



WILDLIFE TRAVEL



Coto Doñana & Tarifa
27th Sept – 4th Oct 2009



Trip report compiled by Mike Russell

Leaders: Josele Saiz and Mike Russell

#	DATE	ITINERARY, LOCATIONS & NOTES
1	27 th Sept	Malaga – Antequera (Lunch) – Laguna de Fuente Piedra – El Rocio
2	28 th Sept	El Rocio – Isla Mayor – Dehasa de Abajo
3	29 th Sept	Cota Donana National Park – Laguna de la Madres – Palos Laguna
4	30 th Sept	El Rocio – Isla Minor – Laguna Medina - Zahara de los Atunes
5	1 st Oct	Carmarinal Lighthouse – La Janda – Carmarinal Lighthouse
6	2 nd Oct	Zahara Beach – Playa de los Lances – Gibraltar Straits, Tarifa – Cazalla Raptor Watch Point
7	3 rd Oct	Los Arcornocales – Huerta Grande – Cazalla Raptor Watch Point – Barbate Marshes
8	4 th Oct	Zahara - Malaga

Day 1

On arriving at Gatwick Airport it was a bit disconcerting to find the Easyjet terminal in chaos as the baggage handling equipment had broken down but I have to say that the staff there did handle the situation well and we got through checking-in process relatively smoothly. I managed to catch up with everyone while queuing; Wildlife Travelers are not difficult to spot outside their normal habitat! apart from Susan who was apprehended on the plane.

Josele, Trish and Jay were waiting for us at Malaga Airport and were soon on the very comfortable bus and meeting our wonderful smiley driver Jose Antonio. Two stops on the 3-hour journey to El Rocio, one for food one for leg stretching, and for those more unused to wildlife tours came to realization at the first stop that, when it comes to interesting birds, meals come secondary as 2 **Bonelli's eagles** circled above the café at Antequera, getting the holiday off to a good start for Mike T as this was a new species for him and his bird of the trip.

The leg-stretching stop was at the Laguna De Fuente Piedra which was pretty dry but provided us with a good range of birds some familiar but also introduced us to a few European species. It was disappointing to see that on arriving at El Rocio the marsh behind the hotel was dry as 2 years ago this was full of water and birds, but apparently that was a very unusual occurrence for this time of year. It was good however to find that Bill and Janice were already comfortably ensconced in the hotel.

It is my impression that everyone agreed that the situation of the Hotel Turuno was excellent as was the Town, the accommodation was good but the food overall was a bit mixed.

Day 2

Started with a walk around the marsh in a heavy mist where the ears won out over the eyes as we were introduced to the songs of two birds, **Cetti's warbler** and **zitting cisticola** that provided much of the soundtrack to the rest of the week. As the mist lifted we then had an excellent 2 hours wandering around the grassland area adjoining the town where the abundance of birds was enormous. There were hundreds of **swallows**, both **barn and red-rumped**, **house martins**, flocks of finches and sparrows, numerous chats and larks and some real visible migrants, the pick of which was very obliging **wryneck** and beautiful **Greenland race northern wheatear**. The number of swallows mobbing a **kestrel** was a wonderful sight, enough for Tony to make it his highlight of the week.

For most people I think the highlight of this particular spell were the excellent views of the **black-winged kites** and for Gerry, looking at these birds through the telescopes one his nomination for trip highlight.

The rest of the day was spent exploring around the Isla Major and Dehasa de Abajo which again was much drier and so less birds were around. Over lunch we were treated to a flock of 12 **black storks** migrating through and a few people got a glimpse of a **subalpine warbler**. Moving onto the rice fields where there was some water about proved a lot more productive and one pool housed a number of different waders that required a lot of work as they were mostly in winter plumage and we were looking into the sun! However in amongst the commoner waders were **little** and **Temmink's stints, spotted redshank, curlew sandpiper** and lots of **black-winged stilts**. For those of us who wanted to look at something a little closer, hundreds of **red-veined darter** dragonflies did the trick.

In the distance we could see there was a lot of thermal activity so a short drive round provided one of the great sights of the holiday and a real visible sign of migration as an estimated thousand plus **white stork's** were searching the newly cut rice fields for amphibians before making the last crossing to Africa. Intermingled with them were an equal number of **lesser black-backed gulls**. At another pool there was an equally impressive flock of 750 **glossy ibis**.

Throughout the day we had some excellent views of raptors as well; numerous **marsh harriers** and **booted eagles**, a single **short-toed eagle** and 4 **Montague's harriers** were among the best sightings.

Day 3

An early start and a short drive to pick up our bus and our excellent driver and guide Gonzalo for the 4 hour tour, which ended up as 5 hours, of the Cota Donana National Park that despite some difficult viewing on occasions was enjoyed by all, especially Val and Susan who both nominated it as the trip highlight. The drive along the beach allowed us good views of **Kentish plovers, sanderling** and **knot** as well as introducing us the 2 of Mediterranean gull specialties; **Adouin's gull** 3 **slender-billed gulls**.

For many people, namely, Janice, Jay, Gerry, Tony, Roger and Mike T also nominated it as his trip highlight, the birding highlight of the trip soon followed when, thanks to some great maneuvering of the bus by Gonzalo, we all had superb views of a **Spanish imperial eagle**. It flew around and displayed for us beautifully and the magic of the moment was enhanced when it was mobbed by a **marsh harrier**, enough to make it Josele's trip highlight.

Birds shared the limelight with some excellent mammal sightings as well with some magnificent herds of both **red** and **fallow deer** while a couple of **wild boar** were easily visible from the bus. Unfortunately, only those at the front of the bus had a sighting of a pair of **Egyptian mongooses** run across the track, one behind the other, the reason being that it makes them look bigger and therefore deterring predators. There were a couple of welcome leg-stretching stops, the first at a demonstration of traditional houses site and the second on top of a large sand dune to get some idea of the scale of the whole system.

I think that everyone was glad to get off the bus at the end although all agreed it was a great experience and the lunch at the El Acebuche picnic site was enhanced by the inquisitive **azure-winged magpies**.

After lunch we drove a short way to a couple of lakes, Laguna de la Madres and Palos Laguna, which scenically were pretty unattractive but did house some good birds, one of which was the **purple swamp-hen** or gallinule as many of us still prefer to call it and which was Bill's favourite bird. Meanwhile Janice advocated her highlight the excellent view of a couple of **kingfishers**. It was here that we saw the **Caspian tern** and a variety of ducks familiar to us back in the UK, although the fleeting fly past of a **garganey** was glimpsed by only a few.

Day 4

Was transfer day and started badly for me as I pulled my back when putting my boots on which kept me underperforming for the rest of the holiday, for which I apologise, but also very much appreciated the kindness and understanding of everyone in looking after me for the rest of the trip!

After a look around El Rocio it was a long drive to Zahara de los Atunes with a few stops to break it up, the first being around Isla Minor south of Sevilla, an area of intensive agriculture, mainly cotton and rice but still good for birds. As soon as we embarked from the coach an **osprey** flew over and we were also entertained by a few **hoopoes** here as well, always great to see. While here we had good views of the **yellow-crowned bishop**, the male being a startlingly bright yellow. A recent colonizer, it gave us such good displays that Carole made it her favourite bird.

Plenty of herons, but sadly no purple heron, storks and waders around the wetter areas, with a flyover of 28 **spoonbills** a lovely sight and marsh harriers were constantly in view.

Let us say that the next stage of the journey was a bit longer than it should have been, especially for Bill and Janice following behind, but eventually we found the Laguna Medina and though at first a bit distant, we were able to sort out a number of different water birds here. **White-headed ducks** are a bit of an Andalucía specialty and very soon we found those, followed by a small flotilla of **red-crested pochards**. It was also a good opportunity to sort out the difference between **little** and **black-necked grebes** here. A solitary **whiskered tern** was recorded as well as our first view of the beautiful **Cleopatra** butterfly.

Another hour took us to our lovely hotel, Hotel Antonio, which is in a great location outside the town and on the beach. I think that there was general agreement that the quality of this place was very high with excellent food, though the picnics were a bit space.

Day 5

Josele was a bit concerned on our first morning at Zahara as this was a holiday primarily concentrating on migration and everywhere was covered in mist! We started off at the Carminal Lighthouse just up the road for a seawatch that produced both **cory's** and **Balearic shearwaters** albeit a little distant but not much else.

It was then decided to go inland past the numerous wind turbines to La Janda but not before stopping just outside Zahara to locate a difficult **blue rock thrush**. La Janda was a large a shallow lake that has now been lost to rice fields but nevertheless did produce some excellent birds, though it was not hard to imagine what it might have been like a few years ago. A first stop at the drier fields along the track produced large flocks of finches and sparrows, the latter holding some **Spanish sparrows** amongst them, or perhaps willow sparrows as we are now supposed to call them. In amongst these flocks was a solitary **bluethroat**, unusual enough to make it Josele's best bird of the trip.

A spectacular sight was that of over 100 **lesser kestrels** feeding over the recently cut and drained rice fields while we also had our first views of **griffon vultures**. Our lunch by the river was interrupted first by real close up views of a pair of black-winged kites, so close were they that I felt compelled to make them my favourite birds, while Susan undertook the heroic task of walking along the riverbank and suddenly putting up 10 **black-crowned night-herons**. At one point an excited Janice tried to get us all to see another Egyptian mongoose without success but pleasing for her as she missed out on the one at Cota Donana NP.

After that it was back to the Lighthouse, with some taking the sensible option of a swim in the hotel pool or even sea. Those at the lighthouse were rewarded with a superb close view of a booted eagle and a good range of butterflies.

Day 6

Another unpromising 'migration day' with mist shrouding the hotel and surrounds so Josele took us to an area just the other side of Zahara which was part of a **bald ibis** re-introduction programme. They like to feed in a particular area of the dunes but alas they weren't there at the time, though we did see them in the distance where some free-flying birds were sitting on the release cages. However we did catch up here with a **spectacled warbler**, a sometimes difficult bird to see.

Then on to Tarifa where we spent a short time in the hide, disrupting a woman from her yoga routine, overlooking Playa de los Lances. Nothing new here but a good chance to look more closely at some waders including some splendid **bar-tailed godwit**. It was also a very good place for **corn buntings**.

A short drive took us into Tarifa, where Josele took Roger and Val and Mike and Carole off around the town to look unsuccessfully for a house bunting, a recent colonizer from North Africa, but Mike was able to identify the **geranium bronze** a recently colonized butterfly in the area. The rest of us set forth into the Straits of Gibraltar for a 2-hour whale watch. There is never any guarantee on these trips and so there is a slight tension as you go out, but it wasn't too long before something was seen by the crew so we sped off to investigate. As we approached there was a small pod of **pilot whales** "roosting" on the surface while taking a break from feeding and just coming so close up to the boat, a truly magical moment, particularly for Trish as it was her highlight.

Soon more distant activity revealed a far more active pod of **bottle-nosed dolphins** That were soon bow-waving the boat, and the whole experience was the best moment of the trip for both Jay and myself.

The rest of the afternoon was spent at our first visit to the Cazella Raptor Watchpoint and although it wasn't the best conditions for migration, there were a number of birds that came close enough to look at identification features, and booted eagles were again prominent.

Day 7

Another misty, foggy start, but Josele made the right decision to go into the Los Arcornocales mountains, a beautiful limestone area with cork forest, made even better with the sun lifting to reveal a glorious warm day. It was excellent for raptors as well as short-toed, booted and Bonelli's eagles and griffon vultures all put in an appearance along the ridge allowing for good comparisons. Both Susan and Trish nominated the Bonelli's eagle as their favourite bird and Trish really enjoyed this spell as it was going to help her sort out the raptors she saw from her house in France!

Rather frustratingly, 3 new birds could be heard but weren't able to see, **woodlark, jay** and **cirl bunting**. At our lunch stop there were was a constant parade of griffon vultures circling over our heads.

We then headed back towards Tarifa with views across to Gibraltar and stopped for a welcome drink at a the Huerta Grande ornithological station followed by a walk around the woodlands there which enabled us to catch up with a number of woodland species such as **great spotted woodpecker, short-toed treecreeper** and a couple of very obliging **firecrests**.

On the way back to the hotel we had another stop at the Raptor watchpoint which again was fairly quiet but most of us at least caught up with a **red kite** here. There was still time to have a look for birds at the Barbate Marshes where, amidst the rubbish, we had good views of **redshank, greenshank** and our first **grey plovers**. It had been a really good day for butterflies as well with **brimstone**, both **wall** and **meadow brown, speckled wood** and the magnificent **swallowtail** being added to the list.

In the evening we had a change of scenery by going to the town and having a good meal at the Hotel Almadraba where, over a fine glass of beer or wine we recounted our favourite birds and moments of the trip. Most of us had a specific special moment but Bill was taken by the wonderful and still un-developed Atlantic beaches, a rarity now in the south of Spain, but I also think he was quite taken with some of the inhabitants of these beaches, and hotel swimming pool!

Roger on the other hand had the different aspects of birdwatching as his highlight and his observations of the antics of the British birdwatcher on holiday was an excellent exercise in behavioural studies! Most of us enjoyed the walk back to the hotel, with an added bonus of hearing a couple of **little owls** on the way.

Day 8

The trip back to Malaga was leisurely and the contrast of the development along the Costa del Sol only served to highlight Bill's observations of the previous evening. Still birding from the bus we had a good flyover of black-crowned night-herons and after dropping Josele off at the station we were able still to take in an hour or so walk around some lagoons alongside the River Guadalmedina before going to the airport.

It was very busy here as there was a birdwatching event going on here and it was great to see so many Spanish families attending. We were still able to see some good birds, including osprey, and we even got a new bird, the introduced **monk parakeet** which is flourishing in this area. A couple of loafing **European pond terrapins** was also new.

Having said goodbye to Jose Antonio, Trish and Jay, the rest of us bided our time at the Airport and thankfully the plane was off on schedule.

BIRDS

ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	27 th	28 th	29 th	30 th	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
Family Podicipedidae (Grebes)									
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>			•	•				•
Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>				•				
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>				•				
Family Procellariidae (Shearwaters)									
Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>					•	•		
Balearic Shearwater	<i>Puffinus balearicus</i>					•			
Family Sulidae (Gannets)									
Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>			•		•	•		
Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)									
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>				•	•		•	•
Family Ardeidae (Hérons)									
Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>				10				50
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	•	•		•	•	•	•	•
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Great White Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>		•		•				
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Family Ciconiidae (Storks)									
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	•	•		•	1000			
Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>		12		15	1		2	
Family Threskiornithidae (Ibises and Spoonbills)									
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>		750						
Bald Ibis	<i>Geronticus eremita</i>						•	•	
Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>			•	28				
Family Phoenicopteridae (Flamingos)									
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	•	•		•				•
Family Anatidae (Ducks, Geese and Swans)									
Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>			•					
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>		•	•					•
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>			•					
Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>			•					
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		•	•	•	•			
Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>			•					•
Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>				•				
Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>				•				•
Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>				•				
Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>			•					
White-headed Duck	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>				•				•
Family Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles and Vultures)									
Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>					•	•	•	•
Spanish Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>			•				•	
Booted Eagle	<i>Aquila pennata</i>		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>	2						•	
Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	•	•		•	•	•	•	•
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>				•	4	•	5	
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>					•		•	
Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>		2	•		3			
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>		4			2			
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>			•		•	•	•	

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Family Pandionidae (Osprey)										
	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>				•				•
Family Falconidae (Falcons)										
	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	20				100			
	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>							•	
	Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			•					
Family Phasianidae (Pheasants and Partridges)										
	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>					•			
	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>			•	•	H		•	
Family Rallidae (Rails and Crakes)										
	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>		H						
	Purple Swamp-hen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>		2	•	•				
	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	•	•	•	•	•			•
	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		•	•					•
Family Haematopodidae (Oystercatchers)										
	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>			•			•		
Family Recurvirostridae (Stilts and Avocets)										
	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	•	•		•			•	•
Family Charadriidae (Plovers)										
	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>			•					
	Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	•	•				•		
	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>		•	•		•	•	•	
	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>							5	
	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		•	•		•			
Family Scolopacidae (Sandpipers)										
	Knot	<i>Calidris canuta</i>			•					•
	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>			•		•	•	•	
	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>		•						
	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>		•						
	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>		•						
	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		•	•		•	•		
	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	•	•	•	•				
	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>		•						
	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>		•				•	•	
	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>			•					
	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>		•						
	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		•					•	
	Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		•					•	
	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		•	•	•	•			
	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>		•						
	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		•		•				•
Family Laridae (Gulls)										
	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>		•	•	•		•	•	•
	Slender-billed Gull	<i>Larus genei</i>			3					
	Audouin's Gull	<i>Larus audouinii</i>			•		•	•		
	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	•	•	•				•	
Family Sternidae (Terns)										
	Little Tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>			•					
	Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>			•		•	•	•	
	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>			•					
	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>			•					
	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>			•					
	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>				•				

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Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)										
	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		•					•	
	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>			•		2			
Family Psittacidae (Parrots)										
	Monk Parakeet	<i>Myopsitta monachus</i>								•
Family Strigidae (Owls)										
	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>			H		H	H	H	H
Family Picidae (Woodpeckers)										
	Iberian Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis sharpie</i>		•						
	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>							H	
	Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>		•						
Family Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)										
	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>			•	H	•	•		
Family Upupidae (Hoopoes)										
	Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	•	•	•	•				
Family Alaudidae (Larks)										
	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>					H			
	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>							H	
Family Hirundinidae (Swallows and Martins)										
	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	•	•	•	•	•		•	
	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>		•	•	•				
	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>		•	•	•	•		•	
	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	•	•			•			
	Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>					10		•	
Family Motacillidae (Wagtails and Pipits)										
	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>						•		
	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla (alba) alba</i>					•			
	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	•	•	•	•		•		
Family Turdidae (Thrushes and Chats)										
	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		•					•	
	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>					•			
	Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	•		•				•	
	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		•	•	•	•			
	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	•	•	•	•	•			•
	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>					•			
	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		•						
	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Family Sylviidae (Warblers)										
	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	H	•	H	H	H	H	H	H
	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	H	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		•		•	•	•		
	Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>		•						
	Spectacled Warbler	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>						•		
	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	•	•	•	•	•	H	•	H
	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>				•			•	
	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		•	•					
	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>		•	•	•				
	Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>							•	
Family Muscipidae (Flycatchers)										
	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		•	•	•			•	

	ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	27 th	28 th	29 th	30 th	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
Family Paridae (Tits)										
	Crested Tit	<i>Parus cristatus</i>			H					
	Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>								
	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>								
Family Sittidae (Nuthatches)										
	Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>							H	
Family Certhiidae (Treecreepers)										
	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>			H					
Family Laniidae (Shrikes)										
	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>			•					
	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>		•	•					
Family Corvidae (Crows)										
	Iberian Azure-winged Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cooki</i>	•	•	•					
	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	•	•	•	•	•			
	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>							H	
	Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>		•	•	•	•		•	
	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		•	•					
Family Sturnidae (Starlings)										
	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Family Passeridae (Sparrows)										
	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>					•			
Family Fringillidae (Finches)										
	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			•					
	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>		•		•	•		•	•
	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		200	•	•	•	•	•	•
	Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	•			•	•	•	•	
	Serín	<i>Serinus serinus</i>					•			
Family Emberizidae (Buntings)										
	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>							H	
	Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>		H		•	•	•	•	

REPTILES & MAMMALS

	ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	27 th	28 th	29 th	30 th	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
REPTILES										
	European Pond Terrapin	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>								•
	Moorish Gecko	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>	•			•	•	•	•	
MAMMALS										
	Long-finned Pilot Whale	<i>Globicephala melas</i>						•		
	Bottle-nosed Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>						•		
	Iberian Hare	<i>Lepus granatensis</i>				•				
	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	•			•	•			
	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>			•					
	Fallow Deer	<i>Dama dama</i>			•					
	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>			•					
	Egyptian Mongoose	<i>Herpestes ichneumon</i>			•		•			

INVERTEBRATES

ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	27 th	28 th	29 th	30 th	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
BUTTERFLIES									
Family Papilionidae (Swallowtails)									
Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>							•	
Family Pieridae (Whites)									
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>							•	
Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>								•
Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>							•	
Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>				•	•		•	
Family Lycaenidae (Blues, Coppers & Hairstreaks)									
Lang's Short-tailed Blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>					•	•		
Family Nymphalidae (Vanessids and Fritillaries)									
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>				•	•	•	•	
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		•	•		•	•	•	
Comma	<i>Polygonum c-album</i>			•					
Family Satyridae (Browns)									
Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>							•	
Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>							•	
Southern Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria aegeria</i>							•	
DRAGONFLIES & DAMSELFLIES									
Family Aeshnidae									
Southern Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>							•	•
Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>				•	•			
Lesser Emperor	<i>Anax parthenope</i>		•						
Family Libellulidae									
Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>	•	•	•	•	•		•	•