

Go Slow in Fuerteventura

Naturetrek Tour Report

19th – 26th November 2025



Barbary Ground Squirrel



Barbary Spurge Hawk-moth



Canary Islands Stonechat



African Houbara

Tour report by Dave Jackson
Photos by Linda Brunt and Neil Sherman



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: Dave Jackson and Bob Gill (leaders) with ten Naturetrek clients

Summary

It couldn't have been a better time to visit Fuerteventura, 90km off the coast of North Africa. Winter had arrived in the UK and the first snowfall of the season covered the landscape as we headed to various airports. We enjoyed sunshine almost every day, with average daytime temperatures around 20°C, and were treated to an incredible array of birds, butterflies, moths, and more.

Highlights included five African Houbaras, three Cream-colored Coursers, many Egyptian Vultures, Black-bellied Sandgrouse, Eastern Yellow Wagtail, a Greater Flamingo, and a Yellow-browed Warbler, not forgetting, of course, the endemic Canary Island Stonechat that even perched on chairs outside our rooms one afternoon. Much wanted butterflies included Plain Tiger, Monarch, Greenish Black-tip, and a rare Desert Babul Blue in the hotel grounds as we were about to set off for the day. Moths on display included Barbary Spurge Hawk-moth, Striped Hawk-moth, and the lovely Crimson Speckled, among others.

We had an entertaining time watching Barbary Ground Squirrels at our picnic stops, and Berthelot's Pipits foraged around our feet, while African Blue Tits showed off their beautiful plumage in the trees above. The views from the miradors were simply breathtaking.

We had to keep reminding ourselves that it was a 'Go Slow' holiday, as there was little desire to return to base too early in the afternoons; was it the coffee and ice cream that kept us going or the stunning scenery and wonderful wildlife?

Day 1

Wednesday 19th November

UK 1°C, Fuerteventura 20°C

We left the UK with the first of the winter snow hitting many parts of the UK, including Gatwick, where half the group met. After a straightforward flight we landed at Aeropuerto Fuerteventura in 20°C; it was a pleasant change from home.

With different flights arriving from as far afield as Newcastle, Bristol, Stansted and Gatwick, we met for dinner on our first evening at 7.00pm. Our early arrivals had already made a good start, with Barbary Partridge, Egyptian Vulture, African Blue Tit, Berthelot's Pipit, Hoopoe, European Stonechat, Sardinian Warbler and Monarch butterfly sighted. After warm introductions and a comforting dinner, we talked through our plans for the days ahead, before retreating to our rooms, grateful for some sleep after a long day of travel.

Day 2

Thursday 20th November

Los Molinos – Tindaya Plain

Sun and cloud with a slight breeze, 21°C

Early risers met at 7.15am, just before sunrise, for a wander around the grounds of the hotel. Spanish Sparrows were in plentiful supply and were very vocal in the early morning light. A Great Grey Shrike was calling from the top of a lamp post, and a Laughing Dove, a fairly recent colonist, preened in a low tree with a group of Collared Doves. Five Cattle Egrets flew over, a European Stonechat was typically busy in the scrub, and a stunning African Blue Tit fed on Aloe flowers. Three or four Egyptian Vultures were milling around the goat farm a few hundred metres up the hill from the hotel, hoping for a goat to keel over, perhaps.

After breakfast we made the short drive to Los Molinos, where around 300 Ruddy Shelduck were filling the air with their purring calls. Small groups of Trumpeter Finches showed well, and waders were represented by Common and Little Ringed Plovers and Common Snipe. There was also a female Eurasian Teal, or was it a Green-winged Teal from North America? It's academic now, as they've recently been lumped as the same species.

Seven Egyptian Vultures of the local race were seen drifting together and gaining height above the barranco. Several Red-veined Darters were photographed, as were the first of many Atlantic Lizards.

We continued to Los Molinos Cove for lunch at a small restaurant, with some birding to follow. As we arrived, a Great Grey Shrike perched on a post, and we were greeted by a number of feral (but 'countable' on Category C by Spanish rules!) Muscovy Ducks eager to be fed. After lunch, a walk around the car park area and the end of the small barranco produced up to seven Berthelot's Pipits in the car park, Little Egret, Common Sandpiper, two Ravens, and a few of the very endearing Barbary Ground Squirrels racing across the stream to greet us, hoping for a piece of breakfast bar. The first Canary Islands Stonechat was retrospectively ticked from photographic evidence.

Making our way back to the hotel via Tindaya Plain proved a good move, with a fly-over Black-bellied Sandgrouse, and up to three African Houbaras (bustards) strutting majestically across the stony ground pecking for food. Fuerteventura is now regarded as the best place to see this globally Vulnerable species, it having been almost hunted to extinction elsewhere. With that, it was time to head back to the hotel for dinner, and to complete the checklist after a very successful day out in the field.

Day 3

Friday 21st November

Tindaya Plain – Faro de Tostón

Breezy at the coast, 22°C

Our pre-breakfast walk around the grounds again produced the three Egyptian Vultures up at the goat pens, an *insularum* subspecies Buzzard perched on a pylon, and a Lang's Short-tailed Blue butterfly on the patio by the swimming pool, identified by a group member with knee joints capable of kneeling on hard tiles!

After breakfast, we made a quick visit to a supermarket to choose our picnic lunch, before returning to Tindaya Plain where, despite an extensive search, no bustards were seen; there was no sign of any Cream-colored Coursers either. Five Black-bellied Sandgrouse were some consolation, along with two Ruddy Shelduck and numerous Berthelot's Pipits.

Our next destination was to be the Faro de Tostón (lighthouse), but not before a coffee stop at a delightful café in La Oliva, where the Italian owner greeted us and thanked us profusely for our custom, though the bill only came to twenty Euros for the twelve of us!

Once at the lighthouse, we enjoyed our picnic before scanning the coast for birdlife. Common Sandpiper, Common Ringed Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Whimbrel and Kentish Plover brightened the day, and a lone Lesser Black-backed Gull was loitering with the more numerous Yellow-legged Gulls. On the sea-soaked rocks, Atlantic Sally Lightfoot Crabs scurried about in search of food, and distant Cory's Shearwaters skimmed the horizon.

From the lighthouse we took a long, dry track back towards Tindaya Plain, along which we enjoyed good views of Spectacled Warblers, Sardinian Warbler and a very obliging Great Grey Shrike which posed nicely in a palm tree. Back on Tindaya Plain, our search turned up a total of five close Houbaras, easily making up for the disappointment of the morning search. With the sun setting, we returned to the hotel in good time for dinner.

Day 4

Saturday 22nd November

Antigua Plains – Betancuria – Barranco Rio de Cabras

Breezy and mostly sunny, 20°C

Our pre-breakfast count of Egyptian Vultures reached five, and active African Blue Tits and Common Chiffchaffs kept us amused as they chased each other through the trees.

After breakfast we headed towards the supermarket in Antigua, stopping in an area of plains on the way. Birds seen here were two Barbary Partridges, two Black-bellied Sandgrouse, Grey Heron and over one hundred Mediterranean Short-toed Larks streaming past in tight flocks.

After another supermarket sweep to replenish picnic supplies, we headed to the old island capital of Betancuria, with one minibus managing to squeeze into a parking spot at a *mirador*, where one guest managed a photo of Canary Islands Stonechat. The other bus continued to Betancuria, where two of the group managed fleeting views of Atlantic Canary straight after leaving the bus. A stop at a pleasant coffee shop gave the others time to catch up, before a walk around part of the small town, dominated by insects on the beautiful array of flowers in bloom. Broad Scarlet dragonfly, African Grass Blue, Painted Lady and Red Admiral, plus the impressive White-banded Digger Bee were all present in good numbers. Birds seen were Laughing Dove, Sardinian Warbler and Buzzard.

The picnic site at El Pinar is usually quiet apart from the croaking of Ravens, with a ready-made picnic area amongst pine trees. Being the weekend, a few more locals had arrived to set up tables for an eight-year old's surprise birthday party. The Barbary Ground Squirrels looked on suspiciously. A spectacular Barbary Falcon (sadly now just considered a subspecies of Peregrine) flew through, before making a return a while later, and three Barbary

Partridges and Berthelot's Pipit were also seen. The real stars of the show were the Barbary Ground Squirrels, which switched allegiances after being ignored by the partygoers, rushing to take food delicately from our hands, with no bites incurred.

On the way back to the hotel, a quick stop was made at the *mirador* where two Canary Islands Stonechats gave good views as they fed among the rocks. Back at the hotel, a wander around the gardens produced another Canary Islands Stonechat, which eventually landed on the chairs outside the rooms. A small flock of Common Linnets made a fly over, and butterflies were in good attendance, with Geranium Bronze, Lang's Short-tailed Blue and Monarch, before a rare Desert Babul Blue was expertly located, a species typically associated with North Africa, Egypt, Jordan, Israel and Saudi Arabia.

As there was still plenty of time, we made the short drive to the Barranco Rio de Cabras which, luckily, still carried some water. Here we quickly spotted seven Black-winged Stilts, Green and Wood Sandpipers, Greenshank, Common Ringed Plover, a solitary Spoonbill, Moorhen, three Laughing Doves, Little Egret and a distant Canary Islands Stonechat. Egyptian Vultures mixed with gulls circling over a distant landfill; altogether, it was an excellent finish to the day.

Day 5

Sunday 23rd November

Reserva de El Jarde – Barranco de La Florida – Playa de La Barca

Sunny, 27°C

Our pre-breakfast walk around the grounds produced the usual Egyptian Vultures up at the goat pens, plus Buzzard, African Blue Tit, Hoopoe and four Cattle Egrets, but the real excitement came in the form of a Barbary Falcon harassing the Feral Pigeon flock; it appeared they all escaped unharmed.

Today the plan was to head down to the south-east of the island, with some stops on the way, the first of these being the Reserva de El Jarde, an area of stony sand just outside Antigua. As we pulled off the road, three Cream-colored Coursers were spotted around fifty metres away, and everyone managed to get good views of these stunning birds as they ran back and forth. Three Black-bellied Sandgrouse flew in and landed closer than the coursers but, with their cryptic plumage, were more difficult to watch as they shuffled around the stony ground. A large flock of Mediterranean Short-toed Larks was actively searching for food.

Our next stop, much further south and near the town of Gran Tarajal, was the Barranco de La Florida. The target here was an Eastern Yellow Wagtail, seen on the November 2025 and March 2026 Naturetrek tours, and which had remarkably returned for a second winter. A couple of very productive pools gave us seven Spoonbills, Ruddy Shelduck, Black-winged Stilts, Common Redshank, Common and Little Ringed Plovers, Common and Green Sandpipers, and Eurasian Coot. There was no sign of our target bird until a White Wagtail dropped in, followed by the Eastern Yellow Wagtail, now showing more colour than on the previous visits. It remained loyal to a corner of the smaller pool, though too distant for photos.

The botanist in the group had seen the endemic *Jandia Spurge* on previous occasions, and as no-one else was very keen to see this endemic *Euphorbia*, we decided not to explore the far end of the island, and instead headed to Playa

de La Barca, where we failed to find the Abyssinian Roller which had been showing well the day before. We took lunch at the windsurfers beach bar, clearing them out of bocadillos, while being told how well the roller had been showing the previous day, with mobile phone photos to prove it! We did however hear and eventually see the reported Yellow-browed Warbler, plus Greenshank, Whimbrel and a calling Red-vented Bulbul, another island introduction. A Greenish Black-tip butterfly was also a popular first for the group.

Very welcome ice creams were consumed in the shade of the beach bar, before the drive back to the hotel, where a couple of Barbary Partridges were seen from the driveway and a splendid Monarch butterfly showed in the car park; by this time we were thinking about getting ready for dinner.

Day 6

Monday 24th November

Barranco del Torre – Salinas del Carmen

Hazy and still, 27°C

The temperature was noticeably cooler during our pre-breakfast walk, with only Collared Doves, Spanish Sparrows and African Blue Tit to show for our efforts, although Eurasian Stone-curlew had been calling earlier but not seen. The moth-er in the group had been studiously recording moths trapped overnight, and this morning he had some real beauties to show us including a Barbary Spurge Hawk-moth before we left for the day's adventures.

Finding our way into the Barranco del Torre initially proved difficult given roadworks and quarrying activity, but we eventually found a path of sorts and descended into the virtually dry barranco, where Sardinian Warbler was the only notable bird seen. However, good views of Plain Tiger butterfly, Crimson Speckled moth and several other insects kept us interested; the latter included Canarian Crested Grasshopper, a yellow Desert Locust, an immature male Epaulet Skimmer and several Red-veined Darters.

Our next stop was the Salinas del Carmen, salt pans originating from the eighteenth century, with the current ones having been built in the twentieth century, conveniently close (!) to the salt museum on site. We had lunch in the harbour, where Sandwich Terns, Whimbrel and Common Sandpiper were seen, and where Atlantic Sally Lightfoot crabs clung onto the spray-washed rocks.

A juvenile Greater Flamingo had taken up residence at the salt museum, so we dutifully paid our entry fees and walked around the exhibition, learning about the rich history of salt, before finding the flamingo asleep on one of the pools. On the seaward side, up to twenty Common Ringed Plovers and a couple of Dunlins scurried along the rocks behind a mounted skeleton of a six-metre Fin Whale which apparently starved to death after being trapped in discarded fishing nets, and washed up on the beach.

Common Greenshank and Common Redshank also showed well, and the flamingo began feeding after its post-lunch siesta, bringing the photographers out from the shade. Coffee and ice cream satisfied the groups' addiction before we reassembled back at the car park, and watched the amusing Barbary Ground Squirrels peering at us from strategic crevices, as a Barbary Falcon flew over our heads, calling.

A slow drive around roads next to the Caleta de Fuste golf course only added Ruddy Shelducks and Cattle Egrets, so we returned to the hotel where an Algerian Hedgehog was seen feeding on the ready supply of cat food.

Day 7

Tuesday 25th November

Tindaya Plain – Mirador de Morro Velosa – Betancuria – Mirador del Risco de La Penas – Barranco Vega de Las Palmas

Sunny and hot, 22°C

Alarms were set for a 6.30 am departure for those who were keen for more bustard action, and we drove in darkness to Tindaya Plain for a last search for desert species. After an hour of nothingness, we were about to head back when one of the group saw 'something running'. The bus came to a halt and an African Houbara flew a short distance, pursued by a male in full display mode charging across a ridge. Wow: what an impressive sight! The first bird, presumably a female, wandered back across the ridge, silhouetted against the mountain backdrop as we headed back for breakfast, delighted at our collective sighting.

The general consensus for our last full day on Fuerteventura was for a return to Betancuria, the former colonial capital of both the island and the entire archipelago, but not before the latest instalment of the night's moths, highlights of which were Striped Hawk-moth and a nice, fresh Crimson Speckled.

After our usual supermarket shop, we set off for Betancuria via the Mirador de Morro Velosa, where a very confiding Canary Islands Stonechat posed for photos and the *Echium decaisnei* flowers proved a draw for insects, including Greenish Black-tip butterflies and White-banded Digger Bees. Other interesting plants included Artichoke Thistle, *Helianthemum canariense* and *Asteriscus intermedius*. In Betancuria itself, a Canary Island Red Admiral showed well in the car park, and lots of Geranium Bronze butterflies flew around the geranium flowers as we watched them egg laying on the buds. Birds seen were African Blue Tit, Sardinian Warbler, Kestrel, Buzzard and Raven.

By popular request, we headed for the El Pinar picnic site for our picnic lunch, where a fair percentage of the food seemed to go to the Barbary Ground Squirrels; they obviously know who their friends are!

Leaving the picnic site, we embarked on a Magical Mystery Tour along the very steep and windy drive up to the Mirador del Risco de La Penas, which gave spectacular views of the western side of the island. The Ravens were particularly tame here, giving some excellent photo opportunities. It's still not known to this day whether the lead driver deliberately missed the turning for the Barranco Vega de Las Palmas, but the excursion proved very enjoyable.

Heading back down the mountain, we turned off at the Barranco Vega de Las Palmas which proved easy walking, but devoid of water and birds with only Sardinian Warbler and a couple of Laughing Doves seen. But the highlight was spotting male and female introduced Gran Canaria Giant Lizards (*Gallotia stehlini*) as they tried to hide in a stone wall. With that, it was back to Betancuria for a refreshing ice cream (or beer), before heading back to the hotel for our final dinner together.

Day 8

Wednesday 26th November

Departure day; La Oliva – Corralejo Nature Park – Airport

Rain, 15°C

Fortunately, the only rain for the week waited until our last day, and those on earlier flights were ferried to the airport while the rest of the group wondered what had happened to the sunshine.

We opted for an early lunch at the friendly café in La Oliva, watching locals escape from the deluge, before a drive-by view off the historical Casa de los Coroneles, a stately home from the seventeenth century which is currently being renovated and out of bounds for tourists. With time before our flights, we continued to Corralejo Nature Park, where the sand dunes are usually bustling with people. Battalions of Yellow-legged Gulls battled against the wind and rain, but we failed to anything new to add to our respectable bird list, and with the weather set in, decided to head south to the airport in good time for our flights.

We'd been very fortunate with the weather, we'd seen all the expected bird species and more, and we had a great group with many talents and interests; the moth trap added an interesting dimension to the tour, and we had a thoroughly enjoyable time together in some dramatic scenery on this volcanic island. Memories are made of this.

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=Endemic species, e=Endemic subspecies, I=Introduced		November 2025						
Common name	Scientific name	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Muscovy Duck - I	<i>Cairina moschata</i>		✓			✓		
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>				✓		✓	
Barbary Partridge	<i>Alectoris barbara koenigi</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Houbara Bustard - e	<i>Chlamydotis undulata</i>		2	5				2
Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Feral Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>		✓		✓	✓		✓
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>				✓			
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>					✓		
Eurasian Stone-curlew - e	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus insularum</i>	H					H	
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>				✓	✓		
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>		✓			✓		
Kentish Plover	<i>Anarhynchus alexandrinus</i>			✓				
Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		✓					
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		✓			✓	✓	
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>				✓	✓	✓	
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>				✓	✓	✓	
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>			✓				
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>						✓	
Cream-colored Courser	<i>Cursorius cursor</i>					3		
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>				✓			
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>			✓				
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>						✓	
Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>			✓				
Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>				✓	✓		
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>				✓	✓		
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Egyptian Vulture - e	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Buzzard - e	<i>Buteo buteo insularum</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Kestrel - e	<i>Falco tinnunculus dacotiae</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Peregrine (Barbary) Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus pelegrinoides</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Great Grey Shrike - e	<i>Lanius excubitor koenigi</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Raven - e	<i>Corvus corax canariensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
African Blue Tit - e	<i>Cyanistes teneriffae degener</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mediterranean Short-toed Lark - e	<i>Alaudala rufescens</i>				✓	✓		
Red-vented Bulbul - I	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>					✓		
Yellow-browed Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus inornatus</i>					1		
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	H			✓	✓	✓	
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla heineken</i>							✓

E=Endemic species, e=Endemic subspecies, I=Introduced		November 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Spectacled Warbler	<i>Curruca conspicillata orbitalis</i>			✓	✓			✓	
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>				H				
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula cabrerae</i>				✓				
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>				✓				
Canary Islands Stonechat - E	<i>Saxicola dacotiae</i>		✓			✓		✓	
Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Eastern Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i>					1			
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>					1			
Berthelot's Pipit - e	<i>Anthus berthelotii berthelotii</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Trumpeter Finch - e	<i>Bucanetes githagineus amantum</i>		✓						
Common Linnet - e	<i>Linaria cannabina harterti</i>			✓	✓			✓	
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓		✓				
Atlantic Canary	<i>Serinus canaria</i>				✓				

Mammals

I=Introduced		November 2025						
Common name	Scientific name	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Algerian Hedgehog - I	<i>Atelerix algirus</i>				✓	✓		
Barbary Ground Squirrel - I	<i>Atlantoxerus getulus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Rabbit - I	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		✓				✓	✓

Amphibians & reptiles

I=Introduced		November 2025							
Common name	Scientific name	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Atlantic Lizard	<i>Gallotia atlantica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
East Canary Gecko	<i>Tarentola angustimentalis</i>		✓		✓		✓		
Gran Canaria Giant Lizard - I	<i>Gallotia stehlini</i>						2		

Butterflies

Common name	Scientific name
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>
Greenish Black-tip	<i>Euchloe charlonia</i>
Lang's Short-tailed Blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>
Desert Babul Blue	<i>Azanus ubaldus</i>
Geranium Bronze	<i>Cacyreus marshalli</i>
African Grass Blue	<i>Zizeeria knysna</i>
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>
Canary Island Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa vulcania</i>
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>
Plain Tiger	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>

Moths (in alphabetical order by scientific name)

E=endemic	
Common name	Scientific name
Micros	
Sea Spurge Tortrix	<i>Acroclita subsequana</i>
	<i>Agdistis psuedocanariensis</i>
	<i>Anarsia acacia</i>
	<i>Ancylosis arenosella</i>
Mediterranean Knot-horn	<i>Ancylosis convexella</i>
	<i>Ancylosis faustiniella</i>
	<i>Ancylosis nubeculella</i>
probable	<i>Ancylosis roscidella</i>
E	<i>Apatema fasciata</i>
Locust Bean Moth	<i>Apomyelois ceratoniae</i>
Pretty White-barred	<i>Aproaerema polychromella</i>
	<i>Aristotelia subericinella</i>
	<i>Cataonia erubescens</i>
	<i>Clepsis coriacanus</i>
Desert Pearl	<i>Cornifrons ulceratalis</i>
European Pepper Moth	<i>Duponchelia fovealis</i>
	<i>Ethmia quadrinotella</i>
	<i>Euchromius cambridgei</i>
Silver-spotted Veneer	<i>Euchromius ocella</i>
Coast Grey	<i>Eudonia lineola dorada</i>
	<i>Euzophera gerini</i>
	<i>Hypotia influlalis</i>
	<i>Hypotia pectinalis</i>
	<i>Merulempista saharae</i>
	<i>Mesophleps ochracella</i>
	<i>Metasia suppandalis</i>
	<i>Myrmecozela ataxella</i>
Rush Veneer	<i>Nomophila noctuella</i>
	<i>Ochrodia subdiminutella</i>
	<i>Ornativava heluanensis</i>
	<i>Ornativava plutelliformis</i>
Olive-tree Pearl	<i>Palpita vitrealis</i>
	<i>Pempelia brephiella</i>
	<i>Phtheochroa syrtana</i>
	<i>Phycita diaphana</i>
Peppered Knot-horn (gen. det. required)	<i>Phycitodes lacteella</i>
Diamond-back Moth	<i>Plutella xylostella</i>
(gen. det. required)	<i>Scrobipalpa traganella</i>
Banded Sable	<i>Spoladea recurvalis</i>
	<i>Synclera bleusei</i>
	<i>Trichophaga robinsoni</i>
Olive Spinner	<i>Zelleria oleastrella</i>
Macros	
	<i>Acrobyla kneuckeri</i>
	<i>Agrotis herzogii</i>
	<i>Agrotis lanzarotensis</i>
	<i>Agrotis subspinifera</i>

E=endemic	
Common name	Scientific name
Crescent Dart	<i>Agrotis trux</i>
Nutmeg	<i>Anarta trifolii</i>
	<i>Armada panaceorum</i>
Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>
Marigold Shark	<i>Cucullia calendulae</i>
	<i>Cucullia syrtana</i> Ssp. <i>canaria</i>
Egyptian Bollworm	<i>Earias insulana</i>
Pink-barred Eublemma	<i>Eublemma cochylioides</i>
E	<i>Eupithecia maspalomae</i>
Black-olive Caterpillar	<i>Garella nilotica</i>
Scarce Bordered Straw	<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>
Striped Hawk	<i>Hyles livornica</i>
Barbary Spurge Hawk-moth	<i>Hyles tithymali</i>
	<i>Idaea longaria</i>
	<i>Idaea unicalcarata</i>
E	<i>Idaea vilaflorensis</i>
	<i>Idaea volloni</i>
	<i>Isturgia deerraria</i>
Cosmopolitan	<i>Leucania loreyi</i>
Hummingbird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>
	<i>Microloxia schmitzi</i>
Large Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>
Robust Tabby	<i>Pandesma robusta</i>
	<i>Phaiogramma faustinata</i>
Vestal	<i>Rhodometra sacraria</i>
	<i>Scopula asellaria lenzi</i>
	<i>Scopula guancharia uniformis</i>
	<i>Scopula irrorata</i>
Maize Wainscot	<i>Sesamia nonagrioides</i>
Small Mottled Willow	<i>Spodoptera exigua</i>
Levant Blackneck	<i>Tathorhynchus exsiccate</i>
Crimson Speckled	<i>Utetheisa pulchella</i>

Dragonflies

Common name	Scientific name
Blue Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>
Vagrant Emperor	<i>Anax ephippiger</i>
Epaulet Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum chrysostigma</i>
Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>
Broad Scarlet	<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i>

Plants

E=Endemic to Fuerteventura, e=endemic to Canaries, I=Introduced	
Scientific name	Common name
Pinaceae	Pine Family
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine - I
Araucariaceae	Araucaria Family
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine - I
Asphodelaceae	Asphodel Family
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Hollow-stemmed Asphodel
<i>Asphodelus tenuifolius</i>	Slender Asphodel
<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i>	Branched Asphodel
<i>Aloe vera</i>	Aloe Vera - I
<i>Aloe arborescens</i>	Spider Aloe - I
Asparagaceae	Asparagus Family
<i>Asparagus pastorianus</i>	Pale-spined Asparagus - e
<i>Dracaena draco</i>	Dragon Tree - I
<i>Drimys maritima</i>	Western Sea Squill
<i>Agave americana</i>	Centuryplant - I
Arecaceae	Palm Family
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Islands Palm - e
Juncaceae	Rush Family
<i>Juncus acutus</i>	Sharp Rush
<i>Cyperus laevigatus</i>	Smooth Flat-sedge
Poaceae	Grass Family
<i>Stipellula capensis</i>	Mediterranean Needle-grass
<i>Oloptum miliaceum</i>	Smilo-grass
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Slender Oat
<i>Phalaris minor</i>	Lesser Canary-grass
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Lamarckia aurea</i>	Golden Dog's-tail
<i>Setaria adhaerens</i>	Adherent Bristle-grass
<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Buffel-grass
<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Common Thatching-grass
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda-grass
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Indian Wire-grass - I
Papaveraceae	Poppy Family
<i>Papaver pinnatifidum</i>	West Mediterranean Poppy
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	White Ramping-fumitory
Crassulaceae	Stonecrop Family
<i>Kalanchoe x houghtonii</i>	a stonecrop - I
<i>Umbilicus gaditanus</i>	North African Navelwort
Zygophyllaceae	Caltrop Family
<i>Zygophyllum fontanesii</i>	Canary Islands Bean-caper
<i>Zygophyllum creticum</i>	Cretan Fagonia
Fabaceae	Pea Family
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob - I
<i>Tara spinosa</i>	Spiny Tara - I
<i>Senna bicapsularis</i>	Winter Cassia - I
<i>Delonix regia</i>	Flamboyant Tree - I
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Mexican Palo Verde - I

E=Endemic to Fuerteventura, e=endemic to Canaries, I=Introduced	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	River Tamarind - I
<i>Vachellia farnesiana</i>	Sweet Acacia - I
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Western Coastal Wattle - I
<i>Acacia salicina</i>	Willow Acacia - I
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Blue-leaved Wattle - I
<i>Bituminaria bituminosa</i>	Pitch Trefoil
<i>Lotus lancerottensis</i>	Lanzarote Bird's-foot-trefoil - e
<i>Lotus glinoides</i>	
<i>Scorpiurus muricatus</i>	Caterpillar-plant
<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>	Purple Vetch
<i>Lathyrus clymenum</i>	Crimson Pea
<i>Ononis natrix ssp. hesperia</i>	Large Yellow Restharrow
<i>Ononis catalinae</i>	Catalina's Restharrow - e
<i>Trigonella stellata</i>	Star Fenugreek
<i>Medicago littoralis</i>	Shore Medick
<i>Medicago laciniata</i>	Tattered Medick
<i>Astragalus stella</i>	Star Milk-vetch
<i>Astragalus solandri</i>	Solander's Milk-vetch
<i>Astragalus mareoticus</i>	Mariout Milk-vetch
Rosaceae	Rose Family
<i>Prunus amygdalus</i>	Almond
Moraceae	Mulberry Family
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Common Fig
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Weeping Fig - I
Urticaceae	Nettle Family
<i>Forsskaolea angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Forsskaolea - e
Casuarinaceae	She-oak Family
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Coastal She-oak - I
Cucurbitaceae	Cucumber Family
<i>Citrullus colocynthis</i>	Bitter Cucumber - I
Oxalidaceae	Wood-sorrel Family
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Procumbent Yellow Sorrel - I
<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	Upright Yellow Sorrel - I
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Cape Sorrel - I
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor-oil Plant - I
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	False Caper
<i>Euphorbia balsamifera</i>	Balsam Spurge
<i>Euphorbia handiensis</i>	Jandía Spurge - E
<i>Euphorbia canariensis</i>	Canary Islands Spurge - e
<i>Euphorbia regis-jubae</i>	King Juba's Spurge
Linaceae	Flax Family
<i>Linum strictum</i>	Upright Yellow Flax
Geraniaceae	Crane's-bill Family
<i>Erodium chium</i>	Three-lobed Stork's-bill
<i>Erodium neuradifolium</i>	
<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Stork's-bill
<i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>	Rose-scented Pelargonium - I
<i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>	Ivy-leaved Pelargonium - I
<i>Pelargonium x hybridum</i>	Hybrid Zonal Pelargonium - I

E=Endemic to Fuerteventura, e=endemic to Canaries, I=Introduced	
Scientific name	Common name
Lythraceae	Purple Loosestrife Family
<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate
Myrtaceae	Myrtle Family
<i>Eucalyptus camuldulensis</i>	River Red Gum - I
Anacardiaceae	Sumac Family
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian Pepper Tree - I
<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	Brazilian Pepper Tree - I
Malvaceae	Mallow Family
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Common Sida - I
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Least Mallow
Cistaceae	Rock-rose Family
<i>Helianthemum canariense</i>	Canary Islands Rock-rose
Resedaceae	Mignonettes
<i>Reseda lancelotae</i>	Lanzarote Mignonette - e
Brassicaceae	Cabbage Family
<i>Sisymbrium erysimoides</i>	French Rocket
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Rocket
<i>Carrichtera annua</i>	Cress Rocket
<i>Erucastrum canariense</i>	Canary Rocket - e
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Hoary Mustard
<i>Matthiola bolleana</i>	Bolle's Stock
<i>Lobularia libyca</i>	
<i>Notoceras bicornis</i>	Horn-fruit
Frankeniaceae	Sea-heath Family
<i>Frankenia pulverulenta</i>	Annual Sea-heath
<i>Frankenia capitata</i>	Capitate Sea-heath
Tamaricaceae	Tamarisk Family
<i>Tamarix canariensis</i>	Canary Islands Tamarisk
Plumbaginaceae	Leadwort Family
<i>Limonium bourgeau</i>	Bourgeau's Sea-lavender - e
<i>Limonium lobatum</i>	Winged Sea-lavender
<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	Sinuate Statice
<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	Cape Leadwort - I
Polygonaceae	Knotgrass Family
<i>Rumex lunaria</i>	Canary Islands Sorrel - e
<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>	Bladder Dock
<i>Rumex spinosus</i>	Spiny Emex
Caryophyllaceae	Campion Family
<i>Polycarpha nivea</i>	Snow-white Allseed
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Allseed - I
<i>Spergularia fimbriata</i>	Fimbriate Spurrey
<i>Spergularia flaccida</i>	
Amaranthaceae	Amaranth Family
<i>Patellifolia procumbens</i>	Patellifolia
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Nettle-leaved Goosefoot - I
<i>Atriplex halimus</i>	Shrubby Orache
<i>Atriplex glauca</i>	Glaucous Orache
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Berry Saltbush - I
<i>Atriplex semilunaris</i>	a saltbush - I
<i>Atriplex suberecta</i>	a saltbush - I
<i>Bassia tomentosa</i>	

E=Endemic to Fuerteventura, e=endemic to Canaries, I=Introduced	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Suaeda vera</i>	Shrubby Sea-blite
<i>Suaeda vermiculata</i>	Vermiculate Sea-blite
<i>Maireana brevifolia</i>	Short-leaved Saltwort - I
<i>Salsola divaricata</i>	Divaricate Saltwort - e
<i>Caroxylon vermiculata</i>	Vermiculate Saltwort
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Slender Amaranth - I
Aizoaceae	Iceplant Family
<i>Aizoanthemopsis hispanica</i>	Spanish Aizoon
<i>Aizoon canariense</i>	Canary Islands Iceplant
<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Slender-leaved Iceplant - I
<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	Common Iceplant - I
<i>Mesembryanthemum cordifolium</i>	Heart-leaved Iceplant - I
<i>Disphyma crassifolium</i>	Purple Dewplant - I
<i>Drosanthemum hispidum</i>	Hispid Dewplant - I
<i>Malephora crocea</i>	Coppery Dewplant - I
<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>	Shorline Purslane - I
Phytolaccaceae	Pokeweed Family
<i>Phytolacca dioica</i>	Ombú - I
Nyctaginaceae	Four-o'clock Plant Family
<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	Bougainvillea - I
<i>Commicarpus helenae</i>	St Helena Hogweed
<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	Marvel-of-Peru - I
Portulacaceae	Purslane Family
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Common Purslane
Cactaceae	Cactus Family
<i>Opuntia dillenii</i>	Dillen's Prickly-pear - I
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Common Prickly-pear - I
Rubiaceae	Bedstraw Family
<i>Rubia fruticosa</i>	Macaronesian Madder
Apocynaceae	Periwinkle Family
<i>Cascabela thevetia</i>	Yellow Oleander - I
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Common Oleander - I
<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Apple of Sodom - I
<i>Apteranthes burchardii</i>	Burchard's Carrionflower
Boraginaceae	Borage Family
<i>Mairetis microsperma</i>	
<i>Echium bonnetii</i>	Bonnet's Bugloss - e
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's-bugloss
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	Seaside Heliotrope - I
<i>Heliotropium ramosissimum</i>	Many-branched Heliotrope
Convolvulaceae	Bindweed Family
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	Coastal Morning-glory - I
<i>Convolvulus siculus</i>	Small Blue Bindweed
<i>Convolvulus caput-medusae</i>	Medusa's Head - e
<i>Cuscuta approximata</i>	Alfalfa Dodder
<i>Cuscuta planiflora</i>	Red Dodder
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade
<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Common Tomato - I
<i>Salpichroa organifolia</i>	Cock's-eggs - I
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Common Thorn-apple - I

E=Endemic to Fuerteventura, e=endemic to Canaries, I=Introduced	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Datura innoxia</i>	Recurved Thorn-apple - I
<i>Hyoscyamus albus</i>	White Henbane
<i>Lycium intricatum</i>	Canary Boxthorn
<i>Sclerophylax spinescens</i>	a nightshade - I
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Tree Tobacco - I
Oleaceae	Olive Family
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Common Olive - I
Plantaginaceae	Plantain Family
<i>Nanorrhinum heterophyllum</i>	a plantain - e
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Common Ivy-leaved Toadflax
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain
<i>Plantago amplexicaulis</i>	Amplexicaule Plantain
<i>Plantago lagopus</i>	Hare's-foot Plantain
<i>Plantago ovata</i>	Blond Plantain
Lamiaceae	Dead-nettle Family
<i>Salvia aegyptiaca</i>	Egyptian Sage
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary
<i>Ajuga iva</i>	False Ground-pine
Orobanchaceae	Broomrape Family
<i>Cistanche phelypaea</i>	Yellow Desert Broomrape
<i>Orobanche lavandulacea</i>	Violet Broomrape
Asteraceae	Daisy Family
<i>Volutaria bollei</i>	Bolle's Desert-knapweed - e
<i>Volutaria tubuliflora</i>	Tubular Desert-knapweed
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Cardoon
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender Thistle
<i>Reichardia tingitana</i>	Painted Reichardia
<i>Launaea nudicaulis</i>	Bare-stemmed Launaea
<i>Launaea arborescens</i>	Shrubby Sow-thistle
<i>Sonchus tenerrimus</i>	Slender Sow-thistle
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle
<i>Crepis canariensis</i>	Canary Islands Hawk's-beard e
<i>Urospermum picroides</i>	Prickly Goldenfleece
<i>Hedypnois rhagadioloides</i>	Scaly Hawkbit
<i>Andryala pinnatifida</i>	Pinnatifid Andryala - e
<i>Kleinia anteuphorbium</i>	a daisy - I
<i>Kleinia neriifolia</i>	Canary Islands Candleplant - e
<i>Senecio leucanthemifolius</i>	Coastal Groundsel
<i>Senecio flavus</i>	Broad-leaved Groundsel
<i>Senecio massaicus</i>	
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field Marigold
<i>Calendula tripterocarpa</i>	Three-winged Marigold
<i>Filago pyramidata</i>	Broad-leaved Cudweed
<i>Ifloga spicata</i>	
<i>Phagnalon purpurascens</i>	Purplish Phagnalon
<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	Argentine Fleabane - I
<i>Cotula australis</i>	Annual Buttonweed - I
<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i>	Canary Islands Marguerite - I
<i>Glebionis coronaria</i>	Crown Daisy
<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i>	Woody Fleabane
<i>Pulicaria burchardii</i>	Burchard's Fleabane

E=Endemic to Fuerteventura, e=endemic to Canaries, I=Introduced	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Asteriscus sericeus</i>	Fuerteventura Sea-daisy - E
<i>Pallenis hierochuntica</i>	Button Pallenis
Apiaceae	Umbellifer Family
<i>Astydamia latifolia</i>	Astydamia
<i>Bupleurum semicompositum</i>	Dwarf Hare's-ear