

Wallcreepers & Cranes in Northern Spain

Naturetrek Tour Report

17 - 23 February 2016



Bearded Vulture by John Willsher



Iberian Ibex by Pam Boulton



Pre dawn Crane watch at Gallocantaby John Willsher



Alpine Accentor by John Willsher

Report compiled by John Willsher
Images courtesy of Pam Boulton and John Willsher



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Manuel Aguilera (local guide, Santa Cilia)

Summary:

On the first day we reached our hotel in the magical historical town of Alquezar in time for our first of many delicious Spanish meals. Our first day was sunny and dry and from then on we enjoyed mostly sunny days. Some nights were cold but daytime temperatures were up to 19°C.

Our two full days in the northern part of our two-centre tour of Northern Spain gave us good sightings of Wallcreeper, Alpine Accentor and Bearded Vulture. Our morning with the vultures, an experience only possible because of the dedication of Manuel (Manu) Aguilera, was a privilege. As a founder member and president of *Fondo de Amigos del Buitre*, Manu has been protecting the vultures for more than 30 years. Bearded Vultures were seen in the Vero valley and at Santa Cilia, and a wintering Egyptian Vulture was seen with the already nesting Griffon Vultures in the Vero gorge.

Whilst in transit to our second base at Gallocanta, we visited the spectacular canyon at Sierra de Tramaced where we all had good views of a Black Wheatear. Picnics were enjoyed in the warm sunshine on the shore of Embalse de la Sotonera where many hundreds of Cranes were arriving from the south. At Gallocanta, winter rains had been very low and Crane numbers were a little down on some years, but 2,000+ birds still provided a dawn spectacle as they left the lake. There were also Hen and Marsh Harriers, and many flocks of finches and larks around the lake.

On the last day we had an unhurried return journey to the airport via El Planeron Reserve near Belchite. En route three Golden Eagles were seen with one pair displaying, and we had the first-ever sighting on this trip of Ibex. A sunny day gave us great views of this amazing landscape across to the multicoloured Gypsum-capped escarpments. A Dupont's Lark was heard, and we saw Lesser Short-toed Larks and two Black-bellied Sandgrouse. On making our way around Zaragoza, there were many White Storks already on their nests.

We enjoyed a great week of good company, tasty food, good weather, magnificent scenery and some amazing bird sightings.

Day 1

Wednesday 17th February

Stansted – Zaragoza - Alquezar

We arrived in the late afternoon at Zaragoza and were soon in our minibuses. After a slight mistaken detour into Zaragoza, we were on our way northwards towards Huesca in the rapidly fading light.

On our arrival in Alquezar we stopped briefly to look down on this attractive restored medieval town, lit up by street lights, with the Citadel illuminated by floodlight. After parking the vehicles we trundled our baggage rather noisily down the deserted cobbled streets to the hotel. The town is noticeably quiet at this time of the year. We soon settled into our comfortable hotel and finished the day with an excellent typically Spanish meal at Restarante Gervasio.

Day 2

Thursday 18th February

Alquezar - Vero Gorge

Meeting just before dawn on a cloudy morning, we walked through the town towards the promenade overlooking the Vero Gorge. We searched the spectacular cliff wall opposite with its numerous holes and caves. In the flowering Almond bushes below we heard Blackcaps, and flying between them were numerous Song Thrushes and Blackbirds. Ravens flew over and a couple of Red-billed Choughs landed on top of the cliff. Walking under the walls of the Citadel to the east facing wall, we again searched the area for that elusive bird we all wanted/needed to see. The fact that Wallcreepers frequent these cliffs in winter was one of the reasons we were here, however they are hard to find - there is a lot of cliff! We saw a female Blue Rock Thrush, and eventually Laura found one quite low down into the valley which we all manage to see. Once we had all had good telescope views the bird moved further away, so we started thinking of breakfast and retraced our steps, some of us watching a singing Sardinian Warbler in the top of one of the Almond trees. Waiting for us was a delicious spread of tortilla, tomatoes in oil, toast, croissants and a variety of local jams, freshly squeezed orange juice, coffee and tea.

After breakfast we headed first to Adahuesca for picnic supplies. Some walked to the edge of the village seeing Yellowhammer, Skylark and our first Crested Lark. We continued on towards Colungo for an excursion, following the Vero northwards. First stop was the old Vero Bridge, which we admired and where we searched the river for Dipper. Although none were found, we did see two Hawfinches near the road bridge upstream. Through Colungo, our next stop was at Puente las Gargantas, a bridge high above a gorge and mostly comprised of conglomerate type rock. The gorge walls were dotted with the large base rosettes of Pyrenean Saxifrage (*Saxifraga longifolia*) which have dramatic plumes of tiny white flowers in the spring, and straggly tufts of a very local endemic plant - *Petrocoptis guarensis*. Further north at Mirador del Vero, a good viewpoint overlooking part of the Vero Gorge, the snow covered high Pyrenees to the north had their tops in the cloud. As we approached the viewpoint an adult Bearded Vulture glided down the gorge. On ledges, a few Griffon Vultures looked as though they were already on nests, and an Egyptian Vulture perched on a ridge next to a Griffon Vulture gave a good size comparison. Egyptian Vultures are normally in Africa at this time although it seems a few are now staying through the winter.

We continued north stopping in a car park overlooking the Box and Juniper covered hillside where we had our picnic. Heading back southwards we walked in pine woods leading back to the gorge to have a look at the cave paintings of El Tozal de Mallata. Because of milder winters, many pine trees had increased numbers of Pine Processionary Moth 'nests' to the detriment of the trees. On our return we managed to get a good view of a Crested Tit perched on top of a pine.

Later, after discussing our day's sightings in the hotel bar over glasses of the delicious local Somontano wine, Alpine Accentor was added to our list by a very pleased North Yorkshire contingent who had had a late walk around the town. We then had a short walk to Restaurant Gervasio for another typical delicious wholesome meal.

Day 3

Friday 19th February

Alquezar - Santa Cilia - Vero Gorge walk

After an early breakfast and a quick stop for picnic supplies in Adahuesca, we headed west towards Santa Cilia. On the way many thrushes and finches were active in the olive orchards and arable fields. We made a stop at a scenic spot where the road crosses the Rio Canadre below a weir. It was cold in the valley bottom and our only find was a White Wagtail. We then continued on our way to Santa Cilia. On reaching the small village we met our guides Theresa and Manuel (Manu) Aguilera Sanz of the Asociación Amigos del Vulture Fund. Manu is a dedicated raptor conservationist who has been operating a vulture feeding station at Sta Cilia for 30 years. He also advises vulture projects around the world.

We followed him up above the village, parked our minibuses, and then walked the last few hundred yards towards the feeding area through the aromatic *maquis* scrub of Rosemary, Juniper and Cistus. Above us Griffon Vultures were already gathering. We sat down at the edge of a bare rocky area with long distant views over the beautiful surrounding countryside, just as vultures began to land on the rocky slopes. Even before Manu started distributing his wheelbarrow load of butcher's waste, Griffon Vultures were landing all around him, so accustomed are they to this operation. As we waited for Manu to spread out his pungent load an adult Bearded Vulture (Lammergeier) appeared soaring above us, showing its distinctive shape. We were soon up close and personal with roughly 200 vultures as they vied with each other for the food and we watched in amazement as these large birds, only a few metres from us, devoured the scraps. Manu chatted and chided them, and fed special scraps to a favoured few who he may well have known since they were young. Once the meal was finished and things quietened down, we withdrew to 100 metres or so, hoping the Lammergeier would return. Eventually a tagged immature arrived and circled above us.

We then moved downhill towards our minibuses, some chasing a Green Hairstreak butterfly, and as we reached the vehicles a Golden Eagle and another two adult Bearded Vultures flew over. We all then moved down to the village and to the old church where we watched a diorama with very realistic models explaining the part that vultures play in the ecology of the area. After saying goodbye to Manu we took our vehicles back up the track and parked where we had a view of the feeding area across the valley. We enjoyed our picnic in the sunshine watching one of the Bearded Vultures soaring over the feeding area on the slope above.

On our return we drove up the new track to the viewpoint overlooking the spectacular sandstone cliffs of El Huevo de Morrano. A Peregrine was found perching on top of the distant stack, and a powerful bird of prey flew over which showed all the characteristics of Goshawk.

We then returned to Alquezar. Before descending to the hotel car park there was a request for a town view photostop as the light was perfect. It was a fortuitous stop because as we prepared to leave, two birds were noticed quietly feeding on a wall opposite. They were Alpine Accentors and they continued unperturbed as we all piled out to get a better view and to photograph them.

After returning to our hotel, most of the group set off through the town and down the footpath for a walk in the gorge. This steep stepped path makes for an intriguing walk and passes through shady lush damp habitat with numerous Song Thrushes and Blackbirds feeding in the dense scrub on the way down. At the bottom we walked

upstream a little and admired the vast cliffs and a large dramatic cave undercut in the cliff by the river. We continued downstream on the cliff-side walkway and were able to complete the circular walk which took us past the old hydro-electric plant and up through orchards until we reached the town promenade where a few enjoyed a drink under the walnut trees in the continuing sunshine.

Later we enjoyed another splendid meal, including a delicious vegetarian Paella. Paella has become a tradition on the last night in Alquezar!

Day 4

Saturday 20th February

Alquezar – Sotonera - Gallocanta

After another splendid breakfast and our farewells to Gervasio, we were soon on our way. It was a clear morning with views of the Sierra de Guara and the distant high Pyrenees. We headed first towards Huesca then south through large areas of arable farmland to the Sierra de Tramaced, a fascinating eroded escarpment. We stopped to search the canyon for Black Wheatear, finding one bird plus a Dartford Warbler. Crested Larks were singing and one sounded like a Thekla Lark but we did not get a good enough view for a positive identification. At the bottom at Piraces a White Stork on top of the church was clapping its bill, and pair of Marsh Harriers were displaying in the warm sunshine. Retracing our route through the farmland back towards Huesca, a Southern Grey Shrike was spotted on a wire.

At Laguna de la Sotonera we scanned around the lake which held Mallard, Pochard, two Great Crested Grebes, Grey Heron, Water Pipit and a Great White Egret. Big flocks of Lapwing took flight from time to time and many Cranes were arriving from the south, settling along the far shore. We watched them coming in as we had our picnic in the warm sunshine. We then continued our journey around Zaragoza and southwards to Daroca and Gallocanta, arriving at our hotel just after 6pm.

Day 5

Sunday 21st February

Gallocanta

We started out early on a frosty chilly morning to be in a position at first light looking from the north-west end of the laguna near Los Ojos observation point. We were soon in position overlooking the lake as the sky was lightening over the hills to the east. We could just see and definitely hear many Cranes calling. As it got lighter we could see a few groups in part of the lake which had contained water and now, because of low rainfall, was almost dry. Some groups were strung out on the far shore. After some minutes, groups started taking off and bugling loudly as they flew around us to fields bordering the lake. The silhouette of Cranes against the lightening sky and distant hills was amazing. Other early morning birds were Hen and Marsh Harriers, Corn Buntings and flocks of Linnets with Tree Sparrows. Once the Crane activity had reduced to a trickle we returned to Hotel Secaiza to warm up with a welcome breakfast.

After breakfast we returned to Gallocanta to watch for Crane activity from the viewpoint at the edge of the village. It bright sunshine with temperatures now on the rise, we looked out over a mostly dry lake; no significant winter rainfall yet to replenish water levels after a long hot dry summer. Several groups of cranes were gathered

in fields around the lake and there were groups of cranes in the air, some looking as though they were gaining enough height to continue their journey over the hills to the north.

We then travelled along lakeside tracks to the south-east end of the lake scanning the arable fields and rock piles for birds. From one a lone Little Owl watched us and from another a Merlin flew low across the fields towards the lake. Moving on round the lake we checked the Canizar tower hide but it was now quite windy. We moved on to the old interpretive centre. Here more Cranes were visible from an observation platform at the end of the building feeding in fields near the lake bed.

After the village of Bello we headed back onto dirt tracks, stopping at a convenient picnic table for our picnic. Next we continued our clockwise circumnavigation of the lake. We avidly scanned the flat wide landscape. Whilst there was no sign of any Great Bustards (they leave the Gallocanta area in winter, only returning in spring), we did see two Black-bellied Sandgrouse. The arable fields held several flocks of Linnets, Skylarks and Calandra Larks.

Our next stop was the tower hide of La Reguera however, as the lake was so dry, the few ducks were very distant. A sign described how ringing studies have highlighted the importance of the area as a stopover for migrating Aquatic Warblers, a globally threatened species, on their journey from Eastern Europe to West Africa. However all that was in the reeds today were a couple of Reed Buntings.

Day 6

Monday 22nd February

Gallocanta

We had another pre-dawn start and some of the group travelled about 20 kilometres to a hilltop to listen for Dupont's Lark. We arrived while it was still dark and cold with light rain, parked on the roadside and listened. Soon we could hear the distinctive song of Dupont's Larks. From the vehicle we tried to guess the direction of the sound but it was not easy. As it got lighter we walked along the road trying to get a glimpse of the birds in the low 'paramo' habitat either side of the road. We spent a long time searching, hearing at least four singing birds but unfortunately not seeing them. It was now getting lighter and the songs began to diminish. Satisfied that we had at least heard several examples of this strange song, we returned for a welcome breakfast and warm up.

After breakfast we walked along a footpath leading from Berrueco to Tornos. It was a nice walk through the typical evergreen oak-dominated Mediterranean-type landscape that covers the hills surrounding the lake. The weather was good with just a little bit of wind. We spotted Chiffchaff, Cirl bunting, Woodlark, Goldcrest, Rock Bunting, and a very shy Firecrest. Returning to our hotel, we then transferred to Albergue Allucant at Gallocanta where we had lunch and the opportunity to buy postcards, Crane books and the special Crane decorated chocolate!

Later we circumnavigated the lake, this time in an anticlockwise direction. Searching the large arable fields, there were Cranes and flocks of larks but the Bustards again eluded us.

Later our hosts Sonja and Nachos treated us to the most amazing feast for our last dinner, a fitting celebration for all our highlights of the week. We started with a variety of tapas-style dishes followed by generous portions of delicious lamb, and finishing with cava.

Day 7

Tuesday 23rd February

Gallocanta - El Planeron - Zaragoza - London

Today we left Gallocanta about 9am, drove around the old town of Daroca and then on to Carinena from where we travelled east past Belchite. We continued east beyond Coda where, after looking from a panoramic viewpoint, we turned off the road onto gravel tracks for an exploration of El Planeron. This is a unique desert-like habitat protected as a reserve for the many specialist species living there. We walked along a path through an area favoured by Dupont's Lark, hoping we might hear or hopefully glimpse a bird but all was quiet. Two or three singing Lesser Short-toed Larks were seen. As we returned to the vehicles the distant distinctive song of Dupont's Lark was heard above the wind. We listened intently then heard it again, more clearly. We scanned but there was no sign – we all heard it at least!

By now it was time to head for the airport, so with a last glimpse of two Black-bellied Sandgrouse flying across the track in front of us as we headed back to the road, we made our way through the gypsum steppes and hills towards Zaragoza and our flight home.

As always, the enthusiasm of the group contributed enormously to the success and enjoyment of the trip.

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Vulture watching at Santa Cilia by John Willsher

Species List:

Birds (✓ – recorded but not counted; H – heard)

	Common name	Scientific name	February						
			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>					100	✓	
2	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>				✓	✓	□	1
3	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>				□	6	□	
4	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>					100		
5	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>				✓	2		
6	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>			2	3	1	H	1
7	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>				2			
8	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓			✓			✓
9	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	20			□			
10	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	2			5	□	□	1
11	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>				1			
12	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>				3	2		
13	Bearded Vulture	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>		1	4				
14	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>		1					
15	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>		150	250	✓	□		✓
16	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>			1				3
17	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>			1			1	
18	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>			1				
19	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>				✓	3		✓
20	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>				1	3		
21	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>		6	6	✓	2		✓
22	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
23	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			1				
24	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>				✓	2000	300	✓
25	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>				3-400	✓	✓	
26	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>						1	
27	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>					1		
28	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓			100			
29	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>				✓			
30	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>					2		2
31	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	□	✓	□
32	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>			✓				
33	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	1	✓	✓	□	✓	✓
34	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
35	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>					1		
36	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>			3				
37	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		1	2	3	2	□	✓
38	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>					1		
39	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			1				
40	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>				2	1		
41	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓			✓			30
42	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>		64	□	□			
43	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>			□	□			1
44	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		6	3	✓	✓	✓	✓
46	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>		1					
47	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	February							
			17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
48	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	
49	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>				✓	□		✓	✓
50	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
51	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>		✓	□	✓	✓		✓	✓
52	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>						✓	✓	□
53	Dupont's Lark	<i>Chersophilus duponti</i>							4-5H	H
54	Lesser Short-toed Lark	<i>Alaudala rufescens</i>								3
55	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				
56	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		□	□	1			✓	
57	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		1	□				1	
58	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		✓	✓	✓		□		
59	Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>				1			1	
60	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>		1	2	✓				
61	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>				□			1	
62	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>							✓	
63	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		1	H					
64	Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>		2						
65	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
66	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
67	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		✓	✓	✓		□	□	✓
68	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		1	1	□		✓	✓	□
69	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓	✓	✓		□	✓	□
70	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		✓	□	✓		✓	✓	□
71	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>		2	2					
72	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>				✓		✓	✓	
73	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>						1		
74	Black Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>				1				
75	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>			1					
76	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
77	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>				□		✓	✓	
78	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>						✓	□	
79	Alpine Accentor	<i>Prunella collaris</i>		✓	3					
80	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>			1	1				
81	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		✓	1	✓			✓	
82	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>			1	✓		✓	✓	
83	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>				1				
84	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	□
85	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>		2						
86	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		2				1	✓	
87	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			□	✓		✓	✓	□
88	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>			□	✓		✓	✓	
89	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>			1			2	✓	
90	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>				✓		✓	✓	
91	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		1						
92	Girl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>			□			1	✓	
93	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>						4	✓	

Butterflies and Moths

	Common name	Scientific name	February						
			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		☐	1	1			
2	Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>			☐			1	
3	Western Dappled White	<i>Euchloe crameri</i>						1	
4	Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>			3				

Mammals

1	American Mink	<i>Neovison vison</i>		1					
2	Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>			1			1	
3	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>			1		15	✓	
4	European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>				2		☐	
5	European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>					1	☐	

Reptiles

1	Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis muralis</i>						✓	
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Griffon Vulture by John Willsher



Manu and his Vultures by John Willsher