

# Menorca in Autumn

Naturetrek Tour Report

17 - 24 October 2018



Merendra by Martin Beaton



Egyptian Vulture by Ina Nicholson



Hermann's Tortoise by Ina Nicholson



Roman Harbour at Sanitja by Ian Nicholson

Report & images compiled by Ian Nicholson and Martin Beaton



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## Summary

The main focus of this holiday was the migrant birds which pass through Menorca each Autumn, although we also saw plenty of species which are resident here, including Egyptian Vulture, Booted Eagle and Stone-curlew. As well as seeing birds and exploring various of the island's landscapes and habitats, there were still lots of butterflies and a few dragonflies to be seen, and we also took the opportunity to look briefly at some of the island's history.

The weather was kind to us, considering that the forecast was not promising, and although we had to do some re-organising of the schedule due to various unforeseen factors, it was a very successful holiday in this, the quietest and greenest of the Balearic Islands.

## Day 1

Wednesday 17th October

### Flight from London and Matxani Gran

Our early morning flight from Gatwick to Mahon departed just about on time and we landed right on schedule just before 10am, local time. After clearing immigration and collecting our luggage we met Llorenc, our host for the next week, in the Arrivals area and walked over to the car park where the two minibuses were ready for us.

The hotel is only about a 10-minute drive from the airport (less if the traffic is light), and as soon as we arrived the rooms were quickly allocated. We arranged to meet up at 11.30 for a chat and a short walk round the hotel grounds to familiarise ourselves with the layout. Martin and Ian had a quick visit to Mahon to organise a boat trip for later in the week but were back in plenty of time for lunch at 1pm.

After a siesta we met up again later in the afternoon and had a more extensive walk around the hotel grounds and surrounding fields, saying hello to Llorenc's horses and donkey. Birds were a little thin on the ground, and to be fair, the warm, sunny afternoon was not the best time of day for birding, but we managed to find a Wheatear, two Red Kites, three Booted Eagles, and three Hoopoes amongst the commoner birds such as Linnet, Goldfinch and Greenfinch. Robins were calling from every available bit of cover. Ringing recoveries have shown that the Robins which winter here are mainly from Germany, Poland and the Baltic States where they are shy woodland birds rather than the confiding garden visitors that are so familiar to us in the UK; although there were clearly numerous Robins around the hotel grounds, it was quite a challenge to actually get a decent view of them.

The fields were dominated by Asphodel (*Asphodelus aestivus* and *A. fistulosus*), along with the autumnal remains of Boar Thistle (*Galactites 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 Daffodil (*Narcissus serotinus*). As well as the birds there were quite a lot of butterflies around, including Lang's Short-tailed Blue, Speckled Wood (of the southern European subspecies) and Red Admiral. At least six Hermann's Tortoises were seen, which is the best daily total that we have achieved on these tours.

At 7pm we met up for a drink and to go through the checklist, and to discuss plans for tomorrow, after which we had an excellent dinner. Most opted for an early night, as it had been a very long day.

## Day 2

Thursday 18th October

Tirant Marsh, Cala Tirant, Fornells and Cala en Porter.

Some of us were awakened during the night by very heavy rain and strong winds, which didn't bode well for today, particularly as it was still raining when we sat down for breakfast at 8am. However, it stopped at about 8.45, just as we were loading the vehicles with the cool boxes containing our picnic lunches, and the rest of the day was mainly cloudy but with some sunshine.

We stopped briefly in the nearby village of Sant Climent to purchase water and a few other items, and we then headed north towards Tirant Marsh. We had a further brief stop to check the opening times of a prehistoric site which we intended to visit later in the week, only to find that they would only be open intermittently this month, as excavation work was in progress. However, the young lady in charge gave us her mobile number and suggested that we phone later to find out when they would be open.

Our next stop was by a farm called Es Prat, which overlooks, albeit somewhat distantly, Tirant Marsh. The weather in Menorca had been wetter than usual recently, and there was plenty of water in this part of the marsh, which is not always the case at this time of the year. There were numerous ducks and other waterfowl on the open water, including Gadwall, Shoveler, Little Grebe and Coot, while Little Egrets, a Cattle Egret and a Grey Heron patrolled the shallows and the reedbeds. A Marsh Harrier was seen quartering the reedbeds on the far side of the lake, but best of all, at least four Western Swamphens were seen moving in and out of the undergrowth.

After about 30 minutes we decided to move on, driving a short distance to a point adjacent to another part of the marsh where the water level was the highest that we have ever seen in autumn. A large flock of about 60 Cattle Egrets were the main feature here, although a Marsh Harrier (possibly the same bird as previously) was seen, as was, fairly briefly, a female Montagu's Harrier. This is often a very good area for raptors, and Egyptian Vultures, Booted Eagles and Red Kites were seen overhead, and a single Black Kite was seen by some of the group.

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

We continued along the road, parking near the beach at Cala Tirant, where we decided on an early lunch. This dwarf-shrub community, or maquis, around our lunch stop is typical of 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 or Narrow-leaved Cistus (*Cistus monspeliensis*) and Canary Clover (*Dorycnium hirsutum*). Lunch was followed by a walk down onto the beach and into the extensive sand dunes.

The beach and sand dunes contain distinctive plants including Marram Grass (*Ammophila arenaria*), Sea Bindweed (*Calystegia soldanella*), Sea Holly (*Eryngium maritimum*), Sea Rocket (*Cakile maritima*) and Sea Mayweed (*Anthemis maritima*). A single Audouin's Gull was on the beach along with a Little Egret and several Yellow-legged Gulls, but the dunes were quiet today, with just a few Robins and Sardinian Warblers heard in the bushes.

We drove to the village of Fornells for a coffee stop, where some of us saw a Black-headed Gull (unusual here) and then our planned visit to an area of disused salt pans was frustrated by very high water levels in the adjacent salt marsh preventing us from gaining access. As an alternative we decided to go to Cala en Porter on the south coast where we had a walk beside the stream and into the gorge. A Cackling Goose (previously a subspecies of Canada Goose, but now recognised as a species in its own right) of unknown origin lives permanently here, along with two Muscovy Ducks and some Mallards of extremely dubious parentage. A Moorhen and some Coots had better credentials as genuine wild birds. A few people had a brief glimpse of a European Pond Terrapin in the stream, but none were basking, because of the temperature.

Our walk into the gorge was quite productive, with a flock of swifts, probably including some Pallids as there is a colony not far from here, hawking for insects, high overhead. A Peregrine here was good to see as were a couple of Booted Eagles and a Black Redstart, but the star turn was a flock of about 10 Alpine Swifts which joined the Common (and Pallid?) Swifts. Again, there is a colony not far from here, so perhaps we shouldn't have been too surprised, although the third week in October is quite late for them still to be around.

Back at the hotel there was time to relax, and for some to make use of the pool, before doing the checklist and having another excellent dinner.

## Day 3

Friday 19th October

### Mongofre Nou and S'Albufera d'es Grau

We awoke to an overcast morning, and although there had been some light rain overnight, it remained dry all day. After breakfast we set off to drive to our first destination of the day, the disused salt pans and brackish lagoon at Mongofre Nou.

We drove through the outskirts of Mahon, then out into the countryside, deciding to take the narrow back road rather than the busier main road, although "busy" is a relative term in Menorca at this time of the year – on this occasion it meant meeting one other vehicle rather than about a dozen.

We stopped a couple of times to look at birds in the roadside fields and hedges, finding several Black Redstarts and Wheatears, two Kestrels and a mixed flock of Corn Buntings and Skylarks, as well as a Zitting Cisticola perched in a hedge right next to the leading minibus. A Red-legged Partridge and three Red Kites were also seen, before we headed down the Mongofre Nou entrance track, which has been substantially improved over the last few years and is now very easy to drive along. Two Ravens and a Booted Eagle were flying around the high cliffs to our left, and when we reached the car park a Blue Rock Thrush was seen distantly on the crags.

Setting off to walk along the path, which is actually a section of the Cami de Cavalls – a footpath and bridleway which goes around the entire coast of the island – we saw several Stonechats and Sardinian Warblers in the scrubby areas, and we also paused to look at some of the unusual rock formations in this area. There were a few butterflies to be seen, including Cleopatra, Clouded Yellow and Painted Lady, while dragonflies were represented by Common Darter and Blue-eyed Hawker. We also found a Wasp Spider (*Argiope bruennichi*) in its favoured habitat on the upper salt marsh. The principal large plants on this coastal fringe were Umbrella Pines (*Pinus pinea*) and Tree Spurge (*Euphorbia dendroides*)

When we reached the salt pans things were unusually quiet, with virtually no ducks or coots out in the open water. Several Little Egrets were patrolling the margins, but the only waders present were a few Common Sandpipers and Greenshank, plus a single Lapwing – not a particularly common species in Menorca. As was the case at Tirant yesterday, the water level was very high, leaving little in the way of muddy margins.

Back near the car park we spotted a Peregrine eating its prey on the rocks high above us, and as we watched another appeared from behind the hillside. We watched them for a while before they were lost to view, and we then set off to drive to our next planned destination, Cap de Favoritx on the north-east coast. Unfortunately, however, when we arrived at the entrance the gate was closed, and there was a sign saying that the road was closed to all vehicles other than Mahon buses and taxis from 1st June until 31st October. Local enquiries revealed that work was being done to upgrade the car parking, which to be fair is needed, but it seemed an unusual time of year to be doing the work.

We therefore headed to the large reserve at S'Albufera d'Es Grau where we had a comfort stop at the visitor centre, and also looked at some of the exhibits there, before moving on down the hill to the car park where we decided to have lunch, as it was now just after 1pm. After lunch we split into two groups, as none of the hides here are large enough to accommodate all of us. Out on the open water there were plenty of ducks, including Gadwall, Shoveler, Pochard and Mallard, in addition to large numbers of Coot and Little Grebe, plus a few Great Crested Grebes. Like everywhere else, the bushes were full of Robins, and we also found a single Chiffchaff just outside the second hide, and a single Black-necked Grebe. There were lots of butterflies and dragonflies around, notably Clouded Yellow, Red Admiral, Blue Emperor and Blue-tailed Damselfly.

When the two groups had reassembled, we drove the short distance to the village of Es Grau where a walk along the boardwalk through another part of the reserve produced another Black-necked Grebe, a couple of Lapwings and a Booted Eagle, and we also heard, but unsurprisingly didn't see, a Water Rail. In visiting the eastern side of the lagoon at S'Albufera d'Es Grau we passed through an interesting area of salt marsh containing the yellow flowers of Golden Samphire (*Limbarda (Inula) crithmoides*) and blue flowers of Sea Lavender (*Limonium oleifolium*).

Our last stop of the day was at a beachside café in Es Grau where we had a drink while watching a very obliging Audouin's Gull at close quarters. We then returned to the hotel to relax before dinner, with some of us, like yesterday, enjoying the swimming pool.

## Day 4

Saturday 20th October

### Cap de Cavalleria, Sa Roca and Mahon Harbour

We awoke today to a sunny morning, although there was a cool breeze. However, the day gradually warmed up and it was a very pleasant afternoon.

As we drove along the hotel entrance track, we came across two Hoopoes on the wires, which gave good views to those in the leading vehicle. Our first destination today was to be Cap de Cavalleria, the most northerly point on the island, where we hoped there might be some grounded migrant birds. On the way out to the headland we had a stop by the small inlet at Sanitja, which was the main harbour when the Romans were here. 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*) Birds were few here, being limited to a couple of Wheatears and the ever-present Sardinian Warblers, but there were several butterflies to see, including Common Blue, Small Heath and Meadow Brown. We moved on and parked near Cala Viola where we had a walk down to the sea shore, finding a few Black Redstarts, four Meadow Pipits and another Wheatear, plus a flock of Chaffinches. Out at sea we could see through the telescopes a number of Scopoli's Shearwaters, and we hoped to get a closer view of them when we reached the lighthouse at the tip of the cape, which was our next stop.

From the car park near the lighthouse we saw several Blue Rock Thrushes and lots of Black Redstarts and Robins, and when we moved up to the wall of the lighthouse compound which is high on the cliff top, we found that there were good numbers of shearwaters flying around and on the sea. As it was not a windy day it was surprising to find them so close inshore, and we were easily able to identify most of them as Scopoli's. In fact, at first it appeared that they were all Scopoli's, but then George found a smaller, darker one, and as we watched we found a few more. The small shearwaters here are likely to be a mix of Balearic and Yelkouan; a decent view of the underwing is required to reliably separate them, and with this being virtually impossible from high on a cliff, they had to remain "either/ or".

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 the endemic variety of Smilax (*Smilax aspera* var. *balearica*).

We drove to the wooded area of Sa Roca in the centre of the island where we unpacked our picnic lunch and ate it in lovely surroundings. This quiet spot is never particularly good for birds, but we did see a Booted Eagle and two Ravens, plus a few Chaffinches, while butterflies included Clouded Yellow, Common Blue and Cleopatra. The forest here is composed of Aleppo Pines (*Pinus halepensis*), with some Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*), which would eventually replace the pine as the dominant tree species. We found 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 their ripe, bright red, fruits.

After lunch we headed towards Mahon, as we were booked on the 3pm Yellow Catamaran tour of the harbour. We arrived in plenty of time, so there was time for either a coffee or a walk by the harbour before it was time to board the boat. The tour, which takes just over an hour, takes in the various historic sites around the harbour, which was of great strategic importance in the 18th and 19th centuries, having been fought over by the British, the French and the Spanish. As well as the history, we also saw some good birds, including Sandwich Terns, Audouin's Gull, Booted Eagle and an Osprey, which was standing on a chimney of the old isolation hospital which is situated on an island near the harbour mouth.

Just outside the harbour the boat stopped, and we went down below the waterline to view the fish and other marine life through the glass panels, which gave an interesting insight into a different environment.

Back at the quayside there was time for us to drive to the end of the harbour, admiring some of the large yachts and other craft, before it was time to head back to the hotel. A Spotted Flycatcher was found in the hotel garden by some of the group, and it did in fact look like that species, rather than the small, pale Balearic race of Mediterranean Flycatcher, which has recently been split from Spotted.

## Day 5

## Sunday 21st October

### Punta Nati and Algendar Gorge

Like yesterday we had a decent view of two Hoopoes on the entrance track as we left the hotel. Today we had the longest drive of the week, heading to headland of Punta Nati at the far north-western corner of the island. We saw a few Thekla's Larks on the roadside walls on the narrow road leading out to the headland, and also some Wheatears in the fields. On reaching the car park, it was clear that some sort of event was taking place, as it was full of people in walking gear, and more were arriving by the minute. We usually have the car park pretty much to ourselves in the morning, but it's fair to say that if we had been 10 minutes later, we might not have found a parking place. Fortunately, when they had all assembled they headed off in the opposite direction to us. The landscape around Punta Nati consists of a stony landscape of large walled fields with magnificent sheep shelters. There is little to see in the fields here in October, but we did find numerous specimens of Caper (*Capparis spinosa*), Squirting Cucumber (*Ecballium elaterium*) and Silver Ragwort (*Jacobaea maritima*) along the track.

Walking towards the lighthouse, we saw lots of Black Redstarts and a few Wheatears in the stony fields, along with a large mixed flock of Goldfinches and Linnets. The main target here was Stone-curlew, as most of the island's resident population spend the winter here, but as usual with this species, it proved quite difficult to find them. However, we saw two briefly in flight and when they landed Hugh was able to pick them up and, in the end, we all got pretty good views of them. A little later, George found another on the opposite side of the road, while three were also seen closer to the lighthouse, making six in all. Up to 10 Blue Rock Thrushes were also around the lighthouse area.

At about 12.15 we had to set off towards the Algendar Gorge in the centre of the island. Llorenc's father has a house here, deep in the gorge, which he is slowly renovating, and Llorenc had kindly invited us to have a barbecue lunch on the terrace there. We enjoyed our lunch of assorted meat or fish dishes and pastries, accompanied by beer, soft drinks and water, to the accompaniment of a singing Blackcap. Dessert was fresh fruit picked from the garden.

On the way back up the hill to the car park we paused to look at Copper Demoiselles and a Blue-eyed Hawker by the stream, after which the group split into two, with some taking the steeper old path while others stuck to the main track. The old path 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 Stoloniferous Violet (*Viola stolonifera*), Bay Laurel (*Laurus nobilis*), and *Sibthorpia africana*.

When we had re-assembled in the car park, we drove down to the resort of Cala Galdana which lies at the opposite end of the Algendar Gorge. The rough grassy area at the mouth of the gorge is usually an excellent place for butterflies, and so it proved today. We found Brown Argus, Common Blue, Small Copper, Bath White and Lang's Short-tailed Blue, amongst others. Further along the edge of the track passes woodland containing Kermes Oak (*Quercus coccifera*).

After a coffee stop, we headed back to the hotel for a rest and/or a swim before dinner.

## Day 6

Monday 22nd October

### Monte Toro, Torralba and Son Bou

The plan today had been to visit a bird-ringing station this morning, but unfortunately the local ringer who was organising this for us phoned the previous evening to say he could not make it as his mother-in-law had been rushed into hospital. Obviously, this meant we had to make alternative arrangements, but as it happened it was a very windy morning and the ringing session might have been cancelled anyway.

We managed to contact the staff at the prehistoric site at Torralba and they confirmed that they would be open from 10.30 to 12.30 this morning, but as it was only just after 9am, we decided that before going there we would drive to Monte Toro, the highest point on the island. The view from the car park here is spectacular, and we were able to see most of the places we had visited over the last few days, even though it was slightly hazy today. However, the wind was still strong, so we didn't hang around outside for very long. Some of the group visited the church of the religious community who live up here, while others looked in the souvenir shop, before we headed back down the winding road and drove to Torralba.

The gate was just being opened as we arrived and, having purchased our tickets, we had a walk round this fascinating site. Some of the Bronze-age buildings have been thoroughly excavated and partially restored, while others remain exactly as they were when they were abandoned over 2,000 years ago.

Our next stop was by the beach at the south coast resort of Son Bou. We had a short walk onto the beach where there were a few Coot and Mallard in the stream where it flows into the sea, and we also found several Audouin's Gulls, one of which carried a numbered ring AW04. Further investigation has revealed that it was ringed on 12 May 2012, on the offshore islet of Isla del Aire, just off the south-east coast of Menorca.

After our picnic lunch we drove a short distance to our next stop which was at the inland side of the huge Son Bou reedbed. From a track (a section of the Cami de Cavalls) overlooking the reedbed and adjacent wet grassland, we saw a Spoonbill, a Glossy Ibis, three Western Swampheens, a Green Sandpiper, up to four Water Pipits and a Marsh Harrier, as well as plenty of Gadwall, Mallard and Coot. We walked to the far end of the reedbed where we heard a Water Rail and saw several Dragonflies including Common Darter, Blue Emperor and Keeled Skimmer. Along the track we found a single Carob Tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*) and in the marshland towards the end of our walk we found Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*) Southern Reedmace (*Typha domingensis*) and the Narrow-leaved Water-plantain (*Alisma lanceolatum*).

We then made our way back to the vehicles and drove back to the hotel, where some of us had a walk round the grounds seeing a Hoopoe, a Chiffchaff and a few Black Redstarts, while others simply relaxed before dinner.

## Day 7

Tuesday 23rd October

### Son Parc, S'Albufera D'Es Grau, Mahon and Sa Mesquida

This morning we went first of all to a wetland near Son Parc, a large tourist development towards the north of the island. From a hillside overlooking an extensive marsh with areas of open water we saw five Marsh Harriers, five Great Egrets and two Ferruginous Ducks, along with Little and Cattle Egrets, while Booted Eagles and Red Kites circled overhead.

After about an hour we made our way back to the car park and then walked down to the beach. On the short walk through the sand dunes we found the Figwort *Scrophularia ramosissima*. In the dunes behind the beach we came across no less than six Hoopoes, two of which remained in view for plenty of time for everyone to watch them through the telescopes.

Next, we moved on to the village of Es Grau where we had a drink by the beach before making our second visit of the week to the nearby reserve at S'Albufera. Here we had lunch before we split into two groups, with some wishing to spend some time exploring Mahon and others deciding to spend the afternoon birding at S'Albufera. The birding group spent time at each of the hides and also at an elevated watch point, seeing three Red-crested Pochard (surprisingly, the first of the week) and a Ferruginous Duck, and also added Teal and Wigeon to the week's list. Also present were large numbers of Mallard, Gadwall, Shoveler and Coot, plus a flock of over 70 Cattle Egrets.

Before returning to pick up the others from Mahon, we decided to call at the attractive village of Sa Mesquida, which we have not previously visited on these tours. Parking at the roadside we walked down to the beach and a short distance into the dunes, seeing lots of Robins and Black Redstarts and a single Green Sandpiper. We also found numbers of the pink autumn flowers of Merendera (*Colchicum filifolium*). It is probably an area which would repay further exploration on future tours.

Eventually the time came to return to the hotel, so Martin went to Mahon to collect the rest of the group and we reassembled back at the hotel for our final checklist and evening meal.

## Day 8

Wednesday 24th October

### Return to UK

Our flight this morning was at 10.30, so immediately after breakfast we loaded the vehicles and said goodbye to Tessa who was staying on to extend her holiday. The drive to the airport took less than 10 minutes, and the flight departed on time. On arrival back at Gatwick we collected the luggage, said our goodbyes and went our separate ways after an enjoyable and relaxing week exploring Menorca.

Thanks are due to Llorenc the hotel owner, Paul the waiter/barman, Jose the chef and Cecille the breakfast lady, all of whom contributed to making this a successful tour. Thanks also to the group for their patience while we were making constant adjustments to the itinerary due to various unforeseeable circumstances – we explained at the outset that the itinerary was flexible, but we didn't realise at the time just how flexible we would need to be!

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## Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	October								
			17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>		10+	8+					✓	
2	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>		10+	20+				c25	✓	
3	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>								4	
4	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓	✓	□			✓	✓	
5	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>				□				5	
6	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>								3	
7	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>			c10					✓	
8	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>								3	
9	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>			1		1				
10	Scopoli's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>				50+			✓	✓	
11	Yelkouan/Balearic Shearwater	<i>Puffinus yelkouan/maurentanicus</i>				✓					
12	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		c6	✓				1	✓	
13	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>			c20					✓	
14	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>			2						
15	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>							1		
16	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>							1		
17	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>		60+	3	20+	✓	1	1	100+	
18	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		1	c6	4				6	
19	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>								5	
20	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		c8	c10	c10			15+	✓	
21	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		2	20+	1			1	✓	
22	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>				1					
23	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>				1					
24	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>		4	2	2	4	1	1	3	
25	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	3	20+	10+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	□
26	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		2	1				1	5	
27	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>		1							
28	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	3	c10	c10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1
29	Western Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>		4					3		
30	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		1	2				□	2	
31	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
32	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>			2H				1H	1H	
33	Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oedichnemus</i>					6				
34	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			3						
35	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		1					1	1	
36	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>			4+						
37	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		1H							
38	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>					1			1	
39	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		1							
40	Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus audouinii</i>		1	1	3			6		
41	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
42	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>				c6					
43	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
44	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
46	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>		10+							
47	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	□	✓	□	□	□	□	□	1	

	Common name	Scientific name	October							
			17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
48	Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>		✓						
49	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	3+	3	1	2	1	1	c7	
50	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		1						
51	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	2	c6	c5	6	5	3	3	
52	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		2	2		1	2		
53	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	1	2	2	✓	2	2		
54	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>				1				
55	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	1		1					
56	Thekla's Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>	1				10+			
57	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>			✓		✓			
58	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		c10	✓	□			c6	
59	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	1	3H	1H	1H	2H	2	2H	
60	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			3	1		1	1	
61	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		1	1			2		
62	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	2	3	4	2	4+	1	6+	□
63	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
64	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
65	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	2	1		2	2	1	5+	1
66	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		20+	15+	10+	3		✓	
67	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>			1					
68	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>				1				
69	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		1	7+	25+	20+	c10	✓	
70	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>			1	c8	15+			
71	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		3	3	✓		✓		
72	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>		1						
73	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	1		2	2	12+			
74	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
75	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>				1H		3	4	
76	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			1		1	1	1	
77	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>						4+		
78	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	2	✓	✓	c6			✓	
79	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
80	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
81	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
82	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		c6	c25	c6	✓			

## Mammals

1	House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>		□			□	1		
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## Reptiles & Amphibians

1	Italian Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis sicula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Moorish Gecko	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>	1		✓					
3	Hermann's Tortoise	<i>Testudo hermanni</i>	6+		2				1	
4	European Pond Terrapin	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>		1						
5	Iberian Water Frog	<i>Pelophylax perez</i>					1	1		

## Fish

1	Saddled Seabream	<i>Oblada melanura</i>				✓				
2	Mediterranean Chromis	<i>Chromis chromis</i>				✓				

	Common name	Scientific name	October							
			17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

## Butterflies

1	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓	✓	
2	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>				<input type="checkbox"/>		✓	✓	
3	Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>				<input type="checkbox"/>	3			
4	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>					1			
7	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>	✓				✓		✓	
8	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
9	Lang's Short-tailed Blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>	✓			<input type="checkbox"/>	✓			
10	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Painted Lady	<i>Cynthia cardui</i>	1	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
12	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>			1		✓	✓		
13	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	1		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
14	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>			<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

## Misc Insects

1	Hummingbird Hawk Moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	✓				✓			
2	Violet Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa violacea</i>	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
3	Rhinoceros Beetle	<i>Oryctes nasicornis</i>	✓	✓				✓		
4	Egyptian Grasshopper	<i>Anacridium aegyptium</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
5	Praying Mantis	<i>Mantis religiosa</i>	✓	✓		✓			✓	
6	Red-winged Grasshopper	<i>Oedipoda germanica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

## Dragonflies &amp; Damselfly

1	Copper Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx haemorrhoidalis</i>				<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	✓		
2	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>			✓			<input type="checkbox"/>		
3	Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
4	Scarlet Darter	<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i>	1						1	
5	Blue-eyed Hawker	<i>Aeshna affinis</i>			✓		1			
6	Blue Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>					c5	✓	✓	
7	Keeled Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum coerulescens</i>	1	1		✓		✓		

## Plants

## Scientific Names

## English Names

## Notes

## PTERIDOPHYTES

## FERNS &amp; ALLIES

## Calamophytes

## Horsetails

## Equisetaceae

## Horsetail Family

*Equisetum arvense*

Common Horsetail

Son Bou

## Leptosporangiate Ferns

## True Ferns

## Aspleniaceae

## Spleenwort Family

*Asplenium onopteris*

Irish Spleenwort

Algendar Gorge

*Asplenium sagittatum* (Syn *Phyllitis sagittata*)

Mule's Spleenwort

Algendar Gorge

<b>Scientific Names</b>	<b>English Names</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Dennstaedtiaceae</b> <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	<b>Bracken Family</b> Bracken	Algendar Gorge
<b>Pteridaceae</b> <i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	<b>Ribbon Fern Family</b> Maidenhair Fern	Algendar Gorge
<b>GYMNOSPERMS</b>		
<b>Araucariaceae</b> <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	<b>Monkey-Puzzle Family</b> Norfolk Island Pine	Gardens
<b>Cupressaceae</b> <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> <i>Juniperus phoenicea</i>	<b>Juniper Family</b> Funeral Cypress Phoenician Juniper	Roadsides Cala Tirant
<b>Ephedraceae</b> <i>Ephedra fragilis</i>	<b>Joint Pine Family</b> Joint Pine	Cala Tirant
<b>Pinaceae</b> <i>Pinus halepensis</i> subsp <i>halepensis</i> <i>Pinus pinea</i>	<b>Pine Family</b> Aleppo Pine Umbrella / Stone Pine	Widespread Occasional
<b>ANGIOSPERMS</b>		
<b>Pre-dicots</b>		
<b>Lauraceae</b> <i>Laurus nobilis</i>	<b>Primitive Angiosperms</b> <b>Laurel Family</b> Bay Laurel	Algendar Gorge
<b>Eu-dicots</b>		
<b>Aizoaceae</b> <i>Caprobrrotus edulis</i> var <i>edulis</i>	<b>Aizoon Family</b> Hottentot Fig	African introduction - being eradicated
<b>Amaranthaceae</b> <i>Sarcocornia fruticosa</i> (Syn <i>Arthrocnemon fruticosum</i> ) <i>Atriplex prostrata</i> (Syn <i>Atriplex hastata</i> ) <i>Atriplex portulacoides</i> (Syn <i>Halimione p.</i> ) <i>Beta maritima</i> (syn <i>B. vulgaris</i> ssp <i>maritima</i> ) <i>Chenopodium album</i> <i>Sueda vera</i> <i>Salsola kali</i>	<b>Amaranth Family</b> Creeping Shrubby Glaswort Spear-Leafed Orache Sea Purslane Sea Beet Fat Hen Shrubby Sea-blite Prickly Saltwort	Cala Tirant Cala Tirant Cala Tirant Cala Tirant Cala Tirant Cala Tirant Cala Tirant
<b>Anacardiaceae</b> <i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree	Matxani Gran
<b>Apiaceae (= Umbelliferae)</b> <i>Crithmum maritimum</i> <i>Daucus carota</i> <i>Eryngium maritimum</i> <i>Ferula communis</i>	<b>The Carrot Family</b> Rock Samphire Wild Carrot Sea Holly Giant Fennel	Cap de Cavalleria Roadsides Cala Tirant Roadsides
<b>Apocynaceae</b> <i>Nerium oleander</i>	<b>Periwinkle Family</b> Oleander	Scattered in damp places. Gardens
<b>Araliaceae</b> <i>Hedera helix</i>	<b>Ivy Family</b> Ivy	Algendar Gorge

Scientific Names	English Names	Notes
<b>Asteraceae</b>	<b>Daisy Family</b>	
<i>Anthemis maritima</i>	Sea Mayweed	Cala Tirant
<i>Astericus maritimus</i>	Sea Daisy	Cap de Cavalleria
<i>Aster squamatus</i> (See <i>Conyzanthus squamatus</i> Syn <i>Symphotrichum squamatum</i> )		Cala Galdana
<i>Aster tripolium</i> ssp <i>pannonicus</i> (See <i>Tripolium pannonicum</i> )	Sea Aster	Cala Galdana
<i>Bellis annua</i> ssp <i>annua</i>	Annual Daisy	Matxani Gran
<i>Bellis sylvestris</i>	Southern Daisy	Cala Galdana
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field Marigold	Matxani Gran
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	Woolly Safflower	Matxani Gran
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	Cala Tirant
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Canadian Flebane	Roadsides
<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i> ssp <i>viscosa</i>	Woody Fleabane	Roadsides
<i>Filago pygmaea</i> ssp <i>pygmaea</i>	Evax	Cap de Cavalleria
<i>Galactites tomentosa</i>	Boar Thistle	Matxani Gran
<i>Helechrysum ambiguum</i> *		Monte Toro
<i>Helechrysum stoechas</i> ssp <i>stoechas</i>	Shrubby Everlasting	Son Bou
<i>Hyoseris radiata</i>	Perennial Hyoseris	Matxani Gran
<i>Hyoseris scabra</i>	Annual Hyoseris	Matxani Gran
<i>Jacobaea maritima</i> ( <i>Senecio bicolor</i> - int)	Silver Ragwort	Punta Nati
<i>Launaea cervicornis</i>	Hedgehog Lettuce	Cap de Cavalleria
<i>Leontodon taraxacoides</i>		
<i>Limbaria</i> ( <i>Inula</i> ) <i>crithmoides</i>	Golden Samphire	Cala Galdana
<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>	Spiny Starwort	Matxani Gran
<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i>	Rock Phagnalon	Son Bou
<i>Santolina magonica</i> (Syn <i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i> ssp <i>magonica</i> )*	Menorcan Chamomile	Cala Tirant
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle	Matxani Gran
<b>Bignoniaceae</b>		
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	
<i>Podranea risasoliana</i>	St John's Creeper	Matxani Gran
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	Trumpet Vine	
<b>Boraginaceae</b>	<b>Borage Family</b>	
<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	Heliotrope	Matxani Gran
<b>Brassicaceae</b>	<b>Cabbage Family</b>	
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Rocket	Cala Tirant
<i>Diplotaxis eurcoides</i>	White Wall Rocket	Matxani Gran
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alison	Cala Tirant
<i>Matthiola sinuata</i>	Sea Stock	
<b>Cactaceae</b>	<b>Cactus Family</b>	Succulents from Americas Cultivated / Naturalised
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Prickly-pear	Cultivated
<b>Capparaceae</b>	<b>Caper Family</b>	
<i>Caparis spinosa</i>	Caper	Punta Nati
<b>Caprifoliaceae</b>	<b>Honeysuckle Family</b>	
<i>Lonicera implexa</i>	Mediterranean Honeysuckle	Cala Tirant

Scientific Names	English Names	Notes
<b>Cistaceae</b>	<b>Rock-rose Family</b>	
<i>Cistus albidus</i>	Grey-leaved Cistus	Cala Tirant
<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Narrow-leaved (Montpellier) Cistus	Cala Tirant
<i>Cistus salvifolius</i>	Sage-leaved Cistus	Sa Roca
<b>Convolvulaceae</b>	<b>Bindweed Family</b>	
<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	Sea Bindweed	Cala Tirant
<i>Ipomoea sagittata</i>	Morning Glory	Gardens
<b>Crassulaceae</b>	<b>Stonecrop Family</b>	
<i>Aeonium arboreum</i>	Aeonium	Matxani Gran
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Wall Pennywort	Matxani Gran
<b>Cucurbitaceae</b>	<b>Cucumber Family</b>	
<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	Squirting Cucumber	Punta Nati
<b>Ebenaceae</b>		
<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Persimmon Tree	In cultivation
<b>Ericaceae</b>	<b>Heather Family</b>	
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry Tree	Sa Roca
<i>Erica arborea</i>	Tree Heath	Sa Roca
<i>Erica multiflora</i>	Many-flowered Heath	Son Parc
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>	<b>Spurge Family</b>	
<i>Euphorbia dendroides</i>	Tree Spurge	Mongofre Nou
<i>Euphorbia ingens</i>	Candelabra Tree	Gardens - A native of South Africa
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge	Cala Tirant
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor-oil-plant	Mongofre Nou
<b>Fagaceae</b>	<b>Oak Family</b>	
<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	Kermes Oak	Cala Galdana
<i>Quercus ilex</i> ssp <i>ilex</i>	Holm Oak	Matxani Gran
<b>Juglandaceae</b>	<b>Walnut Family</b>	
<i>Juglans regia</i>	Walnut	Algendar Gorge
<b>Lamiaceae</b>	<b>Mint Family</b>	
<i>Micromeria microphylla</i> (Syn <i>Micromeria filiformis</i> ssp <i>rodriguezii</i> )		
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosmary	Cala Tirant
<i>Teucrium capitatum</i> ssp <i>majoricum</i>	Felty Germander	
<i>Teucrium subspinosum</i> *		Cap de Cavalleria
<b>Leguminosae (Fabaceae)</b>	<b>Pea Family</b>	
<i>Anthyllis hystrix</i>		Cap de Cavalleria
<i>Astragalus balearicus</i> *	Balearic Milk-vetch	Cap de Cavalleria
<i>Calicotome spinosa</i>	Spiny Broom	Cala Tirant
<i>Calicotome villosa</i>	Hairy Thorny Broom	Cala Tirant
<i>Dorycnium hirsutum</i> (Syn <i>Lotus hirsutus</i> )	Canary Clover	Cala Tirant
<i>Lotus cytisoides</i>	Grey Bird's-foot-trefoil	Cala Tirant
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Hairy Medick	Cala Tirant
<b>Lythraceae</b>	<b>Loosestrife Family</b>	
<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate	Cultivated

<b>Scientific Names</b>	<b>English Names</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>Moraceae</b> <i>Ficus carica</i>	<b>Fig Family</b> Fig	Planted
<b>Myrtaceae</b> <i>Melaleuca citrina</i> (Syn <i>Calistemon citrinus</i> ) <i>Myrtus communis</i> <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	<b>Myrtle Family</b> Bottlebrush Common Myrtle Blue Gum	Gardens Planted Native of Tasmania
<b>Nyctaginaceae</b> <i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	Bougainvillea	Gardens / Native to South America
<b>Oleaceae</b> <i>Olea europea</i> <i>Phillyrea angustifolia</i> <i>Phillyrea media</i> var <i>rodriguezii</i>	<b>Olive Family</b> Olive False Olive Rodriguez's False Olive	Cultivated fields / Scrub Sa Roca Cap de Cavalleria
<b>Onagraceae</b> <i>Oenothera glazioviana</i>	<b>Willowherb Family</b> Evening Primrose	Cala Tirant
<b>Oxalidaceae</b> <i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	<b>Oxalis Family</b> Procumbent Yellow Sorrel	Roadside / Cultivated Ground
<b>Papaveraceae</b> <i>Glaucium flavum</i>	<b>Poppy Family</b> Yellow Horned-poppy	Cala Tirant
<b>Passifloraceae</b> <i>Passiflora caerulea</i>	<b>Passion Flower Family</b> Common Passion Flower	Cultivated
<b>Pittosporaceae</b> <i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	<b>Australian Laurel Family</b> Japanese Orange-blossom	Cultivated / Gardens
<b>Platanaceae</b> <i>Plantanus x hispanica</i> (syn <i>P.x hybrida</i> , and <i>P. x acerifolia</i> )	<b>Plane Tree Family</b> Plane Tree	Planted / Roadsides
<b>Plantaginaceae</b> <i>Digitalis minor</i> * <i>Plantago coronopus</i> <i>Plantago crassifolia</i> <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> <i>Sibthorpia africana</i> <i>Veronica anagalis-aquatica</i>	<b>Plantain Family</b> Balearic Foxglove Buck's-horn Plantain Sea Plantain Ribwort Plantain  Blue Water Speedwell	Matxani Gran Son Parc Matxani Gran Algendar Gorge Son Bou
<b>Plumbaginaceae</b> <i>Limonium oleifolium</i> (Syn <i>L. virgatum</i> ) <i>Limonium minutum</i>	<b>Thrift Family</b> Sea Lavender Dwarf Sea Lavender	Cap de Cavalleria Cap de Cavalleria
<b>Portulacaceae</b> <i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	<b>Purslane Family</b> Purslane	Matxani Gran
<b>Polygonaceae</b> <i>Polygonum maritimum</i> <i>Emex spinosa</i>	<b>Dock Family</b> Sea Knotgrass Emex	Cala Tirant Cala Tirant
<b>Ranunculaceae</b> <i>Clematis cirrhosa</i>	<b>Buttercup Family</b> Early Virgin's Bower	Matxani Gran

<b>Scientific Names</b>	<b>English Names</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<i>Clematis flammula</i>	Maiden's Bower	
<b>Rhamnaceae</b> <i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	<b>Buckthorn Family</b> Mediterranean Buckthorn	Algendar Gorge
<b>Rosaceae</b> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>	<b>Rose Family</b> Hawthorn Bramble	Scrub Roadsides. Cala Tirant
<b>Rubiaceae</b> <i>Rubia peregrina</i>	<b>Bedstraw Family</b> Wild Madder	Matxani Gran
<b>Rutaceae</b> <i>Citrus limon</i> <i>Citrus sinensis</i> <i>Ruta graveolens</i>	<b>Citrus Family</b> Lemon Orange Greater Rue	Cultivated Cultivated
<b>Simaroubaceae</b> <i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	<b>Quassia family</b> Tree of Heaven	Roadsides
<b>Solanaceae</b> <i>Solanum sodomium</i>	<b>Nightshade Family</b> Apple-of-Sodom	Roadsides
<b>Tamaricaceae</b> <i>Tamarix gallica</i>	<b>Tamarisk Family</b> Tamarisk	Roadsides / Beaches
<b>Tropaeolaceae</b> <i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	<b>Nasturtium Family</b> Nasturtium	Matxani Gran
<b>Ulmaceae</b> <i>Ulmus minor</i> ssp <i>procera</i>	<b>Elm Family</b> Smooth-leafed Elm	Algendar Gorge
<b>Urticaceae</b> <i>Parietaria judaica</i>	<b>Nettle Family</b> Pellitory-of-the-wall	Common walls and rocks
<b>Violaceae</b> <i>Viola stolonifera</i>	<b>Violet Family</b> Stoloniferous Violet	Algendar Gorge
<b>Vitaceae</b> <i>Vitis vinifera</i>	<b>Grape Family</b> Grape	Cultivated
<b>Monocots</b>	<b>Monocotyledons</b>	
<b>Alismataceae</b> <i>Alisma lanceolatum</i>	<b>Water-plantain Family</b> Narrow-leaved Water-plantain	Son Bou
<b>Amaryllidaceae</b> <i>Narcissus serotinus</i> (Syn <i>Narcissus obsoletus</i> ) <i>Pancratium maritimum</i>	<b>Amaryllis family</b> Autumn Narcissus Sea Daffodil	Matxani Gran - Fields Widespread on upper beaches
<b>Araceae</b> <i>Arum pictum</i> <i>Arisarum vulgare</i> <i>Helicodiceros muscivorus</i>	<b>Arum Family</b> Painted Arum Friar's Cow Dead Horse Arum	Cap de Cavalleria Algendar Gorge Lvs only Cap de Cavalleria

Scientific Names	English Names	Notes
<b>Asparagaceae</b>	<b>Asparagus Family</b>	
<i>Agave americana (int)</i>	Centuryplant (P)	Planted /Roadsides
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>	Spiny Asparagus	Matxani Gran
<i>Asparagus albus</i>	White Asparagus	Matxani Gran
<i>Asparagus horridus (Syn Asparagus stipularis)</i>	Grey Asparagus	Matxani Gran
<i>Drimia maritimum (Syn Urginea maritima)</i>	Sea Squill	Cap de Cavalleria
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's-broom	Algendar Gorge
<b>Arecaceae</b>	<b>Palm family</b>	
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	Dwarf Fan Palm	Cap de Cavalleria
<i>Phoenix robusta</i>	Date Palm (P)	Planted
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Palm (P)	Planted
<b>Colchicaceae</b>		
<i>Colchicum filifolium (Syn Merendera filifolia)</i>	Merendera	Matxani Gran
<b>Cyperaceae</b>	<b>Sedge Family</b>	
<i>Cyperus longus</i>	Galingale	Son Parc
<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>	Black Bog-Rush	Cap de Cavalleria
<i>Scirpus holoschoenus</i>	Round-headed Clubrush	Son Parc
<i>Scirpus maritimus</i>	Sea Clubrush	Cala Tirant
<b>Juncaceae</b>	<b>Rush Family</b>	
<i>Juncus acutus</i>	Sharp Rush	Cala Tirant
<b>Musaceae</b>	<b>Bannana Family</b>	
<i>Musa spp.</i>	Banana (P)	Planted
<b>Poaceae</b>	<b>Grass Family</b>	
<i>Ammophila arenaria ssp arundinacea</i>	Marram	Cala Tirant
<i>Ampelodesmos mauritanica</i>	Mauritania-grass	Cala Tirant
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	Cala Tirant
<b>Posidoniaceae</b>	<b>Sea Grass Family</b>	
<i>Posidonia oceanica</i>	Neptune-grass	Lvs at high tide mark on beaches
<b>Smilacaceae</b>	<b>Smilax Family</b>	
<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Mediterranean Smilax	Es Prat
<b>Xanthorrhoeaceae</b>	<b>Asphodel Family</b>	
<i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>	Common Asphodel	Matxani Gran
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Hollow-leaved Asphodel	Matxani Gran

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