

The Spanish Pyrenees

Naturetrek Tour Report

17 – 24 May 2015



Aisa valley by Mark Pauley

Report compiled by Philip Thompson



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a group of six Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Sunday 17th May

Our early afternoon flight meant we arrived with plenty of daylight hours to enjoy as we undertook the transfer from Zaragoza to Berdun. The journey initially crossed the flat agricultural plains to the north of Zaragoza before, having reached Huesca, we began to climb through the pre-Pyrenees of the Sierra de Guara. As we crested the summit of the road we were then able to enjoy one of the best views of the high Pyrenees, stretched out before us bathed in late afternoon sunshine with many of the highest peaks snow-capped. The long winding descent took us down via Jaca and on to Berdun. Here we were met by our hosts, Peter and Melanie, at the beautifully restored farmhouse nestled below the old town perched on its isolated hilltop where we would be staying for the duration of the trip. A relaxing dinner was then enjoyed in anticipation of the days ahead.

Day 2

Monday 18th May

The day began cool, clear and sunny and would warm up considerably into the afternoon. Our first walk was taken with an exploration of the nearby scrubby eroded 'badlands' below Berdun that led down to the Rio Veral.

As we walked from the hotel, the abundant swifts, swallows and martins swooped overhead, joined by both Red and Black Kites which allowed for flight silhouette comparisons of these two commonly seen raptors of the area. The hedgerows held several singing Nightingales but our attention was drawn to the rather monotonous song of a Melodious Warbler showing prominently on top of a dead shrub. As we reached the edge of the village and looked down into the 'badlands' another birdsong was picked out; that of a Western Orphean Warbler! After some patience we were all able to get a view through the telescope of this scarce and elusive species making a great start to the trip. The arid slopes nearby held numerous examples of Shrubby Restharrow (*Ononis fruticosa*) and the aptly named Beautiful Flax (*Linum narbonense*) adding splashes of colour to the grey bare soil. An area of low heathy vegetation aptly held a pair of Dartford Warblers on territory, which were tempted out of cover to show for the group.

As we reached the bridge over the river brief views of Rock Sparrow were obtained as they flew into the riverside poplars. We crossed over, to then walk alongside the river through the lightly wooded and scrubby alluvial sand and rocks. Several species of orchid were found here including Military Orchid (*Orchis militaris*) and Woodcock Orchid (*Ophrys scolopax*). Overhead a fine pale-phase Booted Eagle drifted by, allowing a lengthy and ID clinching view. Other raptors included Hobby, Egyptian and Griffon Vultures, and a distant Short-toed Snake Eagle. Several species of butterfly were present plus a fine range of attractive plants all adding to an enjoyable morning.

After we had retraced our steps and reached the main track we followed this up towards some low hillsides. Here we found a nice meadow with another exciting mix of orchids. Unfortunately the Lizard Orchids (*Himantoglossum hircinum*), which were the stars of the show, were still a week or so from full flower. After adding a Turtle Dove to the morning's tally of sightings we began the route back to the hotel for lunch.

After an enjoyable lunch and cooling drink or two we then drove the short distance to the Rio Aragon for a couple of walks along both sides. We began on the southern bank in similar habitat to the morning but with the addition of a small area of reedy marsh from which a female Marsh Harrier took flight, disturbed by our presence. Plants in this stony alluvium included *Dipcadi serotinum*, *Arenaria oscenis*, *Fumana procumbens* and St Bernard's Lily (*Anthericum liliago*). Loudly singing from the willows were several Garden Warblers joined by one or two Blackcaps, thereby allowing us direct song comparison of these difficult to separate species. As is the norm, the calling Golden Orioles in the tall poplars remained hidden except for the briefest of views for a few. As we reached a young poplar plantation we spent a little time searching the grassy ground beneath to discover another medley of ophrys orchids, some of indeterminate lineage! The highlights were *Ophrys lutea* and the very localised *Ophrys quadriloba*.

We then transferred to the opposite bank to take a walk through the more wooded conditions found there. The afternoon was now pretty warm and birdsong was subsequently diminished with the result that only fleeting glimpses of various species were obtained as we walked. A Quail could be heard calling from the adjoining arable field; a new sound for some in the group. Within the taller trees a nest hole with calling young was found so we waited quietly in anticipation of a returning parent to identify the occupants. The hoped for Wryneck or Lesser Spotted Woodpecker turned out to be only the more common Great Spotted Woodpecker, but nice to see nonetheless. By now thoughts were turning to a cool beer and relax before dinner so we turned to make our return to the hotel after a successful first day.

With the evening remaining warm and still, tonight was felt to be our best conditions for an evening drive to a roadside viewpoint to hopefully see the local Eagle Owl head out from roost on its hunting foray. As we waited in the gathering gloom Nightjar and various amphibians could be heard and the group began to disperse a little. Unfortunately the owl, after having been heard uttering its deep hooting call, chose its moment to then fly across the backlit skyline and on down the valley out of sight with the dispersees having missed it! After a regrouping and further waiting, the hoped for second bird failed to appear. We next boarded the vehicle to take a slow winding backcountry route to see what we could find. This resulted in the sighting of a Common Nightjar flying up from the road and close past the vehicle, brightly lit by the headlights.

Day 3

Tuesday 19th May

With the weather due to become windy and cool and the threat of showers, we continued our explorations of the pre-Pyrenees and a visit to the ranges to the south of Berdun.

We were to begin our morning with a visit to the two monasteries of St. Juan de la Pena, but initially met with a closed road and the necessity of a long detour to reach our destination. This route, whilst using up precious time, proved to be scenically splendid with abundant attractive flowers and views along the way in compensation. Arriving at the Scots Pine covered car park of the new monastery we were soon picking up new birds for the trip. Singing from high overhead in the trees were a couple of Western Bonelli's Warblers and several Firecrests. Exiting the woodland we next found a small colony of Champagne Orchid (*Orchis champagneuxii*) alongside the diminutive Grape Hyacinths (*Muscari neglectum*). A pleasant walk led to a splendid viewpoint facing north towards the high Pyrenean summits. Some time was spent here, during which a couple of Black Woodpeckers were heard with one seen very briefly. With the cool winds no raptors were cruising past, and with time running short we moved on to retrace our diverted route to another spot in these pre-Pyrenean hills.

Our destination was the carcass disposal point for the benefit of the local vulture population. Having arrived at the due delivery time we were able to take the short walk to the overlooking hide. A couple of Egyptian Vultures flew off from the 'arena' as we arrived and several Griffon Vultures perched in nearby trees. As we waited, the number of Griffon Vultures grew as birds drifted by from several directions. The expected time for the arrival of the carcass truck came and went with the vultures evidently aware of what day and time it was; but no vehicle arrived. Having been able to watch the numerous vultures gradually disperse we opted to leave the hide and enjoy the local flora, and then lunch at the vehicle. Numerous orchids were present which included the exquisite insect mimic Fly Orchid (*Ophrys insectifera*).

Whilst enjoying lunch at the minibus, our meal was interrupted by a pair of Lammergeiers (Bearded Vultures) flying overhead: they drifted slowly by giving everyone a wonderful view of these charismatic and iconic birds.

Our next stop was a visit to the small village of Arres for a coffee followed by a short roadside stop nearby. We listened for the singing Ortolan Buntings known to frequent the nearby scrubby slopes. With nothing heard or seen we were about to depart when a query was raised about a bird sitting atop a small Hawthorn no more than 25 metres away. It was a splendid male Ortolan Bunting which delighted us all.

Our final walk was taken alongside the Rio Aragon in pursuit of further birds. A good start was enjoyed with a male Whinchat spotted close to the road. The cool windy conditions kept bird activity low but we were able to enjoy the fantastic spectacle of the large numbers of House Martins, with a few Barn Swallows and Sand Martins mixed in, feeding low over the river and periodically spooking to gather in a tight flock high overhead before regaining confidence and swooping low once more to continue feeding.

Day 4

Wednesday 20th May

Today the weather was expected to remain as yesterday with a cold northerly wind blowing, so we once more kept south and away from the high tops!

Our first stop was a walk alongside the Embalse de Pena. A few Bee-eaters were feeding nearby using the wires as convenient perches, remaining long enough to allow the group members a view of these attractive and popular birds through the telescope. The reed beds were strangely quiet from a bird perspective, whilst the reservoir banks held several interesting plants such as Sad Stock (*Matthiola fruticulosa*) and Shrubby Gromwell (*Lithodora fruticosa*).

We then drove on southward to visit the famous Pinnacles of Riglos. These striking columns of red conglomerate rock jut out from the adjacent hills in perpendicular isolation and prove a magnet to not only the climbing community but also to breeding vultures. After a short walk through the village we continued along the base of these columns looking at the plants and birds of the area. Numerous Rock Sparrows could be heard calling from above us but remained frustratingly hard to see with the abundance of ledges and niches available. The local Red-billed Choughs did not prove such a challenge and were constantly on show as they revelled in the strong up-draughts and funnelled wind found in the area. A handsome steely-blue Blue Rock Thrush was picked up singing from a favourite perch on a low rocky outcrop. The Griffon Vultures were similarly much in evidence as they effortlessly cruised and soared on the buffeting winds. We gave some thought and admiration to the

human climbers on these unstable looking pinnacles as they inched upwards! A returning walk was taken directly below the rocks in which several new plants were seen and a loudly vocal Sardinian Warbler skulked in cover. The Black Redstarts were more viewer-friendly and sang prominently from several spots.

Next we set off for our lunch site near the lesser known and smaller Pinnacles of Aguerro, at a very interesting small chapel built in isolation of the village. The numerous carvings and engravings were fascinating and intriguing.

Our final destination was another striking local archaeological landmark; the Castillo de Loarre, set on an isolated rocky outcrop with an enormous vista of the plains stretching towards Zaragoza. The group split up to enjoy their time individually, and all managed to see several of the local birds and plants found here. The Rock Sparrows were rather easier to see as they sang from the castle walls, and the local breeding pair of Red-billed Choughs in their glossy finery flew in to perch prominently, calling all the while.

Day 5

Thursday 21st May

The weather was slowly improving with the wind abating. As a result we undertook our first foray into higher regions and the Pyrenees themselves.

It was still pretty chilly first thing as we arrived at the Refugio Gabardito so we all wore several layers of clothing with woolly hats and gloves as we began the walk through the pine woodlands. During a slow and steady ascent on the undulating path a few plants were noticed, but our initial focus lay with reaching the perpendicular rock face ahead. Once at our chosen spot we began our vigil of staring vacantly at the rock face, and using the power of the mind willing our Wallcreeper quarry to appear. We began by having a briefing and naming of various prominent spots on the rock to aid description to others if a bird should appear. This was interrupted halfway through by a small bird flying in and landing high on the rock face before quickly moving out of sight within a fissure. A Wallcreeper! A little too easy sprung to mind, but unfortunately most of the group blinked and missed it! And so it began. The extra layers of clothing we had been advised to wear now became essential as we waited patiently in the chilly air. The slopes opposite across the valley had a fresh dusting of powder snow to indicate the cold overnight temperatures still experienced at this altitude and time of year. A single grazing Izard was spotted to attract attention and lift spirits. Numbers of both Alpine and Red-billed Choughs periodically drifted over. A heart-racing false alarm was created by a local Jay landing on the rock face and fluttering about in a teasing imitation of our quest. This brought home the size differential involved and the comparative diminutive stature of a Wallcreeper on such a huge expanse of rock. Finally, as usual (they do like to make an entrance after building a suitable level of suspense/despair), a bird made a second appearance and for a brief time fluttered and perched in view. Having lined the bird up in the telescope, the keenest group member failed to make it in time before the bird flew off and out of sight once more. And so it ended: in partial success with most of the interested members getting a sighting of this ever elusive and desirable bird.

We then made our way back to the Refugio for our picnic lunch. En route a small meadow held our attention with a lovely group of Citril Finches perched on a small hawthorn and uttering their distinctive call. An excellent view for everyone was obtained through the telescope as the sun began to warm the air around us. Once at the Refugio it was apparent that the Citril Finches were present in good numbers this year with several perched and

settled around us as we ate. The usual small parties of Griffon Vultures were passing overhead joined by a single Egyptian Vulture.

With the day brightening and warming up, we returned southwards to take a walk along the Foz de Binies in the hope of plants, butterflies and birds galore. The gorge holds good numbers of breeding Griffon Vultures which were in constant view, soaring overhead with a couple of birds settled on the cliffs. The river attracted numerous Crag Martins, which were a constant whirl of activity as they sallied up and down. The gorge holds several notable and endemic plants among which Pyrenean Honeysuckle (*Lonicera pyrenaica*), *Ramonda myconis*, *Allium pyrenaicum*, Pyrenean Hyacinth (*Brimeura amethystinus*) and *Petrocoptis pyrenaica* were highlights among a large list.

On leaving the gorge we came to a small meadow alongside the river where we used the remainder of our time seeking butterflies. A few species were on the wing, the main highlight being the Provence Chalk-hill Blue.

Day 6

Friday 22nd May

Early risers took a pre-breakfast excursion to a nearby marshy reed bed and poplar plantation. Birds were initially elusive but as the morning warmed they became more observable. A small fall of Spotted Flycatchers were actively feeding on the sunny edge of the plantation, and from within could be heard the calls of Golden Oriole. A pair of males of the latter, lost in territorial conflict, emerged chasing each other for us to admire. A Gull Bunting, a species which had until now only been heard and seen poorly, was picked up and scoped singing prominently, followed by a breeding pair of Subalpine Warblers carrying food to a nest doubtless hidden within a nearby bramble thicket. Finally we heard the brief distant calling of Wryneck before we headed back for breakfast.

With the winds now gone and clear sunny skies, today offered perfect conditions to travel high up into the Aisa valley set beneath some of the high Pyrenean peaks. An enjoyable scenic journey was undertaken to reach our walking spot as we crossed over from the Hecho valley via Jasa and back down before continuing up towards the snowy peaks standing high above us.

Once we arrived at the end of the road we disembarked and prepared to set off for a full days walking in the mountains. This beautiful unspoilt valley was pretty much ours to enjoy as only three or four other people were seen all day. The route began with a fairly stiff climb up a surfaced track before levelling out with a view across to the summits. The first meadows encountered were full of colour from the abundant alpine flowers mainly consisting of Spring Squill (*Scilla verna*), Trumpet Gentian (*Gentiana acaulis*), Alpine Forget-me-not (*Myosotis alpestris*), Pyrenean Vetch (*Vicia pyrenaica*), Pyrenean and Amplexicaule Buttercups (*Ranunculus pyrenaicus* & *amplexicaulis*) and *Valeriana tuberosa*. Around the riversides and seepages, the delicate Bird's-eye Primrose (*Primula farinosa*) was abundant, often joined by Greater Butterwort (*Pinguicula grandiflora*). Just beginning to flower were the first examples of *Dactylorhiza alpestris* whilst the two colour forms of Elder-flowered Orchid (*Dactylorhiza sambucina*) were widespread and abundant. Large numbers of chough were present, the majority of which were Alpine with smaller numbers mixed in the flocks of Red-billed. A couple of IZARD were reluctant to leave the areas of soil where salt licks had seeped, which are placed there for the grazing animals when they are brought up at this time of year. Among the valley side Juniper and *Pinus uncinata* scrub numerous Citril Finches were present with similar numbers of Linnets. After a short climb up the valley flank we had our lunch with a fantastic panoramic view. This was rounded off with a wonderful low flypast of a Lammergeier giving outstanding views

in the clear mountain air. The same bird was seen on a couple more occasions later, once carrying an unidentified large food item across to the opposite valley side.

After lunch we continued to head up the valley, sticking to the flanks where we came upon a gully which had held some late snow resulting in the discovery of abundant flowering *Narcissus asturiensis (minor)*, which so far elsewhere had all set seed, having finished flowering some time previously. This was soon followed by finding a large colony of the tiny delicate *Narcissus assoanus (requienii)* sheltered beneath a large rocky outcrop. Other new plants continued to be found but it was the overall scenery that made the biggest impression on everyone. We then paused below a large amphitheatre of rock ahead of us in the valley. Here most opted to rest and relax and simply enjoy the peaceful and tranquil setting. A small group of energetic pioneers opted to climb further, skirting the flank of the rock outcrop. After a steep climb we arrived above the rock face with only the highest summits ahead of us now. Further botanical discoveries were made during a period of climbing and exploration, before the strong wind being funnelled down from the snow-capped summits drove us back.

Once the group had reformed we began our return journey along the valley floor and then alongside the river draining from the valley. This forms a beautiful natural waterfall from where a Dipper was seen to fly downstream. After a period of rest overlooking the crashing waters, we slowly continued our descent and eventual return to the vehicle having spent an idyllic day in the mountains.

Day 7

Saturday 23rd May

The weather still held fine and sunny as we once more travelled up to the higher reaches of the Pyrenees. Today we journeyed to the Spanish/French border and the Col du Pourtelet at 1,794 metres.

At a short roadside stop not far from the col where we were able to visit one of only three sites in the Pyrenees for Lady's Slipper Orchid (*Cypripedium calceolus*). We were in luck this year with the first few plants having just begun to flower. It is quite an extraordinary plant when seen for the first time and still exciting on re-acquaintance!

From here we continued up above the tree line to the high alpine meadows before stopping in the car park of the supermarkets at the border with France. Having donned numerous layers of clothing, we set off across the road to take an exciting walk in these high open landscapes. Before we set off we spotted a Golden Eagle. Having crossed the road we took a wide rough track leading gently uphill, alongside which grew an abundance of choice alpine species of flower. Several species caught our attention among which the undoubted highlights were the numerous bicolor *Narcissus pseudonarcissus ssp.*, Pyrenean Snakeshead (*Fritillaria pyrenaica*) and Narcissus-flowered Anemone (*Anemone narcissiflora*). A rocky overhang sheltered a large colony of the strap leaved Pyrenean Squill (*Scilla lilo-hyacinthus*) as well as the fuchsia flowered *Primula hirsuta*. The rocks around us held several confident Alpine Marmots relaxing by their burrow entrances, proving to be much larger animals than some had expected! Their whistling alarm calls were to become familiar sounds during our excursion.

A walk that had begun primarily as botanical interest then swiftly become something of a raptor feast with the sighting of a fine Peregrine perched on an outcrop above us, followed by a couple of Honey Buzzards migrating over the mountains heading north. These were soon followed by many more before a Lammergeier drifted into view. Whilst admiring this wonderful bird, a Golden Eagle drifted along the same ridge before proceeding to

attack the Lammergeier with much screeching! The passage of Honey Buzzards continued throughout the day with up to 200 birds seen which were joined by both Red and Black Kites, and a couple of Egyptian and Griffon Vultures, all making for an amazing day.

We continued walking, crossing into France as we headed up a side valley with rocky outcrops above us. Plants continued to impress with finds of Alpine Snowbell (*Soldanella alpina*) Alpine Clover (*Trifolium alpinum*) and *Primula integrifolia* adding to our growing list of species. After a short period of climbing we stopped for lunch, during which we counted the Honey Buzzards passing overhead. Whilst looking upwards a curious IZARD was spotted watching us and a Red Fox casually wandered past under its nose. The Lammergeier was spotted once more, rather distantly, but iconically capturing the essence of the Pyrenees as it effortlessly glided beneath a snow-capped summit.

Once we had completed lunch we pressed on a little further in trackless terrain searching and listening to the rocks above us. Finally, among the singing Water Pipits, Black Redstarts, Northern Wheatears and Hedge Accentors (Dunnock) the desired song of an Alpine Accentor was briefly heard. After a short scramble and wait the bird was heard again and then seen. After spending further time ensuring everyone got a view through the telescope of what turned out to be a pair of birds, we rejoiced at the sighting of this specialist alpine species to which you need to make the effort and enter its domain in order to see. Once more we began a slow and pleasant descent, retracing our steps back to the vehicles, and still finding one or two new plants on the way.

After a coffee stop at the nearby café, we drove down a short distance before taking a left turn into another valley for our final walk of the day. We parked by a dammed lake and set off along a pleasant and well-marked route, which ultimately headed into the high peaks. We only walked a comparatively short distance enjoying more plants as we went. We were a little too early in the season to see this route at its best but did still make a number of fine discoveries, notably Horned Violet (*Viola cornuta*), Alpine Pasqueflower (*Pulsatilla alpina*) and Globeflower (*Trollius europeus*). A final scouring of the rocky crags and outcrops failed to find a Wallcreeper, but we all enjoyed a pleasant end to the day as we retraced our steps.

Day 8

Sunday 24th May

For our final day we visited two contrasting areas offering a completely different selection of bird species seen so far in the mountains.

We firstly packed and loaded the vehicle and said our farewells to Peter and Melanie, thanking them for their wonderful friendly hospitality. We then headed south towards Huesca where we paid a visit to the Castillo de Montearagon. This is another striking earth coloured castle perched on top of an isolated hilltop with commanding views all around. The surrounding terrain is arid and sparse, initially offering little hope of much to be seen from a wildlife perspective. An initial stop at the base of the hill looking up within a rocky amphitheatre soon produced one of our target birds: Black-eared Wheatear. A pair was present and gave excellent views, the apricot coloured male being particularly attractive. From the rocky outcrops above us Blue Rock Thrush and Black Redstart sang prominently, whilst the squeaky contact calls of Rock Sparrow could be heard coming from the castle walls and surrounding rocks. After a little patient searching we picked up one of the bird specialities of the area: Black Wheatear. During our time here we were fortunate to witness these round plump-looking birds perform singing display flights, and rival males chasing each other. After we had driven higher up the access

road, the familiar Griffon Vultures made a low fly past beneath us, followed by a squadron of White Storks resplendent in the sunshine, passing similarly close by.

Next we joined the motorway heading towards Zaragoza and on to the Belchite plains and the El Planeron Reserve. This took rather longer than anticipated and hence reduced our time available to explore this specialised habitat. Lark heaven would aptly describe it with a range of larks present. During our short time we were able to obtain good views of Calandra, and Greater and Lesser Short-toed Larks. With worries of getting somewhat lost in the multitude of dirt tracks in this rather featureless landscape, we confined ourselves to the success we had had, and to making it to the airport on time for our flight back to the UK!

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Species Lists

Birds (✓ = recorded but not counted; H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>				1				1
2	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>		H		H				
3	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		3	1		1			
4	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	2							25
5	Bearded Vulture (Lammergeier)	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>			2			1	1	
6	Eurasian Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>		20	100	30	40	6	12	20
7	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>		2	3		3	1	1	1
8	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>							1	
9	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>		1		3	1	1	1	
10	Booted Eagle	<i>Aquila pennata</i>		2		2		1		1
11	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	2	6	5	6	✓	✓	✓	6
12	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	✓	10	15	20	✓	✓	✓	30
13	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		1						
14	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		1	1	1		6	5	3
15	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>							150	3
16	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>						1		
17	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			1	1	1	1	1	1
18	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>		1						
19	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>							1	
20	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		1	1					
21	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>		1		3				1
22	Rock Dove / Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>				✓				✓
23	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>		3			1			1
26	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		1	H	1				
27	Eurasian Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>		1						
28	European Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>		1						
29	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>								1
31	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>		3		5				2
32	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>			H					
33	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		2	1					
34	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		2	1			1		1
35	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>						H		
36	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>		4	2	2				✓
37	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida Theklae</i>								1
38	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>						H		
39	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>								50
40	Lesser Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella rufescens</i>								6
41	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>								10
42	Common Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		1	5					
43	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>			2	12	30	✓	12	8
44	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
46	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>								4
47	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>							4	

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
48	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>							1	
49	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		3	1	2	2	2	4	2
50	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>					4	1	3	
51	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>						1	1	
52	Duncock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>						4	2	
53	Alpine Accentor	<i>Prunella collaris</i>							2	
54	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		4	8		2	4		
55	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
56	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		1	3	4	6	6	10	3
57	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		1				9	12	
58	Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>								3
59	Black Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>								3
60	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>			1					
61	Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>		3	4	5		4		
62	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			H			3		
63	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>					2	1		
64	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
65	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>				2				1
66	Rufous-tailed Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>				1				
67	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>		8				H	H	
68	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		8	H		H	H	H	
69	Western Orphean Warbler	<i>Sylvia hortensis</i>		1	1					
70	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>				1				
71	Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>				3		2		
72	Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>		2						
73	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>								H
74	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		3		2				
75	Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>		3				H		
76	Western Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>			4	3	H	H		
77	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		3	H		H		H	H
78	Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>			6	1	H			
79	Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		H	H	H	H		2	
80	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>					1	8		
81	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓	✓				
82	European Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓	✓				
83	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>					H			
84	Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>			3		H			
85	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>					6			
86	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>			1					
87	Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>					1			
88	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>		2	H		H			
89	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>		1				3		
90	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>								1
91	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Larus meridionalis</i>								1
92	Common Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
93	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			1		1		1	
94	Western Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	✓							✓
95	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>				7	12	12	12	
96	Alpine Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>					4	100	20	
97	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
98	Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	1	1	2			1	1	

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
99	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
100	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>		1	H	H		2		
101	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
102	Common Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>		3		8				10
103	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			6		✓	✓	✓	
104	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		6	6	✓	✓	✓		✓
105	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
106	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		2					1	
107	Citril Finch	<i>Cardulis citrinella</i>					12	40		
108	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		6	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
109	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>							2	
110	Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>			1					
111	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>						3	1	
112	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>		1		H	H	1		
113	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
114	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>						2		

Butterflies

Red-underwing Skipper, *Spialia sertorius*

Oberthur's Grizzled Skipper, *Pyrgus armoricanus*

Spanish Swallowtail, *Iphiclides feisthamelii*

Large White, *Pieris brassicae*

Pale Clouded Yellow, *Colias hyale*

Cleopatra, *Gonepteryx cleopatra*

Green-underside Blue, *Glaucopsyche alexis*

Common Blue, *Polyommatus icarus*

Provence Chalkhill Blue, *Lysandra hispana*

Painted Lady, *Vanessa cardui*

Spanish Fritillary, *Euphydryas desfontainii*

Wall Brown, *Lasiommata megera*

Grizzled Skipper, *Pyrgus malvae*

Large Skipper, *Ochlodes venatus*

Black-veined White, *Aporia cratargi*

Small White, *Artogeia rapae*

Clouded Yellow, *Colias crocea*

Little Blue, *Cupido minimus*

Panoptes Blue, *Pseudophilotes panoptes*

Adonis Blue, *Lysandra bellargus*

Large Tortoiseshell, *Nymphalis polychloros*

Provençal Fritillary, *Melitaea deione*

Speckled Wood, *Pararge aegeria*

Western Marbled White, *Melanargia occitanica*

Mammals

Red Fox, *Vulpes vulpes*

Alpine Marmot, *Marmotta marmotta*

Pyrenean Chamois (Izard), *Rupicapra pyrenaica*

Amphibians & Reptiles

Iberian Water Frog, *Rana perezi*

Ocellated Lizard, *Lacerta lepida*

Common Lizard, *Podarcis vivipera*

Ladder Snake, *Elaphe scalaris*

Large Psammmodromus, *Psammmodromus algirus*

Green Lizard, *Lacerta viridis*

Common Wall Lizard, *Podarcis muralis*

Plants

Scientific name	Common name
PINOPSIDA (GYMNOSPERMS)	
CONIFERS	
Cupressaceae	Cypress Family
<i>Juniperus communis</i> ssp. <i>hemisphaerica</i>	Common Juniper
<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	Prickly Juniper
<i>Juniperus phoenicea</i>	Phoenician Juniper
<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	
Pinaceae	Pine Family
<i>Pinus nigra</i> ssp. <i>salzmannii</i>	Austrian Pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine
<i>Pinus uncinata</i>	
MAGNOLIOPSIDA	
FLOWERING PLANTS	
Magnoliidae (Dicotyledons)	
Aceraceae	Maple Family
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Acer monspessulanum</i>	Montpelier Maple
<i>Acer opalus</i>	
Anacardiaceae	Sumach Family
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree
<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>	Turpentine Tree
Apiaceae	Carrot Family
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Bupleurum rigidum</i>	
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Earthnut
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot
<i>Eryngium bourgatii</i>	Pyrenean Eryngo
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Field Eryngo
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	
<i>Laserpitium gallicum</i>	a Sermountain
<i>Laserpitium latifolium</i>	Broad-leaved Sermountain
<i>Ligusticum lucidum</i>	
<i>Meum athamanticum</i>	Spignel
<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle
<i>Selinum pyrenaicum</i>	
<i>Seseli montanum</i>	
<i>Thapsia villosa</i>	
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	
Araliaceae	Ivy Family
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
Aristolchiaceae	Birthwort Family
<i>Aristolochia pistolochia</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
Asclepiadaceae	Milkweed Family
<i>Vincetoxicum nigrum</i>	Black Swallow-wort
Asteraceae	Daisy Family
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Antennaria dioica</i>	Mountain Everlasting
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	
<i>Artemesia absinthium</i>	
<i>Artemesia campestris</i>	
<i>Artemesia herba-alba</i>	Pyrenean Wormwood
<i>Artemesia vulgaris</i>	
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Musk Thistle
<i>Carlina acaulis</i>	
<i>Carlina lanata</i>	
<i>Centaurea aspera</i>	
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	Red Star Thistle
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory
<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i>	
<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i>	Curry Plant
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	Mouse-ear Hawkweed
<i>Homogyne alpina</i>	
<i>Lactuca perennis</i>	Blue Lettuce
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Oxe-eye Daisy
<i>Leuzia conifera</i>	Leuzia
<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Cotton Thistle
<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>	Pallenis
<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	Lavender Cotton
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle
<i>Tanacetum corymbosum</i>	
<i>Tragopogon crocifolius</i>	-
<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	Salsify
<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goat's-beard
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's-foot
Berberidaceae	Barberry Family
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	
Boraginaceae	Borage Family
<i>Anchusa azurea</i>	Large Blue Alkanet
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage
<i>Buglossoides purpureocaerulea</i>	Blue Gromwell
<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>	Blue Hound's-tongue
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's Bugloss
<i>Lithodora fruticosa</i>	Shrubby Gromwell
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>	
<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	
<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>	Alpine Forget-me-not
<i>Myosotis alpina</i>	
Brassicaceae	Cabbage Family
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Arabis caucasica subsp. alpina</i>	Alpine Rock-cress

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Arabis glabra</i>	Tower Mustard
<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	Hairy Rock-cress
<i>Arabis pauciflora</i>	
<i>Arabis turrita</i>	Tower Cress
<i>Barbarea intermedia</i>	
<i>Biscutella brevifolia</i>	a Buckler Mustard
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse
<i>Cardamine raphanifolia</i>	Greater Cuckooflower
<i>Coincya monensis</i>	
<i>Draba aizoides</i>	Yellow Whitlow-grass
<i>Erophila verna</i>	
<i>Erysimum ruscinonense</i>	
<i>Erysimum seipkae</i>	
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Evergreen Candytuft
<i>Matthiola fruticulosa</i>	Sad Stock
Buxaceae	Box Family
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box
Campanulaceae	Bellflower Family
<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	Nettle-leaved Bellflower
<i>Jasione laevis</i>	
Cannabaceae	Hop Family
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Wild Hop
Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle Family
<i>Lonicera etrusca</i>	Etruscan Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera implexa</i>	
<i>Lonicera nigra</i>	
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera pyrenaica</i>	Pyrenean Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	Fly Honeysuckle
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	Dwarf Elder
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring Tree
Caryophyllaceae	Pink Family
<i>Arenaria oscensis</i>	
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	Field Mouse-ear
<i>Dianthus hispanicus</i>	-
<i>Minuartia verna</i>	Spring Sandwort
<i>Paronychia capitata</i>	-
<i>Paronychia kapela</i> ssp. <i>serpyllifolia</i>	
<i>Petrocoptis pyrenaica</i>	Petrocoptis
<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i>	Rock Soapwort
<i>Silene acaulis</i>	
<i>Silene nutans</i>	Nottingham Catchfly
<i>Silene saxifraga</i>	
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Champion
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed
Cistaceae	Rockrose Family

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Fumana ericoides</i>	Fumana
<i>Fumana procumbens</i>	
<i>Helianthemum apenninum</i>	White Rockrose
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Common Rockrose
<i>H.nummularium subsp. pyrenaicum</i>	Pink Rockrose
<i>H.oelandicum subsp. canum</i>	Hoary Rockrose
Convolvulaceae	Bindweed Family
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed
<i>Convolvulus cantabrica</i>	Pink Bindweed
<i>Cuscuta epithimum</i>	Dodder
Cornaceae	Dogwood Family
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Common Dogwood
Crassulaceae	Stonecrop Family
<i>Sedum acre</i>	Biting Stonecrop
<i>Sedum album</i>	White Stonecrop
<i>Sedum atratum</i>	
<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>	Thick-leaved Stonecrop
<i>Sedum sediforme</i>	
<i>Sempervivum arachnoideum</i>	
<i>Sempervivum montanum</i>	
<i>Umbelicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort
Cucurbitaceae	Cucumber Family
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony
Dipsacaceae	Teasel Family
<i>Knautia arvensis</i>	
<i>Knautia dipsacifolia</i>	Wood Scabious
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	
Ericaceae	Heath Family
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry Tree
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Bearberry
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Ling
<i>Rhododendron ferrugineum</i>	Alpenrose
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family
<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	Dwarf Spurge
<i>Euphorbia characias subsp. characias</i>	Large Mediterranean Spurge
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge
<i>Euphorbia serrata</i>	-
Fabaceae	Pea Family
<i>Anthyllis montana</i>	Mountain Kidney Vetch
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp. pyrenaica</i>	Pink Kidney Vetch
<i>Astragalus depressus</i>	
<i>Astragalus monspessulanus</i>	False Vetch
<i>Astragalus sempervirens</i>	Mountain Tragacanth
<i>Bitumaria bituminosa</i>	Pitch Trefoil
<i>Coronilla emerus</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Coronilla minima</i>	
<i>Coronilla scorpioides</i>	Annual Scorpion Vetch
<i>Cytisophyllum sessilifolium</i>	
<i>Cytisus hirsutus</i>	-
<i>Dorycnium pentaphyllum</i>	-
<i>Echinopartum horridum</i>	Echinopartum
<i>Genista cinerea</i>	
<i>Genista hispanica</i>	
<i>Genista scorpius</i>	
<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	Dyer's Greenweed
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	
<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	Yellow Vetchling
<i>Lathyrus cicera</i>	-
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Everlasting Pea
<i>Lathyrus linifolius</i>	Bitter Vetch
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Lucerne
<i>Medicago suffruticosa</i>	
<i>Medicago minima</i>	
<i>Melilotus altissima</i>	Tall Melilot
<i>Onobrychis argentea ssp. hispanica</i>	
<i>Onobrychis saxatilis</i>	
<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	Sainfoin
<i>Ononis fruticosa</i>	Shrubby Restharrow
<i>Ononis natrix</i>	Large Yellow Restharrow
<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	
<i>Retama sphaerocarpa</i>	
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom
<i>Tetragonolobus maritimus</i>	Dragon's Teeth
<i>Trifolium alpinum</i>	Alpine Clover
<i>Trifolium badium</i>	
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	
<i>Trifolium montanum</i>	Mountain Clover
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Vicia onobrychioides</i>	
<i>Vicia pyrenaica</i>	Pyrenean Vetch
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	

Fagaceae

<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech
<i>Quercus x cerrioides</i>	
<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	Kermes Oak
<i>Quercus faginea</i>	
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak
<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy Oak

Fumariaceae**Fumitory Family**

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Corydalis solida</i> <i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Bird-in-a-Bush
Gentianaceae	Gentian Family
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i> <i>Centaurium erythraea</i> <i>Gentiana acaulis</i> <i>Gentiana occidentalis</i> <i>Gentiana verna</i>	Yellow-wort Trumpet Gentian Pyrenean Trumpet Gentian Spring Gentian
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family
<i>Erodium ciconium</i> <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> <i>Erodium malacoides</i> <i>Geranium columbinum</i> <i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i> <i>Geranium robertianum</i> <i>Geranium rotundifolium</i> <i>Geranium sanguineum</i> <i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>	Mallow-leaved Stork's-bill Long-stalked Crane's-bill Hedge Crane's-bill Herb Robert Round-leaved Crane's-bill Bloody Crane's-bill Wood Crane's-bill
Gesneriaceae	Gloxinia Family
<i>Ramonda myconii</i>	Ramonda
Globulariaceae	Globularia Family
<i>Globularia cordifolia</i> <i>Globularia nudicaulis</i> <i>Globularia punctata</i> <i>Globularia repens</i> <i>Globularia vulgaris</i>	Matted Globularia Leafless-stemmed Globularia Common Globularia
Grossulariaceae	Gooseberry Family
<i>Ribes alpinum</i>	Mountain Currant
Hypericaceae	St John's-wort Family
<i>Hypericum nummularium</i> <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Western St John's-wort Perforate St John's-wort
Lamiaceae	Dead-nettle Family
<i>Acinos alpina</i> <i>Acinos arvensis</i> <i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i> <i>Ajuga pyramidalis</i> <i>Ajuga reptans</i> <i>Ballota nigra</i> <i>Horminum pyrenaicum</i> <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> <i>Lamium maculatum</i> <i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> <i>Lavandula latifolia</i> <i>Marrubium vulgare</i> <i>Melittis melissophyllum</i> <i>Phlomis herba-venti</i>	Alpine Basil-thyme Ground Pine Pyramidal Bugle Black Horehound Dragonmouth Hen-bit Lavender White Horehound Bastard Balm

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Phlomis lychnitis</i>	
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary
<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	Meadow Clary
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary
<i>Sideritis hirsuta</i>	
<i>Stachys recta</i>	Yellow Woundwort
<i>Teucrium polium</i>	
<i>Thymus pulegioides</i>	Large Thyme
<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Perennial Thyme
Lentibulariaceae	Butterwort Family
<i>Pinguicula grandiflora</i>	Greater Butterwort
<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	Common Butterwort
Linaceae	Flax Family
<i>Linum campanulatum</i>	
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Purging Flax
<i>Linum narbonense</i>	Beautiful Flax
<i>L. suffruticosum</i> subsp. <i>salsaloides</i>	Pyrenean Flax
<i>Linum viscosum</i>	Sticky Flax
Loranthaceae	Mistletoe Family
<i>Viscum album</i> ssp. <i>austriacum</i>	Mistletoe
<i>Viscum album</i> ssp. <i>album</i>	
Malvaceae	Mallow Family
<i>Althaea hirsuta</i>	
<i>Lavatera maritima</i>	
<i>Malva neglecta</i>	
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	
Menyanthaceae	Bogbean Family
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Bogbean
Moraceae	Mulberry Family
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Wild Fig
Oleaceae	Olive Family
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Jasminium fruticans</i>	Wild Jasmine
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Privet
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive
<i>Phillyrea angustifolia</i>	
Orobanchaceae	Broomrape Family
<i>Orobancha gracilis</i>	Slender Broomrape
Oxalidaceae	Wood-sorrel Family
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-sorrel
Papaveraceae	Poppy Family
<i>Papaver argemone</i>	Prickly Poppy

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Papaver hybridum</i> <i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Field Poppy
Plantaginaceae	Plantain Family
<i>Plantago alpina</i> <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> <i>Plantago major</i> <i>Plantago media</i> <i>Plantago sempervirens</i>	Hoary Plantain
Plumbaginaceae	Thrift Family
<i>Armeria maritima</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i>	Mountain Thrift
Polygalaceae	Milkwort Family
<i>Polygala alpina</i> <i>Polygala calcarea</i> <i>Polygala monspeliaca</i> <i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common Milkwort
Polygonaceae	Dock Family
<i>Oxyria digyna</i> <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> <i>Rumex acetosa</i> <i>Rumex scutatus</i>	French Sorrel
Primulaceae	Primrose Family
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>foemina</i> <i>Androsace vandellii</i> <i>Androsace villosa</i> <i>Androsace vitaliana</i> <i>Coris monspeliensis</i> <i>Primula elatior</i> <i>Primula farinosa</i> <i>Primula hirsuta</i> <i>Primula integrifolia</i> <i>Primula veris</i> <i>Soldanella alpina</i>	Blue pimpernel Vitaliana Coris Oxlip Bird's-eye Primrose Cowslip Alpine Snowbell
Pyrolaceae	Wintergreen Family
<i>Moneses uniflora</i> <i>Pyrola chlorantha</i> <i>Pyrola minor</i>	One-flowered Wintergreen Pale-green Wintergreen
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup Family
<i>Anemone narcissiflora</i> <i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i> <i>Caltha palustris</i> <i>Clematis vitalba</i> <i>Helleborus foetidus</i> <i>Helleborus viridis</i> <i>Hepatica nobilis</i> <i>Pulsatilla alpina</i> <i>Ranunculus amplexicaulis</i>	Narcissus-flowered Anemone Common Columbine Marsh Marigold Traveller's Joy Stinking Hellebore Green Hellebore Hepatica Alpine Pasque Flower Amplexicaule Buttercup

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus carinthiacus</i>	
<i>Ranunculus gouanii</i>	Gouan's Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus parnassiifolius</i>	
<i>Ranunculus pyrenaicus</i>	Pyrenean Buttercup
<i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium</i>	
<i>Thalictrum tuberosum</i>	
<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	Globeflower
Resedaceae	Mignonette Family
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild Mignonette
<i>Reseda luteola</i>	Weld
<i>Reseda phyteuma</i>	Corn Mignonette
Rhamnaceae	Buckthorn Family
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Mediterranean Buckthorn
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	
<i>Rhamnus pumila</i>	Dwarf Buckthorn
Rosaceae	Rose Family
<i>Alchemilla alpina</i> agg.	Alpine Lady's Mantle
<i>Amelanchier ovalis</i>	Juneberry
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	
<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	Dropwort
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry
<i>Geum montanum</i>	Alpine Avens
<i>Potentilla crantzii</i>	Alpine Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla neumanniana</i>	Spring Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla rupestris</i>	Rock Cinquefoil
<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	
<i>Rosa agrestis</i>	
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	
<i>Rosa canina</i>	
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Salad Burnet
Rubiaceae	Bedstraw Family
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Galium lucidum</i>	
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw
<i>Galium verum</i>	
<i>Rubia peregriana</i>	Madder
<i>Rubia tinctorum</i>	
Rutaceae	Rue Family
<i>Ruta angustifolia</i>	
Santalaceae	Sandalwood Family
<i>Osyris alba</i>	Osyris
<i>Thesium humifusum</i>	
<i>Thesium pyrenaicum</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
Saxifragaceae	Saxifrage Family
<i>Saxifraga aizoides</i>	
<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Meadow Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga longifolia</i>	Pyrenean Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga moschata</i>	White Musky Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga paniculata</i>	
<i>Saxifraga pubescens</i>	Hairy Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga umbrosa</i>	
Scrophulariaceae	Figwort Family
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Snapdragon
<i>Chaenorrhinum oranifolium</i>	Malling Toadflax
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Erinus alpinus</i>	Fairy Foxglove
<i>Linaria alpina</i>	Alpine Toadflax
<i>Linaria supina</i>	Pyrenean Toadflax
<i>Pedicularis pyrenaica</i>	Pyrenean Lousewort
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow Rattle
<i>Scrophularia canina</i>	French Figwort
<i>Verbascum lychnitis</i>	White Mullein
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Aaron's Rod
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime
<i>Veronica orsiniana</i>	
<i>Veronica prostrata</i>	
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family
<i>Atropa belladonna</i>	Deadly Nightshade
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
Thymelaceae	Daphne Family
<i>Daphne laureola</i>	Spurge Laurel
<i>Daphne mezereum</i>	
<i>Thymelaea pubescens</i>	
Tiliaceae	Lime Tree Family
<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	
Ulmaceae	Elm Family
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	
<i>Ulmus minor</i>	
Urticaceae	Nettle Family
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory-of-the-wall
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
Valerianaceae	Valerian Family
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian
<i>Valeriana globularifolia</i>	Globularia-leaved Valerian
<i>Valeriana montana</i>	-
<i>Valeriana tuberosa</i>	
Verbenaceae	Verbena Family
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Vervain

Scientific name	Common name
Violaceae	Violet Family
<i>Viola cornuta</i>	Horned Violet
<i>Viola pyrenaica</i>	Pyrenean Violet
<i>Viola suavis</i>	
<i>Viola tricolor ssp. subalpina</i>	
Vitaceae	Vine Family
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Wild Grape-vine
Liliidae (Monocotyledons)	
Amaryllidaceae	Daffodil Family
<i>Narcissus assoanus</i>	Rush-leaved daffodil
<i>Narcissus asturiensis</i>	
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus ssp. bicolor</i>	
Dioscoreaceae	Yam Family
<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony
Iridaceae	Iris Family
<i>Gladiolus illyricus</i>	
<i>Iris graminea</i>	Grass-leaved Iris
<i>Iris germanica</i>	-
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag
Liliaceae	Lily Family
<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i>	Wild Leek
<i>Allium moly</i>	Yellow Garlic
<i>Allium pyrenaicum</i>	-
<i>Allium sphaerocephalon</i>	Round-headed leek
<i>Anthericum liliago</i>	St. Bernard's Lily
<i>Aphyllanthes monspeliensis</i>	Blue Aphyllanthes
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Asparagus
<i>Asphodelus albus</i>	White Asphodel
<i>Brimeura amethystinus</i>	Pyrenean Hyacinth
<i>Dipcadi serotinum</i>	Brown Blubell
<i>Fritillaria pyrenaica</i>	Pyrenean Snakeshead
<i>Gagea fragifera</i>	
<i>Lilium martagon</i>	Martagon Lily
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	Tassel Hyacinth
<i>Muscari neglectum</i>	Grape Hyacinth
<i>Paradisea liliastrum</i>	St. Bruno's Lily
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's Broom
<i>Scilla lilo-hyacinthus</i>	Pyrenean Squill
<i>Scilla verna</i>	Spring Squill
<i>Veratrum album</i>	White False Helleborine
Orchidaceae	Orchid Family
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid
<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	Sword-leaved Helleborine
<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>	Lady's Slipper Orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza elata</i>	Robust Marsh Orchid

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Dactylorhiza alpestris</i>	
<i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i>	Broad-leaved Marsh Orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza sambucina</i>	Elder-flowered Orchid
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	Fragrant Orchid
<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>	Lizard Orchid
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid
<i>Ophrys arachnitiformis</i>	an Early Spider Orchid
<i>Ophrys fusca</i>	Sombre Bee Orchid
<i>Ophrys insectifera</i>	Fly Orchid
<i>Ophrys lutea</i>	Yellow Bee Orchid
<i>Ophrys quadriloba</i>	-
<i>Ophrys scolopax</i>	Woodcock Orchid
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>	Early Spider Orchid
<i>Orchis champagneuxii</i>	Champagne Orchid
<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early Purple Orchid
<i>Orchis militaris</i>	Military Orchid
<i>Orchis purpurea</i>	Lady Orchid
<i>Orchis ustulata</i>	Burnt Orchid
<i>Plantathera bifolia</i>	Lesser Butterfly Orchid
<i>Plantathera chlorantha</i>	Greater Butterfly Orchid