



Honeyguide

WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS

36 Thunder Lane, Thorpe St Andrew, Norwich NR7 0PX

Telephone: 01603 300552

www.honeyguide.co.uk E-mail: chris@honeyguide.co.uk



Picos de Europa 11 – 18 June 2024

Holiday participants

Jill Jordan
John and Jan Croft
Mike and Sally Saville
Alexandra Andrews and Norman De'Ath
Rachel Lowry

Melvyn and Brenda Smith
Mervin Nethercoat and Denise Carter
Judy Stolz
Julie Durdin

Leaders

Pau Lucio and Chris Durdin. Report by Chris Durdin; gall list by Mervin Nethercoat.

We stayed at the Hotel Tierra de la Reina in Boca de Huérgano www.hoteltierradelareina.com



Photos as attributed e.g. by Pau Lucio (PL), otherwise by Chris Durdin, all taken on the holiday.
Cover, top: marsh fritillary *Euphydryas aurinia beckeri*, on acanthus-leaved carline-thistle.
Bottom: Alpine accentor (PL), Iberian tree frog.

As on every Honeyguide wildlife holiday, we contributed to a conservation project. The conservation contribution of £40 per person, supplemented by an additional donation and gift aid through the Honeyguide Wildlife Charitable Trust, totalled £930. This was sent to Asociación Zerynthia, a Spanish NGO dedicated to the study and conservation of butterflies: see thank-you below. The total for all conservation contributions through Honeyguide since 1991 is £154,022 (July 2024).

Hi Chris,

We greatly appreciate the generous contribution and the additional donations from your group members. It provides significant support for our work dedicated to the conservation of butterflies and their habitats.



Best wishes: Yeray Monasterio León

Presidente de la Asociación Española para la Protección de las Mariposas y su Medio (ZERYNTIA)

Asociación Española para la Protección de las Mariposas y su Medio ZERYNTIA
Inscrita en el Registro Nacional de Asociaciones Nº 588812
Reconocida como Entidad de Carácter Social
NIF G-26422923
www.asociacion-zerynthia.org E-Mail: zerynthia.org@gmail.com

DAILY DIARY

Tuesday 11 June: Stansted to Santander, Santander to Boca de Huérgano

The wet spring and early summer was affecting Atlantic Spain, like the UK, and it had been raining heavily in Santander, as Julie could vouch for, having been out in it. Happily, for the group from Stansted, though the runway was wet the rain had stopped. We met Pau, Julie and Judy, found our minibuses, worked out how to use the VW minibus keys and were away at 3pm. Our convoy of two minibuses headed along various main roads, those roads generally getting more interesting and with lighter traffic as we headed southwest. Along the way, for those awake, were many black kites, a thermal of griffon vultures and white storks, the storks flying, feeding in fields or on nests.

The weather continued to improve, so much so that it was worth stopping about three-quarters of an hour before Boca de Huérgano at an area of dry grassland and light scrub. Corn bunting, skylark and woodlark were singing, and we heard a quail on several occasions. It was awash with flowers, including lizard, sawfly and early spider orchids, the first two at their best, the spider orchids mostly going over. There were brilliant white patches of white flax, sometimes mixed with horseshoe vetch; add in splashes of bright blue from corn flowers, beautiful flax and cupidone (lover's dart). Yellow rattle, bellardia, field eryngo, white rockrose, stemless *Carduncellus mitissimus* and more added to the mix. It was also warm enough for butterflies to be on the wing. Four then five male clouded yellows spiralled higher in a tight group – some kind of macho dispute or display. Many black-veined whites flew around. Pau has a licence to catch butterflies in the region, and he caught chestnut heath, knapweed fritillary and red-underwing skipper, and Brenda photographed a Glanville fritillary nearby.



White flax, early spider orchid and lizard orchid.

We reached the Hotel Tierra de la Reina in Boca de Huérgano just before 7pm, allowing just enough time to settle in and meet in the bar for drinks before our meal. A few of us went outside after we'd eaten: it was distinctly chilly, though nightingale and black redstart were singing and we checked out the white storks' nest behind the hotel.

Day 2: Wednesday 12 June: Argovejo and Crémenes area

Before breakfast, several of us went looking for birds across the road from the hotel. Several linnets and serins buzzed around. Black redstarts sang, no surprise there, and an Iberian green woodpecker drummed in the distance. We found a perched black kite, in a tree, then in front of that a white stork landed on a rooftop. We heard nightingale, saw white wagtails and walked back via the nearby white stork nest, which had a rock sparrow moving among the immense pile of twigs.

It was about half an hour to the lovely village of Argovejo, which was decorated with coloured teasels. We were lucky with sunny and warm weather, far better than we dared hope. We walked out from here in some rocky, limestone countryside, some of which is tufa, with scattered junipers, here and there under trees and still muddy underfoot for one stretch. Not surprisingly there were lots of flowers and good numbers of butterflies, especially as the day warmed. Flowers included peach-leaved bellflower, rock soapwort, basil-thyme, hillsides of yellow broom *Genista florida*, more lizard orchids and some tongue orchids. At our final rock there was fairy foxglove, *Chaenorhinum*, livelong and Cantabrian saxifrages; on the return journey we found a nice clump of cone knapweed. A turquoise blue was happy both on Jill's hair and Mike's thumb. Queen-of-Spain, knapweed and Glanville fritillaries were logged on the return walk along the same route, plus Adonis blue, Berger's clouded yellow, several species of skipper and scarce swallowtail.

Jill and Julie were way ahead of the rest of us and had already had their first drink at the café in Argovejo, called Bar Pepin. This was by the river, on which there were two grey wagtails. On a nearby wall there was lots of rustyback fern and wall-rue, and a stone-fly landed under one of the two large parasols.



Top: cone knapweed, scene in Argovejo; turquoise blue on Jill's hair.
Bottom: turquoise blue on Mike's thumb (JC); street decoration in Argovejo; daisy-leaved toadflax.

We took a short drive beyond the next village of Crémenes to a picnic site in a long grass meadow near a fairly modern but apparently unused chapel. After eating packed lunches there was plenty to see, including extended views of a short-toed eagle over the far hillside, which also perched a couple of times on distant pines. Pau was catching butterflies and the star was a brightly-coloured fritillary: at the time we said Spanish fritillary, though a check of photos shows that it was a marsh fritillary of the Spanish subspecies *Euphydryas aurinia beckeri* (a potential 'split'). We released it onto one of the many carline-leaved thistles where it posed beautifully for photos. There was our first pyramidal orchid, by the chapel, and a big patch of dropwort, which looks very like the closely-related meadowsweet.

Near the village of Crémenes we had a circuit up and down a hillside, returning along the quiet road. Some griffon vultures flew over and later an Egyptian vulture, too. We heard Bonelli's warbler. There was lots of bellardia and a few of the closely related yellow bartsia. St Dabeoc's heath is a local speciality here, found by some group members; there was cut-leaved selfheal and some gorgeous sawfly and lizard orchids, plus woodcock orchid, tongue orchids and two early purple orchids. Western dappled white was another 'write-in', another butterfly you'd expect earlier in the year. On the downhill stretch we added *Orchis langii* and a male broad-bodied chaser, these two by a small watercourse. Back by the minibuses there were several examples of the tall, thin daisy-leaved toadflax *Anarrhinum bellidifolium*. We stopped to buy fuel in Riaño on the way back 'home'.

Day 3: Thursday 13 June: Fuente Dé

Those out before breakfast – which included Pau today – walked slowly in the direction of Riaño. Like yesterday there were linnets, goldfinches and serins plus a rock sparrow on a wire. Grey heron and cormorant flew through, and the black kite was on the same tree as yesterday. In a more wooded area, which was as far as we went, a garden warbler showed among some open branches, then a blackcap in the same area. We heard our first Cetti's warbler. There was a wryneck calling in the distance as we gathered by the minibuses for a prompt 9am departure.

The sharp getaway was for our longest journey, to the high alpine habitat at Fuente Dé, having decided that today was good, weather-wise, and bought tickets for the cable car online yesterday evening. The journey, about an hour and 40 minutes, took us through the town of Potes. A family party of nuthatches was active in the pines at the entrance to Fuente Dé, we heard a firecrest and saw coal, blue and great tits in this area as we waited and queued for our bar codes to be scanned. By a stroke of luck all the group squeezed into the same cable-car (they take 20) and we were soon moving up the mountainside and emerging into high alpine habitat. Almost immediately there was a red-billed chough and a raven, plus many of the alpine choughs that seek out people with picnics and calling & flying water pipits. The colour and volume of flowers was striking, nearly all compact and low growing. Sheets of yellow were Spanish gorse, rockroses or alpine birdsfoot trefoil; others were androsace (rock-jasmine), hundreds of trumpet gentians and chaenorhinum. Creeping globularia, a stock *Matthiola perennis*, wallflowers *Erysimum mayorii*, alpine calamint and very small early purple orchids added to the mix. The only absentees were spring gentians, presumably over, though shrubby gromwell flowers looked pretty similar at first glance.



Going up to Fuente Dé; trumpet gentians; bearded vulture (JC); alpine choughs (AA).

Turning left at a path crossroads, the habitat changed from mostly green turf to more grey rock and scree. Three plus Pau had gone on ahead to the wallcreeper area. For the main group, we had our best find when Norman looked up above the big crag at just the right time as a bearded vulture (lammergeier) soared. It was an adult with rusty-red underparts, showing well in good light. It showed twice more during the day, once more on the way out and again as later we retraced steps. Here on some scree a snowfinch appeared and flew into a large crevice on the cliff above. We concluded that there were two and everyone saw one or the other, mostly in flight. I scanned some snow patches and found groups of four and two chamois, distant but distinctive enough through a telescope. Near here was a patch of Alpine toadflax.

Two Spanish passers-by saw the main group with binoculars and a telescope, and stopped us to ask about a bird with red wings they'd seen on rocks on the ground. From that description it was probably a wallcreeper,

soon confirmed by a movie they'd shot on their mobile phone! That was a good cue to catch up with Pau, Julie, Judy and Rachel. They'd already seen a wallcreeper, so the rest of us stopped to eat our picnics. As we finished these, it re-appeared: not high on a cliff-face, but in and out of view on variously sized rocks on the ground.



Wallcreeper (JC); alpine toadflax.

On the return walk we had excellent views of an alpine accentor, an upgrade on a brief view on the outward walk. An Egyptian vulture joined griffons in the sky. Back at the top of the cable car there was the inevitable queue for the descent. We left the car park at 5pm and were back at base by 6:30, pausing briefly for a male red-backed shrike on a roadside wire.

Day 4: Friday 14 June: La Encina

We walked through the village to the Roman bridge before breakfast. We'd already become accustomed to some early morning movement of large birds – herons, cormorants and yellow-legged gulls – though this morning there was a surprise addition in the shape of an osprey, heading along the ridge towards the reservoirs at Riaño. At 'dipper bridge', almost instantly John found a dipper standing on a rock. A little later what was plainly a recently fledged juvenile dipper joined the adult bird. By then more Honeyguiders arrived with Pau – the first group had set off dead on 7:30 by the pharmacy clock – and the dippers continued to show, along with white and grey wagtails. Around us were swallows, house martins (also nesting on the cheese & bread factory) and a crag martin, then a red-rumped swallow dashed through. Walking back through the village there was a surprise: three active stork nests, instead of the usual two.



Local birds: our daily black kite, and a young dipper (JC).

There was some light rain as we journeyed south, a little out of the Picos and into a habitat with a hint of the Mediterranean near La Encina, beyond Yugueros. There was a pale phase booted eagle from the minibuses and soon after we stopped on the road where there was a bee-eater on a wire. Although that one soon moved, there were several others settling on trees and wires. A woodlark sang and a corn bunting settled on a bush.

We then moved onto our usual parking place by the church, where we explored the incredibly flower-rich grassland, concentrating on colourful areas without tall grass. There were many ascalaphids flying around the area close to where we'd parked, later confirmed (from Mervin's photo) as *Libelluloides coccajus*. Denise found a star plant species, in the senses of both shape and interest, namely the goatsbeard *Tragopogon crocifolius*.



Flower-rich grassland (AA); goatsbeard *Tragopogon crocifolius*.

There were orchids – sawfly, woodcock, early spider and lizard – though it was the mass of colour that mostly caught the eye: white and blue flaxes, thyme, yellow horseshoe vetch, blue Cupidone and much more. Birds, too: we saw stonechat, corn bunting again, a singing garden warbler, more calling bee-eaters and tree pipit. We were looking at a red-backed shrike on a wire when suddenly a golden oriole flew through. It was generally a bit too overcast for many butterflies, though we did see a Berger's clouded yellow, through the telescope on the ground, and Pau caught a few, including female Adonis blue and Spanish gatekeeper.

As the local village has no bar/café we returned to Crémenes for our coffee stop, at first sitting outside near the monk parakeet on its cage under shelter or inside when there was a brief shower of rain. Iberian chiffchaff was singing pretty constantly from the trees by the river nearby, very audible as we walked the short distance between our parking spot and the café. For our picnic lunch we returned to where we'd been two days ago, the picnic tables near a modern chapel. Over here we saw short-toed eagle, like last time, and an Egyptian vulture and several griffons. Spanish gatekeeper was the star butterfly.



Bog fritillary; bistort, larval food plant of bog fritillary; black-eyed blue.

Our afternoon walk was at a new place for Honeyguide near the reservoir at Riaño. There was a target species: bog fritillary, normally out too early in the year for our groups, though Pau was hopeful because of spring arriving late. There was plenty to see on the way: tassel hyacinths, maiden pink, lesser butterfly orchid, winged broom and quite a few familiar northern European flowers like crosswort, star-of-Bethlehem, lesser stitchwort and tormentil. The sun had returned and Pau ventured into a boggy area in search of butterflies. We were in luck: he returned with a bog fritillary. Along the path we'd seen bistort, its larval foodplant. The sad thing is that

in this unusually southern outpost for bog fritillary – mostly they are in the Baltic and Scandinavia – the habitat is now fragmented. On the walk back we stopped to admire a black-eyed blue by a puddle, Iberian water frogs in a stone trough and Asturian Mountain cattle.

Day 5: Saturday 15 June, Valle de Valdeón

Pre-breakfast there were two rock sparrows on the house opposite the hotel. Farther along we found common redstarts that appeared to be nesting in a building. At first the light was against us; both we and the redstarts moved and we had good views of both male and female on a wire.

We stopped for the view and group photos at Mirador del Tombo. A whitethroat was singing and we saw a chimney-sweeper moth. The next stop was to see and photograph dark red helleborines, handily located opposite somewhere we could park. Soon after that we visited ‘El Chorro de los Lobos’: here, in a woodland by the road, a wolf-trap once used by teams of local people. As we arrived, a marsh tit showed very well in some open bushes. Entering the wolf-trap, what you could see was a funnel of wooden palisades, including little shelters to hide people who would discourage the wolves from turning back so they could be driven into a pit where they would be killed. Wolves are now protected in all of Spain.

Our next visit was to an area of meadows surrounded by trees, a site for woodland brown butterfly. This species, like bog fritillary, is very scarce and local in the Picos de Europa, so a conservation priority. This time we didn’t find it, though with the weather staying fine there were other butterflies, such as marbled white (common in southern England and parts of the continent, but relatively scarce and local in Spain) and sooty copper. Bonelli’s warbler was singing, but yet again we couldn’t see it; swallow-wort (*Vincetoxicum*) was a new flower. Merv showed some of us the distinctive leaves of wych elm. A short-cut to the path didn’t quite work so we retraced our steps back to the minibuses.

It was lunchtime, and we moved onto picnic benches by a small lake, with crisps and extra cheese today! A garden warbler was singing here. Pau caught short-tailed blue for us all to see and a lucky few saw a Camberwell beauty fly past. The lake was surprisingly poor for odonata, though Jan saw a beautiful demoiselle and a few of us looked at a red-veined darter.

From there we went into Posada de Valdeón for coffee, to a café that has a great scenic backdrop of the Picos mountains. We then took a short walk to see past historic buildings, especially *hórreos*, small, roofed structures on stilts once used to store agricultural produce safely off the ground and away from floods, vermin and other contamination. A bridge over the river beyond the edge of Valdeón was a natural turning point, where we saw a yellowhammer and many red-and-black *Graphosoma italicum* shield bugs on a hogweed. Back in Valdeón, the cheese shop was open now and several of the group bought samples of Picos Blue or other local cheeses.

Another roadside stop was for a large and good-looking toadflax, namely *Linaria triornithopus*, the ‘three birds flying’ toadflax. There were several of these bright pink flowers growing under a bramble down a slope from the roadside, plus more (that had caught my eye as we drove) hanging over the road atop a retaining wall.



Linaria triornithopus, the ‘three birds flying’ toadflax.

Our final stop was to look for orchids on an area of limestone grassland by some bends in the road. Two new species were man and fragrant orchids, the first spread over a wide area, the second concentrated on a particular slope. There were also bee orchids (we'd seen a few this morning, too), pyramidal, lizard and gone-over early spider orchids. Yellow-wort (distinctive leaves, though not in flower) and yellow woundwort added interest, as did Pyrenean germander. And we should mention a particularly beautiful robin's pincushion gall on a rose.

Several of us went for a stroll after dinner through the village to 'dipper bridge' and we heard several midwife toads.

Day 5: Sunday 16 June, La Uña area and Lois

By the side of the hotel a serin displayed beautifully, two male black redstarts jousted and a short-toed eagle flew over. We observed that the local pair of storks appeared to have no young this year. Farther on, in something like a cross between a back garden and a remnant orchard we heard and saw short-toed treecreeper. Then a male common redstart flew into a hole in a building, very close to where they'd been seen in a previous year. From the bridge we saw a dipper and scores of trout in the river.

Our first stop was by the reservoir near Riaño, to enjoy the view and in the hope of seeing some birds. There was a cormorant and a yellow-legged gull on a platform actually in the reservoir. A garden warbler sang most of the time we were there, a melodious warbler appeared towards the road and there were several bursts of whitethroat and Cetti's warbler song. It seems only fair to mention the robin and dunnock, too.



Reservoir near Riaño; moonwort.

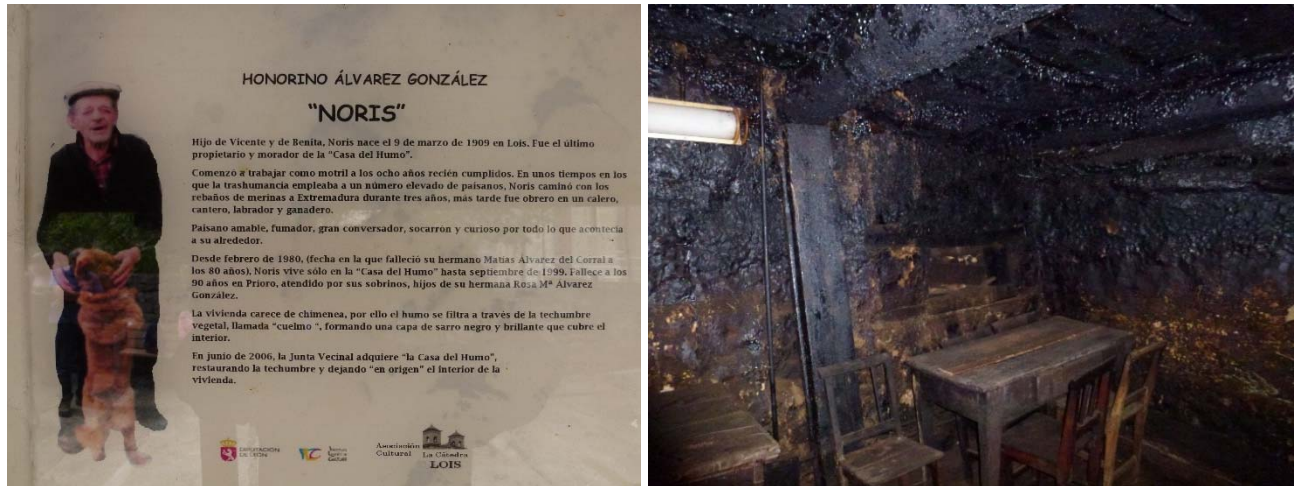
We spent the morning around two pools set in alpine meadows. Before visiting these, we failed to find a frog orchid in the turf in the other direction, though two burnt-tip orchids and a moonwort (fern) were a bonus. Though it was dry it was also chilly and there was nothing of note by the first pond. At the larger, higher pond, a few four-spotted chasers were on the wing and later we found one that had settled and was very approachable for photos. A tree pipit sang more-or-less constantly all morning and settled nicely on a pine for very good views through telescopes. On the far side of the pond, Merv came across a tree frog, which settled in the tiniest of pines. We found azure damselflies, for which close-up photos helped to check ID features. I then went looking for more moonwort and there must have been 30 or more plants, several in little clumps. As we descended there were two elder-flowered orchids, which somehow we'd missed on the way up.

Then we drove for our regular coffee stop to the small town of Acebedo. We parked in the square and walked around the corner to the village bar, where we sat in the sunny courtyard. From here we saw an Egyptian vulture. We tasted the locally made cider (*sidra*), like a Picos scrumpy, though the squirting process for this was now in a more modern gadget than the previous wooden contraption with a pump, though these were still on display in the wooden water-cooler where the cider is stored.

We had picnics on tables by a church. The long grass that surrounded us was good for butterflies, including pearl-bordered fritillary and purple-edged copper. From here we drove to the remote village of Lois along a winding road – Lois Lane – where we bumped into Maria, our regular guide here, outside her house. However the village had asked someone else to be our guide, and the lady who met us first took us into the 'Catedral

de la Montaña', built with pink-tinted limestone from a very local quarry. We then went into the historic 'smoke house', the home of 'Noris' – Honorino Alvarez Gonzalez – until he died, aged 90, in 1999. Latterly he was sleeping downstairs in what would once have been space for livestock. Upstairs we saw the wood stove and open fire with no chimney, walls and ceilings coated with tar and a container of chunks of tar that have come off the structure, an indication that maintaining this period piece will be a challenge. The smoke kept the rye thatch pest-free, underlined by the current difficulty in maintaining new thatch on the adjacent part of the same building.

After dinner, England v Serbia on the TV in the bar, the opening game of the Euros and a 1-0 win.



Noris lived in the 'smoke house' until 1999.

Day 7: Monday 17 June: Las Salas

There was nothing very new before breakfast, though it was a last chance to enjoy local birds like black redstart, rock sparrow, short-toed treecreeper and black kite, plus the song of nightingale and garden warbler. An Iberian woodpecker called persistently but remained, yet again, out of sight.

We split the day into two, partly in case rain arrived, on the cards much of the week according to forecasts though in the end we had another dry and often sunny day. In Las Salas we parked by the road, crossed the bridge and arrived at the old Roman road, Calzada Romana del Esla to give its full name. On a wet rock face there were many pale green rosettes and purple flowers of large-flowered butterwort, the leaves studded with tiny black flies that boost the nutrient intake of this partly carnivorous plant. Nearby was a large patch of Nottingham catchfly. An Iberian chiffchaff was vocal here and along the walk for most of the morning with its chuff-chuff-chuff sound. There were some more examples of bronzy *Tragopogon crocifolius* and, in the same genus, the more familiar goatsbeard. We found a mixed patch of two eryngo species and, later, an *Eryngium bourgatii* flowering well. There were burnt-tip orchids by the wide path, *Petrocopsis* on a rock and *Astrantia* (masterwort) growing among longer grass. Huge, plump black slugs exerted a strange fascination. The path ended in a meadow which had many examples of a flower we hadn't yet seen: a yellowish, stemless knapweed *Centaurea lagascna*. Small pearl-bordered fritillary, Oberthur's grizzled skipper, pearly heath and southern speckled wood were among this morning's butterflies. A short-toed eagle shared a thermal with a black kite. We stopped to look at a couple of twayblades as we headed back.



Large-flowered butterwort; *Eryngium bourgatii*; *Centaurea lagascna*; pearly heath (PL)

Coffee was in the bar in the old school in Las Salas, with a piece of tortilla on bread provided as an appetiser and a marsh tit by the big rock next to the terrace where we sat. From here we returned to Hotel Tierra de la Reina for lunch, with a slight detour via the town hall in Riaño as Pau was tipped off that they were giving away free copies of books about orchids and butterflies in the Riaño area.

Though two in the group opted out for the afternoon, most of us had an excursion east to a lovely patch of mountain meadows on the way to Valdeón. While Pau went to look for butterflies, most of us walked along the roadside and looked at a fine collection of alpine/upland flowers. These included wood cranesbill, large cuckoo flower, patches of horned violet, broad-leaved marsh and heath spotted orchids, adenostyles and verticillate lousewort. It was a tad drier on the other side of the road: here were added IDs of round-headed rampion and brook thistle, plus a nice latticed heath moth.

The group met up again on the other side of the road where a path had a steep slope of broom on our left and another fine meadow on the right. Garden warbler, dunnock and stonechat sang, though the star bird was certainly a rock bunting, which we watched on a succession of perches. Another bunting, yellowhammer, also showed well. Pau caught another new butterfly, namely false heath fritillary, and he found the most extraordinary larva: a bagworm moth, wrapped in protective sticks.



Rock bunting (JC); bagworm larva (JC), round-headed rampion.

We noted holiday highlights – listed below – at our usual pre-dinner gathering in the bar, as well as running through wildlife checklists and plans for the next day. Dinner until now had usually been a choice of two dishes (e.g. meat or fish, plus something else for special diets); tonight there was pumpkin soup followed by various plates, including wild boar. A few of us had a late stroll and heard a nightjar and many midwife toads, though there was only the briefest glimpse of the toad as it retreated into a hidey-hole.

Day 8: Tuesday 17 June – Santander and home

There was a storm overnight, and rain continued for much of today – though no-one complained, as it highlighted how lucky we'd been all week. We set off at 9:00, stopping at Aguilar de Campoo for facilities and coffee, then for fuel in Santander. Here great white egret and coot were glimpsed, the latter on a lagoon on SEO's coastal nature as we approached the airport. Here we said farewell to Julie (returning on the ferry) and Judy (catching a bus to France). Pau flew to Valencia soon after the rest of us. Ryanair's flight to Stansted was a little delayed, by about 40 minutes, and once in the air it was a smooth journey home.

Holiday highlights These are the holiday highlights nominated by group members.

Brenda	Scenery; friendly group; butterflies.
Melvyn	Picos de Europa in general, a superb area.
Rachel	Stunning scenery; vultures, eagles & kites; wallcreeper; rock bunting; black redstart.
Denise	Carpet of wild flowers where we first stopped; carpet of flowers including <i>Tragopogon crocifolius</i> ; so many fritillaries; hearing nightingale.
Merv	The area and the company; coffee stops; rock bunting; 'Spanish' fritillary; wallcreeper; slug.
Norman	Outstanding guides; sheer number of butterflies; tree frog.
Alex	Black redstarts; Fuente Dé; rock bunting.
Judy	Being with a group of English people; inspired by Pau's butterflies.
Jill	Fantastic flowers, especially gentians, violets and butterwort; the morning black kite & best ever view of a marsh tit; tree frog.
John	People & guides; Fuente Dé; lammergeier and wallcreeper.
Jan	The whole package; vultures; tree frog; fritillaries; lammergeier; rock bunting.
Julie	The company; scenery; soups.
Mike & Sally	Everything's been lovely; the bog fritillary walk.
Pau	Terraces of flowers near the bee-eaters; bog fritillary; wallcreeper and hearing it; landscape.
Chris	Local birds; bearded vulture; flower terraces.

WILDLIFE LISTS

BIRDS

Cormorant	1-2 flying past the hotel every day, and on the reservoir at Riaño.
Grey heron	Single birds seen daily, especially flying past the hotel.
Great white egret	1 seen in Santander.
White stork	Increase from two to three pairs in Boca de Huérgano and regularly elsewhere.
Mallard	Seen on 3 days, though some may have been of feral origin.
Black kite	Seen every day
Egyptian vulture	Seen on three days in the Picos.
Bearded vulture	Excellent views at Fuente Dé.
Griffon vulture	Seen every day, including the travel days.
Short-toed eagle	Two days, 16 & 17 June.
Booted eagle	Single light and dark phase birds in the bee-eater area.
Buzzard	Seen almost every day.
Common kestrel	Seen on 2 days.
Hobby	Two distant birds with another raptor, 14/6.
Osprey	1 flying through Boca de Huérgano one morning, heading for Riaño.
Red-legged partridge	Seen on 15/6.
Quail	Heard at our stopping place on route to the Picos, 11/6.
Yellow-legged gull	Recorded most days, flying past the hotel or around the reservoir at Riaño.
Feral pigeon	Aguilar de Campoo on the homeward journey.
Woodpigeon	Seen on 3 days.
Collared dove	Seen on 2 days, the outward journey day and La Encina.
Nightjar	Distant churring, Boca de Huérgano, 17/6.
Swift	Seen daily.
Bee-eater	At least 10 at La Encina on 14/6.
Hoopoe	La Encina on 14/6.
Wryneck	Heard in Boca de Huérgano, 13/6.
Great spotted woodpecker	Heard 14/6 only.
Iberian woodpecker	Heard daily, though not seen this year.
Red-backed shrike	Seen on 4 days.
Golden oriole	Heard and seen flying on 14/6, La Encina.
Jay	Seen only on 13/6.
Magpie	Seen daily.
Red-billed chough	Fuente Dé, 13/6; also 3 reported at Las Salas, 17/6.
Alpine chough	Common at Fuente Dé, 13/6.
Carrion crow	Seen daily.
Raven	Seen on five days, best views at Fuente Dé, 13/6.
Marsh tit	Seen on three days, good view at the wolf trap.
Coal tit	Seen or heard on four days.
Great tit	Seen on five days
Blue tit	Seen on six days.
Long-tailed tit	12/6 only
Barn swallow	Daily.
Red-rumped swallow	1 at the bridge at Boca de Huérgano, 14/6.
Crag martin	Seen on 4 days, fairly reliable at the bridge at Boca de Huérgano.
House martin	Seen daily, nesting near the bridge at Boca de Huérgano.
Woodlark	On a wire near the bee-eaters, also on outward journey stop.
Skylark	Singing at the stop on the outward journey, 11/6.
Cetti's warbler	Heard on two days.
Melodious warbler	Singing near the reservoir, 16/6.
Iberian chiffchaff	Heard 14/ & 15/6, seen on 17/6 at Las Salas.
Western Bonelli's warbler	Heard on two days.
Blackcap	Heard daily, seen on three days.
Garden warbler	Heard daily, seen on three days.
Whitethroat	Heard on four days, e.g. at Mirador del Tombo and Riaño's reservoir
Firecrest	Calling and glimpsed while waiting at Fuente Dé, heard 15/6.
Dipper	Seen on most visits to the bridge in Boca de Huérgano, including a juvenile.
Wren	Heard or seen almost every day.
Nuthatch	On show in the pines while waiting at Fuente Dé, 13/6, also 15/6 & 16/6.
Short-toed treecreeper	Heard, 12/6, seen 16/6 & 17/6.
Spotless starling	Heard or seen on journey days and at La Encina.
Blackbird	Seen every day.
Song thrush	Heard or seen on four days.
Robin	Seen or heard daily.
Nightingale	Heard every day, especially opposite the hotel.
Black redstart	Seen every day, including in Boca de Huérgano.
Common redstart	Seen on three days in Boca de Huérgano, where there were two pairs.
Stonechat	Seen on three days.
Northern wheatear	Fuente Dé, 13/6, though not showing well this year.
House sparrow	Seen daily.

Tree sparrow	Reported from Valdeón, 15/6.
Rock sparrow	Around the hotel on five days.
Dunnock	Heard or seen daily.
Alpine accentor	Excellent views at Fuente Dé, 13/.
Grey wagtail	Seen on five days, especially from the bridge in Boca de Huérgano.
White wagtail	Seen every day.
Tree pipit	14/6 & 16/6, in display flight.
Chaffinch	Seen daily.
Serin	Seen daily, lots in Boca de Huérgano.
Goldfinch	Seen daily.
Linnet	Seen daily, family parties in Boca de Huérgano.
Yellowhammer	Seen or heard on five days.
Rock bunting	Good views on 17/6.
Corn bunting	Heard or seen almost daily.

MAMMALS	
Wild boar (rootings);	Southern/Pyrenean chamois (Isard)
REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS	
Wall lizard sp (probably common wall lizard)	Iberian tree frog
Common midwife toad	Iberian water frog
DRAGONFLIES AND DAMSELFLIES	
Azure bluet/ damselfly	<i>Coenagrion puella</i>
Beautiful demoiselle	<i>Calopteryx virgo meridionalis</i>
Four-spotted chaser	<i>Libellula quadrimaculata</i>
Broad-bodied chaser	<i>Libellula depressa</i>

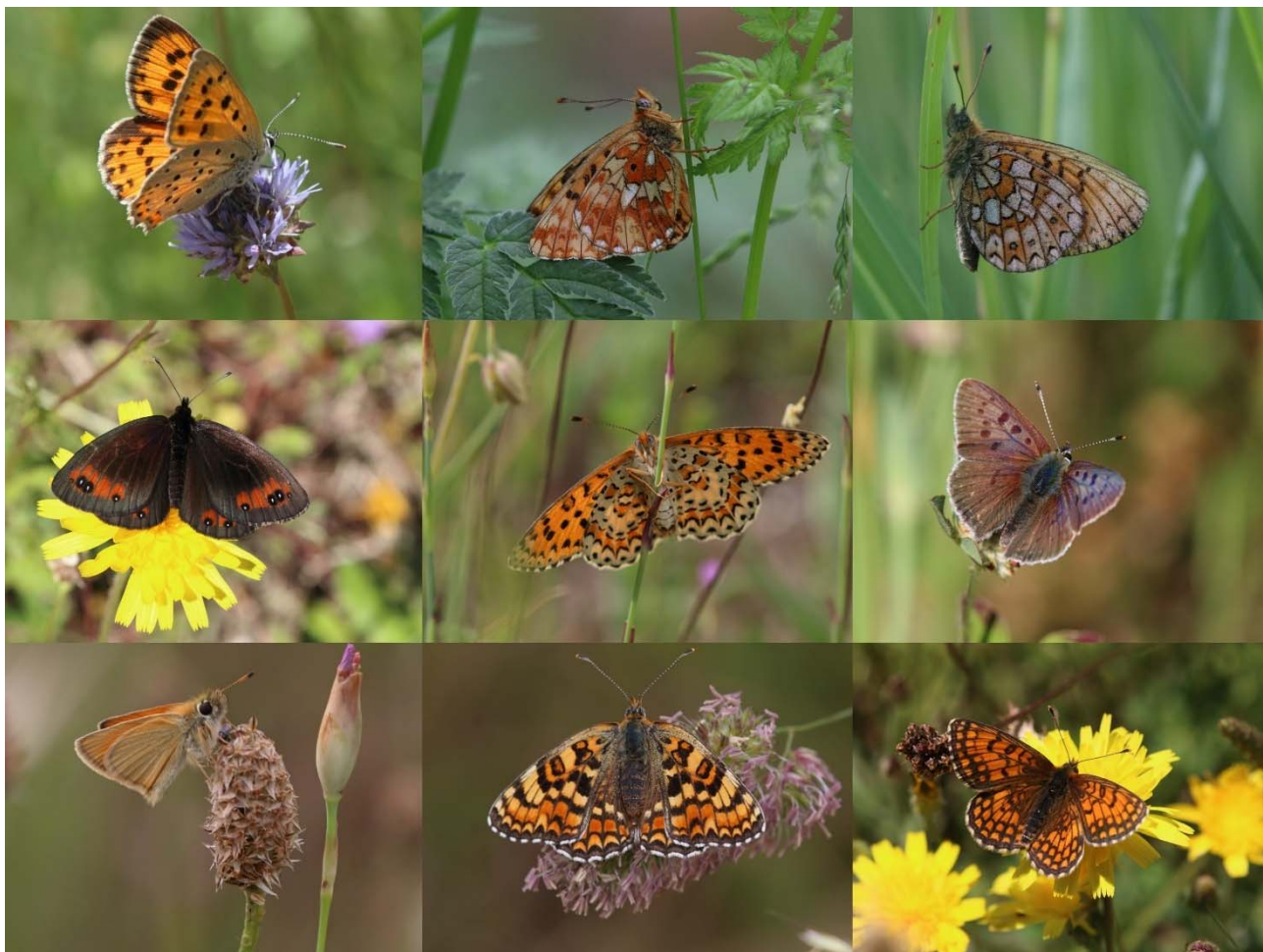


Iberian water frog *Pelophylax (Rana) perezii* (AA).

Our butterfly checklist is based on species seen on holidays in several previous years, yet we still had nine 'write-ins' among our 62 species, in **bold**, many of which relate to spring arriving later this year in the Picos.

BUTTERFLIES			
Dingy skipper	<i>Erynnis tages</i>	Lesser spotted fritillary	<i>Melitaea trivia</i>
Oberthur's grizzled skipper	<i>Pyrgus armoricus</i>	Southern heath fritillary	<i>Melitaea celadussa</i> (a recent split)
Olive skipper	<i>Pyrgus serratulae</i>	False heath fritillary	<i>Melitaea diamina</i>
Rosy grizzled skipper	<i>Pyrgus onopordi</i>	Meadow fritillary	<i>Melitaea parthenoides</i>
Red underwing skipper	<i>Spialia sertorius</i>	Bog fritillary	<i>Proclissiana eunomia</i>
Small skipper	<i>Thymelicus action</i>	Marbled white	<i>Melanargia galathea</i>
Essex skipper	<i>Thymelicus lineola</i>	Iberian marbled white	<i>Melanargia lachesis</i>
Large skipper	<i>Thymelicus sylvanus</i>	De Prunner's ringlet	<i>Erebia triaria</i>
[Common] swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	Meadow brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>
Scarce swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides podalirius</i>	Small heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>
Large white	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Pearly heath	<i>Coenonympha arcania</i>
Small white	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Chestnut heath	<i>Coenonympha glycerion</i>
Black-veined white	<i>Aporia crataegi</i>	Southern speckled wood	<i>Pararge aegeria aegeria</i>
Western dappled white	<i>Euchloe crameri</i>	Large wall brown	<i>Lasiommata maera</i>
Orange-tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>	Wall brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>
Clouded yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>	Sloe hairstreak	<i>Satyrus acaciae</i>
Berger's clouded yellow	<i>Colias australis</i>	Green hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>
Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>	Small copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>
Wood white	<i>Leptidea sinapis</i>	Sooty copper	<i>Lycaena tityrus</i>
Camberwell beauty	<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>	Purple-edged copper	<i>Paleochrysophanus hippothoe</i>

Red admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	Purple-shot copper	<i>Heodes alciphron</i>
Painted lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Long-tailed blue	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>
Peacock	<i>Inachis io</i>	Lang's short-tailed blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>
Small tortoiseshell	<i>Aglaia urticae</i>	Short-tailed blue	<i>Everes argiades</i>
Pearl-bordered fritillary	<i>Boloria euphrosyne</i>	Brown argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>
Small pearl-bordered fritillary	<i>Boloria selene</i>	Mazarine blue	<i>Cyaniris semiargus</i>
Queen of Spain fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>	Black-eyed blue	<i>Glaucopsyche melanops</i>
Marsh fritillary	<i>Euphydryas aurinia beckeri</i>	Turquoise blue	<i>Polyommatus dorylas</i>
Knapweed fritillary	<i>Melitaea phoebe</i>	Common blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>
Glanville fritillary	<i>Melitaea cinxia</i>	Chapman's blue	<i>Polyommatus thersites</i>
Provençal fritillary	<i>Melitaea dejone</i>	Adonis blue	<i>Lysandra bellargus</i>
Spotted fritillary	<i>Melitaea didyma</i>		



Butterfly photos, all by Pau Lucio in the Picos, 2024. Top: Purple-shot cooper, pearl-bordered fritillary; bog fritillary.
Middle: De Prunner's ringlet, lesser spotted fritillary, sooty copper.
Bottom: Essex skipper, knapweed fritillary, meadow fritillary.

Moths	
Silver Y <i>Autographa gamma</i>	Speckled yellow <i>Pseudopanthera macularia</i>
Hummingbird hawkmoth <i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>	Latticed heath <i>Chiasmia clathrata</i>
Chimney sweeper <i>Odezia atrata</i>	Bagworm moth larva <i>Psychidae</i> sp
July belle <i>Scotopteryx luridata</i>	Lace border <i>Scopula ornata</i>
Miscellaneous invertebrates	
<i>Cetonia aurata</i> Rose chafer	Stonefly Cf <i>Dinocras cephalotes</i>
'Millwall' bug <i>Graphosoma lineatum italicum</i>	Fire bug <i>Pyrrhocoris apterus</i>
Ascalaphid or owlfly <i>Libelluloides coccajus</i>	Field cricket <i>Gryllus campestris</i>
Black slug <i>Arion ater</i> agg	

Plant galls			By Mervin Nethercoat
Host plant	Organism	Common name	Type of organism
Ash	<i>Psyllopsis fraxini</i>		Jumping plant louse
Birch	<i>Hamamelestes betulinus</i>		Aphid
Hawthorn	<i>Phyllocoptes goniothorax</i>		Mite
Lime	<i>Eriophyes tiliae</i>		Mite
Lime	<i>Contarinia tiliarum</i>		Diptera, fly
Poplar	<i>Pemphigus spyrothecae</i>		Woolly aphid
Poplar	<i>Thecabius affinis</i>		Woolly aphid
Rose	<i>Diplolepis rosae</i>	Robin's pincushion	Wasp
Sallow	<i>Aculus laevis</i> (cf)		Mite
Sallow	<i>Iteomyia major</i> (cf)		Cecid fly
Sloe	<i>Taphrina pruni</i>	Pocket plum	Fungus
Walnut	<i>Aceria erinea</i>		Mite



Robin's pincushion.

PLANTS

NiF = not in flower			
FERNs			
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Wall rue	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk thistle
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair spleenwort	<i>Taraxacum alpinum</i>	Alpine Dandelion
<i>Botrychium lunaria</i>	Moonwort	<i>Tragopogon crocifolius</i>	(bronze & purple)
<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>	Rusty-backed fern	<i>Tragopogon pratensis</i>	Goatsbeard
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	<i>Tolpis barbata</i>	
		<i>Tussilago farfara</i> NiF	Coltsfoot
CONIFERS		Berberidaceae Berberis Family	
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Juniper	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>cantabrica</i>	Barberry
Dicotyledons		Boraginaceae Forget-me-not Family	
Apiaceae (Umbellifers) Carrot Family (incomplete)		<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's Bugloss
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow parsley	<i>Lithodora oliefolia</i>	Shrubby Gromwell
<i>Astrantia major</i>	Masterwort	<i>Myosotis alpina</i>	Alpine forget-me-not
<i>Chaerophyllum temulentum</i>	Rough chervil	<i>Pentaglottis sempervirens</i>	Green alkanet
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	Brassicaceae (Cruciferae) Cabbage Family	
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Pignut	<i>Cardamine raphanifolia</i>	Large (or radish-leaved) cuckoo flower
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild carrot	<i>Erysimum mayorii</i>	Wallflower
<i>Eryngium bourgatii</i>	Pyrenean sea holly	<i>Matthiola perennis</i>	a stock
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Field eryngo	<i>Pritzelago (=Hutchinsia) alpina</i>	Chamois cress
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Hogweed	<i>Thlaspi brachypetalum</i>	Small-flowered pennycress
<i>Myrrhis odorata</i>	Sweet cicely	Campanulaceae Bellflower Family	
<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i>	Giant hogweed	<i>Campanula erinus</i>	
<i>Thapsia villosa</i>	'villous deadly carrot'	<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	Peach-leaved Bellflower
Asclepiadaceae Milkweed Family		<i>Jasione laevis</i> ssp <i>carpentana</i>	a local sheep's-bit, 'botón azul'
<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i>	Swallow-wort	<i>Phyteuma orbiculare</i>	Round-headed Rampion
Asteraceae (Compositae) Daisy family		Caprifoliaceae Honeysuckle Family	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	Dwarf elder
<i>Adenostyles alliariae</i>	Adenostyles	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Andryala integrifolia</i>		Caryophyllaceae Pink Family	
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	<i>Arenaria purpurascens</i>	Pink sandwort
<i>Carduncellus mitissimus</i>		<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved sandwort
<i>Cardus cardoides</i>		<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	Maiden pink
<i>Carduus carlinifolius</i>	Carline-leaved thistle	<i>Kohlruschia (Petrorhagia) velutina</i>	Hairy pink
<i>Carduus carlinoides</i>	Pyrenean thistle	<i>Petrocallis pyrenaica</i>	Rock beauty
<i>Catananche caerulea</i>	Cupidone	<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i>	Rock soapwort
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Cornflower	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Soapwort
<i>Centaurea lagascana</i>	(yellow, stemless)	<i>Silene alba</i>	White campion
<i>Centaurea montata</i>	Perennial (or mountain) cornflower	<i>Silene nutans</i>	Nottingham catchfly
<i>Cirsium rivulare</i>	Brook thistle	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder campion
<i>Cota (Anthemis) triumphetti</i>	Southern dog daisy	Chenopodiaceae Goosefoot Family	
<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i>	Curry plant	<i>Chenopodium bonus-henricus</i>	Good King Henry
<i>Hieracium (mixtum) bombycinum</i> NiF	a very hairy mountain hawkbit	Cistaceae Rock-rose family	
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye Daisy	<i>Helianthemum apenninum</i>	White rockrose
<i>Leuzea conifera</i>	Cone knapweed	<i>Helianthemum canum</i>	Hoary rockrose
<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i>	Shrubby cudweed	<i>Helianthemum nummularian</i>	Common rockrose
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear hawkweed	<i>Tuberaria macrosepala</i>	
<i>Senecio aquaticus</i>	Marsh ragwort		
<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort		

Convolvulaceae Bindweed Family		Hypericaceae St. John's Worts	
<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>	Dodder	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Perforate St. John's wort
Corylaceae Hazel Family		Lamiaceae (=Labiatae) Mint Family	
<i>Corylus avellane</i>	Hazel	<i>Acinos alpina</i>	Alpine calamint
Crassulaceae Stonecrop Family		<i>Acinos arvensis</i>	Basil-thyme
<i>Sedum acre</i>	Biting stonecrop	<i>Ballota nigra</i>	Black horehound
<i>Sedum album</i>	White stonecrop	<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	Spotted dead-nettle
Disacaceae, Teasel/scabious Family		<i>Mentha longifolia</i>	Horse mint
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel	<i>Prunella grandiflora</i>	Large self-heal
<i>Knautia dipsacifolia</i>	Wood scabious	<i>Prunella laciniata</i>	Cut-leaved self-heal
<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>	Small scabious	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal
Ericaceae, Heath Family		<i>Stachys alpina</i>	Limestone woundwort
<i>Daboecia cantabrica</i>	St. Dabeoc's heath	<i>Stachys recta</i>	Yellow woundwort
<i>Erica arborea</i>	Tree heather	<i>Teucrium pyrenaicum</i>	Pyrenean germander
Euphorbiaceae Spurge Family		<i>Thymus</i> sp	Wild thyme
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	Wood spurge	<i>Thymus camphorus</i>	Camphor thyme
Fabaceae (Leguminosae) Pea Family		Lentibulariaceae Butterwort Family	
<i>Adenocarpus complicatus</i>	yellow shrub at Boca de H	<i>Pinguicula grandiflora</i>	Large-flowered butterwort
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Kidney vetch (yellow)	Linaceae Flax Family	
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaica</i>	Kidney vetch (pink)	<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale flax
<i>Chamaespartium sagittale</i>	Winged greenweed/broom	<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Purging or fairy flax
<i>Genista florida</i>	the abundant, flowery broom	<i>Linum narbonense</i>	Beautiful flax
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Horseshoe Vetch	<i>Linum perenne</i>	Perennial flax
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow vetchling	<i>Linum strictum</i>	yellow flax
<i>Lotus alpina</i>	Alpine birdsfoot trefoil	<i>Linum (suffruticosum). salsoloides</i>	Pyrenean/white flax
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> ssp <i>carpentanus</i>	Birdsfoot trefoil	Malvaceae Mallow Family	
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Lucerne	<i>Malva moschata</i>	Musk mallow
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	Ribbed melilot	<i>Malva neglecta</i>	Dwarf mallow
<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	Sainfoin	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common mallow
<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	Spiny restharrow	Oleaceae Olive & Lilac Family	
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser trefoil	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop trefoil	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild privet
<i>Trifolium montana</i>	Mountain clover	Orobanchaceae Broomrape Family	
<i>Trifolium ochroleucon</i>	Sulphur clover	<i>Orobanche</i> sp	unidentified broomrape
<i>Trifolium pretense</i>	Red clover	Papaverceae Poppy Family	
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted vetch	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Greater celandine
<i>Vicia lutea</i>	Yellow vetch	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common poppy
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	Bush vetch	Plantaginaceae Plantain Family	
Fagaceae Oak and Beech Family + elm		<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buckshorn plantain
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary plantain
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Plumbaginaceae Thrift Family	
<i>Quercus ilex/rotundifolia</i>	Holm Oak	<i>Armeria cantabrica</i>	(= <i>Armeria maritima</i> ssp <i>alpina</i>)
<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy/White Oak	Polygalaceae Milkworts	
<i>Quercus pyrenaica</i>	Pyrenean oak	<i>Polygala</i> sp	Milkwort
<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork Oak	Polygonaceae Knotweed Family	
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Wych elm	<i>Polygonum bistorta</i>	Bistort
Gentianaceae Gentian Family		<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	Common sorrel
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep's sorrel
<i>Gentiana angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>corbariensis</i>	Pyrenean Trumpet Gentian	Primulaceae Primrose Family	
Geraniaceae Geranium Family		<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common storksbill	<i>Androsace villosa</i>	Ciliate rock-jasmine
<i>Geranium columbinum</i>	Long-stalked cranesbill	Ranunculaceae Buttercup Family	
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved cranesbill	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	Shining cranesbill	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh marigold
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dovesfoot cranesbill	<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	Stinking hellebore
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	<i>Hepatica nobilis</i>	Hepatica
<i>Geranium pusillum</i>	Small-flowered cranesbil	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow buttercup
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody cranesbill	<i>Ranunculus bulbosa</i>	Bulbous buttercup
<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	Pyrenean Geranium	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp	Water crowfoot
<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i>	Wood cranesbill	Resedaceae Mignonette Family	
Globulariaceae Globularia Family		<i>Reseda luteola</i>	Weld
<i>Globularia nudicaulis</i>	Leafless-stemmed Globularia	Rosaceae Rose Family	
<i>Globularia repens</i>	Creeping globularia	<i>Agrimonia euphatoria</i>	Agrimony
		<i>Alchemilla alpina</i>	Alpine lady's mantle
		<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet

<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	Dropwort	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small-leaved lime
<i>Fragaria</i> sp	Wild strawberry NiF	Verbenaceae Vervain Family	
<i>Geum rivale</i>	Water avens	<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Vervain
<i>Geum pyrenaicum</i>	Pyrenean avens	Violaceae Violet Family	
<i>Potentilla erecta</i>	Tormentil	<i>Viola</i> sp	Dog violet sp
<i>Potentilla recta</i>	Sulphur cinquefoil (pale)	Viscaceae Mistletoe Family	
<i>Potentilla repens</i>	Creeping cinquefoil	<i>Viscum album</i>	Mistletoe
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog rose		
<i>Rosa pendulina</i>	Alpine rose		
Rubiaceae Bedstraw Family		MONOCOTYLEDONS	
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort	Liliaceae Lily Family	
<i>Galium album</i>	White bedstraw	<i>Asphodelus albus</i>	White asphodel
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	<i>Erythronium dens-canis</i>	Dog's-tooth violet NiF
Saxifragaceae Saxifrage Family		<i>Muscari comosum</i>	Tassel hyacinth
<i>Saxifraga canaliculata</i>	Cantabrian saxifrage	<i>Muscari neglectum</i>	Grape hyacinth
<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Meadow saxifrage	<i>Ornithogalum narbonense</i>	A spiked star of Bethlehem
<i>Saxifraga paniculata</i>	Paniculate/livelong saxifrage	<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	Star of Bethlehem
Scrophulariaceae (inc. Antirrhinaceae) Figwort Family		<i>Scilla lilio-hyacinthus</i>	Pyrenean squill
<i>Antirrhinum bellidifolium</i>	Daisy-leaved toadflax	<i>Veratrum album</i>	False white helleborine NiF
<i>Antirrhinum braun-blanquetii</i>		Orchidaceae Orchid Family	
<i>Bartsia (Parentucellia) viscosa</i>	Yellow bartsia	<i>Aceras anthropophorum</i>	Man orchid
<i>Bartsia (Bellardia) trixago</i>	Bellardia	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal orchid
<i>Chaenorhinum origanifolium</i>	Malling toadflax	<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i>	Heath spotted orchid
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved toadflax	<i>Dactylorhiza majalis</i>	Broad-leaved marsh orchid
<i>Digitalis parviflora</i> (in bud)	Small-flowered foxglove	<i>Dactylorhiza sambucina</i>	Elder-flowered orchid
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	<i>Epipactis atrorubens</i>	Dark red-leaved helleborine
<i>Erinus alpinus</i>	Fairy foxglove	<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	Fragrant orchid
<i>Euphrasia</i> sp	Eyebright	<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>	Lizard orchid
<i>Linaria alpina</i>	Alpine toadflax	<i>Neottia ovata</i>	Common twayblade
<i>Linaria elegans</i>	(purple)	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee orchid
<i>Linaria triornithopus</i>	'three birds flying' toadflax	<i>Ophrys scolopax</i>	Woodcock orchid
<i>Pedicularis pyrenaica</i>		<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>	Early spider orchid
<i>Pedicularis sylvatica</i>	Common lousewort	<i>Ophrys tenthredinifera</i>	Sawfly orchid
<i>Pedicularis verticillata</i>	Whorled or verticillate lousewort	<i>Orchis langii</i>	
<i>Rhinanthus minor</i>	Yellow rattle	<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early purple orchid
<i>Scrophularia canina</i>	French figwort	<i>Orchis morio</i>	Green-winged orchid
<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>	Dark mullein	<i>Orchis ustulata</i>	Burnt-tip orchid
<i>Verbascum pulverulentum</i>	Hoary mullein	<i>Platanthera bifolia</i>	Lesser butterfly orchid
<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>	Brooklime	<i>Serapias lingua</i>	Tongue orchid
<i>Veronica chamaedrys</i>	Germander speedwell	Sedge and grasses (very incomplete)	
<i>Veronica mammodrensis</i>		<i>Aegilops geniculata</i>	
Thymelaeaceae Daphne Family		<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking grass
<i>Daphne laureola</i> subsp. <i>philippi</i>	Spurge laurel	<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i>	Crested dog's tail
Tiliaceae Lime Family		<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot
		<i>Eriophorum angustifolium</i>	Cottongrass
		<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy



Four orchids: man, sawfly, burnt-tip (with maiden pink) and lesser butterfly (CD).