

Wallcreepers & Cranes in Northern Spain

Naturetrek Tour Report

18 - 24 October 2015



Wallcreeper



Common Cranes at Dawn



Bearded Vulture (Lammergeier)



Mirador del Vero

Report & Images compiled by John & Jenny Willsher



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Guides - Javier Manas (Gallocanta) and Manuel Aguilera (Santa Cilia, vulture feeding)

Summary

Despite a flight delay, we reached our hotel in the magical historical town of Alquezar in time for our first of many delicious Spanish meals. Our first day was cloudy but dry and from then on we enjoyed beautiful sunny days which enhanced the many wonderful bird sightings, and highlighted the gorgeous colourful autumn foliage provided by stands of bright yellow Poplar trees and the various shades of green, yellow and russet-red foliage of the vineyards. Our two full days in the northern part of our two-centre tour of Northern Spain gave us a record number of Wallcreeper and Bearded Vulture (*Lammergeier*) sightings. Our morning with the vultures, an experience only possible because of the dedication of Manu Aguilera, was a privilege. As a founder member and president of *Fondo de Amigos del Buitre*, Manu has been protecting the vultures for more than 30 years. A record appearance of five *Lammergeier* added enormously to our time at Santa Cilia.

Transferring to our second base, across country to Gallocanta, we visited the canyon at Sierra de Tramaced where we all had good views of a pair of Black Wheatear. Further south we struck lucky with four Golden Eagle sightings.

At Gallocanta, Crane numbers were a little down on some years but 5000+ birds still provided a dawn spectacle as they left the lake. Numerous Hen and Marsh Harriers, many small bird flocks, 14 Great Bustards, 24 Little Bustards and 30+ Black-bellied Sandgrouse provided much interest around the lake. And Javier, our local guide had a surprise bird for us – the first record of nesting Black-winged Kite! Despite not seeing the adult birds we enjoyed watching one young bird taking its first flights around the nest.

On the last day we had an unhurried return journey to the airport via El Planeron Reserve at Belchite. A calm sunny day gave us lovely views of this amazing landscape, and on the bird front we saw a few Lesser Short-toed Larks and had brief views of a small flock of Black-bellied Sandgrouse. On making our way around Zaragoza we added a new bird to our list as we came across many White Storks, some on their nests, and then hundreds of Collared Doves surrounding a grain store.

It was a great week of good company, tasty food, wonderful weather and scenery, and some amazing bird sightings.

Day 1

Sunday 18th October

Stansted – Zaragoza - Alquezar

We arrived in the late afternoon in Zaragoza after a delayed flight from Stansted, and as soon as we had our rental minibuses were on our way northwards to Huesca in the rapidly fading light.

On arrival in Alquezar we stopped briefly to look down on the attractive restored medieval town, lit up by street lights, and the citadel illuminated by floodlight. After parking the vehicles we trundled our baggage rather noisily down the deserted cobbled streets to the hotel, feeling a bit like an invasion! The town was noticeably quiet. We

soon settled into our comfortable hotel and finished the day with an excellent typically Spanish meal at Restarante Gervasio's.

Day 2

Monday 19th October

Alquezar - Vero Gorge

Meeting just before dawn on a cloudy morning, we walked through the town accompanied by the song of Black Redstarts, towards the promenade overlooking Vero Gorge. A Blackcap sang in the Almond trees below, there were more Black Redstarts on the house roofs, and a Rock Sparrow was calling from the cliff. A Blue Rock Thrush flew up onto the citadel tower and the first of many distant Griffon Vultures drifted down the valley. A pair of Red-billed Chough settled on top of the cliff and numerous Crag Martins appeared below, but there was no sign our focus bird - the Wallcreeper. Richard and Francis had bought their bat detector and confirmed that we were also seeing Pipistrelle bats. We then headed past the citadel to the eastern viewpoint, searching again for Wallcreeper on the vertical cliff. A couple more Red-billed Chough announced their presence with loud cries, a Cirl Bunting was singing and a Sardinian Warbler was heard. We had only had a possible fleeting view of a Wallcreeper, and after a second look at the first wall, most had started back for breakfast when there was a shout - Hamish had spotted one. We all rushed back and were soon enjoying good views of this elusive bird, made exotic by its bright pink flashes when it flicked its wings open, as it moved almost mouse-like up the gorge wall. Feeling satisfied with our first views, thoughts of breakfast took over so it was back to our hotel for a delicious spread of tortilla, tomatoes in oil, toast, croissants and a variety of local jams, freshly squeezed orange juice, coffee and tea.

Breakfast done, we headed first to Adahuesca for picnic supplies. Then it was on towards Colungo for an excursion following the Vero northwards. First stop was the old Vero Bridge, which we admired and searched the river for Dipper, but today just Grey Wagtail. 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 and third Wallcreepers for the day with good views of one feeding on the cliff on the north side of the bridge. The gorge walls were dotted with the large base rosettes of Pyrenean Saxifrage (*Saxifraga longifolia*) which have dramatic plumes of tiny white flowers in the spring, and straggly tufts of a very local endemic plant *Petrocoptis guarensis*. Humming-bird Hawk-moths were busy feeding from the Strawberry Tree flowers (*Arbutos unedo*). Other roadside flowers include Blue Lettuce (*Lactuca perennis*) and Rosemary. Further north at Mirador del Vero, a good viewpoint overlooking part of the Vero Gorge, we had cloudy glimpses of the high Pyrenees to the north. In the gorge many Griffon Vultures were loafing around on the ledges and limestone stacks. We continued north stopping in a car park overlooking the Box and Juniper covered hillside where we had our picnic. A few Chaffinches were heading south, Siskins called from overhead and two Crested Tits were watched. Heading back southwards, we walked in Pine woods leading back to the gorge to have a look at the cave paintings of El Tozal de Mallata. There were more Griffon Vultures and a Peregrine flew over and down the gorge.

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

Day 3

Tuesday 20th October

Alquezar - Santa Cilia - Vero Gorge walk

After an early breakfast and quick picnic supply stop in Adahuesca, we headed west towards Santa Cilia. On the way many thrushes and finches were active in the Olive orchards and arable fields. We made a stop at a scenic spot where the road crosses the Rio Canadre below a weir and the yellowing Poplar trees added autumn colour. We found Heron and Grey Wagtail and then continued on our way to Santa Cilia. On reaching the small village 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.

We followed him in his vehicle up above the village, parked our vehicles, and then walked the last few hundred yards towards the feeding area, through the aromatic *maquis* scrub of Rosemary, Juniper and Cistus. Above us Griffon Vultures were already gathering. 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 slopes. Even before Manu started distributing his wheelbarrow load of butcher's waste, Griffon Vultures were landing all around him, so accustomed are they to this operation. As we waited for Manu to spread out his pungent load, two Lammergeier appeared and we had brief views, enough to see their distinctive shape. We were soon up close and personal with roughly 200 vultures as they vied with each other for the food and we watched in amazement as these large birds, only a few metres from us, devoured the scraps. Manu chatted and chided them, and fed special scraps to a favoured few who he may well have known since they were young. Once the meal was finished and things quietened down, we withdrew to 100 metres or so, hoping the Lammergeier would return. Eventually three arrived – circling cautiously and eventually landing. As we moved off downhill towards our minibus, Manu reported that he had seen five individuals today which was a record for him! After saying goodbye to Manu we took our vehicles further down the track and parked where we had a view of the feeding area across the valley. We enjoyed our picnic in the sunshine and then 'scoped the surrounding habitat for small birds. Ann was always on the alert for flowering plants and she found small tufts of Ground Pine (*Ajuga chamaepitys*), a very rare chalk downland plant in the UK. There were many attractive dried heads of thistles and Pyrenean Eryngo (*E. bourgatii*), a local variant of Sea Holly

After our return to Alquezar, most of the group set off through the town and down the footpath for a walk in the gorge. This steep path makes for an intriguing walk, with clumps of late-flowering Ramonda (*Ramonda myconi*) on the nearby rocks and small birds active in the valley scrub on the way down. Neal spotted a Wallcreeper high above us at a narrow part of the gorge but it quickly disappeared. At the bottom we walked upstream a little and admired the vast cliffs and a large dramatic cave undercut in the cliff by the river. As we were about to turn round another two Wallcreepers were seen and we had good views before they headed for the large cliff above the cave. We continued downstream on the cliff-side walkway and were able to complete the circular walk which took us past the old hydro-electric plant and up through orchards until we reached the town promenade where some of us enjoyed a drink under the Walnut trees in the continuing sunshine.

Later we enjoyed another splendid meal, including a traditional fish dish of salt cod and potato – *bacalao*. But no paella! The staff had thought we were staying for four nights and were very apologetic as paella had become a tradition on the last night in Alquezar!

Day 4

Wednesday 21st October

Alquezar – Belchite - Gallocanta

After another splendid breakfast and our farewells to Gervasio, we were soon on our way. It was a clear morning with views of the Sierra 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 the canyon for Black Wheatear and found two birds plus a Blue Rock Thrush. There was also a brief view of Thekla Lark. As we left Piraces a Little Owl was perched on a farm building. We stopped along the Monegros Canal where John spotted our first Golden Eagle, and two Green Sandpipers noisily disappeared around a bend in the canal. We admired the stunning sandstone pinnacles checking for owls in the crevices. A flock of about 50 Common Cranes was seen heading south, and a Grey Heron and a small group of Mallard were on an irrigation reservoir.

Further south at Laguna de Sarinena we scanned around the lake to find it held mostly roosting Mallard, and a few Teal and Pochard. 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, stopping for three more Golden Eagles en route. At Bujaraloz we headed south-west through an area known for its wintering Great Bustards, but despite the many keen eyes scouring this vast arable landscape we had no luck. Time was now getting on so we continued our journey past the wartime ruins of Belchite to Carinena, and then south to our hotel at Berrueco. It was a long day but very varied in the range of landscapes and habitat.

Day 5

Thursday 22nd October

Gallocanta

We started out early on a frosty chilly morning with our guide Javier, who took us to a position looking from the north-west end of the laguna at Los Aguaranes observation point at 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 Common Cranes calling. As it got lighter we could see many in or near the very small area of shallow water in the centre of the lake. After some minutes groups started taking off, bugling loudly as they flew around us to fields bordering the lake. The silhouette of cranes against the lightening sky and distant hills was amazing. Other early morning birds were Hen and Marsh Harriers, Corn Bunting and Tree Sparrow. A fox ran across the lake bed in front of us. Once the crane activity had reduced to a trickle we returned to Hotel Secaiza to warm up with a welcome breakfast.

After breakfast we returned to Gallocanta to collect our picnic bread, and Javier from his home and base at the Albergue Allucant. It was bright sunshine with temperatures now on the rise as we looked out over a mostly dry lake: no significant autumn rainfall yet to replenish levels after a long hot dry summer. Several groups of cranes were gathered in fields around the lake and there were groups of cranes in the air. Some ducks were crowded around the little water that was in the lake - mostly Mallard. A few Saffron Crocuses were scattered at our feet and Javier told us that he remembered, as a child, helping his grandmother pluck the bright red stamens from these delicate lilac blooms when it was grown as a commercial crop. He admits he was frequently chided for watching the cranes overhead when he should have had his head down!

We then travelled along lakeside tracks to the southeast end of the lake, scanning the arable fields for sandgrouse. There were several Kestrels along the way, and field-side bushes and unharvested Sunflower crops contained large flocks of Linnets. Other fields held mixed flocks of Calandra Lark and Skylark. A flock of Black-bellied Sandgrouse then flew across in front of us and away from the lake, splitting into two groups which we watched rapidly disappearing over the ridge at the top of a large arable field. It looked as though they had landed so we proceeded along the dirt tracks leading nearer, to try and get better views. After searching for a while we managed to see a few distant, well camouflaged birds amongst the clumps of stubble and weeds.

Moving on round the lake we visited the old interpretive centre, closed on weekdays but a warm sunny sheltered spot for our picnic. From an observation platform at the end of the building, groups of cranes could be seen feeding, down near the lake-bed.

We then continued, but not far as Javier had something special to show us. We parked just off the main road and he pointed out a nest well hidden in a tall dead poplar. In the nest could just be seen (with telescope) the heads of three young Black-winged Kites. This was the first nesting record for Gallocanta, which is well away from their normal nesting areas further west. We watched for a while but unfortunately the adults were not visible nearby.

After Bello we headed back onto dirt tracks towards the lake, continuing our clockwise circumnavigation and avidly scanning the flat wide landscape for another species that Javier had heard was still in the vicinity – Great Bustard - they leave Gallocanta area at this time for warmth further south. A little more searching and we were rewarded with a distant group of 14 stately birds slowly walking near the edge of the lake-bed.

Our next stop was the tower hide of La Reguera, however as the lake was so dry there was not much to see here. A sign described how ringing studies have highlighted the importance of the area as a stopover for migrating Aquatic Warblers, a globally threatened species, on their journey from Eastern Europe to West Africa. Javier told us that this year the area had been too dry and none had been seen. Time was now getting on but there was possibly another special bird to be found. One of Javier's friends had seen a group of Little Bustards near the garage, west of the lake, so we proceeded in that direction hoping to catch up with them. It was probably a migrant flock as they do breed in summer in the area, but this year numbers were very low. They are not usually seen on this autumn tour although some were seen last year so perhaps it is a new trend. As we continued along the tracks a group of 24 birds suddenly appeared on our left but flew away far off before appearing to land. We followed but sadly were not able to re-locate them. By now it was time to return to the hotel after a full and satisfying day.

Day 6

Friday 23rd October

Gallocanta

We had another pre-dawn start where some of the group travelled about 20 kilometres to a hilltop to listen for Dupont's Lark. We arrived while it was still dark and cool, parked on the roadside and listened. Initially nothing was heard but in a few minutes one distinctive song could be heard; then as a glimmer of light appeared in the east we started to hear more birds. We assembled on the roadside listening intently to the distinctive songs, trying to make out from which direction they were coming - 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 five or six had been singing but they all remained elusive. 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. Other members of the group had returned to the hide near Gallocanta for more photographic opportunities in the atmospheric misty early dawn light. Various Cetti's Warblers and a Water Rail were heard.

After breakfast we set off to walk the footpath to Gallocanta from Berrueco, through mixed low evergreen Oak woodland and arable fields. The weather was bright and sunny and now warming up. We saw Woodlark, a couple of Chiffchaffs, Goldcrest, Cirl Bunting, male Hen Harrier and a few butterflies. As we reached the outskirts of Gallocanta, Rock and Tree Sparrows plus Spotless Starlings were on the wires and rooftops.

We had our picnic outside in the warm sunshine at Javier's Albergue Allucant where we had the opportunity to buy postcards, books about cranes, and special crane decorated chocolate!

During the afternoon we explored an area north-west of Gallocanta - Laguna de la Zaida; an area sometimes flooded in wet winters and another favourite spot for Black-bellied Sandgrouse. Numerous flocks of Linnets and larks plus another male Hen Harrier were seen, but no sandgrouse this time. We returned for a last look at Laguna de Gallocanta from the higher scenic viewpoint at La Ermita. We had views across the dry lake with numerous resting cranes towards the village of Gallocanta.

Around late afternoon we returned to the hotel but most of the group took the option of an extra viewing of the kite nest, and at 5.30pm we were treated to the sight of one of the young birds taking its first tentative flights around the nest tree. We toasted its success with sips of red wine!

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

Day 7

Saturday 24th October

Gallocanta - El Planeron - Zaragoza - London

Today we left Gallocanta about 9am and stopped in the old town of Daroca for some bread and a quick look, and then on to Carinena from where we travelled east past Belchite. We stopped for a brief look at the ruins of the old destroyed town, maintained as a memorial to the tragic circumstances of the Spanish civil war. We continued east beyond Coda where we turned off the road onto gravel tracks for an exploration of El Planeron. This is a unique desert-like habitat protected as a reserve for the many specialist species living there. We walked along a path through an area favoured by Dupont's Lark, hoping we might hear or hopefully glimpse a bird, but all were quiet at this time of day and season. Two or three singing Lesser Short-toed Larks were seen. We returned to the vehicles for a quick picnic, eaten as we admired the wide open space punctuated by distant multicoloured eroded cliffs.

By now it was time to head for the airport. We had a glimpse of four Black-bellied Sandgrouse just as we approached the road, then we made 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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Griffon Vulture



Griffon Vultures and Manu

Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	October					
			19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>			1	4	10	
2	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			✓	✓	✓	
3	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>				✓		
4	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>			4			
5	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>			1			
6	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>			✓			
7	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>						150+
8	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>			✓			
9	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		2	✓			1
10	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>						
11	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>				3 juv	3 juv	
12	Bearded Vulture	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>		6				
13	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	2-300	400+	✓	✓	2	✓
14	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>			4			
15	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		2	1	1		1
16	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>			4	4	2	
17	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>				4	5	
18	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	6		✓	3	5	✓
19	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	5	2	2			2
20	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>				14		
21	Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>				24		
22	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>					H	
23	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		H				1
24	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>			50+	4000	5000	✓
25	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>					2	
26	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>				4		
27	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>				2		
28	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>			2			
29	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>				2	✓	
30	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>				6		
31	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>				1		
32	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>			1			
33	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>				30-40	15	4
34	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
35	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
36	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100s
37	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	H	H				
38	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>			1	2	1	2
39	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	1					
40	Iberian Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus sharpei</i>	H		1			
41	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	4	10+	✓	✓	✓	✓
42	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>			3	2		
43	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	1	4				
44	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>				4	3	1
45	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	4				3	
46	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	1		4			15
47	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	8	✓	✓	1	1	

	Common name	Scientific name	October					
			19	20	21	22	23	24
48	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>				5	✓	✓
49	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	4	✓	✓	1	1	
50	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>	2					
51	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	✓	✓				
52	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓				
53	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	1	H		✓	✓	
54	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓
55	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>			1			
56	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
57	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>			2	✓	✓	✓
58	Dupont's Lark	<i>Chersophilus duponti</i>					5-6H	
59	Lesser Short-toed Lark	<i>Alaudala rufescens</i>						3
60	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>			1			
61	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>	✓	✓	✓			
62	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	H	H		1	3H	
63	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	✓	✓				
64	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	1	✓		2	2	
65	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>			1			
66	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		
67	Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>		2	3			
68	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	2	1	H		H	
69	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>					1	
70	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>		1				
71	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	1	1				
72	Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>	3	3				
73	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
74	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
75	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
76	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
77	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>		1				
78	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
79	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
80	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	3	3	3			1
81	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		1	1	1	1	1
82	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>				2		
83	Black Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>			2			
84	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
85	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>			✓	✓	✓	
86	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>	1			2	✓	
87	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	2	3	2			
88	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>					3	
89	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>				✓	2	1
90	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓
91	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>				✓		
92	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
93	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	1	✓		✓	✓	
94	Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	✓					
95	Citril Finch	<i>Carduelis citrinella</i>		1				
96	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		✓	1	1	1	
97	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>			✓	✓	✓	
98	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>		1				

	Common name	Scientific name	October					
			19	20	21	22	23	24
99	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>	1	✓	H	✓	1	

Butterflies and Moths

1	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>	✓					
2	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>		10		✓	✓	
3	Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	1	✓				
4	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	✓	✓				
5	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>			1			
6	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		1				
7	Blue sp.						✓	
8	Humming-bird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	✓				✓	

Mammals

1	Bat sp.		✓					
2	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	2			1	1	1
3	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>				2	3	1



Great Bustard watching