

Go Slow on Menorca

Naturetrek Tour Report

7th – 14th April 2026



Audouin's Gull



Egyptian Grasshopper



Lilford's Wall Lizard



Moltoni's Warbler

Tour report by John Moseley and Javier Mendez
Photos by John Moseley and Richard Rolfe



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Summary

A UNESCO-designated Biosphere Reserve, Menorca is an unspoilt gem of an island, being the most easterly and certainly the greenest of the Balearics. Under the superlative direction of our local guide, Javier, we enjoyed a leisurely exploration and appreciation of the birds, botany, landscapes and culturally significant sites of this beautiful destination, using a restored eighteenth-century Menorcan farmhouse, set in ten hectares of Mediterranean countryside, as our base.

Day 1

Tuesday 7th April

Our Menorcan adventure began with a midday EasyJet flight from London Gatwick to Mahon, where we were met by Javier for the transfer to our Menorcan farmhouse, Matxani Gran, very conveniently located just a few minutes' drive from the airport, in a lovely rural setting. On the way to our accommodation, we saw our first Booted Eagle, a species that was to become a familiar sight during our tour. Two clients had already arrived under their own steam and were waiting to greet us at the farmhouse, along with our welcoming host, Yola, and her team.

After settling into our comfortable rooms, we headed out for a pre-dinner walk around the hotel grounds. The weather was sunny with a gentle easterly breeze: several Yellow-legged Gulls passed overhead, and a few Common Swifts were heard wheeling and screaming above us. Our first and only Bee-eaters were also picked out in the blue skies, and our first Woodchat Shrike was seen moving from bush to bush. We heard other bird species with which we were to become familiar during our stay, including the explosive song of the Cetti's Warbler, reputedly the loudest songbird in Europe, and the rattling call of the Sardinian Warbler. Javier began to introduce us to some of the flora of Menorca, which included a sprinkling of diminutive yet dazzling Mirror Orchids.

Day 2

Wednesday 8th April

As is typical for Naturetrek's 'Go Slow' tours, today's excursions were split into morning and afternoon activities, with a return to the farmhouse for lunch, to avoid the midday heat. Each morning, there was also an optional pre-breakfast walk along the Aleppo Pine-lined driveway and around the surrounding drystone walls and maquis scrub, in search of spring migrants, resident bird species and interesting flora. Blackcap and Hoopoe were added to our holiday 'mix tape' as ever-present species, being heard constantly around the farmhouse and indeed all over the island. There was more plant life to enjoy as well, including Giant, Yellow-bee, Sawfly, Lesser Tongue and Pyramidal Orchids, as well as *Neotinea conica*, often referred to as the Conical Orchid, which is a species endemic to the western Mediterranean.

After breakfast, we headed to the large wetland reserve at S'Albufera d'es Grau, and took a leisurely walk around the reservoir in bright and sunny conditions. A Moorish Gecko was spotted clinging to the wall of an outbuilding, and Italian Wall Lizards were also seen scuttling to and fro. Among the dabbling ducks present on the lake were Shelduck and Gadwall, as well as a pair of Red-crested Pochards, which is found across much of the Mediterranean but is only a scarce visitor to the UK. A group of Greater Flamingoes and, further off, some Black-winged Stilts added a more exotic feel to the morning's birding.

After lunch, we headed to the windswept headland of Cap De Favaritz, initially stopping short of the lighthouse to check out some brackish pools, where our first Kentish Plovers were seen moving along the waterline and in and out of cover, in their typical stop-start fashion. Javier introduced the group to some of the tussocks and hardy flowering plants that live among the rocky limestone outcrops, including Socarrell (*Launaea cervicornis*), colloquially known as the 'Mother-in-law's Pin Cushion'), and is perfectly adapted to thrive in the coastal winds and salty air. We found an excellent vantage point from which to scan the mirror-like sea, and were rewarded with passing groups of Scopoli's and Balearic (soon to be lumped as Mediterranean) Shearwaters.

We returned to our accommodation, and, as night fell, the metronomic 'ping' of a Scops Owl, a regular visitor to the farmhouse grounds, was heard.

Day 3

Thursday 9th April

Today marked our longest travel day: we drove the full length of the island towards Cuitadella on the west coast. To the north of Cuitadella is the rocky headland of Punta Nati, marked by another lighthouse. The fields surrounding the drive down to the lighthouse are an important site for Greater Short-toed Larks, which were abundant, alongside less numerous Thekla's Larks. We also saw our first Egyptian Vulture, from a nesting colony on the cliffs here, passing low across a field, while time spent scanning from the headland revealed a distant Common Dolphin. Spotless Starlings were also seen perching at a distance in the rising heat haze, as was a Blue Rock Thrush.

A stop for coffee in a nearby village produced a very striking Violet Carpenter Bee, which was busy nectaring on some roadside blooms. It was perhaps fitting that today also produced our first and only Bumblebee Orchid (*Ophrys bombyliflora*).

Next, we headed to the delightful spot of Algaiarens, further east along the coast, and parked in a shady spot before walking down towards the beach with our picnic lunch in hand. The surrounding scrub was in bloom, with colourful rockroses (*Cistus*) in flower. A few bold and opportunistic Audouin's Gulls took more than a passing interest in our lunch, before we took a stroll across the beach and turned inland to explore an area of sand dunes and meadows. A couple of Zitting Cisticolas were seen bouncing above the reedbeds in their dizzying, circular flight pattern, before we moved into a sun-drenched path rich with butterflies, including Large and Small White, Western Bath White, Cleopatra, Clouded Yellow, Green Hairstreak and the Southern Common Blue, once considered a subspecies of the Common Blue but now regarded as a species in its own right, as is the Southern Gatekeeper, which was also seen.

A very obliging Egyptian Grasshopper posed for photographs, and the familiar 'wet my lips' song of a Quail, evidently lurking in a nearby ditch, was heard: unsurprisingly, we did not see the bird. The sandy margins had a number of Tassel Hyacinths (*Muscaria comosum*) proudly in bloom. Very satisfied with all that we had seen today, we returned to our farmhouse accommodation for some well-earned rest and relaxation.

Day 4

Friday 10th April

This morning, we headed for the tranquil seaside village of Cala Torret, the starting point for arguably our most exciting day of the trip. Our destination was the small, rocky islet of Illa de l'Aire, which measures a mere 34ha in

area and rises approximately fifteen metres above sea level. The island is dominated by a 38m lighthouse, but just as importantly, is a key ringing site for spring migratory birds, returning from sub-Saharan Africa and further afield.

We shuttled across to the island in a RIB from the beach at Punta Prima, and were introduced to the volunteer ringing team, who were already in full swing. The visit was a wonderful opportunity to see migrating birds in the hand, and to learn more about how and why they migrate. The ringing team busied themselves with measuring, weighing and recording the data for each bird: the fat score, a key indicator as to the health of the bird, is revealed by gently blowing the chest feathers to reveal the yellow fat which sits just under the skin. We were periodically asked to gather around a wriggling bag to see which migrant species was inside. We were able to have delightfully close views of Willow Warbler, Woodchat Shrike, Sardinian Warbler, and both Western Subalpine and Moltoni's Warblers.

Illa de l'Aire is also a key site for the Lilford's Wall Lizard, a regional endemic confined to a few rocky outcrops and islands scattered across this part of the Mediterranean. The lizards are characterised by their dark blue-black colouration, and were plentiful around the ringing site: they scuttled over the remnants of a stone building dotted with Dead Horse Arum (*Helicodiceos muscivorus*). Afterwards, we took a botanical and birding walk to the lighthouse, during which Javier pointed out more endemic flora and fauna, and as we enjoyed the views of the sparkling Mediterranean Sea, we were buzzed by a grumpy Scops Owl, which had evidently just arrived, following a long journey from southern climes.

We returned to the mainland for a welcome coffee and a stroll between the narrow alleyways and whitewashed walls of the charming Binibeca Vell, where we spotted our first Hermann's Tortoise, moving slowly along an enclosed gully. A pair of calling Hoopoes also gave great views as we headed back to the minibuses.

From here, we headed up to Monte Toro, which at 358m is the highest peak on the island, and the site of the Santauri Monestir del Toro. Originally built in the thirteenth century, the monastery and chapel were reputedly inspired by the discovery of the Virgin Mary's image in a nearby cave, after a bull (*toro*) guided friars to the site. The cool of the chapel provided some welcome relief from the hot sun, and the group enjoyed some wonderful panoramic views across the island. Afterwards, we returned to our farmhouse accommodation.

Day 5

Saturday 11th April

Another bright and sunny day began with another optional pre-breakfast walk along the farmhouse driveway, which yielded some fantastic views of a singing Turtle Dove, perched atop a telegraph pole. Afterwards, we made our way to another dramatic viewpoint at the Cavalleria Lighthouse, on the northernmost promontory of the island, before heading inland to a scenic picnic spot at Penya de s'Indio, shaded by trees, and filled with the aroma of chamomile and other fragrant herbs. Here we saw our first Firecrest of the trip, and an Egyptian Vulture, perched imperiously on a nearby ridge, gave excellent and prolonged scope views.

In the afternoon, we headed for the Addaia Saltpans, part of the S'Albufera des Grau Natural Park and a protected site since 1990, when salt mining operations ceased. This is one of the most important birding sites on the island, and has a wealth of botanical interest too. A leisurely walk along the paths which skirt the disused salt pans revealed a flamboyance of stately Greater Flamingoes, as well as Black-winged Stilts, Little Ringed and Kentish Plovers,

Greenshanks, Spoonbill, Purple Heron, and Common and Wood Sandpipers. A number of flowering plants were seen, including Mirror, Sawfly and Lesser Tongue Orchids, as well as Field and Illyrian Gladioli.

Day 6

Sunday 12th April

Today the weather turned wet and windy, as had been anticipated earlier in the week, and Javier adjusted our itinerary for the next two days accordingly. We used the morning to explore the marshes at Son Bou, Menorca's second-largest wetland, a protected reserve of approximately 80ha. On our walk down to the marshy area, we were able to pick out a lingering Whinchat in a crop field, while our first Squacco Heron of the trip was a particularly pleasing find, along with another first, Glossy Ibis, and several European Pond Terrapins. Further on, and with some collective persistence, we managed to pick out and enjoy good views of a Western (soon to be lumped as Purple) Swamphen, a species which can be very elusive among the reedbeds.

After a picnic lunch in a sheltered spot near the Platja de Son Bou, and as the wet conditions turned into a more persistent drizzle, we headed for the Talayotic settlement at Torres d'en Galmes. The prehistoric village, dating from around 2300 BCE, covers an area of approximately five hectares, and comprises three large well-preserved *talayots* (domed buildings) and a *taula* (a horseshoe-shaped area with a large, central stone pillar). Javier proved to be an adept historian too, as he explained the form and function of various parts of the site, including the sophisticated water collection system, metal workshop and cave used for olive oil extraction. We later returned to the warming farmhouse to freshen up for dinner and review our checklists once more.

Day 7

Monday 13th April

Today the weather remained stubbornly unpleasant, with little opportunity for wildlife observation, so instead we decided spend the day exploring the city of Ciutadella. We visited the impressive Catedral Ciutadella and the thoroughly enjoyable Museo Convent Sant Agusti, which housed an edifying mix of archaeological artifacts, seventeenth- to nineteenth-century artwork, a library dating from 1841, and many other curiosities.

Afterwards, we headed to the blustery headland of Fornells, which has a five-kilometre-long natural harbour, through which the sea rolled in impressively. We did manage to find a furtive Rock Pipit near the headland, and our first Lesser Kestrel of the trip was in nearby fields, before we retreated to the warmth and comfort of our lodgings for the remainder of the day.

Day 8

Tuesday 14th April

The weather was a little more forgiving today, so we took the opportunity for some exploration of the streets and shops of Mahon, combining some window (and actual) shopping with café hopping, followed by a final lunch back at the farmhouse, and a return to the airport for our afternoon flight back to the UK.

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Species lists

Birds (H=heard only)

Common name	Scientific name	April 2026							
		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>					✓	✓		
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>						✓		
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓			✓	✓		
Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>		✓						
Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>			H					
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>			✓					
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
Feral Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>					✓			
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>						✓		
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓			✓	✓		
Western Swamphe	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>						✓		
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		✓				H		
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		✓			✓			
Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>		✓						
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>		✓			✓	✓		
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓		
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>		✓			✓	✓		
Kentish Plover	<i>Anarhynchus alexandrinus</i>		✓			✓			
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		✓			✓	✓		
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>					✓	✓		
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>						✓		
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>					✓			
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>						✓		
Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>						✓		
Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyophaga audouinii</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Scopoli's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Balearic Shearwater	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>		✓	✓	✓				
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		✓						
European Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis</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>					✓	✓		
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>			✓					
Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>			✓		✓	✓		
Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	

Common name	Scientific name	April 2026							
		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>		✓						
Eurasian Scops Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>		✓		✓				
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	✓		H					
Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>							✓	
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>						✓		
Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>			H			✓		
Thekla's Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>			✓					
Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>			✓					
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓		
Western House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>					✓	✓		
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	H	H	H	H	H	✓		
Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>							✓	
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>				✓				
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓			
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		H	✓		H	✓		
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Western Subalpine Warbler	<i>Curruca iberiae</i>				✓				
Moltoni's Warbler	<i>Curruca subalpina</i>				✓				
Eastern Subalpine Warbler	<i>Curruca cantillans</i>				✓				
Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>			H		✓			
Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>			✓			✓		
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		✓						
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>		H	H	H	H	H		
European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>		✓		✓				
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>		✓	✓		✓		H	
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>						✓		
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		✓			✓			
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			✓		✓			
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>				✓				
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>							✓	
Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>			✓		✓			
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>		✓						
European Rock Pipit	<i>Anthus petrosus</i>							✓	
Eurasian Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	H	✓	✓	✓		
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		H	✓	H	✓	✓		

Mammals

		April 2026							
Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Common Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>		H						
Common Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>			✓					

Amphibians & reptiles

		April 2026							
Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mediterranean Tree Frog	<i>Hyla meridionalis</i>						✓		
Moorish Gecko	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>		✓			✓			
Lilford's Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis lilfordi</i>				✓				
Italian Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis siculus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Hermann's Tortoise	<i>Testudo hermanni</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
European Pond Terrapin	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>						✓		

Butterflies

		April 2026							
Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Common Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>		✓						
Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>			✓	✓	✓			
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>			✓	✓				
Western Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>			✓					
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>			✓					
Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>			✓					
Southern Blue	<i>Polyommatus celina</i>			✓		✓			
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>				✓				
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Southern Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia cecilia</i>			✓					

Other insects

		April 2026							
Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Egyptian Locust	<i>Anacridium aegyptium</i>		✓	✓					
Violet Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa violacea</i>			✓					
Mediterranean Spotted Chafer	<i>Oxythyrea funesta</i>					✓			
an oil beetle	<i>Meloe genus</i>			✓					

Plants

Scientific name	Common name
Equisetaceae	Horsetail Family
<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i>	Branched Horsetail
Pinaceae	Pine Family
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
Cupressaceae	Cypress Family
<i>Juniperus phoenicea</i>	Phoenician Juniper

Scientific name	Common name
Araceae	Arum Family
<i>Arisarum vulgare</i>	Friar's Cowl
<i>Arum italicum</i>	Italian Arum
<i>Helicodiceros muscivorus</i>	Dead Horse Arum
Asparagaceae	Asparagus Family
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>	Sharp-leaved Asparagus
<i>Asparagus horridus</i>	Spiny Asparagus
<i>Drimia pancracion</i>	Sea Squill
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	Tassel Hyacinth
Amaryllidaceae	Amaryllis Family
<i>Allium commutatum</i>	Wild Leek
<i>Allium roseum</i>	Rosy Garlic
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered Leek
<i>Pancratium maritimum</i>	Sea Daffodil
Asphodelaceae	Asphodel Family
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Onionweed
<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i>	Branched Asphodel
Iridaceae	Iris Family
<i>Gladiolus illyricus</i>	Illyrian Gladiolus
<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	Field Gladiolus
<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.	a gladiolus
<i>Iris germanica</i>	Bearded Iris
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Iris
Smilacaceae	Catbrier Family
<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Sarsaparilla
<i>Smilax aspera</i> var. <i>balearica</i>	Balearic Sarsaparilla
Orchidaceae	Orchid Family
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid
<i>Himantoglossum robertianum</i>	Giant Orchid
<i>Neotinea conica</i>	Conical Orchid
<i>Ophrys bombyliflora</i>	Bumblebee Orchid
<i>Ophrys lutea</i>	Yellow Bee Orchid
<i>Ophrys speculum</i>	Mirror Orchid
<i>Ophrys tenthredinifera</i>	Sawfly Orchid
<i>Serapias lingua</i>	Tongue Orchid
<i>Serapias parviflora</i>	Lesser Tongue Orchid
Typhaceae	Cattail Family
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Southern Bulrush
Juncaceae	Rush Family
<i>Juncus littoralis</i>	Coastal Rush
Poaceae	Grass Family
<i>Ampelodesmos mauritanicus</i>	Diss Grass
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup Family
<i>Clematis cirrhosa</i>	Early Virgin's Bower
<i>Ranunculus macrophyllus</i>	Large-leaved Buttercup
Papaveraceae	Poppy Family
<i>Fumaria</i> sp.	a fumitory
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow Horned Poppy

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Papaver dubium</i>	Long-headed Poppy
<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	Rough Poppy
<i>Papaver pinnatifidum</i>	Pinnate Poppy
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy
<i>Papaver setigerum</i>	Wild Opium Poppy
Crassulaceae	Stonecrop Family
<i>Sedum caespitosum</i>	Broad-leaved Stonecrop
<i>Sedum rubens</i>	Red Stonecrop
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort
Fabaceae	Legume / Pea Family
<i>Astragalus balearicus</i>	Balearic Milk-vetch
<i>Bituminaria bituminosa</i>	Pitch Trefoil
<i>Calicotome spinosa</i>	Thorny Broom
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob Tree
<i>Coronilla juncea</i>	Rush-like Scorpion-vetch
<i>Hedysarum coronarium</i>	Sulla
<i>Lathyrus clymenum</i>	Crimson Pea
<i>Lathyrus ochrus</i>	Cyprus Pea
<i>Lotus cytisoides</i>	Sea Bird's-foot Trefoil
<i>Lotus dorycnium</i>	Prostrate Canary-clover
<i>Lotus hirsutus</i>	Hairy Canary-clover
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Small Melilot
<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	Common Restharrow
<i>Pisum sativum</i> subsp. <i>elatius</i>	Wild Pea
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Trifolium squarrosum</i>	Squarrose Clover
<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	Starry Clover
<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i>	Woolly Clover
<i>Tripodion tetraphyllum</i>	Bladder Vetch
Rosaceae	Rose Family
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>	Elm-leaved Bramble
Rhamnaceae	Buckthorn Family
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Mediterranean Buckthorn
Moraceae	Fig Family
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Common Fig Tree
Fagaceae	Beech / Oak Family
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family
<i>Erodium chium</i>	Three-Lobed Stork's-bill
<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Soft Stork's-bill
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musk Stork's-bill
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little-bobin
Oxalidaceae	Wood Sorrel Family
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Cape Sorrel
Zygophyllaceae	Caltrop Family
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Devil's Weed / Puncture Vine
Rutaceae	Rue Family
<i>Ruta chalepensis</i>	Fringed Rue
Anacardiaceae	Cashew / Sumac Family
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree

Scientific name	Common name
Malvaceae	Mallow Family
<i>Malva arborea</i>	Tree Mallow
<i>Malva cretica</i>	Cretan Mallow
<i>Malva minoricensis</i>	Menorcan Mallow
Cistaceae	Rockrose Family
<i>Cistus albidus</i>	White Rockrose
<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Montpelier Rockrose
<i>Cistus salviifolius</i>	Sage-leaved Rockrose
<i>Fumana thymifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Rockrose
Tamaricaceae	Tamarisk Family
<i>Tamarix africana</i>	African Tamarisk
<i>Tamarix gallica</i>	French Tamarisk
Frankeniaceae	Sea Heath Family
<i>Frankenia</i> sp.	Sea Heath Species
Cucurbitaceae	Gourd / Cucumber Family
<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	Squirting Cucumber
Cactaceae	Cactus Family
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Prickly Pear
Caryophyllaceae	Pink / Carnation Family
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered Catchfly
Amaranthaceae	Amaranth Family
<i>Beta maritima</i>	Sea Beet
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Common Beet
<i>Sarcocornia fruticosa</i>	Perennial Glasswort
<i>Suaeda vera</i>	Shrubby Sea-blite
Polygonaceae	Knotweed Family
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Common Knotgrass
Plumbaginaceae	Leadwort / Sea Lavender Family
<i>Limonium minutum</i>	Dwarf Sea Lavender
<i>Limonium pseudebusitanum</i>	Ibiza Sea Lavender
<i>Limonium</i> sp.	a sea lavender
Ericaceae	Heath Family
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry Tree
<i>Erica multiflora</i>	Winter Heath
<i>Erica scoparia</i>	Broom Heath
Primulaceae	Primrose Family
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel
<i>Anagallis foemina</i>	Blue Pimpernel
<i>Anagallis parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Pimpernel
Pittosporaceae	Pittosporum Family
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Japanese Mock-orange
Lythraceae	Loosestrife Family
<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate
Myrtaceae	Myrtle Family
<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Common Myrtle
Apiaceae	Carrot / Parsley Family
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot
<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	Sea Holly
<i>Ferula communis</i>	Giant Fennel

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Common Fennel
<i>Kundmannia sicula</i>	Kundmannia
<i>Scolymus hispanicus</i>	Golden Thistle
<i>Thapsia gymnesica</i>	Balearic Thapsia
Gentianaceae	Gentian Family
<i>Blackstonia acuminata</i>	Slender Yellow-wort
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort
Apocynaceae	Dogbane Family
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle
Rubiaceae	Madder Family
<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Wild Madder
<i>Valantia muralis</i>	Wall Valantia
Convolvulaceae	Bindweed Family
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed
<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow Bindweed
<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	Blue Morning Glory
Boraginaceae	Borage Family
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage
<i>Echium parviflorum</i>	Small-flowered Viper's Bugloss
<i>Echium sabulicola</i>	Sand Viper's Bugloss
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family
<i>Solanum sodomaeum</i>	Devil's Apple
Oleaceae	Olive Family
<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>europaea</i>	Wild Olive Tree
<i>Phillyrea angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Mock Privet
<i>Phillyrea latifolia</i>	Broad-leaved Mock Privet
<i>Phillyrea media</i> var. <i>rodriguezii</i>	Minorcan Mock Privet
Plantaginaceae	Plantain Family
<i>Digitalis minor</i>	Balearic Foxglove
<i>Veronica cymbalaria</i>	Pale Speedwell
Scrophulariaceae	Figwort Family
<i>Scrophularia peregrina</i>	Nettle-leaved Figwort
<i>Verbascum creticum</i>	Glandular Mullein
<i>Verbascum sinuatum</i>	Wavy-leaved Mullein
Orobanchaceae	Broomrape Family
<i>Bellardia trixago</i>	Mediterranean Linseed
<i>Orobanche hederaceae</i>	Ivy Broomrape
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape
<i>Orobanche mutellii</i>	Mutel's Broomrape
<i>Orobanche nana</i>	Small Broomrape
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	Yellow Bartsia
Acanthaceae	Acanthus Family
<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	Bear's Breeches
Lamiaceae	Mint Family
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal
<i>Mentha rotundifolia</i>	False Apple Mint
<i>Prasium majus</i>	White Hedge-nettle
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Salvia horminoides</i>	Wild Sage
<i>Teucrium spinosum</i>	Spiny Germander (Cat Thyme)
Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle Family
<i>Centranthus calcitrapae</i>	Annual Valerian
<i>Lonicera implexa</i>	Mediterranean Honeysuckle
Asteraceae	Daisy / Aster Family
<i>Artemisia arborescens</i>	Tree Wormwood
<i>Artemisia gallica</i>	Sea Wormwood
<i>Asteriscus maritimus</i>	Sea Daisy
<i>Bellis annua</i>	Annual Daisy
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory
<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i>	Woody Fleabane
<i>Filago pygmaea</i>	Pygmy Cudweed
<i>Galactites tomentosa</i>	Mediterranean Milk Thistle
<i>Glebionis coronaria</i>	Crown Daisy
<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Corn Marigold
<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i>	Curry Plant
<i>Hyoseris radiata</i>	Star-succory
<i>Launaea cervicornis</i>	Spiny Lettuce
<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>	Spiny Golden Star
<i>Pallenis spinosa</i> subsp. <i>gymnesica</i>	Balearic Spiny Golden Star
<i>Phagnalon saxatile</i>	Mediterranean Rock Daisy
<i>Santolina magonica</i>	Menorca Chamomile
<i>Senecio rodriguezii</i>	Balearic Ragwort
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sowthistle
<i>Urospermum dalechampii</i>	Golden Fleece
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family
<i>Euphorbia dendroides</i>	Tree Spurge
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge
<i>Euphorbia pithyusa</i>	Balearic Spurge
<i>Euphorbia segetalis</i> var. <i>pineae</i>	Pine-leaved Spurge
Brassicaceae	Mustard / Cabbage Family
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alyssum
Resedaceae	Mignonette Family
<i>Reseda alba</i>	White Mignonette
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild Mignonette
Capparaceae	Caper Family
<i>Capparis spinosa</i>	Caper Bush