

Honeyguide

WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS

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Spring in the Spanish Pyrenees
Salisbury & District Natural History Society
16 – 23 April 1995

**Honeyguide Wildlife Holidays and
the Salisbury & District Natural History Society**

Spring in the Spanish Pyrenees

16-23 April 1995

Participants

Rosemary and Gerald Nicholls
Brenda and Jimmy Wade
Kate and Ted Sansby
June Hodgkinson
Audrey Lovett
Nora Langdon
Grace Hickman
Marigold Woolley
Joan Tripp
Kathy Gibson
Pete Etheridge
Kathy Archibald

Leader:- Rob Macklin

Our hosts:- John and Viv Boucher, The Painting School, Calle Mayor 30, Berdún, Huesca, Spain.

Illustrations by Rob Hume. Cover: lady orchid, crested lark and red kite.

In response to the conservation donation included with this holiday we received a letter from SEO. The letter was too faint to scan and include in this report, but it is copied below:

Zaragoza, 30th May, 1995

Dear Chris

Once again I wish to thank you for contributing with your donation to our Conservation Project in the steppes of Belchite (Zaragoza - Spain). Thanks to you and people and groups like yours the Ornithological Reserve goes on growing up and saving some of the last areas with high natural value.

Please, extend my thanks to your 1995 customers in Berdún and all the others that have contributed to the project. All of you are invited to visit the reserve whenever you have the chance

I hope to see you again soon and tell you good news about the steppes and their conservation.

Best wishes.

Juan Carlos Cirera Martinez
SEO / BirdLife manager in Aragón

Spring in the Spanish Pyrenees 16 – 23 April 1995

Sunday 16th April - Bilbao to Berdún

Grey skies and cool temperatures greeted us as we arrived at Bilbao airport after a very smooth flight from Heathrow. We were met at the airport by John Boucher and introduced to Evaristo, our coach driver for the week. A huge white stork's nest on a church in a small village near Bilbao was deserted though we did see one of these magnificent birds slightly further on.

The four hour journey to Berdún was broken by a very welcome coffee stop where both black and red kites sailed across the sky. Spotless starlings cackled from the 'phone wires and goldfinches sang from the roadside trees. Griffon vultures and buzzards were seen from the coach while great crested grebes and little egrets were found on the huge reservoir, the Embalse de Yesa. As we approached Berdún there were three deserted hilltop villages due to the loss of farmland under the waters of the reservoir. Berdún itself looms out of the plains of Aragón and has a magnificent presence perched on its own hill.

We arrived tired at Berdún and were shown our highly individual rooms by Vivien Boucher. Both John and Vivien later joined us for dinner across the square at Emilio's. House martins and swallows were breeding in the town walls while red kites ceaselessly patrolled the perimeter of Berdún. A peregrine flashed across the sky as we all trooped off to dinner.

Monday 17th April - Around Berdún to the Rio Veral and Rio Aragón

Before breakfast Peter and Kathy joined me for a stroll down to the Rio Veral. Collared doves, black redstarts and white wagtails were in evidence around the town while serins, linnets, goldfinches, chir and corn buntings sang heartily from the 'Badlands' below Berdún. Birds of prey were much in evidence with both black and red kites in the air, griffon vultures gaining height over the valley and a single Egyptian vulture drifting over the town.

A hoopoe called somewhere in the distance and the first party of swifts joined the swallows and house martins in the skies over Berdún. As we approached the river a pair of mallards rose from the water and a whole host of song rang out from the surrounding scrub. On inspection, blackcaps and willow warblers were joined by Cetti's warblers, a single Bonelli's warbler and a skulking subalpine warbler. On the way back to breakfast both woodlarks and crested larks sang well while a redstart showed briefly in the scrub.

After breakfast the whole group walked leisurely down to the Rio Veral, pausing to admire several superb singing serins and a nightingale in full view with its throat throbbing with song. A male kestrel hunted nearby, an adult Egyptian vulture flew across the sky then, unbelievably, an enormous immature lammergeier flew lazily right over our heads. Large patches of green hellebore were dotted over the badlands and we also identified silvery sainfoin and white rock-rose here. On the overgrazed, bare slopes, barberry and Spanish broom had gained a foothold.

As we reached the river, both light and dark phase booted eagles were well seen by the group and both golden cinquefoil and yellow restharrow were in full flower.

Nine species of butterflies in the morning included several new varieties for the group. Of particular interest were Bath white, clouded yellow and the most spectacular scarce swallowtail and swallowtail. Gerald found a rather impressive hummingbird hawkmoth as we returned through the Badlands for lunch at Emilio's.

As the afternoon began to warm up we walked down from the town towards the Rio Aragón. We walked past a superb Judas tree on the outskirts of the town as the only short-toed eagle of the trip made a brief

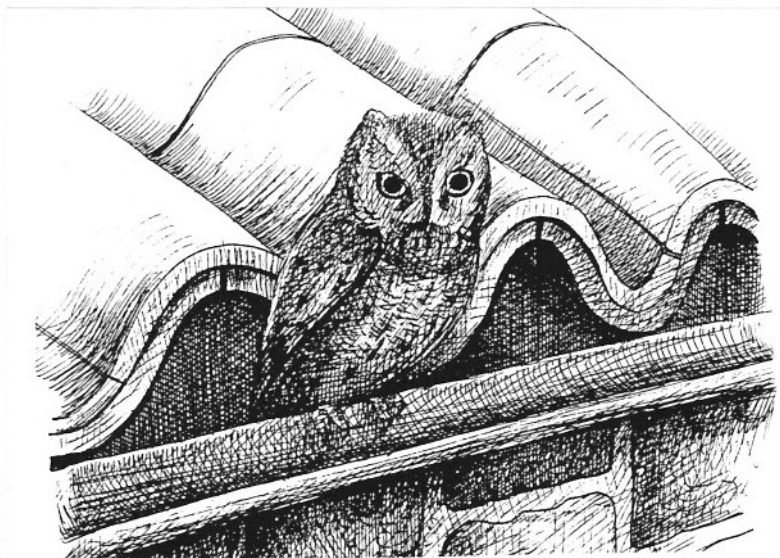
appearance in the skies. Tawny pipits and stonechats were immediately seen along the roadside and a clump of henbane was found by the main road. Woolly thistles and wild clary were also identified here.

As we passed almond groves, a very colourful woodchat shrike sat atop one of the trees giving excellent views for all. Wheatears and whinchats were also found in the grove. The butterflies in this area proved very interesting with familiar species such as brimstone and small copper being joined by panoptes blue, green-underside blue, Moroccan orange-tip, wood white and dingy skipper. Most of these species were all new to the group!

As we approached the bridge over the river we came across a large clump of shepherd's needle while the scrub under the bridge played host to the parasitic purple toothwort. Black kites flew around our heads here and another adult Egyptian vulture flew over. A yellow wagtail proved to be the grey-headed type of Iberian origin. Yet another new butterfly here was chequered skipper, while plants included false vetch, tassel hyacinth, basil thyme and field marigold. An Iberian wall lizard scuttled away across the scorched earth.

After such a long walk, John and Vivien took most of the group back to Berdún by car though a few of us braved the walk back. We were rewarded by the stunning sight of a male Montagu's harrier quartering the cereal fields as several skylarks sang lustily from the skies above us.

After dinner we promenaded around the village in search of scops owls and were amply rewarded by birds calling and answering very close to us; we even managed to see one in the gutter next to Prudencia's roof. The view from Berdún at night really is amazing; it gives one the feeling of being high on a ship in the middle of the sea!



Tuesday 18th April - St Juan de la Peña

An early morning walk through the Badlands produced singing black redstarts, Cetti's warblers, serins, cirl and corn buntings. A song thrush sang lustily from the edge of the town and a raven flew over cronking. An unfamiliar burst of song turned out to be a Bonelli's warbler by the river. After breakfast we picked up our enormous packed lunches and bag full of 'Spanish' sticks before joining our coach for the trip to the monastery at St Juan de la Peña.

Our first stop was on the Rio Aragón where nightingales, Cetti's warblers and chiffchaffs were in full song. A common sandpiper hunted for insects along the river edge and a yellow wagtail gave us all good views. A buzzard sat on a telegraph pole, intently scanning the ground below.

The next stop was at the small village of Santa Cruz de la Seros with its 12th century church. As we disembarked from the coach, a golden eagle soared lazily overhead and crag martins flew around the church. There was a grey wagtail in the village and a wood white butterfly gave everyone good views as it fluttered around the square. After a look around the fabulous church with its alabaster windows it was back to the coach and on to St Juan de la Peña.

When we arrived at the monastery it was time for lunch so we picnicked under the pine trees out of the sun. Immediately, six crossbills flew over calling loudly and another new butterfly, a Queen of Spain fritillary, had many of us scampering after it to confirm its identity. Goldcrests, chiffchaffs, great tits and coal tits called from the woods but we were not to be fortunate with black woodpeckers! The daffodils here taxed our identification skills but we finally decided that they were *Narcissus pseudonarcissus moschatus*. As we walked up the rather steep slope through the woods we found Pyrenean violet, bitter vetch, spurge laurel and masses of cowslips. As we attained the ridge we found breathtaking views of the surrounding area including the monastery itself. Rush-leaved narcissus grew in great profusion here and there were carpets of cowberry. A large wall brown was out here some several weeks early thanks to the recent hot and dry conditions.

As we walked back down through the woods, firecrests called incessantly but were very difficult to see. On the grassy areas below, a tree pipit treated us to a fantastic singing display flight and several nuthatches were seen. We found Pyrenean avens and henbit dead-nettle here while the butterflies included red admiral, holly blue and little blue.

On the way down we stopped at the old monastery which was spectacularly built into the overhanging cliff. Both lammergeier and peregrine flew across the skies and a mistle thrush called. The monastery walls held great tufts of Pyrenean saxifrage while dead heads of carline thistle were very obvious along the roadside.

On the drive home another woodchat shrike was, typically, perched on the top of a roadside bush.

Wednesday 19th April - Aisa

A rather long drive today high up into the Aisa valley which entailed passing through the impressive old town of Jaca. On the far side of the town we made a stop at the bridge of San Miguel which proved to be an inspiring choice. A dipper was spotted immediately and then we all had wonderful views of two adults bringing food to a healthy and hungry juvenile. High trilling calls alerted us to the presence of six magnificent bee-eaters which flew quickly through. Red kites soared over the town as a Bonelli's eagle drifted right over our heads giving us great views of this elusive bird of prey.

Woodlarks, nightingales, whitethroats, Bonelli's warblers and ciril buntings were in full song here and a pied flycatcher briefly showed in the roadside hedge. A green woodpecker yaffled in the riverside woods, then two hoopoes flew across the road and perched in trees; we managed to get the telescope onto them but it is amazing how they manage to blend in to their environment. A bright male wheatear and a woodchat shrike were in nearby fields while a common sandpiper and swallows were along the river.

We then re-boarded the coach for the drive up the valley to Aisa; a splendid cock wheatear was seen from the coach and two magnificent white storks circled low over cereal fields. Arriving at the village, we found a very smart Hostal and all adjourned for coffee. We had time for a brief walk round the village and found three citril finches in one of the gardens. Cetti's warblers sang incessantly here and black redstarts were feeding young on the rooftops. Navelwort and ivy-leaved toadflax grew out of the old walls.

We finally arrived at the entrance to the alpine valley where we stopped for one of Emilio's hearty packed lunches. After this a small climb over the rocks took us onto the open grassland and our first views of spring and trumpet gentians. It was still fairly chilly up here and a lot of the plants were late coming although the beautiful small daffodils *Narcissus minor* were almost over except at the very top of the valley. Other interesting plants here included Pyrenean buttercup, white and golden saxifrage, butterfly orchid, elder-

flowered orchid, crocus and alpine lady's mantle. Several clumps of birdseye primrose were discovered by the mountain stream and lower down we found solid-tubered corydalis. In the cool conditions butterflies were few and far between though we did encounter green-veined white and the exquisite chequered skipper. Lines of procession moth caterpillars clambered among the rocks making it very awkward for us to avoid them with our boots.

A huge flock of choughs wheeled over the mountain tops and both the red-billed and alpine species were represented. Several alpine chough nests were later discovered at the very top of the valley where water pipits seemed to be quite abundant. Two ring ouzels were seen very briefly then two more lammergeiers glided overhead; one of the birds landed on the scree giving us distant views. Egyptian vultures and kestrels were also on offer here although the greatest thrill for the group came with the sighting of five Pyrenean chamois, or isards. Peter and I attempted to climb higher into the rocks but were driven back by dense swirling cloud making visibility almost non-existent. I'm not sure who was most surprised when I almost walked into a chamois! Meanwhile, a few lucky souls actually saw a lammergeier dropping bones onto the mountain ridge! As we headed back to the coach a dipper flew fast along the stream and three wheatears were encountered on the rocks. All in all, a most satisfying day high up in the 'real' Pyrenees.

Thursday 20th April - Foz de Binies & Rio Veral Valley

John and Vivien drove us up to the beginning of this nearby gorge in generally warm and sunny conditions. A little owl was on the farm buildings as we passed by. As we started our walk crag martins buzzed around the cliffs, two dippers called from the stream below and a superb blue-rock thrush sang from the high cliffs. Fly honeysuckle and scorpion senna were found at the entrance to the gorge where Pyrenean saxifrage grew out of the rocks with the first of a lot of petrocypis.

Birds of prey were again very much in evidence with a single goshawk joined by all three species of vultures. Two lammergeiers and an Egyptian vulture drifted across the sky in company with a magnificent 45 griffons. A Bonelli's warbler sang from the scrub overhanging the river and a blackcap added to the general melee. As we passed through a tunnel in the rock we noticed a black redstart nest-building just above the road. Occasional ravens and choughs flitted across the gorge and a curlew burst into song.

Most of the group spent a lot of time identifying the plants through the gorge; familiar plants such as shining cranesbill, white bryony and ramsons were found amongst more unusual plants such as grape hyacinth, dark-eyed spurge, birthwort and the ubiquitous asphodel. Spanish festoon, scarce swallowtail and clouded yellow butterflies were found. The lunch stop at the head of the gorge was on a sunny area of short grass and scrub by the river which yielded several new butterfly species. The usual orange tip, common blue and wood white were joined by grizzled skipper, meadow fritillary, panoptes blue and green-underside blue. Nightingale, Cetti's warbler and firecrest called from the scrub and a common sandpiper searched for food along the river bank. Diligent searching of the low scrub revealed lady orchid and black bryony.

After lunch in the sun we were collected by Vivien and ferried in relay to the bridge over the Rio Veral. Here we had the option of a lift back to Berdún or a long walk back through the Badlands. All of the group decided to take the walk back, the first group to do this! Congratulations all round!

Mammals made a brief appearance with fleeting glimpses of two roe deer and a stoat. Another large patch of purple toothwort was found in the hedge here and wild clary flowered on the banks. A large patch of grassy scrub revealed a number of orchids just coming through. After much discussion we decided on lady orchid, burnt orchid and lots of early spider orchids. Pyrenean violet and shrubby gromwell were also found in this area. Moving on from the orchids, we came across a woodlark singing high in the air and were then rewarded by a magnificent view of a male black-eared wheatear.

As we picked our way around the small fields we came onto the main track back to Berdún. Both dark and pale phase booted eagles accompanied us along the way and a male subalpine warbler was seen briefly. Suddenly a chorus of high trills alerted us to the presence of 25 bee-eaters in the poplars. These magnificent

and graceful birds gave us all good views as they wheeled through the air over the meadows. A rock sparrow appeared briefly in a wayside apple tree, yet another new species for the trip. As we walked back up the hill to Berdún a few of us stragglers saw both alpine and ordinary swifts dashing over the town.

I think most of us were pretty tired after a very long but most satisfactory day. We all looked forward to our evening refreshment at Emilio's.

Friday 21st April - Aguero, Castillo de Loarre & Riglos

Heavy rain throughout the night and a dark, menacing sky as we boarded the coach for a trip into the hills south of Berdún. Our first stop was at the small village of Aguero where it was overcast and pretty cold.

Several griffon vultures and choughs soared off the overhanging cliffs but the main excitement was provided by a large flock of sheep and goats being driven up to the higher grazing. The flock was led by a large, grand-looking billy goat which stopped and had a good look at us. Fortunately he decided to move on.

Red kite, Cetti's warbler, serin and cirl bunting were found here while snapdragon was growing out of the village walls and rosy garlic was identified.

As the weather closed in we decided to move on to the spectacular site of Castle Loarre. As we climbed the winding road up to the castle a snowstorm fell upon us and we pulled into the car park in driving snow! There were lorries, lights and cameras everywhere though the weather seemed to be holding up proceedings. After lunch in the warmth of the bus some of us decided to brave the weather and explore the magnificent old castle. In freezing conditions both woodlarks and nightingales sang through the snow and were joined by several serins. Maidenhair spleenwort and navelwort grew out of the castle walls from which the view was breathtaking in between the blizzards.

After our exertions, we moved on to the spectacular village of Riglos which nestles under towering sandstone cliffs. Almost unbelievably the sun came out as we arrived and it soon became warm and sunny. We had excellent views of black redstarts as we climbed up through the village towards the old church and a Sardinian warbler showed briefly from thick scrub. On the rocks above the church we were very fortunate in discovering a pair of black wheatears with the male showing his jet black plumage with white undertail coverts. We even managed to get them in the telescope!

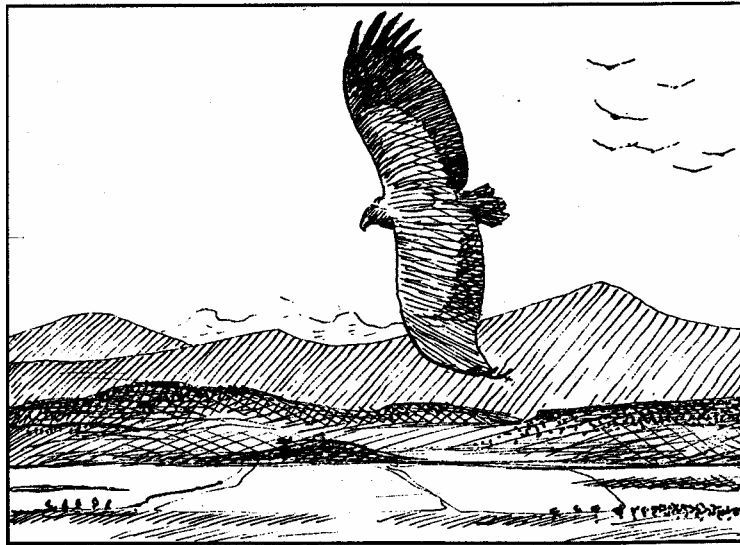
Lots of griffons and choughs wheeled around the cliffs, seemingly oblivious to several climbers lower down. A wryneck called across the valley and both red kites and kestrels hunted the scrub. A single raven crouched as it flew off the cliffs and several wild rock doves were discovered nesting in deep clefts.

Saturday 22nd April - The Gorges of Arbayun and Lumbier

The clouds were very threatening as we boarded the coach though there was only a gentle breeze. It certainly was not too hot! Our first destination was Arbayun where we expected to see many griffons. On the way we passed the Embalse de Yesa and, as well as the usual little egrets and great crested grebes, there was a black stork hunting in the shallows by the road.

Arriving at the viewing platform at Arbayun, we were greeted by a large number of griffon vultures soaring over the top of the gorge. Both red and black kites joined the throng, a pale-phase booted eagle drifted through and yet another lammergeier came into view. Kestrels were breeding on the cliffs and both alpine swifts and crag martins wheeled in the air. A great spotted woodpecker called from across the gorge and a subalpine warbler sang from the scrub next to the platform.

Several of the group helped some Spanish tourists to see the griffon vultures through the telescope. It's always good to show local people what we consider important.



Leaving Arbayun, we drove back down the road and had lunch at the picnic spot at the entrance to the Lumbier gorge. Rock doves flitted along the cliffs throughout the gorge while both grey wagtails and Cetti's warblers were relatively abundant along the riverside. A blue tit had made its nest in a small hole in a concrete post and we saw the bird taking in food for its brood. There were two, pale-looking rock sparrows, and a new species was two tree sparrows. Griffons were also plentiful in the gorge though the star of the show was a superb Egyptian vulture which landed on the cliff and gave excellent views in the telescope. Several blue rock thrushes were spotted along the gorge but were always difficult to pin down for more than a fleeting moment.

Plant highlights in the gorge included a turpentine tree right at the beginning of the walk, asparagus fern, meadow clary and shrubby jasmine. Two goshawks flew in to join the soaring griffons but a real show was put on by three red kites which spent over thirty minutes talon-grappling and squabbling at the bottom of the gorge. Kathy took a whole film of this but the results were a little disappointing.

Walking back for a well earned drink at Liédena village we passed a superb male stonechat and a well camouflaged tawny pipit. We stopped briefly on the way back at the reservoir and could not believe our eyes when we saw an osprey flying low over the water.

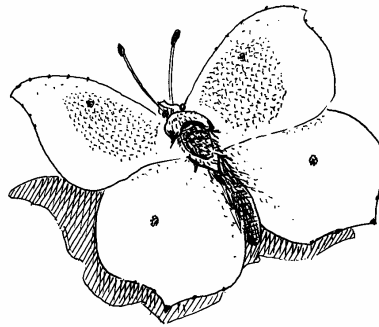
So to our last meal at Emilio's where John produced champagne and we regretted coming to the end of our trip so soon. All in all an excellent week and, considering we were so early, we were very lucky with both the weather and the wildlife.

Bird List

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Great crested grebe | Nightingale |
| Cormorant | Black redstart |
| Little egret | Redstart |
| Grey heron | Whinchat |
| Black stork | Stonechat |
| White stork | Wheatear |
| Mallard | Black-eared wheatear |
| Black kite | Black wheatear |
| Red kite | Blue rock thrush |
| Lammergeier | Ring ouzel |
| Egyptian vulture | Blackbird |
| Griffon vulture | Song thrush |
| Short-toed eagle | Mistle thrush |
| Montagu's harrier | Cetti's warbler |
| Goshawk | Melodious warbler |
| Buzzard | Dartford warbler |
| Golden eagle | Sardinian warbler |
| Booted eagle | Subalpine warbler |
| Bonelli's eagle | Lesser whitethroat |
| Osprey | Whitethroat |
| Kestrel | Blackcap |
| Peregrine | Bonelli's warbler |
| Coot | Chiffchaff |
| Common sandpiper | Willow warbler |
| Yellow-legged gull | Goldcrest |
| Rock dove | Firecrest |
| Woodpigeon | Pied flycatcher |
| Collared dove | Long-tailed tit |
| Cuckoo | Coal tit |
| Scops owl | Blue tit |
| Little owl | Great tit |
| Swift | Nuthatch |
| Alpine swift | Woodchat shrike |
| Bee-eater | Jay |
| Hoopoe | Magpie |
| Wryneck | Alpine chough |
| Green woodpecker | Chough |
| Great spotted woodpecker | Jackdaw |
| Crested lark | Rook |
| Woodlark | Carrion crow |
| Skylark | Raven |
| Sand martin | Spotless starling |
| Crag martin | House sparrow |
| Swallow | Rock sparrow |
| House martin | Tree sparrow |
| Tawny pipit | Chaffinch |
| Tree pipit | Serín |
| Water pipit | Citril finch |
| Yellow wagtail | Greenfinch |
| Grey wagtail | Goldfinch |
| White wagtail | Linnet |
| Dipper | Common crossbill |
| Wren | Girl bunting |
| Dunnock | Corn bunting |
| Robin | |

Butterfly list

Scarce swallowtail
Swallowtail
Spanish festoon
Large white
Small white
Bath white
Green-veined white
Orange tip
Moroccan orange tip
Clouded yellow
Brimstone
Wood white
Small copper
Holly blue
Panoptes blue
Little blue
Green-underside blue
Common blue
Peacock
Painted lady
Red admiral
Queen of Spain fritillary
Meadow fritillary
Large wall brown
Southern speckled-wood
Wall brown
Grizzled skipper
Dingy skipper
Chequered skipper



Plant list

This is a far from complete list of all the plants recorded and is on a site by site basis.

April 17th - Berdún, Rio Veral & Rio Aragón

Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*); Spanish broom (*Genista scorpius*); Silvery sainfoin (*Onobrychis argentea hispanica*); Green hellebore (*Helleborus viridis*); White rock-rose (*Helianthemum apenninum*); Golden cinquefoil (*Potentilla aurea*); Yellow restharrow (*Ononis striata*); Woolly thistle (*Cirsium eriophorum*); Judas tree (*Cercis siliquastrum*); Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*); Wild clary (*Salvia verbenaca*); Tufted vetch (*Vicia tenuifolia*); Star of Bethlehem (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*); Shepherd's needle (*Scandix pecten-veneris*); Purple toothwort (*Lathraea clandestina*); False vetch (*Astragalus monspessulanus*); Tassel hyacinth (*Muscari comosum*); Basil thyme (*Acinos arvensis*); Field marigold (*Calendula arvensis*).

April 18th - Santa Cruz de la Seros & San Juan de la Peña

Blue aphyllanthes (*Aphyllanthes monspeliensis*); Wild daffodil (*Narcissus pseudonarcissus moschatus*); Rush-leaved narcissus (*Narcissus requienii*); Rock narcissus (*Narcissus rupicola*); Pyrenean violet (*Viola pyrenaica*); Bitter vetch (*Lathyrus montanus*); Spurge laurel (*Daphne laureola*); Cowslip (*Primula veris*); Asphodel (*Asphodelus albus*); Pyrenean spurge (*Euphorbia chamaebuxus*); Lesser periwinkle (*Vinca*

minor); Bearberry (*Arcitostaphylos uva-ursi*); Cowberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*); Grass-leaved buttercup (*Ranunculus gramineus*); Pyrenean avens (*Geum pyrenaicum*); Henbit dead-nettle (*Lamium amplexicaule*); Carline thistle (*Carlina vulgaris*); Pyrenean saxifrage (*Saxifraga longifolia*); Echinospartum (*Echinospartum horridum*).

April 19th - Aisa

Navelwort (*Umbilicus rupestris*); Greater celandine (*Chelidonium majus*); Ivy-leaved toadflax (*Cymbalaria muralis*); Pyrenean buttercup (*Ranunculus pyrenaicus*); Trumpet gentian (*Gentiana acaulis*); Spring gentian (*Gentiana verna*); Salad burnet (*Sanguisorba minor*); Oxlip (*Primula elatior*); Rush-leaved narcissus (*Narcissus requienii*); Juniper (*Juniperus communis*); Box (*Buxus sempervirens*); Elder-flowered orchid (*Dactylorhiza sambucina*); Lesser wild daffodil (*Narcissus minor*); Hepatica (*Hepatica nobilis*); Spiked star-of-Bethlehem (*Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*); Rock jasmine (*Androsace* sp.); Pyrenean squill (*Scilla liliohyacinthus*); Mountain kidney-vetch (*Anthyllis montana*); Green hellebore (*Helleborus viridis*); Nice milkwort (*Polygala nicaeensis*); Cowslip (*Primula veris*); Birdseye primrose (*Primula farinosa*); Solid-tubered corydalis (*Corydalis solida*); Alpine lady's mantle (*Alchemilla alpina*); Stinking hellebore (*Helleborus foetidus*).

April 20th - Foz de Binies

Bladder senna (*Colutea arborescens*); Fly honeysuckle (*Lonicera xylosteum*); Petrocoptis (*Petrocoptis pyrenaica*); Blue gromwell (*Lithospermum arvensis*); Shrubby gromwell (*Lithospermum oleifolia*); Pyrenean saxifrage (*Saxifraga longifolia*); Pyrenean hyacinth (*Hyacinthus amethystinus*); Garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*); Shining cranesbill (*Geranium lucidum*); Round-leaved cranesbill (*Geranium rotundifolium*); Greater celandine (*Chelidonium majus*); Ramsons (*Allium ursinum*); Grape hyacinth (*Muscari racemosum*); Climbing white bryony (*Bryonia dioica*); Oxlip (*Primula elatior*); Butcher's- broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*); Asphodel (*Asphodelus albus*); Birthwort (*Aristolochia clematitis*); Kermes oak (*Quercus coccifera*); Holm oak (*Quercus ilex*); Bitter milkwort (*Polygala amara*); Toothed orchid (*Orchis tridentata*); Black bryony (*Tamus communis*); Purple toothwort (*Lathraea clandestina*); Pyrenean violet (*Viola pyrenaica*); Wild clary (*Salvia verbenaca*); Early spider orchid (*Ophrys sphegodes*); Burnt orchid (*Orchis ustulata*); Lady orchid (*Orchis purpurea*); Snapdragon (*Antirrhinum majus*); Violet-horned poppy (*Roemeria hybrida*); Spurge (*Euphorbia serrata*).

April 21st - Aguero & Riglos

Rosy garlic (*Allium roseum*); Snapdragon (*Antirrhinum majus*);

April 22nd - The gorges of Arbayun & Lumbier

Turpentine tree (*Pistachia terebinthus*); Elder (*Sambucus nigra*); Meadow clary (*Salvia pratensis*); Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*); Sweet briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*); Shrubby restharrow (*Ononis fruticosa*).