

Spain - Extremadura in Winter

Naturetrek Tour Report

16 – 22 February 2016

Report compiled by Byron Palacios



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Summary

There is a place to enjoy winter and all the wildlife highlights the season brings, and that place is the heart of the Iberian Peninsula: Extremadura. The great outdoors, including the lush scenery of the region as well as its remarkable habitats such as Cork and Holm Oak meadows, steppes, and rocky cliffs, bring along many surprises, especially in recent years where this season has become very variable. These changes have certainly brought interesting benefits to the beautiful region of Extremadura. Wintering cranes, early ‘summer visitors’, new residents, majestic bustards, local mammals and more, were attractions on this tour. Alongside all the great wildlife observed across the different habitats, our adventure was complemented by the great service and care of our hosts, great accommodation and wonderful food!

Day 1

Tuesday 16th February

Gatwick – Madrid – Viña Las Torres (Trujillo).

Most of the group met up at Gatwick before taking our flight to Madrid, where we arrived on time on a nice sunny afternoon. After collecting our luggage we sorted the vehicles which took a bit longer than expected, and then started our journey, heading west towards Trujillo in Extremadura. The roads around Madrid were busy, but were nice and clear as soon as we took the exit to the main western motorway, making our drive smooth and easy. The nice weather made the journey even more enjoyable as we overlooked the wonderful countryside and the slopes of the Gredos Mountains. We had a comfort stop around Oropesa where we did some birding which produced our first Crested Lark, Griffon Vulture, Spotless Starling, European Stonechat, House Sparrow, Black Redstart, Common Crane, Red Kite and Common Buzzard.

We continued our journey and enjoyed a beautiful sunset as we arrived in Trujillo at our lovely accommodation, Viña Las Torres, where our hosts Juan Pedro and Belen greeted us. Soon rooms were allocated and then we had a wonderful welcome over drinks and local nibbles before a delicious dinner.

Day 2

Wednesday 17th February

Santa Marta de Magasca – Monroy plains

We had an early start and enjoyed a delicious breakfast at Vina Las Torres. The morning looked clear, dry and sunny with the hint of winter from the fresh cold temperature; a typical Extremadura winter morning. With the sun rising, we drove towards Trujillo where we made a quick stop to get some fresh bread and other goods for our lunch, and then continued our drive to the first site for us to explore this morning; the plains of Santa Marta de Magasca. The River Magasca flows through Trujillo's main basin, spilling onto well marked habitats such as the typical dehesa and the steppes themselves. A few stops along the access road produced several Crested Larks, Iberian Grey Shrike, Red Kite, Corn Bunting, Spanish Sparrow, Goldfinch and Northern Lapwing. Moving further ahead along a small farm road, several groups of Corn Buntings were spotted on both sides of the track, alongside Crested and Calandra Larks and Spotless Starlings. Then two Great Bustards were spotted in one of the adjacent fields and they were joined by another five. Two Pin-tailed Sandgrouse were spotted in flight, as were a group of Black-bellied Sandgrouse which landed by the Great Bustards.

After enjoying this productive area, we continued our drive to the village of Santa Marta de Magasca where we stopped at a local bar for a coffee break, which we all appreciated. We then continued driving towards a viewpoint along the Cáceres old road, which overlooks a nice hilly dehesa over the river Magasca, where we had another stop to check a massive group of flying Common Cranes flying in the blue sky. We also saw a group of Griffon Vultures with a pair of Bonelli's Eagles soaring amongst them! Delighted with the sightings, we continued our drive towards Campos of Cáceres where we saw more Griffon Vultures, Red Kite, Jackdaw, Northern Raven, Meadow Pipit and Calandra Lark, amongst others. It was now nearing lunch time so we drove back to Santa Marta de Magasca where we enjoyed our picnic at a peaceful picnic area.

After lunch we continued our drive along narrow farm roads to complete the loop we were doing during this excursion. We continued along the Monroy road and stopped at a different portion of the river Magasca, where we good views of Kingfisher, Blackcap, Wren, a group of Griffon Vultures, and a few Cinereous Vultures soaring over the hill with three Golden Eagles flying higher. We then drove to the open plains of Monroy where we scanned the area for more birdlife, but it was a bit slow in terms of activity due to the chilly wind that had picked up as the afternoon progressed. Despite this, good birds such as Hen Harrier, Zitting Cisticola, Northern Lapwing, Calandra Lark, Corn Bunting, Meadow Pipit and Golden Plover were seen. As we were leaving, a flock of 18 Little Bustards were spotted flying in circles in the mid distance. Other birds such as White Stork, Hoopoe, Stonechat and Spanish Sparrow were seen on the way back to our lodge.

Back at Viña Las Torres, we had a deserved break before a delicious local dinner.

Day 3

Thursday 18th February

Monfragüe National Park

Today the chilly winter morning brought with it fog and mist which covered the valley, but thankfully it cleared and was nice and sunny by the time we set off towards Monfragüe National Park. We drove along the quiet Roman roads, enjoying the dehesa which looked lush and green after the previous week's rains, and spotting the world famous Iberian Pigs and Retinta Cattle, two prominent local breeds of livestock of this area. A group of Common Cranes made us stop along the main road and we had fantastic views of them roosting amongst the dehesa (Cork and Holm Oaks and meadows habitat) and feeding in the grass. We continued our drive and arrived in Monfragüe National Park at our first stop of the morning; Salto de El Gitano (Gypsy Fall), also known as Peña Falcon. Dozens of Griffon Vultures, a few pairs of Cinereous Vultures and Peregrine Falcon were actively soaring on the warming air currents, and more were perched on the rocks. Around the closer rocky pinnacles were lots of active Blackcaps, Blue and Great Tits, Hawfinch, Chaffinch and Black Redstart. A beautiful Blue Rock Thrush amused us with wonderful close views as he perched in the sunlight; perfect for great photographs! A Rock Bunting was seen, and a lovely Short-toed Treecreeper joined the action by creeping up the nearby trees and even the same rock as the Blue Rock Thrush was on! A Black Stork completed our joy by flying over and landing on one of the rocky pinnacles.

Although the sun was shining, it was still a bit chilly as we continued our drive and made another stop by the river Tajo to search for interesting species. The village of Villarreal de San Carlos was around the corner so we stopped for a coffee break before continuing towards the base of the rivers Tajo-Tiétar dam. We had a couple of stops which produced Dartford Warbler and Firecrest. We stopped at the bottom of the road at a picnic area overlooking part of the dam. Lots of Iberian Magpies came close to the picnic site in search of leftovers, giving

us the chance to photograph them very close. After lunch we left the Iberian (Azure-winged) Magpies to tuck into our crumbs as we left the picnic area and drove to La Portilla del Tiétar, where we stopped to scan over this interesting area. There were lots of Griffon Vultures occupying the rocky crags and soaring over the cliffs, with Great Cormorants diving in the water. A large number of Griffon Vultures and some pairs of Cinereous Vultures flew above our heads and also at eye-level.

Eventually it was time to walk back to our vehicles and start our journey back to our hotel, with more delightful views of the endless dehesa full of Holm and Cork Oaks, Iberian Pigs and Cranes. In the evening we gathered for a drink and to do the checklist before dinner.

Day 4

Friday 19th February

Campo Lugar – Madrigalejo – Sierra Brava Dam

It was another chilly morning but with the bright orange horizon, we anticipated a sunny clear blue sky again! Today we headed south through the village of Zorita, making our first stop in the area known as Campo Lugar. On the agricultural road, a group Great Bustards caught our attention when we spotted them from the vehicle. We turned around and found a suitable place to stop. We enjoyed good views of three groups with female and male Great Bustard groups getting closer to each other as the mating season wasn't far from starting. After getting great telescope views, we drove back to the farm road and scanned the fields on both sides, finding lots of Calandra and Crested Larks, Corn Bunting, Meadow Pipit, Spotless Starling and Hoopoe, amongst others. Sat on a pile of rocks we found Little Owl basking in the morning sun. Many Common Cranes were seen flying in the sky.

We continued down the road towards Madrigalejo to check the rice fields surrounding this area. We walked along the old railway track which connects with the Vegas del Guadiana trail. As soon as we arrived, several pairs of Eurasian Stone-curlews were spotted by the main road, while flocks of Cranes were seen in the distance, flying away. Flocks of Corn Buntings, Spanish Sparrows, Goldfinch and the introduced Common Waxbill were seen in this site. Also a few Red Avadavats were seen amongst the dry reed hedges and flying along the track with the Common Waxbills. Then a white-spotted Bluethroat appeared briefly on the barbed wire before returning to the reeds. A group of eight Jack Snipes were seen flying over the rice fields and landing in the adjacent drained fields amongst Little and Western Cattle Egrets.

Although sunny, the chilly windy dragged us into a local cafe for a welcome coffee break before continuing. Once on the road again we carefully checked the dehesa where a good number of nesting White Storks were seen, and we eventually found dozens of Common Cranes grazing by the dam's canal. At the dam itself we saw an impressive amount of wintering Northern Shoveler, together with Northern Pintail, Mallard, Common Shelduck and Great Crested Grebe, amongst others. We continued along the shore and found some shelter to enjoy our picnic lunch with great views of Thekla Lark, and a very unusual Continental Swallowtail butterfly which was struggling to fly in the wind. After enjoying this site, we moved to another part of the dam where lush meadows and Holm Oaks made a beautiful dehesa. We parked the vehicles along the access track and walked towards the shore of the dam, watching some beautiful and interesting birds such as Iberian Chiffchaff, Tree Pipit, Cinereous and Griffon Vultures, Red Kite, Hoopoe, Black Redstart, Stonechat and Thekla Lark, amongst others. We also found a very nice Iberian Hare quietly sat on the ground enjoying the warmth of the sun.

After the walk we returned to our ‘casa rural’, Viña Las Torres for a well-deserved break. Later we had supper and did our checklist.

Day 5

Saturday 20th February

Montánchez – Llanos de Cáceres

It was another beautiful early start to the day with great views of the surrounding dehesas and Trujillo from our rural house. Today we headed southwest, via Trujillo towards La Sierra de Montánchez. A few usual birds were seen along the road such as Northern Lapwing, Common Buzzard, Mallard, Red Kite, Corn Bunting and Iberian Magpie. After driving for 35 minutes we arrived at Montánchez, a medieval and strategically located village on the side of the Sierra de Montánchez, well-known for its fine and first class Iberian ham production. We drove through its narrow streets to reach the top of the hill and the castle remains. The village was lively with the local Saturday market taking place, a few streets closed due to resurfacing work, and a local horse competition due at noon. Once in the top of the hill and inside the castle, we managed to have great and close views of the lovely Alpine Accentor, one of our target species. We also had great views of Blue Rock Thrush, Serin, Thekla Lark, Black Redstart, and Crag Martin. After a good two hours birding, we had a coffee break in the village and some of us bought local Iberian ham and other souvenirs to take home.

We then left Montánchez behind and continued our journey, heading towards the city of Cáceres. We went around the city to connect to the loop that would take us back to the plains of Llanos de Cáceres. We found a nice spot to enjoy our delicious Iberian ham and cheeses lunch, followed by great birding around this vast area which produced important species such as Cinereous Vulture, Calandra Lark and a group of seven Little Bustards spotted by a sharp set of eyes; fantastic views!

Continuing along the road, we drove passing the river Magasca and ended on the plains of the same name. A second check of these wonderful plains produced great views of a group of Great Bustards and Black-bellied Sandgrouse. The usual Northern Lapwings were also there in large numbers, as well as Calandra Larks. We returned to our vehicles and started our drive towards Trujillo and eventually to our hotel, amused by the spectacular sunset over the horizon. We got to our hotel in time for a well-deserved drink, supper, and to do our checklist and discuss plans for the following day.

Day 6

Sunday 21st February

Monroy plains – Rio Almonte – Trujillo

After breakfast we set off to the eastern basin of the river Almonte. The weather was overcast and colder than on other days, but we soon got our first exciting moment of the day when a walk to some ancient farm fields produced amazing amounts of Calandra Larks and terrific flocks of Pin-tailed Sandgrouse: we all loved watching them through the telescope!

We continued along the narrow road to Monroy, checking the river Almonte from the bridge before ascending to the village. It was quiet, and the overcast and chilly weather didn't help. We had a coffee break before continuing our drive to the top of the road which goes through many pristine dehesas. We stopped have a walk through this unique Iberian habitat, finding some interesting birds such as Hoopoe, large groups of Common

Cranes, Corn Bunting, a single Wood Lark, Crested Lark and a lovely Firecrest. We found a nice spot nearby to enjoy our picnic lunch.

The afternoon was brighter as the sun was trying to shine through the murk, which was reportedly full of sand and dust from the Sahara! We stopped at another spot next to the river Almonte, further south from the portion we had explored earlier. This time the birding along the river was quite productive as we saw a group of Jack Snipe, Sardinian Warbler, plenty of Crag Martins and Barn Swallows, Serin, Rock Bunting, Willow Warbler, Common Chiffchaff, Mallard, White Wagtail, Little Grebe and superb views of a Cetti's Warbler.

We then split into two groups to facilitate some wanting to visit the town of Trujillo and others who wanted to return to our hotel. The return drive was interrupted by a stunning Black-winged Kite which we stopped to watch. The Trujillo group added two more new birds to the list: a trio of Lesser Kestrels and a single European Swift were found in the main plaza. This was the ideal complement to a visit to this picturesque town.

In the evening we met to enjoy our final dinner together.

Day 7

Monday 22nd February

Trujillo – Monfragüe National Park – Saucedilla – Madrid airport - Gatwick

We had an early breakfast and then loaded our luggage. After saying “Adios y muchas gracias” (goodbye and thanks very much) to this beautiful rural house and its kind hosts Belen and Juan Pedro, we set off towards Madrid-Barajas airport

We still had some birding to do before getting to Madrid airport. We started at the main plaza of Trujillo to look for the Lesser Kestrels that only a few had seen the previous evening, and we saw them very nicely again! We then drove straight to Monfragüe National Park. En route we found a carcass with over a dozen of Griffon Vultures, a single Cinereous Vulture and Ravens in attendance. A stop at Peña Falcon produced wonderful birds such as Peregrine Falcon, Short-toed Treecreeper, Blue Rock Thrush, Crag Martin, and Griffon and Cinereous Vultures, amongst others. We continued through the park, making a second stop at the crags of Portilla del Tiétar where we found a beautiful male Spanish Imperial Eagle perched on the top of a rock, giving us the chance to enjoy this wonderful and most-wanted species. The female was sat on a nest built on the top of a flat-topped old Cork Oak encrusted in the hilltop and next to the massive cliffs. As we watched, both flew around showing off their beautiful plumage which was great to see on a perfect sunny morning with pure blue sky. We spend a good half an hour enjoying this pair: a great experience for all of us!

After this great moment we continued our drive towards the village of Saucedilla to check a corner of some marshes located in the village. This habitat is part of the massive Arrocampo dam and produced great species for us including Penduline Tit and the colourful Purple Swamphen. Other birds such as Kingfisher, Great Crested Grebe, Little Egret, Spanish Sparrow and Coot were also seen here. We then had our last, but nonetheless delicious picnic lunch before setting off for Madrid airport.

We arrived at the airport with plenty of time to re-pack and sort out our vehicles. Our flight was delayed by an hour but we eventually arrived safely at Gatwick airport. After collecting our bags, we said our goodbyes after a wonderful time together, ‘wintering’ for seven days in the vast and beautiful Extremadura.

Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	February						
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>				✓			
2	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>				✓			
3	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>				✓			
5	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>				✓			
6	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		✓	h		✓	✓	✓
7	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
8	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>				✓			✓
9	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>			✓				
10	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓
12	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓
13	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
14	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>						✓	✓
16	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17	Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	Spanish Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>							✓
19	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>		✓					
20	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>		✓					
21	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓
22	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>		✓					
23	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>		✓		✓	✓		
26	Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>		✓		✓	✓		
27	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>							h
28	Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>							✓
29	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>							✓
30	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			✓				✓
31	Common Crane	<i>Grus grus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
32	Eurasian Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>				✓			
33	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>					✓	✓	
34	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
35	European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>		✓		✓		✓	
36	Jack Snipe	<i>Lymnocyptes minimus</i>				✓		✓	
37	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>				✓			
38	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
39	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>				✓			✓
40	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓
41	Pin-tailed Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles alchata</i>		✓				✓	
42	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>		✓			✓		
43	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓
44	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
46	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>				✓			
47	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		✓					✓

	Common name	Scientific name	February						
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22
48	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
49	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>						✓	✓
50	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
51	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>		✓					
52	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrines</i>			✓				✓
53	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
54	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>						✓	
55	Iberian Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cooki</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
56	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
57	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>		✓				✓	✓
58	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
59	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>					✓		
60	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
61	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
62	Eurasian Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>							✓
63	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>						✓	
64	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	
65	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>				✓	✓	✓	
66	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
67	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	
68	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
69	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
70	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
71	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>				h		✓	h
72	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		✓	✓				
73	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
74	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		✓		✓		✓	
75	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
76	Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>			✓				
77	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
78	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>				✓		✓	✓
79	Iberian Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus ibericus</i>				✓		✓	
80	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>			✓			✓	
81	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	
82	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>			✓				✓
83	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
84	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
85	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		✓	✓			✓	
86	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>			✓	✓			
87	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
88	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>				✓			
89	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
90	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitaries</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓
91	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
92	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
93	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓
94	Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>				✓			
95	Red Avadavat	<i>Amandava amandava</i>				✓			
96	Alpine Accentor	<i>Prunella collaris</i>					✓		
97	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>			✓				
98	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>						✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	February						
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22
99	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
100	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
101	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>				✓		✓	
102	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
103	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>			✓			✓	
104	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>				✓	✓		
105	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
106	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
107	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
108	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
109	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>			✓			✓	

Other Taxa

1	Iberian Hare	<i>Lepus granatensis</i>				✓			
2	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>			✓				
3	Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>							✓
4	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		✓					
5	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>		✓					
6	Grass Processionary Moth	<i>Thaumetopeia herculeana</i>		✓					
7	Continental Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>				✓			
8	Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>				✓			
9	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>			✓				

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