

Spain – Extremadura in Winter

Naturetrek Tour Report

15th – 21st February 2023



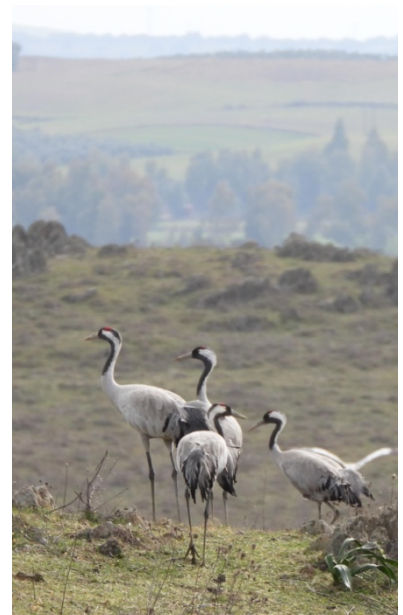
Griffon Vulture



Great Bustard



Great Bustards



Common Crane

Tour report by Simon Woolley, images by Jim Andrews and Simon Woolley



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Tour participants: Simon Woolley and Jim Andrews (leaders) with 14 Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Wednesday 15th February

The group successfully met up at Madrid airport early in the afternoon, and we were soon away on the delightful Madrid gyratory motorway system, with Simon and Jim at the wheels of our 9-seater minivans. Finally, we escaped the clutches of urban sprawl, and began to see some birds from the van, albeit at speed and in passing: Red Kites, Marsh Harriers, White Storks were frequent, and substantial numbers of Cranes were feeding in dehesa woodland and in open fields, some remarkably close to the road. A Black-winged Kite was seen briefly near Oropesa by a lucky few as it traversed the motorway.

We took a café and comfort stop after a couple of hours and saw a few waterbirds (including Gadwall and Little Grebe) on a pool by the garage, plus a slightly distant but showy pair of Iberian Grey Shrikes, our first regional endemic! A Black Redstart entertained briefly, too.

As we approached Trujillo, it was clear that 2022/23 had been a wet winter – there was lots of standing water, many normally-dry streams were flowing, and wildflowers were notably abundant. This promised well for our adventures on the steppes over the coming week!

We finally reached Las Canteras, our accommodation, towards sunset. We swiftly settled in and enjoyed the first of what would be a string of delicious home-cooked meals. A busy, long, day – but we are here, ready for whatever Extremadura has to offer us!

Day 2

Thursday 16th February

We set off via a bread stop in Trujillo, and soon found our way through the little village of Belén and out onto the open steppe: now the real birding could begin! We got off to a truly flying start with a showy pair of Great Spotted Cuckoos, fresh in from their African wintering grounds, plus three very distant flying Great Bustards. What a great way to begin! Spanish Sparrows, Corn Buntings and Stonechats adorned the fence lines, and we had great views of the first of many Iberian Grey Shrikes and a few Hoopoes. We spent some time sorting out the complexities of lark identification, finding a few Skylarks, but many more Thekla's and Crested Larks, and even more Calandra Larks. The latter were very showy, displaying in flight in the bright, warm sunshine. A true highlight was watching a pair in full courtship behaviour on the ground on a bare track. A brief foursome of Black-bellied Sandgrouse in flight was alas all too rapid. Raptors featured more and more as things warmed up, with many Red Kites, a few Marsh Harriers, and then substantial kettles of vultures – mostly Griffons, but with several Black Vultures circling about close to the road too. Close to the end of the Belén road, we explored a side track, and that was the right decision! A bachelor group of no fewer than seven Great Bustards delighted us all close to the road, and weirdly shared their field with an unexpected Great Egret.

After a coffee stop in Torrecillas de la Tiesa (where House Martins had already arrived and were nest building), we drove back to Las Canteras (via our first Iberian Magpies and three more flying Great Bustards) for a first picnic lunch, albeit at home base and with the comfort of chairs and tables, plus a bowl of hot soup. A bonus came in the form of a praying mantis, found by the keen botanisers in the group while they were examining an Iberian Spear-thistle!

The afternoon session saw us exploring more steppe habitat to the north-west, in the direction of Monroy. A “drive-stop-scan-repeat” strategy meant lots of time in warm sunshine, enjoying the flower-strewn fields, and simply masses of birds. Linnets, Goldfinches and Meadow Pipits were abundant, as were Lapwings and especially Golden Plovers. The surprisingly abundant pools held a few waterbirds, including a Green Sandpiper and an oddly out-of-place pair of Black-winged Stilts. A fine male Hen Harrier triggered a rapid roadside stop, and a penultimate scan produced a bird we really wanted: a pair of Little Bustards strutting stealthily in the short grass and showing well for all-comers. Another very distant flying Great Bustard even joined the fun! A final hilltop scan turned up frustratingly brief flight views of the other sandgrouse species (Pin-tailed) as we soaked up the golden hour of sunlight before our return to base. What an action-packed first full day!

Day 3

Friday 17th February

Today was the day for our visit to the fantastic Monfragüe National Park, some 40km north of Las Canteras. Our first stop was in the green valley of the Rio Almonte, where Green Sandpipers, Grey Wagtails, a Cetti's Warbler, singing Woodlarks and numerous Crag Martins entertained us, and then it was on to Torrejón el Rubio for fresh bread.

In still chilly shade, we set ourselves up at the spectacular Peñafalcon watchpoint, where towering cliffs loom over the River Tagus. We watched in awe as hundreds of Griffon and several Black Vultures soared about, with many of the former already prospecting for nest sites, and some already well-settled on their huge nests. They were joined from time to time by a Peregrine (of the Iberian race *brookei*) over the cliffs. Serins, Short-toed Treecreepers and Crag Martins entertained us closer to the road, and after quite a lengthy wait, the much-anticipated Blue Rock Thrush appeared singing on the cliffs, giving good scope views.

We were about to move on, but the judicious leader called for “just five more minutes”, and suddenly everything went crazy! A subadult Golden Eagle soared into view, giving magnificent views, and doing battle with a Griffon Vulture. It then took on another raptor....it too was sandy-buff and the initial assumption was that it was another Griffon. But no! It was a superb second year Spanish Imperial Eagle, and these two spectacular raptors proceeded to dogfight in close combat over the river, grappling talons and twisting and turning in the sky: an extraordinary spectacle. To cap it all, our first Black Stork drifted into the same field of view! That was a good “five minute call”....

Via a couple more brief stops, in a chilly easterly breeze, we made our way to the little village of Villareal de San Carlos for coffee, enjoying Black Redstarts, Serins and even a brief sighting of a Dunnock! The latter generated a muted response for many, but recent research suggests the Iberian form *mabbotti* may deserve elevation to species rank.... we shall see.

We pushed onwards to lunch, at the lovely picnic site at Mirador La Tajadilla, where more Black Storks and many vultures soared over our heads. At one point, no fewer than 17 Black Vultures were in view at once. This once extremely rare species is doing so well in Spain these days: such numbers would have been unthinkable just a few years ago.

We crossed the dam and stopped in the shelter of some pinewoods, which harboured Nuthatch, Great Spotted Woodpecker, and a small group of Red Deer, plus Holly Blue, Red Admiral and Small Copper, plus a second Golden Eagle and yet more Black Storks soaring over.

Our final stop was at the lovely cliffs of Tietar. Yet more Griffon Vulture nests could be observed on the rocks over the river, along with another Blue Rock Thrush, a stunning adult Spanish Imperial Eagle (a four eagle day!), many Crag Martins, a lovely show of the tiny *Narcissus triandrus*, and for many the highlight, a confiding and showy band of Iberian Magpies.

Exhilarated with our adventures in the hills and valleys of Monfragüe, we retraced our route back across the plains, returning home in good time for a local evening stroll and another superb repast, courtesy of Paco and Pilar.

Day 4

Saturday 18th February

Back to the grasslands today! We headed out west of Trujillo on minor roads and found two excellent areas of steppe to explore. The first, a roadside watchpoint, was a little quiet in breezy and cold conditions, but we refamiliarized ourselves with the larks, Iberian Grey Shrike and other “easy” grassland birds. The second area involved exploration of a bumpy side track to the east of the road, and even offered a little walking for those who needed to stretch their legs. Here we found Calandra Larks in profusion, a superb adult Spanish Imperial Eagle (sitting on a fencepost, flying about, and even collecting nesting material), flyover Pin-tailed Sandgrouse in some numbers, and best of all, a distant but relaxed herd of 15 Little Bustards. A Red Fox patrolled the grasslands too.

Deciding that hypothermia was the better part of valour, we moved on for a break in a café in Santa Marta de Magasca, and then down from the plain into the wooded river valley for lunch. Here, a Dartford Warbler showed close to the road and Crag Martins zipped over our heads, and yet another Spanish Imperial Eagle lifted out of the trees. The riverside itself produced European Pond Terrapins, Green Sandpiper and Long-tailed Tits of the rather dirty-headed Iberian form, *irbii*. Climbing up the far side of the valley, we emerged again into steppe habitat, and the Llanos de Cáceres, an immense expanse of pristine grassland. All our usual steppe friends (plus two Great Spotted Cuckoos) appeared at the roadside, and we saw three or four Little Owls prospecting around nest boxes,

erected mainly for the benefit of Rollers, later in the season. Our fifth Spanish Imperial Eagle of the trip, and our third of the day, soared over too, and a Greenshank on a roadside pool was a surprise.

But the highlight was still to come: at our last steppe stop, we found a hugely impressive flock of 70 Great Bustards, including five sub-adult males starting to strut about and begin their display lek. With Marsh Harriers, Red Kites and both vulture species soaring about as well, and even Snipe and Teal on a pond, we basked in the now warm sunshine and agreed that bustard sightings were exceeding expectations!

We made the quick run back to Trujillo and checked out two peri-urban sites south of town. The first, “the pool of dreams”, had too much water to hold any migrant waders, but did turn up Coot, a few ducks, and an Extremaduran rarity in the form of a Mute Swan – which has been here for years! The other site was externally less auspicious: an old and a new grain silo looming over the industrial area of town. But as we had hoped, the very first Lesser Kestrels had arrived back at their colony from Africa, and we enjoyed at least three wheeling about and perching on the buildings. A strong finish, ahead of a relaxed early evening at Las Canteras and yet another lovely meal.

Day 5

Sunday 19th February

Southwards today, via Trujillo to Alcollarin Reservoir. Almost the first birds we saw were several very smart Black-necked Grebes, and we also quickly added Great Crested Grebe, Common Sandpiper and Spoonbill to the trip list. *Finally*, everyone got great views of several Sardinian Warblers, and we made sure to enjoy other easily overlooked birds like Black Redstarts and Serins.

Further along the east side of the lake, we checked the smaller dam and spent some time with a cracking sub-adult male Hen Harrier, Zitting Cisticolas, Marsh Harriers, Hoopoes and several waders. The judicious leader made yet another “just five more minutes” call, and then a member of the group uttered the immortal phrase: “what's that raptor on the rock on the skyline?” Gulp! It was a superb Bonelli's Eagle, a lifer for many and a notoriously tricky bird to find anywhere in its range. Great stuff!

We took coffee and refilled the vans in Zorita, and then had lunch beside another reservoir at Sierra Brava, with hundreds of Common Cranes feeding in the rocky roadside fields. We followed the irrigation canal down into the valley, and slowly checked a lovely area of dehesa full of Hoopoes and Iberian Magpies. It looked like we were out of luck on our big target here, but another sharp pair of eyes in the group called out a suspicious raptor and there they were: not one but *three* Black-winged Kites, mobbing Red Kites and Buzzards, and even mating. A wonderful experience!

Moving onwards, we spent the mid-afternoon period around the Palazuelo “rice fields”, although it is clear that less and less rice cultivation is now happening here, and more and more olives and almonds are being planted. So we found very little wet habitat, unfortunately. But we did manage to locate a small group of Common Waxbills,

and enjoyed impressive numbers of Song Thrushes and Blackcaps, along with various other passerines and raptors. Emerging from the maze of back roads at Campo Lugar village, we found three more Lesser Kestrels around what is clearly their absolute favourite habitat: a grain silo!

By now it was time to head back to Las Canteras after a very different and interesting day among a different suite of birds. Back to the steppes for our last full day in the field tomorrow.

Day 6

Monday 20th February

Back again to the area south of Trujillo and Zorita this morning, but this time for the grasslands between Sierra Brava reservoir and Campo Lugar village. Cranes were present in some abundance at the entrance to the track, many in family parties right by the road. Larks were abundant all across the plains, along with all our usual grassland friends, including many Hoopoes. We soon found a group of nine male Great Bustards fairly close to the road, which allowed close approach when we used the vehicles as hides. A Black-winged Kite put in a brief appearance, and in chilly but bright conditions we enjoyed our biggest flocks of Spanish Sparrows yet, with over 300 around some cattle yards. Six more Great Bustards proved masters of disguise in using the undulations of the landscape to hide as we approached, and we found substantial numbers of Shoveler and Teal on an unexpected pool up a 'secret' side track, plus Black-winged Stilts and a Greenshank.

After coffee with the Lesser Kestrels and House Martin colony near Campo Lugar, we headed back to base, and took lunch on the wide-open plains a few kilometres along the road towards Monroy. It was a sheer delight to enjoy lunch with lovely weather and Golden Plovers, Calandra Larks and vultures all around, with V-formations of Cranes migrating overhead, and a well-found colony of Least Adder's Tongue ferns!

Further along the road, sadly via a magnificent but deceased Iberian Grey Shrike on the road, we were shocked to see two sub-adult Spanish Imperial Eagles explode out of a tree right in front of us. We were able to watch them flying and perched, and even mating! We have done so well for sightings of this wonderful species all week: seven individuals, on three of the five full days.

Having enjoyed mixed flocks of finches, larks and pipits at our final stop by a large roadside pool, we had *just* got back in the van when sandgrouse were heard calling. Everyone got to see 16 of the Pin-tailed species in good light flying overhead. And to cap all that, a female Merlin flashed through, scattering the passerines in panic. What a fantastic way to finish the “proper” birding!

Mid-afternoon, we returned to Las Canteras, and then spent an hour or two enjoying the glorious old town of Trujillo (not without birds – Lesser Kestrel and Crag Martin were the stars), with great views in all directions, including north back to our accommodation. And that is where we returned, for our final dinner and a glass of celebratory Licor de Bolleta, the local acorn hooch!

By any measure, the main part of the tour had been a great success, with fair weather throughout, tons of birds, amazing observations of unusual behaviour, landscape, food and good company. And we had not even finished yet – there would be more birds to see tomorrow en route to Madrid.

Day 7

Tuesday 21st February

Today was mostly about travel, of course – we needed to be at the airport by 1300. Our first stop was at Saucedilla, and the north-eastern fringes of the Arrocampo reservoir, artificially warmed by a nuclear power station. Short explorations of the areas around hides 1 and 2 quickly turned up several new species: a group of 22 roosting Black-crowned Night Herons, an unseasonable Squacco Heron, two Western Swamp-hens lurching about in the reeds, and perhaps best of all several Bearded Tits, one of which showed superbly on the reeds close to us.

Two hours later, we made our final stop (“just for coffee”) at a motorway petrol station. But we also found our final three birds of the trip. First, up to 15 Monk Parakeets screamed about. Next up, four Tree Sparrows appeared, and finally, just as we had all loaded into the vans, we all disembarked even more quickly: an Iberian Green Woodpecker had flown in and landed on bare trees close to the vans! What a fantastic way to finish.

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Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

Common name	Scientific name	February 2023						
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>				1			
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>		3	4		6	2	
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	2	4		4	50		
Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>				4	100		
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	2	✓	✓	✓	
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>				3	50	120	
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>				6	20	25	
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		3	h	5	✓	10	
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	1	1		5	50+	2	
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>					20		
Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>					6		
Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>			4+				
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>					15		
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>							22
Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>							1
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	6				30		70
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		3	13	2	15	4	2
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		1			5		1
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>					2	1	1
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	6		10		30		10
Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	1				3	1	1
Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>		100+	200+	✓	20	✓	
Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>		8	40+	10		4	
Spanish Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>			2	3		2	
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>			2				
Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>					1		
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		1	3	1	1		
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	2	6		6	12	6	5
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>		1			1		
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	✓	✓	5	✓	✓	✓	✓
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	1						
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	2	4	3	5	20	10	5
Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>		14		70		15	
Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>		2		15			
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>					h		h
Western Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>							3
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	2	1		15	10		2
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		1		34	30		
Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	200+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Common name	Scientific name	February 2023						
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		2				3	
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>				1	8	1	
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>				1	2	2	1
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		1	3		25	3	2
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>					1		
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>				5	20		
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	4			10	20		✓
Pin-tailed Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles alchata</i>		4		30		16	
Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>		4		2			
Rock Dove (feral)	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>		2		2	3		
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>		1	h	4	h	h	
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>					2+		1
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	1	10	2	5	15	12	2
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>			h		1		
Iberian Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus sharpei</i>					h		1
Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>				4	6	9+	
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	5	10	3	2	10	5	2
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>						1	
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			2				
Iberian Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	2	25	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			2				
Iberian Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cooki</i>	10	50	75	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	1	2					
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		6+	2	4	6	15	
Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>			h			h	
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		20		50		50	
Thekla's Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>	1	✓		✓		✓	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	2	20	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>			✓	10		50+	
Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		20	150	10	10	200	✓

Common name	Scientific name	February 2023						
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>		1					
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>			h		1		2h
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		2	2	2	h		
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		2		1	2	h	10
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			4	2	15+	1	
Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>	3h			3	1		
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>		h	h	1	20	2	1
Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>			h				
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			h	h			
Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>			h				
Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>			2				
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		2					
Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	1+	3	1	10	50+	15	✓
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			1				
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	10	10	✓		
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	1	2	5	5	20	15	5
Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>			2				
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>		40	✓	10	250+	300+	25
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>							4
Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>					8		2
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>			1				
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			2	2	1		
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>	✓	✓	20	✓	✓	✓	✓
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓
Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>			5			1	
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		2		1	1	2	
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	5	10	8	✓	✓	✓	✓
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Mammals

		February 2023						
Common name	Scientific name	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>		2		1			
Iberian Hare	<i>Lepus granatensis</i>		3	1		1	1	
Rabbit	<i>Orytolagus cuniculus</i>	✓		1	2	1		✓
Red Deer	<i>Cervus elephas</i>			9				
Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>					1		
Bat sp.			1			1		

Reptiles and Amphibians

		February 2023						
Common names	Scientific name	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Stripeless Tree Frog	<i>Hyla meridionalis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Iberian Frog	<i>Rana iberica</i>		h					
Western Psammodroma	<i>Psammodromus occidentalis</i>						1	
Lizard sp.				1	1			
Terrapin sp.			3	`				
European Pond Turtle	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>			3				

Insects

		February 2023						
Common name	Scientific name	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Green-striped White	<i>Euchloe belemia</i>		1					
Western Dappled White	<i>Euchloe crameri</i>		2				4	
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>		4	2	2		1	
Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>			1	1			
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>			1		1		
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>			3				
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>			2+			1	
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>						1	
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		1					
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>			1				
Grass Processionary Moth	<i>Thaumetopeia herculeana</i>				cat.	cat.	cat.	
Hummingbird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>		1					
a Shieldbug ("AC Milan Bug")	<i>Graphosoma italicum</i>		✓					
a Praying Mantis	<i>Empusa pennata</i>		1					

Notable plants –

Least Adder's Tongue (Fern) – *Ophioglossum lusitanicum*
 Angle's Tears Daffodil – *Narcissus triandrus*