

Best of The Basque Country!

Naturetrek Tour Report

20 - 28 May 2018

Report compiled by Pablo Pérez-Martinez



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Day 1

Sunday 20th May

Heathrow to Bilbao - San Juan Gaztelugatxe- Mundaka

As soon as the group exited the airport following the morning flight from Heathrow we loaded the luggage into the van and headed into Bilbao city. Luckily enough for us, it was the “Dantzari eguna”, a day when all the traditional dancing associations of the Basque Country meet together in a particular city to show off their best clothing and dances, presenting us with a tremendous display of Basque tradition on a glorious sunny day. We managed to combine heritage and modernity in the same location by going for a stroll along the Bilbao River with a splendid view of the fantastic Guggenheim Bilbao Museum. We were hungry by now, so headed for lunch, which consisted of “pintxos” - a Basque variation on the famous Spanish tapas, with some items unique to the Basque region.

We were keen to see one of the most remarkable icons of the Basque Coast so we drove towards Bakio and had a fantastic view of the picturesque chapel of San Juan de Gaztelugatxe. This chapel is located at the very top of an isthmus right next to the Matxitxako Cape, the most prominent cape on the entire Basque Coast, which has considerable potential for seeing shearwaters and other pelagic birds when conditions are right.

Finally we reached the Ecohotel Mundaka, located in one of the most charismatic fishing villages of Biscay. The sunny weather provide us a superb view of the Izaro Island, and at the Santa Catalina Chapel a few wall lizards, Yellow-legged Gulls and Shags were seen, before we headed back to the town centre and had our first evening meal at the Casino Restaurant.

Day 2

Monday 21st May

San Cristobal Hide- Laga & Laida Beach- Berroja Txakoli Winery

After an 8.00am breakfast we started the morning with a delightful walk in Murueta to the San Cristobal bird hide, where we found a Whinchat, a Zitting Cisticola and a Melodious Warbler, which turned out to be a quite frequently seen bird throughout the region at this time of the year. The high tide brought a couple of Dunlin flocks quite close to us, and it was interesting to assess how some of them were in winter and others in spring/summer plumage. Great Egrets, Spoonbills and Little Egrets gave us the opportunity to challenge ourselves to identify them correctly in the far distance.

Laga Beach is perhaps the most stunning beach in the area due to the contrast between the Ogoño cliffs in the background and the quiet pine forest in the dunes, where Goldfinch, Serin, Black Redstart, and a Chiffchaff were entertaining us, just before a majestic Osprey turned up!

There is no better option for lunch on a sunny day like this than to try some of the Atxarre Bar's pintxos on the Laiga Beach terrace with 360 degree views of the entire Urdaibai Biosphere Reserve. After lunch we were ready to learn what makes the local white wine, the “txakoli” so distinctive from other wines, and why Bodegas Borreja is so good doing it. In the vineyards Natalia explained what is required for the vines to grow successfully, and

later on in the winery she explained how to obtain the most natural and best-tasting wines from the grapes. Their methods clearly work, as some of us purchased a couple of bottles.

Day 3

Tuesday 22nd May

Osprey Project- Urdaibai Bird Centre- Gernika- Urkiola- Salburua

During the morning the local wildlife Ranger, Dr. Aitor Galarza, talked us about the Osprey recovery project that he has been leading on the estuary for the last five years, with the ultimate goal of establishing a breeding population in Northern Iberia. About 60 birds have been released, having been introduced originally from Scotland, and raised in the Basque country. Some of those have been tracked along their migratory routes to Africa and back to the region, and breeding success is anticipated quite soon. The Osprey project has become the centerpiece of a significant environmental awareness programme linking the UK, the Basque region and Africa.

Amazingly, in a repeat of last year, just as we were listening to Aitor, a magnificent Black Stork flew overhead, just before we spotted a couple of Red-backed Shrikes, - a cracking bird for the tour! A Stonechat and a Firecrest were seen at the Urdaibai Bird Centre, where we learned about various ongoing international conservation projects. The building, an old, renovated canning plant provides an outstanding view of the Orueta wetland, where we could watch Stilts and Greenshanks with the centre's own scope and remotely operated cameras.

On the Oka estuary, also called the Urdaibai, we went to the famous city of Gernika, where we visited the seat of the Basque Government, the "Casa de Juntas" with the Gernika Tree, an oak tree which is an iconic symbol of the Basque region. The present tree is the fifth to stand on this site, and is a direct descendant of the previous ones, having been grown from acorns produced by them. While in the town we took the opportunity to confirm the quality of the Gernika Plaza pintxos, and I can firmly say that "cocochoas al pilpil" was the leader's favourite.

There was no time for "siesta" as we were hoping for a vulture "fiesta"! We drove into the Urkiola Natural Park, admiring the superb scenery and the Griffons which soared around the magnificent limestone cliffs. We also had our first views of the Alpine Choughs, although they were quite distant.

One of the aims of this tour is to arrive at the hotel with time enough to rest for the ones who want it, or alternatively to explore the local area. Our second hotel, the Palacio Elorriaga, is really well located, right next to the Salburua wetlands in the capital of Alava, Vitoria. After a visit to the to the Arkaute pool in the wetlands, we were back at the hotel in time for a visit from the well-known local naturalist, Brian Webster, who discovered the region 30 years ago, and decided to call it home.

Day 4

Wednesday 23rd May

Salto Del Nervion- Salinas De Añana- Salburua Wetland

Rain had an effect on our activities today, with but we managed to find enough windows in the weather to see some good birds. In the morning we decided to go to the Salto del Nervion river for the splendid sight of the highest waterfall in Spain, which is also one of the very best spots for birds of prey, but unfortunately we could

only hear the call of the Peregrine Falcon, and watch some sheltering Griffons this time. However, just before the rain forced us to return to the van, we were lucky enough to hear a Wryneck, an Iberian Green Woodpecker, and a Yellowhammer, plus we got a much closer view of the Alpine Chough, a “lifer” for some of the lucky participants. This is also a hot spot for some orchids such as the *Platanthera bifolia*, *Orchis morio*, *purpurea*, *mascula*, and *Anacamptis pyramidalis*.

Before enjoying some pintxos for lunch, we visited the Salinas de Añana, an extremely old terrace system, where generations have been trading and selling salt all over the world. In fact, some of the group purchased samples of the best culinary varieties to take home with them.

On our way back to the Elorriaga Hotel, a Gull Bunting and a Tree Pipit were seen from the van. We decided to give a second try to Salburua in the evening, beginning this time from Ataria, visiting the information center, where Sarai explained some of the conservation programmes such as the endangered European Mink recovery project, and the Sand Martin nest facilities.

We heard a Golden Oriole and saw Iberian Chiffchaff, Great Reed Warbler and had a glimpse of a Night Heron. Common Pochard, Tufted Duck were also seen, along with Little and Great Crested Grebes and Black Kites.

Day 5

Thursday 24th May

La Paul Wetland- Carravalseca- Laguardia

Taking the “La Herrera Puerto” mountain road through the early morning fog, we drove down the Rioja Alavesa flat plains, located on the border between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean climate regions. The variation between these climatic zones help to make this trip in the Basque country so rich in terms of diversity, not only of flora and fauna but also wines, a wide selection of which are available to please the expert and more casual drinker alike. As we could see, we were not the first ones to find out how significant this place is, as several prehistoric sites are to be found in the area.

The La Paul pool, originally used for irrigation, was turned into a permanent body of water that provides essential habitat for scarce species of birds such as the Breaded Reedling, which unfortunately we missed out on this time. However, we did find Marsh Harrier and Nightingale, and we had good views of Greenfinch, Linnet, Serin and Great-spotted Woodpecker. What we found really exciting was the variety of orchids along the side of the track including *Cephalanthera longifolia*, *Aceras antropophorum*, *Ophrys fusca*, *sphegodes*, *araneola*, *passionis*, and *incubacea*.

Today we took a break from our customary lunch of pintxos, and instead had a barbecue at a property located in the Casa Primicia vineyards. We were told that there would be six courses, which sounded as though it would be plenty, but in fact there turned out to be seven! This trip is ideal for people with good appetites who love eating all sorts of good food, and for sure trying a wide variety of wines. We started the experience with a welcome white wine, began the meal with a Crianza red wine, and finished it with the Reserva, giving us the chance to work hard on our culinary and wine expertise.

Later we visited the famous medieval city of Laguardia, well-known for its wines, where we were shown around the oldest winery in the Basque Country.

Day 6

Friday 25th May

Gomiztegi- Arantzazu- Olaberria

This morning we visited the Gomiztegi shepherding school, where Ainhoa and Antonio guided us around the building to learn how they work with the sheep, and what is the best way to make the local brand of cheese, called Idiazabal, which uses unpasteurized milk from the local Carranzana and Latza sheep. We were also able to play the “txalaparta”, an instrument, which looks like a large xylophone, and which is unique to the Basque Country. The sound of some of them is so loud that they were once used as a communication device between towns.

The pretty and quiet walk that we did from Gomiztegi to Arantzazu gave us close views of the *Orchis mascula* and some interesting ferns such as the *Asplenium ruta muraria* and the *Umbilicus rupestris*. We discovered why some of the beech trees have a particular shape due to them being used in the past for charcoal and boat construction. In addition Griffons, Crag and House Martins flew overhead, as we enjoyed the beauty of the scenery.

Then was our time to head to our final hotel destination, the Zezilioenea Hotel, in the town of Olaberria in the heart of the high Goierri of Gipuzkoa. While some of the group decided to rest in the hotel, others went for a walk where they found a remarkable number of Buzzards and the nest of a Black Redstart.

Day 7

Saturday 26th May

Lastur- Zumaia- Sakoneta

The Basque Geoparkea, also known as the “Flysch and Karst experience”, has two well defined zones, the coastal and the interior. We first of all visited Lastur, a charismatic little village located in a deep valley, which has an historical jewel - a water mill at least four hundred years old, as the guide, Vicente, carefully explained to us. Originally used to produce iron, it was later turned into a flour mill when iron production became more industrialised.

Although the weather looked threatening, we decided to head to the picturesque fishing village of Zumaia for a one hour boat trip, and just after we finish our pintxos lunch the clouds cleared and we were rewarded with a beautiful sunny afternoon. We sailed along the front of the cliffs, seeing the folds in the sedimentary rocks which geologists from all over the world come to study, containing as they do about 60 million years of history. In addition the scenery from the boat was absolutely charming and enjoyable.

In the evening we still had enough energy to go to check out the coastline, but on foot this time, taking the coastal trail to Portutxiki from Errotaberri in Sakoneta. This was an opportunity to see those *Serapia* orchids that we had seen from the van previously, but not close enough to be able to photograph its attractive flowers. Here is when we tried another interesting drink of the Basque region, directly related with its maritime past, the Sidra (a type of cider), which is full of vitamins and nutrients, essential for those transoceanic boat trips long ago.

Day 8

Sunday 27th May

San Sebastian

Today we spent the whole day in the historic city of San Sebastian, but although this was mainly a sightseeing and historical visit, it was of course worth taking binoculars, as Turnstones and Shags can be seen from the coast path. We enjoyed strolling around the older parts of the city, and had our now customary lunch of pintxos, including some unusual ones like sea urchin, and some of us treated ourselves to a hand-made ice cream as dessert. We also took the opportunity to ride on the 106 year old funicular railway that took us to the summit of Monte Igeldo, from where you have the best views of the city.

Day 9

Monday 28th May

Return to Bilbao Airport- Fly Home

Driving one hour to the airport from our hotel, we could observe the contrast between the traditional farms and villages and the modern industrial areas, and the transportation infrastructures that are shaping the new landscape in the Basque Country. We arrived at the airport in time for our lunchtime flight back to Heathrow, having spent a really enjoyable holiday looking at all aspects of the flora and fauna of the region, and also taking time to take in the history and culture of this unique part of Spain.

Gero arte! (See you soon)!

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Species Lists

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

| | Common name | Scientific name | May | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| | | | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | |
| 1 | Greylag Goose | <i>Anser anser</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 2 | Common Shelduck | <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 3 | Shoveler | <i>Spatula clypeata</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 4 | Gadwall | <i>Mareca strepera</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 5 | Mallard | <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| 6 | Pintail | <i>Anas acuta</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 7 | Red-crested Pochard | <i>Netta rufina</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 8 | Pochard | <i>Aythya ferina</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 9 | Tufted Duck | <i>Aythya fuligula</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 10 | Little Grebe | <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| 11 | Great Crested Grebe | <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| 12 | Cormorant | <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 13 | Shag | <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | ✓ | | |
| 14 | White Stork | <i>Ciconia ciconia</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| 15 | Black Stork | <i>Ciconia nigra</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Eurasian Spoonbill | <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Night Heron | <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 18 | Cattle Egret | <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 19 | Grey Heron | <i>Ardea cinerea</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | |
| 20 | Great Egret | <i>Ardea alba</i> | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Little Egret | <i>Egretta garzetta</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| 22 | Griffon Vulture | <i>Gyps fulvus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | |
| 23 | Black Kite | <i>Milvus migrans</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 24 | Marsh Harrier | <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 25 | Common Buzzard | <i>Buteo buteo</i> | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 26 | Water Rail | <i>Rallus aquaticus</i> | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 27 | Common Moorhen | <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 28 | Eurasian Coot | <i>Fulica atra</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| 29 | Eurasian Oystercatcher | <i>Haematopus ostralegus</i> | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Black-winged Stilt | <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Common Ringed Plover | <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 32 | Grey Plover | <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Ruddy Turnstone | <i>Arenaria interpres</i> | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| 34 | Dunlin | <i>Calidris alpina</i> | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Wood Sandpiper | <i>Tringa glareola</i> | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 36 | Green Sandpiper | <i>Tringa ochropus</i> | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Common Sandpiper | <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 38 | Redshank | <i>Tringa totanus</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 39 | Common Greenshank | <i>Tringa nebularia</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Lesser Black-backed Gull | <i>Larus fuscus</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 41 | Rock Dove | <i>Columba livia</i> | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 42 | Feral Pigeon | <i>Columba livia var. domestica</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 43 | Eurasian Collared Dove | <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | |
| 44 | European Turtle Dove | <i>Streptopelia turtur</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | |
| 45 | Common Cuckoo | <i>Cuculus canorus</i> | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 46 | Common Swift | <i>Apus apus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 47 | Wryneck | <i>Jynx torquilla</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |

| | Common name | Scientific name | May | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| | | | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | |
| 48 | Iberian Green Woodpecker | <i>Picus sharpei</i> | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 49 | Great Spotted Woodpecker | <i>Dendrocopos major</i> | | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| 50 | Common Kestrel | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | Peregrine Falcon | <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 52 | Red-backed Shrike | <i>Lanius collurio</i> | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | |
| 53 | Eurasian Golden Oriole | <i>Oriolus oriolus</i> | | | | H | | | | | | |
| 54 | Eurasian Jay | <i>Garrulus glandarius</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| 55 | Eurasian Magpie | <i>Pica pica</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 56 | Red-billed Chough | <i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 57 | Alpine Chough | <i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | | |
| 58 | Carrion Crow | <i>Corvus corone</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 59 | Northern Raven | <i>Corvus corax</i> | | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | |
| 60 | Great Tit | <i>Parus major</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 61 | Blue Tit | <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| 62 | Eurasian Skylark | <i>Alauda arvensis</i> | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| 63 | Sand Martin | <i>Riparia riparia</i> | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| 64 | Barn Swallow | <i>Hirundo rustica</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 65 | Crag Martin | <i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i> | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| 66 | House Martin | <i>Delichon urbicum</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 67 | Cetti's Warbler | <i>Locustella luscinioides</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | |
| 68 | Long tailed Tit | <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 69 | Western Bonelli's Warbler | <i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i> | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 70 | Iberian Chiffchaff | <i>Phylloscopus ibericus</i> | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| 71 | Great Reed Warbler | <i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i> | | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| 72 | Sedge Warbler | <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i> | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 73 | Eurasian Reed Warbler | <i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| 74 | Melodious Warbler | <i>Hippolais polyglotta</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| 75 | Eurasian Blackcap | <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | |
| 76 | Garden Warbler | <i>Sylvia nisoria</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 77 | Common Whitethroat | <i>Sylvia communis</i> | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 78 | Common Firecrest | <i>Regulus ignicapilla</i> | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 79 | Eurasian Wren | <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 80 | Short-toed Treecreeper | <i>Certhia brachydactyla</i> | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| 81 | Spotless Starling | <i>Sturnus unicolor</i> | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 82 | Common Blackbird | <i>Turdus merula</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 83 | Song Thrush | <i>Turdus philomelos</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| 84 | Spotted Flycatcher | <i>Muscicapa striata</i> | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 85 | European Robin | <i>Erithacus rubecula</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| 86 | Common Nightingale | <i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i> | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 87 | European Pied Flycatcher | <i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i> | | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| 88 | Black Redstart | <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 89 | Whinchat | <i>Saxicola rubetra</i> | | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 90 | House Sparrow | <i>Passer domesticus</i> | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 91 | Tree Sparrow | <i>Passer montanus</i> | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 92 | Yellow Wagtail | <i>Motacilla flava</i> | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | |
| 93 | White Wagtail | <i>Motacilla alba</i> | ✓ | | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| 94 | Tree Pipit | <i>Anthus trivialis</i> | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 95 | Chaffinch | <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 96 | Bullfinch | <i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | | |
| 97 | Greenfinch | <i>Chloris chloris</i> | | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 98 | Linnet | <i>Linaria cannabina</i> | | | | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | |

| | Common name | Scientific name | May | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|----------------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 99 | Goldfinch | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | |
| 100 | Serin | <i>Serinus serinus</i> | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ |
| 101 | Yellowhammer | <i>Emberiza citrinella</i> | | | | ✓ | | | | | |
| 102 | Cirl Bunting | <i>Emberiza cirrus</i> | | | | | ✓ | | | | |

Reptiles

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | Common Wall Lizard | <i>Podarcis muralis</i> | ✓ | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Iberian Emerald Lizard | <i>Lacerta schreiberi</i> | | | ✓ | | | | | | |

Butterflies

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | Scarce Swallowtail | <i>Iphiclides podalirius</i> | | | | | ✓ | | | | |
| 2 | Brimstone | <i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i> | | ✓ | | | | | | | |

Plants

Scientific Name

Pteridophyta

Asplenium trichomanes
Botrychium lunaria
Polypodium sp
Polystichum setiferum
Pteridium aquilinum

Pinaceae

P. sylvestris

Cupreaceae

Juniperis communis
J. oxycedrus

Ephedraceae

Ephedra sp

Ranunculaceae

Aquilegia vulgaris
Clamatis vitalba
Hepatica nobilis
Helleborus foetidus
Helleborus viridis
Pulsatilla sp
R. amplexicaulis

Papaverceae

Chelidonium majus
P. rhoeas

Moraceae

Ficus carica

Urticaceae

Urtica dioica

Fagaceae

Fagus sylvatica
Quercus ilex

Common Name

Ferns

Maidenhair Spleenwort
Moonwort
Polypody
Soft Shield-fern
Bracken

Pine family

Scots Pine

Cypress Family

Common juniper
Prickly juniper

Joint Pine Family

a Joint Pine

Buttercup Family

Common Columbine
Old Man's Beard
Hepatica
Stinking Hellebore
Green Hellebore
a Pasque Flower
Amplexicaule Buttercup

Poppy family

Greater Celandine
Corn Poppy

Fig Family

Fig

Nettle Family

Stinging Nettle

Beech Family

Beech
Holm oak

| Scientific Name | Common Name |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Q. coccifera</i> | Kermes or Holly Oak |
| <i>Q. robur</i> | Pedunculate Oak |
| <i>Q. pyrenaica</i> | Pyrenean Oak |
| Betulaceae | Birch Family |
| <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> | Alder |
| <i>Betula pendula</i> | Silver Birch |
| <i>Corylus avellana</i> | Hazel |
| Caryophyllaceae | Pink Family |
| <i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i> | Carthusian Pink |
| <i>S. officinalis</i> | Soapwort |
| <i>Silene acaulis</i> | Moss Campion |
| <i>Spergularia rubra</i> | Sand-spurrey |
| Polygonaceae | Dock Family |
| <i>P. viviparum</i> | Alpine Bistort |
| Plumbaginaceae | Thrift Family |
| <i>Armeria alliacea</i> | Plantain-leaved Thrift |
| <i>A. maritima ssp alpina</i> | Alpine Thrift |
| Hypericaceae | St John's Wort Family |
| <i>Hypericum perforatum</i> | Perforate St John's Wort |
| Malvaceae | Mallow Family |
| <i>Lavatera maritima</i> | Sea Mallow |
| <i>M. sylvestris</i> | Common Mallow |
| Cistaceae | Rockrose Family |
| <i>Cistus monspeliensis</i> | Narrow leaved rockrose |
| <i>Halimium commutatum</i> | |
| Violaceae | Violet Family |
| <i>Viola arvensis</i> | Field Pansy |
| <i>V. riviana</i> | Common Dog Violet |
| Tamaricaceae | Tamarix Family |
| <i>Tamarix africana</i> | African Tamarix |
| Salicaceae | Willow Family |
| <i>Salix alba</i> | White Willow |
| <i>Populus tremula</i> | Aspen |
| <i>P. nigra</i> | Black Poplar |
| Brassicaceae | Cabbage family |
| <i>Alliaria petiolata</i> | Garlic Mustard |
| <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> | Shepherd's Purse |
| <i>Coincye richerii</i> | Wallflower Cabbage |
| <i>Eruca sativa</i> | Wild Rocket |
| Ericaceae | Heath Family |
| <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> | Heather |

| Scientific Name | Common Name |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> | Bilberry |
| Primulaceae | Primrose Family |
| <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> | Pimpernel |
| <i>Anagallis sp</i> | Blue pimpernel |
| Crassulaceae | Stonecrop Family |
| <i>Sedum acre</i> | Biting Stonecrop |
| <i>Umbilicus rupestris</i> | Navelwort, Wall Pennywort |
| Rosaceae | Rose Family |
| <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | Hawthorn |
| <i>Fragaria vesca</i> | Wild Strawberry |
| <i>Malus domestica</i> | Apple |
| <i>P. cinera</i> | Grey Cinquefoil |
| <i>Poterium verrucosum</i> | Mediterranean Salad Burnet |
| <i>Prunus spinosa</i> | Blackthorn/Sloe |
| <i>Rosa canina</i> | Dog Rose |
| <i>Sorbus aria</i> | Whitebeam |
| <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> | Rowan/Mountain Ash |
| Fabaceae | Pea Family |
| <i>A. vulneraria sbsp praepropera</i> | Mediterranean Kidney Vetch |
| <i>Genista hispanica</i> | Spanish Broom |
| <i>Lathyrus latifolia</i> | Broad-leaved Everlasting Pea |
| <i>Lotus corniculatus</i> | Bird's-foot Trefoil |
| <i>Medicago sativa</i> | Lucerne |
| <i>O. vicifolia</i> | Sanfoin |
| <i>Robinia pseudacacia</i> | False Acacia |
| <i>T. repens</i> | White Clover |
| <i>T. incarnatum ssp molinerii</i> | Long-headed Clover |
| <i>Ulex europaeus</i> | Gorse |
| <i>Vicia cracca</i> | Tufted Vetch |
| <i>Vicia villosa</i> | Fodder Vetch |
| Thymelaceae | Daphne Family |
| <i>Daphne laureola</i> | Spurge Laurel |
| Buxaceae | Box Family |
| <i>Buxus sempervirens</i> | Box |
| Euphorbiaceae | Spurge Family |
| <i>Euphorbia characias</i> | Large Mediterranean Spurge |
| Rhamnaceae | Buckthorn Family |
| <i>Rhamnus carthaticus</i> | Buckthorn |
| Linaceae | Flax Family |
| <i>L. viscosum</i> | Sticky Flax |
| Polygalaceae | Milkwort Family |
| <i>P. comosa</i> | Tufted Milkwort |

| Scientific Name | Common Name |
|--|---|
| Aceraceae <i>Acer monspessulanum</i> | Maple family Montpellier Maple |
| Anacardiaceae <i>Pistacia lentiscus</i> <i>P. terebrinthus</i> | Cashew Family Mastic Tree, Lentiscus Turpentine Tree |
| Rutaceae <i>Ruta chalapensis</i> | Rue Family Fringed Rue |
| Geraniaceae <i>Geranium molle</i> <i>G. robertianum</i> | Geranium Family Dovesfoot Cranesbill Herb Robert |
| Apiaceae <i>Astrantia major</i> | Carrot Family Mountain Sanicle |
| Gentianaceae <i>Gentiana acaulis</i> | Gentian Family Trumpet Gentian |
| Convolvulaceae <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> <i>Convolvulus cantabrica</i> | Convolvulus Family Field Bindweed Pink Convolvulus |
| Boraginaceae <i>Echium vulgare</i> <i>Myosotis arvensis</i> | Borage Family Vipers Bugloss Field Forget-me-not |
| Verbenaceae <i>Verbena officinalis</i> | Verbena Family Vervain |
| Lamiaceae <i>Ajuga reptans</i> <i>Lavendula angustifolia ssp pyrenaica</i> <i>Marrubium vulgare</i> <i>Mentha sp</i> <i>Origanum vulgare</i> | Mint Family Bugle Lavender White Horehound a Mint sp Marjoram |
| Plantaginaceae <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> <i>P. media</i> | Plantain Family Ribwort Plantain Hoary Plantain |
| Oleaceae <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> | Olive Family Privet |
| Scrophulariaceae <i>Verbascum nigrum</i> <i>Veronica chamaedrys</i> | Figwort Family Dark Mullein Germander Speedwell |
| Campanulaceae <i>C. speciosa</i> | Bellflower Family Pyrenean bellflower |
| Rubiaceae <i>Galium aparine</i> | Madder Family Goosegrass/Cleavers |

| Scientific Name | Common Name |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>G. verum</i> | Lady's Bedstraw |
| Caprifoliaceae | Honeysuckle family |
| <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> | Common Honeysuckle |
| <i>S. racemosus</i> | Alpine Elder |
| Valerianaceae | Valerian Family |
| <i>Centranthus ruber</i> | Red Valerian |
| <i>Valeriana officinalis</i> | Common Valerian |
| Dipsacaceae | Scabious Family |
| <i>Dipsacus fullonum</i> | Teasel |
| <i>Scabiosa stellata</i> | |
| Astraceae | Daisy Family |
| <i>Bellis perennis</i> | Daisy |

MONOCOTYLEDONES

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cyperaceae | Sedge family |
| <i>Carex sp</i> | Sedge species |
| Poaceae | Grass Family |
| <i>Arundo donax</i> | Giant Reed |
| <i>Festuca sp</i> | Fescue |
| <i>Stipa pennata</i> | Needle Grass |
| Liliaceae | Lily Family |
| <i>Allium sp</i> | Allium species |
| <i>Asphodelus albus</i> | White Asphodel |
| <i>Gladiolus italicus</i> | Field Gladioli |
| <i>Muscari comosum</i> | Tassel Hyacinth |
| <i>Gladiolus sp</i> | Gladioli |
| <i>Iris pseudacorus</i> | Yellow flag |
| Orchidaceae | Orchid Family |
| <i>Orchis mascula</i> | Early Purple Orchid |
| <i>Orchis morio</i> | Green Winged Orchid |
| <i>Orchis purpurea</i> | Lady Orchid |
| <i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i> | Pyramidal Orchid |
| <i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i> | Sword-leaved Helleborine |
| <i>Aceras antropophorum</i> | Man Orchid |
| <i>Ophrys fusca</i> | Brown Bee Orchid |
| <i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> | Early spider Orchid |
| <i>Ophrys araneola</i> | |
| <i>Ophrys passionis</i> | |
| <i>Ophrys incubacea</i> | |
| <i>Platanthera bifolia</i> | Lesser Butterfly Orchid |