

Wallcreepers & Cranes in Northern Spain

Naturetrek Tour Report

15 - 21 February 2015



Wallcreeper



Common Cranes



Lammergeier



Sierra de Tramaced

Report and images compiled by John Willsher



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Participants:	Steve Carter Paul Lewis Andrew Shepherd Anne Shepherd Richard Farr Brian Morris Jane Uttley Ros Wade Sheila Nash Jill McDougall John Bennett Stuart Allen Kate Allen

Summary

Despite early forecasts of some rainy days, five clear sunny days enhanced the amazing bird sightings we had on this two centre tour in north-east Spain. Our two full days at Alquezar gave us a record six Wallcreeper sightings and an unprecedented number of Alpine Accentors; a collection of more than 30 pre-roost. Added bonuses on the first day were several large groups of Common Cranes high above heading north for their mountain crossing, lots of Griffon Vultures and an early Egyptian Vulture. The second day vulture watching experience began with an eye-level flypast by an adult Lammergeier, then the fantastic spectacle of Griffon Vultures ‘up close and personal’, an experience only possible because of the dedication of Manu Aguilera who, as a founder member and president of *Fondo de Amigos del Buitre*, has been protecting the vultures for more than 30 years.

Travelling across country to Gallocanta we visited a canyon containing Black Wheatear and a distant sleeping Eagle Owl. Further south we struck lucky with a group of 25 Great Bustards close to the road, and two Golden Eagles. At Gallocanta Crane numbers were a little down on some years but 6000+ birds still provided a dawn spectacle as they left the lake. Numerous Hen Harriers, a Wild Boar, small bird flocks, and another three Great Bustards provided much interest around the lake; as did an all too brief but exciting view of a cat showing all the right characteristics for Wildcat at the edge of woodland next to our hotel. Later we celebrated with a fantastic last dinner thoroughly enjoyed by everyone and rounded off by cava.

On the last day the weather broke but still we managed to see another three Golden Eagles plus a pair of Bonelli's Eagles en route to the airport. A great finish to a record breaking week in which we managed to see 108 species of bird and hear a further two. We also saw some mammals and even at this early season, a few flowers and butterflies.

Day 1

Sunday 15th February

Stansted-Zaragoza-Alquezar

We arrived at Zaragoza in the late afternoon after an early afternoon flight from Stansted. As soon as we had our rental minibuses were on our way northwards in bright sunshine towards Huesca. Our first bird at the airport was a White Wagtail, then around Zaragoza large numbers of Spotless Starlings and Magpies. Further north wintering Red Kites and Marsh and Hen Harriers hunted over the rolling agricultural land. In the more wooded country, many Common Buzzards were seen. A field south of Huesca had several White Storks and Grey Herons feeding. Along the way the numerous flocks of small birds were mostly Chaffinch, but many larks and finches eluded identification from the motorway.

When we arrived in Alquezar it was dusk and we stopped briefly to look down on this attractive restored medieval town, lit up by street lights and the citadel illuminated by floodlight.

We soon settled into our comfortable hotel and finished the day with an excellent typically Spanish meal at Restaurante Gervasio's. Later we had a quick walk to the promenade to get a closer view of the floodlit Moorish citadel, but unfortunately the lights were now off so we returned along the cobbled streets to our hotel.

Day 2

Monday 16th February

Alquezar-Vero Gorge

Meeting just before dawn on a cool morning we walked through the town towards the promenade overlooking the Vero Gorge. However, before we had reached it, Paul already had spotted our first Wallcreeper on the gorge wall visible through a gap between the houses, his first ever and in the first five minutes - was this a good omen for the week ahead? At the viewpoint we continued watching, making sure everyone got a view through the many 'scopes now trained on this magnificent bird working the cliff, constantly flicking its wings showing its crimson panels. A Blackcap sang in the almond trees below, Rock Sparrows called from the cliff and numerous Crag Martins were busy in the early morning sunlight. A pair of Red-billed Chough flew over and a Hawfinch was seen briefly. We then headed past the citadel to the eastern viewpoint where we warmed up in the sunshine, searching again for Wallcreeper on the vertical cliff. A couple more Red-billed Chough announced their presence with loud cries. Looking down on fresh cultivated vegetable plots there was a singing Cirl Bunting and a pair of Sardinian Warblers. However the highlight here were Alpine Accentors on a roof warming in the sunshine. After our fill of as many as ten birds we were getting hungry so it was back to our hotel for a delicious breakfast.

Breakfast done we headed to Adahuesca for picnic supplies. Those not shopping searched the fields around. The sound of Cranes in the clear sky overhead alerted us to the first of several skeins spotted today high and heading north to make the mountain crossing. Then it was on towards Colungo for an excursion following the Vero northwards. First stop was the old Vero Bridge, which we admired and where we searched the river for Dipper, today unfortunately without success. Through Colungo, our next stop was at Puente las Gargantas, a bridge high above a gorge mostly comprised of conglomerate type rock, another Wallcreeper hotspot. We soon clocked up our second Wallcreeper for the day with good views of one feeding on the cliff on the north side of the bridge, and as we watched more Cranes headed north. The large base rosettes of Pyrenean Saxifrage (*Saxifraga longifolia*)

dotted the gorge walls. Further north at Mirador del Vero, a good viewpoint overlooking a part of the Vero Gorge, we had a spectacular view of the snow covered high Pyrenees to the north. Here we saw our third Wallcreeper of the day and some Griffon Vulture activity but their nests did not seem to be occupied yet this year. Around the car park many spikes of a handsome Crocus (*C. nevadensis marvetii*) were in bloom with its purple streaked white petals.

We continued north past a bit of snow and ice in the gulleys, finally stopping in a car park overlooking the Box and Juniper covered hillside where we had our picnic. Heading back southwards we walked in pinewoods leading back to the gorge to have a look at the cave paintings of El Tozal de Mallata. In the pines a few Crested Tits, Goldcrests and several Firecrests were seen. Nearer the caves a clump of Rush-leaved Jonquils (*Narcissi assoanus*) was much admired. At the gorge sitting Griffon Vultures were scrutinised as one seemed smaller - it was an adult Egyptian Vulture - an early date for this summer migrant to be back from Africa although it seems there is a new trend for a few to winter in Extremadura. A Peregrine flew over then we headed back to the vehicles watching more Firecrests on the way. Back towards Colungo we stopped for a closer look at some Griffon Vultures in trees near the road and another look from the Puente las Gargantas but no more Wallcreepers here, just an early Holly Blue butterfly.

Later, after discussing our day's sightings in the hotel bar over glasses of the delicious local Somantano wine, we walked the short distance to Restaurante Gervasio for another typical delicious wholesome meal.

Day 3

Tuesday 17th February

Alquezar-Santa Cilia-Vero Gorge walk

A fine morning which started, for the four of us making the short walk from our luxurious hotel annex, with masses of Blackcaps feeding in Ivy which covered some of the garden walls. After an early breakfast and a quick picnic supplies stop in Adahuesca, we headed west towards Santa Cilia. We made a stop where the road crosses the Rio Canadre below a weir where a Dipper was seen disappearing behind the waterfall. Reaching the small village of Santa Celia we met our guide Manuel (Manu) Aguilera Sanz of the Asociación Amigos del Vulture Fund. Manu is a dedicated raptor conservationist who has been operating a vulture feeding station at Santa Cilia for 30 years. He also advises vulture projects around the world. With him was Theresa who was able to translate our many questions to Manu about the Vultures.

We followed him in his vehicle to a spot above the village where we parked and walked the last few hundred yards towards the feeding area. Above us Griffon Vultures were already gathering although Theresa had warned us that numbers might be down as some had dispersed to other areas. However our attention was grabbed at this point by an adult Lammergeier which flew over the feeding area directly towards us, passing at close range right over our heads - an excellent start. We then sat down at the edge of a bare rocky area with long distant views over the beautiful surrounding countryside just as vultures began to land on the rocky slope above us. Even before Manu had started distributing his wheelbarrow-load of butcher's waste, Griffon Vultures were landing all around him, so accustomed are they to this operation. We had brilliant close views of roughly 150 vultures vying with each other for the food and we watched in amazement as these large birds, only a few metres from us, devoured the scraps. Once the meal was finished and things quietened down, we withdrew to 100 metres or so distant, hoping the Lammergeier would return. We waited awhile watching the Griffons picking over the scraps

but only saw a fox, and then some local dogs who, in their excitement in trying to find the fox, chased off the remaining vultures. So we set off downhill towards our minibuses and returned to the village where we entered an old converted church and experienced an excellent diorama presentation, with very realistic life size models, about the role of vultures in the park. After saying goodbye to Manu and Theresa we drove a short way back behind the village, with a distant view of the feeding area. We enjoyed our picnic in the sunshine whilst two adult Lammergeiers and an immature bird spent a lot of time circling around, and the immature in particular feeding on some of the bones left in the feeding area.

Back in Alquezar some of us set off through the town and down the footpath for a walk in the gorge. Climbers were busy hanging on to the roof of the largest cave in the cliff, and Hawfinches and Blackcaps were active in the valley scrub on the way down. At the bottom we walked upstream a little and admired the vast cliffs and large cave undercut in the cliff by the river. As we turned to head downstream Andrew spotted a Wallcreeper on the gorge wall across the river. We had good views before it headed for the large cliff above the undercut cave. We headed downstream on the cliff-side walkway but unfortunately we were thwarted by a footpath closure due to unstable rocks, so we had to return the same way, slowly making our way back up the numerous steps to the town. Stuart and Kate meanwhile, who had stayed in the town photographing the Black Redstarts that had appeared since yesterday, had seen an amazing total of more than 30 Alpine Accentors preparing to roost.

Later we enjoyed another splendid meal of wholesome soup, and meat and fish dishes at the restaurant.

Day 4

Wednesday 18th February

Alquezar-Belchite-Gallocanta

An early walk before breakfast to look for the Alpine Accentors unfortunately only produced one but we did see the large flock of Red-billed Chough we had seen last night going to their roost, and at the last minute our sixth Wallcreeper sighting.

After another splendid breakfast we were soon on our way. It was a clear morning with views of the snow topped Guara and the distant high Pyrenees. We headed first towards Huesca then south through large areas of arable farmland to the Sierra de Tramaced, a fascinating eroded escarpment. We stopped to search a canyon for Black Wheatear and found two distant birds plus two Blue Rock Thrushes. A singing Thekla Lark flew over and then a long debate about the nature of a shadow with two apparent ear tufts on the limits of resolution in a cave on the opposite cliff was finally resolved when they moved. An Eagle Owl! Stopping at Piraces, we continued our canyon search whilst the photographers went into the village for a photogenic White Stork on its nest.

Following the Monegros Canal for a few kilometres we admired the stunning scenery, and after watching a Little Owl in a hole in one such sandstone pinnacle, we turned towards Sarinena. At Laguna de Sarinena we scanned around the lake which mostly held roosting Mallard and Teal. Grey Herons were at the edge of the extensive reedbeds and around the lake Marsh Harriers were hunting. Here we had our picnic in the warm sunshine.

We continued our journey southwards across the arable lands of Los Monegros to Bujaraloz where we headed southwest through an area known for its wintering Great Bustards. Sure enough, after a few kilometers one was spotted on the horizon, so on a little further to get a better view and 24 appeared quite close to the road. We

managed to get out of the vehicles quietly and get some good views before they flew away. Stopping again for a Golden Eagle, we continued and after crossing the very full Rio Ebro we travelled through Quinto towards Belchite. We stopped at a viewpoint overlooking El Planeron to admire the view in the evening sunlight over this unique steppe habitat. Time was now getting on so we continued our journey past the wartime ruins of Belchite to Carinena then south to Daroca and over the final range of hills to Gallocanta and our hotel at Berruenco. It was a long day but very varied and successful.

Day 5

Thursday 19th February

Gallocanta

We started out early on a frosty morning with our guide Javier, who took us to a position looking from the north-west side of the laguna near the Los Ojos observation point for first light. We were soon in position overlooking the lake as the sky was lightening over the hills to the east. We could just see and definitely hear many Cranes calling. As it got lighter we could see ranks of them spread along the lake in the shallow water just offshore. The official count for the previous day had been 6000 and we could now see many groups in the lake. After some minutes, groups started taking off and bugling loudly as they flew away to their feeding areas in the arable areas around the lake and beyond. The silhouette of Cranes against the lightening sky and distant hills was amazing. Other early morning birds were Hen and Marsh Harriers, Corn Buntings, Tree Sparrows and a Short-eared Owl. In the lake a Wild Boar paddled across the mud. After an hour or so most Crane activity reduced to a trickle so we returned to Hotel Secaiza for a warm up and a welcome breakfast.

After breakfast we returned to Gallocanta to watch for Cranes leaving. It was bright sunshine with a clear sky and we were sure there would be enough warmth to generate thermals and some migration. Sure enough, soon after we arrived several groups noisily circled above us gaining height then drifting off over the hills to the north. Around midday we travelled along lakeside tracks to the south-east end of the lake scanning the arable fields for elusive sandgrouse. Our only sighting was a fleeting glimpse of two Black-bellied Sandgrouse seen by some from one vehicle. There were several Kestrels along the way and field-side bushes contained numerous Linnets and Tree Sparrows. We walked to a tower hide where, sheltering from a cooling wind, we identified some ducks. In the freshwater areas at the head of the lake they were mostly Teal, but in the more saline areas numerous Shelducks were feeding. Some distant Roe Deer were also seen.

Moving on round the lake we checked out the old interpretive centre, using the facilities and enjoying a film about the lake. From an observation platform at the end of the building groups of Cranes could be seen feeding, and high above a group was seen arriving from the south.

Setting off again we passed Bello then headed back onto dirt tracks towards the lake, stopping at a picnic area to enjoy our picnic. Nearby masses of Firebug beetles had emerged from a hollow tree to warm up in the sunshine. Lunch finished, we continued our lake circuit through the arable fields, many with flocks of Skylarks, Calandra Larks, Linnets, Tree Sparrows, numerous Kestrels, Hen Harriers and a Little Owl basking in the sunshine. A distant Golden Eagle was watched being mobbed by a Crow, and three Great Bustards flew away towards the distant north end of the lake. From another tower hide we watched more groups of Cranes arriving high from the west.

We needed fuel for tomorrow's early start so we headed back to the road. On the way people in Jenny's vehicle had good views of a Merlin on the ground. Leaving the fuel stop we checked some ponds north of the lake but all was quiet so we took to tracks, again heading for an area Javier knew was a favourite with Great Bustards and to where they were heading when we lost sight of them earlier. Sure enough as we slowly made our way over the brow of a slight incline there they were, slowly strutting, reasonably unconcerned, in a field of freshly growing winter wheat. We watched them for many minutes until they were disturbed by a vehicle on a nearer track and they flew away.

Day 6

Friday 20th February

Gallocanta

Another pre-dawn start; this time to travel about 20 kilometres to a hilltop to listen for Dupont's Lark. We arrived while it was still dark with just a faint glow in the east and -5C. We parked on the roadside and listened. We could hear several birds singing but it was too dark to see anything. We assembled on the roadside listening intently to the distinctive songs trying to make out from which direction they came, from high in the sky or from across the low 'paramo' habitat. We walked along the road, drove on a little and estimated at least twelve birds had been singing. A distant bird seen briefly perched on a small rock may have been our bird but it was just too far to be sure. A couple of hovering specks in the binoculars silhouetted against the pre-dawn sky in the direction of the sound seen by John also did not really count. So after about an hour, when the Dupont's Lark's songs had finally diminished to one or two, we needed to warm up so we headed back for a very welcome breakfast.

After breakfast we set off to walk the footpath through Berrueco and up behind the ridge of hills, Sierra de Pena Alta, to the north of the hotel. The weather was bright and sunny and now warming up. We spotted Woodlark, Cirl Bunting, and Buzzard. Once we reached higher ground we had a view across a wide expanse of rolling farmland towards Tornos, but apart from a distant Hen Harrier it was rather quiet so we retraced our steps back towards the village. As we returned several groups of Cranes passed over us as they gained height to cross the hills. A small fritillary butterfly basking in the sunshine was unexpected. Identified immediately by Steve and later confirmed from the photos, it was a Queen of Spain Fritillary.

Our next stop was the new interpretive centre at Gallocanta, followed by a welcome drink at Javier's Aubergue Allucant where we could stock up on postcards, Crane books, and this year special new Crane decorated chocolate! Later we made our way to the Ermita overlooking the northern end of the lake for our picnic. It was a good sheltered spot with tables we could move into the sunshine. Bird interest was provided by a Little Owl on a distant rock pile. We travelled on along tracks not visited yesterday, ending up at the tower hide once more. It was mid-afternoon and a bit quiet but there were some waders at the edge of the lake. Through a heat haze they were a bit of a challenge but we finally settled on Ruff, Ringed Plover and Dunlin.

As things seemed rather quiet around the lake compared to yesterday we did a trip north of the lake to Laguna de Guialguerrero, a small freshwater lake surrounded by farmland, still hoping perhaps to get those elusive sandgrouse on the way. We did see several Hen Harriers, more finch flocks and larks, and at the lake again a fleeting view, only seen by some, of up to ten Black-bellied Sandgrouse coming towards the lake but then turning quickly away. After watching a few Pochard, Mallard and a couple of Little Grebes on the water and some Grey Herons at the edge, we returned towards Gallocanta. Arriving back at our hotel, as the light was fading, there

was a spot of confusion as we exited the vehicles before we realised we should be looking at a cat at the edge of the evergreen oak scrub bordering the hotel grounds. It was a brief view, but the cat showed many of the characteristics of a Wildcat, an ID substantiated by a photo grabbed by quick thinking Steve.

Our hosts Sonja and Nachos treated us to the most amazing feast for our last dinner, a fitting celebration for our cat sighting and all our other highlights of the week. We started with a variety of tapas-style dishes followed by delicious lamb and fish, and finishing with cava.

Day 7

Saturday 21st February

Gallocanta - Embalse de las Torcas - El Planeron - Zaragoza - London

The weather finally changed for our return day, with light rain and low cloud as we left Gallocanta about 9.30am. We headed north but not with the Cranes today as they were all grounded. Through the old town of Daroca to Carinena we then travelled east towards Tosos where we took to tracks leading down through pine woods to a reservoir. We first stopped at a viewpoint overlooking the water where several groups of ducks were spotted plus Great Crested Grebe. Further down, looking from the dam, a Grey Wagtail was spotted. This was a new bird for the week but was soon eclipsed by a distant Golden Eagle sitting on a ridge which then flew along with a further two birds closer to us, one of which was then mobbed by a Bonelli's Eagle. The excitement continued when the Bonelli's, along with its mate, settled at the top of a rock face and we could get good 'scope views. A very satisfactory diversion and the sun had now emerged.

We then travelled on past Belchite for a quick visit to El Planeron where we had our sandwiches inside the vehicles admiring the view because the wind across this flat desert-like landscape was strong and cold. Apart from some Teal on the small shallow lagoon, Skylarks in the fields and Crested Larks beside the tracks, things were quiet.

Finally we had to go, making our way through the gypsum steppes and hills towards Zaragoza and our flight home.

As always the enthusiasm of the group contributed enormously to the success and enjoyment of the trip.

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Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	February						
			15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		2	2	2	2	2	5
2	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>					100s	✓	
3	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>				2	✓		
5	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>				✓	✓		✓
6	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>						4	✓
7	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>						2	
8	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>							1
9	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	10			6			
10	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>				4			✓
11	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	5			10		4	
12	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	1	2		2			
13	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	1						✓
14	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>				6		11	6
15	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	5	1	6	6	6	✓	
16	Lammergeier	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>			3				
17	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>		1					
18	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>		400	200	✓	2	10	✓
19	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	3			10	2	1	
20	Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	1			3	30	✓	
21	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		1		1	1	1	
22	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>			1	1			
23	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	20	5	6	✓	3	4	✓
24	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>				2	1		3
25	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>							2
26	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	3	1	3	✓	30	✓	✓
27	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>				1	3		1
28	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		3		1	1	1	
29	Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>							2
30	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>				25	3		
31	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>				1		2	1
32	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>		500		✓	6000	✓	✓
33	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>				✓	40	✓	
34	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>				100			
35	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>						8	
36	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>				1			
37	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>					1		
38	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>					✓		
39	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>					✓	15	
40	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>						8	
41	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>				✓	20	✓	
42	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	1			✓	1		
43	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>				2	2	10	
44	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
46	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
47	Western Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>						1	

	Common name	Scientific name	February						
			15	16	17	18	19	20	21
48	Eurasian Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>				1			
49	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>				3	4	2	
50	Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>					2		
51	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>				1			
52	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		2					
53	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>					1		
54	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>						12	
55	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓			6			✓
56	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>		4	50	100			
57	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	4	3	✓	✓	✓	✓
58	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		6	5	4		✓	
59	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>		5					
60	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
61	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
62	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>				✓	✓	✓	
63	Dupont's Lark	<i>Chersophilus duponti</i>						H(12)	
64	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>			1	✓	✓	✓	✓
65	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>				1			
66	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>					1	✓	
67	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		6		✓	✓	✓	✓
68	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>		50	✓	✓			✓
69	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>				H			
70	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>			2				
71	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		10	1	1			
72	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>				1			
73	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		✓	50-70	✓			
74	Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>				1			
75	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>		✓	4	✓			
76	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>		6					
77	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>		✓				✓	
78	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		H	3	1			
79	Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>		3	2	1			
80	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
81	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
82	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	1	6					
83	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>		1	✓				
84	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1	✓
85	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		1	1	6	100s	1	✓
86	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	
87	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		1	6	✓		✓	
88	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		2		✓	4	✓	✓
89	Black Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>				2			
90	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>			2	2			
91	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>			1				
92	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
93	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>					✓	✓	
94	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>		✓	1	6	✓	✓	✓
95	Alpine Accentor	<i>Prunella collaris</i>		10	30	1			
96	Dunnoek	<i>Prunella modularis</i>		1	1				
97	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>							1
98	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	1		1	1	1	1	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	February						
			15	16	17	18	19	20	21
99	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>			20	✓	✓		✓
100	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
101	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>		✓					
102	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>		1	5	H			
103	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>			2	✓	15	✓	
104	European Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>		1		2		2	✓
105	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
106	Common Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>			12	✓	100s		✓
107	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
108	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>				1			
109	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>		4	2			4	✓
110	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>					1	1	

Mammals (FP = footprints)

1	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>				1			
2	Iberian Hare	<i>Lepus granatensis</i>						1	
3	Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>			1	2			
4	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>					1		
5	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>					7		
6	Wildcat	<i>Felis silvestris</i>						1	
7	Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>						FP	

Plants

1	Grass leaved Jonquill	<i>Narcissus assoanus</i>	✓	□					
2	Nevada Crocus	<i>Crocus nevadensis marcetii</i>	✓						

Butterflies

1	Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>		1					
2	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>				1			
3	Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>						1	

Other Insects

1	Hummingbird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>				1			
2	Firebug	<i>Pyrrhocoris apterus</i>					200		



Alpine Accentor



Golden Eagle