

Wallcreepers & Cranes in Northern Spain – PRIVATE TOUR

Naturetrek Tour Report

27 February - 4 March 2012



Report team: Barry Oxley, Alan Parfitt, Lyn Ebbs and John Willsher

Photos courtesy of Lyn Ebbs, Richard Ebbs, Beryl Hulbert, Pat Moore,
Geoff Oddy, Barry Oxley, Dave Saunders and John Willsher



Naturetrek

Cheriton Mill

Cheriton

Alresford

Hampshire

SO24 0NG

England

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

F: +44 (0)1962 736426

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Tour Leaders:	John Willsher	
	Barry Oxley	
Local Guide:	Javier Mañas	Gallocanta
Participants:	Lyn Ebbs	
	Richard Ebbs	
	Pat Moore	
	John Moore	
	Dave Saunders	
	Beryl Saunders	
	Geoff Oddy	
	Beryl Hulbert	
	Valerie Oxley	
	Colin Strudwick	
	Alan Parfitt	

Introduction

This visit to Spain was the inaugural RSPB/NATURETREK holiday undertaken by members of the Aylesbury, Oxford and Reading RSPB groups. These holidays are formulated by Naturetrek and are designed to give a unique experience to those participating and a financial benefit to the RSPB and RSPB members.

Summary

Our two hotels were strategically chosen to allow us to take full advantage of viewing the cranes, vultures, wallcreepers and other regional bird specialities. The comfortable Hotel Mirabel situated in the medieval town of Alquézar was well positioned for viewing Wallcreepers in the Rio Vero Gorge, and exploring the vast Sierra del Guara N.P. The contrasting Hotel Secaiza at Gallocanta, near the village of Berrueco was also ideally placed to watch the northward migration of cranes. Here we were well looked after by Anna and Mata and by Gonzo their dog.

Apart from one shower and some light rain on our last day the weather was good, with cold mornings and evenings but fine sunny days particularly at Gallocanta. We had two sightings of Wallcreeper and mind blowing views of about 250 Griffon Vultures at the feeding station. A Black Vulture was a bonus here and together with Egyptian Vulture and four Lammergeiers we clocked all the regular breeding vultures of Europe.

The crane migration lived up to expectation with good numbers arriving in the evenings to roost on the lagoon and others leaving early in the mornings to feed in the surrounding fields before taking off for the perilous journey over the Pyrenees to Northern Europe. These shy and wary birds were seen in small family groups and the sound of them calling overhead became a distinctive feature of the holiday.

We learnt that crane numbers were increasing, a testimony to Javier and his team and an army of co-operating conservationists in Europe which together with Manuel's team bodes well for our larger avian friends. It was particularly enlightening for our RSPB group to see nature conservation in action through the eyes of these dedicated Spanish teams.

A pre-dawn hunt west of Gallocanta for Dupont's Lark produced about seven singing birds, it was surreal listening to their calls as it got light but despite much searching we were unable to spot even one lurking in the low scrub, despite the song seemingly being close by. They are described as "elusive" and lived up to their reputation, and so we were consoled with John's comment that he had sightings only once out of eight or so visits.

Day 1

Monday 27th February

Stansted-Zaragoza-Alquézar



Our minibus was prompt and deposited most of us at Stansted where we met Geoff and were soon on our way by Ryanair over the Pyrenees to Zaragoza. John was waiting for us at arrivals and after collecting our Mercedes minibus we headed north. The Spanish countryside seemed as dry as in the UK and we found later that, similar to back home, they had only 25% of the normal winter rainfall. However, we amused ourselves spotting Cattle Egrets, Spotless Starlings and a lone Hoopoe as we sped along the motorway towards Huesca, enjoying the light traffic and pothole-free roads. White Storks were feeding in the fields and Red Kites and Common Buzzards were following farm tractors, shades of back home in Oxfordshire.



We stopped at the Embalse de Sotonera for a break, with water levels lower than ever seen before by John. Huge numbers of Common Cranes were arriving to roost on the far side of the reservoir, resting up for their onward journey; their evocative calls were to accompany us throughout the trip. Because of the low water levels it was difficult to see the other waterfowl which were some distance from us; however, the cranes were our focus here.



After passing Huesca we began our winding journey uphill, gaining an elevation of 1000 metres or so before arriving at the historic and charming town of

Alquézar. Here we gratefully made for our rooms to clean up ready for dinner at the hotels nearby restaurant, Casa Gervasio. Here we had a typical Spanish meal of various courses accompanied by some splendid wine and assorted liqueurs.

Day 2

Tuesday 28th February

Alquézar



Some of us met outside the hotel for a pre-breakfast walk. We were rewarded by views of a number of Blackcaps and Song Thrushes which were clearly in spring mode. We then walked through the cobbled streets down to the impressive gorge viewpoint. Here a Red-billed Chough was calling from high up on the Colegiata Tower. We scoured the gorge walls and cave roofs for our target bird while watching Crag Martins swoop by and hearing Black Redstart, Blue Rock Thrush and Rock Sparrow give voice. After much patient searching we were rewarded when Pat's eagle eye spotted a stunning, albeit rather distant, Wallcreeper searching the cracks and crannies for spiders and insects.

After a filling breakfast we were off into the hills stopping at Adahuesca for supplies. We followed the Vero River for a while, stopping at the ancient Gargantus Bridge, watching birds drinking before moving on to appropriate viewpoints, finding a Dipper and a confiding Firecrest.

After our sumptuous picnic we stopped at the Mirador del Vero, south of Lecina, looking into the gorge for nesting Griffon Vultures and finding a lone Egyptian Vulture, recently returned from Africa hoping to nest in the gorge. A pair of Peregrines were harassing the Rock Doves here and after moving to a new viewpoint we clambered down ladders to view some ancient rock art.

As we were returning to the vehicles we discovered some minute specimens of *Narcissus assoanus* and *Crocus nevadensis*, the first signs of spring at this altitude we thought, although *Viburnum tinus* blooms were about to open in some places and the flowers of the Strawberry Tree *Arbutus unedo* were forming.

Returning to Alquézar, we indulged in a coffee and a short exploration of the town before another splendid meal, a chat, checklist and bed.

Day 3

Wednesday 29th February

Alquézar



We had to forego our pre-breakfast walk today as we wanted to be away promptly for our "close encounter" with the vultures. We were now becoming familiar with our scrumptious Spanish breakfast and ate well before heading to Adahuesca and the village store for picnic provisions, then making for the village of Santa Cilia. Here we collected our guides, Laura and Manuel of the Asociación Amigos del Vulture Fund who led us to the feeding station situated on a sloping hillside just outside the village. Manuel wore a red coat



which the vultures recognised meant food, and Griffons descended in numbers to consume the gruesome “carrion” presented to them. Constant squabbling ensued, together with various skirmishes to establish the pecking order; this accompanied by Manuel’s “vamos” and furious camera whirring noises set the scene for an entertaining 20 minutes or so.



Two Lammergeiers arrived to see what all the fuss was about but decided they were vastly outnumbered and eventually left. Not so a black vulture which knew he was top dog, (well, bird), and landed in the resultant melee for any leftovers. This individual was ringed and identified by Manuel as coming from a local re-introduction scheme. It appeared to be in moult as the feathers were ragged, and was possibly just achieving adulthood. The Eurasian Black Vulture is classed as “vulnerable”; however, Spain’s conservation efforts have resulted in an increase in numbers from about 200 pairs in 1970 to in excess of 1,000 pairs today.



Returning to the village, Laura took us to the Natural Park of Guara interpretation centre; here we had a 20-minute presentation about the park, which is the largest protected area in Aragón and a Special Protection Area for birds, particularly the Lammergeier. In the converted bell tower of the church we were shown a diorama using excellent life size models, showing how important vultures are to the life of the park.

After our picnic on the hill overlooking the feeding area we watched more Griffon Vultures soaring before making our way back to Alquézar, stopping now and then for photo opportunities. Upon arriving most then opted for a trek down the Rio Vero Gorge, a demanding but exhilarating descent down numerous steps, wishing the clumps of *Ramonda myconi* clothing the rock faces were in flower. Butcher’s Broom *Ruscus aculeatus* was observed and upon arriving at the bottom a large colony of Maidenhair Fern *Adiantum capillus veneris* growing near a huge Fig Tree *Ficus carica* distracted us for a moment before another Wallcreeper was spotted. We traversed the suspended metal walkway clinging to the gorge walls before arriving at the restored power station and making the gentler walk back up to the town through almond orchards where clumps of Violets *Viola suavis* were growing under the trees.

Day 4

Thursday 1st March

Alquézar-Gallocanta

Today we were moving to Gallocanta. Following breakfast, the vans negotiated the narrow streets of Alquézar to the hotel, loaded the vehicles and, after our final goodbyes to Gervasio, we were on our way, stopping near Abiego amongst the vineyards to admire the view and Woodlarks singing.



We arrived at the spectacular scenic sandstone cliffs of Serreta de Tramaced, a fitting spot for spaghetti westerns we thought. A Black Wheatear showed well here. We moved on through some, mostly dry, rice paddies, stopping by the roadside near some bluffs to watch two Golden Eagles displaying and making more Golden Eagles, a rare sight.



We arrived at Laguna de Sariñena where we stopped for lunch. Serins serenaded us from the stone pines as we consumed our now familiar picnic and watched a Marsh Harrier quartering the reed beds. We scanned the lake but the waterfowl were distant due to the low water levels and we did not have time to explore further, having another 120 miles to go.



We pressed on, driving around the outskirts of Zaragoza, via the walled town of Daroca and Gallocanta, arriving at Berrueco at around 5.00pm. We were welcomed by Mata, and then made for our rooms for a tidy up before enjoying a beer and a short walk behind the hotel before dinner.

Day 5

Friday 2nd March

Gallocanta (Written by Alan Parfitt)



Our first full day at Laguna de Gallocanta and an early morning wake-up call to see the cranes. The lake is about 10km long by 2km wide and is a key stop-off spot for Common Cranes on their migration to northern Europe after wintering in southern Spain, principally in Extremadura.



We boarded our people carriers outside our Hotel Secaiza at Berrueco near Gallocanta, in the dark at 6.40am for our drive to a viewing hide beside the Laguna. The weather was clear but “bracing” with a temperature of -7 to -6°C. We were, after all, at about 1000 metres elevation.



Our drive took us to the opposite side of the Laguna via the village of Gallocanta itself, where we collected our local guide Javier Mañas. The hide was called “Observatorio de La Reguera”. It was raised up on stilts so one could see over the reed beds and the Cranes roosting on the Laguna. As dawn slowly broke, with the sun just peeping above the surrounding hills, the sight of over 18,000 Cranes calling to each other on the Laguna was a true natural wonder. White Storks were also present in some numbers. As the daylight increased groups of Cranes took off to feed in the surrounding fields. A bonus was seeing a Wild Boar trotting across the mud flats of the Lagoon with the cranes completely unperturbed by it. At this stage we too felt it was time to trot off

back to our hotel for a late breakfast.

After breakfast we drove back to the village of Gallocanta to the Observatorio Los Aguanares to see the Cranes again. As the temperature was rising, we saw groups of many of the 18,000 birds rising on thermals and then flying off in large V formations to resume their migration northwards. One could not help but wish them well on their journey to countries like Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany and Poland.

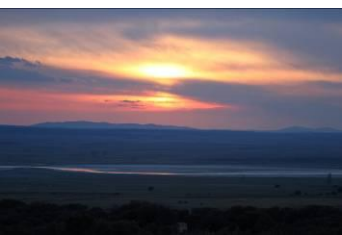
Once the majority of the Cranes had departed we commenced a clockwise tour around the edge of the Laguna in our people carriers, looking at Calandra Larks, flocks of Linnets and Tree Sparrows. We stopped just beyond the village of Bello for a picnic lunch where we were interrupted by a heavy shower, and then continued our slow drive around the Laguna. Birds of prey performed well with notables being, Hen Harrier, Merlin, and a juvenile Golden Eagle. *Barry's comments:- Javier later told us this eagle had been hanging around for some time taking out the odd Crane for lunch, the distinctive white rump and underwing markings helped with the ID, but we were all astounded by its size having fairly close views, (part justification of my first diagnosis of White-tailed Eagle which are very rare this far south).*

By the end of our circuit more Cranes were arriving on the Laguna from the south for their overnight stop. As the afternoon drew to a close we too all stopped off at the Allucant Hostel in Gallocanta run by Javier Mañas for a welcome tea or coffee. After that, it was back to our hotel for a beer, the check list, and dinner to end a memorable day.

Day 6

Saturday 3rd March

Gallocanta



It was dark as we set out this morning, and after a 20 minute drive west of Gallocanta we arrived at a patch of 'paramo' habitat on the C211 called La Junta to listen for Dupont's Lark. As we arrived we could hear a number of birds singing their distinctive song, some not too far away from us. As it lightened we tried to pinpoint the birds but they lived up to their reputation of being elusive. We spent some time looking for birds amongst the low vegetation but, amazingly, no movement was seen and we had to console ourselves with only hearing the song of about seven birds. As the light increased the birds fell silent and we left them to their secretive existence and departed for some local tracks, finding little owl and more of the species with which we were now becoming very familiar.

After a welcome and warming breakfast we took one of the vehicles and parked it in Gallocanta and then walked to the town via some back tracks. Singing Woodlarks and calling Cranes accompanied us, and we found some nice specimens of an earthstar fungus among the Holm Oaks before arriving at Javier's Café for a welcome cuppa. We were now on our final circuit of the Laguna where John had chosen a comfortable elevated spot for our picnic, but we quickly realised it was Saturday and the locals had the same idea, causing a race for the picnic tables, and so we ate our lunch accompanied by boys playing football and families enjoying a jolly get-together.

Day 7

Sunday 4th March

Gallocanta – Zaragoza - London



Our late return flight allowed us time for further exploration before making for the airport. Some of us opted for a walk through Berrueco village and into the forest for a last look at the countryside. The fields outside the village were alive with birds including Rock Sparrow and Rock Bunting, but as we entered the low forest, birds became quite scarce.



Gonzo the dog decided to accompany us and disappeared regularly to investigate sounds and smells; he cooled off in any available puddle and caused some amusement. Eventually after the woods changed from Holm Oak to pine we found a calling Crested Tit and a Coal Tit, two more birds for our lists.



Returning to the hotel we had a lovely lunch at the hotel before loading the vehicles and, following our goodbyes to Anna and Gonzo departed for Belchite and El Planeron.

This vast protected area of steppe we labelled lark city, as Lesser Short-toed and Calandra Larks and Skylarks were all in full song. This was reputed to be a good spot for Dupont's Lark but we were there at the wrong time of day. We heard Pin-tailed Sandgrouse calling in the distance but were unable to locate them

visually. It was an amazing landscape with rodent holes everywhere, probably of the Mediterranean Pine Vole of which we had glimpses, and were listed as being present. However, it was time to make for the airport and so we reluctantly left for Zaragoza. After an uneventful flight home we said our grateful thanks and goodbyes to John before connecting with our minibus.

Finally, it was great having old friends and new on this our first RSPB/Naturetrek holiday and I trust you all enjoyed it as much as me. Let's hope this is the beginning of a successful new initiative which will be to the value of both RSPB members and the RSPB. My very grateful thanks to John for his expertise and knowledge of the area we visited, and for his patience shepherding his co-driver around, and forbearance in my bit of "off-roading". Thanks also for Lyn's patience and help sorting the daunting IT and pictures.

Barry

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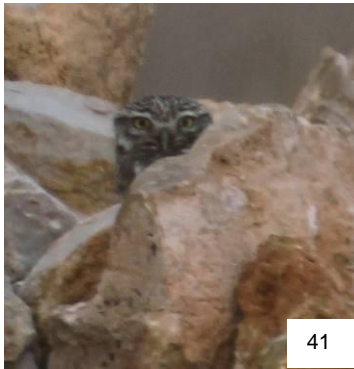


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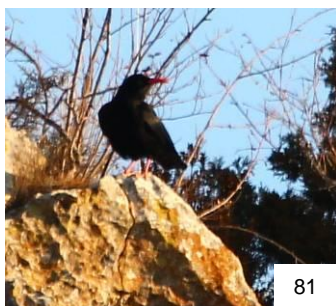
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81



78



95



87

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Beryl Hulbert 71, 76;
Barry Oxley 72;
John Willsher 78

Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	February/March						
			27	28	29	1	2	3	4
1	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>					✓	✓	
2	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>					✓	✓	
3	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>				✓	✓	✓	
4	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		10		✓	4	10	2
5	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>					✓		
6	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>					✓		
7	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	20						
8	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	✓			1	2	3	1
9	Little Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>				✓			
10	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	10			✓		5	
11	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	3						
12	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	6			5	1	5	
13	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	10			30	40	✓	
14	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	8	10	3	3	1		
15	Lammergeier	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>			4				
16	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>			2				
17	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	2	40+	250+	50	✓	20	10
18	Eurasian Black Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>			1				
19	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>				2	2	2	
20	Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>					5		1
21	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>			✓				
22	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	✓	1			1		1
23	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	8	2	2	8	6	2	2
24	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>			✓	2	1		✓
25	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
26	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>					3		
27	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		2					
28	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>				✓			
29	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	2			✓			
30	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	10K	100		✓	18K	4K	1K
31	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>						20	
32	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	6			6	30	10	
33	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	2			✓			
34	W Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	2						
35	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	1?						
36	Pin-tailed Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles alchata</i>						H	
37	Rock Dove / Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
38	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>						2	
39	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	20	6	6	6	✓	6	2
40	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	4	4	2	2	✓	✓	20
41	Little owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>					3	1	
42	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>		H					
43	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	1				2	1	
44	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>					✓		H
45	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		1					

	Common name	Scientific name	February/March						
			27	28	29	1	2	3	4
46	Dupont's Lark	<i>Chersophilus duponti</i>						7H	
47	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>	1			1	50	6	4
48	Lesser Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella rufescens</i>							30
49	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	3		1	6	20	4	2
50	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>			1	2		6	6
51	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>					5	50	10
52	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogene rupestris</i>	10	50	6	6			
53	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>							3
54	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>						2	
55	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	2	2			2	2	1
56	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>			1				
57	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>				H			
58	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		2					
59	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	1	1	1	✓			✓
60	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	1	2	1	✓		✓	✓
61	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>							✓
62	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>				2	10	10	4
63	Black Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>				1			
64	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	2	2					
65	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	2	20	10	10	✓	2	3
66	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		15	10	4	✓	H	2
67	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		2	✓	✓			1
68	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cettia</i>					✓		
69	Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>			H				
70	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>		1	H	H			
71	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	10	20	6	6			
72	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>		1				H	
73	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>							✓
74	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>							1
75	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>							1
76	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	2	6	4	✓			2
77	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	2	6	2	✓			2
78	Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>		1	1				
79	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>				2	✓		
80	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	20			4	✓	✓	9
81	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	2	6	2	50		5	✓
82	Western Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>					✓		
83	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓			2	10	10	10
84	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	1	2	4	✓	✓	✓	✓
85	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	50	5	20	20	20	10	10
86	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
87	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>					100	100	50
88	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>		✓			2		4
89	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓				✓	20
90	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	H			2			✓
91	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>				✓			
92	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	H		✓	50	50	✓
93	Common Linnet	<i>Acanthis cannabina</i>					50	100	100

	Common name	Scientific name	February/March						
			27	28	29	1	2	3	4
94	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>			✓				
95	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>				1		1	1
96	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>				✓		2	✓
97	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>					2	2	
98	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	10	✓	✓	30	200	100	100

Mammals

Roe Deer, *Capreolus capreolus*

Rabbit, *Oryctolagus cuniculus*

Red Fox, *Vulpes vulpes*

Mediterranean Pine Vole?, *Pitymys duodecimcostatus*

Iberian Hare?, *Lepus granatensis granatensis*

Wild Boar, *Sus scrofa*

Beech Marten (poo), *Martes foina*

Butterflies

Green Hairstreak, *Callophrys rubi* (16)

Red Admiral, *Vanessa atalanta*

Clouded Yellow, *Colias crocea*

Little Blue, *Cupido minimus*

Speckled Wood (Spanish race), *Pararge aegeria*

Small White sp, *Pieris sp*

Holly Blue, *Celastrina argiolus*

Plants of Note

Grass leaved Narcissus, *Narcissus assoanus* (1a)

Sweet Violet, *Viola suavis* (3)

Mastic tree, *Pistachia lentiscus*

Laurustinus, *Viburnum tinus*

Strawberry Tree, *Arbutus unedo* (9)

Field Marigold, *Calendula arvensis*

Butchers Broom, *Ruscus aculeatus*

Broomrape sp, *Orobancha sp.*

Earthstar fungus (17)

Crocus, *Crocus nevadensis marcei* (2)

Ramonda, *Ramonda myconi*

Box, *Buxus sempervirens*

Century Plant, *Agave Americana*

Holm Oak, *Quercus ilex*

Maidenhair Fern, *Adiantum capillus veneris*

Stone Pine, *Pinus pinea*

Rosemary, *Rosemary officinalis* (16)

Some of the plants of El Planeron

Thyme, *Thymus vulgaris*

Tamarix, *Tamarix canariensis*

Salicornia, *Salicornia sp.*

Asphodel, *Asphodellus aestivus*

Everlasting, *Limonium sp.*

Naturetrek Facebook

We are delighted to launch the Naturetrek Facebook page so that participants of Naturetrek tours can remain in touch after the holiday and share photos, comments and future travel plans.

Setting up a personal profile at www.facebook.com is quick, free and easy. The [Naturetrek Facebook page](#) is now live; do please pay us a visit!



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