

Wallcreepers & Cranes in Northern Spain

Naturetrek Tour Report

25 - 31 October 2017



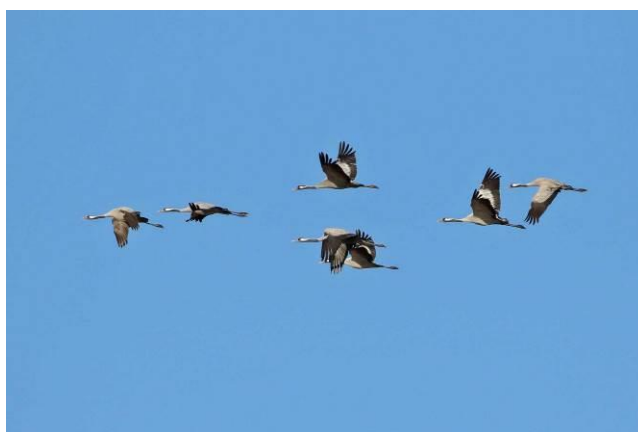
Early morning Cranes at Gallocanta



Vulture watching at Santa Cilia



Bearded Vulture (immature) at Santa Cilia



Cranes in flight near Gallocanta

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Summary

After an afternoon flight from Stansted, we landed early in a very warm Zaragoza (24°C). Once we had collected our minibuses we were on our way to the magical historical town of Alquezar, arriving in good time for the first of many delicious Spanish meals. We enjoyed beautiful warm sunny days which enhanced the many wonderful bird sightings and highlighted the gorgeous, colourful autumn foliage. Our two full days in the northern part of our two-centre tour gave us a spectacular close encounter with at least 400 Griffon Vultures and very good Bearded Vulture sightings. Perhaps due to the previous very hot weather, we only had one all-too-brief view of Wallcreeper.

On our fourth day we travelled south to Gallocanta, making some stops on the way including the canyon at Sierra de Tramaced for good views of Black Wheatear. We made a slight detour to Vadiello dam for another chance to see Wallcreeper and were rewarded with a brief view. At a very dry Gallocanta we were not optimistic about crane numbers but a change in the wind direction, and perhaps the overnight moon, encouraged migration. Cranes were heard arriving during the night and by morning an estimated 5000 birds were present. Hen and Marsh Harriers, many flocks of larks, sparrows and finches, and good sightings of Great and Little Bustards provided much interest around the lake. Some late-flowering plants provided nectar for a good variety of butterflies.

On the last day we returned to the airport via Belchite where we stopped to see the war ruins, on which we saw Blue Rock Thrush and an obliging Black Wheatear. Then on for a brief look at the unique steppe type landscape of El Planeron Reserve. It was a great week of good company, very warm weather, dramatic scenery and some amazing bird sightings.

Day 1

Wednesday 25th October

Stansted-Zaragoza-Alquezar

We arrived in Zaragoza in the late afternoon, and as soon as we had our rental minibuses were on our way around Zaragoza and northwards towards Huesca. The temperature was still 24°C and the landscape was very dry. En route we spotted numerous Spotless Starlings, Magpies, Collared Doves, unoccupied Stork nests, and the odd Buzzard and Kestrel as we travelled through open country. Arriving in Alquezar at about sunset we stopped briefly to look down on this attractive restored medieval town, with its towering citadel. Crag Martins and a few late Barn Swallows were still on the wing along with distant Griffon Vultures and a couple of Ravens. After parking the vehicles, we trundled our baggage rather noisily down the deserted cobbled streets to the hotel, feeling a bit like an invasion! On weekdays 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 Restaurante Gervasio.

Day 2

Thursday 26th October

Alquezar-Vero Gorge

Meeting just before dawn on a clear, still morning, we walked through the town towards the promenade overlooking a dramatic cliff wall above the Vero Gorge. Black Redstarts were already on the house roofs and Rock Sparrows called from the cliff. A bat was still flying around the houses, Red-billed Choughs were calling and a Blue Rock Thrush was spotted near the base of the cliff. Spotless Starlings whistled from their perch way up on the citadel. We searched the cliff and its caves as it slowly lightened but there was no sign of our target bird - the Wallcreeper. We walked on past the citadel above us to the eastern viewpoint, searching again for Wallcreeper on the vertical cliff above the Rio Vero. A pair of very vocal Red-billed Chough was being persistently harried by a Sparrowhawk. A Sardinian Warbler was heard and distant Griffon Vultures were already on the move down the valley. We returned for a second look at the first wall, but thoughts of breakfast took over, although those thoughts were delayed as we spotted a Hawfinch in the nearby trees. Back at our hotel there 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 stopped firstly in Adahuesca to get picnic supplies and then on towards Colungo for an excursion following the Vero northwards. Our first stop was the old Vero Bridge, which we admired along with the riverside poplar trees, now turning a golden yellow. We searched the river for Dipper but the water was very low and there no sign today. We drove on through Colungo, where two Red Kites were flying close to the outskirts of the town. Our next stop was at Puente las Gargantas, a bridge high above a gorge, mostly comprised of conglomerate-type rock - another Wallcreeper hotspot. We searched the walls of the gorge extensively but sadly no success here. However a Camberwell Beauty butterfly was seen. We noticed other features of the gorge; the walls were dotted with the large basal 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*. A Strawberry Tree (*Arbutus unedo*) at the parking spot had numerous 'strawberry' fruits, and other roadside flowers included Blue Lettuce (*Lactuca perennis*) and Rosemary.

Further north at Mirador del Vero, a good viewpoint overlooking another part of the Vero Gorge, we had a clear view of the high Pyrenees to the north, where the highest points had a dusting of snow. In the gorge some Griffon Vultures were loafing around on the ledges and limestone stacks, but many were soaring high above us along with a very high Peregrine Falcon.

The sun was now hot, as we set up our lunch on a picnic table where we could still enjoy this amazing view. Griffon Vultures were still overhead, and a few groups of Chaffinches headed south. Several butterflies and other insects were very active in the hot sunshine, including Humming-bird Hawk-moth, Clouded Yellow, Speckled Wood, Little Blue and numerous grasshoppers including Long-nosed.

Heading back southwards, we took a rather hot walk in pine woods leading back to the gorge, to have a look at the cave paintings of El Tozal de Mallata. On the way we had good views of Coal Tit and Crested Tit, and overlooking the gorge were more Griffon Vultures and another Peregrine Falcon.

On returning to Alquezar, we walked again to the cliff panorama. Five or six noisy Red-billed Choughs perched on their favourite crevices in a cliff dotted with holes and cracks providing nesting and roosting sites. More

Hawfinches were seen feeding on the black berries in the top of a Mediterranean Hackberry tree above our heads. There were Black Redstarts and Rock Sparrows also on the cliff, but despite much searching, sadly, no Wallcreeper. Perhaps the exceptionally hot weather was delaying their descent from the high mountains.

Day 3

Friday 27th October

Alquezar-Santa Cilia-Vero Gorge walk

After topping up our picnic supplies, we headed first towards Santa Cilia to meet up with Manu and Theresa. Manuel (Manu) Aguilera Sanz of the Fondo Amigos del Buitre, is a dedicated raptor conservationist who has been operating a vulture feeding station at Santa Cilia for 30 years. He also advises vulture projects around the world. He was waiting for us in the car park and we followed him, walking the last few hundred yards towards the feeding area, through the aromatic maquis scrub of Rosemary, Juniper and Cistus. Above us many Griffon Vultures were already gathering. Before we reached the feeding area the vultures were on the ground and approaching us through the scrub. We sat at the edge of a bare rocky area, with long distant views over the beautiful surrounding countryside. Even before Manu started distributing his wheelbarrow-load of butcher's waste, more vultures were landing all around him. We were soon up close and personal with roughly 400 birds as they vied with each other for the food, and we watched in amazement as these large impressive creatures, only a few metres from us, devoured the scraps. Manu rationed the food, keeping some back, which he periodically offered, some birds taking it directly from his hand. He chided them if they got too greedy and rough with their neighbours!

As things quietened down, we withdrew 100 metres or so, waiting hopefully for a Bearded Vulture to appear. As we were making our way back downhill towards our minibus a dark immature Bearded Vulture glided into view above us and soared around for several minutes. Back in the village, Theresa, of the Guara Park Authority, facilitated the excellent diorama showing the dependency of each species on each other in the food chain of the region. As we got ready to leave the village, two adult Bearded Vultures then another possible immature were spotted, followed by a Peregrine, so a very satisfied group of birdwatchers were content to start the return to Alquezar.

Part way back we stopped at a viewpoint overlooking impressive sandstone and conglomerate cliffs at Huevo de Morrano, where we had our picnic. Many Crag Martins flew around the cliffs but the ledges were quiet today; the vultures were probably all at Santa Cilia! In the scrub Sardinian Warblers rattled and a pair of Stonechat plus small flocks of Linnets were busy feeding.

After our return to Alquezar, most of the group set off through the town and down the footpath for a walk in the gorge. This steep path makes for an intriguing walk, with clumps of late-flowering Ramonda (*Ramonda myconi*) on the nearby rocks and small birds active in the valley scrub on the way down. As we headed towards the impressive cave at the bottom, carved out by the river, a Firecrest called and was watched as it fed in the riverside willows. We were able to complete the circular walk, which took us down through a section of the spectacular gorge past the old hydro-electric plant and up through orchards. There was a momentary alarm when we met a walker who tried to convince us the path was closed due to a rock fall. Luckily he was talking about an alternative path so we continued on our way. At the top we arrived at the town promenade just a short distance from our hotel and enjoyed a drink in the late afternoon sun.

After meeting in the hotel bar to enjoy a drink and tapas and recap the day, we walked to Casa Gervasio for a delicious paella, which we are traditionally served on our last evening in Alquezar.

Day 4

Saturday 28th October

Alquezar-Sierra de Tramaced-Vadiello-Gallocanta

After another splendid breakfast and our farewells to Gervasio, we were soon on our way. It was a beautiful, clear morning with views of the Sierra Guara and the distant high Pyrenees. It was then south through large areas of arable farmland to the Sierra de Tramaced, a fascinating eroded escarpment. In fields, just before we reached top of the canyon, there were many small birds: Meadow Pipits, Corn Buntings and Linnets. At the top we walked to the lip of the canyon, searching for Black Wheatear, and quickly found three birds below, but unfortunately they soon flew further away. Quite close a Thekla Lark sat on a rock allowing us to note its smaller crest and distinct breast streaking compared to Crested Lark. A rather distant Blue Rock Thrush was seen and heard singing in the bottom of the canyon.

Our next stop was Vadiello dam for a last attempt to see Wallcreeper. This is a well known spot for this species in winter but winter still seemed a long way off, although today it was a little cooler at 21°C. Immediately above us as we arrived were numerous Griffon Vultures and two adult Bearded Vultures soaring between the sandstone peaks giving us brilliant views. We walked down to the base of the dam and searched the wall and cliffs but only saw a Grey Wagtail. As we walked back up towards the vehicles, a leader trailing behind the group had a brief glimpse of a Wallcreeper, but as it flew over the tree tops there was no chance of a sighting by the rest of the group – so frustrating for everyone! Later we walked through a road tunnel and as we reached the end a Wallcreeper flew from low down on the nearby rock-face across the tunnel mouth and towards a cliff. This time a few more of us saw it and hoped it had not gone far so others would have a chance. Unfortunately, although we spent some time in the area searching and having our picnic, it was not seen again. We were slightly diverted by some impressive but extremely smelly feral Goats on the cliff above, and still the Bearded Vulture soared above us.

We then set off for the three-hour or so journey south to Gallocanta. Among the few birds seen on the way through the very dry countryside was a Marsh Harrier, and on the Ebro as we crossed it on the south side of Zaragoza, hundreds of White Storks all congregating at the edge of the river. We had a comfort stop at Carinena, went through a large area of vineyards – a patchwork of yellow and russet foliage - then on through Daroca and finally over the Puerto de Santed at 1,154 metres, leading to a descent down to the lake at Gallocanta, and finally our hotel in the village.

The lake appeared to be completely dry and only a handful of Cranes were visible. However as the evening progressed and we were enjoying dinner, we could hear Cranes arriving, and they could be heard from our rooms arriving in the moonlight all night!

Day 5

Sunday 29th October

Gallocanta

We started out on a very still and clear chilly morning, with our guide Javier, who took us to a position looking from the north-west end of the lake at the La Reguera observation point, to be there at first light. We were soon in position overlooking the lake as the sky was lightening with a brilliant red sky over the hills to the east. We could hear many Cranes calling from the centre of the lake where they had spent the night. As it got lighter we could see large groups standing on the dried up lake bed, all the time calling to each other. Some birds noisily started to fly out to the surrounding fields but many stayed in the centre. Other early morning birds leaving their roosts in the reeds were Corn Buntings, Linnets and Tree Sparrows. Mixed flocks of Skylark and Corn Buntings passed over us. Two Marsh Harriers were seen sitting on the ground. Seven Roe Deer were seen in the stubble fields towards Bello, and also Kestrels and a Sparrowhawk. A Zitting Cisticola (Fan-tailed Warbler) briefly perched on a reed then disappeared from view. We later heard that nearly 5,000 Cranes had been counted roosting on the lake bed.

After breakfast we visited the new interpretive centre, learning much about the unique features of the lake and the wildlife of the area. We then travelled along lakeside tracks to the south-east end of the lake, scanning the arable fields hoping for sandgrouse. Another Sparrowhawk was seen, also Stonechat, Linnet and Goldfinch. Many groups of Cranes were gaining height now and heading off westwards. The old interpretive centre was open and we enjoyed the view from the high observation platform across the freshly cultivated arable fields.

Passing Bello on the tarmac road, we soon turned onto the dirt tracks again, stopping at a convenient picnic area to have lunch. It was now getting very warm after the cold, frosty start and heat haze was a problem as we watched a distant Iberian Grey Shrike in a tree. After lunch we continued our clockwise circumnavigation, constantly scanning the flat, wide landscape for another species that Javier had heard was still in the vicinity – Great Bustard. They leave the Gallocanta area at this time of the year, heading further south. There were none here today but we did have fleeting views of a small flock of Black-bellied Sandgrouse flying away.

Time was now getting on but there was another speciality to be found. Javier had heard that, again this year as last, there were still some Little Bustards in the area north-west of the lake, so we set off along the gravel tracks to explore. After a few kilometres we reached the road, having only seen three Little Owls, so we turned back towards Gallocanta along more dirt tracks. However, a short distance later a group of flying birds were spotted - Little Bustards! We watched them land some distance away but still in sight, and getting out the telescopes we counted 36. We continued on the dirt tracks leading towards Gallocanta, feeling it was time to return, but we were happily diverted by the sight of ten Great Bustards. A very happy group of birdwatchers eventually returned to the hotel.

Day 6

Monday 30th October

Gallocanta

Today we had another pre-dawn start, with some of the group travelling about 20 kilometres south to a hilltop to listen for Dupont's Lark. We arrived while it was still dark and cool, parked on the roadside and listened. Initially nothing was heard, but in a few minutes one distinctive song could be heard. Then, as a glimmer of light appeared in the east, we started to hear more birds. We got out of the vehicle and assembled on the roadside,

listening intently to the distinctive songs, trying to make out from which direction they came - from high in the sky or from across the low 'paramo' habitat. We walked along the road, drove on a little and estimated at least four had been singing but they all remained elusive. A fleeting glimpse of a bird was seen by some but most of us had to be content with the unique sound. So after about an hour, when the Dupont's Lark's songs had finally diminished, we crossed the main road to a disused farmhouse where several other species were warming up in the morning sunshine: Rock Sparrow, Tree Sparrow, numerous Linnets, Corn Bunting, Black Redstart and Woodlark. We now needed to warm up so we headed back for a very welcome breakfast.

After breakfast we set off for a walk behind the village and up towards the hills to the north. There were Crested Larks, Stonechats and a Cirl Bunting singing. As we walked we heard Cranes calling. Several groups were coming in very high above us towards the lake from the north. There were also, surprisingly at this late date, several butterfly species, especially in and around the village and hotel garden.

For our picnic we made for the other side of the lake, up to La Ermita, a restored Romanesque building on top of a small hill overlooking the lake, with some good picnic tables. We ate our picnic accompanied by the sound of Cranes overhead. In the afternoon we visited the small freshwater Laguna de Guialguerrero. An obliging Merlin on a rock was surpassed as we reached the laguna as some witnessed another Merlin catch a Linnet and carry it up to the top of a nearby poplar. Some Cranes on the shoreline were nervous of our presence and finally took off and gave us a good flypast before returning to the water's edge. A Cetti's Warbler uttered its explosive song and we managed a brief glimpse of it in the very dry reedbed.

At a stop to check a Kestrel on our return, two or maybe three very distant Golden Eagles were spotted over the village of Cubel. Back on the dirt tracks nearer to Gallocanta, an excellent last afternoon sighting was six Great Bustards which we watched for several minutes before they flew out of sight.

Day 7

Tuesday 31st October

Gallocanta - El Planeron - Zaragoza – London

Today we left Gallocanta about 9am, travelling north to Carinena. From here we turned east through Villanueva de Huerva. At Belchite we stopped at the ruins of the old destroyed town; a memorial to the tragic circumstances of the Spanish civil war. Amongst the ruins a Blue Rock Thrush, a Black Wheatear and Black Redstarts were spotted. After a refreshment stop we continued east beyond Coda where 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 at this time of day and season. Two Northern Wheatears were spotted and Lesser Short-toed Larks were heard, but little else.

By now it was time to head for the airport, so we made our way through the gypsum steppes and hills towards Zaragoza and our flight home. One last highlight however was on the Ebro river where, as we passed over it, we realised it was full of hundreds of roosting White Storks.

Our return flight landed back in the UK, where another Naturetrek adventure came to an end. As always, the enthusiasm of the group contributed enormously to the success and enjoyment of the trip. Special thanks to Robin for his butterfly and insect list.

Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	October						
			25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>					1		
2	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓					✓	
3	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>			20	10	5	10	
4	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>				300+			nests
5	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	2						
6	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1					1	
7	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		1		1		2	
8	Bearded Vulture	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>			4	2			
9	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	2	200+	500	✓	50	✓	✓
10	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>					1	3	
11	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		1		1	2		
12	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>				1	5	1	
13	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>				4	1		
14	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	1	6	1	5	2		
15	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	3	1	2	3	1		✓
16	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>					10	6	
17	Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>					36		
18	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>							1
19	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>				1000	5000	✓	4000
20	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>					✓	✓	
21	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>					8		
22	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			
23	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓			✓			✓
24	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>			H				
26	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>					3	1	
27	Iberian Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus sharpei</i>				1			
28	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1	2	1	3	4	✓	✓
29	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>					1	2	
30	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	1	2	1		1		
31	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>				1	1		
32	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		2	✓	2			✓
33	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓			✓	1		✓
34	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>		10	H			H	
35	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	2				1		
36	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	2			✓	✓		
37	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		5	2	✓	✓		
38	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>		2	1	1			
39	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>		2					
40	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓				
41	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓	1	1		
42	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>			H			4	✓
43	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>					✓	✓	✓
44	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>				1			
45	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>			1	✓	✓	✓	✓
46	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>					✓	✓	
47	Dupont's Lark	<i>Chersophilus duponti</i>						1+4H	

	Common name	Scientific name	October						
			25	26	27	28	29	30	31
48	Lesser Short-toed Lark	<i>Alaudala rufescens</i>							✓
49	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓						
50	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			
51	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>						1	
52	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>				4			
53	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		1		2			2
54	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>					1		
55	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		4	3				1
56	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>		6	2	H			H
57	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>			1			1	
58	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		H	H	H			
59	Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>				1			
60	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
61	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
62	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		1	4	✓		✓	
63	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>				2			
64	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
65	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
66	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>		2		2			1
67	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>			2	1	✓	2	
68	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>						1	2
69	Black Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>				3			1
70	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
71	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>					✓	✓	
72	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>		✓			✓	✓	
73	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>				1			
74	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	2	2	H	1	6	✓	
75	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓
76	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
77	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>		✓					
78	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>		6					
79	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			10	✓	✓	✓	✓
80	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
81	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>			8				✓
82	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		1		✓	✓	✓	✓
83	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>						H+1	1

Mammals

1	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>						1	
2	European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>						1	
3	Iberian Hare	<i>Lepus granatensis granatensis</i>						1	
4	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>						9	
5	Feral Goat	<i>Capra hircus</i>				✓			

Butterflies

1	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		3					
2	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
3	Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>						1	
4	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia tithonus</i>				✓			

	Common name	Scientific name	October						
			25	26	27	28	29	30	31
6	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>					✓	✓	
7	Lang's Short-tailed Blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>				1			
8	Long-tailed Blue	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>		✓		1			2
9	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>					✓	✓	
10	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>						✓	✓
11	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		1					
12	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
13	Camberwell Beauty	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>		1					
14	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>						1	
15	Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>		1	1				
16	Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>						2	

Moths

1	Humming-bird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓
2	Dingy Footman	<i>Eilema griseola</i>						✓	✓

Other Species

1	Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>			1				
2	Emperor Dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>		2					
3	Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>			1				
4	Willow Emerald Damselfly	<i>Chalcolestes viridis</i>							p
5	Blue-winged Grasshopper	<i>Oedipoda caerulea</i>		✓					
6	Long-nosed Grasshopper	<i>Acrida sp.</i>		1					
7	Egyptian Grasshopper	<i>Anacridium aegyptium</i>		1					

Notable Plants

Saffron Crocus, *Crocus sativus*

Red Star Thistle, *Centaurea calcitrapa*

Ramonda, *Ramonda myconi*

Nettle Tree, *Celtis australis*

Rosemary, *Rosmarinus officinalis*

Purple Vipers Bugloss, *Echium plantagineum*

Spanish Oyster, *Scolymus hispanicus*

Large Snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*

Brown Bluebell, *Dipcardi fulvum*

Butchers Broom, *Ruscus aculeatus*

Lavender, *Lavandula stoechas*

Petrocoptis, *Petrocoptis guarensis*

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