

# Spring in Southern Portugal

Naturetrek Tour Report

12 - 19 April 2016

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Report by Philip Thompson

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Tour participants: Philip Thompson and Keith Buchanan (leaders) with 16 Naturetrek clients

## Day 1

Tuesday 12th April

After a flight from the UK, Philip and Keith met all except one of the group at Faro Airport. We were soon loaded onto our minibuses and on the road north. We stopped after a short journey in the small town of Sao Bras de Alportel where we enjoyed a light lunch in a local café.

Once fed and refreshed, we drove on into the hills that border the Algarve coast. We were soon well away from any sign of tourist development and enjoying the roadside flowers among the Cistus and Cork Oak woodland that covered these hills. We stopped at a hilltop viewpoint where we could stretch our legs and begin to familiarize ourselves with the common plants to be found on the trip, alongside a couple of much scarcer examples. Most notable were numerous flowering examples of *Ornithogalum broteroi* and rosettes of the endemic *Helminotheca comosa subsp. lusitanica* that were just beginning to produce their flower spikes. The cold wind kept any bird activity low and we were soon sheltering back in the buses to warm up and move on!

As we continued our journey, the threatening skies grew darker and we were caught in a heavy deluge of rain that lasted for a large part of the trip, preventing much from being seen as we went. Luckily the rain had not reached Mertola so we were able to unload and check in to the hotel and still keep dry.

We then enjoyed a welcome meal at a typical local restaurant in the town a short walk from the hotel.

## Day 2

Wednesday 13th April

Today we remained within the Guadiana Natural Park with a visit to the local beauty spot of Pulo do Lobo. The journey there took us through some lovely parkland landscape of rolling hills clothed in Cistus and *Quercus rotundifolia*, a species of evergreen oak. A stop was taken in an area of open grassland where a Southern Grey Shrike was perched in typical fashion on the power lines. This bird soon moved off but we continued scanning in this productive countryside. Among a number of locally common birds we picked up a distant Short-toed Snake Eagle.

Arriving at the gates to the Pulo do Lobo estate we drove directly down to the river where we then disembarked and spent some time admiring the rushing torrent of water as it cut through the rocky gorge with the many sculpted hollows. Barn Swallows and Eurasian Crag Martins were all around, many evidently nesting in the rocky cavities and overhangs. A couple of Rock Buntings put in an appearance calling and singing from the rocks. With their roots deep within the cracks as a necessary protection from flash flooding, several interesting plants were present, notably *Dianthus lusitanus* and *Centaurea ornata*. Of particular interest, although not a great beauty, was the small shrub *Flueggea tinctoria* found only in these rocky river gorges in southern Portugal and Spain.

We walked up the slope above the river to a small viewpoint from where we managed to spot a pair of Blue Rock Thrushes below us. On the steep stony slope beneath us a couple of flowering examples of *Cleome violacea* were found, a member of a family of rather more showy garden plants from other parts of the world.

We next drove a short distance to take our picnic lunch on a small hilltop in the shade of a large spreading evergreen oak. Around us as we ate, grew a whole array of interesting and localized plants which we spent some time looking through once we had finished eating. Exciting finds included *Verbascum barnadesii*, *Halimium umbellatum subsp. viscosum*, *Campanula lusitanica* and *Linarea spartea*. A couple of the group were lucky in stumbling upon a roosting European Nightjar that flew up rapidly and away!

We then began our return journey taking a different circuit from the morning. This paid dividends when we stopped to watch a group of Montagu's Harriers quartering an area of tall cereals. Up to three pairs of male and female birds were present providing some wonderful views. As we were enjoying these delightful birds we were stunned when not only did a Cinereous (Black) Vulture pass low overhead, but also a Spanish Imperial Eagle made a close pass disturbing a Great Bustard into flight! The eagle was then seen to move on up the road, which we decided to follow to see if we could reconnect with the bird. This we succeeded in doing and to our amazement, the Spanish Imperial Eagle was escorted out of their territory by a pair of Bonelli's Eagles! Elated, we drove on through Mertola where a few of the group had the opportunity to spend the afternoon exploring this fascinating and historic town.

The remainder of the group then headed out to the east of Mertola to explore a couple of other sites. We began with a small lake where we took a walk from the road through the surrounding olive orchard to the lakeshore. As we made our way down through some low scrub a Eurasian Sparrowhawk was seen to plunge into the vegetation close by. It failed to reappear so a slow approach resulted in the bird bursting up into the air and away whilst simultaneously its lunch flew off in the opposite direction! Feeling rather sheepish that we had derived the bird of its meal, we slunk away. On reaching the lake we scanned through the wildfowl present which mainly comprised several pairs of handsome Red-crested Pochards joined by Common Pochard, Gadwall and Mallard. As we made our way back a Great Spotted Cuckoo put in a rapid appearance as it flew directly overhead.

Our final stop was a short way along a dirt farm track where we stopped at an area of open grassy slopes. From our vantage point we scanned the area and soon picked out several Great Bustards strutting through the pastures. Rather harder to pick up in the long grass were a couple of Little Bustards that were only visible when the males inflated their black neck feathers and raised their heads to utter their distinctive courtship call! Several Calandra Larks were singing constantly around us and carrying out display flights, whilst on the hillside ridge a small colony of breeding Lesser Kestrels were in constant motion around their artificial breeding tower in their attempts to combat the infringements of prospecting Western Jackdaws and Feral Pigeons. Once more luck was with us when a second Great Spotted Cuckoo flew in and settled on the fence post close by providing some excellent views of this charismatic bird. As a final diversion, a short walk was taken up the track to look over the crest in the road with the result that we were almost immediately watching our hoped for target as four Black-bellied Sandgrouse flew swiftly past.

## Day 3

Thursday 14th April

We spent today within the Castro Verde SPA where we concentrated on the special steppe birds to be found there. Our first stop was at a roadside junction where we took some time to admire the handsome Spanish Sparrows nesting with their House Sparrow relatives in the lower levels of the many White Stork nests that were on almost every roadside post in the area. We were also able to focus on the diminutive Zitting Cisticolas that

were to be heard singing, or more accurately 'zitting' all around. A distant Spanish Imperial Eagle did not get too many pulses racing as it scoured the field ridges.

A short move up the road brought us to our next stop and a short walk to a small hillock with a trig point on top. The tall cereal crop alongside the track held a small number of both sexes of Great Bustard, allowing those that had missed them yesterday to catch up with the main group. In a similar situation to yesterday, a couple of Little Bustards were also present but the long vegetation meant that they were not that visible! A Eurasian Stone-curlew was heard calling but we were unable to spot it. Whilst scanning from the hilltop, we watched a few Montagu's Harriers and a couple of very distant Griffon Vultures.

Our next stop was a brief scan at the entrance to the LPN reserve where little could be seen so we quickly moved on a little further up the road to a roadside lay-by where a scan produced a small number of Great Bustards. Rather extraordinarily, two males were seen to be literally 'facing up' to each other, standing within inches of each other. They spent some considerable time eyeballing each other before a bit of pushing and shoving! Finally it came to actually grabbing their rival with their beaks and further scuffles before one bird finally accepted defeat and they separated. The loser slunk away over the ridge leaving the victor standing proud and escorting his rival off the tournament field. With all this excitement a passing Griffon Vulture followed by a Cinereous (Black) Vulture seemed rather an anticlimax.

We travelled on towards the LPN Visitor Centre where we were expected for lunch. Arriving a little ahead of schedule, we took a short walk out towards one of the artificial Lesser Kestrel breeding towers where several kestrels were present. We returned to the centre where lunch was almost ready. We launched into eating rather too soon for Helena and her daughter as they were not fully ready and we had spoilt the full effect. With apologies offered, all ended well and we continued making inroads in to the massive spread of food and drink. After having eaten rather too much for comfort, we had begun to make our departure when one of the European Rollers breeding in a nest box on the main building swept past our noses at the edge of the building. We followed as it flew out into the surrounding pastures where it settled on the fence lines and posts and sallied out to feed on a couple of occasions. A second bird, presumably the other half of the pair, then joined it. Everyone was then able to obtain distant, if rather hazy, views of these splendid birds.

Having now completed our departure we resumed our circuit through Entradas and on through more wonderful landscapes of colourful fields. So much so that we took a short stop opposite one field of solid purple from the Purple Viper's Bugloss (*Echium plantagineum*) to take some wonderful evocative photographs of this special area. We then came to our last stop at a quiet river crossing where we took the opportunity to spend some time walking and relaxing. Several attractive flowers were found by the waters edge that included *Narcissus jonquilla* and *bulbocodium*, *Ornithogalum baeticum*, *Hyacinthoides mauritanica* and *Myosotis debilis*. A rather maudlin Pond Terrapin was picked up from the water to be examined. It seemed to perk into life somewhat and was returned to the water where it slowly moved off into shelter under some waterweed.

## Day 4

Friday 15th April

Today we undertook the transfer to Sagres at the most south-western end of mainland Europe. We began by spending the morning in further exploration of the Castro Verde SPA in a search for further species of birds.

The area we passed through was the southern section of this reserve. We began by leaving the main road at Sao Joao dos Caldeireiros and following the quieter country roads that pass through plentiful attractive open habitat.

Our first stop was at a wide dirt road junction where we could pull over easily. We disembarked and began our customary scanning of the area. It was not long before we picked up a couple of Red Kites drifting along the ridgeline behind us. This was soon followed by not only a couple of Griffon Vultures but also another Spanish Imperial Eagle and Bonelli's Eagle, all quartering the same area of ground and using the updraught hitting the ridge. Meanwhile in front of us, hunting distantly over the open grasslands, a Black-winged Kite was spotted. Whilst it remained distant its very pale colouring and characteristic hovering action were clearly evident.

A short drive along the dirt road firstly passed a roadside assemblage of exposed rocks and boulders where a Little Owl stood sentry. It promptly deserted its post as we crept the vehicles past! A little further on and we reached a small lake set within a recently planted olive grove. A productive stop was had here as several exciting birds were seen. The most notable presence was of a small breeding colony of Collared Pratincoles, which put on a wonderful show as they courted, displayed and flew around, calling all the time. Joining them were a number of pairs of Black-winged Stilts and several Little Ringed Plovers. On the bare margins surrounding the lake a couple of Greater Short-toed Larks put in a brief appearance, whilst perching on the cane supports for the young olive trees were a pair of strikingly handsome Black-eared Wheatears. In the distance behind us, in the direction from which we had just come, a large number of Griffon Vultures were seen circling in tight formation. Intrigued, we returned to the earlier stop where we noticed a large flock of grounded vultures on the slope opposite the road. This contained 15+ Griffon Vultures and at least five Cinereous (Black) Vultures showing beautifully in the telescopes. It was only a little later that we noticed the carcass of a dead sheep nearby being attacked by a Eurasian Magpie, who clearly had a savage reputation among the gathered vultures who seemed to be leaving him to it! The carcass had also attracted several Northern Ravens and the Spanish Imperial Eagle that continued cruising low over the action to the admiration of the group.

Moving on we continued through some great habitat and beautiful scenery of open vistas. With time moving on we took a further stop in an area of short open grassland in the hope of finding some Black-bellied Sandgrouse. Right on cue a trio of birds flew by and settled in a distant field, seen by some of the group. We then began the game of the power of suggestion, where it was necessary to convince the doubting group members that some distant insignificant 'rocks' were indeed sandgrouse. Only after they began to creep ever so slightly along the ground did some of the group believe in what they were seeing!

With lunchtime approaching we set off towards Castro Verde and on to the town of Ourique where we pulled off to a hilltop mirador pleasure garden built by an early wealthy benefactor for the locals. We settled onto the benches beneath the Wisteria-draped pergola walkways for a pleasant lunch sheltered from the worst of the wind. A couple of Eurasian Hoopoe on the ground beneath the nearby trees kept the group amused before we hit the road once more after lunch.

We next headed south to return to the Algarve coast where we paid a visit to Salgados Lagoon. The rather inclement heavy rain which we had encountered on the way down seemed to have eased somewhat so we optimistically pulled into the car park alongside this important freshwater lagoon. Our luck didn't hold and the rain began once more so a rather cursory viewing of the birds present took place with only half the group sticking it out for any length of time before the local café's attractions won out. A good number of Greater

Flamingoes, Pied Avocets and Black-winged Stilts were present joined by a small number of hawking Collared Pratincoles and a range of gulls, notably a quartet of Audouin's Gulls. Drying off somewhat with a coffee in the café proved an apt end to the day. We then completed the journey to Sagres and checked in to our next hotel.

## Day 5

Saturday 16th April

After yesterday's periodic heavy rain, the weather looked set for an improvement with no rain forecast and much lighter wind, making for a perfect day to visit the exposed limestone pavement within the Fort of Henry the Navigator. Plants were generally our main focus in this area as it holds many localized and endemic species. Birds were not overlooked and still produced several species of interest. On the cliffs and rocks of the perimeter, several European Shags were joined by a couple of Blue Rock Thrushes. Within the fort the most abundant birds were the confiding Black Redstarts, which popped up among the rocks throughout. A couple of singing Thekla Larks allowed for a mental comparison with Crested Lark, previously commonly seen elsewhere. A splendid pair of chunky Great Skuas flew close in and cut over the headland, providing a wonderful view for the botanical members of the group while the birders, peering out to sea, missed them as they flew directly over their heads!

But it was the flowering plants that were the main highlight for most. Firstly, in the car park was *Cistus palhinhae* and *Teucrium vincentinum*, shortly followed once inside by *Bellevalia hackellii*, *Astericus maritimus*, *Armeria pungens* and *Daucus carota subsp. halophilus* among several more! Slowly walking around the paved exterior footpath we were able to take in each new plant as we encountered it whilst enjoying the natural rock garden created on this exposed headland. With many more plants worthy of mention it would be remiss to overlook the 'Glory of the Algarve' *Anagallis monelli* otherwise known rather disappointingly as Shrubby Pimpernel. A common name that doesn't do the plant justice! There were a number of these prize plants ablaze with their gentian blue flowers in the bright sunlight to lift the spirits.

After a pleasant and relaxing morning we regrouped near the entrance and then drove on a short distance to visit the Cabranosa heath where we had our picnic lunch alongside the shelter-bed of pines. With lunch completed, we then turned our attentions to the heath itself and were fortunate in finding a fine male Spectacled Warbler showing well for the group as it periodically popped up to utter a short burst of song from atop the low heathy vegetation before dropping out of sight once more. The vegetation was anything but heather, comprising mainly *Dittrichia viscosa subsp. revoluta* or Stink Aster.

Another move took us past some semi-derelict farm buildings where a Little Owl watched us, unconcerned, from the tiles. We drove on to then take a walk through the sandy heathland and pine woodland that lies alongside the Cabronosa heaths. The flora here was particularly rich and colourful and held many exciting species. As we walked along a narrow sandy track the aromatic endemic *Thymus camporatus* could not be missed as its scent filled the air as we brushed past the many specimens present. A number of *Halimium calycinum* displayed their bright yellow flowers alongside several endemic *Linaria algarviana* with their small delicate purple flowers. As we entered the pines a small colony of Dense-flowered Orchids (*Neotinea maculata*) were found, although they needed a hand lens to fully appreciate their charms. This is one of the species in the intriguing 'Lusitanian Flora of Western Ireland', which has a number of theories to its existence. Birdlife was very quiet but more than compensated by the attractive habitat and wildflowers en route. A little light rain didn't dampen our spirits!

We made a final stop with a visit to Cape St. Vincent to admire the scenery and lighthouse among the many tourists.

## Day 6

Sunday 17th April

Today we travelled east along the coast for a visit to the Alvor estuary and the Quinto da Rocha peninsular. A quick stop was made en route to admire a roadside colony of beautiful Spanish Iris *Iris xiphium* in all their glory.

Once we arrived at the car park by the edge of the estuary we quickly disembarked and were able to admire a mixed age group of 60 Greater Flamingoes feeding, sleeping and squabbling in the salt marsh pools behind the seawall. After this fine start we then undertook a circular walk along the seawall and back past some abandoned salt pans. The tide was on the turn and rising rapidly so that the various sandbanks in the harbour shrank away, forcing the roosting birds to move elsewhere. Among a large flock of Yellow-legged Gulls a quartet of much rarer Audouin's Gulls were resting on the periphery. A small flock of Kentish Plovers were present on a nearby sand bar offering excellent viewing opportunities. Within the harbour a Western Osprey was watched as it flew in and began to actively hunt. After a couple of missed dives and various false alarms, it finally plunged in to successfully catch a large fish. The bird was then left with the problem of finding somewhere to settle and eat its catch. On a couple of occasions it was forced to change position by the rising waters. The highlight of the morning was the sighting of a large amorphous flock of distant birds passing the harbour mouth and wheeling around in apparent confusion and indecision before finally opting to drop in for a rest, resolving to be approximately 300 Whimbrel. Their evocative calls filled the air as they dropped down to settle close by, only to be pushed off by the shrinking of their selected sand bank. A wonderful sight!

Botanically, salt marsh does not, as a rule, hold too many unusual plants, it being a rather homogeneous habitat throughout Europe. The exception here was the rather fascinating and striking *Cistanche phelypaea*, a parasite of members of the *Amaranthaceae* and able to withstand saltwater inundation. The huge spikes of yellow tubular flowers were hard to miss and being particularly abundant on several tidal mudflats around the harbour. A few other interesting plants were still found, most of which were a little lacking in charisma. One little gem was a native species, *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum* that had just begun to show its small white flowers on succulent leaves.

After our morning walk we arrived back at the vehicles and drove the short distance to the headquarters of the A Rocha Field Study Centre. Here we were kindly allowed to use their gardens and facilities for our picnic lunch. They even provided fresh coffee for everyone. After lunch everyone spent a little time in the exhibition room, spending money on information booklets and postcards plus donations to support the Foundation's work. We then headed off to retrace our route back towards Sagres.

We made a couple of stops en route. Our first was to take a pleasant walk along a wide dirt track leading from some hillsides down to the coast at Boca do Rio. The rather bare stony slopes held a number of plants, particularly species of *Ophrys* Orchid. Many had already withered but we did find some fresh examples of both Mirror Orchid (*Ophrys speculum*) and Yellow Bee Orchid (*Ophrys lutea*). Arriving at the low cliffs alongside the sheltered sandy bay we could enjoy the scenery and flowers before taking a look at a trio of Glossy Ibis feeding in the recently flooded fields behind the sandbar at the bay mouth.

For our final stop we drove a little further along the coast to take a short detour up a narrow track to a hillside with a mix of ploughed and grassed slopes. Our target here was the show-stopping *Scilla peruviana*. Of rather more discreet charm were a number of Mirror Orchids of both the normal form and the much rarer endemic subspecies *Ophrys speculum subsp. lusitanica*. On this high note we returned to the hotel for another pleasant evening meal.

## Day 7

Monday 18th April

For our final day in the field we travelled north-east to spend the morning in the Serra do Espinhaco do Cao range of hills. Here there is still abundant Cork Oak and *Cistus* habitat among the encroaching Eucalyptus plantations. Our first walk led past some shallow streams past many large mature Cork Oaks (*Quercus suber*). Beneath several of the understory *Cistus ladanifer* were the emerging flowers of the parasitic *Cytinus hypocistis* with its red scale bracts enclosing the yellow flowers. Another notable plant was the large spurge *Euphorbia paniculata subsp. monchiquensis* named after the small town to the east of our location. Several newly emerged Marsh Fritillary butterflies were seen in our wanderings, but it took some searching before, in a sheltered warm ride between the scrub, we managed to find a couple of the localized Lorquin's Blues. These tiny butterflies were showing well, frequently settling on the ground and low vegetation enabling close examination of the relevant identification features. The birding highlight was a singing Melodious Warbler that showed briefly atop a nearby oak.

Our next stop was alongside a small lake where there were numerous examples of Tongue Orchids of three species, *Serapias parviflora*, *cordigera* and *strictiflora*, together with a single *Epipactis lusitanica*. A couple of Iberian Chiffchaffs could be heard singing from various directions, which we managed reasonable views of. After a period of wanderings and exploration with a few minor finds, we headed on.

We stopped by a small river and walked down a farm track to reach a ford where we stopped by the gurgling waters to have our picnic. After lunch we walked down another track leading alongside the river. Singing from the tall thick waterside vegetation were several birds more familiar from home but generally scarce in southern Portugal such as European Robin, Eurasian Wren, Common Chaffinch and Eurasian Blackcap. The highlight of the walk was the discovery, by chance, of a Green Hairstreak with brown eyeliner, making it a Chapman's Green Hairstreak; a butterfly often looked for on this trip but never found until now!

After a successful morning, we headed out of the hills and down to the coast to visit the vegetated dune system near Aljezur of the Praia de Amoriera. This is an area of high botanical interest with an abundance of endemic and specialized plants. The apparently pure sand soils hold an array of species of which several were still new for the trip. Among a long list of note were *Linaria bipunctata*, *Helianthemum origanifolium*, *Halimium ocymoides* and *Silene littorea*. A plant not previously seen on the trip before was *Thesium humile*, in possibly its only station in Portugal! At the furthest point of the walk a particular favourite flower was found; the lovely delicate Three-leaved Snowflake (*Acis trichophylla*) pushing its nodding white flowers out of the inhospitable sand.

All that was needed now was a final celebratory ice cream in the beachfront café. After enjoying our refreshments and some time looking out to sea and the rolling waves crashing into the shallow sandy bay we headed back to the hotel.

## Day 8

Tuesday 19th April

With our homeward midday flights to catch, we were unable to indulge in any further natural history other than watching from the minibus windows as we made our way safely to the airport. We then caught our flight back to the UK where another Naturetrek adventure came to an end.

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## Species Lists

Plants (\* = Iberian Endemic; \*\* = Portuguese Endemic)

<b>Group/Series</b>	<b>English Name (if any)</b>
<b>PTERIDOPHYTES</b>	<b>FERNS &amp; ALLIES</b>
<b>Dennstaedtiaceae</b>	<b>Bracken Family</b>
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<b>PINOPSIDA (GYMNOSPERMS)</b>	<b>CONIFERS</b>
<b>Cupressaceae</b>	<b>Juniper Family</b>
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress
<i>Juniperus phoenicea</i> subsp. <i>turbinata</i>	Phoenicean Juniper
<b>Ephedraceae</b>	<b>Joint Pine Family</b>
<i>Ephedra fragilis</i>	Joint Pine
<b>Pinaceae</b>	<b>Pine Family</b>
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone or Umbrella Pine
<b>MAGNOLIOPSIDA (ANGIOSPERMS)</b>	<b>FLOWERING PLANTS</b>
<b>Magnoliidae (Dicotyledons)</b>	
<b>Acanthaceae</b>	<b>Bear's-breech Family</b>
<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	Bear's-breech
<b>Aizoaceae</b>	<b>Dewplant Family</b>
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Yellow Hottentot Fig
<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Slenderleaf Iceplant
<b>Amaranthaceae</b>	<b>Amaranth Family</b>
<i>Arthrocnemum macrostachyum</i>	a Perennial Glasswort
<i>Atriplex halimus</i>	Shrubby Orache
<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i>	Sea Purslane
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Spear-leaved Orache
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Sea Beet
<i>Salicornia ramosissima</i>	Glasswort
<i>Salsola vermiculata</i>	
<i>Suaeda vera</i>	Shrubby Seablite
<b>Anacardiaceae</b>	<b>Sumach Family</b>
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree
<i>Rhus coriaria</i>	A Sumach
<b>Apiaceae</b>	<b>Carrot Family</b>
<i>Cachrys libanotis</i>	a Cachrys
<i>Cachrys sicula</i>	Sand Cachrys
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire
<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>halophilus</i> **	Wild Carrot

<b>Group/Series</b>	<b>English Name (if any)</b>
<i>Daucus muricatus</i>	a Carrot
<i>Eryngium dilatatum</i>	
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Field Eryngo
<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	Sea Holly
<i>Ferula communis</i>	Giant Fennel
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Shepherds Needles
<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	Alexanders
<i>Thapsia minor</i> *	a Thapsia
<i>Thapsia transtagana</i>	
<i>Thapsia villosa</i>	a Thapsia
<b>Apocynaceae</b>	<b>Periwinkle Family</b>
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander
<i>Vinca difformis</i>	a Periwinkle
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle
<b>Aristolochiaceae</b>	<b>Birthwort Family</b>
<i>Aristolochia paucinervis</i>	a Birthwort
<b>Asteraceae</b>	<b>Daisy Family</b>
<i>Anacyclus radiatus</i>	
<i>Andryala integrifolia</i>	Andryala
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	Corn Chamomile
<i>Anthemis maritima</i>	-
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed
<i>Asteriscus maritimus</i>	Yellow Sea Aster
<i>Bellis annua</i>	Annual Daisy
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field Marigold
<i>Calendula suffruticosa</i>	
<i>Carduncellus caeruleus</i>	
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Seaside or Slender Thistle
<i>Centaurea fraylensis</i> **	
<i>Centaurea ornata</i>	
<i>Centaurea sphaerocephala subsp. polyacantha</i>	-
<i>Centaurea pullata</i>	-
<i>Chamaemelum mixtum.</i>	a Chamomile
<i>Cheirolopus sempervirens</i>	-
<i>Coleostephus myconis</i>	
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Button Weed
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth hawksbeard
<i>Crepis vesicaria</i>	Beaked Hawksbeard
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Cardoon
<i>Cynara humilis</i>	
<i>Dittrichia viscosa subsp. revoluta</i> **	-
<i>Dittrichia viscosa subsp. viscosa</i>	Stink Aster
<i>Evax lusitanica</i>	Evax
<i>Filago vulgaris</i>	Common Cudweed
<i>Galactites tomentosus</i>	Galactites
<i>Glebionis coronarium var. coronarium</i>	Crown Daisy
<i>Glebionis coronarium var. discolor</i>	Crown Daisy
<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Corn Marigold

<b>Group/Series</b>	<b>English Name (if any)</b>
<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i>	Curry Plant
<i>Helminotheca comosa</i> subsp. <i>lusitanica</i> **	
<i>Logfia gallica</i>	
<i>Logfia minima</i>	Small Cudweed
<i>Otanthus maritimus</i>	Cottonweed
<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>	Spiny Pallenis
<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i>	Phragmalon
<i>Phagnalon saxatile</i>	
<i>Picris echioides</i>	
<i>Pulicaria odora</i>	-
<i>Riechardia gaditana</i> *	
<i>Scolymus hispanicus</i>	Spanish Oysterplant
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort
<i>Senecio gallicus</i>	
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle
<i>Tolpis barbata</i>	Tolpis
<i>Tolpis umbellata</i>	a Tolpis
<b>Boraginaceae</b>	<b>Borage Family</b>
<i>Anchusa azurea</i>	Large Blue Alkanet
<i>Anchusa undulata</i>	Undulate Anchusa
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage
<i>Cerintho major</i>	Honeywort
<i>Echium gaditanum</i>	
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's Bugloss
<i>Glandora prostrata</i> subsp. <i>lusitanica</i>	Scrambling Gromwell
<i>Myosotis debilis</i>	
<i>Neotostema apulum</i>	Yellow Gromwell
<b>Brassicaceae</b>	<b>Cabbage Family</b>
<i>Biscutella sempervirens</i> subsp. <i>vincentina</i> *	A Buckler Mustard
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black Mustard
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Rocket
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherds Purse
<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	Lesser Swinecress
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alison
<i>Malcolmia littorea</i>	Sand Stock
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Charlock
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard
<b>Campanulaceae</b>	<b>Bellflower Family</b>
<i>Campanula lusitanica</i> *	
<i>Campanula rapunculus</i>	Rampion Bellflower
<i>Jasione montana</i>	
<b>Caprifoliaceae</b>	<b>Honeysuckle Family</b>
<i>Lonicera implexa</i>	A Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Woodbine
<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>	

<b>Group/Series</b>	<b>English Name (if any)</b>
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus
<b>Caryophyllaceae</b>	<b>Pink Family</b>
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Mouse-eared Chickweed
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear
<i>Dianthus lusitanus</i> *	
<i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i>	Coral Necklace
<i>Paronychia argentea</i>	Silvery Paronychia
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Allseed
<i>Silene colorata</i>	a Catchfly
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered Catchfly
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Champion
<i>Silene littorea</i>	a Catchfly
<i>Silene scabriflora</i> *	
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Champion
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Corn Spurrey
<i>Spergularia media</i>	Greater Sea Spurrey
<i>Spergularia purpurea</i>	Purple Spurrey
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed
<b>Cistaceae</b>	<b>Rockrose Family</b>
<i>Cistus albidus</i>	Grey-leaved Cistus
<i>Cistus crispus</i>	a Cistus
<i>Cistus ladanifer</i>	Gum Cistus
<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Narrow-leaved Cistus
<i>Cistus palhinhae (ladanifer subsp. sulcatus)</i> **	a Cistus
<i>Cistus salvifolius</i>	Sage-leaved Cistus
<i>Fumana thymifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Fumana
<i>Halimium calycinum</i>	
<i>Halimium halimifolium</i>	
<i>Halimium ocymoides</i>	-
<i>Halimium umbellatum subsp. viscosum</i>	
<i>Helianthemum origanifolium</i>	-
<i>Tuberaria guttata</i>	Spotted Rockrose
<b>Cleomaceae</b>	
<i>Cleome violacea</i>	-
<b>Commelinaceae</b>	
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	-
<b>Convolvulaceae</b>	<b>Bindweed Family</b>
<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Bindweed
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed
<i>Convolvulus tricolor</i>	Annual Convolvulus
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	Common Morning-glory
<b>Crassulaceae</b>	<b>Stonecrop Family</b>
<i>Sedum sediforme</i>	a Stonecrop
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Wall pennywort
<b>Cucurbitaceae</b>	<b>Gourd Family</b>
<i>Bryonia cretica subsp. dioica</i>	White Bryony

<b>Group/Series</b>	<b>English Name (if any)</b>
<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	Squirting Cucumber
<b>Cytinaceae</b>	
<i>Cytinus hypocistis</i>	Cytinus
<b>Ericaceae</b>	<b>Heather Family</b>
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry Tree
<i>Corema album</i>	-
<i>Erica arborea</i>	Tree Heath
<i>Erica australis</i>	Spanish Heath
<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Portuguese Heath
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>	<b>Spurge Family</b>
<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	Dwarf Spurge
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge
<i>Euphorbia paniculata</i> subsp. <i>monchiquensis</i> **	
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge
<i>Euphorbia segetalis</i>	
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual Mercury
<i>Mercurialis elliptica</i>	
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor-oil Plant
<b>Fabaceae</b>	<b>Pea Family</b>
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	
<i>Anthyllis lotoides</i>	
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> subsp. <i>maura</i>	Mediterranean Kidney-vetch
<i>Astragalus boeoticus</i>	-
<i>Astragalus tragacantha</i>	Tragacanth
<i>Bituminaria bituminosa</i>	Pitch Trefoil
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob or Locust Tree
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree
<i>Coronilla repanda</i>	
<i>Coronilla scorpiodes</i>	Annual Scorpon Vetch
<i>Cytisus baeticus</i>	
<i>Cytisus scorparius</i>	Broom
<i>Dorycnium hirsutum</i>	a Dorycnium
<i>Erophaca baetica</i>	Iberian Milk-vetch
<i>Genista hirsuta</i>	Hairy Spanish Gorse
<i>Genista triacanthos</i>	A Greenweed
<i>Lathyrus angulatus</i>	-
<i>Lathyrus cicera</i>	-
<i>Lathyrus ochrus</i>	-
<i>Lathyrus tingitanus</i>	
<i>Lotus creticus</i>	Southern Bird's-foot Trefoil
<i>Lupinus angustifolius</i>	Narrow-Leaved Lupin
<i>Lupinus luteus</i>	Yellow Lupin
<i>Lupinus micranthus</i>	Hairy Lupin
<i>Medicago marina</i>	Sea Medick
<i>Medicago murex</i>	-
<i>Onobrychis humillis</i>	-
<i>Ononis natrix</i> subsp. <i>ramosisima</i>	Large Yellow Rest Harrow
<i>Ornithopus compressus</i>	Compressed Bird's-foot
<i>Retama monosperma</i>	

<b>Group/Series</b>	<b>English Name (if any)</b>
<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	False Acacia
<i>Scorpiurus muricatus</i>	Scorpiurus
<i>Scorpiurus sulcatus</i>	
<i>Scorpiurus vermiculatus</i>	A Scorpiurus
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom
<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved Clover
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil
<i>Trifolium cherieri</i>	
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover
<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i>	Reversed Clover
<i>Trifolium scabrum</i>	Rough Clover
<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	Starry Clover
<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i>	Woolly Trefoil
<i>Tripodion tetraphyllum</i>	Bladder Vetch
<i>Ulex argenteus</i> subsp. <i>erinaceus</i> **	
<i>Ulex boivinii</i>	
<i>Ulex genistoides</i> subsp. <i>spectabilis</i>	
<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>	Purple Vetch
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Tare
<i>Vicia lutea</i>	Yellow Vetch
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa</i>	Fodder Vetch
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>segetalis</i>	Common Vetch
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Smooth Tare
<b>Fagaceae</b>	<b>Beech Family</b>
<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	Kermes Oak
<i>Quercus rotundifolia</i> *	Spanish Oak
<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork Oak
<b>Frankeniaceae</b>	<b>Sea Heath Family</b>
<i>Frankenia laevis</i>	Sea Heath
<b>Gentianaceae</b>	<b>Gentian Family</b>
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i> subsp. <i>grandiflorum</i>	Common Centaury
<i>Centaureum maritimum</i>	Seaside Centaury
<b>Geraniaceae</b>	<b>Geranium Family</b>
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill
<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Stork's-bill
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musk Stork's-bill
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little Robin
<b>Lamiaceae</b>	<b>Dead-nettle Family</b>
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit Dead-nettle
<i>Lavendula pedunculata</i>	-
<i>Lavendula stoechas</i>	French Lavender
<i>Lavendula viridis</i>	Green Lavender
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	White Horehound

<b>Group/Series</b>	<b>English Name (if any)</b>
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Water Mint
<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal
<i>Mentha suaveolens</i>	Apple Mint
<i>Phlomis purpurea</i>	a Phlomis
<i>Prasium majus</i>	Prasium
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self Heal
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary
<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	Field Woundwort
<i>Stachys germanica</i>	Downy Woundwort
<i>Teucrium pseudochamaepitys</i>	-
<i>Teucrium vinctinum</i> **	-
<i>Thymbra capitata</i>	-
<i>Thymus camphoratus</i> **	-
<b>Linaceae</b>	<b>Flax Family</b>
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax
<i>Linum strictum</i>	Upright Yellow Flax
<b>Malvaceae</b>	<b>Mallow Family</b>
<i>Althaea hirsuta</i>	Rough Marsh Mallow
<i>Lavatera arborea</i>	Tree Mallow
<i>Lavatera cretica</i>	Small Tree Mallow
<i>Malva durieuri</i>	-
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow
<b>Moraceae</b>	<b>Mulberry Family</b>
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig
<b>Myrtaceae</b>	<b>Myrtle Family</b>
<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Common Myrtle
<b>Oleaceae</b>	<b>Olive Family</b>
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive
<i>Phillyrea angustifolium</i>	-
<i>Phillyrea latifolia</i>	-
<b>Orobanchaceae</b>	<b>Broomrape Family</b>
<i>Bartsia trixago</i>	Bellardia
<i>Cistanche phelypaea</i> *	Cistanche
<i>Orobanche foetida</i>	-
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	Yellow Bartsia
<b>Oxalidaceae</b>	<b>Wood-Sorrel Family</b>
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup
<b>Papaveraceae</b>	<b>Poppy Family</b>
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	Ramping Fumitory
<i>Papaver dubium subsp. dubium</i>	Long-headed Poppy
<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	Round-headed Prickly Poppy
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy

<b>Group/Series</b>	<b>English Name (if any)</b>
<b>Phyllanthaceae</b>	
<i>Flueggea tinctoria</i> *	
<b>Plantaginaceae</b>	<b>Plantain Family</b>
<i>Anarrhinum bellidifolium</i>	Daisy-leaved Toadflax
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> subsp. <i>cirrhigerum</i>	Climbing Snapdragon
<i>Linaria algarviana</i> **	
<i>Linaria amethystea</i> *	
<i>Linaria bipunctata</i> **	
<i>Linaria spartea</i>	
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Weasel Snout
<i>Plantago afra</i>	
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain
<i>Plantago lagopus</i>	Hare's-foot Plantain
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain
<i>Plantago maritima</i>	
<i>Plantago seraria</i>	A Plantain
<b>Plumbaginaceae</b>	<b>Thrift Family</b>
<i>Armeria macrophylla</i> *	-
<i>Armeria pungens</i>	Spiny Thrift
<i>Limoniastrum monopetalum</i>	Limoniastrum
<i>Limonium ovalifolium</i>	-
<b>Polygalaceae</b>	<b>Milkwort Family</b>
<i>Polygala monspeliaca</i>	-
<b>Polygonaceae</b>	<b>Dock Family</b>
<i>Emex spinosa</i>	Emex
<i>Rumex bucephalophorus</i>	Horned Dock
<i>Rumex scutatus</i>	French Sorrel
<i>Rumex thyrsoides</i>	-
<b>Primulaceae</b>	<b>Primrose Family</b>
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> (Red and Blue)	Scarlet Pimpernel
<i>Anagallis monelli</i>	Shrubby Pimpernel
<b>Ranunculaceae</b>	<b>Buttercup Family</b>
<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>	
<i>Ranunculus peltatus</i>	Pond Water Crowfoot
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Celery-leaved Buttercup
<b>Resedaceae</b>	<b>Mignonette Family</b>
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Mignonette
<i>Reseda luteola</i>	Weld
<i>Reseda phyteuma</i>	Corn Mignonette
<i>Sesamoides purpurascens</i>	
<b>Rhamnaceae</b>	<b>Buckthorn Family</b>
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Mediterranean Buckthorn
<i>Rhamnus lycioides</i>	

<b>Group/Series</b>	<b>English Name (if any)</b>
<b>Rosaceae</b>	<b>Rose Family</b>
<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>	Quince
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Japanese Loquat
<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	Almond
<i>Pyrus bourgaeana</i>	Iberian Pear
<i>Rosa canina</i>	A Dog Rose
<i>Sanguisorba hybrida</i>	a Salad Burnet
<i>Sanguisorba verrucosa</i>	
<b>Rubiaceae</b>	<b>Bedstraw Family</b>
<i>Crucianella maritima</i>	
<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Wild Madder
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder
<i>Valantia muralis</i>	
<b>Santalaceae</b>	<b>Sandalwood Family</b>
<i>Osyris alba</i>	
<i>Osyris quadripartita</i>	
<i>Thesium humile</i>	
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>	<b>Figwort Family</b>
<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	
<i>Scrophularia frutescens</i>	Shrubby Figwort
<i>Verbascum barnadesii</i> *	
<i>Verbascum sinuatum</i>	
<b>Tamaricaceae</b>	<b>Tamarisk Family</b>
<i>Tamarix africana</i>	a Tamarisk
<b>Thymelaeaceae</b>	<b>Daphne Family</b>
<i>Daphne gnidium</i>	Mediterranean Mezereon
<b>Urticaceae</b>	<b>Nettle Family</b>
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pelitory of the Wall
<i>Urtica membranacea</i>	Membranous Nettle
<i>Urtica urens</i>	Annual Nettle
<b>Valerianaceae</b>	<b>Valerian Family</b>
<i>Centranthus calcitrapae</i>	
<i>Fedia cornucopiae</i>	
<b>Liliidae (Monocotyledons)</b>	
<b>Alismataceae</b>	<b>Water Plantain Family</b>
<i>Alisma lanceolatum</i>	Narrow-leaved Water Plantain
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water Plantain
<b>Amaryllidaceae</b>	<b>Amaryllis Family</b>
<i>Acis trichophylla</i>	Three-leaved Snowflake
<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i>	Wild Leek
<i>Allium roseum</i>	Rosy Garlic
<i>Narcissus bulbocodium</i>	Hoop-petticoat Daffodill

<b>Group/Series</b>	<b>English Name (if any)</b>
<i>Narcissus jonquilla</i>	Common Jonquil
<i>Pancratium maritimum</i>	Sea Daffodil
<b>Araceae</b>	<b>Arum Family</b>
<i>Arisarum simorrhinum</i>	Friar's Cowl
<i>Arum italicum</i> subsp. <i>neglectum</i>	Wild Arum
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords and Ladies
<i>Lemnna minor</i>	Common Duckweed
<b>Areaceae</b>	<b>Palm Family</b>
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	Dwarf Fan Palm
<b>Asparagaceae</b>	<b>Asparagus Family</b>
<i>Agave americana</i>	Century Plant
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>	
<i>Asparagus albus</i>	
<i>Asparagus aphyllus</i>	
<i>Bellevalia hackellii</i> **	
<i>Dipcadi serotinum</i>	-
<i>Drimia maritima</i>	Sea Squill
<i>Hyacinthoides mauritanica</i> **	-
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	Tassel Hyacinth
<i>Ornithogalum baeticum</i>	-
<i>Ornithogalum broteroi</i>	-
<i>Ornithogalum narbonense</i>	-
<i>Scilla monophyllos</i>	Single-leaved Squill
<i>Scilla peruviana</i>	-
<b>Cyperaceae</b>	<b>Sedge Family</b>
<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>	Sea Club-rush
<i>Carex divisa</i>	Divided Sedge
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Common Spike-rush
<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i>	Bullrush
<i>Scirpoides holoschoenus</i>	Round-headed Club-rush
<b>Iridaceae</b>	<b>Iris Family</b>
<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	Italian Gladiolus
<i>Gladiolus illyricus</i>	
<i>Iris albicans</i>	A White Iris
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag
<i>Iris xiphium</i>	Spanish Iris
<i>Moraea sisyrinchium</i>	Barbary Nut
<i>Watsonia meriana</i>	
<b>Juncaceae</b>	<b>Rush Family</b>
<i>Juncus acutus</i>	Sharp Rush
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush
<i>Juncus maritimus</i>	Sea Rush
<b>Orchidaceae</b>	<b>Orchid Family</b>
<i>Anacamptis morio</i>	Green-winged Orchid
<i>Anacamptis morio</i> subsp. <i>champagneuxii</i>	Green-winged Orchid
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid

<b>Group/Series</b>	<b>English Name (if any)</b>
<i>Epipactis lusitanica</i>	-
<i>Gennaria diphylla</i>	-
<i>Neotinea maculata</i>	Dense-flowered Orchid
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid
<i>Ophrys bombyliflora</i>	Bumble Bee orchid
<i>Ophrys lutea</i>	Yellow Ophrys
<i>Ophrys speculum</i>	Mirror Orchid
<i>Ophrys speculum subsp. lusitanica</i> *	
<i>Serapias cordigera</i>	Heart-flowered Tongue Orchid
<i>Serapias lingua</i>	Tongue Orchid
<i>Serapias parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Tongue Orchid
<i>Serapias strictiflora</i>	

**Poaceae**

<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>
<i>Arundo donax</i>
<i>Briza maxima</i>
<i>Briza minor</i>
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
<i>Hordeum marinum</i>
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>
<i>Lamarckia aurea</i>
<i>Parapholis incurva</i>
<i>Phragmites australis</i>

**Grass Family**

Marram
Giant Reed
Large Quaking Grass
Small Quaking Grass
Rough Dog's-tail
Cock's-foot
Sea Barley
Wall Barley
Hare's-tail Grass
Golden Dog's-tail
Curved Sea Hardgrass
Common Reed

**Smilacaceae**

<i>Smilax aspera</i>
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**Greenbrier Family**

Common Smilax
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**Typhaceae**

<i>Typha angustifolia</i>
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**Bulrush Family**

Lesser Reedmace
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**Xanthorrhoeaceae**

<i>Aloe perfoliata</i>
<i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>
<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i>

**Asphodel Family**

Common Asphodel
Hollow-leaved Asphodel

**Birds** (✓=recorded but not counted; H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	April							
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
2	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>		H	H	H				
3	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>		4	2	2				
4	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	2	8	3	10		6	✓	
5	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>				6				
6	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>		12						
7	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>		1		8				
8	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>				10		2		
9	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		2						
10	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>				50		60		

	Common name	Scientific name	April							
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
11	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6	✓
12	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>						3		
13	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>				4				
14	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2	✓
15	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>				1		1		
16	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		1		4		18		
17	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>					✓			
18	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>					6			
19	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>			3	1		2		
20	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>						1		
21	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>				2				
22	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>		1	5	3				
23	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>			3	2				
24	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>		3		20				
25	Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>		1	1	6				
26	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>		1	1	1	1		2	
27	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		1	2			1		
28	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>		10	4					
29	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		1						
30	Spanish Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>		1	1	2				
31	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		1	3			2	1	
32	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>		2	1	1				
33	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				
34	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		2	1	1	3	3	4	
35	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>		16	15					
36	Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>		2	2	3	1			
37	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>				4		✓		
38	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓		✓				
39	Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>			H					
40	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		1		30		20		
41	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>				6				
42	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>		2	2	10				
43	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>						12		
44	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		4						
45	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>						300		
46	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		1				2		
47	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>			2					
48	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>				1	6	3	6	
49	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>						1		
50	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>						20		
51	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>				1				
52	Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>				30				
53	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>				✓				
54	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>				3				
55	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
56	Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus audouinii</i>				4		4		
57	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	
58	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>						1		
59	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>				3		2		
60	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>					✓			
61	Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>					2			

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			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
62	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>		4		3				
63	Rock Dove / Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
64	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		✓	✓	✓				
65	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
66	Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>		2						
67	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>							H	
68	Western Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	1		1					
69	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>		1		3				
70	European Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	1							
71	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>					1	1		
72	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
73	Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>			20	6				
74	European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>			2					
75	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	1			1				
76	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>		30	✓	12	✓	✓	6	
77	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		H	4	5		2		
78	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>					1		H	
79	Iberian Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus sharpei</i>	H						H	
80	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	6	12	20	8		1	1	
81	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>		2	2		2			
82	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>			1	4				
83	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		✓		✓	✓		2	
84	Iberian Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cooki</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
85	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		3	1	3				
86	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>					10			
87	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>		✓	✓					
88	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		✓	✓	✓				
89	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		8	3	6				
90	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	1						H	
91	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>				1			2	
92	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>				1				
93	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>		8	6	12				
94	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>				3	H			
95	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
96	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>					4		1	
97	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>		H					4	
98	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>					H			
99	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
100	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>		10						
101	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
102	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>		12	6	15	✓	4	6	
103	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	H	H	1	1		H	1	
104	Iberian Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus ibericus</i>					H		3	
105	Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>							1	
106	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
107	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			1	1			H	
108	Spectacled Warbler	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>					1	1		
109	Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>	H							
110	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	H	6	4	2	✓	✓	6	
111	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>							H	
112	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>					H	H	H	

	Common name	Scientific name	April								
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
113	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>								H	
114	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
115	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
116	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>								2	
117	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>		H	H	H				H	
118	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>					8				
119	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
120	Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>		1		2					
121	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>		4			2	2	H		
122	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
123	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>		✓	✓	✓					
124	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava iberiae</i>						3			
125	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		6		4		1			
126	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		2	✓					3	
127	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	1			2		H	6		
128	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>			H	✓	✓	✓	1		
129	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
130	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	✓	✓				✓	✓		
131	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
132	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>		2						4	

## Butterflies

Spanish Swallowtail, *Iphiclides feisthamelii*

Wood White, *Leptidea sinapis*

Small White, *Pieris rapae*

Clouded Yellow, *Colias crocea*

Brimstone, *Gonepteryx rhamni*

Chapman's Green Hairstreak, *Callophrys avis*

Lang's Short-tailed Blue, *Leptotes pirithous*

Common Blue, *Polyommatus icarus*

Red Admiral, *Vanessa atalanta*

Marsh Fritillary, *Euphydryas aurina*

Wall Brown, *Lassiommatata megera*

Spanish Gatekeeper, *Pyronia bathsheba*

Spanish Marbled White, *Melanargia ines*

Swallowtail, *Papilion machaon*

Large White, *Pieris brassicae*

Berger's Clouded Yellow, *Colias alfacariensis*

Cleopatra, *Gonepteryx cleopatra*

Green Hairstreak, *Callophrys rubi*

Small Copper, *Lycaena phlaeas*

Lorquin's Blue, *Cupido lorquini*

Adonis Blue, *Lysandra bellargus*

Painted Lady, *Vanessa cardui*

Speckled Wood, *Pararge aegeria aegeria*

Small Heath, *Coenonympha pamphilus*

Meadow Brown, *Maniola jurtina*

## Dragonflies & Damselflies

Western Demoiselle, *Calopteryx xanthostoma*

Large Red Damselfly, *Pyrrhosoma nymphula*

Red-veined Darter, *Sympetrum fonscolombii*

Small Bluetail, *Ischnura pumilio*

Black-tailed Skimmer, *Orthetrum cancellatum*

## Mammals

Iberian Hare, *Lepus granatensis*

Rabbit, *Oryctolagus cuniculus*

## Reptiles & Amphibians

Iberian Water Frog, *Rana perezi*

Moorish Gecko, *Tarentola mauritanica*

European Pond Terrapin, *Emys orbicularis*

Large Psammmodromus, *Psammmodromus algirus*

Ocellated Lizard, *Lacerta lepida*

Grass Snake, *Natrix natrix*

## Others

Scorpion, *Buthus occitanus*