

# Autumn Birding in Southern Portugal

Naturetrek Tour Report

25 September – 1 October 2015

---



Great Skua harassing a young Yellow-legged Gull by Ken Button



Little Bittern by Ken Button



Purple Swamphen by Ken Button



Long-eared Owl by William James

Report compiled by Dave Nevitt  
Images courtesy of clients Ken Button & William James



Naturetrek

Mingledown Barn

Wolf's Lane

Chawton

Alton

Hampshire

GU34 3HJ

UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: [info@naturetrek.co.uk](mailto:info@naturetrek.co.uk)

W: [www.naturetrek.co.uk](http://www.naturetrek.co.uk)

Tour Participants: Dave Nevitt & Philip Thompson (leaders) with 14 Naturetrek clients

## Day 1

Friday 25th September

With the group travelling to Faro from several British airports, we assembled at Faro and soon picked up our minibuses, where we saw our first Booted Eagle from the car park! We were soon on our way to the hotel by the salt pans at Tavira where we met up with Mike and Val.

After sorting out our rooms, we enjoyed a buffet lunch and then had a while to unpack and relax before meeting up for an afternoon stroll. The resident Sardinian Warblers, Spotless Starlings and Stonechats were in view as well as the ubiquitous Zitting Cisticola. We were soon at the salt pans, soaking up the wonderful array of waders before us. Curlew Sandpipers fed alongside Dunlin, allowing a good comparison, and a flock of Knot were less expected in a non-marine environment. Sanderlings entertained us as they ran along the muddy edges and a Kentish Plover provided variety. Three Slender-billed Gulls were the stars of the show and gave excellent views in the scopes, revealing their pinkish underparts. Black-winged Stilts, Greater Flamingos and Spoonbills completed the cast. A lone Whimbrel showed well before it was time to return to the hotel.

Several Common Waxbills had been found by Mike and Val by the pool so many had a stake-out there to try to see these elusive birds. They were to be a feature of our stay at Tavira as at least one of the group seemed to be there waiting for them whenever we were at the hotel! There was plenty of time to relax and settle in before we met for dinner – a sumptuous buffet to suit all tastes.

We retired early after a long day.

## Day 2

Saturday 26th September

We started the day with a pre-breakfast bird walk which was well attended. We walked along the bushes before emerging by the nearby creek. Here we were able to focus on the identification features of Grey Plover, with one bird still resplendent in its summer plumage. Both Black-tailed and Bar-tailed Godwits were soon scoped and we learned how to tell this difficult pair apart. Several Mediterranean Gulls gave good views and more Slender-billed Gulls performed nicely. Further on, a Kingfisher obligingly sat on a rock for all to see and a White Stork flew over.

After breakfast, we set off and, after stocking up with our picnic lunch, we made our way east to the National Park of Castro Marim where we were soon at our first destination of the salt pans. Northern Wheatear and Stonechats were on the wires and a very brief view of a Bluethroat left everyone very frustrated! On the salt pans White Storks rested and Ringed Plovers shared the mud with Dunlin. Further on there was a fantastic flock of over 20 Curlew Sandpipers that enabled the group to get to grips with a species that is uncommon back home. A group of Little Stints was equally welcome, sharing the pool with Shovelers and a few Greater Flamingos. A small group of Slender-billed Gulls showed extremely well, giving great photo opportunities in the superb light conditions. Several Hoopoes flew by and Yellow Wagtails flew overhead calling. We stopped several times to try to “pish” out Bluethroats, each time resulting in flight views for a fortunate few. Moving on, we encountered Common Sandpipers before admiring a huge flock of the rare Audouin’s Gulls. Due to the salt extraction

workings, they were quite distant but an impressive sight nonetheless. We hoped we would see these charismatic gulls much closer elsewhere.

Returning to the buses, we made it to the nearby Visitor Centre in time for the curfew on the loos but sadly they were still shut – as it was the weekend! We saw a very close Little Ringed Plover by the track. We picnicked here which was very pleasant at the tables and benches in the shade; there were none of the hoped-for raptors moving overhead but two White Storks were our reward. After lunch, we had a look across the estuary and found an Osprey sitting on a post, then moved on for views across the salt pans. Here a mass of roosting waders included many Black-tailed Godwits, Redshank, Greenshank, Curlew Sandpipers, Dunlin and Avocets. Two Marsh Harriers quartered in the distance where a dozen Caspian Terns were picked out in the heat haze.

Leaving the salt pans, we joined the motorway and made our way back west to Quinta do Lago, west of Faro. Barely had we set off when eagle-eyed Philip spotted an African Grass Blue butterfly. We soon had one potted so that everyone could examine it before letting it go again. Walking alongside the saltwater channel, the tide was very high so we saw little except Mediterranean Gulls on our walk to our main destination here, the freshwater lagoon.

When we arrived there, it all started to happen. The conifer belt held several Pied and Spotted Flycatchers and a group of Glossy Ibis dropped down on to the lake. But we were soon distracted by a Purple Swamphen confidently feeding on the neighbouring golf course! Sand Martins and Red-rumped Swallows fed above our heads as we patiently scoured the reed-fringed lake for wildlife. Many Gadwall were lounging about and several more Purple Swamphens were soon found amongst them. Pochard dived for food around the many small islands. We were hoping for a sighting of Little Bittern so we stopped at a likely viewpoint and waited. Philip had a brief view of one but it disappeared into the reeds and wasn't seen again. So we moved on a bit further along the path to the next viewpoint, and here we struck it lucky as a beautiful juvenile Little Bittern sat out in the open for all to admire! A Great Crested Grebe sailed past and a couple of Eurasian Teal hid amongst the reeds. A flash of yellow whizzing by was our first sign of a Black-headed Weaver. Several of these beautifully coloured birds delighted the group as they fed in the reed beds. Another juvenile Little Bittern was found, then, astonishingly, yet another – we were getting spoiled by sightings of a bird that can be very elusive. Then, from the tower hide, we located two more Little Bitterns, both adults this time, standing out in the open. But by this time the group were concentrating on other things, so there was little interest - all “Little Bitterned out”!

Our attention moved to the conifer shelter-belt where, amongst several Pied Flycatchers, we soon found a Melodious Warbler, and on the pool on the seaward side there was a large group of roosting Kentish Plovers and Sanderlings. As the time came to head for home, our attention was grabbed by a raucous call from the conifer next to us and we were soon delighted to be watching a Wryneck! It didn't stay around for long and flew off, but we then found it on a fallen tree where we were able to get fantastic views in the scopes – a life bird for many in the group. What a hive of activity! But it was time to head off so we returned to the buses and homeward.

An excellent day was rounded off with our checklists and a fine dinner.

## Day 3

## Sunday 27th September

Having had our fill of coastal habitats, today we travelled inland to visit the rolling grassland and semi-steppe areas of the Alentejo Plain. We set off early and, once we left the motorway to head north, we started to see flocks of Iberian Magpies by the roadside, together with Red-legged Partridges running off. We made good time on the largely empty roads and we were soon at the Alentejo. Our first stop by a small river valley gave us our first “Wow!” bird in the form of a stunning adult Black-winged Kite perched on wires. It performed well before moving off down the valley.

Stonechats and Southern Grey Shrikes were perched up on the roadside wires. Further on at our stop near the village of Penilhos we scanned the surrounding landscape for birds. A Little Owl sat on top of a pile of stones and Whinchats, Northern Wheatears and Stonechats adorned the fences as we looked for thermalling raptors. A raptor quartering low to the ground was identified as a juvenile Hen Harrier. Fast-flying pigeon-like birds approached nearer and revealed themselves as our first Black-bellied Sandgrouse. There followed several more groups of them, some flying right over our heads so that we could admire the details of their plumage in the great light. We could also hear their peculiar crooning calls as they passed: a special treat! A small flock of Lapwings briefly went up, and a Peregrine circled over a distant hill.

We continued to scan for raptors and were rewarded when Philip found a circling large eagle that was soon pinned down as an Iberian Imperial Eagle – one of the special birds of the area. Unfortunately it didn’t come any closer but the key ID features were well seen, if at a distance.

Moving on, we saw some small birds in roadside Cistus bushes that then revealed themselves as Dartford Warblers, even perching on wires so that we could all see them splendidly. At a nearby new reservoir, we had some more Lapwings as well as three Green Sandpipers, and the curious sight of two Mute Swans flying in to land on the water. The books showed their nearest range to be hundreds of miles away, so either they were well lost or there is a population locally that isn’t in the book. Three Black Storks also took to the thermals in the distance – presumably migrating birds.

Heading off further north, we had entered Great Bustard country so we regularly stopped to scan the rolling hills for them. The parched landscape looked good for them but it was getting very hot now, 32°C, and it seemed unlikely that any bustards would be standing out in the heat. A couple of stops further on and we came across three circling Griffon Vultures as well as plentiful Northern Wheatears, with a sprinkling of Whinchats with them. It was time for our lunch appointment so we headed off to Castro Verde.

And what a lunch it was too – a veritable feast of local dishes that just kept coming and coming. By the fourth course, we couldn’t eat another thing so we enjoyed a coffee on the terrace whilst watching a Speckled Footman moth on a wall and a Spotted Flycatcher in the trees.

After lunch we headed eastwards still in search of bustards. We headed for some pine trees in the hope that they might be sheltering in the shade. Once the scopes were up, the shout went up “Bustards!” as we spotted five Great Bustards silhouetted against the sky under the shade of the trees. Fantastic! Also here were Tawny Pipits. We then took a farm track to get closer to the bustards, eventually seeing 18 birds, as well as great flight views. In

this area we also saw two Short-toed Snake Eagles, a Woodlark was singing and there were great flocks of Corn Buntings. What a fitting location to complete our day, and with sightings of our target bird for the day too!

We then set off on the long drive home, getting back in time for freshening up before dinner – not that we were very hungry after such a huge lunch! Our checklist meeting on the terrace provided one last surprise for the day when a Nighthawk flew low over the group – you just never know what will turn up!

## Day 4

## Monday 28th September

Today was our transfer day so, after a leisurely breakfast with time to pack, we first had a look around the hotel for some birds. The tamarisks were pretty quiet but we then we headed out to the saltmarsh for our quarry of Bluethroats. We patiently scoured the bushes looking for them but no joy; however several Whinchats, Stonechats and Sardinian Warblers were more obliging. This called for Plan B, when Dave started “pishing” which had the desired effect and one Bluethroat soon popped up on to a stick and was admired in the telescopes. As it turned around we then had a good view of its blue throat. What a result! Further pishing brought out a second bird a little further away that had an even better blue throat. We had two sightings of Iberian Hare but both were running away and didn’t stay to be admired unfortunately. Moving to the river, we saw a good selection of waders but, sadly, no Stone Curlews.

It was now time to get moving so we loaded up the minibuses and set off, picked up the picnic then headed west along the motorway. Within an hour we were at Salgados Marsh at Pera enjoying a multitude of freshwater birds. There were many Gadwall and Pochard, several Purple Swampheens were on the edges of the reeds and a nearby island held some Black-winged Stilts, six Black-tailed Godwits and two Ruff. The water level on the lake was very high so there was little mud, resulting in few waders but a flock of 45 Glossy Ibis were on a pool at the back. A juvenile marsh tern feeding over the water caused much debate as the differences between species are slight and difficult to determine at distance. The discussion even continued between Dave and Philip after the trip but now agreement has been reached – it was a juvenile Whiskered Tern. There were many gulls loafing on the islands and Philip picked out a couple of Audouin’s Gulls amongst them in the distance. The bushes contained migrants passing through but they were difficult to spot in the strong wind. We managed to find some Willow Warblers and Whinchats in the lee of the bushes.

It was time for lunch so we moved to a nearby area in the shade to eat our picnic. Birds in the area included two Caspian Terns flying over the beach, Spotted and Pied Flycatchers, Redstarts, Northern Wheatear and Whinchat. We then returned to the car park for a walk along the boardwalk to the hide. Some close Zitting Cisticola finally gave good views to those who had struggled to locate these renowned skulkers up until now. A Little Tern performed well as it fished in the lake and a group of Marsh Harriers caused havoc as they hunted the lake edges and islands. We stopped to see if we could find some Audouin’s Gulls amongst the many Yellow-legged and we were rewarded with four adult birds, resplendent with their red bills that we were able to admire in the scopes. Moving on, the path to the hide was under water but we had stunning views of a Marsh Harrier as it approached us along the reed bed.

We then returned to the buses and rejoined the motorway westwards towards Sagres. We arrived at this surfing paradise by 5.30 pm and all marvelled at the fantastic cliff-top location of the hotel. With plenty of time to relax,

many took advantage of the pool or sunbathing before we met for checklists and our first dinner at this “boutique” hotel. Replete, we retired after an enjoyable day.

## Day 5

## Tuesday 29th September

We began our day with a pre-breakfast walk over the headland overlooking Sagres harbour. As the sun rose, we spotted a few Northern Wheatears and Yellow Wagtails were calling as they passed over southwards. As we turned west, a strange bird came out of the bushes in front of us – it was a Long-eared Owl! Unfortunately it didn't hang around and flew on, dropping down in distant bushes to leave the group rather frustrated. Further on we checked the clifftop rocks and found a fine Blue Rock Thrush that stayed to be admired in the scopes. We then found a second bird nearby. Offshore we saw our first Cory's Shearwaters passing by, accompanied by a single Balearic Shearwater. Some Corn Buntings flew by on the headland, then we saw the owl again briefly before it dropped into the bushes again. It was time for breakfast so we headed back to the hotel. Approaching a disused building, we spotted a movement and then there it was – the Long-eared Owl sat there on a window ledge for all to see just 40m away!! We then enjoyed an amazing quarter of an hour as this stunning bird posed for photos as it stared at us with its deep orange eyes and erect ear tufts. Long-eared Owls are difficult to find at the best of times, but to have this bird sitting there staring at us was a once in a lifetime opportunity. We eventually had to prise ourselves away and return for breakfast.

After breakfast, we set out to the heathlands and arid fields of Vale Santo to the north of Sagres. At our first stop we found many Stonechats, some Wheatears and our first Skylarks of the trip but the main attraction was the raptors moving through. A couple of Hen Harriers quartered the heathland, whilst thermalling above us were Honey Buzzards, Marsh Harriers and many Booted Eagles. We were mesmerised as they drifted over us in the excellent light. A group of six Black Storks joined the movement, slowly heading south, then an Osprey went by. Larger, dark raptors soon revealed themselves as Egyptian Vultures, then a lovely sub-adult Bonelli's Eagle joined the Booted Eagles, dwarfing them as they circled. We were later treated to a really well marked juvenile Bonelli's that came really close.

We moved on northwards, where a stop by a herd of cattle brought us a flock of bright Blue-headed Wagtails as well as fleeting views of Tawny Pipit. The next stop by the farm revealed two, then four Red-billed Choughs feeding in front of us. A stop at the threshing circle or “helicopter pad” was marred by disturbance from Hottentot Fig clearance work so we returned to the south of the heath to look for Ortolan Buntings. As we traversed the heath we had good views of many Thekla Larks, then we found the Ortolan Buntings, just as they flew off - way into the distance. We stopped, somewhat thwarted, but we were soon marvelling at the Booted Eagles that continued to pass overhead. A very confiding Black Kite treated us to superb views as it hunted, and then a bit later the kite flushed the Ortolans which had by now, undetected by us, returned to the area. We had great views of 17 of them, on the ground as well as sat in a bush.

As it was warming up and raptors seemed to be moving, we then headed to the watchpoint of Cabranosa. On the way a Nightingale flew across the track in front of our bus giving fleeting views and Redstarts greeted us at our parking place in the shade of the pines. We had our picnic by the buses, with more raptors (or were they the same ones going round again ??) moving over our heads then we made our way to the hilltop, exposed to the hot sun, to see what was moving. There was quite a strong wind blowing and undoubtedly the raptors found this to

their liking as it gave them lift. Our tally for the afternoon included Red Kite, Black Kites, Marsh Harriers, Sparrowhawk, Egyptian Vultures and good views of a party of Short-toed Snake Eagles.

As the passage tailed off in the afternoon heat we took a walk in the pine woods. However it was very quiet and we only managed to find one Redstart and one Pied Flycatcher so we abandoned it and went for the tourist option instead. No trip to Sagres would be complete without visiting Cape St. Vincent – the most south-westerly point in Europe - so we drove there for a look around and some took the opportunity to buy some souvenirs. We then chose to stop for a cooling fresh orange juice and ice cream at a café as the afternoon sun was very warm. We chanced upon a Blue Rock Thrush from the terrace and a very confiding Thekla Lark gave great photo opportunities.

Returning back to base, sightings from the hotel included a Black Redstart and Common Sandpiper. After a welcome swim we did our checklists in the evening before dinner and bed.

## Day 6

## Wednesday 30th September

After breakfast, we returned to Vale Santo where it was soon obvious that yesterday's strong winds had abated. As we drove along, there was a shout of "Stop!" from the back of the first bus and all eyes looked to the left to see what had been spotted. Much to our surprise, there was a pair of Little Bustards only 100m from the road! We had all but given up on these because the fig eradication disturbance had meant that they hadn't been seen for over two weeks! As they took flight we admired their huge wings with big white flashes. Amazingly for such an elusive bird, they then landed not too far away and we were all able to see them well in the scopes. What a result! We also picked out a perched Egyptian Vulture and a passing Osprey stopped to buzz it.

We proceeded on north and parked up the buses for a walk on the heath. A couple of Pied Flycatchers and a Redstart welcomed us in the pine trees, followed by Sardinian Warblers and Stonechats and more Pied Flycatchers. A high-pitched call from the pines triggered us to try several tapes but there was no response. Further on we heard some Red-billed Choughs flying over and later saw a pair of them. A fine male Redstart showed well to the group, followed by a female. Several of the group were lucky to get on to a Wood Warbler in the trees before it flew off. We disturbed a lone Black Stork from the treetops, presumably having roosted there overnight. We waited to see if it had its five mates with it but there was no sign of them!

It was not as hot today and quite cloudy so presumably this had delayed the creation of thermals. Raptor activity had been slow, but Booted Eagles and Black Kites now started to appear. Several small falcons had us squinting through the scopes to ID them, none more so than a juvenile Eleanor's Falcon which sadly remained distant throughout. At the local fig tree we learned how to tell Willow Warblers from Chiffchaffs before a very tasty scrumping session of its perfectly ripe fruits! We returned to the buses and moved back to the Cabranosa shelter belt for our lunch. We enjoyed Redstart, Spotted Flycatcher and Pied Flycatchers in the trees as well as Honey Buzzards, Red and Black Kites, Marsh Harriers, an Iberian Imperial Eagle, a Short-toed Snake Eagle and 10 Booted Eagles overhead!

We had a date with a boat so we headed back to the hotel to get changed, then met in the foyer and descended down to the harbour. Donning our life jackets, everyone was very excited as we boarded our ribs and sailed out

from the harbour. We were soon seeing birds as we came across a group of loafing Cory's Shearwaters followed by our first European Storm Petrel hugging the waves in search of a meal. Gannets a-plenty cruised over us, checking out our boats as we left the headland behind. The sea was very calm and we whizzed out to the edge of the continental shelf which is where the fish and the birds congregate. We stopped for our first chumming session which at first attracted some Yellow-legged Gulls. We waited patiently, with a great air of expectancy. Next to arrive was a Great Skua, powering in to harry the accumulated gulls. Several more European Storm Petrels flitted about the wave tops but there wasn't a great quantity of birds so the skipper moved us on a bit further out to try another location.

A short while later and we stopped again and started to chum again. It wasn't long before the European Storm Petrels found us, circling round and round the boats. Then the call of "Wilson's!!" went up as a bird came much closer. We could clearly see the dark underwing, and eventually those webbed feet protruding past the tail. We were treated to a stunning display as it circled repeatedly, very close to the boats, for over 15 minutes. Dave and Philip were very enthusiastic, as Wilson's Petrels are renowned for zipping in, doing one or two circuits, then whizzing off again. This was the best display of them we had had on our Sagres pelagics!

A tern came in to see what the fuss was all about and was soon identified as a Black Tern for all to admire. Two more Great Skuas frightened the gulls as the large Shearwaters started to come in. First one or two, then small groups of Great Shearwaters, with their dark caps, came in very close and did their curious half-dive for the chum. Cory's Shearwaters, somewhat larger than the Greats and more uniform in colour, circled us then settled in a raft. A Balearic Shearwater came rapidly in; its smaller size and smudgy underparts were clearly seen before several more joined it. A much larger Sooty Shearwater flew very rapidly in and gave us a fly-past showing its overall dark plumage and whitish underwing before settling a little way off. We were then treated to an amazing half an hour as the boats drifted amongst the settled shearwaters and other seabirds, giving us spectacular views in the glorious sunlight. A very dark skua then flew in over us and grappled with the gulls right in front of us before flying off and landing. It was called as a Pomarine Skua by the boat staff and sadly it didn't return. However later examination of photographs has revealed it as a juvenile Arctic Skua.

It was time to head back towards shore so, with the sea still very calm, we zoomed back north. We then came across a raft of Cory's Shearwaters – we were so close that we could all examine their yellow bills! As we approached shore, the shearwaters got less and less frequent; we zipped along the spectacular cliffs of the Sagres headland, stopping at a cave to admire a male Peregrine that then perched on the cliff for all to see. A Shag was the last new bird as we re-entered the harbour. What an amazing afternoon we had had, entering the world of the seabirds at such close quarters – spectacular!

We then walked back to the hotel and had time to relax and pack our suitcases before our final checklist meeting and our farewell supper at this wonderful location.

## Day 7

Saturday 4th October

We rose early and had our breakfast at the Memmo Baleeira before packing the minibuses and making our way to Faro Airport. We made good time to catch our various return flights home.

A group is only as good as the people who form it and thanks must go to all the group members who got on so well together, sharing knowledge and stories to enhance the overall enjoyment of the trip.

Dave and Philip hope that everyone had an enjoyable week, seeing many new species in a beautiful setting. We look forward to seeing you all on your next Naturetrek trip.

## Receive our e-newsletter

Join the Naturetrek e-mailing list and be the first to hear about new tours, additional departures and new dates, tour reports and special offers. Visit [www.naturetrek.co.uk](http://www.naturetrek.co.uk) to sign up.

## Naturetrek Facebook

We are delighted to launch the Naturetrek Facebook page so that participants of Naturetrek tours can remain in touch after the holiday and share photos, comments and future travel plans.

Setting up a personal profile at [www.facebook.com](http://www.facebook.com) is quick, free and easy. The [Naturetrek Facebook page](#) is now live; do please pay us a visit!



Bluethroat by William James

## Species List

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

	Common name	Scientific name	September / October						
			25	26	27	28	29	30	1
1	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>			2				
2	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	H	2	✓	✓	✓		
3	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>		✓		✓			
4	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓		✓			
5	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>		6		6			
6	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		3					
7	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>		10		30+			
8	Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>					30	50+	
9	Great Shearwater	<i>Puffinus gravis</i>						25	
10	Balearic Shearwater	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>					1	10	
11	Sooty Shearwater	<i>Puffinus griseus</i>						1	
12	European Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>						9	
13	Wilson's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>						2	
14	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		2	2	✓			
15	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		1					
16	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	6	8	4	20			
17	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>			3		6+	1	
18	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>		6					
19	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>		4		45			
20	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	10	70	✓	40			
21	Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>		4					
22	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	1	10	30	20	20	12	
23	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
24	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
25	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>				6	✓	✓	
26	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>						1	
27	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	2	2		✓			
28	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		1	1		1	1	
29	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>					7	3	
30	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>			1				
31	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>					1	1	
32	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>					8	6	
33	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>					12	1	
34	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>			3				
35	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>			2		6	1	
36	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		2		5	6	7	
37	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>			1		3	2	
38	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>				1			
39	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>					3	1	
40	Spanish Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>			2			1	
41	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>					2		
42	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		2	4		1	3	✓
43	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	1	3		1	20+	10	
44	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco Subbuteo</i>				1	1	1	
46	Eleanora's Falcon	<i>Falco eleonorae</i>						1	
47	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			1		1	3	

	Common name	Scientific name	September / October						
			25	26	27	28	29	30	1
48	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>			18				
49	Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>						2	
50	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>		H					
51	Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>		10		3			
52	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		✓		✓			
53	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓		✓			
54	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	7	6					
55	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	6	6		10			
56	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	20	30		40			
57	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>			10	5			
58	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	2	2		2			
59	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	10	✓	4	✓			
60	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>		1	1				
61	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	1	32					
62	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	2	✓		6			
63	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>		2					
64	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	1	4		H		1	
65	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		3		H			
66	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	✓	✓		✓			
67	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	1	7		H			
68	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		H	3				
69	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		8		2	1	1	
70	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	1	6					
71	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	20						
72	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	10	20		2			
73	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>		15					
74	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	20	50					
75	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	50	✓	1	✓			
76	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>				2			
77	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			
78	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>		15		1			
79	Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>	3	8					
80	Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus audouinii</i>		✓		4			
81	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>				1		1	
82	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
83	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
84	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>		12		2			
85	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>		8		H		4	
86	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>		1		1			
87	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>		1					
88	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>						1	
89	White-winged Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>				1			
90	Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>						3	
91	Parasitic Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>						1	
92	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>			15				
93	Rock Dove / Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
94	Stock Dove	<i>Columba oenas</i>			2				
95	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		7	12				
96	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>					1	1	
97	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
98	Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>					1		

	Common name	Scientific name	September / October						
			25	26	27	28	29	30	1
99	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	H		1				
100	European Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>			1				
101	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	1						
102	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		6		2+			
103	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	3						
104	Iberian Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus (viridis) sharpei</i>			1				
105	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>		1					
106	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	1	4	4	1			
107	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	1	2	30		1		
108	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		2	2				
109	Iberian Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cooki</i>		30+	70+	✓			
110	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
111	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>					4	8	
112	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>					2	2	
113	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>			50				
114	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>			7				
115	Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>						3	
116	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>			H				
117	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>						H	
118	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			
119	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>					✓	✓	
120	Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>					6		
121	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>			1				
122	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>					2	10	
123	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		10					
124	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
125	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>			3			2	
126	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	15	20	✓	✓	1		
127	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		H		H			
128	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		1	3	4	6	2	
129	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>						1	
130	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		1				6	
131	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>						H	
132	Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>		1					
133	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
134	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>		1		1			
135	Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>			8				
136	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
137	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
138	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
139	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		H					
140	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>		3		2			
141	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>					1		
142	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>					4	3	
143	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>				1	3	3	
144	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>		2	6	5	4	2	
145	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
146	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		1	200	25	6	12	

	Common name	Scientific name	September / October						
			25	26	27	28	29	30	1
147	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>					4	1	
148	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	1	3	1	2	2	3	
149	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	1	6	1	1	4	10	
150	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
151	Black-headed Weaver	<i>Ploceus melanocephalus</i>		3+					
152	Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	4	1	4	7			
153	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava iberiae</i>		12	2	6	15	10	
154	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		1		H			
155	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	12	2	3	1		1	
156	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>			3		2	1	
157	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>						2H	
158	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		1	4				
159	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
160	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>					2	2	
161	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		3	200		6		
162	Oortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>					17		

## Reptiles & Amphibians

European Pond Terrapin, *Emys orbicularis*

Moorish Gecko, *Tarentola mauritanica*

Iberian Water Frog, *Rana perezi*

Spanish Terrapin, *Mauremys leprosa*

## Mammals

Iberian Hare, *Lepus granatensis*

Serotine Bat, *Eptesicus serotinus*

Pipistrelle bat *sp.*, *Pipistrellus*

Rabbit., *Oryctolagus cuniculus*

Red Deer, *Capreolus capreolus*

## Butterflies

Swallowtail, *Papilion machaon*

Small White, *Pieris rapae*

Clouded Yellow, *Colias crocea*

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

Common Blue, *Polyommatus icarus*

Painted Lady, *Vanessa cardui*

False Mallow Skipper, *Carcharodus ripolinus*

Large White, *Pieris brassicae*

Bath White, *Pontia daplidice*

Small Copper, *Lycaena phlaeas*

Long-tailed Blue, *Lampides boeticus*

African Grass Blue, *Zizeeria knysna*

Meadow Brown, *Maniola jurtina*

Small dotted Footman, *Eilema complana*

Vestal, *Rhodometra sacraria*

Hummingbird Hawk-Moth, *Macroglossum stellatarum*

Mediterranean Lace Border, *Scopula submutata*

Spanish Dot, *Antigastra catalaunalis*

Crimson Speckled, *Utetheisa pulchella*

Cliff Plume Moth, *Agdistis meridionalis*

Un-named Crambid, *Udea numeralis*

Un-named Pyralid, *Endotrichea flammealis*

## Odonata

Lesser Emperor, *Anax parthenope*

Red-veined Darter, *Sympetrum fonscolombii*

Iberian Bluetail, *Ischnura graellsii*

Scarlet Darter, *Crocothemis erythraea*

Common Darter, *Sympetrum striolatum*

Long Skimmer, *Orthetrum trinacria*