

Go Slow in Gran Canaria

Naturetrek Tour Report

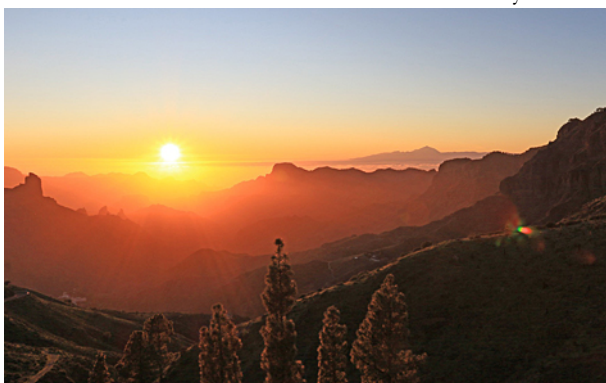
22nd February – 1st March 2025



Canary Orchid



Gran Canaria Blue Chaffinch



Sunset from the top of the island



Short-finned Pilot Whales

Tour report by Jessica Turner
Photos by Martin Batt



Naturetrek

Mingledown Barn

Wolf's Lane

Chawton

Alton

Hampshire

GU34 3HJ

UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Tour participants: Guillermo Bernal and Jessica Turner (leaders) with 13 Naturetrek clients

Summary

Our spring 2025 trip to Gran Canaria again showed us some of the best locations and wildlife that the island has to offer. From our delightful hotel in Agaete, with its much-appreciated pools and spa, we explored both to the north and to the south, and the dramatic centre of the island. Particularly memorable were lovely views of Eurasian Stone-curlews, Gran Canaria Blue Chaffinch, one of the rarest Western Palearctic passerines, the Gran Canaria subspecies of Canary Islands Chaffinch, African Blue Tit and European Robin, and ubiquitous Atlantic Canaries. We had some lovely views of Laurel Pigeon, while a fly-by Purple Heron was an unexpected treat. Iconic flowers included the delightful Canary Bellflower (*Canarina canariensis*) and Canary Orchid (*Orchis canariensis*), while the Gran Canaria Giant Lizards were impressive. We also sampled some delicious local food and wine, not to mention the home-grown coffee at Finca La Laja. From the turquoise sea with Short-finned Pilot Whales, to the sunset from the top of the island, we truly experienced the magic of Gran Canaria.

Day 1

Saturday 22nd February

Fly Gran Canaria – transfer Agaete

The clients met with Guillermo and Jessica at Gran Canaria airport, having flown in from Gatwick and Madrid and all arriving at about lunchtime. Jorge, our driver, was waiting with the bus, so luggage was stowed, and we had a snack lunch in an airport café before boarding for the journey to the hotel. Our route took us north along the east coast, which was very arid and built up, and round Las Palmas, where a flotilla of Yellow-legged Gulls (subspecies *atlantis*, also known as Azores Gull) were in a bay. The north coast was much greener, with wonderful waves crashing onto the beaches. We arrived at the Hotel Occidental Roca Negra, our base for the week, and checked in. There was then plenty of time to enjoy the pools and the sea views, or just to relax, before we met in the Sky Bar at 6.30pm. Some had walked down to the port, and sightings of Gran Canaria Giant Lizard below the hotel were reported. The wind was chilly, but we watched the sun set over the sea, the island of Tenerife clear in the evening light, while Guillermo outlined plans for the week. We then enjoyed a tasty meal, after which we were all very ready for our beds.

Day 2

Sunday 23rd February

Botanical Garden – Arucas

After a delicious breakfast, we gathered at 9.00am to meet up with Guillermo and Jorge with the bus. We drove east towards Las Palmas, seeing a Common Kestrel (west Canaries subspecies *canariensis*) as we left the hotel. We drove into thicker cloud and light rain along the north coast, but it did not last long. Our first destination was 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 Guiniguada ravine, and is very beautiful. It contains examples of the endemic and special species of the islands, set out in different ecosystems, and we looked at some key species and habitats as we walked through. It was not yet open when we arrived at 9.45am, and we had time to make up sandwiches to carry with us, seeing our first Canary Islands Chiffchaffs, a flock of Plain Swifts, and car-park plants including Galactites (*Galactites tomentosa*) and yellow-and-white Crown Daisy

(*Glebionis coronaria* var. *discolor*), both common Mediterranean species. By the entrance, a Small Copper butterfly was resting on a leaf, and we had good views of Atlantic Canaries, African Blue Tit (of the Gran Canaria subspecies *bedwigeae*), Robin (Gran Canaria endemic subspecies *marionae*) and young Canary Island Chiffchaffs, demanding to be fed. A Turtle Dove was calling and seen in a Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*), and a Kestrel landed on a nearby tree, holding a frog (most likely an Iberian Water Frog).

We walked slowly through the different area noting, among many other species, Canary Tree Bindweed (*Convolvulus floridus*), Canary Island Cactus-Spurge (*Euphorbia canariensis*), Balsam Spurge (*Euphorbia balsamifera*, which has sweet sap) and its bitter relative, King Juba's Spurge (also called Common Canary Spurge, *Euphorbia regis-jubae*), Canary Dock (*Rumex lunaria*), Fine-leaved Sow-thistle (*Sonchus leptocephalus*) and Gran Canaria Bugloss (*Echium decaisnei*), all of which are shrubs, unlike the representatives of those genera in the UK. We also looked at the constituent species of the *laurisilva* and thermophilic forest, and particularly enjoyed the Canary Bellflower (*Canarina canariensis*) with its orange-red bells; Guillermo explained how Canary Island Chiffchaffs take the nectar and so pollinate the flowers. Blackbirds (Canary Islands and Madeira subspecies *cabrerae*) were singing, and we saw a nest with chicks being fed, while we also had good views of Canary Speckled Wood. We had our sandwiches sitting on stone walls and, back at the car park saw Eurasian Sparrowhawk (Canary Islands and Madeira subspecies *granti*) and two Common Buzzards (Canary Islands subspecies *insularum*) over the distant hill slope.

We then drove a short distance to the town of Arucas, passing two Western Cattle Egrets perched on a Candelabra Spurge on a roundabout. Here we visited a dry reservoir, where we quickly started to see Eurasian Stone-curlews (west Canary Islands subspecies *distinctus*). Once we got our eye in, we could pick out about twenty birds, and there were probably more; one photograph examined later showed a bird on its egg. A small flock of Common Waxbills were in the scrubby bushes, and a Kestrel was hunting below us. A resident invited us to a spot just opposite their house, where an extremely large Gran Canaria Giant Lizard would come to be fed by the father; it appeared from under a Palm Tree but realised we were not the source of food and withdrew, although we did see some smaller specimens close by. Our final stop was a short one by the church in Arucas; the architect of this dramatic building was strongly influenced by Gaudi. Also, a good population of Giant Lizards live in the car park wall; they showed well in exchange for some banana.

We arrived back at the hotel just after 4.00pm, and met again at 6.30pm, inside as it was still windy. The sunset was less dramatic, due to a bank of cloud. We updated our lists and discussed the day before another tasty meal, agreeing it had been a good first day in the field.

Day 3

Monday 24th February

Bandama crater – Guayadeque Ravine

The early cloud cleared, and after another good breakfast, we were ready to leave at 9.00am. Our first destination was close to the Guiniguada Ravine where we had been yesterday, but this morning we visited the two most recent volcanoes on the island, which erupted about two thousand years ago and then collapsed, leaving a caldera. We parked and walked to the viewpoint. A Prickly Pear (*Opuntia maxima*) was infected with Cochineal Scale Insects, and we had better views of Tropical Tent-web Spider. Plants included the Canary Wild Olive (*Olea europaea* subsp. *guanchica*), King Juba's Spurge (*Euphorbia regis-jubae*), Canary Islands Candle Plant (*Kleinia nerifolia*), Gran Canaria

Bugloss (*Echium decaisnei*), Tree Aeonium (*Aeonium arboreum*) with a yellow flower, and *Aeonium percarneum* with glaucous leaves edged with pink. A Robin and Canary Island Chiffchaffs showed well.

We walked up the road, getting further wonderful views of the dramatic caldera. A Berthelot's Pipit perched on a dead Agave stem, using it as a song perch. A Kestrel flew beneath us, followed soon after by two Barbary Falcons, a subspecies of Peregrine Falcon, which gave wonderful fly-pasts, allowing us to see them from above and then below. A pair of Geranium Bronze butterflies were seen mating, and a very small Gran Canaria Giant Lizard was probably just a couple of months old. The white broom Retama (*Retama rhodorhizoides*) had both flowers and its small, almost spherical seed pods, and we also noted the Gran Canaria subspecies of Canary Islands Lavender (*Lavandula canariensis* subsp. *canariae*).

We walked slowly back to the bus and Jorge drove us to 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 was home to the island's first peoples in former years, with many cave dwellings and storage silos, some still in use today. Its relative isolation also means there are at least two plants in the ravine which are found nowhere else in the world. We stopped for a coffee break and to view the first of these, the yellow-flowered *Kickxia pendula*. We took a short walk, also seeing Canary Tree Mallow (*Malva acerifolia*), Gran Canaria Cineraria (*Pericallis webbii*), and Almond (*Prunus amygdalus*) blossom.

We drove to the top of the public road up the barranco, to Restaurante Tagoror, set in a series of caves carved into the cliff. Here we enjoyed a delicious tapas lunch of local specialities: *padron* peppers, *gofio* (from roasted grain), tortilla and Canary sausage being among the dishes on offer. To drink there was *abocado*, their own blend of red and sweet white wine, which was rich and fruity. We then moved outside into the sun for some ice cream. Afterwards, we drove back down the ravine, stopping to look at several endemic plants, including the other ravine endemic *Parolinia platypetala*, a shrub in the Cabbage family with greyish, needle-like leaves (it has the local name 'Dama de Guayadeque'), Sea Rosemary (*Campylanthus salsoloides*), *Allagopappus viscosissimus*, with narrow, bright-green, sticky leaves, Canary Islands Sage (*Salvia canariensis*), Silk-vine *Periploca laevigata*, with massive horned pods and waxy green and red flowers, and a Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus holosericeus*.

We had time for a siesta on the journey home, the traffic near the airport being slow, but we reached the hotel at 4.30pm with time for rest and relaxation. We met as usual at 6.30pm for lists and to watch the sun set before, for most of us, a light dinner.

Day 4

Tuesday 25th February

Puerto Rico (boat trip) – Maspalomas

We woke to another fine but windy morning, with a little *calima* dust haze. Today we had an early breakfast in order to leave at 8.15am. We drove round the west of the island to reach Puerto Rico in the south-west, for our boat trip. The road wound through the very beautiful Tamadaba mountains, with stunning views and some interesting plants. Most of the way we were seeing the usual spurges, but patches of yellow flowers along the road were the Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus callis-viridis*, and small daisy-bushes were *Argyranthemum lidii*, both of which are restricted endemics, found only in this north-west corner of the island. A little further on, we started to see bushes of Leafless Spurge (*Euphorbia aphylla*), also restricted to the north coast cliffs on this island, but also on the north-west tips of

Tenerife and La Gomera. The mountain road was then replaced by new tunnels, which took us to La Aldea in the west. After this, the road wound again in a south-easterly direction, and we could see how the area was much drier, in the rain shadow of the caldera. We paused briefly to admire a Great Grey Shrike (Canary Islands subspecies *koenigi*), perched on a telegraph pole, more or less at eye-level, and also admired the geology, especially the dramatic volcanic dykes and amazing colours of the rocks at Los Azulejos.

We reached the harbour in Puerto Rico at 10.15am, ready for our 10.30am boat trip. Going out to the south-west of Gran Canaria meant that we were in the lee of the island, and the sea, by Atlantic standards, was very calm. Soon after we set out, a Sandwich Tern was glimpsed by some, and we soon started to see Cory's Shearwaters, both flying low over the sea and some resting; we saw about thirty during our trip. It took quite a long time to locate any mammals, but eventually, when we were about 18km out, we encountered a large pod of Short-finned Pilot Whales, mainly resting on the surface and moving slowly. There were a couple of other boats there, well-spaced, and the animals were round all of them: the skipper reckoned there were about eighty animals, some of them mothers with calves. Among them were some Common Bottlenose Dolphins, which have a greyer, more upright fin; there were maybe about ten of them. No boat is allowed to stay with animals for more than fifteen minutes, but we enjoyed them round us for the full time permitted before starting to make our way back to harbour. An engine problem meant we had to travel more slowly back, so our trip lasted thirty minutes longer than expected. We reached the port at 1.30pm, thrilled with our sightings.

We had a late sandwich lunch at a café on the edge of Maspalomas, sitting outside in the shade, before continuing down to La Charca, a brackish lagoon in the heart of Maspalomas, on the edge of the extensive sand-dune area. En route, we saw a couple of Western Cattle Egrets on the verge. Our attention was immediately drawn to a Great Egret and a Glossy Ibis, both extremely close, and scanning revealed a group of Eurasian Spoonbills resting on an island, along with Little Egret and Yellow-legged Gulls, and a Great Cormorant perched sentinel on a dead tree. Waders included Little Ringed Plovers, Dunlins, a Black-tailed Godwit, a Eurasian Whimbrel and a couple of Common Greenshanks. A Kestrel flew across, and both Monk and Rose-ringed Parakeets were in the palm trees overhead. A large fish jumping was probably a tilapia, and we noted the invasive plant Sea Purslane (*Sesuvium portulacaoides*), which is covering all the muddy shores, causing problems for the waders. Very drought-, flood- and salt-tolerant, it was often planted to help stabilise sand dunes. Two rare endemics were visible through the scopes on the far side of La Charca: the succulent-leaved Smooth Canary Samphire (*Schizogyne glaberrima*), restricted mainly to the south coast of Gran Canaria, and the Sea-lavender *Limonium tuberculatum*, restricted just to Maspalomas.

We left at 4.30pm and had a very smooth drive back via the motorway, reaching the hotel at 6.00pm. We did not do a list tonight, as we had been asked to have dinner at 7.00pm, after which we were ready to relax, having enjoyed another excellent day.

Day 5

Wednesday 26th February

The central mountains: Mirador – Llanos de la Pez – the caldera – Tejeda – Parador Hotel

The morning was fine and sunny, and we left at 9.00am to travel inland to the top of the island. We took a narrow and winding road, expertly driven by Jorge, and as we climbed we could see how the vegetation was changing and becoming lush, with terraces and fields for livestock and crops. We paused for some excellent views of Corn Bunting on the roadside, with Canaries glowing in the morning sun. We took a leg stretch at the Mirador

Astronomico de Pinos de Galdar, with lovely views down to the coast and across to Tenerife. A Great Spotted Woodpecker (Gran Canaria subspecies *thanneri*) was drumming and seen, and a bush of Canary St John's-wort (*Hypericum canariense*) was flowering well. Our attention was drawn to a nearby wall, which held a large colony of Canary Orchids (*Orchis canariensis*), along with *Aeonium simsii*, *Aeonium aureum*, some just coming into flower, Canary Carlina Thistle (*Carlina canariensis*) and Golden Rustyback fern (*Asplenium aureum*): a treasure trove!

We continued climbing up to the Parador Hotel at Cruz de Tejeda, where we enjoyed morning coffee and the stunning views, before climbing even higher to the picnic area at Llanos de la Pez. This is a site for the very rare Gran Canaria Blue Chaffinch, maybe the rarest passerine in the Western Palearctic, with only about four hundred pairs. As we got out of the bus, we could hear a male singing, and soon Guillermo located two singing males and a female, giving excellent views; later, a male was at the water fountain nearby too. The ground was starred with purple Canary Crocus (*Romulea columnae* subsp. *grandiscapa*, but not a true crocus). We enjoyed a delicious picnic, accompanied by another Great Spotted Woodpecker, Northern Ravens (subspecies *canariensis*), Buzzard, Plain Swifts and Canaries. Afterwards, some of the group looked, successfully, for further Gran Canaria Blue Chaffinches. Others looked at the plants of the area and found, among other species, the Gran Canarian Pineforest Foxglove (*Digitalis isabelliana*), *Genista microphylla*, Sticky Broom (*Adenocarpus foliosus*) and Gran Canaria False Sage (*Sideritis dasygnaphala*). At this altitude (1700m) it was still a little early for these species to be in flower, but we did see flowers on the brooms at slightly lower altitudes.

We moved on into the caldera which forms the centre of Gran Canaria, passing the dramatic Roque Nublo. A roadside stop gave some fine examples of mauve Canary Wallflower (*Erysimum scoparium*), yellow, mustard-like Gran Canaria Flixweed (*Descurania preauxiana*) and Black Bugloss (*Echium onosmifolium*; it has white flowers), plus a probable hybrid with Rough-leaved Bugloss (*Echium strictum*) which was growing nearby. From here we had lovely views of the Roque Bentayga. We continued down into the caldera, seeing it was drier here on the southern face, with spurge bushes again, plus *Lavandula minutellii*, the more southerly endemic lavender of the island. We stopped in the little town of Tejeda, where we sampled the local speciality ice creams and almond pastries. We then returned to the terrace of the Parador Hotel to watch the sunset. While we were waiting, some of the group looked at the nearby flowering Atlantic Islands Buttercups (*Ranunculus cortusifolius*) with its large flowers, and the daisy-bush *Agyranthemum adauctum* subsp. *canariense* in full flower. A Black Kite flew overhead, one of a single pair nesting on the island. As the sun descended, the light was constantly changing, and we were treated to a magnificent sunset: it was the end of a magical day.

Jorge drove us back to the hotel in the dark. We arrived back at 8.30pm and we went straight in for a late dinner.

Day 6

Thursday 27th February

Laurel Forest: Barranco de a Virgen – Firgas – Los Tilos de Moya

Today we left, as usual, at 9.00am, with three opting to take a day off for other activities. Despite a forecast for some cloud and possibly drizzle on the northern end of the island, where we were going, we enjoyed hot sun all day. It is the regular cloud and moist atmosphere that allows the *laurisilva* (laurel forest) species to flourish, although most of the laurel on Gran Canaria is restored/replanted. We drove about halfway along the north coast before turning inland, taking the road to our first destination, the Barranco de la Virgen, just beyond the water-bottling plant at Firgas. Here the ravine was green and lush, and full of birds.

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 reintroduced 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. This is now complete, and the birds are flourishing and spreading.

Our first stop was in a layby, with Common Buzzard circling overhead. We could hear the deep cooing of Laurel Pigeons, and patient scanning produced a couple of birds in flight, showing clearly the white tail contrasting with the dark, vinous body. Feral Pigeons were also flying around, with some looking dark, but without the white tail. A Barbary Falcon (Peregrine) circled overhead, one of a pair that nest in the barranco. Blackcap, African Blue Tit, Canary Islands Chiffchaff, and Canaries were vocal. Canary Bellflower (*Canarina canariensis*) was in flower, a creeper with as-yet green berries was Bosesa (*Bosea yervamora*) and there was also naturalised Arum Lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*) and a South African Ragwort *Senecio angulatus*. Eventually, a Laurel Pigeon perched in a Eucalyptus tree just over our heads and we were able to see it well through the scopes, although it was partially obscured by leaves and twigs.

We walked a little up the road before Jorge picked us up, carefully negotiating a narrow gateway with inches to spare, and drove us up to the next area. A beautiful shrub of Gran Canaria Blue Bugloss (*Echium callithyrsum*) was by the bus, and a magnificently-flowering two-metre-tall bush of Canary Sow-thistle (*Sonchus canariensis*) was on a bank. Other plants included abundant bushes of Canary St. John's-wort (*Hypericum canariense*) just coming into flower, Canary Dock (*Rumex lunaria*) and Giant Reed (*Arundo donax*). Canary Speckled Wood and Small White butterflies and various grasshoppers were around, including those showing coloured wings as they jumped. A cliff held Canary Carline Thistle (*Carlina canariensis*), Canary Islands Lavender (*Lavandula canariensis* subsp. *canariae*) and Canary Alison (*Lobularia canariense*), and there were also the woody-stemmed Tree Aeonium (*Aeonium arboreum*) and the stemless rosettes of Canary Houseleek (*Aeonium canariense* subsp. *virgineum*), neither of which were flowering. We looked at an area favoured for nesting by the Barbary Falcons, but neither bird was visible, so we drove back down the barranco, with a brief comfort stop in the pretty town of Firgas, where decorative water features point to the abundance and importance of water in the area.

We then moved on to Los Tilos, where we could experience more closely the restored laurel forest. We had our picnic at the visitor centre under a Canary Strawberry Tree (*Arbutus canariensis*), after which Canary Islands Chaffinch (Gran Canaria subspecies *bakeri*), came for crumbs. This endemic species has recently been split from Eurasian Chaffinch, and we could see their characteristic deep slate blue and peach colours very clearly. Some stayed with the birds while others took a shady walk under the trees, seeing Azores Laurel (*Laurus novocanariensis*), Canary Laurel (*Persea barbujana*), with its typical galls caused by the spider mite *Eriophyes barbujana*, and Canary Island Guelder Rose (*Viburnum rigidum*), among others. There were large patches of the green-flowered orchid Gennaria (*Gennaria diphylla*), and by the buildings a plant of the critically rare foxglove *Digitalis chalcantha* bore a spike of orange flowers. Planted here, this species is only found wild in the pristine laurel forest areas of these two valleys.

We returned to the hotel at about 4.00pm, with plenty of time to enjoy the sun, the pool or the sea pools. Whimbrel and Sally Lightfoot Crabs were reported from the beach, as were several fish species from the pools.

Day 7

Friday 28th February

Valle de Agaete: Necropolis & Finca La Laja

There was heavy rain in the early hours, but it cleared through, so it was dry when we woke, and the sun came out in the late morning. This morning, we had a leisurely start, leaving at 9.45am to drive the short distance to the archaeological site just north of the town of Agaete. The park houses a large necropolis where the first peoples of the island used to bury their dead, mainly between the eighth and tenth centuries CE. It is on a 3000-year-old lava flow, which is still almost unvegetated (Maipes comes from *mal pais*, which means 'bad lands') and in over a square kilometre, there are about seven hundred tumuli, built of lava boulders. Different styles indicated the status of the occupants; some were topped with extra stones like a little hat. It was a fascinating place, and Guillermo guided us round. A flock of Plain Swifts fed low overhead, some virtually at eye-level, but generally birds were very quiet. We looked again at the plant species adapted to these dry, stony places and found a couple of the large, striking caterpillars of the Barbary Spurge Hawk-moth, on their food plant of King Juba's Spurge (*Euphorbia regis-jubae*). They only feed on the bitter spurges, not the Balsam Spurge, and incorporate the toxins into their self-defence system. New plants here included Fagonia (*Zygophyllum creticum*) with its pink flowers, Narrow-leaved Forskaolea (*Forskaolea angustifolia*) in the nettle family, and a tiny annual Knapweed *Volutaria canariensis*.

It was by now nearly lunchtime, and so we drove up the valley to Finca La Laja, a farm which grows tropical fruit and coffee, and makes its own wine. Here 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. A few Monarch butterflies were on the wing, along with Geranium Bronze and Canary Speckled Wood, and Canary Islands Chiffchaff and African Blue Tit visited our outdoor tables for cake crumbs. We returned to the hotel with plenty of time for rest and relaxation.

Some of the group met in the Sky Bar to update our lists before walking down to the natural pools and the little port of Puerto de las Nieves in the setting sun. We walked along the promenade, appreciating the Atlantic rollers, to the Restaurant Dedo de Dios, where we enjoyed our final dinner together. Afterwards, some took a taxi back up to the hotel, but most opted to walk back through the mild night air.

Day 8

Saturday 1st March

Journey home

We had a gentle start before our journey to the airport, saying our goodbyes and thanks to Guillermo for his excellent guiding. All went smoothly, with one client travelling on to join a trip on Fuerteventura; all left with many memories of a very enjoyable week on Gran Canaria.

Receive our e-newsletter

Join the Naturetrek email list and be the first to hear about new tours, additional departures and new dates, tour reports and special offers.

naturetrek.co.uk/e-newsletter-signup

Scan to
sign up!



Social Media

We're social! Follow us on Instagram, Facebook, Bluesky and X and be the first to hear about the launch of new tours, offers, exciting sightings and photos from our recently returned holidays.



[instagram.com/naturetrek_wildlife_holidays](https://www.instagram.com/naturetrek_wildlife_holidays)



[facebook.com/naturetrekwildlifeholidays](https://www.facebook.com/naturetrekwildlifeholidays)



naturetrek.bsky.social



x.com/naturetrektours (formerly Twitter)

Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

E=Canarian endemic, N=near-endemic, I=introduced		February - March 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>				✓				
Muscovy Duck / hybrid	<i>Cairina moschata</i>				✓				
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>				✓				
Red-legged Partridge - I	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>					✓			
Plain Swift - N	<i>Apus unicolor</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	
Feral Pigeon - I	<i>Columba livia feral</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Laurel Pigeon - E	<i>Columba junoniae</i>						✓		
European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>		✓						
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oediconemus distinctus</i>		✓						
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>				✓				
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>				✓				
Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>				✓		✓		
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>				✓				
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>				✓				
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>				✓				
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>			✓					
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis atlantis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i>							✓	
Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>			✓					
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>				✓				
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>				✓				
Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>				✓				
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>				✓				
Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>				✓				
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>				✓				
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>		✓		✓		✓		
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>				✓				✓
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>							✓	
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus granti</i>		✓						
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>					✓			
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo insularum</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major thanneri</i>					✓			
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus canariensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Peregrine (Barbary) Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus pelegrioides</i>			✓					
Monk Parakeet - I	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>				✓				
Rose-ringed Parakeet - I	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>				✓				
Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor koenigi</i>				✓				
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax canariensis</i>					✓			
African Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes teneriffae hedwigae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Canary Islands Chiffchaff - E	<i>Phylloscopus canariensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla heineken</i>		H				H	✓	
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala leucogastra</i>		✓				H		
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula cabreræ</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula marionae</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓	
Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>			✓	✓		✓	H	
Common Waxbill - I	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>		✓						

E=Canarian endemic, N=near-endemic, I=introduced		February - March 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
Berthelot's Pipit - N	<i>Anthus berthelotii berthelotii</i>			✓		✓			
Canary Islands Chaffinch - E	<i>Fringilla canariensis bakeri</i>					✓	✓		
Gran Canaria Blue Chaffinch - E	<i>Fringilla polatzeki</i>					✓			
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓						
Atlantic Canary - N	<i>Serinus canaria</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>					✓			

Mammals

		February - March 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
Common Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>				✓				
Short-finned Pilot Whale	<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>				✓				
Brown Rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>					✓			
Goat	<i>Capra hircus</i>			✓				✓	

Reptiles

		February - March 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
Gran Canaria Giant Lizard	<i>Gallotia stehlini</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Fishes

S=signs		February - March 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
Atlantic Bluefin Tuna	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>				S				
a tilapia	<i>Tilapia sp.</i>				✓				
a bream	<i>sp. incognis</i>			✓					

Butterflies

E=endemic		February - March 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
Western Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>					✓			
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		✓			✓			
Geranium Bronze	<i>Cacyreus marshalli</i>			✓				✓	
Red Admiral sp.	<i>Vanessa sp.</i>					✓			
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>		✓		✓		✓	✓	
Canary Speckled Wood - E	<i>Pararge xiphioides</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓	

Other insects

E=endemic, C = caterpillar		February - March 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
Moths									
Barbary Spurge Hawk-moth	<i>Hyles tithymali</i>							C	
Dragonflies									
Vagrant Emperor	<i>Anax ephippiger</i>		✓						
Grasshoppers									
a red-winged grasshopper	<i>Acrotylus insubricus</i>		✓				✓		

E=endemic, C = caterpillar		February - March 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
a blue-winged grasshopper - E	<i>Oedipoda canariensis</i>						✓		
a grasshopper - E	<i>Calliptamus plebeius</i>						✓		
a grasshopper	<i>Caeilifera</i> sp.						✓	✓	
Scale Insects									
Coccineal Scale Insect	<i>Dactylopius coccus</i>			✓				✓	
Flies									
a hoverfly	<i>Syrphidae</i> sp.		✓	✓			✓		
a beefly	<i>Bombylius</i> sp.		✓	✓					
Ants, wasps & bees									
a desert ant	<i>Cataglyphis albicans</i>								✓
a wasp (cf. German Wasp)	<i>cf. Vespula germanica</i>		✓						✓
a ruby-tailed wasp (cuckoo bee)	<i>cf. Chrysa canaria</i>			✓					
Canary Bumble Bee - E	<i>Bombus terrestris canariensis</i>		✓			✓	✓		
a long-horned bee - E	<i>Eucera lanuginosa canariensis</i>		✓						
Canary Flower Bee	<i>Anthophora alluaudi</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	
Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓		
Violet Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa violacea</i>						✓		
Beetles									
a pollen chafer	<i>Oxythyria funesta</i>		✓						
Bugs									
Canarian Yellow-haired Barbary Bug	<i>Tropinota squalida canariensis</i>			✓					✓

Spiders

		February - March 2025								
Common name	Scientific name	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1	
Tropical Tent-web Spider	<i>Cyrtophora citricola</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓		

Crabs

		February - March 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
Tidal Spray Crab	<i>Plagusia depressa</i>				✓		✓	✓	
a Sally Lightfoot Crab	<i>Grapsus adscensionis</i>				✓		✓	✓	

Plants

N = near-endemic (Atlantic Islands endemic), E = Canary Islands endemic, GC = Gran Canaria endemic. [] = introduced/planted

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
PTERIDOPHYTES	FERNS & ALLIES		
Lycophytes	Clubmosses & Quillworts		
Sellaginellaceae	Lesser Clubmoss Family		
<i>Selaginella denticulata</i>	Mediterranean Clubmoss	6	Barranco de la Virgen
Leptosporangiate Ferns	True Ferns		
Aspleniaceae	Spleenwort Family		
<i>Asplenium aureum</i> - N	Golden Rustyback	5	Mirador Pinos de Galdar
<i>Asplenium onopteris</i>	Irish Spleenwort	6	Los Tiles
Blechnaceae	Hard Fern Family		
<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	Hard Fern	6	Roadsides
Davalliaceae	Hare's-foot Fern Family		
<i>Davallia canariensis</i> - N	Hare's-foot Fern	6	Los Tiles
Dennstaedtiaceae	Bracken Family		
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	6	Barranco de la Virgen
Polypodiaceae	Polypody Family		
<i>Polypodium macaronesicum</i> - N	Macaronesian Polypody	6	Los Tiles
GYMNOSPERMS	CONIFERS		
Cupressaceae	Cypress Family		
<i>Juniperus cedrus</i> - N		5	Llanos de la Pez
Pinaceae	Pine Family		
<i>Pinus canariensis</i> - E	Canary Islands Pine	2	Widespread in hills
ANGIOSPERMS	FLOWERING PLANTS		
Pre-Dicots	Primitive Angiosperms		
Lauraceae	Laurel Family		
<i>Laurus novocanariensis</i> - N (<i>L. azorica</i>)	Azores Laurel	6	Los Tiles
<i>Ocotea foetens</i> - N	Stinkwood	6	Los Tiles
<i>Persea (Apollonias) barbujana</i> - N	Canary Laurel	6	Los Tiles
Monocots	Monocotyledons		
Amaryllidaceae	Daffodil Family		
<i>Pancratium canariense</i> - E	Canary Sea Daffodil	2	Botanic Garden
Araceae	Arum Family		
<i>Dracunculus canariensis</i>	Canary Dragon Arum	6	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Arum Lily	6	Barranco de la Virgen
Arecaceae	Palm Family		
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> - E	Canary Palm	2	Widespread
[<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>]	Date Palm	2	Scattered (taller & thinner)
Asparagaceae	Asparagus Family		
[<i>Agave americana</i>]	Century Plant	2	Widely planted / naturalised
<i>Asparagus arborescens</i> - E	Tree Asparagus	3	Bandama
<i>Asparagus pastorianus</i>	-	7	Necropolis
<i>Dracaena draco</i>	Dragon Tree	2	Botanic Garden
<i>Dracaena tamaranae</i> - GC	Gran Canaria Dragon Tree	2	Botanic Garden
<i>Scilla haemorrhoidalis</i> - E	-	7	Necropolis
<i>Semele androgyna</i> - N	-	6	Los Tiles
<i>Semele gayae</i> - GC		6	Los Tiles
Asphodelaceae	Aloe Family		
[<i>Aloe vera</i>]	-	2	Widely planted / naturalised

N = near-endemic (Atlantic Islands endemic), E = Canary Islands endemic, GC = Gran Canaria endemic. [] = introduced/planted			
Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i>	Common Asphodel	5	Llanos de la Pez
Iridaceae	Iris Family		
<i>Romulea columnae</i> subsp. <i>grandiscapa</i> - E	Canary Crocus	5	Llanos de la Pez
Juncaceae	Rush Family		
<i>Juncus acutus</i>	Sharp Rush	3	Guayadeque
Orchidaceae	Orchid Family		
<i>Gennaria diphylla</i>	Gennaria	6	Los Tiles
<i>Orchis canariensis</i> - E	Canary Orchid	5	Mirador Pinos de Galdar
Poaceae	Grass Family		
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	5	Roadsides
<i>Cenchrus (Pennisetum) setaceum</i>	Fountain Grass	2	Common
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	3	Guayadeque
Smilaxaceae	Smilax Family		
<i>Smilax canariensis</i> - N	-	6	Los Tiles
Eu-Dicots	True Dicotyledons		
Aizoaceae	Dewplant Family		
<i>Aizoon canariense</i>	-	7	Necropolis
<i>Sesuvium portulacaoides</i>	Shoreline Purslane	4	La Charca
Amaranthaceae (Chenopodiaceae)	Goosefoot Family		
<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Devil's Coach-whip	2	Botanic Garden
<i>Bosea yervamora</i>		2	Botanic Garden
<i>Patellifolia procumbens</i>	-	7	Necropolis
Anacardiaceae	Sumach Family		
<i>Pistacia atlantica</i>	-	2	Botanic Garden
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Lentisk	2	Botanic Garden
[<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>]	False Pepper-tree	2	Arucas
Apiaceae	Carrot Family		
<i>Astydamia latifolia</i>	Canary Samphire	2	Botanic Garden
<i>Athamanta (Todaroa) montana</i> - E	-	3	Guayadeque
<i>Ferula linkii</i> - E	A Giant Fennel	4	Roadsides
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	6	Barranco de la Virgen
Apocynaceae	Periwinkle Family		
<i>Periploca laevigata</i> - N	-	3	Guayadeque
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle	6	Los Tiles
Araliaceae	Ivy Family		
<i>Hedera canariensis</i> - E	Canary Ivy	3	Bandama
Asteraceae (Compositae)	Daisy Family		
<i>Allagopappus viscosissimus</i> - GC		3	Guayadeque
<i>Argyranthemum adauctum</i> subsp. <i>canariensis</i> - GC		5	Parador, Cruz de Tejeda
<i>Argyranthemum lidii</i> - GC		4	Tamadaba road
<i>Artemisia thuscula</i> (<i>A. canariensis</i> - E)	Canary Wormwood	3	Guayadeque
<i>Asteriscus (Nauplius) graveolens</i> subsp. <i>odorus</i>		2	Botanic Garden
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Bur Marigold	6	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field Marigold	5	Parador, Cruz de Tejeda
<i>Carduus clavulatus</i>	-	5	Llanos de la Pez
<i>Carlina canariensis</i> - GC	Gran Canaria Carline Thistle	6	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Cotula australis</i>	a Buttonweed	2	Botanic Garden

N = near-endemic (Atlantic Islands endemic), E = Canary Islands endemic,
GC = Gran Canaria endemic. [] = introduced/planted

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Cardoon	5	Corn Bunting stop
<i>Filago pygmaea</i>	Evax	5	Llanos de la Pez
<i>Galactites tomentosa</i>	Galactites	2	Botanic Garden
<i>Glebionis coronaria</i> var. <i>discolor</i>	Crown Daisy	2	Botanic Garden
<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Corn Marigold	6	Roadsides
<i>Kleinia neriifolia</i> - E	Canary Islands Candle Plant	3	Bandama
<i>Launaea arborescens</i>	Barbed-Wire Bush	7	Necropolis
<i>Pericallis webbii</i> - GC	Gran Canaria Cineraria	3	Guayadeque
<i>Schizogyne glaberrima</i> - GC		4	La Charca
<i>Schizogyne sericea</i> - N	Canary Samphire	7	Near hotel
<i>Senecio angulatus</i>		6	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Senecio teneriffae</i>	-	5	Llanos de la Pez
<i>Sonchus acaulis</i> - E	Stemless Sow-thistle	5	Roadsides
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle	2	Botanic Garden
<i>Sonchus canariensis</i> - E	Canary Sow-thistle	6	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Sonchus leptocephalus</i> - E	A fine-leaved Sow-thistle	3	Bandama
<i>Urospermum picroides</i>	-	6	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Volutaria canariensis</i> - E	-	7	Necropolis
Boraginaceae	Borage Family		
<i>Echium callithyrsum</i> - GC	Gran Canaria Blue Bugloss	6	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Echium decaisnei</i> - E	Gran Canaria Bugloss	2	Widespread
<i>Echium onosmifolium</i> - GC		3	Guayadeque
<i>Echium onosmifolium</i> x <i>E. strictum</i>	Hybrid Echium	5	Caldera
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's-bugloss	6	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Echium strictum</i> - E	Rough-leaved Bugloss	5	Caldera
<i>Myosotis latifolia</i> - N	Broad-leaved Forget-me-Not	6	Los Tiles
Brassicaceae	Cabbage Family		
<i>Descurainia preauxiana</i> - GC	Canary Flixweed	5	Caldera
<i>Erysimum scoparium</i> - E	Canary Island Wallflower	5	Caldera
<i>Erysimum virescens</i> (bicolor) - E	-	2	Botanic Garden
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Hoary Mustard	5	Parador, Cruz de Tejeda
<i>Lobularia canariensis</i> - N	Canary Islands Alison	5	Caldera
<i>Parolina ornata</i> - GC	-	2	Botanic Garden
<i>Parolina platypetala</i> - GC	Dama de Guayadeque'	3	Guayadeque
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish	5	Parador, Cruz de Tejeda
Cactaceae	Cactus Family		
[<i>Opuntia dellinii</i>]	-	2	Arucas
[<i>Opuntia maxima</i>]	Barbary Fig	2	Arucas
Campanulaceae	Bellflower Family		
<i>Canarina canariensis</i> - E	Canary Bellflower	6	Barranco de la Virgen
Caryophyllaceae	Pink Family		
<i>Silene apetala</i>	Bare Catchfly	5	Caldera
<i>Silene vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>commutata</i>	Bladder Campion	5	Caldera
Cistaceae	Cistus Family		
<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Narrow-leaved Cistus	2	Botanic Garden
Convolvulaceae	Bindweed Family		
<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Bindweed	5	Roadsides
<i>Convolvulus caput-medusae</i> - E		2	Botanic Garden
<i>Convolvulus floridus</i> - E	Canary Tree Bindweed	2	Botanic Garden
<i>Convolvulus siculus</i>	Small-flowered Bindweed	3	Guayadeque
[<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>]	Common Morning Glory	3	Bandama

N = near-endemic (Atlantic Islands endemic), E = Canary Islands endemic, GC = Gran Canaria endemic. [] = introduced/planted			
Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
Crassulaceae	Stonecrop Family		
<i>Aeonium arboreum</i> - E	Tree Aeonium	3	Bandama
<i>Aeonium (Greenovia) aureum</i> - E	Golden Houseleek	5	Mirador Pinos de Galdar
<i>Aeonium canariense</i> subsp. <i>virgineum</i> - GC	Canary Houseleek	6	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Aeonium percarneum</i> - GC		3	Bandama
<i>Aeonium simsii</i> - GC		5	Mirador Pinos de Galdar
<i>A. pachycaulon</i> subsp. <i>praetermissum</i> - GC		6	Los Tiles
<i>Aichryson punctatum</i> - E	-	5	Parador, Cruz de Tejeda
<i>[Kalanchoe daigremontiana]</i>	Mother of Thousands	7	Necropolis
<i>Umbilicus gaditanus</i>	A Wall Pennywort	3	Guayadeque
Cucurbitaceae	White Bryony Family		
<i>Bryonia verrucosa</i> - E	-	2	Botanic Garden
Ericaceae	Heather Family		
<i>Arbutus canariensis</i> - E	Canary Strawberry Tree	6	Los Tiles
<i>Erica canariensis</i> - E	Canary Tree Heather	6	Los Tiles
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family		
<i>Euphorbia aphylla</i> - E	Leafless Spurge	4	Tamadaba road
<i>Euphorbia balsamifera</i>	Balsam Spurge	2	Widespread (dry areas)
<i>Euphorbia canariensis</i> - E	Canary Island Cactus-spurge	2	Widespread (dry areas)
<i>Euphorbia regis-jubae</i>	King Juba's Spurge	2	Widespread (dry areas)
<i>[Ricinus communis]</i>	Castor Oil Plant	2	Arucas
Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	Pea Family		
<i>Adenocarpus foliolosus</i> - E	Sticky Broom	5	Llanos de la Pez
<i>Bitumaria bituminosa</i>	Pitch Trefoil	2	Botanic Garden
<i>[Cassia didymobotrya]</i>	Popcorn Bush	6	Firgas
<i>Chamaecytisus proliferus</i> - E	Tagasaste	5	Roadsides
<i>Genista (Teline) microphylla</i> - GC	-	5	Llanos de la Pez
<i>Lathyrus clymenum</i>	('Party Pea')	5	Parador, Cruz de Tejeda
<i>Lotus callis-viridis</i> - GC		4	Tamadaba road
<i>Lotus holosericus</i> - GC		3	Guayadeque
<i>Retama rhodorhizoides</i> - E	Retama / Bridal Veil	2	Botanic Garden
<i>Scorpiurus muricatus</i>	Scorpion Vetch	6	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i>	Woolly Clover	5	Llanos de la Pez
<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>	Bengal Vetch	5	Parador, Cruz de Tejeda
Fagaceae	Beech Family		
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	5	Llanos de la Pez
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family		
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	5	Mirador Pinos de Galdar
<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Stork's-bill	2	Botanic Garden
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little Robin	5	Parador, Cruz de Tejeda
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	3	Mirador Pinos de Galdar
<i>[Pelargonium capitatum]</i>	Rose Geranium	3	Guayadeque
Hypericaceae	St.John's-wort Family		
<i>Hypericum canariensis</i> - N	Canary St.John's-wort	5	Mirador Pinos de Galdar
Lamiaceae	Dead-nettle Family		
<i>Lavandula canariensis</i> subsp. <i>canariae</i> - GC	Canary Island Lavender	3	Bandama
<i>Lavandula minutellii</i> - E	-	5	Nr Tejeda
<i>Salvia canariensis</i>	Canary Island Sage	3	Guayadeque

N = near-endemic (Atlantic Islands endemic), E = Canary Islands endemic,
GC = Gran Canaria endemic. [] = introduced/planted

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<i>Sideritis dasygnaphala</i> - GC	Gran Canaria False Sage	5	Llanos de la Pez
<i>Stachys ocymastrum</i>	Hairy Woundwort	2	Botanic Garden
Linaceae	Flax Family		
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax	6	Barranco de la Virgen
Malvaceae	Mallow Family		
<i>Malva acerifolia</i> - E	Canary Tree Mallow	3	Guayadeque
Myricaceae	Sweet Gale Family		
<i>Myrica faya</i>	Wax Myrtle	6	Los Tiles
Nyctaginaceae	Bougainvillea Family		
[<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>]	Bougainvillea	2	Roadsides
Oleaceae	Olive Family		
<i>Chrysojasminum odoratissimum</i> - N	a Jasmine	2	Botanic Garden
<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>guanchica</i>	Canarian Wild Olive	3	Bandama
Oxalidaceae	Wood Sorrel Family		
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup	2	Common
Papaveraceae	Poppy Family		
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy	3	Guayadeque
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Opium Poppy	5	Roadsides
Plantaginaceae	Plantain Family		
<i>Campylanthus salsoloides</i> - E	Sea Rosemary	3	Guayadeque
<i>Digitalis chalcantha</i>	Gran Canaria Foxglove	6	Los Tiles
<i>Digitalis isabelliana</i>	G.C. Pineforest Foxglove	5	Llanos de la Pez
<i>Kickxia pendula</i> - GC	-	3	Guayadeque
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Weasel-snout	3	Guayadeque
<i>Plantago afra</i>	-	7	Necropolis
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Common Speedwell	6	Los Tiles
Plumbaginaceae	Thrift Family		
<i>Limonium tuberculatum</i>	(V rare in GC, also Afr)	4	La Charca
Polygonaceae	Dock Family		
<i>Rumex bucephalophorus</i>	Horned Dock	5	Roadsides
<i>Rumex lunaria</i> - E	Canary Dock	3	Widespread
<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>	-	7	Necropolis
Primulaceae	Primrose Family		
<i>Lysimachia (Anagallis) loeflingii</i>	Blue Pimpernel	2	Botanic Garden
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup Family		
<i>Ranunculus cortusifolius</i> - N	Atlantic Islands Buttercup	5	Parador, Cruz de Tejeda
Rosaceae	Rose Family		
<i>Bencomia caudata</i> - N	-	6	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Dendriopoterium menendezii</i> - GC		2	Botanic Garden
[<i>Prunus amygdalus</i>]	Almond	3	Guayadeque
<i>Prunus lusitanica</i> subsp. <i>hixa</i> - N	-	6	Los Tiles
<i>Rubus bollei</i> - N	-	6	Barranco de la Virgen
Rubiaceae	Bedstraw Family		
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	7	Finca La Laja
<i>Plocama pendula</i> - E	Balo	7	Necropolis
<i>Rubia fruticosa</i> - N	a Madder	3	Guayadeque
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	5	Llanos de la Pez
Salicaceae	Willow Family		
<i>Salix pedicellata</i> subsp. <i>canariensis</i> - N	Canary Willow	2	Botanic Garden

N = near-endemic (Atlantic Islands endemic), E = Canary Islands endemic,
GC = Gran Canaria endemic. [] = introduced/planted

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family		
<i>[Solandra maxima]</i>	Trumpet Vine	6	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Withania aristata</i>		7	Necropolis
Tamaricaceae	Tamarisk Family		
<i>Tamarix canariensis</i>	Canary Tamarisk	2	Arucas
Tropaeolaceae	Nasturtium Family		
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Garden Nasturtium	6	Barranco de la Virgen
Urticaeae	Nettle Family		
<i>Forsskaolea angustifolia</i> - E	Narrow-leaved Forskaolea	7	Necropolis
<i>Urtica morifolia</i> - N	Membranous Nettle	2	Botanic Garden
Viburnaceae	Viburnum Family		
<i>Viburnum rugosum (rigidum)</i> - E	Canary Island Guelder Rose	6	Los Tiles
Zygophyllaceae	Caltrop Family		
<i>Zygophyllum (Fagonia) creticum</i>	Fagonia	7	Necropolis

Lichens

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<i>Rocella canariensis</i>	Orchilla (purple dye lichen)	2	Botanic Garden
<i>Stereocaulon vesuvianum</i>		7	Necropolis
<i>Usnea</i> sp.	Beard Lichen	6	Los Tiles