



Honeyguide

WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS

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La Mancha
16 – 23 May 2017

Participants

Jill Jordan
Jean Dunn
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Leaders

Pau Lucio and Chris Durdin

Report by Chris Durdin

Photos by Chris Durdin, Jean Dunn and Pau Lucio, all taken on the holiday.

Cover, top row: pearly heath, red crested pochard (CD).

Middle row: dragon's mouth *Sarcocapnos enneaphylla* at Cuenca, beautiful flax (CD).

Bottom row: Egyptian vulture, ocellated lizard (PL).

Below: the group on the bridge across the gorge by Cuenca.



We stayed at:

Hospedería Real La Beltraneja in Belmonte www.casonalabeltraneja.com

Hotel El Tablazo in Villalba de la Sierra www.hoteltablazo.com

Readers of this report will notice it's a small group with two leaders, so it's worth mentioning it was to be bigger but there were four late cancellations. Those cancelled still contributed to the holiday's conservation project, either with the usual conservation contribution of £40 per person or additional donations. These, supplemented by gift aid, meant we were able to give €519 (£450) to the Grupo de Anillamiento Pit-Roig (pit-roig is the robin in Catalan), which runs bird ringing stations in Valencia. The total for all conservation contributions through Honeyguide since 1991 is £117,457 (June 2017).

DAILY DIARY

Tuesday 16 May – Valencia to Belmonte

Four of us met at Gatwick North Terminal, a small and select group on account of four recent cancellations. The mega-bag drop and other airport processes were soon behind us and the flight was smooth and on time. Pau was at Valencia to meet us, we added his name as a minibus driver at the Europcar desk and managed, with some difficulty, to navigate our way out of the car park. We headed west towards Madrid and an hour later we were at a service station at Castillejo de Iniesta for drinks and lunch of salad and *merluza* (hake). On both parts of the journey the landscape was dominated by arable and vines, though with some fields red with poppies and the occasional black kite to point out.

That was until an hour later when we turned off the main road, where there were bee-eaters and two rollers on roadside wires. This was shortly before we turned up the hill to see the hilltop windmills and metal sculptures celebrating Don Quixote, Sancho Panza and Dulcinea, Quixote's fantasy ideal woman. Some bee-eaters and a hoopoe flew past, a golden oriole called and a red-rumped swallow flew past as well as barn swallows and house martins. The dry ground was far from botanically rich though there were many plants of a Jerusalem sage *Phlomis lychnitis*, the tiny bellflower *Campanula erinus*, bellardia and yellow gromwell.



Sculpture of Sancho Panza by Don Quixote's windmills (JD); Belmonte Castle (CD).

Belmonte Castle soon came into view and in Belmonte town we settled into the elegant rooms at our hotel, the Hospedería Real La Beltraneja, a little later gathering for a drink in the interior courtyard. Pau nipped out to check on the local eagle owls then at 7:45 we met and walked to La Muralla restaurant – the hotel doesn't do evening meals. The cook wasn't going to be there until 8:30 instead of the agreed eight o'clock, we learned, but the time went quickly with a drink and tapas in the restaurant courtyard, accompanied by swallows and linnets. Choosing vegetarian meals was a little challenging but the food came very quickly, by which time we'd come under cover as the evening cooled a little. After a couple of chocolate flans to share we walked back to the hotel, passing no less than six Moorish geckos on various walls. One of these was where Pau and I had seen one three years ago: under the hotel's sign by its back door.

Wednesday 17 May – farmland near Belmonte, lagoon at Alcazar de San Juan and Belmonte Castle

We breakfasted at 7:30 to allow an 8:30 getaway to get some time out before the heat of the day, and it was cool enough as we left for Jill to be wearing gloves. We took the shortest of journeys into countryside adjacent to Belmonte, a wildlife rich area compared with the generally industrial-scale farming by the main roads. We stopped just beyond some bee-eater nesting holes by an old building as Pau had heard rock sparrow. There it was on the roof's ridge, then more on and around the tiles. A woodlark was singing as we stopped, bee-eaters moved around, hoopoes flew through and we soon heard nightingale and golden orioles.

A short distance farther on and we'd reached the low quarry cliffs that Pau had visited yesterday evening, and he quickly located two big eagle owl chicks in full view and easy to 'scope. There were plenty of flowers to look at, such as large blue alkanet and wild jasmine. Two particularly interesting flowers, new to me, were a pink called cow basil *Vaccaria hispanica* and a purple-flowered poppy *Roemeria hybrida*. Also in the poppy family was the unusual yellow species *Hypocoum imberbe*. A melodious warbler sang for much of the time we were here, though views were fleeting as they were of two ciril buntings.



Arable flowers: *Roemeria hybrida*; a spreading hedge parsley *Torilis purpurea*; cow basil *Vaccaria hispanica* (CD).

After a couple of hours in the field here it was the best part of an hour's drive on to the town of Alcázar de San Juan where we had coffee in the new café with the pictures of Charlie Chaplin and Groucho Marx, run by a Romanian lady. It was then a very short drive to the nearby lake – *Reserva Natural Complejo Lagunar de Alcázar de San Juan*, to give its official title. There were immediately greater flamingos in the lagoon and the sound of great reed, reed, fan-tailed and Savi's warblers. Black-necked grebes were quite close, among the coots, though they spent more time under the water than on it. Everywhere there were whiskered terns, some carrying bits of reed for nest-making, and every now and again they and black-headed gulls made a commotion as a marsh harrier flew through.

We walked along one side of the lake, pausing to photograph red-veined darters and to look at red-crested pochards and white-headed ducks. A white stork's nest on a pole had tree sparrows in and out of its mound of sticks. There wasn't a great deal more to see at the hide we walked to, though we did get telescope views of a perched great reed warbler. We retraced our steps and drove a short distance to picnic in the shade under some pine trees, with western dappled whites on the wing and on the arable wild flowers in front of us.

It was a very hot afternoon and the other two lagoons in the San Juan complex proved less productive. The first had two black-winged stilts and scores of shelducks, signs of its saline nature. The second had little ringed and Kentish plovers, and a careful look at one of Jean's photos later completed the trio of plovers by adding ringed plovers, but they were tricky to enjoy through the heat haze. A building put up for lesser kestrels – constructed in the style of an old farm building, punctuated with nesting holes – only had jackdaws and the odd spotless starling present; the kestrel that flew away could have been either species.



Red-veined darter and whiskered terns with black-headed gulls, at Alcázar de San Juan lagoon (CD).

I wasn't the only one to nod off as Pau drove us back to Belmonte to visit the castle in the late afternoon (we arrived at 4:30) along with a boisterous party of school children. Our audio-gadgets gave an excellent commentary in best received pronunciation English, albeit plainly translated from Spanish, bringing to life the complicated history of the building and its inhabitants over many centuries, with major restorations in the 19th century and ongoing now. The amazing ceilings had us staring upwards for much of the time, and the battlements walk had been completed since I was here three years ago.

The gecko count increased by one to seven as we repeated our survey transect when returning from La Muralla restaurant.

Thursday 18 May – Las Tablas de Daimiel National Park

Our first stop, under stormy skies with flashes of lightning, was in open farmland not far from Belmonte. This was to try to see calandra larks, and two helpfully flew past. A nightingale sang in the trees beyond the arable and quail called a few times. There was a cornflower in the field edge as well as the usual poppies, plus our first pitch trefoil.

It was raining when we arrived at the lagoon of Manjavacas, that and the close waders on a roadside pool – ruff, wood sandpiper, avocet, lapwing and black-winged stilt – being two good reasons to stay in the minibus. A little owl perched on a chimney of a new looking building, rather untypical for a bird we usually associated with tumble-down properties. The rain more or less stopped as we went round the lagoon proper. Pau was quick to pick up on a stone-curlew in the open field in front of the vines, and we had good views. Two pin-tailed sandgrouse flew through and settled quite close but out of sight. The main lagoon supported many flamingos and shelducks plus a group of rather distant little stints. Better were the half dozen lesser kestrels on the adjacent dry land. We completed a circuit of the lagoon.



Black-winged stilt on a roadside pool (PL); Las Tablas de Daimiel (CD).

The heavens opened during the next part of the journey, with hail as well as heavy rain, but not for long. Perhaps it was the weather conditions that created a food source for the flock of collared pratincoles that suddenly appeared and then hunted around the minibus, conveniently when Pau was driving slowly round a roundabout. By the time we stopped for fuel and coffee it was dry again and remained so all afternoon. Approaching Las Tablas de Daimiel we paused by the watermill, little egrets in the trees having caught our eye, and a little bittern flew across and perched for a short while on the edge of some reeds before disappearing from view. We had an early (12:30) picnic in the main car park, where there were convenient loos and the sound of Cetti's, fan-tailed, reed and great reed warblers. A marsh harrier over us was the first of dozens of sightings here.

We followed the yellow route across boardwalks through the reeds and over dry sandy land linking the low-lying wetlands. The many big carp that were obvious in the water are an ecological problem, explained Pau, as they eat aquatic vegetation, so a control programme has started. Tiny, introduced mosquitofish were the other fish we could see. Purple herons flew past several times and open water areas supported many quite tame red-crested pochards as well as great crested grebes and coots. From one boardwalk we had close views of a female red-crested pochard with a brood of about five chicks; overlooking a more open area we found our first great white egret. There were fleeting glimpses of bearded tits, better ones of a flying golden oriole and a nightingale singing in tamarix scrub. The route took us up to a building on a viewpoint, around which were several tree sparrows. A spoonbill flew past, and we found another plus a couple of night herons as we descended and looked towards a small, mixed colony of herons. The circuit brought us back through stiller areas having a few damselflies and dragonflies, including broad scarlets and blue-tailed damselflies.

Our final stop of the afternoon was a short distance on at the *depuradora* – water purification lake – for the nearby town. This had been smartened since my last visit with a car park and open hide, the latter useful to get out of the wind. Flamingos were the most obvious birds and a dozen of the globally-threatened white-headed duck perhaps the most important. But terns were what we watched the most: two black terns, dipping and twisting, mingled with several whiskered terns. A penduline tit disappeared into the car park's stone pines but though we could hear it, try as we might we couldn't see it.

The return journey took the best part of 1½ hours, after which Jill and I had a wander around Belmonte, finding some viewpoints towards the castle and 17 griffon vultures over the church. After checklists we all returned to La Muralla restaurant for the third and final time and enjoyed another nice meal, with pineapple the best of the desserts and the cardboard-like ice creams in a packet the worst choice. It was a much cooler evening meaning no geckos at all on our return walk, but instead we took a look at Jupiter and four of its moons through the telescope.

Friday 19 May – travel to Serranía de Cuenca Natural Park

We packed up and left the hotel and drove onto another bit of farmland nearby. We paused very soon after the turn off the main road for flying calandra larks and almost immediately had a stroke of luck when a little bustard flew past and landed in a low pea crop. There the male bustard stood for ages, head and neck showing well, regularly making its fart-like calling noise. A stone-curlew also flew around. Eventually the bustard flew off and on we went.

Our next good sighting was a female Montagu's harrier quartering a cereal crop; later we had a briefer view of a male. We paused by some open semi-natural vegetation scrub, partly as there were bee-eaters and partly to look at the rock-roses. Instead we concentrated on plants of squirting cucumber – devil's cucumber in Spanish – with accompanying orange-coloured bryony ladybirds and their larvae.



Essex skipper on purple viper's bugloss, at the same spot where we watched a little bustard (CD).

We returned to the hotel in Belmonte to retrieve Pau's phone and had coffee there before setting off for a second time. This time we headed for Cuenca, at one point stopping for a short-toed eagle, and elsewhere passing fields red with poppies and blue with cornflowers. Approaching Cuenca a column of soaring birds caught the eye and we turned off the main road to look. There were a good 200 ravens, 50 or more griffon vultures, an Egyptian vulture (perhaps two) and maybe 30 black kites. We failed to discover what had caused them to concentrate here.

The outskirts of Cuenca are like any other medium-sized Spanish town but we navigated through these until the signs for the *Auditorio* meant we were at the underground car park we'd aimed for. Pau carried the box of picnics and me a telescope, and the latter was soon focussed on a blue rock thrush on a building. We found some benches in the sunshine for our picnic. The quiet road – by which a serin sat in open view in a small street tree – was on the opposite side of a gorge to the extraordinary hanging houses of Cuenca, a view which takes some beating anywhere in Spain. We paused for a group photo on the rather vertiginous metal bridge that goes across the cavern to the city. It was a return visit after many years for Jill, and she and everyone were happy to enjoy that amazing view and not go into Cuenca itself.

The sunshine was bringing out butterflies on the approach side of the gorge: Moroccan orange-tip, southern speckled wood and southern white admiral. Flowers included three toadflax-like species. The first Shirley found, *Antirrhinum pulverulentum*, is a proper toadflax. *Chaenorhinum*, also called Malling toadflax was a second. Most profuse, on many walls, was *Sarcocapnos enneaphylla*, an unusual member of the poppy family that looks like a toadflax and is known locally as *boca de dragón* or dragon's mouth.

Twenty kilometres and about as many minutes later we arrived at El Tablazo Hotel. After settling in and a drink we took a short walk through the adjacent open wood that skirts the River Júcar. Botanically this was rich, with flowers like horseshoe and brown vetches, bastard toadflax and blue gromwell suggesting calcareous conditions. Pink rock soapwort seemed especially popular with hummingbird hawkmoths. A long list of other flowers was noted, ready to update a checklist based on the previous visit.

Pau's net came into service for a green-underside blue butterfly. Our first orchids for the holiday were here: white and narrow-leaved helleborine, early spider and violet birdsnest orchids. The route led to an old metal water wheel, some 100 years old still turning and lifting water to a higher channel for local use. Birds were mostly heard rather than seen: golden oriole, nightingale and short-toed treecreeper were among these.

Dinner was at El Tablazo Hotel, where the menu included trout from the fish farm outside for the non-vegetarians.

Saturday 20 May – Serranía de Cuenca Natural Park: Ventano del Diablo, Laguna de Uña, Huélamo

There was a cuckoo singing for those who braved a distinctly chilly pre-breakfast walk, before we gathered for toast and *revuelto* (scrambled eggs Spanish-style) at eight o'clock.

It was a very short drive to Ventano del Diablo, the Devil's Window viewpoint. The first bird was a rock bunting and on the other side of the car park was subalpine warbler. Griffon vultures were perched on a crag across the gorge; there were several more later. The commonest plant as we took the very short walk to the viewpoint was a spiny crucifer *Alyssum spinosum* – spiny Alison, you could say. There was also juniper, berberis, terebinth and two plants from yesterday, namely *Antirrhinum pulverulentum* and *Sarcocapnos enneaphylla*. Crag martins were nesting just out of sight under an overhang and house martins were probably doing likewise. A red-billed chough hassled a raven and a black redstart was another new bird. A coach party and a crowd of bikers arrived just as we were about to leave; that was probably good news for the stall selling colourful pottery.

We moved on to Uña village to do part of a clockwise circuit of the Laguna de Uña. The reeds around the lagoon had noisy great reed warblers and henbane was growing by the road. In the poplars on the first stretch there were long-tailed tits, nuthatch and a short-toed treecreeper that climbed a concrete pylon. We turned into the natural part of the walk, open limestone scrub with a majestic sweep of cliffs above us.

Warm sunshine brought out butterflies and Pau took advantage of the butterfly catching licence he'd been granted. That started with Adonis blue, Spanish heath and Oberthur's grizzled skipper and continued with twin-spot fritillary, Berger's clouded yellow and black-veined white among 18 species seen or caught this morning. The butterflies were linked to the floral richness: examples included the low-growing knapweed *Carthamus carduncellus*, shrubby gromwell and spotted rock-rose. There was little to see from the hide and having done rather less than a third of the lake circuit we re-traced our steps, sometimes disturbing large numbers of red-winged grasshoppers.

Picnics were eaten on a wall by the lake, during which a Cleopatra flew past, and we then adjourned for coffee/tea to the Bar Zaballos. From there we moved away from the Saturday lunchtime crowds in Uña by taking a short drive to a viewpoint on the opposite side of the lake to this morning's walk. Here a brimstone butterfly fed on ground-hugging *Convolvulus lineatus*. A firecrest and garden warbler both showed quite well and a female marsh harrier quartered the lake's reedbeds above the dabchick and coots.



Uña lake and Huélamo, both in the Serranía de Cuenca Natural Park (CD).

Next stop was the hill village of Huélamo, at 1450 metres according to the sign. We walked though the deserted streets and past the tiny bullring, bringing us the rocky outcrop that rises above the village. A melodious warbler sang in the scrub as most of us climbed to the viewpoint over the River Júcar. Back in the village a black-eared wheatear perched on a TV aerial.

Our final visit was to a riverside meadow where Pau had once seen citril finches, though they didn't appear. In among many grape hyacinths and a sprinkling of stars-of-Bethlehem *Ornithogallum umbellatum* was a deep red snapdragon that after later research we can name as *Linaria aeruginea*.

After dinner at El Tablazo, Canadian hotel guest Sean joined us on a fruitless walk into Villalba de la Sierra to find moths – fruitless as it seemed that the lights were mostly the wrong type. However we did hear scops owl and, back at the hotel, midwife toads.

Sunday 20 May – Serranía de Cuenca: Río Cuervo and Río Júcar

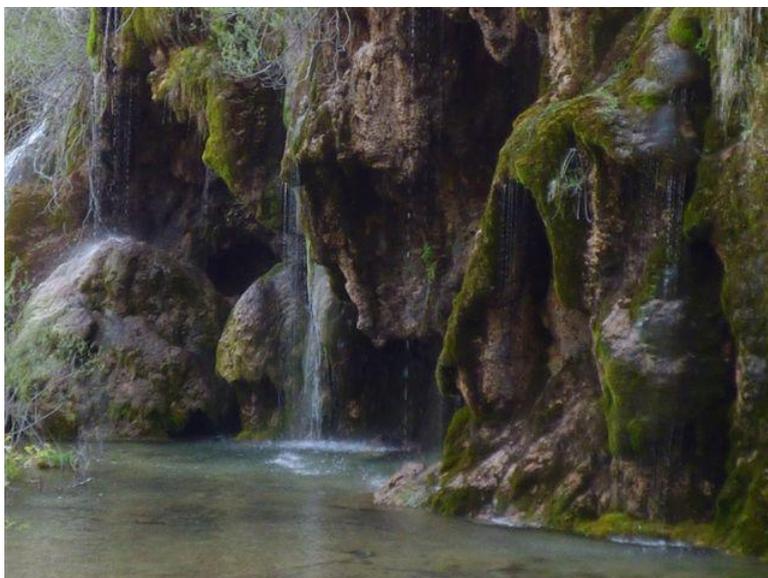


Orchis cazorlensis (CD).

Our drive took us past yesterday's sites and onto the large car park for the walk to the source of the River Cuervo – *Nacimiento del Río Cuervo* – on a generally cooler day. There was a stroke of luck early on: an *Orchis cazorlensis*, a species with a restricted distribution (and pictured in the brochure!)

It was a pleasant uphill walk through open Scots pine forest, past cascading water over moss and fallen trees to the pool and spring that is the source of the River Cuervo. Coal tits were new for the week, there was a good view of a firecrest on the descent and a fleeting glimpse of fly-over crossbills. A damp corner had a patch of globeflowers and on more open, grassy areas there were sheets of chalk milkwort, a large spreading *Juniperus sabine* and several champagne orchids. Shadier parts had late blooming oxlips and hepatica plus twayblades just coming into flower, and lots of spotted leaves hinted at more orchids to come, at least where they hadn't been eaten by deer. We had coffee outside the café across the road.

We moved on to picnic adjacent to a visitor centre that had been built but never opened at Vega de Codorno, by which garden warblers were singing and a rock sparrow perched on a wire. A male brimstone hassled a distinctly uninterested perched female. Walking from there took us on a quiet lane past unintensive arable on one side and a damp ditch on the other side. The open crop appeared to be free of herbicides with three generally scarce arable weeds in profusion: corn buttercup, corn gromwell and shepherd's needle. Pau caught two types of skippers in the net, a latticed heath moth then a colourful beautiful demoiselle, but probably the most memorable invertebrate was the red-striped oil beetle.



Source of the River Cuervo (JD).

Our afternoon walk was towards the source of the Júcar River, though we didn't make it there as the journey was the interesting bit, alongside flower-rich limestone crags. We started with a patch of 30 or more early spider orchids, a couple of which had white sepals (rather than the usual green), and among them were a few mirror orchids. Patches of rock-hugging creeping globularia were perhaps the star plants on the roadside rock-faces; the white-felted *Andryala ragusina*, the white-coloured sub-shrub flax *Linum tenuifolium* and *Galium lucidum* were also of note. The most obvious shrubs were amelanchier in flower, berberis, and useful signs helped to name spiny broom *Genista scorpius*, St Lucie's cherry and holm oak. Two of us looked up at the right moment to pick up on a dark phase booted eagle. There were a few spots of rain as Pau retrieved the minibus and we returned back to base.

Sean joined us for a convivial dinner.

Monday 21 May – Los Callejones of Las Majadas, Laguna de Uña

The morning was spent in and around the impressive limestone structures of Los Callejones of Las Majadas on a warm and sunny day. A melodious warbler and a curl bunting were singing at the car park, and there was yet another toadflax, the yellow Pyrenean toadflax. Not far away we located a chunky ocellated lizard on a low limestone slab; it seemed surprisingly untroubled by our presence, though occasionally disappeared into a hole. The ocellated lizard on the rock was still soaking up the sunshine when two Egyptian vultures flew low overhead. At the same time a cuckoo was calling and the intense blue of beautiful flax *Linum narbonense* studded the surroundings – altogether a lovely mix.

Moving around and into the labyrinth, groups of crossbills were calling and there were both narrow-leaved and white helleborines, then a new orchid species, *Orchis olbiensis*. Wild peony in full flower was a great surprise, and as we moved on there were more.



Los Callejones of Las Majadas (JD).

A mysterious white flower looked like something in the buttercup family; later internet research confirmed it as a meadow-rue *Thalictrum tuberosum*, like so many species in this area not in the flower books. We reached a point where the signed path went in two directions: we opted for left and, taking care to keep together as a group, we wound our way back.

The final area we potted in for a while was close to the minibus where the rocks had a particularly fine show of flowers including creeping globularia, rock-roses and Montpellier milk-vetch. Almost everywhere the rock-hugging dwarf buckthorn *Rhamnus pumilus* was growing out of the limestone, sometimes from improbable places and you wondered how it found nutrition to thrive. Two notable plants of the place were not in flower: the whitlow-grass *Draba dedeana* was showing as small leaf rosettes, with seedpods showing it had already flowered, and leaves of the white cinquefoil *Potentilla caulescens* were abundant but not yet in flower. The warmth brought out butterflies, including Glanville, meadow and Spanish fritillaries.

We had our picnic on one of the tables in the dappled shade by the minibus. Close by were several yellow bee orchids and Shirley was alert to a sombre bee orchid. Having failed to find Jill's watch we took a forester's road through open pine woods – which looked generally poor for wildlife, though there was a large number of peonies – to drive back to Uña where we had drinks in the village.



Peony and *Orchis olbiensis* at Los Callejones; midwife toad by the hotel (CD).

We started at the other end of Uña's lake (to our previous visit), which had shady stretches around the fishing school that were welcome on this hot afternoon. More new butterflies adeptly caught by Pau were pearly heath and knapweed fritillary; red-underwing skippers were taking salts by a muddy puddle that had almost dried up by the time we passed it on the way back. A rock bunting fed two recently fledged young in a hawthorn bush. We spent a little time looking at spiders and other invertebrates, found our final new orchid, namely a woodcock orchid, ending up at the same hide we'd reached coming from the other direction two days ago. That was almost as unproductive as last time, though there were two little egrets as well as the coots and mallard family. A Queen of Spain fritillary on the walk back was our final new butterfly of the week.

Pau and I went off to re-fuel the minibus, having dropped off the others first, and we gathered as usual for checklists at 7:30 before our final dinner at El Tablazo. At dusk, after eating, from the hotel's window I could hear midwife toads calling. It took a while but eventually Pau, Shirley and I found a male with eggs and we fetched the others. Scops owls were calling again and a night heron squawked and flew over.

Tuesday 22 May – to Valencia and home

An early breakfast at 7:30 and we left at 8:30 sharp. There were brief views of a pale phase booted eagle and two red deer in a field. Otherwise the journey was unremarkable, taking 2½ hours, including a comfort stop and re-fuelling near the airport. We said goodbye to Pau and flew back to Gatwick.

The best bits

At the start of our final evening meal at El Tablazo we shared our holiday highlights, a few more than usual to make up for having a small group.

Jean	Windmills, poppy fields, hundreds of ravens, scarce swallowtail, Cuenca, oil beetle, stone-curlew, masses of asphodels, ocellated lizard, scenery.
Jill	Poppy and cornflower fields, ocellated lizard, eagle owl chicks, little bustard, red-crested pochard, stone-curlew, source of the Cuervo River; the company.
Shirley	Eagle owlets, little bustard, red-crested pochards, butterfly catching, ocellated lizard and midwife toad added later.
Pau	Eagle owlets, fields of poppies, diversity of butterflies.
Chris	Purple poppy <i>Roemeria hybrida</i> , corn buttercups; the 'Honeyguide moment' with the ocellated lizard, Egyptian vultures overhead, cuckoo calling and surroundings studded with beautiful flax flowers.



Young eagle owls – a holiday highlight (CD).

WILDLIFE LISTS

BIRDS

References here to NPs are Las Tablas de Daimiel National Park and Serranía de Cuenca Natural Park.
Dates refer to May 2017.

Little grebe	Heard or seen at Las Tablas de Daimiel NP and Uña Lake.
Great crested grebe	Las Tablas de Daimiel NP only.
Black-necked grebe	About 10 at San Juan lagoon.
Cormorant	Las Tablas de Daimiel NP.
Little bittern	1 at Las Tablas de Daimiel NP.
Night heron	2 at Las Tablas de Daimiel NP; one at dusk at Hotel El Tablazo.
Little egret	Las Tablas de Daimiel NP; 2 at Uña Lake.
Great white egret	Las Tablas de Daimiel NP.
Grey heron	Las Tablas de Daimiel NP.
Purple heron	Las Tablas de Daimiel NP.
White stork	Nesting at San Juan lagoon and Las Tablas de Daimiel NP.
Spoonbill	Nesting at Las Tablas de Daimiel NP.
Greater flamingo	50 at San Juan lagoon and a few at the depuradora.
Greylag goose	Las Tablas de Daimiel NP.
Shelduck	San Juan and Manjervas lagoons.
Gadwall	San Juan lagoon.
Mallard	Seen on 4 days.
Red-crested pochard	San Juan lagoon, pairs and a brood in Las Tablas de Daimiel NP, and at the depuradora. Likely to be released birds.
Pochard	Depuradora.
White-headed duck	3, San Juan lagoon; 12 at the depuradora.
Black kite	Seen on 5 days, including c. 30 with the huge raven flock.
Egyptian vulture	1-2 with the raven flock, 19 th ; 2 at Los Callejones, 22 nd .
Griffon vulture	17 over Belmonte town, 18 th ; c.50 with the raven flock, 19 th ; 2 days in the Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Short-toed eagle	Singles on 2 days, 19 th & 21 st .
Marsh harrier	2 days in La Mancha Húmeda, numerous at Las Tablas de Daimiel NP; both visits to Uña Lake.
Montagu's harrier	2 over arable near Belmonte, 19 th .
Buzzard	Seen on 6 days
Booted eagle	A dark phase bird, 21 st ; a pale phase bird on the journey back to Valencia.
Lesser kestrel	6 at Manjervas lagoon.
Common kestrel	Seen on 2 days
Red-legged partridge	Roadside glimpse only, 19 th .
Quail	Heard near Belmonte, 18 th .
Coot	2 days in La Mancha Húmeda; both visits to Uña Lake.
Water rail	Heard both visits to Uña Lake.
Little bustard	2 males on arable near Belmonte, 19 th .
Black-winged stilt	2 days in La Mancha Húmeda.
Avocet	Manjervas lagoon.
Stone-curlew	Manjervas lagoon, 18 th and farmland near Belmonte, 19 th .
Collared pratincole	c.10 around the minibus as we went round a roundabout, 18 th
Little ringed plover	The saline lagoon at San Juan; Manjervas lagoon.
Ringed plover	The saline lagoon at San Juan, confirmed in a photo.
Kentish plover	Saline lagoon at San Juan.
Lapwing	Manjervas lagoon.
Little stint	Manjervas lagoon.
Dunlin	Saline lagoon at San Juan.
Ruff	Manjervas lagoon.
Redshank	Saline lagoon at San Juan.
Wood sandpiper	Manjervas lagoon.
Black-headed gull	2 days in La Mancha Húmeda.
Yellow-legged gull	2 days in La Mancha Húmeda.
Whiskered tern	c.100 at San Juan lagoon; a few at the depuradora.
Black tern	2 at the depuradora.
Pin-tailed sandgrouse	2 at Manjervas lagoon, 18 th .
Feral pigeon	Seen on 5 days.
Woodpigeon	Seen on 5 days.
Turtle dove	Brief view and heard on 17 th .
Collared dove	Seen on 3 days.
Cuckoo	Seen on all 3 days in the Serranía de Cuenca NP and calling around EL Tablazo hotel.
Scops owl	Heard at El Tablazo hotel.
Eagle owl	2 chicks near Belmonte.
Little owl	1 on a building, Manjervas lagoon, 18 th .
Swift	Seen daily.
Alpine swift	2 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.

Bee-eater	3 days in the Belmonte area, mostly on roadside wires.
Roller	3 days in the Belmonte area, including from the minibus as we approached the windmills.
Hoopoe	All of the the first 4 days in the Belmonte area.
Iberian green woodpecker	Briefly heard at Uña Lake, 22 nd .
Great spotted woodpecker	Heard or seen daily in the Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Crested lark	Recorded on 5 days.
Woodlark	Heard on 3 days.
Sand martin	A single bird at Las Tablas de Daimiel NP.
Crag martin	At Ventano del Diablo viewpoint and the following day in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Swallow	Seen on 5 days.
Red-rumped swallow	1 with barn swallows at Don Quixote's windmills.
House martin	Recorded on 3 days; probably nesting on cliffs at Ventano del Diablo.
Yellow wagtail	Flew past at Las Tablas de Daimiel NP.
Grey wagtail	All 4 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
White wagtail	Seen on 4 days.
Wren	Heard on 2 days, both in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Robin	Recorded on all 4 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP, especially around the hotel.
Black redstart	Húelamo and two other days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Stonechat	Recorded on 2 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Northern wheatear	One on the first day and one on the last.
Black-eared wheatear	On a TV aerial in Húelamo in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Blue rock thrush	A male in Cuenca, 19 th and seen on 20 th in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Blackbird	On 5 days, mostly in in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Song thrush	Heard on 2 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Mistle thrush	Heard or seen on 2 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Cetti's warbler	Seen at Las Tablas de Daimiel NP; heard 3 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP, especially around the hotel.
Fan-tailed warbler (Zitting cisticola)	On 2 days in La Mancha Húmeda.
Savi's warbler	Heard at both reedbeds in La Mancha Húmeda, namely San Juan lagoon and Las Tablas de Daimiel NP.
Great reed warbler	As for Savi's warbler; also seen at Uña Lake.
Reed warbler	Heard at the two reedbeds in La Mancha Húmeda and at Uña Lake.
Melodious warbler	Seen or heard on 5 days, in countryside near Belmonte and several places in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Subalpine warbler	1 at Ventano del Diablo viewpoint.
Sardinian warbler	In countryside near Belmonte on just one day.
Garden warbler	Good views at Uña Lake.
Blackcap	Heard or seen on 4 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Chiffchaff	Heard on 21 st in Serranía de Cuenca NP; no Iberian chiffchaffs recorded.
Firecrest	3 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Bearded tit	Seen at and Las Tablas de Daimiel NP, 18 th .
Long-tailed tit	2 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Coal tit	Last 2 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP, especially at river Cuervo.
Blue tit	Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Great tit	Recorded on 5 days in a range of habitats and heights.
Penduline tit	Seen, but not well, on 2 days in La Mancha Húmeda.
Nuthatch	Seen well at Uña Lake.
Short-toed treecreeper	Daily in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Golden oriole	Seen flying past at Las Tablas de Daimiel NP & heard daily, esp. around El Tablazo hotel.
Woodchat shrike	2 days, seen best near Belmonte.
Iberian grey shrike	While travelling, 16 th .
Jay	Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Magpie	Recorded daily.
Chough	At Ventano del Diablo.
Jackdaw	Recorded on 5 days.
Carrion crow	Recorded almost daily.
Raven	2 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP & a flock of c.200 on the transfer day, south of Cuenca.
Spotless starling	Almost daily, especially around the hotel in Belmonte.
House sparrow	Recorded daily.
Tree sparrow	On 2 days in La Mancha Húmeda, including in a stork nest at San Juan lagoon.
Rock sparrow	Good views near Belmonte; 2 days in Serranía de Cuenca.
Chaffinch	Recorded on 5 days.
Serin	Recorded on 4 days; best view was at Cuenca.
Goldfinch	Recorded on 5 days.
Linnet	Recorded on 3 days, inc. fairly tame birds on 2 evenings at the restaurant in Belmonte.
Crossbill	Serranía de Cuenca, the final 2 days.
Cirl bunting	Near Belmonte and 3 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Rock bunting	3 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP including an adult feeding recently fledged young at Uña Lake.
Corn bunting	Seen or heard on 6 days.

MAMMALS			
Rabbit	Wild boar (rootings)	Red deer	
REPTILES			
Moorish gecko	Ocellated lizard	Iberian wall lizard	Large psammodromus
REPTILES			
Iberian water frog (heard)		Common midwife toad	
FISH			
Carp sp.		Mosquitofish <i>Gambusia</i> sp.	
BUTTERFLIES			
Swallowtail	Berger's clouded yellow	Southern white admiral	Meadow brown
Scarce swallowtail	Cleopatra	Red admiral	Small heath
Large white	Brimstone	Painted lady	Spanish heath
Small white	Wood white	Silver-washed fritillary	Speckled wood
Black-veined white	Green hairstreak	Queen of Spain fritillary	Wall brown
Bath white	Small copper	Glanville fritillary	Grizzled skipper
Western dappled white	African grass blue	Knapweed fritillary	Oberthür's grizzled skipper
Orange tip	Green-underside blue	Meadow fritillary	Red-underwing skipper
Moroccan orange-tip	Adonis blue	Spanish fritillary	Essex skipper
Clouded yellow	Common blue	Marbled white	



Glanville fritillary (CD), Spanish fritillary (PL), Adonis blue with red underwing skipper (CD).

MOTHS			
Pine processionary moth (tents)	Hummingbird hawkmoth	Brimstone moth	Latticed heath
Chimney sweeper	Mother Shipton		
ODONATA			
Beautiful demoiselle	Common bluetail	Black-tailed skimmer	Broad scarlet
Common winter damselfly	Large red damsel	Red-veined darter	
OTHER NOTABLE INVERTEBRATES			
Red-winged grasshopper	Alder fly	Fire bug <i>Pyrrhocis apterus</i>	
Violet carpenter bee	Red-striped oil beetle <i>Berberomeloe majalis</i>	Green shield bug <i>Palomena prasina</i>	
Structures of Potter wasp <i>Eumenes</i> sp.	Reed beetle <i>Donacia</i> sp.	Large pond skater	
Robin's pincushion, caused by a gall wasp <i>Diplolepis rosae</i>	7-spot ladybird	Green huntsman spider	
	Bryony/gourd ladybird <i>Henosepalachna argus</i>	Large-jawed orb web spider	



Green huntsman spider, Common Winter Damselfly (CD), red-striped oil beetle (JD).

PLANTS

We were adding to a list previously made in October and no doubt much went unrecorded. Numbers on the right refer to Blamey & Grey-Wilson, *Mediterranean Wild Flowers*, generally the best reference in La Mancha Húmeda.

Alp means the plant is in Blamey/Grey-Wilson's *Alpine Flowers*, in all cases plants in the Serranía de Cuenca NP.

www means the ID was from internet sources, mostly www.florasilvestre.es/, mostly plants in the Serranía.

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 noted when of special interest.

Pinaceae			Paeoniaceae		
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	stone / umbrella pine	3	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i>	peony	Alp
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	black pine	4	Berberidaceae		
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine		<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	barberry	Alp
Cupressaceae			Papaveraceae		
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian cypress	11	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	common poppy	283
<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	prickly juniper (shrub)	17	<i>Roemeria hybrida</i>	Roemeria	292
<i>Juniperus sabine</i>	savin (low, spreading)	Polunin 15	<i>Hypocoum imberbe</i>		297
<i>Juniperus thurifera</i>	Spanish juniper (tree)	Polunin 16	<i>Sarcopnos enneaphylla</i>	dragon's mouth	Polunin 358
Salicaceae			Fumariaceae		
<i>Populus tremulus</i>	aspen		<i>Fumaria</i> sp.	a ramping fumitory	c. 303
Corylaceae			Cruciferae (Brassicaceae)		
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	hazel		<i>Alyssum alyssoides</i>	small Alison	
Fagaceae			<i>Alyssum spinosum</i>		www
<i>Quercus rotundifolia</i>	holm oak	26	<i>Biscutella didyma</i>	buckler-mustard	341
<i>Quercus faginea</i>	Portuguese oak	30	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	hoary cress	353
Salicaceae			<i>Diplotaxis eruroides</i>	white wall rocket	Polunin 358
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	crack willow		<i>Draba dedeana</i> NiF	a whitlow-grass	www
<i>Salix purpurea</i>	purple willow		<i>Iberis ciliata</i>		www
Urticaceae			<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	wild radish	369
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	stinging nettle		<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	watercress	
<i>Urtica pilulifera</i>	Roman nettle	48	Resedaceae		
<i>Urtica membranacea</i>	membranous nettle	49	<i>Reseda alba</i>	white mignonette	375
<i>Urtica urens</i>	annual nettle		<i>Reseda lutea</i>	wild mignonette	376
Santalaceae			<i>Reseda luteola</i>	weld or dyer's rocket	377
<i>Thesium humifusum</i>	bastard toadflax		Crassulaceae		
Moraceae			<i>Sedum acre</i>	biting stonecrop	385
<i>Ficus carica</i>	fig	42	<i>Sedum album</i>	white stonecrop	386
Chenopodiaceae			<i>Sedum dasphyllum</i>	thick-leaved stonecrop	387
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	fat hen		<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	navelwort	396
<i>Sueda vera</i>	shrubby seablite	94	Rosaceae		
Caryophyllaceae			<i>Amelanchier ovalis</i>	amelanchier or snowy mespilus	Alp
<i>Dianthus brachyanthus</i>		www	<i>Crataegus mongyna</i>	hawthorn	420
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	thyme-leaved sandwort		<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	dropwort	
<i>Minuartia hybrida</i>	fine-leaved sandwort		<i>Geum rivale</i>	water avens	
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	common mouse-ear		<i>Geum sylvaticum</i>		www
<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i>	rock soapwort	Alp	<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	tormentil	
<i>Spergularia purpurea</i>	purple sand-spurrey	148	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	wild strawberry	
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	white campion	158	<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	St Lucie's cherry	Alp
<i>Silene nutans</i>	Nottingham catchfly	Alp	<i>Potentilla caulescens</i>	shrubby white cinquefoil / lax	Alp/Polunin 447
<i>Vaccaria hispanica</i>	cow basil	185	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	potentilla salad burnet	
Ranunculaceae			Saxifragaceae		
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	columbine	Alp	<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	meadow saxifrage	
<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	stinking hellebore	202			
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	traveller's joy NiF	206			
<i>Hepatica nobilis</i>	hepatica	Alp			
<i>Consolida orientalis</i>	eastern larkspur	266			
<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>	corn buttercup				
<i>Thalictrum tuberosum</i>	a meadow-rue	www			
<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	globeflower	Alp			

Leguminosae (Fabiaceae)		
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> P	'mimosa' or silver wattle	432
<i>Anthyllis montana</i> subsp. <i>hispanica</i>	mountain kidney-vetch	
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Mediterranean kidney-vetch	690
<i>Astragalus monspessulanus</i>	Montpellier milk-vetch	Alp
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i> P	Judas tree	430
<i>Colutea arborens</i>	bladder senna	449
<i>Colutea arborens</i>	bladder senna	449
<i>Erinacea anthyllis</i>	a blue-violet hedgehog broom	Polunin 515
<i>Genista scorpius</i>		
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	horseshoe vetch	
<i>Lathyrus setifolius</i>	brown vetch	Alp
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	birdsfoot trefoil	
<i>Lygos monosperma</i>	retama	480 NiF
<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	sainfoin	
<i>Ononis natrix</i>	large yellow restharrow	556
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	lucerne/alfalfa	596
<i>Psoralea bituminosa</i>	pitch trefoil	NiF 508
<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	false acacia	
<i>Tetragonobulus maritimus</i>	dragon's teeth	680
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	tufted vetch	
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	common vetch	531
<i>Vicia tenuifolia</i>		Alp/www
<i>Vicia pannonica</i>		526
<i>Vicia onobrychiodes</i>	false sainfoin	515
<i>Vicia villosa</i>	fodder vetch	510
Oxalidaceae		
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	yellow oxalis	
Geraniaceae		
<i>Geranium molle</i>	dovesfoot cranesbill	741
<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	round-leaved cranesbill	743
<i>Geranium columbinum</i>	long-stalked cranesbill	746
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	little robin	748
<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	hedgerow / Pyrenean cranesbill	
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	herb Robert	749
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Mediterranean or long-beaked storksbill	758
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common storksbill	761
Linaceae		
<i>Linum narbonense</i>	beautiful flax	775
<i>Linum tenuifolium</i>		787
Euphorbiaceae		
<i>Euphorbia serrata</i>		817
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	wood spurge	799
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	sun spurge	799
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	annual mercury	820
Meliaceae		
<i>Melia azedarach</i> P	Indian bead tree or Persian lilac	843

Aceraceae		
<i>Acer monspessulanum</i>	Montpellier maple	856
Aquifoliaceae		
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	holly	856
Anacardiaceae		
<i>Pistacia terabinthus</i>	turpentine tree, terebinth	861
<i>Rhus coriaria</i>	sumach	867
Polygalaceae		
<i>Polygala calcarea</i>	chalk milkwort	
<i>Polygala nicaeensis</i>	Nice milkwort	849
Buxaceae		
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	box	878
Malvaceae		
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	least mallow	897
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	common mallow	898
<i>Lavatera triloba</i>	musky-scented lavatera	919
Guttiferae		
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	perforate St John's wort	957
Rhamnaceae		
<i>Rhamnus pumilus</i>	dwarf buckthorn	Alp
Cistaceae		
<i>Tuberaria guttata</i>	spotted rockrose	985
<i>Helianthemum apenninum</i>	white rockrose	993
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	common rockrose	996
<i>Helianthemum canum</i>	hoary rockrose	1005
<i>Fumana thymifolia</i>	thyme-leaved fumana	1014
Tamariceae		
<i>Tamarix canariensis</i>	tamarix	1018
Frankeniaceae		
<i>Frankenia thymifolia</i>	thyme-leaved sea heath	1029
Cucurbitaceae		
<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	squirting cucumber; in Spanish <i>pepinillo</i> or <i>pepino del Diablo</i> , Devil's cucumber	1032
<i>Bryonia cretica</i>	white bryony	1033
Cornaceae		
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	dogwood	
Umbelliferae		
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	pignut	
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	field eryngo	1081
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	shepherd's needle	1097
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> subsp. <i>piperitum</i>	fennel	1108
<i>Cachrys (Prangos) trifida</i>		1114
<i>Sanicula europea</i>	sanicle	
<i>Torilis (arvensis) purpurea</i>	a spreading hedge parsley	www
Primulaceae		
<i>Primula elatior</i>	oxlip	Alp
Plumaginaceae		
<i>Armeria filicaulis</i>	thrift sp.	www
Oleaceae		
<i>Olea europaea</i> P	olive	1248
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	wild privet	
Apocynaceae		
<i>Jasminium fruticans</i>	wild jasmine	1239
<i>Nerium oleander</i> P	oleander	1256

Rubiaceae		
<i>Galium lucidum</i>		www
<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	wild madder	1305
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	field madder	
Convolvulaceae		
<i>Convolvulus lineatus</i>		www/1330
<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>	common dodder	1311
Boraginaceae		
<i>Buglossoides</i>	blue/purple gromwell	1348
<i>purpureocaerula</i>		
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	corn gromwell	1349
<i>Lithodora fruticosa</i>	shrubby gromwell	1355
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	purple viper's bugloss	1383
<i>Anchusa azurea</i>	large blue alkanet	1409
<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>	houndstongue	1402
Verbenaceae		
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	vervain	1418
Lamiaceae (Labiatae)		
<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>	red hemp-nettle	
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	white horehound	1445
<i>Marrubium supinum</i>	a horehound	www
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	henbit deadnettle	1478
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	common lavender	1532
<i>Lavandula stoechas</i>	French lavender	1528
<i>Salvia blancoana</i>	purple flower, grey-green leaves	www
<i>Salvia verbeneca</i>	wild clary	1545
<i>Stachys recta</i>	yellow woundwort	
<i>Teuchrium</i>	white-flowered, on dry hillsides	www
<i>pseudochamaepitys</i>		
<i>Phlomis lychnitis</i>	a Jerusalem sage	1460
Solanaceae		
<i>Hyosciamus albus</i>	white henbane	1555
<i>Hyosciamus niger</i>	henbane	1556
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	thornapple	1575
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	black nightshade	1563
<i>Solanum dulcamum</i>	Bittersweet, woody nightshade	
Scrophulariaceae		
(toadflaxes are in Antirrhinaceae on Flora Silvestre website)		
<i>Antirrhinum</i>		Polunin
<i>pulverulentum</i>		1197f
<i>Chaenorhinum</i>	Chaenorhinum or malling toadflax	Alp
<i>origanifolium</i>		
<i>Linaria aeruginea</i>		www
<i>Linaria supina</i>	Pyrenean toadflax	Alp
<i>Verbascum sinuatum</i>		1601
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	ivy-leaved toadflax	1632
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	yellow bartsia	1651
<i>Bellardia trixago</i>	bellardia	1653
<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	water figwort	
<i>Scrophularia canina</i>	French figwort	Alp
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	wall speedwell	Alp
Globulariaceae		
<i>Globularia repens</i>	creeping globularia	Polunin 1263a
<i>Globularia vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>valentina</i>	globularia	www
Plantaginaceae		
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	ribwort plantain	
<i>Plantago media</i>	hoary plantain	
Valerianaceae		
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	common valerian	

Caprifoliaceae		
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	dwarf elder/danewort	1710
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	elder	
<i>Lonicera implexa</i>	a perfoliate honeysuckle	1713
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	fly honeysuckle	Polunin 1302
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	wayfaring tree	
Dipsacaceae		
<i>Centranthus calcitrapa</i>		1725
<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>	mournful widow	1749
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	teasel	
Campanulaceae		
<i>Campanula erinus</i>		1774
Compositae		
<i>Achillea ageratum</i>		www
<i>Andryala ragusina</i>	felty grey-leaves, yellow flowers	2083
<i>Bellis annua</i>	annual daisy	1791
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	perennial daisy	1792
<i>Bellis sylvestris</i>	southern daisy	1793
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	field marigold	1908
<i>Carthamus carduncellus</i>		www
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	cornflower	2008
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow star-thistle	1994
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	chicory	2023
<i>Cirsium eriophorum</i>	woolly thistle	1956
<i>Dittricia viscosa</i>	sticky fleabane	1842
<i>Evax pygmaea</i>	evax	1805
<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>		1847
<i>Phagnalon saxatile</i>	rock phagnalon	1833
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	mouse-ear hawkweed	
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	milk thistle	1982
<i>Volutaria lippii</i>	volutaria	1987
<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	salsify	2055
MONOCOTYLEDONS		
Liliaceae		
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	hollow-leaved asphodel	2087
<i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>	common asphodel	2089
<i>Aphyllanthes monspeliensis</i>	aphyllanthes / blue-grass lily	2096
<i>Ornithogalum narbonense</i>	a spiked star-of-Bethlehem	2166
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	star-of-Bethlehem	2171
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	tassel hyacinth	2201
<i>Muscari neglectum</i>	grape hyacinth	2206
<i>Allium moly</i>	yellow onion	
<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i>	wild leek	2237
Iridaceae		
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	yellow flag iris	
Orchidaceae		
<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	narrow-leaved helleborine	2383
<i>Cephalanthera damasonium</i>	white helleborine	2384
<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsia</i>	common spotted orchid: leaves were probably this species	
<i>Limodorum arbortivum</i>	violet birdsnest orchid	2386
<i>Listera ovata</i>	common twayblade	2388

Orchidaceae (cont'd)

<i>Orchis cazortensis</i>		
<i>Orchis champagneuxii</i>	champagne orchid	
<i>Orchis olbiensis</i>		
<i>Ophrys scolopax</i>	woodcock orchid	2422
<i>Ophrys lutea</i>	yellow bee orchid	2423
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>	early spider orchid	2428
<i>Ophrys speculum</i>	mirror orchid	2436
<i>Ophrys fusca</i>	sombre bee orchid	2424

Gramineae

<i>Avena sp.</i>	wild oats	
<i>Briza minor</i>	quaking grass	
<i>Stipa pennata</i>	feather grass	2478
<i>Lygeum spartum</i>	esparto grass	2482
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	reed	
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	lesser reedmace	

FERNS (PTERIDOPHYTA)

<i>Andiantum capillus-veneris</i>	maidenhair fern	2522
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	maidenhair spleenwort	2525
<i>Asplenium fontanum</i>	smooth rock spleenwort	2528

FUNGI

<i>Agrocybe aegerita</i>	poplar mushroom	
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SOME OF THE FLOWERS OF LA MANCHA AND WHERE WE SAW THEM

Above: *Convolvulus lineatus* (Uña); *Lavatera triloba* (San Juan) and *Thalictrum tuberosum* (Los Callejones).

Below: Creeping globularia (Serranía de Cuenca NP, especially Los Callejones); *Linaria aeruginea* (Serranía de Cuenca NP) and henbane (Uña) (CD).

