

# Spring in Southern Portugal

Naturetrek Tour Report

10th – 17th April 2023

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Spanish Imperial Eagle



Alpine Swift



Monarch



Black Redstart

Tour report and images by Glyn Evans

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Tour participants: Glyn Evans & John Davis (leaders) with 12 Naturetrek clients

The South of Portugal has on offer some stunning scenery with a healthy diversity of habitats, allowing a full weekly itinerary of several stops which offers new experiences each time. Plant lovers would enjoy the impressive range of wildflowers on show at this time of year and the quirky adaptations of some of the more familiar species to semi-arid and breezy locations we visited. For bird lovers, the range of species across all the habitats visited in this report gives an impressive range of possibilities. This tour bagged several of the more charismatic species the area is known for, and one or two surprises.

Our combination of leaders covered most of the angles, with John charged with all things below eye level and me looking for the birds.

## Day 1

## Monday 10th April

Clearing the airport was a bit slow, but John's minibus formalities didn't take too long, so we were able to make a lunch stop just a half hour's drive from the airport and were being served by 2pm in the town square of Sao Bras de Aportel from an establishment clearly favoured by the locals. Good value it was indeed, but the early highlight of the tour came in the form of a Bonelli's Eagle high overhead carrying prey, with binoculars politely shared amongst the group from those who had remembered to bring them! Another stretch on the way to Mertola was at a hilltop site where we listened to Serins, Corn Buntings, Goldfinches and even distant Hoopoes calling, managing to get reasonable looks at a male Stonechat, a pair of Nuthatches and a distant Booted Eagle.

Butterflies included the big three, namely Swallowtail, Scarce Swallowtail and Spanish Festoon! John was getting his eye in on plants; no mean task as there was a range of things to come on this trip.

Along the way to the hotel, the roadside wires yielded both Southern Grey and Woodchat Shrikes and we were able to discern the differences between Barn and Red-rumped Swallows, with the latter showing a preference for bridges and culverts as potential nest sites. A pair of Turtle Doves was a highlight and a Short-toed Eagle drifted overhead giving good views from the minibus.

We reached the hotel in good time and set the pattern for the week by having a briefing at 7pm before dinner. We agreed to start our checklists the following day, so the briefing was a relaxed overview of what people were hoping to enjoy and what they could reasonably expect of the trip. Most had no specific targets, which allowed for some flexibility in making the most out of the itinerary from the places that delivered most enjoyment. The White Storks nesting on the cinema and the House Martins in their multi-storey tenements across the road set the scene, whilst Lesser Kestrels fluttered over the hillside the other side of the river on their evening constitutionals.

The home-cooked style of cuisine at the Beira Rio was enjoyed by all, washed down with generous amounts of local wine. Nightingales serenaded the cool evening as we retired.

## Day 2

## Tuesday 11th April

The first full day featured a trip to the spectacular scenery of Pulo do Lobo. Two generous bags of goodies were purchased for later consumption. On our journey, we stopped at a bridge to observe whatever the stream might

attract. What actually stopped us in the first instance was an Egyptian Mongoose which chose to hurry across the road rather than under the bridge. Luckily, both buses had good, if fleeting views of the animal despite it failing to look both ways! The Red-rumped Swallows had a pair of Crag Martins in its midst and a Stonechat offered close views. A Woodchat Shrike did likewise as a White Stork from a nearby nest soared quietly overhead. Further on, we stopped to enjoy a couple of pairs of Montagu's Harriers displaying over a cultivated field.

The dusty path down the valley into Pulo do Lobo tested the quality of the aircon as the day began to warm significantly. Raptors would surely enjoy the thermals...

We arrived at the small car park at the bottom of the valley in time for a short exploration. Most elected to take the path to overlook the torrent that had sculpted the rocks over many centuries into a spectacular landscape. From the end of the path, a pool provided a backdrop to a few Crag Martins and Swallows which flew below us as Grey Wagtails could be heard above the din of the falls. Less penetrating songs were more difficult to filter out, but eventually I was able to tune into the song of a Blue Rock Thrush. Careful scanning of the rocks across the pool yielded a fine looking male, who stayed patiently in position for everyone to have good 'scoped views. The Rock Bunting which later showed in bushes was clearly vocalising but could not be heard above the noise of the gushing water. Nevertheless, it posed long enough for scoped views at long enough distance to make it difficult for some to pick it out with binoculars.

Frogs and dragonflies graced the small pools of trapped water close to the car park.

With the clear skies surprisingly devoid of raptors, we sounded the gong for lunch and retired to the altar and barbecue just above the carpark where lunch was prepared. Songs nearby were from Sardinian and Subalpine Warblers some way above our position. The former eventually came close enough to give reasonable views for us. As lunch drew to a close, at last we were at last treated to some raptors, as first a Cinereous Vulture cruised overhead, closely followed by a Griffon Vulture. These proved to be the outriders as eventually, there were several more pulses of Griffons crossing the valley. Not much of the picnic was left, so it was decided to walk off some of the calories after lunch by venturing along the narrow path at the edge of the valley, where John's party found Large Psammodromus. My shorter walk to the falls yielded some Serins flying around but not much else.

We stayed quite a while here and hadn't left enough time to drop by the two extra stops that were on the itinerary, so instead we drove back at a more leisurely pace and took in a lovely reservoir just a few minutes away from the hotel. We were immediately greeted by four Gull-billed Terns hunting over the water, enjoying great views of them before eventually noticing a few pairs of Black-winged Stilts around the perimeter. A single Common Sandpiper was seen to alight behind the small nearby island on which two stilts were – ahem – pair bonding.

A Great Crested Grebe yodelled across the water to an unseen companion. We briefly explored some nearby ditches for dragonflies. Iberian Bluetail and Western Clubtail were identified.

## Day 3

**Wednesday 12th April**

It was agreed the previous evening that we would venture along the towpath toward the Lesser Kestrels to get a closer look at the small colony in the tastefully whitewashed nest boxes. In the perfect light, we enjoyed a rather showy male which gave some reasonably nice overhead views, showing the key identification features. As we

returned to the back patio of the hotel, we scanned the trees along the near bank as I had earlier seen a Lesser Spotted Woodpecker from my balcony, having been woken by the hesitant song of a newly-arrived Golden Oriole...

At last, a bright yellow shape appeared in a distant tree which was immediately identified as a male Golden Oriole. I quickly 'scoped it but there was only time for one client to view before it flew.

We left promptly at 09.30, bound for a special Portuguese buffet lunch prepared by Helena and her daughter in Castro Verde, exploring the plains along the way. We scheduled a couple of stops, the first of which gave us good views of Spanish Sparrows residing in the monumental thatch of sticks and discarded fabric that comprised a White Stork's nest. A Black Kite wheeled around before we got back into the vans and Zitting Cisticolas were giving frequent song flights. Stonechats and Corn Buntings sang from the wires and Crested Larks from everywhere. A couple of European Bee-eaters patrolled a nearby ditch.

We gave ourselves the option of exploring any track that looked likely to have something of interest with the only proviso being that we made it to Castro Verde by 1pm...

Then came the highlight of the morning when we enjoyed fantastic views of a pair of Spanish Imperial Eagles. As this is a public report, I am not able to say where, but we were incredibly lucky that they came to within 150 metres to give us fantastic views. We were buzzing still when we came across several pairs of Montagu's Harriers over another cultivated field with a maximum count of 14 at one stage. By then, the heat haze made decent photos difficult, so we settled in to enjoy the aerial ballet.

Another track looked promising for a scan but although there were no bustards, we did find a Little Owl quietly frowning at us from a pile of rocks in which there may have been a nest... A Quail called while the engines were turned off to enjoy the Owl.

We continued at a gentle pace toward Castro Verde when suddenly, one of the clients pointed to a large bird he had seen ahead of us through a small plantation... As we slowed to a stop to look along the back edge of the plantation, there, sat on top of a rather inadequate looking fence post, was an immature Golden Eagle, just 100m away! The decision to open the side door for a photo was just too tempting and before a warning could be issued, the eagle took flight, albeit just to a further post some 400m away, while the group could pick out the extensive white tail feathers and lovely upturned fingers of the eagle's classic profile as it eased itself to a safe distance from us.

Flushed by the thrill of seeing such a magnificent raptor, we moved on to reach Castro Verde half an hour early but were nevertheless warmly greeted by Helena and shortly after by her daughter, Elodie, whose spoken English was exemplary. The buffet lunch was something to write home about. Much of it (and there was very much of it) was traditional Portuguese and rather too tasty for those who are inclined to push their limits. Nevertheless, I was able to leave my chair, first to acknowledge a second (this time, dark morph) Booted Eagle passing over nearby and then to suggest to the group that they might want to get back into the field...

It was decided that we would take the most direct route back to Mertola (albeit slowly enough not to miss any notable wildlife sightings) so that some clients could take an afternoon stroll around the town. I offered to take

the others out again after a quick pit stop at the hotel. By the time we left the hotel, we had around an hour and forty minutes to visit two possible sites: a track overlooking some likely bustard habitat and a reservoir with some nice, shallow, muddy edges...

It was clear that Bustards were the main target for those who came along, so we drove up the track some way before we could park at a wide point and walk carefully to the highest point, checking every so often as more of the plain beyond was revealed...

The previous week had yielded both species of bustard and several flying Black-bellied Sandgrouse, but the first species to enter the arena on this occasion was a Stone Curlew, which landed around 400m away to give some hazy but recognisable scoped views. Whilst the Stone Curlew was being enjoyed, I picked up the first of two fairly showy male Little Bustards which showed off their black collars as they stood tall to issue their quirky little snorting calls, arching back as they did so. A couple of fly-by sandgrouse prompted a search of the plain below and soon we were enjoying scoped views of at least six birds, with the oblique light obligingly casting shadows to help pick them out against the similarly coloured background of the plain floor...

Eventually, we saw several more sandgrouse, with a flock of two dozen or so flying over the crest of the hill. Stone Curlews were calling and one showed flight views on the other side of the path as we were starting to wonder whether luck would deliver us a Great Bustard...

The previous week, a couple of birders had stopped at this spot to ask if we had seen “the” bustards before walking on at such a pace as to disturb two males that at least gave us distant flight views, so we (or at least I...) knew they were in the area. But we were due to leave Mertola the next day, so chances were running out...

We walked slowly and carefully uphill to widen our view, stopping briefly to observe a whining Black Kite being harassed by Magpies. We got to the top of the hill and scanned.

Well, we hadn’t disturbed any birds at least.

A few fly-by sandgrouse kept us interested, as did the calling male Little Bustards occasionally showing nicely, but now time was at a point where we’d have only a short while to freshen up before dinner...

I suggested we gave it 10 minutes. We needed 150 seconds.

Fiona, one of the clients, had been diligently scanning the distant slopes and found a large, brown shape which might have been a Great Bustard... Another similar large brown shape emerged from behind the nearby bush. In such a heat haze, movement allows an easier discernment of size and shape and soon, we confirmed a pair of strutting male Great Bustards, Europe’s heaviest flying bird! Soon another male joined the lek, so we enjoyed them for a further 20 minutes until they dispersed; a signal for us to do likewise!

Some slightly smug looks could not be disguised as we reached the hotel, but the polite but disappointed looks from those who stayed behind suggested that we might slip out there again after breakfast the following day before heading south. The old “let’s give it ten minutes” trick had worked again.

## Day 4

Thursday 13th April

The prospect of another search of Great Bustards had us leaving on time, even after a post breakfast walk along the river where again we missed out on the Golden Oriole which had briefly sung but eluded most of the party the previous morning. Early days for orioles, though. Hopefully there would be other chances. A Short-toed Eagle hovered distantly as scant consolation.

Onto the bustard site again where we were quickly in position with an even greater sense of anticipation...

Again, Little Bustards were found almost immediately and in the oblique light, sandgrouse cast shadows which helped us locate them on the cropped grass. Several flybys including one flock of over a dozen kept the action going until eventually, I started checking the time... Calandra Larks flew around showing bold white trailing edges to their dark underwings. Superstition got the better of me and again, I suggested we count down ten minutes...

And blow me down, it worked again, as two male Great Bustards flew into the arena and landed near the same place as we'd seen them the previous evening! Once scoped views had been enjoyed, we headed south, happy that we had taken possibly our last chance of finding Great Bustards.

We decided to take in the huge reservoir – Barragem de Monte de Rocha – for lunch on our way south. The view once we arrived was remarkable. The water level was clearly way below where it should be for this time of year, as a result of which many of the birds we might have seen on the water were either absent or distant! The fortunate consequence of the water being so low was that it revealed an island on which we found several slumbering Spoonbills and a pair of Egyptian Geese. Great Crested Grebes were painstakingly found at great distance and Ravens cronked as we ate lunch. Sardinian Warblers skulked and scolded from the bushes around the car park.

We enjoyed watching insects at close quarters as we ate with the ants looking likely to tidy up every morsel we dropped within minutes.

I was very keen to visit Salgados Lagoon where previously we had an action-packed time on the way to Sagres, so we packed up quickly and set the co-ordinates which suggested we could enjoy 75 minutes there and still arrive on schedule at the hotel.

It didn't disappoint. If perhaps slightly less action-packed than the previous week's visit, the clients were very happy to observe two pairs of Marsh Harriers, Black-winged Stilts, Avocets, a single Sanderling fly-by, Dunlins, Glossy Ibis and a couple of Purple Herons to note but a few and Audouin's Gulls eventually appeared from behind a small island that otherwise shielded them and other Yellow-legged Gulls from view. Two Black-headed Gulls were a less common sight than we Brits were accustomed to. One of the clients claimed to have seen a Purple Swamphen, but was unable connect the rest of us. Cetti's Warblers occasionally let rip and a Willow Warbler briefly sang from a nearby reed bed.

We arrived at the hotel to a warm greeting, looking slightly out of place amongst the golden-haired surfers and other sporty types, but we purloined all the seats in the lounge to reflect on a decent day on the road.

## Day 5

Friday 14th April

Today was a day for woodland and dunes. First, the Espinacao de Cao, where we spent the morning. The Cork Oak, *Quercus suber*, woodland with *Erica* and *Cistus* understory where our main avian target was the Iberian Chiffchaff. It was quite blustery when we arrived, so we chose a different walk to where we had been the previous week, where we walked along a sheltered hillside so that we could hear the bird song, if any...

The range of plants was impressive [please refer to checklist for names] but almost immediately we heard the stuttering song of Iberian Chiffchaff, which kept out of sight at lower elevations than might have been the case of a calm day. Nevertheless, in the sheltered spots we found quite a few butterflies, including the richly-coloured Mediterranean subspecies of Speckled Wood and heard Crested Tit. The familiar sound of European Robin pierced the rough the breeze and as we approached the lower elevation of the path, we passed Nightingale, Sardinian and Subalpine Warbler – all of which were determinedly invisible. Hoopoes and Eurasian Jays gave us occasional fly-pasts. On the way back up the path, we finally tracked down a showy Nightingale – albeit ‘scoped through a hole in the foliage. Good views were enjoyed by all with a very courteous pony trekking trio patiently waiting for us to finish our turns before we parted the ways for them to walk on.

We headed on for Aljezur where we headed to the coast and the Praia de Amoreira. The previous week, I had spotted a nice shady picnic area where we could enjoy lunch. Luckily, it was all but empty – save for a guy in a white van on his lunch hour who was constantly on the speaker phone to someone. It was still quite peaceful and many of us enjoyed the butterflies and birds around the stream, with Short-toed Treecreeper and Serin showing well as we ate. A couple of Sandwich Terns were hunting the lagoons on the short drive out to the dunes.

The dunes were a spectacular sight, where John came to the fore with the wealth and diversity of plants, while I hung back to get a few shots of the very showy Stonechats, during which a pair of Woodchat Shrikes also showed well. A Crested Tit then called from nearby pines (by which time the advance party had got so far ahead that they could not hear my shout, so I opted instead to take photographic evidence of it, confident that we would connect on the way back down from the dunes.

When I caught up with the group, they had already enjoyed views of European Swallowtail and Green Hairstreak amongst other butterflies, with Cleopatra being a notable extra. A Subalpine Warbler sang and gave teasing views, as did a Sardinian Warbler. Bee-eaters were chirruping together from the other side of the hill. Violet Carpenter Bees fed on the thistle flowers.

By the time I caught up with the more advanced members of the party, we had spread out considerably. John could have stayed here a week and still not identified all the plants, but at the time of writing has now updated the checklist with most of them...!

The beach side café was slightly less populated than the previous week, but the service was just as chaotic, so we had 40 minutes to refresh ourselves after the descent from the dunes. A few Gannets were seen way offshore but they would also be seen later on the tour, so scopes were unused on this occasion, and we arrived back in good time to put our feet up before checklist and dinner.



## Day 6

Saturday 15th April

Today was another exciting day in prospect, with a trip to Quinta da Rocha, where we would take a walk around the lagoons and then lunch in the garden of the delightful headquarters of the [A Rocha Foundation](#).

We arrived with fleeting views of Bee-eaters slightly slowing progress to the car park. By the time we arrived, the hottest day of the tour so far was in prospect, but in the comfortable temperature to begin with, we started the trek around the sea wall with only a modest heat haze to begin with...

Action straight away came in the form of a large butterfly which was quickly identified as a Monarch! Before anyone could point a camera, it went on a jaunt across the sea wall to a small, pebbly beach where it eventually settled for a record shot. As I turned away from the butterfly, a silent Whimbrel which had silently observed the stalking of the butterfly was still perching patiently on a rock waiting for its own portrait photo. I duly obliged.

The tide was halfway out today so how this would affect the exhibits inside and outside the lagoon remained to be seen. Clouded Yellow butterflies followed us along the sea wall and there were Common and Sandwich Terns patrolling the low water. A pair of gulls stood in shallow water attracted the attention. They were Audouin's... As the previous views at Salagados hadn't been so good, we managed to get everyone onto the birds to observe the deep red bills and the distinctive flat-back stance of the birds. The sound of Grey Plovers calling had me searching the distant parts of the estuary and as I tracked them in the 'scope, a large bird with a pale head distracted me as it perched on a post mid-channel...

The scope was then locked onto the Osprey for us all to enjoy great views. Just then, a slimy, black object looking like a half-submerged effigy of Batman swam gently toward the sea wall from the lagoon. It was one of several Sea Hares, which most of our party had never even heard of, let alone seen! Many photographed the critter at very close range as it obligingly loafed around in the shallow water.

Cattle Egrets continually flew across the lagoon with the occasional Little Egret allowing comparison. A Spoonbill also flew into view as we neared the halfway point of the walk. Fiddler Crabs showed well on the seaward side of the wall with their lop-sided claws. As we neared the corner of the short walk, we had already taken a fair while to get to this point, such was the quality and quantity of the wildlife – including the Portuguese Dappled White butterfly - but from here we could scan the larger lagoon and its bunds for more birds...

Two Caspian Terns were initially mis-identified as Mediterranean Gulls (strangely absent from this tour) and there were more Greater Flamingos to add to the handful in the first lagoon. Black-winged Stilts were dotted liberally across the lagoon and there was a smattering of waders of different species, including a rather diminutive, ghostly-looking plover...

With there now being a significant heat haze, it wasn't possible for many to be convinced that we were looking at a Kentish Plover, so it was decided to extend the walk by not bisecting the lagoons to the car park but instead venturing further toward the bird. As we drew closer, it became more obvious that we were watching a Kentish Plover, but we kept on going past the birds to try to gain a sunlit view. A small group of Common Waxbills announced their presence with their buzzing calls as it became apparent in the better light that there were actually



three Kentish Plover on the silt giving great views in the scope! A Sea Hare was filmed as we took the slightly longer return route back to the vans.

Immediately as we reached the garden at La Rocha, I froze and directed everyone to look over my right shoulder at a perched Hoopoe which had flown a short distance from one of the picnic tables. Serins twinkled their serenades all around as we ate, with several species of butterfly to observe. Such was the enjoyment of this delightful venue and the appreciation for the work the foundation does, that I had a fair amount of cash to hand over from the whip round when I met the lady in charge. As we were chatting, the only Black-winged Kite of the tour flapped stiffly overhead! My loud shouts to the group the other side of the building went unheard!

Sadly, the Kite wasn't hunting as we trailed slowly away down the homeward track, but this had been an excellent day.

Plants found around the sea wall made a major contribution to an already impressive checklist!

## Day 7

## Sunday 16th April

Our last day of action featured the shortest journey from the hotel. The intention was to explore the cliffs and heaths around Sagres Point. It began with a stop off at the Fortress, which had sadly been closed on the previous visit due to bank holiday. When we arrived it certainly looked like it would be closed again, so we went to overlook the cliffs top enjoy the sight of Common, Pallid and Alpine Swifts flying close by - a breath-taking spectacle. A small flock of Common Scoter flew around the cape at considerable distance, but the Gannets were more easily seen. To our surprise and delight, we suddenly saw people funnelling into the entrance to the fort. Perhaps it was open today after all. Indeed it was! The gent at the kiosk, when I requested entrance for 14 people, took one look at me and said: "Seniors?" Cheeky beggar. But I didn't turn down the discounted entry fee.

Once behind the fort on the headland, there was a wonderful dry garden, not entirely unspoilt by human feet, but nevertheless colourful. The natural thing to do seemed to be to walk around the perimeter, so once we agreed a rendezvous back at the entrance, that is what most of us did. Soon, one of the clients spotted a female Black Redstart close to the path, flowed closely by a male which clung on manfully to the top of a windblown shrub. Butterflies included Wall Brown, Swallowtail, Clouded Yellow, Common Blue and Small Copper.

As some of us took a short cut back to base on a path through the middle of the garden, there were more Black Redstarts near the entrance. As we neared the fort, a pair of Stonechats joined another pair of Black Redstarts and we peered over the cliffs to see if the Blue Rock Thrush we could hear was showing, which it eventually did.

Then, a male Golden Oriole came straight overhead, in off the sea! To my dismay, no-one else locked onto it, but everyone enjoyed a very smart pair of quite approachable Black Redstarts in the courtyard before we exited together.

Consumables on market stalls by the lighthouse were barely glanced at as we had a short wander with all the other tourists. Red-rumped Swallows clearly had a territory in one of the buildings and a Sardinian Warbler sang from the wall below us. More Gannets were seen out to sea but we were all feeling in need of refreshment, and I knew how lovely the picnic spot was, so after noting a Northern Wheatear close to the vans, we headed for a nearby

heath by a small pond and an observation point to enjoy all that the oasis attracted. Here, there were a few new species for the trip.

As we ate, several species of birds visited the small pond whilst the grogs gently gulped their calls. One looked slightly different to the numerous silhouetted Corn Buntings and Greenfinches that were the most common visitors. It has a stubby, pink bill which showed some colour as it was backlit... I suggested to the group that they lock onto the bird while I gave it a wide berth to see if I could get sunny side... I couldn't, but the record shot showed enough after some manipulation to confirm that this was our first and only Ortolan Bunting of the trip.

Plants and butterflies kept the interest going for some while. A day-flying moth was identified as Pale Shoulder. Then, a small brown bird alighted in a tree that was different again... A couple of us were able to get on the right side of it sufficiently to confirm it was a Tree Pipit.

A couple of Booted Eagles flew over after lunch. We left the picnic area in no great hurry, but next point of call was a small remnant of heathland known previously to yield Spectacled Warbler, which we had missed the previous week. We missed it again, but not before we had ticked a pair of Pied Flycatchers, another Northern Wheatear and a Turtle Dove before we got back in the van, and then a cracking male Whinchat on the way back to the main road.

We retraced our steps a little and then took a minor road out toward a farm where last week, we'd seen a couple of male Little Bustards. And so it was again, that through the open window, the slightly rude-sounding raspberry call of the male bird stopped us in our tracks. We located the bird some distance away and then another, as Quail was also heard. A shepherd was tending to his flock some way ahead when Heather, one of our clients, took a walk to watch the Cattle Egrets in attendance, admire the dogs and chat to the shepherd...

As we crept along the road to pick her up, more of us got out to admire not only the livestock, but also the shepherd's great command of English. He told us of his intention to sell up, and offered his entire flock as a job lot.

But the van was full, and time was short. Eventually, the Red-billed Choughs that had been fluttering around giving fleeting views hitherto at least gave more prolonged flight views as we crept back onto the main road and home to our final dinner of the tour.

Southern Portugal certainly has a great quantity and variety of wildlife and each of the venues visited could have warranted a lot more time identifying all the plants. It was felt that a lot of the spring migrants were late arriving in numbers – Roller and Golden Oriole to name but a couple – but there were absolutely no complaints. The contrast between the terrain and indeed the accommodation in both centres made for an interesting two halves of the trip.

I'm certainly keen to do this one again.

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## Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

Common name	Scientific name	April 2023							
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	H	H					H	
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>			✓	✓				
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>				✓				
Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>				✓				
Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>							✓	
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>				✓				
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		✓		✓				
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>				✓		✓		
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>				✓				
Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>				✓		✓		
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			✓	✓		✓		
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>		✓		✓		✓		
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>				✓	✓	✓		
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>					✓	✓	✓	
European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>						✓	✓	
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>			✓	✓		✓		
Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>						✓		
Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>						✓		
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>			✓	✓				
Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>		✓	✓	✓				
Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>		✓	✓	✓				

Common name	Scientific name	April 2023							
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	✓		✓	✓				
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		✓	✓	✓				
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>		✓	✓					
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>			✓			✓		
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>			✓			✓		
Spanish Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>			✓					
Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>			✓					
Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>	✓							
Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>			✓	✓				
Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓		
Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>			✓	✓				
Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>			✓	✓			✓	
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>				✓				
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>				✓				
Eurasian Stone-Curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>		✓	✓	✓				
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>						✓		
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		✓		✓		✓		
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>				✓		✓		
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>						✓		
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>						✓		
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>			✓			H		
Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>						✓		
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>			✓					
Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>				✓		✓	✓	
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>						✓		
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>						✓		
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	✓			✓	✓			
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>						✓		
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>			✓			✓		
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			✓			✓		
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓	
Audouin's Gull	<i>Larus audouinii</i>			✓			✓		
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>			✓		✓	✓		
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>		✓						
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>							✓	
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>						✓	✓	✓
Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>				✓	✓			
Rock Dove / Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>						✓	✓	
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	✓							
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>				H				
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>			✓					
Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		✓			✓			
European Bee-Eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	✓	✓	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Common name	Scientific name	April 2023							
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>			✓					
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	✓						H	
Iberian Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus sharpei</i>								
Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>			✓				✓	
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>				✓	✓	✓		
Iberian Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cooki</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓					
Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>							✓	
Carion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>		✓	✓	✓				
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>					✓			
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>						✓		
Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>						✓		
Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>				✓	✓			
Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>								
Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>							✓	
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>		✓						
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>		✓			✓			
Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>				H	H			
Iberian Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus ibericus</i>					✓			
Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>				✓				
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>					✓	H		
Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>					H			
Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>		H			✓			
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>					✓	✓		
Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	✓							
Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	✓	✓			✓			
Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>					✓			
Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>							✓	
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		✓					✓	
Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>			✓					
Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>		✓					✓	
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>		✓	✓	✓				
Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>		✓		H		✓		
Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava iberiae</i>						✓		
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		✓						

Common name	Scientific name	April 2023							
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>			✓			H		
Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>			✓					
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			✓					
European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
European Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>		H	✓	✓	✓	H	✓	
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>		✓						

## Other vertebrates

		April 2023							
Common name	Scientific name	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Mammals									
Egyptian Mongoose	<i>Herpestes ichneumon</i>		✓						
Iberian Hare	<i>Lepus granatensis</i>		✓						
Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		✓						
Reptiles & Amphibians									
European Pond Terrapin	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>		✓						
Moorish Gecko	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>				✓				
Large Psammodromus	<i>Psammodromus algirus</i>		✓					✓	
Ladder Snake	<i>Elaphe scalaris</i>	✓	?						
Viperine Snake	<i>Natrix maura</i>		✓						

## Invertebrates

		April 2023							
Common name	Scientific name	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Butterflies									
	<b>Hesperiidae</b>								
Lulworth Skipper	<i>Thymelicus acteon</i>							✓	
	<b>Papilionidae</b>								
Spanish Festoon	<i>Zerynthia rumina</i>	✓	✓						
Southern Scarce Swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides podalirius feisthamelii</i>	✓						✓	
Swallowtail	<i>Papilion machaon</i>	✓							
	<b>Pieridae</b>								
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		✓		✓				
Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>		✓						
Green-striped White	<i>Euchloe belemia</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓		
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
	<b>Lycaenidae</b>								
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>	✓	✓		✓				
Southern Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis cramera</i>		✓			✓			
	<b>Nymphalidae</b>								
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>						✓		
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>				✓	✓			
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>					✓			

		April 2023							
Common name	Scientific name	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<b>Satyrinae</b>									
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria aegeria</i>	✓				✓			
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	✓	✓			✓			
Spanish Gatekeeper	<i>Pyronia bathsheba</i>						✓		
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>	✓	✓		✓				
<b>Moths:</b>									
Pine Processionary	<i>Thaumetopea pityocampa</i>		✓		✓			✓	
Pale Shoulder	<i>Acontia lucida</i>							✓	
Garlic mottled	<i>Dyspessa ulula</i>		✓						
Yellow Belle	<i>Aspitates ochrearia</i>			✓					
<b>Other Invertebrates:</b>									
Iberian Bluetail	<i>Ischnura graellsii</i>		✓						
Blue Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>					✓			
Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>				✓				
Western Clubtail	<i>Gomphus pulchellus</i>		✓						
Field Cricket	<i>Gryllus campestris</i>			✓					
Beefly	<i>Bombylius major</i>	✓							
Crab Spider (Yellow & Black)	<i>Synaema globosum</i>			✓					
20-spot ladybird	<i>Epilachna vigintioctopunctata</i>			✓					
Black & Red Bug	<i>Lygaeus equestris</i>			✓					
Darkling Beetle	<i>Pimelia bipunctata</i>			✓					

## Flora

Group/Series	English Name (if any)	Location
<b>PTERIDOPHYTES</b>	<b>FERNS &amp; ALLIES</b>	
<b>PINOPSIDA (GYMNOSPERMS)</b>	<b>CONIFERS</b>	
<b>Cupressaceae</b>	<b>Juniper Family</b>	
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	localised
<i>Juniperus phoenicea</i>	Phoenician Juniper	locally common
<b>Pinaceae</b>	<b>Pine Family</b>	
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	coast
<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine	coast
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone or Umbrella Pine	common
<b>MAGNOLIOPSIDA (ANGIOSPERMS)</b>	<b>FLOWERING PLANTS</b>	
<b>Magnoliidae (Dicotyledons)</b>		
<b>Aizoaceae</b>	<b>Dewplant Family</b>	
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Yellow Hottentot Fig	Saldagos lagoon & Praia de Amoreira
<i>Drosanthemum floribundum</i>		
<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	A Mesembryanthemum	Cabo St Vincent



Group/Series	English Name (if any)	Location
<b>Amaranthaceae</b>	<b>Amaranth Family</b>	
<i>Arthrocaulon macrostachyum</i>	a Perennial Glasswort	
<i>Atriplex halimus</i>	Shrubby Orache	A Rocha Delicada-Odiáxere estuary
<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i>	Sea Purslane	A Rocha Delicada-Odiáxere estuary
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Spear-leaved Orache	A Rocha Delicada-Odiáxere estuary
<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Sea Beet	A Rocha Delicada-Odiáxere estuary
<i>Caroxylon vermiculatum</i>	Shrubby Saltwort	A Rocha Delicada-Odiáxere estuary
<i>Salicornia europaea</i>	Glasswort	A Rocha Delicada-Odiáxere estuary
<i>Suaeda vera</i>	Shrubby Seablite	A Rocha Delicada-Odiáxere estuary
<b>Anacardiaceae</b>	<b>Sumach Family</b>	
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree	Monte Velho & Praia de Amoreira
<i>Pistacio terebinthus</i>		Monte Velho & Praia de Amoreira
<b>Apiaceae</b>	<b>Carrot Family</b>	
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	Sagres
<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>halophilus</i> **	Wild Carrot	Sagres Fort & Cabo St Vincent
<i>Daucus muricatus</i>	a Carrot	Common
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Field Eryngo	Monte Velho
<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	Sea Holly	Praia de Amoreira
<i>Ferula communis</i>	Giant Fennel	Common
<i>Ferula tingitana</i>		Alentejo plains
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	Mertola
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water-dropwort	River valley nr Mertola
<b>Apocynaceae</b>	<b>Periwinkle Family</b>	
<i>Vinca difformis</i>	a Periwinkle	Mertola area
<b>Aristolochiaceae</b>	<b>Birthwort Family</b>	
<i>Aristolochia paucinervis</i>	a Birthwort	Pulo do Lobo
<b>Asteraceae</b>	<b>Daisy Family</b>	
<i>Andryala integrifolia</i>	Andryala	Hilltop, Bordeira 37°12'08.1"N 8°47'19.1"W
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	Corn Chamomile	Mertola area
<i>Anthemis maritima</i>	-	Praia de Amoreira
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed	Inland of Cabo St Vincent
<i>Bellis annua</i>	Annual Daisy	Common
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field Marigold	Mertola area & Caldeira fields
<i>Carthamus caeruleus</i>	Blue thistle	Hilltop, Bordeira 37°12'08.1"N 8°47'19.1"W
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	Red Star Thistle	Pulo do Lobo
<i>Centaurea sphaerocephala</i> subsp. <i>polyacantha</i>	-	Praia Amoreira
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	Mertola
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Button Weed	Saldagos Lagoon
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth hawksbeard	common
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Cardoon	Alentejo plains
<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i> subsp. <i>viscosa</i>	Stink Aster	common
<i>Filago germanica</i>	Common Cudweed	Disturbed ground- various places
<i>Galactites tomentosus</i>	Galactites	Mertola area & inland of Cabo St Vincent
<i>Glebionis coronaria</i> var. <i>discolor</i>	Crown Daisy	Widespread verges and fields
<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Corn Marigold	Widespread verges and fields

<b>Group/Series</b>	<b>English Name (if any)</b>	<b>Location</b>
<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i>	Curry Plant	Cabo St Vincent
<i>Helminotheca echioides</i>	Bristly Oxtongue	Mertola area - disturbed ground
<i>Pallenis maritima</i>	Yellow Sea Aster	Sagres beach & fort; Cabo St Vincent; Praia Amoreira
<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>	Spiny Pallenis	Hilltop, Bordeira 37°12'08.1"N 8°47'19.1"W
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel	Mertola area - disturbed ground
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle	Rough pasturelands near Cabo St Vincent
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow-thistle	Common
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	Common
<i>Tolpis barbata</i>	Tolpis	Hilltop, Bordeira 37°12'08.1"N 8°47'19.1"W
<b>Boraginaceae</b>	<b>Borage Family</b>	
<i>Anchusa undulata</i>	Undulate Anchusa	Mertola area - disturbed ground
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's Bugloss	Mertola area - disturbed ground
<b>Brassicaceae</b>	<b>Cabbage Family</b>	
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Rocket	Praia Amoreira
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alison	Sagres Fort
<i>Marcus-kochia littorea</i>	Sand Stock	Praia Amoreira
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Charlock	A Rocha Delicada-Odiáxere estuary
<b>Campanulaceae</b>	<b>Bellflower Family</b>	
<i>Campanula lusitanica</i> *	Lusitanian Bellflower	Pulo do Lobo
<b>Caryophyllaceae</b>	<b>Pink Family</b>	
<i>Dianthus lusitanus</i> *		Pulo do Lobo
<i>Paronychia argentea</i>	Silvery Paronychia	Very common road and track sides -Alentejo plains
<i>Silene colorata</i>	a Catchfly	Mertola
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion	Sagres
<i>Spergularia purpurea</i>	Purple Spurrey	Very common road and track sides -Alentejo plains
<b>Cistaceae</b>	<b>Rockrose Family</b>	
<i>Cistus albidus</i>	Grey-leaved Cistus	Hilltop
<i>Cistus crispus</i>	a Cistus	Widspread in scrubland
<i>Cistus ladanifer</i>	Gum Cistus	Very Common & widespread - understory of hillside plantations
<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Narrow-leaved Cistus	Widespread - scrublands
<i>Cistus palhinhae</i> ( <i>ladanifer</i> subsp. <i>sulcatus</i> ) **	a Cistus	Sagres Fort
<i>Cistus salvifolius</i>	Sage-leaved Cistus	Praia Amoeira
<i>Tuberaria guttata</i>	Spotted Rockrose	Alentejo tracksides & Hilltop, Bordeira 37°12'08.1"N 8°47'19.1"W
<b>Convolvulaceae</b>	<b>Bindweed Family</b>	
<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Bindweed	Mertola, A Rocha, Sagres etc
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	widespread
<b>Crassulaceae</b>	<b>Stonecrop Family</b>	
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Wall Pennywort	Barragem Monte da Rocha
<b>Cucurbitaceae</b>	<b>Gourd Family</b>	
<i>Bryonia cretica</i> subsp. <i>dioica</i>	White Bryony	Mertola

<b>Group/Series</b>	<b>English Name (if any)</b>	<b>Location</b>
<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	Squirting Cucumber	Mertola
<b>Ericaceae</b>	<b>Heather Family</b>	
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry Tree	Hilltop, Bordeira 37°12'08.1"N 8°47'19.1"W
<i>Erica arborea</i>	Tree Heath	Hilltop, Bordeira 37°12'08.1"N 8°47'19.1"W
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>	<b>Spurge Family</b>	
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge	Praia Amoreia
<b>Fabaceae</b>	<b>Pea Family</b>	
<i>Acacia longifolia</i>		Praia Amoreia
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria subsp.maura</i>	Mediterranean Kidney-vetch	Cabo St Vincent
<i>Astragalus tragacantha</i>	Tragacanth	Cabo St Vincent
<i>Bituminaria bituminosa</i>	Pitch Trefoil	A Rocha Delicada-Odiáxere estuary
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob or Locust Tree	Algarve towns
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree	Algarve towns
<i>Coronilla valentina subsp.glauca</i>	a Scorpion Vetch	Pulo do Lobo
<i>Cytisus scorpiarius</i>	Broom	Saldagos
<i>Genista hirsuta</i>	Hairy Spanish Gorse	Sagres Fort & Cabo St Vincent
<i>Genista triacanthos</i>	A Greenweed	Hilltop, Bordeira 37°12'08.1"N 8°47'19.1"W
<i>Lathyrus tingitanus</i>	Tangier Pea	Hilltop, Bordeira 37°12'08.1"N 8°47'19.1"W
<i>Lotus creticus</i>	Southern Bird's-foot Trefoil	Sagres beach
<i>Ononis natrix subsp.ramosissima</i>	a Large Yellow Rest Harrow	Cabo St Vincent
<i>Scorpiurus muricatus</i>	Scorpiurus	Pulo do Lobo etc
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom	Hilltop, Bordeira 37°12'08.1"N 8°47'19.1"W
<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	Starry Clover	Mertola grassy verges and field margins
<b>Gentianaceae</b>	<b>Gentian Family</b>	
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort	Mertola
<i>Centaureum erythraea subsp.grandiflorum</i>	Common Centaury	Inland of Cabo St Vincent
<b>Geraniaceae</b>	<b>Geranium Family</b>	
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	Mertola river side
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	Mertola
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little Robin	Mertola
<b>Lamiaceae</b>	<b>Dead-nettle Family</b>	
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit Dead-nettle	✓
<i>Lavendula stoechas</i>	French Lavender	Alentejo verges and tracksides
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	White Horehound	Common - scrubland & verges
<i>Nepeta tuberosa</i>	-	Inland of Cabo St Vincent
<i>Phlomis lychnitis</i>	a Phlomis	Alentejo scrubland & Hilltop, Bordeira 37°12'08.1"N 8°47'19.1"W
<i>Phlomis purpurea</i>	a Phlomis	Hilltop, Bordeira 37°12'08.1"N 8°47'19.1"W
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self Heal	✓
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary	Hilltop, Bordeira 37°12'08.1"N 8°47'19.1"W
<b>Linaceae</b>	<b>Flax Family</b>	
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax	✓

<b>Group/Series</b>	<b>English Name (if any)</b>	<b>Location</b>
<b>Malvaceae</b>	<b>Mallow Family</b>	
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	Common & widespread
<b>Moraceae</b>	<b>Mulberry Family</b>	
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig	✓
<b>Oleaceae</b>	<b>Olive Family</b>	
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>		✓
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	✓
<b>Orobanchaceae</b>	<b>Broomrape Family</b>	
<i>Bellardia trixago</i>	Bellardia	✓
<i>Cistanche phelypaea</i> *	Cistanche	A Rocha Delicada-Odiáxere estuary
<i>Orobanche foetida</i>	-	Praia Amoreira & other
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape	✓
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	Yellow Bartsia	Mertola disturbed ground & Hilltop, Bordeira 37°12'08.1"N 8°47'19.1"W
<b>Oxalidaceae</b>	<b>Wood-Sorrel Family</b>	
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup	✓
<b>Papaveraceae</b>	<b>Poppy Family</b>	
<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	Round-headed Prickly Poppy	✓
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy	✓
<b>Plantaginaceae</b>	<b>Plantain Family</b>	
<i>Anarrhinum bellidifolium</i>	Daisy-leaved Toadflax	✓
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Weasel Snout	Mertola river bank
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain	✓
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	✓
<i>Plantago maritima</i>	Sea Plantain	✓
<b>Plumbaginaceae</b>	<b>Thrift Family</b>	
<i>Armeria macrophylla</i> *	-	Praia Amoreia
<b>Primulaceae</b>	<b>Primrose Family</b>	
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> (Red and Blue)	Scarlet Pimpernel	Pulo do Lobo
<i>Lysimachia monelli</i>	Shrubby Pimpernel	Praia Amoreia & Hilltop, Bordeira 37°12'08.1"N 8°47'19.1"W
<b>Ranunculaceae</b>	<b>Buttercup Family</b>	
<i>Ranunculus peltatus</i>	Pond Water Crowfoot	River near Mertola
<b>Resedaceae</b>	<b>Mignonette Family</b>	
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Mignonette	Pulo do Lobo
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>	<b>Figwort Family</b>	
<i>Scrophularia canina</i>		Barragem Monte da Rocha
<b>Solanaceae</b>	<b>Nightshade Family</b>	
<i>Hyoscyamus albus</i>	White Henbane	Cabo St Vincent
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Shrub Tobacco	Mertola

<b>Group/Series</b>	<b>English Name (if any)</b>	<b>Location</b>
<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	Apple of Sodom	Inland of Cabo St Vincent
<b>Tamaricaceae</b>	<b>Tamarisk Family</b>	
<i>Tamarix africana</i>	a Tamarisk	Saldago & A Rocha Delicada-Odiáxere estuary
<b>Thymelaeaceae</b>	<b>Daphne Family</b>	
<i>Daphne gnidium</i>	Mediterranean Mezereon	Mertola plains
<b>Urticaceae</b>	<b>Nettle Family</b>	
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pelitory of the Wall	Mertola town walls
<b>Liliidae (Monocotyledons)</b>		
<b>Alismataceae</b>	<b>Water Plantain Family</b>	
<b>Amaryllidaceae</b>	<b>Amaryllis Family</b>	
<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i>	Wild Leek	Sagres Fort
<i>Allium roseum</i>	Rosy Garlic	Hilltop, Bordeira 37°12'08.1"N 8°47'19.1"W
<i>Pancratium maritimum</i>	Sea Daffodil	leaves in dunes Praia Amoreira
<b>Arecaceae</b>	<b>Palm Family</b>	
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	Dwarf Fan Palm	Gardens & towns
<b>Asparagaceae</b>	<b>Asparagus Family</b>	
<i>Agave americana</i>	Century Plant	✓
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>		✓
<i>Leopoldia comosa</i>	Tassel Hyacinth	Mertola & Inland of Cabo St Vincent
<i>Muscari neglectum</i>	Grape Hyacinth	✓
<i>Ornithogalum narbonense</i>	-	Inland of Cabo St Vincent
<b>Asphodelaceae</b>	<b>Asphodel Family</b>	
<i>Aloe maculata</i>		Sagres Fort
<i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>		Mertola area
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Hollow-leaved Asphodel	Mertola
<b>Iridaceae</b>	<b>Iris Family</b>	
<i>Gladiolus illyricus</i>		widespread
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag	River nr Mertola
<i>Moraea sisyrinchium</i>	Barbary Nut	Mertola
<i>Watsonia meriana</i>		Hilltop, Bordeira 37°12'08.1"N 8°47'19.1"W
<b>Poaceae</b>	<b>Grass Family</b>	
<i>Aegilops geniculata</i>	Ovate Goatgrass	Mertola area - verges and tracksides
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram	Praia Amoeira dunes
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	Alzehjur & Saldago
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Large Quaking Grass	Alentejo field margins and rough ground
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Rough Dog's-tail	Mertola area field margins
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cock's-foot	common
<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	Sea Barley	Monte Velho
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall Barley	Common waste ground
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's-tail Grass	Alentejo field margins and rough ground

<b>Group/Series</b>	<b>English Name (if any)</b>	<b>Location</b>
<i>Lamarckia aurea</i>	Golden Dog's-tail	Mertola
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	Common
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	Saldago lagoon
<i>Spartina maritima</i>	Cord-grass	Monte Velho
<b>Smilacaceae</b>	<b>Greenbrier Family</b>	
<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Common Smilax	✓
* = Iberian Endemic		
** = Portuguese Endemic		
<b>Additional records</b>		
<b>Fabaceae</b>	<b>Pea Family</b>	
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>		Praia Amoreia
<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>		Praia Amoreia
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Small melilot	Saldagos lagoon
<i>Astragalus echinatus</i>		Mertola road verges
<b>Asteraceae</b>	<b>Daisy Family</b>	
<i>Gnaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey cudweed	Mertola area - disturbed ground
<b>Asphodelaceae</b>	<b>Asphodel Family</b>	
<i>Aloe vera</i>		Sagres Fort
<b>Aizoaceae</b>	<b>Dewplant Family</b>	
<i>Mesembryanthemum cordifolium</i>	A Mesembryanthemum	Sagres beach
<b>Poaceae</b>	<b>Grass Family</b>	
<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	Compact Brome	common on verges and unmanaged ground