

Wild Portugal: Birds, Alpine Flora & Prehistoric Art

Naturetrek Tour Report

16 – 23 May 2019



Spanish Swallowtail



European Serin



Bonelli's Warbler



Rock Bunting

Report compiled by Fernando Romão
Images by Simon Satchell



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Tour participants: Philip Thompson and Fernando Romão (leaders) with 14 Naturetrek clients

Day 1

Thursday 16th May

After the flight and the with the group assembled at Porto airport, we picked the two vans and started the transfer to Castelo Rodrigo, a journey that took almost three hours to do. The afternoon was grey, and we had some rain along the way. Not many things were observed, except a Common Buzzard along the highway. We had a short stop, halfway, for loos, coffees and Magnum ice creams!

Part of the landscape is now recovering from the 2017 forest fires. By the end of the afternoon, we finally arrived at Castelo Rodrigo, with its ruined castle, set on a small hilltop. Ana, our host, was already waiting for the group, welcoming us and guiding us to our rooms. Shortly after, we were offered a pleasant and tasty dinner.

Day 2

Friday 17th May

After an enjoyable breakfast, we set out for our first day exploring the region: the plateau of the Iberian Meseta and the Douro Natural Park. Following old rural roads that connect small villages, we headed east and then north. Our first stop was by a small streamline sheltered by trees and with some meadows. Here we were able to look at a few plants and some birds, these last ones highlighted by Golden Oriole, Short-toed Treecreeper and a passing Egyptian Vulture. Among with the diversity of plants we found an endemic spurge plant, the *Euphorbia oxiphylla*. Continuing to travel along a wide landscape, with cereal fields, we watched, here and there, a Black Kite scouting the fields. Slowly we got closer to the Douro Valley.

At a certain point a big group of vultures flying close to the road caught our attention. We stopped and walked a bit further along a track to try to have a better look on this gathering, but the dozens of Griffons and one or two Egyptian vultures, were already dispersing from a possible source of food. Along the sides of the road there were growing and flowering *Armeria transmontana*, from the Thrift family, and *Lupinus gredensis*, a Lupin, both Iberian endemic plants. An Iberian Grey Shrike and several Woodchat Shrikes were also seen along the way. Just before descending to the Douro river, we stopped at a great viewpoint over this huge valley. In the close cliffs just below the viewpoint there were nesting Griffon Vultures. We also detected the song of a Blue Rock Thrush and later we saw a male.

Down to the small riverside village of Barca de Alva, we set our picnic by the river, close to the nesting area of some pairs of Bee-eaters and with an occasional view of a Golden Oriole. A Cormorant was also seen on the river. Right after lunch, we drove upriver, into a small gorge and spend a few minutes exploring the place, finding some endemic flowers, such has *Anarrhinum durimimum* and *Linaria saxatilis*. Then we drove back and took a very steeply ascending road to the top of the cliffs. Along this way we saw a couple of Black-eared Wheatear and a Peregrine Falcon. We also found a small group of flowering *Antirrhinum graniticum*, an Iberian endemic snapdragon with white flowers. Further, we get into a viewpoint from where it overlooks the Douro river and we could enjoy the sight of the Griffon and Egyptian Vultures cruising past below us. Overhead a small number of Alpine Swifts. In this last part of the day it was the only time we found an Iberian endemic broom plant, *Genista hystrix*, with yellow flowers. We then returned in good time to the hotel for a bit of rest just before dinner.

Day 3

Saturday 18th May

The morning was spent visiting Faia Brava Reserve. The weather was fresh and cloudy, with temperatures around 15°C. We drove to the south entrance of the reserve and started our walking circuit from there. Our progress was slow as we examined the many species of flowers and butterflies seen along the way, and always with an eye on the sky, seeing occasional Griffon and Egyptian vultures passing by. At a certain point, an eagle confused the group. The distance and the poor observation made us wonder if it wasn't a Bonelli's Eagle. We'll never know. But we were lucky enough to see a small group of Garrano horses, using the shade of the trees. Among them there were a couple of foals. In the reserve we could also see the change in vegetation and habitat with the area having a wilder and more uncultivated look. Here we saw the Iberian endemic plants *Erysimum linifolium* and *Digitalis thapsi*. On one of the reserve's ponds, we had very nice observations of Marbled Newt and Iberian Water Frog. This small habitat is also visited by a few species of dragonflies like the Scarlet Darter. In the scrubby woodland we spotted the Subalpine Warblers and the Woodchat Shrikes. An Ocellated Lizard was also spotted basking at the sun, and some had a glimpse of a Ladder Snake. On some flowery meadows, we found several butterflies, including Black-veined White, Bath White, Queen of Spain Fritillary, Large Tortoiseshell and Spanish Marbled White.

By lunch time we returned to our van and moved on to the next village, just crossing the river and up the hill, to Cidadelhe. Here we enjoyed our lunch in the shade of a small garden. After our deserved meal, we returned the same way and made a quick stop by the bridge, time enough to see the Spanish Terrapin, a nesting Spanish Sparrow and Melodious Warbler, a Blue Rock Thrush and Rock Bunting. Passing by the main town, we made another stop, this time at a local bar for facilities, a coffee/tea and some pastry. We then drove past the area of the hotel to have a look at the local lake. Besides some Great Crested Grebes, a few Mallard and a Cormorant, we didn't see much on the water. But we kept seeing several raptors in the surrounding area: Red Kite, Booted Eagle and Griffon Vulture. Along the shores of the lake we also got Tongue Orchid and *Linaria incarnata*, an endemic plant from Iberian Peninsula and Morocco. A few Iberian Magpies used the canopy of the Holm Oaks to move on, while some Red-veined Darter perched on the shore grasses.

We returned a bit early to the hotel for an early dinner. After this we had a night excursion to see one of the sites of the Palaeolithic rock engravings in the UNESCO World Heritage Park. On the way there, an Iberian Hare was seen along the road through the minibus lights. Arriving to the bottom of the Côa Valley, we were led by torchlight to have an explanation and interpretation of these important artworks engraved on the rock.

Day 4

Sunday 19th May

Today was the day we changed region, leaving the Iberian Meseta and moving into the Mountain of Estrela. Finally, with a clear sky, the temperatures climbed a bit, to 20°C. Our first was at the historic fortified town of Almeida, where we spent some time exploring before we continued on our way. Always along quiet countryside roads and close to the border, we saw many interesting birds: Egyptian Vulture, Black Kite, Booted Eagle, Short-toed Snake Eagle, Kestrel, Bee-eaters, Iberian Magpie. On a stop to watch a Iberian Grey Shrike hunting from a pole, by the side of the road, we stumbled on a roadside covered with two species of tongue orchid: the common Tongue Orchid (*Serapias lingua*) and Heart-lipped Tongue Orchid (*Serapias cordigera*). Here we also heard Greater Short-toed Lark.

We stopped for lunch at a pleasant riverside picnic area at Aldeia da Ponte. The stream here, walled, allowed the presence of a large community of Iberian Water Frog. Some of the group spotted a Southern Water Vole, that quickly disappeared, and a Viperine Water Snake adopted the same behaviour. Patrolling these waters were a couple of Emperor dragonflies and Broad-bodied Chaser. Red Kite, Golden Oriole, Nightingale, Blackcap, Western Bonelli's and Cetti's Warbler were seen or heard in the surrounding trees. After a relaxing time spent idly peering into the clear waters, we drove on. At a certain point, by the roadside, we got another Iberian endemic flower, the reddish *Linaria triornithophora*.

After a quick stop in Manteigas, for loos and ice creams, we continued up the mountain, arriving in good time at our pleasant hotel perched high in the mountains.

Day 5

Monday 20th May

We had a cold fifth day, with some wind and some clouds, and maximum temperature reaching 12°C. The morning was spent in walking a circuit from the hotel area through a mix of habitats. A different selection of birds was seen at this higher altitude where there were numerous open meadows and low scrub. Sightings were tricky as most birds were keeping within the cover of the bushes or trees; such was the case of Firecrest, Dartford Warbler, Common Whitethroat, Coal Tit and European Crested Tit. More obvious, there was a passing European Honey Buzzard and a Short-toed Snake Eagle hunting along the ridge of the mountain. The flora held several interesting, attractive and localised species, like the Iberian endemic *Ornithogalum concinnum*, the *Echinopartum ibericum* and the *Erysimum nevadense* subsp. *merxmulleri*. Other common plants were seen along the tracks, in full flower. That was the case of the bluebell *Campanula lusitanica* and Mountain Sheep's-bit. The cold temperatures didn't allow us to see many insects but, nevertheless, we were able to see a couple of Green Hairstreak and Common Blue, and especially the Estrela endemic longhorn beetle, the *Iberodorcadion brannani*.

After arriving back at the hotel, we drove away to get to Vale do Rossim lake, where we had our picnic, under the shade of a birch forest and listening to the call of the Western Bonelli's Warbler. Just after our meal we went to the local bar, for toilets, coffee and ice creams and then we wandered around the lake. Here we found a few individuals of the endemic Guadarrama's Wall Lizard, and we spot an Ocellated Lizard peeking from a hole. Surrounding the lake, part of the forest cover is Scot's Pine and Birch, and on these shady places we found the *Ajuga pyramidalis* subsp. *meonantha*, exclusive from the south-west of France and the north of the Iberian Peninsula. On the more exposed and sunny places we found several deep purple flowers of the Iberian endemic *Linaria elegans*.

We then drove down to get to Covão da Ponte, by the side of the Mondego River, a pleasant meadow with some trees. The place has also several farms nearby. Several forest and riverine birds were present on this area, like Grey Wagtail and White-throated Dipper, but it was Iberian Frog and Schreiber's Green Lizard that were the highlights of the place. Some small larvae of Fire Salamander was also detected near a small water tank.

Slowly we returned to the hotel, already with our minds on the exquisite dinner ahead.

Day 6

Tuesday 21st May

This day we decided to go to the highest altitudes of the mountain. We went down to Manteigas, and slowly drove up the glacial valley of the Zêzere River. Halfway up the valley we stopped by the river to explore. We didn't see many butterflies during this day mainly because of the fresh weather. A Grey Wagtail and Rock Bunting were some of the birds present by or near the river. But the most interesting find was the endemic plant *Scrophularia berminii*. We continue our way, driving up the mountain to a wide plateau, where we took a while using our scope and binoculars looking at Ortolan Bunting, Tawny Pipit, Dunnock and Common Whitethroat. This is also the place to find an Iberian endemic violet, the yellow *Viola langeana*. Also present as the main bush cover is *Cytisus oromediterraneus*, a strong broom that occurs only in the highest places of Portugal, Spain and France. Estrela Mountain is the only place to find it in Portugal. A common yellow cistus-type flower was also seen here, *Halimium lasianthum*. We also saw the Estrela Mountain endemic longhorn beetle, the small and black *Iberodorcardion brannani*, which is quite common in these altitude meadows.

At lunch time we drove back a little to go down to a picnic area by the side of Zêzere river, in the shade of a Birch forest. While tasting our fine meal we could listen and see several species of passerine birds, like Blue Tit, Crested Tit, Eurasian Nuthatch and Short-toed Treecreeper. After lunch we proceeded up the mountain to go to the highest place, at almost 2000 metres high. Before that we stopped halfway, by the road tunnel, to search for some endemic plants. We didn't see much, but a tiny plant growing on the rock cracks caught our attention. A white flower from the cress family called *Murbeckiella boryi*, with a mountain distribution from the North Africa to the Iberian Peninsula. Still in this place, there were a few pink flowers of *Silene acutifolia*, another endemic plant. Along most of the way, by the sides of the road, there was plenty of a white daisy, the Iberian endemic *Phalacrocarpum oppositifolium*. Another endemic plant we saw on lower altitudes, the thrift *Armeria beirana*.

Finally, we reached the top, where we stopped for loos and coffee. After this, we did a small tour through the soft southern slope of the mountain, with great observations of Northern Wheatear and Rock Thrush. We also spotted a wandering Griffon Vulture. On the rock surfaces we managed to find several of the mountain-exclusive Iberian Rock Lizard, and some more *Murbeckiella boryi*. Somewhat abundant were the Petticoat Daffodils, along with the Iberian endemic *Narcissus rupicola*, *Narcissus asturiensis* and *Narcissus triandrus*, all species just finishing their flowering season.

After a long day we then started heading back to the hotel, taking the same route and making one more stop at the small town of Manteigas, again to use the local toilets and to have a drink and an ice cream. While here, we were able to distinguish, in a group of swifts, both Common and Pallid. We then proceeded upwards, arriving at our hotel with some time for relaxing, before our checklist review and dinner.

Day 7

Wednesday 22nd May

With the weather getting better, we had an almost clear sky with temperatures reaching 25°C. We decided to dedicate the day to explore the surroundings of Manteigas. We started the morning by the riverside while waiting for the time to visit the Burel woollen factory. Here we saw a Grey Wagtail, looking for insects through the stones of the riverside, and a diving Dipper. And also, we had a Melodious Warbler singing for a while on the top of a bush. Looking far to the ridges of the mountain and high in the sky we spotted a few interesting raptors, like a Griffon Vulture, Short-toed Snake Eagle, Goshawk and Honey Buzzard.

The visit to the old factory took about an hour and it was interesting to see the old process working along with new ones to produce renovated products made of “burel”. It was about lunch time when we left the factory so, we headed for the woods and to “Poço do Inferno”, where we set out our picnic. We then explored the surroundings looking mostly at plants and occasional butterflies. These last ones provided a few interesting observations of Comma Butterfly, Queen of Spain Fritillary, Small Tortoiseshell, Black-eyed Blue and Green Hairstreak. We found some flowering plants of the endemic snapdragon *Antirrhinum meoanthum*. But this was also a good place to see the Portuguese endemic *Teucrium salviastrum*, a small bush that only blooms during summertime. The running and cold waters of the local stream provided the perfect habitat for the Iberian Frog, a small, brownish amphibian, endemic from the north-western part of the Iberian Peninsula. A couple of individuals were found here. A Peregrine Falcon was also seen passing by the area.

After a small walk we continued the drive down the narrow road through the forest and made a stop halfway down, to confirm another Iberian endemic plant, *Erysimum lagascae* (with pink flowers). We left the forest and made a strategic stop at Manteigas, for loos, coffee and ice creams. Starting the way up to the hotel, we had a last stop next to São Lourenço Hotel, to scout the wide landscape and the cultivated fields for Montagu’s Harrier, which decided not to show up. Only some Carrion Crows were seen, and an Ortolan Bunting was heard.

Day 8

Thursday 23rd May

Departure day. After breakfast we set off from the mountain and headed west. By lunchtime we left the highway and stopped near Aveiro, in a place called Bioria, an interesting area for birdwatching. A group of channels connect with the coastal lagoon of Aveiro, and that water feeds meadows, rice and maize fields. Since we had arrived early, we went for a short walk before lunch. Several Purple Herons, White Storks and Black Kites were easily seen along the way. A brief Marsh Harrier and a Hobby just passed by and disappeared. The Zitting Cisticola, Cetti’s Warbler, Yellow Wagtail (Iberian subsp.) and Reed Warbler were more easily seen or heard.

After lunch we spent the rest of the time on a short walk, and then we drove directly to the airport in time to catch our return flight.

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Species Lists

Birds

	Common name	Scientific name	MAY							
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>			✓					
2	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		✓	✓					
3	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>								✓
4	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>		✓	✓	✓				✓
5	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			✓					
6	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓	
7	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>		✓	✓	✓				
8	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>				✓	✓		✓	
9	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>		✓	✓	✓				
10	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>			✓	✓				
11	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>		✓		✓	✓			✓
12	Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>								✓
13	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓			✓	✓			✓
14	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>		✓			✓		✓	
15	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>							✓	
16	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			✓	✓				✓
17	Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>								✓
18	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		✓					✓	
19	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		✓			✓			
20	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	
21	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>								✓
22	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>								✓
23	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
24	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>		✓	✓	✓				
25	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		✓	✓	✓				✓
26	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
27	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>							✓	
28	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymartia melba</i>		✓						
29	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30	Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>						✓	✓	
31	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		✓	✓	✓				
32	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>			✓					✓
33	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>		✓	✓	✓				
34	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>					✓		✓	✓
35	Iberian Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis sharpei</i>						✓	✓	
36	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>						✓	✓	✓
37	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>			✓					
38	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
39	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>				✓				
40	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
41	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
42	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
43	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
44	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>						✓		
45	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
46	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>					✓	✓	✓	
47	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava iberiae</i>								✓

	Common name	Scientific name	MAY							
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
48	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
49	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>					✓		✓	
50	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>					✓	✓	✓	
51	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
52	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
53	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
54	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>						✓		
55	Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>		✓						
56	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
57	Common Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>						✓		
58	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>		✓	✓					
59	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>				✓				
60	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
61	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
62	Orphean Warbler	<i>Sylvia hortensis</i>		✓						
63	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>		✓	✓					
64	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>					✓	✓	✓	
65	Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>		✓	✓					
66	Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>					✓			
67	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>				✓				✓
68	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>				✓				✓
69	Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>								✓
70	Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	
71	Western Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>		✓		✓	✓		✓	
72	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>					✓		✓	
73	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓
74	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>				✓	✓		✓	
75	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>					✓		✓	
76	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	
77	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>					✓	✓	✓	
78	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		✓						
79	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>						✓		
80	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓		
81	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>		✓	✓	✓				
82	Iberian Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>		✓		✓				
83	Iberian Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cooki</i> *		✓	✓	✓				
84	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		✓		✓				
85	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>						✓	✓	✓
86	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
87	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓		✓		✓		
88	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
89	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	
90	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
91	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>			✓					
92	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
93	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓	✓		✓			
94	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓		✓		✓	
95	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>								✓
96	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
97	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>		✓						

	Common name	Scientific name	MAY								
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
98	Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>							✓	✓	✓
99	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>		✓							
100	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		✓	✓	✓					
101	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓

Mammals

Common name	Scientific name	MAY								
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>			✓						
Garrano Horse	<i>Equus ferus caballus</i>			✓						
Iberian Hare	<i>Lepus granatensis</i>			✓						
Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>								✓	
Southern Water Vole	<i>Arvicola sapidus</i>				✓					

Amphibians

Common name	Scientific name	MAY								
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Fire Salamander	<i>Salamandra salamandra</i>					✓				
Sharp-ribbed Newt	<i>Pleurodeles waltl</i>			✓						
Marbled Newt	<i>Triturus marmoratus</i>			✓						
Common Tree Frog	<i>Hyla molleri</i> *									✓
Iberian Frog	<i>Rana iberica</i> *					✓			✓	
Iberian Water Frog	<i>Pelophylax perezi</i>		✓	✓	✓				✓	

Reptiles

Common name	Scientific name	MAY								
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Spanish Terrapin	<i>Mauremys leprosa</i>		✓	✓						
Ocellated Lizard	<i>Timon lepidus</i>			✓		✓				
Schreiber's Green Lizard	<i>Lacerta schreiberi</i> *					✓				
Guadarrama's Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis guadarramae</i> *			✓		✓				
Large Psammadromus	<i>Psammadromos algirus</i>		✓	✓					✓	
Iberian Rock Lizard	<i>Iberolacerta monticola</i> *							✓		
Ladder Snake	<i>Rhinechis scalaris</i>			✓						
Viperine Water Snake	<i>Natrix maura</i>				✓					

Butterflies

Common name	Scientific name	MAY								
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Spanish Scarce Swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides feisthamelii</i>								✓	
Spanish Festoon	<i>Zerynthia rumina</i>		✓							
Black-veined White	<i>Aporia crataegi</i>			✓						
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		✓						✓	
Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>								✓	
Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>			✓						
Western Dappled White	<i>Euchloe crameri</i>		✓							
Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>		✓						✓	
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>			✓		✓			✓	✓
Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>				✓				✓	

Common name	Scientific name	MAY							
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Wood White	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>							✓	
Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>					✓	✓	✓	
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Sooty Copper	<i>Lycaena tityrus</i>						✓	✓	
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>						✓	✓	
Black-eyed Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche melanops</i>							✓	
Brown Argus	<i>Aricia cramera</i>		✓	✓					
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>					✓			
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Aglais urticae</i>							✓	
Large Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>			✓					
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>								✓
Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>			✓				✓	
Comma Butterfly	<i>Polygonia c-album</i>							✓	
Cardinal Fritillary	<i>Argynnis pandora</i>		✓	✓					
Spotted Fritillary	<i>Melitaea didyma</i>			✓					
Heath Fritillary	<i>Melitaea nevadensis</i>			✓					
Provençal Fritillary	<i>Melitaea deione</i>		✓						
Marsh Fritillary	<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>							✓	
Spanish Marbled White	<i>Melanargia ines</i>		✓	✓					
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>			✓	✓				
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		✓	✓					
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓
Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>					✓	✓		
Large Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata maera</i>							✓	

Dragonflies & Damsels

Common name	Scientific name	MAY							
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Emperor Dragonfly	<i>Anax imperator</i>		✓		✓				
Broad-bodied Chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>				✓				
Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>			✓					
Scarlet Darter	<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i>			✓					

Other insects

Common name	Scientific name	MAY							
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	<i>Iberodorcardion brannani</i> **					✓	✓		

Plants (* = Iberian Endemic, ** = Portuguese Endemic)

Scientific Name**Common Name****Class Gymnosperms****Pinaceae***Pinus pinaster**Pinus pinea**Pinus sylvestris***Pine Family**

Maritime Pine

Stone Pine

Scot's Pine

Scientific Name	Common Name
Cupressaceae	Cypress Family
<i>Juniperus communis</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i>	Common Juniper
<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	Prickly Juniper

Taxaceae	
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew

Class Angiosperms**Order Dicotyledons**

Anacardiaceae	Pistacio Family
<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>	Turpentine Tree

Apiaceae	Carrot Family
<i>Angelica major</i> *	
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>	Hemlock Water Dropwort
<i>Thapsia villosa</i>	

Aquifoliaceae	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly

Asteraceae	Daisy Family
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	
<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i>	
<i>Hispidella hispanica</i> *	
<i>Mantisalca salmantica</i>	
<i>Phalacrocarpum oppositifolium</i> *	
<i>Tolpis barbata</i>	Tolpis

Betulaceae	Birch Family
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder
<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Birch

Boraginaceae	Borage Family
<i>Echium lusitanicum</i> *	
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's Bugloss
<i>Lithodora prostrata</i> subsp. <i>prostrata</i>	
<i>Omphalodes nitida</i> *	
<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Alkanet

Brassicaceae	Cress Family
<i>Barbarea intermedia</i>	
<i>Biscutella valentina</i> ssp. <i>valentina</i>	
<i>Crambe hispanica</i>	
<i>Erysimum lagascae</i> *	
<i>Erysimum linifolium</i> *	
<i>Erysimum nevadense</i> subsp. <i>merxmulleri</i> *	
<i>Murbeckiella boryi</i>	
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish

Scientific Name	Common Name
Campanulaceae	Bellflower Family
<i>Campanula lusitanica</i> subsp. <i>lusitanica</i>	
<i>Campanula rapunculus</i>	Rampion Bellflower
<i>Jasione montana</i>	Mountain Sheep's-bit
<i>Wahlenbergia hederacea</i>	Ivy-leaved Bellflower
Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle Family
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i> ssp. <i>periclymenum</i>	Woodbine
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Common Elder
Caryophyllaceae	Pink Family
<i>Arenaria montana</i> ssp. <i>montana</i>	
<i>Cerastium ramosissimum</i>	
<i>Dianthus lusitanus</i>	
<i>Paronychia argentea</i>	
<i>Silene acutifolia</i> *	
<i>Silene coutinhoi</i> *	
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-Flowered Catchfly
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion
<i>Spergularia purpurea</i>	
Cistaceae	Rockrose Family
<i>Cistus ladanifer</i>	Gum Cistus
<i>Cistus psilosepalus</i>	
<i>Cistus salvifolius</i>	Sage-leaved Cistus
<i>Halimium lasianthum</i>	
Crassulaceae	Stonecrop Family
<i>Sedum anglicum</i>	English Stonecrop
<i>Sedum forsterianum</i>	
<i>Sedum hirsutum</i> subsp. <i>hirsutum</i>	
Cytinaceae	
<i>Cytinus hypocistis</i> subsp. <i>hypocistis</i>	
Cucurbitaceae	Cucumber Family
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony
Ericaceae	Heath Family
<i>Erica arborea</i>	Tree Heath
<i>Erica australis</i>	
<i>Erica umbellata</i>	
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family
<i>Euphorbia oxyphylla</i> *	
Fagaceae	Oak Family
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut
<i>Quercus pyrenaica</i>	Pyrenean Oak
<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak
<i>Quercus rotundifolia</i>	Holm Oak

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork Oak
Fabaceae	Pea Family
<i>Cytisus multiflorus</i> *	White Broom
<i>Cytisus striatus</i>	Yellow Broom
<i>Cytisus oromediterraneus</i>	
<i>Echinopartum ibericum</i> *	
<i>Genista anglica</i>	Petty Whin
<i>Genista falcata</i> *	
<i>Genista florida</i>	
<i>Genista hystrix</i> *	
<i>Hymenocarpus lotoides</i>	
<i>Lathyrus niger</i>	Black Pea
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> ssp. <i>carpetanus</i> *	Common Bird's-foot Trefoil
<i>Lupinus gredensis</i> *	Iberian Lupin
<i>Lupinus angustifolius</i>	Narrow-leaved Lupin
<i>Lupinus luteus</i>	European Yellow Lupin
<i>Pterospartum tridentatum</i>	
<i>Retama sphaerocarpa</i>	
<i>Ulex minor</i>	Dwarf Gorse
<i>Vicia angustifolia</i>	
Gentianaceae	Gentian Family
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i> ssp. <i>grandiflorum</i>	Common Centaury
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	
Hypericaceae	St. John's-wort Family
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St. John's Wort
Lamiaceae	Mint Family
<i>Ajuga pyramidalis</i> subsp. <i>meonantha</i>	
<i>Clinopodium vulgare</i>	Wild Basil
<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	Spotted Deadnettle
<i>Lavandula pedunculata</i> ssp. <i>pedunculata</i>	Lavander
<i>Teucrium salviastrum</i> **	
<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>	Wood Sage
<i>Thymus mastichina</i> *	Iberian Thyme
Malvaceae	Mallow Family
<i>Malva tournefortiana</i>	Mallow
Oleaceae	Olive Family
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	Ash
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive
Orobanchaceae	Broomrape Family
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i> ssp. <i>lusitanica</i>	Common Lousewort
Papaveraceae	Poppy Family
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Greater Celandine

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Poppy
Phyllanthaceae	
<i>Flueggea tinctoria</i> *	
Plantaginaceae	
<i>Anarrhinum bellidifolium</i>	
<i>Anarrhinum duriminium</i> *	
<i>Antirrhinum graniticum</i> *	Snapdragon
<i>Antirrhinum meonanthum</i> *	Snapdragon
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Digitalis thapsi</i> *	
<i>Linaria elegans</i> *	Toadflax
<i>Linaria saxatilis</i> *	Toadflax
<i>Linaria spartea</i>	Toadflax
<i>Linaria triornithophora</i> *	Toadflax
<i>Linaria incarnata</i>	Toadflax
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain
Plumbaginaceae	
<i>Armeria beirana</i> *	
<i>Armeria transmontana</i> *	
Polygalaceae	
<i>Polygala serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Milkwort
Portulacaceae	
<i>Montia fontana</i>	Blinks
Ranunculaceae	
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i> ssp. <i>dichroa</i>	Common Columbine
<i>Ranunculus nigrescens</i> *	
<i>Ranunculus ololeucos</i>	
<i>Thalictrum speciosissimum</i>	
Resedaceae	
<i>Sesamoides purpurascens</i>	
Rosaceae	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Common Hawthorn
<i>Prunus avium</i>	Cherry Tree
<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	Almond Tree
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorne
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>	Elmleaf Blackberry
Rubiaceae	
<i>Galium rotundifolium</i>	Broad-leaved Bedstraw
Saxifragaceae	
<i>Saxifraga fragosoi</i>	

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Saxifraga granulata</i> <i>Saxifraga spathularis</i>	
Scrophulariaceae	Figwort Family
<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i> subsp. <i>auriculata</i> <i>Scrophularia canina</i> subsp. <i>canina</i> <i>Scrophularia herminii</i> * <i>Verbascum pulverulentum</i> <i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Water Figwort Hoary Mullein Aaron's Rod
Thymelaeaceae	Daphne Family
<i>Daphne gnidium</i>	Mediterranean Mezereon
Violaceae	Violet Family
<i>Viola langeana</i> * <i>Viola palustris</i> <i>Viola riviniana</i>	Bog Violet Common Dog Violet
Order Monocotyledons	
Amaryllidaceae	Daffodil Family
<i>Narcissus asturiensis</i> * <i>Narcissus bulbocodium</i> <i>Narcissus rupicola</i> * <i>Narcissus triandrus</i> subsp. <i>pallidulus</i> *	Petticoat Daffodil Angel's Tears
Asparagaceae	
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i> <i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i> <i>Ornithogalum concinnum</i> * <i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Wild Asparagus Spanish Bluebell Butcher's broom
Iridaceae	
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag
Liliaceae	Lily Family
<i>Fritillaria nervosa</i> ssp. <i>nervosa</i> <i>Gagea soleirolii</i>	
Melanthiaceae	Herb-Paris Family
<i>Veratrum album</i>	White False-helleborine
Orchidaceae	Orchid Family
<i>Anacamptis morio</i> <i>Serapias cordigera</i> ssp. <i>cordigera</i> <i>Serapias lingua</i>	Green-winged Orchid Heart-lipped Tongue Orchid Tongue Orchid
Poaceae	
<i>Festuca elegans</i> <i>Nardus stricta</i> <i>Stipa gigantea</i>	Matgrass Giant Feather Grass
Xanthorrhoeaceae	Asphodel Family
<i>Asphodelus macrocarpus</i> ssp. <i>macrocarpus</i>	an Asphodel