

Go Slow in Andalucia

Naturetrek Tour Report

19th – 25th September 2025



Black-winged Stilt



Short-toed Snake Eagle



Picnic in the shade



Whinchat

Tour report by Niki Williamson



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Tour participants: Simon Tonkin and Niki Williamson (leaders) with 14 Naturetrek clients

Summary

This was an absolutely thrilling week, with The Straits area at its very best. As the easterly wind dropped, hordes of waiting raptors made the dash across the narrowest point between Europe and Africa. Hundreds of Booted Eagles filled the air, interspersed with dozens of Short-toed Snake Eagles, Griffon Vultures, Black Kites and Honey Buzzards. Filling the gaps were groups of White and Black Storks, hundreds of Bee-eaters, and Alpine, Common and Pallid Swifts.

On the sea, we hung out with Common and Bottlenose Dolphins, and had prolonged, mind-blowing close encounters with pods of Long-finned Pilot Whales. We were thrilled also to encounter a Sperm Whale, and watch as it blew several times at the surface, before showing us its massive tail as it dived.

A thrilling collection of local resident and migratory species included Black-winged Stilt, Greater Flamingo, Wood Sandpiper, Kentish Plover, Curlew Sandpiper, Caspian Tern, Slender-billed Gull, Blue Rock Thrush, Tawny Pipit, Western Black-eared Wheatear and more. Surprise highlights included a rare melanistic Montagu's Harrier, a vagrant Lesser Yellowlegs, Common Rock Thrush on migration, and a Red-knobbed Coot.

We enjoyed all this and still had plenty of time to relax at our Spanish *cortijo* accommodation, strolling in the grounds or taking a dip in the pool, enjoying the tasty dinners of chef Jackie and picnic or special *tapas* lunches, packed with local flavours.

Day 1

Friday 19th September

The group arrived comfortably at Gibraltar airport, and were quickly sped away by guides Simon and Niki, through the outskirts of Algeciras and up to the hills above Tarifa. Here, the easterly *levante* wind was really blowing, and the group was treated to a baptism of The Straits, feeling the strength of the wind and starting to understand the challenges of avian migration. As we surveyed the spectacular view from El Cabrito across the sea in Morocco, we could see several Griffon Vultures scooting past, demonstrating our point.

Then it was time to go and get settled in at our accommodation at Cortijo el Indiviso, where we enjoyed a relaxed and delicious meal *al fresco* in the Orange Grove.

Day 2

Saturday 20th September

With the *levante* wind still blowing, we headed to a little known spot outside the village of Tahivila, where industrial land meets farmland. Our guides knew that many raptors choose this area to roost in an easterly wind and sure enough, as we arrived, three Honey Buzzards broke cover and floated gently over our heads. As flocks of Goldfinches and Corn Buntings zipped around the fallow fields, we were treated to astonishing close views of a melanistic Montagu's Harrier, a very rare form of this already stunning bird. Soon after, a normal-coloured juvenile emerged, hunting low over the fields and showing us its gingery underwings. Short-toed Snake Eagles, Booted Eagles and a hunting Lesser Kestrel also joined the collection.

Next, we drove up to the Sierra de La Plata hills above Bolonia. We went to the vulture colony of La Zarga, situated on an imposing limestone crag, where some ninety pairs of Griffon Vultures have made their homes. We relaxed here for the rest of the morning and enjoyed watching their aerial skills (and their posing on the rock face) as we discussed the ecology and migration of this splendid species.

Among the vultures, we had superb views of Alpine Swifts and Crag Martins heading down from higher altitudes, and Short-toed Snake Eagles hunting lizards above the crag. There were also Honey Buzzards soaring over, and a glimpsed Egyptian Vulture. We were thrilled when a juvenile Goshawk piled in, chasing feral pigeons and causing panic among the assembled hirundines and Common Kestrel family. Not to be outdone, an adult Bonelli's Eagle soared past.

We stayed in this tranquil but amazing place to enjoy our first picnic lunch, featuring two local award-winning cheeses, local organic vegetables and olives, fresh bread from the local bakery and *tortilla de patatas*, the traditional Spanish omelette. All this was washed down with fruit juices, organic wine and extremely refreshing chilled *gazpacho*.

After lunch, we headed still higher into the mountains, to a smaller satellite colony of vultures. From this site we could look out over the bay below and see the ruins of the important Roman city of Baelo Claudia. A Booted Eagle drifted by, and we got even closer looks at Griffon Vultures as they came in to roost.

After a brief but much-enjoyed ice cream stop on the way back, it was time to head home to relax in the pool or enjoy a stroll around the grounds.

Day 3

Sunday 21st September

After several days of strong winds, we knew that the area would be full of soaring birds waiting for their opportunity to cross The Straits. Today, the wind dropped and we headed east to a watchpoint high above the bay of Algeciras, to get under the migratory flow. From our viewpoint up in the hills, we could see both Pillars of Hercules: Gibraltar shrouded in mist and the Jebel Musa just poking its head out in the distance. So too it seemed, could the waiting throng of roosting raptors. As we arrived, we were immediately greeted by a vanguard of Black Kites emerging from the trees low over our heads, followed closely by Honey Buzzards. With virtually no wind at all, raptors soon filled the valley in front of us, drifting seemingly aimlessly, full of doubt on the weak thermals rising up from the valley floor.

As the minutes passed by, more and more raptors emerged from the woodlands of Los Alcornocales Natural Park, until every thermal was full of waiting birds. The magic happened as the westerly wind began to pick up. The waiting hordes were suddenly filled with purpose and began streaming towards Tarifa, the narrowest point between Europe and Africa. Hundreds of Booted Eagles filled the air, interspersed with dozens of Short-toed Snake Eagles, Griffon Vultures and more Black Kites and Honey Buzzards. Filling the gaps between them were enormous groups of over a hundred Alpine Swifts, as well as Common and Pallid Swifts, and Barn Swallows. We even heard Yellow Wagtails zipping overhead.

For the birds, the race was on to reach the other side and we relaxed in our chairs in the gentle breeze and warm sun and watch this incredible spectacle unfold. As the birds rose higher and we began to lose sight of them, it was time to move on. Having paused briefly for a comfort stop and a cold drink, we headed next to "the roof of the

world”, a watch point known as Cascabel. Our leaders had hit the nail on the head once more, as the flow of raptors was now lower above us, and we were again heralded by a large group of Black Kites. We watched them leave: they were joined by groups of dozens of White Storks and several Black Storks, all attempting to continue their perilous journey.

On this perfect migratory day, we enjoyed our picnic lunch under the flowline, also clocking Bee-eaters and Red-rumped Swallows. As well as the phenomenal numbers, totalling well over a thousand raptors and other soaring birds for the day, it was the incredible proximity of the views which will live long in the memory. We shared headspace with beautiful Short-toed Snake Eagles and stared into the eyes of passing Honey Buzzards, which we could view from both below and above from our lofty viewpoint.

The group were thrilled with this spectacular day, and several commented that they had seen many more birds of prey in the space of a few minutes than they had seen in their entire lifetime before! With so many raptors in one place, you could be forgiven for thinking that it's easy to see this spectacle, or that these birds are just very common, but what we were witnessing was a collection of a huge proportion of all the raptors in western Europe convening on one point for a spectacular annual congregation, which can only be seen in this place.

The day passed by in the blink of an eye, and we were soon chilling with a choc ice and reflecting on this unforgettable day, before heading back to the *cortijo* for more relaxation and celebratory drinks before dinner.

Day 4

Monday 22nd September

There was something completely different for the group today, as we headed out to explore the saltmarshes and wetlands of the Marismas de Barbate. Our first stop was a lesser-known back corner of the saltmarshes. Here, the gentle morning light illuminated Black-winged Stilts and Greater Flamingoes, gently peeping as they tottered on elegant legs, in waters reflecting the beautiful white town of Vejer de la Frontera.

To our delight, pretty much the first bird in the telescope was a Lesser Yellowlegs, a rare vagrant shorebird from the Americas. We watched it feeding among the samphire for some time, and were able to compare it to the similar Wood Sandpiper, which was also present. As well as Ruff, Common Redshank and Greenshank, many Common Ringed and Kentish Plovers patrolled the shoreline, among Dunlins and Sanderlings.

After a tranquil hour, we moved on to a spot under a road bridge, from where we could view the retreating tide, which allowed the bare mud of the Rio Barbate to fill with waders, gulls and terns. We quickly added Whimbrel, Curlew Sandpiper, Caspian Tern and Slender-billed Gull to the list, as well as enjoying more, closer views of the other waders. Mediterranean Fiddler Crabs scampered on the flats among the brightly-painted traditional fishing boats.

It was time for a coffee, so we headed to the *panadería* in Barbate, where Maria looked after us very well with tasty beverages and even tastier pastries from the counter.

Our next stop was the Breñas de Barbate, where we explored a woodland glade hosting resident and migratory passerines such as Short-toed Treecreeper, and both Spotted and Pied Flycatchers. After a picnic in this pretty, shady place, we started to make our way back to the *cortijo* via the rural settlement of San Ambrosio. Here, we were

teased by fleeting encounters with Northern Bald Ibises, as one flew straight over the van and a further seven were visible in a distant irrigated grass field.

Then we struck Bald gold on the compost farm just down the road from our hotel: twenty-three of one of the world's rarest birds were feeding happily among the mounds of compost, hoiking out earthworms and other large-bodied ground invertebrates. What a joy it was to study the stunning iridescent plumage and eye-catching crests of this characterful bird, now once again thriving in the area following a successful reintroduction project.

Day 5

Tuesday 23rd September

Yet another aspect of The Straits and its stunning variety of habitats was laid bare for the group today, as we boarded the *Miamita* with skipper Aurelio, to explore the wildlife of the sea itself. Better to enjoy the day, we split into two groups, and each group had Aurelio's yacht to themselves to get surprising and intimate views of the local cetaceans and seabirds.

After a brief encounter with the worlds loneliest Common Bulbul, a resident of the municipal car park for over ten years, we set sail and immediately found ourselves enjoying Balearic, Scopoli's and Cory's Shearwaters in a band close to shore. Both groups met with Common and Bottlenose Dolphins, and had prolonged, mind-blowingly close encounters with pods of Long-finned Pilot Whales. For most of our outing, we were surrounded by these magnificent creatures hanging out in small groups, and on each trip several groups came incredibly close to investigate our boat. We were thrilled also to encounter one of the "Big Ones". With at least three Sperm Whales present in the Straits today, we were all able to see this massive creature and cheer as it blew several times at the surface, before diving once again, showing us it's massive tail as it went.

Other seabird encounters included Wilson's Storm Petrel, Gannet and impressive groups of migrating Whiskered and Black Terns. Three Turnstones almost boarded our boat at one point, and it was exciting to see several Honey Buzzards crossing The Straits low over our heads.

Meanwhile, the other half of the group were enjoying once again the migratory flow of raptors. Based on the cliffs above Tarifa, we relaxed as hundreds of Booted and Short-toed Snake Eagles soared across the sea, as well as Black and White Storks, groups of Bee-Eaters, and the first Tree Pipit of the autumn. It had been an absolutely thrilling day of The Straits at its very best, and we retired to the *cortijo* very happy indeed.

Day 6

Wednesday 24th September

A relaxed day of both rural and urban burning awaited the group today. Our first stop was at the erstwhile Laguna de la Janda. This spectacular freshwater wetland was drained for agriculture in the early twentieth century, but nonetheless retains echoes of its former glory. This morning was no exception. The wind had risen during the night, causing passerine migrants to rest here. As we entered, we received news from other nearby birders of a special guest: a Common Rock Thrush was feeding in the fallow field right next to where we were. We got great views of the scaly plumage and paprika tail of this juvenile bird from the mountains, on its way south to the Atlas Mountains of Morocco. It was accompanied by two Northern Wheatears and a Greater Short-toed Lark.

Loafing around the rice paddies were many White Storks, which allowed us to approach respectfully and to photograph them. Glossy Ibises occasionally popped up from among the rice crop, and we enjoyed blizzards of Spanish Sparrows and Corn Buntings whizzing around. Marsh Harriers quartered the fields, and Northern Banded Groundling and Red-veined Darter dragonflies abounded. With three Eurasian Coots, we were stunned to find a Red-knobbed Coot. This first year bird, despite being without knobs, gave itself away from the blue tinge and rounded shape of its facial shield.

From here, we headed to the fascinating historical town of Tarifa. As we wandered through its white buildings and cobbled streets, Simon explained some of its history, dating from pre-Roman times, through the Moorish empire, to the current Spanish occupation.

Then it was time to sit down for a fantastic final lunch in Geko, a superb little pavement café specialising in *tapas*-style food. Patti and the team thrilled us with Spanish Mediterranean titbits, including *tomates a la abuela* with buratta cheese and basil oil, grilled *padron* peppers, beef or vegetable empanadas with a beautiful spicy flavour, croquettes of spinach and mushroom and, for those somehow still hungry, a spicy chicken stew with rice. After free time to wander about the pretty streets and interesting boutique shops, and maybe to indulge in an ice cream, we were soon back at the *cortijo*, in time for our final, relaxing evening.

Day 7

Thursday 25th September

All too soon, our week was at an end, and we said our goodbyes to the team at the accommodation and made our way back to Gibraltar to make our own journeys home.

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Species lists

Birds

I = introduced		September 2025						
Common name	Scientific name	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>							10
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>					2		
Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	40	400					
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			2				
Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>		✓		✓	4	✓	
Feral Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	1			3			
European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>					2	3	
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>						1	
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>						3	
Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>						1	
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>				15			50
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>				2			
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>			30				45
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>							10
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>			15				3
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>			100				30
Kentish Plover	<i>Anarhynchus alexandrinus</i>			20				10
Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>			7				
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>			2				
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>			4				20
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			4		2	1	
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>					1		
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>			5				
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>			40				20
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>					1		
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>			4				8
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>			2	3			
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>			3				7
Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>			8				3
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>			70		1	50	
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>			120				20
Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>			15				4
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>			3				
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>					100		
Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>					6		
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>					11		
Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>			3				
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			50				
Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus audouinii</i>							27
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>			6				
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>				✓			✓
Wilson's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>					2		
Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>					2		

I = introduced	Common name	Scientific name	September 2025						
			19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Scopoli's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>					10		
	Balearic Shearwater	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>					8		
	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>			3		22	2	
	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	3		29	3	119	111	✓
	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>					6		
	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>					✓		
	Northern Bald Ibis	<i>Geronticus eremita</i>		3		23		3	
	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>						30	
	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>							47
	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>				10		2	5
	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1	1		4		6	3
	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>			1	1			
	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>		1	7		7		
	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	2	30	49		3		1
	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	4	80	50	10	50	7	10
	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	1	6	106	2	144	3	2
	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	2	10	1128	3	263	14	30
	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>		1					
	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	1	1	6	1	4	1	
	Eurasian Goshawk	<i>Astur gentilis</i>		2					
	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>		2					
	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		1	3	2	2	5	1
	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>			1				
	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	2		86		24	3	20
	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>						1	1
	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>		1					
	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>				1	1		
	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>					1	2	1
	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>				3		3	1
	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>					11		
	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>		3	4				10
	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1	3	1	2	1	3	1
	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus brookei</i>						1	
	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>						1	
	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	2	4	2	2			
	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		2		6	2	3	2
	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		1		4	1		1
	Thekla's Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>			2		6		
	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>				3		1	3
	Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>						1	
	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>					1		
	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>		40					
	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Western House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		2	10	✓	✓	✓	✓
	European Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis rufula</i>			1	15		34	3
	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>						3	1

I = introduced	Common name	Scientific name	September 2025						
			19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>				1			
	Iberian Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus ibericus</i>							1
	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		4	5	✓	4	10	3
	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		1	2	6	2	4	2
	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>		5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>		1		5		1	
	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	2	2	5	✓	4	✓	✓
	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>				10			
	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>				1			
	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>				7			
	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>				2			
	Common Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>						1	
	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>		1					
	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>				1	1		
	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		2	2	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>				2		4	5
	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>							✓
	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Common Waxbill - I	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>						2	
	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	3	20	30	20	70	20	✓
	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>						1	
	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>			1		1		1
	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>						1	
	Eurasian Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>				10			
	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		1	2	4			2
	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		6	8	6	2	4	6
	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>				4	1		
	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		10			1	7	3
	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>		1			2		

Mammals

Common name	Scientific name	September 2025						
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Sperm Whale	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>						3	
Long-finned Pilot Whale	<i>Globicephala melas</i>						60	
Common Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>						5	
Common Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>				✓			

Reptiles

Common name	Scientific name	September 2025						
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Moorish Gecko	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>						✓	
Large Psammodromus	<i>Psammodromus algirus</i>				✓			

Fishes

Common name	Scientific name	September 2025						
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Ocean Sunfish	<i>Mola mola</i>					2		

Butterflies

Common name	Scientific name	September 2025						
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Common Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>			✓		✓		
Zeller's Skipper	<i>Borbo borbonica</i>				✓	✓		
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>			✓	✓			
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>					✓		
Lang's Short-tailed Blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>					✓		
Two-tailed Pasha	<i>Charaxes jasius</i>		✓		✓			
Southern Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia cecilia</i>			✓		✓		

Moths

Common name	Scientific name	September 2025						
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Hummingbird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>			✓	✓	✓		

Other invertebrates

Common name	Scientific name	September 2025						
		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Grasshoppers								
Blue-winged Grasshopper	<i>Oedipoda caerulescens</i>		✓					
Mantises								
European Praying Mantis	<i>Mantis religiosa</i>						✓	
Crabs								
Mediterranean Fiddler Crab	<i>Afruca tangeri</i>					✓		
Centipedes								
Scolopendra	<i>Scolopendra cingulata</i>			✓				
Crustaceans								
Asian Red Crayfish	<i>Procambarus clarkii</i>						✓	