

Autumn Birding in Southern Portugal

Naturetrek Tour Report

25 September - 1 October 2011



Purple Swamphen



Sunset



Great Shearwater



Pelagic Trip

Report compiled by Philip Thompson & Dave Nevitt
Images courtesy of John Crispin



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Day 1

Sunday 25th September

After the safe arrival of the majority of the group and the formalities of collecting the hire bus had been completed we relocated a short distance from Faro Airport to the Ludo Marshes for a little introductory birding before a picnic lunch. A nice selection of waders was present on the saltpans that included Black-winged Stilt, Spotted Redshank and Avocet. A puzzling escapee finch was seen - which was probably a Java Finch, a little outside its usual range! As we ate lunch numerous Lang's Short-tailed Blue butterflies flitted around us only settling occasionally to enable identification.

Once lunch was over we drove the short distance eastward along the coast to Tavira where our hotel was located and where we would spend the first 3 nights of the trip. The hotel is set in isolation among an area of working saltpans, which were very attractive to numerous wading birds. Once everyone had settled into their rooms we took a walk from the hotel to check out the area. We firstly looked over the saltpan lagoons that were of various levels of salinity and hence varied in their attractiveness to birds. A broad selection of waders was present plus good numbers of Greater Flamingos, White Stork and Spoonbill.

We then moved on to overlook the tidal estuary where another puzzling bird was present. This, it would appear, is a hybrid between Little Egret and Western Reef Heron. Birds of this type have been seen in this area for several years and are of rather mysterious provenance.

Day 2

Monday 26th September

We began the day with another walk around the salt pans and estuary on the hotels doorstep. The best find was a roosting flock of 9 Audouin's Gulls on the private pans immediately in front of the hotel. A small gap in the screening Tamarisk bushes allowed everyone a view of these rare gulls. We next moved on towards the estuary and the shade of some bushes. Also sheltering in these bushes was a couple of Melodious, Sedge and single Grasshopper Warblers and a Common Redstart. The assortment of waders was similar to the previous day.

We next travelled by bus eastward along the coast to visit Castro Marim National Park. Our first stop was at the edge of the commercial salt pans where a couple of lagoons held good numbers of wading birds. Most prominent were the abundant Greater Flamingos among which were several juvenile birds indicating a successful breeding season elsewhere. A few White Storks and Spoonbill were also present. Another notable find was the American vagrant Semi-palmated Sandpiper among the Little Stints, Curlew Sandpipers and Dunlin. We then moved on to the main visitor centre where we had our lunch on the shaded benches provided. A quick look at the information boards inside the centre was taken before we then took a short walk to overlook some lagoons nearby. The light was not brilliant which made viewing of the large numbers of small waders tricky but we did have a close by Great White Egret and a distant flock of a dozen Caspian Terns.

The rather long journey was then taken back westwards to visit Quinta do Lago freshwater lagoon that nestles incongruously within the manicured surrounds of Portugal's premier golf course. Most of the group had a pleasant siesta during the journey and so were surprised at our sudden arrival! Our arrival at the site coincided with the height of the tide and the flooding of the footpath, which made it necessary to walk along the edge of the golf fairways to reach the lagoon. A late staying juvenile Woodchat Shrike was briefly seen at the edge of the fairway. A little further on a couple of very tame and unconcerned Hoopoes were actively feeding on the grass as golfers played around them. As we reached the first of the viewing hides a Bluethroat flushed abruptly from the low salt marsh vegetation. After a little patience, and gentle encouragement, the bird was seen by everyone as it skulked in the thick bushes.

Once we reached the lagoon we saw our first Purple Swamphens and a very tame juvenile Glossy Ibis. Swimming among the reeds were numerous noisy Gadwall and a few Red-crested Pochard. Feeding at the back of the open water was a single Black Tern, which unfortunately never approached very near. We had by now already become a little blasé about the common Azure-winged Magpies that were all around in small groups. Also present were small numbers of Common Waxbills which allowed a good view at one point in an area of thick bushes from which hung the nest of another exotic species, the Black-headed Weaver. We later spotted a handsome breeding plumage male in the Eucalyptus above our heads, looking like a miniature Black-headed Oriole.

Day 3

Tuesday 27th September

As a complete contrast to the marshes and coastal reserves of the previous days, today we travelled north into the Alentejo and the home range of the Great Bustard. An earlier start and good clear roads meant we arrived in good time in this contrasting area.

After a short stop on the outskirts of Mertola to admire the town we undertook a loop through the minor roads and small villages of the area. At our first stop it was clear that there were Northern Wheatears everywhere in the fields. A couple of small groups of Black-bellied Sandgrouse were spotted passing in the distance close enough to see the black belly and golden coloured upperparts. At another point a large raptor was spotted perched on top of a pylon, which was identified as a Short-toed Eagle before it took to the wing and moved on. On arrival in a small village and crossing a small bridge over a rather dried up river a couple of Crag Martins were spotted resting on the wires with several House Martins which allowed for a wonderful close view and comparison.

On completing our first loop we passed through Mertola and moved onto the main road to Castro Verde before turning off and stopping for a walk out to a trig point to scan for raptors and bustards. Some distant vultures were soon spotted but our attention was soon diverted to the splendid sighting of an immature Spanish Imperial Eagle just rising on warming air behind us. This allowed us all to get a great view and really pick out the diagnostic features of this bird before it rose high above us and drifted away. Once we turned our attentions back to the group of vultures we had first seen it became clear as they slowly drifted towards us that they were mainly Griffon Vultures but among them was at least one Black Vulture. As these birds slowly drifted by considerably closer than when first spotted we were able to point out the different flight profile of the Black Vulture among its commoner cousins.

Our lunch date at the Visitor Centre meant we needed to move on passing through the main lekking and breeding area of the Great Bustard in the Alentejo with no sightings as we passed. Luckily not long after arriving at the centre 2 Great Bustards were picked out in the nearby fields, strutting imperiously through their domain and away out of sight, as they are prone to do! We were then shown an informative short film about the area and the work and projects underway to help preserve and restore the economics of farming in a sustainable way in this tough habitat. As we watched ladies from the local community had prepared a mammoth feast for us to enjoy. We diligently tucked in but hardly seemed to make a dent in the abundant feast.

A final stop of the day was spent at the viewpoint on the isolated hilltop of Sierra de Aracelis on which a lovely chapel stands. As we arrived on the hilltop a Short-toed Eagle was flushed from the welcome shade-giving trees. We then spent some time relaxing and taking in the view before our calm was interrupted by the sighting of a second Spanish Imperial Eagle joined by a couple of Griffon Vultures as they drifted overhead! Calm restored, after some time spent carefully scanning the area, 3-4 Great Bustard were spotted in the fields far below us. We returned to the vehicles to see if it would be possible to get any nearer to these birds. At the bottom of the hill we arrived at the very grand carved eagle-mounted entrance to a local farmstead. Feeling that 'nothing ventured, nothing gained,' we chose to drive down the long drive towards the farm and our quarry. At the farm we arrived at the fields containing 6-8 Great Bustards of which a couple were very close by. We quietly disembarked to watch and admire these splendid birds at close range. They were unusually relaxed and unconcerned by our presence, which allowed for some fantastic views. The owners of the farm came out to see what was going on and were welcoming and curious by our arrival. Among the Great Bustards was also a small flock of approximately 15 birds, of what we at first thought were young Great Bustards, but subsequently have realised were Little Bustards in non-breeding plumage.

Day 4

Wednesday 28th September

Today was our transfer day when we moved to the far southwest and Sagres. On the journey we first stopped at Pera Marsh, another freshwater lagoon near the coast. Once more there were plentiful birds here in this important resource among the saline saltpans and salt marshes of southern Portugal. More Flamingos and a large flock of Spoonbills made up the taller wading birds. This marsh is an important breeding area for Black-winged Stilts and there were good numbers present joined by 20 Avocet. On the open water there were large numbers of Little Grebe and dabbling duck. A single Ruddy Shelduck was added to the growing list of exotic and escapee birds seen, although this bird may well have been a genuine wild bird (always difficult to be sure). A single Little Tern was resting on the far shore, which was to prove to be the only one seen on the trip. We walked around the boardwalk to the viewing platform/hide but did not see anything else of note.

After a quick coffee at a local café we continued our journey, only to stop once more and visit the Alvor Estuary at Quinta da Rocha where we had a picnic lunch in the grounds of the A Rocha Foundation who are working to preserve and restore this important site. The estuary held little of note other than small numbers of waders that included several Greenshanks. Whilst eating lunch a rather unexpected Little Owl was heard calling from nearby. The remainder of our journey was completed uneventfully and we arrived in good time to settle into our rather deluxe boutique hotel overlooking the harbour and sea at Sagres.

Day 5

Thursday 29th September

A quick breakfast was needed in order to arrive in time for our briefing and issue of life jackets on the harbour quay for our pelagic trip travelling 9 miles off the coast to the edge of the continental shelf and deeper water. The day was very warm once more with little wind, however there was something of a swell once out at sea which proved to be a challenge for the constitution of most of the group, especially when not travelling but resting and bobbing in the water. Looking through binoculars seemed to be particularly unsettling and was strictly rationed as a result! Fortunately everything seen was incredibly close to boat making binoculars unnecessary. Not long after setting out we saw our first of several Cory's Shearwaters. These were soon followed by encountering a large school of Common Dolphins with several small youngsters, which travelled alongside us leaping within 3-4 metres of the boats. Even better we then came across a couple of the much larger and heavier built Bottle-nosed Dolphins. These travelled alone and were a little more aloof and unapproachable but excellent views were obtained nonetheless from a distance of about 15 metres.

Our target had been to approach a large fishing trawler that had been sighted in the distance and as we caught up it was immediately apparent why this was so as the wake of the boat was crowded with seabirds. Most common were the excellent numbers of Great Shearwaters that were joined by more Cory's Shearwaters, small numbers of Sooty Shearwater and single Manx and Balearic Shearwater. As we were still within sight of the shore there were still large numbers of Yellow-legged Gulls present and a single Common Tern. Gannets were common all around with individuals of different ages and plumage and a few pure white adults.

The boat crew then started to throw some 'chum' overboard in an attempt to draw the birds even closer. Unfortunately most of the birds present seemed sated by the by catch from the trawler and were contentedly resting on the sea. A few birds were drawn in which were mainly Great Shearwater and Gannets diving for scraps. Several European Storm Petrels were flitting by, which never came particularly close, but close enough to enable ID. After carefully checking each Storm Petrel a single Wilson's Storm Petrel was picked out as a highlight for some. Drifting over the resting flocks of gulls and shearwaters were 3-4 Great Skuas seemingly attempting to scare a bird into flight so they could either pursue it to make it regurgitate its meal or possibly hunt the birds themselves?

By now all were satisfied by our fantastic experience and amazing close-up views and also the desire to be back on firm ground again and settle one's stomach. The boats then returned to shore after taking a route close to the impressive cliffs found on these shores. The opportunity was then taken to relax a little in our pleasant hotel and pool before heading out once more the short journey to the raptor migration viewpoint and a picnic lunch. As we were leaving the hotel a couple of late Pallid Swifts were seen passing.

Whilst preparing the picnic under the shelter of the pinewoods a few Crested Tits were heard and then seen which were soon surpassed by the discovery of a very relaxed and placid Western Olivaceous Warbler, or Isabelline Warbler, as it is now known. Numerous Thekla Larks were seen calling from the heath. Birds passing over whilst we ate included an Egyptian Vulture and Short-toed Eagle. Once we had eaten and had settled down to spend a couple of hours at the viewpoint several interesting and exciting species passed by in small numbers. A flock of 6 Black Storks passed the viewpoint on several occasions demonstrating the unusual feature of this as a 'migration point' since it is in effect a dead-end and any large bird arriving here has to re-orientate itself before heading east along the Portuguese and on into Spain and Gibraltar. The Storks had arrived at the headland and then spent the afternoon drifting round the area passing us 4-5 times! A further Egyptian Vulture, Black Kites, Booted and Short-toed Eagles and Common and Honey Buzzards added to the list of raptors seen.

Day 6

Friday 30th September

A few of the group took an informal walk around the cliffs overlooking the harbour near the hotel. The main target was to find a couple of the Blue Rock Thrush of the area in which we were successful. Also found was a flock of Corn Buntings, Turtle Dove and a single Ortolan Bunting among the regular Northern Wheatears, Stonechats, Sardinian Warblers and Zitting Cisticolas

The morning was spent exploring the flat heath and grassland areas of the Sagres peninsular. We first checked out an area of unfinished housing development alongside the *Dittrichia viscosa* heath. The last unfinished part-built house had a couple of resident Little Owls that stood prominently on the wall tops. Nearby were also a Spotted Flycatcher, Common Whitethroat and Black Redstart among the common Northern Wheatears. We next took the road that led to Cape St. Vincent before turning off onto a narrow minor road that ran between grassy arable land on one side and heath on the other. Several Tawny Pipits flushed from the roadside as we passed by.

Once the tarmac ended we arrived at cluster of farm buildings where we stopped to have a walk and scan the area. Another Little Owl was spotted on the farm rooftop. Skilfully picked out by one of the group was a small group of Little Bustard, which are known to frequent this area. These proved a little tricky to discern among the dry and golden grasses until a couple took to the air and joined another group of 5 that had been disturbed by a passing motorist. Once on the wing the large white flashes in the flight feathers made the birds easy to pick up. We then walked a short way through this flat grassy area that is a known haunt and resting place of passing migrating Dotterel. We had no luck today but did spot a resting Whimbrel that flushed from the grass only to soon settle again with only its head protruding to prove another challenge for some to spot. Another target bird for the area, which we saw, was a pair of Red-billed Chough that passed uttering their characteristic call.

After a short drive along the dirt track we took another walk through an area of taller wooded heath and abandoned arable fields. A couple of Short-toed Eagles passing drew our immediate attention before we began to look among the vegetation. A Spotted Flycatcher fed prominently from a couple of favourite perches and a Common Redstart rapidly shot into cover. A briefly showing Spectacled Warbler was teased out among the numerous Sardinian Warblers which were busy chasing each other about the heath. As we had nearly completed our circular walk a Dartford Warbler was found but proved to be elusive and only seen by a few despite our best efforts!

As we had done yesterday we returned to the hotel to relax before heading out for a repeat picnic at the Raptor Migration Viewpoint. Today we were fortunate in the winds having shifted direction and this resulted in more birds of prey passing. The highlight was a large group of 25 Short-toed Eagles all in the air at once drifting about the area joined by 6 Black Kites and 4 Booted Eagles. To round off the day a single Western Marsh Harrier put in a distant appearance demonstrating its characteristic flight action.

Day 7

Saturday 1st October

An early start was needed to catch our respective flights home, which prevented any birding other than from the travelling vehicle. Nonetheless for the observant among the group several interesting species were seen before we arrived at Faro Airport and our return home.

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Species Lists

Birds (R = recorded C = common H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	September/October						
			25	26	27	28	29	30	1
1	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	1						
2	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>				1			
3	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	R	R		C			
4	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	6	30					
5	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	4	15		6			
6	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		1		50			
7	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>		6		4			
8	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>		4		1			
9	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>		1		1			
10	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>			C				
11	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		8	2	40			
12	Great Shearwater	<i>Puffinus gravis</i>					200		
13	Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea borealis</i>					40	25	
14	Manx Shearwater	<i>Puffinus puffinus</i>					2		
15	Balearic Shearwater	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>					1		
16	Sooty Shearwater	<i>Puffinus griseus</i>					6		
17	European Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>					12		
18	Wilson's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>					1		
19	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	2			3	150	3	
20	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	10	R		20			
21	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>		20	C	C		30	
22	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	12	R		30		1	
23	Little/Western Reef Heron	<i>Egretta garzetta/gularis</i>	1	1					
24	Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	1	1					
25	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	2	10	3	18			
26	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>			1				
27	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>		30	6	3			
28	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>					6	6	
29	Glossy ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>		1		1			
30	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	3	25		40			
31	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	200	200	50	100			
32	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>			26				
33	Eurasian Black Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>			1				
34	Eurasian Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>					2		
35	Spanish Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>			2				
36	Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>			2		2	25	
37	Booted Eagle	<i>Aquila pennatus</i>				1	2	4	
38	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>				1	4	6	
39	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		10		1		1	
40	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		2	6	3	8	2	
41	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>					1		
42	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>					1		
43	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		1	C	2	12	R	
44	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>			15				
45	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>					1		
46	Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>					1	1	
47	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	H						

	Common name	Scientific name	September/October						
			25	26	27	28	29	30	1
48	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	R	R		R			
49	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	R	R		R			
50	Purple Swamp-hen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>		6					
51	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>			8				
52	Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>			12			7	
53	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	3	H			1		
54	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	12	17	4	20			
55	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	20	40	20	R			
56	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	20	R	R	R			
57	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	12	40					
58	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	3	30		1			
59	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>			1	5			
60	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	6	20	R	4			
61	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	8	30		2		2	
62	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	C	C	C	C			
63	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	12	50		1			
64	Semi-palmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>		1					
65	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	1	4					
66	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		2	2	2			
67	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	1	3	1	3			
68	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	6	19		6			
69	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	3						
70	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	2	4		3			
71	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	20	30	10				
72	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	2			1			
73	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	1	2					
74	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	8	30		H		1	
75	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		2		3			
76	Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>					6		
77	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	R	R	R	R			
78	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>	20	1					
79	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	R	R	R	C	C	C	
80	Audouin's Gull	<i>Larus audouinii</i>		9	1	6			
81	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>					1		
82	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	R	R		R		R	
83	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>				1			
84	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	2	10		1	1	2	
85	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>					1		
86	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>		12					
87	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>		1					
88	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>			12				
89	Rock Dove / Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
90	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>			1				
91	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
92	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>			2		1	4	
93	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>		2	2	H		3	
94	Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>					2	1	
95	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	1	3	3	2			
96	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	1	1					
97	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>					4		

	Common name	Scientific name	September/October						
			25	26	27	28	29	30	1
98	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>				1			
99	Great-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopus major</i>	1						
100	Common Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>						1	
101	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	30	C	C	C			
102	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>					25	25	
103	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>			2				
104	Common Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>				2			
105	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>			5			3	
106	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	1	5	2		1	20	5
107	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	3	12	48	2	1		
108	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	6	R	R			4	
109	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>			20			6	
110	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		1	1				
111	Blue-headed Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava iberiae</i>	3	2		2		20	
112	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			1				
113	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>		2					
114	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>		1				2	
115	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		1			1	2	
116	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	4	3	400	R	20	C	
117	Greenland Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe leucorhoa</i>				1		1	
118	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	2	6	2	1	2	20	
119	Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	2	12	C	R	R	R	
120	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>						1	
121	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	1	3	6	5	2	10	
122	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>						2	
123	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>					1	2	
124	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	20	R	R	R	4	R	
125	Spectacled Warbler	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>						1	
126	Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>	H				1	1	
127	Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>						1	
128	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		2					
129	Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella naevia</i>		1					
130	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	20	R		15	6	20	
131	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	H	H	H	H			
132	European Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>				H			
133	Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>		2					
134	Western Olivaceous (Isabelline) Warbler	<i>Hippolais opaca</i>					1		
135	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		4		1	1	6	
136	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>						1	
137	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>						5	
138	Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	1	2	2		1	8	
139	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	1	1	1			1	
140	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>						1	
141	Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>						6	
142	Iberian Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	1	5	50	2			
143	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>		1					
144	Azure-winged Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cyana</i>	5	40	200	R			R
145	Common Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	4	7	3	5			
146	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		2		1			
147	Western Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>						60	

	Common name	Scientific name	September/October							
			25	26	27	28	29	30	1	
148	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>							2	
149	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>			4			1		
150	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	20	6	R	15	8	R	R	
151	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	R	R	C	R	R	R	R	
152	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>			1					
153	Black-headed Weaver	<i>Ploceus melanocephalus</i>		2						
154	Common Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>			1				3	
155	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	8	6		8			4	
156	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		1					2	
157	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	2							
158	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>							1	
159	Oortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>							1	
160	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>			1				10	
161	Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>		25	12	4				
162	Java Sparrow	<i>Padda oryzivora</i>	1							

Mammals

Iberian Hare	<i>Lepus granatensis</i>	Bottle-nosed Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>
Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Pipistrelle sp.	<i>Pipistrellus sp.</i>
Common Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>		

Reptiles & Amphibians

Iberian Water Frog	<i>Rana perezi</i>	Moorish Gecko	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>
European Pond Terrapin	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>	Spanish Psammodomus	<i>Psammodomus hispanicus</i>
Red-eared Terrapin	<i>Trachemys scripta</i>		

Fish

Ocean Sunfish	<i>Mola mola</i>
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Butterflies

Swallowtail	<i>Papilion machaon</i>	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>	Two-tailed Pasha	<i>Charaxes jasius</i>
Geranium Bronze	<i>Cacyreus marshalli</i>	Cardinal	<i>Argynnis pandora</i>
Lang's Short-tailed Blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>
Long-tailed Blue	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>