

Honeyguide

WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS

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Central Portugal
10th – 17th April 2010

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Holiday participants

John and Jan Croft
David and Diana Melzack
Malcolm and Helen Crowder
Andrew Camps

Lyn Guy
Alan George and June Lawrence
Steve and Kathy Kourik
Sarah Barney and Helen Gough

Leaders

Domingos Leitão and Rob Macklin



Our base from 10th to 13th April was the Hotel Rural de Santarém. www.hotelruralesantarem.com

Our second base, from 14th to 17th April, was at the Albergaria El-Rei Dom Manuel in the fortified hilltop village of Marvão. www.turismarvao.pt

Report and lists by Rob Macklin.

All photos in this report were taken during the holiday, those edged blue by Steve Kourik, edged yellow by Rob Macklin, edged red by Helen Crowder and edged green by Domingos Leitão.

Cover photo: limestone pavement at Candeeiros.

Above: the group at Candeeiros (taken by Steve on automatic setting).

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As with all Honeyguide holidays, part of the price of this one was put towards a conservation project, in this case for the Sociedade Portuguesa para o Estudo das Aves (SPEA BirdLife in Portugal) which has a network of Important Bird Areas with volunteers monitoring these and acting as 'caretakers'. The Albufeira do Caia IBA has a large population of waterbirds, including collared pratincoles, little terns, gull-billed terns and red-crested pochards. SPEA is helping to manage the IBA by clearing and creating islands for terns and grebes, and runs a ringing station. During the week SPEA volunteer Luis Venancio guided us around this IBA and was presented with Honeyguide's cheque for €860 to assist the management of the area.

This year's donation brings the total given to SPEA since the first Honeyguide holiday in mainland Portugal in 2005 to £2328. The total amount of conservation contributions from all Honeyguide holidays as at the end of April 2010 was £63,851.

SPRING IN CENTRAL PORTUGAL

10th – 17th April 2010

Saturday April 10th - To Santarém

A tortuous check-in of over an hour followed by a 45 minute flight delay was soon put behind us as we finally boarded our late afternoon easyJet flight to Lisbon. A temperature of 21 °C greeted us at the airport as we met Domingos Leitão, our Portuguese host for the week. We quickly loaded up the buses before heading north up the motorway to the Hotel Rural in Santarém.

We were greeted by our hosts at the hotel and were served an excellent evening meal topped off by a birthday cake for June and a resounding chorus of happy birthday from the group. We finally crawled off to bed at around midnight but looking forward to exploring Portugal in the days ahead.

Sunday April 11th - Cabanos Valley and River Tejo at Valada

First light brought chattering house sparrows, singing blackbirds, a calling carrion crow and a swallow taking a drink on the wing from the swimming pool. After a hearty breakfast we spent the morning exploring the local area, part of the Cabanos valley. Just opposite the hotel lie abandoned olive groves which were full of new and exciting flowers. Yellow bee-orchids seemed to be everywhere and we had to be careful not to step on them. A really good find was a mirror orchid and a *serapias*, a small tongue orchid, growing together with stunning tassel hyacinths, purple bugloss, narrow-leaved bugloss and the thistle-like galactites.

Serins and greenfinches were singing from the surrounding olive trees, a buzzard drifted slowly over the woods then we all had a superb view of a pale-phase booted eagle as it flew straight over us. Bee-eaters could be heard overhead and a flock of at least six birds came into view with two of them perching up on the wires allowing good views – what stunning birds! Moving on we negotiated a slippery slope down through the valley bottom where nightingales and Cetti's warblers were in full song. Pale flax and the striking field gladioli were in full flower, common smilax tumbled through the hedges, dwarf convolvulus was growing across the fields and we found just one plant of the bright pheasant's-eye. Butterflies were thin on the ground but we did pick up small copper and southern speckled wood.

We then walked up through the woods where blackcaps and firecrests were singing and we were lucky enough to get a brief views of the latter as it moved through the trees. A huge cork oak here (*right*) was apparently one of the largest in the region and, as with the others, had had its cork bark recently removed. Just one clump of Spanish heather was found growing in the wood and we also came across rosy garlic, wild mignonette and blue hound's-tongue. Spanish bluebells were found on the roadside with carpets of ramping fumitory and Domingos led us off the beaten track to see two sorts of violet birdsnest orchid nestling among the undergrowth.



Walking back along the road towards the hotel we heard Iberian chiffchaff singing in the woods plus the very soft song of short-toed treecreeper. Large cuckoo-pint was full out on the roadside but our attention was soon turned to the many bright, white sword-leaved helleborines in flower. A flash of yellow was quickly identified as a Cleopatra butterfly and fan-tailed warblers began to sing from the open fields as we walked up the hill to the hotel and a well-earned lunch. A truly outstanding morning introduction to the wildlife of Central Portugal.

After lunch we boarded the buses for a short drive along winding lanes to the small town of Valada on the Tejo river. It was heartening to see hordes of house martins and swallows as we passed through

numerous small villages. White storks and cattle egrets amused themselves looking for food on the open fields while a black kite drifted low over the town.

At Valada we boarded our boat for a cruise down the Tejo river. We were certainly not prepared for the sight that greeted us on an island in the river which was stacked full of thousands of breeding cattle egrets with smaller numbers of spoonbills, grey herons, night herons and little egrets. We were able to approach closely in the boat and were treated to wonderful views of a breeding colony in full swing. Another black kite flew low over the riverbank and we then spotted another on a nest on the bank. Sand martins were feeding low over the river and literally swarms of martins were at their breeding colony of holes in the riverbank. Several more black kites drifted lazily over and two bee-eaters also put in appearance. On the far bank we saw a herd of free-ranging Portuguese horses – a rare breed overseen by a national breeding authority. Time to head back to port but not before John spotted an osprey perched up feeding on a fish – a real find!

Another superb meal at the hotel in Santarém and the new Honeyguide badges were handed out to one and all. The hotel staff took great delight in wearing theirs! Outside the hotel the bee-eater flock had risen to the dizzy heights of 17 birds.

Monday April 12th - Tejo Estuary and Ponta da Erva



Another glorious day, temperatures up to 27°C, on which to head south for a whole day exploring the Tejo estuary. Crested larks and a red-rumped swallow were seen from the buses and Steve found a waxbill in a supermarket car park as we stopped to take on water. Our first stop was at Alcochete (*left*) where the tide was out exposing a huge area of mudflats. Wading birds were very much in evidence here including a stunning flock of some 200 avocets that came closer to us as the tide rose. Grey plovers and ringed plovers were feeding on the mud while a flock of 30 turnstones decided to perch up on the local boats. A little stint was found among the other



waders while a curlew flew off as we approached. A real surprise came in the shape of a Caspian tern, with a huge red bill, flying right past us giving us all really good views then a superb flock of 20 spoonbills flew onto the river. More excitement then turned up in the shape of a male marsh harrier hunting over the saltmarsh before two large, distant eagles drifting off the cork oak forest and were quickly identified as Bonelli's eagles. Before we left this area we found time to have a look at some of the plants including a nice patch of three-leaved snowflake (*left*).

Our exploration of the area continued as we took the buses along an unmade track on the east side of the estuary bordering the cork oak forest and montados. A pool at the back of open fields quickly turned up a host of birds including at least 10 black-winged stilts, five greenshanks, a couple of ruff and a stunning glossy ibis. In the woods a Bonelli's warbler broke into song, a nuthatch worked its way along a branch singing intermittently and two red-legged partridges scampered away. Domingos then made a snare out of grass and skilfully caught a lizard for all of the group to see, which turned out to be a large psammmodromus, before being released. Time for lunch at this spot under the shade of the cork oaks and surrounded by masses of startlingly pink Mediterranean catchfly, the large white flowers of gum cistus and clumps of a yellow shrubby rock-rose *Halimium commutatum*.

The next phase of the day involved walking and driving along the length of the estuary, which turned out to be very rewarding. At least four woodchat shrikes were seen well across the wood pasture –

montados in Portugal – but a real highlight was two black-shouldered kites perched up on electricity pylons, giving much better views than from the top of a cork oak. To add to the excitement a soaring booted eagle came into view, a hoopoe was seen briefly and a very loud great spotted cuckoo quickly disappeared into the trees. To cap it all two more black-shouldered kites were found nearby and the day's only kestrel was hunting over the open fields. While watching the kites several of the group found just one, startlingly fresh, hoop petticoat narcissus while the patches of blue flowers were identified as *Scilla monophyllos*.

Our last stop of the day was at Ponta da Erva, a huge area of farmland comprising both arable and pasture criss-crossed by a network of drainage ditches. This area was known to be a haunt of purple herons and we did not have to wait too long before one was found fishing along one of the dykes. Several yellow wagtails of the Iberian race *Motacilla flava iberiae* flitted among the dense vegetation while skylarks sang from the skies and corn buntings seemed to be everywhere – what a contrast to the UK! At least two quails were calling from the dense vegetation and several marsh harriers hunted over the fields.

Domingos then took us to an innocuous looking small farmstead with a small heavily-grazed field next to it. We could hardly believe our eyes when we saw up to five collared pratincoles using this field as a breeding area and not being in the least bit phased by our presence and giving the whole group cracking views (*enhanced digiscoped image, right*). The pratincoles would sit quietly in the field before launching into the air to snap up some unfortunate insect that happened to be passing. After all this excitement it was time to head home but not before we encountered two wheatears and three more purple herons with one flying alongside the bus before landing out in the open. A herd of fierce looking black bulls peered inquisitively at us and a movement behind them turned out to be a large fox moving stealthily through the vegetation. A great end to a great day!



Tuesday April 13th - Natural Park of Serra de Aires e Candeeiros

A decided change in the weather with more cloud, lower temperatures and a brisk wind. Boarding the buses we headed up to the limestone hills of Candeeiros and our first stop on a rather windswept plateau was to look for orchids among the limestone pavement. We didn't have to wait long as we first identified many early purple orchids *Orchis olbiensis* – the local species or subspecies, depending on which book you follow – plus many relatively dull man orchids. The group then spread out delving into the scrub and soon came up with some rather good finds including the stunning woodcock orchid, lots of yellow anemones, more striking naked man orchids, champagne orchids, a few conical orchids and just one sawfly orchid. Perhaps the star of the show here was the Portuguese fritillary *Fritillaria lusitanica* (*right*), although rather scarce. Domingos turned over a few rocks and came up with a yellow scorpion while careful searching revealed a green hairstreak butterfly on the wing as well as the locally common Spanish festoon – or should that be Portuguese? Birds were a little scarce here but two woodlarks were singing high in the air.



Our next stop was on a rather exposed hillside covered in thick low scrub garrigue dominated by two defunct windmills, although a local man seemed intent on restoring one for tourism! Rob almost stood on a large snake that was quickly identified by Domingos as a ladder snake, which most of the group got to see. Occasional buzzing from the scrub turned out to be at least

three Dartford warblers that were very difficult to pin down but some of the group got good views. Helen C then found a Thekla lark perched up in a tree, the first definite sighting of the trip. A chough called way up in the hills and was briefly glimpsed as it flew away which left us all a little disappointed. However as we walked back to the buses a pair of choughs flew down and began feeding on the patches of open ground – wonderful!

We decided to have lunch out of the wind in the shelter of an olive grove, just as well as the temperature refused to climb above 16°C. The plants here took centre stage with more early purple orchids, naked man-orchids and sword-leaved helleborines. Perhaps the most surprising find was *Ophrys dyris*, a sombre bee orchid type, discovered by Kathy right next to her lunch box!! Before leaving we had a little exploration and Alan and John came up with a stunning large pink snapdragon growing out of the rocks. We also found a large peony here along with stacks of stinking hellebore, which was not that pungent. Domingos had another surprise in store as he turned up another reptile, this one an Iberian ribbed salamander.

Time for a coffee stop (Domingos liked his coffee in the afternoon) but not before we brought the buses to a shuddering halt to admire several giant orchids in full flower on the roadside among more early purple orchids. A hoopoe flew swiftly across the road and a raven 'cronked' as it flew over. Time for coffee in the local village where Sarah and Helen thought the old guys would discuss 'the group from England' for many days. Somehow in the bar we managed to agree a visit to a local cooperative, which turned out to be an absolute gem!! The 'shop' sold local olive oil and cheese and many purchases were made although Jan might have gone a bit over the top buying 50 goats cheeses – mind you they were rather good!

The last stop of the day was at local olive groves and as we disembarked the cry went up "hoopoe over there". We all looked round eagerly and after a while it became apparent that there were at least seven individuals breeding in this one grove – Lyn was particularly pleased to get such good close-up



views. We attempted to walk round in a loop but the brambles put paid to that so we took another route through the groves. More giant orchids were found here as well as a peculiar looking yellow broomrape. A booted eagle drifted overhead but the stars of the moment were a wasp actually in a paper wasp nest and a large unidentified brown mouse (almost rat-sized) that darted off from under a tarpaulin. Walking back to the buses we came across a rather stunning pink which turned out to be *Kohlrauschia velutina*.

Tonight was to be our last evening at Santarém and the whole group was rather reluctant to leave as we had been so well looked after here. Our last night was not going to disappoint as Salome and her team had prepared a special Honeyguide cake, the design taken from the front cover of the Honeyguide brochure – an amazing finale to three exceptional days.

Wednesday April 14th - To Marvão

Time to bid farewell to Santarém for the journey across central Portugal to Marvão. A cloudy and cool start to the day although we still noted black-shouldered kite and black kite from the buses. We had intended to have a picnic lunch on the way at Vila Velha de Rodeo and watch vultures and storks but continuous heavy rain put paid to that. Instead we pushed on and arrived in Marvão in the early afternoon having our picnic lunch in the hotel.

The rain abated somewhat as the afternoon wore on but Marvão was still smothered in low cloud. We decided to explore the castle and its surroundings immediately finding a female black redstart and two rock buntings at the castle. A male stonechat gave us good views and we also spotted our first blue rock thrush through the fog. Both mossy and white stonecrop were found on the cobbled streets of the castle.

We then explored the old medieval road to Castelo de Vide, which runs for just 700 metres at the rear of Marvão. The road was lined with chestnut and Pyrenean oak trees with many interesting plants below them including splendid Spanish bluebells, a delightful yellow gagea *Gagea arvensis*, Solomon's seal, narrow-leaved blue lupin and a few, almost over, Angel's tears *Narcissus triandrus*. Birds were rather thin on the ground here but we did find another rock bunting and mistle thrush while Domingos produced yet another find from under a rock, a false smooth snake.

We all convened later in the bar before dinner to catch up with the logs, plan the day ahead and hoping for an improvement in the weather.

Thursday April 15th - Serra de São Mamede Natural Park

Still breezy, misty and damp at Marvão but this did not seem to deter the many house martins nesting on the old town's buildings. Fortunately the weather improved as we left the hilltop village and our first stop by the River Sever in the park turned up red-rumped swallows nesting under the bridge and already feeding young. Nightingales and Cetti's warblers sang in the background, a couple of crag martins were spotted among the other many hirundines and a hoopoe flew through an olive grove. A nearby white stork's nest had been invaded by a colony of Spanish sparrows, which had built their grass nests among the sticks making up the huge stork's nest.

We then moved on to an open area of scrub and grassland immediately turning up several woodchat shrikes all giving excellent views and Sarah found our first southern grey shrike. Two Thekla larks showed really well and we spent several minutes trying to glimpse an Orphean warbler which was singing from dense cover but occasionally popping into view. By now the weather had improved enough for one or two butterflies to appear including a vivid orange clouded yellow. Raptors then took centre stage as five griffon vultures came into view soaring over the area followed by a superb view of a hunting short-toed eagle. Plants here included a nice patch of an allium, wild leek, plus a fine specimen of the parasitic greater broomrape. To cap a fine morning another 17 bee-eaters flew overhead, we had another view of the southern grey shrike and griffon numbers rose to at least 10.

We decided to have lunch at a high spot overlooking more scrub and grassland and into Spain. Among the showers we immediately found four stunning azure-winged magpies at a small farm with two more woodchat shrikes and singing Thekla larks. Four more griffon vultures drifted overhead before raptor numbers soared to over 40 as vultures came in from everywhere, presumably having found a carcass. Careful searching among the griffons the produced at least two of the altogether larger and magnificent black vultures soaring into view. We remained in this area throughout the early afternoon watching the spectacle unfold in the air where the vultures were joined by a booted eagle, several black kites and four ravens.

Our next stop was just before the Spanish border as the cliffs here were known to support breeding griffon vultures and we soon had our telescopes on the nests on the cliffs, one of which already had two young.



At least 20 griffons were seen here but more unexpected was a pair of Egyptian vultures high up on the crags, a great sight. Swifts and martins were darting back and forth across the cliff face and high overhead at least 14 of the larger alpine swifts were seen against the sky. We then drove the short

distance to the once busy, now long deserted crossing point, only inhabited by 30 pairs of house martins nesting under the eaves.

Domingos briefly saw a couple of hawfinches but we were unable to locate them in the trees though we did get a really good view of a Bonelli's eagle as it drifted over.

Our final stop was over the border into Spain, much to Kathy's delight (another country ticked off) where the sun finally came out. A male subalpine warbler flashed across the road in front of Rob's bus and we had another view of the distant Bonelli's eagle to cap another fine day.

Friday April 16th - Elvas plains, Vila Fernando SPA and Caia Dam IBA



A bright and breezy start to the day although still a great deal of cloud over Marvão (*street leading to hotel, left*). Before breakfast a blue rock thrush was singing from the castle ramparts and another was seen by the hotel as we boarded for buses for our drive south. Our first stop on the Elvas plains was rewarded by four great bustards with the male in full display, a superb sight. A female Montagu's harrier was briefly seen over the fields and several red-rumped swallows were feeding on the wing. We drove down a track across a local property where the plains were covered in purple viper's bugloss (*below*) and corn buntings were in full song, even when the rains came! Time for a coffee in Vila Fernando.

We headed back to the same area but on the other side of the main road and were mightily pleased that the rain had abated. As we drove into another property an Iberian hare ran off across the plain, a woodlark broke into song and two distant falcons eventually came close enough to be confirmed as lesser kestrels.



We drove on into the property and were well rewarded by excellent views of a roller perched up and then in flight – magnificent colours! The wet tracks made it impossible to take the buses any further so we parked up and walked out onto the open plain. Careful searching eventually revealed a male little bustard sat out of the wind among the rocks, the only calandra lark of the trip flew past

and another little bustard was spotted out in the fields.

Lunch was by an ancient Roman bridge stretching across the river into Spain just as the rain returned. A colony of 30 jackdaws was nesting on the bridge and soon saw off a passing black kite that ventured too close. Domingos caught a viperine water snake then admitted he didn't particularly like snakes! Another singing woodlark was in the air, red-rumped swallows hawked for insects over the river and the ground was covered in yet more purple viper's bugloss with clumps of startlingly white star-of-Bethlehem and purple sand-spurrey. We then met up with Luis Venancio, a volunteer for SPEA who looks after the local sites. After introductions we headed out to Vila Fernando and the Caia Dam Important Bird Area immediately spotting several, heavy-looking, gull-billed terns, more white storks, eight black-winged stilts and at least eight gadwalls.

With a strong wind blowing we decided to seek more shelter towards the rear of this large wetland parking up by the river running into the area. Great crested grebes, coots and moorhen were all new birds for the trip but Sarah found a stunner here, a singing melodious warbler in full view giving the group great views. Nightingales and Cetti's warblers were in full song in the riverine woodland and scrub, a raven flew over 'cronking' while new ducks included a solitary male shoveler and a pair of teal. An Iberian ribbed salamander was dead on the road and among the many plants David and Diana discovered a splendid sawfly orchid.

Time was moving quickly on so we boarded the buses for the long drive back to Marvão followed by Luis in his own car. Back at the hotel a final log check was carried out in the bar and Malcolm presented a substantial cheque for €860 from Honeyguide, which was gratefully accepted by Luis on behalf of SPEA. Our final meal at Marvão was slightly overshadowed by rumours of cancelled flights out of Lisbon due to the Icelandic ash cloud!

Saturday April 17th to Thursday April 22nd - The long route home

News finally came through that our flight to London had been cancelled so we decided to head straight for Lisbon and see what our options were. Before we left several of the group saw blue rock thrush and black redstart at Marvão, which was still encompassed in cloud! On the way we saw many white storks and three booted eagles from the buses and decided to stop at Entroncamento to see if we could get train tickets to Madrid. Sarah and Helen G managed to get tickets for the overnight sleeper that evening, and after much discussion (mainly in Portuguese) we were able to get tickets for the Sunday evening. Domingos then phoned around many hotels, which were quickly filling up, and finally managed to get us booked in at the Olissippo very close to the train station. We all had dinner together that evening at the Buffalo Grill before Sarah and Helen bade farewell for Madrid.



The Portuguese are particularly good at paving (*Calçada*) – this outside our hotel in Lisbon.



Lisbon mainline station at night.

Sunday was a day of exploring Lisbon, an entertaining way to spend the day taking in the Oceanarium, among other delights. An early supper at the Buffalo Grill then off to the station for the 22:30 overnight sleeper to Madrid. Alan was rather unwell by this stage so both Alan and June stayed behind in Lisbon hoping for an early flight home. They flew home on the Friday.

After a somewhat noisy and uncomfortable night we arrived at Madrid in the morning to be told there were no trains or buses into France available for several days – not really the news we wanted or expected to hear. So we moved on to Barcelona on the extremely comfortable and impressive high-speed train, arriving mid-afternoon. Unfortunately we encountered the same situation here with all trains and buses to France full up for several more days. No extra trains or buses had been laid on and when we phoned the British consulate we found they went home at 16:30!! Another night on the road and we stayed in the Barcelona Sants hotel at the station – somewhat expensive at 150 euros. We had been advised that we might be able to get a local train to the French border and in the morning we were relieved to be able to get 11 tickets for Cerbère.

We arrived in France late Tuesday morning and were about to be rescued by our friends in the Dordogne! Chris Durdin had phoned Keith and Cathy at Honeyguide's holiday base at Castang and they arranged for two minibuses to come to the French border and collect us – a 1000km round trip! After having supper on the way we finally arrived at Castang late into the evening to be greeted like old friends by Keith and Cathy. After the group had retired for the night Keith and Rob pored over timetables and maps trying to figure out the best way to the channel ports.

Before breakfast on Wednesday morning Keith and Rob went down to the station at Le Buisson and managed (thanks to Keith) to get tickets all the way through to Calais via Paris and Lille, but the timings were going to be tight. Bidding farewell to Castang we boarded a bus to Le Buisson then because of the French railway strike, another bus to Bergerac, From there we went straight through to Paris and *Gare Montparnesse*. The next stage was dragging our luggage across the Metro to *Gare Nord* for the train to Lille. We had to literally run through the Metro and we only made the train with seconds to spare – what a relief!! We had to change at Lille for the train to Calais, which was absolutely packed, but the group just charged on, luggage and all, much to the bemusement of homeward-bound commuters!

We finally arrive at Calais late afternoon, where we encountered yet another queue, this time for a bus to the ferry terminal. Any hopes of boarding quickly soon evaporated as we queued yet again, this time for 3½ hours in the cold, before finally getting our tickets for Dover. The ferry finally left at 00:30 French time before arriving at Dover at 01:30 UK time Thursday morning and the end of an eventful journey!!

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BIRDS

Checklist of Species

Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	20+ at Caia Dam IBA
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Noted at Tejo river and estuary.
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Nesting in colony at Tejo river.
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Common, inc. huge colony on Tejo river.
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Widespread and common.
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Seen at Tejo river, estuary, and Caia Dam IBA.
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	4 at Ponta da Erva.
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	Widespread and common.
Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	100+ at colony on Tejo river and 20 on estuary.
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	2 at Tejo estuary.
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	6 at Caia Dam IBA.
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Relatively common.
Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Male at Caia Dam IBA.
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	2 at Caia Dam IBA.
Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	2 pairs E of Tejo estuary, 1 on road to Marvão.
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Widespread and relatively common.
Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	2 on cliffs at Spanish border.
Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	60+ at Serra de São Mamede NP.
Black Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	2 at Serra de São Mamede NP.
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Widespread and common.
Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	1 at Serra de São Mamede NP and 1 at Caia Dam IBA.
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Female on the Elvas plain.
Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraeteus pennatus</i>	Regularly seen in the week.
Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Hieraeteus fasciatus</i>	2 over Tejo estuary, 1 at Spanish border cliffs.
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	1 on Tejo river.
Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	8+ on the Elvas plains.
Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	3 during the week.
Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	Regularly seen throughout the week.
Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Several heard at Ponta da Erva, Candeeiros and the Elvas plains.
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	At least 3 at Caia Dam IBA.
Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	2 on Tejo estuary and 3 at Caia Dam IBA.

Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>	2 males on the Elvas plains.
Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>	At least 10 on the Elvas plains.
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Tejo estuary and 6 at Caia Dam IBA.
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	c.200 on Tejo estuary.
Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	7 at Ponta da Erva and 2 at Caia Dam IBA.
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	At Tejo estuary and Caia Dam IBA.
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	2 at Caia Dam IBA.
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	On Tejo estuary.
Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	c.30 on boats at Tejo estuary.
Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	5 on Tejo estuary.
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpine</i>	Common on Tejo estuary.
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	4 on east side of Tejo estuary.
Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	1 on Tejo estuary.
Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	5 on east side of Tejo estuary.
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	1 at Caia Dam IBA.
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	On Tejo river and estuary.
Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	On Tejo estuary and Caia Dam IBA.
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Relatively widespread and common.
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	Large colony at Caia Dam IBA.
Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	1 at Tejo estuary.
Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	1 at Tejo estuary.
Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Widespread and common.
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Fairly common.
Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decocto</i>	Common in towns and villages.
Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>	1 on east side of Tejo estuary.
Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Fairly common with 4 at Candeeiros.
Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Widespread and common.
Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>	14 over cliffs at Spanish border.
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	Heard on east side of Tejo estuary and 1 from the bus in the Elvas area.
Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	1 heard at hotel Santarém.
Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Widespread and quite common.
Roller	<i>Coracias garrulous</i>	1 on the Elvas plains.
Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Peak of 7 in olive groves on way back from Candeeiros.
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	2 reported on the Elvas plains.
Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	2 in song at Ponta da Erva.
Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>	1 on the Elvas plains.
Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	Widespread and common.
Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>	Relatively common in rocky areas.
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Singles at Candeeiros, Serra de São Mamede NP and Elvas plains.
Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Relatively widespread.
Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Hundreds at colony on Tejo river.
Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>	4 at Serra de São Mamede NP.
Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Widespread and common.
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	Peak of 4, Serra de São Mamede NP.
House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	Widespread and common in towns and villages.
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	Peaks of 4 on Tejo river and 3 at Caia Dam IBA.
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Only noted at Ponta da Erva.
Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Noted at Santarém.

Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Noted at Santarém and Candeeiros.
Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Noted at Santarém, Serra de São Mamede NP and Caia Dam IBA.
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Found at Santarém and Marvão.
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>	Widespread and fairly common.
Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	2 at Ponta da Erva.
Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Several at Marvão but elusive.
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Widespread and common.
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	1 at Marvão, 2 at cliffs on Spanish border.
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Fairly widespread and common.
Fan-tailed Warbler	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Widespread and common.
Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>	Up to 3 at Candeeiros.
Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>	1 flew across the road just into Spain.
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	Widespread and common.
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Widespread and common.
Orphean Warbler	<i>Sylvia hortensis</i>	1 at Serra de São Mamede NP.
Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>	Singing male at Caia Dam IBA.
Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>	Singing male in cork oaks on east side of Tejo estuary.
Iberian Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus brehmii</i>	Singing male at Santarém.
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	2 at Santarém.
Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	Widespread and common.
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	Widespread and relatively common.
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>	1 in cork oaks on east side of Tejo estuary.
Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	Heard at Santarém.
Southern Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	2 at Serra de São Mamede NP and c.10 on the Elvas plains.
Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>	Widespread and relatively common.
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Regularly seen inc.3 at Santarém.
Azure-winged Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cyanus</i>	4 at Serra de São Mamede NP and 1 on the Elvas plains.
Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	Seen in small numbers.
Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	3 at Candeeiros.
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	32 at Roman bridge near Elvas.
Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	Widespread and common.
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Peak of 4 at Serra de São Mamede NP.
Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	Widespread and common.
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Widespread and very common.
Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>	Peak of 10 nesting in white stork's nest at Serra de São Mamede NP.
Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	2 at supermarket on way to Tejo estuary.
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Widespread and very common.
Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	Widespread and common.
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	Widespread and common.
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Widespread and common.
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Peak of 20 at Candeeiros.
Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	2 at Spanish border.
Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>	Seen at several locations.
Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>	3 at Marvão.
Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>	Widespread and very common.

Reptiles and Amphibians

Large Psammodromus
Iberian Wall Lizard
Ladder Snake
False Smooth Snake (photo 1)
Viperine Water Snake (photo 2)
Iberian Ribbed Salamander
Green Frog

Mammals

Fox
Badger – presence detected.
Rabbit
Iberian Hare
Wild Boar – presence detected.
Mole – hills only.

Butterflies

Swallowtail
Spanish Festoon (photo 3)
Large White
Small White
Clouded Yellow
Cleopatra
Red Admiral
Small Copper
Green Hairstreak
Speckled Wood

Other Invertebrates

Violet Carpenter Bee
Paper Wasp (at nest –photo 4)
Rose Chafer
Common Yellow Scorpion
A centipede – *Scolopenda singulata* (photo 5)



PLANT LIST 2010

PTERIDOPHYTA Ferns and Allies	
Adiantaceae	
<i>Andiantum capillus-veneris</i>	maidenhair fern
Aspleniaceae	
<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>	rustyback fern
Hypolepidaceae	
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken
Polypodiaceae	
<i>Polypodium cambricum ssp australe</i>	southern polypody
SPERMATOPHYTA Conifers	
Araucariaceae	
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk island pine
Pinaceae Pines	
<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	maritime pine
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	umbrella pine
ANGIOSPERMS	
Aizoaceae Aizoons	
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot fig
Allium Garlics and Leeks	
<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i>	wild leek
Anacardiaceae Pistacios	
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	mastic tree or lentisc
Anenomes Anenomes	
<i>Adonis annua</i>	pheasant's eye
Apiaceae Carrots	
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	fennel
<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	alexanders
Apocynaceae Oleanders	
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	oleander
<i>Vinca difformis</i>	periwinkle
Araliaceae Ivy family	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	ivy
Aristolochiaceae Birthworts	
<i>Aristolochia pistolochia</i>	
Asteraceae (was Compositae) Daisies	
<i>Bellis annua</i>	annual daisy
<i>Bellis sylvestris</i>	southern daisy
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	field marigold
<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>	crown daisy, entirely yellow
<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> var. <i>discolor</i>	crown daisy, yellow and white
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	chicory
<i>Galactites tomentosa</i>	Mediterranean field thistle
<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i>	
<i>Pallensis spinosa</i>	spiny golden star
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	common sow thistle
Boraginaceae Borage	
<i>Anchusa azurea</i>	large blue alkanet
<i>Anchusa undulata</i>	undulate alkanet
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	borage
<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>	blue hound's tongue

<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	purple viper's bugloss
<i>Echium angustigolium</i>	narrow-leaved bugloss
<i>Lithodora diffusa</i>	scrambling gromwell
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	purple gromwell
Brassicaceae (Cruciferae) Cabbages	
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	charlock
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	shepherd's purse
Cactaceae Cacti	
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	prickly pear
Caryophyllaceae Pinks	
<i>Silene colorata</i>	Mediterranean catchfly
<i>Silene gallica</i>	small-flowered catchfly
<i>Kohlrauschia velutina</i>	kohlrauschia
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	white campion
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	bladder campion
<i>Paronychia capitata</i>	
<i>Spergularia media</i>	greater sea-spurrey
<i>Spergularia purpurea</i>	purple sand-spurrey
Centranthus Valerians	
<i>Centranthus calcitrapa</i>	Portuguese valerian
Cistaceae Rockroses	
<i>Cistus crispus</i>	
<i>Cistus ladanifer</i>	gum cistus
<i>Cistus salvifolius</i>	sage-leaved cistus
<i>Halimium commutatum</i>	
Clinopodium Calamints	
<i>Thymus polytrichus</i>	wild thyme
Clusiaceae Hypericums	
<i>Perforate St. John's Wort</i>	hypericum perforatum
Convolvulaceae Bindweeds	
<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	mallow-leaved bindweed
<i>Convolvulus tricolor</i>	
Crassulaceae Stonecrops	
<i>Sedum album</i>	white stonecrop
<i>Crassula tillaea</i>	mossy stonecrop
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	navelwort
Dipsacaceae Teasels	
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	wild teasel
Ericaceae Heathers	
<i>Erica australis</i>	Spanish heath
<i>Erica arborea</i>	tree heath
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	strawberry tree
Euphorbiaceae Spurges	
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	sun spurge
<i>Euphorbia characias</i>	Mediterranean spurge
Fabiaceae (was Leguminosae) Peas	
<i>Anthyllis vulnararia ssp praepropera</i>	Mediterranean kidney vetch
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	carob
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas tree
<i>Coronilla valentina ssp. glauca</i>	
<i>Lathyrus setifolius</i>	brown vetch
<i>Lathyrus ochrus</i>	winged vetchling
<i>Lupinus angustifolius</i>	narrow-leaved lupin

<i>Lupinus luteus</i>	yellow lupin
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	toothed medick
<i>Medicago arabica</i>	spotted medick
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	small melilot
<i>Ornithopus compressus</i>	compressed birdsfoot
<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	star clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	white clover
<i>Vicia villosa</i>	fodder vetch
<i>Vicia hybrida</i>	hairy yellow vetchling
Fagaceae Oaks	
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	holm oak
<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	holly / prickly / kermes oak
<i>Quercus suber</i>	cork oak
<i>Quercus faginea</i>	Portuguese oak
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	sweet chestnut
Gagea Gageas	
<i>Gagea arvensis</i>	meadow gagea
Genista Greenweeds	
<i>Ulex parviflorus</i>	small-flowered gorse
Geraniaceae Geraniums	
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	common storksbill
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	cut-leaved cranesbill
<i>Geranium molle</i>	dovesfoot cranesbill
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	little robin
<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	round-leaved cranesbill
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	herb Robert
Helianthus Sunflowers	
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	groundsel
Lamiaceae Mints	
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	red dead-nettle
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	henbit dead-nettle
<i>Lavandula stoechas</i>	French lavender
<i>Prasium majus</i>	Spanish hedge nettle
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	rosemary
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	wild clary
Lepidium Pepperworts	
<i>Lunaria annua</i>	honesty
Linaceae Flaxes	
<i>Linum bienne</i>	pale flax
Linaria Toadflaxes	
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	ivy-leaved toadflax
Malvaceae Mallows	
<i>Lavatera olbia</i>	tree lavatera
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	common mallow
<i>Malva negelecta</i>	dwarf mallow
Oleaceae Olives	
<i>Jasminum fruticans</i>	wild jasmine
<i>Olea europaea</i>	olive
Orobanchaceae Broomrapes	
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	common broomrape
<i>Orobanche rapum-genistae</i>	greater broomrape

Oxalidaceae Sorrels	
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda buttercup
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	common sorrel
Paeoniaceae Peonies	
<i>Paeonia humilis</i>	peony
Papaveraceae Poppies	
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	ramping fumitory
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	common fumitory
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	common poppy
Plantaginaceae Plantains	
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	buck's horn plantain
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	ribwort plantain
Platanaceae Plane trees	
<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	oriental plane
Primulaceae Primulas	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	scarlet pimpernel
Ranunculaceae Buttercups	
<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	stinking hellebore
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	marsh marigold
<i>Anemone palmata</i>	yellow anemone
<i>Nigella damascena</i>	love-in-a-mist
Resedaceae Mignonettes	
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	wild mignonette
Rosaceae Roses	
<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	almond
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i> (<i>R. sanctus</i>)	bramble
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i> subsp <i>magnolia</i>	Mediterranean salad burnet
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	hawthorn
Rubiaceae Bedstraws	
<i>Galium aparine</i>	goosegrass
Scrophulariaceae Figworts	
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> subsp <i>cirrhygerum</i>	large snapdragon
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	lesser snapdragon / weasel's snout
<i>Scrophularia sambucifolia</i>	
Solanaceae Nightshades	
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	bittersweet
Tamaricaceae Tamarix	
<i>Tamarix africana</i>	tamarisk
Thymelaeaceae Daphnes	
<i>Daphne gnidium</i>	
Urticaceae Nettles	
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	pellitory of the wall
Verbascum Mulleins	
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	great mullein
Violaceae Violets	
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	field pansy
MONOCOTYLEDONS	
Agavaceae - Agave family	
<i>Agave americana</i>	American agave
Amaryllidaceae Daffodils	
<i>Leucojum tricophyllum</i>	three-leaved snowflake
<i>Narcissus bulbocodium</i>	hoop petticoat narcissus

<i>Narcissus triandrus</i>	angel's tears narcissus
<i>Orthinogalum angustifolium</i>	star of Bethlehem
<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	Solomon's-seal
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's broom
Araceae Arums	
<i>Arum italicum</i>	large cuckoo pint
Dioscoreaceae Yams	
<i>Tamias communis</i>	black bryony
Iridaceae Irises	
<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	field gladiolus
<i>Gynandriris sisyrinchium</i>	barbary nut
<i>Crocus columnae</i>	sand crocus
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	yellow flag
Liliaceae Lilies	
<i>Allium roseum</i>	rosy garlic
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	hollow-leaved asphodel
<i>Dipcadi serotinum</i>	dipcadi, brown bells
<i>Fritillaria lusitanica</i>	Portuguese fritillary
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	tassel hyacinth
<i>Scilla monophyllos</i>	one-leaved squill
<i>Scilla hispanica</i>	Spanish bluebell
<i>Smilax aspera</i>	rough bindweed
Orchidaceae Orchids	
<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	narrow/sword-leaved helleborine
<i>Epipactus helleborine</i>	broad-leaved helleborine
<i>Limodorum abortivum</i>	violet bird's nest orchid
<i>Limodorum abortivum</i> ssp: <i>trabutianum</i>	short spurred violet bird's nest orchid
<i>Aceras anthropophorum</i>	man orchid
<i>Ophrys (fusca or omegaifera) dyris*</i>	a sombre bee-orchid
<i>Ophrys speculum (O. ciliata)</i>	mirror orchid
<i>Ophrys scolopax</i>	woodcock orchid
<i>Ophrys lutea</i>	yellow bee orchid
<i>Ophrys tenthredinifera</i>	sawfly orchid
<i>Orchis champagneuxii</i>	champagne orchid
<i>Orchis conica</i>	conical orchid
<i>Orchis italica</i>	Italian man orchid
<i>Orchis (mascula) olbiensis</i>	early purple orchid
<i>Himantoglossum robertianum</i>	giant orchid
<i>Serapias lingua</i>	tongue orchid
<i>Serapias parviflora</i>	small-flowered tongue orchid
Poaceae Grasses	
<i>Arundo donax</i>	giant reed
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	common reed
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	reedmace
<i>Briza maxima</i>	quaking grass

* *Ophrys dyris* is also known as *Ophrys fusca* subsp *dyris*,
Ophrys atlantica subsp. *dyris* or *Ophrys omegaifera* subsp. *dyris*.

More orchid and flower photos taken during the holiday are on
<http://www.honeyguide.co.uk/wildlife-holidays/portugal-wh.html>

CONSERVATION CONTRIBUTION

Our Central Portugal holiday contributed €860 to SPEA, BirdLife in Portugal, towards the protection of an Important Bird Area called Albufeira do Caia IBA. This story was in SPEA online, copied below, or for an English summary see www.honeyguide.co.uk/wildlife-holidays/portugal-cons.html

EM DESTAQUE

1) Honeyguide Wildlife Holidays contribui para a IBA da Albufeira do Caia

Pela quinta vez, a empresa britânica *Honeyguide Wildlife Holidays*, especializada em excursões de natureza, atribui um donativo à SPEA. Por ocasião da visita de um grupo organizado no Ribatejo e Alto-Alentejo, atribuíram um donativo recorde de 860 euros, que se destina à IBA da Albufeira do Caia, tendo o vigilante desta IBA sido convidado pelo grupo para receber o cheque, em representação da SPEA.

Com este donativo, a SPEA vai poder continuar o seu trabalho nesta IBA, que é uma das mais importantes para aves aquáticas no interior do país. Vamos continuar com o seguimento e anilhagem da colónia tagazes, com a gestão do habitat das ilhas onde criam o Tagaz, a Chilreta e a Perdiz-do-mar e reforçar a disponibilização de pousos para a Águia-pesqueira. Este donativo vem reforçar os cerca de 300 euros angariados no Leilão Silencioso em prol desta IBA, que decorreu durante o VI Congresso do Ornitologia da SPEA, em Dezembro último em Elvas.

Vimos assim agradecer mais uma vez a todos os que têm contribuído para as acções de estudo e conservação desenvolvidas na IBA da Albufeira do CAIA.



Entrega de cheque com donativo à SPEA



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