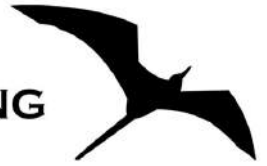




**TROPICAL  
BIRDING**



**SPAIN:**

**THE BEST OF EUROPE**

A Tropical Birding Set Departure

**March 22—28, 2015**

**Guides: Ken Behrens and  
Scott Watson**

Text by Ken Behrens

Photos by Ken Behrens unless  
noted otherwise

## **TOUR SUMMARY**

Spain is perhaps Europe's best-known birding destination, and for good reason. It offers some of the continent's finest birding, on top of charming and historic towns, beautiful landscapes, and wonderful food. For someone looking to make a first birding trip to Europe, Spain is an obvious choice. You can rack up a large proportion of the continent's birdlife in a single short trip. For this reason, we consider this trip a sort of "Europe Introtour".

This short Tropical Birding trip takes in some of Spain's most storied birding destinations: Monfragüe National Park and the semi-steppes around Trujillo, in Extremadura; and the famous Coto Doñana National Park and surrounds in Andalucía. Despite being only seven days long, we racked up 184 bird species! One of the great things about this tour is that we are based in only two hotels, for three nights each. One hotel is a beautiful and castle-like structure set in a vineyard, while the other is on the shores of the Doñana wetlands, with birding literally on the doorstep. Another great thing about this tour is that it is short, and that Spain can be reached by a relatively short cross-Atlantic flight, making it accessible for people with limited vacation time, or limited willingness to take long-haul flights. For those interested in a longer, two-week trip, this Spain trip

can be combined with our short Morocco set-departure tour, which immediately precedes it. These two tours in combination give an incredible introduction to the habitats and birds of the Western Palearctic, from the edge of the Sahara Desert to the rich wetlands and pine forests of Andalucía.

### **Day 1: March 22**

Out tour kicked off in Madrid. Scott and five of the participants arrived a day early, so they enjoyed a bonus day of birding at Arrocampo Reservoir and on the Belen steppes. Highlights for their bonus day included Northern Harrier, Eurasian Reed-Warbler, Savi's Warbler, and Eurasian Tree Sparrow. A few European Starlings mixed in with Spotless Starlings would prove the only ones of the trip. During winter, both species occur across Spain, but during the breeding season, Spotless is the only starling in most of the country. Scott has a knack for finding mammals, and managed to turn up Red Fox and Iberian Hare. Ken and the remaining participants arrived in the evening, directly from the end of the Morocco set-departure tour, and met the rest of the group in Trujillo.

### **Day 2: March 23**

The birds of the semi-steppes around Trujillo can be some of the trickiest ones to find, so we went after them on our first morning. Careful scouting prior to the trip paid off, and allowed us to quickly rack up some of the Spain's best bird species: Pin-tailed and Black-bellied Sandgrouse, and Great and Little Bustards. The Pin-tailed Sandgrouse is



**The view from our hotel near Trujillo, which offered warm hospitality, comfortable rooms, a beautiful view of classic European countryside, and wonderful food and wine. Photo by Neal Miller.**

one of the most beautiful members of this wonderful family, while the sight of displaying Great Bustards is certainly one of the world's top avian spectacles.

Other highlights of our incredibly productive first morning included the beautiful Red-legged Partridge, a cruising Eurasian Sparrowhawk, a lingering flock of European Golden-Plovers, a Common Cuckoo cooperatively singing from a fence post, loads of Calandra Larks in display flight, and a small flock of Long-tailed Tits. We also enjoyed our first view of birds that would be common throughout most of the

trip, including Common Chaffinch, European Goldfinch, European Serin, Spanish Sparrow, Iberian or Azure-winged Magpie, Eurasian Jackdaw, Crested Lark, Great Tit, and the omnipresent Corn Bunting. The Corn Bunting was so common that we started devising collective nouns to describe them. We settled on a "cob" for a small group, and a "bushel" for a large one! On a small pond, we were surprised to spot a Common or European Otter, a new mammal for both of the guides! Our lunch in a beautiful little café was both well received and well deserved! Trujillo is a beautiful, ancient town with a castle towering above it. It is the kind of European town that Americans dream of visiting, and it is a lucky coincidence that such a beautiful town lies in the middle of such an excellent birding area.



**Corn Bunting is perhaps the most abundant bird in the Extremaduran countryside, found in "cobs" and "bushels" aplenty!**



After a remarkably successful first morning, we headed to Monfragüe National Park to seek out our second set of target birds for the area. This ruggedly beautiful national park is known as one of the best places in Europe for raptors, as an array of vultures, eagles, and falcons nest on its imposing cliffs. When we arrived in the park, weather conditions did not seem promising, with thick clouds and little sun to create thermals for the raptors. Gradually though, the day warmed, and raptors



**The rare and spectacular Spanish Imperial Eagle.**

began to fly in larger numbers. The first species we spotted was the Eurasian Griffon, a massive vulture that nests in large numbers in the park. Pretty quickly we also spotted the even larger Black Vulture. Next came the dainty orange-headed Egyptian Vulture, an endangered bird that is declining across its range. Staking out the famous raptor-watching site of Peñafalcon, we eventually spotted Booted Eagle, a high-flying Bonelli's Eagle, and a streaking Peregrine Falcon. A flock of swallows and swifts contained a huge Alpine Swifts, the smaller, though still quite hefty,



**Rock Bunting was a passerine bonus at Peñafalcon.**

Pallid Swifts, plus Eurasian Crag Martins and Red-rumped Swallows. While watching the sky, various songbirds enlivened the trees surrounding the vista. There was Blue Rock-Thrush, Rock Bunting, a Subalpine Warbler, Eurasian Wren, and some very cooperative Blue and Great Tits. Driving along the river, we picked up a flock of the sometimes-elusive Rock Petronia.

It had been a long day, but we had one final mission in Monfragüe: to visit a viewpoint famous for Spanish Imperial Eagle and Eurasian Eagle-Owl, two of the top birds on our tour. We didn't have to wait for long before a gorgeous adult Spanish Imperial Eagle appeared, bombing the much larger Eurasian Griffons that share its nesting cliff. The owl was a longer wait, as it normally doesn't emerge until is nearly dark. As the sky slowly darkened, a cold wind blew down the Tagus River, and the group huddled in the viewing blind, with the faith in an owl sighting obviously flagging in some! But just as it was almost too dark to see, Ken spotted a large shape emerging from a deep crevice, and we enjoyed reasonable scope views of this enormous owl perched on a rocky pinnacle. A drive through the nighttime countryside brought us back at our snug winery hotel, where we enjoyed a delicious meal of local specialties, plus many bottles of Spanish red wine to celebrate what had been a truly wonderful day. Most of the trip's most difficult birds were already "in the bag"!



**Peñafalcon, one of Europe's most storied raptor-watching sites.**



### Day 3: March 24

We had done so well on our first day that there was only cleanup for our second full day in the Trujillo area. First off, we headed to a stakeout for Little Owl, and quickly connected with this cute, mostly diurnal relative of the North American Burrowing Owl. While watching the owl, a Great Spotted Cuckoo flew over, providing an adrenaline



**White Stork is common throughout the areas visited on this tour. Their bulky stick nests sit on structures ranging from ancient cathedrals to cell phone towers!**

rush for all. Our next stop was back in Monfragüe National Park. One thing we had missed on the first day was Black Stork. It took some patient scanning, but we finally located one. Most of the previous day had been spent scanning for raptors, so this time we focused more on the beautiful



**White Wagtail is another common Spanish bird.**

oak woodlands. Birding this open habitat on a sunny spring day was a real pleasure. We found a whole flock of Hawfinches, a sort of big, handsome, European grosbeak. Next, we heard then spotted Short-toed Treecreeper and Great Spotted Woodpecker. Finally, we stumbled into a couple of Eurasian Jays, a rather elusive bird on this itinerary.

After another tasty lunch in a

beautiful little café, we decided to return to Arrocampo Reservoir, both for the late-arriving participants to catch up with the sightings of the bonus day, and to see if we could find some new birds. Visiting a wetland is always a bounty for a day list. We very quickly racked up Gadwall, Northern Shoveler, Little Grebe, Gray and Purple Herons, Great and Little Egrets, Little Bittern, Black-crowned Night-Heron, Purple Swamphen, Eurasian Moorhen, Eurasian Coot, Common Snipe (now split from the North American Wilson's Snipe), and low-flying Eurasian Marsh-Harriers. Working the reed beds paid off with great views of skulking Cetti's and Savi's Warblers. The next excitement came in the form of a couple of beautiful Bluethroats that worked along the marsh edge. We were about to call it a day when we heard the distinctive calls of a Bearded Reedling. We eventually spotted the bird flying into an isolated clump of grass. After a long and nervous wait, it finally emerged, and gave decent view to everyone, before flying off into an endless wilderness of marsh vegetation. This species is generally scarce, and the population at Arrocampo is the only one known in Extremadura: a great bonus bird. Back at our hotel we enjoyed another great meal, lots of red wine, and some of the local specialty, a liqueur brewed with acorns.



**The Eurasian Griffon is declining, but remains in large numbers around Trujillo.**



#### Day 4: March 25

The third full day of our Spain trip was mainly a travel day, between Trujillo, in Extremadura, south to El Rocío, in Andalucía. It was time to shift from steppe and ridge birding to wetland birding. A quick morning excursion turned up a Gray Wagtail, while a Common Kingfisher spotted by Ken disappeared never to be seen again. Wide and well-maintained highways with



**Greater Flamingo is one of the headline birds of Doñana.**

little traffic whisked us south effortlessly, with a surprise flyby Black Stork along the way. Lunch was in a truck stop, but as unpromising as that may sound, it was among the best meals of the trip!

By the middle of the afternoon, we had arrived at El Rocío, on the verge of the great Doñana wetlands. An hour of scanning the “Madre de las Marismas” or “Mother of the Wetlands” turned up a bounty of birds, most of which would be common throughout the rest of our trip. There were loads of waterfowl, from some lingering Graylag Goose, to a bounty of ducks like Northern Pintail, Garganey, Green-winged Teal, and Common and Red-crested Pochards. As normal, a flock of Greater Flamingoes made for a spectacular sight. Wading through the shallows were dozens of Glossy Ibis and Eurasian Spoonbills. The verges also held shorebirds including Black-winged Stilt, Common Greenshank, Common Redshank, and Black-tailed Godwit. With lots of time left to explore Doñana, we had a relaxed late afternoon, hanging around our hotel, birding the nearby wetlands, and watching the sun set with flamingoes silhouetted against it.



## Day 5: March 26

All meal times, including breakfast times, are quite late in Spain, so we had time for a short walk before breakfast. It paid off well in the form of a Squacco Heron and a couple of Collared Pratincoles, both new for the trip list. Walking in the crisp morning air gave us a good appetite for another delicious Spanish breakfast including Serrano ham, manchego cheese, pastries, and hot drinks.



**Black Kite is the most common raptor on this tour, and a great-looking bird.**

The eastern part of Doñana holds many of the region's most desirable specialty birds, so that's where we headed after breakfast for a full day's trip. Visiting this area requires a long drive on gravel roads, but is well worth the trip. We spent the day driving around, scanning wetlands and open fields, and slowly picking up new birds. One brimming wetland held Great Crested Grebe and Red-knobbed Coot, which is an abundant bird in much of Africa, but quite a local and scarce one in Europe. One flooded field was teeming with shorebirds, including Pied Avocet, Spotted and Common Redshanks, Ruff, Curlew Sandpiper, Dunlin, Little Stint, and most

impressively of all, a flock of as many as 10,000 Black-tailed Godwits. It was good to see this number of a species that is considered “near-threatened”. A big flock of swifts swooped over the road, and we came to a quick stop to sort through them and enjoy wonderful below-horizon views of both Common and Pallid Swifts.

Another bird that prompted some quick braking and van reversal was a Woodchat Shrike sitting on a fence. This migratory species had just returned from its African wintering grounds. Another recently returning species was a Montagu’s Harrier that swooped by, and was only seen by a couple of people. Working the edge of a reedbed proved productive for warblers, with Great Reed, Sedge, Eurasian Reed-, and Melodious Warblers popping into view.



**A big flock of apparently migrating swifts contained many Pallid Swifts.**

Black-shouldered Kite proved quite elusive, eluding extensive bouts of scanning throughout the area. Finally, a drive through a good stakeout paid off when we spotted a kite perched in a tree for beautiful scope view. Returning to the western side of Doñana, we visited a good site for the

Dartford Warbler, and quickly found a couple individuals of this beautiful and spritely little species.



**Beautiful pine forest grows on the higher ground around the Doñana wetlands.**

### **Day 6: March 27**

By the final full day of the tour, we had largely maxed out the Doñana area, so we headed west to the Odiel Estuary, to find some new birds. This area isn’t as well known, but is a superb birding location, and is much

better for saltwater-loving birds than Doñana. Along the way, we stopped in some pinewoods to search for the titmouse-like Crested Tit, which we quickly found. Continuing on, our first stop near Odiel was at a stakeout for Penduline Tit. We quickly located this dapper little bird, then even managed to find its nest, which it was busy constructing. Penduline tit nests are quite beautiful, constructed from soft materials like animal hair, spider webs, and downy plant material. Striking into the heart of the estuary, we found birds aplenty, including marquee species like Eurasian Spoonbill and Greater Flamingo. Our gull and tern list quickly doubled with the addition of Mediterranean, Audouin's, and Yellow-legged Gulls, and Caspian and Sandwich Terns. The tide was high, and the water levels not optimal for shorebirds, so we headed out to the jetty for a picnic and some seawatching. This proved quite productive. There were several migrating Great Skuas, a small flock of Common Scoters, and good numbers of Northern Gannets. Along the jetty were many migrating Northern Wheatears, at home in this rocky, albeit artificial, habitat. Our picnic lunch was none too shabby either. We had cheese, olives, Serrano ham, fresh-baked bread, some white wine, and even some chocolate to top things off.



**Black-tailed Godwit, just one of a bounty of shorebirds that we spotted in Andalucia.**

Returning to the mudflats, we found water levels perfect for shorebirds, quickly finding Black-bellied, Kentish, Common Ringed, and Little Ringed Plovers, Whimbrel, Eurasian Curlew, Bar-tailed Godwit, Ruddy Turnstone, Sanderling, and many others. A stop on the beach turned up the Eurasian Oystercatcher, a much-wanted bird for some. After returning to El



Rocío, we enjoyed another relaxed late afternoon of birding along the waterfront, wandering through the quaint unpaved streets of this oddly “Old West” town, and watching the sun set into the flamingoes. For the final dinner of our tour, we went to a famous local restaurant, and enjoyed an incredible feast. Many of us ordered the local pork, and we all agreed that it was perhaps the best pork we had ever eaten. The local seafood was also excellent, and of course the wine was great.



**Iberian or Azure-winged Magpie is only found in Spain and Portugal.**

### **Day 8: March 28**

The final day of the tour was mainly a departure day, but with most people only departing the next day, we had time for a final extra excursion. We were going after a couple of special species that are best found on the east side of the Rio Guadalquivir, namely White-headed Duck and Slender-billed Gull. Although the drive to access that area was quite long, it paid off with several White-headed Ducks on a peaceful pond, and many Slender-billed Gulls on a nearby salt-works. A couple of Common Shelducks and a last-minute Montagu’s Harrier were fine additions as well. All too soon, it was time to head back to Sevilla and go our separate ways. It had been an excellent trip with a really fun group of people. When the guides proposed a spontaneous last-minute extension to the Pyrenees Mountains, the whole group was on board in minutes! We nearly called the Tropical Birding office to see if they could arrange it!

## PHOTO GALLERY



We found Calandra Larks (left) in the semi-steppes of Extremadura, and Yellow-legged Gulls (right) on the Andalucían coast.



Common Chaffinch is common indeed, and a very sharp-looking little bird.





**Egyptian Vulture is an endangered bird, but remains in good numbers in Extremadura.**



**Spring wildflowers with the wetlands of Doñana and the historic town of El Rocío behind.**





**Eurasian Hoopoe is a world-class bird.**



**Eurasian Griffons dig into some carrion in Doñana.**





**Eurasian Kestrel is much larger than American Kestrel.**



**Ancient chapel and castle in Monfragüe National Park. Photo by Neal Miller.**



The Spanish subspecies of Southern Gray Shrike is sometimes split as "Iberian Shrike".



Ancient stone walls crisscross the Spanish countryside.





**Slender-billed Gull was a welcome bonus bird on the last day of our tour.**



**Meadow Brown was one of a decent variety of butterflies on this spring tour.**





**European Goldfinch is a spectacularly beautiful bird, especially when seen in flight.**



**We could see Greater Flamingoes from our hotel in El Rocío.**





**European Stonechat, a dapper little Old World flycatcher.**



**Eurasian Blackbird is the equivalent of the American Robin in Spain.**





**Crested Lark is very common throughout Extremadura and Andalucía.**



**An Audouin's Gull with a couple of Lesser Black-backed Gulls, at the Odiel Estuary.**





**Female Black Redstart, a rock-loving bird.**



**Great Crested Grebe, one of the best-looking grebes on Earth.**



**A whole flock of hulking Great Bustards on the wing. This is one of the world's heaviest flying birds.**



**You can bump into the semi-diurnal Little Owl almost anytime around Trujillo.**





**Little Bustard is becoming an elusive bird, so this flock was a welcome sight.**



**The incredible Serrano ham, a delicious and proudly Spanish traditional food. Photo by Neal Miller.**



**Eurasian Spoonbill is wonderfully common in Doñana and Odiel.**



**Spotless Starling (left) and Calandra Lark (right), two Spanish specialty birds.**





**Great Tit is common across the Spanish countryside.**



**Lesser Kestrels famously breed on the bullfighting ring in Trujillo.**



**Glossy Ibis (left) and Booted Eagle (right) in Doñana National Park.**



**Blue Rock-Thrush was a prize sighting in Monfragüe.**





**A White Stork on a nest, a very common sight in springtime Spain.**



**European Robin is a real beauty when seen well.**





When your picnic lunch looks like this, life is good! Throw in some seawatching and some Great Skuas, and it's even better! Photo by Neal Miller.



Spanish Sparrow in a rainsquall west of Trujillo.



## BIRD LIST

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow *The Clements Checklist of the Birds of the World 6.9* (including updates through October, 2014). The list shows English, scientific, and Spanish names.

ANSERIFORMES: Anatidae			
	Graylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>	Ansar Común
	Common Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Tarro Blanco
	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Anade Friso
	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Silbón Europeo
	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Ánade Real
	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Cuchara Común
	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Ánade Rabudo
	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Cerceta Carretona
	Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Cerceta Común
	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>	Pato Colorado
	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Porrón Europeo
	Common Scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Negrón común
E	White-headed Duck	<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	Malvasía Cabeciblanca
GALLIFORMES: Phasianidae			
	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	Perdiz Roja
	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Codorniz Común
PODICIPEDIFORMES: Podicipedidae			
	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Zampullín Común
	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Somormujo Lavanco
	Eared (Black-necked) Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	Zampullín Cuellinegro
PHOENICOPTERIFORMES: Phoenicopteridae			
	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	Flamenco Común
CICONIIFORMES: Ciconiidae			
	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Cigüeña Negra
	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	Cigüeña Blanca
SULIFORMES: Sulidae			
	Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Alcatraz Atlántico
SULIFORMES: Phalacrocoracidae			
	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Cormorán Grande
PELECANIFORMES: Ardeidae			
	Little Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Mirasol Pequeño
	Gray Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Garza Real
	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Garza Imperial
	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Garceta Grande
	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	garceta Común
	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Garcilla Bueyera
	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Garcilla Cangrejera
	Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Martinete Común

<b>PELECANIFORMES:</b>				
<b>Threskiornithidae</b>				
	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Morito Común	
	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Espátula Común	
<b>ACCIPITRIFORMES: Pandionidae</b>				
	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Águila Pescadora	
<b>ACCIPITRIFORMES: Accipitridae</b>				
	Black-shouldered Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Elanio Común	
E	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Alimoche Común	
NT	Cinereous Vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>	Buitre Negro	
	Eurasian Griffon	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	Buitre Leonado	
	Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Culebrera Europea	
	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i>	Aguililla Calzada	
V	Spanish Eagle	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>	Águila Imperial Ibérica	
	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>	Águila-azor Perdicera	
	Eurasian Marsh-Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Aguilucho Lagunero Occidental	
	Northern (Hen) Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Aguilucho Pálido	
	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	Aguilucho Cenizo	
	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Gavilán Común	
NT	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	Milano Real	
	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	Milano Negro	
	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Ratonero Común	
<b>OTIDIFORMES: Otidae</b>				
V	Great Bustard	<i>Otis tarda</i>	Avutarda Euroasiática	
NT	Little Bustard	<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>	Sisón Común	
<b>GRUIFORMES: Rallidae</b>				
	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Rascón Europeo	H
	Purple Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Calamón Común	
	Eurasian Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Gallineta Común	
	Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>	Focha Moruna	
	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Focha Común	
<b>CHARADRIIFORMES: Burhinidae</b>				
	Eurasian Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>	Alcaraván Común	H
<b>CHARADRIIFORMES: Recurvirostridae</b>				
	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Cigüeñuela de Alas Negras	
	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	Avoceta Común	
<b>CHARADRIIFORMES: Haematopodidae</b>				
	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Ostrero Euroasiático	
<b>CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae</b>				
	Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Chorlito Gris	
	European Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Chorlito Dorado Europeo	
	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Chorlitejo patinegro	
	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Chorlitejo Grande	
	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Chorlitejo Chico	
<b>CHARADRIIFORMES: Scolopacidae</b>				
	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Andarríos Chico	
	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Andarríos Grande	



	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Archibebe Oscuro	
	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Archibebe Claro	
	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Archibebe Común	
	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Zarapito Trinidad	
NT	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Zarapito Real	
NT	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Aguja Colinegra	
	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Aguja Colipinta	
	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Vuelvepedras Común	
	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	Combatiente	
	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Correlimos Zarapitín	
	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Correlimos Tridáctilo	
	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Correlimos Común	
	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Correlimos Menudo	
	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Agachadiza común	
<b>CHARADRIIFORMES: Glareolidae</b>				
	Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>		
<b>CHARADRIIFORMES: Stercorariidae</b>				
	Great Skua	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>	Págalo Grande	
<b>CHARADRIIFORMES: Laridae</b>				
	Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>	Gaviota Picofina	
	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Gaviota Reidora	
	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>	Gaviota Cabecinegra	
NT	Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus audouinii</i>	Gaviota de Audouin	
	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	Gaviota Patiamarilla	
	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Gaviota Sombría	
	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	Pagaza Piquirroja	
	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	Charrán Patinegro	
<b>PTEROCLIFORMES: Pteroclididae</b>				
	Pin-tailed Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles alchata</i>	Ganga Ibérica	
	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>	Ganga Ortega	
<b>COLUMBIFORMES: Columbidae</b>				
Int.	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Paloma Bravía	
	Common Wood-Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Paloma Torcaz	
	Eurasian Collared-Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Tórtola Turca	
<b>CUCULIFORMES: Cuculidae</b>				
	Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>	Críalo Europeo	
	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuco Común	
<b>STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae</b>				
	European Scops-Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>	Autillo Europeo	
	Eurasian Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	Búho Real	
	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	Mochuelo Europeo	
<b>APODIFORMES: Apodidae</b>				
	Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>	Vencejo Real	
	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	Vencejo Común	
	Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>	Vencejo Pálido	
<b>CORACIIFORMES: Alcedinidae</b>				
	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Martín Pescador Común	
<b>CORACIIFORMES: Upupidae</b>				

	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Abubilla	
<b>PICIFORMES: Picidae</b>				
	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos minor</i>	Pico Menor	
	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>	Pico Picapinos	
<b>FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae</b>				
	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Cernícalo Primilla	
	Eurasian Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Cernícalo Vulgar	
	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Halcón Peregrino	
<b>PSITTACIFORMES: Psittaculidae</b>				
Int.	Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Cotorra de Kramer	G
<b>PSITTACIFORMES: Psittacidae</b>				
Int.	Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	Cata Aliazul	G
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Laniidae</b>				
	Southern Gray Shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	Alcaudón Real	
	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>	Alcaudón Común	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae</b>				
	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Arrendajo Euroasiático	
	Iberian Magpie	<i>Cyanopica cooki</i>	Rabilargo Ibérico	
	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	Urraca Común	
	Eurasian Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Grajilla Occidental	
	Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Cuervo Grande	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Panuridae</b>				
	Bearded Reedling	<i>Panurus biarmicus</i>	Bigotudo	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Alaudidae</b>				
	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>	Calandria Común	
	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	Cogujada Común	
	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida theklae</i>	Cogujada Montesina	
	Sky Lark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Alondra Común	
	Wood Lark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Alondra Totovía	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae</b>				
	Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Avión Zapador	
	Eurasian Crag-Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>	Avión Roquero	
	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Golondrina Común	
	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>		
	Common House-Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Avión Común	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Paridae</b>				
	Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>	Carbonero Capuchino	
	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		
	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Herrerillo Común	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Remizidae</b>				
	Eurasian Penduline-Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>	Pájaro-moscón Europeo	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Aegithalidae</b>				
	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>	Mito Común	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Certhiidae</b>				
	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>	Agateador Europeo	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Troglodytidae</b>				
	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Chochín Común	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Cettiidae</b>				



	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Cetia Ruiseñor	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Phylloscopidae</b>				
	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Mosquitero Musical	
	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Mosquitero Común	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Acrocephalidae</b>				
	Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>		
	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Carricerín Común	
	Eurasian Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	Carricero Común	
	Great Reed-Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	Carricero Tordal	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Locustellidae</b>				
	Savi's Warbler	<i>Locustella luscinioides</i>	Buscarla Unicolor	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Cisticolidae</b>				
	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Cisticola Buitrón	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Sylviidae</b>				
	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Curruca Capirotada	
	Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>	Curruca Carrasqueña	
	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	Curruca Cabecinegra	
	Greater Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Curruca Zarcera	
NT	Dartford Warbler	<i>Sylvia undata</i>	Curruca Rabilarga	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Muscicapidae</b>				
	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Petirrojo Europeo	
	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Ruiseñor Común	
	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>	Ruiseñor Pechiazul	
	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	Colirrojo Tizón	
	Rufous-tailed Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>		NL
	Blue Rock-Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Roquero Solitario	
	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	Tarabilla común	
	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Collalba Gris	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae</b>				
	Eurasian Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Mirlo Común	
	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Zorzal Común	
	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Zorzal Charlo	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Sturnidae</b>				
	European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Estornino Pinto	
	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	Estornino Negro	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Motacillidae</b>				
	Western Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>		
	Gray Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	Lavandera Cascadeña	
	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		
	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	Bisbita Pratense	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Emberizidae</b>				
	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>	Escribano Soteño	
	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>	Escribano Montesino	
	Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>		
	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	Escribano Triguero	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Fringillidae</b>				
	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Pinzón Vulgar	
	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	Verderón Común	

	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Jilguero Europeo	
	Eurasian Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Pardillo Común	
	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	Serín Verdecillo	
	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>	Picogordo Común	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Passeridae</b>				
	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Gorrión Común	
	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>	Gorrión Moruno	
	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	Gorrión Molinero	
	Rock Petronia	<i>Petronia petronia</i>	Gorrión Chillón	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: Ploceidae</b>				
Int.	Yellow-crowned Bishop	<i>Euplectes afer</i>	Obispo Coronigualdo	

E – Endangered  
VU – Vulnerable  
NT – Near-threatened  
Int. – Introduced

H – heard only  
NL – not seen by guides  
G – guide-only

## MAMMAL / REPTILE LIST

European Rabbit	<i>Oryctogalus cuniculus</i>
Iberian Hare	<i>Lepus granatensis</i>
Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>
Common (European) Otter	<i>Lutra lutra</i>
Spanish Terrapin	<i>Mauremys leprosa</i>



Trujillo: European birding and culture at its best.