

Provence at Christmas

Naturetrek Tour Report

22 - 29 December 2013



Christmas in Provence by Tom Mabbett



Black-necked Grebe by Tom Mabbett



Common Cranes by Ken and Julie Canfield



Greater Flamingo by Ken and Julie Canfield

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Day 1

Sunday 22nd December

Hotel des Granges

The flight from Heathrow to Marseille arrived on time with Tom and 13 participants. James, Kay and Julia, who had travelled from other destinations, were waiting. We arrived at the hotel in good time for tea and cakes and to settle in to our rooms before a delicious Provencal meal, all looking forward to the week's birding and to exploring this beautiful part of France.

Winter is always a fascinating time to be out birding. Large flocks of birds make for spectacular sights and roving mixed species flocks and changeable weather conditions make for unexpected and unpredictable winter visitors and over-wintering strays. To be out birding in an area with such a diversity of habitats makes this trip to Provence a tremendously exciting experience and this year was no exception.

Day 2

Monday 23rd December

La Crau, Etang des Aulnes, La Crau

With the weather forecast to be calm and clear we headed to the plains of La Crau to search for some very special near-desert specialities. We started the morning's birding at a very productive site on the northern edge of the plain where taller grasses and bushes provide shelter to a host of species. Woodlarks and numerous Meadow Pipits flew up from the grasslands and the beautiful yodelling songs of the Woodlarks were a particularly pleasant start to the morning. Two Richard's Pipits flushed from the grass giving their distinctive shreep calls but unfortunately they flew some way off before dropping into long grass and out of sight.

Plentiful Sardinian Warblers scolded from the bushes and we watched a couple of Dartford Warblers moving from bush to bush. As we scanned the bushes, Tom found a Wryneck perched on top of one of the bushes which was a huge surprise to us all. Although it dropped down very quickly it was soon back up allowing all the group great views of a bird that should have been well south of the Sahara. As it posed, we found three Rock Buntings perched very close to it, and we all enjoyed prolonged views in the telescopes of this humbug-striped bird.

Further south we scanned through a large flock of Black-headed Gulls and were soon enjoying good views of Mediterranean Gulls, their white wingtips gleaming in the sun. Another short walk provided us with excellent views of a Southern Grey Shrike and a pair of Zitting Cisticolas, with both species perching up to allow everyone time to enjoy the close views.

After a relaxing picnic lunch we stopped at a large lake where a very hospitable fisherman allowed us to share his platform at the water's edge. There were masses of birds on the water with three species of grebes and over thirty Red-crested Pochards being the high-lights until the massive shape of a pelican was picked up over the back of the lake. It landed too far from us for us to be able to see the bare part colours adequately, but a probable hybrid has been floating around the Camargue this winter and this was probably the bird that we saw. Despite not being able to identify it to species it was nonetheless a very impressive sight.

Our last stop of the day was at a reserve that protects an area of dry stony plain, with even the grasses being fairly sparse here. Despite the lack of cover on this part of the plain birds can be very elusive with even the moderately large Little Bustards being able to disappear in the scant cover. We took a short walk across the plain, then we drove slowly across scanning at regular intervals. Small flocks of Meadow Pipit, Skylark, Linnet and Corn Bunting were reminders of home, but it wasn't until we had nearly crossed the plain that we finally caught up with one of our targets as a flock of Little Bustards flew in to land on the plain, their bright white wing panels in stark contrast to the camouflage that they put on when they landed. As dusk approached, and the sky turned beautiful shades of orange and red, we were treated to prolonged views of a male Hen Harrier and a Merlin hunting over the plain. The Merlin stuck close to the harrier allowing us to enjoy some spectacular views of their contrasting hunting techniques. It was then back to the hotel where we enjoyed a lovely home-cooked traditional meal and the chance to reminisce about what had been a very enjoyable and productive first day in the south of France.

Day 3

Tuesday 24th December

Etang de Romieu, Pont du Gau Reserve, Aigues Mortes

We woke to strong southerly winds and leaden skies, and whilst it didn't rain during the day, the wind made birding difficult. This wasn't the Mistral however, the northerly wind that occasionally blasts down the Rhone valley, but part of the huge storm that also affected the UK over Christmas. We headed out, determined to make the most of the day, heading to the east side of the Camargue. One of our first birds on the Etang de Vaccarres, the huge brackish lake at the centre of the Camargue, was a Slender-billed Gull, glowing pink amongst the more dingy Black-headed Gulls. A wonderfully bird-filled small lake, romantically named Etang de Romieu was our next stop, with hundreds of duck and over twenty beautiful Bewick's Swans. There have been good numbers in the Camargue this year, which is slightly strange as the winter had been very mild further north.

Deciding that birding from hides would be a good idea, we drove around to the reserve at Pont du Gau where we enjoyed incredibly close views of a pair of White Storks, and numerous Cattle and Little Egrets. Although small birds kept in deep cover, the strong winds made close-passing Marsh and Hen Harriers rock from side to side even more spectacularly than normal. The stars of the show at this reserve however are the Greater Flamingos that gather in their hundreds here, where they enjoy free handouts of food and allow unusually close approach. Watching the large groups displaying as if in a big pink ballet is incredibly entertaining. It also provides the opportunity to make a note of colour rings; one of the birds that we recorded this year was ringed as a chick in 1978, and bred successfully again earlier this year!

Having enjoyed a picnic lunch in a sheltered spot in the reserve we drove to the historic town of Aigues Mortes for hot drinks and an opportunity to wander round this beautiful old town. Built over 800 years ago to act as a base for the crusades it is completely surrounded by large walls and makes for a very atmospheric walk (complete with numerous Black Redstarts). Our journey back to the hotel was interrupted by vast flocks of Common Cranes flying over the road. We managed to stop under their flight path and spent over twenty minutes enjoying the sight and sound of over 1,500 of these spectacular birds flying over our heads bugling as they flew to roost.

As always, Marie-Jo, Bruno, and Monique put on an exceptional Christmas Eve meal for us, with the 13 desserts at the end of the meal as delicious as ever. Marie-Jo had created another beautiful Christmas festivity scene with the Naturetrek flamingo adding a dash of Camargue pink to the scene!

Day 4

Wednesday 25th December

Etang de Romieu, Etang de Vaccares, Etang de Grenouillet, Les Baux de Provence, Hotel de L'Oulivies

The weather was a bit wild first thing in the morning again but was forecast to improve as the day progressed, although it was brightened somewhat by Tom's Christmas jumper! We headed down the eastern side of the Camargue again and Etang de Romieu still held good numbers of Bewick's Swans, and amongst the hundreds of duck Clarissa found two pairs of Red-crested Pochard, crests glowing despite the gloom. The strong southerly wind had pushed huge numbers of grebes up into the north-east corner of Vaccares and we estimated over 550 Great Crested Grebes and over 100 Black-necked Grebes bunched up together, an incredible sight. Further on into the Camargue a large marsh sheltered a flock of Greylags with 13 White-fronted Geese amongst them. This is a rare species in the Camargue, and even more unusual given the mild winter.

We drove on south towards the sea stopping to admire roadside Great Egrets, White Storks and Common Cranes. The salt pans were disappointingly empty of waders although good numbers of Shelduck were present. We then returned to the hotel to eat our picnic indoors, but with the sun shining we headed for Les Baux to try to find some of the area's star attractions. Les Baux is a beautiful old village perched on limestone cliffs overlooking the coastal plain and attracts many tourists to the narrow streets and fortifications, but it is the cliffs that we were more focused on. Unfortunately, the sun had not reached Les Baux and the wind and cold overcast conditions did not help our search for the Wallcreeper that usually makes Les Baux its winter refuge. Whilst we were all rather disappointed Les Baux is very close to our hotel which allows a second bite of the cherry if necessary (and a couple of Blue Rock Thrush did provide colourful distraction). We therefore headed inside the village and spent a bit of time wandering the streets and enjoying a warming Christmas drink in one of the cafes.

With dusk approaching we headed to another area of limestone cliffs near Les Baux and began our wait for the resident Eagle Owls, Europe's largest owl, or as the French more imaginatively call it "Le Grand Duc". After a short wait an Eagle Owl gave us brief flight views against one of the cliffs, followed by a second bird flying high and purposefully towards the coastal plain. They weren't classic views, but the size and shape of the latter bird were very impressive and the atmosphere at this site as dusk approaches is always exciting. Dinner back at the hotel was again very enjoyable and two more Christmas logs (of the ice cream variety this time) were a very delicious way to end the meal.

Day 5

Thursday 26th December

La Caume, Les Baux de Provence

The day started calm and sunny which was a lovely way to start our walk up the road to the top of La Caume, a hill near to Les Baux in the Alpilles hills. The woods were initially fairly quiet and we had to work hard for our views of Firecrests and Goldcrests, particularly as the wind was picking up a bit. However, our reward came near the top of the hill, for as we turned a corner in the road a pair of Bonelli's Eagles appeared at low altitude above our heads. They gave us fantastic views for several minutes before moving off round the cliffs. Whilst this is a very good site for this fast-declining species, they are not always easy to catch up with, so we were very lucky to get such good views.

We explored the heath at the top of the hill where a pair of Dartford Warblers gave us very good views and a Southern Grey Shrike gave us the run around. Wandering back down the hill we stopped to marvel at the Bonelli's Eagles that had returned, had much better views of Firecrest and finally found some delightful Crested Tits purring in the pines. Following a picnic at the bottom of the hill we headed back to Les Baux. With the sun shining on the cliffs we were full of optimism and careful searching was eventually rewarded when Tom found the Wallcreeper. We watched this bird for over thirty minutes, enthralled by its amazing behaviour and bright scarlet flashes as it flicked its wings. The cliffs at Les Baux are very low compared to the high mountains that Wallcreepers spend the summer in, and as on this occasion, Wallcreepers can provide fantastic views here. We tried to find Alpine Accentor around the old fortifications but the wind had really picked up and there was very little bird activity. However, as the sun was shining we thought that we'd try to get better views of the Eagles Owls, however they too do not appear to be fond of inclement weather, so we headed back to the hotel very content with our Eagles and Wallcreeper. Teas and cakes followed by another delicious meal back at the hotel was a lovely way to end the day.

Day 6

Friday 27th December

Mont Ventoux, Pont du Gard

One day of the holiday does require an early morning departure, but as it is to two very special sites, it is worth it! Mont Ventoux has been made famous by the Tour de France with Britons Tom Simpson and Chris Froome both having written their names in to the history of Le Tour (for very different reasons) on this mountain. For the birder the attraction is that the mountain is an outlier of the Alps and offers the possibility of some special high altitude species together with a nice collection of woodland species on the lower slopes. The traffic around Avignon was very light, and with excellent navigation by Kay, we arrived at the bottom of the mountain soon after dawn.

Many species were calling including Short-toed Treecreeper and Hawfinch, but we were only able to get brief views of Jay and Mistle Thrush. The woods higher up held calling Coal and Crested Tits and when we heard a very distant Black Woodpecker we could have been excused for thinking that we would have to be satisfied with only hearing its electrifying call. However, it soon came closer and provided us with a couple of flight views, which is still a very nice way to experience this big brute of a woodpecker.

Arriving at Chalet Renard near the top of the mountain, we walked the roads round the chalet enjoying superb views of Common Crossbills on the ground. There were large numbers of Chaffinches for us to search through, and we finally found three Citril Finches on one of the roads. The early start meant that there was relatively little disturbance so we had plenty of time to enjoy these stunning mountain birds, with nearby Siskin providing a nice comparison. A large flock of Fieldfare were enjoying the juniper berries on the mountain slopes, although they were having to work hard as over a foot of snow was on the ground. Despite far more snow on the mountain than in the previous few years we were unable to find any Snow Finch so we retired to Chalet Renard where we all enjoyed the lovely pancakes that they make.

We then slowly descended, impressed by the cyclists heading up the steep winding roads of the mountain, and drove to the Pont du Gard, a Roman era aqueduct that is still in fantastic condition. Arriving at the aqueduct in good time we were able to enjoy our picnic in lovely warm sunshine, so warm in fact that a Red Admiral butterfly was out sunbathing. Having finished our picnic we wandered over to the aqueduct where we were all amazed by this fabulous three-tiered structure. Our attention was frequently diverted from the architecture by super views of Kingfishers, Grey Wagtails and Common Sandpiper, but try as we might we could not find a Wallcreeper. As dusk approached Rock Sparrows flew in to roost in cavities on the aqueduct and at the very last moment a flock of Crag Martins appeared overhead as well. After a relatively short drive back to the hotel we again enjoyed the marvellous hospitality of Bruno and Marie-Jo and another delicious Provencal meal.

Day 7

Saturday 28th December

Arles, Etang de Romieu, Mejanes to Cacharel, Stes. Maries de la Mer

Most of us spent the morning exploring the beautiful town of Arles, marvelling at the very impressive Roman amphitheatre and theatre, wandering the narrow streets so typical of Mediterranean towns, and exploring the Saturday market. The sights and smells of the market are a great encapsulation of life in the south of France; untold varieties of cheeses and meats, herbs and spices and baked chestnuts. Tom took Peter and Leigh back to Les Baux hoping to find Wallcreeper for them, however in the cold conditions they were unable to find it again. A Bonelli's Eagle over the road was some compensation however.

We all met up after an enjoyable morning and headed off back to the Camargue. Bewick's Swans and large flocks of Shoveler and Teal dominated the Romieu marshes again and Cetti's and Sardinian Warblers scolded from deep within cover. We then drove slowly along the northern shores of the Etang de Vaccares trying to dodge the potholes as well as a couple of very brief, very heavy showers. The passing storm had stirred something within the Camargue bulls and we watched a small group trying to establish orders of dominance. The power of the bulls was quite fearsome and I think we all decided that the job of matador was not for us!

Further down the track we were treated to another Hen Harrier and Merlin double act with prolonged views of both birds hunting together. We then came across a large area of exposed mud on the edge of the Etang where we found huge flocks of Flamingos, Avocets and Dunlins. The approaching Merlin caused the Avocet to fly up and the snow storm effect of over 1200 Avocets in flight was a real thrill to watch. Reaching the sea the wind was very strong and made birding difficult but a Black-necked Grebe within a few metres of us was a fabulous sight, the lack of sun doing nothing to diminish its gleaming red eye. Redshank, Dunlin and Grey Plover were on the mudflats and we had fairly distant views of a group of Common Scoter bobbing about on the rough sea. We tried another couple of spots along the coast for other marine species but the state of the sea and strong wind persuaded us to return to the hotel for warming drinks. We relaxed over another delicious meal happy with another very varied day filled with fascinating culture and fantastic birds.

Day 8

Sunday 29th December

Etang de Romieu, La Capeliere, Etang de Vaccares, Marais de Grenouillet

Our last day dawned with clear skies and only the mere hint of a breeze, perfect weather for trying to unearth some of the small reedbed birds of the Camargue that had eluded us so far. We stopped off at the Romieu marshes again but hunters at the water's edge meant no birds on the lake. Ample compensation was found with three Black Storks dropping slowly down in the distance.

With Romieu bereft, we headed round the corner to a lovely little reserve called La Capeliere, which protects areas of open pools, reedbeds and scrub. The high-pitched call of a Firecrest was the first thing to grab our attention, and we were soon enjoying close views of this beautiful little bird. Numerous Cetti's Warblers were singing, Water Rails were squealing, and with the sun shining it was obvious that we had picked the perfect day to be at the reserve. A bout of high pitched calling had us eventually looking skyward to see 5 Penduline Tits flying high overhead, the onset of settled weather seemingly encouraging them to irrupt westwards, Bearded Tit-style. In contrasting size a group of 28 Bewick's Swans flew overhead calling, dazzling white in the lovely sunshine. Just round the corner of the path two more Penduline Tits popped up into the open allowing superb views. At the back of the reserve numerous small birds showed off in the sun including Sardinian Warblers and Zitting Cisticolas, and then a real surprise for here, a Rock Bunting perched less than fifteen metres away allowing prolonged 'scoped views for all.

With our time in the Camargue fast running out we left La Capeliere and stopped at the White-fronted Goose marsh again. Five were still present amongst large numbers of Greylags and we were finally able to enjoy excellent views of a Cetti's Warbler out in the open. As we headed back to the hotel we stopped briefly for our only Water Pipits of the trip and for our last elegant White Storks.

With the sun still shining we had our last picnic back at the hotel, packed our bags and rather reluctantly, bearing in mind the lovely weather, headed for Marseille airport. Queuing to check-in to our flight was eased somewhat by the appearance of a bottle of sparkling wine that remained from our picnic supplies, much to the bemusement of other travellers. The check-in and boarding were trouble free as always at this relatively quiet airport and it felt like no time had passed when we arrived back at Heathrow where we all bade fond farewells.

Tom and James found the trip to be a great pleasure to lead with a lovely group who all got on really well and we would like to thank everyone for being such good company. The weather was a bit mixed but didn't stop us from having wonderful views of most of our target species. It would be difficult to surpass our views of overhead Bonelli's Eagles, or the Wallcreeper in sunshine at Les Baux, or of the Citril Finches and Crossbills up amongst the snow on Mont Ventoux and unexpected birds like Wryneck and White-fronted Geese made the trip that much more exciting. The beautiful scenery, architecture and history also added a huge amount to the trip.

And finally, as always, Marie-Jo, Monique and Bruno were fantastic hosts looking after us all so well and worked so hard to make this a Christmas to remember.

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Species List

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

	Common name	Scientific name	December						
			23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	30	20	550+			15	5
2	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	7	3	100+			10	8
3	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	20	1					
4	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	10	70	100		15	20	30
5	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	40	5	3		1	6	3
6	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	2	25	15	1	1	20	20
7	Great White Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>	3	6	15	1		8	20
8	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	3	25	20	1		8	40
9	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	1	3	2				6
10	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>						3	
11	Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>		3					
12	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>		00s	20			1000+	30
13	Bewick's Swan	<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>		24	15			7	28
14	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	5	8				10	10
15	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>		10	250+				80
16	White-fronted Goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>			13				5
17	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		8	20			50	20
18	Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>		6	6			6	
19	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	1	400	50		10	50	70
20	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>		10	2				
21	Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>		400	150			200	1
22	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		500	20			500	100
23	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	35	12	4				
24	Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	60	4					
25	Tufted Duck	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	26	4					
26	Red-breasted Merganser	<i>Mergus serrator</i>		4	18			2	8
27	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>						10	
28	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	2						1
29	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	2	4	2			4	
30	Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	1	15	3			5	3
31	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	1		2	3	1	2	
32	Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	12	10	6	3	1	8	12
33	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Hieraeetus fasciatus</i>				2		2	
34	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	3	2	4	2	2	4	6
35	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	1					1	1
36	Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>				2		1	
37	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	14			6			
38	Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>					1	3	
39	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>		1500	3			20	15
40	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>			h3			h1	h8
41	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	1	6				4	4
42	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	200	6	10			1	5
43	Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>	37						
44	Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>						1200+	
45	Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	20	20	1				
46	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>						20	
47	Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		90	10				40

	Common name	Scientific name	December						
			23	24	25	26	27	28	29
48	Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>						4	
49	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>						600	
50	Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		50	12			2	
51	Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>						50	
52	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>							14
53	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		1			1		
54	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>						1	5
55	Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		9	2			8	
56	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	10		1			1	
57	Slender-billed Gull	<i>Larus genei</i>		1				1	
58	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	200	00s	00s		30	100+	100+
59	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus cacchianans</i>	5	25	100+	20		80+	50+
60	Rock Dove / Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
61	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>					3		1
62	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
63	Eagle Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>			2				
64	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		1			3		
65	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>					1		
66	Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>	3			1			
67	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	1				1		
68	Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>	1						
69	Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	70	2	50	8			5
70	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	6			7			
71	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>							2h
72	Crag Martin	<i>Ptynoprogne rupestris</i>					15		
73	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>							2
74	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	100+	6	6			10	10
75	Richard's Pipit	<i>Anthus richardi</i>	2						
76	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		4	4	3	4		
77	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>					1	2	
78	Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>						1h	
79	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>			1	3			1
80	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	1		4	12	5		6
81	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	6		2	2	6	2	1
82	Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	6					2	2
83	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>			2	2		2	
84	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	2		1	3	2		
85	Fieldfare	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>				1	250+		
86	Redwing	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>					15		
87	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			2	2			
88	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>					4		
89	Fan-tailed Warbler	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	2					1	2
90	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	1h	4h	5h			4	6
91	Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>	1			2			
92	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			3h	10	6	2h	2h
93	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	1	1	6h	8	1	1	4
94	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	2		5h	6	2	1	5
95	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>			1	2	1		
96	Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>				3	2	1	1
97	Bearded Tit	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>						h	
98	Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>							15

	Common name	Scientific name	December						
			23	24	25	26	27	28	29
99	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	2			2	4		
100	Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>				4	6		
101	Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>				1	2		
102	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	1	3	2	2	2	2	2
103	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>					6		
104	Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>					1h		
105	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>					1h		
106	Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>				1			
107	Iberian Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	3			1			
108	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	100+	00s	100+	30	15	100+	100+
109	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>				1h	2		
110	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
111	Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
112	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	2						
113	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
114	Rook	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
115	Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>			2				
116	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	2	30	15	10	✓	✓	✓
117	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>					52		
118	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	30		25	20	100+	4	10
119	Brambling	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i>					5		
120	Citril Finch	<i>Serinus citrinella</i>					6		
121	Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	2					1	
122	Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>					3		
123	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>		1	8	2	30		
124	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	40		✓	2	35	8	4
125	Linnet	<i>Acanthis cannabina</i>	30				4		
126	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>					2		
127	Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>					30		
128	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	20		15	100	20	26	60
129	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	8	5	2				6
130	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>	3						1

Mammals

1	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	1						
2	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	4						
3	Coypu	<i>Myocastor coypus</i>		1	1			2	
4	Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>							

Insects

1	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>					2		
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