

Autumn Birding in Southern Portugal

Naturetrek Tour Report

12 - 18 September 2019



Black-headed Weaver by Stuart Harrison



Bottlenose Dolphins by Keith Buchanan



Epaulet Skimmer by Stuart Harrison



Cory's Shearwater by Stuart Harrison

Report by Keith Buchanan
Images courtesy of Stuart Harrison & Keith Buchanan



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Tour participants: Keith Buchanan and Philip Thompson (leaders) with 11 Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Thursday 12th September

Arriving in mid afternoon, the minibuses were organised and the short, 45-minute, drive to Tavira was completed. Tavira lies to the east of Faro and, being on the south coast, abuts the Ria Formosa reserve. Even in late afternoon it was hot, but we undertook a walk to the nearby saltpans as we had seen some waders there on our way to the hotel. The sun was directly in our eyes as we looked at the main group of birds, but we were able to identify a considerable variety of waders even though the numbers of each species was small. The group had a chance to compare and contrast Curlew Sandpiper, Dunlin, Knot, Ruff, Sanderling and Little Stint, all in the same group. Another highlight was the flock of Slender-billed Gulls; this allowed us to pick up the differences from the very similar Black-headed Gulls nearby.

Back at the hotel, the group had a briefing about the rest of the week, then retired for a welcome dinner and an early night after the day's travelling.

Day 2

Friday 13th September

The day started with a pre-breakfast walk down to the beach near the hotel. On our way there, a couple of Hoopoes were seen, which is always a pleasure. In the strengthening light Mediterranean Gulls were spotted, as well as Black-headed and a single Slender-billed Gull. Sandwich Terns dived for fish out on the water and Grey and Ringed Plovers sidled out of the way of early dog walkers. Further round, a Western Reef Heron (also known as Western Reef Egret) was spotted feeding near Whimbrel, with a single Curlew amongst them. This gave a good opportunity to consider the differences between Curlew and Whimbrel. But the Western Reef Heron (grey phase) deservedly got most of the attention, being a rare bird in Europe. Working our way back to the hotel we admired the Sea Daffodils, which were in full bloom in the sand, but then it was time for breakfast.

After a delicious buffet breakfast, we drove east towards the Spanish border and the reserve of Castro Marim. We turned off on a gravel track and parked near the active salt works. Emerging from the vans we immediately spotted a flock of Greater Flamingos, which included some surprisingly immature birds – these were dull grey and only about two thirds of the size of the adults. Numbers of Slender-billed Gulls were feeding around them. Scanning the hillside opposite revealed the presence of two Stone-curlew sheltering from the sun under the trees. The more we scanned, the more we found! This activity was interrupted by a passing dark-phase Booted Eagle and an Iberian Grey Shrike which landed on the wires. We then started our walk around the saltpans, frequently flushing waders, including a Green Sandpiper, from the creeks. At the point where the commercial activities were prominent, we retraced our steps.

Our next stop was at the reserve's visitor centre. We were still disembarking from the vehicle when an excited cry from the leaders drew everyone's attention. A single White-rumped Swift was circling above us. This is a rare bird in Portugal. This was closely followed by two Pallid Swifts. Two Ospreys were also seen over the river. We walked along to a prominent viewpoint and scanned the saltpans. Good numbers of birds were present, particularly notable were the Caspian Terns resting on the sandy banks of the pans. By now it was lunchtime, and we settled down to our picnic at the shaded picnic tables of the visitor centre.

After lunch we headed west again and re-joined the sea amongst the manicured golf courses of the Algarve, at Quinta do Lago. The tide was in, so as we made our way along to the famous freshwater lake on the golf course, we had to skirt the edge of the fairway as the perimeter path was under water. As we approached the lake, we were greeted by the bizarre sight of a flock of Coots grazing on the fairway. They were then joined by a male and several female Black-headed Weavers (later we watched a male Black-headed Weaver weaving a nest).

A curious larva wriggling across the path caused some puzzlement and consternation – later investigation confirmed it as the larva of a Soldier Fly. The larvae are aquatic and use the elongated tube at one end to break the water surface and breathe.

The lake was very busy with birds, particular highlights being Western Swamphen, Glossy Ibis and Little Bittern. Migration of small birds was also in progress with Spotted Flycatcher, Common Redstart and Garden Warbler all in evidence. But after a long and tiring day it was time to head back to the hotel.

Day 3

Saturday 14th September

Today was our day to go north to the Alentejo. We set off early as the heat builds up during the day, arriving in the Castro Verde SPA (Special Protection Area) while it was still cool. Our first stop was at a small dam – the water level was very low – but a Little Ringed Plover and Green Sandpiper were visible. Calandra Larks came down to drink and the group got good views of these large, chunky larks. A pair of distant Griffon Vultures drifted over and a Dartford Warbler worked its way along the fence line. Walking down to a damp area with reeds etc, we found some of the delightful Violet Dropwing dragonflies, some in their characteristic ‘obelisk’ position.

Our next stop was caused by the sighting of a Black-winged Kite flying across our line of travel. Obliging, it landed on telegraph wires and we all got a good look. High above, a pair of Cinereous Vultures passed by.

Moving on up to the rear entrance of the SPA, we scanned for Great Bustard, but without success. It was getting hot by then, so we proceeded to the LPN Centre where a delicious lunch of local food had been prepared. We ate out on the balcony, where there were wonderful views out over the surrounding landscape. After lunch we drove north of Entradas, where oaks provided shade, in the hope that the heat had driven the male Great Bustards to seek such shelter. As hoped for, in the distance, the large silhouettes of two male Great Bustards could be seen. In the field behind, a herd of cattle came towards the fence to have a closer look at us, bringing in their wake a large flock of Cattle Egrets.

Pleased with this success, we then headed to the chapel of Aracellis, perched on a high hilltop, which gives excellent views of the surrounding steppe. Although this visit was mainly for the views, a migrant Pied Flycatcher was quickly spotted in the trees below. In the far distance two Great Bustards were seen in the corner of a field and, shortly after, a stately procession of nine birds were seen working their way across another field. In the end, 13 Great Bustards were spotted – a fitting end to a great day. As we worked our way back towards Mertola, one of the vans got a puncture, initiating a search for the location of the tools and spare wheel. But with the assistance of many willing hands we soon got on our way again and arrived back at the hotel in good time for dinner.

Day 4

Sunday 15th September

Today was transfer day, but we started with a walk around the hotel. We walked down to the river, through the short saltmarsh vegetation, looking for Bluethroat. Although we didn't find any, we did flush a juvenile Spectacled Warbler and numerous Sardinian Warblers. Down on the river, a Little Tern was fishing and various waders fed along the river edge, including a Curlew, much less common than Whimbrel in the area.

After breakfast we drove round to the other side of the Tavira salt pans. As we walked along by the salt pans, we were amused by the antics of the Fiddler Crabs along the shore. Searching through the gulls lined along the embankment, two Audouin's Gulls were located, along with more waders. Audouin's was our target species and we therefore decided to move on.

Driving west, we made our way to the Salgados Lagoon. After a picnic lunch on the edge of the car park, we made our way down to the edge of the lagoon. In the surrounding Tamarisks and Figs various migrants were spotted – Whinchat and Turtle Dove being most notable. Many Yellow Wagtails, often juvenile, were moving around on the open areas. The water level in the lagoon was high, so fewer waders than normal were present. Nevertheless, a small flock of Black-tailed Godwits was joined by five Green Sandpipers. Many ducks and gulls were present, along with flocks of Greater Flamingo and Glossy Ibis. A single Black Tern flew past as we scanned the flocks of birds. Lesser Emperor dragonflies patrolled along the margins. But the time was moving on and we proceeded with our journey to the south-west corner of Portugal, and the pretty town of Sagres, our base for the next few days.

Day 5

Monday 16th September

Our day for the pelagic dawned sunny with a light breeze and we walked the short distance down to the harbour confident of a good trip. Bouncing out on the RIBs, we encountered a number of Cory's Shearwaters alongside the Yellow-legged Gulls. Occasional Gannets, from juveniles to mature adults, drifted by as we headed out several miles to the edge of the continental shelf.

We had only just cleared the harbour area when we encountered our first pod of Bottlenose Dolphins. We slowed as they investigated the boat, but not for long as we had some distance to go to get out far enough for other seabirds. After another 15 minutes we encountered a pod of Common Dolphins, some energetically leaping clear of the water, showing the 'hour-glass' shape on their flanks. But by now we had our sights on a fishing trawler and the large flock of gulls shadowing it. In amongst the gulls we started to pick out Great Shearwaters and Balearic Shearwaters.

Suddenly we were surrounded by a large pod – perhaps 50 strong - of Bottlenose Dolphins. They were jumping and porpoising all around us. Four or five at a time were bow-riding, and all ages were represented – a fantastic show! Chumming attracted a number of European Storm Petrels which fluttered around the boat, picking up morsels from the surface. As we headed back to port a large raft of Cory's Shearwater was located near the shore, and we had a good look at them before finally returning to port.

After a picnic lunch on the Cabranosa Heath, we ascended the small hill favoured by migration watchers to see what raptor migration was in progress. Almost immediately the first of a number of Short-toed Eagles came

drifting by. Up to seven were seen at one time, along with dark- and pale-phase Booted Eagles, Black Kites and a Peregrine. A short walk through the pine trees revealed many Pied and Spotted Flycatchers, Common Redstarts, Northern Wheatears and Common Whitethroat – all migrating south. To finish, we drove along to Cape St Vincent, the most south westerly corner of mainland Europe, and finished with a coffee at a nearby café.

Day 6

Tuesday 17th September

A pre-breakfast walk, out on the headland, produced a beautiful sunrise over the bay. We walked along the cliff edge, searching for migrants as we went. Whinchats and Northern Wheatears popped up regularly and Sardinian Warblers scolded us as we went past. Mewing Yellow-legged Gulls rose from the cliff edges as we peered over at the calm sea below. Rock Doves were wheeling around the cliffs and a shoal of fish moved through the water at their base. A Black Redstart showed briefly before disappearing over the edge. A Dartford Warbler appeared as we worked our way back to the hotel for breakfast.

After our buffet breakfast, we drove round to the Vale Santo area and stopped to scan the heath. It was another lovely morning and Crested Larks were hopping around, with Stonechats sitting on the tops of bushes. Moving on, we passed farm buildings and a Little Owl was spotted, staring disapprovingly at us from a hole in the roof. Parking up again, we scanned the heath before walking along a track in the direction of Cape St. Vincent. Scanning carefully through the many Wheatears and larks produced a number of Tawny Pipits, their pale sandy colour blending perfectly with the sandy heath. On the way back, a Greater Short-toed Lark gave good views, being nearer to the path than many of the other small birds hopping around the disturbed ground near the farmhouse.

Moving on again we parked at the end of a track near some Giant Reed. A walk down the track revealed an elusive Spectacled Warbler and some singing Greater Short-toed and Thekla Larks. A large fig tree in the centre of a field held abundant, but elusive, migrants as well as a large mob of Iberian Magpies. Common Whitethroat and Garden Warbler were among those identified. Several juvenile warblers, flitting among the fig leaves, proved an id challenge! Returning to the vehicles, we moved round to our lunch spot on the Cabranosa Heath. After lunch, watching at the raptor viewpoint produced a Bonelli's Eagle, Honey Buzzard and Egyptian Vulture, all circling together – a fine end to a birding day.

Day 7

Wednesday 18th September

Two of our number left early for the airport but the rest of us departed after a leisurely breakfast. We arrived at the Ria Formosa reserve in Faro in late morning. The tide was out, and it was another lovely day as we strolled along the walkway adjacent to the reserve. Two Ospreys appeared in the distance, clearly fishing, and we watched their always fascinating behaviour. Fish seemed plentiful - we could see Grey Mullet hunting in the shallows and large shoals of Gilt-head Bream in deeper water. Fiddler Crabs were active on the mud, many males signalling to each other with their enlarged claws. A highlight was two Caspian Terns fishing over the lagoon. Spoonbills fed alongside the channels and various waders, including a very pale Greenshank, were feeding on the mud. Large numbers of Greater Flamingo could be seen in the pans and we enjoyed the spectacle of a large group flying over to join them. A lone White Stork was also out on the flats, but then a large group flew by - presumably on migration, although small numbers do overwinter here.

Back at the vehicles, a little reorganisation of packing took place to put away binoculars etc, then it was up to the airport for our flights home.

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Sagres Sunset by Stuart Harrison

Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	September							
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		3	✓				✓	
2	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>		30			2			
3	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>		30	✓	✓				
4	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>		1						
5	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓			✓			
6	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		1						
7	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>		6			4			
8	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓						
9	Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>		2			1			
10	White-rumped Swift	<i>Apus caffer</i>		1						
11	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>				15				
12	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
13	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
14	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>				1	1	1		
15	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16	Western Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>		3						
17	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		✓			✓			
18	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓			✓			
19	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		6			✓			
20	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	2	40	30	30				150
21	Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>		10						
22	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>		✓			✓			
23	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	✓	✓			✓			
24	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>		✓			3			
25	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>		✓			✓			✓
26	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	✓	✓			✓			✓
27	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>				1				
28	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	✓	✓			✓			✓
29	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	✓	✓			✓	1		✓
30	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		1			1			
31	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>		2						
32	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	✓	✓			✓			
33	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	✓	✓			2			✓
34	Red Knot	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	4							
35	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	1							
36	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	6	1			6			
37	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	✓	✓			✓			✓
38	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	✓	✓			✓			✓
39	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	2				2			
40	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	✓	✓				1	1	1
41	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		1			5			
42	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	✓	✓			✓			✓
43	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		1						1
44	Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>	30	50			✓			
45	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓			✓			
46	Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus audouinii</i>					2			
47	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>	✓	✓			2			✓

	Common name	Scientific name	September						
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18
48	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>					1		
49	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
50	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
51	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>		5					2
52	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>		✓		✓	2		
53	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	1			1			
54	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>				1			
55	Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>					4		
56	European Storm Petrel	<i>Hydrobates pelagicus</i>					20		
57	Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>					150+		
58	Sooty Shearwater	<i>Ardenna grisea</i>					1		
59	Great Shearwater	<i>Ardenna gravis</i>					15		
60	Balearic Shearwater	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>					3		
61	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>		1		1			30
62	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>					✓		
63	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>					1	8	
64	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		✓		✓			
65	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>		3		60			
66	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	30	50	30	40			20
67	Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>		1					
68	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓	✓	50	✓			
69	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	6	6	6	✓	3
70	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
71	Western Reef Heron	<i>Egretta gularis</i>		1					
72	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		2					2
73	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>			2				
74	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>						1	
75	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>						1	
76	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>			6				
77	Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>			2				
78	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>				1	7		
79	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>		1	1		3		
80	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>						1	
81	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>				1			
82	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>					3		
83	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>			1				
84	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>				H		1	
85	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	2	3	✓	✓		✓	
86	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	1	3		2			
87	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>					1	1	
88	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			5		1	3	
89	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>					1	1	
90	Iberian Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	1	1	6	3			
91	Iberian Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cooki</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
92	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	6	✓		✓
93	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>						3	
94	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>			✓				
95	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>			✓				
96	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>			✓				
97	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓					
98	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>						✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	September							
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
99	Thekla's Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>							✓	
100	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
101	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>							✓	
102	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>			✓					
103	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		✓		✓				
104	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓		✓			✓	
105	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
106	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				
107	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>				1				
108	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		1	5	2	4		✓	
109	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		✓	✓	✓				
110	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>		1						2
111	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>					4			3
112	Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>			1					3
113	Spectacled Warbler	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>				1				1
114	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
115	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
116	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
117	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		2		1	✓	✓		
118	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>			1		✓	✓		
119	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>					1		1	
120	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>		2			✓	✓		
121	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>			2					1
122	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>			1	3	3		3	
123	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
124	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
125	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
126	Black-headed Weaver	<i>Ploceus melanocephalus</i>		30						
127	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava iberiae</i>	1	1	✓	✓	✓	✓		
128	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>			✓	✓				
129	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>								3
130	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		✓		2	✓	✓		
131	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>					✓	✓		
132	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓		
133	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		10						
134	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>			6				1	

Mammals

1	Western Hedgehog	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>				1				
2	Iberian Hare	<i>Lepus granatensis</i>	1			1				
3	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>			1					
4	Common Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>					✓			
5	Common Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>					50			

Reptile & Amphibians

1	European Pond Terrapin	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>		✓						
2	Red-eared Terrapin	<i>Trachemys scripta</i>		✓						
3	Moorish Gecko	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>		✓						

	Common name	Scientific name	September						
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Butterflies

1	Swallowtail	<i>Papilion machaon</i>						✓	
2	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>			✓				
3	Lang's Short-tailed Blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>		✓					
4	Long-tailed Blue	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>		✓					
5	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>					✓		
6	Adonis Blue	<i>Polyommatus bellargus</i>						✓	
7	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>						✓	
8	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		✓					
9	Wall Brown	<i>Lassiommat megera</i>						✓	
10	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>			✓				

Dragonflies

1	Lesser Emperor	<i>Anax parthenope</i>		✓					
2	Broad Scarlet	<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i>		✓					
3	Yellow-veined Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum nitidinerve</i>			✓				
4	Southern Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum brueum</i>			✓				
5	Epaulet Skimmer	<i>Orthetrum chrysostigma</i>			✓				
6	Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>		✓					
7	Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>			✓				
8	Violet Dropwing	<i>Trithemis annulata</i>			✓				

Other Taxa

1	European Eel	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>		✓					
2	Grey Mullet	<i>Chelon labrosus</i>							✓
3	Gilt-head Bream	<i>Sparus aurata</i>							✓
4	Hermit Crab	<i>Paguroidea group</i>					✓		
5	Fiddler Crab	<i>Uca species</i>			✓				
6	Spiny Sea-urchin	<i>Echinoidea group</i>					✓		
7	Soldier Fly	<i>Stratiomyidae</i>		✓					



Great Shearwater by Stuart Harrison



Violet Dropwing by Stuart Harrison