

# Go Slow ... in Gran Canaria

Naturetrek Tour Report

29 February – 7 March 2020



Bottlenose Dolphins



*Echium callithyrsum*



Cory's Shearwater

Report by Jessica Turner  
Images by Guillermo Bernal



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Tour participants:       Guillermo Bernal and Jessica Turner (leaders) together with 10 Naturetrek clients

## Summary

Gran Canaria may be well-known as a popular sun-seekers' location, but it contains so much more, with a wealth of magnificent scenery, fascinating geology and many endemic species or subspecies of flowers, birds and insects. On this first 'Go Slow' tour, we were able to enjoy some of the best of the island's rugged volcanic scenery, appreciating the contrasts between the different habitats such as the bird- and flower-rich Laurel forest and the dramatic ravines, and the bare rain-starved slopes of the south. The sunset from the top of the island, the wonderful boat trip with our close encounters with Bryde's Wales, Bottlenose Dolphins and Loggerhead Turtles, the Gran Canaria Blue Chaffinch and the vagrant Abyssinian Roller, the echoes of past cultures in the caves of Guayadeque, the beauty of the Botanic Garden with its Giant Lizards were just some of the many highlights. There was also time to relax and enjoy the pools in our delightful hotel overlooking the sea. Good weather with plenty of sunshine, comfortable accommodation, delicious food and great company all made for an excellent week.

## Day 1

**Saturday 29th February**

### Fly to Gran Canaria; transfer to Agaete

Ten group members flew from several UK destinations to Gran Canaria's Las Palmas Airport, arriving at different times throughout the afternoon. The earlier arrivals took taxis to the hotel, while Jessica and Guillermo were able to meet the later ones, Jessica having flown in from Fuerteventura after a previous trip and Guillermo living locally. The transfer to Agaete was smooth, along the main roads round the north coast of the island, with views of the Atlantic rollers breaking on cliffs, plenty of Feral Pigeons and the odd Azorean Yellow-legged Gull.

We arrived at the Spa Roca Negra hotel, our base for the week, and checked in, the last arrivals going straight to dinner. We met up over a good meal, after which we were all very ready to retire to our comfortable rooms for much-needed sleep.

## Day 2

**Sunday 1st March**

### Las Palmas; Botanic Garden; Bandama caldera

With daylight we could see the sea from our rooms as we woke to a cloudy and breezy morning, with the north-easterly trade wind blowing. We met up for breakfast at 8am, when Guillermo and Jessica briefed the group as we ate a delicious breakfast, and we left the hotel just after 9am.

Our first destination was not on the official itinerary: an Abyssinian Roller had taken up residence on the remains of the old sand bank, now waste ground, in Las Palmas. This North African vagrant had been present for several weeks, so we were keen to try to see it. We took the coast road back to Las Palmas, and parked by the sandy area, an open hill in the middle of the city. As we negotiated the town, we saw a party of Plain Swifts, and another unexpected vagrant, a Great Grey Shrike of the Desert North African subspecies *elegans* was perched on a rock and showed well. This Desert Grey Shrike will be a first record for Spain, if accepted by the Rarities Committee. Guillermo knew the roller's favoured area, so we walked across to where we could look down on the streets below

and an overhead line. And there it was! This beautiful turquoise bird with a chestnut back and long forked tail was sitting on the wire, flying down occasionally to hunt for beetles; we saw it with a large black beetle in its bill and Guillermo told us it was favouring the endemic Darkling Beetle *Pimelia granulicollis*, itself a rare species in this location. We also saw Berthelot's Pipit, Northern Wheatear, Barn Swallows and Small White butterfly. Plants included the very spiny Prickly Pear *Opuntia dillenii*, Fagonia (*Fagonia cretica*) with purple flowers, the pink Dock *Rumex vesicaria* and Canary Samphire (*Schizogyne sericea*).

We then moved on to the Jardín Botánico Viera y Clavijo, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria's Botanic Garden, the largest in Spain. The garden was created by the Swedish botanist Eric Sventenius in 1952, around the Guinguada ravine, and is very beautiful. As we entered, we saw Monarch butterflies, African Blue Tit (the Gran Canarian subspecies *hedvigae*), European Robin (Gran Canarian subspecies *marionae*), Canary Islands Chiffchaff and Atlantic Canaries. We looked briefly at the ravine vegetation outside the garden, seeing the cactus-like Canary Island Cactus-spurge (*Euphorbia canariensis*) common on the cliffs. A female Kestrel (eastern Canary Islands subspecies *dacotiae*) circled over the horizon. One of the many highlights of the garden were the Gran Canaria Giant Lizards which were basking on rocks: the largest we saw must have been about 40 centimetres in length. The garden contains examples of the endemic and special species of the islands, set out in different ecosystems, so Guillermo explained about some key species and habitats as we walked through. Iberian Water Frogs were sitting on water-lily pads in a pond calling loudly, Canary Speckled Woods and Small Whites were flitting round, and among the species we looked at were *Pistacias*, *Echiums*, *Euphorbias* and the constituents of Laurel forest. We had our picnic here, enjoying delicious local wines, breads and cheeses among other delights, and accompanied by local Feral Pigeons, anxious for crumbs.

Refreshed, we continued to explore as we gently made our way back to the entrance, noting the variety of *Aeoniums*, and learning about the endemic Gran Canaria Dragon Tree (*Draco tamaranae*), restricted to one gorge in the wild. An adult Waxbill was feeding a juvenile in a Canary Tree Bindweed (*Convolvulus floridus*), and Long-tailed Blue butterflies were round another bush. Other butterflies noted were Small Copper, Red Admiral and Queen of Spain Fritillary, while grasshoppers with red wings were probably *Acrotylus insubricus*.

We returned to the minibuses and then drove the short distance to the Bandama crater, the road climbing steeply past vineyards. Technically a maar rather than a caldera, because it was formed when groundwater came into contact with the hot lava causing a massive explosion, it rises 569 metres above sea level and the crater is one kilometre across and 200 metres deep, with dramatic cliff-like walls. Here we saw Canary Red Admiral as well as the 'ordinary' Red Admiral, so could see the differences, as well as Painted Lady. A Berthelot's Pipit and a Sardinian Warbler both showed well, and Canary Islands Chiffchaff and Canaries were around. Plants here included Canary Dock (*Rumex lunaria*), a very common bush with rounded, shiny leaves, Gran Canaria Bugloss (*Echium decaisnei*), with white flowers, looking green when they were over, the endemic pink daisy *Pericallis webbii*, and several *Aeoniums*, probably all *Aeonium arboreum*, each with succulent rosettes on woody stems. As we left, we saw a Common Buzzard (Canary Island and Azores subspecies *insularum*) being mobbed by a Kestrel.

Back at the hotel, we had time for a break before meeting to do our checklists and enjoying a delicious meal, after a fascinating introduction to the island's riches.

## Day 3

Monday 2nd March

### The west coast; boat trip from Puerto Rico

We woke to another fine, breezy morning and, after another good breakfast, we left at 9.15am to drive to the south of the island through the mountains of the west coast. A Kestrel was resting on a piece of waste ground by the road as we left. Initially passing through the Parque Natural Tamadaba, the views along this narrow twisty road were stunning, and we drove very slowly to enjoy the many and varied panoramas. The vegetation on the dry slopes was mainly bushes of Balsam Spurge (*Euphorbia balsamifera*) and Common Canary Spurge (*Euphorbia regis-jubae*), with Canary Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) planted in the barrancos. We stopped at El Balcon viewpoint to stretch our legs and further enjoy the dramatic cliffs. Here, we noted common plants such as Barbed-wire Bush (*Launaea arborescens*), but also the rare and localised Leafless Spurge (*Euphorbia aphylla*) in little green clumps, the white daisy *Agyranthemum escairei*, and the yellow daisy-like *Asteriscus stenophyllus*, both island endemics found only in this west coast area of Gran Canaria. A Raven (Canary Island subspecies *canariensis*) flew up over the cliff, and Yellow-legged Gulls were below us. We continued on the new road to La Aldea, where we stopped at El Charco, a brackish pool by the sea. Goldfinches were in the trees and Monarch and Small White butterflies were flying. We had an early picnic at the tables under the Sheoak trees (*Casuarina equisetifolia*).

We then continued on our route to Puerto Rico, passing through an area burnt by the previous week's fires that had been fanned by the calima gales (a sandstorm). We reached the busy port and boarded the 'Spirit of the Sea' for our pelagic boat trip in beautiful sunshine. We saw a few Common Terns near the shore and, as we sailed out to sea, we started seeing Cory's Shearwaters gliding low over the waves. A Loggerhead Turtle swam close to the boat. Soon, a blow was sighted – Bryde's Whale! A mother and calf of this baleen whale (pronounced 'broodus' after a Norwegian pioneer) were feeding nearby so the skipper cut the engines and we drifted – they surfaced wonderfully close to the boat and we had superb views. Atlantic Bluefin (Red) Tuna could be seen disturbing the water beyond. We spent some time with this pair, watching as they surfaced at regular intervals, and another Loggerhead Turtle swam by. We then moved on, looking for dolphins, and encountered a small pod of Bottlenose Dolphins which swam and dived round the boat, again as we drifted quietly. Both were amazing experiences. As we left to return towards shore, more Loggerhead Turtles were seen – we must have seen five in the afternoon. These are juveniles which spend two or three years in Canarian waters. Several Gannets were noted, and one group member also reported seeing two Bulwer's Petrels, possibly the first of the year of these returning migrants. The boat moored near the shore for those who wished to swim, while we watched Sandwich Terns fishing.

We stopped on the way home for coffee and local ice cream by a sandy beach at Playa de Melenera, enjoying the peaceful beach and a Hoopoe by the car park, but an unexpected traffic jam delayed our return, so we were a little later than expected. After time to freshen up, we met for another good dinner, after another fascinating day.

## Day 4

Tuesday 3rd March

### The central mountains – Llanos de la Pez; Roque Bentayga; Parador Hotel

We set out at 9.30am this morning, following the motorway round towards Las Palmas and then starting to head inland through Santa Brigida and San Mateo, winding our way up the north-east side of the central volcanic cone. Our first destination was an area of Canary Pine forest, where there is a small population of the very rare Gran Canaria Blue Chaffinch. This species, split from the Tenerife Blue Chaffinch, is much rarer and harder to locate.

As we arrived at the picnic area of Llanos de la Pez, a Great Spotted Woodpecker (Gran Canarian subspecies *thanneri*) called as it flew across, being glimpsed by some. We walked slowly through the Pine forest, listening to and seeing Canary Island Chiffchaffs, African Blue Tits and the occasional Robin and Common Chaffinch (Gran Canarian subspecies *bakeri*). Buzzard and Kestrel were seen overhead, plus a few Plain Swifts. Round our feet, especially round the bases of the trees, were the purple stars of Canary Crocus (*Romulea columnae* subsp. *grandiscapa*, a Sand Crocus rather than a true Crocus), and other plants included the white endemic daisy *Agyranthemum adauctum* subsp. *canariense*, Common Asphodel (*Asphodelus aestivus*), Sticky Broom (*Adenocarpus foliosus*) and *Genista microphyllus*, the latter having smaller, more silvery leaves. There were plants of the Gran Canaria Carlina Thistle (*Carlina canariensis*), Stemless Sow-thistle (*Sonchus acaulis*), the leaf rosette of which is stemless but the flower spike tall, the False Sage *Sideritis dasygaphala*, and the fragrant Thyme-like *Micromeria lanata*. Canary Speckled Wood and Small White butterflies, large numbers of Vagrant Emperor dragonflies (blown over in the recent calima) and the red-and-black Shieldbug *Eurydema ornata* were among the insects. A Blue Chaffinch was heard distantly, but then disappeared.

Some of the group were collected by minibus and others walked back to the picnic site, where we enjoyed another feast in the shade of the Pine trees. Suddenly Guillermo, a short distance up the slope called that he could hear a Blue Chaffinch calling close to – and there it came, on a branch out in the open: a juvenile male. Those who promptly left their lunch were treated to brief but excellent views before it flew off and was not able to be relocated. We finished our lunch and drove on through the area, making a stop from where we could see Roque Nublo; Canaries, Blackbird and patches of *Lotus* sp. were here. There are three very closely related species of *Lotus* (Bird's-foot Trefoils) in the Pine woods of Gran Canaria, and there is discussion as to whether they are distinct species or not; these plants match the description of *Lotus gentistioides*, but are more likely to be variants of *L. spartioides*. We stopped again to view the caldera and the Roque Bentayga, with Buzzards circling overhead. Plants here included the white-flowered *Echium onosmifolium*, the yellow Mustard-like Canary Flixweed (*Descurania preauxiana*), the mauve wallflower *Erysimum albescent* and *Aeonium arboreum* (formerly separated out as *Aeonium manriqueorum*), with bright-yellow flowers. We moved on to Roque Bentayga, past numerous Almond (*Prunus dulcis*) trees, a speciality of the area, where Guillermo explained the significance of the sacred mountain. It was too hot to walk up, so we looked round the museum, with a Gran Canaria Giant Lizard disappearing into a crevice in the wall, and we noted the leaves of the large thistle Cardoon (*Cynara cardunculus*).

We then drove on to the Parador hotel at Cruz de Tejeda, where we refreshed ourselves and relaxed in their café, with stunning views of the mountains, the sea and Tenerife; we could even see La Gomera. There was plenty of time to relax and enjoy the surroundings. Canaries were flying around, as were African Blue Tits, and a female Kestrel was favouring a particular area. The white Broom, Tagasaste (*Chamaecytisus proliferus*), was in fine flower, and Canary Red Admiral was seen. We gathered to watch the stunning sunset, as the sun dropped into the sea of cloud over the sea, before going down to the hotel restaurant to enjoy a delicious dinner as the sunset colours deepened then faded. Afterwards, we made our way back to the minibuses, enjoying the night sky, for the winding roads back down to the coast and to the Roca Negra.

## Day 5

Wednesday 4th March

### The Laurel forest – Firgas & Los Tiles

Today, for the first morning since our arrival, there was no wind and the day promised to be hot. A Canary Islands Chiffchaff was feeding in a bush by the dining room. We left at 9am, to journey to the Laurel forest of the northern hill slopes, a Hoopoe flying over as we travelled. We drove about half-way along the north coast before turning inland, taking the road to Firgas, our first destination. Here the ravine is green and lush, and full of birds. Red-legged Partridge was on a track and heard calling. Where we pulled off the road, Common Chaffinches were coming in to the fruit of the Loquat tree over our heads, as were Eurasian Blackcaps (subspecies *heineken*, found in the Canary Islands, Madeira, south-west Iberia and north-west Africa); Canary Island Chiffchaffs, African Blue Tits, Blackbirds, Robins and Canaries were all active. A Buzzard, looking very dark, was perched on the stalk of an *Agave*, giving good views, and a grasshopper on the wall with red hindlegs was probably the endemic *Calliptamus plebeius*.

However, our target species here was the Laurel Pigeon, a species confined to the Laurel forests of the western Canary Islands. Thought to have become extinct on Gran Canaria due to habitat destruction and hunting (although some question whether the species was ever actually present) it has been re-introduced over recent years through a conservation project using eggs from La Palma (where the Laurel Pigeon is more abundant) fostered by Turtle Doves in a captive-breeding programme. There has also been a major plant-breeding and forest-restoration scheme alongside. The birds are now successfully re-establishing themselves and breeding in the wild, with just over 200 birds released between 2013 and 2017, but at least 30 non-ringed young ones found by the end of the project in 2017. We had some great views of Laurel Pigeons in flight and perched and could hear their distinctive deep cooing: we probably saw about 10 birds in total while we were there. We wandered slowly up the road in the increasing heat. Butterflies here included Bath Whites, Red Admirals, Painted Lady and Canary Speckled Wood, with Purple Viper's-bugloss (*Echium plantagineum*), Corn Marigold (*Glebionis segetum*), abundant bushes of Canary St. John's-wort (*Hypericum canariense*), Canary Dock (*Rumex lunaria*) and Giant Reed (*Arundo donax*) lining the road. Further up, we encountered the shrubby Canary Sow-thistle (*Sonchus canariensis*) and Tree Heath (*Erica arborea*), and several non-flowering or in-bud Canary Houseleek (*Aeonium canariense* subsp. *virgineum*) were on the cliffs, plus *Aeonium undulatum* also in bud.

We then moved on to Los Tiles, where we could experience more closely the restored Laurel forest. We had our picnic in the shade at the Visitor Centre, accompanied by very tame Common Chaffinches, showing their characteristic colours very clearly. We took a shady walk under the trees, seeing Azores Laurel (*Laurus novocanariensis*), Stinkwood (*Ocotea foetens*), Canary Laurel (*Apollonias barbuja*) with its typical galls caused by the spider mite *Eriophyes barbuja*, and Canary Island Guelder Rose (*Viburnum rigidum*), among others. The green-flowered orchid Gennaria (*Gennaria diphylla*) was just going over, but the island-endemic, blue *Echium callithyrsus* was flowering well along the road. Returning to the minibuses, we saw a further two Laurel Pigeons, which have naturally colonised this area. As we headed back to Agaete, we saw a pair of Ruddy Shelduck (recent colonisers from Fuerteventura) and a Grey Heron.

We arrived back at 3.45pm, with plenty of time to relax and swim or to explore the surroundings. One couple had taken the day off to enjoy the hotel and its facilities. Relaxed and happy, we met at 7.15 (after a much less dramatic sunset) to update our lists and have dinner. As we were eating, a Long-eared Owl (subspecies *canariensis*) flew in and perched briefly on a balcony opposite the restaurant, before flying off, seen by some in the hotel lights.

## Day 6

Thursday 5th March

### Maspalomas dunes and la Charca; Barranco de Guayadeque

We had an earlier start this morning as we were heading down to the south of the island, so we left at 8.30am, taking the motorway past Las Palmas and the airport. It was cloudy in the north, with a little drizzle, very windy on the coastal plain, but the sun was shining strongly, and it was sheltered as we reached our first stop. This extensive protected area of mostly stable sand dunes has very little vegetation and gives a dramatic, desert-like appearance. As we parked and walked along the street to the access point, Canary Island Chiffchaffs, Canaries and Sardinian Warblers were all around, calling loudly. A female Kestrel flew over the dunes and perched in a Canary Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) tree. We walked to the top of the first dune, finding tracks in the sand of the Darkling Beetles *Pimelia* spp. There are four species which are endemic to Gran Canaria, including the rare *P. granulicollis*, beloved of the Abyssinian Roller; we found some smaller beetles, possibly *P. sparsa*, with fewer indentations on the carapace, but we could see their long legs designed for running over the sand. Guillermo explained how they get moisture from dew, to survive.

We then moved to the other side of the dune system, to La Charca lagoon. Monk Parakeets were heard, and Rose-ringed Parakeets were flying noisily overhead. Around the water we noted Grey Herons, Little Egrets, Moorhen, two Eurasian Whimbrel, two Common Greenshank, a Little Ringed Plover and a group of four Dunlin. A solitary gull turned out to be the Laughing Gull, an American vagrant which has been there for about three months. A Giant Lizard was also seen, and there were plants of *Schizogyne glaberrima*, a brighter-green version of the Canary Samphire (*S. sericea*), we had seen on day two. We were then pleased to return to the cool of the parking area, where we re-boarded the minibuses to drive east before turning north through Agüimes and into the Barranco de Guayadeque, one of the steep-sided ravines which radiate from the centre of the island.

This ravine carries water, so is well-vegetated, and has been home to Indigenous peoples through history, with many cave dwellings and storage silos, some still in use today. We drove about half-way up the barranco, to Restaurante El Centro, set in a series of caves carved into the cliff. Here we enjoyed a delicious Tapas lunch of local specialities: corn bread, padron peppers, gofio (from roasted grain), sweet sausage and goat being among the tasty dishes on offer. To drink there was 'avocado' their own blend of red and white wine, fruity and delicious. We then drove to the end of the road, where we had coffee and ice cream with stunning views down to the sea. Buzzard, Kestrel and Raven were seen, while a blue butterfly matched the description of Southern Blue, a species found on the eastern Islands only – could it have been blown over in the calima? Without a photo, identification could not be confirmed and must remain a mystery.

We then drove back down the gorge, passing Canary Tree Mallow (*Mahua canariensis*) and stopping to look at *Kickxia pendula* with its yellow Toadflax-like flowers, a plant restricted to this part of this island. Further down again we noted the rare endemic *Parolinia platypetala*, a shrub in the Cabbage family with greyish needle-like leaves, also restricted to this ravine, *Allagopappus viscosissimus*, with narrow, bright-green, sticky leaves and yellow flowers, and Canary Island Sage (*Salvia canariensis*), another shrub with grey leaves but showy pink-purple flowers and bracts. We then continued down to the motorway, seeing another pair of Ruddy Shelduck in flight, and made our way back to the hotel, with time to relax again before dinner.



## Day 7

Friday 6th March

### Valle de Agaete; Finca La Laja

It rained overnight and we woke to a dull but windy dawn; however, the weather cleared to a sunny, bright and breezy afternoon. After breakfast, we left at 9am, taking the winding road through Agaete and up into the ravine beyond. The light breaking through onto the mountain sides reminded us of Scotland, but the roadside flora did not! Canary Tree Bindweed (*Convolvulus floridus*) was particularly fine and, as well as many now-familiar species, there was Narrow-leaved Cistus (*Cistus monspeliensis*), Rough-leaved Bugloss (*Echium strictum*), with sparse pink and blue flowers, and the rare Knapweed-like *Cheirolophus arbutifolius*. At the end of the public road, at El Sao, we parked up and explored our surroundings, with plants including those widespread in Mediterranean regions: Pallenis (*Pallenis spinosa*), here more cream-coloured than sometimes, Hairy Woundwort (*Stachys ocymastrum*), Opium Poppy (*Papaver somniferum* subsp. *setigerum*), *Petrorhagia nanteuilii* and Small-flowered Catchfly (*Silene gallica*). There was also the endemic Hare's-ear *Bupleurum salicifolium*. Buzzards and Kestrels were overhead, plus the ever-present Feral Pigeons. We marvelled at the mountainside homes, and Guillermo explained something of the history and culture of the area.

We then moved down to Finca La Laja, a farm which grows tropical fruit and coffee and makes its own wine. Here, we enjoyed looking at Avocado, Orange, Papaya and Mango trees, amongst others, and Guillermo explained about the coffee and wine production, Canary Island Chiffchaffs, Blackcaps, Canaries, African Blue Tits, Robins and Spanish Sparrows were all singing, and Small White, Bath White, Speckled Wood and Monarch butterflies and the Crambid moth *Ecpyrrhorhoe diffusalis* were seen. After our tour, we moved to a covered seating area, where we enjoyed local cheese, chorizo-and-white-wine spread, apple-and-coffee jam, and cake, while tasting a selection of the wines and finishing with home-grown coffee. It was a lovely relaxed time, and we returned to the hotel at 2pm for a free afternoon.

We met up again at 6pm to complete our lists, before dinner which, tonight, was in a lovely little restaurant in Puerto de las Nieves, the port below the hotel. We walked down in the evening sun, enjoying the Atlantic rollers crashing on the rocks and seeing a couple of distant Cory's Shearwaters. The restaurant had plate-glass windows overlooking the sea, and we could see the Tenerife ferry coming and going and enjoy the sunset. Our meal was a series of local dishes, including mackerel, octopus and calamari, as well as salad and desserts. Replete, we drove back up the hill to the hotel, after a very pleasant final evening together.

## Day 8

Saturday 7th March

### Journey home

Today was the final day of the tour and, after breakfast, we said our farewells to each other and the hotel. Those with earlier flights left at 9.15am, while the later ones had the morning to finish packing and relax, before leaving just before 1pm.

We all agreed that we had had an excellent week in good company and had enjoyed some wonderful scenery and fascinating wildlife. The group found it hard to find one highlight among so many, and we felt our eyes had been opened to all Gran Canaria has to offer. This was in no small part due to Guillermo's extensive knowledge and good humour, as an excellent guide to an island he so obviously loves. Jessica and Guillermo would like to thank the group for their interest, good humour and spotting skills, and we hope to see you again on future occasions.

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Gran Canaria Giant Lizard



Canary Red Admiral



Common Chaffinch



Gran Canaria Blue Chaffinch

			T L	February - March							
	Common name	Scientific name		29	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Our tour checklist follows the names and taxonomy, including species order, of the International Ornithological Congress list of the birds of the world (version 10.1, Jan 2020) which seems destined to become the global standard in future. The species included are based on those thought most likely to be recorded together with what has been seen on previous tours										
	* = Near Endemic Species (also occurring on Madeira & Azores)										
	** = Endemic Species										
1	Red-legged Partridge (Int)	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>						X			
2	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>						X	X		
3	Plain Swift *	<i>Apus unicolor</i>			X		X		X		
4	Rock Dove (Feral)	<i>Columba livia feral</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
5	Laurel Pigeon**	<i>Columba junoniae</i>						X			
6	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	
7	African Collared D (/Barbary D, Int)	<i>Streptopelia roseogrisea</i>				X					
8	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>							X		
9	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>							X		
10	Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>							X		
11	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>				X					
12	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>							X		
13	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>							X		
		<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>									
14	Black-headed Gull								X		
15	Laughing Gull (Vagrant)	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>							X		
16	Yellow-legged Gull (C.Is. & Atlantic Is*)	<i>Larus michahellis atlantis</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
17	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>				X					
18	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>				X					
19	Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>				X					
20	Bulwer's Petrel	<i>Bulweria bulwerii</i>				X					
21	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>				X					
22	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>						X	X		
23	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>				X			X		
24	Red Kite (Vagrant)	<i>Milvus milvus</i>			X						
25	Common Buzzard (C.Is. & Azores*)	<i>Buteo buteo insularum</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	
26	Long-eared Owl (C.Is.**)	<i>Asio otus canariensis</i>						X			
27	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>				X		X			
28	Abyssinian Roller (Vagrant)	<i>Coracias abyssinicus</i>			X						
29	Great Spotted Woodpecker (GC**)	<i>Dendrocopos major thanneri</i>					X				
30	Common Kestrel (e. C.Is.**)	<i>Falco tinnunculus dacotiae</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	
		<i>Falco peregrinus pelegrioides</i>		X							
31	Peregrine Falcon (Barbary Falcon)										
32	Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>			X				H		
33	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>			X				X		
		<i>Lanius excubitor elegans</i>			X						
34	Desert Grey Shrike (Vagrant)										
35	Northern Raven (C.Is.**)	<i>Corvus corax canariensis</i>				X	X		X		
36	African Blue Tit (Gran Canaria**)	<i>Cyanistes teneriffae hedwigae</i>			X		X	X	X	X	

		February - March									
	Common name	Scientific name	T L	29	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Our tour checklist follows the names and taxonomy, including species order, of the International Ornithological Congress list of the birds of the world (version 10.1, Jan 2020) which seems destined to become the global standard in future. The species included are based on those thought most likely to be recorded together with what has been seen on previous tours										
37	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>			X				X		
38	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>				X					
39	Canary Islands Chiffchaff**	<i>Phylloscopus canariensis</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	
40	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla heineken</i>				H		X		X	
41	Sardinian Warbler (C.Is.**)	<i>Sylvia melanocephala leucogastra</i>			X	H			X		
42	Common Blackbird (C.Is.& Mad*)	<i>Turdus merula cabreræ</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	
43	European Robin (Gran Canaria**)	<i>Erithacus rubecula marionae</i>			X		X	X		X	
44	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>				X	X	X	X	X	
45	Common Waxbill (Int)	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>			X				LO H		
46	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			H			X			
47	Berthelot's Pipit*	<i>Anthus berthelotii berthelotii</i>			X		X				
48	Common Chaffinch (Gran Canaria**)	<i>Fringilla coelebs bakeri</i>					X	X		X	
49	Gran Canaria Blue Chaffinch**	<i>Fringilla polatzeki</i>					X				
50	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>			X	X					
51	Atlantic Canary*	<i>Serinus canaria</i>			X		X	X	X	X	

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<b>PTERIDOPHYTES</b>	<b>FERNS &amp; ALLIES</b>		
<b>Leptosporangiate Ferns</b>	<b>True Ferns</b>		
<b>Aspleniaceae</b>	<b>Spleenwort Family</b>		
<i>Asplenium onopteris</i>	Irish Spleenwort	5	Los Tiles
<b>Davalliaceae</b>	<b>Hare's-foot Fern Family</b>		
<i>Davallia canariensis</i> *	Hare's-foot Fern	2	Bandama
<b>Polypodiaceae</b>	<b>Polypody Family</b>		
<i>Polypodium macaronesicum</i>	Macaronesian Polypody	5	Los Tiles
<b>GYMNOSPERMS</b>	<b>CONIFERS</b>		

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<b>Pinaceae</b>	<b>Pine Family</b>		
<i>Pinus canariensis</i> **	Canary Islands Pine	4	Widespread
<b>ANGIOSPERMS</b>	<b>FLOWERING PLANTS</b>		
<b>Pre-Dicots</b>	<b>Primitive Angiosperms</b>		
<b>Lauraceae</b>	<b>Laurel Family</b>		
<i>Apollonias barbujana</i> *	Canary Laurel	5	Laurel Forest
<i>Laurus novocanariensis</i> * ( <i>L. azorica</i> )	Azores Laurel	5	Laurel Forest
<i>Ocotea fotens</i> *	Stinkwood	5	Laurel Forest
<b>Eu-Dicots</b>	<b>True Dicotyledons</b>		
<b>Adoxaceae</b>	<b>Moschatel Family</b>		
<i>Viburnum rigidum</i> **	Canary Island Guelder Rose	5	Los Tiles
<b>Aizoaceae</b>	<b>Dewplant Family</b>		
[ <i>Malephora crocea</i> ]	Red Ice Plant	7	Agate
<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	Ice Plant	2	Las Palmas
<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Dewplant	2	Las Palmas
<b>Amaranthaceae (Chenopodiaceae)</b>	<b>Goosefoot Family</b>		
<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Devil's Coach-whip	5	Firgas
<i>Bosea yervamora</i>		5	Firgas
<b>Anacardaceae</b>	<b>Sumach Family</b>		
<i>Pistacia atlantica</i>	-	2	Botanic Garden
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Lentisk	2	Botanic Garden
<b>Apiaceae</b>	<b>Carrot Family</b>		
<i>Astydamia latifolia</i>	Canary Samphire	2	Las Palmas
<i>Athamanta (Todaroa) montana</i> **	-	4	Caldera viewpoint
<i>Bupleurum salicifolium</i> *	A Hare's-ear	7	Valle de Agate
<i>Ferula linkii</i> **		5	Firgas
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	5	Firgas
<b>Apocynaceae</b>	<b>Periwinkle Family</b>		
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle	5	Firgas
<b>Aquifoliaceae</b>	<b>Holly Family</b>		
<i>Ilex canariensis</i> **	Canary Island Holly	5	Los Tiles

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<b>Araliaceae</b>	<b>Ivy Family</b>		
<i>Hedera canariensis</i>	Canary Ivy	4	Nr Parador Hotel
<b>Boraginaceae</b>	<b>Borage Family</b>		
<i>Echium callithyrsum</i> ***		5	Los Tiles
<i>Echium decaisnei</i> **	Gran Canaria Bugloss	2	Bandama
<i>Echium onosmifolium</i> ***		4	Caldera viewpoint
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's-bugloss	5	Firgas
<i>Echium strictum</i> **	Rough-leaved Bugloss	7	Valle de Agaete
<i>Heliotropium crispum</i> ( <i>H. bacciferum</i> , <i>H. erosum</i> )	-	6	Guayadeque
<b>Brassicaceae</b>	<b>Cabbage Family</b>		
<i>Descurainia preauxiana</i> ***	Canary Flixweed	4	Caldera viewpoint
<i>Erysimum albescens</i> ***		4	Caldera viewpoint
<i>Erysimum bicolor</i> *	-	4	Caldera viewpoint
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Hoary Mustard	4	Llanos de la Pez
<i>Lepidium didymum</i>	Lesser Swine-cress	7	Finca La Laja
<i>Lobularia canariensis</i> *	Canary Islands Alison	4	Caldera viewpoint
<i>Parolinia platypetala</i> ***		6	Guayadeque
<b>Cactaceae</b>	<b>Cactus Family</b>		
[ <i>Opuntia dellinii</i> ]	-	2	Las Palmas
[ <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> ]	Barbary Fig	2	Las Palmas
<b>Campanulaceae</b>	<b>Bellflower Family</b>		
<i>Canarina canariensis</i> **	Canary Bellflower	5	Firgas
<b>Caprifoliaceae</b>	<b>Honeysuckle Family</b>		
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian	2	Bandama
<b>Caryophyllaceae</b>	<b>Pink Family</b>		
<i>Petrorhagia nanteuillii</i>	A Childing Pink	7	Valle de Agaete
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered Catchfly	7	Valle de Agaete
<i>Silene vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>commutata</i>	Bladder Campion	6	Guayadeque
<b>Casuarinaceae</b>	<b>Sheoak Family</b>		
[ <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> ]	-	3	La Aldea
<b>Cistaceae</b>	<b>Cistus Family</b>		
<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Narrow-leaved Cistus	7	Valle de Agaete

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<b>Compositae (Asteraceae)</b>	<b>Daisy Family</b>		
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	-	5	Firgas
<i>Allagopappus viscosissimus</i> **		6	Guayadeque
<i>Argyranthemum adauctum</i> ssp <i>canariensis</i> ***		4	Llanos de la Pez
<i>Argyranthemum escarrei</i> ***		3	El Balcon
<i>Artemisia thuscula</i> ( <i>A. canariensis</i> **)	-	5	Valle de Agaete
<i>Asteriscus graveolens</i> ssp. <i>stenophylla</i> ***		3	El Balcon
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender Thistle	2	Botanic Garden
<i>Carlina canariensis</i> ***	Gran Canaria Carline Thistle	4	Llanos de la Pez
<i>Cheirolophus arbutifolius</i> ***		7	Valle de Agaete (& Botanic G.)
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Cardoon	4	Roque Bentayga
<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i>	Woody Fleabane	4	Caldera viewpoint
<i>Galactites tomentosa</i>	Galactites	5	Firgas
<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Corn Marigold	5	Firgas
<i>Kleinia neriifolia</i> **	Canary Islands Candle Plant	2	Las Palmas
<i>Launaea arborescens</i>	Barbed-Wire Bush	2	Las Palmas
<i>Pallenis spinosus</i>	Pallenis	7	Valle de Agaete
<i>Pericallis webbii</i> ***		2	Bandama
<i>Schizogyne glaberrima</i> ***		6	Maspalomas
<i>Schizogyne sericea</i> *	Canary Samphire	2	Las Palmas
<i>Senecio angulatus</i>		5	Los Tiles
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle	4	Nr Parador Hotel
<i>Sonchus acaulis</i> **	Stemless Sow-thistle	2	Bandama
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle	5	Firgas
<i>Sonchus canariensis</i> **	Canary Sow-thistle	5	Firgas
<i>Sonchus leptocephalus</i> ( <i>Atalanthus pinnatus</i> )**	-	5	Firgas
<b>Convolvulaceae</b>	<b>Bindweed Family</b>		
<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Bindweed	3	Roadsides
<i>Convolvulus floridus</i> **	Canary Tree Bindweed	2	Botanic Garden
<i>Cuscuta planiflora</i>	Small-seeded Dodder	3	El Balcon
<i>[Ipomoea purpurea]</i>	Common Morning Glory	2	Near Botanic Garden
<b>Crassulaceae</b>	<b>Stonecrop Family</b>		
<i>Aeonium arboreum</i> **	-	2	Bandama
<i>Aeonium canariense</i> subsp. <i>virgineum</i> ***	Canary Houseleek	5	Firgas
<i>Aeonium simsii</i> ***		4	Caldera viewpoint
<i>Aeonium undulatum</i> ***	-	5	Firgas

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<i>Aichryson punctatum</i> **	-	5	Los Tiles
<i>Umbilicus horizontalis</i>	-	5	Firgas
<b>Ericaceae</b>	<b>Heather Family</b>		
<i>Erica arborea</i>	Tree Heather	5	Firgas
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>	<b>Spurge Family</b>		
<i>Euphorbia aphylla</i> **	Leafless Spurge	3	El Balcon
<i>Euphorbia balsamifera</i>	Balsam Spurge	3	El Balcon
<i>Euphorbia canariensis</i> **	Canary Island Cactus-spurge	2	Slopes above (& in) Botanic G.
<i>Euphorbia regis-jubae</i> **	Common Canary Spurge	3	El Balcon
[ <i>Ricinus communis</i> ]	Castor Oil Plant	2	Bandama
<b>Fagaceae</b>	<b>Beech Family</b>		
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	4	West coast road
<b>Geraniaceae</b>	<b>Geranium Family</b>		
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	5	Firgas
<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Stork's-bill	2	Bandama
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	5	Firgas
[ <i>Pelargonium capitatum</i> ]	Rose Geranium	5	Near Firgas
<b>Hypericaceae</b>	<b>St. John's-wort Family</b>		
<i>Hypericum canariensis</i> *	Canary St. John's-wort	5	Firgas
<b>Lamiaceae</b>	<b>Dead-nettle Family</b>		
<i>Lavandula (multifida subsp.) canariensis</i> **	Canary Island Lavender	5	Firgas
<i>Lavandula minutoli</i> **	-	6	Guayadeque
<i>Micromeria lanata</i> ***		4	Llanos de la Pez
<i>Salvia canariensis</i>	Canary Island Sage	6	Guayadeque
<i>Sideritis dasygnaphala</i> ***	Gran Canaria False Sage	4	Llanos de la Pez
<i>Stachys ocymastrum</i>	Hairy Woundwort	7	Valle de Agaete
<b>Leguminosae (Fabaceae)</b>	<b>Pea Family</b>		
<i>Adenocarpus foliolosus</i> **	Sticky Broom	4	Llanos de la Pez
<i>Bitumaria bituminosa</i>	Pitch Trefoil	3	El Balcon, widespread
<i>Chamaecytisus proliferus</i> **	Tagasaste	4	Nr Parador Hotel
<i>Genista (Teline) microphylla</i> ***	-	4	Llanos de la Pez
<i>Lathyrus tingitanus</i>	Tangier Pea	4	Roadsides
<i>Lotus spartioides</i> ***		4	Roque Nublo viewpoint



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<i>Ononis hesperia</i>	a Yellow Restharrow	3	Roadsides nr El Balcon
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom	4	Roque Bentayga
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil	7	Valle de Agaete
<b>Malvaceae</b>	<b>Mallow Family</b>		
<i>Malva canariensis</i> **	Canary Tree Mallow	6	Guayadeque
<b>Myricaceae</b>	<b>Sweet Gale Family</b>		
<i>Myrica faya</i> *	Wax Myrtle	5	Los Tiles
<b>Nyctaginaceae</b>	<b>Bougainvillea Family</b>		
[ <i>Bougainvillea glabra</i> ]	Bougainvillea	3	Roadsides
<b>Orobanchaceae</b>	<b>Broomrape Family</b>		
<i>Orobanche nana</i>	A Broomrape	2	Botanic Garden (on <i>Oxalis p-c</i> )
<b>Oxalidaceae</b>	<b>Wood Sorrel Family</b>		
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup	2	Very widespread
<b>Papaveraceae</b>	<b>Poppy Family</b>		
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy	2	Near Bandama
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Opium Poppy	2	Near Bandama
<b>Plantaginaceae</b>	<b>Plantain Family</b>		
<i>Campylanthus salsoloides</i> **	Sea Rosemary	6	Guayadeque
<i>Kickxia pendula</i> ***	-	6	Guayadeque
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Weasel-snout	2	Bandama
<i>Plantago arborescens</i> *	Canarian Shrubby Plantain	5	Firgas
<b>Plumbaginaceae</b>	<b>Thrift Family</b>		
<i>Limonium tuberculatum</i> ***	(V rare in wild)	2	Botanic Garden (planted)
<b>Polygonaceae</b>	<b>Dock Family</b>		
<i>Rumex lunaria</i> **	Canary Dock	2	Las Palmas, but very widespread
<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>	-	2	Las Palmas
<b>Primulaceae</b>	<b>Primrose Family</b>		
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	5	Firgas
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>	Blue Scarlet Pimpernel	2	Bandama

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<b>Ranunculaceae</b>	<b>Buttercup Family</b>		
<i>Ranunculus cortusifolius</i> *	Atlantic Islands Buttercup	4	Llanos de la Pez
<b>Rosaceae</b>	<b>Rose Family</b>		
<i>Bencomia caudata</i> **	-	5	Los Tiles
[ <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> ]	Loquat	5	Firgas
[ <i>Prunus dulcis</i> ]	Almond	4	Mountain areas (Tejeda)
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>	-	5	Firgas
<b>Rubiaceae</b>	<b>Bedstraw Family</b>		
<i>Plocama pendula</i> **	Balo	3	El Balcon
<i>Rubia agostinhoi</i> **	Madder	5	Firgas
<i>Rubia fruticosa</i>	Madder	2	Bandama
<b>Salicaceae</b>	<b>Willow Family</b>		
<i>Salix canariensis</i> *	Canary Willow	2	Near Botanic Garden
<b>Solanaceae</b>	<b>Nightshade Family</b>		
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Shrub Tobacco	2	Las Palmas
<b>Tamaricaceae</b>	<b>Tamarisk Family</b>		
<i>Tamarix africana</i>	African Tamarisk	6	Maspalomas dunes
<i>Tamarix canariensis</i>	Canary Tamarisk	3	La Aldea
<b>Urticaceae</b>	<b>Nettle Family</b>		
<i>Forsskaolea angustifolia</i> **	Narrow-leaved Forskaolea	7	Finca La Laja
<i>Urtica morifolia</i>	Membranous Nettle	5	Firgas
<b>Zygophyllaceae</b>	<b>Caltrop Family</b>		
<i>Fagonia cretica</i>	Fagonia	2	Las Palmas
<b>Monocots</b>	<b>Monocotyledons</b>		
<b>Araceae</b>	<b>Arum Family</b>		
<i>Dracunculus canariensis</i>	Canary Dragon Arum	5	Los Tiles (leaves)
<b>Arecaceae</b>	<b>Palm Family</b>		
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> **	Canary Palm	2	Very widespread
<b>Asparagaceae</b>	<b>Asparagus Family</b>		
[ <i>Agave americana</i> ]	Century Plant	2	Widespread

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<i>Dracaena draco</i>	Dragon Tree	2	Botanic Garden (planted)
<i>Dracaena tamaranae</i> ***	Gran Canaria Dragon Tree	2	Botanic Garden (planted)
<i>Semele androgyna</i> *	-	5	Los Tiles
<i>Semele gayae</i> ***		5	Los Tiles
<b>Iridaceae</b>	<b>Iris Family</b>		
<i>Romulea columnae</i> subsp. <i>grandiscapa</i> **	Canary Crocus	4	Llanos de la Pez
<b>Orchidaceae</b>	<b>Orchid Family</b>		
<i>Gennaria diphylla</i>	Gennaria	5	Los Tiles
<b>Poaceae</b>	<b>Grass Family</b>		
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	5	Firgas, widespread
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Fountain Grass	2	Bandama; widespread
<b>Xanthorrhoeaceae</b>	<b>Aloe Family</b>		
[ <i>Aloe vera</i> ]	-	2	Widespread
<i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>	Common Asphodel	4	Llanos de la Pez
<b>FUNGI:</b>			
<i>cf Daldinia macaronesica</i>	"King Alfred's Cake" fungus	5	Los Tiles
<b>LICHENS:</b>			
<i>Roccella canariensis</i>	Orchilla (purple dye lichen)	3	El Balcon

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	BUTTERFLIES:										
1	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	
2	Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>					X	X		X	
3	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>			X						
4	Long-tailed Blue	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>			X				X		
5	Southern Blue (a vagrant?)	<i>Polyommatus celina</i>							?		
6	Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>			X	X			X	X	
7	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>			X		X	X	X		
8	Canary Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa indica</i> **			X			X			
9	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>			X			X	X		
10	Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>			X						
11	Canary Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge xiphioides</i> **			X		X	X		X	
	OTHER INVERTEBRATES:										

				February - March							
	Common name	Scientific name	TL	29	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	A Crambid (moth)	<i>cf Ecpyrrhorhoe diffusalis</i>	X								
2	Blue Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>	X								
3	Vagrant Emperor	<i>Anax ephippiger</i>	X								
4	Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>	X								
5	A Red-winged Grasshopper	<i>Acrotylus insubricus</i>	X								
6	Grasshopper with red hindlegs	<i>Calliptamus plebeius**</i>	X								
7	American Cockroach	<i>Periplanata americana</i>	X								
8	Ornate Shieldbug (red-&-black)	<i>Eurydema ornata</i>	X								
9	Robber Fly sp.	Asilidae sp.	X								
10	A Wasp (cf. German Wasp)	<i>cf. Vespa germanica</i>	X								
11	A Ruby-tailed Wasp (Cuckoo Bee)	<i>cf. Chrysa canaria</i>	X								
12	Canary Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus canariensis**</i>	X								
13	Canary Flower Bee	<i>Anthophora alluaudi**</i>	X								
14	White-banded Digger Bee	<i>Amegilla quadrifasciata</i>	X								
15	Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>	X								
16	Violet Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa violacea</i>	X								
17	A Pollen Chafer	<i>Oxythyria funesta</i>	X								
18	An endemic Darkling Beetle	<i>Pimelia granulicollis**</i>	X								
19	An endemic Darkling Beetle	<i>Pimelia sparsa**</i>	X								
20	A Seven-spot Ladybird	<i>Coccinella algerica</i>	X								
21	Centipede sp.	Chilopodae	X								
22	Millipede sp.	Diplopodae	X								
23	Tropical Tent-web Spider	<i>Cyrtophora citricola</i>	X								
24	A Sally Lightfoot Crab	<i>Grapsus adscensionis</i>	X								

				February - March							
	Common name	Scientific name	TL	29	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mammals:										
1	Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>				X					
2	Bryde's Whale	<i>Balaenoptera brydei</i>				X					
3	Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>					X				
4	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>					X				
	Amphibians & Reptiles:										
1	Iberian Water Frog	<i>Rana perezi</i>			X						
2	Gran Canaria Giant Lizard	<i>Gallotia stehlini</i>			X		X		X		
3	Loggerhead Turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>				X					
	Fish:										
1	Mediterranean Flying Fish	<i>Cheilopogon heterurus</i>				X					
2	Atlantic Bluefin (Red) Tuna	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>				X					