* species which were flourishing in the moist atmosphere. We then stopped at a layby close by to admire the Canary Strawberry Trees (*Arbutus canariensis*), bearing orange fruits. En route back to the caldera, we paused at the Ramon Caminero picnic site, where we had excellent views of Tenerife Blue Chaffinches, Goldcrest and 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 an accompanying flock of Canaries. We then retraced our route, noticing how the light had changed, and returned to the hotel at 5.00pm. We met up again at 6.50pm before a final delicious dinner.

Day 8

Saturday 15th November

Homeward bound

Today, we had to say farewell to these fascinating islands. We had a relaxed breakfast, with time for further exploration or relaxation before the first group (Gatwick and Manchester flights) left at 10.45am; the others left at 12.15pm. Those who walked up to the Dwarf Pine reported lovely views, several Painted Ladies and dragonflies, and a likely Island Darter dragonfly. As we were saying farewell to the first group, a pair of Eurasian Sparrowhawks (Macaronesian subspecies *granti*) circled overhead. En route to the airport, Buzzard and Kestrel were seen, as well as a brief glimpse of Barbary Partridge for the second group. Some of the group were staying on, while one couple was accompanying Jessica on the 'Go Slow in Gran Canaria' trip, which runs back-to-back with this one.

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 enthusiasm, spotting skills and good company. We hope to see you again!

Receive our e-newsletter

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

naturetrek.co.uk/e-newsletter-signup

Scan to
sign up!



Social Media

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



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



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



naturetrek.bsky.social



x.com/naturetrektours (formerly Twitter)

Species lists

Birds

E=Endemic, Es=endemic subspecies, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		November 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>			✓	✓				
Barbary Partridge - Es	<i>Alectoris barbara koenigi</i>							✓	✓
Plain Swift - N	<i>Apus unicolor</i>				✓				
Houbara Bustard - Es (e.Ca)	<i>Chlamydotis undulata fuertaventurae</i>		✓	✓					
Rock Dove - I	<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>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
African Collared Dove - I	<i>Streptopelia roseogrisea</i>						✓		
Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>				✓				
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>				✓				
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	✓							
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	✓			✓				
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>				✓				
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>			✓	✓				
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	✓		✓	✓				
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>				✓				
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	✓							
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	✓							
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>				✓				
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>			✓					
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>				✓				
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis atlantis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>	✓			✓	✓			
Barolo Shearwater	<i>Puffinus baroli</i>					✓			
African Sacred Ibis - I	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>		✓						
Hadada Ibis - I	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>		✓						
Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>				✓				
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>				✓				
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>		✓	✓	✓				
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea cinerea</i>	✓		✓	✓				
Egyptian Vulture - Es	<i>Neophron percnopterus majorensis</i>			✓	✓				
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus granti</i>								✓
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo insularum</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Great Spotted Woodpecker - Es	<i>Dendrocopos major canariensis</i>						H	✓	
Common Kestrel - Es (w.C.Is)	<i>Falco tinnunculus canariensis</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Kestrel - Es (e.C.Is)	<i>Falco tinnunculus dacotiae</i>		✓	✓	✓				
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus pelegrinoides</i>						✓		
Monk Parakeet - I	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>		✓	✓					
Great Grey Shrike - Es	<i>Lanius excubitor koenigi</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Northern Raven - Es	<i>Corvus corax canariensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
African Blue Tit - Es (e.C.Is)	<i>Cyanistes teneriffae degener</i>			✓					
African Blue Tit - Es (T,G)	<i>Cyanistes teneriffae teneriffae</i>						✓	✓	

E=Endemic, Es=endemic subspecies, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		November 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mediterranean Short-toed Lark - E	<i>Alaudala rufescens rufescens</i>		✓	✓					
Red-vented Bulbul - I	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	✓		✓	✓				
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>			✓	✓				
Canary Islands Chiffchaff - E	<i>Phylloscopus canariensis</i>					✓	✓	✓	
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>				✓				
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla heineken</i>					✓			
Sardinian Warbler - Es	<i>Curruca melanocephala leucogastra</i>			✓			H		
Spectacled Warbler	<i>Curruca conspicillata orbitalis</i>		✓	✓					
Goldcrest - Es	<i>Regulus regulus teneriffae</i>					✓	H	✓	
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula cabreræ</i>					✓	✓	✓	
European Robin - Es	<i>Erithacus rubecula superbus</i>						✓		
Canary Islands Stonechat - E	<i>Saxicola dacotiae</i>			✓	✓				
Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	H	✓	
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</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 - Es	<i>Bucanetes githagineus amantum</i>			✓	✓				
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis parva</i>				✓				
Atlantic Canary	<i>Serinus canaria</i>					✓	✓	✓	

Mammals

I=Introduced		November 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
a bat	Chiroptera sp.				✓				
Barbary Ground Squirrel - I	<i>Atlantoxerus getulus</i>	✓		✓	✓				
European Rabbit - I	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		✓	✓			✓		

Reptiles

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic		November 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tenerife Lizard - E	<i>Gallotia galloti galloti</i>							✓	
Atlantic Lizard - N	<i>Gallotia atlantica mahoratae</i>		✓		✓				
La Gomera Skink - E	<i>Chalcides coeruleopunctatus</i>					✓			
East Canary Gecko - E	<i>Tarentola angustimentalis</i>		✓	✓					

Butterflies

E=Endemic		November 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>							✓	
Lang's Short-tailed Blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>			✓					
African Grass Blue	<i>Zizeeria knysna</i>			✓		✓			
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>			✓	✓				✓
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>							✓	✓

E=Endemic		November 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>			✓					
Plain Tiger	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>			✓					
Canary Speckled Wood - E	<i>Pararge xiphioides</i>						✓		

Moths

		November 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
cf. Light-brown Apple Moth	<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>		✓	✓					
Banded Sable	<i>Spoladea recurvalis</i>		✓	✓	✓				
Rush Veneer	<i>Nemophila noctuella</i>						✓		
Narrow-winged Grey	<i>Eudonia angustea</i>						✓		
Barbary Spurge Hawk-moth	<i>Hyles tithmali</i>					✓			
a geometrid	<i>Microloxia schmitzi</i>		✓						

Other invertebrates

		November 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dragonflies									
a hawker	<i>Aeshna</i> sp.					✓	✓		
Epaulet Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum chrysostigma</i>			✓					
Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>			✓					
Island Darter	<i>Sympetrum nigrifemur</i>								✓
Grasshoppers and allies									
a red-winged grasshopper	<i>Acrotylus insubricus</i>							✓	
Fuerteventura Sand Grasshopper	<i>Sphingonotus</i> cf. <i>fuerteventurae</i>				✓				
Caldera Sand Grasshopper	<i>Sphingonotus</i> cf. <i>willemsii</i>							✓	
a grasshopper	<i>Acrididea</i> sp.					✓			
Flies									
Band-eyed Dronefly	<i>Eristalinus taeniops</i>				✓				
Bees									
Canary Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus canariensis</i>					✓			
Canary Flower Bee (w.Ca.)	<i>Anthophora alluaudi allaudii</i>					✓			
White-banded Digger Bee	<i>Amegilla quadrifasciata</i>				✓				
Scale Insects									
Coccineal Scale Insect	<i>Dactilopius coccus</i>			✓			✓		
Slaters									
an endemic slater	<i>Porcellio spinipes</i>		✓						
Millipedes									
a millipede	<i>Dolichoiculus</i> sp.						✓		
Spiders									
Crab Spider	<i>Misumena vatia</i>				✓				
Crabs									
East Atlantic Sally Lightfoot Crab	<i>Grapsus adscensionis</i>					✓			

Lichens

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
Tree Lungwort Lichen	<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>	5	Mirador del Rejo
Golden Hair Lichen	<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>	5	Mirador del Rejo
a beard lichen	<i>Usnea</i> sp.	6	Monte del Agua

Plants

A = Atlantic Islands' endemic, E = Canary Islands' endemic, E* = Single-island endemic, [] = Introduced or planted

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
PTERIDOPHYTES	Ferns and Allies		
Selaginellaceae	Lesser Clubmoss		
<i>Selaginella denticulata</i>	Mediterranean Clubmoss	5	Mirador del Rejo
Aspleniaceae	Spleenworts		
<i>Asplenium onopteris</i>	Irish Spleenwort	6	Monte del Agua
Blechnaceae	Hard Ferns		
<i>Woodwardia radicans</i> - A	European Chain Fern	5	Mirador del Rejo
Davalliaceae	Rabbit's-foot Ferns		
<i>Davallia canariensis</i> - A	Hare's-foot Fern	6	Monte del Agua
Dennstaedtiaceae	Brackens		
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Common Bracken	5	Mirador del Rejo
Dryopteridaceae	Buckler Ferns		
<i>Dryopteris gaunchica</i>	-	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Dryopteris oligodonta</i>	Canarian Male-fern	5	Mirador del Bailadero
Polypodiaceae	Polypodies		
<i>Polypodium macaronesicum</i> - A	Macaronesian Polypody	6	Monte del Agua
GYMNOSPERMS	Pines and Firs		
Cupressaceae	Cypress Family		
<i>Juniperus cedrus</i> - A	Canary Island Juniper	5	Mirador del Bailadero
Pinaceae	Pine Family		
<i>Pinus canariensis</i> - E	Canary Islands Pine	6	Below Boca Tauce
ANGIOSPERMS	FLOWERING PLANTS		
Pre-dicotyledons	Primitive Angiosperms		
Lauraceae	Laurel Family		
<i>Laurus novocanariensis</i> - A	Canary Island Laurel	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Persea barbujana</i> - A	Barbusano	5	Mirador del Rejo
Monocotyledons	Monocots		
Arecaceae	Palm Family		
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> - E	Canary Islands Date Palm	5	La Gomera
[<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>]	Date Palm	3	Planted
Asparagaceae	Asparagus Family		
[<i>Agave americana</i>]	Centuryplant	3	Near Vega de Rio Palmas
<i>Asparagus arborescens</i>	Shrubby Asparagus	3	Castillo de Lara
<i>Asparagus horridus</i>	Spiny Asparagus		
<i>Asparagus pastorianus</i>	Pale-spined Asparagus	3	Castillo de Lara
<i>Dracaena draco</i>	Dragon Tree	5	Planted
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	Tassel Hyacinth		

A = Atlantic Islands' endemic, E = Canary Islands' endemic, E* = Single-island endemic, [] = Introduced or planted

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<i>Semele androgyna</i>	Climbing Butcher's-broom	5	Mirador del Rejo
Asphodelaceae	Asphodel Family		
{ <i>Aloe vera</i> }	Aloevera	2	Jandia Peninsula
Poaceae	Grass Family		
[<i>Arundo donax</i>]	Giant Reed	3	Vega de Rio Palmas
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome	5	Mirador del Rejo
[<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>]	Common Fountain-grass	4	Roadsides
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda-grass	5	San Sebastian
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Hairy Finger-grass	3	Rio Calma
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	3	Vega de Rio Palmas
[<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>]	St. Augustine Grass	2	Morro Jable
Dicotyledons	Eu-Docots		
Aizoaceae	Iceplant Family		
<i>Aizoon canariense</i>	Canary Islands Iceplant	5	San Sebastian
Amaranthaceae	Amaranth Family		
<i>Atriplex halimus</i>	Shrubby Orache	3	Castillo de Lara
<i>Bassia tomentosa</i>	-	3	La Pared
<i>Caroxylon vermiculatum</i>	Vermiculate Saltwort	2	Jandia Peninsula
<i>Afrosalsola divaricata</i> - E	Divaricate Saltwort	2	Costa Calma desert
Anacardiaceae	Sumac Family		
[<i>Pistacia atlanticus</i>]	Terebinth	2	Morro Jable
[<i>Schinus molle</i>]	Peruvian Pepper Tree	3	Planted Rio Calma
Apiaceae	Umbellifer Family		
<i>Bupleurum salicifolium</i> - A	Willow-leaved Hare's-ear	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Common Fennel	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Pimpinella cumbrae</i> - E	Tenerife Burnet-saxifrage	7	Caldera
Apocynaceae	Periwinkle Family		
<i>Apteranthes burchardii</i> - E	Burchard's Carrionflower	3	Castillo de Lara
<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Apple of Sodom	2	Roadside gullies
Aquifoliaceae	Holly Family		
<i>Ilex canariensis</i> - E	Canary Island Holly	5	Mirador del Rejo
Araliaceae	Aralia Family		
<i>Hedera canariensis</i> - E	Canary Islands Ivy	5	Mirador del Rejo
[<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>]	Australian Umbrella Tree	4	Rio Calma
Asteraceae	Daisy Family		
[<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>]	Sticky Snakeroot	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Argyranthemum gracile</i> - E	Slender Marguerite	6	Roadsides
<i>Artemisia thuscula</i> - E	Canary Island Wormwood	6	Monte del Agua
[<i>Bidens pilosa</i>]	Beggar-ticks	5	Mirador del Bailadero
<i>Carlina salicifolia</i>	Willow-leaved Carlina Thistle	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Carlina xeranthemoides</i> - E*	Tenerife Carlina Thistle	7	Area Ramon Caminero
<i>Cheirolophus teydis</i> - E	Teide Knapweed	7	El Portillo
<i>Galactites tomentosus</i>	Galactities	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Kleinia neriifolia</i> - E	Canary Islands Candleplant	3	Vega del Rio Palmas
<i>Launaea arborescens</i>	Shrubby Sow-thistle	2	Jandia Peninsula
<i>Pericallis steetzii</i> - E*		5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Sonchus acaulis</i> - E	Stemless Sow-thistle	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Sonchus canariensis</i> - E	Canary Islands Sow-thistle	6	Monte del Agua

A = Atlantic Islands' endemic, E = Canary Islands' endemic, E* = Single-island endemic, [] = Introduced or planted

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<i>Sonchus leptocephalus</i> - E	Fine-leaved Sow-thistle	6	Monte del Agua
Boraginaceae	Borage Family		
<i>Echium wildpretii</i> - E*	Teide Viper's-bugloss	7	Caldera (over)
<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	European Heliotrope	2	Costa Calma desert
Brassicaceae	Cabbage Family		
<i>Descurainia bourgaeana</i> - E	Bourgeau's Flixweed	7	Caldera (over)
<i>Erysimum scoparium</i> - E	Tenerife Wallflower	7	Caldera
<i>Erysimum virescens</i> - E	Shrubby Wallflower	5	Mirador del Rejo
Cactaceae	Cactus Family		
[<i>Opuntia dillenii</i>]	-	3	Vega del Rio Palmas
[<i>Opuntia maxima</i>]	Common Prickly-pear	3	Vega del Rio Palmas
Campanulaceae	Bellflower Family		
<i>Canarina canariensis</i> - E	Canary Islands Bellflower	6	Monte del Agua
Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle Family		
<i>Lonicera etrusca</i>	Etruscan Honeysuckle	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Pterocephalus lasiospermus</i> - E*	-	7	Caldera
Casuarinaceae	She-oak Family		
[<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>]	Coastal She-oak	2	Morro Jable
Cistaceae	Rock-rose Family		
<i>Cistus symphytifolius</i> - E	Comfrey-leaved Cistus	6	Monte del Agua
Convolvulaceae	Bindweed Family		
<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Bindweed	8	Below Villaflor
<i>Convolvulus canariensis</i> - E	Canary Islands Bindweed	5	Mirador del Bailadero
<i>Convolvulus caput-medusae</i> - E	Medusa's Head	2	Costa Calma desert
<i>Convolvulus floridus</i> - E	Canary Tree Bindweed	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Cuscuta approximata</i>	Alfalfa Dodder	3	La Pared
Crassulaceae	Stonecrop Family		
<i>Aeonium canariense</i> - E	Canary Islands Aeonium	6	Monte del Agua (leaves)
<i>Aeonium canariense</i> ssp. <i>latifolium</i> - E*		5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Aeonium urbicum</i> ssp. <i>meridionale</i> - E*	Large Aeonium	6	Near Santiago
<i>Aichryson laxum</i> - E	Annual Houseleek	5	Mirador del Rejo
Cucurbitaceae	Cucumber Family		
<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i>	Desert Gourd	3	La Pared
Ericaceae	Heath Family		
<i>Arbutus canariensis</i> - E	Canary Islands Strawberry Tree	7	Aguamansa
<i>Erica canariensis</i> - E	Canary Islands Heath	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Erica platycodon</i> - E	Canary Besom Heath	5	Mirador del Rejo
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family		
<i>Euphorbia atropurpurea</i> - E*	Tenerife Tree Spurge	6	Above Masca
<i>Euphorbia balsamifera</i>	Balsam Spurge	3	Castillo de Lara
<i>Euphorbia canariensis</i> - E	Canary Islands Spurge	2	Jandia Peninsula
[<i>Euphorbia candelabrum</i>]	Candelabra Spurge	8	Aeroporto Sud
<i>Euphorbia handiensis</i> - E*	Jandía Spurge	2	Jandia Peninsula
<i>Euphorbia lamarckii</i> - E	Lamarck's Spurge	6	Masca road
[<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i>]	Prostrate Sandmat	4	Rio Calma
<i>Euphorbia regis-jubae</i> - E	King Juba's Spurge	3	Castillo de Lara
[<i>Ricinus communis</i>]	Castor-oil Plant	5	San Sebastian

A = Atlantic Islands' endemic, E = Canary Islands' endemic, E* = Single-island endemic, [] = Introduced or planted

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
Fabaceae	Pea Family		
<i>[Acacia cyclops]</i>	Western Coastal Wattle	4	Rio Calma
<i>[Acacia saligna]</i>	Blue-leaved Wattle	3	Vega del Rio Palmas
<i>Adenocarpus viscosus</i> - E*	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> - E	Tagasaste	7	Boca Tauce
<i>Cytisus supranubius</i> - E*	Teide White Broom	7	Caldera
<i>[Erythrostemon gilliesii]</i>	Bird-of-paradise Bush	4	Rio Calma
<i>Genista canariensis</i> - E	Canary Islands Broom	6	Monte del Agua
<i>[Leucaena leucocephala]</i>	River Tamarind	5	San Sebastian
<i>Ononis hesperia</i>	a large yellow restharrow	3	Roadside near La Pared
<i>[Ulex europaeus]</i>	Common Gorse	6	Monte del Agua
Fagaceae	Beech Family		
<i>[Castanea sativa]</i>	Sweet Chestnut	7	Near Aguamansa
Gentianaceae	Gentian Family		
<i>Ixanthus viscosus</i>	Ixanthus	5	Mirador del Rejo (leaves)
Geraniaceae	Crane's-bill Family		
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little Robin	7	Aquamansa
<i>Geranium reuteri</i> - E	Canary Herb-Robert	6	Monte del Agua
Hypericaceae	St John's-wort Family		
<i>Hypericum canariense</i> - A	Canary St.John's-wort	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Hypericum glandulosum</i> - A	-	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Hypericum grandifolium</i> - A	-	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Hypericum reflexum</i> - E	Reflexed St.John's-wort	7	Aguamansa
Lamiaceae	Dead-nettle Family		
<i>Bystropogon canariensis</i> - E	-	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Cedronella canariensis</i> - A	Canary Islands Balm	5	Mirador del Bailadero
<i>Micromeria ericifolia</i> - E	Common Canary Micromint	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Micromeria lepida</i> - E*	La Gomera Micromint	5	Mirador del Bailadero
Malvaceae	Mallow Family		
<i>[Ceiba speciosa]</i>	Silk-floss or Kapok Tree	5	San Sebastian
<i>[Hibiscus rosa-sinensis]</i>	Chinese Hibiscus	5	San Sebastian
Myricaceae	Wax-myrtle Family		
<i>Myrica faya</i>	Macaronesian Wax-myrtle	5	Mirador del Rejo
Nyctaginaceae	Four-o'clock Plant Family		
<i>[Bougainvillea glabra]</i>	Common Bougainvillea	1	Planted
Oleaceae	Olive Family		
<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>guanchica</i>	Canarian Wild Olive	3	Castillo de Lara
Oxalidaceae	Wood-sorrel Family		
<i>[Oxalis pes-caprae]</i>	Bemuda Buttercup	5	Mirador del Bailadero
Papaveraceae	Poppy Family		
<i>[Eschscholzia californica]</i>	Californian Poppy	8	Below Villaflor
Plantaginaceae	Plantain Family		
<i>Digitalis canariensis</i> - E	Canary Islands Foxglove	6	Monte del Agua
<i>Globularia salicina</i>	Canary Islands Globularia	6	Monte del Agua

A = Atlantic Islands' endemic, E = Canary Islands' endemic, E* = Single-island endemic, [] = Introduced or planted			
Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
Plumbaginaceae	Leadwort Family		
<i>[Plumbago auriculata]</i>	Cape Leadwort	4	Rio Calma
Polygonaceae	Knotgrass Family		
<i>Rumex lunaria</i> - E	Canary Islands Sorrel	3	Castillo de Lara
Portulacaceae	Purslane Family		
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Common Purslane	5	San Sebastian
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup Family		
<i>Ranunculus cortusifolius</i> - A	Atlantic Islands Buttercup	6	Monte del Agua (leaves)
Rosaceae	Rose Family		
<i>Bencomia exstipulata</i> - E	-	7	El Portillo
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>	Elm-leaved Bramble	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Rubus bollei</i> - A	Bolle's Bramble	5	Mirador del Rejo
Rubiaceae	Bedstraw Family		
<i>Phyllis nobla</i> - A	Capitana	5	Mirador del Rejo
<i>Plocama pendula</i> - E	Balo	5	Roadsides
Salicaceae	Willow Family		
<i>Salix pedicellata</i> ssp. <i>canariensis</i> - A	Canary Willow	5	Mirador del Rejo
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family		
<i>[Brugmansia cultivars]</i>	Angel-trumpets	6	Plated
<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
Tamaricaceae	Tamarisk Family		
<i>Tamarix canariensis</i>	Canary Islands Tamarisk	3	La Pared
Thymelaeaceae	Daphne Family		
<i>Daphne gnidium</i>	Narrow-leaved Mezereon	7	Aguamansa
Urticaceae	Nettle Family		
<i>Gesnouinia arborea</i> - E	Tree Pellitory	5	Mirador del Rejo
Viburnaceae	Viburnum Family		
<i>Viburnum rugosum</i> - E	Canary Islands Guelder-rose	5	Mirador del Rejo
Zygophyllaceae	Caltrops Family		
<i>Zygophyllum fontanesii</i>	Canary Islands Bean-caper	2	Costa Calma desert