

Spring in Southern Portugal

Naturetrek Tour Report

5 - 12 April 2017

Report compiled by Philip Thompson



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Day 1

Wednesday 5th April

After our flight from the UK, once the main group had met up with a couple of early arrivals, we were soon loaded into our minibuses and heading north from Faro.

We travelled through the limestone barrocal hills where few tourists go, enjoying the abundant flowers as we went. The slopes were predominantly covered with Cork Oak *Quercus suber* and a mix of Cistus bushes. We had a short stop on a hilltop viewpoint to stretch our legs and to undertake our first close look at the flora. The dominant plant here was the Gum Cistus *Cistus ladanifer*, beneath which several other interesting plants grew such as Green-winged Orchid *Anacamptis morio*, the localised *Ornithogallum broteri* and Scrambling Gromwell *Glandora prostrata subsp. lusitanica*. Birdwise, the highlight was a singing Subalpine Warbler that was briefly glimpsed, joined by the much more widespread and common Sardinian Warbler. Rejuvenated, we continued our journey to Mertola, which was to be our base for the next three nights. After some time to relax after our check-in we enjoyed an evening meal in the hotel.

Day 2

Thursday 6th April

We began our first full day with a visit to Pulo do Lobo, within the Guadiana Natural Park. During the scenic journey we stopped on a number of occasions to observe some of the birds and flowers.

Our first quick stop was to admire a roadside colony of Sawfly Orchids *Ophrys tenthredinifera*. This species has usually finished flowering at the time of our trip, so was perhaps indicative of a later spring season this year. A little further on, whilst pulling to one side to let some local traffic past, a couple of Little Owls were spotted sitting on a small rock in the roadside pasture. They soon flew into cover of a thick Spanish Oak *Quercus rotundifolia* and out of sight. We enjoyed the song of the local Woodlarks before moving on. Several excellent sightings of Montagu's Harriers were obtained as they elegantly quartered the arable fields from both sides of the vehicles, to the relief of the occupants!

Reaching Pulo do Lobo, we spent some time admiring the tight pinch point in the river caused by the schist rock formation, with the rushing waterfall and erosion scallops cut into the rock. As our attention shifted from the river and geology we began to pick out the local birds and plants. Notable was a handsome Blue Rock Thrush singing above us and several Crag Martins swooping past. Among the plants, the attractive *Dianthus lusitanus* and *Centaurea ornata* growing from the cracks of the rocks stood out. Rather less obvious, but notable due to its rarity, was the interesting shrub *Flueggea tinctoria*, found in similar habitat in the river valleys of southern Iberia.

We walked from the river to a raised viewpoint where we found another interesting, but diminutive plant *Cleome violacea* flowering on the steep stony bank beneath us; this being one of only two representatives of its family in Europe. After a pleasant morning we drove a short distance for a picnic lunch on a small hill in the shade of a spreading Spanish Oak. Among the flowers around us as we ate lay a range of Cistus species with the close relative *Halimium umbellatum subsp. viscosum*, *Linaria spartea* and a fine specimen of the scarce *Scrophularia sambucifolia*, not previously seen on this trip! Scanning of the distant hills proved productive with the sighting of a hunting Bonelli's Eagle.

We then retraced our journey back to Mertola, where most of the group opted to spend the afternoon exploring this historic and attractive town. The few that remained then travelled westwards for some further birding. Our first stop was at a small dam. A striking Black-eared Wheatear got the walk off to a good start, followed by a Dartford Warbler within the French Lavender *Lavendula stoechas*. Several new plants were seen as we walked a trail down to the reservoir edge. The desired ducks were absent with only a few Great Crested Grebes, Coots, Snipe and Common Sandpiper present.

Our next stop overlooked an area of grassland with a distant Lesser Kestrel breeding tower on the ridge, around which several birds could be seen. A solitary male Great Bustard held territory in the pasture joined by a lone Little Bustard, both on the lookout for a mate. Singing strongly were several Calandra Larks, with a couple of males chasing and competing for the attention of any females.

Once back at the hotel, we took a short walk into the town to eat at a typical local restaurant.

Day 3

Friday 7th April

Today was spent in the open steppe-like habitat of the Castro Verde SPA. Our first stop was to familiarise ourselves with a few of the common local birds. Our attention was firstly taken up with watching the mix of Spanish and House Sparrows squatting in the basement of the large White Stork nests built on almost every available pole. The Storks were unconcerned with their tenants and were busy renewing the pair bonds with much bill clapping and posturing. Swooping over the grassland was a pair of Red-rumped Swallows, whilst song-fighting Zitting Cisticolas were a little less obvious. A good spot early in the trip was a pair of Great Spotted Cuckoos that settled on a couple of distant bushes.

We then drove a short distance for a short walk towards a small hillock. The adjoining tall grassland held several displaying and calling male Little Bustards that periodically chased each other around this prime habitat. Stalking imperiously through the grass were a few Great Bustards keeping their customary aloof distance from observers. Completing the picture were a number of singing Calandra Larks and a group of distant circling Griffon Vultures.

Our next stop was alongside the entrance to the LPN reserve gates. After carefully scanning the viewable pastures, a couple more Great Bustards were picked out. One male put on his 'foam bath' display and succeeded in attracting three females, who wandered casually up to give him the once over. A rival male then decided he fancied a bit of this action and strode up to interrupt and compete for the ladies. This was not a welcome intrusion and the displaying male began to march in parallel with his rival as they each assessed the others virility! These were next rather overlooked when a juvenile Imperial Eagle was spotted on a carcass being harassed by a number of Ravens. They were soon joined by a growing band of Griffon Vultures dropping in from seemingly thin air as their keen eyesight picked up the opportunity for an easy lunch. The eagle continued to hold the Ravens at bay whilst the vultures stealthily walked ever closer. Things then got rather interesting when a herd of cattle began edging closer and proceeded to move the vultures off the carcass. The eagle by now felt things were getting a little too busy, so flew up and away. We drove a little further down the road in order to see if we could get a closer view, with the result that we were able to observe a striking pair of Cinereous (previously called Black) Vultures holding dominance among the Griffon Vultures as they patiently waited for the cattle to move off and they could continue feeding.

We moved on to take a short riverside walk in order to admire the sweetly scented *Narcissus jonquilla* together with the smaller relative *Narcissus bulbocodium*. Singing strongly from the lush bank-side trees was a Nightingale, with a small party of feeding Bee-eaters proving easier to see.

Time was moving on for us to make our lunch appointment at the LPN Visitor Centre to the north of Castro Verde, where we headed next. On arrival, a magnificent spread had been laid out for us on the outside tables, allowing us to dine in style with open vistas all around. Our relaxing was interrupted by the sighting of a pair of juvenile Imperial Eagles sitting side by side on some nearby fence posts. Having done our best to make headway through the abundant food, we then took a short walk out towards one of the Lesser Kestrel breeding towers around which several birds had taken up residence for nesting.

Having expressed our thanks for a lovely meal, we headed out to undertake a circuit of minor roads and a final short riverside exploration on foot. We passed through some delightful country with a couple of colour-filled fields looking particularly stunning. At the river, further narcissi were found as we used up the remainder of our time in gentle 'poking about' and relaxing on the river bridge. We then continued our circuit back to Mertola and an evening meal in a small restaurant in town.

Day 4

Saturday 8th April

Today we undertook our transfer back to the coastal Algarve, with firstly the morning spent in the southern section of the Castro Verde SPA as we made efforts to pick up any birds missed so far.

Our first stop was spent scanning across an area of open grassland where, among numerous singing Calandra Larks, several Little Bustards were actively chasing rivals, giving some fantastic views as these usually shy and cautious birds came very close at times as they were preoccupied with their territorial rivalries. A short drive further up a dirt road brought us to a small dam among an olive plantation. Here, several attractive and notable birds were seen. Prominent was a pair of Black-eared Wheatears that put on a good show, perched singing from the tree canes. Shifting our attentions to the water's edge, among the brazen Black-winged Stilts settling to nest were good numbers of Little Ringed Plovers, actively courting and displaying. Overhead, the calls of Collared Pratincole were picked out, followed by the sighting of three of these unusual and attractive birds as they circled the area prospecting for suitable nest sites. A mature adult Spanish Imperial Eagle cruised overhead, providing the climax to our time spent here.

Driving on, we passed along some quiet rural roads, pausing to scan the fields at the southern edge of the LPN reserve in which we picked up a couple of adult Great Bustards who did their usual thing of slowly marching over the crest of the hill out of sight, even though we were a good 500 metres away!

We eventually reached an area of hot, dry grazing land where we had hoped to spot some sandgrouse but, unfortunately, no luck. Driving a little further down the road, we met with a small party of migrating Yellow Wagtails feeding at the feet of a small herd of cattle. Whilst waiting here, a couple more Great Bustards were spotted with a pair of juvenile Imperial Eagles flying past to liven things up somewhat.

With lunchtime approaching, we set out for the hilltop pleasure gardens of Ourique, where we had a relaxing picnic. Once fed it was a straight journey south to the coast, where we next stopped at the important Salgados

Marsh wetland. Upon our initial arrival and after a quick scan, things seemed fairly quiet on the water, but after some patient observation and a passing Marsh Harrier helping out with flushing birds previously invisible in the lush creek vegetation, a rich mix of birds were seen. Roosting on the water among the common Yellow-legged Gulls was a fine trio of adult Audouin's Gulls, showing at close range in excellent light conditions. Wading birds were well represented with nine species present. When the harrier went through, quartering low over the reedbeds, a flock of Spoonbill and Glossy Ibis rose from cover, joined by pratincoles and waders. The ducks mainly comprised Common Pochard, Mallard and Shoveler, but did include a probable North American vagrant Ring-billed Duck and an elusive (and disappearing!) Ferruginous Duck. An interesting mix of passage birds included several Iberian Wagtails, Whinchats and Northern Wheatears feeding in the surrounding scrub and grassland.

Back on the road, we soon completed our journey to Sagres, our next base for the remainder of the trip, only being interrupted with a quick stop for a Black-winged Kite seen at the roadside.

Day 5

Sunday 9th April

With the wind having picked up, our initial plan for a day on the coastal headlands was altered to firstly a visit to the inland range of hills of the Espinacao da Cao. This little visited area contains numerous valleys clothed in Cork Oak and Cistus with a rich flora and several bird species not found elsewhere in the region.

Our first walk led up a shallow valley following a small stream. We had to quickly move away from the vehicles when it was realised that a Woodlark had built its nest right on the roadside verge and had been flushed from our feet as we disembarked. After marking the spot to avoid trampling on our return, we set off. Plants spotted at the start included *Hyacinthoides mauritanica*, *Anacamptis morio*, *Euphorbia paniculata* subsp. *monchiquensis* and *Erica lusitanica*. The strong wind was keeping birdsong and movement down but we did succeed in picking up a few sightings of Iberian Chiffchaff after having heard its distinctive song. A Short-toed Treecreeper remained unseen after having heard a brief snatch of song. Butterflies were also rather scarce but we did manage to net and admire a Black-eyed Blue before releasing it once more. After a patient search, a few recently emerged clusters of buds from the parasitic *Cytinus hypocistus* were found at the base of its host plant *Cistus ladanifer*.

Our next stop was by a small dam pond on the banks of which a number of Tongue Orchids of three species were growing: mainly *Serapias parviflora* but also several groups of *Serapias strictiflora* and several just opening *Serapias cordigera*. The wind was still a problem so we walked down to a stream in a dip in the hills to escape and found a couple of the very localised Lorquin's Blue butterflies as we walked at a gentle pace.

Next we drove on through these rural hills to our lunch destination alongside a fast flowing river, screened with tall growth of Giant Reed *Arundo donax*. We took a short walk along a dirt track leading to a ford across the river during which several familiar birds could be heard singing from the lush vegetation of Willows, reminding us of home. One less familiar bird was a co-operative Firecrest that sang and came to check us over at close range. Another good find was the young nymph of the Mantis *Empusa pennata* with its amazing horned head and large eyes that kept us under close observation as it moved from side to side. We then enjoyed a pleasant lunch by the side of the clear flowing waters of the small river tucked out of the wind.

For the afternoon we drove westwards, down from the hills to the coast at Aljezur, where we visited the stunning vegetated dune system at Amoreira. Here we took a short walk through the sand forest where an amazing host of specialised and endemic plants were found. Notable finds included the delicate snowflake *Acis trichophylla*, the orchid *Gennaria diphylla*, the thrift *Armeria macrophylla*, the tiny toadflax *Linaria munbyana*, *Helianthemum origanifolium*, *Halimium halimifolium* and the small, rich pink *Silene littorea* covered in sticky hairs and sand, to name a few!

A refreshing coffee and soft drink was next as we drove on to the beach and the café to relax (although the lack of ice-cream was commented upon - unfortunately the café had run out on a sunny weekend) before heading back to the hotel.

Day 6

Monday 10th April

The wind had begun to ease today for our visit to the Alvor Estuary at Quinto do Rocha to the east. After a trouble-free drive of 45 minutes, we were soon standing in the sunshine at the car park at the head of the estuary, after having enjoyed the many Bee-eaters along the dirt track leading down. The enclosed salt marsh lagoon behind the sea wall held a flock of youngster Greater Flamingoes snoozing on one leg, all in an identical posture from which they barely moved throughout our visit! Along the water's edge a few waders were present, mainly comprising Redshank and Black-winged Stilt with a few Greenshank and Dunlin mixed in. A hunting Peregrine swept past as we gathered our things, creating a stir.

As we set off along the sea wall our attention was mainly directed out into the estuary, where small numbers of roosting waders, gulls and terns could be distantly seen. As we moved along we got gradually closer and began to identify the birds. Among the gulls and terns the highlights were a few Audouin's Gulls and pair of Caspian Terns resting on the shrinking sandbars as the tide crept in. A good mix of waders was present, with a number of Kentish Plovers showing well at close range the most notable. An interesting range of plants were seen in this specialised habitat, the most significant and striking being the numerous tall spikes of golden yellow trumpet shaped flowers of the parasitic *Cistanche phelypaea* erupting from the salt marsh. Towards the back of the marsh a small fall of Woodchat Shrikes were being watched on a fence line when our attention was caught by a rather nondescript bird on the path. After a quick check, we were delighted to discover it was a migrant Wryneck that proceeded to show very well in a variety of positions after moving about somewhat. Elated, we returned to the vehicles and drove the short distance to visit the A Rocha Foundation headquarters, where we used their facilities for our relaxation and lunch!

After a successful morning we headed back west, making a couple of coastal stops along the way. We firstly called in at the idyllic and unspoilt valley of Boca do Rio, where we took a short walk that slowly dropped down from the surrounding hills to the beach area. Our main objective here was to seek out a range of orchids of the *Ophrys* genus. We were successful in finding good fresh examples of the Bumblebee Orchid *Ophrys bombyliflora*, Yellow Bee Orchid *Ophrys lutea* and the Mirror Orchid *Ophrys speculum*. Singing and briefly seen in the scrub was a Subalpine Warbler, with a fine male Blue Rock Thrush seen at the coastal cliffs. The last section of walk along the cliff top held a particularly attractive mix of flowers among which the last withering spikes of the Naked Man Orchid *Orchis italica* were found.

Back in the vehicles, we drove on to a final stop on a hillside near Figueira. Here the crowd-pleasing and barely credible as a wild plant, was a fine colony of *Scilla peruviana* in all their glory. Rather less showy but equally exciting were several examples of the localised *Ophrys speculum subsp. lusitanica* (recently downgraded from full species level of *Ophrys vernixia*) among a number of the commoner type examples with several rather indeterminate individuals indicating the difficulty of defining specific levels for many *Ophrys* orchids. After a little gentle meandering we then completed our return journey to the hotel.

Day 7

Tuesday 11th April

The wind had now dropped considerably, enabling us to enjoy a pleasant walk around the headland within the Fort of Henry the Navigator. On arrival in the car park we took a quick look at the plants nearby that contain several endemic species, notably *Cistus palhinhae* and *Teucrium vincentinum*, before heading into the fort. Overhead we were greeted by good numbers of Alpine, Pallid and Common Swifts that were a constant feature of our morning as they swept past at low levels and around the cliffs.

Once inside, after a short briefing, we began our own circumnavigation of the site in a clockwise manner, starting down the eastern perimeter. In this isolated and specialised habitat in the farthest southwest of mainland Europe, plants were understandably prominent in our attentions with a diverse mix of scarce and endemic species present. Good early finds were healthy colonies of *Bellevalia hackellii* and *Cerintho gymnandra* (although this now seems to have been downgraded back within Honeywort *Cerintho major!*). We made slow progress around the perimeter track, admiring the colourful array of flowers growing on this flat limestone headland containing a rich mix of species, several of which we had already encountered, but here showing at their best in the bright Portuguese sunshine.

Birdwise, we were able to enjoy the tame and confiding Black Redstarts as they carried on their lives unbothered by the numerous tourists walking by. The resident Thekla Larks proved somewhat harder to pick up as they were only singing intermittently and once settled among the rocks and boulders, the low-growing vegetation provided cover for their cryptic colouration which made them very hard to pick out! Sea-watching was a little disappointing (probably the result of the strong easterly winds from the last few days) with only a few passing terns and Northern Gannets spotted. Around the cliffs, a number of very purebred Rock Doves were seen, joined by a few Shags and a rather elusive hunting Peregrine. Sheltering in the few taller shrubs were a small number of migrant passerines that included Woodchat Shrike, Willow Warbler and Common Whitethroat.

Regrouping back at the entrance, we drove on a short distance towards the Cabronesa heathland for lunch, which we enjoyed in the shelter of the Pine 'hedge'. We were here with a reason; this being one of the very few sites for Spectacled Warbler on the southern Algarve. Thus with lunch completed, we walked a short distance to scan the low heathy bushes of Stink Aster *Dittrichia viscosa subsp. revoluta* for any territorial males. Once more, after a little patience, we were successful in spotting at least one male as he made several short snatches of song and perched atop a bush before dropping out of sight. His spells of visibility were brief, as is the norm, making it tricky for all members to get a view before he vanished once more, but after a short period of observation, everyone was happy with a sighting before we left him undisturbed in his realm.

For the afternoon we drove on towards Vale Santo for a walk through this lovely heathland habitat. We paused on the way at a group of semi-derelict farm buildings where a pair of Little Owls kept their vigil of the area from

the tiled roofs. Our walk was a circular route that passed through a mix of habitats during which a range of fauna and flora was seen in a pleasant and unhurried walk. An obvious and hard to miss highlight was the many breeding Bee-eaters in the area, that were hawking for insects from the pine trees throughout. We paused to admire a very large and venerable many-trunked specimen of Dwarf Fan Palm *Chamaerops humilis* that was anything but 'dwarf' and sprouting numerous flower clusters. A colony of the small Dense-flowered Orchid *Neotinea maculata* was found within the pines, this being a notable member of the Lusitanian Flora of Ireland. An entertaining find was a couple of competing Dung Beetles with a large dung ball being rolled through the sandy ground to be buried. As we entered the final leg of the walk, whilst admiring a couple of the emblematic Black Pigs, a small flock of Greater Short-toed Larks was spotted in the arable field alongside.

With a short amount of time still available, we then drove the short distance on to the Cape of St. Vincent, the most South-westerly point of mainland Europe, for a short walk and a chance to admire the impressive cliffs and lighthouse before our return to the hotel.

Day 8

Wednesday 12th April

With our homeward flight not due to leave until mid afternoon, we made best use of our day with a transfer to Faro and a visit to the Rio Formosa NP that borders the airport. We parked by the perimeter fence at the end of the runway and then walked along the walking track on the sea wall. During our slow meander we were able to spot a diverse range of birds, many at close quarters and in excellent light. A good variety of familiar wading birds were present, joined by a small feeding group of Spoonbills that we were able to watch from no more than 30 metres. A couple of feeding Little Terns put on quite a show, plunging into the creeks right under our noses, but the star of the morning was a successful Osprey passing overhead carrying a large fish in the classic 'head first' manner as it sought out a comfortable perch to eat its breakfast.

As the morning drew on, we headed back to the vehicles to drive to a quiet car park to finalize any repacking of equipment before heading for the nearby airport and our homeward flight.

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Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	April									
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		
2	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>		H	H	H						
3	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>				6						
4	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	2	4	2	✓			✓		8	
5	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>				12						
6	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>				3						
7	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>				20						
8	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>				1						
9	Ring-necked Duck	<i>Aythya collaris</i>				1						
10	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>				6						
11	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		2								
12	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>							40			
13	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	2	✓	
14	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>				10						
15	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>				7					6	
16	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
17	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			1	8					1	
18	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>				1						
19	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	1			1			6	1	4	
20	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>								✓		
21	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>								2		
22	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	2	5	1				3		1	
23	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>							1		1	
24	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>				1			1			
25	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>			6	1						
26	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>			1	1						
27	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>		20	20	10						
28	Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>			5							
29	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>		1	1	1			2	1		
30	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>			1	1						
31	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	1	8	12	4						
32	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>			3	3						
33	Spanish Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>			3	3						
34	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>		1								
35	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓						
36	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			1	2			3	6	1	
37	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>							1	2		
38	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>		2	10	9						
39	Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>		1	10	15						
40	Western Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>				2						
41	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>				4						
42	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		2		10						
43	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>							8			
44	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>				✓			✓		2	
45	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>				4						
46	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>							11		10	
47	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>				2			4		3	
48	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>				8						

	Common name	Scientific name	April							
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
49	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>				1		6		1
50	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		2		1				
51	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>						2		8
52	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>				6		5	3	1
53	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>						12		12
54	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>						2		3
55	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		1						
56	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		3		4		1		1
57	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>				2		4		15
58	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>						10		8
59	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>				20		8		12
60	Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>				16		3		
61	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>				2				
62	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>				✓		✓	✓	✓
63	Audouin's Gull	<i>Larus audouinii</i>				3		8		
64	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>				✓		✓		
65	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>						2		
66	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>		1		3		2	3	
67	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>								2
68	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>						2		
69	Rock Dove / Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	12	✓
70	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	2	6	2		2	2		
71	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>						2		
72	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
73	Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>			3	2				
74	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		H						
75	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>		2		3			2	
76	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>							40	
77	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
78	Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	
79	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	2	20	✓	✓	✓	✓	40	
80	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		4	4	6		1		1
81	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>						1		
82	Iberian Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus sharpei</i>			H				H	
83	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	4	10	5	6		1		
84	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>		1	3	1		4	8	2
85	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	✓	✓						
86	Iberian Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cooki</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			2
87	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	4	4	3	4				
88	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>							25	
89	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓					
90	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		1	✓	✓			2	
91	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		2	6	8				
92	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>		H						
93	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>			1		H	H		
94	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		H						
95	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>		4	15	8				
96	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>				6			8	
97	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	2	✓
98	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>							10	
99	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>		6			3		1	

	Common name	Scientific name	April							
			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
100	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>			2	1				
101	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
102	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>		6						
103	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
104	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>		12	✓	6	6	4		
105	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		H	H		H	H		1
106	Iberian Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus ibericus</i>					2			
107	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>								3
108	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	H	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
109	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>					H	2		
110	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>								1
111	Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>		1			H	H	H	
112	Spectacled Warbler	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>								2
113	Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>	1							2
114	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	4	8	2	1	✓	✓	✓	✓
115	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>					1			
116	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>					H			
117	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>					H			
118	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
119	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
120	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>					H			
121	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>			H	H	H	H		
122	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>								6
123	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>					1			
124	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>				3				
125	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
126	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>				15			2	1
127	Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>		1		3				
128	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>		2		1		1	1	
129	Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>								1
130	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
131	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>		✓	✓	✓				
132	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava iberiae</i>				20		8	9	6
133	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		2		2				
134	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>			1					H
135	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓						H
136	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		2	H		✓	✓	1	
137	European Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>					2	H	H	
138	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
139	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		2		6		10	6	
140	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>		2						
141	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
142	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>		1			1			
143	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>		H						

Butterflies

Spanish Festoon, *Zerynthia rumina*

Swallowtail, *Papilion machaon*

Small White, *Pieris rapae*

Green-striped White, *Euchloe belemia*

Brimstone, *Gonepteryx rhamni*

Spanish Swallowtail, *Iphiclides feisthamelii*

Large White, *Pieris brassicae*

Bath White, *Pontia daplidice*

Clouded Yellow, *Colias crocea*

Green Hairstreak, *Callophrys rubi*

Group/Series	English Name (if any)
<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i>	Sea Purslane
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Sea Beet
<i>Salicornia ramosissima</i>	Glasswort
<i>Salsola vermiculata</i>	
<i>Suaeda vera</i>	Shrubby Seablite
Anacardiaceae	Sumach Family
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree
<i>Pistacio terebinthus</i>	
<i>Rhus coriaria</i>	A Sumach
Apiaceae	Carrot Family
<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
<i>Daucus muricatus</i>	a Carrot
<i>Eryngium dilatatum</i>	
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Field Eryngo
<i>Ferula communis</i>	Giant Fennel
<i>Ferula tingitana</i>	
<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 nitida</i>	
<i>Thapsia transtagana</i>	
<i>Thapsia villosa</i>	a Thapsia
Apocynaceae	Periwinkle Family
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander
<i>Vinca difformis</i>	a Periwinkle
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle
Aristolochiaceae	Birthwort Family
<i>Aristolochia paucinervis</i>	a Birthwort
Asteraceae	Daisy Family
<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>	Carduncellus
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Seaside or Slender Thistle
<i>Centaurea fraylensis</i> **	
<i>Centaurea ornata</i>	
<i>Centaurea sphaerocephala</i> subsp. <i>polyacantha</i>	-
<i>Centaurea pullata</i>	-

Group/Series	English Name (if any)
<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 algarbiensis</i> *	
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Cardoon
<i>Cynara humilis</i>	
<i>Dittrichia viscosa subsp. revoluta</i> **	-
<i>Dittrichia viscosa subsp. viscosa</i>	Stink Aster
<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
<i>Helichrysum italicum</i>	
<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i>	Curry Plant
<i>Helminotheca comosa subsp. lusitanica</i> **	
<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>	Spiny Pallenis
<i>Phagnalon saxatile</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
Boraginaceae	Borage Family
<i>Anchusa azurea</i>	Large Blue Alkanet
<i>Anchusa calcarea</i> *	
<i>Anchusa undulata</i>	Undulate Anchusa
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage
<i>Cerinth major</i>	Honeywort
<i>Echium gaditanum</i>	
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's Bugloss
<i>Glandora prostrata subsp. lusitanica</i>	Scrambling Gromwell
<i>Neatostema apulum</i>	Yellow Gromwell
Brassicaceae	Cabbage Family
<i>Biscutella sempervirens subsp. vinentina</i> *	A Buckler Mustard
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black Mustard
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherds Purse
<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	Lesser Swinecress
<i>Diploaxis siifolia subsp. vicentina</i> **	-
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alison
<i>Malcolmia littorea</i>	Sand Stock
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Charlock
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard

Group/Series	English Name (if any)
Cactaceae <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Cactus Family Barbary Fig
Campanulaceae <i>Campanula lusitanica</i> * <i>Campanula rapunculus</i> <i>Jasione montana</i>	Bellflower Family Rampion Bellflower
Caprifoliaceae <i>Lonicera implexa</i> <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> <i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>	Honeysuckle Family A Honeysuckle Woodbine
Caryophyllaceae <i>Dianthus lusitanus</i> * <i>Paronychia argentea</i> <i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i> <i>Silene colorata</i> <i>Silene gallica</i> <i>Silene latifolia</i> <i>Silene littorea</i> <i>Silene niceensis</i> <i>Silene scabriflora</i> * <i>Silene vulgaris</i> <i>Spergularia media</i> <i>Spergularia purpurea</i> <i>Stellaria media</i>	Pink Family Silvery Paronychia Four-leaved Allseed a Catchfly Small-flowered Catchfly White Campion a Catchfly Bladder Campion Greater Sea Spurrey Purple Spurrey Chickweed
Cistaceae <i>Cistus albidus</i> <i>Cistus crispus</i> <i>Cistus ladanifer</i> <i>Cistus monspeliensis</i> <i>Cistus palhinhae (ladanifer subsp. sulcatus)</i> ** <i>Cistus salvifolius</i> <i>Fumana thymifolia</i> <i>Halimium calycinum</i> <i>Halimium halimifolium</i> <i>Halimium umbellatum subsp. viscosum</i> <i>Helianthemum origanifolium</i> <i>Tuberaria guttata</i>	Rockrose Family Grey-leaved Cistus a Cistus Gum Cistus Narrow-leaved Cistus a Cistus Sage-leaved Cistus Thyme-leaved Fumana - Spotted Rockrose
Cleomaceae <i>Cleome violacea</i>	-
Convolvulaceae <i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i> <i>Convolvulus tricolor</i> <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	Bindweed Family Mallow-leaved Bindweed Annual Convolvulus Common Morning-glory
Crassulaceae <i>Sedum sediforme</i> <i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Stonecrop Family a Stonecrop Wall pennywort

Group/Series	English Name (if any)
Cucurbitaceae	Gourd Family
<i>Bryonia cretica subsp.dioica</i>	White Bryony
<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	Squirting Cucumber
Cytinaceae	
<i>Cytinus hypocistis</i>	Cytinus
Ericaceae	Heather Family
<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
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge
<i>Euphorbia paniculata subsp. monchiquensis</i> **	
<i>Euphorbia segetalis</i>	
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor-oil Plant
Fabaceae	Pea Family
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	
<i>Anthyllis lotoides</i>	
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp.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>Coronilla valentina subsp.glauca</i>	a 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 littoralis</i>	
<i>Medicago marina</i>	Sea Medick
<i>Medicago murex</i>	-
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	
<i>Onobrychis humillis</i>	-
<i>Ononis natrix subsp. ramosissima</i>	Large Yellow Rest Harrow
<i>Ornithopus compressus</i>	Compressed Bird's-foot

Group/Series	English Name (if any)
<i>Retama monosperma</i>	
<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>argenteus</i> **	
<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 sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa</i>	Fodder Vetch
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>segetalis</i>	Common Vetch
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Smooth Tare
Fagaceae	Beech Family
<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	Kermes Oak
<i>Quercus rotundifolia</i> *	Spanish Oak
<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork Oak
Frankeniaceae	Sea Heath Family
<i>Frankenia laevis</i>	Sea Heath
Gentianaceae	Gentian Family
<i>Centaurium erythraea</i> subsp. <i>grandiflorum</i>	Common Centaury
<i>Centaurium maritimum</i>	Seaside Centaury
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family
<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
Lamiaceae	Dead-nettle Family
<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
<i>Mentha suaveolens</i>	Apple Mint

Group/Series	English Name (if any)
<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 vincentinum</i> **	-
<i>Thymbra capitata</i>	-
<i>Thymus camphoratus</i> **	-
Linaceae	Flax Family
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax
Malvaceae	Mallow Family
<i>Lavatera arborea</i>	Tree Mallow
<i>Lavatera cretica</i>	Small Tree Mallow
<i>Malva durieuri</i>	-
Moraceae	Mulberry Family
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig
Myrtaceae	Myrtle Family
<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Common Myrtle
Oleaceae	Olive Family
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive
<i>Phillyrea angustifolium</i>	-
<i>Phillyrea latifolia</i>	-
Orobanchaceae	Broomrape Family
<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
Oxalidaceae	Wood-Sorrel Family
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup
Papaveraceae	Poppy Family
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	Ramping Fumitory
<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	Round-headed Prickly Poppy
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy
Phyllanthaceae	
<i>Flueggea tinctoria</i> *	
Plantaginaceae	Plantain Family
<i>Anarrhinum bellidifolium</i>	Daisy-leaved Toadflax
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> subsp. <i>cirrhigerum</i> *	Climbing Snapdragon

Group/Series	English Name (if any)
<i>Linaria algarviana</i> **	
<i>Linaria amethystea</i> *	
<i>Linaria munbyana</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 seraria</i>	A Plantain
Plumbaginaceae	Thrift Family
<i>Armeria macrophylla</i> *	-
<i>Armeria pungens</i>	Spiny Thrift
<i>Limoniastrum monopetalum</i>	Limoniastrum
<i>Limonium ovalifolium</i>	-
Polygalaceae	Milkwort Family
<i>Polygala monspeliaca</i>	-
Polygonaceae	Dock Family
<i>Rumex bucephalophorus</i>	Horned Dock
<i>Rumex intermedius</i>	-
<i>Rumex scutatus</i>	French Sorrel
<i>Rumex thyrsoides</i>	-
Primulaceae	Primrose Family
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> (Red and Blue)	Scarlet Pimpernel
<i>Anagallis monelli</i>	Shrubby Pimpernel
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup Family
<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>	
<i>Ranunculus peltatus</i>	Pond Water Crowfoot
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Celery-leaved Buttercup
Resedaceae	Mignonette Family
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Mignonette
<i>Reseda luteola</i>	Weld
<i>Reseda phyteuma</i>	Corn Mignonette
<i>Sesamoides purpurascens</i>	
Rhamnaceae	Buckthorn Family
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Mediterranean Buckthorn
<i>Rhamnus lycioides</i>	
Rosaceae	Rose Family
<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

Group/Series	English Name (if any)
<i>Rosa canina</i>	A Dog Rose
<i>Sanguisorba verrucosa</i>	
Rubiaceae	Bedstraw Family
<i>Crucianella maritima</i>	
<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Wild Madder
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder
Rutaceae	Rue Family
<i>Ruta angustifolia</i>	
<i>Ruta chalepensis</i>	Fringed Rue
Santalaceae	Sandalwood Family
<i>Osyris alba</i>	
<i>Osyris quadripartita</i>	
Scrophulariaceae	Figwort Family
<i>Scrophularia frutescens</i>	Shrubby Figwort
<i>Scrophularia sambucifolia</i>	a Figwort
Tamaricaceae	Tamarisk Family
<i>Tamarix africana</i>	a Tamarisk
Thymelaeaceae	Daphne Family
<i>Daphne gnidium</i>	Mediterranean Mezereon
Urticaceae	Nettle Family
<i>Urtica membranacea</i>	Membranous Nettle
<i>Urtica urens</i>	Annual Nettle
Valerianaceae	Valerian Family
<i>Centranthus calcitrapae</i>	
<i>Fedia cornucopiae</i>	
Vitaceae	Grape-vine Family
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Grape-vine

Liliidae (Monocotyledons)

Alismataceae	Water Plantain Family
<i>Alisma lanceolatum</i>	Narrow-leaved Water Plantain
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	Water Plantain
Amaryllidaceae	Amaryllis Family
<i>Acis trichophylla</i>	Three-leaved Snowflake
<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i>	Wild Leek
<i>Allium roseum</i>	Rosy Garlic
<i>Allium schmitzii</i> *	
<i>Narcissus bulbocodium</i>	Hoop-petticoat Daffodill
<i>Narcissus jonquilla</i>	Common Jonquill
<i>Pancratium maritimum</i>	Sea Daffodil

Group/Series	English Name (if any)
Araceae	Arum Family
<i>Arisarum simorrhinum</i>	Friar's Cow
<i>Arum italicum</i> subsp. <i>neglectum</i>	Wild Arum
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Lords and Ladies
<i>Lemna minor</i>	Common Duckweed
Arecaceae	Palm Family
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	Dwarf Fan Palm
Asparagaceae	Asparagus Family
<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>Scilla monophyllos</i>	Single-leaved Squill
<i>Scilla peruviana</i>	-
Cyperaceae	Sedge Family
<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>	Sea Club-rush
<i>Carex divisa</i>	Divided Sedge
<i>Cyperus capitatus</i>	
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	
<i>Cyperus longus</i>	Galingale
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Common Spike-rush
<i>Schoenoplectus lacustris</i>	Bullrush
<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>	
<i>Scirpoides holoschoenus</i>	Round-headed Club-rush
Dioscoreaceae	Yam Family
<i>Dioscorea communis</i>	Black Bryony
Iridaceae	Iris Family
<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	Italian Gladiolus
<i>Gladiolus illyricus</i>	
<i>Iris albicans</i>	A White Iris
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag
<i>Moraea sisyrrinchium</i>	Barbary Nut
<i>Romulea bulbocodium</i>	A Sand Crocus
<i>Watsonia meriana</i>	
Juncaceae	Rush Family
<i>Juncus acutiflorus</i>	Sharp-flowered Rush
<i>Juncus acutus</i>	Sharp Rush
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush
<i>Juncus capitatus</i>	Dwarf Rush
<i>Juncus maritimus</i>	Sea Rush

Group/Series	English Name (if any)
Orchidaceae	Orchid Family
<i>Anacamptis morio</i>	Green-winged Orchid
<i>Anacamptis morio</i> subsp. <i>champagneuxii</i>	Green-winged Orchid
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid
<i>Gennaria diphylla</i>	-
<i>Neotinea maculata</i>	Dense-flowered Orchid
<i>Ophrys bombyliflora</i>	Bumblebee Orchid
<i>Ophrys lutea</i>	Yellow Ophrys
<i>Ophrys speculum</i>	Mirror Orchid
<i>Ophrys speculum</i> subsp. <i>lusitanica</i> *	
<i>Ophrys tenthredinifera</i>	Sawfly Orchid
<i>Orchis italica</i>	Naked Man Orchid
<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	Grass Family
<i>Aegilops geniculata</i>	Ovate Goatgrass
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Large Quaking Grass
<i>Briza minor</i>	Small Quaking Grass
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Rough Dog's-tail
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot
<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	Sea Barley
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall Barley
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's-tail Grass
<i>Lamarckia aurea</i>	Golden Dog's-tail
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass
<i>Parapholis incurva</i>	Curved Sea Hardgrass
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed
<i>Spartina maritima</i>	Cord-grass
<i>Stipa gigantea</i>	Giant feather Grass
Smilacaceae	Greenbrier Family
<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Common Smilax
Xanthorrhoeaceae	Asphodel Family
<i>Aloe perfoliata</i>	
<i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>	
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Hollow-leaved Asphodel
<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i>	
Zosteraceae	Eelgrass Family
<i>Zostera noltii</i>	Dwarf Eelgrass