

Menorca in Autumn

Naturetrek Tour Report

18 - 25 October 2017



Black Redstart



Copper Demoiselle Female



Crimson Speckled Moth



Egyptian Vulture

Report compiled by Ian Nicholson and Martin Beaton
Images by Ian Nicholson



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Summary

The main focus of this tour was the migrating birds which pass through Menorca each autumn on their way south for the winter. As well as seeing birds in the varied habitats of this relatively small island, we had the opportunity to visit a bird-ringing station on the offshore islet of Isla del Aire, where we were able to see the birds at very close quarters. Within the range of habitats we explored we also found plenty of butterflies, dragonflies and plants along with other wildlife.

Day 1

Wednesday 18th October

The flights from all three UK airports which the group were using arrived more or less on time, so after meeting Llorenc, the hotel proprietor who always comes to the airport to greet visiting groups, we boarded the minibuses and drove the short distance to Matxani Gran, our base for the next week. The rooms were quickly allocated, and everyone met up for lunch at about 1.15.

After a leisurely lunch we had a gentle walk around the fields adjacent to the hotel which produced two Hoopoes, several Stonechats and Chiffchaffs, Cetti's and Sardinian Warblers, plus large numbers of Goldfinches and Collared Doves, both of which seem to be increasing rapidly on Menorca at present. Several Booted Eagles, mainly of the pale form, soared overhead, and House Sparrows were abundant in the buildings and bushes around the hotel.

The fields were dominated by Common Asphodel (*Asphodelus aestivus*), along with the autumnal remains of Boar Thistle (*Galacties tomentosa*), Milk Thistle (*Silybum marianum*) and Grey Asparagus (*Asparagus horridus*). In addition, we found the autumn flowers of Merendera (*Colchicum filifolium*), and the small autumn-flowering daffodil *Narcissus serotinus*. Several butterfly species, including Small Copper, Cleopatra, Red Admiral and the southern subspecies of Speckled Wood were found, along with a single specimen of Geranium Bronze, a South African species which has been accidentally introduced into the Balearic Islands and which is becoming something of a pest as its caterpillars feed exclusively on Pelargoniums. Also of note were large numbers of Crimson Speckled Moths - a very attractive day-flying species, and a Humming-bird Hawk-moth.

Later, we met up to go through the day's sightings and our plans for the next few days and, after an excellent evening meal, everyone opted for an early night after a long day.

Day 2

Thursday 19th October

Tirant area

We awoke this morning to an overcast sky and a persistent drizzle, and also some distant thunder, although there were a few breaks in the cloud to the west, which was the direction from which the weather was coming. After a substantial breakfast of fruit juice, cold meats, cheese, eggs, various pastries and bread, washed down with coffee or tea, we set off towards the north of the island, stopping briefly in Sant Climent to purchase bottles of water for the next few days. We made our way to Tirant Marsh, which was pretty dry at this time of the year, although there were a few Cattle Egrets around and a Lapwing was a bit of a surprise, as they are far from common on

Menorca. Light rain was still falling as we made our way along the track to another part of the marsh, but it stopped briefly and, suddenly, there were a lot more birds to be seen. Linnets and Goldfinches flitted around in the low bushes, while Stonechats perched prominently on the fences and hedges. About six Chiffchaffs were also here, along with a Siskin, several Robins, Song Thrushes and Black Redstarts, but the star turn was a Bluethroat which perched initially on a tall bush and then on a fence, showing the orange patches at the base of its tail. The improvement in the weather also encouraged a few raptors to take to the sky, and Booted Eagles and Red Kites soared overhead, one of the former being harassed by a Kestrel.

The marsh was dominated by Common Spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*) with scattered bushes of Tamarisk. However, towards its seaward side, dwarf bushes of Shrubby Glasswort (*Sarcocornia fruticosa*) and Sea-purslane (*Atriplex (Halimione) portulacoides*) emphasised the increasing salinity of the soil.

From the marsh we moved on to the beach at Cala Tirant, where we found two Little Ringed Plovers and a Common Sandpiper feeding by a pool, and had distant views of an Audouin's Gull. In the scrub behind the beach was a Hoopoe, several Chiffchaffs and many Linnets, and we also saw the heads of several Terrapins sticking up out of the water, but unfortunately, they were too distant to determine whether they were the native European Pond Terrapin or the introduced, and dominant, Red-eared Terrapin. Efforts have been made recently to remove the interlopers, but it is not clear at present how successful this has been.

The beach and sand dunes contain distinctive plants including Marram Grass (*Ammophila arenaria*), Sea Bindweed (*Calystegia solandella*), Sea Holly (*Eryngium maritimum*), Sea Rocket (*Cakile maritima*) and Sea Chamomile (*Anthemis maritima*). By now time was getting on, so we returned to the minibuses and had our picnic lunch. Fortunately, it remained dry while we had lunch, and while we ate we were entertained by Booted Eagles and Red Kites, while three Hermann's Tortoises were found among the stony scrub beside the road. This dwarf-shrub community or garrigue is typical on dry stony ground in the Mediterranean region. Typical plants that we were able to identify included Spiny Broom (*Calicotome spinosa*), Phoenician Juniper (*Juniperus phoenicea*), Grey-leaved Cistus (*Cistus albidus*), Montpellier Cistus (*Cistus monspeliensis*) and Canary Clover (*Dorycnium hirsutum*).

With lunch finished, we decided that a coffee stop was in order, so we drove the short distance to the village of Fornells where we parked by the harbour and strolled to one of the many cafes overlooking the sea. On returning to the vehicles, the plan was to visit an area of disused salt pans just outside the village, but the sky was looking extremely dark and forbidding, and no sooner had we got in the vans and closed the doors than the heavens opened, and we were in the middle of a torrential downpour. A quick radio conversation between the vans confirmed that no one particularly wanted to walk round the salt pans in this weather, so we decided that we would head towards Cala en Porter on the south coast, and if the weather was still no better, we would call it a day and head back to the hotel. At Cala en Porter there was no sign of any improvement, so we did exactly that.

Back at the hotel, Llorenc said that he had been at the other end of the island and there had been a terrific thunderstorm lasting several hours, so it rather looked as though we had had the best of the weather. The rain did stop in the early evening, and some of the group ventured out around the hotel, seeing a Hoopoe, two Siskins, two Thekla Larks and several Black Redstarts.

Day 3

Friday 20th October

Cap de Cavalleria, Sa Roca and Mahon

This morning we headed north again, our destination being Cap de Cavalleria, the most northerly point of the island. On our way out to the headland we stopped briefly at the inlet at Sanitja, which was the main port in Roman times, and had a slightly longer stop at Cala Viola where we found several Black Redstarts and Meadow Pipits, a Common Redstart and a Siskin amongst other species. This area provided our first view of the short, bushy vegetation of the north coast, referred to as socarrell, which contains numerous specialist and endemic plants which are able to survive the extreme winds and salinity. Here, we found Balearic Milk-vetch (*Astragalus balearicus*), Yellow Anthyllis (*Anthyllis hystrix*) and Hedgehog Lettuce (*Launaea cervicornis*). Further on near the lighthouse, we were disappointed to find that the café was closed, despite the sign stating that it is open until the end of October (this is the opposite situation to that in our spring tour, when it was open in April even though according to the same sign says it doesn't open until 1st May!). Around the headland were more Black Redstarts and Robins, as well as several Blue Rock Thrushes and two Kestrels. The sculpted rocky stones of the headland provide shelter for a number of unusual plants including, the autumn-flowering Painted Arum (*Arum pictum*), the Balearic Foxglove (*Digitalis minor*) and Smilax (*Smilax aspera* var. *balearica*).

We decided to have lunch in the pleasant wooded valley at Sa Roca in the centre of the island, where there were some interesting plants to admire. Growing below the Aleppo Pines (*Pinus halepensis*), were Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*, which would eventually replace the pine as the dominant tree species), Many-flowered Heath (*Erica multiflora*), Grey-leaved Cistus (*Cistus albidus*), Sage-leaved Cistus (*Cistus salvifolius*) and the Montpellier Cistus (*Cistus monspeliensis*), along with several fabulous specimens of the Strawberry Tree (*Arbutus unedo*) with ripe fruits. Birds were rather thin on the ground here, although two Ravens flying overhead were an addition to the week's list, and migrating Robins were singing all around us.

After lunch we headed to Mahon, the capital of the island, where we had time for a quick coffee before boarding the "Yellow Catamaran" for a tour of the harbour, which is the second-largest deep-water harbour in the world (only Pearl Harbour is larger). Its strategic significance in past centuries is clear, and the British, French, American and Spanish navies have all made use of it over the years. The commentary pointed out the places of historical interest, and we found our own birds to look at, including Sandwich Terns, Kingfisher, Little Egrets, Audouin's Gulls, Booted Eagles and two Peregrines. There was also the opportunity to view the undersea life through the glass panels in the lower deck of the boat.

On leaving the boat, we drove along the harbour admiring the numerous luxurious yachts at their moorings, before returning to the hotel for our evening meal.

Day 4

Saturday 21st October

Isla del Aire, S'Albufera des Grau and Son Parc

We awoke to a sunny morning, and the weather remained pleasantly warm for the whole day. The plan this morning was for half the group to visit the offshore islet of Isla del Aire, while the other half would go to the large wetland reserve at S'Albufera des Grau. The boat which takes us over to the islet is only licenced for 12 passengers, so with 18 of us we would obviously have to go over in two groups, one today and the other on Monday. The group visiting the island needed to have an early breakfast at 7.30am as the local guide Javier who

was joining us for the morning was arriving at 8am. We drove to the resort of S'Algar in bright sunshine, and boarded the boat for the 20-minute crossing to Isla del Aire, where we were introduced to the bird ringers who spend a week at a time on the island, ringing some of the thousands of birds which pass through on their southbound migration.

We watched with interest as they ringed a Siskin, several Robins and Black Redstarts, a couple of Chiffchaffs and, best of all, a Hawfinch - only the second on the island in the 25 years that the ringing station has been operating. We were shown the nets and the expert way in which the ringers extract the birds before taking them back to the ringing station to be ringed, aged and sexed, measured and weighed before being released to continue their journey.

We also walked out to the lighthouse at the opposite end of the island, seeing on the way hundreds of the black form of Lilford's Wall Lizard which is only found here. This species used to be widespread on Menorca, but has been displaced on the main island by the Italian Wall Lizard, and it now only survives on the small offshore islets, on each of which it has evolved its own distinct form. We also saw a Peregrine, a Great Egret, numerous Linnets and Goldfinches and a Common Redstart, as well as several Black Redstarts and Song Thrushes, and, from the lighthouse, some of the group managed to see two Scopoli's Shearwaters passing by.

All too soon it was time for the boat to collect us and take us back to S'Algar from where we drove to join the rest of the group just outside the resort of Son Parc.

The other part of our group visited the large wetland reserve at S'Albufera des Grau. Visiting a small hide near to the car park en route, we found the nest site (now abandoned) of Red-rumped Swallow, with the typical extended entrance to the mud-domed nest. From the hide we saw numerous Mallard, Shoveler, Gadwall, Teal and Common Pochard, with Little and Great Crested Grebes and a Black-necked Grebe. On the small shoreline in front of the hide we saw Snipe and Woodcock. At the second hide we found Pintail, along with numerous Coot and numbers of Lapwing. 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*). However, whilst there were large numbers of Coots here, we identified no new birds so left for Son Parc, where the two groups were to meet.

We had lunch near the beach, followed by a coffee at a nearby café, and afterwards, we walked through the woods to a point overlooking a marshy lake where we saw about six Western Swamphens, two Marsh Harriers, a Great Egret plus several species of duck including Mallard, Teal and Shoveler and about six Little Grebes.

Back at Matxani Gran several of us walked around the fields and along the entrance track, seeing Thekla Larks, several Black Redstarts, two Hoopoes and two Blackcaps.

Day 5

Sunday 22nd October

Mongofre Nou, Cap Favaritx and Monte Toro

Today was rather overcast, and a brisk north-westerly wind was blowing as we set off towards today's first destination which was the disused salt pans at Mongofre Nou. We took a detour off the main road and found a flock of over 30 Corn Buntings - a species which is still common in much of southern Europe, unlike the

situation in the UK where it has declined dramatically over the last 40 years. Also along this quiet, narrow lane were a Marsh Harrier, several Kestrels and a couple of Red-legged Partridges.

Arriving at the parking area for Mongofre Nou, we came across two Peregrines flying around the hillside, and along the first part of the track there were lots of Robins and Sardinian Warblers and a few Stonechats and Chiffchaffs. When we arrived at the old salt workings, there were surprisingly few waders present, but we did manage to find a Green Sandpiper, about five Common Sandpipers and a Little Ringed Plover, while out in the open water were eight Greater Flamingos, two Great Crested Grebes and plenty of Grey Herons and Little Egrets. A flock of Ravens flew over, as did two Egyptian Vultures and several Booted Eagles. We often see Ospreys here, and we were not disappointed today, as one made several passes over the water, but unfortunately made no attempt to catch its lunch. On the walk out to the marsh we came across a Wasp Spider (*Argiope bruennichi*). The upper salt marsh seems to be the principal habitat for this species as we found numerous individuals further along the track in much the same position. The principal plants of the coastal fringe were Umbrella Pine (*Pinus pinea*) and Tree Spurge (*Euphorbia dendroides*).

After around 90 minutes, we made our way back to the car park and set off towards Cap Favaritx at the north-eastern corner of the island. We stopped initially about kilometre before the lighthouse to look at the sparse flora of the socarrell, where we found *Dorycnium flugurans*. Travelling on to the lighthouse, we found a Kentish Plover feeding beside the pool opposite the car park. This pool, which is quite extensive in spring, frequently dries up at this time of the year, but today there was a reasonable amount of water, due at least in part to the heavy rain a few days ago. We walked out towards the lighthouse, scanning the sea for any passing Shearwaters without success, before returning to the car park where we had lunch.

Our next destination was the highest point on the island, Monte Toro, near the town of Es Mercadal. The view from the top is magnificent and, as the weather had cleared somewhat, we were able to see most of the places which we had visited over the previous few days. We enjoyed a drink in the café, while some of us visited the gift shop and/or the church (there is still a religious community living up here), and others simply admired the view, before it was time to make our way back down the winding road to Es Mercadal. Finally today, we had a brief stop at Cala en Porter on the south coast, where we found Grey Bird's-foot Trefoil (*Lotus cytisoides*) and Small Tree-mallow (*Lavatera cretica*), before heading back to Matxani Gran for another splendid evening meal.

Day 6

Monday 23rd October

Isla del Aire, S'Albufera des Grau and Son Bou

This morning was basically the reverse of Saturday, with half the group going out to Isla del Aire and the other half visiting S'Albufera des Grau.

On our boat trip out we had distant views of Scopoli's Shearwater. Arriving at the island, we were given an introduction to the work of the ringing group, along with a ringing demonstration with a detailed review of the way that the birds are aged and sexed, measured and weighed, before being released to continue their journey. We also had a fantastic close view of recently caught birds by Javier, our guide; they always appear so much smaller and more delicate than imagined through binoculars. We were also shown the nets and the expert way in which the ringers extract the birds before taking them back to the ringing station to be ringed.

After our ringing demonstration we walked up to the lighthouse where we looked for Scopoli's Shearwater. None were seen but we did however have good views of Peregrine, which nest on the lighthouse, and on our return walk we saw a Gannet and a Great Egret on the distant shore. Everyone also saw the unusual dark subspecies of Lilford's Wall Lizard, which has been entirely displaced from the main island of Menorca by the Italian wall Lizard.

The vegetation on the island is gradually recovering after farming was abandoned about 50 years ago, so it is possible to observe a more natural vegetation than on the main island. In addition to the frequently occurring coast plants seen around the main island of Menorca, we found the Yellow Restharrow (*Ononis natrix* subsp. *hispanica*) and the Shrubby Orache (*Atriplex halimus*) as well as the leaves of Dead Horse Arum (*Helicodictyon muscivorus*) which we saw en route to the lighthouse. Just as we were about to board our boat we heard an excited yell, and the ringers revealed a Hawfinch which had just been caught.

Meanwhile, Ian and the S'Albufera group found plenty to see. From the first hide we watched a Common Snipe feeding on the mud immediately front of us, while further out in the open water were literally thousands of waterfowl. The ducks included Mallard, Shoveler, Gadwall, Teal and Common Pochard, with Little and Great Crested Grebes also present, along with numerous Coots, while Little Egrets and Grey Herons patrolled the shallows.

Moving further around the lake we found many more ducks including Wigeon, Red-crested Pochard and a single Ferruginous Duck, plus three Black-necked Grebes. We also had rather distant views of a small flock of waders which comprised four Greenshank, two Spotted Redshank and a Common Redshank, while overhead an Osprey was a very welcome sight. There were even more Coots here, and a sightings board in the visitor centre showed that a count a few days earlier had produced a total well in excess of 2,000.

Returning to the minibus, we drove the short distance round to the other side of the lake near the village of Es Grau, where we walked along the boardwalk, seeing more ducks and grebes, including a group of about 20 Little Grebes which amused us by diving and surfacing in perfect unison. An Osprey flew by carrying a large fish, and then another appeared heading out over the water. In the bushes by the boardwalk we came across a small flock of Siskins and lots of Goldfinches, and several Black Redstarts were on the roadside and in the car park. As well as the birds we saw a variety of butterflies at S'Albufera, including Cleopatra, Bath White, Clouded Yellow, Red Admiral and Painted Lady.

We then had to make our way back to Matxani Gran where we were meeting the rest of the group for lunch, before setting out for our afternoon destination, Son Bou on the south coast, where a huge reedbed lies right behind the beach. As access to the reedbed and sand dunes is very restricted, we have found over the years that the best place from which to view the area is from a track slightly inland, which gives an elevated view over the reeds and wet grassland. At the beginning of the track we found some interesting dragonflies, including Copper Demoiselle and Keeled Skimmer, and birds seen included two Marsh Harriers, two Green Sandpiper, Tawny Pipit, Northern Wheatear, Chiffchaff, Stonechat and Cattle Egret. By the stepping stones at the far end of the reedbed were several dragonflies, including Common, Red-veined and Scarlet Darters, while butterflies were well represented by Common Blue, Small Copper, Speckled Wood and Cleopatra, amongst others.

Day 7

Tuesday 24th October

Punta Nati and Algendar Gorge

Our last full day in Menorca began with the longest drive of the week, right across the island to Punta Nati at the north-western tip of Menorca. On the way we saw Kestrels, Booted Eagles and Red Kites by the side of the main road, and when we turned off onto the narrow single-track road out towards the lighthouse there were Linnets, Thekla Larks and Wheatears in the fields and on the stone walls.

The landscape around Punta Nati consists of a stony arid landscape of large walled fields with magnificent sheep shelters; there is little to see in the fields here in October save numerous specimens of Caper (*Capparis spinosa*), Squirting Cucumber (*Echballium elaterium*) and Silver Ragwort (*Senecio bicolor*)

The main target species here were Egyptian Vulture and Stone-curlew, and the former was easily found, with up to eight circling overhead and gliding along the edge of the cliffs. Stone-curlew, however, was much more elusive, and despite extensive scanning of the fields, it wasn't until it was almost time to leave that a small flock of five took to the air, allowing most of the group to see them. This was slightly disappointing, as a few days previously there had been up to 70 here, but it is a big area, and the species is noted for being very good at remaining hidden. Also of note here were two species of lizard, these being the Italian Wall Lizard, which is common all over the island, and a single Moroccan Rock Lizard, which is only found at a few locations.

Next, we drove to the upper end of the Algendar Gorge in the centre of the island where Llorenc was preparing a barbecue lunch on the terrace of a house being renovated by his father. This is a superb setting, with magnificent views of the gorge and with Egyptian Vultures and Booted Eagles overhead; it was a pleasant way to spend about 90 minutes or so. Llorenc's barbecue included pizza slices and pastries to start with, followed by chicken kebabs, burgers and two types of local sausage, all washed down with beer, soft drinks and water, and by the end we were wondering whether we would be hungry enough to do justice to our meal this evening.

The Gorge is shaded, cool and tranquil and provides a habitat for a number of species considered rare on the island. The edge of the track down contains Maidenhair fern (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*) with Smooth-leafed Elm (*Ulmus minor*), and Greater Celandine (*Chelidonium majus*). The gorge has been cultivated for millennia, and contains Lemon, Orange, Apple, Kumquat, and the less-obvious Persimmon (*Diospyros kaki*) the fruit of which formed part of our lunch.

On the way back up to the vehicles, some of us took the old path which is steep in places and can be slippery when wet, but today it was not too difficult. It was badly damaged by a severe storm in 2015, but remains passable with a little care, and it is worth the effort to see several special plants, including *Viola stolonifera*, *Laurus nobilis*, *Sibthorpia africana*, and *Cyclamen balearicum*,

Back at Matxani Gran we met up at 7pm to go through the final checklist of the week and to go over plans for our departure tomorrow morning, before our last dinner together.

Day 8

Wednesday 25th October

Matxani Gran and return to UK

With all three flights departing in the morning, there wasn't much time to do anything today other than finish packing and head to the airport. A few of us wandered around the hotel grounds seeing Black Redstarts, Chiffchaffs, a Hoopoe and two Kestrels, but it was soon time to load up the minibuses. Fortunately, all the flights were on time, and after saying our goodbyes, we were all on our way to our various destinations.

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Species Lists

Plants

Scientific Name	Common Name
Selaginellaceae	
<i>Selaginella denticulata</i>	Mediterranean Clubmoss
Equisetaceae	
<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>	Great Horsetail
Adiantaceae	
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Maidenhair Fern
Polypodiaceae	
<i>Polypodium australe</i>	Southern Polypody
Aspleniaceae	
<i>Phyllitis sagittata</i>	Mule's Fern
Pinaceae	
<i>Pinus halepensis</i> ssp. <i>halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine
Cupressaceae	
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> var. <i>sempervirens</i>	Funeral Cypress
<i>Juniperus phoenicea</i>	Phoenician Juniper
Araucariaceae	
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine
Ephedraceae	
<i>Ephedra fragilis</i>	Joint-pine
Fagaceae	
<i>Quercus ilex</i> ssp. <i>ilex</i>	Holm Oak
Moraceae	
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig
Urticaceae	
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory-of-the-wall
<i>Urtica membranacea</i>	Mediterranean Nettle
Polygonaceae	
<i>Polygonum maritimum</i>	Sea Knotgrass
<i>Rumex bucephalophorus</i>	Horned Dock
<i>Rumex crispus</i> ssp. <i>crispus</i>	Curled Dock
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock
<i>Rumex pulcher</i>	Fiddle Dock
<i>Rumex x pseudopulcher</i> [<i>crispus</i> x <i>pulcher</i>]	
Chenopodiaceae	
<i>Arthrocnemon perenne</i>	Perennial Glasswort

Scientific Name**Common Name**

<i>Atriplex prostratus</i>	Spear-leaved Orache
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> ssp. <i>vulgaris</i>	Beet
<i>Halimione portulacoides</i>	Sea-purslane
<i>Salicornia</i> sp.	a Glasswort

Aizoaceae

<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>	Heart-leaved Iceplant
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> var. <i>edulis</i>	Hottentot-fig
<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Slender Iceplant

Caryophyllaceae

<i>Cerastium fontanum</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>	Common Mouse-ear
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear
<i>Minuartia hybrida</i>	Fine-leaved Sandwort
<i>Petrorhagia nanteuillii</i>	Childing Pink
<i>Polycarpon polycarpoides</i>	Purslane-leaved Allseed
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i> ssp. <i>tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Allseed
<i>Silene gallica</i> var. <i>anglica</i>	English Catchfly
<i>Silene gallica</i> var. <i>gallica</i>	Small-flowered Catchfly
<i>Silene secundiflora</i>	
<i>Silene sedoides</i>	Hairy Catchfly
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Champion
<i>Spergularia marina</i>	Sea-spurrey
<i>Spergularia rubra</i>	Sand Spurrey

Ranunculaceae

<i>Clematis cirrhosa</i>	Early Virgin's-bower
<i>Nigella damascena</i>	Love-in-a-mist
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i> ssp. <i>aleae</i>	Bulbous Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus macrophyllum</i>	Large-leaved Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>	Rough-fruited Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus ophioglossifolius</i>	Adder's-tongue Spearwort
<i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i>	Small-flowered Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus peltatus</i>	Pond Water-crowfoot
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> ssp. <i>sceleratus</i>	Celery-leaved Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus trilobus</i>	Three-leaved Buttercup

Papaveraceae

<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow Horned-poppy
<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	Rough Poppy
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy

Fumariaceae

<i>Fumaria capreolata</i> ssp. <i>capreolata</i>	White Ramping-fumitory
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i> ssp. <i>Capreolata</i>	f. <i>speciosa</i>
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory

Capparaceae

<i>Capparis spinosa</i> ssp. <i>spinosa</i>	Caper
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Brassicaceae

<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Turnip
<i>Cakile maritima</i> ssp. <i>aegyptiaca</i>	Sea Rocket

Scientific Name**Common Name**

<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> ssp. <i>bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's-purse
<i>Lepidium draba</i> ssp. <i>draba</i>	Hoary Cress
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alison
<i>Matthiola sinuata</i>	Sea Stock
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish
<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	Bastard Cabbage
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Watercress
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard

Resedaceae

<i>Reseda alba</i>	White Mignonette
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Crassulaceae

<i>Sedum rubens</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i>	Reddish Stonecrop
<i>Sedum sediforme</i>	Pale Stonecrop
<i>Umbilicus horizontalis</i>	Horizontal Navelwort

Pittosporaceae

<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Japanese Orange-blossom
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Rosaceae

<i>Potentilla reptans</i>	Creeping Cinquefoil
<i>Prunus persica</i>	Peach
<i>Rosa sempervirens</i>	Evergreen Rose
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i> ssp. <i>magnolii</i>	Mediterranean Burnet

Fabaceae

<i>Anthyllis tetraphylla</i>	Bladder Vetch
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> ssp. <i>praepropera</i>	Kidney Vetch
<i>Astragalus balearicus</i>	Balearic Milk-vetch
<i>Astragalus boeoticus</i>	Yellow Milk-vetch
<i>Astragalus hamosus</i>	Southern Milk-vetch
<i>Calicotome spinosa</i>	Spiny Broom
<i>Coronilla juncea</i>	Narrow-leaved Scorpion-vetch
<i>Dorycnium hirsutum</i>	Canary Clover
<i>Dorycnium fulgurans</i>	
<i>Dorycnium pentaphyllum</i> ssp. <i>pentaphyllum</i>	Badassi
<i>Hedysarum coronarium</i>	French Honeysuckle
<i>Hippocrepis unisiliquosa</i>	Single-flowered Horseshoe-vetch
<i>Lathyrus annuus</i>	Fodder Pea
<i>Lathyrus clymenum</i>	Crimson Pea
<i>Lathyrus ochrus</i>	Winged Vetchling
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Lotus cytisoides</i>	Grey Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Lotus edulis</i>	Edible Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Lotus ornithopodioides</i>	Southern Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Lotus subbiflorus</i>	Hairy Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Lotus tetraphyllus</i>	Four-leaved Bird's-foot-trefoil
<i>Lupinus micranthus</i>	Hairy Lupin
<i>Medicago aculeata</i> ?	
<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted Medick
<i>Medicago arborea</i>	Tree Medick
<i>Medicago littoralis</i>	Shore Medick

Scientific Name**Common Name**

<i>Medicago marina</i>	Sea Medick
<i>Medicago orbicularis</i>	Disc Medick
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Toothed Medick
<i>Medicago rugosa</i>	Wrinkled Medick
<i>Melilotus elegans</i>	Elegant Melilot
<i>Melilotus indica</i>	Small-flowered Melilot
<i>Melilotus sulcata</i>	Furrowed Melilot
<i>Ononis minutissima</i>	Tiny Restharrow
<i>Ononis reclinata</i>	Small Restharrow
<i>Ononis viscosa</i> ssp. <i>breviflora</i>	Sticky Restharrow
<i>Psoralea bitumenosa</i>	Pitch Trefoil
<i>Robinia hispida</i>	Rose Acacia
<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	False Acacia
<i>Scorpiurus muricatus</i>	Caterpillar-plant
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom
<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved Clover
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil
<i>Trifolium cherleri</i>	Cherler's Clover
<i>Trifolium ligusticum</i>	Ligurian Clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i>	Reversed Clover
<i>Trifolium scabrum</i>	Rough Clover
<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	Star Clover
<i>Trifolium suffocatum</i>	Suffocated Clover
<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>	Purple Vetch
<i>Vicia bithynica</i>	Bithynian Vetch
<i>Vicia lutea</i>	Yellow-vetch
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch
<i>Vicia tenuissima</i>	Slender Tare

Oxalidaceae

<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> var. <i>atropurpurea</i>	Procumbent Yellow-sorrel
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> var. <i>corniculata</i>	Procumbent Yellow-sorrel
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup

Geraniaceae

<i>Erodium chium</i> ssp. <i>chium</i>	Three-lobed Stork's-bill
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill
<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Soft Stork's-bill
<i>Geranium columbinum</i>	Long-stalked Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little Robin
<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaved Crane's-bill

Tropaeolaceae

<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium
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Linaceae

<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax
<i>Linum strictum</i>	Upright Yellow-flax
<i>Linum trigynum</i>	French Flax

Scientific Name	Common Name
Euphorbiaceae	
<i>Euphorbia chamaesyce</i> ssp. <i>chamaesyce</i>	Small Spurge
<i>Euphorbia dendroides</i>	Tree Spurge
<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	Dwarf Spurge
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge
<i>Euphorbia segetalis</i> ?	Grainfield Spurge
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual Mercury
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor-oil-plant
Rutaceae	
<i>Citrus limon</i>	Lemon
<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Orange
<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	Rue
Simaroubaceae	
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree-of-heaven
Polygalaceae	
<i>Polygala monspeliaca</i>	Montpellier Milkwort
Anacardinaceae	
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree
Vitaceae	
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Grape
Malvaceae	
<i>Althaea hirsuta</i>	Rough Marsh-mallow
<i>Lavatera arborea</i>	Tree-mallow
<i>Lavatera cretica</i>	Small Tree-mallow
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow
Clusiaceae	
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perfoliate St John's-wort
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Common St John's-wort
Cistaceae	
<i>Cistus albidus</i>	Grey-leaved Cistus
<i>Cistus incanus</i> ssp. <i>creticus</i>	Hairy Cistus
<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Montpellier Cistus
<i>Cistus salvifolius</i>	Sage-leaved Cistus
<i>Fumana thymifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Rockrose
<i>Tuberaria guttata</i>	Spotted Rockrose
Tamaricaceae	
<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	Tamarisk
Frankeniaceae	
<i>Frankenia laevis</i>	Sea-heath
<i>Frankenia pulverulenta</i>	Annual Sea-heath

Scientific Name	Common Name
Cucurbitaceae <i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	Squirting Cucumber
Cactaceae <i>Opuntia</i> sp.	a Prickly-pear
Lythraceae <i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i> <i>Lythrum junceum</i>	Grass-poly False Grass-poly
Punicaceae <i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate
Onagraceae <i>Epilobium tetragonum</i> <i>Oenothera rosea</i>	Square-stalked Willowherb Pink Evening-primrose
Theligonaceae <i>Theligonum cynocrambe</i>	Dog-cabbage
Araliaceae <i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
Apiaceae <i>Apium nodiflorum</i> <i>Bupleurum baldense</i> ssp. <i>baldense</i> <i>Bupleurum semicompositum</i> <i>Crithmum maritimum</i> <i>Daucus carota</i> <i>Eryngium campestre</i> <i>Eryngium maritimum</i> <i>Ferula communis</i> <i>Kundmannia sicula</i> <i>Oenanthe lachenalii</i> <i>Smyrnium olusatrum</i> <i>Tordylium apulum</i> <i>Torilis leptophylla</i> <i>Torilis nodosa</i>	Fool's Watercress Small Hare's-ear Grey Hare's-ear Rock Samphire Wild Carrot Field Eryngo Sea-holly Giant Fennel Parsley Water-dropwort Alexanders Mediterranean Hartwort Bristle-fruited Hedge-parsley Knotted Hedge-parsley
Ericaceae <i>Arbutus unedo</i> <i>Erica arborea</i> <i>Erica multiflora</i>	Strawberry-tree Tree Heath Many-flowered Heath
Primulaceae <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> ssp. <i>arvensis</i> f. <i>arvensis</i> <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> ssp. <i>arvensis</i> f. <i>azurea</i> <i>Samolus valerandi</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel Scarlet Pimpernel [blue form] Brookweed
Plumbaginaceae <i>Limonium fontqueri</i> ? <i>Limonium minutum</i>	Dwarf Sea-lavender

Scientific Name**Common Name****Oleaceae***Olea europaea*

Olive

Phillyrea angustifolia

False Olive

Gentianaceae*Blackstonia perfoliata* ssp. *grandiflora*

Yellow-wort [large flowered form]

Blackstonia perfoliata ssp. *perfoliata*

Yellow-wort

Centaurea erythraea

Common Centaury

Centaureum maritimum

Yellow Centaury

Centaureum pulchellum

Lesser Centaury

Centaureum tenuiflorum

Slender Centaury

Apocynaceae*Nerium oleander*

Oleander

Asclepiadaceae*Cynanchum acutum* ?

Strangleweed

Vincetoxicum hirundinaria ssp. *hirundinaria*

Swallow-wort

Rubiaceae*Crucianella maritima*

Sea Crosswort

Galium aparine

Cleavers

Galium palustre ssp. *elongatum*

Marsh-bedstraw

Galium verrucosum

Warty Bedstraw

Rubia peregrina

Wild Madder

Rubia peregrina var. *angustifolia* ?

Wild Madder [narrow leaved form]

Sherardia arvensis

Field Madder

Valantia hispida

Hairy Valantia

Valantia muralis

Wall Valantia

Convolvulaceae*Calystegia sepium*

Hedge Bindweed

Calystegia soldanella

Sea Bindweed

Convolvulus althaeoides ssp. *althaeoides*

Mallow-leaved Bindweed

Convolvulus arvensis

Field Bindweed

Convolvulus siculus ssp. *siculus*

Small Blue-convolvulus

Boraginaceae*Anchusa azurea*

Blue Alkanet

Borago officinalis

Borage

Cynoglossum creticum

Blue Hound's-tongue

Echium italicum

Pale Viper's-bugloss

Echium parviflorum

Small-flowered Viper's-bugloss

Echium plantagineum

Purple Viper's-bugloss

Lamiaceae*Ajuga iva*

Southern Bugle

Ballota nigra

Black Horehound

Lavandula stoechas ssp. *stoechas*

French Lavender

Mentha aquatica

Water Mint

Mentha pulegium

Pennyroyal

Mentha suaveolens

Round-leaved Mint

Micromeria graeca ssp. *graeca*

Greek Mountain-mint

Scientific Name**Common Name**

<i>Prasium majus</i>	White Hedge-nettle
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary
<i>Sideritis romana</i> ssp. <i>romana</i>	Common Ironwort
<i>Stachys ocymastrum</i>	Italian Woundwort
<i>Teucrium marum</i> ssp. <i>marum</i>	Cat Thyme
<i>Teucrium polium</i>	Felty Germander

Solanaceae

<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade
<i>Solanum sodomium</i>	Apple-of-Sodom

Scrophulariaceae

<i>Bellardia trixago</i>	Mediterranean Lineseed
<i>Digitalis dubia</i>	Spanish Foxglove
<i>Linaria triphylla</i>	Three-leaved Toadflax
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Weasel-snout
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	Yellow Bartsia
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Foxglove-tree
<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	Water Figwort
<i>Scrophularia peregrina</i>	Nettle-leaved Figwort
<i>Scrophularia ramosissima</i>	
<i>Verbascum creticum</i>	Glandular Mullein
<i>Veronica cymbalaria</i>	Pale Speedwell

Orobanchaceae

<i>Orobanche foetida</i>	Foetid Broomrape
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape
<i>Orobanche ramosa</i> ssp. <i>mutellii</i>	Branched Broomrape

Plantaginaceae

<i>Plantago afra</i>	Glandular Plantain
<i>Plantago bellardii</i> ssp. <i>bellardii</i>	Hairy Plantain
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain
<i>Plantago crassifolia</i>	Thick-leaved Plantain
<i>Plantago lagopus</i>	Hare's-foot Plantain
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i> ssp. <i>major</i>	Greater Plantain

Caprifoliaceae

<i>Lonicera implexa</i>	Mediterranean Honeysuckle
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Valerianaceae

<i>Centranthus calcitrapae</i>	Annual Valerian
<i>Valerianella dentata</i>	Narrow-fruited Cornsalad

Dipsacaceae

<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>	Mournful-widow
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Campanulaceae

<i>Campanula erinus</i>	Small Bellflower
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Scientific Name**Common Name****Asteraceae**

<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Stinking Chamomile
<i>Anthemis maritima</i>	Sea Chamomile
<i>Artemisia caerulescens</i> ssp. <i>gallica</i>	Bluish Wormwood
<i>Asteriscus aquaticus</i>	Golden-star
<i>Bellium bellidioides</i>	Miniature Daisy
<i>Bellis annua</i> ssp. <i>annua</i>	Annual Daisy
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field Marigold
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Plymouth Thistle
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender Thistle
<i>Carlina</i> sp.	a Carlina-thistle
<i>Centaurea aspera</i>	Rough Star-thistle
<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> var. <i>coronarium</i>	Crown Daisy
<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> var. <i>discolor</i>	
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>	Corn Marigold
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle
<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>	Guernsey Fleabane
<i>Crepis vesicaria</i> ?	Beaked Hawk's-beard
<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i> ssp. <i>viscosa</i>	Woody Fleabane
<i>Evax pygmaea</i> ssp. <i>pygmaea</i>	Evax
<i>Filago gallica</i>	Narrow-leaved Cudweed
<i>Filago pyramidata</i>	Broad-leaved Cudweed
<i>Galactites tomentosa</i>	Boar Thistle
<i>Hedypnois cretica</i>	Scaly Hawkbit
<i>Helichrysum ambiguum</i>	
<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i> ssp. <i>stoechas</i>	Shrubby Everlasting
<i>Hyoseris radiata</i>	Perennial Hyoseris
<i>Inula crithmoides</i>	Golden Samphire
<i>Launaea cervicornis</i>	Hedgehog Lettuce
<i>Pallenis spinosa</i> ssp. <i>spinosa</i>	Spiny Starwort
<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i>	Rock Phagnalon
<i>Picris echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue
<i>Reichardia tingitana</i>	False Sow-thistle
<i>Scolymus hispanicus</i>	Spanish Oysterplant
<i>Senecio cineraria</i>	Silver Ragwort
<i>Senecio rodriguezii</i>	
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle
<i>Tolpis barbata</i>	Eye-of-Christ
<i>Urospermum dalechampii</i>	Goldenfleece
<i>Urospermum picroides</i>	Prickly Goldenfleece

Alismataceae

<i>Alisma lanceolatum</i>	Narrow-leaved Water-plantain
<i>Baldellia ranunculoides</i>	Lesser Water-plantain

Potamogetonaceae

<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	Curled Pondweed
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Scientific Name**Common Name****Posidoniaceae***Posidonia oceanica*

Neptune-grass

Liliaceae*Allium ampeloprasum* var. *ampeloprasum*

Wild Leek

Allium roseum var. *bulbiferum*

Rosy Garlic [bulbilliferous form]

Allium roseum var. *roseum*

Rosy Garlic

Allium subhirsutum

Hairy Garlic

Allium triquetrum

Three-cornered Leek

Aloe maculata

Soap Aloe

Asparagus acutifolius

Spiny Asparagus

Asparagus albus

White Asparagus

Asparagus stipularis

Grey Asparagus

Asphodelus aestivus

Turkish Asphodel

Asphodelus fistulosus

Hollow-stemmed Asphodel

Muscari comosum

Tassel Hyacinth

Nothoscordum borbonicum

Honeybells

Ornithogalum arabicum

Large Star-of-Bethlehem

Ruscus aculeatus

Butcher's-broom

Smilax aspera

Mediterranean Smilax

Urginea maritima

Sea Squill

Agavaceae*Agave americana*

Centuryplant

Amaryllidaceae*Leucojum aestivum* ssp. *pulchellum*

Summer Snowflake

Narcissus tazetta ssp. *tazetta*

Bunch-flowered Daffodil

Pancratium maritimum

Sea Daffodil

Dioscoreaceae*Tamus communis*

Black Bryony

Iridaceae*Gladiolus communis*

Eastern Gladiolus

Gladiolus illyricus

Wild Gladiolus

Gladiolus italicus

Cornflag

Iris pseudacorus

Yellow Iris

Juncaceae*Juncus acutus* ssp. *acutus*

Sharp Rush

Juncus hybridus

Hybrid Toad-rush

Poaceae*Aegilops geniculata*

Ovate Goatgrass

Aegilops ventricosa

Barbed Goatgrass

Ammophila arenaria ssp. *arundinacea*

Marram

Ampelodesmos mauritanica

Mauritania-grass

Anthoxanthum odoratum

Sweet Vernal-grass

Arundo donax

Giant Reed

Avena barbata

Slender Oat

Avena sativa

Oat

Avena sterilis ssp. *sterilis*

Animated Oat

Scientific Name**Common Name**

<i>Brachypodium phoenicoides</i>	Thin-leaved False-brome
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	Wood False-brome
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Greater Quaking-grass
<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking-grass
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft-brome
<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	Compact Brome
<i>Bromus willdenowii</i>	Rescue Brome
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda-grass
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Rough Dog's-tail
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Dasypyrum villosum</i>	Mosquito-grass
<i>Desmazeria marina</i>	Sea Fern-grass
<i>Desmazeria rigida</i>	Fern-grass
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall Fescue
<i>Gastridium ventricosum</i>	Nit-grass
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire-fog
<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	Sea Barley
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall Barley
<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Thatching-grass
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's-tail
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	Mediterranean Rye-grass
<i>Melica minuta</i>	Small Melick
<i>Oryzopsis miliacea</i>	Smilo-grass
<i>Parapholis incurva</i>	Curved Hard-grass
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Bulbous Canary-grass
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	Rough Meadow-grass
<i>Rostraria cristata</i>	Mediterranean Hair-grass
<i>Stipa bromoides</i>	
<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirreltail Fescue
<i>Vulpia fasciculata</i>	Dune Fescue

Palmae

<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	Dwarf Fan-palm
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Araceae

<i>Arisarum vulgare</i>	Friar's-cowl
<i>Arum italicum</i> ssp. <i>italicum</i>	Italian Lords-and-ladies
<i>Arum pictum</i>	Autumn Lords-and-ladies
<i>Dracunculus muscivorus</i>	Dead-horse Arum

Lemnaceae

<i>Lemna minor</i>	Common Duckweed
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Sparganiaceae

<i>Sparganium erectum</i>	Branched Bur-reed
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Typhaceae

<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Southern Reedmace
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Scientific Name	Common Name
Cyperaceae	
<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i> ssp. <i>maritimus</i>	Sea Clubrush
<i>Carex depressa</i> ssp. <i>depressa</i> ?	
<i>Carex distans</i>	Distant Sedge
<i>Carex divisa</i>	Divided Sedge
<i>Carex divulsa</i> ssp. <i>divulsa</i>	Grey Sedge
<i>Carex extensa</i>	Long-bracted Sedge
<i>Carex flacca</i>	Glaucous Sedge
<i>Carex otrubae</i>	False Fox-sedge
<i>Cyperus longus</i>	Galingale
<i>Isolepis cernua</i>	Slender Clubrush
<i>Scirpoides holoschoenus</i>	Round-headed Clubrush

Musaceae

<i>Musa</i> sp.	Banana
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Orchidaceae

<i>Barlia robertiana</i>	Giant Orchid
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid
<i>Ophrys balearica</i>	Balearic Orchid
<i>Ophrys speculum</i>	Mirror Orchid
<i>Orchis fragrans</i>	Fragrant Bug-orchid
<i>Serapias cordigera</i>	Heart-flowered Orchid
<i>Serapias lingua</i>	Tongue Orchid
<i>Serapias parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Serapias

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

	Common name	Scientific name	October							
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>				20+		40+		
2	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>						c6		
3	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		2		✓	✓	✓		
4	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>				4		20+		
5	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>				2				
6	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>				6		4		
7	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>				1		4		
8	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>				✓		100+		
9	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>						1		
10	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>			H		3		6	
11	Scopoli's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>				2		1		
12	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>				30+		60+		
13	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>				15+	3	15+		
14	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>				1		3		
15	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>					8			
16	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>		30+	30+	✓	20+	6	20+	
17	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			2	c10	4	6	1	
18	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>				2		3		
19	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			✓	✓	4	c15		
20	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>						1		
21	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>		1	✓	✓		✓		
22	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		1	✓	✓	3	✓	1	
23	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>				1	1	3		

	Common name	Scientific name	October							
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
24	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>					2	1	12+	
25	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	✓	c10	4	c10	c8	c10	c10	2
26	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>				2	1	3		
27	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	2	3	3	6+	6+	5	5	1
28	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>		1		1	1			
29	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>				1				
30	Western Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>				7+		1		
31	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>				✓	1	c10		
32	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>				✓	✓	2000+		
33	Eurasian Stone-Curlew	<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>							7	
34	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		1	1	3				
35	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>		6						
36	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>		2			1			
37	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>					1			
38	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>				3		1		
39	Eurasian Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>				1				
40	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>						2		
41	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>				4		1		
42	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>						4		
43	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>					1	3		
44	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		1	1	2	4			
45	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			8+					
46	Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus audouinii</i>		1	4	3	1			
47	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
48	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>			7			5		
49	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
50	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
51	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
52	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>			1	1				
53	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	2	4		4	4		3	2
54	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	3	3	6	8	6	9	8	
55	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			2	2	2	5	2	
56	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>			2	4	20+	1	c8	
57	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		1	1	2	1		1	
58	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>				2				
59	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>		2	c6	2	4		✓	
60	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		1		1	1	✓	1	
61	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	H	4	H	H	H	H	H	
62	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		1H	1H					
63	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	2	15+	c6	c6	1	c5	2	
64	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>				3		1		
65	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			2	3	1	2	2	
66	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
67	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>						1		
68	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
69	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	2	1	3	3	2	2	1	1
70	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	2	10+	3	5	c8	1	3	3
71	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
72	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>		1						
73	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>						1		
74	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		1	10+	20+	4	c15	c20	2

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			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
75	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			1	2		1	1	
76	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>			c4				c4	
77	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>			1					
78	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	2	c8	15+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
79	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>				1		1	c6	
80	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
81	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>				2				
82	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>			5	2	3		1	
83	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>				2		1		
84	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>			c8	c8	2		c10	
85	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		3	1	1		4	1	
86	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>				1		1		
87	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>				1				
88	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	1			1	1	10+	c6	1
89	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
90	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
91	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>		3	1	c5		10+		
92	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		1	4		30+		4	

Reptiles & Amphibians

1	Italian Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis sicula</i>	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
2	Lilford's Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis lilfordi</i>				✓		✓		
3	Moroccan Rock Lizard	<i>Teira perspicillata</i>							1	
4	Moorish Gecko	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>	2	1	1	2			1	
5	Hermann's Tortoise	<i>Testudo hermanni</i>	2	3	1	1		2		
6	Terrapin sp			✓						
7	Viperine Snake	<i>Natrix maura</i>					1			
8	Balearic Green Toad	<i>Bufo balearicus</i>		1						

Mammals

1	European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>				2	2			
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Butterflies

1	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>							1	
2	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	1		✓			✓	✓	
3	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
4	Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>						1	✓	
5	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>		1	✓	✓		✓	✓	
6	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>							✓	
7	Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>	2		✓			✓	✓	
8	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	1	1	1	✓		1	✓	
9	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>			1		2	1	✓	
10	Lang's Short-tailed Blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>							2	
11	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
12	Painted Lady	<i>Cynthia cardui</i>	1			✓		1	✓	
13	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>							✓	
14	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
15	Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>			✓					
16	Geranium Bronze	<i>Cacyreus marshallii</i>	1							

	Common name	Scientific name	October						
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24

Dragonflies & Damselfly

1	Copper Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx haemorrhoidalis</i>						✓	✓	
2	Western Willow Spreadwing	<i>Chalcolestes viridis</i>							✓	
3	Winter Damselfly	<i>Sympecma fusca</i>				✓				
4	Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>						✓	✓	
5	Blue-eyed Hawker	<i>Aeshna affinis</i>		✓						
6	Keeled Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum coerulescens</i>						✓		
7	Scarlet Darter	<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i>	✓					✓		
8	Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>						✓		
9	Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>	✓					✓	✓	

Other invertebrates

1	Humming-bird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	✓				✓	✓		✓
2	Crimson Speckled Moth	<i>Utetheisia pulchella</i>	✓	✓				✓		
3	Red-winged Grasshopper	<i>Oedipoda germanica</i>		✓						✓
4	Blue-winged Grasshopper	<i>Oedipoda caerulea</i>						✓		
5	Egyptian Grasshopper	<i>Anacridium aegyptium</i>	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Praying Mantis	<i>Mantis religiosa</i>					✓			
7	Stick Insect sp	<i>Phasmatodea sp</i>					✓			
8	Violet Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa violacea</i>	✓							
9	European Rhinoceros Beetle	<i>Oryctes nasicornis</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓		
10	Wasp Spider	<i>Argiope bruennichi</i>						✓		



Lunch at Algendar Gorge