

# Wingspan Bird Tours

## Trip Report

Andalucia 14th - 21st April 2010

### Tarifa and Coto Donana

Leader Bob Buckler

**Participants: Cheltenham Bird Club members:-**

**Trevor, Bob, John , Dave, Shirley, Steve & Harvey**

**Day 1. Wednesday 14<sup>th</sup> April – Faro Airport – Famosa Salt Marsh – Castro Marim – Marismas de O'Diel – Laguna Primera de los Palos**

The group arrived on time and brought the Gloucestershire weather with them – it was windy, cold, overcast and rainy! After quickly loading into the bus we drove the short distance to the Nature Reserve in the salt marsh of the river Formosa. The tide was low so there was plenty of exposed mud for the foraging waders to explore. Our first few birds of the trip consisted of a number of common waders together with a single **Little Stint**. As we made our back to the highway an **Azure-winged Magpie** flew across our path and was seen by only the front seat passengers of the bus.

The wind had picked up an hour later as we made our way onto the Reserve of Castro Marim, this coastal reserve sits on the west bank of the Rio Guadiana which forms the border between Portugal and Spain. It consisted of salt marsh, but has the added habitats of orchards and lots of disused, as well as working, salt pans. Good numbers of waders were seen in the distant pans which consisted mainly of **Dunlin, Curlew Sandpiper, Grey & Ringed Plover**. We did note several **Northern Wheatears, Zitting Cisticola, Pied Avocet, Red-legged Partridge** and a wonderful **Montagu's Harrier** which drifted across the salt pans and caused chaos in the wader flocks.

We stopped to eat our picnic lunch in a 'stone pine' wood where many birds were heard but few were seen, a few short glimpses of **Azure-winged Magpies, Eurasian Magpie, Great Tit** and **Blue Tit** were had by some of the group.

Next we visited the huge expanse of salt marsh at the Nature Reserve of the O'Diel estuary but first we stopped at the laguna adjacent to the restaurant Calatilla. An excited group had excellent views of a **Red-knobbed Coot** as it fed very close to the water's edge. A couple of **Eurasian Spoonbills** delighted us as they flew over several

times, always nice to see. Across the road from the laguna we scanned the nearest salt pans which held a large number of waders. At least 1,000 **Dunlin** were joined by several other species, the **Spotted Redshank** raised the most interest, but a good find of four, distant, **Slender-billed Gulls** was equally saluted. Other waders included **Sanderling**, **Curlew Sandpiper**, **Little Stint**, **Ringed Plover**, **Grey Plover** and **Greenshank**.

Further into the reserve we found groups of waders huddled together on grassy mounds during the high tide period, we found impressive numbers of both **Whimbrel (40+)** and **Greenshank (38 in one area)**. During a short walk into the tamarisk scrub and sand dunes we inadvertently flushed both a **Stone Curlew** and a **Red-necked Nightjar** but only the curlew offered good views to the group.

Lastly we made a quick stop at the laguna Primera de los Palos which is found on the edge of Huelva next to the oil refinery. Very few species were found there as the water level was very high but we did add **Red-crested Pochard** to our sightings list. We arrived at the hotel a little tired but pleased with our start despite the adverse weather for some of the day. We tucked into a lovely buffet meal followed by delicious ice-cream before reading the bird-log.

### **Day 2. Thursday 15<sup>th</sup> April – Matalascanas cliffs – Acebuche – El Rocio – La Rocina**

This was our first full day proper in Donana and we made the most of it. The cliffs on the western edge of Matalascanas provide our first venue where we saw an incredible passage of gulls, a continuous stream of mixed species drifted eastwards passed the cliff. We counted over 1,000 during our stay and a similar number of terns were passing out at sea. We noted **Lesser-black-backed**, **Yellow-legged**, **Audouin's & Slender-billed Gulls**, **Sandwich**, **Gull-billed**, **Common**, **Black** (seen from the hotel) and **Little Terns**, with the added bonus of **Great & Pomerine Skuas**, **Razorbill**, **Common Scoter & Northern Gannet**. The gulls just kept on coming and a **Black Kite** drifted below us a couple of times, it was the wind that eventually drove us away.

A short drive to Acebuche visitor's centre was next on the list, we arrived in high spirits and spent the first half an hour admiring good close views of a number of **Azure-winged Magpies**. In the reserve we surveyed the pools and reed beds from a number of hides, the bird count was very low but we added a couple of good species to our tally. A reeling **Savi's Warbler** and a couple of brief sightings of **Golden Oriole** were the highlights.

We stopped in the centre of El Rocio, the strange town with sandy roads and hitch rails, to pick up our lunch supplies and headed off to the track that leads eastwards from the town into the national park. Whilst eating lunch we had terrific views of **Black Kite** and **Booted Eagle**, then afterwards we walked for a while along the track and our best find was the tracks of a **Lynx**, well defined in the sand.

An hour or so was spent looking over the Laguna at El Rocio from the main-road, we logged a number of new species there. A pair of **Little Ringed Plover** held territory near the fence whilst good sightings on the distance grassy islands were made of **Wood Sandpiper**, **Collared Pratincole**, **Glossy Ibis** and an impressive count of over 50 **Ringed Plovers**.

We followed the track southward along the side of the laguna which lead us to the road and a quick crossing found us at the entrance to the visitors centre at La Rocina. We walked to the first hide and then we took a circuitous walk on the impressive boardwalk. Several stops produced **Squacco Heron**, **Reed & Sedge Warbler**, **Long-tailed Tit**, **Melodious Warbler** and tired legs. We set off back to the hotel arriving just after 6pm in time for a shower and a beer before dinner.

### Day 3. Friday 16<sup>th</sup> April – Coredor de Verde – Dehesa Abajo – Northern marshes JAV visitor's centre

We set off on the long journey to the northern marshes passing through El Rocio, Hinojos and Villamanrique before stopping in the Coredor de Verde an hour or so later. A **Common Cuckoo** was seen and heard as we walked a track that led us into open tracts of dehesa and grassland. We spent an hour watching several common species but also noted our first **Black-winged Kites** which were very distant.

Back on the main track the laguna Zurillo held a lot of water and no wildfowl but we had excellent views of **Black Kite, Little Owl, Booted Eagle, Hoopoe, Bee-eater** and brief views of **Tree Sparrow**. The square eucalyptus wood known as Dehesa de Pilas held hundreds of pairs of **Spanish Sparrow** but more impressive was the number of **Bee-eaters** in the area. We estimated the total to be well over 100, they were impossible to count because of all their movement. A count of 12 **Lesser kestrels** and the sight of numerous **White Storks, Black Kites, Common & Pallid Swifts** and many hirundines made this area a great avian spectacle.

At the large man-made laguna at Dehesa Abajo we spent some time searching for a **White Headed Duck** without success, most of the birds were very distant but reasonable views of our first **Black-necked Grebes** were had and many ducks were not too far away. In the sky we noted a male **Marsh Harrier, Gull-billed Terns** and lots of **Black Kites**. We passed several small pools along the roadside, where many **White Storks** had built their nest on low-lying ledges and buildings, before stopping at a couple of pools found on either side of the road. There we discovered 4 **Red-knobbed Coots** and to our great delight a pair of **Marbled Duck** showed extremely well and at very close range. Delighted we set off to take lunch in a local venta where the buzz of excitement was only silenced as we ate our tapas and bocadillos.

The long off-road tracks to the Jose Antonio Valverde Centre (J.A.V.) are 22km long but were not in too bad a condition despite the very wet winter, it made for easy driving and several stops produced some good bird sightings including excellent views of a superb pair of showy **Calandra Larks**. The sightings culminated in good views of a small flock of larks in a roadside field, they turned out to be both the **Lesser** and **Greater** species of **Short-toed Lark**, it was educational to find them feeding side by side so that we could observe their subtle plumage and size differences.

At the J.A.V. centre the bird life was terrific, thousands of nesting pairs of **Glossy Ibis** were joined by hundreds of breeding **Cattle & Little Egrets, Purple Herons, Squacco Herons** and **Night Herons**. It was interesting to note that the smaller **Night Herons** had to settle for the more vulnerable, top tier, of nesting sites in each bush. We spent a good hour watching the antics of this mixed colony of noisy, but, colourful array of birds, we were told that the numbers of breeding **Glossy Ibis** had reached 4,000 pairs, this is a phenomenal increase considering that this species was a rarity just 20 years ago.

The last part of the day was spent searching the open flooded meadows for further species but it began to rain, the wind had increased and it made for uncomfortable birding. We did see a good number of **Collared Pratincoles**, some were sitting along the track, we also made sightings of **Lapwing, Kentish Plover, Dunlin, Grey Plover, Wood Sandpiper, Ringed Plover** and **Gull-billed Terns**. It rained throughout the entire journey back to the hotel and most of the group caught up on some lost sleep!

### Day 4. Saturday 16<sup>th</sup> April – Matalascanas – Sevilla – Brazo de Este – Laguna Tarelo – Bonanza salt pans

The bus was loaded up with our luggage, we said goodbye to the hotel staff in Matalascanas and set off for the eastern side of the mighty Guadalquivir River, our destination was the migration hot-spot of Tarifa. But before leaving the area we could not pass the laguna at El Rocio without a quick look. It was fantastic birding, there were hundreds of birds in, around and above the water. We noted an impressive flock of over 50 **Eurasian Spoonbills**, there were hundreds of **Greater Flamingos**, good numbers of **Whiskered & Gull-billed Terns** and we also noted a flock of 22 **Black Terns** as they were leaving the area. We added **Common Snipe** and

**Black-tailed Godwit** to our week's tally, we had good close views of a **Little Stint** which stood on a nearby sand spit, it was very near to both a **Ringed Plover** and a couple of **Little Ringed Plovers** which made it excellent for size comparison of all three species, then a **Black-winged Stilt** walked passed and dwarfed the lot of them!

We spent a good hour driving up to and through Sevilla, then southward on the autovia towards Cadiz before turning off towards Los Palacios heading for the 'Brazo de Este' nature reserve. We arrived and soon had a good list of species, **Great Egret**, **Glossy Ibis**, **Spoonbill**, **Purple Swamphen** and a superb male **Little Bittern** were birds of note, **Savi's & Great Reed Warbler** were singing in the reedbeds and showed well. We spent some quality time watching over the reed beds and lagunas from the high central track before turning onto a muddy lane to view a small row of larger bushes and trees. In the trees we found a dozen or so roosting **Black-crowned Night Herons** and several **Squacco Herons**, but the star bird here was the **Black-faced Weaver**, a colony of some 25 pairs was breeding in the bushes and we noted several individuals including the brightly coloured males as they attended their neatly woven nests. We spent 10 minutes scraping the mud from our boots before setting off for Cabezas to take a tapas lunch. We passed a small **Bee-eater** colony along the way and managed to get quite close to them using the bus as a hide.

A lovely lunch was taken as we sat in the sunshine at a roadside restaurant in the busy town of Cabezas, but it wasn't long before we were on the road again and heading out to the marshes of Trebujena on the eastern bank of the river. We stopped to look over the marshes just south of the town and had good views of **Collared Pratincole**, **Black Kite**, **Marsh Harrier** and our one and only sighting of a **Red Kite!** Several lagunas held lots of **Common** and **Red-crested Pochard**, then the road swung away from the river and led us through a large Stone Pine wooded area. The track through the wood was very pot-holed but as we crept through it we noted small flocks of **Tree Sparrows**, a new species for the trip for most of the group. At the far end of the wood we stopped to view the Laguna Tarelo, well known for holding **White-headed Duck**. We were not disappointed, very good close views were had, especially of a group of four males as they 'postured' and squabbled over a solitary female. In all we counted 14 of them, of which only 4 were females!

The wind had picked up again and dark clouds blocked the sunshine as we approached the Salinas of Bonanza. It was well worth the effort to get there as hundreds of birds were present. In one salt-pan alone we counted over 200 **Slender-billed Gulls** feeding very close to the track from which we were viewing. Some of these beautiful gulls had bright pink breast markings, a by-product of the food they were eating we assumed. They were joined by 100 or more **Sanderling** and lesser numbers of **Dunlin** and **Curlew Sandpipers** some of which were dressed for dinner in their best bib and tucker summer plumage. A conservative estimate put the number of **Greater Flamingos** at 3,000 and there good numbers of **Pied Avocets**, **Redshank**, **Little** and **Kentish Plovers**, The time had moved quickly on and it was time to finish the journey to Tarifa, we drove through constant rain all the way and arrived at our hotel at 6:30pm.

#### Day 5 – Sunday 17<sup>th</sup> April. Tarifa – Los Lances beach – Bolonia – Palmones salt marsh – Pinar Del Rey

We awoke to the sound of thunder and heavy rain, the hotel was engulfed in cloudy mist, not a good start. It rained on and off all day with some heavy showers but during the dry spells we managed to notch up some 75 species an indication of how good this area really is. We started with a trip to Bolonia a small fishing village on the beach and famous for its Roman Ruins – Claudio Baelo. It's fame with regards to the avian world is that a couple of pairs of **Little Swifts** have bred in the Sierra de la Plata just west of the town. When we arrived the mountains could not be seen for cloud cover, so we scanned the beach and pools instead. A number of common waders were feeding in the pools and a couple of **Audouin's Gulls** roosted on the beach, we also saw a number of **Sandwich Terns** feeding off-shore.

We did try the 'swift' site but it was engulfed in cold misty clouds and all we saw was a **Griffon Vulture** looking miserable in the rain. We left the area and tried a couple of places the other side of Algeciras, the first being a small park that overlooks the salt marshes at Palmones. A number of birds were present in the park

which included several **Common Whitethroats**, **Willow Warblers** and **Woodchat Shrikes**. We sat in the hide and watch an **Osprey** fishing, it made one attempt to catch a fish right in front of us, but failed. Later the bird returned with a large fish whilst being mobbed by gulls. Talking of gulls, we noted a solitary **Mediterranean Gull** on a distant sand spit and an impressive flock of 23 **Whimbrel** took off and headed eastward.

We took lunch at a restaurant just north of Estacion San Roque which wasn't far from our next birding site, the pine woods of Pinar del Rey. We spent a couple of hours enduring the showers and looking at birds and flowers. Great views were had of our first **Bonelli's Warbler** as it sang just above us, not so with an elusive **Firecrest** which only a few of us got to see. We also saw **Melodious Warbler**, **Jay**, **Robin**, **Blackcap** and several other common birds that are also found in the UK.

We left the woodland and visited the Palmones river once more, we drove to the river mouth in the town of Palmones. The tide was high and still rising and what was left of a sand spit was diminishing rapidly. A small group of gulls and terns were resting on what little sand there was, we noted four **Little Terns** with a larger group of **Sandwich Terns** and we re-confirmed the sighting of an immature **Mediterranean Gull**. Small groups of waders included **Turnstone**, **Ringed & Kentish Plover** and **Sanderling**. A tired group returned to the hotel, a little earlier than usual, fed up with the weather and looking forward to a hot shower.

#### Day 6 – Monday 18<sup>th</sup> April. Track on the Bolonia Road - Tarifa – Los Lances beach – Ojen Valley – Bolonia

At last some sunshine, broken white clouds and a nice breeze greeted as we left the hotel at 9am, we were hoping for a migration spectacular after the last few days of nothing! The first couple of hours were spent walking a track on the Bolonia road, it was inevitably muddy and hard going. Our target species were **Rufous Bush Robin** and perhaps a **Western Olivaceous Warbler** now called an **Isabelline Warbler**. As it turned out we saw neither, but there were many **Nightingales** singing to cheer us up and lots of common birds around to keep us happy.

We then spent the next three hours travelling between migration watch points found in the hills between Tarifa and Algeciras. The passage wasn't that great but it had its moments, good numbers of **Black Kites** were moving through and sporadic numbers of **Booted** and **Short-toed Eagles** were noted. We were on the car park at Aldi's just outside of Tarifa when we sighted a group of 13 **Honey Buzzard** drifting over the beach at Los Lances.

We ate a picnic lunch on the Los lances beach and then walked along the boardwalk to the hide, a pleasant walk but not much to report. From the hide there were 3 **Audouin's Gulls**, always nice to look at, a couple of **Lesser Black-backed Gulls** and several **Sandwich Terns**. Various waders were running around on the edge of the saline pools, the most notable was a count of 23 **Sanderling**.

We then drove the length of the Ojen valley stopping at the Sanctuario to look for migrants, however it was a 'kettle' of some 70 **Black Kites** that caught our attention. Other stops produced very little, it was late afternoon and nothing was moving, but one final stop in the area near the village of Facinas produced a very showy **Calandra Lark**, it sat on a fence and delivered a nice melodic rendition of its tuneful song.

Lastly we revisited the Sierra de la Plata in search of the elusive **Little Swift**, we spent a very pleasant hour in nice sunshine admiring the view and enjoying prolonged views of perched **Griffon Vultures** and **Blue Rock Thrush**. Our last dinner at the hotel was as huge as the first but somehow we all managed to eat it all.

#### Day 7 Tuesday 20<sup>th</sup> – Tarifa – Ronda – Niebla - Faro

Our final day had arrived and we had to transfer to Faro in preparation for our flight the following day ( we were not certain of the flight because of the Icelandic volcanic ash fall-out). We chose to take the scenic route and headed north-eastward to Ronda where we intended to look for some mountainous species that were lacking

on our list. The first stop was alongside a railway line and bridge where a small colony of **Lesser Kestrels** was found. We managed to see 10 of these lovely birds with a supporting cast of **Cetti's Warbler, Jay, Jackdaw, Common Cuckoo** (heard), the ubiquitous **Nightingale, Booted Eagle** and **White Stork**.

A vantage point overlooking some grass-meadows near the town of Jimera de la Frontera was our next stop, we added some nice birds to the day list which included **Common Whitethroat**, a pair of which were collecting nesting material. We also saw **Sedge Warbler, Zitting Cisticola, Little Owl, Serin** and **Griffon Vulture**.

Soon the mountainous region of the Serrania de Ronda was upon us, the grey limestone peaks towered above us as we searched the scree for new species. They came to order, first the **Thekla Lark** then the **Black-eared Wheatear** and finally the **Iberian Shrike**, formerly Southern Grey Shrike, formerly Great Grey Shrike, who knows what its name will be next year? We circumnavigated Ronda and turned onto the road that led to Montejaque one of the lovely Andalucian pueblos blancos. The scenery there was stunning with cone shape peaks and layered limestone deposits and the birds weren't bad either. We found our target birds of **Black Wheatear, Blue Rock Thrush, Red-billed Chough, Crag Martin** together with the bonus of finding more **Thekla Larks, Black Redstart** and some lovely orchids and butterflies.

The very last stop of this part of the journey was an hour walk into a cork oak woodland, we were quickly confronted by a totally different biota. Some of the group chased Green Hairstreaks and Moroccan Orange Tip butterflies whilst the rest of us tracked down **Firecrest, Nuthatch, Great Spotted Woodpecker, Bonelli's Warbler** (heard only) and several common species. Soon it was time to call it a wrap so we loaded back onto the bus for the 3 hour trip to Faro.

About halfway we stopped at Niebla Castle, a wonderful site of antiquity (where most of the group fit right in) and where a large colony of **Lesser Kestrels** breed. The Kestrels showed well and they were supported by nesting **White Storks, Crag Martins, Pallid Swifts** and **Spotless Starlings**. We sat in bright sunshine with an azure sky above us and contemplated what joy an extra week of sunshine would have brought us!

The rest of the journey was uneventful, we noted the usual flyovers, **Azure-winged Magpies, White Storks, Montagu's Harrier** Etc. After dinner at the hotel we were relieved to find out that the flying embargo over the UK had been lifted and our flights the following morning were scheduled to fly. What a relief, the thought of entertaining this group of trouble makers for an extra few days was giving me heartburn!

### **Day 8 – Wednesday 21<sup>st</sup> April – Faro – Formosa Saltmarsh and Woodlands.**

The group checked-in with a minimum of fuss and we said our goodbye in the departure lounge, this left me with several hours in which to relax before my flight to London. I relaxed by bird watching in the local area around the airport. What a good choice it was, the marshes held the usual array of waders, with the addition of several **Bar-tailed Godwits**, but it was the woodland that provided some new species for the trip. The area at the back of the marshes comprises of sand dunes covered in Stone Pine of various ages, some standing dead-wood and a lot of lying dead wood, this created excellent habitat for woodpeckers. Sure enough I had some very good views of at least three **Green Woodpeckers** and one **Great Spotted**. I also located a calling **Wryneck, Common Cuckoo, Azure-winged Magpies, Serins, Bee-eaters, Hoopoe, Red-legged Partridges** and a couple of **Common Waxbills**. Not a bad total, 50 species for the afternoon, just shows you how good an area Faro really is.

SPECIES	LATIN NAMES	NUMBER OF BIRDING DAYS RECORDED	HIGHEST COUNT C=common H=heard
1. Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	3	10
2. Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps ruficollis</i>	2	4
3. Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus nigricollis</i>	4	2
4. Balearic Shearwater	<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	1	6
5. Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	4	7
6. Great Cormorant	<i>Phal. Carbo moroccanus</i>	3	2
7. Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	7	C
8. Cattle Egret	<i>Bulbulcus ibis</i>	7	C
9. Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	1	3
10. Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	5	6
11. Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>		
12. Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	3	10+
13. Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	2	5
14. Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	1	1
15. Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platylea leucorodia</i>	4	52
16. White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	7	26
17. Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	3	1000+
18. Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	5	2000+
19. Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	8	C
20. Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	4	20+
21. Common Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	1	4
22. Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	3	3
23. Common Pochard	<i>Aythya farina</i>	4	6
24. Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta furina</i>	4	10
25. Marbled Duck	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	1	2
26. White-headed Duck	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	1	14
27. Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna Tadorna</i>	2	2
28. Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	1	5
29. Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	3	50+
30. Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	2	13
31. Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans migrans</i>	4	120+
32. Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	1	1
33. Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	1	2
34. Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	6	4
35. Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	3	5
36. Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	5	2
37. Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	2	15
38. Booted Eagle	<i>Aquila pennatus</i>	6	7
39. Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	2	1
40. Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanii</i>	2	20+
41. Eurasian Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	7	2
42. Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	1	H
43. Red-legged Partridge		5	2
44. Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	4	C
45. Common or Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	4	C
46. Red-Knobbed Coot	<i>Fulca cristatus</i>	2	3
47. Purple Sawmphe	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	2	7

SPECIES	LATIN NAMES	NUMBER OF BIRDING DAYS RECORDED	HIGHEST COUNT C=common H=heard
48. Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	1	2
49. Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	7	C
50. Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	2	50+
51. Stone-Curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>	1	1
52. Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	4	50+
53. Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	2	3
54. Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	6	50+
55. Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	3	2
56. Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	5	7
57. Grey or Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	3	10+
58. Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	3	3
59. Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	5	1000+
60. Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	5	100+
61. Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris feruginea</i>	2	40+
62. Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	1	1
63. Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	1	1
64. Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	1	10+
65. Whimbrel	<i>Numenius numenius</i>	3	40+
66. Common Redshank	<i>Tringa tetanus</i>	4	2
67. Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	3	38
68. Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	1	4
69. Common Sandpiper	<i>Tringa hypoleucos</i>	3	4
70. Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glarteola</i>	3	6
71. Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	3	4
72. Great Skua	<i>Catharacta skua</i>	3	1
73. Pomarine Skua	<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	1	2
74. Razorbill	<i>Alca torda</i>	1	1
75. Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	5	2
76. Audouin's Gull	<i>Larus audouinii</i>	3	20+
77. Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus cahinnians</i>	7	2000+
78. Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	5	1000+
79. Slender-billed Gull	<i>Larus genei</i>	3	400+
80. Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	3	C
81. Gull-billed Tern	<i>Sterna nilotica</i>	5	25
82. Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	4	20+
83. Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	1	5
84. Little Tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	4	10+
85. Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias nigra</i>	2	33
86. Rock Dove/ Feral Pigeon	<i>Columbus livia</i>	7	C
87. European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	1	1
88. Eurasian Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	7	C
89. Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	7	C
90. Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	3H+1	3H
91. Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	2	1
92. Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>	3	H
93. Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	7	100+
94. Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>	5	20+

SPECIES	LATIN NAMES	NUMBER OF BIRDING DAYS RECORDED	HIGHEST COUNT C=common H=heard
95. Alpine Swift	<i>Apus alba</i>	1	1
96. European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	7	40+
97. Common or Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	3	2H+1
98. Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopus major</i>	3	4
99. Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus</i>	4	H
100. Red-necked Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i>	1	1
101. Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	1	50+
102. Lesser Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella rufescens</i>	1	6
103. Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	7	C
104. Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae aguirrei</i>	1	6
105. Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>	2	4
106. Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	4	2
107. Eurasian Crag-Martin	<i>Hirundo rupestris</i>	1	4
108. Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	7	C
109. Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	4	2
110. House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	7	C
111. Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>	1	2
112. Yellow Wagtail	<i>M.f.iberiae</i>	7	10+
113. Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	3	2
114. Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	5	H
115. Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	4H+3	1
116. Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	1	1
117. European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata rubicola</i>	6	7
118. Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	1	2
119. Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>	1	3
120. Black Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>	1	2
121. European Robin	<i>Erythacus rubecula</i>	2H+1	2
122. Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola salitarius</i>	3	1
123. Eurasian Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	7	C
124. Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	2	4
125. Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	5H+1	1
126. Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	5	2
127. Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	2H+1	4
128. Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>	1H+2	2
129. Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustalla luscinioides</i>	2	1
130. Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	2	1
131. Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>	1	2
132. Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	6	3
133. Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	2	6
134. Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	3H+2	3
135. Western Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>	1H+2	2
136. Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	2	3
137. Iberian Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus</i>	1	H
138. Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>	2	2
139. Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes carealeus</i>	3	2
140. Great Tit	<i>Parus major excelsus</i>	7	3
141. Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	1	3



