



ORIOLE BIRDING

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TOUR REPORT
EXTREMADURA
11TH – 17TH APRIL 2015

TOUR LEADER

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PARTICIPANTS

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APRIL 11th *Mainly sunny, fairly warm.*

We flew from Gatwick to Madrid, courtesy of EasyJet, landing almost on schedule. Good progress was made heading south-west on the A5 motorway. The most noteworthy bird seen en route was a Black Vulture, with a supporting cast including Griffon Vultures, White Storks, Montagu's Harriers and both Red and Black Kites. We chose not to stop off en route from the airport, apart from a brief visit to a service station for a sandwich, arriving at our destination at around 3pm. We were greeted warmly by our hosts Belen and Juan-Pedro, and were given a guided tour of the hotel and grounds. Two Nightingales loudly proclaimed their territories, including a particularly vocal bird in the hotel grounds that subsequently provided a backdrop to most of our meals there.

With a couple of hours in the field feasible before dinner, we opted to head out to some nearby plains, accessed from the small village of Belen, just outside Trujillo. Following the variably potholed road that snakes north-east over the plains we were soon familiarising ourselves with some of the typical birds of the region, notably Corn Bunting (ubiquitous in Extremadura), Crested Lark, Calandra Lark, Common Stonechat, Common Hoopoe, Zitting Cisticola, Spotless Starling and, of course, White Storks aplenty. It wasn't long before we located our first Great Bustards, with three demure females, closely followed by two strutting males. What magnificent birds they are. Raptors were much in evidence with several Montagu's Harriers, an unexpected Hen Harrier, two Short-toed Eagles, Booted Eagle, Black Kites (very common in the region), Red Kite, Common Buzzard, Lesser Kestrels and a smattering of Griffon Vultures. A little further along the road a White Stork colony in dead trees by a farm pond proved a productive stop. Numerous Spanish Sparrows were clearly nesting within the White Stork nests, a couple of Northern Wheatear were seen, while the pond held Black-winged Stilt, Common Greenshank and Great Cormorant. A small flock of European Bee-eaters perched by the pond, while Common Ravens and Eurasian Jackdaws went about their business. Time had flown by and, although reluctant to drag ourselves away, dinner was calling, necessitating our return. Species noted at the hotel prior to the meal included Barn Swallow, Red-rumped Swallow, Northern Wren, Blackbird, Great Tit, Blue Tit, Woodchat Shrike, Azure-winged Magpie, Black-billed Magpie, European Serin and Goldfinch. All in all, a great introduction to the birds of Extremadura in a few short hours.

APRIL 12th *Sunny and fairly warm.*

Our first destination was to be the plains west of Trujillo, sometimes known as the Santa Marta Loop. Driving first along the south-eastern section of the loop off the N521 Caceres road (signposted Santa Marta de Magasca), we soon came across at least six Common Cuckoos, quickly followed by our first Southern Grey Shrikes - this section of the route proved particularly good for this species. Stopping at the left hand bend where the landscape opens out, looking north over the rolling steppe (or pseudo-steppe to be correct), we soon located two displaying Little Bustards, utilising raised perches to better advertise their call. Several Great Bustards gave good views, accompanied by massed lark song; mainly Calandra, but also Crested. Calandra are particularly common in this area, often appearing surprisingly large whilst delivering their exuberant song flights. Several Montagu's Harrier drifted past, Spanish Sparrows were zooming in and out of the broom and two Red-legged Partridges were noted. A flock of 40+ Pin-tailed Sandgrouse flew past over the ridge, followed shortly after by a group of three that gave a much closer flypast, allowing us to better appreciate the 'jizz' and plumage.

A further 1km on is a rough track on the right which gives good views over the plains. Two Black-bellied Sandgrouse dropped into a field among cattle, immediately melting into the vegetation, followed shortly after by a group of around 18 that banked and turned before also performing a disappearing act. As the temperature rose, many raptors began to appear on the horizon; good numbers of Red Kites (but still easily outnumbered by its Black cousin), more Montagu's Harriers, two Booted Eagles and various groups of Griffon Vultures. A couple of fairly distant Black Vultures appeared, closely followed by a much closer adult Egyptian Vulture. Common Buzzard, Common Kestrel and Lesser Kestrel also added to this 'raptorfest'. Further additions here were two flyover Greater Short-toed Larks, a Little Owl perched on a farm building and a Lesser Black-backed Gull at a small pond. Oh, and a lovely display of wayside flowers, so typical of an Extremaduran springtime.

Driving north we came to the isolated village of Santa Marta de Magasca, stopping for a coffee in a small café (the one with the mounted Pin-tailed Sandgrouse behind the bar) - where we located the first Black Redstart of the trip - before arriving at the narrow ravine at Rio Magasca. Here Crag Martins and Red-rumped Swallows gave great views by the bridge, with White Wagtail, Cetti's Warbler, European Serin and European Bee-eater also recorded. Leaving the picturesque valley after lunch we travelled through a mixed area of stony fields and dehesa, noting more typical birds of the region such as Azure-winged Magpie - so common here - and Spanish Sparrows, with hundreds gathered in roadside broom. A small lake viewable from the roadside held Great Crested Grebe, Little Grebe, Grey Heron, Common Coot, Common Moorhen and Black-winged Stilt. A little further on we stopped at the road junction for Monroy, where cereal crops had attracted 10 Montagu's Harriers. Here we were treated to stunning close views of this elegant raptor as the birds interacted and displayed, seemingly oblivious to our presence. A Little Bustard blew raspberries from an adjacent field and another two Black Vultures drifted by.

Continuing north-west in the direction of Monroy, we paused at a craggy crossing of the Rio Almonte. We didn't spend long at this location, as it was rather busy with locals taking their Sunday recreation, soon continuing north towards Monroy. Here we took the EX390 Cacares to Torrejon el Rubio road, where we parked under some Umbrella Pines with conspicuous White Stork nests, plus many attendant Spanish Sparrows. Here a track leads off into a pretty floriferous area of mixed farming and olive groves, which is a known area for the Black-winged Kite. A walk some way down the track drew a blank on the kite, although as ever there were plenty of other birds to divert the attention, including Short-toed Eagle, European Bee-eater and Woodchat Shrike. We journeyed back via Torrejon, stopping briefly at another picturesque crossing over the Rio Almonte, before arriving back at base after a great first full day in the field.

APRIL 13th *Sunny, warm, but with a strong breeze.*

Today was to be spent largely in the famous Monfrague National Park, an area with highest density of breeding raptors in Europe. We chose to first visit the Castillo de Monfrague, where incredible views over the surrounding dehesa are to be had. Upon parking just below the Castillo we heard the trill of a Cirl Bunting, which stubbornly refused to show, although a singing Rock Bunting proved much more obliging. A Blue Rock Thrush was silhouetted atop a crag and two close Red Deer were an impressive sight. The top of the castillo now has a fence installed, where previously there was none, quite a relief given the strong wind. In fact, it was too windy to effectively bird from the high point, so we retired to the lower ramparts, where Griffon Vultures sailed past at eye level, a Peregrine shot past, a Booted Eagle drifted by and familiar species included Chaffinch, Great Tit and Northern Wren. A Firecrest sang briefly unseen and a squadron of Great Cormorants passed by.

Next on to Pena Falcon, just beneath the castillo, where the towering cliffs created by the Tajo River provide a great opportunity to study close up some of the typical birds of the park, most obviously a large colony of Griffon Vultures that give fabulous views as they come and go. A Peregrine repeatedly soared among the vultures, appearing tiny in comparison. A flying Black Stork was soon spotted,

with another sat tight on a nest on a rocky island. Blue Rock Thrushes and Black Redstarts were much in evidence, although no Red-billed Choughs were seen on this occasion. A Black Vulture was noted on a nest in the adjacent Mediterranean forest.

Following cake and coffee, we followed the Tajo, stopping briefly at the bridge. We soon located two Alpine Swifts, zooming about at tremendous speed in the stiff breeze. A Black Kite flushed a flock of Rock Doves from under the bridge, where hundreds of House Martins were nesting.

A comfort stop at the park's only habitation at Villareal de San Carlos produced a flock of seven Greater Short-toed Larks plus a few Linnets on some bare ground created by the construction of a large new car park, although raptor activity was less than expected, perhaps due to the wind strength. Shortly after leaving the village we took the right turn, following the winding road along the rocky hillsides, heading east. A couple of short stops in laybys along here produced Western Subalpine Warbler, Sardinian Warbler, Woodchat Shrike and our first Thekla Larks of the trip. A Grey Wagtail was seen briefly by the dam a little further along, and another Western Subalpine Warbler was located in some pines just up the hill. Lunch was taken at Mirador de la Bascula, where the highlight was an Egyptian Vulture.

Our next port of call cliff was at Portilla de Tietar, another great location to view nesting Griffon Vultures, Blue Rock Thrush, and the like. However, our main target here was Spanish Imperial Eagle, known to nest in the area. Luckily, the nest this year was in full view, complete with the sitting female. After a short while she flew the nest and perched on an exposed branch, before engaging in a prolonged flight in the vicinity of the nest. For around fifteen minutes we watched in awe as this magnificent rare bird of prey stooped and soared at close quarters, twice seeing off Griffons that strayed too close to the nest - one lost feathers after being struck in the belly and the other had the eagle's talons sunk into its back. A breathtaking exhibition - what a privilege!

We opted to return to the hotel via a different route than on which we came and took the road to Serrejon, then to the motorway at km200, next stopping at an orchid site on a limestone bluff just east of Almaraz. Here a rich flora has developed among the olive groves and orchids noted were Mirror, Woodcock, Yellow Bee, Naked Man and Champagne. Before arriving at our base we briefly called in at the Trujillo bull ring to admire the Lesser Kestrels which nest on the roof, rounding off a great day.

APRIL 14th High clouds with hazy sun, fairly warm.

Today we would be heading south, calling first at Embalse de Sierra Brava, a large reservoir south east of Zorita, where a service road provides a handy quiet route to view the water and surrounding farmland. Scanning the reservoir produced a smattering of Great Crested Grebes, plus a couple of Common Sandpipers on the shoreline. Better still were two Stone Curlews standing almost motionless on a shingle bank close to the shore, while a migrant Willow Warbler flitted through the broom close by. A flock of sheep giving birth to their young were being attended by a sizeable group of Griffon Vultures, Black Kites and Common Ravens; no doubt scavenging the afterbirth. We were alerted to the presence of Gull-billed Terns by their distinctive and far-carrying call, with several overhead and over reservoir itself. Further birds noted in the vicinity were Common Quail (heard), Lesser Black-backed Gull, Common Hoopoe, Southern Grey Shrike, Common Stonechat, Marsh Harrier and Thekla Lark. Following the canal we noted our first Cattle Egrets, with Peregrine and Egyptian Vulture going past. A little further on we took a right turn at an intersection where a road and crosses an area of rice cultivation, eventually ending up at the town of Madrigalejo.

This area of rice fields has now partly been subsumed by a huge photovoltaic solar power plant, a controversial move as the area is an important wintering ground for Common Cranes, among many other species. The once quiet rutted track is now covered with tarmac and is busy with site traffic. Hence, it was no surprise that a former Black-winged Kite breeding location appears to have been abandoned, although we did pick up Common Buzzard and Common Kestrel whilst looking. A little

further down the road were a few small pools, where Little Grebe, Moorhen, Gadwall, Red-crested Pochard (a pair) Cattle Egret, Little Egret, Green Sandpiper and Southern Grey Shrike were logged. After a visit to a café in Madrigalejo we stopped at a nearby pool at former gravel workings on the edge of another expanse of rice fields. The water levels were too high for waders in the pits themselves, but we soon located a pair of Little Ringed Plovers feeding quietly in some adjacent damp grass. Flocks of the hyperactive naturalised Red Avadavat and Common Waxbill were evident in fields and ditches, although it took a little time to learn the calls and obtain good enough views to separate them with confidence. Two pairs of territorial Cetti's Warblers chased around some bushes for several minutes, giving us exceptional views of this usually skulking bird. More Marsh Harriers appeared and several Tree Sparrows were noted at the farm among their commoner cousins. It almost goes without saying that Common Stonechat, Common Nightingale, Zitting Cisticola and Goldfinch were also present, being so widespread and numerous.

Next we drove a short distance south to Vegas Altas. Here the rice fields are worth checking where any standing water remains. Sadly the area was dry and without much interest. From here we picked up the road south to Acedera and then on past Embalse de Orellana, making a stop for lunch at a wetland on the Rio Zujar. This working sand excavation site is not the peaceful retreat it once was, but at least a large sand bank appears to have been set aside for European Bee-eaters, with dozens putting on a great show, while Sand Martins had also made it their summer home. A Purple Heron and a pair of Gadwall were at the small wetland, a Great Reed Warbler sang nearby and two Booted Eagles sailed over. The latter are the commonest and most widespread eagle in Extremadura, expected most days on a spring trip here.

Following lunch we headed east along the service road that runs parallel to the canal and the Rio Zujar, aiming ultimately for the vast open expanses of the plains of La Serena. With more time we could have explored this interesting area of mixed habitat more thoroughly, but we did stop to experience the cacophony of two huge Spanish Sparrow colonies in eucalypts. We could only guess at their number, but it must have been in the thousands. Once at the dam of the Embalse del Zujar we turned right and headed across a rather barren rocky area, noting a few Red-legged Partridges, finally finding ourselves on La Serena proper, taking the quiet road that bisects the plain. The scenery here is breathtaking: an enormous rolling plain stretching off way into the distance, with a backdrop of impressive mountains. Both bustards were noted along the first section, along with the usual Montagu's Harriers, Lesser Kestrels and throng of larks. Acting on a report from some Belgian birders of Collared Pratincoles seen earlier in the day at the southern part of La Serena we continued in that direction, scanning all the while. Alas, the 'prats' seemed to have moved out of view, but a farm pond there produced a black Spotted Redshank, Black-winged Stilt, Little Ringed Plover and an immature Yellow-legged Gull. Another brief stop on La Serena brought us a male Whinchat, before reaching the end of the road, where we turned right along the EX104.

Our final stop of the day was to be at Benquerencia de la Serena, where an ancient Moorish castle sits atop a craggy mountain. Luckily we were able - just! - to drive up to the base of the castle and were almost immediately onto a Black Wheatear in song flight. This was subsequently to prove an excellent spot for the species, with great views of at least six individuals. Rock Bunting and Blue Rock Thrush were also evident, with Alpine Swifts flying past at eye level. With time moving on we headed back north towards the hotel, all having gained a good appetite for another of Belen's excellent meals. After dinner that evening a European Scops Owl was heard calling near the hotel grounds, but it soon moved away until out of earshot.

APRIL 15th Early rain dying out, becoming sunny, more rain from late afternoon.

This morning's destination was to be the recently created Embalse de Alcollarin. Unlike many reservoirs in the region - which are steep-sided and relatively birdless - some thought appears to have gone into its construction, with productive shallower areas present having more suitability for wildlife, especially at the eastern section of the site. A initial overview from the dam produced not only the expected Great Crested Grebes, but also a flock of Black Terns and numerous Black-headed

Gulls. Driving along the eastern shore we were soon noting groups of Eurasian Spoonbills and Great White Egrets. A little further along, at the end of the shallow eastern arm of the embalse, there is also a separately created lake with its own dam, where both areas can easily be viewed. At times we didn't know which way to look, with new birds being rapidly added. Over the water the Black Tern flock always stayed fairly distant, but several Whiskered Terns ventured much closer, while Gull-billed Terns ranged widely over land and water. A Glossy Ibis fed in the damp grass, next to groups of Eurasian Spoonbills. Egrets were numerous, mostly Cattle and Little, but also a reasonable number of Great White, with a few Grey Herons around also. Waders on the shoreline included Black-winged Stilt (many), Northern Lapwing (one only), Greenshank, Green Sandpiper, Common Sandpiper and Wood Sandpiper. Gadwall and Mallard were the most numerous wildfowl on the embalse itself, but we also noted a Northern Shoveler, two Egyptian Geese and five Garganey, the latter flushed from cover by a bird of prey. Two Common Kingfishers were seen repeatedly and a Eurasian Reed Warbler was spotted in a ditch. A male Ferruginous Duck was the rarest find on the detached lake, with Red-crested Pochard (a pair), Common Pochard, Greylag Goose, Little Grebe, Common Moorhen and Reed Bunting among those also found here. Add to this some lovely dehesa bordering the embalse and it seems certain that this site will become firmly established on the agenda of visiting birders.

After refreshments we headed back to the village of Alcollarin, where we took the minor road to Campo Lugar, then turning east across the plains. A stop to identify a distant raptor (that turned out to be a Short-toed Eagle) also gave us a group of Great Bustards, a bird you can never grow tired of! From here we headed for Obando, where we turned north along the EX116, stopping at the Embalse de Moheda Alta. The embalse is surrounded by a high bank and initially looks unpromising, but is relatively shallow and holds a shingle island that acts as a wader roost. Here we recorded good numbers of Little Stint (50+), Dunlin, Ringed Plover and Common Sandpiper. Black-winged Stilts and Little Ringed Plovers appeared to be nesting, and a lone Ruff added to the variety. A lovely Black Tern was roosting with the waders, before feeding over the water, with a Common Shelduck also logged. Sadly there was no sign of the three Collared Pratincoles that had been reported as present the day before. We took lunch at the nearby Common Crane Interpretation Centre, a complex obviously still under construction, before mulling our next move.

After some discussion we opted to drive north into the Sierra de Guadalupe to search for Bonelli's Eagle. A layby in beautiful scenery at Puerta de Berzocana looked like a likely place for a stop. We soon spotted two Booted Eagles over the imposing crags, one of which was harassed by a territorial Peregrine, plus a procession of Griffon Vultures. Even better was to come when a pair of Bonelli's Eagles appeared seemingly from nowhere, one putting on a fantastic display of switchbacking with wings tucked in - such dynamic birds! We also added European Robin and Great Spotted Woodpecker here. A little further north towards the village of Solana is another suitably craggy area and we spent a short while here noting more birds of prey. However, it was clear that the weather was breaking up and with rain seemingly imminent we headed back west through an idyllic unspoilt area of rolling dehesa, between Berzocana and Madronera. A river crossing gave us nice views of a family of Grey Wagtails, with plenty more typical birds of this habitat seen en route including several Eurasian Jays and a Song Thrush, and not forgetting some rather splendid free range Iberian black pigs. While taking a coffee break at a café in Madronera the threatened rain finally started, a good time to make our way back to the hotel after another great day's birding.

APRIL 16th *Cloudy start, becoming sunny later.*

Our first destination on this, our last full day, was the superb heath north of Jaraicejo. Our main targets here were warblers and sure enough a Dartford Warbler was seen from the vehicle almost as soon as we left the main road. After parking up further along we followed a side track and soon located more Dartfords and a Sardinian Warbler, plus a Short-toed Eagle on top of a pylon. After a few hundred metres a singing Spectacled Warbler was heard and soon we were all able to get great views of this sought-after Sylvia. Another two Spectacled Warblers (a pair) were nearby, with yet more Dartfords. A showy Tawny Pipit fed on the track ahead, along with several Thekla Larks, while a Wood Lark sang briefly. Another Wood Lark was noted in song flight back at the main road. A

short distance north from here is a pretty spot at Arroyo de la Vid, where we stopped for coffee and nibbles. Birds noted here included a pair of Subalpine Warblers, female Cirl Bunting, Long-tailed Tit, White Wagtail, Spanish Sparrow and Southern Grey Shrike. Suitably refreshed we headed north, gaining altitude, until at the highest point on the road (666m) at Puerto de Miravete. A short stop to admire the view brought us a very confiding singing Wood Lark and a pair of Cirl Buntings.

From here the road descends towards the motorway, leading us to our next destination, the Embalse de Arrocampo-Almaraz. This site has become established as the premier wetland in Extremadura; its function is to act as a coolant for Almaraz nuclear power station and the relatively stable water levels have allowed the establishment of extensive marginal vegetation, while the slightly elevated water temperature favours the diversity of birds. Parking by the causeway we soon heard Savi's Warbler, Eurasian Reed Warbler and Great Reed Warbler, while two Purple Herons perched in the reeds. A large mixed flock of Cattle and Little Egrets were repeatedly flushed by Marsh Harriers, with more Purple Herons soon noted. Two Purple Swamp Hens clambered amongst the reeds and Gull-billed Terns patrolled. More Purple Swamp Hens were noted beyond the visitor centre, where a very showy Savi's Warbler reeled. A stiffening breeze and fairly high water levels may have slightly decreased activity from what was expected, but it was still a worthwhile visit.

By now it was mid-afternoon and with time to call in at another location, we opted to look for European Rollers on the plains east of Caceres, where nest boxes have been provided on posts by roadside wires. As we neared the area (on the western section of the Santa Marta road, off the N521) we were greeted by the fabulous spectacle of 25 Great Bustards in flight, soon landing in nearby fields. Once off the main road we quickly located several of our target birds, perched in and near the nest boxes and one even engaged in its 'rolling' display flight. In total we saw five European Rollers at the boxes, plus Lesser Kestrels, Eurasian Jackdaws, Spotless Starlings, while a Little Bustard and several Great Bustards were seen in flight. A short drive further on we took a left turn, where the road soon becomes unmetalled. Numerous larks here included at least eight Greater Short-toed, with both Short-toed and Booted Eagles observed.

On our way back to the hotel we took the snap decision to visit Trujillo. The old town is well worth visiting for its medieval buildings and imposing statue of the conquistador Francisco Pizarro, the impressive plaza mayor reflecting the wealth created from foreign lands. While admiring the view we located a few Pallid Swifts among their commoner cousins, with Lesser Kestrels wheeling overhead. Another bird-filled day in Extremadura!

APRIL 17th Sunny, but rather cool.

After saying goodbye to our hosts and fellow visiting birders also sharing the hotel, we set off north towards Madrid, with enough time to spare for a stop at the mixed habitat north of Oropesa. Here we added a brief Great Spotted Cuckoo seen in flight alongside the vehicle, before pushing on for the airport, all no doubt reflecting on many great memories of this very special region.

SYSTEMATIC LIST

1. Little Grebe
2. Great Crested Grebe
3. Great Cormorant
4. Cattle Egret
5. Great White Egret
6. Little Egret
7. Grey Heron
8. Purple Heron
9. Black Stork
10. White Stork
11. Eurasian Spoonbill
12. Glossy Ibis
13. Greylag Goose

14. Common Shelduck
15. Egyptian Goose
16. Gadwall
17. Mallard
18. Northern Shoveler
19. Garganey
20. Common Pochard
21. Red-crested Pochard
22. Ferruginous Duck
23. Black Kite
24. Red Kite
25. Egyptian Vulture
26. Griffon Vulture
27. Black Vulture
28. Short-toed Eagle
29. Marsh Harrier
30. Hen Harrier
31. Montagu's Harrier
32. Common Buzzard
33. Booted Eagle
34. Spanish Imperial Eagle
35. Bonelli's Eagle
36. Lesser Kestrel
37. Common Kestrel
38. Peregrine
39. Red-legged Partridge
40. Common Quail
41. Common Moorhen
42. Purple Swamp Hen
43. Common Coot
44. Great Bustard
45. Little Bustard
46. Stone Curlew
47. Black-winged Stilt
48. Northern Lapwing
49. Ringed Plover
50. Little Ringed Plover
51. Spotted Redshank
52. Common Greenshank
53. Green Sandpiper
54. Wood Sandpiper
55. Common Sandpiper
56. Little Stint
57. Dunlin
58. Ruff
59. Black-headed Gull
60. Yellow-legged Gull
61. Lesser Black-backed Gull
62. Gull-billed Tern
63. Whiskered Tern
64. Black Tern
65. Pin-tailed Sandgrouse
66. Black-bellied Sandgrouse
67. Rock Dove
68. Wood Pigeon
69. Collared Dove
70. Great Spotted Cuckoo
71. Common Cuckoo
72. European Scops Owl
73. Little Owl
74. Common Swift

75. Pallid Swift
76. Alpine Swift
77. Common Kingfisher
78. Common Hoopoe
79. European Bee-eater
80. European Roller
81. Great Spotted Woodpecker
82. Calandra Lark
83. Thekla Lark
84. Wood Lark
85. Greater Short-toed Lark
86. Sand Martin
87. Crag Martin
88. Barn Swallow
89. Red-rumped Swallow
90. House Martin
91. Tawny Pipit
92. Grey Wagtail
93. White Wagtail
94. Northern Wren
95. European Robin
96. Common Nightingale
97. Black Redstart
98. Whinchat
99. Common Stonechat
100. Black Wheatear
101. Northern Wheatear
102. Blue Rock Thrush
103. Blackbird
104. Song Thrush
105. Zitting Cisticola
106. Cetti's Warbler
107. Great Reed Warbler
108. Eurasian Reed Warbler
109. Savi's Warbler
110. Sardinian Warbler
111. Western Subalpine Warbler
112. Blackcap
113. Dartford Warbler
114. Spectacled Warbler
115. Common Whitethroat
116. Willow Warbler
117. Firecrest
118. Long-tailed Tit
119. Blue Tit
120. Great Tit
121. Southern Grey Shrike
122. Woodchat Shrike
123. Eurasian Jay
124. Azure-winged Magpie
125. Black-billed Magpie
126. Eurasian Jackdaw
127. Common Raven
128. Spotless Starling
129. House Sparrow
130. Spanish Sparrow
131. Tree Sparrow
132. Common Waxbill
133. Red Avadavat
134. Chaffinch
135. European Serin

136. Greenfinch
137. Goldfinch
138. Linnet
139. Rock Bunting
140. Cirl Bunting
141. Corn Bunting
142. Reed Bunting