

Whales & Dolphins of the Azores

Naturetrek Tour Report

5 – 11 September 2015



Cory's Shearwater



Sperm Whale and Pico



Loggerhead Turtle



Striped Dolphin

Report & images compiled by Ed Drewitt



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Tour Participants: Ed Drewitt (leader) together with seven Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Saturday 5th September

London to Lisbon

We all met together before departing, leaving behind a cool, overcast London and heading over Dorset's Poole Harbour and Portland. As we flew over the north-west of France there was a beautiful red sunset, before we headed south to Lisbon in the dark. Arriving just before 10.30pm, we split between two taxis and headed to a nearby hotel, getting to bed before an early start.

Day 2

Sunday 6th September

We met again at 5.40am to return to the airport for our 8am flight. It was a bright sunny morning in Lisbon and Spotless Starlings were busy feeding on the grassy verges of the runway. Joanne also spotted a feeding wading bird. We took off and headed west for two and a half hours to the island of Faial, flying in over the long, straight volcanic island of Sao Jorge before going past Pico Island (and the highest peak in Portugal), and in to the island of Faial. We transferred by taxi to the town of Horta and had a few hours to spare before our 1.15pm ferry to Pico. We dropped our luggage at the ferry port and explored the town in glorious hot sunshine. On the way to town Common Starlings, the Azorean subspecies, were resting on the telegraph wires. Around Horta, House Sparrows and moulting Common Terns (over the harbour) were seen.

We caught the ferry to the town of Madalena on Pico Island, and when we arrived 25 minutes later, we met Patricia from CW Azores. After checking in to our hotel, just along the road from the ferry port, we met again half an hour later ready for our first whale watching boat trip.

We set out at 2.45pm in glorious hot sunshine. Pico mountain itself was shrouded in cloud. The sea was calm and, despite a swell, made for good viewing conditions. Half an hour later, as we headed out south-west of Pico, we were soon rewarded with sightings of dolphins. We spent ten minutes alongside a school of at least 60 Bottlenose Dolphins, often with 20-30 surfacing all together. And they treated us with fast leaps and breaches, completely clearing the water, before landing with a splash. Others rose very high out of the sea. Not something we see here very often.

We headed further out and spent the next few hours watching up to 11 Sperm Whales, at least five young animals and six adults. The older calves were big enough to spend time by themselves, often surfacing or shallow diving, and their direction of travel revealed by their fluke prints on the water's surface. Whales and dolphins leave behind a circular area of calm water which results from the movement of their tail. One young animal was with two adults and often dipped under the water to peduncle feed - the baby suckles by mouthing its mother's mammary slits - she then squirts milk into the baby's mouth. Both adults deep dived showing off their large, distinctive flukes. On another occasion an older calf deep dived with its mother - we had super views and got photographs of her huge fluke next to the youngster's that was half the size if not smaller! Another calf approached a younger female before she deep dived. And then, only short distance away, a much larger female was swimming and blowing. During all our sightings we were able to appreciate the shallow, bushy blow that comes out of the hole positioned on the left of the head. The skin of the abdomen is wrinkly like a prune, and on some it is mottled rather than uniform grey. Our final adult female deep dived with lovely views of Pico in

the background. The peak of Pico itself looked like a diving Sperm Whale - the cloud shrouded all but the top which is shaped like a dorsal fin and part of the back.

Towards the end of our trip we saw not one but four separate Loggerhead Turtles! The first was a small, young animal being released by the skipper of another boat after becoming entangled in some plastic and rope and unable to dive. Some showed briefly at the surface, were of varying sizes, and all juveniles heading west from where they hatched in southern Central America. The fourth turtle was bigger and being pecked by a Cory's Shearwater. The turtle appeared fine and was probably allowing the shearwater to pick off any skin parasites.

We saw many Cory's Shearwaters during the trip alongside Common Terns and the Azorean subspecies of Yellow-legged Gulls with dark heads and wings. As we headed back, near Madalena some Turnstones, Whimbrel and a Little Egret were flying along the coastline.

After such an incredible first trip spirits were high. We met at 7.15pm and were transported to a lovely Italian/Azorean restaurant and guesthouse, Atmosfera, just on the outskirts of Madalena. It had beautiful views across Pico and also towards Faial. We ate some delicious foods with homemade pasta including fresh fish, clams, local cheeses and meats, and soup. While we ate, Sophie spotted one or two day-flying Azorean Noctule Bats flying over the nearby shrubby woodland. After a long day travelling and the excitement of the whales, we headed back to the hotel for 9.30pm to be ready for a day across the island tomorrow.

Day 3

Monday 7th September

Pico

With today's forecast very windy and the rest of the week looking much calmer, we explored the island of Pico. The day was overcast and already windy (but very warm and refreshing). We set off at 9.45am with Justin, our guide, and first visited the vineyards of Pico, a World Heritage Site. Their unusual design and use makes them unique and very special. Volcanic rocks have been built up to make small partitioned walls, and in these the seeds of the vines are planted. The terrain provides lots of nutrients despite the lack of soil, and with the hot sunshine and rain, plenty of grapes are produced. Atlantic Canaries were flying around in small groups and often perched just on top of the walls.

We then headed just beyond the suburbs where basalt boulders line the shore. In gaps under many of the rocks the fluffy chicks of Cory's Shearwaters were sheltering in nests, visited by their parents (mainly fathers) only under the cover of darkness. Pairs have one chick each. Justin briefly took a large chick out from its nest for a quick view and explanation about their survival. This particular chick was around five or six weeks old and getting quite big. Its wing feathers were just growing and it was still very fluffy. Justin is monitoring many of the nests, including this one, to check on the chicks' survival rates as feral cats pose a real threat to this species. Most of the world's Cory's Shearwaters are only found in the Azores so their success is crucial for the security of the population. Up close, we could see the special 'tubes' on the bill that help the bird detect smells over the sea such as shoals of fish. In a week's time Justin will ring up to 20 young shearwaters, placing a metal identification ring on one leg. Recent GPS tracking has revealed that these birds winter in a variety of places over the Atlantic, off the coasts of Africa, North America and Europe, switching between sites between years. Hundreds of adult Cory's Shearwaters were flying mid-channel between Pico and Faial, no doubt making the most of the wind to glide and almost touch the water effortlessly.

We continued on past small fields of maize and more vineyards. In one, a small group of men were picking the grapes - containers were full to the brim. A mile or so down the road we stopped to visit an old settlement. We carefully walked down a narrow path with crunchy, coarse volcanic stones beneath our feet. The abundance of figs was tempting to eat though sadly most were still unripe. Along the path we peered into a hole in the ground amongst the rocks. There, tucked away in the darkness, was another shearwater chick. We walked along the ruined walls of 15th Century Pico. Here lay the remains of buildings which date back to some of the first settlers to arrive when wine making was first introduced on the island. In amongst the rocks bright orange lichens, green ferns and other pioneer species were growing and contrasting with the dark black volcanic scree. The odd Goldcrest called while a few Blackcaps could be heard singing, despite the wind.

Further down the road we stopped on the edge of a village by the coast to taste some fresh mineral water from a well – the water is fresh and refreshing and we could taste the salt-like minerals. Some terns flying past included at least one juvenile Roseate Tern.

We moved on to visit Antero Soares, our Vigia, who was looking out for whales and dolphins for the various whale and dolphin watching companies. We would hear Antero's distinctive voice on the boat radio over the coming days. On arrival, a few Azorean Common Buzzards were hanging in the wind above us. One had some prey, probably a bird or a bat, dangling from its talons. Antero had been busy spotting Sperm Whales despite no whale watching boats going out to see them due to the sea conditions. His 'office' is a small, basic hide covered in cetacean posters and Antero sits with his large binoculars fixed to a wooden platform. Overnight he had rescued an adult Cory's Shearwater that had become caught in a bushy tree as it came in to land. It was a little worse for wear and Antero had put it into an old nest burrow to rest. Justin handled the bird to check it over - hopefully it makes a full recovery.

We moved along the coast to Lajes harbour for lunch but first we wanted to spot some bats. We stopped along the way by a woodland park where plants such as the Cheese Plant and Pineapple were flowering and fruiting. A small herd of Fallow Deer were resting or feeding - they were very tame. An Azorean Noctule bat was flying around and headed for a neat, compact building made out of volcanic rock. Justin looked closer at the walls and found, tucked in one of the crevices, a resting bat. It was only an inch or two away and we could see its face and eyes. Meanwhile, one or two others were flying amongst the pine trees. Justin found the desiccated body and skeleton of one bat and we were able to see its long wing bones and sharp teeth.

This is an endemic species here and the bats hunt by day and night in the absence of any predators that might otherwise eat them.

After a packed lunch and watching up to four buzzards flying along the hills above us, we headed up into the mountains, passing the bright yellow flowers of Ginger Lilies, Hydrangeas, and cows, few of which we had seen on the lower ground. The Hydrangeas were still in full blue bloom, forming informal hedgerows and field boundaries in the higher land. The landscape became cooler, foggy and windy. The countryside here is full of ancient juniper and laurel trees left over from the last ice age. Although severely fragmented by farming and forestry, the remaining stands are protected and give some insight into how the island would have looked thousands of years ago. Sadly, due to the fog, we couldn't see much, but had an exhilarating drive across the mountain hills before dropping down, in torrential rain and wind, to Madalena. We arrived back around 2.30pm with some time left for everyone to relax and enjoy the afternoon, despite the rain. We met at 7pm and walked to our restaurant, Pestisca, just a ten-minute walk down the road. After enjoying local foods and drinks, we headed

back at 9.15pm. The night sky was now clear and we had a pleasant walk back to the hotel, serenaded by a cicada as we got into the main town of Madalena.

Day 4

Tuesday 8th September

We met at 8.30am for a briefing about the whales and dolphins of the Azores, before setting out just after 9am. The weather had settled somewhat and the sea was good enough for us to go out on the boat with Leonildo, our skipper, and Arne, our guide. As we headed south in the sunshine, we had wonderful views of Pico volcano and its associated cones.

We headed south towards Lajes for almost an hour, and eight miles or so off the coast we spotted five different Sperm Whales, each at slightly separate times. We saw each one briefly, at the most for a few minutes, as they kept deep diving almost as soon as we arrived! In between waiting for some of the whales to surface after their deep dives, we watched a mother Bottlenose Dolphin and her calf surfacing close to our boat.

After seeing the whales, we headed closer to the coastline and to Lajes where we watched a school of Risso's Dolphins. First a small group of at least eight older animals entertained us. They were probably males as they were so white with battle scars on their skin. Then we enjoyed a group of at least 20 darker females and small calves surfacing in unison close to the boat.

We headed back into the north wind resulting in a very exhilarating ride back for lunch at 1pm. Cory's Shearwater, Common Tern and Yellow-legged Gull were commonly seen during the trip, and Jean caught a glimpse of two Oceanic Manta Rays that had made a brief appearance close to the boats after the last whale dived.

After a quick lunch, we met again at 2pm and headed out with Michael, our skipper, and Arne our guide. The sea was a little calmer than the morning and we had a relatively smooth ride out to the south-west of Pico where Antero, our Vigia, had spotted a Sperm Whale. Along the way we stopped and enjoyed a school of over 50 Common Dolphins, many with small babies, surfacing close to the boat. We also passed Cory's Shearwaters, many rafting in loose groups of 100 birds, or using the winds to shear close to the waves.

After an hour into the trip we found a Sperm Whale; a huge mature female. She was surfacing to re-oxygenate her blood and muscles. We were downwind of her and could smell her breathe - it smelt like sewage! After five minutes or so she deep dived, although it was hard to see her fluke well with the waves. Another Sperm Whale dived just as we arrived, and the next whale disappeared even before we got to where it was surfacing. However, an hour after seeing the big female, who must have re-surfaced 45 minutes later without us spotting her, we were watching another female and her calf surfacing. It wasn't long before they also dived, the female showing off her fluke perfectly while the baby made an attempt to copy, showing just a bit of its tail. The perfect finale before we moved on was an eight metre female Sperm Whale that actually swam towards us. Usually we keep 50 metres behind the whales and at a safe distance to avoid them changing direction or being disturbed. But this female swam towards our boat and passed within a few metres or so, blowing as she went and giving superb views of her skin and profile. She continued on passed a few other boats before deep diving.

After this spectacle we headed back towards the coast, passing at least ten Great Shearwaters, one or two Sooty Shearwaters, two Arctic Skuas and various Common and Roseate Terns. The Great Shearwaters are much whiter than the Cory's with a dark cap, white nape, and pied underwings. They breed mainly in the Tristan da Cunha group of islands in the South Atlantic (west to south-west of South Africa) where over a million pairs nest. Up to 3 million pairs also nest on Gough Island and smaller numbers on the Falkland Islands. The birds we saw were on their way to breed, which starts in September and continues through to May. They undertake long trans-equatorial migrations, congregating to feed on rich feeding grounds off the coasts of New England and south-east Canada, between June and August before heading south. Recent satellite tracking research shows that most birds return south via waters around the Azores and down the west side of the southern Atlantic. This time of the year is therefore a good period to see them passing off the coastlines of Pico and Faial. Meanwhile, the Sooty Shearwaters are here from New Zealand and fly up into the northern hemisphere during our summer to feed. They then head back south to breed on islands near New Zealand once spring starts again there.

Suddenly Michael started heading a little south at a fast speed and before long we were again watching the Risso's Dolphins that we had seen in the morning. The white, ghost-like forms of the adults could be seen just below the water's surface. A few surfaced before the group deep-dived, disappearing for five minutes or more. When they reappeared, we watched them for a while before moving on.

We headed back up the coast to Madalena on a much smoother sea than the morning, arriving back at 5.30pm. We met again at 6.45pm and walked to Petisca, ready for another meal of local dishes from grilled Limpets to Sardines, and broad bean stew to delicious homemade desserts.

Day 5

Wednesday 9th September

A fresh night led to a bright day, clear of clouds. We set off at 9.30am with Tiago, as our skipper, and Joanna as our guide. Our first port of call was to visit a school of Common Dolphins. Up to 50 dolphins surrounded the boat; many were small and young. A raft of 200 Cory's Shearwaters were nearby and a Sooty Shearwater disappeared off over the sea. No whales had been seen close to shore so we headed out west to the deep sea and underwater canyons. We spent the first few hours transecting the sea, which was very calm and blue with a gentle swell. At various points Tiago placed a hydrophone in the sea to listen for whales but he didn't hear anything. To the touch, the seawater was incredibly warm. When we paused we had superb views of Pico Island and Pico volcano, with just a halo of cloud surrounding its peak. Heading on, we passed an Arctic Skua chasing a tern.

We stopped to remove a plastic container from the sea. Beneath it was a Grey Triggerfish, and some very small fishes using it for shelter. We went 15 miles offshore scanning for whales but none were found, so after a few hours searching, we headed back towards Pico. The final hour was full of delights and it was here that we saw no less than three more species of dolphin for the day. First we stopped with a school of 50 Striped Dolphins. This species doesn't typically approach boats and these animals kept their distance and actively swam away, but we still had splendid views as they surfaced, leapt out of the air, and made all sorts of splashes in the swell. We were clearly able to see their markings and body stripes. Next we stopped by a small group of, mainly juvenile, Atlantic Spotted Dolphins; the younger animals being uniform grey and less spotted. Just behind the boat a Wilson's Storm Petrel was feeding over the water. We were still above a deep-sea canyon; an ideal place for food such as small shrimps. The smooth sea conditions and sunshine made for ideal viewing and a little further on we came across a large juvenile Loggerhead Turtle. It allowed us to approach closely within a metre or so. Beneath it,

small, stripy Pilot Fishes were gathered, one sometimes shooting towards the boat for additional cover. The turtle swished its flippers and raised its heads out of the water to breathe several time before submerging just below the surface of the sea. We continued towards the coastline of Pico looking for Bottlenose Dolphins, and just before 1pm we found them. A small group of six was surfacing, and nearby a large flock of Cory's Shearwaters was flying around. After a short viewing of the dolphins (they were mainly submerged) we headed back to Madalena, but not before catching sight of a Blue or White Marlin at the water's surface, showing its dorsal and tail fin. These long, predatory fishes are related to Swordfishes.

It was nearly 1.30pm when we arrived back. We had a quick lunch before meeting again at 2.15pm. Tiago was our skipper again, and we had Louisa to help spot whales. This time we headed north to the channel between Pico and Sao Jorge. After an hour or so we began to see a few other boats: we were in the zone for the whales. Over the next few hours, in glorious hot sunshine and flat, clear sea, we had at least 16 sightings of Sperm Whales, some being repeat sightings of mothers with calves and juveniles surfacing. One calf was particularly young and small, perhaps only three and a half metres long. Its mum did a deep dive, showing her fluke, leaving the young animal to continue swimming at the surface. One of our last sightings involved one female that was spy hopping and playing with a stick. We were able to appreciate her domed head and thin, peg-like lower jaw as she played. She then carried on swimming before deep diving.

At 5.30pm we started to head back south to Madalena. We stopped to enjoy around ten Atlantic Spotted Dolphins who came to swim right by the boat, showing off their spotted skin. We then retrieved some fishing net from the water and carried on, passing a flock of at least 300 Cory's Shearwaters sat on the sea or flying past. Further on, at least three Great Shearwaters also flew past.

As we zoomed along at 30 knots, our final delight for the day, spotted by Joanne, were three Cuvier's Beaked Whales. These huge, deep-diving whales surfaced for only a few minutes before disappearing. However, they gave us enough time to appreciate their profile only 20 metres away. As they rose out of the water we could see their white heads (scarring from fighting) and the darker, curved bodies and small, back curved (falcate) dorsal fin - a little like a small baleen whale.

We sped back to Madalena with beautiful evening sunshine across the sea and islands, arrived at 6pm. With just enough time to shower and change, we met again at 6.35pm and walked to Petisca for another delicious meal. On the way back it was still lovely and warm, so instead of desserts we bought ice creams from the kiosk near the harbour side.

Day 6

Thursday 10th September

This morning was overcast and breezy as we headed south towards Lajes with Tiago, our skipper, and Enrico, who runs CW Azores, our guide (plus Chris and Eanna). After an hour we arrived at the Sperm Whales: there were up to 25 in the area. We watched a small group which included two females and two calves with the young ones dipping under the water peduncle feeding. After ten minutes or so, the two adults deep dived, showing off their flukes. We then watched other nearby whales including a calf, an adult diving, and a mum and a calf that both dived together. Eanna suddenly shouted breach and a long way in the distance a whale was hurling itself out of the water, landing with a big splash. Tiago set off at full speed, heading towards the whale - incredibly it breached up to eight times, although by the time we arrived it had stopped. The vigias from land were pretty

certain it was a beaked whale, probably Sowerby's Beaked Whale. It all went a little quiet after this, so Tiago got the hydrophone out and dipped it in the water. He could hear Sperm Whales clicking underwater as part of their echolocation. Many of the group had a listen on the earphones. Others whales were being seen further away, but with time ticking on we left the area and headed towards the coast where we stayed with a school of around 100 Common Dolphins, many of which were babies. Some were surfing the waves and 20 to 30 would all surface together. With lunch beckoning we headed back against the waves which made for a longer, rather bouncy ride.

Our slightly earlier arrival on Sunday due to flight times meant we had our first boat trip on the first day here, leaving space this afternoon for extra activities. Some of the group opted for another whale watching trip, and the other half visited the lava tunnels, Gruta das Torres, which reveal what went on beneath the ground during the last volcanic eruption. On the boat trip, up to 14 Sperm Whales were seen along with a young whale breaching clear of the water several times. There was one group of at least four or five together. On the way out they watched a school of Common Dolphins. Meanwhile, the group visiting the caves spent time learning about how the lava tunnels were formed and stood in darkness for a short while to get a sense of being underground.

With drizzle moving in for the evening, we caught a taxi to Petisca just before 7pm and enjoyed our final meal together. We then met Casper from CW Azores at 9pm and travelled down the road for a few miles. By now it was dark and the rain had stopped. We were here to listen to the Cory's Shearwaters, mainly males, coming in to their nests. We spent half an hour listening to the strange gargling and wheezing sounds of the birds as they glided inland from the sea. A few females, with a coarse, grating call, were also heard - and as Joanne described them, they sounded like a didgeridoo. The birds were coming back to their nests to feed their chicks. We spotted a few adults sat on the volcanic rocks before disappearing down a hole to their nests. As we drove back to the hotel, we spotted more birds flying across the road, catching the beam of the headlights

Day 7

Friday 11th September

We left Madalena on the 8.15am ferry, leaving behind Pico and its magical wildlife and scenery. Out at sea, tens of Cory's Shearwaters were gliding over the sea, taking advantage of the windy morning. At the ferry terminal in Madalena a Humming-bird Hawk-moth was flying just outside the windows. Anne had also seen one at the hotel.

We had a quick transfer to the airport and left Horta at 10.40am. We flew over Pico and the pilot slowed the plane down so we could admire the peak of Pico mountain and volcano in its sunny glory. We headed over the island of Sao Jorge with Graciosa in the background, and then over Terceira, before heading west to Lisbon.

After a few hours wait, we caught our plane back to London Heathrow. We had clear views across Portugal on our way north before crossing a cloud-covered Bay of Biscay. We headed in to the UK over the Isle of Wight, circled several times over Epsom in Surrey and landed just before 7pm. We said our goodbyes at the luggage retrieval and headed home after an enjoyable and whale-filled holiday.

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Species Lists

Mammals (* indicates a species is endemic; ✓ = recorded but not counted; H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	September					
			6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Azores Noctule Bat*	<i>Nyctalus azoreum</i>	1	4				
2	Risso's Dolphin	<i>Grampus griseus</i>			30			
3	Bottle-nosed Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	60		2	6		
4	Short-beaked Common Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>			50	50	100	
5	Atlantic Spotted Dolphin	<i>Stenella frontalis</i>				16		
6	Striped Dolphin	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>				50		
7	Sperm Whale	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	11		9	8	14	
8	Sowerby's Beaked Whale	<i>Mesoplodon bidens</i>					1?	
9	Cuvier's Beaked Whale	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>				3		

Birds

1	Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Great Shearwater	<i>Puffinus gravis</i>			10	8		
3	Sooty Shearwater	<i>Puffinus griseus</i>			2	1		
4	Wilson's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>				1		
5	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo rothschildi</i>		6				
6	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>		1	4			
7	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	2	2	4	1		
8	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus phaeopus</i>	1					
9	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis atlantis</i>	6	10	20	20	20+	✓
10	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	10	10	20	20	100	
11	Roseate Tern	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>		2	✓	✓		
12	Arctic Skua	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>			2	1		
13	Feral Pigeon / Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus azorica</i>	1		✓			
15	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea patriciae</i>		H	✓			
16	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula azorensis</i>	H	2	✓			
17	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla gularis</i>		H	6			
18	Goldcrest (Pico)	<i>Regulus regulus inermis</i>		H				
19	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris granti</i>	20+	50	✓	✓	✓	✓
20	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs moreletti</i>		6				
22	Atlantic Canary	<i>Serinus canaria</i>		30	20			

Amphibians & reptiles:

1	Madeiran Wall Lizard	<i>Lacerta (Teira) dugesii</i>				1		
2	Loggerhead Turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	4			1		

Marine:

1	Pilot Fish	<i>Naucrates ductor</i>				✓		
2	Thick-lipped Mullet	<i>Chelon labrosus</i>		6	✓	✓		
3	White Marlin/Atlantic Blue Marlin	<i>Kajikia albidus/Makaira nigricans</i>				1		
4	Grey Triggerfish	<i>Balisten capriscus</i>				1		
5	Giant Oceanic Manta Rays	<i>Manta birostris</i>			2			

	Common name	Scientific name	September					
			6	7	8	9	10	11

Butterflies & Moths

1	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea faillae</i>	1					
2	Humming-bird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>						2

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Female & young Sperm Whale