

Extremadura in Spring - A Beginner Birdwatching Tour

Naturetrek Tour Report

7th – 13th April 2026



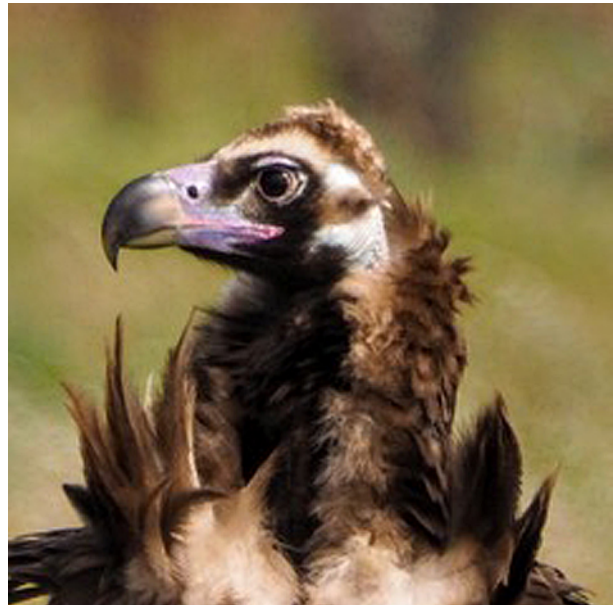
Black Kites



Lesser Spotted Woodpecker



Griffon Vulture



Cinereous Vulture

Tour report by Sergio Martín



Naturetrek

Mingledown Barn

Wolf's Lane

Chawton

Alton

Hampshire

GU34 3HJ

UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Tour participants: Sergio Martín and Patrick Beaumont (leaders) with 14 Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Tuesday 7th April

Madrid – Trujillo

The flight arrived on time in Madrid and, after passing through customs, the group joined Patrick and Sergio who were there with the vans, ready for the tour. We loaded our luggage and, after crossing the big city, we began to see the countryside of central Spain, with Black Kites, White Storks and Spotless Starlings among other birds. There were some showers, but when there was a bit of blue sky and warm weather, we saw raptors such as Common Kestrels and Griffon Vultures.

We had a stop to stretch our legs and have a coffee, surrounded by Zitting Cisticolas and Corn Buntings and, after an hour more, we arrived in Trujillo, and stopped at a colony of Lesser Kestrels. As it began to rain, we decided to go to the hotel and have a rest after a long day of travel. We gathered on the patio to talk about the holiday ahead, and then had our first delicious dinner.

Day 2

Wednesday 8th April

Arrocampo

Our first day in Extremadura began with cloudy and stormy weather, but nonetheless, after our first breakfast, we drove north to see what this part of Extremadura had to offer. After forty minutes of driving, we arrived at Saucedilla, where we spotted our first Iberian Magpie. We scanned the pylons and bushes in search of Black-winged Kites, but we didn't see any. Spotless Starlings, more Iberian and some Eurasian Magpies were spotted instead. Driving along secondary roads, we saw plenty of Corn Buntings, Stonechats, Common Sandpipers, our first Black Kites and Marsh Harriers. We stopped, taking advantage of a break in the rain, and spotted our first Red-rumped Swallows, House Martins and White Storks, and we heard Nightingales and Sedge Warblers.

We saw a drenched Iberian Grey Shrike, and once at the reservoir we spotted plenty of birds, such as Purple Herons, Purple Swamphens, Sardinian Warblers, Zitting Cisticolas. In the lower part of a White Stork's nest, we also spotted a very handsome male Spanish Sparrow, and we heard Savi's Warblers but they didn't show. A group of vultures approached us and we managed to see Griffon Vultures and Cinereous Vultures together, so we could see the differences between them! We kept on scanning the wetlands, but it began to rain harder, so we decided to take our lunch break at a local bar, where we had a hot drink and a sandwich to keep us going for the rest of the day.

After the break, we divided the group to fit in the hides, and we all saw Purple Herons, Zitting Cisticolas and Gull-billed Terns; but just half of the group saw Ferruginous Duck and Bearded Reedling. We decided to head back, but we made a stop on the way to try for a couple of new species, in a very nice meadow full of lavender. We saw Corn Buntings and Thekla's Larks in flight, but the best thing was a male Spectacled Warbler on top of a little tree, which showed off for long enough for us to see it through the telescope.

As it was raining still harder, we made our way back to Trujillo for a deserved rest, a hot shower, and a drink while we completed the checklist.

Day 3

Thursday 9th April

Monfragüe National Park

Today we visited a world-renowned site: Monfragüe National Park. After breakfast, we drove north through *dehesa* forests, spotting Iberian Magpies, Common Buzzards, Corn Buntings and others. After forty minutes of driving, we arrived at Monfragüe Castle, where we parked and walked towards a viewpoint, where we could see lots of Griffon and Cinereous Vultures flying in front of us, at eye level. We also spotted Rock Bunting, Red-rumped Swallow, Crag Martin and Black Kites, among other birds.

After enjoying the views, we went down to the famous “Salto del Gitano” viewpoint, which was quite busy with birders and amazing birds. Soon we spotted the first Egyptian Vultures, and a pair of Black Storks at their nest. Rock Buntings, Serins, Black Redstart and a male Blue Rock Thrush were spotted too. It was windy and cold, but we didn’t feel it, as we were amazed at the number of birds we were seeing.

We drove towards Villarreal de San Carlos, where we had lunch surrounded by House Sparrows and Thekla’s Larks. After that, we took a walk to try for some new species, such as Western Orphean Warbler: we heard it and saw it moving from tree to tree, but it was very windy and we didn’t get proper views of the bird. But we did find Woodchat Shrike and Sardinian Warbler, among others.

We continued to another viewpoint, where we saw a pair of Egyptian Vultures and Black Kites, and Griffon Vultures mating. Some Red Deer were here too, sheltered from the wind, and then we heard a Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, and finally located him on a branch.

We continued driving and found an Egyptian Vulture nest: we could put it in the telescope for great views. Right after that, a pair of Western Subalpine Warblers moved among the branches of some Holm Oaks.

Our last birding spot of the day was at a massive rock where we knew there was an Eagle-Owl nest but, after a while scanning the area, we couldn’t find the nest or the birds. Booted Eagle, lots of Griffon and Cinereous Vultures and another Western Subalpine Warbler were spotted instead.

We made our way back to the hotel, where we had a rest. After doing the checklist, we had meal in a restaurant on the Plaza Mayor, the calls of Common Swifts and White Storks providing the ambient music!

Day 4

Friday 10th April

The plains

Today we visited the famous grasslands of Extremadura! After breakfast, we jumped into the vehicles and were soon surrounded by steppe. We began to see Spanish Sparrows, Marsh Harriers and Red Kites, among other birds. We stopped at a high spot to scan the area and, after some Corn Buntings and Calandra Larks, we saw a male

Great Bustard on the horizon. We were very happy to have found it: after scanning a bit more, Patrick saw a harrier flying towards us. We checked it carefully: it was a male Hen Harrier. Crested Larks, Woodchat Shrike and Zitting Cisticola were spotted too.

We drove a bit further until Sergio heard Pin-tailed Sandgrouse, so we got out of the vehicle. We promptly saw a pair of *Black-bellied* Sandgrouse, but a bit later, three Pin-tailed Sandgrouse appeared too. We were excited enough with that, until we also heard a male Little Bustard. We couldn't locate it in the tall grass.

We drove further, spotting several vultures (Griffon, Cinereous and Egyptian, a female Montagu's Harrier, and both Red and Black Kites. We stopped at the Rio Magasca and saw Serin, Common Cuckoo and Spanish Terrapin in the river. It had been a fantastic morning, so it was time for a break: we drove to a local bar to get a hot drink.

After the break, we drove west and spotted Bee-eaters, Jackdaws and Little Owl, among other species. It was approaching noon, so we drove towards Santiago del Campo, where we had an appointment at a hide, where we had astonishing views of Griffon and Cinereous Vultures fighting over food (plus Black Kites, Raven and Eurasian Magpies). We scanned the area afterwards in search of a Spanish Imperial Eagle, but it apparently didn't want to leave its nest. We had very good views of Bee-eaters and Northern Wheatear instead.

As it was quite hot, we decided to drive to the grasslands again, in search of the species we hadn't seen properly: we managed to see a male Little Bustard right before it was disappeared behind a slope. More Griffon Vultures, a Short-toed Snake Eagle and a Greater Short-toed Lark were spotted too. It had been a great day, so we decided to head back to the hotel, spotting some Black-winged Stilts and Little Grebe in a pond on the way. After a break, we enjoyed another great dinner, with drinks to celebrate Extremadura and its wonders!

Day 5

Saturday 11th April

Rice fields

After breakfast in the hotel, we got ready to visit the last ecosystem that we had to check in Extremadura: the rice fields! We got into the vehicles and, after thirty minutes, we arrived at the edge of the paddy fields, where we checked a stream that goes to the irrigation system. There, we had lots of birds among the Ash trees, such as Bee-eaters, Serins, Hoopoe and Iberian Magpies. We were surrounded by the song of Nightingales, but we couldn't spot any as they were very well hidden. We had good views of Long-tailed Tits, Kingfisher, Marsh Harrier and Iberian Grey Shrike instead.

We moved on, driving through the paddy fields in search of flooded fields, but they were preparing the terrain for planting and there was no water in the fields. So not many waders were spotted, but we saw plenty of Bee-eaters and some Buzzards. In a ditch, we heard many birds calling, and we briefly spotted both Reed and Cetti's Warblers, plus Moorhen, Red-rumped Swallows and Mallards. We kept on driving and found Yellow Wagtails, Little Ringed Plover, and a Collared Pratincole, which flew over the vehicles.

It was time to have a break, and we drove towards Madrigalejo, where we had a coffee and a chat about all the birds that we had found. Right after the break, we approached a wetland where we had good views of a Great Egret, Marsh Harrier and Bee-eaters. Then we drove carefully and slowly, as we knew that the neighbouring *dehesa*

was a good spot for a certain raptor... And, sure enough, we saw a pair of Black-winged Kites displaying over the Holm Oaks. They perched, and we even saw them mating. It was fantastic!

We drove to Alcollarín reservoir to have our picnic, spotting Iberian Grey Shrikes, Black Kites and Short-toed Snake Eagles on the way. We enjoyed our picnic at the reservoir, surrounded by the calls of Spanish Sparrows, Nightingales and Corn Buntings.

After lunch, we scanned the reservoir and saw plenty of species such as Gadwall, Shoveler, Common Sandpiper, Little Ringed Plover and White Stork, among others. We drove close to the water and found lots of Bee-eaters, plus Stonechats and Sardinian Warblers. On the water, there were Mallards, Great Crested Grebes and others.

We began to drive back towards Trujillo, and we tried to see Scops Owls in a little hamlet close to our hotel. We checked all the trees, and had a stunning Common Nightingale singing in front of us, plus Griffon Vultures and Woodlark, but there was no sign of the owl.

Day 6

Sunday 12th April

Grasslands – Alange – Medellín

Our last full day birding in Extremadura featured a mix of habitats, to try to fill the gaps in our list, or to see certain species better than we had up until now. We began in the Santa Marta grasslands near Trujillo: we stopped at a high point to scan the area and, suddenly, we had our first Great Bustard of the day. A male was in display mode and with great light, so we all enjoyed the view while Calandra Larks, Red and Black Kites and Spanish Sparrows completed the steppe scene.

We drove a bit further on a dirt road and saw some more Great Bustards, but they were in very bad light, but further on we saw two more Great Bustards and a male Little Bustard, and a group of Pin-tailed Sandgrouse flew above us. We were enjoying it a lot, but we kept on checking because we were still searching for Spanish Imperial Eagle. And we found it on a distant Eucalyptus tree in the middle of the grasslands! One was sitting on the nest and the other flew from tree to tree, until it vanished behind a slope.

To celebrate such a good morning, we decided to have a morning coffee in Trujillo. After the break, we drove south to try for other difficult species, and after a while arrived at Alange dam, where we were welcomed by noisy Alpine Swifts, Gull-billed Terns and Crag Martins. We checked the rocks in search of the elusive Black Wheatear, but it was very windy. We scanned the rocks for a long time, but had no luck with the wheatear. However, we spotted many other birds such as Blue Rock Thrush, Thekla's Lark, Great Crested Grebe, Griffon Vultures and a distant pair of Bonelli's Eagles.

We were just getting back into the vehicles when Sergio spotted a bird on a rock and there they were: a pair of Black Wheatears, which stayed just long enough for us to see them before they vanished again. After that energy boost, we went straight to our lunch spot in Medellín, where we had our last delicious picnic by the Rio Guadiana, surrounded by Nightingales, Common Swifts and a Glossy Ibis.

After lunch, we took a walk along the river, and spotted Purple Swamphen, Common Sandpiper and Bee-eaters, among others. Some extended their walk around the castle, while others kept on birding.

It was time to head back towards the hotel, but we made a final stop in a piece of grassland close to Trujillo. It was really windy and a bit uncomfortable, and we were on the point of leaving when a Common Kestrel began to mob a Roller, the bird that we were looking for! The stunning blue bird shone against the *dehesas* and we all managed to see it. After that bonus, we drove back to the hotel, with Griffon Vultures, Spotless Starlings and White Storks flying around us. We took a deserved rest and did our last checklist, followed by a superb dinner.

Day 7

Monday 13th April

Trujillo – Arrocampo – Madrid

As the flight was in the afternoon, we decided have another go at the Arrocampo wetlands. After breakfast and check-out, we drove forty minutes north, and began to scan the reeds in search of the wildlife. Soon after arrival, we began to hear Savi's Warblers, and managed to locate two of them singing in the tops of the reeds. While we watched them, a Little Bittern flew in front of us, and a Reed Warbler appeared in the same area. Many other species showed off, such as Ferruginous Ducks, Purple Herons, Sand Martin and Little Egret.

It was a cool morning with a clear sky, and we spotted many raptors against the profile of the Gredos Mountains, such as Cinereous and Griffon Vultures, Marsh Harriers, Black Kites and a distant Spanish Imperial Eagle. We took a short walk, spotting interesting birds on the way such as Yellow Wagtail and Iberian Grey Shrike. We were just about to depart when a Great Spotted Cuckoo flew in front of us. What an end for a fantastic trip!

It was time to head towards Madrid. We made our way east and, after two hours of driving, we arrived safely at the airport, perfectly-timed to catch our flights. We had enjoyed a fantastic adventure in wonderful Extremadura!

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Species lists

Birds (H=heard only)

N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		April 2026						
Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Egyptian Goose - I	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>					✓		
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>					✓		
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>		✓		✓			✓
Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>				H	H	H	
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	
Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>			✓			✓	
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>		✓		✓			
Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>				✓		✓	
Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>				✓		✓	
Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>							✓
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>			✓	✓	✓	H	H
Pin-tailed Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles alchata</i>				✓		✓	
Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>				✓			
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>			✓				
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>		H					H
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>					✓		
Western Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>		✓				✓	✓
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>				✓	✓		
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>					✓	✓	
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>				✓		✓	
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>					✓		
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>							✓
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		✓			✓	✓	H
Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>				✓	✓		
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>		✓				✓	✓
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>			✓	✓	✓		
Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>			✓				
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>						✓	
Little Bittern	<i>Botaurus minutus</i>							✓
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		✓		✓	✓		✓
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓
Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>					✓		
Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>			✓	✓		✓	
Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓

N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced	Common name	Scientific name	April 2026						
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>			✓	✓		✓	
	Spanish Imperial Eagle - N	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>				✓		✓	✓
	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>						✓	
	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>				✓			
	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>				✓			
	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>				✓			
	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
	European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>						✓	
	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>					✓		
	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓
	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>			✓				
	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			✓				
	Iberian Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Iberian Magpie - N	<i>Cyanopica cooki</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>			✓				
	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>			✓		✓	✓	
	Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>		✓					
	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>		✓	✓		H		
	Thekla's Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	
	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>				✓			
	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>				✓		✓	
	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>							✓
	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Western House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	European Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis rufula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		✓	H		✓	H	✓
	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>			✓		✓		
	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>					✓		
	Common Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		H			✓	H	✓
	Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>		H					✓
	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			H		✓		
	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
	Western Subalpine Warbler	<i>Curruca iberiae</i>			✓				

N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced	Common name	Scientific name	April 2026						
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Spectacled Warbler	<i>Curruca conspicillata</i>		✓					
	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			H		H		
	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		✓					
	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>			H		✓		
	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			✓				
	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	H	H	H	H	✓	H	H
	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>			✓				
	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>						✓	
	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>			✓				
	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>				✓			
	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>				✓	✓		
	Black Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>						✓	
	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>			✓		✓		
	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Common Waxbill - I	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>		✓			✓		
	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>					✓		✓
	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>					✓		
	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	Eurasian Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓		✓		
	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>			✓		✓	✓	
	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>			✓				

Mammals

Common name	Scientific name	April 2026						
		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	✓	✓			✓		
Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>			✓				

Reptiles

Common name	Scientific name	April 2026						
		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Spanish Terrapin	<i>Mauremys leprosa</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓

Butterflies

		April 2026						
Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Common Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>						✓	
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>	✓						
Common Orange-tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>					✓		
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>			✓	✓		✓	
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>			✓		✓		

Moths

L = larva		April 2026						
Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pine Processionary Moth	<i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i>						L	

Damselflies & dragonflies

		April 2026						
Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Common Bluetail	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>		✓			✓		
Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>					✓		