

Menorca in Autumn

Naturetrek Tour Report

19 - 26 October 2016



Audouin's Gull



Hermann's Tortoise



Lilford's Wall Lizard



Purple Swamphen

Report compiled by Ian Nicholson & Martin Beaton
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Summary

The main focus of this tour was to see the thousands of migrating birds which pass through Menorca each autumn on their way south for the winter. As well as seeing large numbers of birds in various habitats, we had the opportunity to visit a bird ringing station on the offshore islet of Isla d'el Aire, where we were able to see the birds at very close quarters. We also found plenty of butterflies, especially Red Admirals which were everywhere in abundance, as well as dragonflies and a variety of plants.

Day 1

Wednesday 19th October

A 6.35am flight from Gatwick meant that everyone was up bright and early (well, early anyway). We landed at Mahon a few minutes ahead of schedule and having collected the luggage we were met in the Arrivals area by Llorenc, the owner of our hotel. The two minibuses were waiting for us in the car park, and we were soon on our way to our hotel, which is a journey of all of 10 minutes. On arrival the rooms were allocated and we arranged to meet about an hour later for a walk around the fields adjacent to the hotel before lunch. The weather was rather overcast, but reasonably warm, and birds seen included European Robins and Song Thrushes, both of which winter in Menorca in large numbers, White Wagtail, Booted Eagle and Thekla Lark. We found a Hermann's Tortoise in one of the stony fields, and we were entertained by the antics of the donkey which lives here, who seemed to want to make friends with us all. Eurasian Blackcaps and Common Chiffchaffs fed in the trees around the hotel, while butterflies were represented by a Swallowtail, a Cleopatra and two Common Blues.

We took the opportunity to familiarise ourselves with a number of common plants of roadside and farm land including the Asphodels (*Asphodelus aestivus* and *A. fistulosus*) and Asparagus (*Asparagus albus*, *A. acutifolius*, and *A. stipularis*). Whilst exploring the fields we also found the beautiful autumn flowering wild saffron (*Colchicum filifolium*) and close by the small delicate flower of the autumn daffodil (*Narcissus serotinus*).

After lunch many of us decided that a siesta was in order after the early start, so we met up again at about 4.00pm and had a walk along the hotel entrance drive, where we found more Chiffchaffs, Goldfinches and Linnets amongst the Aleppo Pines (*Pinus halepensis*) and olives (*Olea europaea*) that occur along the hotel drive, in addition to which we also saw two Hoopoes and many Collared Doves.

After an excellent dinner, accompanied by wine and beer, everyone decided that an early night was a good idea, after a very long day.

Day 2

Thursday 20th October

The plan today was to visit a couple of areas in the north of the island looking for migrant birds and other wildlife. After breakfast we set off in fairly overcast conditions towards Tirant Marsh, planning to stop on the way at a location where there is a Bee-eater colony in summer. Although the Bee-eaters would be long gone, the area also produces other migrants, and is notable for the numbers of raptors, particularly Booted Eagles, which are found hereabouts. We quickly found three Black Redstarts, which were certainly migrants from further

north, and two Stonechats, which were probably residents, and overhead three Red Kites and a couple of Booted Eagles entertained us for a while. We moved on to a place where we would normally expect to be overlooking an area of open water, but it was completely dry due to the lower than usual rainfall last winter and this summer, so we didn't stop, moving instead to Tirant Marsh itself, which was also fairly dry, but did at least have some birds moving amongst the tamarisks and long grass. A Corn Bunting was singing from the top of a tamarisk bush, several Common Chiffchaffs flitted amongst the vegetation and at least four Booted Eagles soared overhead. Next we headed to the beach at Cala Tirant where a walk amongst the sand dunes produced a Grey Heron, more Chiffchaffs and numerous Song Thrushes. Three Egyptian Vultures soared overhead, along with more Booted Eagles and a couple of Ravens. We found a trap in the stream designed to catch and eradicate the Red-necked Terrapins, a non-native species which is unfortunately dominant over the native European Pond Terrapins

On route to the beach we found Joint Pine (*Ephedra fragalis*), Phoenician Juniper (*Juniperus phoenicea*) Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) and Lavender Cotton (*Santolina chamaecyparissus*). The beach itself was covered in the remnants of Neptune Grass (*Posidonia oceanica*) which is washed up onto the beaches in vast quantities from extensive underwater lawns offshore. At the top of the beach we found Sea Daffodil (*Pancratium maritimum*) unfortunately no longer flowering but with its extraordinary buoyant black seed pods. Sea Bindweed (*Calystegia soldanella*), Sea Chamomile (*Anthemis maritima*) and Sea Holly (*Erngium maritimum*) were also growing in the dunes.

After our picnic lunch we drove round to the village of Fornells where we had a coffee stop, and also saw an Audouin's Gull in the harbour. Not long ago this was regarded as the rarest gull in the world, but its population is now increasing, and it can be seen at many locations around the coast of Menorca. On the way out of Fornells we visited an area of disused salt pans, where we found various waders, including Spotted Redshank, Common Greenshank and Kentish Plover, in addition to two Eurasian Spoonbills and a juvenile Greater Flamingo. The salt marsh contained Shrubby Glasswort (*Athrocnemum glaucum*) and Sea Purslane (*Halimione portulacoides*) and in one bush we found a beautiful Wasp Spider (*Argiope trifasciata*). Unfortunately, the path by the beach to these salt pans had become very wet since last year, but the only access is along the public beach, as the owner of the adjoining land no longer permits anyone to use his entrance drive.

On returning to the hotel everyone had time to change and relax before we met up for a drink and to go over the day's sightings, followed by another excellent evening meal.

Day 3

Friday 21st October

This morning we awoke to find a fairly brisk northerly wind blowing. This was potentially disappointing, as half of the group were due to go by boat to the offshore islet of Isla d'el Aire. The boat is only licenced for 12 passengers, so with 18 of us we clearly needed to split the group. After our local guide Javier consulted with the boat operators at the scuba diving centre in S'Algar we decided to go ahead, so Ian and eight of the group headed for the boat, while Martin and the other eight went off to the large nature reserve at S'Albufera des Grau.

Unfortunately the diving centre's largest boat had suffered an engine problem in the previous few days, so we boarded their inflatable Zodiac for the short crossing to the islet. On arrival we were introduced to the four bird ringers who spend a week to 10 days at a time on the islet, which is the birds' last landfall before Africa. We saw various species, including Eurasian Blackcap, Common Chiffchaff, Song Thrush, European Robin and Black

Redstart being ringed, weighed, measured, aged and sexed before being released to continue their journey south. We also walked out to the lighthouse, on which was perched one of the islet's resident pair of Peregrines and from the wall of the lighthouse compound we saw several Scopoli's Shearwaters flying by. Also of interest was the completely black subspecies of Lilford's Wall Lizard which is endemic to Isla d'el Aire, of which we only saw two due to the rather cool conditions.

By the time we had to leave the wind had dropped somewhat, as predicted in the forecast, so the journey back into the wind was not too uncomfortable. Martin's group had a successful morning at S'Albufera des Grau. A female Marsh Harrier made a close pass in front of the first hide, and we caught a glimpse of several Ferruginous Ducks before they disappeared around a headland. There were also numbers of Common Pochard, Northern Shoveler, and numerous Little Grebes along with hundreds of Coot. Walking around the lagoon to the second hide, there were again large numbers of Coots, as well as lots of Little Grebes, plus about 40 Eurasian Wigeon, a handful of Eurasian Teal and one solitary juvenile Greater Flamingo. On route to the second hide we found the large Daisy (*Bellis sylvestris*) which flowers prolifically at this time of year.

The group also made a final visit to the eastern side of the lagoon at S'Albufera des Grau passing through an interesting area of salt marsh containing the yellow flowers of Golden Samphire (*Inula crithmoides*) and blue flowers of Sea Lavender (*Limonium virgatum*). Following the board walk near the shore we saw Common Redshank and Common Greenshank and at the end of the board walk when we scanned the far shoreline there were two Western Swamphens. Yellow-legged Gull and Black-headed Gull were also seen flying over the lagoon.

We all met up again back at the hotel for lunch, before setting off to visit the prehistoric site at Torralba in the afternoon. We spent some time wandering around the remains of this settlement which dates back to around 1,000BC. Some parts of the settlement have been sympathetically restored, while others have simply been left as they were when they were abandoned.

Our final stop of the day was by the beach at Cala en Porter on the south coast. Here we had a coffee stop before having a short walk in the sandy scrub behind the beach. In the car park we found a flock of around 15 Common Chiffchaffs feeding in the trees, and were very surprised to find that there was a Yellow-browed Warbler with them. There has been a large influx of this Siberian species into Western Europe this autumn, but it is still quite a rarity on Menorca, and was a very good find.

Day 4

Saturday 22nd October

We had planned for today to be the reverse of yesterday, with the group being split for the morning, allowing the second sub-group to visit the Isla d'el Aire. However, we awoke to heavy rain, which would mean that no ringing would be taking place on the islet, so we decided to change our plans and spend the morning at Cap de Cavalleria, the most northerly point of the island. Setting off after breakfast, the skies were clearing somewhat, and by the time we arrived the rain had stopped completely, although it remained very overcast for most of the day. On our way out to the headland we came across two flocks of Cattle Egrets, totalling at least 50 birds, and we also saw a few Red Kites, although conditions were not really suitable for large raptors to be soaring on thermals.

We stopped first of all at Cala Viola, just past the ancient Roman harbour at Sanitja and found plenty of Black Redstarts and Robins amongst the low, scrubby vegetation, as well as Stonechats, Linnets and Thekla Larks, and a Kingfisher was a pleasant surprise for some of the group. Here we found the low dwarf thorny plant community typical of the north coast which faces the strong Tramontana wind. Hedgehog Lettuce (*Launaea cervicornis*), Balearic Vetch (*Anthyllis hystrix*) and Balearic Milk-vetch (*Astragalus balearicus*) were amongst the local and endemic plants seen.

At the Cape itself some of us decided on a coffee break in the café which has opened in the lighthouse buildings, while others found Blue Rock Thrushes on the cliffs, along with a Peregrine and some Ravens. On the cliff immediately behind the lighthouse we discovered the Painted Arum (*Arum pictum*) in flower. The gun emplacements and associated buildings which date from the Spanish Civil War were also of historical interest. Menorca was the only one of the Balearic Islands to remain on the Republican side, the other islands having given their support to Franco's Nationalists.

After a couple of hours we drove back to Mahon where we had lunch on the quayside, and then had about 90 minutes of free time to explore the city, before we met up again to board the Yellow Catamaran for a tour of Mahon harbour. The commentary pointed out various sites of historical and geographical interest, and we also saw six Booted Eagles, a flock of Sandwich Terns, many Cormorants and Shags and an Audouin's Gull.

We returned to the hotel, where some had a brief walk along the drive, seeing Chiffchaffs, a Hoopoe and many Robins and Song Thrushes.

During dinner this evening there was an unexpected interruption, when a Balearic Green Toad appeared outside the patio doors, so naturally we had to have a look and take a few photographs.

Day 5

Sunday 23rd October

After breakfast today we set off in the best weather of the holiday so far towards an area of disused salt pans at Mongofre Nou. We had a stop on the way to admire a Peregrine and three Red Kites, then proceeded to the salt pans where a variety of waders were to be found, including Common Sandpiper, Spotted Redshank, Greenshank, Little Stint, Curlew Sandpiper and Ringed Plover. Also here were two Black-necked Grebes, two Great Egrets and two Booted Eagles, but unfortunately there was no sign of the Ospreys which are frequently seen fishing the area of open water adjacent to the sea. A Zitting Cisticola was seen at close quarters in the dense vegetation, and Sardinian Warblers called from virtually every patch of scrub. Non-bird interest was provided by Red-veined Darters and a couple of Cleopatra butterflies, as well as a Painted Lady and numerous Red Admirals. Amongst the Olive (*Olea europea*) and False Olive (*Phillyrea angustifolia*) growing adjacent to the track we found Strawberry Tree (*Arbutus unedo*), Many Flowered Heath (*Erica multiflora*) and Montpellier Cistus (*Cistus monspeliensis*). Other notable plants along the track included Globularia (*Globularia alypum*) Tree Spurge (*Euphorbia dendroides*) and a white flowering Hairy Garlic (*Allium subhirsutum*).

We next drove the short distance to the headland at Cap Favaritx where after a walk out to the lighthouse, which produced a Green Sandpiper and two Peregrines, we had our picnic lunch. In the afternoon we drove up to the summit of Monte Toro, the highest point on the island at 358 metres, where we had a coffee break after admiring the views from the terrace. Some of us visited the souvenir shop, while others just relaxed in the

pleasant sunshine. We drove back to the hotel by way of the old road, the Cami den Kane, which was virtually traffic-free, and was a pleasant change from the main road across the island, although to be fair, even that was not particularly busy.

Day 6

Monday 24th October

This morning we awoke to a cloudless sky, ready for the longest drive of the week, to the north-west corner of the island at Punta Nati. Near the car park we came across Thekla Larks and Stonechats on the roadside walls, along with flocks of well over 100 Goldfinches and around 20 Meadow Pipits in the stony fields. Two Stone Curlews were found, but proved hard to get good views of, and several Blue Rock Thrushes perched obligingly on rocky outcrops. Near the lighthouse there were more Blue Rock Thrushes which gave closer views, and about six Northern Wheatears were also present, along with many Robins and Black Redstarts. The walls to the lighthouse and the fields contain numerous specimens of Caper (*Capparis spinosa*) and Squirting Cucumber (*Echballium elaterium*).

On the way back towards the car park a large flock of about 30 Stone Curlews flew in front of some of the group and were lost from sight behind a ridge, but a scan of the area on our side of the ridge produced good views of at least five more. This species is resident on Menorca and breeds in various locations, but Punta Nati is by far the best area to see them outside the breeding season.

Lunch today was to be provided by our host Llorenc at a house owned by his father at the upper end of the Algendar Gorge. We ate a splendid barbecue lunch in warm sunshine in an absolutely stunning setting, with Egyptian Vultures circling overhead and Red Admirals flitting around us. By the stream in the valley bottom we found several dragonfly species, including Western Willow Spreadwing, Blue-eyed Hawker and Red-veined Darter. The gorge in which water flows throughout the year provides a cool humid environment and is one of the few places where we were able to see Maidenhair Spleen Wort (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*) Smooth-leafed Elm (*Ulmus minor*) and the Balearic Paeonia (*Paeonia cambessedesi*). The gorge has been cultivated for millennia, and contains Lemon, Orange, Apple, Cumquat, and the less obvious Persimmon (*Diospyros kaki*).

We decided to end the day with a brief stop at Cala Galdana, which is at the seaward end of the Algendar Gorge, and as we alighted from the vehicles, an Osprey appeared above the stream. We watched it as it flew to and fro along the stream for a few minutes, and to our surprise it was then joined by another which had been perching on an electricity pylon some distance away, and we watched them both for a short time before they disappeared from view. We then decided on a drink at one of the cafes before heading back to the hotel.

Day 7

Tuesday 25th October

Our last full day in Menorca. Today we did what had originally been planned for earlier in the week, by splitting the group. Martin took his group to the Isla d'el Aire, and fortunately the diving centre's larger boat had been repaired, and the weather was calmer, although there was a swell and the boat was boarded from a small bay at S'Algar which provided some shelter. Due to the warm weather Lilford's Wall Lizards were active and conspicuous, almost from the moment we landed. Everyone had the chance to see the unusual dark sub-species of this lizard which has been entirely displaced from the main island of Menorca by the Italian wall Lizard.

The bird ringers nets are situated amongst a group of Tamarisk on the island that provides cover for migrating species and also some shelter for the ringers. We saw the capture and recording of birds at close quarters, including Black and Common Redstart, Tree Pipit, Chiffchaff, Blackcap, and, very unusually, a Dunnoek, which is not at all common on Menorca, and was certainly a migrant passing through on its way south.

The island lacks grazing animals so it is possible to observe a more natural vegetation than that on the main island. In addition to the frequently occurring coastal plants seen around the main island of Menorca we found the Sticky Restharrow (*Ononis natrix*) and the Shrubby Orchid (*Atriplex glauca*) as well as the leaves of Dead Horse Arum (*Helicodictyon muscivorus*) which we saw on route to the lighthouse from which we saw small numbers of Scopoli's Shearwaters passing offshore. On returning to the small harbour we saw peregrine, and great egret. Meanwhile, Ian's group were having a successful morning at S'Albufera des Grau. A Snipe was feeding immediately in front of the first hide, and we also saw several Ferruginous Ducks, Common Pochard and Shoveler, and numerous Little Grebes. At the base of the reeds to the left of the hide we found a Bluethroat (another winter visitor from further north), and this eventually made its way onto the muddy fringes of the lagoon, giving very close views. As we watched the Bluethroat, another small bird was noticed feeding in the reeds, and this turned out to be a Moustached Warbler. Although this species is an uncommon and declining breeder on Menorca, it does not breed at this location, but a few are seen here each winter. We walked round the lagoon to the second hide, where there were massive numbers of Coots, as well as lots of Little Grebes, plus about 40 Wigeon, a handful of Teal and a female Marsh Harrier. We also saw a Western Swamphen making its way along the far bank of the bay just beyond the second hide, which was a good sighting of this retiring species, or so we thought.

We decided to have a quick look back in the first hide, as it had been so productive, and we found the Snipe and the Bluethroat still feeding very close, and just as we were thinking of leaving, a Western Swamphen emerged from the undergrowth over to the right, entered the water, and proceeded to walk across the shallows right in front of us. It can't have been more than about 25 metres away when it hit the deeper water and began to swim, at which point it collided with a large fish, took to the air and landed in the reeds to our left, out of sight.

Next we drove the short distance to the boardwalk which gives views over another part of the same lagoon, where we found a Common Greenshank, a Black-necked Grebe and several Grey Herons and Little Egrets, plus a Marsh Harrier (probably the same female as earlier). We rounded the morning off with a drinks stop at a café in Es Grau before returning to the hotel to meet Martin's group for lunch.

Our final afternoon was spent at Son Bou, a fairly large resort on the south coast of the island. We drove through the built-up area and parked adjacent to the last hotel, then walked along a path through fields and up a gentle incline, giving excellent views over wet fields and a large reed bed. We found at least four Western Swamphens right out in the open, although further away than this morning's sighting, and also five Green Sandpipers, several Snipe, three Marsh Harriers, plus many Mallard and Teal. As everywhere else, there were lots of Robins and Song Thrushes around, as well as a few Chiffchaffs and a large flock of Meadow Pipits.

All too soon it was time to go back to the hotel for our final evening meal, after doing the majority of our packing for our flight home tomorrow.

Day 8

Wednesday 26th October

We needed to be at the airport by around 8.30 this morning, so breakfast was slightly earlier than normal. After thanking Llorenc for his help and hospitality, we drove the short distance to the airport where we re-fuelled the vehicles and left them in the car park, after which we dropped off our luggage. There was time for a quick coffee and some last minute shopping, before boarding our flight to Gatwick, which landed about 20 minutes ahead of schedule.

After saying our goodbyes in the baggage collection area, we all went our separate ways, hoping to meet up again on a future Naturetrek holiday.

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Lunch at Algendar Gorge

Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	October							
			19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>			✓				20+	
2	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>			✓				40+	
3	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			✓		✓		✓	
4	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>			✓				40+	
5	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>			✓				c10	
6	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>			✓				4	
7	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>			✓				4	
8	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	4				✓	8		
9	Scopoli's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>			6				6	
10	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		1	✓				75+	
11	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>			2		1		3	
12	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>					2		1	
13	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>		1	1					
14	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>		2						
15	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>		30+	✓	50+	20+	✓	✓	✓
16	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		1		4	1		5	
17	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		1	1		2			
18	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		1	✓	c8	6+	2	✓	
19	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>		c6	✓	10+		1	6+	
20	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		2	✓		3		15+	
21	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>						2		
22	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>		4			1	4		
23	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	2	10+	✓	10+	c6	10+	2	1
24	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>			2				4	
25	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	3	12+	✓	12+	2	2	1	1
26	Western Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>			2				6	
27	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			✓				✓	
28	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			1000+				1000+	
29	Eurasian Stone-Curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>						35+		
30	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		1				4		
31	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		2			c8			
32	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>		c8			1			
33	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>							4	
34	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>		1			1			
35	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		1	1					
36	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		2	4		5+		1	
37	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>					1		5	
38	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		1			1			
39	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>			1					
40	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>					3			
41	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>					2		1	
42	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			2	8			2	
43	Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus audouinii</i>		1		2	1		1	
44	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>				8+				
46	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
47	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	October							
			19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
48	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
49	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>							1	
50	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	2	4	1	1	2	4	4	
51	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		4	✓	2	3	4	2	1
52	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			1	1	3		1	
53	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓		1	1	8+		
54	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	1		1					
55	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>	2			4		20+		
56	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		4	✓	12+	✓	30+	✓	
57	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>						c10		
58	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	1H	1H	1H		1H	3H	2H	
59	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	6+	6+	30+	10+	4	1	✓	
60	Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>			1					
61	Moustached Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i>							1	
62	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>					1		1	
63	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	2		6		2		✓	
64	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
65	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			1		1			
66	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
67	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	1	2		2	4	2	2	1
68	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
69	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>								
70	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
71	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>							1	
72	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		3	20+	30+	15+	20+	✓	✓
73	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>							1	
74	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>			1	2	1	6+		
75	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		10+	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	
76	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>					1	c6		
77	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
78	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>							1	
79	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	1	2			2		1	
80	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>						10+	20+	
81	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>							1	
82	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	1					1		
83	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	4						2	
84	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	4		15+	15+		✓	✓	
85	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
86	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		1			1			

Butterflies

1	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	2		1					
2	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>					1		1	
3	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	✓					✓		
4	Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>			✓			1	1	
5	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>			1				1	
6	Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>	1		2		1	1	1	
7	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>	2					1		
8	Long-tailed Blue	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>			1					
9	Lang's Short-tailed Blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	
10	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Scientific Names	English Names	Comment/Location
Areaceae	Palm Family	
<i>Phonex dactylifera</i>	Date Palm	Towns / Gardens - Planted
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Washingtonia	Towns / Gardens - Planted
Cupressaceae	Juniper Family	
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Funeral Cypress	Roadsides
<i>Juniperus phoenicea</i>	Phoenician Juniper	Cala Tirant
Ephedraceae	Joint Pine Family	
<i>Ephedra fragilis</i>	Joint Pine	Cala Tirant
Pinaceae	Pine Family	
<i>Pinus halepensis ssp halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	Widespread
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Umbrella / Stone Pine	Occasional
Eudicots		
Aizoaceae	Aizon Family	
<i>Caprobrotus edulis var edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig	African introduction - being eradicated
Anacardiaceae		
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree	Matxani Gran
Apocynaceae	Periwinkle Family	
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander	Scattered in damp places. Gardens
Araliaceae	Ivy Family	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	Algendar Gorge
Amaranthaceae	Amaranth Family	
<i>Sarcocornis fruticosa (Syn Arthrocnemum fruticosum)</i>		Mongofre Nou
<i>Arthrocnemum macrostachym (Syn A. glaucum)</i>		Mongofre Nou
<i>Atriplex prostrata (Syn Atriplex hastata)</i>	Spear-Leafed Orache	
<i>Atriplex portulacoides ((Syn Halimione portulacoides)</i>	Sea Purslane	
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Beet	
<i>Sueda vera</i>	Shrubby Sea-blite	
<i>Salsola kali</i>	Prickly Saltwort	
Apiaceae	Carrot Family	
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	Cap de Cavalleria
<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	Sea Holly	Cala Triant
Asclepiadaceae		
<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i>	Swallow-wort	Cap de Cavalleria
Asteraceae	Daisy Family	
<i>Anthemis maritima</i>	Sea Chamomile	Cala Tirant
<i>Bellis sylvestris</i>	A Daisy	
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field Marigold	
<i>Centaurea aspera</i>	Rough Star Thistle	
<i>Conyza bonariensis (intr)</i>		

Scientific Names	English Names	Comment/Location
<i>Dittrichia viscosa ssp viscosa</i>	Woody Fleabane	
<i>Evax pygmaea ssp pygmaea</i>	Evax	
<i>Helechrysum ambiguum**</i>		Monte Toro
<i>Helechrysum stoechas ssp stoechas</i>	Shrubby Everlasting	Son Bou
<i>Hyoseris radiata</i>	Perennial Hyoseris	Matxani Gran
<i>Inula crithmoides</i>	Golden Samphire	
<i>Launaea cervicomis</i>	Hedgehog Lettuce	Cap de Cavellera
<i>Reichardia picroides</i>	Common Brighteyes	Algendar Gorge
<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	Lavander Cotton	Cala Tirant
<i>Senecio bicolour (int)</i>	Silver Ragwort	Punta Nati
Bignoniaceae		
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	
<i>Podranea risasoliana</i>	St John's Creeper	
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	Trumpet vine	
Boraginaceae		
<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	Borage Family Heliotrope	
Ebenaceae		
<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Persimmon Tree	In cultivation
Brassicaceae		
<u><i>Diplotaxis</i></u>	Cabbage Family	
<i>Diplotaxis eurcooides</i>	White Wall Rocket	
<u><i>Lobularia</i></u>		
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alison	
<u><i>Matthiola</i></u>		
<i>Matthiola sinuata</i>	Sea Stock	
Cactaceae		
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Cactus Family Prickly-pear	Succulents from Americas Cultivated / Naturalised Cultivated
Capparaceae		
<i>Capparis spinosa</i>	Capper Family Capper	Punti Nati
Caryophyllaceae		
<i>Polycarpon polycarpoides</i>	Pink Family Purslane-leaved Allseed	
Cistaceae		
<i>Cistus albidus</i>	Grey-leaved Cistus	
<i>Cistus monspelliensis</i>	Montpellier Cistus	
Convolvulaceae		
<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	Bindweed Family Sea Bindweed	Cala Tirant
<i>Ipomoea sagittata</i>	Morning Glory	Gardens
Crassulaceae		
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Stone Crop Family Wall Pennywort	
Cucurbitaceae		
<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	Cucumber Family Squirting Cucumber	Puni Nati

Scientific Names	English Names	Comment/Location
Ericaceae	Heather Family	
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry Tree	Mongofre Nou
<i>Erica arborea</i>	Tree Heath	Mongofre Nou
<i>Erica multiflora</i>	Many-flowered Heath	Mongofre Nou
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family	
<i>Euphorbia dendroides</i>	Tree Spurge	
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge	
<i>Euphorbia ingens</i>	Candelabra Tree	Gardens - A native of South Africa
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor-oil-plant	
Fabaceae	Pea Family	
<i>Acacia saligna</i> (syn <i>Acacia cynphylla</i>)	Blue Leafted Wattle	
<i>Astragalus balearicus</i> **	Balearic Milk-vetch	
<i>Calicotome spinosa</i>	Spiney Broom	
<i>Lotus edulis</i>	Edible Bird's-foot-tefoil	Son Parc
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Hairy Medick	
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom	
<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leafed Clover	
Fagaceae	Oak Family	
<i>Quercus ilex</i> ssp <i>ilex</i>	Holm Oak	Matxani Gran
Frankeniaceae	Sea Heath Family	
<i>Frankenia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Sea Heath	Cap de Favaritx
Lamiaceae	Mint Family	
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosmary	Cala Tirant
<i>Teucrium subspinosum</i> (syn <i>T. capitatum</i> spp <i>majoricum</i>)*		Cap de Favaritx
Lythraceae	Loosetrife Family	
<i>Punica</i>		
<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate	
Malvaceae	Mallow Family	
<i>Lavaterera arborea</i>	Tree mallow	Cala en Porter
Moraceae	Fig Family	
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig	Planted
Myrtaceae	Myrtle Family	
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue Gum	Native of Tasmania
Nyctaginaceae		
<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>		Gardens / Native to South America
Oleaceae	Olive Family	
<i>Olea europea</i>	Olive	Cultivated fields / Scrub
<i>Phillyrea angustifolia</i>	False Olive	Mongofre Nou
<i>Phillyrea media</i> var <i>rodriguezii</i>	Rodriguez's False Olive	Cap de Favaritx

Scientific Names	English Names	Comment/Location
Onagraceae <i>Oenothera glazioviana</i>	Willowherb Family Evening Primrose	
Oxalidaceae <i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Oxalis Family Procumbant Yellow Sorrel	Roadside / Cultivated Ground
Paeoniaceae <i>Paeonia cambessedesii</i> **	Peony Family	Algendar Gorge
Passifloraceae <i>Passiflora caerulea</i>	Passion Flower Family Common Passion Flower	
Pittosporaceae <i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Australian Laural Family Japanese Orange-blossom	
Platanaceae <i>Plantanus x hispanica</i> (syn <i>P.x hybrida</i> , and <i>P. x acerifolia</i>)	Plane tree Family Plane Tree	Planted / Roadsides
Plantaginaceae <i>Plantago coronopus</i> <i>Globularia alypum</i>	Plantain family Buck's-horn Plantain	Matxani Gran
Plumbaginaceae <i>Limonium oleifolium</i> (Syn <i>L. virgatum</i>) <i>Limonium minutum</i> * <i>Limonium biflorum</i> *	Thrift Family Sea Lavander Dwarf Sea Lavender	Cap de Cavalleria Cap de Cavalleria
Portulacaceae <i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Purslane Family Purslane	
Polygonaceae <i>Polygonum maritimum</i> <i>Emex spinosa</i>	Dock Family Sea Knotgrass	Cala Tirant
Ranunculaceae <i>Clematus cirrhosa</i>	Buttercup Family Early Virgins Bower	Matxani Gran
Rhamnaceae <i>Rhamnus alternatus</i>	Buckthorn Family Mediterranean buckthorn	Algendar Gorge
Rosaceae <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <i>Rubus ulmifolius</i> <i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Rose Family Bramble Burnet	Scrub Roadsides. Cala Tirant Cala Tirant
Rubiaceae <i>Rubia peregriana</i>	Bedstraw Family Wild Madder	Matxani Gran

Scientific Names	English Names	Comment/Location
Rutaceae	Citrus Family	
<i>Citrus limon</i>	Lemon	Cultivated
<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Orange	Cultivated
Simaroubaceae	Quassia family	
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven	Roadsides
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family	
<i>Solanum sodomium</i>	Apple-of-Sodom	Roadsides
Tamaricaceae	Tamarisk Family	
<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	Tamarisk	Roadsides / Beaches
Tropaeolaceae	Nasturtium Family	
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium	Matxani Gran
Ulmaceae	Elm Family	
<i>Ulmus minor spp procera</i>	Smooth-leafed Elm	Aldgendar Gorge
Urticaceae	Nettle Family	
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory-of-the-wall	Common walls and rocks
Vitaceae	Grape Family	
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Grape	Cultivated
Zygophyllaceae	Caltrop Family	
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Caltrop	Torralba
Monocots		
Amaryllidaceae	Amaryllis family	
<i>Allium subvillosum</i>	Hairy Garlic	
<i>Narcissus serotinus (Syn Narcissus obsoletus)</i>	Late Flowered Narcissus	Matxani Gran - Fields
<i>Pancratium maritimum</i>	Sea Daffodil	Widespread on upper beaches
Araceae	Arum Family	
<i>Arum pictum</i>	Painted Arum	Cap de Cavelleria
<i>Arisarum vulgare</i>	Friar's Cowl	Algendar Gorge
<i>Helicodiceros muscivorus</i>	Dead Horse Arum	Lvs only Cap de Cavelleria
Areaceae	Palm family	
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Palm (P)	Planted
<i>Phoenix robusta</i>	Date Palm (P)	Planted
Cyperaceae	Sedge Family	
<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>	Black Bog-Rush	Cap de Cavelleria
Juncaceae	Rush Family	
<i>Juncus</i>		
<i>Juncus acutus</i>	Sharp Rush	Calla Tirant

Scientific Names	English Names	Comment/Location
Asparagaceae		
<i>Agave americana</i> (int)	Centuryplant (P)	Planted
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>	Spiny Asparagus	Matxani Gran
<i>Asparagus albus</i>	White Asparagus	Matxani Gran
<i>Asparagus horridus</i> (Syn <i>Asparagus stipularis</i>)	Grey Asparagus	Matxani Gran
<i>Drimia maritim</i> (Syn <i>Urginea maritima</i>)	Sea Squill	Cap de Cavelleria
<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Mediterranean Smilax	Calla Tirant
Colchicaceae		
<i>Colchicum filifolium</i> (Syn <i>Merendera filifolia</i>)	Merendera	Matxani Gran
Musaceae		
<i>Musa</i>	Bannana Family	
<i>Musa spp</i>	Banana (P)	Planted
Poaceae		
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ssp <i>arundinaceae</i>	Marram	Cala Tirant
<i>Ampelodesmos mauritanica</i>	Mauritania-grass	Cala Tirant
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	Cala Tirant
Posidoniaceae		
<i>Posidonia oceanica</i>	Sea Grass Family	
	Neptune-grass	Lvs at high tide mark on beaches



Black Redstart



Swallowtail