

# Spain – Extremadura & Gredos Mountains

Naturetrek Tour Report

4 - 11 May 2016



Great Bustard in Flight



Little Bittern



Spanish Ibex



Black-eyed Blue

Tour report and images by John and Jenny Willsher



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Tour participants: John and Jenny Willsher (leaders) with nine Naturetrek clients

## Summary

We spent a wildlife-rich week in two contrasting areas of central Spain. Starting in Extremadura and the magical Monfrague National Park, we enjoyed a wonderful variety of birdlife amongst the steppe grasslands, olive groves, oak woodland 'dehesa' and craggy peaks around the intriguing ancient town of Trujillo with its conquistador connections. The awe-inspiring Penafalcon remains an amazing magnet for bird lovers with Black Stork nesting at its foot, Peregrine Falcon nesting on its flank, swirling Griffon, Egyptian and Cinereous (Black) Vultures around its peak, and Blue Rock Thrush and Rock Bunting on the lower peaks. A mild wet winter and recent warm weather made for colourful vistas of wildflowers. In the Gredos Mountains we were hampered by poor weather but managed good numbers of birds and excellent views of Ibex. Both hotels enhanced our stay and the good humour of the group made for a great week of good company, food and wildlife.

## Day 1

Wednesday 4th May

Heathrow; Madrid; Trujillo

Weather: 19°C, sunny. The tour started with a flight from Heathrow to Madrid. After landing at Madrid airport and collecting our baggage, we set off on our way out of Madrid towards Extremadura. We were soon seeing Spotless Starlings and the occasional Black Kite, but once we had negotiated our way around the city and travelling west through the countryside, birds increased and we spotted White Storks, more Black Kites, Western Marsh Harrier, European Roller and Eurasian Hoopoe. At a service station stop with fields and a pond behind we watched our first Corn Buntings, Crested Larks, Zitting Cisticolas and a Little Ringed Plover.

We travelled on and soon Trujillo was on the horizon. As we passed through Oak dehesa on either side of the road, we began seeing numerous Iberian (Azure-winged) Magpies. We turned off the motorway and our direction south-east of Trujillo brought us back into the more open grasslands of the plains and into the countryside to our final destination of Vina Las Torres. This lovely little hotel with its traditional white walls and terracotta roof was a lovely sight with a huge Judas Tree (*Cercis siliquastrum*) dripping its pink blossom over the walls and at our feet as we made our way up the steps to the courtyard. We received a very warm welcome from our hosts Belen and Juan Pedro. The welcoming song of the garden's Common Nightingale was intriguingly close. We were soon settled in our comfortable rooms and then gathered in the lounge before a delicious home-cooked meal. Many of the ingredients Belen uses in her cooking are from her garden including herbs, oranges and figs. After every meal we were offered bellota, a sweet liqueur made from acorns.

## Day 2

Thursday 5th May

Trujillo; Zorita; Alcollarin; Garciaz; Madonera

Weather: 20°C, sunny. We started the morning with a walk near our hotel round the olive groves, where the edges of the track were lined with various catchfly species, Purple Bugloss, the dark flowered *Vicia benghalensis* and stately spikes of the large umbellifer *Thapsia villosa*. Iberian Magpies were numerous, the Common Nightingale in the garden constantly sang, and soon we were hearing the calls and songs of numerous other species: Eurasian Hoopoe, Eurasian Golden Oriole, Cetti's Warbler and European Bee-eater.

After breakfast we drove to Trujillo. Whilst John and Jenny headed for the supermarket to stock up on picnic supplies, the rest of the group checked out the Bullring where a few local Lesser Kestrels glided round overhead. We then walked to the local park to look at the pond. A couple of Black-winged Stilts were around the edge, a Little Ringed Plover plus Common Swifts, Common House Martins and a Black Kite overhead. There were European Serins in the roadside trees and in the distance, on top of a grain silo, more Lesser Kestrels perched near their nest boxes.

Leaving the park we headed south, stopping first just outside the town overlooking pasture and arable fields. There was a lone tree absolutely full of White Stork nests, whilst overhead we saw Red and Black Kites plus Lesser Kestrels and Northern Ravens

Continuing south we travelled through the Oak dehesa, a large area of apricot orchards and down towards the open grass plains. We turned off the main road through a village where two Eurasian Hoopoes were seen on a roof. We parked on the edge of a rolling landscape where the ground was a riot of yellow, purple and white flowers: Purple Viper's Bugloss, French Lavender, Mayweed and Corn Marigold. European Bee-eaters called from a nearby valley and a Griffon Vulture was seen perched on a distant rock.

Driving on, we headed towards Alcollarin and turned off to the new local dam. As with so many vistas, the car park was a mass of wildflowers including *Anchusa azurea*, Tolpis, Yellow Bartsia, *Bellardia trixago*, the tiny flowered Daisy-leaved Toadflax, Red Corn Spurrey, the large flowered Yellow Vetch, Starry Clover, many other vetches, a pretty little antirrhinum, Weasel's Snout and the bright yellow toadflax *Linaria sparteae*. Crested Larks were around the car park and on the water were Gadwall, Great Crested Grebe and Great Cormorant. A pair of Black Kites was calling and one was carrying what appeared to be a long dead fish. Both disappeared behind a likely nesting tree. A Booted Eagle also flew over.

We then moved on to our picnic site, with the group walking part of the way while John and Jenny set out the food on tables under a group of Cork Oaks. Around the shoreline Little Egrets, a Great Egret and some Eurasian Spoonbills were busy feeding. In the damp areas under the dam were dramatic stands of the very spiny thistle *Silybum marianum* and the softer lilac *Galactites tomentosa*. Two Common Sandpipers also found this damp area attractive. Several trees on the periphery of the upper reservoir contained numerous stork nests. During our lunch there was excitement when a Long-eared Owl flew into a nearby tree and the photographers had their fill of this wonderful bird.

Our route home was via a lush wooded landscape of mixed Western Holm and Cork Oak (*Quercus rotundifolia/ilex*, *Q. suber*) with the understory sometimes flushed lilac with Purple Viper's Bugloss or French lavender. In a small wood of Pyrenean Oak (*Q. pyrenaica*) we found clumps of the deep pink Peony (*Paeonia broteroi*) surrounded by masses of the green-flowered Birthwort (*Aristolochia paucinerwis*) – incidentally the larval food plant of the Spanish Festoon Butterfly. We stopped beside an old bridge over the very full Rio Garciaz where Common Nightingales and Cetti's Warblers sang, Melodious Warblers were busy in the scrub, European Bee-eaters called from downstream and Red-rumped Swallows swooped under the bridge.

We headed back to our hotel after a long day and later enjoyed another delicious dinner. Juan Pedro explained the wine that was being served and where it came from, and to finish off a lovely evening their son Alexandro, a music student, played us a piece on his clarinet.

## Day 3

Friday 6th May

### Rio Almonte; Monfragüe National Park

Weather: 21°C sunny intervals with showers and more rain later. After an earlier breakfast and stocking up on fresh bread, we travelled from Trujillo through the rolling landscape which soon changed from rocky grassland to Oak dehesa, the classical habitat of Extremadura as the soil is too shallow and poor to grow commercial crops. We had quick stops at two river crossings; the first Rio Tozo, a tributary of the second, the Rio Almonte. The rivers had floating carpets of Water Crowfoot and were edged with buttercups. There were Eurasian Crag Martins, a pair of Red-rumped Swallows nesting under a concrete overhang, and distant calling European Bee-eaters.

We then headed towards Monfragüe National Park and up to the Castillo, where we took a steady walk up to the top. Some of the group went to the very top of the tower, while others went to the lower watch points. Griffon Vultures were flying quite low over our heads in the dull conditions. There was a sharp shower which reduced their activity but when the sun emerged, we had some good views as many glided past us. Amongst the birds a little further out, the occasional Egyptian Vulture put in an appearance. We found ourselves having to drag ourselves away from this great area. We took the path down the north side of the castle and on the damp rocks were the small ferns Rusty Back, Maidenhair Spleenwort and Southern Polypody. Out in the open were spikes of Common Asphodel, the lilac Branched Broomrape, the tiny *Campanula erinus* and clumps of *Digitalis thapsi*, the local Spanish Foxglove.

Our next stop was at the dramatic Penafalcon, a towering rocky peak with a crown of swirling vultures: mostly Griffon but Cinereous (Black) and Egyptian amongst them. Now a popular stop for birdwatchers, there was a friendly exchange of sightings, some pointing out the Black Stork's nest. On nearer crags we had great views of two Blue Rock Thrushes and a singing Rock Bunting. Flowers included clumps of bright pink *Dianthus lusitanicus*.

Carrying on up the road, we came to our lunch stop at the little village of Villareal de San Carlos, now the visitor centre and a bar. We picnicked at a convenient cluster of tables and used the facilities before moving on. We moved further into the park through the Gum Cistus-covered hillsides. This area was once planted with Eucalyptus for the paper industry but after clearance has been replanted with Holm Oak. Finally we reached the far end of the park at the Mirador Portilla del Tiétar. Unfortunately it was now raining but we parked under the Cork Oaks and walked back up the road to the watchpoint. Other watchers were focussed on the Spanish Imperial Eagle nest high up on the ridge in a tree. With a bit of imagination looking through the rain, we possibly could make out the head of a youngster in the nest, but there was no sign of the adults.

Retracing our route, we stopped at the main Tajo bridge and were impressed by the amazing number of Common House Martin nests on its side. Just one side had about 500 nests! We looked again at Penafalcon but the weather did not encourage a lengthy stay. We had damp views of a young Peregrine Falcon on its nest in a small cave up the rock face. The vultures still soared above with a few Black Kites, Red-rumped Swallows and Eurasian Crag Martins swooping round. Lower down, the Black Stork still sat tight on her nest not far from the water's edge. In the end, we had to drag ourselves away and retrace our steps towards Trujillo, and back to the Finca for another lovely home-cooked meal.

## Day 4

Saturday 7th May

### Belen Steppes; St Marta de Magasca Plain; Trujillo

Weather: mostly cloudy with some early sunshine. The morning started with a pre-breakfast trip to the Belen Plains where there was some beautiful early morning light across the flower-filled grasslands. Some eagle-eyed spotting by Kim found us a Little Bustard in the exceptionally long grass. Also there were numerous Crested and Calandra Larks, a Little Owl sitting on a rock, and good views of Zitting Cisticola on a fence.

After a good breakfast, we set out through Trujillo and on towards the Magasca Plains. Our first stop overlooked a pond which had an island covered in roosting Western Cattle Egrets. We then carried on and set out on a walk across the plains along a grass track. The road verges were spiked with Rampion Bellflower and Weld, which was traditionally used to produce a yellow dye. We looked at some of the many and various vetches at our feet: Starry, Woolly and Reversed Clovers, Pitch Trefoil and Narrow-leaved Lupin. There were a couple of Black-eyed Blue butterflies, more Calandra Larks, and overhead Griffon Vultures and Black Kites.

Further on we turned down a track past a sign telling us about the birds of this protected area. Again Kim spotted a distant large bird which disappeared behind a small rise in the field. We drove on to where she thought it might have landed and after much looking, we realised the small rock in the field was actually a Great Bustard sitting on what was probably its nest. We were informed by two fellow birders of a displaying male just back in the direction we had come from. We returned and sure enough, found a single male in a field which did his classic 'inside out' display a couple of times then took off and gave us a flypast. We then carried on towards Santa Marta, making stops for numerous raptors: Western Marsh Harrier, Short-toed Snake Eagle, light and dark phase Booted Eagles and numerous Black Kites.

We continued towards Santa Marta through dehesa and grassland, and past a large herd of black cattle looking in magnificent condition on their lush flower rich pasture. After passing through the small town we stopped and had our picnic overlooking a river gully, where a Common Kingfisher was seen. We continued back towards Trujillo, again through flower-rich grassland. At one point the roadside verge was a sweep of bright blue Lusitanian Bellflowers. A superb male Montagu's Harrier was seen and a Little Bustard's 'raspberry' call was heard through the window. After a rapid stop, we all piled out and watched a male bird on his favourite rock.

We left the plains and headed back to Trujillo where some of the group stopped in the town centre for a coffee and a little sightseeing. Trujillo, with its strong connections to the conquistadors, is a very attractive town with castle walls and stork-topped towers. Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, was born here and his dramatic statue is a feature of the town square. The rest of the group returned leisurely to the hotel to enjoy the peaceful surroundings.

## Day 5

Sunday 8th May

### Almaraz; Arrocampo; Rio Tietar; Hoyos del Espino

Weather: Up to 21°C but nearer 5°C at our final destination. Sun and rain. We said our farewells to the lovely Vina Las Torres and headed east, then north to our next destination. Our first stop was near Almaraz where an orchid reserve has been created on a limestone outcrop. We searched in a small olive grove, soon finding a variety of orchid species. The showiest were the pale pink Naked Man Orchids (*Orchis italica*) though they were past their best. There were good numbers of Tongue Orchids (*Serapias lingua*) and a few spikes of *Serapias parviflora*. The most handsome were a trio of 'bee' orchids. Most of us were familiar with *Ophrys apifera* – 'our' Bee Orchid, but there was also a dramatic looking local variant *Ophrys apifera* var. *almaracensis* with its dark brown lip and bright pink sepals. The third *ophrys* was Woodcock Orchid (*O. scolopax*). There was evidence of other species that had flowered earlier. In the background, the gentle call of bee-eaters bubbled all around us, and some who walked up the track found their nesting holes in the bank. We then headed back and drove down towards Arrocampo, stopping briefly in Almaraz where a damp meadow was studded with Loose-flowered/Jersey Orchids, which put on a good show.

We carried on to the visitor centre at the Arrocampo Reservoir, but it was picnic time so we drove to hide number 2 which was at the edge of flower-filled meadows, an ideal spot in the now warm sunshine. At the edge of the rushes surrounding the lake was a flush of Tongue Orchids and spikes of a Star-of-Bethlehem (*Ornithogalum narbonense*). The hide was locked but the ramp up to it provided a good watch point to see several Purple Herons flying over and dropping into the reeds, Great Crested Grebes, Gadwall, two Whiskered Terns and a Little Tern which hovered in front of us over edge of the water. Driving back to hide 1 after lunch was a good move as amazing numbers of Little Bitterns were seen including a pair of young climbing up the reeds waiting to be fed.

Then it was time to move on, away from Arrocampo and on towards the Gredos, so we were soon back on the main road and on our way. We headed through the rolling fields and cork woods, where at one point the road verges were a mass of blood red Common Poppy with the occasional light red Long-headed Poppy. Then we climbed up into the rugged granite Gredos Mountains. Low cloud and rain made arrival at our hotel in the little hamlet of Hoyos del Espino very welcome. We were greeted warmly by Teresa who owns and built the Milano Real. After settling into our rooms, we met in front of the open fire in the lounge to discuss the day's sightings before enjoying a delicious meal while watching the clouds swirl and lift across the dramatic view from the dining room.

## Day 6

Monday 9th May

### Bonelli's Wood; Parador Pinewoods

Weather: cloud, sunny spells, rain 5 to 7°C. We headed out for a short walk before breakfast but did not get very far as just outside the hotel, Black Redstarts sang from the roofs, one going into its nest in a pipe. Rock Sparrows sat conveniently on a wall and Short-toed Treecreeper sang from a Fir. The highlight however was a superb Common Firecrest singing just above our heads. Breakfast was an amazing spread of small portions of fruit juices, fruit salad, yoghurts and muesli followed by savouries, sweet cakes and toast – would we need lunch?

We travelled eastwards today towards Hoyocasero, retracing some of our route from last night. We soon came to a stop when a Wild Boar was spotted. Of course, as soon as we stopped it disappeared into the Broom scrub. We made two brief stops, one for a Common Cuckoo on a wire and another for a Red Fox, before stopping to look at the Rio Alberche, swollen by the overnight rain. A large pile of brushwood, the result of numerous

recently pollared roadside poplars, had Grey Wagtails perched at its edge, and there was White Wagtail, Eurasian Hoopoe, European Stonechat, Bonelli's Warbler and a distant singing Woodlark on a power cable.

We headed on to Bonelli's Wood, near Hoyocasero where the Pyrenean Oak trees were not yet quite in leaf. Walking through the wood we found two species of Peonies. Sadly neither were quite in flower, but we could appreciate the different foliage of the two. Yellow *Geum sylvaticum* was in flower with Spanish Bluebell (*Scilla hispanica*). We watched numerous singing Bonelli's Warblers, saw European Pied Flycatchers and three Red Crossbills flew over. Under the Scots Pine we found a few bedraggled Angel's Tears (*Narcissus triandrus*) and one solitary Yellow Pasqueflower (*Pulsatilla alpina* ssp *apiifolia*). We took the opportunity to have our picnic as the rain seemed to be holding off.

On the way back we stopped at a bar near the river for coffee and facilities. Black Redstart sang from the roof and a Common Nightingale from the riverside bushes. Later we stopped for a very black and white wheatear which later provoked much discussion as it was much whiter than the Northern Wheatears we were used to seeing at home. These were the local breeding Spanish subspecies. Our last stop was for a walk in the pinewoods near the Parador de Gredos where we had good views of a Crested Tit and another European Pied Flycatcher.

## Day 7

Tuesday 10th May

### La Plataforma; Gredos picnic site

Weather: sun, rain, sleet, snow and wind, 0-6°C. On a pre-breakfast walk we had the usual species plus another Crested Tit, a Common Firecrest and two more of the very pale Northern Wheatears.

After breakfast we headed out of the village towards La Plataforma. First, we dropped down the valley to the river where, in the pinewoods near a campsite, two Red Squirrels were spotted, one remaining on the grass as we all had a good look. We carried on up towards La Plataforma and searched an area of Broom scrub where a Bluethroat had been seen a few days previously, however it was now raining and we were not successful. By the time we reached the car park it was snowing! With no chance of walking higher today, we retreated and found a café in Hoyos with a wood fire and warmed up.

Suitably refreshed, we headed lower down for a walk in the pine woods. On arrival, our first bird was a lovely male Common Redstart on a fence, and later we again saw European Pied Flycatcher and Common Firecrest. Amongst the wayside scrub were huge spikes of Greater Broomrape (*Orobanche rapum-genistae*); the scientific name suggesting its host plant. Another intriguing plant was the almost stemless flowers of a knapweed *Jurinea pinnata* nestled in its ruff of bright green leaves.

We moved the vehicles to take advantage of the seats of a closed cafe under the trees for our lunch. The rain stayed off but any breeze shook raindrops off the trees onto our picnic! As the weather seemed to have cleared, we headed back for another attempt at our proposed mountain walk. As we got higher we found that the weather was still against us. We pressed on however which was fortuitous because as we approached the top, some Ibex were spotted through the murk up the mountain on our right. We stopped and had good views of several males with a fine display of horns. When we finally reached the car park again, all the rocks were white with snow on one side only, driven by the wind. John braved the elements to spread breadcrumbs for the local



birds and a pair of Dunnocks seemed to appreciate that! On the way down we had some more good views of the Ibex, now below us and jumping across the rushing stream.

So it was an early end to our last full day, but we used the time to discuss our wildlife sightings in the comfort of the hotel library before a drink in the lounge where the fireside seats were at a premium! Then we enjoyed another excellent dinner.

## Day 8

Wednesday 11th May

Parador; Avila; Madrid; Heathrow

Some of group went for an early excursion to the Parador woods. As we packed the vehicle the local Short-toed Treecreeper was very close-by and Black Redstarts continued their activity around their nest. We said our farewells to Teresa and her staff and in some rare bright sunshine, headed back to Madrid.

The traffic increased as we neared the environs of Madrid but we made good time to the airport. We said farewell to the Manchester contingent before finding our way through the extensive airport to our gate and our return to the UK where another Naturetrek adventure came to an end.

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Some of the group at Arrocampo



## Species Lists

### Plants

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Location/Notes</b>
<b>Pteridophytes</b>		
<b>Ferns and Allies</b>		
<b>Aspleniaceae</b>		
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	Monfrague Castle
<i>Ceterach offinarum</i>	Rustyback Fern	Monfrague Castle
<b>Dennstaedtiaceae</b>		
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	Seen widely
<b>Polypodiaceae</b>		
<i>Polypodium cambricum</i>	Southern Polypody	Monfrague Castle
<b>Class Gymnosperms</b>		
<b>Pinaceae</b>		
<b>Pine family</b>		
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine	Monfrague
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	Gredos
<i>Pinus negra</i>	Black Pine	Gredos
<b>Cupressaceae</b>		
<b>Cypress family</b>		
<i>Juniperus communis</i>		Gredos
<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>		
<b>Class Angiosperms</b>		
<b>Order Dicotyledons</b>		
<b>Fagaceae</b>		
<b>Oak family</b>		
<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork Oak	Monfrague
<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	Kermes Oak/Holly Oak	Monfrague
<i>Quercus ilex ssp rotundifolia</i>	Western Holm Oak	Monfrague
<i>Quercus pyrenaica</i>	Pyrenean Oak	Monfrague/Gredos
<b>Ulmaceae</b>		
<b>Elm Family</b>		
<i>Celtis australis</i>	Southern Nettle Tree	Monfrague Centre, planted
<b>Urticaceae</b>		
<b>Nettle family</b>		
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging Nettle	
<i>Urtica pilulifera</i>	Roman Nettle	
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory Of The Wall	Widely seen
<b>Aristolochiaceae</b>		
<b>Birthwort family</b>		
<i>Aristolochia rotunda</i>	A Birthwort	Vinas Las Torres
<i>Aristolochia paucnervis</i>	Green-flowered Birthwort	
<b>Polygonaceae</b>		
<b>Dock family</b>		
<i>Rumex scutatus</i>	French Sorrel	Widely seen
<b>Caryophyllaceae</b>		
<b>Pink family</b>		
<i>Dianthus lusitanicus</i>	Lusitanian Pink	Penafalcon
<i>Kohlrauschia velutina</i>	Kohlrauschia	Tiny pink
<i>Silene alba</i>	White Campion	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location/Notes
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-Flowered Catchfly	Widely seen
<i>Silene colorata</i>	Pink Catchfly	Widely seen
<i>Paronychia capitata</i>	Steppe Eidelwiess	Widely seen
<i>Spergularia rubra</i>	Red Sand Spurrey	Widely seen
<i>Arenaria grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered Sandwort	Gredos – roadsides
<i>Arenaria montana</i>	Mountain Sandwort	Gredos – roadsides
<b>Ranunculaceae</b>	<b>Buttercup Family</b>	
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold	Seen regularly in streams
<i>Pulsatilla alpina ssp apifolia</i>	Yellow Pasque Flower	Bonelli's Wood
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Celery-leaved Buttercup	Monfrague
<i>Ranunculus gramineus</i>		Monfrague
<i>Ranunculus aquatilis</i>	Water Crowfoot	Seen widely in ponds and streams
<b>Paeoniaceae</b>	<b>Peony family</b>	
<i>Paeonia officinalis ssp. humilis</i>		Bonelli's Wood, not in flower
<i>Paeonia broteri</i>		Monfrague, Bonelli's Wood
<b>Papaveraceae</b>	<b>Poppy family</b>	
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy	Roadsides
<i>Papaver dubium</i>	Long-Headed Poppy	Roadsides
<b>Fumariceae</b>	<b>Fumitory family</b>	
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory	Seen widely
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	Ramping Fumitory	Seen widely
<b>Cruciferae</b>	<b>Cabbage family</b>	
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	Hoary Cress	
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish	
<i>Erucaria hispanica</i>	Eruca	
<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>	Cuckoo Flower/Ladies Smock	Bonelli's Wood
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Watercress	
<b>Resedaceae</b>	<b>Mignonette family</b>	
<i>Reseda gredensis</i>		
<i>Reseda luteola</i>	Weld	
<b>Crassulaceae</b>	<b>Stonecrop family</b>	
<i>Sedum album</i>	White Stonecrop	
<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>	Thick-leaved Stonecrop	Widespread on rocks
<b>Rosaceae</b>	<b>Rose family</b>	
<i>Rosa canina agg</i>	Dog Rose	
<b>Leguminosae</b>	<b>Pea family</b>	
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree	Vina Las Torres
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob Tree	Vina Las Torres
<i>Genista hirsuta</i>	Spiny Greenweed/Hairy Broom	Monfrague
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom	Seen widely
<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	False Acacia	Planted
<i>Lygos raetan</i>	Lygos	Seen widely
<i>Cytisus oromediterraneus</i>	Piorno Broom	Gredos, fragrant
<i>Cytisus multiflorus</i>	Spanish White Broom	Gredos

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Location/Notes</b>
<i>Lupinus albus</i>	White Lupin	
<i>Lupinus angustifolius</i>	Narrow-leaved Lupin	
<i>Lupinus luteus</i>	Yellow Lupin	
<i>Psoralea bituminosa</i>	Pitch Trefoil	
<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Fodder Vetch	
<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>	Purple Vetch	
<i>Vicia lutea</i>	Yellow Vetch	
<i>Medicago denticulata</i>	Toothed Medick	
<i>Medicago orbicularis</i>	Large Disk Medick	Monfrague Castle
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-Foot Trefoil	
<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	Starry Clover	Widespread
<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-Leaved Crimson Clover	
<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i>	Reversed Clover	
<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i>	Woolly Clover	
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Everlasting Pea	VinaLas Torres
<i>Bisserula pelecinus</i>	Bisserula	
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Ribbed Melilot	
<i>Onobrychis saxatalis</i>	Rock Sainfoin	
<b>Oxalidaceae</b>	<b>Sorrel family</b>	
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup	Pernicious weed!
<b>Geraniaceae</b>	<b>Geranium family</b>	
<i>Geranium pusillum</i>	Small-Leaved Cranesbill	
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-Leaved Cranesbill	
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	Shiny Cranesbill	
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little Robin	
<i>Erodium gruinum</i>	Long-beaked Stork's-bill	Long pods
<b>Linaceae</b>	<b>Flax family</b>	
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax	
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>	<b>Spurge family</b>	
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	Cypress Spurge	
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge	
<i>Euphorbia peplis</i>	Petty Spurge	
<b>Aceraceae</b>	<b>Maple family</b>	
<i>Acer monspessulanum</i>	Montpelier Maple	Seen widely
<b>Anacardiaceae</b>	<b>Pistacio family</b>	
<i>Pistacio terebinthus</i>	Turpentine Tree	
<i>Pistachio lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree	Common evergreen shrub
<b>Malvaceae</b>	<b>Mallow family</b>	
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	
<i>Lavatera cretica</i>	Cretan Mallow	
<b>Thymelaeaceae</b>	<b>Daphne family</b>	
<i>Daphne gnidium</i>		Seen regularly but not in flower

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location/Notes
<b>Hypericaceae</b> <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	<b>St. John's-wort family</b>	
<b>Violaceae</b> <i>Viola riviniana</i> <i>Viola arvensis</i>	<b>Violet Family</b> Common Dog Violet Field Pansy/Heartsease	
<b>Cistaceae</b> <i>Cistus albidus</i> <i>Cistus ladanifer</i> <i>Cistus salvifolius</i> <i>Tuberaria guttatum</i> <i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	<b>Rockrose family</b> Grey-leaved Cistus Gum Cistus Sage-leaved Cistus Spotted Rockrose Common Rockrose	Pink flowers, seen occasionally Monfrague, large white flowers, Small white flowers
<b>Cactaceae</b> <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	<b>Cactus family</b> Prickly Pear	Planted
<b>Umbelliferae</b> <i>Eryngium campestre</i> <i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i> <i>Smyrniium perfoliatum</i> <i>Ferula communis</i> <i>Thapsia villosa</i> <i>Daucus carota</i>	<b>Carrot family</b> Field Eryngo Shepherd's Needle  Giant Fennel  Wild Carrot	not in flower  Nr Vinas Las Torres
<b>Ericaceae</b> <i>Arbutus unedo</i> <i>Erica arborea</i>	<b>Heath family</b> Strawberry Tree Tree Heath	Monfrague, Monfrague, not in flower
<b>Primulaceae</b> <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> <i>Anagallis foemina</i>	<b>Primrose family</b> Scarlet Pimpernel Blue Pimpernel	
<b>Plumbaginaceae</b> <i>Armeria maritima</i>	<b>Thrift family</b> A Thrift	Gredos, roadsides
<b>Oleaceae</b> <i>Jasminum fruticans</i> <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> <i>Olea europaea</i>	<b>Olive family</b> Wild Jasmine Narrow-leaved Ash Olive	Seen widely. Planted
<b>Gentianaceae</b> <i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i> <i>Centaureum maritimum</i>	<b>Gentian family</b> Yellow-Wort	
<b>Convolvulaceae</b> <i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	<b>Bindweed Family</b> Mallow-leaved Bindweed	Roadsides
<b>Boraginaceae</b> <i>Anchusa azurea</i> <i>Echium plantagineum</i> <i>Borago officinalis</i> <i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>	<b>Borage family</b> Large Blue Alkanet Purple Bugloss Borage Blue Hound's Tongue	Bright blue flowers Widely seen in swathes

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location/Notes
<i>Omphaloides linifolia</i>	White Forget-me-not	Monfrague
<b>Labiatae</b>	<b>Mint family</b>	
<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Black Horehound	
<i>Acinos arvensis</i>	Basil Thyme	
<i>Thymus capitatus</i>		Not in flower
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary	Not in flower
<i>Lavandula stoechas</i>	French Lavender	Seen widely
<i>Salvia verbenacea</i>		
<b>Solanaceae</b>	<b>Potato family</b>	
<i>Hyoscyamus albus</i>	White Henbane	Trujillo
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>	<b>Figwort family</b>	
<i>Scrophularia peregrina</i>	Nettle-Leaved Figwort	
<i>Scrophularia canina</i>	French Figwort	
<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>	Dark Mullein	
<i>Verbascum pulverulentum</i>	Hoary Mullein	
<i>Verbascum thapsis</i>	Aaron's Rod	
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Lesser Snapdragon/Weasels Snout	
<i>Antirrhinum graniticum</i>		
<i>Digitalis thapsi</i>	(endemic Foxglove)	Monfrague
<i>Linaria elegans</i>	(Endemic purple toadflax)	Gredos
<i>Linaria spartea</i>	(Endemic yellow toadflax)	Monfrague
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	Yellow Bartsia	
<i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>	Southern Red Bartsia	
<i>Bellardia trixago</i>	Bellardia	
<b>Orobanchaceae</b>	<b>Broomrape Family</b>	
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape	
<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>	Branched Broomrape	Lilac flowers
<i>Orobanchge rapum-genista</i>	Greater Broomrape	
<b>Plantaginaceae</b>	<b>Plantain family</b>	
<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain	
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Bucks-Horn Plantain	
<i>Plantago afra</i>	a Branched Plantain	
<b>Caprifoliaceae</b>	<b>Honeysuckle family</b>	
<i>Lonicera etrusca</i>	Etruscan Honeysuckle	
<b>Campanulaceae</b>	<b>Bellflower family</b>	
<i>Campanula rapunculus</i>	Rampion Bellflower	
<i>Campanula erinus</i>		tiny flowers
<i>Campanula lusitanica</i>	Lusitanian Bellflower	Seen in swathes on roadside
<b>Compositae</b>	<b>Daisy family</b>	
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	
<i>Bellis sylvestris</i>	Southern Daisy	
<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	Lavender Cotton	
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>	Corn Margiold	Seen widely in swathes
<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>	Crown Daisy	
<i>Taraxacum sp</i>	Dandelion	

Scientific Name	Common Name	Location/Notes
<i>Galactites tomentosa</i>	Galactites	
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle	
<i>Jurines pinnata</i>		Stemless Knapweed, Gredos
<i>Tragopogon porrifolia</i>		
<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>		
<i>Cnicus benedictus</i>	Blessed Thistle	
<i>Tolpis barbata</i>	Tolpis	
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	Corn Chamomile	

**Order Monocotyledons**

<b>Liliaceae</b>	<b>Lily family</b>	
<i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>	Common Asphodel	Common
<i>Asphodelus albus</i>	White Asphodel	
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	Tassel Hyacinth	
<i>Scilla hispanica</i>	Spanish Bluebell	Gredos
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	Star Of Bethlehem	Vinas Las Torres
<i>Ornithogalum narbonense</i>	a Star of Bethlehem	Saucedilla Reserve
<b>Amaryllidaceae</b>	<b>Daffodil family</b>	
<i>Narcissus triandrus</i>	Angel's Tears	Bonelli's wood
<b>Iridaceae</b>	<b>Iris family</b>	
<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	Wild Gladiolus	
<i>Moraea (Gynardiris) sisyrrinchium</i>	Barbary Nut	
<b>Orchidaceae</b>	<b>Orchid family</b>	
<i>Orchis italica</i>	Naked Man/ Italian Orchid	Almaraz Orchid Reserve
<i>Orchis laxiflora</i>	Loose-Flowered Red/Jersey Orchid	Almaraz
<i>Anacamptis morio subsp. champagneuxii</i>	Champagne Orchid	Vinas Las Torres
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid	Almaraz Orchid Reserve
<i>Ophrys apifera var almaracensis</i>		Almaraz Orchid Reserve
<i>Ophrys scolopax</i>	Woodcock Orchid	Almaraz Orchid Reserve
<i>Serapias lingua</i>	Tongue Orchid	Almaraz Orchid site
<i>Serapias parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Tongue Orchid	Almaraz Orchid site
<b>Poaceae</b>	<b>Grass Family</b>	
<i>Aegilops geniculata</i>	Aegilops	
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Bearded Oat	
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking Grass	
<i>Briza minor</i>	Small Quaking Grass	
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Bermuda Grass	
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Rough Dog's-tail	
<i>Phragmites australis</i>		Saucedilla Reserve

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

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>		6		✓	✓			
2	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		6		✓	✓		2	
4	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>				2-3H				

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				
6	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		✓				✓		
7	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>			3					
8	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>						8+2juv		
10	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓			✓	✓			
11	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
12	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>						5		
13	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		✓				1		
14	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		✓				✓		
15	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>		6+						
16	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		✓				✓		
17	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>			9					
18	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>		1	100s	✓	✓	✓	2	3
19	Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>			8	1	4			
20	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>		1	1	2			1	3
21	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	1	4		4	✓			✓
22	Spanish Imperial Eagle	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>			nest 1juv					
23	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	✓	✓	1			2		
24	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>				2				
25	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	✓	✓	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		1	1
28	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>				3				
29	Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>				3				
30	Western Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>						3		
31	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>						✓		
32	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
33	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	1	✓		2	2			
34	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	1							
35	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		2						
36	Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>					1			
37	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>		4			✓			
38	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>					2			
39	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>			✓					
40	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓		1	✓		1	✓
41	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>			3				1	
42	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
43	Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>				2				
44	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	✓	H	H	2	✓	2	H	
45	Long-eared Owl	<i>Asio otus</i>		1						
46	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>				2				
47	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
48	European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	1							
49	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		1		1				
50	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	1	✓	✓	✓	✓			
51	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
52	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>							H	1
53	Iberian Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus sharpei</i>					1	1	1	
54	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>		✓	✓	✓				
55	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>					✓	1		



	Common name	Scientific name	May								
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
56	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			nest 1juv						
57	Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
58	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
59	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>		✓	H	1	✓	✓			
60	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓
61	Iberian Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cooki</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
62	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
63	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓				
64	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>				✓			✓	✓	✓
65	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓					
66	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>			✓				✓	✓	✓
67	European Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>							1	1	
68	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
69	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
70	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>							1		
71	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
72	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>		1		✓					
73	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
74	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>			✓	✓					✓
75	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
76	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
77	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	H	H	H	H	H				
78	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>							3		
79	Western Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>							✓		✓
80	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>		H							
81	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		H							
82	Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>		4					1	1	
83	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	✓	✓	H	✓	✓				
84	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>							✓		
85	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>							✓	1	
86	Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>			1						
87	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>		✓	✓	✓					
88	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>							✓	1	✓
89	Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>	H	H							✓
90	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
91	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>							✓	✓	✓
92	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>			H				✓	✓	✓
93	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
94	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
95	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>		H	1					H	
96	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓	✓				✓	✓	H
97	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	H	✓	H	H	✓	H	H	H	H
98	European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>							5	2	1
99	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>			1		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
100	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>								1	
101	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>			1						
102	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
103	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>							✓	✓	✓
104	Black Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>					1				
105	White-throated Dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>								1	
106	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	May								
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
107	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>		✓							
108	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>							✓		
109	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>								2	
110	Spanish Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava iberiae</i>								2	
111	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>							3	1	
112	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
113	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>								2	
114	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
115	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		✓		✓		1			
116	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>			✓				✓	✓	✓
117	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>							3		
118	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
119	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
120	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
121	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>			2				✓	✓	2
122	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>			H						
123	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>					1				

## Mammals

1	Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>								2	1
2	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>							1		
3	European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>					✓	✓			
4	Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>			✓						
5	Iberian Hare	<i>Lepus granatensis</i>						1			
6	Spanish Ibex	<i>Capra pyrenaica</i>								12	
7	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>							1		

## Reptiles and Amphibians

1	Large Psammodromus	<i>Psammodromus algirus</i>					1				
2	Marsh Frog	<i>Pelophylax ridibundus</i>			✓	✓					
3	European Pond Terrapin	<i>Emys orbicularis</i>				✓					
4	Stripe-necked Terrapin	<i>Mauremys caspica</i>				✓					

## Butterflies

1	Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>		1F							
2	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>	✓								
3	Western Dapple White	<i>Euchloe simplonia</i>		1							
4	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		✓							
5	Black-eyed Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche malanops</i>		✓		✓					
6	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>		1							
7	Spanish Marbled White	<i>Melanargia ines</i>				✓					
8	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		✓							