

Extremadura in Spring A Private Tour - Reading RSPB

Naturetrek Tour Report

25 April – 2 May 2019



European Roller by Robert Manzano-Rubio



Great Bustard by Robert Manzano-Rubio



Griffon Vulture by Robert Manzano-Rubio



Black-winged Kite by Peter Spillett

Report compiled by Robert Manzano-Rubio
Images courtesy of Robert Manzano-Rubio and Peter Spillett



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Summary

An eight-day holiday tour around some of the best Extremadura birdwatching sites concluded with 151 bird species, leaving us with some unforgettable moments such as displaying Great Bustards, Spanish Imperial Eagles taking off in the sunset and Short-toed Snake Eagle eating a snake. We started with Great Bustard, Little Bustard and Spanish Imperial Eagle on the first full day of birding in the pseudo-steppes and finished with a family of the beautiful Black-winged Kites in the Arrocampo wetland area. Golden Orioles, Bee-eaters, Booted Eagles, Iberian Magpies and Great Spotted Cuckoos would accompany us during our stay at Viña Las Torres rural house, where we were delighted by Jesús's family's traditional and local cooking.

Day 1

Thursday 25h April

Our first day started meeting Spain-based Rob at the Arrivals Hall of Madrid Airport. Once the mini-buses were sorted and luggage stowed away, we headed out west. The views gradually changed as we drove along the motorway: We left the busy roads of Spain's capital city and started penetrating into the vast, open and underpopulated land that characterises the central regions of the country. Single Holm Oaks interspersed the cereal crops growing in these undulating plains.

We quickly quenched our thirst for birds with soaring raptors: Marsh Harrier, Short-toed Eagle and what would be, by far, the commonest raptors for the rest of the trip: Black Kite and a Griffon Vulture. Two markedly darker vultures proved to be our first Cinereous Vultures – the largest flying bird in Europe reaching nearly three metres wingspan, a true beast!

A comfort break near Talavera de la Reina was nicely timed to avoid a short rain shower which passed while we were having tea and coffee.

Finally, we arrived to our wonderful destination of Viña Las Torres, a well-placed rural accommodation located south of Trujillo and surrounded by a patchwork of tree orchards, Holm Oak forest and grassland that offers lots of opportunities for birdwatching. Later during the tour we would take full advantage of this area!

Day 2

Friday 26th April

Taking advantage of the colder temperatures we were expecting to get during the first two days, we planned to visit the Santa Marta de Magasca and Cáceres plains first where shade from the sun is rather scarce. Both being part of the EU Natura 2000 protected network, they hold good populations of some of the target species of the tour.

We headed off towards Santa Marta de Magasca plains after breakfast, planning to stop by a little platform from where we would get a landscape view of the habitat: long grassland with scattered broom in front of us and *dehesa* woodland behind. Young Holm Oak trees were being used by Iberian Grey and Woodchat Shrikes, hunting and carrying food for their chicks. Also Spanish Sparrows, the first European Bee-eaters of the trip perched in a dead tree, a Cinereous Vulture and very distant Pin-tailed Sandgrouse making their distinctive 'gaang!' flight call.

On our second stop, we didn't take too long to get distant views of what probably is the most wanted bird for many birdwatchers visiting Extremadura: the Great Bustard. A nice male was showing well so we decided to get closer views of it by driving further down the dirt track. What a good decision this was, as we quickly got up to three Great Bustards, two Little Bustards in flight and two adult Spanish Imperial Eagles! Two swifts proved to be Pallid Swifts.

Continuing the journey, we had a coffee break at Santa Marta de Magasca town where we could enjoy more Cinereous Vultures overhead and House Martins nesting in the Town Hall. Following the road west, Ben and Rob set out the picnic lunch nicely by the Tamuja River with a remarkable Iberian Pond Frog chorus and Crag Martins nesting under the bridge.

A short drive after the picnic, a single Rock Sparrow could be heard briefly by a little sandbank in the *dehesa*, a potential nesting habitat for the species. The fact we didn't manage to see it was hugely compensated by two gorgeous Bonelli's Eagles flying overhead.

Further down the road, we entered the Cáceres plains where we had wonderful views of our first Lesser Kestrels as well as European Rollers making good use of the many nestboxes placed on the pylons. Also Red Kite, Cinereous Vulture, Black-eared Wheatear and a single migrant Northern Wheatear were present in this area.

Day 3

Saturday 27th April

This morning some of the group decided on a pre-breakfast birding session, which proved to be successful. Campo Lugar, a pseudo-steppeland area located south from our hotel, always has much to offer. The dawn chorus was already in progress when we arrived, directed by that master-of-mimicry the Calandra Lark imitating Goldfinches, Green Sandpipers, Barn Swallows, Bee-eaters, Kestrels and Greater Short-toed Larks. A Common Quail was later heard and it didn't take long to spot Great Bustards and a male Little Bustard! A flock of Eurasian Spoonbills joined the party flying overhead. Some later stops along the road were rich in birdlife too: a Greater Short-toed Lark singing in a ploughed field, more Great Bustards, European Rollers and Gull-billed Terns coming from nowhere and feeding on insects flying over the cereal crop.

We returned to the hotel for another full breakfast and then we carried on with our exploration of the area, driving south again to visit Alcollarín Reservoir. Created in 2015 for recreational and irrigation purposes, this reservoir offers an interesting diversity of wetland fauna within a short 20 minute drive from the hotel. The water level seemed to be lower this year as a result of maintenance works. Nonetheless, wildlife did not seem to be affected and Black Terns, Great Crested Grebes, Eurasian Spoonbills, several species of waders, Gull-billed Terns, Great Egrets and three Black-necked Grebes were proof of this. A glimpse of five European Turtle Doves flying at full speed in front of our telescopes which were pointing at the reservoir was enough to draw everybody's attention away from the egrets resting in the far distance.

Picnic tables under the shade of Holm Oaks by the reservoir offered a beautiful place for our lunch break and the first Bonelli's Warbler of the tour, a Common Cuckoo and Cetti's Warblers accompanied us during another tasty picnic *buffet*.

With our lunch-break over, Common Waxbill, Purple Heron, Black Stork, Common Kingfisher, Reed Warbler and Great Reed Warbler, the latter offering excellent views to prove its name, were added to our list. We then decided to move on. A coffee stop at a true local bar gave us Lesser Kestrel and Jackdaw nesting in the town's church.

Water scarcity in the dry steppes can be an advantage for birdwatching as a congregation of wildlife comes to the reservoir to quench their thirst or to feed. Three species of Terns -Black, Whiskered and Gull-billed- and a single Collared Pratincole were the highlights of what it would be our last destination for the day.

Day 4

Sunday 28th April

Another day to be spent in the wetlands, this time we would visit Arrocampo Reservoir, a water body created in 1976 to cool down the nuclear power plant of Almaraz. The combination of flat shoreline, higher water temperatures and constant water levels provide favourable conditions for reeds and bullrushes as shelter for birds and a rich aquatic fauna community as food for birds to develop.

Before starting our journey, Great Spotted Cuckoos, always present around the hotel but hardly seen, were more visible this morning and we managed to enjoy a glimpse of them. The usual Corn Buntings, Iberian Grey Shrikes, White Storks and Black Kites were seen from the van on our way to Arrocampo.

Our route around the reservoir would start visiting the first hide, located five minutes west from the information centre. It didn't take long to start hearing the characteristic reeling song of a breeding Savi's Warbler perched on a dead bush sticking out from the reeds. Also the always briefly-seen Little Bittern, Western Swampheens, nesting Purple Herons and noisy Great Reed Warblers could be spotted along the first line of reeds opposite us. Moving into the next two hides wasn't as successful as the first one, Kingfisher, Gull-billed Terns and Great Reed Warblers being the only highlights.

With the temperature rising, we decided to drive back to the the information centre to have lunch. Our next stop would be at the hide No.4 located a short drive south from the centre. The heat-haze didn't stop us from increasing our Heron list with Night Heron, Squacco Heron and Great Egret again near one of their usual roosting sites. The sad-sounding call of the always-wanted Penduline Tit was briefly heard by Rob only. The last two hides, located in two small irrigation dams by two fancy-looking water towers, north-west from the main reservoir, didn't have much more to offer and only a single Turtle Dove taking flight amongst the sparse Holm Oak trees and nesting Black-winged Stilts at a small livestock pond by the road were the highlights.

A very well deserved ice-cream while discussing different theories about odd-looking Barn Swallows staring directly at the sun brought the day to an end.

Day 5

Monday 29th April

The Madroñera *Quercus pyrenaica* forest is always a must in any birdwatching tour around Trujillo. Despite its lack of any sort of environmental protection, this woodland offers opportunities to add some bird species that are rare elsewhere in Trujillo area. In addition, the quiet road running across the area gives the opportunity for gentle walks looking for butterflies, Mediterranean plants or even the fast running Large Psammmodromus lizards!

We began our day driving across Madroñera and soon reached our first stop at the start of the woodland. Having Holm Oak dehesa on one side and *Quercus pyrenaica* dense forest in another, we began our gentle walk down a footpath. Soon after we started, the first Woodlark and Golden Orioles could be heard singing in the background. High-pitched *pix* sounds proved to be Hawfinches. However, a Robin decided to challenge Rob's ID abilities by imitating them, calling from the deep understorey. Other birds seen and/or heard included Crested Tit, Short-toed Treecreeper, Lesser and Great Spotted Woodpecker, Mistle Thrush and a shy Western Orphean Warbler.

Struggling to have good views of these birds, we moved on further up the road, spotting a quick Red Deer running across the scrub, and parked our vehicles to start a longer walk along the road. The choice was just spot-on! It didn't take long until we started hearing a drumming Lesser Spotted Woodpecker again. Ben managed to find it in a dead Downy Oak... just 30 metres away from us. Brilliant! And a Short-toed Treecreeper as well! Spanish Festoon butterflies and Large Psammodromus lizards were also seen along the walk. Further down the road, Red-legged Partridge, Hawfinch, Bonelli's Warbler, Common Cuckoo, Eurasian Hoopoe and good numbers of Golden Oriole were enjoyed. In addition, a single Spotted Flycatcher was picked up by some of us perched in a nearby tree. The last bird spotted in the valley would be a low flying pale morph of Booted Eagle.

After lunch and some relaxing time avoiding the hottest hours, we spent the afternoon in Trujillo's old town. The city of the Spanish *conquistadores* Francisco and Hernando de Pizarro is an excellent alternative for those keen on sight-seeing. The well known colonies of Lesser Kestrels in the outskirts of Trujillo as well as Pallid Swifts, Crag Martins and White Storks feeding their young with a pigeon (!) offered a more birdie alternative for some of us.

After another delicious local dinner, kindly introduced by Jesús' informative explanation, the night visit to Madroñera and Pago de San Clemente nearby towns only gave us a single Tawny Owl singing from the far hills. Some of the always enigmatic flying-mammals accompanied us during our exploration of Extremadura's nocturnal wildlife: Serotine, European Free-tailed and Soprano Pipistrelle bats were picked by Rob's detector.

Day 6

Tuesday 30th April

Well-rested from our more relaxing day yesterday, Tuesday was the day to visit Monfragüe National Park a.k.a *The Kingdom of Raptors*, a nature reserve north from Trujillo offering the best views in Europe of many raptor species in an impressive true patchwork of Mediterranean forest and scrub. However, the hotel staff had a surprise for us that we would visit first thing in the morning. After a careful approach through a dirt-track – finding a Ladder Snake on the way! -, we reached the spot. The surprise turned to be two juvenile Eurasian Eagle Owls, and we had excellent views of them from a sensible distance. Even though the area is frequented daily by cars and hikers, we spent just 10 minutes before moving on to ensure minimal disturbance.

After an hour of driving we reached Peña Falcón, the first and most stunning spot in Monfragüe. The flow of the Tajo River across the mountain range over thousands of years eventually broke the continuity of the hill, creating two opposite rock cliffs that currently serve as nesting habitat for Griffon Vulture, Black Stork, Peregrine Falcon, Blue Rock Thrush, Crag Martin, Red-rumped Swallow and Egyptian Vulture. All these species offered us excellent views during our visit. Black Kites, Black Vultures and a Short-toed Snake Eagle would join the party. Smaller birds included Rock Bunting, Serin, Black Redstart and a pair of Cirl Buntings mating! A

Subalpine Warbler singing from the deep Holm Oak forest and picked up by Rob did not show well enough to be enjoyed by the group.

It was hard to leave this spectacle behind but it was time for our daily picnic lunch. La Fuente del Francés (the *French Fountain*, in memory of a French boy who bravely lost his life saving a raptor from drowning in Tajo River) offers good shade in the hottest part of the day and the colony of an estimated 3,000 House Martins nesting along the bridge plus a few Alpine Swifts would give us some entertainment. Briefly, a Bonelli's Eagle and a Hobby showed up overhead, too fast to be spotted by many of us. Unfortunately a later walk along the river with the intention of finding woodland birds was not very successful.

Rising temperatures forced us to have a refreshment stop at the well located café at Villareal de San Carlos. A later stop would be La Tajadilla view point, where we were expecting to see Bonelli's Eagle. We were not lucky and only Egyptian, Griffon and Cinereous Vultures showed up.

It is well known that *The King of The Kingdom of Raptors* tends to frequent La Portilla del Tiétar during late afternoon. From previous tour experiences, five o'clock seems to be the time when the bird shows up, so being the right time, we left La Tajadilla. And there it was! Spanish Imp! We didn't even have time to park our vehicles when we spotted an adult Spanish Imperial Eagle overflying the area and showing the characteristic white feathers on its forewing. This majestic bird species breeds in Monfragüe National Park in its highest density anywhere, reaching more than ten pairs (5% of the world population). It didn't take long to disappear behind the hill, leaving us with a glimpse of the most iconic bird of Spain. We spent the rest of the afternoon here, having an ice-cream and refreshments while enjoying nice views of an Egyptian Vulture, Black Storks and more nests of Griffon Vulture, before heading back to the hotel.

Day 7

Wednesday 1st May

The day began with an early start by some of us with the aim of, potentially, seeing Red-necked Nightjar and listening for the steppe dawn chorus for the last time. The chosen place would be Monroy Road, north of Santa Marta de Magasca plains. Soon after we got there and parked the vehicle we could hear down the road a characteristic *tioc-tioc tioc-tioc*. There it was, a Red-necked Nightjar singing in front of us and we couldn't find it! We decided then to move on and get to a hill-top viewpoint from where we got wonderful views of Little Bustard, Little Owl and a early Egyptian Vulture!

It was then back to the hotel for a later breakfast, after which we headed for the Belén plains, an area North-east of Trujillo where we weren't very successful apart from two more Little Owls (this time seen by the entire group) and a very briefly seen immature Bonelli's Eagle. The lack of Montagu's Harrier, one of our target species for the day was compensated by the close-up views of an adult Long-eared Owl resting at its usual tree at a nearby site.

Again, in order to avoid the hottest hours around midday, we agreed with Jesús to have a cooked lunch at the hotel, giving us some free time to start packing and relax. Later on, it was time to head back to the field for a last taste of Extremadura steppes. Again, we would visit Monroy Road and Santa Marta de Magasca plains, but entering this time from the west and having a short stop at Magasca River where close up views of Red-rumped Swallow and Crag Martin plus a heard-only Melodious Warbler were the highlights.

Our last stop of the day would be at Monroy Road. A minor dirt-track by the road junction provided one of the most memorable moments of the tour by far. Soon after we got out from the vehicles the first birds were spotted: up to four Great Bustards in nearby field – one female getting exceptionally close to us and another one having a sand bath! - male Little Bustards showing extremely well through our scopes, Pintailed and Black-bellied Sandgrouses calling in the far background and even flying overhead, a Short-toed Snake Eagle having a snake as dinner and a pair of strange looking Stone Curlew by a small pond.

Could it get any better? Previously, a large raptor had landed by the Short-toed Snake Eagle, disappearing in the long grass as soon as it touched ground and leaving us uncertain of its identity. The views we got were too brief to get any details regarding plumage or shape. A few minutes later, we noticed the Stone Curlews hiding from something and then the large raptor decided to take off offering good views of its massive size this time. It was indeed an immature Spanish Imperial Eagle! The bird flew west showing its mixed plumage of black feathers on the belly, typical of adults and light brown breast feathers, typical of juveniles.

With the sun setting and our picnic finished, it was time to head back to the hotel.

Day 8

Thursday 2nd May

Our last day in Extremadura, and leaving Dave and Pat behind who were making their own way home, we loaded up and start driving back to Madrid. On the way, we were planning to have two short stops. The first one would be in a broom heathland by the motorway, a well known area for warblers where a single Dartford Warbler was added to our list. The second stop would be giving another chance to the Black-winged Kites at Arrocampo. Having missed them on our first visit a few days ago, we gave it another try. Lucky this time, a family of two adults and a juvenile were perched in a dead tree at the same area that we tried previously! Pictures taken, we moved on.

We saw the usual Corn Buntings, White Storks and Black Kites on our transfer to Madrid Airport, where we said goodbye to Rob before catching the flight back home after a wonderful area in this wildlife-rich part of Spain.

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Species Lists

Birds (X=recorded but not counted; H = heard only, LO = observed by tour leaders only)

	Common name	Scientific name	April/May							
			25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
1	Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>			4				2	
2	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>			✓					
3	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>			✓				1LO	
4	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		4	✓	
5	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>			3					
6	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		3			2	1	2	
7	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>			H1					
8	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>			9	1				
9	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>			20					
10	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>			3					
11	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>			1			4		
12	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	15	70	50	✓	✓	✓	✓	
13	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>		6	20	2				
14	Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>				3				
15	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>				4				
16	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>				1				
17	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓	✓	60	✓			✓	
18	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			5	✓		2		
19	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>			2	10				
20	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>			2	3				
21	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			3	✓		1		
22	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		1	20	✓		4	4	
23	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>								3
24	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>						6	1	
25	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	1	100	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26	Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	2	10	1	5	2	5	4	✓
27	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	1		3			1	3	
28	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	1	4	3	4	1	2	2	
29	Spanish Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>		2				1	1	
30	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>		2				1LO	1	
31	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	2	1	3	✓			2	
32	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>		1		2	1	2	1	
33	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
34	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		1	2	2	1	3	3	✓
35	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>		3	7				4	
36	Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>		2	3				6	
37	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>				H				
38	Western Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>				3				
39	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			1	1				
40	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	1		✓					
41	Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>							2	
42	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	1	4	35	4		2	2	
43	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>			2					
44	Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>			4					
45	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>			2					
46	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>			15					
47	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		1	1					

	Common name	Scientific name	April/May							
			25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
48	Curllew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>			2					
49	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>			10					
50	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>			4	H				
51	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>			3					
52	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			4	2				
53	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			1	9				
54	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>			50	10				
55	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>			2					
56	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>			6					
57	Pin-tailed Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles alchata</i>		4					5	
58	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>							2	
59	Rock Dove / Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
60	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
61	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	1		5	1				
62	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
63	Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>				2	1	1	3	
64	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	H	3	5	H	H	H	✓	
65	Eurasian Scops Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>			H	1LO	H			
66	Eurasian Eagle-owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>						2J		
67	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>							3	
68	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>						✓		
69	Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>							1	
70	Red-necked Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i>			HLO				H	
71	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>				1LO		10		
72	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		2	
73	Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>		2			✓			
74	European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>		6	4	1				
75	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		1	3	3				
76	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>		20	50	✓	✓	H	✓	✓
77	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	1	7	6	10	9	6	7	
78	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>					2			
79	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>					1			1
80	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>		5	6	1	15			
81	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1	1		3		1	1	
82	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>						1		
83	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>						2		
84	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>		2		2			2	1
85	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>	1	3	5	2	2	1	6	
86	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	HLO			3	7	1	3	H
87	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>					2	1		
88	Iberian Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cooki</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
89	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	1	✓	✓	✓
90	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>		4	3	✓	✓		✓	
91	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		2		1LO				
92	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		2	25	5	2	1	9	
93	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>					2			
94	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		2	2	1	✓	✓	✓	
95	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	1	4	6		✓	✓	✓	
96	Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>				HLO				
97	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>					2	1	H	
98	Thekla's Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>		H	2					✓

	Common name	Scientific name	April/May								
			25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	
99	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
100	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>		7	2						
101	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>		✓	✓					✓	
102	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>				3					
103	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
104	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>		2				4	130	10	
105	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	3000	✓	
106	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>		4	10	4	2	10	10	10	✓
107	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>			H2	3			H	H	
108	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		H				4	1		
109	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			H2						
110	Western Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>			1			H2			
111	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>			1	3					
112	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>			H1						
113	Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>								1LO	
114	Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>				3					
115	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		1	3	10				2	
116	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>						H2	H2	H	
117	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>				1					
118	Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>									1
119	Spectacled Warbler	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>									?LO
120	Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>							H2		
121	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>		1	2	3	4	1	✓		
122	Western Orphean Warbler	<i>Sylvia hortensis</i>					2LO				
123	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>					1				
124	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	H	H	H			✓	H2		
125	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>					3				
126	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>					2				
127	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
128	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
129	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>					2				
130	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>					1	2			
131	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	H	H3	H	✓	✓	H	✓	H	
132	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>					1	2			
133	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>						5			
134	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
135	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		1							
136	Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>		2							
137	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
138	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>		300	✓	✓				✓	✓
139	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>		HLO							
140	Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>			3						
141	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		2							
142	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		1	5	1	5	✓	1		
143	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		2	1	1LO	H	✓	✓		
144	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>					6				
145	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		1	2	1	2LO				
146	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			1			7	✓		
147	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
148	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		3	3	1	20	10	4		
149	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	April/May								
			25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	
150	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>							2		
151	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>							2	1LO	

Reptiles & Amphibians

1	Ladder Snake	<i>Elaphe scalaris</i>							✓		
2	Large Psammmodromus	<i>Psammmodromus algirus</i>						✓	✓	✓	
3	Spiny-footed Lizard	<i>Acanthodactylus erythrurus</i>								✓	
4	Geniez Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis virescens</i>							✓	✓	
5	Ocelated Lizard	<i>Timon lepidus</i>								✓	
6	Wall Gecko	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>								✓	
7	Natterjack Toad	<i>Epidalea calamita</i>								✓	
8	Mediterranean Tree Frog	<i>Hyla meridionalis</i>						✓			
9	Iberian Pond Frog	<i>Pelophylax perezi</i>		✓		✓	✓			✓	
10	Spanish Pond Terrapin	<i>Mauremys leprosa</i>		✓	✓					✓	

Butterflies

1	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		✓				✓			
2	Spanish Marble White	<i>Melanargia ines</i>		✓							
3	Speckled Wood	<i>Parage aegeria</i>							✓	✓	
4	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>							✓		
5	Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>		✓				✓			
6	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
7	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
8	Marsh Fritillary	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>							✓	✓	
9	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>								✓	
10	Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>			✓			✓			
11	Swallowtail spec.	<i>Iphiclides feisthameli/Papilio machaon</i>			✓						
12	Nettle-tree Butterfly	<i>Libythea celtis</i>			✓	✓					
13	Green-underside Blue	<i>Glucopsyche alexis</i>									✓
14	Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Isoria lathonia</i>									
15	Spanish Festoon	<i>Zerynthia rumina</i>						✓		✓	
16	Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>						✓		✓	
17	Scarce Swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides feisthameli</i>						✓			
18	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>						✓			

Other invertebrates

1	Hummingbird Hawkmoth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>						✓			
2	Cinnabar Moth	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>							✓		
3	Oil Beetle	<i>Meloe proscarabaeus</i>		✓							
4	Centipede spec.	Scolopendridae							✓		
5	Dung Beetle	Scarabaeoidea							✓		

Fish

1	Carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>					✓		70		
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Mammals

1	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>						1			
2	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>				✓					
3	European Free-tailed Bat	<i>Tadarida teniotis</i>						✓			

	Common name	Scientific name	April/May							
			25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2
4	Soprano Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>					✓			
5	Great Horseshoe Bat	<i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i>					✓			
6	Isabelline/Serotine Bat	<i>Eptesicus spec.</i>					✓			
7	European Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>							✓	
8	Iberian Hare	<i>Lepus granatensis</i>							✓	