

Portugal – Birding & Stargazing in Rural Alentejo

Naturetrek Tour Report

12th – 18th November 2023



Glossy Ibis flock



Scarce Swallowtail



Black-winged Kite



Lang's Short-tailed Blue

Tour report and photos by Barrie Cooper



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Introduction

This Naturetrek birdwatching and stargazing tour to Portugal was a great success. We were fortunate with the weather which enabled us to see a good variety of birds during the day and some interesting astronomical objects during the evenings. Our visits to the Dark Sky Observatory were very successful with wonderful views of four planets, including the shadow of the moon Io onto Jupiter. It was also interesting to look at the sun through two different telescopes, one of which enabled us to view the turbulent activity on our nearest star. Another highlight of the trip was the excellent food, particularly at the Herdade D Pedro over the last four evenings. Thanks to everyone in the group for their enthusiasm and patience. Particular thanks to Lara for all the hard work she put in to ensure we all had a terrific time.

Day 1

Sunday 12th November

Birding around Lezirias

The morning BA flight from Heathrow arrived a few minutes ahead of schedule and after collecting our luggage we met up with local leader Lara Broom and the three remaining members of the group, who had flown in from Scotland. After collecting our rental vehicles, we drove north and parallel to the River Tagus before entering Lezirias – an official natural reserve, Special Protection Area and Ramsar site. The area we visited was mainly composed of rice fields and ditches and many birds were seen from the track. One of the first sights was a flock of approximately two hundred Greater Flamingoes which were flying a couple of kilometres away, but we never saw where they eventually settled. We thought a group of thirty Glossy Ibises was a good number, but we were wrong, as we would later find out. Little and Great Egrets were in decent numbers and we eventually found approximately fifty Cattle Egrets. Stonechats and Black-winged Stilts were seen from the vehicles before we stopped for a picnic lunch which had been prepared by Lara.

Some of us had a delayed lunch because approximately one thousand Glossy Ibises dropped into the rice field next to us – very convenient! A couple of White Storks and a Spoonbill joined the throng and they stayed in the field when an occasional Marsh Harrier prompted the ibises to fly around before dropping back in. The introduced Yellow-crowned Bishops weren't as colourful as their name suggests in their non-breeding plumage, but it was a novel species to see. Other species in the ditches and phragmites included Zitting Cisticola, Common Chiffchaff, Goldfinch, Green Sandpiper and Grey Wagtail. Spotless Starlings were perched up in one or two prominent positions, and a Black-winged Kite flying over the track ahead of us was one of the afternoon's highlights. The kite perched on a fence post next to the track, allowing scope views before it was disturbed by a car. It was then watched for several minutes as it hovered over another trackside field.

We made a slight detour to the old church of Nossa Senhora Du Alceme. It was interesting to see the church, and we had the bonus of a male Bluethroat just forty metres away. It appeared three times, but briefly, and only some members of the group managed to see it. While at the church we were amazed by the numbers of Glossy Ibis flying over and, as we made our way back to the entrance of the reserve, we passed two flooded fields which had thousands of them feeding. During the afternoon we probably saw a minimum of five thousand Glossy Ibis: an amazing spectacle and a brilliant start to the trip. Arriving at our accommodation, which was situated in a cork oak

forest, we were met by the calls of a pair of Tawny Owls. Dinner was in a restaurant in a local town and, as we left, Jupiter was high in the sky and looking resplendent. It had been a long day for everybody so we left the stargazing for another night.

Day 2

Monday 13th November

Sitio des Hortas, Salinas do Brito, Salinas do Samouco

Some of us donated blood to the local mosquito population on a pre-breakfast walk. Several Chiffchaffs, Blue and Great Tits, Serins and Nuthatches were seen or heard before we returned to our cabins to prepare for departure and breakfast in a bakery shop in Porto Lago. The second vehicle came to a halt on the way, as we were treated to very good views of an Iberian Grey Shrike perched on a roadside wire. This species was formerly treated as a subspecies of Great Grey Shrike, but is now considered a distinct species based on genetic evidence. After breakfast, we had good views of a pair of Black Redstarts next to the car park. As we drove towards the coast, some of the group saw a Black-winged Kite on a roadside wire and Greater Flamingoes on a roadside pool. The tide was out when we arrived at the Tejo Estuary, but we still managed to see a good selection of birds. A couple of hundred Avocets were feeding on the mud and in the river, with Common Redshank being the other wader that was immediately obvious. While we checked a group of gulls, the large red beaks of two Caspian Terns were the first sign of this striking species. Groups of Spoonbills flying over were a regular sight and there were plenty feeding downriver. As time progressed, more waders began to appear, with Greenshank and Grey Plover sometimes in the same field of view. Ospreys are always a welcome sight and one flew by, made a couple of failed fishing attempts, and then perched on a post providing reasonable scope views. Groups of Turnstones, Dunlins, Ringed Plovers and a few Common Sandpipers joined the merry throng. Six Iberian Magpies and a Clouded Yellow were seen in the car park just as we were about to leave.

Our next destination was Salinas do Brito. Plenty of waders were roosting on the salinas but the bright sunshine made it a challenge to see some of the distant ones. However, good and relatively close views were acquired of Spotted Redshanks and Ruffs, with Common Redshanks providing an obligingly close comparison. Kentish Plovers can be hyperactive little birds but a group flew into roost quite close to us and posed with a few Ringed Plovers among them, providing another good identification comparison. It would have been easy to assume that some of the Kentish Plovers were just relaxing in the shade from the warm sun as they posed in front of a small beam of wood. Another Black-winged Kite was seen here.

Our picnic lunch was taken at another part of the salinas and several hundred waders were roosting on a couple of the pools. Black-tailed Godwits and Sanderlings were probably the most notable species here. The warm afternoon sunshine was a welcome contrast to the weather we had left behind in Britain, and a coffee at a beachside restaurant seemed like a good way to (almost) finish the day. It was not quite the end, because we had one more stop to see if we could find some closer Greater Flamingoes. Unfortunately, we didn't succeed, but an Osprey and Black-winged Kite were reasonable compensation. We set off back to our accommodation and soon after getting on a busy dual carriageway we duly came across Greater Flamingoes on a roadside pool, but we couldn't stop to admire them.

Prior to going for dinner in Porto Lago, we did a brief session to look at Jupiter. The four main moons were showing and, via Barrie's app, we were able to identify the positions of Io, Europa, Ganymede and Calisto in

relation to each other and the planet. The two main belts were also visible and everyone managed to see them once Barrie's scope was zoomed to a higher magnification. Lack of time meant that we had to save other celestial goodies for another night, and we left for another fine evening meal. On return, Hazell found a salamander on the steps of her cabin. The local *gallaica* subspecies of Fire Salamander looks very different to the one in Central Europe and this was a very interesting find.

Day 3

Tuesday 14th November

Cromlech dos Almendres, Evora

After breakfast we loaded our luggage onto the vans and set off east towards the city of Evora. The Iberian Shrike was in the same location just before we reached the main road and this time everybody saw it, even though it was quite misty. Our first stop was at Cromlech dos Almendres where there was a gift shop and trail with information boards. The road to the stone circle was not fit to travel with the minibuses, so we made a short walk up the unmade road. A few Red Kites were flying in the distance and two butterflies caught the eye – the spectacular Cleopatra with its bright yellow wings with large orange spots, and the smaller and rather less impressive Southern Brown Argus. An Iberian Shrike posed on top of some wires and this one was in full sunshine. It also had a pair of Stonechats posing alongside. A Hoopoe, an Iberian Magpie and a Great Spotted Woodpecker were rather less obliging and only allowed brief views. One distant Griffon Vulture soon became ten as they soared in a thermal and were a welcome sight, as were a group of four Crested Tits which passed through some trees on both sides of the track. It had been a short but productive walk.

A thirty-minute drive took us to the historic UNESCO heritage city of Evora. After finding parking spaces, we walked up into the town to a bakery café where we had a late lunch. There was then some free time for the group to look around the old square, cathedral and the well-preserved Roman temple. Shops selling bags, hats, caps, shoes and wallets made of cork were of particular interest.

We continued our journey east through the rolling hills of the Alentejo region. Many trees were adorned in the rich golds of autumn and we also passed fields of vine which had been harvested for their grapes to make the special wine of the area. We eventually arrived at the Herdade D Pedro with its converted farm buildings.

After a fine dinner, we had an evening session of night sky viewing with staff from the local astronomical observatory. They had brought a mirror telescope complete with a computerised system which made it simpler to find celestial objects compared to birding telescopes. Interestingly, the four main moons of Jupiter were visible when Barrie showed some of the group the planet in his scope, but by the time the observatory scope focussed on the planet a couple of hours later, Io had disappeared behind its master. Other objects seen through the observatory scope were Saturn, the Andromeda Galaxy, the Pleiades, the Ring Nebula, the Crab Nebula and the Orion Nebula. It was an interesting session and the night sky looked impressive without city lights diluting the impact.

Day 4

Wednesday 15th November

Villa Fernando, Pont da Ajuda, Alfarofia Lake, Dark Sky Alquila Observatory

A rather thick mist greeted us for our pre-breakfast walk so that limited our options. It seemed clearest towards the small reservoir located on the property, so we descended towards that and the distinctive calls of Egyptian Geese alerted us before we saw them. Little Grebe and Great Cormorants were on the water, while Song Thrush and Hoopoe were two of the species around the trees. After an excellent breakfast we set off for the day and stopped just a few hundred metres down the track to look at Thekla's Lark and Corn Bunting. Our first destination was Villa Fernando, a rolling landscape with scattered Oaks where Red Kites soared and larks called. A few vultures were spotted and at least two Cinereous were in with a few Griffons. An Iberian Hare bolted away as soon as it saw us, meaning that some of our group failed to spot it. A few Small Coppers were new for the trip.

A thirty-minute drive to Ponte da Ajuda for lunch was in cool, misty conditions, which was a shock after being in the warm sunshine during the morning. The old bridge was below where we parked and it was clear that it's not now possible to cross it to Spain on the other side of the River Guadiana. There is now a new bridge further down river which enables swift transit between the countries. We had a short walk down to the river where Common Sandpiper and Black Redstart were two of the species seen.

A short drive to Alfarofia Lake enabled us to leave the mist behind. We found Blackcap, Cetti's Warbler, Zitting Cisticola and Marsh Harrier soon after arriving at this private fishing lake. A Water Vole swam across a small channel close to where we stood and a solitary Glossy Ibis flew over. A Western Swamphen obligingly came to the edge of the reeds to have a lengthy preen, enabling us to get a decent view. A juvenile swamphen was also on the edge of the reeds as we made our way back to the vehicles. The sound of Common Cranes was heard but, frustratingly, they were in the direction of the mist which we had left behind, so we failed to see them. It was then an hour's drive back to the hotel for an early dinner, prior to our visit to the astronomical observatory.

The evening session at the observatory was an excellent experience. Two telescopes were set up: one for ordinary viewing, the other connected to a camera and computer. Jupiter was the first object we looked at because there was an eclipse by Io taking place. Io is one of the four larger moons and we could see it just away from the disc of Jupiter with its shadow clearly visible on the planet. If we had been on that part of Jupiter at that moment, we would have been experiencing a total eclipse of the sun. Saturn was next on the agenda and it looked resplendent with its rings at the appropriate angle to display their glory.

We were fortunate to have Uranus and Neptune visible on this occasion, so they were the next objects for the telescope. The pale green disc of Uranus and the pale blue disc of Neptune were not quite as impressive as their bigger siblings: nevertheless, it was still marvellous to see them.

We moved out of our solar system to view the Andromeda Galaxy, still looking like a large fuzzy patch despite the larger scope. The Crab Nebula is the remains of a supernova which happened in 1054 AD, and that was another interesting object to look at. The binary star of Almak in the Andromeda constellation was next, with the two differently coloured stars of the system clearly visible. The spectrograph also revealed the difference between the two stars. Spectrograms of the Ring Nebula and the yellow star of Capella were also the focus of the photographic

scope. We finished off with the Orion Nebula in both scopes, which was a fitting end to a fascinating and spectacular evening.

Day 5

Thursday 16th November

Esporao Winery, Dark Sky Alqueia Observatory

It was another misty start to the day but we soon drove out of it as we headed south towards the Esporao Winery, an “ecologically friendly” winemaker. Even though we were at a winery there was still an opportunity to see birds and a few Crag Martins flying around the main buildings were a welcome sight, as were some Black Redstarts. Our guide took us around a modern building, showing us the various types of vats and barrels and explaining the winemaking process. The tour concluded with the tasting of two white and two red wines. Just as Barrie was asking the guide about the prices of the wines, he spotted a butterfly fluttering above flowers through the large window. Before the poor guide could answer, Barrie shouted “Scarce Swallowtail!” All the group saw it and with much mirth Barrie apologised to the guide who fortunately saw the funny side, having never had to share the spotlight with a butterfly before. We had our picnic lunch in the car park of the winery, using the convenient benches. A Cinereous Vulture and a couple of Red Kites soared over the nearby fields of vines. After another satisfying lunch we walked down to the reservoir which provides the water for the wine. A few Scarce Swallowtail butterflies were around, one even posed for photographs. A total of nine Spoonbills, a few Little and Great Crested Grebes were among the birds on the reservoir. The highlight was over fifty Red-crested Pochards with the majority being males. A few Greenshanks were also around.

We had to be at the Dark Sky Alqueia observatory by 3.30pm for some solar viewing. After an introductory presentation by Miguel, we went outside to look through the two telescopes. We first looked at the photosphere where we could see two small sunspots. We then moved to the scope that was looking at the sun with a hydrogen alpha filter which enables viewing of the chromosphere. This view of the sun received several appreciative comments as we could see prominences and filaments on the sun. It was very interesting to see all this activity on the sun and a first experience for everyone. We thanked Miguel and Rebecca for another fascinating visit. As an added bonus here, a male Spanish Sparrow posed in a tree next to the observatory. Soon after we arrived back at our hotel, we saw the first of two passes by the International Space Station. Jupiter was also visible, tonight with three of its moons.

Day 6

Friday 17th November

Terena, Caia Reservoir, Caia Dam, Campo Maior, Retiro

We spent much of the day driving in and out of mist and fog, and despite the conditions we had good views of Spanish Sparrows down the track from the Herdade. It was then a short drive to Terena, a village perched on a hill. We had a walk around the narrow streets with white-washed houses, visiting the castle but not having much of a view due to the fog surrounding the village. The drive to our next destination included views of Cinereous Vulture and Red Kites, but mist restricted viewing at times. We eventually arrived at Caia reservoir with it feeling relatively cool due to the mist. Fortunately, it was clear enough to see species such as Great Egret, Spoonbill, Marsh Harrier, Egyptian Goose, Great Black-backed Gull and Common Sandpiper.

We decided to drive to another part of the reservoir for lunch and, as we drove across the dam, Crag Martins began to appear. More Spoonbills and our closest view of Great-crested Grebe were had from our lunch stop. A nearby café allowed us to have a coffee and comfort stop. It was then a drive through Campo Maior as we headed east towards the Spanish border, looking for bustards and cranes. After several stops to scan fields, Barrie spotted a Great Bustard flying low over a recently seeded field. Fortunately, the Great Bustard settled in the field to feed. We had to then drive a couple of hundred metres down the road to find a safe place to park the vehicles. We all piled out of the buses and, almost immediately, Lara spotted two Common Cranes flying over. It was an amazing piece of luck that our stop for a Great Bustard also gave us our only views of Common Crane! We walked back up the road to put the scopes on the Great Bustard, which was still feeding. Satisfied with our views, we made our way back to the vehicles and continued to make slow progress along the roads. We managed to get brief flight views of three Great Bustards, but they flew to the other side of a hill and out of sight. It was time to make our way back and progress was slow at times due to thick fog. Once back at the Herdade, the sky was overcast ruling out any chance of seeing the International Space Station, Jupiter or anything else in the night sky.

Day 7

Saturday 18th November

Drive to Lisbon Airport

It was an earlier breakfast this morning, and after loading the vans with the luggage, we were on our way for the two-and-a-half-hour journey to Lisbon Airport. Unfortunately, thick fog was encountered at times during the first hour of the journey, but the roads were quiet so there weren't any problems. Red Kites and White Storks were the most prominent birds when it was clear. We said our goodbyes to Lara before continuing the next stage of our journeys.

The group members were asked to name their three highlights and the most popular were the large flocks of Glossy Ibis on the first day, Saturn and the stargazing. The food we had during the trip was also a highlight for some!

A selection of interesting night sky objects seen:

Jupiter with the moons of Io, Europa, Ganymede and Calisto. An eclipse by Io on Jupiter, showing the moon's shadow.

Saturn with up to five moons, including Titan

Uranus

Neptune

Andromeda Galaxy

Orion Nebula

Ring Nebula

Crab Nebula

Pleiades

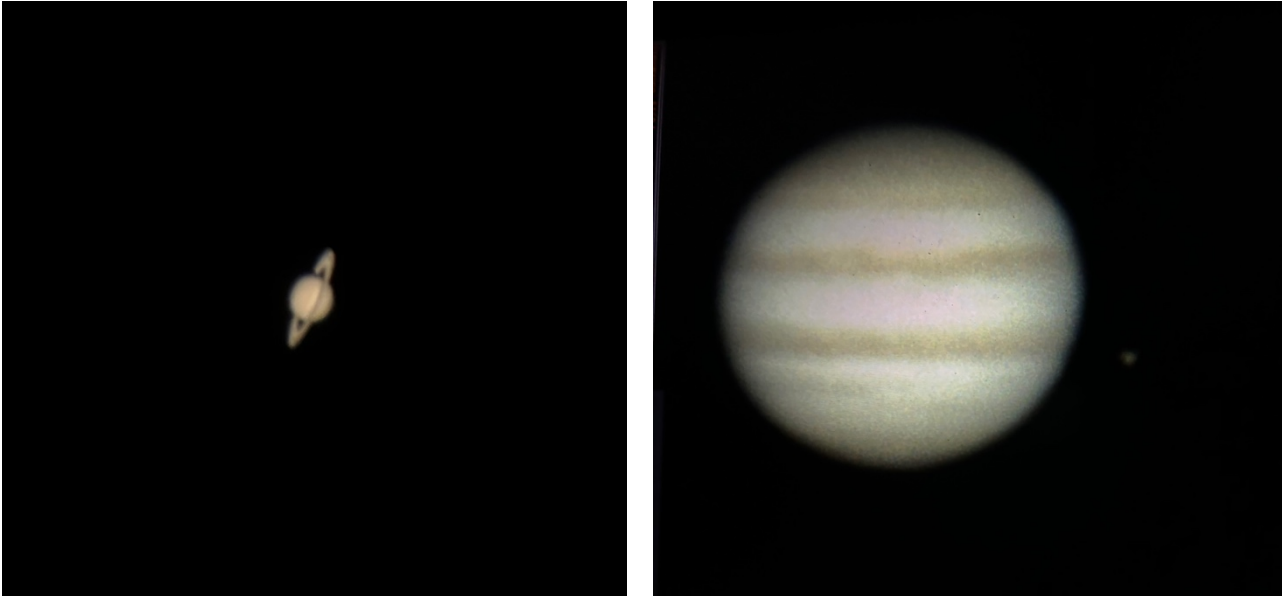
Almak – a binary star in the Andromeda constellation

The double cluster in Perseus

Capella – a star of similar temperature to our Sun, in the Auriga constellation

The International Space Station

Several Taurid meteors



Saturn and Jupiter

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Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		November 2023						
Common name	Scientific name	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>				✓	✓	✓	
Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		✓					
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>		✓				✓	
Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>					✓	✓	
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>					✓		
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>					1		
Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>						4	
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>				✓			
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓		
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	✓			✓		✓	
Western Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>				✓			
Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>				H		2	
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		✓		✓	✓		
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	200	✓					
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	✓	✓					
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>		✓					
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓		✓	✓		✓	
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>		✓					
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		✓					
Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>		✓					
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	✓	✓					
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>		✓					
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>		✓					
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>		✓					
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		✓					
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		✓		✓		✓	
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	✓	✓					
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		✓					
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>		✓					
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		✓			✓		
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	✓	✓		✓		✓	
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaeetus melanocephalus</i>		✓					
Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>	✓					✓	
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>		✓					
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	✓	✓					
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>		✓					
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	5000 +	✓		1			
Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	✓	✓			9	✓	
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	✓					✓	
Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		3					

Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	1	3					
Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>			10	✓	✓	✓	
Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>				✓	1	✓	
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	H	H	H				
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>			1	✓	✓	✓	
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>			1				
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Iberian Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>		1	2	✓	✓	✓	
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		✓		✓			
Iberian Magpie - N	<i>Cyanopica cooki</i>		6	1	✓			
Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>			✓	✓		✓	
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>			4				
Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓		✓	✓		
Thekla's Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>				✓	✓	✓	
Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	✓	✓		✓		✓	
Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>					✓	✓	
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	✓	✓		✓			
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	✓	✓		✓			
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>				✓			
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		✓	✓	✓			
Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>		H					
Crested Myna - I	<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>							✓
Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		✓	✓	✓			
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			1				
Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	1						
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Yellow-crowned Bishop - I	<i>Euplectes afer</i>	✓						
Common Waxbill - I	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	✓	✓					
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	✓						
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>				✓		✓	
Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>		H					
Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza</i>	✓						

Other vertebrates

Common name	Scientific name	November 2023						
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Mammals								
Granada Hare	<i>Lepus granatensis</i>				1			
European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>				1		1	
Water Vole	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i>				1			
Reptiles and amphibians								
Moorish Gecko	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>	✓						
Fire Salamander	<i>Salamandra salamandra gallaica</i>		✓					
Iberian Water Frog	<i>Pelophylax perezi</i>					✓		

Invertebrates

Common name	Scientific name	November 2023						
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>		✓					
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		✓		✓		✓	
Southern Brown Argus	<i>Aricia cramera</i>			✓				
Lang's Short-tailed Blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>		✓					
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>				✓	✓		
African Grass Blue	<i>Zizeeria knysna</i>					✓		
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>		✓		✓	✓		
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Small White	<i>Artogeia rapae</i>	✓	✓		✓			
Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>			✓				
Southern Scarce Swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides feisthamelii</i>					3		
Dragonflies								
Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>	✓	✓			✓		
Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>					✓		