

Honeyguide

WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS

36 Thunder Lane Thorpe St Andrew Norwich NR7 0PX
Telephone and Fax 01603 300552 Evenings and weekends



Fuerteventura
16-23 March 1996

HONEYGUIDE WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS

FUERTEVENTURA, CANARY ISLANDS

16-23 MARCH 1996

report by David Collins

Leaders

Chris Durdin
David Collins

Participants

Betty Griffin
Maurice Hutt
Rosemary Hutt
Daphne Page
Martin Smith
Winifred Smith

Itinerary

Saturday 16th - fly from Gatwick to Fuerteventura and arrive at Hotel Oliva Beach, Corralejo
Sunday 17th - Cotillo and west of La Oliva
Monday 18th - Los Molinos Reservoir and Barranco de la Torre
Tuesday 19th - Catalina Garcia Lagoon and the Jandia Peninsula
Wednesday 20th - 'free' day, with optional early morning walk and trips to La Oliva area
Thursday 21st - Lanzarote, including Haria, Famara Cliffs and Janubio Saltpans
Friday 22nd - Vega de Rio Palmas, Las Penitas Reservoir and Pajara.
Saturday 23rd - Return to Gatwick

As with all Honeyguide wildlife holidays, this holiday contributed to conservation in the country visited through £25 per participant (£150 in total) for La Sociedad Española de Ornitología (Spanish Ornithological Society). As the Canaries office of SEO is in Tenerife, rather than Fuerteventura, it was presented as part of a larger cheque during the course of one of the two Honeyguide holidays in the Spanish Pyrenees. A thank you letter from Juan Carlos Cirera Martínez of SEO's Zaragoza office appears at the end of this report.

Photographs (Jandia spurge and Barbary ground squirrel) by David Collins. Illustrations (cover - houbara bustard, and hoopoe) by Rob Hume.

Sunday 17 March - Cutillo and west of La Oliva

The first excursion was to the area around the fishing village at El Cutillo, which is about 20km from the hotel. On the way there we passed some very barren areas but also fields full of flowers such as Crown Daisy *Chrysanthemum coronarium*. Two Hoopoes were seen by the people in one bus.

In the morning we walked over the stony plain to the south of the village, searching for the elusive Houbara Bustard. Unfortunately we were out of luck, but we did get excellent views of a pair of the endemic Berthelot's Pipits, and the air was full with the songs of Lesser Short-toed Larks. I subsequently learnt that a very furtive looking hunting party had been seen in this area during the previous July (outside the hunting season), when five Houbaras were present. It is perhaps not surprising, therefore, that we didn't see any!

Damp areas on the plain indicated that there had been heavy rain in the last week, and although the area looked barren from a distance, close inspection revealed a remarkable variety of flowers. These included species endemic to the Eastern Canary Islands (Fuerteventura and Lanzarote) such as the yellow flowered Bird's-foot Trefoil *Lotus lancerottensis* and the clambering toadflax *Kickxia heterophylla*. The small succulent *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum* formed extensive red patches, the lovely pink flowered Sea Heath *Frankenia laevis* was everywhere, and the tiny pink flowered trefoil *Lotus glinoides* was also common. Other species included the Asphodel *Aspodelus tenuifolius* and "Brown Bluebell" *Dipcadi serotinum*. The spiny composite shrub *Launaea arborescens* was often covered with parasitic Dodder *Cuscuta approximata*. Small, pale yellow butterflies were eventually identified as Greenish Black-tips. This is a North African species which is common in Fuerteventura. We were to see it virtually everywhere throughout the week.

After a memorable lunch at a local restaurant in the village, we spent an hour or so on the shore in the vicinity of the lighthouse. The coast in this area is particularly attractive, with white sands and black volcanic rocks. A good range of waders was seen, including several Kentish Plovers and a Little Egret. Clambering around on the rocks was a large and rather sinister looking Black Crab, which appeared to be trying to creep up on a Turnstone!

As the heat of the day began to subside, we made our way to our final destination of the day: an area of isolated cultivations near La Oliva. We had good views of a fine Great Grey Shrike (an endemic race), and added several other species to our list, including Pallid Swift and Spectacled Warbler. However, the highlight of the day (and indeed the whole week) came at the very end. Just as we were about to return to the hotel, I spotted a Houbara on the top of a hill about a kilometer away. Fortunately, there was a rough but driveable track leading to the very spot, so we all clambered back into the vans and drove to within a short distance of the bird. By circling it and finally stalking it on foot we all had excellent close views. It proved to be an adult male, and was probably on its display site. Hardly had we had time to absorb this triumph when a flock of five Cream-coloured Coursers flew over and landed close by, and we then had excellent close views of these elegant birds as well. If Martin was particularly thrilled with the Houbara, it was Chris who really got a buzz from the coursers.

By now it was cool enough to need a sweater on, and we were all happy to get back in the vehicles and drive the short distance back to the hotel for a well deserved supper.

Monday 18 March - Los Molinos reservoir and Barranco de la Torre

Today we ventured further south to the reservoir at Los Molinos. South of La Oliva, the hills were covered with a green flush of grass - a rather rare event on this normally dry island. The first bird interest of the day was a Barbary Partridge crossing the road, although only the people in the first bus managed to see this before it disappeared under some tamarisks.

At the reservoir, we parked by the dam, and soon had our second Houbara of the tour in view. This one was rather more distant, but gave acceptable views for some minutes as it followed a group of goats.

The reservoir itself was fairly quiet, although a very smart male Shoveler was a good record for the island and provided me with my only new species for the islands during the tour. There were also three Little Egrets and a range of small waders including Green Sandpiper, Greenshank and Little Ringed Plover. However, the bird of the morning was undoubtedly Stone-curlew. At first we had rather distant views, but finally we all had close views and Chris was able to check for colour rings (none present). A pair of Trumpeter Finches gave good views, which was just as well because we saw no more during the whole week. This species seems to have declined sharply.

At lunchtime, Martin stalked Greenish Black-tip butterflies, and finally managed to get one on the ground allowing photos to be taken. We then drove across the island, stopping briefly amongst the relatively verdant pastures near Antigua to watch a Corn Bunting singing.

We arrived at Barranco de la Torre in mid-afternoon and scrambled down into the area of tamarisks and pools which line the valley bottom. It was here that we saw our first Canary Island Chat of the tour - a female. This species is entirely restricted to Fuerteventura. An adult Egyptian Vulture flew quite close, and we also had good views of both Sardinian and Spectacled Warblers.

Tuesday 19 March - Catalina García lagoon and the Jandía Peninsula

We set out in good time for the long drive south to the Jandía Peninsula, stopping on the way at the Catalina García Lagoon. There were rather few birds here, but quantity was made up for by quality. The most conspicuous bird was a single Ruddy Shelduck, and we also had good views of a pair of Kentish Plovers with two very young chicks.

The outward journey finally ended at the rather remote site of the rare endemic Jandia Spurge *Euphorbia jandiense*. This cactus-like plant was an instant winner with the group. At lunchtime it was particularly pleasing to watch a pair of Canary Island Chats using the Jandia Spurge plants as look-out posts.



Driving back along the coast road we suddenly came upon a flock of 23 Monk Parakeets feeding on roadside weeds. We stopped to watch and photograph them at close range. The species is now well established on the island.

The best bird of the day, however, was yet to come. Our final stop was at the sandy plain near La Pared, where we saw another rare endemic plant, the Medusa's-head Bindweed *Convolvulus caput-medusae*. This spiny, mat forming bindweed is restricted to two sites in Fuerteventura and one in Gran Canaria.

We waited for over an hour for Black-bellied Sandgrouse, and were on the verge of giving up when they started to appear everywhere. By the time we had got back to the minibuses we had seen at least 15, and everyone had had good views, including Winifred who had particularly wanted to see this species.

It had been a long, hot day, and it was quite dark by the time we reached the hotel, but we were all content with an excellent day.

Wednesday 20 March - free day, with optional early morning walk and trips to La Oliva area

After three very full days we brought forward the 'free day' from Thursday to Wednesday to allow time for everyone to draw breath. It was something of a surprise, therefore, to find a full turn out for the optional pre-breakfast walk around the hotel.

In scrub nearby we had excellent views of Spectacled Warblers. A more surprising attraction was a group of four male Greenfinches: perhaps not the most exotic birds of the holiday, but transferred to a desert environment and illuminated by early morning sunshine, they were a real treat. At the hotel itself a singing Song Thrush also provided a reminder of home. I have never previously heard this species singing in the Canary Islands, but the well manicured lawns and planted shrubs provide it with good habitat. Perhaps this will be the next species to colonise the island.

The second optional excursion of the day commenced at 11am. We only needed one minibus this time so I had the 'luxury' of taking a back seat while Chris drove the short distance to La Oliva. En route, Chris was teaching Daphne to count in Spanish. In the absence of Cream-coloured Coursers, they were counting green-coloured Corsas!

What Daphne really wanted to see, however, was a Hoopoe, which we hoped to see at this site. We parked by the Casa de los Coroneles, which is one of the most imposing buildings on the island, and was the military governors residence during the 17th and 18th centuries. Beyond this fine old building is an area of cultivated land with palms and fig trees. Walking down to the cultivations we came upon a particularly confiding Barbary Ground Squirrel building a nest in a wall.

A few moments later, Daphne was treated to her first proper views of a Hoopoe. As with virtually everything else on this holiday it performed perfectly, standing unconcernedly while we moved close enough for really good views, then obligingly erecting its crest a few times before eventually flying lazily past us to join its mate.



The aljibe (water hole) was full to the brim, and both Emperor Dragonfly and the Saharan race of Blue-tailed Damselfly were seen. Amongst the butterflies Green-striped White and Greenish Black-tip were abundant, and we saw several Painted Ladies. The meadows were full with *Scorpiurus muricatus*, a yellow flowered legume with unusual seed pods.

Walking back towards the minibus Chris spotted a pair of Stone-curlews and we all had excellent close views. On the way home a stop at the local post office produced another nil return on stamps, but we did find a splendid Striped Hawkmoth parked on the kerb nearby!

After a leisurely afternoon we were back in La Oliva for the evening session. Although the main reason for the trip was to look for Stripeless Tree Frogs at the aljibe, our first stop was at the weathered lavafield behind the town, where we hoped to see Barbary Partridge. This area provides something of a scenic contrast to the other areas which we had visited, and hosts a range of endemic and interesting plants.

Amongst the endemic species, the most unusual is the small cactus-like *Caralluma burchardii*, but more attractive are the lovely blue *Echium bonettii* and yellow *Reseda crystallina*. Most attractive of all was the pale pink rest-harrow *Ononis serrata*, which we found growing in considerable clumps. Unusual shrubby species included *Asparagus pasrorianus*, *Rubia fruticosa* and *Lycium intricatum*.

Birds included the inevitable Spectacled Warbler, a family of Great Grey Shrikes and a few Turtle Doves. A Barbary Partridge performed on cue, and we were all able to watch one on a rock giving its unusual call, which sounds like a squeaky curlew.

With dusk descending rapidly we then threaded our way back through the maze of tracks into La Oliva and pulled up again at the Casa de los Coroneles. The tree frogs could be heard immediately, and we hurried down to the aljibe. Sadly though, we had misjudged the speed with which darkness falls at this latitude, and to our frustration we were unable to spot any. We therefore had to make do with their delightful chorus.

Thursday 21 March - Lanzarote, including Haria, Famara Cliffs and Janubio saltpans

Suitably revived from our easier day, we set out promptly after breakfast for the short ferry crossing to Lanzarote. The minibuses duly loaded onto the ferry we went on deck to look for Cory's Shearwaters. Unfortunately, the unusually calm conditions were not favourable, and only 5 of the shearwaters were seen. However, several flying fish were observed.

After disembarking in Lanzarote we drove north through the centre of the island, crossing the area known as La Geria. This extraordinary area is covered in a thick layer of volcanic ash, the result of a major volcanic eruption in the 18th century. The unique vineyards which are located on the ashfields have to be seen to be believed.

Lunch was at a restaurant high in the Famara Mountains, at a site overlooking the north-east end of the island. Afterwards we walked a short distance down the road to a track which passes through a superb natural rock garden of endemic plants. Some of the most obvious flowers were endemic to northern Lanzarote, including the Lanzarote Giant Fennel *Ferula lancerottensis*, the beautiful blue *Echium pitardii*, and *Asteriscus intermedius* a silvery leaved shrub with big yellow flowers. Other interested species included the bush forming dock *Rumex lunaria*, the rock rose *Helianthemum thymiphyllum*, and a sowthistle with a long woody stem and big yellow flowers *Sonchus pinnatifida*.

The main reason for visiting this site, however, was to see the Canary, but we had to make do with rather distant and distinctly brief views. A little lower down we found a rather flatter area. Here we

failed completely with Canary, but we did find several more interesting flowers, including another Lanzarote endemic, the pale yellow flowered shrub *Argyranthemum ochroleucum*, Yellow Pheasants-eye *Adonis microcarpa* and the lovely lilac flowered Broomrape *Orobanche ramosa*.

At this point we decided that time was against us, so we gave up on Canary and started off for the Barbary Falcon site. However, we had only gone a few hundred yards when we screeched to a halt. A Canary was singing from the top of a nearby bush. We all piled out of the minibuses and had excellent views of this bird and several others which were also in the area.

Initial scanning of the sea cliffs at the falcon site were unsuccessful. Eventually, however, we did spot one sitting on a ledge some way off. We were all pleased with this, but a selection of passing French tourists who took the liberty of using our telescopes seemed less impressed.

Also at this site were two adult Egyptian Vultures and another attractive endemic plant *Lavandula pinnata* (blue).

We then drove back down the island, passing various peculiar monuments on the way, and stopping briefly to add Cattle Egret to our list of birds. The last stop before catching the ferry back to Fuerteventura was at the Janubio Saltpans, where we had a quick look at the selection of wading birds on view. Unfortunately, darkness fell during the crossing, but we did all manage to see Cory's Shearwaters in the gathering gloom.

Friday 22 March - Vega de Rio Palmas, Las Penitas reservoir and Pajara

Our last full day began with the drive to Betancuria, the old capital which nestles among the mountains in the centre of the island. We stopped for a quick look at the cathedral, and found our first Blue Tits. The Canary Islands are home to several distinctive sub-species of this bird, all of which have black caps, and some people consider it to be a different species.

We then continued to Vega de Rio Palmas, where we parked our vans at the start of the walk to the Las Penitas Reservoir. As the name of this village suggests, there are many palm trees in this area, and some are the native Canary Island palms.

The walk to the reservoir is along the bed of one of the islands few permanent watercourses. Normally there is nothing more than an intermittent trickle of water at the surface, but after a relatively wet winter the stream was wide enough to make the walk more difficult than usual.

Rather few birds were seen on the way down to the reservoir, although we did have views of several more Blue Tits, and a male Sardinian Warbler also showed well. Unfortunately, there was no sign of the African Tiger butterfly which is often seen here. At the reservoir dam we watched about twenty Pallid Swifts dashing across the nearby cliff face, but we were unable to find any of the endemic Plain Swifts. A pair of Buzzards and a pair of displaying Egyptian Vultures also kept us entertained.

Plants included some fine stands of the Tree Ragwort *Senecio kleinia*, the bellflower *Campanula dichotoma* and the lilac coloured *Orobanche ramosa* which we had also seen in Lanzarote. On our way back up the stream bed we had superb views of a Barbary Partridge and good views of a Hoopoe.

We then drove across the mountains to Pajara, where we stopped to look at the Aztec decorations on the front of the church. This village is particularly well provided with trees, and they were full of Blackcaps and Sardinian Warblers. This being the final stop on the last full day, we decided on a leisurely drink at the cafe in the local park. As we sat in the cool shade of the trees we were entertained

by a male Sardinian Warbler attacking its reflection in a car wing-mirror. It was so absorbed with its attacks that it was almost completely oblivious to members of our party taking photographs at close range.

Saturday 23 March

Today we were treated to a rare tropical storm, and it was just as well that we had not planned any significant excursions prior to our departure. Birdwatching proved to be completely out of the question. The wind smashed the front door of the hotel and blew drifts of sand across the road. The sea had been flat calm all week, but now spray was whipped fiercely from the tops of towering waves.

Fortunately, we had already seen virtually everything that we had hoped to see, so the loss of the last morning to the weather was of no real consequence. After lunch we drove back to the airport and caught the plane home.

Summary

A total of 57 bird species was seen during the week, including virtually all of the resident species. The day-list totals ranged from 24 to 33. The total is low for the time of year, and with the exception of a few swallows, there were no true migrants to be seen at all. This is unusual in March. This resulted from the excellent weather, which allowed unhindered migration through Morocco. The plus side of this was the near perfect weather we experienced every day except for the last one.

In all we recorded just over 100 species of plants, of which half a dozen are endemic to the Eastern Canary Islands and another dozen or so are endemic to the Canary Islands as a whole.

Most importantly, the holiday was a lot of fun, and everybody managed to see all the key species. The undoubted highlight was the male Houbara seen at close range on the first day.

BIRD LIST

- * sub-species endemic to the Canary Islands
- ** species endemic to the Canary Islands/Madeira
- *** species endemic to Fuerteventura

Cory's Shearwater
Cattle Egret
Little Egret
Grey Heron
Shoveler
Ruddy Shelduck
Buzzard*
Kestrel*
Barbary Falcon
Egyptian Vulture
Barbary Partridge
Moorhen
Coot
Houbara Bustard*
Stone-curlew*
Cream-coloured Courser*
Little Ringed Plover
Ringed Plover
Kentish Plover
Grey Plover
Sanderling
Snipe
Whimbrel
Redshank
Greenshank
Green Sandpiper
Common Sandpiper
Turnstone
Yellow-legged Gull*
Lesser Black-back
Sandwich Tern
Black-bellied Sandgrouse
Rock Dove*
Turtle Dove
Collared Dove
Monk Parakeet
Pallid Swift*
Hoopoe
Swallow
Lesser Short-toed Lark*
Berthelot's Pipit**
Great Grey Shrike*
Blackcap
Sardinian Warbler
Spectacled Warbler*
Chiffchaff

Canary Islands Chat***
Song Thrush
Blue Tit*
Spanish Sparrow
Canary**
Greenfinch
Goldfinch
Linnet*
Trumpeter Finch*
Corn Bunting
Raven*

OTHER ANIMALS

* endemic

Amphibians and Reptiles

Marsh Frog - heard at Las Penitas
Stripeless Tree Frog - heard at La Oliva
*Haria Lizard - common

Mammals

Algerian Hedgehog - several dead on road
Rabbit
Barbary Ground Squirrel

Butterflies

Large White
Small White
Bath White
Green-striped White
Greenish Black-tip
Clouded Yellow
Small Copper
Common Blue
Red Admiral
Painted Lady

Dragonflies and Damselflies

Emperor Dragonfly
Saharan Blue-tailed Damselfly
Scarlet Darter



PLANT LIST

- * Canary Islands endemics
- ** Eastern Canary Islands endemics
- *** endemic to Fuerteventura or Lanzarote only

Agavaceae

Agave americana Century Plant widely cultivated

Arecaceae

**Phoenix canariensis* Canary Islands Palm Haria and Vega de Rio Palmas
Phoenix dactylifera Date Palm widely cultivated

Asparagaceae

Asparagus pastorianus White Espino Lava field, La Oliva - spiny shrub

Cyperaceae

Cyperus kalli Dune Rush dunes near hotel

Iridaceae

Gladiolus italicus Field Gladiolus Haria

Juncaceae

Juncus acutus Sharp Rush Rio Palmas Barranco

Liliaceae

Asphodelus tenuifolius Common Asphodel common
Dipcadi serotinum Dipcadi (brown bluebell) Cutillo plain only
Scilla latifolia Squill Los Molinos

Poaceae

Avena barbata Bearded Wild Oat common
Cynodon dactylon Bermuda-grass hotel lawns
Lolium perenne Rye-grass cultivations
Stipa capensis Mediterranean Needle-grass common
Stipagrostis ciliata Needle-grass (Feather-grass) south coast area

Aizoaceae

Aizoon canariense common
Mesembryanthemum crystallinum Ice Plant frequent - large fls.
Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum abundant - small fls.

Apiaceae

Astydamia latifolia Cutillo (coast) - big yellowish plant
 ****Ferula lancerottensis* Lanzarote Giant Fennel Haria
Foeniculum vulgare Fennel La Oliva

Asclepiadaceae

***Caralluma burchardii* Lava, La Oliva - small, cactus-like

Boraginaceae

*Echium bonnetii
 ***Echium pitardii
 Heliotropium erosum

Canary Islands Bugloss
 Famara Bugloss
 Heliotrope

frequent in Fuert. on rocks
 Haria - slightly larger
 common - white fls.

Brassicaceae

Cakile maritima
 Lobularia intermedia
 Matthiola parviflora
 Matthiola fruticulosa
 Notoceras bicornis

Sea Rocket
 Alison
 Stock
 Stock

dunes near hotel
 rocky areas - woody, white fls.
 Cotillo
 Jandia coast
 frequent

Cactaceae

Opuntia dillenii
 Opuntia ficus-indica
 Opuntia tomentosa

Yellow-spined Cactus
 Prickly-pear Cactus
 Tree Cactus

frequently planted
 commonly planted
 La Oliva, Antigua

Campanulaceae

Campanula dichotoma

Bellflower sp.

Las Penitas - blue fls.

Caryophyllaceae

*Polycarpaea nivea
 Silene vulgaris
 Spergularia media

Sparrow's-tongue
 Bladder Campion
 Greater Sea Spurrey

common
 Haria
 occasional - pinkish fls.

Chenopodiaceae

Beta patellaris
 Salsola vermiculata
 Sueda vera
 Traganum moquinii

Beet
 Salt-bush
 Sea-blite
 Dune Bush

frequent
 common
 common
 near hotel

Cistaceae

*Helianthemum canariense
 *Helianthemum villosum

Canary Islands Rockrose

frequent - very small, yellow fl
 Haria - shrubby

Compositae

*Andryala cheiranthifolia
 Asteriscus aquaticus
 Calendula aegyptiaca
 Centaurea ? diffusa
 Chrysanthemum coronarium
 Launaea arborescens
 ***Asteriscus intermedius
 ***Asteriscus sericeus
 Phagnalon purpurascens
 Reichardia tingitana
 *Senecio kleinia
 Senecio vulgaris
 Silybum marianum
 Sonchus oleraceus
 Sonchus pinnatifidus

Egyptian Marigold
 Crown Daisy
 Aulaga
 Famara Mountains Aster
 Fuerteventura Mountain Aster
 Tree Ragwort
 Ragwort
 Milk-thistle
 Smooth Sow-thistle
 Succulent Sow-thistle

Haria
 locally common
 common
 Antigua
 abundant on roadsides, wasteground
 common shrub - spiny, yellow fls.
 Haria - big yellow fls.
 Vega de Rio Palmas
 Haria
 common - yellow fl., black centre
 frequent in hills - succulent
 Hotel lawn
 cultivations
 hotel lawn
 Haria - woody stem, big yellow fls.

***Argyranthemum ochroleucum	Famara Daisy	Haria - pale yellow flowered shrub
Convolvulaceae		
Convolvulus altheoides	Mallow-leaved Bindweed	cultivations
**Convolvulus caput-medusae	Medusa's-head Bindweed	Costa Calma
Crassulaceae		
Aeonium lancerottensis		Haria - succulent
Umbilicus horizontalis	Navelwort sp.	La Oliva
Cuscutaceae		
Cuscuta approximata	Dodder	common - epiphytic
Euphorbiaceae		
**Euphorbia balsamifera	Sweet Tabaiba	mountains - big succulent shrub
*Euphorbia canariensis	Canary Islands Cactus Spurge	Jandia - cactus-like
***Euphorbia handiensis	Jandia Spurge	Jandia - cactus-like, spiny
Euphorbia obtusifolia	Tabaiba	common - succulent shrub
Euphorbia paralias	Sea Spurge	dunes near hotel
Frankeniaceae		
Frankenia laevis	Sea Heath	frequent
Fumariaceae		
Fumaria muralis	Fumitory	occasional
Geraniaceae		
Erodium malacoides	Mallow-leaved Storks-bill	frequent - roadsides etc.
Labiatae		
Ajuga iva	Variable Bugle	occasional - small, woolly, yellow fl.
*Lavandula pinnata	Canary Islands Lavender	Famara cliffs
Salvia verbenaca	Wild Clary	cultivations
Leguminosae		
Astragalus hamosus	Milk-vetch (yellow)	occasional
Astragalus ? echinatus	Milk-vetch (pale blue)	Cotillo
Lathyrus clymenum		La Oliva
Lathyrus tingitanus	Tangier Pea	La Oliva
Lotus ? arabicus		roadsides
**Lotus lancerottensis	Eastern Canary Islands	
	Birds-foot Trefoil (yellow)	common
Lotus glinoides		common - pink fls.
Medicago minima	Least (or Bur) Medick	common
Medicago ? laciniata		frequent
Ononis natrix	Large Yellow Restharrow	Costa Calma - small shrub
Ononis serrata		rocky areas - pink & white fls.
Scorpiurus muricatus		cultivations - yellow fls
Trifolium campestre	Hop Trefoil	cultivations

Malvaceae <i>Malva parviflora</i>	Least Mallow	cultivations
Moraceae <i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig Tree	cultivated
Orobanchaceae <i>Orobanche ramosa</i>	Branched Broomrape	Haria, Las Penitas
Oxalidaceae <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup	Antigua
Plumbaginaceae <i>*Limonium pectinatum</i>	Sea Lavender	Cotillo
Polygonaceae <i>*Rumex lunaria</i> <i>Rumex vesicaria</i>	Tree Dock Red Dock	Haria, Las Penitas frequent - large red fruits
Primulaceae <i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel (blue)	common
Ranunculaceae <i>Adonis microcarpa</i> <i>*Ranunculus cortusifolius</i>	Yellow Pheasant's-eye Canary Islands Buttercup	Haria Haria
Resedaceae <i>**Reseda crystallina</i>		Haria, La Oliva
Rubiaceae <i>*Rubia fruticosa</i>	Shrubby Madder	La Oliva
Scrophulariaceae <i>**Kickxia heterophylla</i> <i>Linaria arvensis</i>	Snapdragon	frequent - yellow fls, scrambling Antigua
Solanaceae <i>Lycium intricatum</i> <i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Espino False Tobacco	occasional - thorny bush, red berries frequent
Tamaricaceae <i>*Tamarix canariensis</i>	Canary Islands Tamarisk	Barrancos
Zygophyllaceae <i>Fagonia cretica</i> <i>Zygophyllum fontanesii</i>	Fagonia Bean Caper	occasional - creeping, large pink fls. seashores