

ORNITHOLIDAYS TOUR TO SPAIN - TARIFA & SOUTHERN ANDALUCIA
Autumn Migration

14 - 21 SEPTEMBER 2016



Leader: Steve West

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A Personal Diary

It was a wonderful week, with good sunny weather, plenty of birds, and a great of variety of landscapes and birding sites. The group was enthusiastic and worked well as a whole, with good communication between the members and the leader and all showing sustained high levels of interest in the birds and sights of the region.

While we did not witness exceptional numbers of passage raptors we enjoyed a good representative sample of autumn migration watching at a busy time, with good numbers in particular of Short-toed and Booted Eagles and White Storks. The dolphin and whale-watching excursion was really enjoyed by all, and once again we found a large number of wetland birds on beach, salt pans, pools, ricefields, rivers and lakes.

For me one of the highlights of this year's tour was exploring a new area in the fascinating mountains around Ronda, adding a new dimension in terms of birds and landscapes to the repertoire of this autumn tour.

Wednesday 14th September

The group met up at Málaga airport, and after working out the complexities of the route to our rental vehicle we were on our way heading westwards out of Málaga.

We stopped briefly for a light lunch en-route. By mid-afternoon we had arrived at La Cazalla, a known migration watchpoint overlooking the town of Tarifa, at the very southern tip of Spain. I felt that this was a good spot and time to get a gentle introduction to migration watching, and so it was. We spent some time watching the skies and saw small numbers of Eurasian Griffon Vultures, Short-toed and Booted Eagles, a single Montagu's Harrier and Common Kestrel, all of which made for an interesting start.

We checked in at the hotel and wasted no time in going out birding to make more of the day. Bolonia was just a short drive away, so was well worth a look before the day was over. Here, apart from surveying the magnificent views over the straits and the nearby hillsides we had an interesting taster of some of the birds of the area including a Blue Rock Thrush that turned out to be quite confiding, and we had close views of Eurasian Sparrowhawk, Common Buzzard, Eurasian Griffon Vulture and European Honey Buzzard.

Thursday 15th September

This morning saw us out and about for a start at Los Lances Beach. The fields on the approach to the beach were productive, with flocks of larks, mostly Calandra Lark, with some Crested Larks and numerous Corn Buntings. A Eurasian Hoopoe was quite cooperative, and the walk to and from the hide overlooking the beach also provided us with views of Sardinian Warbler, Common Stonechat, Zitting Cisticola, some rather secretive Greater Short-toed Larks and an active Tawny Pipit.

Once at the hide we could scan the beach for waders and gulls and with a little more ambition look out to the sea for seabirds. In this way we saw many Scopoli's Shearwaters and several Northern Gannets. On the flooded beach areas we enjoyed seeing our first waders: Common Ringed and Kentish Plovers, Sanderling, Dunlin, a single Red Knot, and Bar-tailed Godwit. A party of gulls consisted of Yellow-legged Gulls and 10 Audouin's Gulls.

We were eager to reach La Cazalla for a migration watch as we didn't want to miss anything! However, there was really no need to rush: Booted and Short-toed Eagles were showing quite well, although not in any great numbers and we saw distant Eurasian Griffon and Egyptian Vultures and, more unusually, a flock of 11 Black Storks.

From here we headed to La Janda, the well-known wetland area nearby, consisting of rice fields, channels and ditches in an agricultural setting. First however was a light and agreeable lunch in a nearby bar-restaurant. Then, back to the birding: flocks of Glossy Ibis and White Stork provided the bulk of bird biomass, while Western Marsh Harriers quartering the reedbeds and fields accompanied us for much of the time, now and

then being outshone by juvenile Montagu's Harriers, so that at the end of the day we had seen no fewer than seven of the latter.

In the small areas of open water there were some waders: Common Snipe, Green Sandpiper and five Black-winged Stilts, and overhead there were large numbers of gyrating White Storks, with the occasional raptor such as Black Kite and Short-toed and Booted Eagles.

We left the wetland area, passing by an area where we had seen Red-necked Nightjars in previous years, but had no luck this time. Ambling along the fields and olive groves enabled us to get splendid views of an Egyptian Vulture, and both Pallid and Alpine Swifts. Songbird migrants were around, and we were happy to get close to Whinchat, Common Redstart and Pied Flycatcher in the same area. A source of local information told us that the Spanish Imperial Eagle was showing in an area nearby, although following his directions led us to a private farm from which we were politely ousted. That was after having seen a flock of about 40 Lesser Kestrels though, so it was worth our while!

We continued along the track, which afforded us wonderful views of quartering Montagu's Harriers in delightful late afternoon light. We were lucky to have such entertainment at this particular spot, as after a while a large bird of prey flew in front of a hill and landed on a telegraph pole. It was distant, but with the aid of a telescope we could see that it was undoubtedly a juvenile Spanish Imperial Eagle, and so cause for celebration! After some time watching the eagle sat on the same perch we left to return to the hotel and to draw the curtain on what had been a varied and wonderful first full day's birding.

Friday 16th September

Following yesterday morning's birding script, we paid a short visit to Los Lances beach and then a lookout from the migration watchpoint before going into Tarifa itself to see a man about a boat. The beach area held similar birds to the previous day, with some new additions such as Little Stint, Common Greenshank, Common Redshank and Ruff, and we got much better views of Calandra Larks in the nearby fields.

At the nearby migration watchpoints conditions were very calm so, predictably perhaps, migration was at a minimum, with only small numbers of the most regular species. With nothing holding us back we made good time to Tarifa and got refreshments before boarding the vessel which would take us into the straits to look for cetaceans and sea birds.

After about an hour we located a pod of 30 or more Long-finned Pilot Whales and watched them at very close range for many minutes as they surfaced and dived, swam alongside and under the vessel, some of the whales obviously with young calves. Many of them seemed to be sleeping, or else were very relaxed. What a marvellous experience to get so close to these delightful sea mammals! Closer to the shores of Morocco we spotted a large number, 80 or more, of Striped Dolphins, actively swimming, fishing and many jumping clear out of the water. Then came the time to return to Tarifa Harbour, via a Sunfish or two, before the trip was over.

The afternoon was spent at the Barbate marshes and on a return visit to la Janda. The visit to the former site was a fruitful one, with a good number of wetland birds and one of the top local specialities, Northern Bald Ibis. We saw about 20 of these prehistoric-looking birds feeding in a paddock alongside horses and perched on telegraph poles, and the views were unbeatable. The marshes or saltings themselves were very lively: Little Grebe, Greater Flamingo, Eurasian Spoonbill, the first of four Ospreys we were to see that day, Avocet, Whimbrel, and about 70 Audouin's Gulls. Along the sandy shores and in the few patches of scrub we encountered Crested Larks and a number of migratory passerines including Northern Wheatear, Willow Warbler, and Spotted Flycatcher.

A repeat visit to La Janda will almost always provide the opportunity to see something different, and this time was no exception. In addition to the species we had seen here and elsewhere we also had some new additions: Spanish Sparrows in their hundreds, and in apparent stages of hybridization with House Sparrows, a pair of European Turtle Doves, and small numbers of Wood Sandpiper, Red-rumped Swallow, and Yellow Wagtail.

Saturday 17th September

Today was going to be one of those mid-tour days when the fast rhythm of new encounters with birds and places would gradually slide onto a slower moving track, giving us time to take stock of what we had done and to savour the experiences as they presented themselves.

Sampling the raptor migration from different vantage points enabled us to get close views of Booted and Short-toed Eagles, as well as two Black Storks, European Honey Buzzards and Egyptian Vultures.

After a relaxed coffee break we made our way to Huerta Grande to seek out some rather elusive songbirds in a tranquil, leafy setting. We could hear Short-toed Treecreeper, European Serin, Winter Wren and more, but none were easy to set eyes on. Perseverance paid its dividends though, with views of Firecrest, European Robin, Blackcap and a flock of migrating European Bee-eaters.

After our picnic lunch another relatively brief visit to La Janda brought us into contact with Lesser Kestrels and Montagu's Harriers and a surprise, and surprised, Egyptian Mongoose. We also saw a good number of ibises and storks, among the wetland birds we had commonly seen until then. However, our main reason for being here was another – the Red-necked Nightjar. So far this wonderful bird had eluded us, and after spending quite some time scrutinizing every dead leaf, twig and fallen branch it seemed that the only nightjars we would get on the tour would be those served at the bar. Fortunately, we finally managed to pick one out on the other side of the track to which we had been searching and we watched as the nightjar, not bearing our scrutiny, sailed noiselessly along the track and away, under the cover of some olive trees to a more peaceful resting spot.

Now we had a bit of time to explore places we had not been to or seen, so we ambled our way through the farmed landscape, eventually reaching the shores of Barbate reservoir. There was little in the way of birdlife however, with the exception of dozens of Black Kites which appeared to be making a reverse migration, perhaps correcting their course after being blown about a bit by the wind.

Sunday 18th September

After breakfast we set out for the not-too-long drive to Bonanza, near Sanlúcar de Barrameda. The reason? Well, there were a lot of them, some to be found at the local salt pans. Here we could start with some of the commoner waders, such as Sanderling, Dunlin, Little Stint, Bar-tailed and Black-tailed Godwits and Grey Plover; then move on to the terns, with more than 10 Caspian and small numbers of Sandwich Terns; then the handsome Slender-billed Gull, more than 100 Greater Flamingos, an Osprey and several Lesser Short-toed Larks giving their characteristic calls in flight before diving to ground and being very hard to spot – most of the time, except when we spotted a few on the ground and had prolonged telescope views.

From here it was a short drive to another site where a couple of small unattractive pools (known among birding circles as “The Grotty Pools”) would reveal themselves to be one of the greatest local birding treasures of the time. The action started with a bang: there were Purple Swamphen, Red Crested Pochard, several White-headed Duck, no fewer than six Little Ringed Plovers, Black-winged Stilts, Little Grebes and a Squacco Heron. Then, almost concealed in the shade of a Tamarisk we spotted one of Europe's rarest ducks, a dozing Marbled Duck. After watching all of this and trying to spot a Common Kingfisher we could hear calling we headed for our traditional lunch spot at Pablo's Tapas.

Algaida pinewood and the Tarelo lagoon were next on our busy agenda, and here we added more observations of White-headed and Marbled Ducks, bringing our daily total to eight of the former and 13 or more of the latter. Apart from small numbers of other duck species there was also Eurasian Spoonbill and a small flock of very active Common Waxbill darting around in front of the hide.

Most of the day's targets had been achieved admirably, and more. There was one more site to visit before we had finished with the area however: Chipiona and its beachfront Little Swifts. A quick look at the skies when we arrived here and a glance at the ice-cream van helped us to prepare our strategy to try and set eyes on these rare birds: sit around with an ice-cream and wait for them to turn up. Fortunately, that's just what happened: two Little Swifts flew in past us and around their white warehouse and then after some minutes flew back high into the skies above the town. That was good enough for us!

We still had some time to spare when we got back to the hotel, so a short exploration walk nearby was a well-received proposal. We didn't spot the Crested Tit which was calling from a pine tree nearby, but this fact was compensated by great views of at least 10 Monarch butterflies, disputing ownership of some bright red and yellow flowers. Now that seemed a fitting way to end the day.

Monday 19th September

There was a new home base awaiting us for the last two nights of the tour, and some relatively unexplored birding territory for us to charter. Before we said our last farewell to Tarifa however we paid a quick visit to Los Lances beach once more and had a quick look at the skies to see what was moving about, if anything. At the beach we enjoyed further views of many of the birds we had seen on our previous visits, including Scopoli's Shearwater and Northern Gannet at sea, and Audouin's Gulls and Kentish Plovers on the beach.

Conditions were very calm, and so too were the skies, so with nothing to detain us we headed eastwards past Algeciras and then northwards in the hills. Our pace was measured and relaxed, stopping here and there to survey the new rocky landscapes and to look for any birds that crossed our paths.

We had lunch in a small town bar-café and then got down to the more serious birding that we hoped was in store for us. And indeed it was! For the next few hours we drove and walked along a stony track between steep rocky slopes and pried out as many birds as we could from the surrounding landscape. In the more open grazed areas in the valley we saw a number of Black Redstarts, and then our first Thekla Larks of the trip.

That was a promising start and the promise was duly fulfilled: Northern Wheatears darted along the slopes but our gazes were held by first one Black Wheatear and then another. In all we saw at least five of these attractive but rather shy and retiring birds. All the while Eurasian Crag Martins wheeled around in front of the crags (appropriately) and we spotted a nice male Cirl Bunting and several Rock Buntings too. Spanish Ibex plodded along the slopes above us, not seeming too perturbed by our presence. Then we saw Eurasian Hoopoes, European Bee-eaters, Pied Flycatchers before one of the most memorable birds of many came our way: a Golden Eagle circled over the nearest rocky peak for several minutes giving us all wonderful views.

After this we drove further along the track to a surprisingly open area. There were many migrant songbirds in evidence, with Whinchats, Common Redstarts and Pied Flycatchers making up the bulk. The habitat looked good for Short-toed Treecreeper so we started a search and, sure enough, a Short-toed Treecreeper came into view, just after a Firecrest and then followed by Woodlarks, Alpine Swifts and about half a dozen Common Rock Sparrows. Whew! What an afternoon!

All that remained now was to drive to the outskirts of Ronda and to locate our rural hotel overlooking the town, and perhaps to enjoy the peace and quiet, or perhaps to look for another bird or two...

Tuesday 20th September

A flock of European Serins and Common Chaffinches feeding on a field on the edge of the hotel grounds were flighty, but provided the first bird-related entertainment of the morning before we got underway towards the main target bird of the day, the Great Bustard. It was quite a long drive, but on the way back I had planned to go to a little wetland complex where in previous years I had seen a good number of ducks, including Red-crested Pochard and White-headed Duck. This would help to add variety to the day's travel, especially when the last stretch would be through the attractive mountains of the Serranía de Ronda.

We pulled up at a bridge over a newly-laid railway, our elevated position allowing us to scan widely over the flat, arid habitat most suitable for the Great Bustards. On leaving the vehicle we heard a Stone Curlew which called from somewhere below us but, try as we may, we could not get a visual fix on it. Fortunately, patient scanning gave us what we were after: five Great Bustards in a field. They were rather distant, which led the most doubting among the party to question firstly whether they were really birds and then, secondly, how on earth could I tell that they were Great Bustards? Patience and a telescope finally convinced all, however, and after a bit more searching of the area, with resulting Crested Tits, Black Kites and Northern Wheatears, we left for the wetlands.

Only when we got there they were bone dry! That was an unequivocal sign of the reigning drought tightening its grip over most of Spain, and a clear message that we wouldn't be seeing many ducks today after all!

A pleasant tapas lunch put things back into perspective and we started out again, this time back in the direction of Ronda, but along a more mountainous route. Our first challenge though was to get through Antequera, which we accomplished not without some difficulty, and then the road got more and more sinuous with each whitewashed town we passed.

A roadside stop to search the pines for Crested Tits and more was our next venture. We heard them almost immediately, but seeing them was more of a challenge. Luckily, at last a couple of Crested Tits were spotted in some olive trees, not a particularly commonplace arrangement one would think, but then why fret when what really mattered was seeing the birds? Although there was so much habitat around here for Common Crossbills, and we heard them, we were not fortunate enough to actually see any.

Another stop at a *mirador* was very scenic, and the mountains were kind enough to share a Peregrine Falcon with us, swooping and speeding around the cliffs below us. From here we ambled back through the mountains and passes and made a gentle but satisfied entry to our hotel to conclude the day's, and the week's birding.

Wednesday 21st September

All that was left for us to conclude the tour was to have a relaxed breakfast and to drive to Málaga airport in good time for everyone to bid their farewells and to have a safe journey back home.

Acknowledgements

A big thanks to all the tour participants for their interest and enthusiasm and for helping to make this tour an enjoyable one to lead. The hotel and restaurant arrangements required a certain degree of flexibility and comprehension on their part, and this was always forthcoming. The staff at the hotel were friendly and helpful and we encountered good grace and smiles from people in most of the places we stopped.

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Itinerary and weather

Maximum daytime temperatures were within the warm to quite hot range, between 23°C and 33°C, and for the most part the temperature was ideal for birding. As usual there was no rain, few clouds, and little wind, except for one day in the middle of the trip.

CHECKLIST OF BIRDS SEEN DURING TOUR

No of days recorded	Abundance Scale (max for any one day)
1 2h means seen on 1 day and heard on 2 other days	1 = 1 - 4 2 = 5 - 9 3 = 10 - 100 4 = > 100

The sequence and nomenclature of this list follow Collins Bird Guide 2nd Edition 2010.

SPECIES	No of days recorded	Abundance Scale	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Mallard	3	4	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>
Gadwall	1	3	<i>Anas strepera</i>
Marbled Duck	1	3	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>
Red-crested Pochard	1	2	<i>Netta rufina</i>
Common Pochard	1	2	<i>Aythya ferina</i>
White-headed Duck	1	2	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>
Red-legged Partridge	1 1h	1	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>
Common Pheasant	2	2	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>
Little Grebe	2	3	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
Cory's (Scopoli's) Shearwater	3	3	<i>Calonectris diomedea diomedea</i>
Northern Gannet	3	1	<i>Morus bassanus</i>
Cattle Egret	6	4	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Little Egret	5	2	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
Squacco Heron	1	1	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>
Grey Heron	5	3	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
White Stork	4	4	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>
Black Stork	2	3	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>
Glossy Ibis	4	4	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
Northern Bald Ibis	1	3	<i>Geronticus eremita</i>
Eurasian Spoonbill	2	3	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>
Greater Flamingo	2	4	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>
Eurasian Griffon Vulture	5	3	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>
Egyptian Vulture	3	1	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>
Osprey	2	1	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Golden Eagle	1	1	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>
Spanish Imperial Eagle	1	1	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>
Short-toed Eagle	7	3	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>
Booted Eagle	7	3	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>
Black Kite	3	3	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
Western Marsh Harrier	4	3	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>
Montagu's Harrier	5	2	<i>Circus pygargus</i>
Common Buzzard	5	2	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
European Honey Buzzard	4	2	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	4	1	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>
Common Kestrel	6	1	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>
Lesser Kestrel	3	3	<i>Falco naumanni</i>
Peregrine Falcon	1	1	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>
Common Moorhen	2	2	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Eurasian Coot	1	3	<i>Fulica atra</i>
Purple Swampphen	1	1	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>
Great Bustard	1	2	<i>Otis tarda</i>
Eurasian Oystercatcher	3	1	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>
Pied Avocet	2	3	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>
Black-winged Stilt	4	2	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
Stone Curlew	- 1h	1	<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>
Little Ringed Plover	1	2	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>
Common Ringed Plover	5	3	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>
Kentish Plover	3	2	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>
Grey Plover	1	2	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>

Red Knot	1	1	<i>Calidris canutus</i>
Ruddy Turnstone	1	2	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>
Sanderling	4	3	<i>Calidris alba</i>
Dunlin	5	3	<i>Calidris alpina</i>
Little Stint	4	2	<i>Calidris minuta</i>
Common Sandpiper	1	1	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
Wood Sandpiper	2	1	<i>Tringa glareola</i>
Green Sandpiper	4	1	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>
Common Redshank	2	1	<i>Tringa totanus</i>
Common Greenshank	2	1	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
Black-tailed Godwit	1	2	<i>Limosa limosa</i>
Bar-tailed Godwit	3	3	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>
Whimbrel	1	1	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
Common Snipe	3	2	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
Ruff	2	1	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>
Black-headed Gull	3	4	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>
Slender-billed Gull	1	3	<i>Larus genei</i>
Yellow-legged Gull	6	3	<i>Larus michahellis</i>
Audouin's Gull	3	3	<i>Larus audouinii</i>
Lesser Black-backed Gull	2	1	<i>Larus fuscus</i>
Sandwich Tern	2	2	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>
Caspian Tern	1	3	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>
Feral Pigeon (Rock Dove)	7	3	<i>Columba livia</i>
Common Wood Pigeon	4	2	<i>Columba palumbus</i>
Eurasian Collared Dove	7	3	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>
European Turtle Dove	2	1	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>
Little Owl	- 1h	1	<i>Athene noctua</i>
Red-necked Nightjar	1	1	<i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i>
Common Swift	1	2	<i>Apus apus</i>
Pallid Swift	3	2	<i>Apus pallidus</i>
Alpine Swift	3	3	<i>Apus melba</i>
Little Swift	1	1	<i>Apus affinus</i>
Eurasian Hoopoe	3	1	<i>Upupa epops</i>
Common Kingfisher	- 1h	1	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>
European Bee-eater	3	3	<i>Merops apiaster</i>
Great Spotted Woodpecker	- 1h	1	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>
Crested Lark	6	2	<i>Galerida cristata</i>
Thekla Lark	1	2	<i>Galerida theklae</i>
Woodlark	1	2	<i>Lullula arborea</i>
Greater Short-toed Lark	2	2	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>
Lesser Short-toed Lark	1	2	<i>Calandrella rufescens</i>
Calandra Lark	2	3	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>
Eurasian Crag Martin	1	2	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>
Barn Swallow	7	4	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Red-rumped Swallow	5	2	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>
Common House Martin	4	3	<i>Delichon urbica</i>
Tawny Pipit	1	1	<i>Anthus campestris</i>
Yellow Wagtail	4	3	<i>Motacilla flava</i>
White Wagtail	3	2	<i>Motacilla alba</i>
European Robin	1 1h	1	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>
Common Redstart	4	2	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>
Black Redstart	1	2	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>
Northern Wheatear	3	2	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>
Black Wheatear	1	2	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>
Common Stonechat	7	2	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>
Whinchat	4	1	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>
Blue Rock Thrush	2	1	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>
Common Blackbird	6	2	<i>Turdus merula</i>
Blackcap	1	1	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>
Sardinian Warbler	7	3	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>
Cetti's Warbler	1 3h	2	<i>Cettia cetti</i>
European Reed Warbler	- 1h	1	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>
Zitting Cisticola	6	2	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>

Willow Warbler	3	2	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>
Firecrest	2	1	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>
Winter Wren	- 2h	1	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>
Spotted Flycatcher	2	1	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>
Pied Flycatcher	5	3	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>
Great Tit	3	2	<i>Parus major</i>
Coal Tit	3	1	<i>Periparus ater</i>
European Blue Tit	1 1h	1	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>
Long-tailed Tit	- 1h	1	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>
Eurasian Penduline Tit	- 1h	1	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>
Eurasian Nuthatch	1 1h	1	<i>Sitta europaea</i>
Short-toed Treecreeper	1 2h	1	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>
Eurasian Jay	1	1	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>
Western Jackdaw	5	3	<i>Corvus monedula</i>
Common Raven	3	3	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Common Starling	1	2	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Spotless Starling	6	3	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>
House Sparrow	7	3	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Spanish Sparrow	1	4	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>
Common Rock Sparrow	1	2	<i>Petronia petronia</i>
Common Chaffinch	3	3	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>
Common Linnet	3	3	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>
Common Waxbill	1	2	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>
European Goldfinch	7	3	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>
European Greenfinch	2	2	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>
European Serin	1 1h	2	<i>Serinus serinus</i>
Cirl Bunting	1 1h	1	<i>Emberiza cirius</i>
Rock Bunting	1	2	<i>Emberiza cia</i>
Corn Bunting	3	3	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>
MAMMALS			
Long-finned Pilot Whale	1	3	<i>Globicephala melas</i>
European Rabbit	2	1	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
Brown Hare	1	1	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>
Roe Deer	1	1	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>
Striped Dolphin	1	3	<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>
Egyptian Mongoose	1	1	<i>Herpestes ichneumon</i>
Spanish Ibex	1	2	<i>Capra pyrenaica</i>
OTHER SPECIES			
Monarch Butterfly	1	2	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>

This list represents those birds and other animals seen by party members of this tour.