

Menorca in Autumn

Naturetrek Tour Report

16 - 23 October 2019



Booted Eagle



Audouin's Gull



Hummingbird Hawk-moth



Plain Tiger

Report and photos compiled by Ian Nicholson and Martin Beaton



Naturetrek

Mingledown Barn

Wolf's Lane

Chawton

Alton

Hampshire

GU34 3HJ

UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Tour participants: Ian Nicholson and Martin Beaton (Leaders) with 14 Naturetrek clients

Summary

Although the main focus of this holiday was the migrant birds which visit Menorca in the autumn, there were other enjoyable features this year. There were more butterflies around than we have ever seen previously and the same can be said of Hummingbird Hawk-moths, with up to seven on their favourite shrub in the hotel garden every day. Dragonflies were still quite plentiful and the botanists in the group found plenty of interest, although obviously not many plants were in flower at this time of year.

The island's resident bird species, including Hoopoe, Egyptian Vulture, Booted Eagle and Red Kite were all seen in good numbers and, surprisingly for this time of the year, a Stone Curlew was still present near the hotel, having not yet departed for the usual wintering area in the north-west of the island.

Day 1

Wednesday 16th October

Most of the group were on the 12.50pm flight from Gatwick to Mahon, which arrived in Menorca ahead of schedule and, as the collection of minibuses on this holiday is always straightforward, we were soon on our way to our hotel, which is only about a 10 minute drive from the airport. On the way we saw our first Menorcan birds (House Sparrows!), our first butterfly (Swallowtail) and also a Weasel which dashed across the road in front of the leading vehicle.

On arrival the rooms were quickly allocated by Llorenc, the hotel owner, and we also met up with Paul and Brenda, the remaining members of the party who had arrived in Menorca the previous day.

As there was still a reasonable amount of daylight remaining, we decided on a walk around the hotel grounds before dinner. The hotel was originally a working farm and although most of the land was sold off long ago there are still a couple of fields owned by Llorenc and his wife Yolanda, which are inhabited by three horses, a donkey and a small flock of sheep. Although the horses were quite inquisitive, and one of them wanted to eat Ian's tripod, we managed to see a male Common Redstart, three Booted Eagles, two Ravens, some Thekla's Larks and a Red Kite. Robins were calling and singing in many bushes, but these migrants from central and northern Europe are notoriously difficult to see, unlike the Robins that we are used to in the UK.

Non-bird interest was provided by a Hummingbird Hawk-moth and several butterfly species including Small Copper, Red Admiral and numerous Painted Ladies and also a Hermann's Tortoise.

The fields around the hotel are heavily grazed with substantial patches of bare ground. Nonetheless we found a number of autumn flowering species including Autumn Daffodil (*Narcissus serotinus*) and Merendera (*Colchicum filifolium*). The leaves and dead flower heads of Common and Hollow-leaved Asphodel (*Asphodelus aestivus* and *A. fistulosus*) were abundant along with numbers of Spiny Asparagus (*Asparagus acutifolius*) plants and the emerging green leaves of Hyoseris (*Hyoseris radiata*)

At about 6.15pm we decided to call it a day and met up again at 7pm to go through the day's checklist and to discuss plans for tomorrow, before enjoying our first excellent evening meal of the week.

Day 2

Thursday 17th October

Breakfast was at 8am, after which Martin and Ian had a quick visit to the filling station at the airport to top up one of the minibuses with fuel. Unfortunately, on the way back the vehicle had a puncture, and the delay caused by changing the wheel, and arranging for a replacement tyre on the wheel which had been removed, caused us to change our plans for today.

We had intended to visit Punta Nati in the extreme north-west of the island, but instead we decided to begin by going to Cala Galdana on the south coast. First of all we admired the views from two viewpoints overlooking the sea and the bay, where we saw a Little Egret and a very distant Audouin's Gull. At the viewpoints we found the sticky leaves of Montpellier or Narrow-leaved Cistus (*Cistus monspeliensis*), the Rush-like Scorpion Vetch (*Coronilla juncea*) and the Pale Stonecrop (*Sedum sediforme*).

We then drove on through the main tourist development into the mouth of the Algendar Gorge. A few Greenfinches and Goldfinches were flying around, and Cetti's Warblers were singing in some of the bushes, but the main attraction here proved to be hundreds of butterflies. There were Cleopatras, Red Admirals, lots of Painted Ladies and Clouded Yellows, Common Blues and most surprising of all, two Plain Tigers feeding on flowering Woody Fleabane (*Dittrichia viscosa*). This African species, which is a close relative of the Monarch, turns up occasionally in southern Europe, and it was a new species for most of the group, including the two leaders.

Walking a little further into the gorge we saw several Egyptian Vultures and Booted Eagles, both of which are resident on Menorca, and also two Crag Martins flying around with some Swallows. The gorge contains some cultivated land while the river is fringed with the Giant Reed (*Arundo donax*) and the slopes contain some older mature trees of the Kermes Oak (*Quercus coccifera*).

On returning to the vehicles we drove back to the main road across the island and turned off down a narrow road which led to the upper end of the Algendar Gorge. Llorenc had kindly offered to provide a barbecue lunch at a house owned by his father in the gorge, and after a walk down the track, seeing a Firecrest, several Blackcaps and a Black Redstart on the way, we arrived at the house in its delightful setting. Lunch was served on the terrace, accompanied by beer, soft drinks and water, with Egyptian Vultures soaring overhead and Blackcaps singing in the bushes, and we spent a very pleasant 90 minutes or so in the warm sunshine.

On the way back to the car park, some of the group took the old pack mule track rather than the route by which we descended into the gorge. Those who opted for the main track saw and heard a few more Blackcaps and many Robins, as well as a couple of Ravens. 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 Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*), Mule's Fern (*Asplenium sagittatum*) and Irish Spleenwort (*Asplenium onopteris*), along with Stoloniferous Violet (*Viola stolonifera*), Bay Laurel (*Laurus nobilis*), *Sibthorpia africana*, and Balearic Cyclamen (*Cyclamen balearicum*).

Back at the hotel there was time for some to take a walk around the hotel fields and along the entrance track. The male Common Redstart from yesterday was still present, and at least four Hoopoes were seen as well as a Chiffchaff, a White Wagtail, a Black Redstart and several Thekla's Larks.

Day 3

Friday 18th October

Today we had a slightly earlier breakfast as we were planning to meet up with two of the local bird-ringing group for a ringing demonstration at Sa Mesquida, just north of Mahon, the island's capital. Fortunately, it was a lovely sunny day, with just a light breeze. On our way to Sa Mesquida we passed a very small wetland area where a flock of Cattle Egrets were seen along with a Squacco Heron, which was something of an unexpected bonus.

When we arrived, the ringers had already begun work, and had a few birds to show the group, including Cetti's Warblers, Sardinian Warblers, Blackcaps and lots of Robins. They showed us how they age and sex the birds, take biometric measurements and record all the data and then release them. We also had an opportunity to see how mist nets are used to catch the birds, and to watch as the ringers expertly extracted them. Obviously extensive training is necessary for this, and the ringers have to be licenced, just as they are in the UK.

While we were at the ringing site about five Red Kites were soaring overhead, along with three Booted Eagles and two Peregrines. This is also one of the best locations on the island for the elusive Dartford Warbler, but sadly they remained elusive on this occasion!

This area contains an extensive area of 'maquis' a dense evergreen scrub of Mastic or Lentisk (*Pistacia lentiscus*), Mediterranean Buckthorn (*Rhamnus alaternus*), False Olive (*Phillyrea angustifolia*), Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) and Myrtle (*Myrtus communis*).

Next, we had a walk down onto the beach where a small flock of Linnets were flying around and two Peregrines were also seen by some of the group, possibly the same birds as seen earlier. The area just inland from the beach was good for butterflies, with Clouded Yellow, Common Blue and Red Admiral being seen, along with lots of Painted Ladies. The small sand-dune area which contained some typical plants such as Marram Grass (*Ammophila arenaria*), Sea Holly (*Eryngium maritimum*) and Grey Bird's-foot Trefoil (*Lotus cytisoides*) gave way to a small salt pan where we found the rare Opposite-leaved Saltwort (*Salsola soda*) and Shrubby Glasswort (*Arthrocnemum macrostachyum*).

This afternoon we were booked on the "Yellow Catamaran" boat tour of Mahon Harbour, so we drove to the quayside where we parked the vehicles after a drive along the side of the harbour. Most of the group opted for a coffee stop in one of the many cafes on the quayside before having our picnic lunch. We decided to move the boat tour from 3pm to 2.30 to give us a little more time to go elsewhere afterwards, so we all assembled again at about 2.15 ready to board the boat. While walking along the quayside some of the group found a fairly rare butterfly, the Two-tailed Pasha, which is found at a few locations on the island, but not normally in the streets of Mahon! It wasn't in particularly good condition and had probably been blown here inadvertently.

We spent an enjoyable hour or so cruising around Mahon's impressive harbour, seeing the historic buildings and also seeing a number of Audouin's Gulls, Booted Eagles, Cattle and Little Egrets and two Kingfishers. Just outside the harbour the boat stopped, and we were able to go down into the lower levels which have glass sides, and we could see the various fish and other marine life at close quarters.

Having re-arranged the boat tour for a slightly earlier time, we decided to end the day with a visit to Monte Toro, the highest point on the island. We drove from Mahon along the old road, known as the Cami den Kane, named

after Richard Kane who was the first British governor of the island. At that time the capital was Cuitadella, and he had the road built to enable him to get from there to the harbour at Mahon more quickly. It remained the main route across the island until the new road, the Me1, was opened.

We drove up the winding road to the top of Monte Toro and parked up, admiring the spectacular views over the north and east of the island. Some of the group had a coffee and visited the church of the religious community which still live up here, while others looked for wildlife, seeing a couple of Blue Rock Thrushes, several Black Redstarts and Stonechats and various butterflies. There were lots of Song Thrushes and Robins – both common winter visitors to Menorca, but not found here in spring and summer – seen as we were looking down onto the lower slopes. We also found the endemic Curry Plant (*Helichrysum ambiguum*) growing in the cliff face of Monte Toro.

Day 4

Saturday 19th October

This morning we initially headed towards Mongofre Nou, an area of disused saltpans which often attract reasonable numbers of waders to the muddy margins. We decided to go via a quiet back road and a few stops along this route produced Wheatears, Stonechats, Corn Buntings and several Red Kites. The most remarkable sight however was literally hundreds of Clouded Yellow butterflies in one corner of a roadside field – none of us had ever seen quite so many in such a small area.

The narrow track leading to Mongofre Nou is often a good area for Peregrines, and today was no exception as two were seen as we drove along. We reached the small car park and set off to walk along the dirt track, which was partly flooded in places, towards the saltpans. There is an interesting geology of patterned rock adjacent to the footpath and on the upper salt marsh we found a Wasp Spider (*Argiope bruennichi*). Amongst the more obvious plants were Many-flowered Heath (*Erica multiflora*) and the Tree Spurge (*Euphorbia dendroides*).

There were disappointingly few birds seen here initially, although a Great Egret was unexpected, and eight Greater Flamingoes were good to see. As we walked along the track by the area of open water an Osprey came into view and circled around several times, although it made no attempt to dive for any of the large fish which splashed on the surface occasionally.

Eventually, at the furthest point of our walk, we came across a Common Sandpiper and three Greenshank, plus a Black-winged Stilt, which in theory should have departed for Africa by now. The Osprey put in another appearance before it was time for us to move on.

We next headed for the large wetland at S'Albufera des Grau. We stopped at the visitor centre to view the sightings board and then moved down towards the car park where we had our picnic lunch before setting off to see what we could find. The board in the visitor centre said that there were over 2,000 Coots, and it would be hard to argue with this figure. In addition, there were lots of Gadwall and Shoveler, several hundred Little Grebes, two Black-necked Grebes and a few Great Crested Grebes. A couple of viewing screens on the way to the second hide produced several Red-crested Pochard and three Ferruginous Ducks, and while in the second hide Jason had a good view of a Western Swamphen (formerly known as Purple Gallinule).

On returning to the vehicles we moved further on towards the village of Es Grau where a boardwalk allows views of another area of the wetland, and here there were lots of Little Egrets, more Little Grebe and another Osprey. In visiting the eastern side of the lagoon at S'Albufera des Grau we passed through an interesting area of salt marsh containing the yellow flowers of Golden Samphire (*Limbarda*, formerly *Inula crithmoides*) and blue flowers of Sea Lavender (*Limonium oleifolium*).

Our last stop of the day was at a café by the beach at Es Grau where we enjoyed drinks and ice creams before making our way back to the hotel.

Day 5

Sunday 20th October

Today we drove right across the island to Punta Nati, which we had intended to do on Thursday before we were delayed by the puncture. The drive of about 45 minutes was uneventful and on arrival at the car park we began scanning around for our main target species here, Stone Curlew. This is the main wintering area for the island's resident population of this species, but it is a vast stony area, and the birds can be quite tricky to spot. However, today we were in luck, as four flew across the road in front of us, landing in the field to our right. Two had landed just beyond a ridge, soon to be followed by a third, but the fourth remained in sight for some time, allowing some of the group reasonable views through the telescopes, although even then it wasn't very easy to pick out.

Moving on we found a few Blue Rock Thrushes and Thekla's Larks and a little later Simon found two more Stone Curlews, one of which initially gave good views, standing up and preening, before it settled down and became harder to find. We continued on to the lighthouse where there were a few more Blue Rock Thrushes, and some of us spent a little time looking out to sea, trying to find any shearwaters which might be passing by. We were able to find some Scopoli's Shearwaters, but they were quite distant and moving quickly, and virtually impossible to see without a telescope.

The landscape around Punta Nati consists of a stony landscape of large walled fields with magnificent sheep shelters. The vegetation is very dry here in October but we did find numerous specimens of Caper (*Capparis spinosa*), Squirting Cucumber (*Echallium elaterium*) and Silver Ragwort (*Jacobaea maritima* subsp. *bicolor*) along the track and, toward the lighthouse, Sea Spurge (*Euphorbia paralias*) and Dwarf Sea Lavender (*Limonium minutum*) where we also found one of the 'Churchyard' Beetles *Blaps gigas*.

Our picnic lunch today was in the car park by the beach at the south coast resort of Son Bou. A quick look in the pool where a stream meets the sea produced four Audouin's Gulls, a Coot and a selection of Mallard and other ducks, some of which were of decidedly dubious parentage.

Having finished lunch, we moved on to a quieter area overlooking the huge Son Bou reedbed. Almost immediately we had a distant view of a Glossy Ibis (we had closer views later), and a Grey Wagtail flew overhead. A walk along the track gave us elevated views over wet fields and the reedbed, and we quickly found several waders, including Snipe, Green Sandpiper and a single Ruff, plus Water Pipits, a Kingfisher, Gadwall, Teal, Shoveler and Cattle Egrets. Also present here were large flocks of Starlings which were bathing and preening prior to roosting, several Stonechats, two Wheatears, several Blackcaps and a Chiffchaff. The star turn however was no less than four Western Swamphens, all out in the open together – a very unusual sight. The reedbed is

dominated by the Common Reed (*Phragmites australis*) along with Southern Reedmace (*Typha domingensis*). Walking along the track we found a Carob Tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*), Early Virgin's Bower (*Clematis cirrhosa*) and Rock Phagnalon (*Phagnalon rupestre*).

On returning to the hotel, Ian had a short walk along the entrance track before dinner and to his amazement found a Stone Curlew in the field where we have regularly seen them on our April tour to Menorca, although we have never previously seen them here in October. We knew there was at least one not too far away, as Simon had heard them calling from a different direction on two previous mornings, but nevertheless it was a surprise to find one standing out in the open, so close to the track.

Day 6

Monday 21st October

Today we headed north – in fact as far north as it is possible to go in Menorca – to Cap de Cavalleiria. On our way out to the rocky headland with its lighthouse we saw a few Corn Buntings, Red Kites and Booted Eagles, and our first stop was next to the inlet at Sanitja, which was the main port in Roman times. There were not many migrant birds around, although a Redstart and a Wheatear were here, as well as lots of Stonechats and Sardinian Warblers. A Grey Heron and a Little Egret were down by the water and some of the group had a brief sighting of a Kingfisher. We moved on to the next inlet at Cala Viola where there were more Stonechats and Thekla's Larks, before continuing to the car park next to the lighthouse. These areas 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*).

The café was open today – somewhat unusually sticking to the advertised opening times – and some of us decided on a coffee break while others looked for birds and plants amongst the rocks. A couple of Blue Rock Thrushes were seen (fewer than usual) but unfortunately there were no shearwaters passing by today. 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 Smilax (*Smilax aspera* var. *balearica*).

After a while we made our way back to the vehicles and drove to Tirant Marsh. The marsh itself was almost completely dry, which it sometimes is at this time of the year, but further on there is a damp area next to a bridge which usually turns up a few migrant birds, and so it proved today. About three or four Chiffchaffs were feeding in the low bushes, while a Wheatear and a Common Redstart were in the same area, and a few Swallows passed overhead. Two Zitting Cisticolas showed well, albeit briefly on top of the bushes, and just as we were about to move on Brenda and Ian had a reasonable view of a handsome male Whitethroat through the 'scope.

It was only a short drive from here to our picnic spot, and fortunately a brief shower quickly passed, so we decided that it was lunchtime. The dwarf-shrub community, or maquis, around our lunch stop is typical on dry stony ground in the Mediterranean region. Typical plants that we were able to identify here included Spiny Broom (*Calicotome spinosa*), Phoenician Juniper (*Juniperus phoenicea*), Grey-leaved Cistus (*Cistus albidus*), Montpellier 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 solandella*), Sea Holly (*Eryngium maritimum*), Sea Rocket (*Cakile*

maritima) and Sea Chamomile (*Anthemis maritima*). We also found Joint Pine (*Ephedra fragilis*), Yellow Horned Poppy (*Glaucium flavum*) and Rough Star Thistle (*Centaurea aspera*).

Although there were a few Robins and Song Thrushes here, and also a Chiffchaff, a Little Grebe and a Little Egret, it was invertebrates that stole the show. There were a few butterflies including Painted Ladies and Common Blues and also at least three Migrant Hawker dragonflies. Also here were three Western Willow Spreadwings – a dragonfly species that we have previously seen on the island, although not at this location.

Back at the vehicles we drove round to Fornells in the next bay where we had a coffee/tea/beer/comfort break in a favourite café of ours, and we then attempted to visit an area of disused saltpans which sometimes attracts decent numbers of waders. However, a brief recce by Ian revealed that the water level was far too high to even attempt to reach the saltpans, as it involves a walk through an area of saltmarsh and then along the beach and round a rocky headland, all of which were under water.

On the way back to the hotel there was another fairly heavy shower, and the sky was looking quite threatening. However, several people had a walk along the entrance track and the Stone Curlew was seen again in the same place. Also seen before dinner were at least four Hoopoes, several Thekla's Larks and two Kestrels.

Day 7

Tuesday 22nd October

It had been raining when we finished dinner last night, and during the night there was a terrific thunderstorm which kept a few people awake. However, although there were still a few showers around today, we managed to dodge most of them, and in fact it was quite a pleasant day.

First of all, we visited Cap Favaritx, another rocky headland with a lighthouse which lies at the end of a narrow single track road. The sea was fairly rough this morning, although there were not many shearwaters passing by, and only two or three were seen. They were of the smaller species – either Balearic or Yelkouan – but at this range and in these conditions, it was impossible to determine which. A few Shags were feeding quite close to the rocks, but the only other bird life here were Yellow-legged Gulls, so we decided to move on to Sa Roca, a wooded area towards the centre of the island.

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.

There were Chaffinches and a Great Tit here, and two Ravens flew overhead. Butterflies were well represented by Wall Brown, Clouded Yellow, Cleopatra, Common and Lang's Short-tailed Blues and Geranium Bronze, but unfortunately there was no sign of the Two-tailed Pasha for which this is a known site – probably a little too late in the year.

In a small pool – not much more than a puddle really – a few darter dragonflies were mating and ovipositing, which looked very much like Ruddy Darters, although according to the textbooks they are not supposed to occur on Menorca, so further investigation will be required.

For our lunch we drove to the partially restored prehistoric site at Torralba, where, contrary to the information given to us yesterday, they were about to close for lunch, not re-opening until 3pm. Some people had already started their lunch when the lady in charge told us this, so we had to quickly pack the picnic things away before we were locked in!

We headed to the resort of Cala en Porter on the south coast of the island. The main tourist development is at the top of the cliff, but we drove down the steep hill to the beach where we parked and had lunch part two, and then had a walk into the gorge behind the beach and dunes. There were a few Cetti's Warblers and Blackcaps singing here, and Swallows flew overhead, as well as many butterflies including Geranium Bronze, Meadow Brown, Wall Brown and Lang's Short-tailed Blue. Also seen here were more of the dragonflies which we had seen yesterday – Western Willow Spreadwing and Blue-eyed Hawker, plus Winter and Blue-tailed Damselflies.

We then returned to Torralba which had re-opened and we spent some time walking around the ancient settlement, before we returned to the hotel slightly earlier than usual. Despite the occasional shower, some of us managed to spend a little time birding in the hotel grounds, seeing several Hoopoes and Thekla's Larks. We then had our last checklist of the holiday and our final, excellent evening meal. The rain had become heavier while we were eating, and the forecast for the following day, the last day of the holiday, was not at all promising.

Day 8

Wednesday 23rd October

It had rained for most of the night and was still doing so while we had breakfast. Nevertheless, some of the group were keen to go for a final morning's birding, so, a little later than our usual departure time, Ian took a small group for a second visit to S'Albufera des Grau. In the meantime, Martin took Margaret and Jason and Brenda and Paul, who were staying on to continue their holiday, to their next accommodation, while others simply spent the morning packing and relaxing at the hotel.

At S'Albufera the rain had stopped, and in fact the sun came out at times. It was very noticeable that the Robins in particular were much more visible this morning, singing from the tops of bushes rather than skulking in the undergrowth, and we speculated that they might well be migrants that had arrived on the island overnight, having been forced down in the heavy rain, and were trying to establish winter territories. There were also more Song Thrushes (also migrants) than on our previous visit, as well as the usual Sardinian Warblers and Stonechats. On the open water we saw Shoveler, Gadwall and Pochard, plus hundreds of Coots and Little Grebes and a single Black-necked Grebe, while around the margins were three Great Egrets, at least seven Greenshanks and a Common Sandpiper. The star turn however was a Western Swamphen which was working its way along the water's edge, occasionally disappearing into the vegetation before re-emerging.

Back at the hotel a quick look in the fields produced a Black Redstart, which had been surprisingly hard to find this week, at least four Hoopoes, and a really smart White Wagtail. We had our lunch on the hotel terrace before having to pack the minibuses and drive the short distance to the airport. Back at Gatwick we said our goodbyes and went our separate ways after a most enjoyable holiday on the lovely island of Menorca.

Thanks are due to our hosts Llorenç and Yolanda, Paul the waiter/barman and Jose the chef, all of whom contributing to making this a successful holiday. Thanks also to all the group for their understanding when we had to make adjustments to the itinerary, and for their enjoyable company throughout the tour.

Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	October									
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
1	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>		1								
2	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>				25+	3					25+
3	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>				40+	✓					✓
4	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>				c6						
5	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
6	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>				1	30+					
7	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>				c8						
8	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>				✓						✓
9	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>				3						
10	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>				1H						
14	Western Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>				2	4					1
15	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		2		15+	✓	1	1	1		✓
16	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>				1000+	✓	2	2	2		1000+
17	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>				150+	✓	1				✓
18	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>				15+						✓
19	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>				2						1
20	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>				8		3				
21	Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>				1H	7	1	1			
22	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>				1						
23	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>					2					
24	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>					5					
25	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>					1					
26	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>				1	5					
27	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>				1						1
28	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>				3	3					
29	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>				c10						7
30	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			2							
31	Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus audouinii</i>		1	c6	2	4	6				
32	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
33	Scopoli's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>					c20					
34	Yelkouan/Balearic Shearwater	<i>Puffinus yelkouan/mauretanicus</i>									4	
35	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>		1	✓				3	4		
36	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>			10+	✓			1			✓
37	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>					1					
38	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>			1							
39	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>			30+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
40	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			1	3	3	1	2	2		2
41	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>				3						3
42	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		1	✓	30+	15+	✓	1	1		✓
43	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>				2						
44	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>		c6	1	1	2		1			
45	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	3	c6	c10	c10	c6	3	c8			2
46	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>				1						
47	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>			1	2	1	1	1			

	Common name	Scientific name	October							
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
48	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	1	1	c6	c15	✓	✓	✓	✓
49	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		4+	2	4	4	4	3	4+
50	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>			2	2	1	1	1	
51	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
52	Eleanora's Falcon	<i>Falco eleonorae</i>		1						
53	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			2	3	1	4		
54	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	2	✓	✓	1	2	2	3	
55	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		1		5+	1	1		1
56	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>				✓				
57	Thekla's Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>	3	✓			✓	3	✓	2
58	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>								1
59	Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>		2						
60	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	1	2	20+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
61	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>			1		✓	1		
62	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	H	H	2	H	1	H	H	H
63	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		1	1		1	c5	1	1
64	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>						2		
65	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		4	4	1		2	2	c3
66	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
67	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>		1						
68	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
69	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		1	1	1	1	2	3	2
70	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
71	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
72	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		1	✓		2			1
73	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	1	1				2	1	
74	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>			2		c4	c4		
75	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>			2	3	2	✓	✓	✓
76	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>				c10	c4	2	1	
77	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
78	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	1	2	2				1	1
79	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>				1	2		1	
80	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>				1		1		
81	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>					3			
82	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		10+	c8	2		1	1	
83	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	✓	1	2		✓	3	c6	
84	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			✓	✓		1		
85	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
86	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>		1						
87	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		1		✓		2	✓	

Mammals

1	Weasel	<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	1			1				
---	--------	------------------------	---	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

Reptiles & Amphibians

1	Italian Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis sicula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
2	Moorish Gecko	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>						2	1	
3	Turkish Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus turcicus</i>							1	
4	Hermann's Tortoise	<i>Testudo hermanni</i>	1	4		1	2			
5	European Pond Terrapin	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>		1				1	1	

	Common name	Scientific name	October						
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Fish

1	Saddled Seabream	<i>Oblada melanura</i>			✓					
2	Mediterranean Chromis	<i>Chromis chromis</i>			✓					
3	Thick-lipped Grey Mullet	<i>Chelon labrosus</i>		✓		✓				

Butterflies

1	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	1		2	1				
2	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>			1	✓	2		✓	
3	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>		1			✓		1	
5	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>		c6	✓	100's	✓	✓		
6	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	1							
7	Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>		c4	✓	✓			1	
8	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	1	2	1					
9	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		✓	✓		✓	1		
10	Lang's Short-tailed Blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>		1	1	✓			✓	
11	Geranium Bronze	<i>Cacyreus marshalli</i>		1					✓	
12	Two-tailed Pasha	<i>Charaxes jasius</i>			1					
13	Plain Tiger	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>		3			1			
14	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	2	2	✓	✓	✓		1	
15	Painted Lady	<i>Cynthia cardui</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>							✓	
17	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>							1	
18	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		✓		✓	✓		✓	
19	Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>			1		✓		✓	

Dragonflies & Damselfly

1	Copper Demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx haemorrhoidalis</i>		1			1			
2	Western Willow Spreadwing	<i>Chalcolestes viridis</i>						3	✓	
3	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>				1		1	✓	
4	Winter Damselfly	<i>Sympetma fusca</i>				4		✓	✓	
5	Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	1	1		✓				
6	Ruddy Darter??	<i>Sympetrum sanguineum</i>							8+	
7	Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>		2	✓		✓			
8	Scarlet Darter	<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i>		1		✓				
9	Blue-eyed Hawker	<i>Aeshna affinis</i>				1		3	✓	

Misc. Invertebrates

1	Hummingbird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	1	1	✓	2	7+		✓	
2	Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>				1				
3	Crimson Speckled Moth	<i>Utetheisa pulchella</i>	✓				✓			
4	Rhinoceros Beetle	<i>Oryctes nasicornis</i>							1	
5	Egyptian Grasshopper	<i>Anacridium aegyptium</i>		1						
6	Desert Locust	<i>Schistocerca gregaria</i>			✓					
7	Red Band-winged Grasshopper	<i>Oedipoda germanica</i>	1				1			
8	Blue Band-winged Grasshopper	<i>Oedipoda charpentieri</i>								✓
9	Praying Mantis	<i>Mantis religiosa</i>		1		1				
10	White-banded Digger Bee	<i>Amegilla quadrifasciata</i>				1	1			

	Common name	Scientific name	October							
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
11	St. Mark's Fly	<i>Bibio marci</i>				1				
12	A "Churchyard" Beetle	<i>Blaps gigas</i>					✓			
13	A Paper wasp	<i>Polistes gallicus</i>					✓			
14	A Sand Wasp	<i>Sceliphron spirifex</i>			✓					
15	Wasp Spider	<i>Argiope bruennichi</i>				4			1	
16	Garden Spider	<i>Araneus sp</i>			✓					

Plants

Scientific Names	English Names	Location
Calamophytes		
Equisetaceae		
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Common Horsetail	Son Bou
<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>	Great Horsetail	Algendar Gorge
Leptosporangiate Ferns		
Aspleniaceae		
<i>Asplenium onopteris</i>	Iruish Spleenwort	Algendar Gorge
<i>Asplenium sagittatum (Phyllitis sagittata)</i>	Mule's Fern	Algendar Gorge
Dennstaedtiaceae		
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	Algendar Gorge
Pteridaceae		
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Maidenhair Fern	Algendar Gorge
Gymnosperms		
Araucariaceae		
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine	Gardens
Cupressaceae		
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Cypress	Son Bou and cultivar var in Gardens
<i>Juniperus phoenicea</i>	Phoenician Juniper	Cala Tirant
Ephedraceae		
<i>Ephedra fragilis</i>	Joint Pine	Cala Tirant
Pinaceae		
<i>Pinus halepensis</i> subsp. <i>halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	Widespread
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Umbrella / Stone Pine	Occasional
Basal Angiosperms		
Lauraceae		
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay Laurel	Algendar Gorge
Angiosperms (Eu-dicots)		
Amaranthaceae		
<i>Arthrocnemon (Sarcocornia) perennis</i>	Shrubby Glasswort	Sa Mesquida
<i>Atriplex portulacoides (Halimione portulacoides)</i>	Sea Purslane	Cala Tirant
<i>Atriplex prostrata (Atriplex hastata)</i>	Spear-Leafed Orache	Cala Tirant
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>maritima (B. maritima)</i>	Sea Beet	Cala Tirant
<i>Salsola kali</i>	Prickly Saltwort	Mongofre Nou
True Angiosperms		
Amaranth Family		

Scientific Names	English Names	Location
<i>Salsola soda</i> <i>Sueda vera</i>	Opposite-leaved Saltwort Shrubby Sea-blite	Sa Mesquida Mongofre Nou
Anacardiaceae <i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Sumach Family Mastic Tree	Widespread
Apiaceae (= Umbelliferae) <i>Crithmum maritimum</i> <i>Daucus carota</i> <i>Eryngium maritimum</i> <i>Ferula communis</i> <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Carrot Family Rock Samphire Wild Carrot Sea Holly Giant Fennel Fennel	Cap de Cavalleria Roadsides Cala Triant Roadsides Roadsides
Apocynaceae <i>Nerium oleander</i> <i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i>	Periwinkle Family Oleander Swallow-wort	Widespread
Araliaceae <i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy Family Ivy	Algendar Gorge
Asteraceae (Compositae) <i>Anthemis maritima</i> <i>Artemisia arborescens</i> <i>Astericus maritimus</i> <i>Bellis sylvestris</i> <i>Calendula arvensis</i> <i>Carthamus lanatus</i> <i>Centaurea aspera</i> <i>Cichorium intybus</i> <i>Conyza canadensis</i> <i>Ditrichia graveolens</i> <i>Ditrichia viscosa</i> ssp <i>viscosa</i> <i>Helechrysum ambiguum</i> ** <i>Helechrysum stoechas</i> ssp <i>stoechas</i> <i>Hyoseris radiata</i> <i>Jacobaea maritima</i> ssp <i>bicolor</i> (<i>Senecio b.</i>) (<i>int</i>) <i>Launaea cervicomis</i> <i>Limbaria (Inula) crithmoides</i> <i>Phagnalon rupestre</i> <i>Reichardia picroides</i> <i>Santolina magonica</i> * (<i>S.chamaecyparissus</i> ssp <i>magonica</i>) <i>Sonchus tenerrimus</i> <i>Scolymus hispanicus</i> <i>Tripolium pannonicum</i> (<i>Aster trip.</i> ssp <i>pannonicus</i>)	Daisy Family Sea Mayweed Shrubby Wormwood Sea Daisy Southern Daisy Field Marigold Woolly Safflower Rough Star Thistle Chicory Canadian Flebane Stinking Fleabane Woody Fleabane Shrubby Everlasting Perennial Hyoseris Silver Ragwort Hedgehog Lettuce Golden Samphire Rock Phagnalon Common Brighteyes Menorcan Chamomile A Sowthistle Spanish Oyster Plant Sea Aster	Cala Tirant Roadside Cap de Cavallera Cala Galdana Toralba ? Cala Tirant Roadsides / Fields Son Bou / Roadsides Son Bou Roadsides Monte Toro Son Bou Matxani Gran Punt Nati Cap de Cavallera Cala Galdana Son Bou Widespread Cala Tirant Widespread Punt Nati Cala Galdana
Bignoniaceae <i>Campsis radicans</i> <i>Podranea risasoliana</i>	Trumpet-vine St John's Creeper	Planted Matxani Gran
Boraginaceae <i>Heliotropium europaeum</i> <i>Heliotropium curvassicum</i> <i>europaeum</i>	Borage Family Heliotrope	Waste Ground Waste Ground

Scientific Names	English Names	Location
Ebenaceae <i>Diospyros kaki</i>	Persimmon Tree	In cultivation
Brassicaceae <i>Cakile maritima</i> <i>Diplotaxis eurcoides</i> <i>Lepidium latifolium</i> <i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Cabbage Family Sea Rocket White Wall Rocket Hoary Cress Sweet Alison	Cala Tirant Matxani Gran Roadside Cala Tirant
Cactaceae <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Cactus Family Prickly-pear	Succulents from Americas Cultivated / Naturalised Cultivated
Capparaceae <i>Capparis spinosa</i>	Caper Family Caper	Punta Nati
Caprifolaceae <i>Lonicera implexa</i>	Honeysuckle Family Mediterranean Honysuckle	Cala Tirant
Caryophyllaceae <i>Herniaria hirsuta</i> <i>Silene vulgaris</i> <i>Spergularia media</i>	Rupture wort Bladder Champion Greater Sand-spurrey	Monte Toro Matxani Gran
Cistaceae <i>Cistus albidus</i> <i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Grey-leaved Cistus Montpellier Cistus	Cala Tirant Cala Tirant
Convolvulaceae <i>Calystegia soldanella</i> <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> <i>Ipomoea sagittata</i>	Bindweed Family Sea Bindweed Field Bindweed Morning Glory	Cala Tirant Gardens
Crassulaceae <i>Aeonium arboreum</i> <i>Sedum sediforme</i>	Stonecrop Family Aeonium Pale Stonecrop	Matxani Gran Cala Galdana
Cucurbitaceae <i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	Cucumber Family Squirting Cucumber	Punta Nati
Ericaceae <i>Arbutus unedo</i> <i>Erica multiflora</i>	Heather Family Strawberry Tree Many-flowered Heath	Sa Roca Son Parc
Euphorbiaceae <i>Euphorbia dendroides</i> <i>Euphorbia paralias</i> <i>Ricinus communis</i>	Spurge Family Tree Spurge Sea Spurge Castor-oil-plant	Montgofre Nou Cala Tirant Matxani Gran
Fagaceae <i>Quercus coccifera</i> <i>Quercus ilex</i> subsp <i>ilex</i>	Oak Family Kermes Oak Holm Oak	Cala Galdana Matxani Gran
Geraniaceae <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> <i>Erodium malacoides</i> <i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	Crane's-bill Family Common Stork's-bill Mallow-leaved Stork's-bill Round-leaved Crane's-bill	

Scientific Names	English Names	Location
Juglandaceae <i>Juglans regia</i>	Walnut Family Walnut	Algendar Gorge
Lamiaceae <i>Calamintha sylvatica</i> <i>Mentha rotundifolia</i> <i>Mentha suaveolens</i> <i>Micromeria filliformis</i> spp cordata (<i>M. cordata</i>) <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> <i>Teucrium capitatum</i> ssp <i>majoricum</i> * (<i>T. subspinosum</i>)	Dead-nettle Family Round-leaved Mint Apple-scented Mint Rosemary	Algendar Gorge Cala Tirant Cap de Cavellera
Leguminosae (Fabaceae) <i>Anthyllis hystrix</i> <i>Astragalus balearicus</i> ** <i>Calicotome spinosa</i> <i>Calicotome villosa</i> <i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> <i>Coronilla juncea</i> <i>Dorycnium fulgurans</i> <i>Dorycnium pentaphyllum</i> (<i>Lotus dorycnium</i>) <i>Lotus cytisioides</i> <i>Lotus tenuis</i> <i>Trifolium angustifolium</i>	Pea Family Yellow Anthyllis Balearic Milk-vetch Spiny Broom Hairy Thorny Broom Carob Rush-like Scorpion Vetch Canary Clover Grey Bird's-foot Trefoil Narrow-leaved Bird's-foot Trefoil Narrow-leaved Clover	Cap de Cavellera Cap de Cavellera Cala Tirant Cala Tirant Son Bou Cala Galdana Cala Tirant Cala Tirant Roadsides
Lythraceae <i>Punica granatum</i>	Loosetrife Family Pomegranate	Cultivated
Moraceae <i>Ficus carica</i> <i>Ficus elastica</i>	Fig Family Fig Indian Rubber Tree	Planted Planted
Myrtaceae <i>Calistemon citrinus</i> (<i>Melaleuca citrina</i>) <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> <i>Myrtus communis</i>	Myrtle Family Bottlebrush Blue Gum Common Myrtle	Gardens Native of Tasmania Planted
Nyctaginaceae <i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	Bougainvillea	Gardens / Native to South America
Oleaceae <i>Olea europea</i> <i>Phillyrea angustifolia</i> <i>Phillyrea media</i> var <i>rodriguezii</i>	Olive Family Olive False Olive Rodriguez's False Olive	Cultivated fields / Scrub Sa Roca Cap de Cavellera
Oxalidaceae <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Oxalis Family Procumbent Yellow Sorrel Bermuda Buttercup	Roadside / Cultivated Ground Roadside / Cultivated Ground
Papaveraceae <i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Poppy Family Yellow Horned Poppy	Cala Tirant
Pittosporaceae <i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Australian Laurel Family Japanese Orange-blossom	Cultivated / Gardens

Scientific Names	English Names	Location
Platanaceae <i>Plantanus x hispanica</i> (<i>P.x hybrida</i> & <i>P.x acerifolia</i>)	Plane Family Plane Tree	Planted / Roadsides
Plantaginaceae <i>Digitalis minor</i> * (<i>D. dubia</i>) <i>Plantago coronopus</i> <i>Plantago crassifolia</i> <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> <i>Sibthorpia africana</i>	Plantain family Balearic Foxglove Buck's-horn Plantain Sea Plaintain Ribwort Plantain	Matxani Gran Son Parc Matxani Gran Algendar Gorge
Plumbaginaceae <i>Limonium minutum</i> * <i>Limonium oleifolium</i> (<i>Syn L. virgatum</i>)	Thrift Family Dwarf Sea Lavender Sea Lavender	Cap de Cavalleria Es Grau
Portulacaceae <i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Purslane Family Purslane	Matxani Gran
Polygonaceae <i>Emex spinosa</i> <i>Polygonum maritimum</i> <i>Rumex pulcher</i>	Dock Family Emex Sea Knotgrass Fiddle Dock	Cala Tirant Cala Tirant Punta Nati
Primulaceae <i>Cyclamen balearicum</i>	Primrose Family Balearic Cyclamen	Algendar Gorge
Ranunculaceae <i>Clematis cirrhosa</i>	Buttercup Family Early Virgin's Bower	Son Bou
Rhamnaceae <i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Buckthorn Family Mediterranean Buckthorn	Algendar Gorge
Rosaceae <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <i>Potentilla repens</i> <i>Rubus ulmifolius</i> <i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Rose Family Hawthorn Creeping Cinquefoil Bramble Burnet	Son Bou Roadsides. Roadsides Track sides
Rubiaceae <i>Rubia peregriana</i>	Bedstraw Family Wild Madder	Matxani Gran
Rutaceae <i>Citrus limon</i> <i>Citrus sinensis</i> <i>Ruta graveolens</i>	Citrus Family Lemon Orange Greater RueRue	Cultivated Cultivated Matxani Gran
Simaroubaceae <i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Quassia family Tree of Heaven	Roadsides
Solanaceae <i>Solanum sodomium</i>	Nightshade Family Apple-of-Sodom	Roadsides
Tamaricaceae <i>Tamarix agg (gallica)</i>	Tamarisk Family Tamarisk	Roadsides / Beaches
Ulmaceae <i>Ulmus minor</i> ssp <i>procera</i>	Elm Family Smooth-leafed Elm	Algendar Gorge

Scientific Names	English Names	Location
Urticaceae <i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Nettle Family Pellitory-of-the-wall	Common walls and rocks
Violaceae <i>Viola stolonifera</i>	Violet Family Stoloniferous Violet	Algendar Gorge
Vitaceae <i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Grape Family Grape	Cultivated
Monocots		
Amaryllidaceae <i>Allium subvillosum</i> <i>Narcissus serotinus</i> (Syn <i>Narcissus obsoletus</i>) <i>Pancratium maritimum</i>	Monocotyledons Daffodil family Spring Garlic Autumn Narcissus Sea Daffodil	Roadside Matxani Gran - Fields Widespread on upper beaches
Araceae <i>Arum italicum</i> <i>Arum pictum</i> <i>Arisarum vulgare</i>	Arum Family Italian Arum Painted Arum Friar's Cowl	Algendar Gorge Cap de Cavellera Algendar Gorge
Asparagaceae <i>Agave americana</i> (int) <i>Asparagus acutifolius</i> <i>Asparagus albus</i> <i>Drimia maritim</i> (<i>Urginea maritima</i>) <i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Asparagus Family Centuryplant (P) Spiny Asparagus White Asparagus Sea Squill Butcher's-broom	Planted /Roadsides Matxani Gran Matxani Gran Cap de Cavellera Algendar Gorge
Areaceae <i>Chamaerops humilis</i> <i>Phoenix robusta</i> <i>Washintonia robusta</i>	Palm family Dwarf Fan Palm Date Palm (P) Mexican Palm (P)	Cap de Cavellera Planted Planted
Colchicaceae <i>Colchicum filifolium</i> (<i>Merendera filifolia</i>)	Colchicum Family Merendera	Matxani Gran
Cyperaceae <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> <i>Schoenus nigricans</i> <i>Scirpus maritimus</i>	Sedge Family Common Nut Sedge Black Bog-Rush Sea Clubrush	Algendar Gorge Cap de Cavellera Cala Tirant
Juncaceae <i>Juncus acutus</i> <i>Juncus littoralis</i> <i>Juncus maritimus</i>	Rush Family Sharp Rush A Rush Sea Rush	Cala Tirant Mongofre Nou Mongofre Nou
Musaceae <i>Musa spp</i>	Bannana Family Banana (P)	Planted
Poaceae <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> ssp <i>arundinacea</i> <i>Ampelodesmos mauritanica</i> <i>Arundo donax</i> <i>Briza maxima</i> <i>Catapodium rigida</i> <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Grass Family Marram Mauritania-grass Giant Reed Greater Quaking Grass Fern Grass Bermuda Grass	Cala Tirant Cala Tirant Cala Tirant Montgofre Nou Algendar Gorge Cala Galdana

Scientific Names	English Names	Location
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's Foot	Roadsides / Wast Ground
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Crab Grass	Sa Mesquida
<i>Elymus atherica</i> (= <i>Elytrigia atherica</i>)	Sea Couch Grass	Montgofre Nou
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hair's Tail	
<i>Parapholis incurva</i>	A Hard Grass	Punta Nati
<i>Paspalum paspalodes</i>	Water Finger Grass	
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	Son Bou
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow Grass	Wast Ground
<i>Sporobolus pugens</i>		
<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	Rough Bristle Grass	Waste Ground
<i>Stipa capensis</i>	Mediterranean needle-grass	Roadsides
Posidoniaceae	Sea Grass Family	
<i>Posidonia oceanica</i>	Neptune-grass	Lvs at high tide mark on beaches
Smilacaceae	Smilax Family	
<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Mediterranean Smilax	Es Prat
<i>Smilax aspera</i> var <i>balearica</i>	Balearic Smilax	
Typhaceae	Reedmace Family	
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Southern Reedmace	Tirant
Xanthorrhoeaceae	Asphodel Family	
<i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>	Common Asphodel	Matxani Gran
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Hollow-stemmed Asphodel	Matxani Gran

Receive our e-newsletter

Join the Naturetrek e-mailing list and be the first to hear about new tours, additional departures and new dates, tour reports and special offers. Visit www.naturetrek.co.uk to sign up.

Social Media

We're social! Follow us on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram and be the first to hear about the launch of new tours, offers and exciting sightings and photos from our recently returned holidays.



www.facebook.com/naturetrekwildlifeholidays



www.twitter.com/naturetrektours



www.instagram.com/naturetrek_wildlife_holidays