

WILDLIFE TRAVEL

MALLORCA 2018



Spring in the western Mediterranean

(Anacamptis x albuferensis, S'Albufera, Charlie Rugeroni)

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	DATE	LOCATIONS & NOTES
1	19th April	Arrival at Palm de Mallorca Airport, transfer Cala Sant Vicenç Hostal Oriola
2	20th April	Cala Sant Vicenç, Puerto Pollençà, S'Albufereta, Ternelles Valley
3	21st April	Artà Peninsula, Cala Mesquida & sites in Parc Natural de la Península de Llevant
4	22nd April	Formentor Peninsula, Lunch Puerto Pollençà in Bodega Ferrà, La Gola park
5	23rd April	S'Albufera Natural Park, Boquer Valley
6	24th April	Mortitx Valley, Bodega Vinyes Mortitx, Lluc Monastery
7	25th April	Son Real, Son Bosc
8	26th April	Cala Sant Vicenç, transfer to Palma de Mallorca Airport & departure

LIST OF TRAVELLERS

Tour Leaders

Charlie Rugeroni
Pere Tomàs

Wildlife Travel, England
Mallorca Natural Tours, Mallorca, Spain

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Day 1 Thursday 19th April Outbound UK to Palma de Mallorca Airport; transfer to Hostal Oriola

A beautiful day to fly. Some of us did so from Bradford (Chris, Anna, John and Jill), one from Heathrow (Charlie) and two from Bristol (Felicity and David). Part of the group got together at Palma airport and after meeting with our driver Jaime, sped off to Cala Sant Vicenç where the temperature was noticeably cooler than at home. On the way, fields and mountain sides looked green, perhaps not surprising after the heavy rains in winter and early spring. *Glebionis* (*Chrysanthemum*) *coronarium* strikingly coloured the roadsides and the intense blue of *Echium plantagineum* clothed the green fields beyond. *Acacia*, *Lygos* (*Retama*) and *Oleander* lined much of our route to the north-east corner of the island; orchards of almonds, orange, lemon and fig, filled the gaps between windmills, dry stone walls and ochre stone buildings, under light blue skies. The odd Hoopoe, Black Kites and swifts providing bird interest: Mallorca at its best and easy on the eye.

The Serra de Tramuntana was the backdrop on our left as we drove diagonally across the island. On approaching Cala Sant Vicenç, the edges of the Aleppo pine woods held gems like *Limodorum* and other plants which we would hope to identify in the coming week.

We wound our way into Sant Vicenç past *Cistus* shrubs and *Cercis* trees and there at Hostal Oriola waiting for us, were Felicity and David. Pep, Ramon's brother performed the ceremony of the room keys and presently we were exploring our new environs, walking down to the beach returning along the back lane past the hotel and into the wood. The hotel garden provided *Lathyrus aphaca* (Yellow Vetchling), *Parietaria judaica* (Pellitory-off-the-wall or in this case off-the-palm tree), *Umbilicus horizontalis* (Navelwort), *Allium triquetrum* (Three-cornered Leek) and a spotted chafer, *Oxythryea funesta*. Sardinian Warbler, Blackcap, Large White and Speckled Wood flew around. *Arisarum vulgare* (Friar's Cowl), *Linum bienne* (Pale Flax), another allium *A. roseum*, *Asparagus acutifolius*, *Rubia peregrina* (Wild Madger) and a single *Serapias parviflora* (Small-flowered Tongue Orchid), spotted by David, the first for the week, were some of the plants picked out along the track. The glow worm larva, *Nyctophila neydeni* seen under the pines, is only found in the Balearic Islands in Spain.

A pre-prandial drink on the terrace in late afternoon light and onto supper: of celery soup, Tumbet Mallorquín, local bread and a desert of chocolate, vanilla and almond local ice-cream. After a chat about things to see, bed beckoned.

Day 2 Friday 20th April Cala Sant Vicenç, Puerto Pollença, S'Albufereta, Ternelles Valley

A fresh early morning bird watch brought us Serins in bat-like flight among the pines, calling and performing their display in early sunlight. Then, first we heard it, and then we saw it: Common Crossbill, of the endemic *balearica* race, a resident breeding species abundant on the island among pine woods. This pleased us all after having got up with the street cleaners.

A welcome breakfast of croissant, fresh rolls, ham and cheese, eggs boiled to Pep's perfection, juices, yogurts and cereals. Set up for the day with packed lunches we set off for S'Albufereta, with a little deviation to Puerto Pollença and the Plaça Joan Cerdà where we saw Collared Doves and a 'ronking' Raven on the beach front. Pollença bay was a millpond today, and not a breath of air stirred it. Here in the mid distance rocks exposed at low tide there were Audouin's Gulls. More of a specialist fish-eater than a scavenger, this elegant gull is restricted to the Mediterranean, its islands and the western coast of Africa. Common Swifts and Swallows surfed the sands as we took shade under one of the many *Phoenix dactylifera* (Date Palm) which lined the promenade. The beach umbrellas we noted were topped with strands of the robust *Ampelodesmos mauritanica* – later we would see this growing in its natural habitat.

At 11.45 we got dropped off at S'Albufereta, where we came up close to yesterday's combination of *Glebionis coronarium* and *Echium plantagineum* and a blast of a welcome from a Cetti's Warbler. Bladder Campion grew from the other side of a wall where a Stonechat was spotted as was a Red-legged Partridge. A Woodchat Shrike flew onto a *Pistacia lentiscus* (Lentisc) shrub as a Zitting Cisticola zitted and bounced in mid air, as they would all morning. Brushing past the scented wormwood we stopped at a non descript spot full of Mirror Orchids and *Serapias* interspersed with *Evax pygmaea* (Pygmy Cudweed) still hanging onto the last blebs of dew. This site, an old Roman quarry, also held *Ophrys bombyliflora* (Bumblebee

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Orchid) and on their way out, *O. tenthredinifera* (Sawfly Orchid) and *O. lutea* (Yellow Bee Orchid). A Violet Carpenter Bee (*Xylocopa violaceae*) buzzed around the flamboyant, large white flowered *Ornithogalum arabicum*. As we walked through and out of the small wood onto the wetland, a tiny daisy *Bellium belidiodes* and *Bellis annua* (Annual Daisy) lined the paths. Before getting to the hide, an arable patch of Mallorcan colour: *Leopoldia comosa* (was *Muscari comosum* - Tassel Hyacinth), *Papaver rhoeas* (Field Poppy), *Glebionis coronarium* (both forms), *Galactites tomentosa*, *Bellardia trixago*, *Parentucellia viscosa* and *Lavatera arborea*.

From the hide, Coot, Kestrel, Greenshank and Black-winged Stilts among other birds kept us observing until lunchtime when we made our way to the watchtower. Just before turning left to it, several *Urospermum dalechampii* were seen, softly hairy with pale lemon yellow flowers, standing near a field of striking Kidney Vetch – their scent occasionally whiffed from the top of the tower, Plataforma Es Grau. Butterflies included Clouded Yellow and Red Admiral. From the tower we saw Marsh Harrier, Cattle Egret, Gadwall, Shoveler and Red-crested Pochard with vivid tomato-red bills.

Toñi, our driver for the afternoon collected us at 14.00 to take us to Ternelles. On the way, Wild Carrot was just coming into flower and the maroon of roadside *Hedysarum coronarium* was very distinctive in places. We took a right into Camí de Ternelles and entered a world of narrow lanes, small allotments, orchards of olives, lemons, almonds and figs, with the odd vineyard, all overlooked by green shuttered, ochre houses and pencil cypresses. Other trees seen included Carob and Loquat. When the Arabs ran this place, the soils provided market garden produce for the north west of the island and Pollença in particular – their irrigation channels visible as we drove by.

Hopping off the bus we came face to face with a cliff face, such was the narrowness of the road. On it we picked out *Phagnalon sordidum*, the miniscule *Polygala rupestris*, *Sedum rubens*, and the endemic *Micromeria filiformis*. We walked on, the river to our left, under Holm Oak with an understorey of the tall *Ampelodesmos mauritanica*, Dwarf Fan Palm, and endemics *Astragalus balearicus*, *Rhamnus ludovici-salvatoris* in tiny flower and *Erica multiflora* when all of a sudden what sounded like a woodpecker – but there are no woodpeckers on the island - a Wryneck. Chaffinches were without doubt the bird of Ternelles, until, just after a *Liriodendron tulipifera* tree in full tulip-like flower we caught good sight of a pair of Cinereous (=Black) Vultures with swifts flying around them, looking more like mosquitoes. This vulture, currently the only insular population in the world, had a record breeding year in 2017, with 27 fledging; in the last ten years 126 birds have fledged. This area in the Sierra Tramuntana holds the bulk of the population. Here also grew the creamy white-flowered *Cistus salvifolius* and *C. monspeliensis*. From the river, *Rana perezzi* croaked in a glorious afternoon. Endemics and semi endemics seen included, *Pastinaca lucida* (Shining Parsnip), *Hypericum balearicum* and *Delphinium pictum* (not in flower) along the river bed.

The endemic bee *Chalicodoma sicula* ssp *balearica* was seen nectaring on the *Astragalus*. More birds, this time Osprey with Black and Griffon Vultures and Ravens, and we heard the unmistakable song of a Nightingale. On our stroll back to the bus we spotted a Booted Eagle and a *balearica* Spotted Flycatcher, (recognised by some authorities as a new species, the Mediterranean Flycatcher), a ghostly form of its more familiar cousin. Before hopping onto the bus we came across the endemic foxglove *Digitalis minor*, about to burst into flower, small and very hirsute.

A supper of Arroz Brut, after a cool drink on the terrace with local olives, cheese and Mallorcan crackers in olive oil, 'quelitas'.

Day 3 Saturday 21st April Artà Peninsula, Cala Mesquida Parc Natural de la Peninsula de Llevant

Today at 0900, it was bright with Balearic blue skies as we headed south east to Cala Mesquida on the Artà Peninsula. We picked up Pere at the 'aeroplane' roundabout. A cycling road race was on and the bus had to negotiate riders through Platya de Muro, Ca'an Picaforte and Alcudia.

Road verges and some of the fields were full of colour: pinks, yellows, creams oranges, blues and reds of alkanet (*Anchusa*), borage (*Borago*), bugloss (*Echium*), *Gladiolus*, poppy (*Papaver*), *Glebionis*, Mignonette (*Reseda*), *Hedysarum*. More evident today were *Calicotome spinosa* and *Genista lucida*, which meant that yellow was much the most ubiquitous colour as we continued east and through Artà where House Martins

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were seen. Through mixed orchards of fig and almonds as we left Artà and onto a landscape dominated by the Cap de Pera castle. As we neared Cala Mesquida the lanes narrowed and the song of Cetti's Warblers, Zitting Cisticola and one Nightingale were clearly heard.

Just after our drop off, under some Aleppo pines, we happened upon a patch of *Anthyllis tetraphylla* (Bladder Vetch), *Cistus salvifolius* (Sage-leaved Cistus) and the creamy flowered *Dorycnium pentaphyllum*. Then onto an open stony vantage point on the hillside, overlooking the beach and sand dunes, where Thekla Lark called with Linnet and where, at ground level, endemics seemed to be everywhere. *Launaea cervicornis*, an endemic of Mallorca and Minorca and keystone species of the plant communities of the coastal rocky places like this; with yellow daisy-family flowers, but there the similarity ends as it is a tight spiny and dwarf cushion-like shrub. *Astragalus baeticus*, equally spiny. *Santolina chamaecyparissus* ssp *magonica* also endemic to Mallorca and Minorca as was the bright egg-yolk-yellow-flowered *Lotus tetraphyllus*. Among them, the much branched, diminutive, purple-pink flowered *Coris monspeliensis*, a member of the Primulaceae, and *Helichrysum stoechas* with buds like nuggets of gold.

From the top of a gentle climb, where Tassel Hyacinth grew with *Ampelodesmos* grass, we had good views north to Cap Formentor and south to the jagged, stacked headlands of Cap de Freu and of an Osprey diving dramatically for fish below us, with European Shag, Yellow-legged and Audouin's Gulls flying by. We slowly descended towards the beach between large stands of *Ampelodesmos*, Dwarf Fan Palm and Lentisc shrub, typical of the coastal garrigue of the area; *Urospermum dalechampii* dotting the ground flora with the first leaves of *Eryngium maritimum*. A small swarm of *Ophrys bombyliflora* provided home for a violet oil beetle. Speckled Wood and Wall Brown were the butterflies on the wing. Up another rise to a vantage point before our final descent and it was from here that we got another view of an Osprey. The descent took us down a scree where the vegetation was sparse, the light strong and the limestone shattered: nevertheless, interesting plants littered the slope. *Limonium minutum* (a sea lavender) with cushion-like rosette of leaves was one of the more peculiar hummocky plants. It contrasted with the skeletal form of *Euphorbia paralias* (Sea Spurge). Here and there the endemic *Lotus tetraphyllus* rose inches high from the crumbled substrate. Other members of this plant assemblage included *Senecio rodriguezii* another petite endemic which did not go unnoticed because of its attractive flowers of vivid pink and white stars, and the squat *Frankenia laevis*, its calyxes densely covered in white hairs.

As we approached the end of our morning walk we scanned the base of the cliffs above us for peonies but no luck. The water here was turquoise and at one point an underwater arch was clearly visible from the path. While waiting for Toñi, we picked up the naturalised (South African) *Gazania rigens* with its bright orange flowers and grey foliage, and also *Dittrichia viscosa* - when brushed, this resin-scented plant gave off the smell of the Mediterranean. Yellow Horned Poppy were also spotted here.

Lunch was eaten, under pines that held singing serins, at a local cafe in Artà with a patisserie next door! On our way back we turned right and skirted the western edge of the Artà peninsula venturing into the Parc Natural de Llevant, all along to Betlem. Our walk under Aleppo pines and open coastal garrigue led to Punta des Barraca with Punta Ferrutx visible at the end of the peninsula. High above us to our right Puig Todosa (436mASL) and Son Morell (562mASL) rose and it was against this massive limestone outcrop of cliff and caves that we witnessed an aerial avian bird fight between a pair of Peregrines and a dark morph Booted Eagle. We could hear their fighting cries. Eventually the falcons gave up. Booted eagles breed in this area. *Serapias* and bee orchids were noted along the track and Crag Martins flew up and down in front of a rocky outcrop.

Day 4 Sunday 22nd April Formentor Peninsula, Lunch Pueto Pollença in Bodega Ferrà, La Gola Park

Hazy skies, high cloud, no breeze, quiet as a Sunday morning. While waiting for the mini-bus we set up the scope to watch a pair of Ravens sat atop the Serra de Sant Vicenç. No picnic lunch today because we had bigger gastronomic ideas. We picked up Pere at the usual roundabout and began our climb to Formentor, Puerto de Pollença calm and mirror-like today. It was quiet on the road up the mountain, with little traffic except for the cyclists as per usual; some endurance race was on. The first island to be seen off the northern coast as we progressed, zig-zagging our way to the Faro de Formentor, was Isla Colomer (Dovecot); small bays, coves and inlets of clear turquoise waters, were seen way below.



Clockwise from top left:

Mirror Orchid *Ophrys speculum*; *Digitalis minor*; *Lotus tetraphyllus* Cala Mesquida; *Senecio rodriguezii* Cap de Freu; meadow in Ternelles valley

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Our first tricky but manageable stop was just before the tunnel. Prior to this John had seen a Black Redstart, a late winter migrant. Formentor is a top hotspot for plant endemics and at this one spot we enjoyed nine endemics: *Micromeria filiformis*, the delightful *Senecio rodriguezii*, *Pastinaca lucida*, *Erodium reichardii* such a smart, small mat-forming perennial with white composite flowers with delicate pink venation, *Hippocrepis balearica* bright yellow up a cliff, *Digitalis minor* practically in light pink flower, *Launaea cervicornis* showing its leaves clearly within its thorny structure – all of these within an arm's length of each other under an overhang at eye-level below relic stalactites and calcium carbonate deposits.

And then, and then, the plant many of us had wanted to see, a little way down the scree: the very local *Paonia cambessedesii*, named after Jacques Cambessedesii, a French botanist who collected in the Balearic Islands in the early 19th century. This plant is now limited to the north-east mountains of Mallorca, its flowers a rich rose-pink with prominent yellow stamens, its leaves purple-tinged beneath – toxic and avoided by grazers.

By 10.15 after negotiating chicanes and cyclists of all nationalities, we reached the Faro de Formentor (lighthouse). No sooner had we stepped out of the mini-bus and looked over the wall onto Aleppo Pine trees below us that we happened upon a slate-blue male Blue Rock Thrush on a dead branch. We moved towards the observation point, past large rounded and wind beaten vegetation of *Pistacia lentiscus*, *Ephedra fragilis* and *Smilax aspera* here exhibiting all the signs of the endemic Balearic variety, practically leafless and very spiny.

The views were stunning from this c400m high vantage point. Out at sea there were a few Balearic Shearwaters but mostly Scopoli's Shearwaters feeding and loafing on the surface; they could be seen 'flying' under water (through binoculars) as they dived for baitfish. A huge raft of c1000 Scopoli's was spotted in the mid distance. A Red Admiral and a Kestrel were also seen, but alas no Eleanor's Falcons: around 20 pairs breed on the Formentor peninsula, but they wouldn't arrive until later in the spring.

On our second stop after the lighthouse we came across some interesting plants like the endemic *Arum pictum*, *Teucrium marum* ssp *occidentale*, *Silene galica* and *Galium balearicum*; the last two seen below the rocky viewpoint. Our last stop on Formentor was the Mirador Es Colomer. A nice stand of the rather local *Scabiosa cretica* and more endemic plants such as *Genista cinerea*, and *Helichrysum ambiguum* were seen here on the cliffs. A Black Kite flew above and Crag Martins flew just below us, their white tail markings clearly visible. We searched for Balearic Warbler here before departing for lunch, without success.

At Puerto Pollença, with time to spare, we stepped into La Gola urban reserve and before long had picked up Common and Wood Sandpiper on the edges of this small tidal body of water, fed by fresh springs. Ringed Plover, Serins, Greenfinches and Red-veined Darters ovipositing, were all seen here. Grey Mullet, non-native Red-eared Terrapins and a large swimming crab, *Callinectes sapidus*, (Atlantic blue crab) a species from the east coast of America were also seen, two males in a head-to-head. This invasive species of crab poses a major threat to biodiversity in the Mediterranean. Impressive stands of *Hedysarum coronarium* showing well against the sun. The salty environment meant that *Arthrocnemum macrostachyum* was also present in the park. A stroll round brought us the colourful *Moraea sisyrinchium* (was Gynandris – Barbary Nut) rising from a bed of *Trifolium resupinatum*. *Linum bienne* was spotted and under some large shrubs we saw the leaves and dead flower heads of *Himantoglossum* (was *Barlia*) *robertiana* (Giant Orchid), an early flowerer. A Goldcrest was heard before a short walk to Restaurante Bodega Can Ferrà for a splendidly typical Mallorcan lunch of tapas (aioli, spinach croquettes, mussels, calamares, meatballs in tomato sauce) and olives, followed by a delicious paella and dessert.

A walk around the beach, port and promenade helped, before boarding the mini-bus for home, stopping briefly to look at some *Limodorum abortivum* (Violet Limodore) by the side of the road near the hotel. The day was finished with – noodles and clam soup, baked gilthead with vegetables and for dessert strawberries and cream. Marvellous!



Formentor (Clockwise from top left):

Erodium reichardii; *Paeonia cambessedesii*; *Hippocrepis balearica*; *Arum pictum*; *Launea cervicornis*.

Day 5 Monday 23rd April Amarador, S'Albufera Natural Park, Boquer Valley

At 07.30 we were off to Amarador, south of S'Albufera. A fine day with thin high cloud and little or no breeze. We arrived along the Muro/C'an Picafort road. On alighting from the mini-bus several Nightingales were heard singing from deep in the shrubbery – one was seen. In the field to our left, off the Cami d'en Pep, rabbits were visible doing what they do early morning and, when looking carefully, other similar coloured things were moving very slowly behind them – a group of four Stone Curlews, giving us fantastic views of them. We headed for the viewing platform, catching sight of a male and a female Marsh Harrier quartering the *Phragmites* beds. Later we would see several more and watch them displaying. There are around 60 pairs of marsh harriers here.

Several Red-legged Partridges were spotted at the base of the Amarador deck platform where a Kestrel landed. Great Reed Warblers' songs, loud and far carrying, competed with those of Nightingales and Cetti's Warblers'. Zitting Cisticolas' short and repetitive flight calls added to the background bird calls. Somehow, the Cetti's Warblers' calls proved to be the most 'in your face' call of the lot and it was possibly the most viewed of the warblers. Chris picked out a Cuckoo as we walked between huge stands of *Phragmites* towards one of the entrances to S'Albufera Natural Park, noted for its birds and general biodiversity, including its marshes. It was declared a Natural Park in 1988 and now it is designated a Wetland Area of International Importance and is part of the EU's Natura 2000 Network both as a Special Protection Area (SPA) and as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) within the Habitats Directive. This is the largest and most important wetland in the Balearic Islands with a surface area of over 1600ha of wet grassland, marsh and small woods.

We continued walking and on our right among the tall tufts of the sedge *Cladium mariscus* stood one, then more were seen behind, spikes of *Anacamptis palustris* ssp *robusta*, a tougher looking orchid than the *Anacamptis laxiflora* (Loose-flowered Orchid). This orchid (sometimes recognised as a separate species, *A. robusta*) is known from here and two other localities in Mallorca, Son Bosc being one of the other we would visit on our last day.

Along the path, *Phragmites australis* enclosed us, some of the tallest growing in the Mediterranean, and along the path edges plants such as *Potentilla reptans*, *Sonchus aster*, *Melilotus segetalis*, *Inula (Limbarda) crithmoides* and *Aster tripolium* were seen. Stonechats perched on reed flower-heads as did Yellow Wagtails and warblers, among them a Moustached Warbler. At one point, a Reed Bunting of the thick-billed Iberian subspecies *Emberiza schoeniclus witherbyi* was seen on the reeds. Red-veined Darters patrolled the path. At the end of Cami d'en Pep, by the gate, Felicity found some more Bee Orchids. Across the field a Hoopoe was seen flying to and fro carrying food. Tassel Hyacinth was growing here as were more *Anacamptis robusta* and *Serapias parviflora*; the marsh here suffering from salt water intrusions. More good views of Marsh Harriers.

We came onto a pine wood under which three new plants grew: *Salvia verbenaca*; the yellow composite with a dark centre *Reichardia tingitana*, and small patches of *Anacamptis coriophora* (Bug Orchid) – a very variable plant we noted. An interesting assemblage of *Ophrys bombyliflora*, *O. apifera*, *Serapias parviflora* and *Anacamptis coriophora* was photographed in the semi-shade under the pines.

Walking north along the Cami de ses Puntetes, we stopped at one observation platform and then another where we saw Common Shelduck, Gadwall, Grey and Purple Herons and a Violet Carpenter Bee. Between the platforms John picked out a skulking Purple Swampphen in a channel off Ses Puntetes. Over a stone bridge and a left turn took us in the direction of Sa Roca. To our right the noisy bubbling, gurgling sounds of the egret/heron colony of Cattle Egrets (c100pairs), Little Egrets (c80), Black-crowned Night Herons (c27), Squacco Herons (c7) and Glossy Ibis (c5). We gathered for lunch at 12.30 under welcome shade and a cool breeze – the hides our next goal but not before some of us saw three flying Sacred Ibises!

At the first hide, we spotted Garganey, Red-crested Pochard, Osprey, Common Terns and others. The second hide brought Little Ringed Plover, Black-winged Stilts at nest, Northern Wheatear, Grey Mullet and introduced carp noisily gulping at the surface, and a Purple Heron flew into the scene. The third hide had Spotted Redshank, Kentish Plover, Wood Sandpiper, Avocet, good numbers of Ruff, Temminck's Stint, well camouflaged Common Snipe and Ringed Plover among many other birds.

Toñi picked us up at 15.15 and we headed to Boquer Valley, an addition to the itinerary in an attempt to find the elusive Balearic Warbler. As we approached the seemingly abandoned estate at the entrance to Boquer, the Serra Tramuntana lay to the north where two distant Booted Eagles and Ravens were seen flying near its crest. We walked to an area of scrub and garrigue vegetation which felt 'right' for the Balearic Warbler. Sure enough, some movement was spotted and we came across one said individual; not a perfect sighting but we got three opportunities to identify it as such. Then a magnificent low flying light phase Booted Eagle came over and soared just above us. There is one pair breeding in this valley between Cala San Vicenç and Boquer with a possibility of a second pair as well. We had very good views of Whinchat and Blue Rock Thrush before heading back. A fine looking pomegranate tree was in full scarlet flower, at the end of the track.

Supper was homemade tomato soup, a selection of tapas: cod croquettes, 'ensalada Rusa, frito Mallorquín y pescaito frito' (mix of cod, potato salad and Mallorcan sautéed vegetables and fried whitebait). All brought to a delicious end with a dessert of cake, peach and chocolate sauce. A great way to end a long day with a thoroughly good mix of wildlife.

Day 6 Tuesday 24th April *Mortitx Valley, Bodega Vinyes Mortitx, Lluc Monastery*

On our trip into the northern mountains we had good views of one of the several 1000m+ high peaks on the island – Puig Tomir. On the way to Mortitx we passed by some interesting karstic erosional/weathered features: the limestone rock had been eroded by water to give the impression of a 'corrugated' rock surface – fluting. As we climbed, the vegetation was mostly Aleppo Pines, Carob and Holm Oak with an understorey of *Calicotome spinosa*, *Cistus monspeliensis* (in flower), *Phillyrea angustifolia* and *Ampelodesmus* grass.

We arrived at Mortitx and the first birds seen and heard were Blackcaps and Nightingales spotted by Chris. The first plants of note were *Phlomis italica* and *Vinca difformis*. A fine morning with hazy sun. On turning a corner, dominated by a large nettle tree (*Celtis australis*), the valley opened up in front of us, overlooked by Puig de Caragoler. The pruned vines on part of the valley floor were ready to sprout; the vineyard margins held arable weeds. A Tawny Pipit sat momentarily on a vine cable and a Wryneck broke the silence. The corner had some rocky outcrops in the shade, with plenty of nooks and crannies which held the semi-endemic *Cyclamen balearica* in flower and nearby the tiny endemic *Sibthorpia africana*. Opposite, *Fumaria capreolata* grew among *Scrophularia peregrina*. At this point too we had very good views of Black and Griffon Vultures.

Down the track we had very good views of Cirl Bunting, its head markings easily seen as it sat near the vineyard. Once over a stile we were into the reserve proper. Here the vegetation consisted of veteran olive trees, gnarled and twisted, *Cistus* shrubs, *Hypericum*, the endemics *Teucrium marum* ssp. *occidentale* and *Astragalus balearicus*, and *Smilax aspera* with Dwarf Fan Palms and scattered limestone boulders and outcrops. The *Astragalus* was in flower and the endemic orange and brown bee *Chalicodoma sicula* ssp. *balearica* was nectaring on it. More Black Vultures flew over, one with a white wing tag. We crossed the dry and narrow Torrent de Mortitx and walked further along, past stands of almost flowering *Delphinium pictum* under olives. In similar undergrowth the white frothy flowers of the endemic umbellifer *Pimpinella bicknelli* were visible, spotted for a first time on these trips.

We were nearing our point of return, when standing under the shade of an olive, we caught sight of a handful of Ravens 'ronking' over Mortitx valley and with them a larger bird – a single Bonelli's Eagle. It came closer but not quite over and then away behind the mountains ahead. Minutes later two more birds appeared, in good view against the blue sky and then seen better against the limestone cliffs. The adult birds continued to glide in front of the mountain then soared higher, both remaining together and were then joined by a couple of straight-winged Black Vultures. All the while Bee-eaters were audible somewhere against the blue sky. This was the bird we'd hope to see today. Around 175 Bonelli's Eagles have been released as part of the Life Bonelli Project, which got off the ground in 2011, in an attempt to reintroduce the birds as part of a captive breeding programme. The first pair bred in Mortitx in 2014, and by 2017 there were six pairs breeding in the area, with 35 pairs now on the island.

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Pleased with these sightings of a special local bird, we continued to a small reservoir. On the rocks, more *Cyclamen balearica*, *Saxifraga tridactyles*, *Sellaginella denticulata* (Toothed Clubmoss), spleenwort and, trackside, a single fresh *Ophrys bombyliflora*.

We retraced our steps admiring the *Teucrium*, not in flower, but instead trapping *Cistus monspeliensis* petals on its thorns. Back at the vineyard, *Allium roseum*, *Vicia sativa* and a *Kundmannia sicula*, a yellow-flowered umbellifer, were seen. A Kestrel perched on a vineyard post dismembering its catch. And onto Vinyes Mortitx, for some 'light bites' at midday accompanied with some wine tasting; we walked in as eager guinea pigs. In the bodega's courtyard stood a limestone outcrop containing some rosemary with its dark blue flowers, flowering cyclamen and a large *Umbilicus rupestris*.

After a quick tour of the bodega's wine-making process, where we learned what made their organically grown wine so special and how 80-100,000 bottles were produced, we heard another Wryneck call. Lunch comprised some fine Mallorcan 'coca de trampó' (red pepper, tomato and other vegetables on a crispy base; 'pan boli'(local bread smeared with fresh sweet tomato and anointed with olive oil); Menorcan and Mallorcan cheeses and some 'jamón Serrano'.

The wines:

A white – Malvasia grape, Mortitx Blanc

A light red rosé – Monastrell grape, Mortitx Rosado

A dark red rosé – 52% Merlot – 16% Monastrell – 15% Cabernet Sauvignon – 10% Syrah..., Mortitx Rosat

A young red – Cabernet 31%, Merlot 30%, Syrah 24%, Tempranillo 10%, Monastrell 5%, Mortitx Negre

A mature red - 43% Syrah, 38% Cabernet, 13% Merlot, 6% Tempranillo, Rodal Pla.

While eating and enjoying the experience, we watched Griffon Vultures, heard Bee-eaters and picked out more flycatchers.

Toñi picked us up and took us to Lluç Monastery just up the mountain road for a sedate coffee and cake, a visit to the monastery, botanic gardens and grounds. At the 'Jardín Natural' gardens we saw *Hippocrepis balearica* in flower, *Helleborus vividus*, *Paeonia cambessedesii*, all endemics, and *Lonicera implexa* in flower. Several *Arbutus unedo* trees were in fruit in the enclosed courtyard. A dark phase Booted Eagle flew over while we waited for Toñi,

Supper consisted of home-made mushroom soup, stuffed aubergines with pork and tomato sauce and for dessert, a 'gypsy arm' (Brazo de Gitano – chocolate filled sponge roll cake). A fine end to an exceedingly fine day of wildlife.

Day 7 Wednesday 25th April Son Real, Son Bosc

On a cloudy yet mild morning, we set off south-east towards to Son Real. The Son Real estate comprises a cluster of original farmhouse buildings now refurbished as a museum of Mallorcan folklore and life as it was in the early 20th century. The interpretation also portrayed the significance of the 4th century necropolis discovered in 1957.

On arrival we set up scopes overlooking a flowery field where we spotted Red-legged Partridges and Gill found some Bee Orchids. Scats of Pine Marten were seen on the dry stone wall beside tufts of *Lamarckia aurea* (Golden Dog's-tail) and *Cynosurus echinatus* (Rough Dog's-tail) grasses. Later we would spot *Briza maxima* and *minima*. Nightingales were singing from all four corners of the estate and a couple of calling Peacocks surprised us. The farm also held a drove of Mallorcan pigs with countless piglets.

Our walk took us through Aleppo Pine woods with Lentisc, Dwarf Fan Palms with *Cistus monspeliensis*; finches and sparrows were evident everywhere but no Hoopoes. Alongside a fence we had the small *Tuberaria guttata*, both forms – with spots at the base of the petals and plain light yellow flowers; and some *Fumana thymifolia*. There was *Cynoglossum creticum* (Blue Hounds Tongue) and good numbers of *Anacamptis coriophora* in all its varieties.



Top: lunch at the Necropolis

Middle (left to right): *Matthiola sinuata*; the endemic bee *Chalicodoma sicula ssp. balearica*; and *Cyclamen balearicum*

Bottom (left to right): *Reichardia tingitana*; Tongue Orchid *Serapias lingua*; *Hypericum balearicum*

We continued east towards the coast and beach and happened upon a patch of *Serapias parviflora*, several *Anacamptis pyramidalis* (Pyramidal Orchid) and *Serapias lingua*; a Booted Eagle was also seen at this point. As we approached the coast Aleppo Pines grew alongside Stone Pines (*Pinus pinea*) and the elegant *Bellardia trixago* with its pink, white and tinges of yellow flowers. A Woodchat Shrike was observed through the scope and in an open area *Centaureum maritimum* grew; later at the back of the beach we would find the red-flowered *C. pulchellum*. Bladder Vetch was here with huge numbers of *Evax pygmaea*. Small Copper and Clouded Yellow butterflies were seen on the wing. Leaving the pines and *Juniperus phoenicea* behind and entering an area with sub-shrubs of *Cistus monspeliensis*, *Phillyrea angustifolia* and *Pistaccia lentiscus*, with good numbers of *Blackstonia perfoliata* (Yellow-wort) and *Anagalis arvensis* (Scarlet Pimpernel, in blue and red), we saw a bird fly to some low pine scrub and then heard its song, a scratchy warbler song. First impressions were encouraging, and when it came into clear view, legs akimbo, on a pine branch, its identity was given away: an excellent view of a Balearic Warbler.

From here to the beach with its necropolis and colourful, low-growing, littoral-loving plants at the back of the beach. The necropolis dated from the 7th to 4th century BC but was also later used as a burial place by other people. The dead were discovered with weapons, jewellery and everyday objects in a jumble of 110 tombs in shapes of rectangles, circles and horseshoes. Thekla Larks and Audouin's Gulls were observed as we enjoyed our picnic lunch overlooking Alcudia Bay. In and near the necropolis we saw many a plant on a colourful patch of annuals and perennials: *Reseda lutea*, *Mathiola sinuata* (which Anne spotted), *Plantago coronopus* and *crassifolia*, *Helichrysum decumbens*, *H. italicum*, *Echium sabulicola*, *Orobancha crenata*, *Salvia verbenaca*, *Stachys ocymastrum*, *Lotus cytisoides* and many more.

On our return, Hermann's Tortoises put in an appearance and the intriguing flower heads of *Arisarum vulgare* were seen under pines. At the interpretation centre, some of us visited the fascinating tableaux portraying local Mallorcan homes and peasant life of the early 20th century and information on the necropolis. From here we made our way to Son Bosc.

On entering the country lane leading to Son Bosc, a Hoopoe was seen flying over a field crammed full of poppies and *Glebionis coronarium* (both forms). David had picked out some tall spikes which on examination were of *Himantoglossum robertianum*, now gone over. The main field at Son Bosc held good numbers of an interesting orchid – the result of hybridisation between *Anacamptis palustris* ssp. *robusta* and *Anacamptis coriophora*, producing what has been described as *Anacamptis* x *albuferensis* (Bateman et al, 2004) – this plant exhibited the coloration of *robusta* and some of its 'robustness' with the markings of *coriophora* and its reduced labellum. Here in the same field we also found *Ophrys apifera*, *O. bombyliflora* and *Serapias parviflora*. The *Lotus corniculatus* provided a colourful foil to the *A. x albuferensis*, *Plantago crassifolia* and *Dittrichia viscosa*. Several *Parentucellia viscosa* (Yellow Bartsia) were also seen.

We got back to the hostel a little earlier than on previous days which meant that some of us went swimming at the beach or for a coffee (or both!). Supper was a delicious spinach (home-grown) potage with chickpeas, followed by a beetroot salad and a Spanish omelette. Blueberry cheesecake finished off a successful final day in the field. Or did it? The Scops Owl sortie tracked one bird down to a hotel garden. Unfortunately this was closed until the summer. As well as Scops Owl, calls we heard wind-chimes and crickets while sat on a wall opposite the local church! Whatever might the locals have thought...

Day 8 Thursday 26th April *Cala Sant Vicenç, transfer to Palma de Mallorca Airport & departure*

We said goodbye to Felicity and David who were staying on, and thanked Pep and Ramon for a most comfortable stay at Oriola and delicious meals.

Some memories from our week:

'That Delphinium's not going to flower is it Charlie?'

'Heard it last night.'

'Is it today we see the Balearic warbler?'

'For you, no dessert!' – Pep

'Go left or is it right? Yes right, no left!'

!!@**X!! cyclists!! – Toñi behind the wheel



Orchids of Son Bosc: Top (left to right): *Anacamptis coriophora*, *A. X albuferensis* and *A. palustris ssp robusta*

PLANT LIST

Some plant species do not have English names and English names do vary according to author. A common name is given as a guide to help those who are not familiar with the scientific name. If the name is in brackets it is a general name for the group to which the species belongs. Italics are usually used for scientific names but, here, italics are not used to make reading easier. The **Scientific name** consists of the **Genus** (the first name starting with a capital) and the **species** (the second name, without a capital). Families are in alphabetical order (not in the order found in many plant books – which now changes frequently as the systematic order of families is changing rapidly due to clarification by genetic research). The English name of a family member is also given so you can relate the family to plants you may know. Some species have recently been transferred to different families and the names of species also change occasionally. Orchid names are always problematic as many people split them into a number of species. For families and species, the list follows the (up to date as much as possible) Plant List (Kew) and INPI classification (although for orchids, popular names are sometimes also given).

E = Endemic (only found in the Balearic Islands) ES Endemic subspecies IN = Introduced/not native

	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES	FIRST SEEN
FERNS				
	<i>Asplenium ceterach</i>	Rusty-back Fern		20 Ternelles
	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Common Spleenwort		23 Boquer
	<i>Polypodium cambricum</i>	Polypody		24 Mortitx
	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken		24 Mortitx
CONIFERS				
Cupressaceae (cypress)				
IN	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress		20 Ternelles
	<i>Juniperus phoenicea</i>	Phoenician Juniper		25 Son Real
Pinaceae (pine)				
	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine		19 Behind hotel
IN	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine		25 Son Real
GNETOPHYTES				
Ephedraceae				
	<i>Ephedra fragilis</i>	Joint Pine		22 Formentor
DICOTYLEDONS				
Acanthaceae				
	<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	Bears' breeches		24 Lluc Bot Gdns
Amaranthaceae				
	<i>Arthrocnemum machrostachyum</i>	Glasswort		22 La Gola
Anacardiaceae (pistachio)				
	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree		20 Ternelles
	<i>Schinus molle</i>	Pepper tree		23 gdns etc
Apiaceae (carrot – umbellifers)				
	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire		21 Cala Mesquida
	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot		20 S'Albufera
	<i>Eryngium campetsre</i>	Field Eryngo		24 Mortitx
	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	Sea Holly		21 Cala Mesquida
	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel		20 Ternelles
	<i>Ferula communis</i>	Giant Fennel		25 Son Real
	<i>Kundmannia sicula</i>			24 Mortitx
E	<i>Pimpinella bicknelli</i>		Under olive trees	24 Mortitx
E	<i>Pastinaca lucida</i>	Shining parsnip	Large fleshy in gully	20 Ternelles
Apocynaceae				
IN	<i>Nerium oleander</i>			20 various
	<i>Vinca difformis</i>	Periwinkle		24 Mortitx
Araucariaceae				
IN	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine		20 Gdns
Araliaceae				
	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy		20 various

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES	FIRST SEEN
	Asteraceae (daisy – composites)			
	<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	Corn Chamomile		20 various
	<i>Artemisia caerulescens</i>			20 S'Albufereta
	<i>Aster tripolium</i>			23 S'Albufera
	<i>Bellis annua</i>	Annual Daisy		20 S'Albufereta
	<i>Bellium bellidiodes</i>			20 S'Albufereta
	<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field Marigold		20 various
	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory		21 road verges
	<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i>			21 Cala Mesquida
	<i>Filago (Evax) pygmaea</i>			20 S'Albufera
	<i>Galactites tomentosa</i>			20 road verges
	<i>Gazania rigens</i>			21 Cala Mesquida
	<i>Glebionis coronarium</i>	Crown Daisy		19 many fields
E	<i>Helichrysum ambiguum</i>		Thekla lark spot.	21 Cala Mesquida
	<i>Helichrysum decumbens</i>			25 Son Real
	<i>Helichrysum italicum</i>			25 Son Real
	<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i>			21 Cala Mesquida
	<i>Hyoseris radiata</i>			19 behind hotel
	<i>Inula (Limbarda) crithmoides</i>	Golden samphire		23 S'Albufera
E	<i>Launaea cervicornis</i>		Thekla lark spot	21 Cala Mesquida
	<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>			20 S'Albufereta
	<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i>			20 Ternelles
	<i>Phagnalon saxatile</i>			20 Ternelles
	<i>Phagnalon sordidum</i>			20 Ternelles
	<i>Reichardia tingitana</i>			23 S'Albufera
ES	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i> ssp <i>magonica</i>		Thekla lark spot	21 Cala Mesquida
	<i>Senecio bicolour</i> ssp <i>cineraria</i>			21 Cala Mesquida
ES	<i>Senecio rodriguezii</i>		@ Peony point	22 Formentor
	<i>Sonchus aster</i>	Spiny leaved sow thistle		23 S'Albufera
	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	Goat's Beard		21 Betlam
	<i>Urospermum delcehampsii</i>			20 S'Albufereta
	<i>Urospermum picroides</i>			25 Son Real
	Aizoaceae			
	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot fig		19 Cala San Vicenç
	Boraginaceae (borage)			
	<i>Anchusa azurea</i>	Large Blue Alkanet		21 various places
	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage		21 various places
	<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>	Cretan Hound's-tongue		25 Son Real
	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's Bugloss		19 various places
	<i>Echium sabulicola</i>			21 various places
	Brassicaceae (cabbage - crucifers)			
	<i>Eruca sativa</i>			20 S'Albufereta
	<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Alyssum		25 Son Bosc
	<i>Matthiola sinuata</i>	Sea Stock		25 Son Real
	<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>	Charlock		19 various places
	Campanulaceae (campanula)			
	<i>Scabiosa cretica</i>			22 Formentor
	Cannabaceae			
	<i>Celtis australis</i>			24 Mortitx
	Caprifoliaceae (honeysuckle)			
	<i>Centranthus calcitrapae</i>			20 Ternelles
	<i>Lonicera implexa</i>	Honeysuckle		24 Lluc Bot Gdns
	<i>Valerianella microcarpa</i>			20 Ternelles
	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>			19 Gdns
	Caryophyllaceae (carnation)			
	<i>Paronychia argentea</i>			20 S'Albufera
	<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered catchfly		22 Formentor

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES	FIRST SEEN
	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>			20 behind Hotel
Cistaceae (rockrose)				
	<i>Cistus albidus</i>	Grey-leaved Cistus		25 Son Real
	<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Montpellier Cistus		20 Ternelles
	<i>Cistus salviifolius</i>	Sage-leaved Cistus		20 Ternelles
	<i>Fumana thymifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Rockrose		20 S'Albufereta
	<i>Tuberaria guttata</i>	Spotted rock-rose		25 Son Real
Cneoraceae				
	<i>Cneorum tricocon</i>			20 Ternelles
Convolvulaceae (bindweed)				
	<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Bindweed		19 Cala S Vincenç
	<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>	(dodder)		20 S'Albufereta
Crassulaceae (stonecrop)				
	<i>Sedum rubens</i>			20 Ternelles
	<i>Umbilicus horizontalis</i>			19 behind hotel
	<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort		20 Ternelles
Cucurbitaceae (cucumber)				
	<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	Squirting Cucumber		21 Cala Mesquida
Dioscoreaceae				
	<i>Tamnus communis</i>			19 behind hotel
Ericaceae (heather)				
	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry tree		24 Lluc Monastery
	<i>Erica arborea</i>	Tree Heather		20 Ternelles
	<i>Erica multiflora</i>			20 Ternelles
Euphorbiaceae (spurge)				
	<i>Euphorbia characias</i>	Large Mediterranean Spurge		20 Ternelles
	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge		21 Cala Mesquida
IN	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor-oil Plant		19 various places
Fabaceae (pea)				
	<i>Anagyris foetida</i>	Bean Trefoil		24 Lluc Bot Gdns
	<i>Anthyllis tetraphylla</i>	Bladder vetch		21 Cala Mesquida
	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Mediterranean Kidney Vetch		22 roadsides
E	<i>Astragalus balearicus</i>	Balearic Milk-vetch: Common hedgehog sub shrub		20 Ternelles
	<i>Astragalus boeoticus</i>	Big shrub outside S'Albufera, white flowered		20 S'Albufereta
	<i>Calicotome spinosa</i>	Spiny Broom		21 Arta
	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>			19 en route hotel
IN	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob		24 Mortitx
	<i>Coronilla valentina</i>	Scorpion Vetch		19 near hotel
	<i>Dorycnium pentaphyllum</i>			21 Cala Mesquida
ES	<i>Genista cinerea</i> ssp. leptoclada		over the wall at view point	22 Formentor
E	<i>Genista lucida</i>		over the wall at view point	21 Areta
	<i>Hedysarum coronarium</i>			20 roadside verge
E	<i>Hippocrepis balearica</i>		At peony point	22 Formentor
	<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>			19 hotel gdn
	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>			20 S'Albufereta
	<i>Lotus cytisoides</i>			19 Cala S, Vincenç
	<i>Lotus edulis</i>	Edible Lotus		19 Cala S, Vincenç
	<i>Lotus orithopodioides</i>			21 Cala Mesquida
E	<i>Lotus tetraphyllus</i>		Grey leaved yellow flrs; scree	21 Cala Mesquida
	<i>Medicago arabica</i>			20 Ternelles
	<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Small Melilot		20 S'Albufereta
	<i>Melilotus segetalis</i>			23 S'Albufera
	<i>Psoralea bituminosa</i>			23 S'Albufera
	<i>Retama (Lygos) monosperma</i>			19 various places
	<i>Scorpiurus muricatus</i>	Spiny Scorpion-vetch		21 Cala Mesquida
IN	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom		19 various places

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES	FIRST SEEN
	<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i>	Reversed Clover		22 La Gola
	<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	Star Clover		20 S'Albufereta
	<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i>	Woolly Clover		
	<i>Vicia bithynica</i>			19 nr hotel
	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch		23 S'Albufera
Fagaceae (beech)				
	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holly Oak		24 Mortitx
Frankeniaceae				
	<i>Frankenia laevis</i>	Sea Heath		21 Cala Mesquida
Gentianaceae (gentian)				
	<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort		21 Cala Mesquida
	<i>Centaurium maritimum</i>	Sea Centaury		25 Son Real
	<i>Centaurium pulchellum</i>			25 Son Real
Geraniaceae (geranium)				
	<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Soft Storksbill		20 S'Albufereta
E	<i>Erodium reichardii</i>		Veiny petals @ Peony point	22 Formentor
	<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaved Cranesbill		22 Formentor
Hypericaceae (St John's wort)				
E	<i>Hypericum balearicum</i>		Shrub in gulley	20 Ternelles
Lamiaceae (mint)				
E	<i>Micromeria filiformis</i>		Tyrrhenian Endemic	20 Ternelles
E	<i>Phlomis italica</i>		Dotted here&there not in flr	20 Ternelles
	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary		22 Formentor
	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary		23 S'Albufera
	<i>Stachys ocymastrum</i>			25 Son Real
E	<i>Teucrium asiaticum</i>		Dwarf shrub; foul smell	20 Ternelles
	<i>Teucrium marum</i> ssp. <i>occidentalis</i>			22 Formentor
Linaceae (flax)				
	<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax		19 nr hotel
Lythraceae (loosestrife)				
	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate		23 Boquer
Magnoliaceae				
	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip tree		20 Ternelles
Malvaceae (Mallow)				
	<i>Lavatera arborea</i>	Tree Mallow		20 S'Albufereta
	<i>Lavatera cretica</i>	Small-flowered Tree Mallow		20 S'Albufereta
	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow		23 S'Albufera
Moraceae (Mulberry)				
	<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig		23 various places
	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Rubber plant		23 start of Boquer
Myrtaceae (Myrtle)				
	<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Myrtle		20 Ternelles
Oleaceae (Olive)				
	<i>Phillyrea angustifolia</i>			25 Son Real
IN?	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Wild Olive		24 Mortitx
Orobanchaceae (Broomrape)				
	<i>Bellardia trixago</i>			20 S'Albufereta
	<i>Orobanche crenata</i>			25 Son Real
	<i>Orobanche ramosa</i> ssp. <i>nana</i>	Branched Broomrape		20 Ternelles
	<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	Yellow Bartsia		20 S'Albufereta
Oxalidaceae				
	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>			19 various places
Paeonaceae (peony)				
E	<i>Paeonia cambessedesii</i>			22 Formentor
Papaveraceae (Poppy)				
	<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>			20 S'Albufereta
	<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow Horned Poppy		21 Cala Mesquida

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES	FIRST SEEN
	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Corn Poppy		20 S'Albufereta
	Passifloraceae			
	<i>Passiflora caerulea</i>			19 Cala S. Vicenç
	Pittosporaceae			
	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>			19 Cala S. Vicenç
	Plantaginaceae (Plantain)			
IN	<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax		21 various places
E	<i>Digitalis minor</i>		Nr gate just in pink flr, short	20 Ternelles
	<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Weasel Snout		20 S'Albufereta
	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's Horn plantain		21 Cala Mesquida
	<i>Plantago crassifolia</i>			23 S'Albufera
E	<i>Sibthorpia africana</i>		On bank overlooking vineyard.	24 Mortitx
	Platanaceae (plane)			
IN	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane		20 Various places
	Plumbaginaceae			
	<i>Limonium minutum</i>	Sea Lavendar		21 Cala Mesquida
	<i>Limonium virgatum</i>			19 Cala S. Vicenç
	Polygalaceae (Milkwort)			
	<i>Polygala rupestris</i>			20 Ternelles
	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>		Purple flower shrub gdns.	19 Cala S. Vicenç
	Polygonaceae (sorrel)			
	<i>Rumex bucephalophorus</i>	Red Dock		25 Son Real
	<i>Rumex intermedius</i>			21 various places
	Primulaceae (primrose)			
	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel		19 behind Hotel
	<i>Coris monspeliensis</i>		Small purple flower on scree	21 Cala Mesquida
	<i>Cyclamen balearicum</i>	Balearic Cyclamen	Bank by vineyard	24 Mortitx
	Ranunculaceae (Buttercup)			
	<i>Helleborus lividus</i>		Patterned leaves just going over	24 Lluç Bot Gdn
E	<i>Delphinium pictum</i>		Tyrrhenian endemic just in bud!	20 Ternelle/Mortx
	Resedaceae (mignonette)			
	<i>Reseda alba</i>	White Mignonette		20 S'Albufereta
	<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Yellow Mignonette		21 road verges
	Rhamnaceae (buckthorn)			
	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>			22 various places
E	<i>Rhamnus ludovici-salvatoris</i>		Round serrated leaves tiny yelfrs	20 Ternelle/Mortx
	Rosaceae (rose)			
	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Common Hawthorn		24 Mortitx
	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>			23 S'Albufera
	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn		21 various places
	Rubiaceae (madder)			
E	<i>Gallium balearicum</i>		At second stop after lighthouse	22 Formentor
	<i>Rubia angustifolia</i>			24 Mortitx
	<i>Rubia peregrina</i>			19 behind hotel
	Rutaceae			
	<i>Cheorum tricocon</i>	Spurge olive		20 Ternelles
	Santalaceae (sandalwood)			
	<i>Osyris alba</i>			24 Mortitx
	Saxifragaceae			
	<i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i>			24 MNortitx
	Scrophulariaceae (figwort)			
	<i>Scrophularia peregrina</i>	Nettle-leaved Figwort		24 Mortitx
IN	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>		Hedging in gdns; white flowers	21 Gdns
	Solanaceae			
	<i>Solanum luteum</i>		Small on stone wall	25 Son Real
	Tamaricaceae			
	<i>Tamarix canariensis</i>		Common lining beach	22 Puerto Pollnça

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES	FIRST SEEN
	Ulmaceae (elm)			
	<i>Celtis australis</i>	Nettle Tree		24 Mortitx
	Urticaceae (nettle)			
	<i>Urtica pilulifera</i>	Roman Nettle		24 Mortitx
	<i>Urtica urens</i>			24 Mortitx
	<i>Urtica dubia</i> = <i>membrenacea</i>			19 behind hotel
	<i>Parietaria judaica</i>			19 behind hotel
	Valerianaceae (valerian)			
	<i>Centranthus calcitrapae</i>	Annual Valerian		20 various places
	<i>Valerianella microcarpa</i>			20 Ternelles
	Zygophyllaceae			
	<i>Fagonia cretica</i>			23 S'Albufera
	MONOCOTYLEDONS			
	Amaryllidaceae (daffodil)			
	<i>Allium roseum</i>	Rose garlic		19 Cala S. Vicenç
	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered Leek	Gdn steps	19 behind hotel
	<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony		19 behind hotel
	Araceae (arum)			
	<i>Arisarum vulgare</i>	Friar's Cowl		19 behind hotel
	<i>Arum italicum</i>	Italian Arum		19 behind hotel
	<i>Arum pictum</i>	Painted Arum. Patterned leaf in white		22 Formentor
	Arecaceae (palm)			
	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	Dwarf Palm		19 various places
	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>			19 various places
	Asparagaceae (asparagus)			
	<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>			19 behind hotel
	<i>Drimia (Urginea) maritima</i>	Sea Squill Bulb; long wavy green leaves		24 Mortitx
	<i>Leopoldia (Muscari) neglectum</i>	Tassel Hyacinth		20 S'Albufereta
	<i>Ornithogalum arabicum</i>		Tall robust, allium like	20 S'Albufereta
	Cyperaceae (sedge)			
	<i>Cladium mariscus</i>	Saw Sedge		23 S'Albufera
	<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>	Black Bog-rush		23 S'Albufera
	Iridaceae (iris)			
	<i>Gladiolus illyricus</i>			25 Son Real
	<i>Iris pseudocorus</i>	Yellow Flag		23 S'Albufera
IN	<i>Iris pallida</i>		Now established	25 roadside bank
	<i>Moraea sisyrinchium</i>	Barbary Nut		22 La Gola
	Liliaceae (lily)			
	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's Broom		19 behind hotel
	Smilacaceae			
	<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Sarsaparilla		19 behind hotel
	<i>Smilax aspera</i> var. <i>balearica</i>	Sarsaparilla	Very spiny few leaves	22 Formentor
	Typhaceae (reedmace)			
	<i>Typha domingensis</i>			23 S'Albufera
	Xanthorrhoeaceae (asphodel)			
	<i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>	(asphodel)		23 S'Albufera
	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	(asphodel)		23 S'Albufera
	Orchidaceae (orchid)			
	<i>Anacamptis x albuferensis</i>	<i>Anacamptis palustris</i> ssp. <i>robusta</i> X <i>Anacamptis coriophora</i>		25 Son Bosc
	<i>Anacamptis coriophora</i>	(was <i>Orchis coriophora</i> ssp. <i>fragrans</i>) bug orchid		23 S'Albufera
	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid		25 Son Real
	<i>Anacamptis palustris</i> ssp. <i>robusta</i>	(was <i>Orchis</i>) After watching stone curlews		23 S'Albufera
	<i>Himantoglossum robertianum</i>	(was <i>Barlia</i>) Giant Orchid		22 La Gola
	<i>Limodorum abortivum</i>	Violet Limodore		20 road to hotel

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	SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES	FIRST SEEN
	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid		23 S'Albufera
	<i>Ophrys bombyliflora</i>	Bumblebee Orchid		20 S'Albufereta
	<i>Ophrys lutea</i>	Yellow bee orchid		20 S'Albufereta
	<i>Ophrys speculum</i>	Mirror Orchid		20 S'Albufereta
	<i>Ophrys tenthredinifera</i>	Sawfly Orchid		20 S'Albufereta
	<i>Serapias lingua</i>	Tongue Orchid		25 Son Real
	<i>Serapias parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Tongue orchid		19 behind hotel
Poaceae (grass)				
	<i>Ampelodesmus mauritanica</i>			20 Ternelles
IN	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed		23 S'Albufera
	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Large Quaking Grass		25 Son Real
	<i>Briza minor</i>			25 Son Real
	<i>Cynosures echinatus</i>	Rough Dog's Tail		25 Son Real
	<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's Tail	On dry stone wall	25 Son Real
	<i>Lamarckia aurea</i>		On dry stone wall	25 Son Real
	<i>Phragmites australis</i>			23 S'Albufera
Posidoniaceae				
	<i>Posidonia oceanica</i>	Sea Grass	Formed round balls on beach	21 Puerto Pollença

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	ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd	23 rd	24 th	25 th	26 th
BIRDS										
Family Anatidae (Ducks, Geese & Swans)										
	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		x	x		x		x	
	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		x	x	x	x		x	
	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>		x			x			
	Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>		x			x			
	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>					x			
	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>		x			x			
Family Phasianidae (Pheasants and Partridges)										
	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		x		x	x		x	
IN	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>							x	
Family Podicipedidae (Grebes)										
	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>					x			
Family Procellariidae (Shearwaters)										
	Scopoli's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris (diomedea) diomedea</i>				x				
	Balearic Shearwater	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>				x				
Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants)										
	Mediterranean Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii</i>			x	x			x	
	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		x			x			
Family Threskiornithidae (Ibises)										
	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>					x			
IN	Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>					x			
Family Ardeidae (Hérons)										
	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>					x			
	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>					x			
	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>		x	x		x		x	
	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		x			x		x	
	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>		x			x			
	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>				x	x			
Family Pandionidae (Ospreys)										
	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		x	x		x			
Family Accipitridae (Hawks and Eagles)										
	Cinereous (=Black) Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>		x				x		
	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>		x				x		
	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>						x		
	Booted Eagle	<i>Aquila pennata</i>		x	x		x	x	x	
	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>				x				
	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	x							
	Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		x			x		x	
	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>				x				
	Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>					x			
Family Falconidae (Falcons)										
	Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		x	x	x				
	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Family Rallidae (Rails and Crakes)										
	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		x			x			
	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		x			x		x	
	Purple Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>					x			
Family Recurvirostridae (Avocets and Stilts)										
	Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>					x			
	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		x			x			
Family Burhinidae (Stone curlews)										
	Stone Curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>					x			
Family Charadriidae (Plovers)										
	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>		x			x			
	Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>				x	x			
	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>		x			x		x	

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	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>		x						
Family Scolopacidae (Sandpipers)										
	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>					x			
	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>					x			
	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>					x			
	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>					x			
	Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		x			x			
	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		x			x			
	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>				x	x			
	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		x		x	x			
	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>					x			
	Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>					x			
Family Laridae (Gulls)										
	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>					x			
	Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus audouinii</i>		x	x		x		x	
	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>		x	x	x	x		x	
Family Sternidae (Terns)										
	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>		x			x			
Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)										
	Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>			x	x	x	x	x	
	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Family Cuculidae (Cuckoos)										
	Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>					H			
Family Strigidae (Owls)										
	Scops Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	
Family Apodidae (Swifts)										
	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Family Meropidae (Bee-eaters)										
	Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>				H	H	H		
Family Upupidae (Hoopoes)										
	Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	x				x		x	
Family Picidae (Woodpeckers)										
	Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>		x			H	H	H	
Family Alaudidae (Larks)										
	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>			x				x	
Family Hirundinidae (Swallows and Martins)										
	Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>			x	x	x			
	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>			x	x	x			
	Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Family Motacillidae (Pipits and Wagtails)										
	Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla (f.) flava</i>				x	x	x		
	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla (a.) alba</i>			x					
	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>						x		
Family Muscicapidae (Flycatchers and Chats)										
	Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>		H			x	x	H	
	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>				x				
	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>		x	x		x		x	
	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>		x			x			
	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>					x			
	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>				x	x			
ES	(Mediterranean) Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa (striata) balearica</i>		x	x		x	x	x	
	Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>			x				x	
Family Turdidae (Thrushes)										
	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	

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	Family Sylviidae (Sylviid Warblers)									
	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	x			H		x	x	
	Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>					x			
	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	x	x	x	x	x		x	
E	Balearic Warbler	<i>Sylvia balearica</i>					x		x	
	Family Acrocephalidae (Reed Warblers)									
	Moustached Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus melanopogon</i>					x			
	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>					x			
	Family Phylloscopidae (Leaf Warblers)									
	Western Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>		x						
	Family Regulidae (Kinglets)									
	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>				x				
	Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>		x						
	Family Cettiidae (Bush Warblers)									
	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		x	x		x		H	
	Family Cisticolidae (Cisticolas)									
	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		x	x		x		x	
	Family Paridae (Tits)									
	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	H	
	Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x		
	Family Laniidae (Shrikes)									
ES	Balearic Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator badius</i>		x					x	
	Family Corvidae (Crows)									
	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		x	x	x	x	x		
	Family Sturnidae (Starlings)									
	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	x							
	Family Passeridae (Sparrows)									
	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
	Family Fringillidae (Finches)									
	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	x	x		x	x	x	x	
	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
	Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>			x				x	
	Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	
ES	(Balearic) Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra balearica</i>		x						
	Family Emberizidae (Buntings)									
	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus witherbyi</i>					x			
	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>		x				x		
	Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>							x	



Kentish Plover, Black-winged Stilt and Cirl Bunting

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AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES										
	Iberian Water Frog	<i>Pelophylax perezi</i>		x				x		
	Hermann's Tortoise	<i>Testudo hermanni</i>							x	
	Red-eared Terrapin	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>					x			
	Moorish Gecko	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>		x					x	

MAMMALS										
	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>					x			
	Pine Marten (scat)	<i>Martes martes</i>							x	

BUTTERFLIES										
Family Papilionidae (Swallowtails)										
	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	x		x			x		
Family Pieridae (Whites)										
	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	x	x	x	x	x			
	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>				x				
	Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>						x		
	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Family Lycaenidae (Hairstreaks, Blues and Coppers)										
	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>						x		
	Adonis Blue	<i>Polyommatus bellargus</i>			x					
Family Nymphalidae (Admirals and Fritillaries)										
	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	x		x					
	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	x		x					
Family Satyridae (Browns)										
	Southern Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria aegeria</i>	x	x		x	x	x		
	Wall Brown	<i>Lassiomata megera</i>		x				x		
	Grayling	<i>Hipparchia semele</i>			x					

ODONATA										
	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>				x		x		
	Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>			x	x				

OTHER WILDLIFE										
	Migratory locust	<i>Locusta migratoria</i>		x						
E	Bee	<i>Chalicodoma sicula</i>					x			
	Chafer	<i>Oxythrea funesta</i>	x							
	Violet Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa violacae</i>	x							
	Glow worm (larva)	<i>Nyctophila neydeni</i>	x							
	Violet oil beetle	<i>Meloe violaceus</i>		x						
	Rove beetle (larva) sp			x						
	Paper wasp	<i>Polestes gallicus</i>						x		
	Pine Processionary (larvae)	<i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i>						x		

