

Autumn Birding in Southern Portugal

Naturetrek Tour Report

18 - 24 September 2016

Report compiled by Nuno Barros



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Tour participants: Nuno Barros and Philip Thompson (leaders) with 14 Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Sunday 18th September

On a bright Sunday morning in the Algarve, flights from three British cities arrived in Faro airport, bringing along a team of intrepid naturalists for another great week birding in South Portugal. After sorting out the vans, we all drove to Vila Galé Albacora Hotel to join Greg and Marie, who were already waiting there, and enjoyed a varied buffet lunch together.

At 4pm, we teamed up for a short birding walk along the salt pans and meshes around the hotel. The first wet patches with dry bushes produced some migrant passerines, such as Winchat, Northern Wheatear and Pied Flycatcher. Along the salt pans, we didn't take long to find four Slender-billed Gulls, and a Mediterranean Gull roosting with some waders.

Philip spotted a grey bird with two Little Egrets. At first there was doubt whether it would be a juvenile Grey Heron or a hybrid Western Reef Egret (crossed with Little Egret), an odd vagrant that has become established here around Tavira, and shows many Western Reef Egret characteristics. Soon enough the birds came more out in the open, and we were able to confirm that it was indeed a hybrid bird.

As we continued along the path, waders became more abundant and we took some time to identify the vast myriad of species before us: Dunlin, Curlew Sandpiper, Sanderling, Little Stint, Black-tailed Godwit, Ringed and Kentish Plover, Turnstone and Redshank were all feeding in the scarce bits of water in some pans.

A flock of about 30 Flamingos, and a Little Tern flew by. We took some time to appreciate the way the evening light illuminated them. A very striking Yellow Wagtail strolled along the dry tank, as Red-rumped Swallows were flying around. It was a beautiful end to a very long day, and it was time to get back to the hotel for a well-earned meal and rest.

Day 2

Monday 19th September

A pre-breakfast birding walk was decided the previous day, so at 7am, most of the group was already ready for birding even before sunrise. The day was dawning fair and we headed to the "ria" side, overlooking Tavira island. The tide was getting lower and the cool breeze lifted our spirits, as the fishing boats returned home through the canals. The first birds seen were a flock of four Red-legged Partridge, a Sardinian Warbler, and the local Magpies, just outside the hotel. A Hoopoe greeted us as we ventured onto the path surrounding the marshes and mud banks. Some Mediterranean Gulls were around, as well as a good selection of waders, including Oystercatcher and most of the species seen in the previous day; the highlight was a gorgeous Grey Plover still in full summer plumage. Cetti's Warbler and Crested Lark could be heard, and a flock of 15 Spoonbills cruised the skies as the sun was rising. A Slender-billed Gull was identified among the Med Gulls, and a very tame Whimbrel posed for excellent scope views. The Western Reef Egret was spotted again.

After breakfast, we set out for Castro Marim Natural Reserve. This is the delta of the Guadiana River, on the Spanish border. Arriving at Cerro do Bufo salt pans, now with limited access, a Stone-curlew was visible for some as it flew out of reach, and a cooperative Southern Grey Shrike was perched on a wire. The salt pans looked

rather empty at a first, but a more careful look soon proved us wrong, as we discovered Common Sandpiper, Redshank, Greenshank, Dunlin, Ringed Plover, and some other usual suspects. Little Grebes were diving, a Kingfisher flew across the creeks, and it didn't take long to spot a small flock of Slender-billed Gulls. In the air, flocks of House Martins, and Barn Swallows were still around. A conspicuous flight call turned our attention to some Corn Buntings flying nearby. As we continued along the path, we noticed that the mud banks were swarming with Fiddler Crabs, with their disproportionate white claws. As we were looking at them, an unexpected vagrant flew past us – a Monarch Butterfly!

On the far side of the estuary, a flock of some 150 Black-tailed Godwits were resting, and a mixed flock of Gulls revealed about 20 Audouin's Gulls, among the Yellow-legged and Lesser Black-backed Gulls. Not far away, two Spotted Redshanks were distinguishable among the familiar waders. As we were walking back, a Marsh Harrier patrolled the marshes, as did an Osprey, flying very close by, above the salt pans.

We transferred to the picnic area next to the Reserve's headquarters, where some Willow Warblers were flicking about in the umbrella pines. After a restoring meal, a short walk along the marshes revealed more Spoonbill, some Avocets, and a resting Caspian Tern. Then it was time to move further east.

Quinta do Lago, with its surrounding tidal shores and especially its freshwater lake (a valuable resource around here) was our destination. Just before we reached it, some Glossy Ibis were seen feeding in a cultivated field. It was a good omen.

The mud flats that separated us from the local barrier island were full of life. Waders were the main dwellers, but a nice five-species flock of gulls caught our eye: Yellow-legged, Lesser Black-backed, Black-headed, Mediterranean and Audouin's. Two Caspian Terns were flying, and about five Common Terns were resting from their journeys, almost concealing their red legs with brown mud. We finally arrived at the lagoon, in the middle of the golf course.

What a magnet for birds it was! One of the first birds we saw was a Western (Purple) Swamphen, peeling reeds just about 30 metres away! This proved to be a haven for these birds, and there were about 20 around the edges of the lagoon. They were even walking and feeding on the green itself. Other birds that did the same were two lovely Hoopoes and some Iberian Magpies. Wildfowl was diverse and Gadwall was the most abundant species. From the hide, Common Pochards and Shovelers could be admired at very close range. A Tufted Duck was spotted amongst them. A suspicious brownish bird flew into a reed bed, so we scanned the reeds looking for...yes we found it – a beautiful male Black-headed Weaver which perched for us, displaying its striking yellow colours. The bird we had seen previously was the female. We saw it several times, and it would certainly be one of the highlights of the trip for many. In the dragonfly world, some Lesser Emperor dragonflies were about, and Philip took notice an intriguing dark specimen, later identified as a scarce Long Skimmer!

But the wild bird spectacle continued. A flock of Waxbills were spotted while they flew into a bush, but landed out of sight. After some assistance, virtually all the group was able to identify them. We resumed our scanning position and a nice Sedge Warbler landed very close. Suddenly someone shouted "Little Bittern!"; a juvenile bird had just come out of the reeds for two seconds, only to go back in. Fortunately for some, it made another brief appearance some minutes later, and this time much closer. These can be hard birds to see properly, and not all the group got a good look. But we had our hearts full, and it was time to go back home.

Day 3

Tuesday 20th September

This was our day trip to Castro Verde, for a glimpse of another region, the flat and golden Alentejo, with its endless open fields. It was very wide area to cover. We set out after breakfast, admiring the change in the landscape as we drove north. After a little over an hour's drive, we were already in a steppe-like habitat, and it was time for our first stop.

Just as we left the vehicles, a raptor was flying over the fields; it had a v-shaped silhouette and very orange underparts – a juvenile Montagu's Harrier! It was quite close and we admired it for a while. Not a bad start. A Northern Lapwing was walking around – a very early bird. Over the other side of the road, a big raptor was looking promising but quite distant. We waited as it came closer: a huge bird, with white shoulders clearly visible - jackpot! - a Spanish Imperial Eagle, a sub-adult bird. We had been birding for 15 minutes at this stage. The conspicuous flight call of the Black-bellied Sandgrouse could sometimes be heard, but we were never able to actually see them. We continued to scan the surrounding skies and we found a group of four Black Storks rising in a thermal and three Griffon Vultures on another one. They were all quite distant though and, unfortunately, they did not come much closer. However, a bird that did come closer was another Spanish Imperial Eagle, this time a lovely juvenile flying low and providing the group with very good views of this rare eagle.

We continued along the labyrinth of small narrow roads south of the main road between Castro Verde and Mértola. Griffon Vultures kept showing up out of nowhere, some of them at very close range. Some Northern Wheatears and Yellow Wagtails were using the area as a stop-over site, and Crested Larks were abundant. The morning was already long, and we had a treat waiting for us! So we set out for Helena's place in Castro Verde, for a feast of traditional food prepared by her, and served at her family's house. Exquisite.

We had a goal for the afternoon – finding Great Bustards. We set off for an area of cork and holm oak trees where they usually gather at this time of the year on hot days like these. But it was one of those days. We searched and searched, but we did not find them. In a last attempt, we drove to the area's highest viewpoint to perform a 360 degree scan, but we were out of luck again. It had already been a long day, and the sensible thing to do was to call time, and start out on the journey back to the coast, through the lovely medieval town of Mértola.

Day 4

Wednesday 21st September

Today was transfer day. We began with an after-breakfast birding walk around the hotel, to a marsh area we had not yet explored. In that kind of habitat, Bluethroat was on the group's mind. It took us a good five minutes to find one, but it was a beautiful bird, still with a lot of blue in its plumage, but an elusive little fellow. Some took a good look at it, but not all. First mission accomplished!

We walked around the area and took some time with the Fan-tailed Warblers (Zitting Cisticolas), as it was easy for the group to overlook them. A raptor was causing panic amongst the nice range of waders present: a female Montagu's Harrier was flying around alongside some Swifts, identified as Pallid. Taking advantage of the close-range birds we were seeing, we improvised a little wader-identification workshop, as there were Kentish, Ringed and Grey Plovers side by side, as well as Dunlins and Little Stints. A good number of Yellow Wagtails was flying over, and some Waxbills were heard but not seen. A flock of Hirundines proved to have four species in it, as a

Sand Martin was discovered flying with House Martins and Red-rumped and Barn Swallows. A nice butterfly was identified by Philip as Southern Brown Argus.

But the best was saved for last. A wonderful Kingfisher perched in the mud for some minutes, and we were able to have some splendid scope views, to the joy of everyone! It was time to get back and say goodbye to the Eastern Algarve. Another butterfly, this time a Clouded Yellow came to say farewell as we arrived to the hotel to pack our bags.

We set off to Salgados lagoon, a threatened jewel in the Algarve coastline. The water level was very low, and most of the southern part was dry, but it was still thriving with life. The most noticeable birds were several Glossy Ibis, White Storks and Eurasian Spoonbills, and literally hundreds of gulls. We got to the hide and stayed for about an hour, scanning the lagoon for birdlife. We found several Coots, Moorhens, Little Grebes, and the same species of ducks we had seen previously, apart for a female Red-crested Pochard that briefly flew over, and two Teal, preening in one of the margins. One focused Little Egret was fishing right in front of the hide, where a Spoonbill was wading in its peculiar manner, some Yellow Wagtails were walking around, and a Wood Sandpiper landed. And suddenly – “Wow, Bluethroat just here!” A very obliging Bluethroat came out just a few metres from where we were, to the awe of the group in general, and relief of the ones who hadn’t see the one in the morning. We even got it in the scope as it fed in the shade of the reeds. Just before we left, two Marsh Harriers showed up, and startled all the Glossy Ibis - there were many more than we initially realized: some dozens! Several Lesser Emperor dragonflies were around as well.

We were happy and hungry, and found a nice shady place to have our picnic. Northern Wheatears were everywhere and some Willow Warblers flitted in the trees and bushes. After our meal, we decided it was time to go to Sagres, and enjoy a deserved rest from all the birding. We arrived at the Baleeira Hotel, a beautiful place overlooking the local fishing harbour, at around 4.30pm, which gave us some time to settle in and relax before dinner.

Day 5

Thursday 22nd September

The day would start with a pelagic trip. We looked out the window and there were some white caps on the sea; however, inland the wind had dropped considerably. During breakfast itself, a lovely Black Redstart was jumping around on the hotel lawns. After breakfast we walked down to the harbour to get on board the RIBs that would take us out to the edge of the continental shelf. One of the boats took Nuno and most of the group, while the other one carried Philip and Mike, along with other passengers on a seabird tour. They would stand side by side during the morning.

The sea was not flat and the wind was picking up, but a few Northern Gannets in all age groups and plumages were seen on the way, at very close range, to the joy of the photographers in the front seats. We went to check out a trawler and soon picked up some Cory’s Shearwaters in between all the gulls out there. A cry came: “Great Shearwater at the back!” A beautiful bird flew past us and everyone got some nice views of it. As we moved away from the trawler, we started chumming, and a distant Great Skua was seen by some. We were hoping for Storm Petrels, but with no luck here. And the wind was really picking up now.

On the way to the next stop, someone cried out “Storm Petrel!”, but no one could spot it again due to the harsh sea state. We tried chumming a few more times before we headed back to land, on an extremely bumpy and splashy ride, but Neptune was not on our side that day. Or was he? Feeling the salt water and wind on our faces, suddenly a few Common Dolphins came to greet us! They were not showing much, but just letting us know they were there. We proceeded on our wet roller-coaster ride, and out of nowhere... “Oh my!” Dolphins everywhere, riding fast. We were in the middle of a pod of 100+ Common Dolphins, cruising south-west at full speed, using the waves to surf their way through. A moment that will linger on in our minds and hearts, overcoming the strong winds that were trying to break our spirit. Not quite what we had in mind, but a truly oceanic experience. As we arrived closer to the shore, some more Cory’s Shearwaters, Gannets and a half-dozen European Shags were seen in the now calm waters protected from the north winds.

We went back to the hotel to settle our stomachs, legs and backs, and about an hour later we assembled in the lobby and got back to the vans for a 15-minute drive to Cabranosa, the raptor observation spot, overlooking the peninsula. We parked in a shady area to have lunch, as a Sparrowhawk was briefly spotted. Everything was still, and it was being hard to settle inland, after such an intensive experience at sea. It seemed that the birds were only waiting for us to finish our meal and tidy up, for the moment we started walking for the top of the hill, a flock of 27 Black Kites just materialized on top of it. Finally, that migration feeling...! Soon after that, four Booted Eagles were circling around the area. And then it all went still again. One Whitethroat was identified nearby, and a Kestrel was trying to catch a Wheatear. We waited for some more activity to happen in these unpredictable migratory skies, and took some time to notice the local flora such as Sea Squill, Mastic Tree, *Dittrichia villosa* subsp. *revoluta*, and lovely *Daphne gnidium* with its red berries. And suddenly... “Egyptian Vulture coming towards us!” A juvenile bird was kind enough to approach high up but right above us, for some delicious views. A Common Buzzard disappeared in the trees before, bird-wise, it was time to call it a day.

We drove to Cape Saint Vincent, the south-west tip of mainland Europe, and tried to act as though the place was not packed with tourists, a strategy that produced a Blue Rock Thrush by the lighthouse. After that, coffee and ice-cream sound like a good idea, and we kept to it. Just as we were getting in to the vans for our final drive to the hotel, a couple of Choughs flew past us. Another amazing day.

Day 6

Friday 23rd September

Our final birding day started with a pre-breakfast walk to the nearby Ponta da Atalaia, a calm headland facing south. We were hoping to see Blue Rock Thrush again, maybe a Peregrine Falcon, and contemplate the sunrise once more. Our first goal didn’t take long. Actually, a Blue Rock Thrush was one of the first birds we saw, perched in a ruin, and rather obliging for the telescopes. The place was very silent and, as the sun rose, some Winchats and Wheatears could be seen. The orange light illuminated the brown dry fields in a memorable way. Three Grey Herons and seven Cormorants flew over to the harbour. A Turtle Dove was flushed by some dogs, and the local Sardinian and Fan-tailed Warblers and Stonechats were making themselves heard. Just over the edge of the cliffs, a Peregrine Falcon, also illuminated by the warm colours of the morning glided just over our heads. As we went back, several Willow Warblers, Goldfinches and Corn Buntings were moving around next to an old house. Mission accomplished.

After breakfast we set out for Vale Santo, the open field and farmland area next to the Cape. On our first stop we scanned for Little Bustards, but with no success. What we could spot, though, were 15 Chough feeding on

the ground, giving some good views. A half-dozen Kestrels were hovering. We followed the road to the farmhouse at the end of it, and watched a very obliging Tawny Pipit on the way. On the farmhouse itself... "wait...there it is... a Little Owl!" And what a frame it was, we could only see its eyes and the top of its head as it looked at us from the middle of some old tiles. As it turned out, there were two of them, and we took some time for everyone to get them in the scope. It was mid-morning and the raptors were getting airborne. First a distant Short-toed Eagle, then four, no six, Booted Eagles, three dark and three light morphs, then a Black Kite. Some 40 more Choughs were feeding in the fields and some Red-rumped Swallows were hunting for insects. Still no Little Bustards, though.

Another stop further along provided great views of the flock of Booted Eagles, and as most of the group was looking at them, Nuno shouted "Three Little Bustards right in front, flying left! There they were. The white markings on the wings were clearly visible as they searched for their next feeding patch. They went down and flew again twice more, and we all could notice how effectively they can disappear once they land. Another mission accomplished. Skylarks were calling as we drove away.

We then set out to find small migrants taking refuge in the pine woods nearby. By now Booted Eagles were everywhere we looked. Our highest count was 35, but we had pine trees obstructing our views in some areas, so we estimated there were more than 50 birds in the sky. In the woods, we found nice selection of migrants, including Common Redstart, Pied and Spotted Flycatchers, a Whitethroat and a Turtle Dove, and...our first Greenfinch of the week, for the smiles of some. Philip pointed out for what proved to be a False Mallow Skipper, a rare and localized species of butterfly. Still paying attention to the details by the path, we were lucky to find *Atractylis gummifera*, a beautiful and scarce, thistle-like, autumn flower. A strange sight was a dark raptor perched on wire. After a bit of waiting it took off and was identified as a dark-morph Honey Buzzard. The Booted Eagles were always visible and, at the end of our walk, more raptors appeared. At first three lovely Short-toed Eagles, and then the flock of Black Kites from the previous day!

We were hungry by then, so we drove to Cabranosa again for the picnic, and in a repetition from the previous day, a Sparrowhawk flew into the trees as we were parking. Scanning the nearby skies, a group of about a dozen Alpine Swifts was spotted above the pines – an interesting concentration for late September. Unfortunately, all the movement of raptors seemed to have taken a break when we were at the viewpoint so, after a bit of waiting, we decided to take a walk at the nearby coastal valleys.

North of Cape St. Vincent, the Telheiro area is famous for its geological features and impressive cliff views. Here we found many Wheatears, more Tawny Pipits, good views of Thekla Larks (that substitute the Crested Larks in some localized areas of the peninsula), a pair of Jackdaws and another one of Ravens. The call of a Dartford Warbler kept us on our toes, but we could not see this elusive, magnificent bird. A Peregrine Falcon glided fast over the cliffs as we made our way back.

Arriving at the vans, a nice flock of Linnets, with some Corn Buntings and Short-toed Larks was choosing the best feeding patch. We admired again the group of Choughs feeding in the late afternoon light, as some Yellow Wagtails were arriving, and the Red-rumped Swallows were hunting. A great finish for an exciting and challenging trip.

Day 7

Saturday 24th September

We still had time to witness one last sunrise in the Algarve, as we drove to Faro airport for our morning flights after a great week of autumn birding in Southern Portugal.

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Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	September					
			18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		✓	✓	6		4
2	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>		✓		✓		
3	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓		✓		
4	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>		2		✓		
5	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>				2		
6	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>				1		
7	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>		2		2		
8	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>		1				
9	Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>					✓	
10	Great Shearwater	<i>Puffinus gravis</i>					2	
11	Balearic Shearwater	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>					1	
12	European Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>					1	
13	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		10		✓		
14	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		1				
15	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>		100	✓	✓		
16	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>			4			
17	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>		10		20		
18	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>		5		100		
19	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	25	60		50		
20	Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>		2				
21	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	10	6	✓	6		15
22	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	3	5		10		3
23	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	12	✓	3	10	1	
24	Western Reef Egret hybrid	<i>E. garzetta x E. gullaris</i>	1	1	1			
25	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>				✓	✓	✓
26	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>					5	
27	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1	1		6		7
28	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	1	1				
29	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>						1
30	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>					27	25+
31	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>					1	
32	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>			15-20			
33	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>						3-5
34	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		1		2		
35	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>			1	1		
36	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>					1	1 to 3
37	Spanish Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>			2			
38	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		1	1		1	
39	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>				1	4	30-50
40	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		1	6	2	6	✓
41	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>						1-2
42	Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>						3
43	Western (Purple) Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>		20		1		
44	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		5		6		
45	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓		✓		
46	Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>		1		2		
47	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>		10		1		

	Common name	Scientific name	September					
			18	19	20	21	22	23
48	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		✓	✓	✓		
49	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>		30		4		
50	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>			1	5		
51	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	✓	20		6		
52	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	✓	✓		✓		
53	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	✓	2		6		
54	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		2		1		
55	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	✓	✓		6		
56	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	✓	✓		1		
57	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>		6		2	2	
58	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>		2				
59	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	✓	✓		1	6	
60	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		3				
61	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		1		1		
62	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>				1		
63	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	✓	4		3	1	
64	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	✓	✓		2		
65	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	10	20		✓		
66	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	2	2		✓		
67	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	15					
68	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
69	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
70	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaeetus melanocephalus</i>	✓	✓	2			
71	Slender-billed Gull	<i>Larus genei</i>	6	3				
72	Audouin's Gull	<i>Larus audouinii</i>	✓	50-100				
73	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>		100		✓	✓	✓
74	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
75	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>		3				
76	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>		6		2		
77	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>		2		1		
78	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>		6				
79	Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>					4	
80	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>			H			
81	Rock Dove / Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
82	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>						2
83	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>						2
84	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
85	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>						2
86	Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>					12	
87	Common Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>		✓	1			
88	Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>				3		3
89	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>				2		2
90	European Bee-Eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>		5				
91	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	2	3	1			
92	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>		2	✓	1		1
93	Iberian Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cooki</i>		✓	✓	✓		
94	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	5	8	6	8		1
95	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>					2	38
96	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>						2
97	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>			15			
98	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>						2

	Common name	Scientific name	September					
			18	19	20	21	22	23
99	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>			2	1		
100	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>						4
101	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>					✓	✓
102	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
103	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>						H
104	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>				1		
105	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		10		5	✓	✓
106	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		10	20	✓	2	
107	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	✓	✓	✓	6		✓
108	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		3		H		
109	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	2	6	2	3		6+
110	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		1				
111	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		1				
112	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		2				
113	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	2	6		✓	3	4
114	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>					2	2
115	Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>						H
116	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
117	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>		50	✓	✓		✓
118	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		2	1	1	1	3
119	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			1			
120	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>		1		3-5		
121	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>				1	5	1
122	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>						10+
123	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	2			1	1	4
124	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	4	6	✓	✓	✓	✓
125	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	2	4	✓	✓	4	20+
126	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>					2	1
127	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>				2		10+
128	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	2					10+
129	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
130	Black-headed Weaver	<i>Ploceus melanocephalus</i>		3				
131	Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>		6		H		
132	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava iberiae</i>	1	1	2	✓		5
133	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		1				
134	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>			20			8
135	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>						1
136	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		6	2	✓	10+	10+
137	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>						30+
138	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	2	10				10+

Butterflies

Swallowtail, *Papilion machaon*

Small White, *Pieris rapae*

Clouded Yellow, *Colias crocea*

Common Blue, *Polyommatus icarus*

Monarch, *Danaus plexippus*

False Mallow Skipper, *Carcharodus tripolinus*

Large White, *Pieris brassicae*

Bath White, *Pontia daplidice*

Long-tailed Blue, *Lampides boeticus*

Southern Brown Argus, *Arícia agestis cramera*

Meadow Brown, *Maniola jurtina*

Mammals

Iberian Hare, *Lepus granatensis*

Common Dolphin, *Delphinus delphis*

Rabbit, *Oryctolagus cuniculus*

Reptile & Amphibians

European Pond Terrapin, *Emys orbicularis*

Moorish Gecko, *Tarentola mauritanica*