

The Canaries – La Palma in Spring

Naturetrek Tour Report

17th – 24th March 2022



La Palma Lizard by P & A Hanmer



Canary Bellflower by Paul Winser



Short-finned Pilot Whale by Paul Winser



Spectacled Warbler by P & A Hanmer

Tour report by Jessica Turner



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Summary

La Palma is often known as ‘La Isla Bonita’ (the Pretty Island) and lives up to that name with green, lush Laurel forests and hill slopes giving way to Canary Island Pines and then the nearly bare rocks above the sea of clouds, giving stunning and dramatic views, in contrast to the new volcano and lava field further south. We enjoyed great views of plenty of Laurel Pigeons as well as a Bolle’s Pigeon and the ever-present Canary Island Chiffchaffs, while out to sea we had wonderful, close encounters with Long-finned Pilot Whales, Bottlenose and Atlantic Spotted Dolphins and Cory’s Shearwaters. Butterflies included Canary Islands Large White (the La Palma subspecies), La Palma Brimstone and Canary Red Admiral, nectaring on the abundant flowers, many of which are archipelago or island endemics. With beautiful sea views from the hotel, good food and great company, everything added up to an excellent week.

Day 1

Thursday 17th March

Fly to La Palma – Los Cancajos: walk round hotel

Five group members met Jessica at Gatwick’s North Terminal for the 9.55am Tui flight to La Palma. The flight was smooth, and we landed ahead of schedule, with good views of the snow-covered north side of Mount Teide as we approached La Palma. Baggage reclaim and entry were very speedy, and we soon met up with the three other group members who had flown in from Manchester and Lisbon. However, we had to wait a while before we could collect the vehicle, so we had tea and coffee and watched the sea and shore, with Cory’s Shearwaters and six Ruddy Turnstones being reported.

We loaded the minibus and drove the short distance to our hotel, the H10 Taburiente Playa, our base for the week. Check in was again speedy and we were soon settling into our rooms with lovely sea views from the sheltered balconies. We met again at 5pm to explore the environs of the hotel, wandering along the path which runs from there, along the coast to Santa Cruz, the capital of the island. This gave us a brief introduction to some of the plants of the island. These included Canary Dock (*Rumex lunaria*), Canary Tamarisk (*Tamarix canariense*), Canary Islands Candle Plant (*Kleinia neriifolia*), and two plants which share the English name Canary Samphire, the fleshy, yellow ‘umbellifer’ *Astydama latifolia* and *Schizogyne sericea* which has thin grey leaves and is in the Asteraceae. A plant new to Jessica was *Wahlenbergia lobelioides*, a tiny pink Campanula on tall stems. A female La Palma Lizard was resting on a rock, and a female Red-veined Darter dragonfly perched obligingly, so we could see her blue and beige eyes. The waves were crashing on the rugged volcanic rock shore, with Yellow-legged Gulls (subspecies *atlantis* of the Azores and Canary Islands) showing their legs and hard-to-see Cory’s Shearwaters flying low over the sea.

Returning to the hotel, we met again at 6.45pm for a short briefing and then enjoyed a good meal, after which we were very ready to retire to bed, ready for the morrow.

Day 2

Friday 18th March

Round hotel; Cubo de la Galga; Los Tilos; Mirador La Tosca

We met at 7.15am in the early light to explore the waste ground opposite the hotel. A Canary Islands Chiffchaff was singing loudly in the Tamarisks nearby, and we could see and hear how it differs from Common Chiffchaff. Although it was mainly cloudy where we were, the first sun was catching the mountains above, looking dramatic. Blackcaps (subspecies *beineken* of the Canary Islands and south-west Iberia) and Blackbirds (subspecies *cabrerae* of the Canary Islands and Madeira) started singing a little later and we got good views of them. A Sardinian Warbler (Canary subspecies *leucogastra*) was calling and showed itself clearly to a couple of group members and a couple of Red-billed Chough (subspecies *barbarus* of north-west Africa and La Palma) flew distantly overhead. We also noted some of the plants, including *Euphorbia lamarkii*, Shrub Tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*) and Castor-oil Plant (*Ricinus communis*), and a micro-moth, Hawaiian Beet Webworm. A Collared Dove was nesting in a Dragon Tree (*Dracaena draco*).

After a good breakfast, and with picnic makings aboard, we drove north, round the back of Santa Cruz and along the east coast. Our destination today was the laurisilva, the ancient “Atlantic Rainforest” of the Canaries, kept moist by the trade-wind clouds. It was quite cloudy today but mild. We soon reached our first destination of Cubo de la Galga, and we were struck by the lush greenness of the area. As we were preparing to leave the minibus, a couple of large pigeons were flying over the hillside opposite and we could see the characteristic shape and white tail of one of our target species, the endemic Laurel Pigeon. They perched in a dead tree, and we got good scoped views. A good start!

We set off along the tarmac road that runs up the gorge. The ubiquitous Canary Island Chiffchaffs were all around, plus the La Palma subspecies of Common Chaffinch, showing their slate-blue backs. Blackcaps and Blackbirds were active, and some saw the La Palma subspecies of African Blue Tit. More Laurel Pigeons were flying above, and we could hear their distinctive low cooing.

The tall forest trees included the evergreen Azores Laurel (*Laurus novocanariensis*), Canary Laurel (*Persea*, formerly *Apollonias*, *barbujana*) on which we could see the characteristic galls produced by the spider mite *Eriophyes barbujana*. and *Persea indica*, with old leaves turning red, plus some Sweet Chestnut (*Castanea sativa*) further up, still in winter bareness. Shrubs included *Chrysojasminum odoratissimum*, Canary Island Guelder Rose (*Viburnum rugosum*) and the yellow-flowered *Genista stenopetalla*, plus magnificent La Palma Sow-thistles, and we enjoyed the pink-flowered daisy La Palma Cineraria (*Pericallis papyracea*). The white-flowered Mexican alien *Ageratina riparia* was abundant, more delicate than the related *Ageratina adenophora* which was also present, plus quantities of the naturalised Small-leaf Spiderwort (*Tradescantia fluminensis*), with a few starry white flowers. Other plants included the twiggy shrublet *Paronychia canariensis*, and Canary Island Mercury (*Mercurialis canariensis*), a recently described, annual Mercury, and the *Torilis*-like endemic *Cryptotaenia elegans*.

The path climbed steadily and passed between steep cliffs. Ferns were on the damp gorge walls, with carpets of Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*), magnificent cascades of the enormous Chain Fern (*Woodwardia radicans*) and we also noted the smaller Kidney-leaved Fern (*Adiantum reniforme*) amongst others, while Creepers included Canary Ivy (*Hedera canariensis*), Canary Smilax (*Smilax canariensis*), a Black Bryony (*Dioscorea communis*, formerly *Tamus edulis*) and the Butcher's-broom-like *Semele androgyna*, with flattened stems like leaves (cladodes). The La Palma-endemic *Aeonium goochiae*, with small succulent rosettes on thin, woody branches, was hanging off

the cliffs, plus the sticky succulent *Aichryson palmense* and the larger, more widely distributed, woody stemmed *Aeonium arboreum* subsp. *holochrysum*.

Further into the gorge, we started to hear Bolle's Pigeon and eventually managed to locate one, fairly distant but perched on a dead branch. Through the scope we could clearly see the banded tail and smaller size compared to Laurel Pigeon. Butterflies were scarce with the cooler cloud, but we saw a probable Canary Speckled Wood.

Retracing our steps back to the minibus, we then moved on a little further north, to Los Tilos, where there is a picnic area, a visitor centre and a bar. The road wound up into a steep-sided gorge, with walls of ferns. Here we enjoyed a delicious picnic, surrounded by the La Palma subspecies of Common Chaffinch which were very tame, and gave plenty of opportunities to admire the slate-blue backs and peach underparts of the males. There was time to look in the visitor centre and learn something of the ecology of the area. Round the back there was a good display of Canary Bellflower (*Canarina canariensis*), and Jessica explained how the Canary Islands Chiffchaff drinks the nectar and aids pollination. There was also Canary Elder (*Sambucus palmensis*) and a Canary Islands Large White (La Palma subspecies) flew past.

We walked along old water channels tunnelled through the gorge, to what should have been a magnificent waterfall but sadly, it was only a trickle. It appears that there is currently a problem with the water being diverted for irrigation. Returning, we stopped for coffee and ice cream, accompanied by a Northern Raven (subspecies *canariensis*, recently split from *tingitanus*) and more Chaffinches.

Back at the minibuses, we drove north to experience the north coast of the island, passing through the small town of Barlovento, and seeing good numbers of Common Kestrel (west Canary subspecies *canariensis*). We stopped at the Mirador La Tosca to admire some Dragon Trees (*Dracena draco*) which were much older than the buildings around them. This is an iconic species of the Canary Islands, now very rare except in La Palma. Atlantic Canaries were singing and flying around, and we noted Wax Myrtle (*Myrica faya*), Canary Bumblebee and Large Garden Bumblebee amongst other species.

After a break, we met to discuss the day and enjoy another tasty meal before heading for bed, after an excellent first day in the field.

Day 3

Saturday 19th March

Mirador de la Cumbre; Tazacorte boat trip; Barranco de Las Angustias

We met for breakfast at 8am, leaving the hotel at 9am to drive west across the island. The road climbs through Laurisilva, Sweet Chestnut and Canary Tree Heather – Wax Myrtle (*Erica canariensis* – *Myrica faya*), the characteristic plant assemblages for the lower slopes on the north-east side of the island. We stopped at the Mirador de la Cumbre, but it was rather misty for views. There the Canary Island Guelder Rose (*Viburnum rugosum*) was in fine flower, as was the Wax Myrtle. Canaries, Canary Islands Chiffchaff, Blackcap, Blackbird and Chaffinch were around. The road then goes through a short tunnel, emerging on to the Central Plains, before dropping steadily to the west. It was still cloudy but brightening as we drove.

The main item for the morning was a boat trip on the Fancy II. We joined the boat, along with a school group of Spanish teenagers, and were soon en route out of the harbour as the sun broke through. We travelled north up

the coast, the swell making the trip a little bumpy (but calm for the Atlantic!), stopping and going into the entrance of the Cueva Bonita, a very long lava-cave cave where the water looked amazingly turquoise, and then by the tiny settlement, now of holiday homes, of Poris de Candelaria, tucked into a cave/rocky inlet under the cliffs, accessible on foot or by boat. Common Buzzard, Raven and Kestrel were seen above the cliffs and Yellow-legged Gulls sat on rocks. We then turned further out to sea, having some fantastic close views of Cory's Shearwaters gliding around us, plus a smaller Manx Shearwater, and soon encountered a pod of Bottlenose Dolphins, maybe five or six, which were diving and swimming round and under the boat. A couple of Gannets were also seen. Further on again, with large numbers of Cory's Shearwaters and a few Common Terns, we came across a pod of Short-finned Pilot Whales, maybe 15 or more, resting ('logging') on the surface and then swimming and diving, occasionally showing the fluke for a deep dive. We spent some time here, having great views. A couple of Portuguese Men o' War (with left-handed 'sails') were on the surface. We looped round to see the new volcanic cone of Cumbre Viejo and the lava flow, which was still steaming in places, although the eruption was declared over on Christmas Day last year.

Back at the harbour, we had our picnic watching the boats, small fish and larger Thick-lipped Grey Mullet, and a Grey Wagtail. A Plain Swift was briefly distant against the cliff. Refreshed, and enjoying the warm sun, we then drove back up the hill, through Tazacorte and Los Llanos, then down a narrow and twisting road to the Barranco de Las Angustias. This is a large barranco which cuts into the Caldera Taburiente, draining water; although very rocky and generally dry, there were still damp patches even in the lower reaches where we were. As we drove down, we saw a Canary Islands Large White and a La Palma Brimstone.

We parked at the bottom of the steep-sided, rock ravine, where Canary Island Pines grew sparsely on the upper banks. A Blue Emperor dragonfly was round a tiny stream. There were large, lush bushes of *Euphobia lamarkii* and many plants of the silk-vine *Periploca laevigata* with small, waxy red and green flowers and enormous paired pods. Canary Broom (*Retama rhodorhizoides*) was mostly showing green, single-seeded pods. We walked up the ravine, noting among other plant species, Canary Islands Alison (*Abyssum canariense*), the rosettes of *Aeonium canariense* subsp. *christi* and *Aeonium nobile*, the La Palma form of Canary Island Lavender (*Lavandula canariensis* subsp. *palmensis* and Blue Lupins (*Lupinus pilosus*). Raven and a couple of Chough and a Buzzard flew overhead but more surprising were two Laurel Pigeons circling round, clearly showing the white tail band. Insects included Canary Island Flower Bee. Returning to the minibus, we drove back up out of the ravine, stopping to admire the late-afternoon light on the rocky peaks. En route home we stopped again, this time for the improved light on the Cumbre Viejo new cone and lava flow.

After a break we met to update our lists before dinner, agreeing it had been another excellent day.

Day 4

Sunday 20th March

Fuencaliente Salt-pans, San Antonio Volcano; Dragos Gemelos; Mirador de la Concepcion

There was a beautiful sunrise, and those out early had excellent views of displaying Canary Island Chiffchaffs, a Red-billed Chough and Canary Speckled Wood butterfly.

After breakfast, we headed to the south of the island, stopping on the LP-2 in Tiguerorte as a flock of Choughs flew over. One kept coming to a hole in the wall behind us, which also held a flowering spike of *Aeonium*

Davidbrammwellii (David wrote several books on the flora of the Canaries). La Palma Lizards were enjoying the sunny wall by the minibus.

We then moved on to the lighthouse and saltpans of Fuencaliente (Las Salinas), winding our way gently down to sea level, past the 1971, still un-vegetated, lava as well as older lava with small pockets of vines. As we descended, there was a transition from relatively lush vegetation of large bushes of *Euphorbia lamarckii* to much more arid, scattered plants of Canary Samphire (both species, *Schizogyne sericea* and *Astyadama latifolia*, the Sea-heath *Frankenia ericifolia* subsp. *latifolia*, and Dwarf Sea-lavender (*Limonium pectinatum*). The path leads to a restaurant, where a Turnstone was wandering under the outdoor tables. We walked round the different saltpans, having good views of a pair of Berthelot's Pipits, but there were no waders in them today, although two more Turnstone flew past later. Scanning the sea, Roger picked up the fins of three, distant, Short-finned Pilot Whales, and we could see the islands of Tenerife, La Gomera and just make out part of El Hierro. We enjoyed a morning coffee in the sun, before returning to the minibus.

Driving back up to Fuencaliente, we made our way to the Mirador overlooking the San Antonio volcano, where we had our picnic. We were struck by the number of Kestrels in the area generally, and here we also saw Buzzard and Choughs, as well as Canaries. A beautiful golden-flowered *Aeonium* we had passed along the road south was also growing here, and it was seen to be *Aeonium spathulatum*. The snow-covered top of Mount Teide could be seen clearly above the clouds. Replete after another delicious picnic, we made our way down to the San Antonio volcano, which erupted in 1677. We spent time in the visitor centre, learning about volcanoes and the history of La Palma, and also seeing footage of the 2021 eruption, before visiting the cone. We wandered across some rough ground, pretty with low-growing Purple Viper's-bugloss, seeing the leaves of Yellow Horned-poppy (*Glaucium flavum*), La Palma Savory (*Micromeria herpyllomorpha* subsp. *palmae*), some with a few pale-pink or white flowers, and more *Echium brevirame*. On otherwise bare ground, we found two species of *Polycarpea*, *P. divaricata* with more rounded leaves, and *P. aristata* with narrow leaves, both having dense clusters of pink-beige flowers. A male Canary Blue butterfly was seen here. By the path were a number of plants dwarfed by the aridity: tiny plants of Long-headed Poppy (*Papaver dubium*), *Reichardia tingitana* with yellow flowers and others, including Horned Dock (*Rumex bucephalus* subsp. *canariensis* and the pink *Petrorbagia nanteuillii*. We were able to walk halfway round the rim of the volcanic cone, looking down onto the scattered Canary Pines within, and enjoying the extensive, views to the sea. A Red Admiral was flying around, and a pair of Chough flew into the crater.

We headed north again, taking the more winding road along the eastern slopes, again through much lush vegetation. It was very windy along here, too. At Brena Alta we stopped to visit the Dragos Gemelos (the Twin Dragon Trees), said to be the oldest Dragon Trees in La Palma. They have fused together and have many branches and crevices formed by aerial roots, some of which were home to bees, as well as having at least three species of plants growing epiphytically.

Our final stop of the day was the Mirador de la Concepcion, above Santa Cruz. Here it was sheltered, and we enjoyed the late-afternoon sun, along with Red Admiral, Canary Red Admiral and Painted Lady butterflies and another flock of Choughs. Here we hoped we might see some lizards as well and, encouraged by a little banana, we had great views of them, especially one male who showed his bright blue throat. It was a lovely end to another excellent day.

Day 5

Monday 21st March

Mirador de la Cumbrecita; Calle Virgen del Pino; boat trip

There was another beautiful sunrise this morning, heralding another fine day. After breakfast, while the group were gathering at the minibus, a Barn Swallow flew over. Our first destination this morning was the southern side of the Caldera de Taburiente, visible from La Cumbrecita viewpoint. Accordingly, we took the road up through the tunnel, onto the central plains. Because of limited space, parking at the viewpoint has to be booked in advance, with timed slots, so we had time to stop briefly at the National Park Visitor Centre, parking by Canary Strawberry Trees (*Arbutus canariensis*). Here we saw a couple of Buzzards being mobbed by a Kestrel. We then took the winding road up to the viewpoint, passing the barrier ahead of schedule, but with no difficulty as there were no other buses around. As we drove through the Canary Island Pines, we could see their powers of regeneration: they are one of the few conifers which sprout easily when damaged, for example, by fire. Some brown trees, we were told, had been burnt by pyroclastic ash from the volcano.

The caldera looked magnificent in the morning light, with the dramatic cliffs surrounding it and a little cloud hanging inside. Plenty of Choughs were flying around and the sparse understorey vegetation was mainly Canary Cistus (*Cistus symphytifolius*) and the endemic Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus campylocladus* subsp. *bildenbrandii*, but also included Parsley (*Petroselinum crispum*). A female Canary Blue and a couple of La Palma Lizards were also enjoying the morning sun round the parking area. We followed a couple of paths, enjoying the view but trying not to lose too much height(!).

While we were there, a message came from the boat company that the afternoon weather was set to deteriorate, becoming more windy, and suggesting we brought the journey time forwards from 5pm to 2pm, which was agreed, so the time left in this area was reduced. However, as planned, we moved to our next stop, in the mosaic of tiny meadows of the central plains, near the church dedicated to the Virgen del Pino, although the planned walk was very curtailed. We parked in a layby and walked along a narrow lane bordered by drystone walls. A large flock of Plain Swifts appeared and were hawking all around us, some very low over the road, below eye-level, while Choughs were ever-present. The silvery-leaved *Genista stenophylla* subsp. *sericea* and La Palma Tagasaste (*Chamaecytisus proliferus* subsp. *palmensis*) were in fine flower here. Jessica returned to prepare the picnic, leaving the group to wander. We left at 1.45pm in order to be at the port in good time, although the boat, having had a morning excursion, didn't arrive back until just after 2pm.

We greeted the team, David, the skipper, Juan Carlos and Ganawe, and chose our seats. Today there were only three others, so there was plenty of space, although we were warned that the greater swell would make the front of the boat very wet! We set off from the harbour, this time going south and out to sea. Everything was very quiet, with only a few Cory's Shearwaters around. A couple of distant terns, probably Common Terns, and several Portuguese Men o' War were noted, but the movement of the boat made the use of binoculars quite difficult. We had been out for nearly two hours when we started seeing more Cory's Shearwaters and eventually found a delightful pod of Atlantic Spotted Dolphins, including a mother with a calf. They swam and played around the boat, sometimes leaping clear of the water, and we got some lovely views. As we turned to come back, we also encountered a small pod of Short-finned Pilot Whales, almost under us, with behaviour including

tail-slapping before diving. We also saw another couple later, being followed then by Bottlenose Dolphins, although we didn't stop for those. We were nearly at the volcano when another enormous flock of Cory's Shearwaters feeding on the surface indicated the presence of fish and here were a couple of Rough-toothed Dolphins. They were rather harder to locate as they were hunting and moving at speed, and we could also see the silvery ball of a shoal of fish which we were told would be Trumpetfish, that they were hunting.

We arrived back at the harbour about 5.30pm and decided to walk into and round Puerto de Tzacorte, in order to stabilise ourselves after the rather bumpy but wonderful trip. Some stopped for a drink in the evening sun, while others wandered up to the harbour wall. We then gathered at the Playa Mont restaurant for a tasty meal as we watched the sun set over the sea. It was a straightforward drive back across the island, and we arrived at the hotel at 10pm, agreeing that we had enjoyed another great day.

Day 6

Tuesday 22nd March

The north side of the caldera; Llano Negro; Mirador El Time

We woke to another fine morning, with a little cloud, and left the hotel at about 9.15, initially driving north to pick up the LP-4 road that climbs to the top of the island, via many hair-pin bends which we took very gently. Our first stop was a layby in the laurisilva/Canary Tree Heather woodland, with views down to the sea. As we stopped, a flock of Plain Swifts were overhead, and we were watching them as a Eurasian Sparrowhawk (subspecies *granti* of the western Canary Islands and rarely in Madeira) went through. Buzzard and Kestrel were also seen. Bees, that looked like a wild population of Honey Bees, were going in to a crevice in a cliff face, laden with bright orange and yellow pollen. Plants here included *Genista splendens* and the Canary Island Guelder Rose was at its best, and a Canary Speckled Wood posed for observation and photographs.

Moving on, the vegetation around us changed to Canary Island Pine as we got higher, and we stopped again, near the path to the Puntallana Refuge. Here the understorey was more restricted but included Sticky Broom (*Adenocarpus viscosus*) and the yellow cress La Palma Flixweed (*Descurania gilva*). Moving higher again, the trees were becoming more stunted, replaced by the *Adenocarpus* and Teide White Broom (*Cytisus supranubius*), neither of which were yet flowering. We started to see patches of snow, and the geology was fascinating with bright yellow and orange layers in the strata. There were also great views across the sea to Tenerife. On a bend we saw a small clump of the mauve endemic pansy *Viola palmensis*, and there were occasional flowering clumps of the Canary Wallflower (*Erysimum scoparium*), but most was not yet out. Alpine Rock-cress (*Arabis alpina* subsp. *caucasica*) was flowering on sheltered ledges.

We turned off on the road that leads past the various Observatories, located here because of the stability and clarity of the air, and parked at the Roque de los Muchachos, at 2,426 metres above sea level (and about 10,000 metres above the sea-bed!). A couple of Ravens came to see if we were having a picnic (we weren't). The views were literally breath-taking, down into the caldera with a sea of clouds with the jagged rocks protruding. We enjoyed this spectacle, noting the various plants of the area, including the endemics *Echium wildpretii* subsp. *trichosiphon* and *Echium gentianoides*, which only bore old dead flower spikes as they flower in the summer with dramatic spikes of pink and blue flowers respectively. There was also La Palma Broom (*Genista beneboavensis*) with silvery, branched twigs, and *Bencomia exstipulata*, a bush member of the Rose family. Berthelot's Pipit was around. At the end of our allotted time, we drove back down to visit the brand-new visitor centre which opened in

December. Here we were given a brief introduction and had some time to look round the displays and information about the Observatories. As we were gathering again, a Spectacled Warbler was located, which gave excellent views.

We stopped in a pull-in just below the summit for our picnic. It was sheltered here, and we saw La Palma Brimstone, the red-winged Grasshopper *Acrotylus insubricus* and more *Echium wildpretii*, one with the new flower spike just starting to form, while enjoying the warm sun. We had just set off again when we saw two Barbary Partridge by the edge of the road. We carried on with the descent, moving through Canary Island Pine, but here dropping into areas of vineyards and small fields. When we reached the LP-1 we turned north to Llano Negro, where we stopped in a little lane. This was nicknamed 'Lizard Lane' because of the numbers in the stone walls, and we disturbed a Kestrel on the ground trying to catch one. Insects here included an enormous female Oil Beetle and a small black Spider-hunting Wasp looking for prey on the sandy ground. Plants included *Allium canariense* with white flowers.

With still a long way to drive, we set off along the west coast towards Tazacorte, stopping for coffee and ice cream at the Mirador El Time which is above Puerto de Tazacorte and gives great views up the Barranco de Las Angustias towards the caldera, although the cloud we had seen from above prevented us from seeing the rim. We then drove home along the now-familiar route across the central plains.

After a break, we met to update our lists and enjoy dinner together. Although there was a lot of driving today, the scenery had been spectacular, and we had encountered great wildlife and appreciated the changes in vegetation and the beauty of La Palma.

Day 7

Wednesday 23rd March

Juan Mayor

After breakfast, aware of a strengthening wind, we drove the short distance to the narrow lane up Juan Mayor, behind Santa Cruz, which heads up into the hills, bordered on one side by newly restored terraces and small fields and on the other by the barranco and wooded cliff. It was sunny and sheltered here and to the quiet country road of Juan Mayor we visited on the first afternoon, where the road becomes a track leading up into the hills. The lush green barranco was sunny and Choughs, Kestrel and Buzzard were overhead. We make up picnics and prepared to set off. Lizards were around and we also found several Tenerife Geckos, first one adult then another with a young one, all enjoying the morning sun in the drystone walls. Butterflies were on the wing, with many Small Whites and good numbers of Canary Island Large Whites (La Palma subspecies *beneboavensis*), Canary Speckled Woods and La Palma Brimstones. The verges were colourful with carpets of Tangier Pea (*Lathyrus tingitanus*), Galactites (*Galactites tomentosa*) and Garden Nasturtiums (*Tropaeolum majus*). Canary Islands Chiffchaffs were abundant, and Blackcaps, Canaries and Blackbirds were in full song. Smaller butterflies were Canary Blue, African Grass Blue, Small Copper and Geranium Bronze, the latter nectaring on Round-leaved Crane's-bill (*Geranium rotundifolium*). Red Admiral, Canary Red Admiral and Painted Lady were also noted. Blue Emperor and Red-winged Darter dragonflies were patrolling, and there were some robust flowers of Wild Carrot (*Daucus carota* subsp. *maximus*), with their characteristic dark-red central floret. We admired the webs of Tropical Tent Web Spiders and watched one of the occupants wrapping prey. There were also webs of Funnel Spiders in the wall.

The road became a stony track, climbing steadily through the Myrica-Erica zone and laurisilva zone species. As well as Canary St. John's-wort bushes, *Hypericum grandifolium* was also flowering, and there were a number of bushes of the menthol-fragranced *Bystropogon organifolium*. We enjoyed our picnics on boulders in the sun, enjoying the lovely views up to the crags and down to the sea. Afterwards, some decided to walk further, eventually having good views of the La Palma subspecies of Goldcrest (*ellenthalerae*). A shady cliff held plenty of Kidney-leaved Fern (*Adiantum reniforme*). We walked as far as a signpost indicating the start of several hairpin bends in the path and decided to retrace our steps. Back at the road, a truck laden with greenery passed us and we discovered that it was Laurel collected for the shed full of goats, which we were invited to visit. They are milked by hand, with the milk used for cheese. Here, a Blue Tit was seen well by some. Back at the minibus we rehydrated with the remainder of the picnic fruit juice.

To round off the afternoon, Jessica suggested an ice cream by the beach, so we returned to leave bags etc at the hotel. It was a short walk along the path we had taken on the first afternoon, passing this time, bushes of Balsam Spurge (*Euphorbia balsamifera*). Because we had been so sheltered at Juan Mayor, we hadn't appreciated the strength of the wind, so we enjoyed our ice creams inside rather than out. Some of the group then went paddling (warmer than the North Sea!!). We met later to update our lists and discuss the week.

Day 8

Thursday 19th March

Round hotel; Home

We met up as usual for breakfast at 8am on a sunny but windy morning. After some time to pack, we gathered at 9.30am to explore the scrubland just inland from the hotel. A Grey Heron flew over, Canary Island Chiffchaffs were, as ever, abundant, with some giving close views, and we also had excellent views of a Sardinian Warbler and a Canary. Canary Speckled Wood butterflies were on the wing and a new plant was Rough-leaved Bugloss (*Echium strictum*). Small tracks led through a walled garden, where we could hear lizards scuttling through the vegetation. Two moths were the two-tone Erebid *Hypena lividalis* and the brown-mottled Crambid *Uresiphita gilvata* and a green and black caterpillar was also of the latter species, on its foodplant of a broom. After about an hour we wandered gently back to the hotel so those on the Manchester flight could collect their bags. We said farewell to them, and Jessica dropped them at the airport a little after 11am. The others finished packing and checked out, and we met again at 11.30am for a walk along the sea front to the south of the hotel. It was very windy, but it was propelling us forwards. The sea was a glorious blue, and a new plant here was White Henbane (*Hyoscyamus albus*). Cory's Shearwater and a couple of terns, probably Common Terns were noted offshore.

We left the hotel at 1pm for the short journey to the airport, where check-in was efficient. We appreciated the lovely views from the airport and also the sun terrace, which was almost too hot for comfort. The flight back to England was smooth and Gatwick airport very quiet, so we were soon saying our goodbyes and heading off home.

Jessica would like to thank the group for their interest, spotting skills and good company during a most enjoyable week exploring the best of La Palma.

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Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

Common name	Scientific name	March 2022							
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
* = Near Endemic Species (also occurring on Madeira & Azores)									
** = Endemic Species									
Barbary Partridge (C.Is-I)	<i>Alectoris barbara koenigi</i>						2		
Plain Swift *	<i>Apus unicolor</i>			1		✓	✓	✓	
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓		✓			✓		
Feral Pigeon - I	<i>Columba livia feral</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bolle's Pigeon**	<i>Columba bollii</i>		✓						
Laurel Pigeon**	<i>Columba junoniae</i>		✓	2					
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
African Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia roseogrisea</i>	✓							
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	✓			✓				
Yellow-legged Gull (*)	<i>Larus michahellis atlantis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i>	✓			✓				
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>			✓		✓			✓
Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>			✓		✓			
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>			✓					
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>					2			1
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>				1				
Eurasian Sparrowhawk (*)	<i>Accipiter nisus granti</i>						1		
Common Buzzard (C.Is**)	<i>Buteo buteo insularum</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Kestrel (w.C.Is**)	<i>Falco tinnunculus canariensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax barbarus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Raven (**)	<i>Corvus corax tingitanus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
African Blue Tit (La Palma**)	<i>Cyanistes teneriffae palmae</i>		✓			H		✓	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>					✓			
Canary Islands Chiffchaff**	<i>Phylloscopus canariensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Common name	Scientific name	March 2022							
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Eurasian Blackcap (sw Iberia & CI)	<i>Sylvia atricapilla heikenen</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spectacled Warbler (C.Is, Mad, CV*)	<i>Curruca conspicillata orbitalis</i>						✓		
Goldcrest (La Palma & El Hierro**)	<i>Regulus regulus ellenthalerae</i>						H	✓	
Common Blackbird (C.Is, Mad*)	<i>Turdus merula cabreræ</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>						H	H	
Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>			✓	✓		✓		
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			✓	✓	✓			
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		H			H			
Berthelot's Pipit*	<i>Anthus berthelotii berthelotii</i>				✓		✓		
Common Chaffinch (La Palma**)	<i>Fringilla coelebs palmae</i>		✓	✓				✓	
Atlantic Canary*	<i>Serinus canaria</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Other vertebrates

Common name	Scientific name	March 2022							
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Mammals:									
Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>			c15		2			
Atlantic Spotted Dolphin	<i>Stenella frontalis</i>					c30			
Rough-toothed Dolphin	<i>Steno bredanensis</i>					2			
Short-finned Pilot Whale	<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>			c20	3	c8			
Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>						S	1	
Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>		D						
Amphibians & Reptiles:									
La Palma Lizard	<i>Gallotia galloti palmae</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tenerife Gecko	<i>Tarentola delalandii</i>							✓	
Fish:									
Trop. Two-winged Flyingfish	<i>Exocetus volitans</i>					✓			
Thick-lipped Grey Mullet	<i>Chelon labrosus</i>			✓		✓			
Atlantic Trumpetfish	<i>Aulostomus strigosus</i>					✓			
Fish sp				✓		✓			

Invertebrates

Common name	Scientific name	March 2022							
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
BUTTERFLIES:									
C. Islands Large White (La P)**	<i>Pieris cheiranthi benchoavensis</i>		✓	✓				✓	
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>				✓		✓	✓	✓
La Palma Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx palmae</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>						✓	✓	
Geranium Bronze	<i>Cacyreus marshalli</i>							✓	
Canary Blue	<i>Cyclus webbianus</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	
African Grass Blue	<i>Zizeeria knysna</i>							✓	

Common name	Scientific name	March 2022							
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>			✓					
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>				✓		✓	✓	
Canary Red Admiral*	<i>Vanessa vulcania</i>				✓			✓	
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>				✓			✓	
Canary Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge xiphioides</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Canary Skipper	<i>Thymelicus christi</i>							✓	
MOTHS:									
Hawaiian Beet Webworm			✓						
Micromoth adult & caterpillar	<i>Uresphita gilvata</i>								✓
2-tone moth	<i>Hypena lividalis</i>								✓
OTHER INVERTEBRATES:									
Blue Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>			✓				✓	
Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>	✓						✓	
Blue-winged Grasshopper	<i>Oedipoda canariensis</i>				✓				✓
A Red-winged Grasshopper	<i>Acrotylus insubricus</i>						✓		✓
American Cockroach	<i>Periplaneta americana</i>					✓			
Coccineal Scale Insect	<i>Dactylopius coccus</i>			✓			✓	✓	
Canary Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus canariensis</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Large Garden Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus ruderatus</i>		✓						
Canary Flower Bee	<i>Anthophora alluaudi</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Pollen Chafer	<i>Tropinota squalida canariensis</i>							✓	
Seven-spot Ladybird	<i>Coccinella 7-punctata algerica</i>						✓		
Adonis Ladybird	<i>Hippodamia variegata</i>								✓
The Napoleon Spider	<i>Synema globosum</i>							✓	
Tropical Tent Web Spider	<i>Cyrtophora citricola</i>							✓	
cf Tidal Spray Crab	<i>Plagusia depressa</i>			✓					
A Sally Lightfoot Crab	<i>Grapsus adscensionis</i>			✓		✓			
Snail sp (garden type)								✓	
Portuguese Man o' War	<i>Physalia physalis</i>			2		✓		✓	

Plants

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
NB.			
* = Atlantic Islands endemic			
** = Canary Islands endemic			
*** = Single Island endemic			
[] = Introduced or planted			
Nomenclature contained within this list follows Plants of the World Online (POWO), an internationally accepted database of vascular plant families published by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.			
PTERIDOPHYTES	FERNS & ALLIES	Day	Notes
<i>Lycophytes</i>	Clubmosses & Quillworts		
<i>Sellaginellaceae</i>	Lesser Clubmoss Family		
<i>Selaginella denticulata</i>	Mediterranean Clubmoss	2	Cubo de La Galga

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
Leptosporangiate Ferns	True Ferns		
Aspleniaceae	Spleenwort Family		
<i>Asplenium onopteris</i>	Irish Spleenwort	2	Cubo de La Galga
Blechnaceae	Hard Fern Family		
<i>Woodwardia radicans*</i>	Chain Fern	2	Cubo de La Galga
Davalliaceae	Hare's-foot Fern Family		
<i>Davallia canariensis*</i>	Hare's-foot Fern	2	Cubo de La Galga
Dennstaedtiaceae	Bracken Family		
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	2	Common
Dryopteridaceae	Buckler-fern Family		
<i>Dryopteris ogliodonta</i>	-	2	Cubo de La Galga
Polypodiaceae	Polypody Family		
<i>Polypodium macaronesicum*</i>	Macaronesian Polypody	7	Juan Mayor
Pteridaceae	Ribbon-fern Family		
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Maidenhair Fern	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Adiantum reniforme*</i>	Kidney-leaved Fern	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i>	Jersey Fern	7	Juan Mayor
<i>Hemionitis (Cheilanthes) marantae</i>	-	4	San Antonio volcano
GYMNOSPERMS	CONIFERS		
Cupressaceae	Cypress Family		
<i>Juniperus cedrus*</i>	Canary Island Juniper	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Juniperus turbinata</i>		7	Juan Mayor
Pinaceae	Pine Family		
<i>Pinus canariensis**</i>	Canary Islands Pine	3	Common in higher areas
ANGIOSPERMS	FLOWERING PLANTS		
Pre-Dicots	Primitive Angiosperms		
Lauraceae	Laurel Family		
<i>Laurus novocanariensis*</i>	Azores Laurel	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Ocotea fotens*</i>	Stinkwood	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Persea (Apollonias) barbujana*</i>	Canary Laurel	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Persea indica*</i>		2	Cubo de La Galga
Eu-Dicots	True Dicotyledons		
Adoxaceae	Moschatel Family		
<i>Sambucus palmensis**</i>	Canary Island Elder	2	Los Tilos
<i>Viburnum rugosum (rigidum)**</i>	Canary Island Guelder Rose	2	Cubo de La Galga
Aizoaceae	Dewplant Family		
<i>[Malephora crocea]</i>	Red Ice Plant	3	Las Angustias viewpoint
<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Dewplant	1	Near hotel
Amaranthaceae (Chenopodiaceae)	Goosefoot Family		

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Devil's Coach-whip	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	-	1	Near hotel
<i>Bosea yervamora</i> **	Bosea	1	Near hotel
<i>Patellifolia procumbens</i> *	-	1	Near hotel
Apiaceae	Carrot Family		
<i>Astydamia latifolia</i>	Canary Samphire	1	Near hotel
<i>Cryptotaenia elegans</i> **		2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>maximus</i>	Wild Carrot	7	Juan Mayor
<i>Ferula linkii</i> **	A Giant Fennel	6	Llano Negro
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	Parsley	5	La Cumbrecita
<i>Scandex pecten-veneris</i>	Shepherd's Needle	6	Llano Negro
Apocynaceae	Periwinkle Family		
<i>Periploca laevigata</i> *	A Silk-vine	3	Barranco de Angustias
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle	6	Llano Negro
Aquifoliaceae	Holly Family		
<i>Ilex canariensis</i> **	Canary Island Holly	7	Juan Mayor
Araliaceae	Ivy Family		
<i>Hedera canariensis</i> **	Canary Ivy	2	Cubo de La Galga
Asteraceae (Compositae)	Daisy Family		
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	-	3	Scattered
<i>Ageratina ripara</i>		2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Andryala pinnatifida</i> **	-	3	Lane nr La Cumbrecita
<i>Argyranthemum haouarytheum</i> ***	La Palma Daisy	1	Near hotel
<i>Arg. frutescens</i> ssp. <i>succulentum</i> **	Paris Daisy	1	Near hotel
<i>Argyranthemum webbii</i> ***	-	2	Mirador La Tosca
<i>Artemisia thuscula</i> (<i>A. canariensis</i>)**	-	1	Near hotel
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Bur Marigold	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field Marigold	5	Lane nr La Cumbrecita
<i>Carduus clavulatus</i>	-	7	Juan Mayor
<i>Carlina falcata</i> **	Canary Carlina Thistle	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Cotula australis</i>	a Buttonweed	4	Dragos Gemelos
<i>Erigeron (Conyza) bonariensis</i>	Argentine Fleabane	7	Juan Mayor
<i>Galactites tomentosa</i>	Galactites	2	Mirador La Tosca
<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>	Shaggy-soldier	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Kleinia neriifolia</i> **	Canary Islands Candle Plant	1	Near hotel
<i>Laphangium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed	7	Juan Mayor
<i>Pericallis papyracea</i> ***	La Palma Cineraria	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Phagnalon saxatile</i>	A Phagnalon	5	Lane nr La Cumbrecita
<i>Reichardia ligulata</i> **	-	1	Near hotel
<i>Reichardia tingitana</i>	-	4	San Antonio volcano
<i>Schizogyne sericea</i> *	Canary Samphire	1	Near hotel
<i>Senecio teneriffae</i>	-	7	Juan Mayor
<i>Sonchus hierrensis</i> **	-	4	Fuencaliente
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	1	Near hotel
<i>Sonchus palmensis</i> ***	La Palma Sow-thistle	2	Cubo de La Galga

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<i>Urospermum picroides</i>	-	1	Near hotel
Boraginaceae			
Borage Family			
<i>Echium brevirame</i> ***		2	Near hotel
<i>Echium gentianoides</i> ***		6	Roque de los Muchachos
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's-bugloss	2	Mirador La Tosca
<i>Echium strictum</i> **	Rough-leaved Bugloss	8	Near hotel
<i>Echium webbii</i> ***	La Palma Viper's-bugloss	4	Mirador de la Concepcion
<i>Echium wildpretii</i> subsp. <i>trichosiphon</i> ***	Taburiente Bugloss	6	Roque de los Muchachos
<i>Echium webbii</i> x <i>E. brevirame</i>		4	Mirador de la Concepcion
<i>Echium webbii</i> x <i>E. plantagineum</i>		4	Mirador de la Concepcion
<i>Myosotis latifolia</i>	Broad-leaved Forget-me-Not	2	Cubo de La Galga
Brassicaceae			
Cabbage Family			
<i>Crambe santosii</i> ***	Giant Crambe	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Descurainia gilva</i> ***	La Palma Flixweed	6	Caldera north side
<i>Erysimum scoparium</i> **	Canary Island Wallflower	6	Caldera north side
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Hoary Mustard	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Lobularia canariensis</i> *	Canary Islands Alison	3	Barranco de Angustias
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard	5	Lane nr La Cumbrecita
Cactaceae			
Cactus Family			
[<i>Opuntia dellinii</i>]	-	4	San Antonio volcano
[<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>]	Barbary Fig/ Prickly Pear	2	Cubo de La Galga
Campanulaceae			
Bellflower Family			
<i>Canarina canariensis</i> **	Canary Bellflower	2	Los Tilos
<i>Wahlenbergia lobelioides</i> (ssp. <i>lobelioides</i> **)		1	Near hotel
Caprifoliaceae			
Honeysuckle Family			
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian	2	Roadsides
Caryophyllaceae			
Pink Family			
<i>Paronychia canariensis</i> **	-	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Petrorhagia nanteuillii</i>	A pink	4	San Antonio volcano
<i>Polycarpea aristata</i> **		4	San Antonio volcano
<i>Polycarpaea divaricata</i> **		4	San Antonio volcano
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Allseed	2	Near hotel
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered Catchfly	2	Mirador La Tosca
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Champion	2	Mirador La Tosca
Cistaceae			
Cistus Family			
<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Narrow-leaved Cistus	2	Mirador La Tosca
<i>Cistus symphytifolius</i> **	Canary Cistus	5	La Cumbrecita (not in flower)
Commelinaceae			
Spiderwort Family			
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Small-leaf Spiderwort	2	Cubo de La Galga
Convolvulaceae			
Bindweed Family			
<i>Convolvulus floridus</i> **	Canary Tree Bindweed	7	Roadsides

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	Common Morning Glory	4	Fuencaliente
Crassulaceae	Stonecrop Family		
<i>Aeonium arboreum</i> subsp. <i>holochrysum</i> **	-	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Ae. canariense</i> subsp. <i>christii</i> ***	La Palma Canary Houseleek	3	Barranco de Angustias
<i>Aeonium davidbramwellii</i> ***		4	Nr Fuencaliente
<i>Aeonium goochiae</i> ***		2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Aeonium nobile</i> ***		3	Barranco de Angustias
<i>Aeonium spathulatum</i> **		4	Fuencaliente
<i>Aichryson palmense</i> ***		2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Umbilicus gaditanus</i>	-	2	Cubo de La Galga
Ericaceae	Heather Family		
<i>Arbutus canariensis</i> **	Canary Strawberry Tree	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Erica canariensis</i> **	Canary Tree Heather	2	Cubo de La Galga
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family		
<i>Euphorbia balsamifera</i>	Balsam Spurge	7	Near hotel
<i>Euphorbia canariensis</i> **	Canary Island Cactus-spurge	1	Near hotel
<i>Euphorbia (broussonetii) lamarckii</i> **	-	1	Near hotel
<i>Euphorbia peplis</i>	Petty Spurge	1	Near hotel
<i>Mercurialis canariensis</i> **	Canary Island Mercury	2	Cubo de La Galga
[<i>Ricinus communis</i>]	Castor Oil Plant	2	Near hotel
Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	Pea Family		
<i>Adenocarpus viscosus</i> ssp. <i>spartioides</i> ***	La Palma Sticky Broom	6	Caldera north side
<i>Bitumaria bituminosa</i>	Pitch Trefoil	2	Widespread
<i>Chamaecytisus proliferus</i> ssp. <i>palmensis</i> ***	Tagasaste	2	Mirador La Tosca
<i>Cytisus (Spartocytisus) supranubius</i> ***	Teide White Broom	6	Caldera north side
<i>Genista benehoavensis</i> ***		6	Roque de los Muchachos
<i>Genista (Teline) splendens</i> **	-	6	Roadside stop 1
<i>Genista stenopetala</i> ssp. <i>sericea</i> ***	-	5	Lane nr La Cumbrecita
<i>Genista stenopetala</i> ssp. <i>stenopetala</i> **		7	Juan Mayor
<i>Lathyrus articulatus</i>	A white Pea	2	Mirador La Tosca
<i>Lathyrus clymenum</i>	-	5	Lane nr La Cumbrecita
<i>Lathyrus tingitanus</i>	Tangier Pea	7	Juan Mayor
<i>Lotus campylocladus</i> ssp. <i>hillebrandii</i> ***	La Palma Bird's-foot Trefoil	3	Barranco de Angustias
<i>Lupinus pilosus</i>	Blue Lupin	3	Barranco de Angustias
<i>Medicago minima</i>	Bur-medick	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Toothed Medick	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Ononis laxiflora</i>		3	Barranco de Angustias
<i>Ornithopus compressus</i>	Compressed Bird's-foot	3	Mirador de la Cumbre
<i>Ornithopus pinnatus</i>	Orange Bird's-foot	8	Near hotel
<i>Retama rhodorhizoides</i> **	Canarian White Broom	3	Barranco de Angustias
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover	4	San Antonio volcano
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil	4	Nr Fuencaliente
<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Burrowing Clover	7	Juan Mayor
<i>Vicia disperma</i>		4	Nr Fuencaliente
<i>Vicia lutea</i>	Yellow Pea	5	Lane nr La Cumbrecita
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	2	Cubo de La Galga

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
Fagaceae	Beech Family		
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	2	Cubo de La Galga
Frankeniaceae	Sea Heath Family		
<i>Frankenia ericifolia</i> subsp. <i>latifolia</i> *	a Sea Heath	1	Near hotel
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family		
<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Stork's-bill	4	Nr Fuencaliente
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	2	Mirador La Tosca
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little Robin	7	Juan Mayor
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaved Crane's-bill	7	Juan Mayor
Hypericaceae	St.John's-wort Family		
<i>Hypericum canariense</i> *	Canary St.John's-wort	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Hypericum grandifolium</i> *		7	Juan Mayor
Lamiaceae	Dead-nettle Family		
<i>Bystropogon origanifolius</i> **	-	7	Juan Mayor
<i>Calamintha sylvatica</i>	Common Calamint	5	Lane nr La Cumbrecita
<i>Lavandula canariensis</i> ssp. <i>palmensis</i>	Canary Lavender (La P)	3	Barranco de Angustias
<i>Micromeria herpyllomorpha</i> ***	La Palma Savory	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Marjoram	7	Juan Mayor
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Sideritis canariensis</i> **	Canary False Sage	5	La Cumbrecita (not in flower)
<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	Field Woundwort	5	Lane nr La Cumbrecita
<i>Stachys ocymastrum</i>	Hairy Woundwort	2	Cubo de La Galga
Malvaceae	Mallow Family		
<i>Malva multiflora</i> (<i>Lavatera cretica</i>)	Cretan Mallow	7	Juan Mayor
Moraceae	Fig Family		
[<i>Ficus carica</i>]	Common Fig	7	Juan Mayor
Myricaceae	Sweet Gale Family		
<i>Myrica faya</i>	Wax Myrtle	3	Mirador de la Cumbre
Nyctaginaceae	Bougainvillea Family		
[<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>]	Bougainvillea	2	Roadsides
Oleaceae	Olive Family		
<i>Chrysojasminum odoratissimum</i> *	a Jasmine	2	Cubo de La Galga
Onagraceae	Willowherb Family		
<i>Oenothera rosea</i>	Rose Evening-primrose	7	Juan Mayor
Oxalidaceae	Wood Sorrel Family		
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup	2	Very common, often double
Papaveraceae	Poppy Family		

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<i>Eschscholzia californicum</i>	Californian Poppy	3	Roadsides
<i>Fumaria montana</i>	A Fumitory	3	Mirador de la Cumbre
<i>Glacium flavum</i>	Yellow Horned-poppy	4	San Antonio volcano
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy	2	Mirador La Tosca
<i>Papaver somniferum</i> subsp. <i>setigerum</i>	Opium Poppy	2	Mirador La Tosca
Phytolaccaceae	Pokeweed Family		
[<i>Phytolacca dioica</i>]	Ombu	7	Juan Mayor
Plantaginaceae	Plantain Family		
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Weasel-snout	4	Nr Fuencaliente
<i>Plantago lagopus</i>	Hare's-tail Plantain	5	Lane nr La Cumbrecita
<i>Plantago ovata</i>		4	Nr Fuencaliente
Plumbaginaceae	Thrift Family		
<i>Limonium pectinatum</i> *	Dwarf Sea Lavender	1	Near hotel
Polygonaceae	Dock Family		
<i>Rumex bucephalophorus</i> ssp. <i>canariensis</i> **	Horned Dock	4	San Antonio volcano
<i>Rumex lunaria</i> **	Canary Dock	1	Very common
Primulaceae	Primrose Family		
<i>Lysimachia (Anagallis) arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	7	Juan Mayor
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>	Blue Scarlet Pimpernel	3	Mirador de la Cumbre
Resedaceae	Mignonette Family		
<i>Reseda lueola</i>	Weld	6	Roque de los Muchachos (lvs)
Rosaceae	Rose Family		
<i>Bencomia exstipulata</i> **	-	6	Roque de los Muchachos
[<i>Prunus dulcis</i>]	Almond	2	Scattered
<i>Rubus palmensis</i> **		2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Sanguisorba megacarpa</i> *	a Burnet	7	Juan Mayor
Rubiaceae	Bedstraw Family		
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	2	Mirador La Tosca
<i>Galium scabrum</i>		6	Llano Negro
<i>Phyllis nobla</i> *	Capitana	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Rubia fruticosa</i> *	Madder (bush)	3	Barranco de Angustias
<i>Rubia fruticosa</i> ssp. <i>periclymenum</i>	Madder (climbing)	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	6	Llano Negro
Salicaceae	Willow Family		
<i>Salix pedicellata</i> subsp. <i>canariensis</i> *	Canary Willow	2	Cubo de La Galga
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family		
<i>Hyoscyamus albus</i>	White Henbane	8	Near hotel
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Shrub Tobacco	2	Near hotel
<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Tomato	8	Near hotel
<i>Solanum villosum</i>	A Black Nightshade	2	Near hotel
<i>Withania aristata</i>			

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
Tamaricaceae			
Tamarisk Family			
<i>Tamarix canariensis</i>	Canary Tamarisk	1	Near hotel
Tropaeolaceae			
Nasturtium Family			
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Garden Nasturtium	2	Cubo de La Galga
Urticaceae			
Nettle Family			
<i>Forsskaolea angustifolia</i> **	Narrow-leaved Forskaolea	2	Near hotel
<i>Gesnouinia arborea</i> **	Tree Pellitory	2	Cubo de La Galga
<i>Parietaria filamentosa</i> **	Canarian Wall Pellitory	4	Nr Fuencaliente
Verbenaceae			
Verbena Family			
[<i>Lantana camera</i>]	Lantana	7	Juan Mayor
Monocots			
Monocotyledons			
Amaryllidaceae			
Daffodil Family			
<i>Allium canariense</i>	Canary Garlic	6	Llano Negro
Arecaceae			
Palm Family			
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> **	Canary Palm	2	Widely scattered
Asparagaceae			
Asparagus Family			
[<i>Agave americana</i>]	Century Plant	2	Widely scattered
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>		7	Juan Mayor
<i>Asparagus scoparius</i>	-	8	Near hotel
<i>Dracaena draco</i>	Dragon Tree	2	Mirador La Tosca
<i>Semele androgyna</i> *	-	2	Cubo de La Galga
Asphodelaceae			
Aloe Family			
<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i>	Common Asphodel	2	Mirador La Tosca
Cyperaceae			
Sedge Family			
<i>Cyperus capitatus</i>	a Galingale	2	Cubo de La Galga
Dioscoraceae			
Dioscorea Family			
<i>Dioscorea communis (Tamus edulis)</i>	A Black Bryony	2	Cubo de La Galga
Poaceae			
Grass Family			
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Great Reed	2	Widely scattered
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Greater Quaking Grass	2	Mirador La Tosca
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking Grass	7	Juan Mayor
<i>Briza minor</i>	Annual Quaking Grass	7	Juan Mayor
<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Buffle Grass or Sand Bur	4	Fuencaliente
<i>Lamarckia aurea</i>	Lamarck's Golden Grass	1	Near hotel
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Fountain Grass	3	Widely scattered
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	7	Juan Mayor
Smilaxaceae			
Smilax Family			
<i>Smilax canariensis</i> **	Canary Smilax	2	Cubo de La Galga

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<i>FUNGI:</i>			
<i>Laurobasidium lauri</i>	Laurel Fungus	2	Los Tilos