



# Honeyguide

**WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS**

36 Thunder Lane, Thorpe St Andrew, Norwich NR7 0PX

Telephone: 01603 300552

www.honeyguide.co.uk E-mail: chris@honeyguide.co.uk



**Extremadura  
18 – 26 March 2014**

### **Holiday participants**

David and Lesley Lord  
Sue Montgomery  
Angela Turner  
Peter Easingwood and Sue Lewis-Jones (Susi in this report)  
Will Warham

### **Leader**

Chris Durdin

Our base for the holiday was Finca Santa Marta [www.fincasantamarta.es](http://www.fincasantamarta.es)  
Martin Kelsey's blog about wildlife in Extremadura: <http://birdingextremadura.blogspot.com>

Report by Chris Durdin

All the photos in this report were taken during the holiday week,  
those edged green by Chris Durdin and edged blue by Susi Lewis-Jones.  
Cover photos clockwise from top: (1) spotted rockrose (2) griffon vulture (3) clouded yellow  
(4) woodchat shrike (5) hoop-petticoat narcissi (6) fox (7) serin (8) Barbary nut iris  
(9 centre) statue of Francisco Pizarro in Trujillo's *Plaza Major*.

Photos 1, 5 & 8 by Chris, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 & 9 by Susi.

Below: the group, including Henri from Finca Santa Marta,  
in front of the olive press in the Finca's dining room.



As with all Honeyguide holidays, part of the price of the holiday was put towards a conservation project, in this case for La Sociedad Española de Ornitología (SEO), the Spanish Ornithological Society, and its work in Extremadura. The conservation contribution this year of £40 per person was supplemented by gift aid through the Honeyguide Wildlife Charitable Trust.

During the holiday, Marcelino Cardalliaguet, who runs SEO's Extremadura office, came to Finca Santa Marta to talk to the group and receive a total of €415/£350 on behalf of SEO.

This year's donations brings the total given to SEO since the first Honeyguide holiday in Spain in 1991 to £15,635. The total for conservation contributions from all Honeyguide holidays was £93,683 to April 2014.

## Itinerary

- Day One 18 March 2014** Drive from Madrid to Extremadura.
- Day Two 19 March 2014** Walk and lunch in vicinity of Finca Santa Marta (Sierra de los Lagares) and afternoon walk near Madroñera.
- Day Three 20 March 2014** Plains near Campo Lugar, *dehesa* and rice fields at Moheda Alta and Sierra Brava reservoir.
- Day Four 21 March 2014** Monfragüe National Park.
- Day Five 22 March 2014** Plains near Santa Marta de Magasca, lunch at River Magasca, walk to drovers' trail, granite outcrop near Trujillo.
- Day Six 23 March 2014** Heath and cork oaks near Jaraicejo, lunch at Miravete Pass, Tozo river and lake.
- Day Seven 24 March 2014** Morning visit to Trujillo. Lunch beside River Almonte but afternoon in Villuercas mountains rained off so returned to Finca Santa Marta.
- Day Eight 25 March 2014** Arrocampo Reservoir, lunch near Valdecañas dam, afternoon on Cerro de Almaraz.
- Day Nine 26 March 2014** Return to Madrid.

## Daily Diary

### Tuesday 18 March: Gatwick to Finca Santa Marta

On the morning news there was talk of French air traffic control strikes, but the lunchtime departure was, thank goodness, as planned. Turbulence as we approached Madrid gave way to the smoothest of landings. The luggage seemed to take forever to arrive on the carousel, and we got away with Peter bringing my suitcase through customs while I went ahead. There was Will to meet us, who'd flown to Madrid from Dublin on Sunday, and I was able to do Europcar paperwork before the rest of the group came through. A brief walk took us to our blue Mercedes Vito automatic, and we just about managed to load all eight suitcases in the back of the minibus. Somehow, perhaps with the SatNav's help, we took the northern ring road round Madrid, but it was fine and we were westward bound on the A5. An hour on and we took our customary break at Las Esparteras café, where we admired the suspended hams and the wine collection on display while enjoying freshly-squeezed orange juice.

From there it was a little less than two hours at a steady pace along the motorway, arriving at Finca Santa Marta just before 7:45. The drive increased in interest as we crossed the regional border into Extremadura. To our right were the snow-capped Gredos Mountains; there was extensive holm oak *dehesa* with various livestock and hillsides covered with white Spanish broom. White storks increased in number and a group of cattle egrets flew parallel with the minibus, but these apart there was little birdwatching beyond magpies and spotless starlings. Trujillo looked wonderful in the setting sun as we turned off the motorway for the last, short leg to the Finca. Laura settled us quickly into our rooms and we met Jenny the intern (work placement) from a hotel school in Switzerland. By 8:30 we were sitting down for dinner alongside the olive press in the Finca's marvellous dining room. We enjoyed goat's cheese with tomatoes, pumpkin soup and pork with green beans and rice, with then hardly enough room for pudding. Plus wine and water, naturally!

### Wednesday 19 March: Finca Santa Marta and heath at Madroñera

The Finca's garden was alive with birds before breakfast, even though group members mostly weren't out for long, given that dawn comes late here. Cuckoos and hoopoes called, azure-winged magpies moved through and hawfinches perched on tree tops. A one-minute diversion before breakfast was all it took to look at last year's red-rumped swallows' nest. We had a leisurely breakfast at 8:30 and gathered today's picnic lunches.



Exploring the grounds at Finca Santa Marta.

The slow pace continued with a gentle walk through the grounds, initially through the orchard area. Undulate anchusa was the most distinctive of the early flowers here, plus dwarf pansies and colourful patches of field marigold and two crucifer species. There was the unfamiliar call of Iberian green woodpecker, and the male cuckoo song was joined by a bubbling female. Into the olive grove, we looked at cork oaks that make a boundary row, found a bright Spanish festoon and noted various flowers, especially the pretty amethyst toadflax. I'd heard a strange sound that I struggled to put a name to and the mystery was solved with the sight of a displaying booted eagle that dipped, dived and tumbled in the sky, joined overhead by two others soon afterwards.

Beyond the clump of stone pines we temporarily moved the branches that stop sheep taking the steps over the wall so that we could do exactly that. Here the ungrazed path had much more diverse and natural vegetation, such as the rather local stock *Matthiola lunata* and bushes of Phillyrea, or false olive. The path took us to a viewpoint over San Clemente and to more botanical riches, especially many conical and champagne orchids. Angela looked over the wall at a patch of white flowers, which were an unusual dead-nettle *Lamium bifidum*. With these, Lesley was quick to notice some magnificent Iberian fritillaries, and alongside were the small daffodil, angel's tears. Returning to the wall we turned right to complete a circuit, the sun getting strong by this point. Two short-toed eagles passed over us, and another notable find was a dead snake, a road casualty, which after some research proved to be a small horseshoe whip-snake. We ate our picnics in the shade of the tall huge almond tree between many of the group's rooms and where the minibus was parked.

At 3pm we took the short drive through the narrow streets of Madroñera, forking left at the graffiti-covered sign towards Aldeacentenera and onto an area of broom (white Spanish) and lavender heath. Soon the scratchy songs of Sardinian and Dartford warblers caught our attention on a bush on the skyline, along with stonechats. Holding them in reserve for later, we walked a short way across the heath, where we had an excellent view of a Thekla lark perched on a bush. There were many hoop petticoat narcissi and our first small copper. A flash of lightning was followed by a clap of thunder and this encouraged a return to the minibus just as spots of rain started. The rain came to little, and we were able to take time to enjoy superb views of both Dartford and Sardinian warblers.



Dartford warbler.



Sardinian warbler.

Will had spotted white storks on the church in Madroñera on the way through and in the interest of Anglo-Irish relations we agreed to stop and take a look on the way back. This had the bonus of excellent views of lesser kestrels perched on aerials, plus our first 'scope views of spotless starlings. Back at the Finca, regular Honeyguide leader Martin Kelsey had dropped by with his son Patrick, on their way to Patrick's football training, to leave a screen for Marcelino's use tomorrow and to pass on some useful navigation tips for me. After tea and checklists, Honeyguide ingenuity, soap, water and a nailbrush cleared the minibus's windscreen of splattered insects from the long drive from Madrid.

#### Thursday 20 March: Campo Lugar and Moheda Alta

There were heavy skies at the day's start as we headed south. On the plains of Campo Lugar a wheatear flashed by and there were many calandra larks singing. It was Susi who called up the large bird flying towards us: a great bustard that flew slowly and powerfully past, looping round and completing perhaps 270 degrees of a circuit round us, a clear and prolonged view. We moved along, gently following a fan-tailed warbler (*zitting cisticola*) resting, feeding and probably picking up nesting material on the roadside verge. The second stop in an overly grand farm track entrance wasn't very fruitful as the area had recently gone into the arable part of a steppe crop rotation. But there were two interesting, ground-hugging plants: the first was strapwort, the second *Paronychia*, the latter sharing a name with a skin complaint, we heard. The third and final stop was within sight of Campo Lugar village but more importantly gave an all round view. To the north a large flock of great bustards – David counted 32 – rose from the steppe and flew parallel with the road before disappearing behind a rise.

The drive south was interrupted nicely by a flock of cattle egrets on a rice paddy, and we were able to turn round to look more closely, not least as Lesley had noticed a glossy ibis with them. Parked up nearby, we got a count of 140 cattle egrets and found a good number of snipe and some green sandpipers on the artificial wetland. Bright purple viper's bugloss was in flower nearby. After coffee and a loo stop in the elegant hotel at Obando we were soon at the crane information centre at Moheda Alta, albeit closed now as the crane season was over. Or was it? Lesley described what sounded like a crane on the approach to the centre. A few spots of rain had long gone and it was by now warm and sunny, and lunch on the shaded picnic tables in the *dehesa* was definitely the priority.

After lunch, a few of us went back, in the minibus, and we found an injured crane by a holm oak in the *dehesa* over the road. Sadly, from the way its wings were hanging, migration north was out of the question.

It was warm enough for me to change into shorts and we walked through the splendid wood pasture. You could tell it was afternoon as Barbary nut irises were coming into flower. There were two fine woodchat shrikes and any number of corn buntings. A patch of superb sawfly orchids and yellow anemones provided botanical highlights, and there were scores of small heath butterflies. As we reached the tower hide there was an Iberian grey shrike and some tree sparrows, one of which then showed quite well once we had climbed the two-storey building's spiral staircase. From the hide, looking over the expanse of rice stubble revealed it to be rather less than bird-rich at this stage in the season, but there was another crane, this one with no obvious signs of injury, and a marsh harrier. We retraced our steps to the vehicles. On the return journey we made a brief stop at Sierra Brava reservoir. Through our 'scopes there were great crested grebes and hundreds of shovelers out on the water. We returned to Finca Santa Marta for tea and checklists.

Marcelino from SEO/BirdLife joined the group at 7pm to give a talk about SEO's conservation work in the region. He underlined Extremadura's importance for nature: one-third of Extremadura is in the Natura 2000 network of Europe's most important nature conservation sites. Examples of key species Marce gave were that the 720 pairs of black vultures here make up 42% of Europe's total; and 47 pairs of Spanish imperial eagles 22% of Europe's and the world's birds. The over-winter crane count is 75% of Europe's birds, with a high count of 140,000 cranes in the winter of 2013/14 a combination of a real increase and an improved census. Great bustards are stable in number – the total of 6500 individuals is 15% of the European population – but they are concentrated in fewer areas, making them potentially more vulnerable. Survey work in 2014, a joint project of SEO and the Extremadura government, hopes to shed more light on the question. Seriously declining birds include little bustards, down by 75% in the most recent study, and breeding red kites, which dropped 62% between 1994 and 2004. Marcelino is the only permanent SEO/BirdLife staff member in Extremadura, supported by project staff and volunteers, and between them they ran activities that reached 7,000 people in 2013. After his talk I handed over Honeyguide's cheque for 415 euros – more details on p.2.

### Friday 21 March: Monfragüe National Park

The Finca was surrounded by fog – or low cloud – at first light, which persisted after breakfast, only really lifting as we approached Monfragüe. First call was at the castle, where we parked up and took the fairly new winding route to the castle's viewpoint, passing meadow saxifrage and under wild olive trees and a Montpellier maple on the way up. A chough flew past and settled in view, but as ever the most striking sight here was any number of griffon vultures flying close by at eye level or even under us. A little botanical diversion added three species: southern daisy, rue-leaved saxifrage and the tiny bedstraw *Gallium verticillatum* with strange globose mounds on its fruits. Weasel's snout and tassel hyacinth were further new plants as we descended the steps.



Egyptian vultures.



Blue rock thrush.

At the next stop, Peña Falcón, we joined others enjoying one of Spain's most celebrated birdwatching spots. Up with the many griffons there were immediately two short-toed eagles and a dark phase booted eagle. Blue rock thrushes sang from the crags among Spanish adenocarpus, a rather special local shrub in the pea family. A rock bunting settled all too briefly on the path, though only Susi saw it well. Overlooking the main rock there was a chance to watch crag martins, observe griffons sitting on the rock or on nests, and some saw Egyptian vultures mating. Two separate black stork nests were also in view, and a black redstart sang below us.

Our coffee stop was in Villareal de San Carlos where the car park was being upgraded with a different way in. From there we drove onto a picnic site, to be met by a tame fox that had evidently adapted to scrounging from birdwatchers and tourists. The fox seemed to keep away the azure-winged magpies that used to frequent the place, but not the hawfinches in the elms, nor the ravens or the many griffon vultures nesting on the cliffs not far away across the reservoir. Again there were Egyptian vultures, and as we were leaving a Cleopatra butterfly flashed past before we made a brief and unsuccessful attempt to look for a black-eared wheatear we'd heard about.

Our final scheduled stop was at Tiétar cliffs, where two Bonelli's eagles came overhead as we arrived. There were seemingly endless griffons and lots of hoop petticoat narcissi along with Spanish bluebells in the adjacent rosemary and tree heather scrub. The challenge was: would one of the local Spanish imperial eagles show? It seemed that our luck or time was out, until an eagle appeared with some distant griffons. Through the telescope the white shoulders of a Spanish imperial eagle were just about discernable to me, but for the group it was little more than a distant dot, and it failed to come close. It was time to give up and head back, when suddenly a really close Spanish imperial eagle came into view at last. Twice it came past, offering the very best of views, a fine conclusion to a bird-rich day.

We made a loo stop in Villareal de San Carlos and were still back at base for checklists and tea before six o'clock. At 7:30, Henri hosted a small reception to welcome us to Finca Santa Marta, explaining how he came to own the Finca and some of the ups and downs of the olive, almond and grape harvests.

### **Saturday 22 March: Santa Marta de Magasca**

It rained heavily overnight – 'gardener's rain', as some said – but although overcast to start with, that didn't stop Susi coming out with two pairs of sunglasses. She was vindicated as it stayed dry all day and was bright and sunny at times. We took the first turn off the motorway that goes to Cáceres, then several stops in a circuit that goes through Santa Marta de Magasca. There at the first pull off was Martin Kelsey with retired RSPB warden Russell Nisbet and the group staying at Martin's. They pointed us in the direction of some little bustards on the plain, clear if somewhat distant. A little farther along the road there were many close calandra larks and a more distant Iberian grey shrike. The third stop allowed a walk along a wide route through the plains, starting at a sign explaining about Special Protection Areas and the Natura 2000 network. Will was slightly behind the rest of us and found a hairstreak butterfly that on checking his photos proved to be a Provence hairstreak. Several clouded yellows flew through and we noticed how the small heaths landed and leant over to avoid the worst of the wind. There was lots of the unusual, prostrate sainfoin *Onobrychis humilis*, plus silvery *Paronychia* and hoop petticoat narcissi.

Coffee and treats were in the café in the pretty square of the small town of Santa Marta de Magasca, with Sue kindly taking charge of the coffee kitty and ordering as was our usual pattern. We took the smallest of detours back to the minibus via a piece of disturbed ground with some well grown milk-thistles and scores of red fire bugs, then a quick look at the storks on a modern church. We moved on for lunch, in a *ribero* – wooded river valley – by the Magasca river. Growing by where we sat was lots of yellow vetch, with its distinctive dark, nearly black, stipules, and a kingfisher dashed by. We went for a little wander there after we'd eaten, not least to try to get a better view of the many Spanish terrapins in the river. Here we also found, across the river, a viperine snake that had pulled out of the water onto a rock. Overhead were short-toed eagle, red kite and black vulture, and we also came across the first long-tailed tits of the holiday.

The next stop, by a road junction, was surrounded by steppe in different phases of the arable-fallow-grazed rotation. A marsh harrier quartered over a wheat crop, then was joined by three Montagu's harriers, two males and a female. Our final stop on the plains allowed a short walk to a wide *cañada real* – rural droveway for transhumance. Two little bustards lifted into the air close in front of us and flew into the field to our left.

The final leg of the journey was through granite outcrop country, and we pulled off into that within sight of Trujillo. The white broom was gorgeous and other notable flowers were spotted rockrose and two specialities: the yellow pea *Anthyllis lotooides* and the star-of-Bethlehem *Ornithogalum concinnum*, which lacks the usual green stripe on tepals of this genus. There were lots of moths on the broom, which later research showed to be Frosted Brooms. After re-fuelling the minibus in Trujillo, it was time to return to the Finca. Wildlife photographer Steve Fletcher joined us for dinner and showed his splendid bird photos taken in Extremadura.



White Spanish broom from the granite area looking towards Trujillo.

## Sunday 23 March: Jaraicejo and River Tozo

It was bright and clear but the breeze had a biting, cold edge to it, which may be why we walked swiftly through the broom and lavender heath at Jaraicejo. A Thekla lark sang overhead, showing its darkish underwing, and we found *Cistus clusii* in flower as we moved into the shelter of the cork oak woodland. Here a nuthatch showed well and there were short-toed treecreepers and tits. The pale yellow of scores of angel's tears narcissi, much smaller than the ones we'd seen at the Finca, showed well on the woodland floor. The path took us to a stream with a view across an isolated farm. Near here a stunning Spanish festoon sat



*Cistus clusii*.



Angel's tears narcissus.

beautifully still. As we started back, noises to our left from the gum cistus scrub can only have been red deer scarpering on account of our presence, borne out by footprints in mud on the track, and we heard the same again a little farther on. Western dappled whites were numerous but it wasn't until we were almost back at the minibus that we found a mating pair. A Dartford warbler flitted and sang, but didn't show well.

Our end-of-morning coffee stop was in a café close to the motorway, where we admired old photos and a boar's head. Outside, crag martins settled on a window ledge. We drove to the Miravete pass for lunch, which was surprisingly warm and offered fine views towards Arrocampo Reservoir. Serins kept us company over lunch, but a post-picnic search for crested tit in nearby pines was unsuccessful.

We headed south and parked by the River Tozo. Immediately a kingfisher flew past – some saw it hovering a little way upstream – and two pairs of gadwalls took off. The riverside, through a couple of gates, made a charming afternoon's stroll. The river was white with water crowfoot and in places there were terrapins. Isolated bushes had stonechats and, like everywhere, there were the inevitable corn buntings, plus kites and storks. Bearing left up a fence-line, we paused to look at a woodlark and then to check out the birds on Tozo lake. A great white egret and black-winged stilts were our first find, then various late winter duck species: wigeon, teal, shoveler, pochard and pintail. A few distant waders included redshanks, greenshank and common sandpiper. We walked back, pausing to listen to a mistle thrush. A green sandpiper flew from the river as we approached the minibus and some had another kingfisher sighting. On the road's edge we noted (rather than admired) a road casualty stone marten.

With a little time in hand, the return journey was across the Belén Plain. This was in the hope of finding steppe birds, but was largely unsuccessful for us and, it seemed, for other birdwatchers taking the seriously poor road across the plain. The Finca's staff have Sunday nights off, so we had dinner in La Troya restaurant in Trujillo. On our return we admired the clear, starlit sky, in which Jupiter was shining brightly, and heard a scops owl.

## Monday 24 March: Trujillo and Cabañas del Castillo



View over Trujillo's Plaza Mayor from the castle.

Today started clear and a little warmer, though sadly that didn't last all day. Our morning in Trujillo started with some introductory words in the Plaza Mayor, accompanied by perhaps a score of lesser kestrels, some red-rumped swallows, hard to see pallid swifts and the to-ing and fro-ing of white storks. We wandered our separate ways, though often meeting up, mostly up to the castle for its fine views over the countryside and walls with a thick growth of white henbane. Several of us looked inside churches, with David and Lesley especially admiring the organ pipes in the church of St. Martin on the main square. With sightseeing and shopping for ham, bowls, stamps and postcards done, we met up for coffee within sight of the statue of Pizarro.

In the Villuercas mountains it was distinctly chilly as we had picnics in the pretty gorge of the Almonte River, with a steady movement of griffon vultures overhead. By us was lots of the pretty yellow daisy *Prolongoa pectinata* and we smelt the leaves of camphor thyme. But being cool and with a slight drizzle starting, we didn't linger. By the time we'd driven the short distant to the village of Cabañas del Castillo it was raining properly. We waited for a short time and scanned the cliffs from the minibuses in the hope of interesting birds, but the rain looked set in so we decided to head for the lowlands in the hope that it was drier there. It wasn't. But it is a lovely route through the *dehesa*, and we paused to photograph goats and admire black pigs. Near the pigs we were all able to see a grey wagtail at last, on and by the road, and a little further on there were two red-legged partridges and then an Iberian hare, again on the road. Just after Madroñera an Iberian grey shrike posed beautifully, the best view of this bird we'd had.

With our afternoon tea, most of us watched 'Born to Fly', the RSPB film on cranes, which includes a sequence from Extremadura.

### **Tuesday 25 March: Arrocampo reservoir and the orchid walk**

A dry day, happily, but it was distinctly windy as we arrived at Arrocampo reservoir. As we walked to the first wetland area there was a stack of griffon vultures in the sky, sand martins buzzed around and a water rail called. There was also the distinct reeling of a Savi's warbler, and the bird proved surprisingly easy to find. Despite the wind it sat in telescope view, twice disappearing briefly but then returning to the same exposed reedmace stem so all could see it. A purple heron lifted out of the reeds and flew round, the first of several clear views in flight. Purple swamp-hens also showed well, but it was quite hard birdwatching facing into the wind, so we moved on to where we were able to tuck into the lee of a hide. A group of cattle egrets was with a small herd of cows, and both great white and little egrets, one of each, were in the wetland in front of us. A squacco heron landed close to two purple swamp-hens: luckily it stayed in the same place as it was so cryptically coloured that it took a lot of finding. We returned to the minibus and went for coffee in Saucedilla, after which we walked around the church where lesser kestrels nest, a remarkable urban Special Protection Area in the heart of a rather nondescript town.

We stopped fairly briefly in the area where the road cuts through the reservoir. On the right hand side a kingfisher perched in front of a heron, allowing clear telescope views. On the left of the road another Savi's warbler sang but there was no trace of the hoped for penduline tits – it was probably just too blustery a day.

For our picnic we drove to a sheltered area a few kilometres to the east of the main road, just beyond Valdecañas dam. A hawfinch flew over as we arrived, and shortly afterwards Peter was alert to a short-toed eagle over the ridge. Like most places there were griffons, including some landing on a crag above us. Sharp ears picked up singing robins and blackcap. There were several new plants, too: lentisc, kermes oak, the houndstongue *Cynoglossum cherifolium* and, looking way down from the bridge, perfoliate alexanders, past which flew two male orange-tip butterflies. A fierce looking fly with patterned wings was later identified as a female scorpion fly. Several sawfly orchids grew alongside the quiet road plus some Italian man orchids on the slope.

Our afternoon walk took us round the orchid hotspot of the Cerro de Almaraz. Immediately there were more Italian man orchids – naked man orchids, if you prefer! A few metres on and it was plain that these were just the first of many. In the first olive grove there must have been many hundreds, in various shades of pink, all at their best and a superb show. Near the path were our first woodcock and mirror orchids, a patch of champagne orchids and a scattering of conical orchids. We walked around one of the grazed fields and found one yellow bee orchid, our sixth species here, then returned to admire the riches of the first, incredibly orchid-rich area. Nearby, azure-winged magpies came to drink in a cut-down blue barrel.

Returning to the minibus, David and Lesley had the good fortune to get a brief view of a black-shouldered kite flying over. Then it was back to base for our final tea and checklist, followed by a look inside the ground floor of the main house at Finca Santa Marta, including the many huge old wine amphora of the one-time bodega.

All week we had appreciated delicious food prepared by the new cook, Kathy. Our final dinner was no exception, an excellent paella, during which there was a chance to thank her, Laura and Jenny.

### **Wednesday 26 March**

There was frost on the windscreen first thing, but that soon cleared. After breakfast, we said farewell to Laura and the team and were away by 10:15. We're still not quite sure which of the many roads on the map we took round Madrid, but we stopped to refuel and take coffee as planned, arriving at Madrid airport at 13:15, just three hours after our departure from the Finca. We found a table inside the terminal to eat our picnics and were in good time to drop bags for the return flights, five of us to Gatwick, and a little later for Susi and Peter flying to Edinburgh and Will to Dublin.



**Highlights of the week, as nominated by group members**

- Lesley Peña Falcón and its birds, then the Spanish imperial eagle; close azure-winged magpies.  
David Spanish imperial eagle; seeing all of the European hirundines.  
Sue Dartford warbler; looking down on griffon vultures from the castle at Monfragüe.  
Angela Spanish imperial eagle; finally seeing a kingfisher at Arrocampo.  
Will *Dehesa*, including all the livestock; azure-winged magpies.  
Susi Blue rock thrush and rock bunting at Monfragüe; azure-winged magpies.  
Peter *Dehesa*; on the steppe when two great bustards flew past.  
Chris Booted eagle displaying at the Finca; the orchid display.



Italian man (at the back) and champagne orchids.



Woodcock orchid.

**ORCHIDS AT CERRO DE ALMARAZ**

Conical orchid.



Mirror orchid.



Sawfly orchid.



Yellow bee orchid.



## SPECIES LISTS

BIRDS	
<b>Little Grebe</b>	Singles seen on pool at the entrance to Finca Santa Marta on 24 <sup>th</sup> March and recorded on two other days.
<b>Great Crested Grebe</b>	Many on Sierra Brava reservoir on 20 <sup>th</sup> March and on Tozo lake on 23 <sup>rd</sup> .
<b>Cormorant</b>	Seen on four days along large rivers and reservoirs.
<b>Squacco Heron</b>	One at Arrocampo on 25 <sup>th</sup> March.
<b>Cattle Egret</b>	Seen on three days, including a flock of 140 near Zorita.
<b>Little Egret</b>	Seen on rice fields on 20 <sup>th</sup> March, at Tozo on 23 <sup>rd</sup> and at Arrocampo on 25 <sup>th</sup> .
<b>Great White Egret</b>	One at the pool at Moheda Alta on 20 <sup>th</sup> March, two at Tozo on 23 <sup>rd</sup> and one at Arrocampo on 25 <sup>th</sup> .
<b>Grey Heron</b>	Singles seen on several days.
<b>Purple Heron</b>	Three or four at Arrocampo on 25 <sup>th</sup> March.
<b>Black Stork</b>	Two pairs on and around Peña Falcón on 21 <sup>st</sup> .
<b>White Stork</b>	Seen every day
<b>Glossy Ibis</b>	One among cattle egrets in the rice fields on 20 <sup>th</sup> March.
<b>Wigeon</b>	Several at Tozo on 23 <sup>rd</sup> March and Arrocampo on 25 <sup>th</sup> .
<b>Gadwall</b>	Several at Tozo on 23 <sup>rd</sup> March and Arrocampo on 25 <sup>th</sup> .
<b>Teal</b>	Several at Tozo on 23 <sup>rd</sup> March.
<b>Mallard</b>	Seen almost every day.
<b>Pintail</b>	A male at Tozo on 23 <sup>rd</sup> March.
<b>Shoveler</b>	Hundreds on Sierra Brava Reservoir on 20 <sup>th</sup> March, also at Tozo on 23 <sup>rd</sup> .
<b>Pochard</b>	At Tozo on 23 <sup>rd</sup> March.
<b>Black-shouldered Kite</b>	Two of our group saw one fly past at Cerro de Almaraz on 24 <sup>th</sup> March and there were fleeting glimpses on the return journey to Madrid.
<b>Black Kite</b>	Seen on the last five days, but not before then.
<b>Red Kite</b>	Seen on five days, spread through the holiday
<b>Egyptian Vulture</b>	At least 8 seen at Monfragüe, 2 on the Belén Plain on 23 <sup>rd</sup> .
<b>Griffon Vulture</b>	Seen every day, with young in nests at Monfragüe.
<b>Black Vulture</b>	Seen on four days.
<b>Short-toed Eagle</b>	Seen on several days, including at the Finca on 19 <sup>th</sup> .
<b>Marsh Harrier</b>	Seen on four days.
<b>Montagu's Harrier</b>	A female and two males near Santa Marta de Magasca on 22 <sup>nd</sup> .
<b>Common Buzzard</b>	Seen most days.
<b>Spanish Imperial Eagle</b>	Magnificent views in Monfragüe on 21 <sup>st</sup> March.
<b>Bonelli's Eagle</b>	Two in Monfragüe on 21 <sup>st</sup> March.
<b>Booted Eagle</b>	Three birds including a male displaying at the Finca on 19 <sup>th</sup> March, but otherwise seen rather little, just on two additional days.
<b>Lesser Kestrel</b>	Seen almost every day.
<b>Common Kestrel</b>	Seen almost every day.
<b>Red-legged Partridge</b>	Seen or heard every day.
<b>Water Rail</b>	One heard at Arrocampo on 25 <sup>th</sup> March.
<b>Moorhen</b>	One at Arrocampo on 25 <sup>th</sup> March.
<b>Purple Swamp-hen</b>	6-10 seen at Arrocampo on 25 <sup>th</sup> March.
<b>Coot</b>	At Tozo lake on 23 <sup>rd</sup> and Arrocampo on 25 <sup>th</sup> March
<b>Crane</b>	Two at Moheda Alta on 20 <sup>th</sup> March, one of which was plainly injured.
<b>Little Bustard</b>	A group of seven near Santa Marta de Magasca on 22 <sup>nd</sup> , then two more that day as we approached the drovers' trail.
<b>Great Bustard</b>	One flew past then 32 seen on Campo Lugar plains on 20 <sup>th</sup> March. Ten near Santa Marta de Magasca on 22 <sup>nd</sup> .
<b>Black-winged Stilt</b>	One on a pool near Trujillo on 21 <sup>st</sup> March and about 10 at Tozo Lake on 23 <sup>rd</sup> .
<b>Lapwing</b>	One at Tozo Lake on 23 <sup>rd</sup> .
<b>Snipe</b>	About 30 on a rice field near Zorita on 20 <sup>th</sup> March.
<b>Redshank</b>	At Tozo Lake on 23 <sup>rd</sup> .
<b>Greenshank</b>	At Tozo Lake on 23 <sup>rd</sup> .
<b>Green Sandpiper</b>	On a rice field near Zorita on 20 <sup>th</sup> March and at Tozo River on 23 <sup>rd</sup> .
<b>Common Sandpiper</b>	At Tozo River on 23 <sup>rd</sup> .
<b>Black-headed Gull</b>	At Tozo Lake on 23 <sup>rd</sup> .
<b>Yellow-legged Gull</b>	On Sierra Brave Reservoir on 20 <sup>th</sup> March.
<b>Black-bellied Sandgrouse</b>	Three distant dots on Campo Lugar plains on 20 <sup>th</sup> March.
<b>Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon</b>	Seen daily.
<b>Woodpigeon</b>	Seen almost every day.
<b>Collared Dove</b>	Seen every day.
<b>Cuckoo</b>	Heard and/or seen daily.
<b>Scops Owl</b>	Heard at the Finca on four nights.
<b>Pallid Swift</b>	An unidentified swift at the Finca on 19 <sup>th</sup> March; in Trujillo on 24 <sup>th</sup> March.

<b>Kingfisher</b>	One on Magasca River, 22 <sup>nd</sup> March, on Tozo River, 23 <sup>rd</sup> and Arrocampo, 25 <sup>th</sup> .
<b>Hoopoe</b>	Seen every day.
<b>Green Woodpecker</b>	Heard but not seen every day apart from one at the Finca.
<b>Great Spotted Woodpecker</b>	Heard on two days.
<b>Calandra Lark</b>	On plains of Campo Lugar on 20 <sup>th</sup> March, Santa Marta de Magasca on 22 <sup>nd</sup> and on Belén Plain on 23 <sup>rd</sup> .
<b>Crested Lark</b>	Seen almost every day.
<b>Thekla Lark</b>	Seen on the heaths at Madroñera on 19 <sup>th</sup> and Jaraicejo on 23 <sup>rd</sup> .
<b>Woodlark</b>	Heard at the Finca on 22 <sup>nd</sup> and seen well at Tozo on 23 <sup>rd</sup> .
<b>Skylark</b>	Two at Campo Lugar on 20 <sup>th</sup> and Santa Marta de Magasca on 22 <sup>nd</sup> .
<b>Sand Martin</b>	Several at Arrocampo on 25 <sup>th</sup> March.
<b>Crag Martin</b>	Seen at the Finca, in Monfragüe, along Magasca River and at the café near Miravete Pass.
<b>Swallow</b>	Seen every day.
<b>Red-rumped Swallow</b>	Seen almost every day, especially at the Finca.
<b>House Martin</b>	Seen almost every day.
<b>Meadow Pipit</b>	Seen on four days.
<b>Grey Wagtail</b>	Seen on the River Magasca, and on the road in the <i>dehesa</i> on 24 <sup>th</sup> March .
<b>White Wagtail</b>	Seen on most days.
<b>Wren</b>	Heard and/or seen most days.
<b>Robin</b>	Absent until heard at lunchtime spot near Valdecañas dam, 25 <sup>th</sup> .
<b>Black Redstart</b>	Gone from the Finca, singing well in Monfragüe.
<b>Stonechat</b>	Seen on most days.
<b>Northern Wheatear</b>	Seen on plains near Campo Lugar on 20 <sup>th</sup> March.
<b>Black-eared Wheatear</b>	One seen from vehicle in Monfragüe on 21 <sup>st</sup> March.
<b>Blue Rock Thrush</b>	At least three seen in Monfragüe on 21 <sup>st</sup> March.
<b>Blackbird</b>	Seen every day.
<b>Song Thrush</b>	Seen on four days, and a dead bird at the Finca.
<b>Mistle Thrush</b>	Heard on two days, especially at Tozo.
<b>Cetti's Warbler</b>	Heard on four days, and seen at Arrocampo.
<b>Zitting Cisticola</b>	Seen and heard on several days.
<b>Savi's Warbler</b>	Good views of a singing bird at Arrocampo on 25 <sup>th</sup> March.
<b>Reed warbler</b>	A singing bird at Arrocampo on 25 <sup>th</sup> March
<b>Dartford Warbler</b>	Seen well 19 <sup>th</sup> March on heath near Madroñera, less well on 23 <sup>rd</sup> at Jaraicejo .
<b>Sardinian Warbler</b>	Seen and heard on several days.
<b>Blackcap</b>	Seen every day.
<b>Willow Warbler</b>	Heard at the Finca on 23 <sup>rd</sup> March.
<b>Chiffchaff</b>	Seen or heard on three days.
<b>Long-tailed Tit</b>	Seen on two days.
<b>Blue Tit</b>	Seen every day.
<b>Great Tit</b>	Seen every day.
<b>Short-toed Treecreeper</b>	Seen and/or heard almost every day.
<b>Nuthatch</b>	In the cork oaks at Jaraicejo on 23 <sup>rd</sup> March.
<b>Iberian Grey Shrike</b>	Seen almost every day.
<b>Woodchat Shrike</b>	Two at Moheda Alta on 20 <sup>th</sup> March.
<b>Jay</b>	Singles seen on two days.
<b>Azure-winged Magpie</b>	Seen every day. Especially numerous with the orchids at Cerro de Almaraz.
<b>Magpie</b>	Seen every day.
<b>Chough</b>	One from the castle in Monfragüe on 21 <sup>st</sup> March.
<b>Jackdaw</b>	Seen on several days.
<b>Raven</b>	Seen almost every day.
<b>Spotless Starling</b>	Seen every day.
<b>House Sparrow</b>	Seen every day.
<b>Spanish Sparrow</b>	Seen almost every day, including on the plains near Santa Marta de Magasca and at Finca Santa Marta.
<b>Tree Sparrow</b>	At Moheda Alta on 20 <sup>th</sup> March.
<b>Chaffinch</b>	Seen every day.
<b>Serin</b>	Seen or heard every day.
<b>Greenfinch</b>	Seen most days.
<b>Goldfinch</b>	Seen every day
<b>Linnet</b>	Seen almost every day, and a pair seemed to be nesting in jasmine in the walled garden at the Finca.
<b>Hawfinch</b>	Seen at the Finca or elsewhere most days.
<b>Rock Bunting</b>	Seen at Monfragüe on 21 <sup>st</sup> March.
<b>Corn Bunting</b>	Seen almost every day.

## Mammals

Red fox *Vulpes vulpes*  
Stone marten *Martes foina* – road casualty  
Wild boar *Sus scrofa* – rootings  
Red deer *Cervus elaphus hispanicus* heard

Iberian hare *Lepus granatensis*  
Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*  
Common (brown) rat *Rattus norvegicus*

## Reptiles and amphibians

Spanish (stripe-necked) terrapin *Mauremys leprosa*  
Horseshoe whip-snake *Hemorrhois hippocrepis* – road casualty  
Viperine snake *Natrix maura*  
Lataste's viper *Vipera latasti* – road casualty  
Natterjack toad *Bufo calamita*  
Iberian water frog *Rana perezi*



Horseshoe whip-snake

## Butterflies

Swallowtail  
Scarce swallowtail  
Spanish festoon  
Western dappled white  
Orange-tip  
Clouded yellow  
Cleopatra  
Large tortoiseshell  
Red admiral  
Small heath  
Southern speckled wood  
Provence hairstreak  
Small copper  
Holly blue  
Common blue



Spanish festoon.



Western dappled whites.

## Other invertebrates

Egyptian grasshopper/locust *Anacridium aegyptium*  
Rhinceros beetle *Copris lunaris* (dead)  
Fire bug *Pyrrhocoris apterus*  
A red-and-black ground bug *Spilostethus pandurus*  
Hummingbird hawk-moth *Macroglossum stellatarum*  
Frosted broom moth *Isturgia famula*  
Caterpillars and tents of the pine processionary moth *Thaumetopoea pityocampa*  
Caterpillars of the tiger moth or winter webworm *Ocnogryna boetica*  
Violet carpenter bee *Xylocopa violacea*  
Scorpion fly, probably *Panorpa meridionales* (possibly *P. vulgaris*)  
A bee-fly sp. *Bombyliidae*  
Large ant possibly *Camponotus vagus*



Fire bugs.

## PLANTS

Numbers on the right refer to Blamey & Grey-Wilson, *Mediterranean Wild Flowers*.

Polunin refers to Polunin & Smythies, *Flowers of south-west Europe*.

Where there is no number, usually these are plants in floras from northern Europe

e.g. *Wild Flowers of Britain & Europe* by Fitter, Fitter & Blamey.

Some are planted, marked P. NiF = not in flower.

Common northern European plants e.g. shepherd's purse, groundsel, are not usually noted; planted trees are only noted when of special interest.

	<b>Pinaceae</b>	
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone / umbrella pine	(3)
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Black pine	(4)
	<b>Fagaceae</b>	
<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	Kermes oak	(24)
<i>Quercus rotundifolia</i>	Holm oak	(26)
<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork oak	(27)
	<b>Ulmaceae</b>	
<i>Ulmus minor</i>	Elm sp.	(c. 38)
	<b>Urticaceae</b>	
<i>Urtica membranacea</i>	Membranous nettle	(49)
<i>Urtica urens</i>	Annual nettle	
	<b>Polygonaceae</b>	
<i>Rumex bucephalophorus</i>	Horned dock, often in brick red sheets on dry ground	
<i>Rumex scutatus</i>	Rubble dock or French sorrel illustrated in Blamey / Grey-Wilson's Alpine flowers	
	<b>Caryophyllaceae</b>	
<i>Corrigiola litoralis</i>	Strapwort	
<i>Paronychia capita</i>	Paronychia	(134)
<i>Spergularia arvensis</i>	Corn spurrey	
<i>Spergularia purpurea</i>	Purple sand-spurrey	(148)
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White campion	(158)
<i>Silene colorata</i>	Mediterranean campion sp.	(180)
	<b>Papaveraceae</b>	
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common poppy	(283)
	<b>Ranunculaceae</b>	
<i>Anemone palmata</i>	Yellow anemone	(218)
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	Water crowfoot sp.	
<i>Ranunculus macrophyllus</i>	Large-leaved buttercup	(237)
<i>Ranunculus paludosus</i>	Jersey buttercup	(249)
	<b>Fumariaceae</b>	
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	Ramping fumitory	(303)
	<b>Cruciferae</b>	
<i>Matthiola lunata</i>	A stock	(photo in Polunin)
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild radish	(369)
<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>	Charlock	
<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	Tall rocket, the abundant yellow crucifer in fields and on disturbed ground everywhere.	
<i>Teesdalia nudicaulis</i>	Shepherd's cress	
	<b>Resedaceae</b>	
<i>Sesamoides canescens</i>	Sesamoides	(Polunin 375a)
	<b>Crassulaceae</b>	
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort	(396)
	<b>Rosaceae</b>	
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Common dogrose	(c.404) NiF
	<b>Saxifragaceae</b>	
<i>Saxifraga tridactyla</i>	Rue-leaved saxifrage	
<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Meadow saxifrage	
	<b>Leguminosae</b>	
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	'Mimosa' or Silver wattle	(432) P
<i>Adenocarpus argyrophyllus</i>	Spanish adenocarpus, (endemic to Extremadura)	In neither book (Polunin 623a)
<i>Anthyllis lotoides</i>		(504)
<i>Astragalus lusitanicus</i>	Iberian milk-vetch	

<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas tree	(430) P
<i>Cytisus multiflorus</i>	White broom	
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom	(456)
<i>Onobrychis humilis</i>	Not in Blamey or Polunin	
<i>Lathyrus clymenum</i>		(550)
<i>Lupinus angustifolius</i>	Narrow-leaved lupin	(486)
<i>Medicago intertexta</i>		(602)
<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted medick	(623) NiF
<i>Psoralea bituminosa</i>	Pitch trefoil	(508) NiF
<i>Vicia lutea</i>	Yellow vetch	(525)
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common vetch	(531)
<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Fodder vetch	(510)
	<b>Oxalidaceae</b>	
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda buttercup	(735)
	<b>Geraniaceae</b>	
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dovesfoot cranesbill	(741)
<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaved cranesbill	(743)
<i>Geranium pusillum</i>	Small-flowered leaved cranesbill	(744)
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved cranesbill	(745)
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	Shining cranesbill	(749)
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common storksbill	(761)
	<b>Linaceae</b>	
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale flax	(777)
	<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>	
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual mercury	(820)
	<b>Meliaceae</b>	
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Indian bead tree or Persian lilac	(843) P
	<b>Aceraceae</b>	
<i>Acer monspessulanum</i>	Montpellier maple	(856)
	<b>Anacardiaceae</b>	
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic tree or lentisc	(865)
	<b>Violaceae</b>	
<i>Viola (arvensis) kitaibeliana</i>	Dwarf pansy	(931)
	<b>Thymelaeaceae</b>	
<i>Daphne gnidium</i>	Daphne	(936)
	<b>Cistaceae</b>	
<i>Cistus albidus</i>	Grey-leaved cistus (big pink fls)	(961)
<i>Cistus clusii</i>		(969)
<i>Cistus salviifolius</i>	Sage-leaved cistus (small white)	(965)
<i>Cistus ladanifer</i>	Gum cistus (big white fls)	(971)
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Common rockrose	(996) in bud
<i>Tuberaria guttata</i>	Spotted rockrose	(985)
	<b>Cucurbitaceae</b>	
<i>Bryonia cretica</i>	White bryony	(1033)
	<b>Cactaceae</b>	
<i>Opuntia maxima</i> (= <i>ficus-indica</i> )	Prickly pear	(1040)
	<b>Umbelliferae</b>	
<i>Ferula communis</i>	Giant fennel	(1141)
<i>Smyrniolum olustatum</i>	Alexanders	(1087)
<i>Smyrniolum perfoliatum</i>	Perfoliate alexanders	(1088)
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Shepherd's needle	(1097)
	<b>Ericaceae</b>	
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry tree	(1176)
<i>Erica arborea</i>	Tree heath (white fls)	(1178)
<i>Erica australis</i>	Spanish heath (pink fls)	(1181)
	<b>Rubiaceae</b>	
<i>Galium verticilliatum</i>	A tiny bedstraw	(1299)
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field madder	
	<b>Oleaceae</b>	
<i>Phillyrea angustifolia</i>	Phillyrea or false olive	(1246)
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	(1248)
<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp. <i>oleaster</i>	Wild olive	(1248a)

	<b>Boraginaceae</b>	
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple viper's bugloss	(1383)
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage	(1395)
<i>Anchusa undulata</i>	Undulate anchusa	(1406)
<i>Cynoglossum cherifolium</i>	A houndstongue	(1409)
<i>Myosotis ramosissima</i>	Early forget-me-not	
	<b>Labiatae</b>	
<i>Lamium bifidum</i>	A white-flowered deadnettle with white stripes on the leaves.	Not in Blamey or Polunin!
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	White horehound	(1445) NiF
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit deadnettle	(1478)
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary	(1526)
<i>Lavandula stoechas</i>	French lavender	(1528)
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild clary	(1545)
<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	Field woundwort	
<i>Thymus camphoratus</i>	Camphor thyme	(Polunin, 1162e) NiF
	<b>Solanaceae</b>	
<i>Hyosciamus albus</i>	White henbane	(1555)
	<b>Scrophularicaea</b>	
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Lesser snapdragon / weasel's snout	(1611)
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved toadflax	(1632)
<i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>	A tiny, red bartsia	(1652)
<i>Linaria amethystea</i>	Amethyst toadflax	(Polunin)
<i>Linaria spartea</i>	A yellow-flowered toadflax	(Polunin)
	<b>Plantaginaceaea</b>	
<i>Plantago lagopus</i>		(1702)
	<b>Caprifoliaceae</b>	
<i>Lonicera</i> sp.	A perfoliate honeysuckle	(Polunin etc)
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurestinus	(1711)
	<b>Valerianaceae</b>	
<i>Centranthus calcitrapa</i>	A narrow-leaved valerian	(1725)
	<b>Campanulaceae</b>	
<i>Campanula erinus</i>		(1774)
	<b>Compositae</b>	
<i>Anthemis</i> sp. <i>arvensis</i> ?	An abundant white (corn?) mayweed	
<i>Bellis annua</i>	Annual daisy	(1791)
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Perennial daisy	(1792)
<i>Bellis sylvestris</i>	Southern daisy	(1793)
<i>Evax pygmaea</i>	Evax	(1805)
<i>Dittricia graveolens</i>	Stink aster	(1841) NiF
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>	Corn marigold	(1894)
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field marigold	(1908)
<i>Cirsium eriophorum</i>	Woolly thistle NiF	(1956)
<i>Galactites tomentosa</i>	Galactites	(1971)
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk thistle	(1982)
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	Red star-thistle	(1990)
<i>Prolongoa pectinata</i>	A yellow daisy	(Polunin 1428e)
	<b>Liliaceae</b>	
<i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>	Common asphodel	(2089)
<i>Gagea</i> sp. <i>pratensis</i> ?	Yellow star-of-Bethlehem sp.	(c 2106)
<i>Fritillaria lusitanica</i>	Iberian fritillary	(2152)
<i>Ornithogalum concinnum</i>	A spiked star-of-Bethlehem	(Polunin)
<i>Ornithogalum ?narbonense</i>	Star-of-Bethlehem sp.	(2171)
<i>Urginea maritima</i>	Sea squill (leaves & dead flower spikes)	(2163)
<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	Spanish bluebell	(2191)
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	Tassel hyacinth	(2201)
<i>Asparagus ? acutiflorus</i>	A shrubby asparagus	(c 2212)
<i>Allium neapolitanum</i>	Naples garlic	(2225)
<i>Narcissus triandrus</i>	Angel's tears	(Polunin)
<i>Narcissus bulbocodium</i>	Hoop-petticoat narcissus	(2281)
	<b>Iridaceae</b>	
<i>Gynandriris sisyrinchium</i>	Barbary nut iris	(2305)
<i>Romulea</i> sp.	Sand crocus	
<i>Arisarum simorrhinum</i>	Friar's cowl	(2378) NiF

### Orchidaceae

<i>Orchis (morio) champagneuxii</i>	Champagne orchid	(2403)
<i>Orchis conica</i>	Conical orchid	
<i>Orchis italica</i>	Naked man orchid	(2409)
<i>Ophrys tenthredinifera</i>	Sawfly orchid	(2442)
<i>Ophrys lutea</i>	Yellow bee orchid	(2423)
<i>Ophrys scolopax</i>	Woodcock orchid	(2436)
<i>Ophrys speculum</i>	Mirror orchid	(2422)

### Gramineae

<i>Lamarckia aurea</i>	Golden dog's-tail	(2459)
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Lesser reedmace	
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant reed	(2494)
<i>Avena</i> sp.	Wild oats	

### FERNS (PTERIDOPHYTA)

<i>Cheilanthes hispanica</i>	Spanish cheilanthes	(2521)
<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>	Rustyback fern	(2532)
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Polypody	