

# Wallcreepers & Cranes in Northern Spain

Naturetrek Tour Report

23 - 29 October 2016



Wallcreeper chasing Red Admiral butterfly



Griffon Vultures at feeding station



Little Bustards



Picnic time Gallocanta

Report and images by John and Jenny Willsher



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Tour participants: John and Jenny Willsher (leaders), Javier Manas ( local guide, Gallocanta), Omar (Santa Cilia, Vulture feeding) with 10 Naturetrek clients

## Summary

After an afternoon flight from Stansted, we reached our hotel in the magical historical town of Alquezar in time for our first of many delicious Spanish meals. Unfortunately our first day was cloudy with rain and our proposed vulture watch did not happen (luckily postponed to Wednesday when the weather was superb). However, 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 three Wallcreeper sightings and a Lammergeier overhead. After the postponement due to weather we had a fantastic morning with the vultures on our transfer day, before heading south across country towards Zaragoza then south to Gallocanta.

We visited the canyon at Sierra de Tramaced where we all had good views of Black Wheatear. At Gallocanta Crane numbers were a little down on some years and early morning fog was unhelpful for our usual pre-dawn watch. Later the fine, still conditions encouraged several groups of Cranes to head off to the west. In the afternoon others arrived at the lake. Hen and Marsh Harriers, many flocks of larks, sparrows and finches, five Great Bustards and 12 Little Bustards provided much interest around the lake. Some late-flowering plants provided nectar for a good variety of butterflies.

On the last day we returned to the airport via El Planeron Reserve at Belchite. Unusually, it was fog (wind usually makes things difficult here) which limited our appreciation of the unique landscape. We did however see Lesser Short-toed Lark, Black-bellied Sandgrouse and heard Pin-tailed Sandgrouse.

It was a great week of good company, mostly good weather, dramatic scenery and some amazing bird sightings.

## Day 1

**Sunday 23rd October**

### Stansted-Zaragoza-Alquezar

We arrived in Zaragoza in the late afternoon, 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 this attractive restored medieval town, lit up by street lights, with 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 is noticeably quiet at this time of the year. We soon settled into our comfortable hotel and finished the day with an excellent, typically Spanish meal at Restaurante Gervasio.

## Day 2

**Monday 24th October**

### Alquezar-Santa Cilia-Embalse de Guara

After an early breakfast and picnic-supply stop in Adahuesca, we set off on a cloudy, foggy, wet morning - not the best for vulture watching but arrangements were in place. So we headed west towards Santa Cilia where a vulture feeding station has been in operation for many years, run by Manuel (Manu) Aguilera Sanz of the

Asociación Amigos del Vulture Fund. We were due to meet his colleague Omar, as Manu was away counting vultures in the Gambia. Earlier we had received a message that Omar had transport problems but we had hoped these would be resolved and the weather might clear. Unfortunately (fortunately, as it turned out - see below), neither happened and it was not possible for Omar to meet us. We spent some time around the small hamlet of Santa Cilia looking at the numerous small-bird flocks: Goldfinch, Rock and House Sparrow, plus a couple of Siskins, Serin, Sardinian Warbler and, flying down the valley, a flock of 63 calling Red-billed Choughs. On the edges of the small gardens around the village were lovely clumps of bright yellow Winter Daffodil (*Sternbergia lutea*) and in the short dry turf above the village were the lilac flowers of the colchicum-like *Merendera montana* (now re-named *Colchicum montanum*). The feeding area above the village was in the cloud so there were no vultures there today. We did see a Red Kite on a post and a couple of Griffon Vultures sitting on Pylons.

Later, we travelled westwards along the southern edge of Sierra Guara, to Embalse de Guara and a viewpoint above the dam where we hoped for a chance of Wallcreeper on the cliffs opposite. However, mist rolling up the valley from the south did not help our search. There were Mallard and Little Grebe on the water below. We then retraced our steps and stopped in a small car park near a stream to have our picnic. On our return to Alquezar we stopped at a viewpoint overlooking the sandstone and conglomerate cliffs of Huevo de Morrano. Large numbers of grounded Griffon Vultures lined the ledges, waiting for the weather to improve. Many Crag Martins on the other hand could continue their foraging flights along the cliffs.

Back in Alquezar by late afternoon, the weather was improving and the sun even came out briefly. A walk through the town to the gorge viewpoints produced our first Blue Rock Thrush, Black Redstarts, and more Crag Martins. We checked the cliff beyond the Citadel hoping for a Wallcreeper, but no luck this evening.

We met later in the hotel bar to enjoy a drink and recap on the day, and look forward to the better weather forecast for tomorrow!

## Day 3

Tuesday 25th October

### Alquezar-Vero Gorge

Meeting just before dawn on a better morning, cloudy but warm and not raining, we walked through the town towards the promenade overlooking a cliff wall above the Vero Gorge. Black Redstarts were already on the house roofs and Rock Sparrows called from the cliff. Bats were still flying around the houses, Pipistrelles plus a larger species. A Blue Rock Thrush was spotted which flew up onto the citadel tower and a Cirl Bunting was heard. We searched the cliff and its caves as it slowly lightened but there was no sign of that target bird, so we walked on past the citadel above us to the eastern viewpoint, searching again for Wallcreeper on the vertical cliff above the Rio Vero. Red-billed Choughs announced their presence with loud cries, and across the gorge a distant, perched Peregrine was spotted. Another Blue Rock Thrush was spotted and some Griffon Vultures were already on the move down the valley. We returned for a second look at the first wall, but 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 to top up the 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 along with the riverside poplar trees now turning a golden yellow. Our exit from the vans, however, had to wait a moment

as we admired a Firecrest in a bush beside us. We searched the river for Dipper, but today just a Grey Wagtail was seen. We drove on through Colungo, where we saw a line of Griffon Vultures waiting on a farm building, possibly for a handout. Then onto our next stop at Puente las Gargantas, a bridge high above a gorge mostly comprised of conglomerate-type rock - another Wallcreeper hotspot. We searched the walls of the gorge extensively and finally, much to the relief of the leaders, were rewarded as a Wallcreeper came round the corner from down the valley and settled on the cliff just below the bridge. We watched it for more than 20 minutes as it searched the area for food - at one point tussling with a Red Admiral butterfly which eventually escaped. We all rushed from one side of the bridge to the other as this stunning little bird flew underneath us and back again!

We then had time to notice other features of the gorge; the walls were dotted with the large basal 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*. A Strawberry Tree (*Arbutos unedo*) at the parking spot had numerous 'strawberry' fruits, and other roadside flowers included Blue Lettuce (*Lactuca perennis*) and Rosemary. Further north at Mirador del Vero, a good viewpoint overlooking another part of the Vero Gorge, we had hazy glimpses of the high Pyrenees to the north. In the gorge some Griffon Vultures were loafing around on the ledges and limestone stacks but many were soaring high above us. The sun was now hot, and at the edges of the car park were more lilac flowers of Merendera, small spikes of Autumn Squill and many spikes of the intriguing brownish bluebell-like flowers of *Dipcadi fulvum*.

We continued north, stopping to eat our picnic in a car park overlooking the Box- and Juniper-covered hillside, much of it unfortunately burnt in a recent extensive fire; even our usual picnic table was no more. Griffon Vultures were still overhead, and a few groups of Chaffinches headed south. Several butterflies and insects were very active in the hot sunshine, including Cleopatra, Speckled Wood and several unidentified blues plus a recent invasive species from North America, a Western Conifer Seedbug. Heading back southwards, we took a walk in pine woods leading back to the gorge, to have a look at the cave paintings of El Tozal de Mallata. On the way another Firecrest obliged, and overlooking the gorge were more Griffon Vultures, including one sitting regally in the top of a pine tree. We then heard the call of a Wallcreeper! It was difficult to make out how far it was below us, but not very far as it turned out, as Liz on her way down the steps to the cave paintings glimpsed the bird as it flew away around the cliff. It was an intriguing, plaintive whistle which the leaders had only ever heard once before in the many years that they have been visiting this area.

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. As we headed towards the impressive cave at the bottom, carved out by the river, another Wallcreeper was spotted up on the vast cliffs towering above us. We watched it briefly but it moved further away so we continued downstream on the cliff-side walkway. We were able to complete the circular walk, which took us down through a section of the spectacular gorge past the old hydro-electric plant and up through orchards where we disturbed a Ladder Snake on a hunt in a stone wall: a mouse escaped but we were not sure its young had been so lucky. At the top we arrived in the town promenade just a short distance from our hotel.

The evening get-together in the bar was full of tales of Wallcreepers, and then it was down to the restaurant for 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. Paella has become a tradition on the last night in Alquezar!

## Day 4

Wednesday 26th October

### Alquezar-Santa Cilia-Sierra de Tramaced-Gallocanta

After another splendid breakfast and our farewells to Gervasio, we were soon on our way. It was a beautiful, clear morning with views of the Sierra Guara and the distant high Pyrenees. Having re-arranged another vulture fest/feast, we headed first towards Santa Cilia to meet up with Omar. He was waiting for us in the car park and we followed him in his vehicle up above the village, parked our vans, 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 above. Even before Omar started distributing his wheelbarrow-load of butcher's waste, Griffon Vultures were landing all around him, so accustomed are they to this operation. 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.

As things quietened down, we withdrew to 100 metres or so, hoping a Lammergeier might appear. We waited awhile, enjoying the view and the vultures still hanging around the feeding area. Eventually we had to make our way back downhill towards our minibus. Half way down, a shout came from Colin and Dave - "Lammergeier!" It was directly above us and soared around for several minutes, permitting several of us to get photos of a very pale adult. We learnt from Omar that, because of the extremely dry summer following a dry winter (many Maquis shrubs around us were dead from lack of water), the Lammergeyers had not been able to find their normal, rusty, muddy puddles to bathe in - the mechanism that gives them their usual orange colour. We said goodbye to Omar, then 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 enjoyed an adult and immature Golden Eagle flying over.

It was then south through large areas of arable farmland to the Sierra de Tramaced, a fascinating eroded escarpment. Hunting in fields, just before we reached top of the canyon, were two male Hen Harriers; we stopped to watch them before moving on to the top. We walked to the lip of the canyon, searching for Black Wheatear, and quickly found three birds below, one conveniently perching on a large rock. After a quick look at the bottom of the gorge near Piracés, we continued towards Zaragoza. Jenny's van had another Golden Eagle flying along the escarpment and a Green Sandpiper flying along a canal, part of the irrigation network that distributes water from the Pyrenees to the dry region of Los Monegros we were now passing through.

We travelled south-westwards through Granen and Alcuabierre to Zaragoza, following the bypass over the Ebro river, and south to Carinena where we had a rest stop before passing through the old town of Daroca. A final climb over the Puerto de Santed at 1154 metres led to a descent down to the lake at Gallocanta, and finally our hotel at Berrueco. The lake appeared to have very little water but in the fields bordering it, between the two villages, there were a few hundred Cranes loafing, waiting to go to roost in the middle of the lake. All was looking good for tomorrow's pre-dawn watch.

## Day 5

Thursday 27th October

### Gallocanta

We started out early on a chilly and, unfortunately, foggy morning, with our guide Javier, who took us to a position looking from the north-west end of the lake at the La Reguera observation point at first light. We were soon in position overlooking the lake as the sky was lightening over the hills to the east. Because of the layer of mist over the lake, we could hear Cranes calling but could not see them. The mist was delaying their flight out from the centre of the lake where they had spent the night. After some time, as it got much lighter, groups started taking off, bugling loudly and we could just see some in the mist, flying out from the lake to neighbouring fields. We had some misty silhouettes of lines of Cranes standing in the fields around us. Other early morning birds leaving their roosts in the reeds were Corn Buntings, Linnets and Tree Sparrows. Mixed flocks of Skylark and Calandra Larks passed over us, just visible in the mist. Slowly visibility improved, enabling us to get a clearer view of our surroundings, particularly from a tower hide nearby from where we had sight of several Reed Buntings, perching in the dry reeds nearer to the lake. Breakfast was now calling so we returned via Bello, making short stops to watch a Marsh Harrier and male Hen Harrier finally reaching Hotel Secaiza for a welcome warm up and some food.

After breakfast and after watching several Humming-bird Hawk-moths warming up in the sunshine that Dave had found, we returned to Gallocanta to collect our picnic bread and look over the lake. It was in bright sunshine, with temperatures now on the rise, as we looked out over a mostly dry lake; there had been 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. A few Saffron Crocuses were scattered at our feet – Javier remembers, 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!

A crew from Aragon TV were doing a promotional film of the area and its attractions, and wanted an explanation as to why we had come all this way to see the Cranes. Barbara agreed to explain, as she was fluent in Spanish, and then Jenny and John were interviewed. We tried not to be self-conscious as the film crew watched us scanning the lake and village and chatting in the lovely sunshine.

We then travelled along lakeside tracks to the south-east end of the lake scanning the arable fields for Sandgrouse. There was a Little Owl along the way, Red-legged Partridge, Cranes in the lakeside fields and, in what little water there was in the lake, several Shelducks. It was getting quite hot as we walked a section of track leading to a tower hide overlooking this end of the lake, but it was very dry so there was not much there. Moving on round the lake we checked out the old interpretive centre; unfortunately it is closed on weekdays, but it does have an observation platform at the end of the building from which we could see distant Cranes and a group of more distant Lapwings now very much in the heat haze, as it was now 25 or so degrees. We then checked out the tree where Black-winged Kites had nested last year; a single adult bird had been seen in the vicinity recently but there was no sign at this time. We did see Buzzard, Peregrine, and a tail in the nesting tree but the bird with the tail then flew: it was a Crow!

In Bello we stopped to use the facilities in a new cafe/ hotel created from an old, large grain silo. As we ordered coffees, we turned to the usual large TV blaring in the corner of the bar and there we were! We were mostly

looking a bit self-conscious, one or two of us deliberately avoiding the camera and, much to her embarrassment, there was Jenny talking up Gallocanta! She had mentioned Naturetrek but that had been edited out!

Now back to the serious business of bird-watching! We headed back onto dirt tracks towards the lake, soon stopping at a conveniently placed table for our picnic. The by-now-hot day had brought out the butterflies and many were feeding on the small flowers of White Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), including Clouded Yellows, and Dave identified and managed to photograph Common Blue, Long-tailed Blue and Lang's Short-tailed Blue. After our late lunch we continued our clockwise circumnavigation, stopping for our first, but distant, Iberian Grey Shrike then all avidly scanning the flat, wide landscape for another species that Javier had heard was still in the vicinity – Great Bustard. They leave the Gallocanta area at this time, heading further south. There were none today but some of us had fleeting views of a small flock of Black-bellied Sandgrouse that shot past. Our next stop was the tower hide of La Reguera, where we had been earlier in the mist. It was clearer now; however, again as last year, the lake was very dry and we noticed several groups of Cranes were gaining height and heading off westwards.

Time was now getting on but there was another speciality to be found. Javier had heard that, again this year as last, there were still some Little Bustards in the area north-west of the lake so we set off along the gravel tracks to explore. We travelled a few kilometres finally reaching the road without success and turned back towards Gallocanta. However, a short distance later a group of flying birds were spotted on our right so we stopped and tried to pinpoint their landing spot, then headed back onto the tracks to search. They just so happened to have landed next to a stubble field owned by Javier and his family, and we could drive into the field to get a bit closer. Still over the brow of a hill, we walked closer and managed to see the Little Bustards at some distance, feeding in a weedy field. A few minutes later our presence was too much and they flew off, 12 birds in total.

A happy group of birdwatchers returned to the hotel.

## Day 6

Friday 28th October

### Gallocanta

Today we had another pre-dawn start, with some of the group travelling about 20 kilometres to a hilltop to listen for Dupont's Lark. We arrived while it was still dark and cool; to the east we could see a thin crescent moon and Jupiter with its moons, very bright, just below it. We 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 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 five or six had been singing but they all remained elusive. A fleeting glimpse of a bird was seen by some but most of us had to be content with the unique sound. So after about an hour, when the Dupont's Lark's songs had finally diminished, we needed to warm up so we headed back for a very welcome breakfast.

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 with Blackcaps, Chiffchaffs, a Firecrest, Woodlarks and a few butterflies. We enjoyed refreshments in Javier's Albergue Allucant and the opportunity to get postcards and admire the photographic exhibition. Later, we made our way around the north

side of the lake up to La Ermita, a restored Romanesque building on top of a small hill overlooking the lake, with some good picnic tables. We ate our picnic accompanied by the sound of Cranes overhead. Heading south around the west side of the lake, we stopped at the tower hide again and scanned the lake edge and arable fields, particularly for those elusive Great Bustards but no sign - just a Fan-tailed Warbler in the reeds. Further on we stopped to get a better view of a small falcon perched on a ridge - it was another Kestrel but, as we piled out of the vans, Karen spotted some Great Bustards. Five were slowly walking in a line near the edge of the dry lake bed, partially hidden by a ridge of land; most of the time just their head and necks were visible amongst the dead grasses. We watched them for a while until they walked out of sight beyond the ridge. Back in the vans we moved along the track a little, hoping we might get a better view of them as they had to cross an area of low vegetation. They were having none of it and, when we finally picked them up again, they were walking away from us in the opposite direction! So it was now time to see if we could continue our success with a last look around the south end of the lake for the Black-winged Kite.

We spent some time scanning and searching the isolated poplar trees without success, and were just preparing to make our way back to Berrueco when Mark found the bird perched in one of the trees. It was some way off but we all got 'scope' views, enough to see it was an adult bird as had been previously seen in the area. We then headed back across country towards our hotel, hoping we might get another chance with Black-bellied Sandgrouse, hopes momentarily raised on sighting numerous brown blobs walking across a field but they were Red-legged Partridges.

At supper we were joined by the indomitable 90-something Audrey who has a house in the village of Berruco and was interested in our bird sightings. She has been bird-watching here for many years and was one of the first people to find the local Dupont's Lark site we had visited this morning, and was fascinating to talk to about the wildlife of the area.

## Day 7

Saturday 29th October

### Gallocanta - El Planeron - Zaragoza – London

Today we left Gallocanta at about 9am, travelling north to Carinena. From here we turned east through Villanueva de Huerva, where on the cliffs beyond we spotted 10 Spanish Ibex. Then we drove on past Belchite where we glimpsed the ruins of the old destroyed town, a memorial to the tragic circumstances of the Spanish civil war. After a refreshment stop 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 was quiet at this time of day and season. Two or three singing Lesser Short-toed Larks were seen, but little else. The weather was misty with poor visibility but we did hear a couple of calls of over-flying Pin-tailed Sandgrouse, and saw Marsh and Hen Harriers. By now it was time to head for the airport so, with a last glimpse of flying Black-bellied Sandgrouse just as we approached the road, we then 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. Special thanks go to Barbara for helping out with her fluent Spanish and Dave for his fluent butterfly knowledge!



## Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	October						
			23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>					✓		
2	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		6			✓		
3	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		H			1	20	✓
4	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		1					3
5	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	3						
6	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓						
7	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1			1			
8	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	20						
9	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>						1	
10	Bearded Vulture	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>				1			
11	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	4	200	200-300	200-300	1	2	
12	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>				3			
13	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		3	1	1		1	1
14	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	1			1	✓	✓	✓
15	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>				2	✓	✓	✓
16	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>		1	20	✓	✓	✓	✓
17	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		1	1	✓	1		1
18	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>						5	
19	Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>					12		
20	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>							2
21	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓
22	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>					✓	✓	
23	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>				1			
24	Pin-tailed Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles alchata</i>							✓
25	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>					✓		✓
26	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	□	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
28	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	1			✓	✓	✓	
29	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>		H					
30	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>					2	✓	✓
31	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>			1				
32	Iberian Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus sharpei</i>				1			
33	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
34	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>					1		
35	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			2		1	1	
36	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>					1	2	1
37	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>			1			✓	
38	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	10			✓			✓
39	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	30	63	6	✓	✓	H	
40	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>				2			
41	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	□	✓	✓	✓	✓
42	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	1		
43	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		1	✓	✓	✓	✓	
44	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	
45	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>		2		✓	✓	✓	✓
46	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>					✓	✓	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	October						
			23	24	25	26	27	28	29
47	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓
48	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>					✓	✓	✓
49	Dupont's Lark	<i>Chersophilus duponti</i>						1	
50	Lesser Short-toed Lark	<i>Alaudala rufescens</i>							✓
51	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		2	4				
52	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>		20-25	✓	✓			
53	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>			1				
54	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		H	✓		1	✓	
55	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>				1		1	1
56	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		✓	✓			✓	
57	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>		2	H	H		✓	✓
58	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>			3			1	
59	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		H	H	1			
60	Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>			3				
61	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
62	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>	□	2	□	□	□	□	□
63	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	□	✓	✓
64	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	□	✓	✓
65	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	✓	✓	✓			3	
66	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	
67	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
68	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>		5	✓	✓			
69	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
70	Black Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>				3			
71	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>			1				
72	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
73	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>					✓	✓	✓
74	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>		✓	✓	H	✓	2	✓
75	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			2	1			
76	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	□
77	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓
78	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
79	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		1	✓		✓	✓	
80	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>					✓	✓	
81	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>		2	H		□	□	
82	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓		✓	H	✓	✓
83	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		1				✓	
84	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓
85	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>							1
86	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>			H			✓	✓
87	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>					✓		

## Mammals

Mouse sp, *Apodemus* sp.

Iberian Hare, *Lepus granatensis granatensis*

Stoat, *Mustela erminea*

Red Deer, *Cervus elaphus*

Spanish Ibex, *Capra pyrenaica*

European Rabbit, *Oryctolagus cuniculus*

Pipistrelle bat sp., *Pipistrellus* sp.

Boar, *Sus scrofa*

Roe Deer, *Capreolus capreolus*

## Butterflies

Large White , *Pieris brassicae*

Bath White , *Pontia daplidice*

Cleopatra , *Gonepteryx cleopatra*

Lang's Short-tailed Blue , *Leptotes pirithous*

Common Blue , *Polyommatus icarus*

Speckled Wood , *Pararge aegeria*

Small White , *Pieris rapae*

Clouded Yellow , *Colias crocea*

Small Copper , *Lycaena phlaeas*

Long-tailed Blue , *Lampides boeticus*

Red Admiral , *Vanessa atalanta*

## Moths

Humming-bird Hawk-moth, *Macroglossum stellatarum*

## Other Species

Common Darter , *Sympetrum striolatum*

Iberian Wall Lizard, *Podarcis hispanica*

European Toad, *Bufo bufo*

Blue Emperor , *Anax imperator*

Ladder Snake, *Rhinechis scalaris*

Iberian Green Frog, *Rana perezi*

## Plants

Autumn Crocus, *Crocus sativus*

Winter Daffodil, *Sternbergia lutea*

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Cranes early morning Gallocanta