



Honeyguide

WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS

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**Serranía de Ronda
21 – 27 February 2019**

Participants

Malcolm and Helen Crowder
Anne McGregor
David and Diana Melzack
Sue and Peter Burge
Ann Stearns

Peter and Elonwy Crook
Everard Daniel and Sarah (Flo) Harman
Margaret Dixey
Marie Watt

Leaders

Simon Tonkin of Inglorious Bustards <https://ingloriousbustards.com/>
with Juan Martín Bermúdez <http://www.martinete.eu/en/martinete-2/>

Report by Simon Tonkin.

We stayed at Hotel-Restaurant Bandolero in Júzcar www.hotelbandolero.com/en-gb



Photos by Simon Tonkin/Juan Martín Bermúdez (IB), Sue Burge (SB), Helen Crowder (HC) and Everard Daniel (ED), all taken on the holiday.

Cover greater flamingos (IB), Spanish fescion (ED), hoopoe (SB).

Above: male lesser kestrel (IB). Below: Honeyguide group in action (IB).



As on every Honeyguide wildlife holiday, we contributed to a conservation project. The conservation contribution of £40 per person, supplemented by gift aid through the Honeyguide Wildlife Charitable Trust, totalled to £690 for Migres, which monitors bird migration through the Strait of Gibraltar.

As at July 2019, the total for all conservation contributions through Honeyguide since 1991 is £132,482.

RONDA AND OSUNA PLAINS, SUMMARY

Among the spectacular rock promontories of Andalucía we found many wonderful species that call this place home, such as Iberian ibex, red-billed choughs and golden eagles. Smaller avian rock dwellers like black wheatear, rock bunting, blue rock thrush and crag martins were also abundant. We enjoyed butterflies such as Spanish festoon, Cleopatra, green-striped white and Lang's short-tailed blue, as well as a field of sombre bee orchids.

On the plains we found both little and great bustards as well as black-bellied and pin-tailed sandgrouse. Among the inland lagoons stone-curlews, greater flamingos, white-headed and ferruginous ducks and black-necked grebes were highlights.

All of this was accompanied with sumptuous daily picnics among gorgeous landscapes and our brilliant hosts David and Ivan's award-winning and inventive cooking.

DAILY DIARY

21 February: Málaga, Sierra de las Nieves, Júzcar

After arrival in Málaga we were soon on the coastal autopista and spotting our first cattle egrets and white storks. As we turned north, the drive became more scenic and breathtaking, the huge mountainous crags opening up before the road.

Our first stop was at the Sierra de las Nieves Natural Park. Here we found two woodlarks, one of which was in full song. Wandering into this habitat we were able to find the near-endemic Spanish fir, which is native to southern Spain and northern Morocco and is considered the Andalusian 'national' tree. We enjoyed the first of the week's excellent picnics among the firs, where firecrests were calling, and with a little patience we were rewarded with excellent views.

Griffon vultures appeared over the nearby rocky outcrops and after a scan of the hillsides we also picked up a close golden eagle. So far not a bad start for a run from the airport.

We took the mountain road towards Júzcar, possibly one of the most scenic drives in Europe. As we steadily made our way through the valleys and passed the pretty *pueblos blancos* – 'white villages' – for which the area is known, we delighted in the sinking sun casting artistic pictures across the rocky crags and glinting through the woodlands. Soon enough we arrived in Júzcar and were welcomed by Smurfs!

Júzcar, one of the small villages located in the scenic Valle del Genal in the Serranía de Ronda, is the first ever 'Smurf town' in the world, since June 2011. Until this date, Júzcar was a weekend destination for lovers of rural tourism, hiking and other activities such as climbing and walking in ravines. People came from all over to explore the area that surrounds it.



Blue Júzcar, Smurf village (ED & SB).

The transformation of this town is owed to the fact that every single building here was painted blue: houses, the church, the town hall and even the cemetery, to embrace the premiere of the film *The Smurfs 3D*. Once the cinematographic event had passed, the inhabitants of Júzcar decided to keep the buildings painted blue, carrying on as the village of the Smurfs.

Here we were greeted by our friends David and Ivan who welcomed us to the Hotel Bandolero and we settled in for our first evening sampling Ivan's culinary delights!

22 February: Los Riscos, Cuevo del Gato, Montejaque

Once the day's fresh bread was out of the oven, we headed to Los Riscos, the crags, where we journeyed up the narrow track to the top of the hill to view the rocky terrain. Here yet more woodlarks were singing – we counted at least four. Crag martins zipped for insects overhead. We heard blue rock thrush singing and soon we were watching one at close quarters. Two hawfinches were found. We could also hear a rock bunting, and after some searching we had excellent scope views of it singing from an almond tree.

This was a beautiful spot, with gorse, cistus and other plants in flower – and still only February! We pondered over several fine patches of purple iris, and concluded that these were broad-leaved iris, not Barbary nut as first thought.

Our lunch stop was opposite the Cuevo del Gato, a complex cave system formed by the Rio Guadares and the entrance to which is said to resemble a cat's head. A distant Iberian ibex posed high above us on the cliff top and hardly moved during our time here. As we took our picnic, a white-throated dipper zipped past. After a little exploring we found a sombre bee orchid, then more as we got our eyes in, one of the earliest flowering orchids in the area.

Following lunch we headed up to the Montejaque Dam and peaks. As we wandered down to the gorge edge, we found black wheatears, a fabulous addition to our lists. Blue rock thrush and rock buntings sang.

The dam constructed here from 1925 attempted to contain the Campobuche river but the project was unsuccessful because the limestone in the area created multiple sinks, causing water to seep away and continually empty the dam.

As we looked down on the dam structure we had the most impressive views of a whirling group of 32 red-billed choughs, a fabulous bird in a fabulous setting.

23 February: Laguna Dulce, Fuente de Piedra

Today we headed out to a completely different habitat – the wetland at Laguna Dulce. Here, by the side of the road, we spent a long time sifting through little, great crested and black-necked grebes while white-headed ducks steamed passed only metres away. We found red-crested pochards and a single wigeon among the large rafts of common coot, mallard, gadwall, shoveler and common pochard here too. Indeed, this lagoon was sweet!



Black-necked grebe (IB).

Soon it was time to take ourselves the short distance to the reserve of Fuente de Piedra. Here we took our picnic and enjoyed sights and sounds of lots of greater flamingos. The pools here also yielded white-headed ducks and black-necked grebes, but among the legs of greater flamingos we found seven little ringed plovers and a few ruffs.



White-headed ducks (IB).

Scanning the pools here we found a rather dapper ferruginous duck, providing great views for the group and proving that it wasn't just simply brown!

As we walked around the reserve, we came across a favoured field of stone-curlews. Not content with simply finding one, we found 59!!

24 February: Ronda (Tajo Parque) – Jarasteper y Cancha de la Almola

Today we travelled the short distance to Ronda and walked through the Tajo park, tajo in this instance meaning escarpment or cliff, taking in some of the historic surroundings. We could hear a crossbill singing and after some extensive searching of the tree we got an angle to view it and obtained superb scope views.

Looking down the cliff face from one of the viewpoints we had excellent views of lesser kestrels.



Puente Nuevo 'new' bridge in Ronda (IB) and a red-billed chough on one of the ledges (HC).

We walked around the old city wall which was by now bustling with tourists, everyone marvelling at the views out over the Serranía de Ronda mountains, to the 18th century Puente Nuevo – 'new' bridge – which straddles the El Tajo gorge, a 100m chasm that carries the rio Guadalevín through the centre of Ronda. We took some refreshments at a café overlooking the gorge and were able to watch crag martins and the antics of red-billed choughs, tumbling and perching on the cliff-side and bridge structure. We enjoyed these for some time, all in glorious sunshine, then had a quick browse through some tourist shops before driving the short distance to a 'peri-urban' park, the Dehesa de Mercadillo, where we had our picnic lunch among holm oaks and stone pines. It was a sunny Sunday and several local families were also enjoying lunch *al fresco*, making use of the barbecue pits to cook more elaborate fare.

We took a different route back to Júzcar, which enabled us to stop at the Cancha de la Almola. Here we found very close blue rock thrush and black wheatear. Farther along the track we found our first rock petronia (rock sparrow) – an interesting species as it is the only member in its family in Europe.

25 February: Osuna Plains

As we set out this morning on the scenic mountain roads, we headed for a completely different landscape – the Plains of Osuna. Before we arrived, however, we were stopped in our tracks by the sight of hundreds of griffon vultures flying towards a field, where many more were busily clawing over the remains of the very last of what looked like a pig carcass.



Griffon vultures heading for a pig carcass (HC).

As we arrived at the plains, we stopped at an area that we knew was good for little bustards. We weren't disappointed and straight away found a strung-out group sheltering from the wind in the lee of a hedge. The importance of this population to the global conservation of the species cannot be overstated, particularly since it has declined as a species massively in France and Spain and has become extremely rare or even absent in countries such as Ukraine and Algeria where it was formerly very common. We were very privileged to see them, and we hope for a brighter future for this sharply-declining plain-dweller.

We took our picnic lunch amongst the shade at the Lantejuela lagoons. The fringes were filled with black-winged stilts as greater flamingos waded in the shallows. We also found up to 24 stone-curlews here. We got our first looks at Spanish sparrows, and flight views of both black-bellied and pin-tailed sandgrouse, often hearing them before locating them.

We were thrilled to find some single great bustards, although they were very distant. However, we were able to arrange access to a private farm and got great views of at least 25 of these enormous yet aerodynamic birds! We discussed the similarities between this species and flying with Ryanair – that is the male at 16kg is heavier than the former 15kg baggage restriction on Ryanair flights!

Soon enough it was time to leave the plains and head back to our mountain dwelling and yet another fabulous meal and relaxing evening in comfort.

26 February: Júzcar, Grazalema – Rio Guadalete, Mirador Puerto De Las Palomas, Gargante

Today we started with a local walk just around Júzcar. After some searching we found the poisonous perennial Andalusian birthwort scrambling along a fence, way above our heads, so we had initially missed it. It is a native of the southern Iberian Peninsula and northern Africa, but a very common plant of the area. French lavender bloomed in profusion along the verges. The trees were alive with firecrests, crested tits and short-toed treecreepers, and we had some good views of hawfinches.

From here we headed up the Rio Guadalete where we took our lunch in a peaceful valley (inquisitive cattle were on the other side of a gate!). On the way down we passed a very confiding hoopoe and a small patch of paperwhite narcissi. While picnics were being assembled, the group botanised and butterflyed on the hillside, noting sand crocus and western dappled whites.

After lunch we drove through the attractive white village of Grazalema and up to the Mirador Puerto de las Palomas with far-reaching views out over the countryside below. Here we found rock bunting and blue rock thrush as crag martins hawked for insects and griffon vultures drifted by at close proximity, joined by short-toed eagles.

From here we took a walk along a sunny, sheltered footpath; lovely habitat alive with insects and plants. We met a walker who told us there was a deer on the path ahead, where she had just been, so off we went to discover it! As we turned the corner however it was not a deer that greeted us but two young male Iberian Ibex, grazing alongside the path and right ahead of us! At the viewpoint at the end of the path we watched a pair of Mediterranean peregrine falcons at their nest on the cliff-face across the gorge.

Among rocky promontories we also found black wheatears. The great majority of this species' global population is to be found in Spain and, given its scarcity, we were delighted to yet again see this stunning monochrome bird.

27 February: Málaga, and home

Today sadly our adventure had come to an end, so after a leisurely morning in Júzcar we bade farewell to David and Ivan and headed towards the coast, descending the mountains and on towards Málaga. On the way, we stopped at a lower altitude site to watch booted and short-toed eagles. The Rock of Gibraltar was just visible from here. With some careful scanning we could also pick out red-rumped swallows.

Onwards to Málaga airport, with a quick stop at a golf course just outside the airport where we watched the comings and goings of monk parakeets. This introduced species, originally from subtropical zones of Argentina, has a population estimated at c.20,000. They are seemingly quite a benign introduction, and a colourful and somewhat noisy addition to the area's avifauna. A bee-eater flew over in farewell to the group as we drove the now very short distance to the airport.

Juan-Martin and Simon loved your company and we very much hope to see you again soon!



Picnic at Dehesa del Mercadillo, 24 February (SB, IB).

HIGHLIGHTS

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Malcolm | Seeing so many stone-curlews at the wetlands. Enjoying coffee at the New Bridge in Ronda while watching choughs. |
| Ann S | Two great crested grebes dancing. Star-of-Bethlehem. |
| Marie | Water birds, black-necked grebes, food – brilliant. |
| Margaret | The unexpected golden eagle right at the beginning, and the food. |
| Anne M | Amazing views of hoopoe, the weather, scenery, flowers and butterflies. |
| Elonwy | Griffon vultures – never seen so many. I'd have my corpse eaten by them! |
| Peter C | Black wheatear – most wonderful view. Wonderful tour guides. |
| Helen | The day at the wetlands rounded off with 59 stone-curlews. Picnic lunches. |
| Peter B | Red crossbill – I found it! Hoopoe, so close, so quiet and so small. |
| Everard | Lesser kestrels – always thought it would be wonderful to see them. Sombre bee orchid – my first fascination with plants was orchids. |
| Flo | Griffon vultures, the food here. |
| Diana | Hoopoe, Andalusian birthwort. |
| David | Black wheatear perched and in flight. |
| Sue | Friar's cowl. Dartford warbler through the telescope. |
| Juan | Proud that my homeland still has the wildlife. Little bustards. |
| Simon | Little bustards, so hard to find, and both little and great bustards on the same day. Hospitality and food. Very proud to guide in the mountains of my chosen homeland. |

WILDLIFE LISTS – BIRDS

Common name	Scientific name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>			✓				
Great crested grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>			✓				
Black-necked grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>			10+				
Great cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		1	✓				
Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>			2				
Cattle egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓		1		1		
Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			2				
Great egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>			1				
White stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓	1	1		1		
Greater flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>			5,000		200		
Common shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>			4				
Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>			1				
Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>			6+				
Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>			20+				
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			✓				
Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>							
Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>			✓		✓		
Red-crested pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>			✓				
Common pochard	<i>Aythya farina</i>			✓				
Ferruginous duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>			1				
White-headed duck	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>			15+				
Black kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>					1		
Griffon vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	10+	30+	40+	30+	329	100	
Short-toed eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>			1			2	
Marsh harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>			3		4		
Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		1	1				
Common buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>			1	1	5+	1	
Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	1						
Lesser kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>				10+			
Common kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	4+	2	1		10+	2	
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>						2	
Red-legged partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	2	2	2		✓		
Ring-necked pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>					1+		
Water rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>			2				
Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			✓				
Eurasian coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			✓				
Little bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>					12		
Great bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>					27		
Black-winged stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>			40+		10+		
Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>			10+		20+		
Stone-curlew	<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>			59		24		
Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>			✓		2+		
Little ringed plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>			7				
Common snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>			1				
Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>			2				
Common sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			1				
Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>			✓		✓		
Yellow-legged gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓		✓				
Black-headed gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>			✓		✓		
Mediterranean gull	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>			1				
Rock dove/feral pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	2	3	2	1	10+	4	
Collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Tawny owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>					1	1	
Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>					1+	1	
Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>					1+	2	
Iberian green woodpecker	<i>Picus sharpei</i>			1	1	1	1	
Calandra lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>					50+		
Crested lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	2+	1+	✓		✓	✓	
Thekla's lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>				3+	1+		
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	2	4+	2				
Eurasian skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>					10+		
Crag martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>	3+	c.50	✓	✓			✓
Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	1	1+	✓	2	5+	1+	

Red-rumped swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>							2
House martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>							20
Iberian yellow wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava iberiae</i>			1		1		
White wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		1	1				
White-throated dipper	<i>Cinclus cinclus</i>		1					
Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Black redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>			2	4+	1+	5+	
Black wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>		3		1	1	2	
Blue rock thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>		4	1	2		1	
Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	2+	✓	✓	2		4+	
Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	1	3	1	1	1	1	
Cetti's warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		1	3				
Zitting cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>			1		1		2
Dartford warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>			1	1		1	
Sardinian warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	2+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		2+	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>	1			1		1	
Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Crested tit	<i>Parus cristatus</i>				2+		2	
Blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>				2		2	
Short-toed treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>				2		1	
Iberian grey shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>			1		1+	2	
Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	2+		✓	✓	1+	2	
Common magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	1+						
Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>			✓	✓	✓		
Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	2		2		6	10+	
Red-billed chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>		32		15+		20+	
Spotless starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Spanish sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>					8+		
Rock sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>			1	1			
Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>				1			
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Serín	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	1			1		2	
Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	✓	✓	10+	20+	✓	10+	
Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>		2	1	2		3	
Cirl bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>	1	4	1	1		4	
Rock bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>		3	3	5+		2	
Corn bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		2	10+	2	✓	✓	
Monk parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>		✓					✓

MAMMALS	
European Rabbit	Iberian Ibex
REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS	
Iberian Pond Tortoise <i>Maumys leprosa</i>	Perez's Frog <i>Rana Iberica</i>
Andalucian Wall Lizard <i>Podarcis vaucheri</i>	Montepellier Snake <i>Malpolon monspessulanus</i>
BUTTERFLIES	
Swallowtail <i>Papilio machaon</i>	Painted lady <i>Cynthia cardui</i>
Spanish festoon <i>Zerynthia rumina</i>	Red admiral <i>Vanessa atalanta</i>
Large white <i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Small heath <i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>
Small white <i>Artogeia rapae</i>	Speckled wood <i>Pararge aegeria</i>
Western dappled white <i>Euchloe crameri</i>	Wall <i>Lasiommata megera</i>
Green-striped white <i>Euchloe belemia</i>	Small copper <i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>
Clouded yellow <i>Colias crocea</i>	Holly blue <i>Celastrina argiolus</i>
Cleopatra <i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>	Lang's Short-tailed blue <i>Leptotes pirithous</i>
Large tortoiseshell <i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>	

PLANTS

Numbers refer to Blamey & Grey-Wilson, *Mediterranean Wild Flowers*. Polunin refers to Polunin & Smythies, *Flowers of south-west Europe*. The *Flowers of Gibraltar* is a valuable reference both on the Rock and in Spain.

Where there is no number, sometimes these are plants in floras from northern Europe, e.g. *Wild Flowers of Britain & Europe* by Fitter, Fitter & Blamey. Some are planted species, 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 – pines	
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	stone pine 3
<i>Abies pinsapo</i>	Spanish fir
Betulaceae – birch family	
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	alder
Fagaceae – oaks	
<i>Quercus suber</i>	cork oak 27
<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	kermes oak
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	holm oak
Urticaceae – nettle family	
<i>Urtica membranacea</i>	membranous nettle 49
Aristolochiaceae – birthworts	
<i>Aristolochia baetica</i>	Andalusian birthwort 58
Ranunculaceae – buttercup family	
<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i> subsp. <i>ficariiformis</i>	lesser celandine – the more robust southern form 252a
Cruciferae – cress/cabbage family	
<i>Biscutella megacarpaea</i>	biscutella, a buckler mustard
<i>Sinapsis arvensis</i>	charlock 359
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	wild radish 369
Crassulaceae – stonecrop family	
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	navelwort 396
<i>Sedum sediforme</i>	yellow stonecrop 382 P nif
Leguminosae – pea family	
<i>Calycotome spinosa</i>	spiny broom 452
<i>Teline monspessulana</i>	teline 459
<i>Genista cinerea</i>	468
<i>Genista tridentata</i>	a winged broom
<i>Lygos monosperma</i>	retama (a white broom) 480
<i>Genista hispanica</i>	
Oxalidaceae – sorrel family	
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda buttercup 735
Geraniaceae – geranium family	
<i>Geranium molle</i>	dovesfoot cranesbill 741
<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	round-leaved cranesbill 743
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	common storksbill 761
Anacardiaceae – pistacio family	
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	mastic tree or lentisc 865
Cistaceae – rock-rose family	
<i>Cistus albidus</i>	grey-leaved cistus big pink fls 961
<i>Cistus salviifolius</i>	sage-leaved cistus small white fls 965
<i>Cistus ladanifer</i>	gum cistus big white fls 971
Cactaceae – cactuses	
<i>Opuntia maxima = ficus-indica</i>	prickly pear 1040
<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	squirting cucumber
Umbelliferae – umbellifers / carrot family	
<i>Smyrniolum olustatum</i>	Alexanders 1087
<i>Bupleurum fruticosum</i>	shrubby hare's-ear/shrubby thorrow-wax 1128 nif G
Oleaceae – olive family	
<i>Olea europaea</i>	olive 1248
<i>Olea europaea</i> spp. <i>oleaster</i>	wild olive 1248a
Apocynaceae – oleander family	
<i>Vinca difformis</i>	intermediate periwinkle 1263
Convolvulaceae – bindweeds	
<i>Convolvulus altheoides</i>	mallow-leaved bindweed 1331 (in Ronda)
Boraginaceae – borage family	
<i>Lithodora diffusa</i>	scrambling gromwell 1351
<i>Cerinthe major</i> var. <i>purpurascens</i>	honeywort 1367
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	purple viper's bugloss 1383
Labiatae – mint family	
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	white horehound 1445
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	henbit deadnettle 1478
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	rosemary 1526
<i>Lavandula stoechas</i>	French lavender 1528

Valerianaceae – valerian family	
<i>Fedia cornucopiae</i>	fedia 1720 (everywhere)
Compositae – daisy family	
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	field marigold 1908
<i>Carlina racemosa</i>	carline thistle 1920 A dry, prickly composite with a yellow flower
<i>Atractylis gummifera</i>	atractylis 1931
<i>Cirsium eriophorum</i>	woolly thistle 1956 nif
<i>Galactites tomentosa</i>	galactites 1971
<i>Helianthemum salicifolium</i>	willow-leaved rock rose 1001
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	milk thistle 1982
Liliaceae – lily family	
<i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>	common asphodel 2089
<i>Gagea lutea</i>	yellow star-of-Bethlehem
Daffodil family – Amaryllidaceae	
<i>Narcissus assoanus</i>	
<i>Narcissus papyraceus</i>	paperwhite narcissus 2278
Iridaceae – iris family	
<i>Gynandriris sisyrrinchium</i>	Barbary nut iris 2305
<i>Iris planifolia</i>	broad-leaved iris
<i>Romulea</i> sp.	sand crocus
Araceae – arum family	
<i>Arisarum simorrhinum</i>	friar's cowl 2378
Palmae – palms	
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	one of the most widespread planted palms. 2355 P
<i>Chamerops humilis</i>	dwarf fan palm 2357
Orchidaceae – orchids	
<i>Ophrys fusca</i>	sombre bee orchid 2424
Ferns	
<i>Asplenium ceterach</i>	rusty-backed fern



Left – two cistus flowers: grey-leaved cistus (pink) and gum cistus (white).
Right – broad-leaved iris (ED).



Left– paperwhite narcissus.
Right – *Narcissus assoanus* (ED).



Below – willow-leaved rockrose; sand crocus; field marigold (HC).

