

France - Wallcreepers & the Camargue

Naturetrek Tour Report

24th – 28th February 2026



Stripeless Tree Frog



Wallcreeper



Great Egret



The Pont du Gard

Tour report by Glyn Evans
Photos by Glyn Evans, Neil McMahon, Linda Fell and Maria Ryberg



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Tour participants: Neil McMahon and Glyn Evans (leaders) with 14 Naturetrek clients

Summary

Our five days in south France were in search of the elusive Wallcreepers that winter in the limestone hills of the Alpilles, and the varied birdlife of the Camargue. We enjoyed fine, dry weather, and generally very agreeable temperatures.

Based in our comfortable hotel on the outskirts of the historic town of Arles, we visited the picturesque fortified village of Les Baux and the UNESCO Roman aqueduct at Pont du Gard to try and see the unique Wallcreeper; we were rewarded with two birds, one of which remained on view for a long time.

A great experience with a Eurasian Eagle-Owl was unprecedented, and rivalled the Wallcreeper experience, and we were fortunate to encounter the difficult-to-see Bonelli's Eagle on two occasions.

Glossy Ibises were seen in the high hundreds, and Common Cranes were plentiful: we saw them rising up and calling as they began their journey to their northern breeding grounds; Stone-curlews were daily in a field next to the hotel. Regiments of Greater Flamingoes were unable to hide a single vagrant Lesser Flamingo in their midst. The aquatic habitat of the Camargue also provided us with Bittern, singing Moustached Warblers, Western Swamphens, Whiskered Terns and lots of raptors.

Whiskery Coypus, a couple of Red Foxes, several species of butterfly, Robert's Giant Orchids and Stripeless Tree Frogs were non-avian highlights, all hinting at the advancing season of spring.

Day 1

Tuesday 24th February

Travel – Marais du Vigueirat

All were present and correct as we boarded at Heathrow, with the exception of Anders and Maria, who were taking the scenic route from Sweden, and Rose, who had arrived in Marseille the day before. The weather forecast was fine, at least for the first four days, and didn't disappoint when we left the airport in bright sunshine, headed for the reserve at Marais du Vigueirat, where we took a few minutes to negotiate the heavily-potholed driveway, observing White Storks flying around their treetop nests and the occasional Common Buzzard on the way in. The first of two male Cleopatra butterflies was seen by one group. A Speckled Wood butterfly posed nicely on the brambles as we passed through the (closed) visitor centre for a few freebie hours around the lagoons.

The backdrop at lunchtime was the odd Blackcap song, with bursts of Chiffchaff, Sardinian Warbler and Cetti's Warbler, while White Storks wheeled on thermals above. The lagoon opened up before us and we were greeted by the wonderful sight of legions of iridescent Glossy Ibises on the islands and bunds, with Shovelers, Teals, Mallards and Gadwalls also present. Looking down on them all was a haughty Great Egret, which posed for the 'scopes.

After everyone had used the facilities and caught up with what was in front of us (and had heard both Green and Lesser Spotted Woodpeckers calling), we sauntered toward the watchpoint overlooking the paddocks, and spotted a fine male Black Redstart on the fence, the other Cleopatra, Blackcap, an overflying Water Pipit and the first of a

few Marsh Harriers. White Storks were competing for nest sites, and pair-bonding with bill-clapping noises all around us. Marsh Frogs and Stripeless Tree Frogs provided music to go with the percussion.

We then doubled back and aimed to make it to the hide with the sun behind us, during which time we heard Water Rail, in addition to the Cetti's Warblers. Then, a huge murmuration of birds erupted in the distance: a flock of Glossy Ibises numbering well over a thousand. Then Neil picked out the reason for them taking to the air en masse: an immature Bonelli's Eagle, cruising through with no apparent attempt at plundering anything on its way.

The hide had just enough room to sit us all. The light was still brilliant and lit up the chest of a Green Sandpiper standing on a bund opposite. It also showed the beautiful striped pattern of four Snipes, with one actively preening. White Wagtails were all around the lagoon, hawking low over the water. A male Reed Bunting flashed a white collar and fanned its tail. The sandpiper went walkies, gently bobbing its tail as it traversed the bund.

Neil had moved on, following some clients further around the lagoon. They'd been gone for a while. "What you got, Neil?"... "Stripeless Tree Frog"... "We'll be right there".

And eventually, we were, doing some interesting manoeuvres to try to get a clear view through the tangle of reeds, where the slightly brighter green frog sat atop a bramble leaf, unperturbed by a long piece of reed inching toward it with directions for those with cameras. And then we found another, further back toward the centre and a little farther from the track, but more in the open.

The drive back to Hotel des Granges yielded a few Cranes on the fields. A fine dinner was enjoyed at 7.00pm, and after briefing from the head boy, we retired at a responsible hour, as the early start had required some eye-watering wake-up times.

Day 2

Wednesday 25th February

Les Baux

It was a very still, slightly misty start to the day. In the cool of the morning, Serins twinkled around the garden, and at least one of the noisy Stone-curlews was still betraying its presence at dawn. Neil found it on the back edge of the neighbouring field, and we all enjoyed scope views.

Today was all about Les Baux and the first tilt at Wallcreeper, after which this tour is named, and the bird for which probably most people book. No pressure, then! On previous tours involving Neil and myself, Wallcreepers had been decidedly tricky, but at least today there would be no excuses; the weather forecast was fine, and we had sixteen pairs of eyes, including those of one or two seasoned birders.

Our first stop, not far down the country lanes, was at a sharp bend in the road, where the power cables were adorned with passerines, at least one of which was a Corn Bunting. We pulled over and enjoyed a few of those, plus several Tree Sparrows, a couple of Crested Larks and several Cattle Egrets in with a sheep flock. A pair of Stonechats flicked around in the field margin.

Further on, we pulled over politely to let a dustcart through, which, after doing a rapid 180° turn behind us, kindly paused for us to enjoy a brief close view of a Great Egret in a roadside pond. We stopped again by an olive plantation to listen to a singing Cirl Bunting, but frustratingly it was mostly obscured by branches.

We arrived in good time at Les Baux, and made for the car park around the back of the town, with a spectacular view across the Camargue. We were intent on a slow march around the south-east side, looking up at the cliffs.

Once we had found a parking meter that worked, we saw and/or heard Crested Tit, Serin and Black Redstart, and found some lovely Giant Orchids on the banks, with more just close to the footpath where Wild Boar had worked over the ground. Before we even got going, three Alpine Swifts wheeled over the city and showed well for two or three minutes, and a male Blus Rock Thrush posed above us for a scoped view. Crag Martins also caught the eye before we got onto the path.

Save for the odd Sardinian Warbler or Crested Tits, it was a quiet first half hour. Eventually, my restless need to cover all the cliffs took me ahead of the main group to a part of the cliff where a relatively flat, gently ribbed part of the cliff had a Wallcreeper clung to its middle. The path was at its closest to the cliff, so the view was as good as it could have been. The light was good and even. For a good (well, *very* good) fortyminutes, we watched the Wallcreeper go about its business, occasionally having to change position to see through a different gap in the trees. Relief for the leaders; elation for the clients.

And so we went to lunch, where, before we had even finished laying out the picnic, Gus scored another Wallcreeper on a distant cliff the other side of the road! A great find, but we had already been spoiled. A decent flock of Crag Martins was now in the air above us, swooping gleefully.

After lunch, we swooped gleefully into town, with the most urgent need for caffeine sated at once, at an establishment with the most impressive toilet some had ever seen! Some retail therapy was enjoyed by a few, but most of us made for the citadel on the plateau together, walking around to look back over the cliff we'd been scanning from below in the morning. We edged toward the big catapult, and then looked back along the cliffs, where again we found the Wallcreeper! It worked away from us to a position where, it was suggested, there might be a view from the top at relatively close quarters. Maria brandished the long lens and scuttled to where we thought she might have a chance. Anders phoned her on speaker and used it as an intercom.

Meanwhile, Gus found a pair of Alpine Accentors on a crag, which eventually gave views for most, while some were looking for the Wallcreeper again, which didn't reappear. Black Redstarts were occasional and kept us interested in Maria's return, where she mentioned, incidentally, that she did get a shot of the Wallcreeper, and a very nice one, too!

It seemed right to declare the innings on this high, so we made for the vans with the intention of having a dart at finding the Eagle-Owls a couple of miles back down the road home. We arrived in full daylight, with at least an hour to go before sunset. The weather was pleasant enough, and mosquitoes were few, so we all headed off to a couple of viewing spots with the leaders in touch by radio.

All was relatively quiet, with the occasional machine-gun call from a Sardinian Warbler setting off a rival with return fire. Some boredom thresholds (or was it the need to avoid stiffness in the evening cool?) were breached, and there had been something of a dispersal before the shout went up from Neil that he had heard the owl call.

As we gathered around Neil, the ever-reliable Gus locked onto one of the birds with his scope. The bird promptly flew a short distance and was re-found, perched in the upper part of a Stone Pine. But in the failing light, it was difficult to see, even through a scope! But then, the bird moved again, and perched beautifully on top of a distant ridge for all to see, with some even attempting grainy record shots through the gloom. What a great way to finish a really good day!

Day 3

Thursday 26th February

Sainte Cecile – Parc Ornithologique du Pont de Gau – Saintes-Marie-de-la-Mer

Today was another still, mild day, this time with slightly thinner cloud cover and the suggestion of clearer weather later. The idea was to hit some typical Camargue wetland habitat, with a stop-off before moving on to the Ornithological Park Flamingo commune.

First, we stopped at Saint Cecile, having clocked a Hoopoe in flight just before arriving, where a nice bit of dry, gravelly ground yielded White Wagtail, Skylark and Crested Lark, and a pair of Stone-curlews. A fine ringtail (probably second-calendar-year male) Hen Harrier cruised around us. The ever-diligent Gus found a male Merlin perched up high in a tree about a mile away. Marsh Harriers and Glossy Ibises in the distance hinted at wet habitat not too far away. Five minutes later, we pulled up at the Mas D'Agon wetlands, just before the dyke where there were some men fishing. We parked behind their vehicles, intending to walk the length of the "causeway" (about 800m of straight road) observing the shallow wetlands either side. Penduline Tits were heard near the house before we set off, but not seen.

A Kingfisher sat above the dyke briefly for a few observers. The light was good with dappled cloud as we set off, noting large numbers of Glossy Ibises to begin with, punctuated every so often by both Great and Little Egrets. Zitting Cisticolas were immediately evident as we started stringing out along the road and taking interest in different things.

Both Wood and Green Sandpipers were seen, and Common Snipe calls were heard in flight by some; Grey Plover was heard by all, and a Ringed Plover and Spotted Redshank registered on Neil's radar. In the water were a couple of dozen backlit Black-tailed Godwits, and about fifty Curlews. Greater Flamingoes slumbered on one leg in various huddles. Mute Swans wafted noisily around in pairs.

Eventually, out of a swarm of mixed birds at the south end of the wetland emerged six Spoonbills, which obligingly flew overhead. A further group of five Grey Plovers flew around us at the far end of the road, with three Dunlins in tow.

As we about-turned, the first of two Western Swamphens eventually appeared from the vegetation and, after a while, was on full show in bright sunshine for all to see through the scopes. Two pairs of Bearded Reedlings

performed for the advance party, and another female Kingfisher posed for the scopes while we scanned the roadside dyke.

The slow trundle out to the wetlands was followed by a comfort stop, which saw an extended absence by Maria, who had an opportune encounter with a dozen roosting Night Herons, which were duly photographed. We were impressed that Maria had taken her camera with her even on a loo break!

We then headed for the Ornithological Park at Pont de Gau, where we immediately had lunch, and during which five large birds drifting high overhead: a pair each of White Storks and Common Buzzards, plus an immature Bonelli's Eagle, making for fabulous side-by-side comparisons!

Then we enjoyed a leisurely stroll around the park, observing Greater Flamingoes at close quarters, plus the odd Avocet and Black-winged Stilt, with Shelducks, Mallards and the odd Coypu swimming around them. As we went around, there were a few obliging Glossy Ibises showing well for us between huddles of towering, squawking, head-turning and occasionally wing-flashing Flamingoes.

One such huddle had a slightly different impostor to its rear: a pristine adult Lesser Flamingo! It was quite a feisty bird, and was given to occasional charges into the pack of Greater Flamingoes, with bill outstretched! It was also in fine condition, and we admired it for a while before moving on and around the perimeter of the reserve. Spotted and Common Redshanks could be heard, but not easily seen. Likewise, a Moustached Warbler on the home straight only emerged briefly for the waiting few.

When we got back to the patio area to rendezvous, a flock of waders flew past: a dozen Spotted Redshanks and a couple of Ruffs. Two Barn Swallows were noted roosting in a roadside tree shortly after we left Pont de Gau.

A quick loop, the long way round, had us heading for Saintes-Marie-de-la-Mer where, eventually, on the silt, we found a flock of small waders; they were mainly Dunlins, but with a couple of dozen Kentish Plovers also present. Gus (as usual) found a Sandwich Tern in the opposite direction to the wader flock.

We took a fairly direct route back to Hotel des Granges, not able to stop for the waders in a wet field or any of the lingering Cranes. Maybe tomorrow on quieter roads.

Day 4

Friday 27th February

Etang de Scamandre – Pont du Gard

Neil's evening trolley dash around the supermarket at the end of each day meant we had time for an early morning walk. In calm conditions and clearing skies we found two Stone-curlews, subdued and statuesque after a noisy twilight reveille, plus a pair of twitchy Stonechats, twinkling Skylarks, "swissy" Crested Larks, and Kestrels galore. Black Redstarts occasionally flitted around the track, Chiffchaffs began to sing as the temperature warmed, and a glorious male Marsh Harrier flew across as we came back. Unfortunately, fields which have previously held Little Bustard were now cultivated, so we drew a blank on that score.

Today we were to visit the Etang de Scamandre in the Petite Camargue. There was time to explore a flat area nearby, where in previous years Greater Spotted Eagle had been seen, but in the absence of recent reports, expectations were low. There was a smattering of Common Buzzards and egrets to keep us keen, and there was a nice photo stop when we found some Camargue white horses grazing at the roadside. As we arrived, the cloud closed in again, but the air was still and there was some bird song as we arrived in the car park. The visitor centre allowed time for comfort breaks, and coffee machines were duly noted by those in need of regular infusions.

Great Crested Grebe was an early addition to the trip list as we ventured out, with loads of Black-headed Gulls and a few yowling Mediterranean in their midst. As we rounded a bend in the track to view a larger lagoon, two Whiskered Terns were found perching on low posts in the water. From the swarming flock of gulls at the back of the lagoon, a flock of over forty Whiskered Terns broke out and flew past us at decent range to show their characteristic short tails, with one or two sporting the full black cap of spring plumage.

We peered into some reedbed habitat with a ditch, which Neil thought was suitable for Moustached Warbler. Instead, we had close views of four Bearded Reedlings, and then strained to see a pair of Penduline Tits a little further into the reeds. Sadly, not everyone connected. Western Swamphens were bleating away in the reeds, but remained hidden from view.

Further on, in a slightly sparser area of reeds, the back end of a Bittern disappeared into a thicket. We waited for a few minutes in hope of it reappearing. After we gave up the wait and walked a short distance, the Bittern flew low past us for a short distance, before plunging out of sight again. We spent a little time in a nearby hide, noting a consort of six male Red-crested Pochards, with one female 'enjoying' the attention. A female Kingfisher gave reasonable scope views as it perched on overhanging waterside twigs.

Another fine picnic lunch was enjoyed by all next to the car park. A discussion ensued as to whether the bull ring opposite was a monument to more barbaric traditions, or whether the irony of having such activity next to a nature reserve was still live.

Then we made a brief drive to another site overlooking reeded wetlands which Neil knew, where we were able to park the vans and walk up to an elevated viewpoint on the roadside. We could hear Moustached Warbler in song, but could not locate it. Swamphens again chorused, with a couple on view, and Reed Buntings and Stonechats were flycatching, while Shovelers and Gadwalls whizzed overhead. There was some way to go to Pont du Gard for our second attempt at Wallcreeper. Would the clouds clear away by the time we got there?

As we set out, it became apparent that the sky was starting to brighten on the horizon, and when we arrived, it looked like the blanket was slowly receding. Wallcreepers at Pont du Gard are best seen on the sunny side of the aqueduct in the late afternoon, but would we get sunshine?

Even in cloudy conditions, the bridge looked splendid: it is a not-to-be-missed feature of this tour. At last, we had a Grey Wagtail flying over, calling, and Serins were increasingly vocal as the blanket of cloud peeled slowly away, but it looked like we were not going to see the sun, and hence, any Wallcreepers. On Neil's recent trips, the numbers of roosting Rock Sparrows, have declined, and on this occasion, we had just two come into roost; they had a quick fly around, giving overhead views, and then settled on the top level of the aqueduct. Grateful for our previous success at Les Baux, we weren't too crushed at missing Wallcreeper this time.

Day 5

Saturday 28th February

Arles – Etang des Aulnes – La Crau

The morning started with light cloud cover and still conditions, as the night serenade of the Stone-curlews abated. Matthieu kindly allowed an early breakfast for Anders and Maria, to allow them to get to the 8.05am train north. The rest of us were ready to hit the road at 9.00am, with bags held in the ‘classroom’ for a mid-afternoon collection. The group split in half, with some choosing to spend the morning exploring the more interesting parts of Arles, and the rest of us heading off to La Crau, with a stop at the Etang des Aulnes on the way.

Before we reached the lake, there was the usual smattering of finches and the occasional Black Redstart beside the track, but the highlight of the run to the car park was a male Hen Harrier, which crossed the road and arced away to our left.

The small car park at the north corner of the lake flanks a nice piece of woodland on one side and a small, stony scrubland on the other, overlooking the water. We got out and had a listen and a slow stroll by the woodland toward the lake. A slight breakdown in comms (I’d left the radio in the van – again!) meant that the advance party missed the first sound of Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, as we had gone some way into the meadow, swatting mosquitoes frequently. A single Alpine Swift briefly showed behind a stand of poplars, but then headed north out of sight. Two male Firecrests showed well, and Mediterranean Gulls flew overhead with Black-headed Gulls, hoovering up some of the mosquitoes. We rejoined the laggards to observe both the Lesser Spotted Woodpeckers high in the trees, before the male flew out over our heads.

Further on, we pulled up to overlook the lake. Both Great Crested and Little Grebes were evident on the water, but a call from a Stone-curlew was a major distraction. It was tracked to a location just a hundred metres away, but it slinked away from its more open position to one where just its head showed. Later, there was a short display flight, after which two birds were seen in such close proximity, suggesting the female had been impressed!

The remainder of the drive yielded a couple each of Buzzards and Kestrels. We arrived with enough time for a couple of hours walk out into the plain before lunch. Linnets were immediately evident in the trees by the brook, and Skylarks were warming up to full song. A Merlin shot past above the tree line, with most able to track it into the distance. On the outward trudge, a Wall Brown flitted past, and at least a couple of whites were of the Western Bath variety. A small distant flock of White Storks to the north were just about identifiable through the haze, as was a pair of Iberian Grey Shrikes hunting from small trees in the distance.

The faint sound of advancing Common Cranes became stronger, and they found decent thermals over La Crau, then circled overhead to gain some height (there were at least a hundred birds at first). Their ranks were swelled when more dropped out of a cloud, swirling in a perfect vortex together, in conference the whole time: it was a fitting spectacle to commit to memory. Gus did very well again to pick up the Merlin on a distant rock pile, and another pair of shrikes showed through the swimmy haze before we turned for home. Meadow Pipit numbers built, as did Skylarks’. As we paused during our retreat, Neil picked up a Peregrine flying away from us, a scarcity in these parts. Another Wall Brown taunted the photographers, settling only long enough for a positive identification.

Lunch was laid out at 1.00pm, during which a kettle of up to eight Common Buzzards wheeled overhead. We ate as much as we could before using the convenient large wheelie bin for the remains that we could not pack. We picked up the 'tourist contingent' bang on time at 2.15pm and finished our final packing at the hotel, before making for the airport, from which we departed a little ahead of schedule.

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Species lists

Birds (H=heard only)

I=introduced	Common name	Scientific name	February 2026				
			24	25	26	27	28
	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>				✓	
	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>			✓	✓	
	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	✓		✓	✓	
	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>	✓		✓	✓	
	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	✓		✓	✓	
	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>			✓	✓	
	Common Pheasant - I	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	✓		✓	✓	
	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>					✓
	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>		3			1
	Feral Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>			✓		
	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	H		H	H	
	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	✓		✓	✓	
	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
	Western Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	H		✓	✓	
	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	✓		✓	✓	H
	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>				✓	✓
	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>			✓	✓	
	Lesser Flamingo	<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>			1		
	Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>			✓		
	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>			✓		
	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>			✓		
	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>					✓
	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>			H		
	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓	✓	✓		
	Kentish Plover	<i>Anarhynchus alexandrinus</i>			✓		
	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	H		✓		
	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>			✓		
	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	✓		✓		
	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	✓		✓	✓	
	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>			✓		
	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>			✓		
	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>			✓		
	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>			✓		
	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>			✓		
	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>				✓	
	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>			✓		
	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaeetus melanocephalus</i>				✓	✓
	Caspian Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>				1	
	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

I=introduced	Common name	Scientific name	February 2026				
			24	25	26	27	28
	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	✓		✓	✓	
	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>			✓		
	Eurasian Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>				✓	
	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>			✓		
	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓
	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>	✓		✓		
	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓
	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>			✓		✓
	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>			H	H	
	Eurasian Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>		✓			
	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>			✓	H	
	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	✓		✓	✓	
	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>	H				✓
	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	✓			H	H
	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	✓			✓	✓
	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>			✓	✓	✓
	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>					✓
	Iberian Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>					✓
	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		H			H
	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>				✓	✓
	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		2			
	Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>		✓			
	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓		✓	✓
	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>			H	✓	
	Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>			✓	✓	
	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>		H			
	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>		✓	✓	✓	H
	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>		✓		✓	
	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>			✓		
	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	H
	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	✓	✓		H	✓
	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Moustached Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i>			✓	H	
	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>		H		✓	✓
	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		✓	H	✓	H

I=introduced	Common name	Scientific name	February 2026				
			24	25	26	27	28
	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>				H	
	Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>		2			
	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	H	H		✓	
	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		H			
	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		H			
	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		✓	✓	H	
	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	H
	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	1	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>		✓			
	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>				✓	
	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		✓	✓	H	
	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Alpine Accentor	<i>Prunella collaris</i>		2			
	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		H			✓
	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>				✓	✓
	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>	✓		✓	✓	
	Eurasian Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓			✓
	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	H	✓		✓	✓
	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>		H		H	
	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	H	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>	H	✓	H		
	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓

Mammals

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026				
		24	25	26	27	28
European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>			✓		
Coypu	<i>Myocastor coypus</i>	✓		✓	✓	
a bat	Chiroptera sp.			✓		
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	✓	✓			

Amphibians & reptiles

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026				
		24	25	26	27	28
Marsh Frog	<i>Pelophylax ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Stripeless Tree Frog	<i>Hyla meridionalis</i>	✓		H	H	H
Moorish Gecko	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>	✓	✓	✓		
Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis muralis</i>	✓		✓		

Butterflies

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026				
		24	25	26	27	28
Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>	✓				
Western Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>					✓
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>			✓		
a white	<i>Pierinae</i> sp.	✓	✓	✓		
Common Orange-tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>					✓
a blue	<i>Polyommata</i> sp.	✓		1		
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>					✓
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>			✓		
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>			✓		
Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>					✓

Moths

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026				
		24	25	26	27	28
Hummingbird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>		✓		✓	

Selected plants

Common name	Scientific name	February 2026				
		24	25	26	27	28
Robert's Giant Orchid	<i>Himantoglossum robertianum</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓
False Spider Orchid	<i>Ophrys</i> hybrid				✓	