

Spain - Total Eclipse August 2026

Naturetrek Tour Report

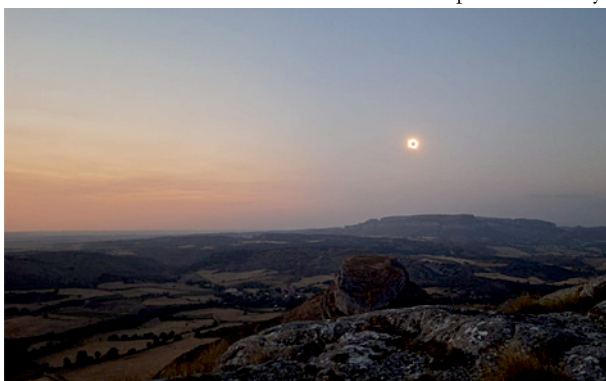
9th – 18th August 2026



The eclipse under way



Totality, with the Sun's corona visible



Totality from the Peña Ulaña



Wallcreeper

Tour report by Simon Woolley
Photos by Gwyn Jones, David Phillips and Simon Woolley



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Tour participants: Byron Palacios, David Phillips, Jason Mitchell and Simon Woolley (leaders) with twenty-seven Naturetrek clients

Summary

"Astronomical expeditions can be high-risk projects involving significant human and monetary resources marshalled for observations that can be thwarted by a single cloud. The practicalities of such expeditions are comparable to small-scale military operations with demands for logistical sophistication [and] extensive manual labour." (from a 2025 paper documenting the British 1860 expedition to north-east Spain to observe a total solar eclipse)

This special, one-off eclipse tour succeeded beyond expectations: we had fantastic, wholly unobscured views of the total eclipse of the sun on 12th August, from a stunning location. We also observed marine wildlife on both Bay of Biscay ferry crossings, and saw a great variety of birds, butterflies and other wildlife in the lowlands around Aguilar de Campoo, the hills of the Montaña Palentina, and the mountains of the Picos de Europa. Standout highlights included four vulture species, Wallcreeper, Alpine Accentor, Wildcat and more.

It was a trip that will live very long in the memory indeed!

Day 1

Sunday 9th August

Departure from Plymouth

All twenty-seven clients gathered at Plymouth docks, and after a briefing from Byron, we all successfully boarded Brittany Ferrys' Pont-Aven. Once we had all found our cabins, most were up on the top deck as we steamed out of port, and it did not take long for the first "proper" seabirds (i.e. not gulls!) to appear, namely Gannets and Manx Shearwaters. A Cory's Shearwater was seen by some, and there were several large Bluefin Tuna feeding frenzies to enjoy. Incredibly, not thirty kilometres offshore, a huge shout went up: Fin Whales! A mother and calf could be seen blowing off the starboard side, in the middle distance. What a start! These huge animals, the second-largest on Earth, are rarely seen so close inshore in British waters.

After a much quieter spell, with a Storm Petrel off the bow for a lucky few, a later session towards sunset produced a few Common Dolphins, and a spectacular little pulse of shearwaters, with perhaps a hundred Manx, 2 Mediterranean (Balearic), two Sooty, two Cory's and a single Great involved. Not everyone saw everything, of course, in failing light, but it was an exciting start.

Day 2

Monday 10th August

Bay of Biscay – arrival in Santander – Salinas de Pisuergra

As the ship cruised over the edge of the continental shelf and over the four-kilometre deep abyssal plain, wildlife sightings did not exactly come thick and fast, but patience and perseverance were rewarded with views of four Minke Whales, at least two more Fin Whales, two brief Cuvier's Beaked Whales, plenty of Common Dolphins, a decent-sized Leatherback Turtle, a Common Tern, and several Sooty and Cory's Shearwaters, plus Yellow-legged Gulls as Santander hove into sight. At least two Willow Warblers accompanied us on and around the ship as we steamed south, several Clouded Yellows and Hummingbird-Hawk-moths were encountered, and two Turnstones migrated south past us too. A few Portuguese Man O'War jellyfish were spotted too.

We docked at 2.30pm, quickly picked up two Spanish rental minibuses to supplement the two we had brought over from the UK, and set off for the roughly ninety-minute drive through the Cantabrian mountains to our first base, a lovely hotel in a converted water mill in Salinas de Pisuergra, near Aguilar de Campoo. We relaxed over a delicious first evening meal together.

Day 3

Tuesday 11th August

Monte Cildá – Las Tuerces

After breakfast at 8.00am, we departed at 9.00am for Monte Cildá. We explored parched rocky habitat overlooking a deep limestone gorge, quickly finding Griffon and two Egyptian Vultures, good numbers of Alpine Swifts, and distant Marsh and Montagu's Harriers. A Common Rock Thrush was seen by some, and we were entertained by Stonechats, Wall Browns, and Tree and Rock Graylings. Among the very "over" plants were some desiccated Man Orchid spikes, and we found a stunning Chalk Burnet moth.

We drove over to the other side of the Río Pisuera, to Las Tuerces, a plateau comprising a labyrinth of spectacular karst landforms. Interesting plants included Meadow Saffron, Barberry, Mezereon and (over) Lizard Orchids, and we found Chalkhill Blues, Silver-spotted Skippers, and Spanish/Catalonian Wall Lizards. We enjoyed an excellent picnic lunch, overlooking the plain below and the distant Gullón biscuit factory.

The drive back featured Zitting Cisticola, a female Montagu's Harrier tussling with a Common Buzzard, Iberian Grey Shrike, and Egyptian and Griffon Vultures loafing in a field. We were back at the hotel on a very hot day by 3.30pm, and people either relaxed or went for local walks, finding a variety of birds in the vicinity. Over our stay at Salinas de Pisuergra, finds included Purple Heron, Golden Oriole, Tree Pipit, Dipper and a selection of woodland

species. At 7.00pm, we gathered in an upstairs room for a talk by David ahead of the “big day” tomorrow, and then enjoyed a wonderful barbecue meal.

Day 4

Wednesday 12th August

Cillamayor – Peña Ulaña – total solar eclipse

After breakfast, we drove to an airstrip at Cillamayor. A gentle exploration on a warm morning soon turned up Northern Wheatears, Rock Sparrows, Red-billed Choughs, Booted Eagles, Montagu’s Harriers, Stonechats, Common Whitethroat and Iberian Grey Shrike, and Great Banded Grayling and Cardinal butterflies. We made an exciting discovery of Wildcat scat, and learned about the strange “patterned ground”: rows of rocks heaved up to the surface and arranged in stripes by frost heave during successive ice ages.



Cardinal



Chalk-hill Blue



Dipper



Wall Brown

One of the vans unfortunately punctured in the village of Cillamayor (right by its stunning Romanesque church) as we were leaving, but everyone was quickly ferried back for lunch while the tyre got fixed. We were very grateful it had happened this morning, and not this afternoon!

At 4.00pm, we met up once more for the eighty-minute drive to our chosen eclipse site, through absolutely beautiful limestone scenery and heathland. We reached the sleepy village of San Martin de Humada, having (smugly) passed several large congregations of eclipse watchers on rather more obvious hilltop sites, and drove up a steep track to the Peña Ulaña ridge. A three-hundred metre walk through pine woods (with Spotted and Pied

Flycatchers) brought us to our base in the shade of the trees. We ventured out onto the plateau to the viewing site: wow! Even with the sun still blazing, it looked amazing, with tremendous views to the west, and not a cloud in the sky. We enjoyed Crested Tit and a juvenile Crossbill back at our base camp, and then noticed a rather alarming column of smoke not very far away! We quickly made contingency plans, but thankfully, the local villagers and Guardia Civil were on the case, and hard work with beaters and a tractor got the heath fire under control quite quickly. Crisis averted!

At 7.32pm, “first contact” was declared by David, and within seconds, through eclipse glasses provided for all, we could see a tiny bite out of the bottom right hand “corner” of the Sun as the Moon began the eclipse. Progress felt slow at first, but by shortly after 8.00pm, with the Sun about nine degrees above the horizon, most of the disk was covered. It was really going to happen!

Ever so slowly, it seemed, the Moon obscured ever more of the Sun, leaving just a tiny crescent sliver for what seemed like an eternity. David gave us a five-minute warning, and cameras were readied. Only at about three minutes to go did the light begin really to dim, and shadows became oddly sharper. A strange movement of Common Swifts took place, with some thirty of them flashing past us at low altitude.

With thirty seconds to go, it began to get very dusky, and finally, at just before 8.28pm, the fabled diamond ring appeared: just the tiniest flash of direct sun was now shining through the Moon’s valleys. A wall of shadow approached from the north-west, and then the light dimmed right down. We had totality! In an instant, the glory of the Sun’s outer atmosphere (the corona) was visible, blazing white all around the “black hole” of the Moon’s obscuring disk. Now we could look at the awe-inspiring spectacle with the naked eye, and even through binoculars. We could see a strong pink prominence emanating from the Sun’s limb, and Venus shone brightly not far to the south. It was an otherworldly, essentially indescribable experience. All too soon, the diamond ring reappeared, and within a few seconds, the world returned to normal. There are no words to describe what we all experienced for those glorious one-hundred-and-two seconds. It was utterly, utterly wonderful, and beyond words: I have tried, and perhaps failed, to convey some sense of it all!

Beaming, we returned to the woods, and after fourth contact (and thus the end of the eclipse) at 9.23pm, we had a gourmet picnic in the gathering dusk, which we shared with a gorgeous white mountain dog, whom we christened Luna. She, and we, were well fed and very, very happy. As darkness gathered, we set off for the drive back to the hotel.

Those with plenty of energy joined David on the hill behind the hotel from about 11.30pm for further astronomical action (as some had the night before). Coincidentally, tonight was the peak of the Perseid meteor shower, which put on a good show, with several bright, swift and even “smoky” fireballs to enjoy. David also pointed out the constellations of Ursa Major, Cygnus, Pegasus and Scorpius, and the Milky Way as it arched across the sky. Star

clusters were identified, and we even found the Andromeda Galaxy, our nearest extragalactic neighbour, rising in the east.

And thus ended an extraordinary, wildly fabulous day, many months in the planning, and entirely successful in its execution.

Day 5

Thursday 13th August

Montaña Palentina – Embalse de Aguilar

Everyone was fairly tired this morning, but we were up and ready for an exciting day with Tino Garcia, a local mountain guide who regularly leads Naturetrek tours in this part of Spain. The group split, with half heading off with Byron and Simon for the foothills, and the other half going up to 1700m in Tino's three 4WD vehicles with Jason and David

The first group enjoyed a fairly gentle walk along a track through rolling, rocky pastures, with great views of the hills rising to the north. They found Goshawk, Red Kite, Honey Buzzard, Red-backed Shrike, Hoopoe, Garden Warbler, a very brief Stone Marten for some, Oberthür's Grizzled Skipper, Cardinal and Pale Clouded Yellow butterflies, Wolf and Pine Marten scat, and signs of Wild Boar activity.



Alpine Accentor



Alpine Swift

David and Jason's group headed up to a high, Broom-dominated pasture, with patches of Meadow Saffron in the grass. They quickly had good views of a party of Red-billed Choughs, and also enjoyed a Montagu's Harrier, Griffon Vultures, a Stonechat, a juvenile Bluethroat, Iberian Grey Shrike and several Dartford Warblers. A Tawny Pipit gave excellent views too. The standout sighting was perhaps that of several hundred Red-billed Choughs thermalling together over the mountains. A small damp patch held Marsh Gentians, along with both Scarce and Sooty Copper butterflies.

After lunch, the teams switched, and the morning's lowland group headed uphill in the 4WDs, to a different, shadier site, in predominantly oak woodland. Here, they enjoyed a thankfully gentle walk along a track, entertained

by scores of Purple Hairstreaks, Great Banded Graylings, Commas and a variety of tree, other plant and lichen species. They pondered woodland ecology and evolution in some deep shade by a water trough (on a very hot afternoon), before Tino and his team caught them up and drove them back downhill. Everyone probably thought that was “it” ... but no! A Black Kite was new for the holiday, but was rapidly trumped by a distinctly cat-shaped creature in a roadside meadow. It was a European Wildcat! It was thick of tail, bulky and the right shape: Tino (an absolute expert in the matter) was instantly certain that this was the real deal. There *are* no domestic moggies up here in any case: they are “controlled” if they ever do appear. Not long afterwards, to near disbelief, another was found, running off and hiding in a shady hedge.

The lowland team also went to a different site: the Emblase de Aguilar (the local reservoir). There, near the church of San Andrés, scans produced Cormorants, Mallards, two Avocets, Great Crested Grebes, and Black-headed and Yellow-legged Gulls. But the best find was an Osprey on the far shore, feeding on a recent catch. In the woods were various woodland species, including Crested Tits, and both Goldcrest and Firecrest: the latter was especially popular.

After a very varied day, with much to discuss and share, we reconvened for a final dinner in our lovely hotel.

Day 6

Friday 14th August

Transfer to Fuente Dé (Picos de Europa)

After a leisurely breakfast, we loaded the vans and checked out at 9.30am. We stopped at a hermitage on a hill for a scan: we found Red-backed Shrike families, a single Iberian Grey Shrike, and successfully followed up a calling Middle Spotted Woodpecker.

We had a café break further down the road at a fascinating, very old-fashioned joint, with lots of Franco-era Republican memorabilia! We soon reached the Mirador de Piedrasluengas, and stopped at the pass for an empanada and watermelon lunch, looking down into extensive beech woods and across to the spectacular Picos de Europa mountains. This spot was excellent for birds of prey: we saw Golden and Booted Eagles, Griffon, Egyptian and Cinereous Vultures (the single of the latter species represented a very rare record for the region), Sparrowhawk, and Honey and Common Buzzards. It was a true raptor fest!

We made the twisty decent to Potes through some hefty rain showers, then climbed the twenty-odd kilometres up the dead-end road to the parador at Fuente Dé, where we checked in. The late afternoon was spent at leisure, with some gentle meanderings to look for birds and other wildlife around the hotel.

Day 7

Saturday 15th August

Brez – Mogrovejo – Espinama – Potes – Fuente Dé

We descended the valley after breakfast and explored a steep grassy meadow. Things were fairly quiet, on a dull morning with low cloud. We studied various plants (such as Restharrow and Chicory), and Chalkhill and Long-tailed Blue butterflies. We heard another Middle Spotted Woodpecker, saw Short-toed Snake Eagle and a Red Kite, and watched the local Griffon Vultures lift off the cliffs and begin to circle. A nice highlight came when a client found a juvenile Aesculapian Snake in a bathtub water trough: it looked distinctly stuck, and we gave it a stick to climb up in order to make its escape!

We moved on to the scenic village of Mogrovejo for coffee and a wander about: here we saw no fewer than six Honey Buzzards, two Red Kites and more vultures (including two Egyptians). We relocated for a sit-down lunch in a local restaurant in Espinama, where some saw a fly-over Red-rumped Swallow.

Subsequently, half the group went down to Potes for a look around, while the others returned to Fuente Dé and went for a walk towards the towering cliffs. While it was initially slow in the heat, patience was rewarded with a Short-toed Snake Eagle, Red-billed Choughs, a Whinchat, two Rock Buntings and a juvenile Woodchat Shrike.

Day 8

Sunday 16th August

Picos de Europa

We were up early for a 7.30am breakfast, packed our individual lunches, and caught the cable car across the road, in batches from 8.10am. We quickly ascended from 1070m to 1823m, through the clouds and out into bright sunshine, with stunning views of the huge limestone peaks of the central massif of the Picos de Europa. At this altitude, species are few, but the quality has the potential to be high! We scored immediately with two Alpine Accentors by the top station (and a White-winged Snowfinch for some), Black Redstarts, Northern Wheatears and a small group of Cantabrian Chamois (sometimes treated as a subspecies of Pyrenean Chamois), plus glimpses of two Snow Voles for a lucky few.

We took a slow, steady uphill walk on the Peña Vieja trail, stopping for another Cantabrian Chamois, Water Pipits, more Black Redstarts and Linnets, and a few alpine plants still flowering, like the delightful Oviedo Bellflower, Alpine Toadflax and Yellow Saxifrage. We reached our end point at 1904m after about an hour, and made a lengthy stop (including lunch). Some saw a juvenile Common Rock Thrush on the approach. Diligent searching and scanning paid off when we found a male Wallcreeper on the scree and then on a low cliff face: a dream bird for everyone! It was almost matched by decent views of a pair of White-winged Snowfinches.

The descent was piecemeal, and some lingered while others trotted off more rapidly to head for the café at the cable car station! We found another Common Rock Thrush, tame Alpine Choughs which had plainly timed their appearance to coincided with humans' lunch time, a Booted Eagle, more Alpine Accentors, and a for a few clients, a very high-flying Bearded Vulture from the local reintroduction scheme, bearing wing tags.



Cantabrian Chamois



Common Rock Thrush



The Picos de Europa



Alpine Chough

After coffees and beers at the café, clients descended in their own time, tired but happy after a long day in the heights of the fabulous Picos de Europa. We had succeeded in our quest to find every avian speciality of these glorious high mountains!

Day 9

Monday 17th August

Fuente Dé – Unquera – Santander – departure

We had a lazy start to our final day in Spain, with a late breakfast and optional walks around hotel, which turned up Red Squirrel, Red and Roe Deer, Marsh Tit, Nuthatch, and a heard-only Black Woodpecker.

We checked out at noon, drove down to Potes, then headed north towards the coast. We stopped at Unquera services on the motorway for lunch and a spot of shopping, and made the final run in to Santander (via a field of Cattle Egrets), arriving around 4.00pm. The hire vehicles were returned in town, and it was soon time to board. The Pont-Aven slipped anchor at about 6.30pm. Evening watching from deck ten produced rather little: just two Cory's Shearwaters and a few Striped Dolphins.

Day 10

Tuesday 18th August

Bay of Biscay – English Channel – arrival in Plymouth

A dawn patrol by the keenest clients was rewarded with a veritable frenzy of seabird activity as we rounded the Brest peninsula and sailed between the mainland and the French island of Ouessant. They saw all five species of shearwater (Manx, Sooty, Great, Cory's and Mediterranean), plus lots of Storm Petrels and a Great Skua. After a lull, the seabird action started up again, and many clients got great views of lots of Manx Shearwaters, plus two more Sooty and three Mediterranean Shearwaters, many Gannets, Cormorants and Shags, Sandwich Terns, another Great Skua, Common Dolphins and a Grey Seal.



Minke Whale



Striped Dolphins



Great Shearwater



The leaders pre-totality

Further watching as we crossed the English Channel produced a Minke Whale, excellent views of four Great and many more Manx Shearwaters, and a few Common Dolphins. A lucky few had a sighting of an Ocean Sunfish, the world's largest bony fish.

Finally, we docked in Plymouth late in the afternoon. Some were driving straight home, others had trains to catch, and a few were staying the night in Plymouth. We said our goodbyes: this had been a unique, truly wonderful tour, with the ineffable total solar eclipse at its heart, but that spectacle complemented richly by wonderful wildlife, stunning scenery, great weather, lovely accommodation and food, and, of course, excellent company. Many clients were already planning a return to Spain for the next total eclipse on August 2nd 2027!

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Species lists

Birds (H=heard only)

I= introduced		August 2026									
Common name	Scientific name	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			✓		✓				✓	
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>			✓		✓					
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>					✓					
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>			✓							
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>				✓		✓				
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>					✓					
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>		✓								
Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>										✓
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>										✓
Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>		✓								
Black-legged Kittiwake	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>										✓
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>					✓					
European Herring Gull	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	✓									✓
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>		✓			✓				✓	
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓									
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓							✓	✓
European Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>		✓								✓
Northern Fulmar	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	✓									✓
Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>	✓	✓							✓	✓
Sooty Shearwater	<i>Ardenna grisea</i>	✓	✓								✓
Great Shearwater	<i>Ardenna gravis</i>	✓	✓								✓
Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>	✓	✓								✓
Mediterranean Shearwater	<i>Puffinus yelkouan</i>	✓									✓
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	✓									✓
European Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>										✓
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓									✓
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>									✓	
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>		✓								
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			✓	✓	✓					
Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarpis melba</i>			✓							
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			✓	✓	✓					
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>					✓					
Bearded Vulture	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>						✓		✓		
Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>			✓			✓	✓			
European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>					✓	✓	✓			
Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>						✓				
Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>							✓			
Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>						✓				
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>					✓	✓	✓			
Eurasian Goshawk	<i>Astur gentilis</i>					✓					
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>			✓	✓	✓					
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>			✓							
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>					✓		✓			

I=Introduced		August 2026										
Common name	Scientific name	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>					✓						
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Common Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>					✓						
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>					✓						
Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>							✓				
Iberian Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus sharpei</i>							H				
Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>									H		
Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocoptes medius</i>						✓	H				
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>			✓		✓				H		
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓			
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			✓								
Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>			H	H	✓						
Iberian Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓					
Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>							✓				
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>				✓	✓	✓					
Alpine Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>								✓			
Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>							✓				
Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>						✓					
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓					
Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>					✓		✓		✓		
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>					✓		✓	✓	✓		
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>					✓		✓	✓	✓		
Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>				✓	✓						
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>			✓						✓		
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>			✓								
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>				✓							
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		✓									
Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Western House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
European Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis rufula</i>							✓				
Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>					✓	✓					
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>			✓	✓	✓						
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		✓			✓						
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			✓								
Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>					✓						
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>				✓	✓		✓				
Common Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>				✓							
Dartford Warbler	<i>Curruca undata</i>					✓						
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>			✓								
Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>					✓						
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>					✓						
Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>								✓			
Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>						✓	✓		✓		
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>					✓	✓			✓		
Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>						✓					
White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓					
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>						✓		✓			

I=introduced		August 2026										
Common name	Scientific name	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			✓						✓		
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>				✓							
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓				
Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>					✓						
European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>				✓				✓	✓		
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Common Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>			✓					✓			
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>							✓				
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓				
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>				✓	✓			✓			
Alpine Accentor	<i>Prunella collaris</i>								✓			
Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>			✓		✓				✓		
Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>				✓							
White-winged Snowfinch	<i>Montifringilla nivalis</i>								✓			
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			✓	✓	✓						
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>					✓						
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>				✓	✓						
Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>								✓			
Eurasian Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>							H				
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>							✓				
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>							✓	✓			
Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>				✓							
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>					✓		✓				
European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>								✓			
Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>					✓		✓				
Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>			✓	✓	✓						
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>			✓								

Mammals

S=signs		August 2026										
Common name	Scientific name	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
European Snow Vole	<i>Chionomys nivalis</i>								2			
Eurasian Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>									1		
Bats	Chiroptera spp.		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓			
Fin Whale	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	2	2									
Common Minke Whale	<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>		4							1		
Cuvier's Beaked Whale	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>		2									
Striped Dolphin	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>									✓		
Common Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>	✓	✓							✓	✓	
Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>							✓	✓	✓		
Western Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>									✓		
Cantabrian Chamois	<i>Rupicapra parva</i>								✓			
Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>					S						
European Wildcat	<i>Felis silvestris</i>				S	2						
Grey Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>					S						
European Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>				S	S						

S=signs		August 2026									
Common name	Scientific name	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Stone Marten	<i>Martes foina</i>					1					
European Pine Marten	<i>Martes martes</i>					S					

Amphibians & reptiles

Common name	Scientific name
Alpine Newt	<i>Ichthyosaura alpestris</i>
Spanish Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis hispanicus</i>
Common Aesculapian Snake	<i>Zamenis longissimus</i>

Fishes

Common name	Scientific name
Brown Trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>
Thicklip Grey Mullet	<i>Chelon labrosus</i>
a barbel	<i>Barbus</i> sp.
Ocean Sunfish	<i>Mola mola</i>

Butterflies

Common name	Scientific name
Iberian Swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides feisthamelii</i>
Common Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>
Mallow Skipper	<i>Carcharodus alceae</i>
Oberthür's Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus armoricanus</i>
Pale Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias hyale</i>
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>
Sooty Copper	<i>Lycaena tityrus</i>
Scarce Copper	<i>Lycaena vigaureae</i>
Purple Hairstreak	<i>Favonius quercus</i>
Long-tailed Blue	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>
Southern Brown Argus	<i>Aricia cramera</i>
Chalk-hill Blue	<i>Lysandra coridon</i>
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>
Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>
Cardinal	<i>Argynnis pandora</i>
Weaver's Fritillary	<i>Boloria dia</i>
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>
Pearly Heath	<i>Coenonympha arcania</i>
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>
Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>
Iberian Marbled White	<i>Melanargia lachesis</i>
Tree Grayling	<i>Hipparchia statilinus</i>
Rock Grayling	<i>Hipparchia hermione</i>
Great Banded Grayling	<i>Brintesia circe</i>
Spanish Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia bathseba</i>

Moths

Common name	Scientific name
Chalk Burnet	<i>Zygaena fausta</i>
Jersey Tiger	<i>Euplagia quadripunctaria</i>
Vestal	<i>Rhodometra sacraria</i>
Hummingbird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>