

Go Slow ... in Andalusia

Naturetrek Tour Report

19 - 25 September 2019



Booted Eagle



Bottlenose Dolphins



Sperm Whales



White Stork

Report by Niki Williamson
Images courtesy of Brian Nobbs



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Tour participants: Simon Tonkin & Niki Williamson (leaders) with a group of 16 Naturetrek clients

Summary

The beauty of a Go Slow trip to the Straits of Gibraltar is that you can simply sit back in a deckchair and let the area's spectacular autumn migration event come to you!

This trip certainly didn't disappoint, and the group were treated to the stunning experience of thousands of migrating raptors and storks drifting overhead. Booted and Short-toed Eagles, European Honey Buzzards, Black Kites, Griffon and Egyptian Vultures and White and Black Storks literally filled the sky as they waited in the Spanish 'departure lounge' for their opportunity to cross the Straits. Resident Spanish Imperial and Bonelli's Eagles also put in appearances, as did superb African vagrants in the form of Rüppell's Vulture and Atlas Long-legged Buzzard.

On our cetacean-watching boat trip, this lucky group had breath-taking close-up encounters with Bottle-nosed and Common Dolphins, as well as phenomenal encounters with eight Sperm Whales!

Other highlights of this seven-day laidback exploration of the fascinating wildlife of the Straits of Gibraltar included snoozing Red-necked Nightjar, Northern Bald Ibis, Blue Rock Thrush, Firecrests, Short-toed Treecreepers, Crested Tit, Kentish Plover, Greater Flamingoes, Audouin's Gulls, Cory's and Balearic Shearwaters and Monarch butterfly.

As well as being treated to some spectacular migration and cetacean events, the group enjoyed relaxed days in perfect weather, taking in all the gorgeous wildlife, scenery, culture and cuisine Southern Andalucia has to offer.

Day 1

Thursday 19th September

Simon and Niki met the group from their afternoon flight into Gibraltar, and whisked them away into Spain, making the short journey to our eco-lodge accommodation at the edge of Los Alcornocales Natural Park. Here we enjoyed afternoon tea in the sun, and connected with Jackie and Alwyn, who had arrived the day before and were already settling into the relaxed Go Slow spirit of things!

We enjoyed groups of Hawfinches moving around us, Spotted Flycatchers in the trees and the sounds of Firecrests, Short-toed Treecreepers and Great Spotted Woodpecker nearby.

Then it was time for a bit of a *siesta* to recover from the journey, before our first delicious three-course meal – a courgette cream soup, barbecued pork and vegetable kebabs, a selection of salads and a sublime homemade lemon cheesecake, courtesy of chef Juan Carlos.

Day 2

Friday 20th September

Today the winds were truly in our favour for raptor watching. A moderate easterly or *levante* wind took us to Cazalla raptor watchpoint, where thanks to local knowledge the leaders knew that the action would be happening!

Short-toed Eagles and Booted Eagles were soon leaving their roosts and moving up and down the coast in dozens, testing the wind and their strength. Honey Buzzards and Egyptian Vultures flew close by us, migrating Eurasian Sparrowhawks zipped overhead and there were swirling groups of beautiful Black Storks to be enjoyed as well. Several Tree Pipits could be heard calling as they journeyed south. We picked up a couple of Eurasian Hobbies, presumably following the wave of Migrant Hawker dragonflies and Hirundines south.

Then a shout went up – our friend Javi, a migration counter with Fundacion Migres – had spotted a Spanish Imperial Eagle, high over our heads! Simon hit the deck and searched for the bird, and eventually we were able to get good views of this young bird in the telescope. Magnificent!

The morning had passed so quickly, viewing the spectacle of migration from our comfy chairs on the hillside! Soon it was time for lunch so we headed down to the cliffs east of Tarifa.

A spectacular view across the Straits awaited us, as did groups of Sandwich Terns, and we could just make out some Cory's Shearwaters skirting the waves. A couple of Audouin's Gulls also drifted by. A Eurasian Whimbrel called below us and Simon and Niki were excited to find a European Shag on the rocks below us – a rarity in these parts!

As the group tucked into a lavish picnic featuring the best seasonal local fruit and salad, award-winning cheeses, olives, freshly baked bread and plenty of wine, soaring birds continued to fly by us, such that by the end of a very pleasant afternoon we had already clocked up over 600 individual raptors and Storks!

We were back at Huerta Grande in time for afternoon tea (or G&T!), with time to relax and enjoy the wooded grounds before dinner.

Day 3

Saturday 21st September

We made the most of the calm weather this morning and headed down to the nature reserve at Los Lances beach, just west of Tarifa. We made the short walk along the boardwalk through coastal pastures, enjoying Crested and Short-toed Larks and Yellow Wagtails as we went. We were chuffed to also find a couple of migrant Tawny Pipits.

At the hide overlooking the beach, we enjoyed a nice selection of waders, including Kentish and Common Ringed Plovers, Bar-tailed Godwit, Dunlin, Sanderling and snoozing Red Knot. A European Kingfisher showed well on a post and group of Sandwich Terns also made use of the posts for a rest. In front of a group of Yellow-legged Gulls, five Audouin's Gulls showed well.

We walked a little further on through the coastal pastures and were thrilled to track down our target – a group of seven Eurasian Dotterels, which had just arrived in the area, and were busy feeding while looking very handsome! We discussed the origin of their collective noun – a trip – which presumably comes from the fact that they are so confiding that it would be easy to trip over them!

After a stop for coffee and ice cream at a local café - and a chance for the leaders to pick up more amazing local fare for the picnic - we headed out to explore the nature reserve which now occupies the site of the disused salt pans of Barbate, one of the area's best wetland habitats.

Our first stop overlooked some shallow bays at the south-eastern end of the reserve, and we immediately began to enjoy a nice selection of wading birds, including Kentish and Common Ringed Plovers, Black-tailed Godwit, Black-winged Stilt, Whimbrel, Common Redshank, Greenshank, Common Sandpiper, Sanderling, Dunlin and Red Knot. We enjoyed views of Caspian and Sandwich Tern, two Western Ospreys and a group of forty Audouin's Gulls. Over 200 Greater Flamingoes fed in the shallows alongside several Eurasian Spoonbills. We were also thrilled to find eight Stone Curlews on one of the islands.

A huge flock of farmland birds in the pasture behind us included hundreds of Corn Buntings, Crested, Greater Short-toed and around a hundred Calandra Larks, and Yellow Wagtails of both *iberiae* and *flava* races were present. In the scrubby land around the pans we found migrant Northern Wheatears, Whinchat, Spectacled Warbler and Reed Warbler.

We enjoyed our picnic lunch with the waders, terns, gulls and larks, and it was soon time to head back towards our base for our afternoon relaxing time.

On the way however, we were thrilled to pick up on one of the area's much sought-after inhabitants. A flock of Northern Bald Ibis had gathered on nearby pastureland! With only around 1,000 individuals left in the wild, this is one of the world's rarest birds, not to mention the most characterful! We watched as these iridescent, grotesque-yet-beautiful birds probed in the soil. Their presence here is the result of a successful reintroduction programme, the first phase of which concluded in 2018, and the population continues to do well.

Day 4

Sunday 22nd September

An atmospheric kind of day awaited us - quite challenging, as the persistent westerly or *poniente* wind brought in low, moisture-laden clouds from the Atlantic. Thankfully we were able to make the best of these conditions which were also challenging for migrating birds! Using local knowledge, we headed to areas where we knew stranded migrants would be avoiding the bad weather to the west.

First we headed briefly up to a watchpoint at Sanctuario de la Luz, where we enjoyed views of stranded Northern Wheatears and a Eurasian Hoopoe, as well as enjoying the antics of our local Thekla's Larks.

We made a stop to enjoy coffee and ice cream at the Mirador del Estrecho café, looking out towards the dramatic coastline of Morocco. Many migrating raptors had clearly abandoned their travel plans for the day, and we could see Booted and Short-toed Eagles mooching along the coastline, regarding Morocco under the blanket of low cloud.

We decided to make the most of their interrupted journey, and headed down an old military road to the coast. Here we had fantastic views of groups of raptors including Honey Buzzards, Black Kites and a Marsh Harrier, shaking the wet from their feathers as they flew. We also found a Cirl Bunting, and an interesting Wheatear, its

large size and upright posture suggesting a probable Greenland Wheatear, the *leucorhoa* subspecies of Northern Wheatear. On the coastal rocks were Ruddy Turnstones and a Eurasian Whimbrel.

We headed back to Huerta Grande for our picnic, at which point the weather immediately began to improve! The patches of blue sky now appearing contained many Booted Eagles and Short-toed Eagles. After some lunchtime Firecrest action, a little down time and a superb encounter with the resident Tawny Owl, which was roosting outside one of the cabins, we headed out once more to catch the evening's last wave of migration.

The view to Morocco was now crisp and clear from our deckchairs! We counted many dozens of Short-toed Eagles and Booted Eagles making use of the late afternoon sun to make the crossing. A Peregrine Falcon and a couple of Common Kestrels also entertained us as did a Thekla's Lark and two Common Redstarts feeding up before migration.

Day 5

Monday 23rd September

Today was the day of our boat trip out onto The Straits themselves. As we wandered down through the old part of Tarifa town, enjoying the winding back streets and the Spanish architecture and Moorish influences, our guides explained a little of its history. Admiring the stout walls of the Castillo de Guzman el Bueno, we were also lucky to see two male Lesser Kestrels perched on the walls.

We left the harbour on board a vessel of the Foundation for Information and Research on Marine Mammals (FIRMM), who conduct research into our resident cetaceans while hosting marine visits. We passed through bands of dozens of Cory's and Balearic Shearwaters just off Tarifa Island.

Almost immediately there was a sharp change of direction and speed – a Sperm Whale had been sighted! We sped across the water to try and reach it before it dived but we were too late.

But as it turned out, this was not the only one in the area. A couple of minutes later we spotted another two! This time we were able to reach the area they were in and view them well! Keeping a respectful distance, we were spellbound by these huge mammals travelling along at the surface of the sea.

This turned out to be an amazing day for Sperm Whales! Altogether we saw eight individuals in the course of our trip. At one point there were three together, right next to the boat! They swam side-by-side while Bottlenose Dolphins played around them. After a prolonged encounter they dived one after the other, showing their tail flukes as they disappeared beneath the waves. Completely magical!

We were elated by our experience and celebrated with a delicious *tapas* lunch in a typical restaurant in the Old Town, seated on tables at the side of the cobbled street. The delights kept coming as quinoa with vegetable and prawns in pastry followed *tomates aliñados* (tomato, garlic and basil salad), fresh anchovies and guacamole on toast and roasted green peppers – delicious!

This was the perfect time to return to base and enjoy a Spanish-style *siesta*! For those that wished, we made an optional excursion late afternoon to Punta Carnero, a rocky promontory near Algeciras from where we could

look out over the Straits. We relaxed in our now familiar deck chairs in the sun, while a trickle of migrating raptors passed over us including Honey Buzzard, Short-toed and Booted Eagles.

Day 6

Tuesday 24th September

Today we had planned to head west of Tarifa to enjoy some of the fantastic birding that the area has to offer on farmland and wetland sites. But in the Straits plans change with the wind! Responding to local conditions, we made a stop at Cazalla watchpoint, as it became apparent that the conditions were perfect for a day of epic migration!

What a morning it was! As the air warmed, Short-toed and Booted Eagles began to leave their roosts and soon seemed to be coming from every direction. They drifted along the coast in front of us and through the hills behind us, spiralling together with Egyptian Vultures, Honey Buzzards, Western Marsh Harriers and Eurasian Sparrowhawks as they gained height on thermals before heading out across the sea to Africa. A group of nearly 200 gorgeous Black Storks were an added highlight, gaining height over Tarifa before journeying on to their wintering grounds. All in all we bade farewell to over a thousand soaring birds in a couple of hours! As well as appreciating the sheer volume of raptors filling the landscape around us, we enjoyed stunning close up views as individuals flew low over our heads.

Thoroughly uplifted, we got back on track for Plan A, stopping on the way to our farmland destination to take lunch at a local beauty spot by the side of a mountain spring, known as El Chorrillo or “the trickle”. The clear water flows straight from the rock so we filled our water bottles and enjoyed its sweet natural taste! Around us, Short-toed Treecreepers, Common Chaffinches and European Stonechats waited for us to leave so that they could do the same!

Soon we were at La Janda, an area of rice and cotton farming, which prior to its draining in the early 20th century had been one of Spain’s most impressive wetlands. It still retains importance for migrating and wintering birds. In the rice paddies, we enjoyed watching groups of White Storks feeding, which flew low over our heads offering great photographic opportunities! Two tiny Black-winged Kites perched on nearby irrigation booms.

Stopping at a scrubby area, Simon and Niki bade the group to wait in silence while they conducted a careful scan of the undergrowth. It wasn’t long before the treasure was revealed – a roosting Red-necked Nightjar was visible just metres from the roadside! In a superb team effort, we all succeeded in obtaining intimate scope views of this resting migrant, leaving it completely undisturbed by our actions.

As we walked back to the vans another drama unfolded. A young Bonelli’s Eagle was right overhead! This aggressive eagle was intent on attacking a Griffon Vulture, and feathers and vulture poop rained down around us! Still within earshot of the precious nightjar, Niki got the excited group onto the Bonelli’s Eagle using only whispered directions and hand gestures!

En route back to Huerta Grande we stopped for coffee and ice cream (or a nice cold beer!) at our favourite café in the heart of Los Alcornocales Natural Park.

Our trip was nearing its end and we enjoyed discussing the many highlights over a final three-course meal and we toasted the nature of the Straits with a glass of *Tres Pasas* sherry!

Day 7

Wednesday 25th September

The group's midday flights allowed a nice relaxed morning to pack and take a final wander around the beautiful grounds of our ecolodge home, spending some more time with the delightful woodland residents of Huerta Grande, including Crested Tit, Firecrest, Short-toed Treecreeper, Hawfinch and Grey Wagtail.

Simon and Niki collected bags for the group and we were soon back at Gibraltar airport, with plenty of time to enjoy elevenses at the airport restaurant, overlooking the famous Rock.

It had been a fantastic week full of great wildlife memories and relaxation in a beautiful setting!

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Short-toed Snake Eagle

Species Lists

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted)

	Common name	Scientific name	September						
			19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>				1		2	
2	Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>		20			150		
3	Balearic Shearwater	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>					80		
4	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>			2				
5	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>			200				
6	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>		77				189	
7	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	20	196			50	30	6
8	Northern Bald Ibis	<i>Geronticus eremita</i>			14				
9	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>			4				
10	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	10	✓	✓
11	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			5			2	
12	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			3			20	
13	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>					3		
14	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>		1					
15	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>			2			1	
16	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>			2		2		
17	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>						2	
18	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>		8				4	
19	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>		15	2	40	4	10	
20	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	5	2		4		50	
21	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	4	150	5	50	2	500	
22	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	5	100	4	100	10	150	
23	Spanish Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>		1					
24	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>						c.2	
25	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	3	10	3	10		20	
26	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	1		1	2		10	
27	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>						1	
28	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	2	15		3		5	
29	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>						1	
30	Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>			8				
31	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>			5				
32	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>			1				
33	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>			150				
34	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>			50				
35	Eurasian Dotterel	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>			7				
36	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>			10				
37	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>			1				
38	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>		1		1			
39	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>			3				
40	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>			5				
41	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>						1	
42	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			1				
43	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>				3	1		
44	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>			3				
45	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>			P				
46	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>			30				
47	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			5				

	Common name	Scientific name	September						
			19	20	21	22	23	24	25
48	Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus audouinii</i>		2	40		10		
49	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
50	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>			5	1	2		
51	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>			1				
52	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>		3	3		15		
53	Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
54	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>			1	4	1	40	
55	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>		1					
56	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
57	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
58	Red-necked Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i>						1	
59	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarpis melba</i>			✓	✓		20	50
60	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>						5	
61	Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>						30	
62	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>			2			2	
63	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>							70
64	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>				1			
65	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	1	1	1	1	1		1
66	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>		3		4	2	10	
67	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		1	2	2	1	2	
68	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>		2					
69	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>				1			
70	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>						✓	
71	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	2	3				4	
72	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>	2	3	2	3		2	2
73	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	✓	✓	✓	2	✓	5	✓
74	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	2	2	1	1	✓
75	Thekla's Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>		3		2		2	
76	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>			✓	✓			
77	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>			3				
78	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>			100				
79	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>				1	2	2	
80	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
81	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓
82	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>		30	15	5		50	
83	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	2	3	2	3	3	2	✓
84	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>			3				
85	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>				3			
86	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>			2				
87	Isabelline Warbler	<i>Iduna opaca</i>						2	
88	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>			6			✓	
89	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
90	Spectacled Warbler	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>			1				
91	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
92	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>			2	5	5	5	✓
93	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		1		1		1	✓
94	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		1			1	1	
95	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	1	1	1	2	2	3	✓
96	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
97	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		2	3	✓	2	3	✓
98	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	3	2					

	Common name	Scientific name	September						
			19	20	21	22	23	24	25
99	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	5				1		
100	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2	✓
101	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>		2	1	1	1	1	
102	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			1	2		2	
103	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>			1				
104	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
105	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		2	4	6		1	
106	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
107	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>		30	100	20	✓	20	
	Iberian Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava iberia</i>			10				
108	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	1	1		1	3	1	
109	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>			4	2			
110	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	1	4	3	1			
111	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
112	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	12	11	3	2	4	3	5
113	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>				2	1		
114	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>				10	1		
115	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
116	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		1	200	10			
117	Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>						1	
118	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>				2			

Mammals

1	Bottle-nose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>					20		
2	Sperm Whale	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>					8		

Reptiles & Amphibians

1	Mediterranean Tree Frog	<i>Hyla meridionalis</i>				✓		✓	
2	Iberian Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis iberica</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
3	Moorish Gecko	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Dragonflies

1	Southern Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna affinis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2	Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>			✓			✓	
3	Epaulet Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum chrysostigma</i>						✓	

Butterflies

1	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>						✓	
2	Geranium Bronze	<i>Cacyreus marshalli</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	
3	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>					✓		
4	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>						✓	
5	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>	✓						
6	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>				✓	✓		
7	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>			✓		✓		
8	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	✓				✓	✓	
9	Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>				✓		✓	
10	Two-Tailed Pasha	<i>Charaxes jasius</i>						1	
11	Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>					✓		
12	Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>						✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	September						
			19	20	21	22	23	24	25
13	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>		✓				✓	

Other Invertebrates

1	Blue-winged Grasshopper	<i>Oedipoda caerulea</i>		✓	✓		✓		
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Griffon Vulture



Sperm Whale