

Spring in Spain

Birding and History

Private Tour 2018

Trip Report

19 April - 3 May 2018 (15 days)



Text and pictures by Tour Leader: Yeray Seminario



Subalpine Warbler singing its heart away at Monfragüe National Park

Tour Summary

This tour was designed for the spring season and customized upon a few requirements from the participants, like the inclusion of some historical sites such as La Alhambra and the Roman ruins of Mérida. Spring is probably the best season to visit Spain, and we focused in all the specialties of the region that would be breeding at the time. Some of the highlights of this trip:

- The scenery on most of the trip was fantastic - the copious rains before the trip and the good weather through most of our itinerary, made for an unforgettable journey, with blooming flowers everywhere.
- Monfragüe NP and the plains around Trujillo were very productive, giving us good views of the **Spanish Imperial Eagle** and some distant views, but with excellent behavior, of displaying male **Great Bustard** and **Little Bustard**.
- Getting to see an **Iberian Lynx**, one of the most critically endangered cats in the world, and the following day a **Bearded Vulture**, was certainly another highlight.
- Fuente de Piedra was particularly good, with a record number of **Greater Flamingos** breeding this year, and even got to see a few **Lesser Flamingos**.
- The Doñana wetlands were teeming with life, including good numbers of shorebirds and waterfowl, having close views of key species like **Marbled Teal** and **White-headed Duck**.

19 April, Day 1: Beginning of the tour in Madrid, drive through Abantos and Gredos

The tour started in Madrid. We would spend most of the day at Abantos, in the Madrid Sierras, while birding all the way to Gredos. This mountain has some nice old Pine forests and scrub, and it was here where we saw our first raptors: **Cinereous Vulture**, **Eurasian Griffon**, **Eurasian Sparrowhawk**, **Red** and **Black Kite** and **Common Buzzard**. Other interesting birds were **Iberian Magpie**, **Dartford Warbler**, **Northern Wheatear**, **Black-eared Wheatear**, **Dunnock** and **Rock Bunting**.

While driving to Gredos, we could see a single **Egyptian Goose**, and once in the surroundings of Hoyos del Espino, we tried to see White-throated Dipper, which we failed but in the process were happy to get our first **Great Spotted Woodpecker**, **Eurasian Nuthatch**, **Firecrest** and **Red Crossbill**. We ended the day with one of the finest meals of the whole tour, which is quite an accomplishment considering the high quality of the food throughout the tour!

20 April, Day 2: Full day in Sierra de Gredos

We spent the day in some of the birding locations of Sierra de Gredos, including La Plataforma and the pine forest at Navarredonda de Gredos. Here, we began with some good birds before breakfast, including our main target: **Citril Finch**, and two beautiful **Western Roe Deer**. We also had a glimpse of a resident **Northern Goshawk**, **Iberian Green Woodpecker**, both **Goldcrest** and **Firecrest**, singing **Tree Pipit** and **Cirl Bunting**. Back at the hotel for breakfast we had singing **Common Chiffchaff** and **Western Bonelli's Warbler**, along with 15 **Red Crossbill**. We spent the rest of the morning driving a beautiful road along the river Tormes on the way to La Plataforma. It was fairly productive, seeing our first **Spanish Wagtail** (Western Yellow Wagtail ssp *iberiae*) and two **White-throated Dippers** carrying nesting material. Once we would start gaining some altitude and the landscape opened up, we started seeing some different species, like **Wood Lark**, **Eurasian Skylark**, **Northern Wheatear** and, surprisingly as we were a bit early in the season, a beautiful male **Rufous-tailed Rock-Thrush**, that we could see at pleasure.



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The impressive Iberian ibex can be seen with ease at Sierra de Gredos

After recovering some energy with a picnic lunch we started walking on La Plataforma trail. There were still some patches of snow, very unusual for this time of the year, and very few birds present. Bluethroats hadn't arrived yet, so we added **Dunnock** to our list and enjoyed the abundant **Iberian Ibex** (*ssp victoriae*). Back on the road, we drove to an area near the turn to La Herguijuela, where we looked for the **Lesser Spotted Woodpecker**. Before we got any sign of the woodpecker, we could hear and see well a **Common Cuckoo** and a pair of **Golden Eagles** shortly afterwards. Some minutes later we could find a single male **Lesser Spotted Woodpecker**, which we could see well. What a great little bird! Back to the hotel, we added **Crested Tit** to our list and enjoyed a well deserved rest.

21 April, Day 3: Drive to Monfragüe and full day at the National Park

We started early in the morning as we had some driving ahead to reach Monfragüe National Park, in Extremadura. On our way, we could see a beautiful male **Eurasian Golden Oriole**, and added **Eurasian Hoopoe**. Monfragüe was truly fantastic, even with some occasional rain, we got phenomenal views of some great birds, which included **Egyptian Vulture**, **Cinereous Vulture**, dozens of **Eurasian Griffons**, a pair of **Spanish Imperial Eagle** tending to the nest that allowed for some amazing views on the scope, the colorful **European Bee-eaters**, a fast-flying **Eurasian Hobby** and a beautiful singing



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We had spectacularly close views of Eurasian Griffons from the castle of Monfragüe

male of **Subalpine Warbler**, among many others. Places like Salto del Gitano within Monfragüe are to be mentioned on their own, as the scenery is spectacular and allows being close to some of the most charismatic birds of the Mediterranean forest. During the time that we spent at the lookout, we saw a pair of **Peregrine Falcon**, a very close **Blue Rock-Thrush**, a pair of **Black Storks**, and let's not forget the impressive numbers of vultures, including **Egyptian**, **Cinereous** and **Eurasian Griffon**.

After a long, enjoyable day filled with birds we continued our way to Trujillo, our base for the following two days.

22 April, Day 4: Full day at the Santa Marta steppes

Today we would spend the day in the surroundings of Trujillo, and specifically at the Santa Marta plains, in look of the steppe specialties. We can say that we did pretty well. We started with an early drive before breakfast in the area south of Santa Marta, hitting quite a few of our targets for the day: **Montagu's Harrier**, a flying flock of **Pin-tailed Sandgrouse**, eleven **Black-bellied Sandgrouses** feeding on the ground, and most importantly, two displaying male **Great Bustards** with three females nearby. We also added some nice birds, like **Southern Gray Shrike**, **Calandra Lark** (very abundant in most of Spain), a single migratory **Whinchat** and **Tawny Pipit**. We were, admittedly, very satisfied with our first hour and a half of birding, and were happy to head for our first coffee of the day!

After breakfast, we kept exploring the plains of Santa Marta, and we didn't have to wait long before we saw a male **Little Bustard** calling, which we could enjoy at pleasure on the scope. Some of the other highlights in the morning were: good numbers of **Montagu's Harriers**, a group of **Lesser Kestrels** feeding together over a field and the tremendous numbers (in the thousands) of **Spanish Sparrow**. It took us a bit longer to find the **Great Spotted Cuckoo**, which we could finally see two, thanks to their raucous calls while we were having our picnic lunch!

After lunch, we kept exploring the plains, this time west of Santa Marta. Here we kept seeing new interesting species, such as the **European Roller**, which use some of the numerous nest boxes that have been set up along the road, **Short-toed Eagle**, **Eurasian Marsh-Harrier**, two **Spanish Imperial Eagles**, one of them sitting on a pylon, and a good flock of **Black-bellied Sandgrouse**.



Spanish Sparrows could be counted in the thousands at Santa Marta plains

We finished the day taking a walk around Trujillo, the Alcazaba (castle) and Plaza Mayor (main square), enjoying the wonderful views, the lesser kestrels, the stork nests, the fantastic food - including the delicious Torta del Casar - a wonderful local cheese!

23 April, Day 5: South of Trujillo and the Roman City of Merida

This morning we would spend part of the time driving south towards the city of Mérida, and stopping over some strategic locations for some birding. Driving around Llanos de Belén allowed us to get close views of good numbers of vultures sitting near a carcass, including up to ten **Cinereous Vultures** and dozens of **Griffons**. At the Alcollarín Reservoir, we added some species of waterfowl to our list, like **Northern Shoveler**, **Gadwall**, good numbers of **Great Crested** and **Little Grebe**, **Eurasian Spoonbill**, our first **Gull-billed Terns**, a single **Black Tern**, **European Turtle-Dove**, a few **Bank Swallows** and a total list of 58 species in less than two hours. It's worth mentioning (again!) the absolutely gorgeous scenery that we could enjoy that day. Thanks to the exceptional bountiful rains, the lush fields were covered with flowers everywhere.

Once in Merida, the afternoon was mostly dedicated to explore the Roman ruins of the city with the aid of an expert guide and architect. In particular, the emphasis was put on some of the main sites of the city: the Amphitheater and the Roman Theater, as well as La Alcazaba. Next to La Alcazaba, we walked the Roman bridge and looked for birds: 37 species in one hour, which is great for the center of this city in Extremadura, including **Purple Heron**, **Western Swamphen**, numerous **Alpine Swifts** mixed with **Common** and **Pallid Swifts**, and **Eurasian Penduline-Tit**, among others. We finished the day in an excellent Tapas restaurant near our well-located hotel.

24 April, Day 6: Alange and Córdoba

The little town of Alange was a good strategic stop for us on our way to Córdoba, and we spent most of our morning exploring the vicinity of the old bridge and the reservoir and castle stroll. Here we saw our first **European Pied Flycatcher** of the trip, impressive numbers of **Alpine Swift**, and added **Thekla Lark** - the first seen well on this trip, **Willow Warbler**, **Greater Whitethroat** and had good views of **Black Wheatear**. We also stopped near Sierra de Hornachos, next to a limestone massif hoping to find a **Bonelli's Eagle**. And there it was! Within a few minutes we saw an eagle flying among several **Eurasian Griffons**, and perching in a tree, high on a cliff.

Once in Córdoba and after checking in the hotel, we visited the **Great Mosque of Córdoba** with an expert local guide, which is considered the pinnacle of the Moorish Architecture and built during the Caliphate of Córdoba, the cultural centre of al-Andalus in the X century. Later, we took a walk around the Sotos de Albolafia, a natural monument in the center of the city and next to the Great Mosque. We mostly saw common birds, but had great views of **Common Nightingale** and added **Spotted Flycatcher** and **Melodious Warbler** to our list. We had dinner in a fantastic Sephardi restaurant.

25 April, Day 7: Full day in Sierra de Andújar

We departed very early from Córdoba, as we wanted to take advantage of every minute in our next destination: the mountains of Andújar, home to the **Iberian Lynx** and one of the best representations of the Mediterranean Forest. Our first stop here, and where we spent the whole morning, was El Encinarejo. We took a pleasant walk in an incredibly beautiful setting, next to the river Jándula, and where we saw quite a good number of birds, starting with a few kettles of **European Honey-Buzzards** migrating north, and up to

six (!) **Spanish Imperial Eagles**, some of them displaying, calling and interacting in the air, as well as one being mobbed by a **Common Buzzard** and another one by a **Northern Goshawk**. Very impressive! A male **Eurasian Golden Oriole** splashing into the river from nearby perches was another highlight. We added **Common Kingfisher**, **Garden Warbler**, **Gray Wagtail** and had quick glimpses of **Hawfinch**.

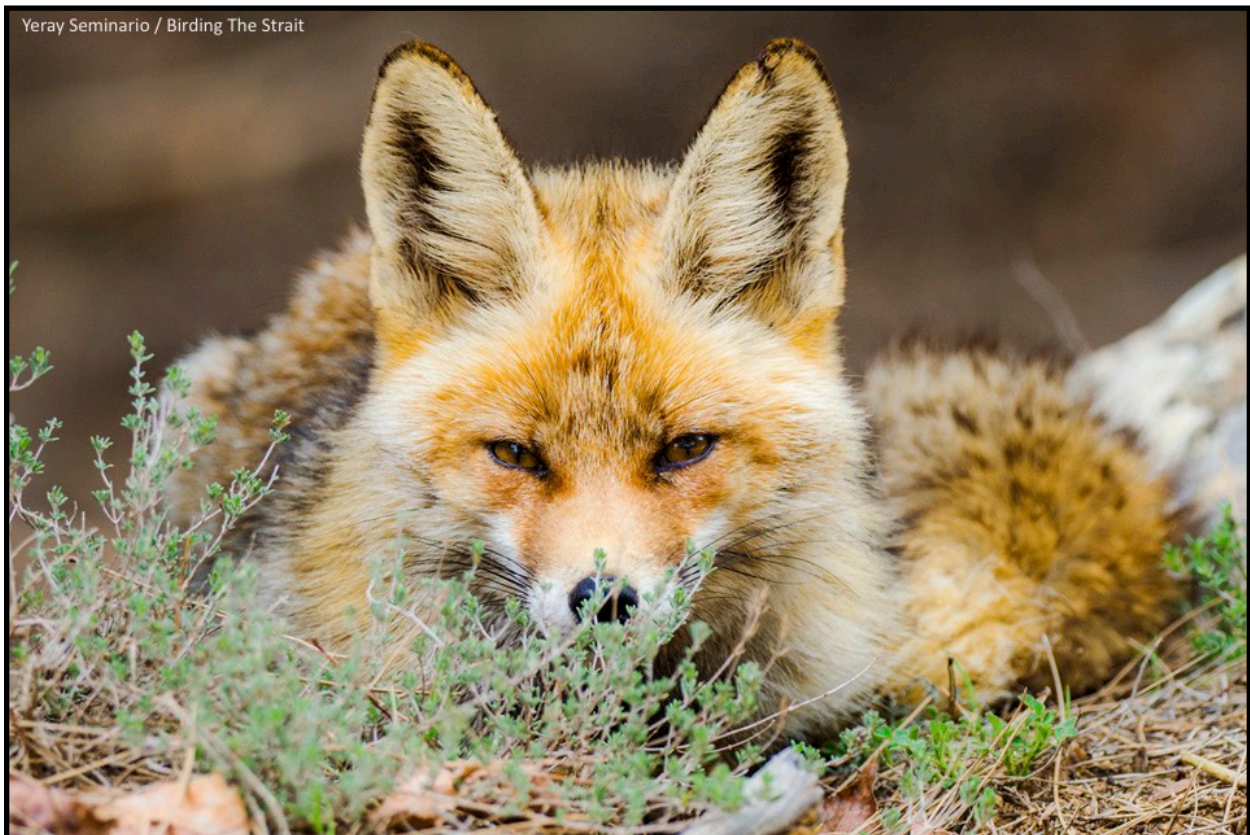


A must-see species on every birding tour to Spain - the majestic Spanish Imperial Eagle

The afternoon, was devoted to look for the jewel of these mountains, the **Iberian Lynx**, and endangered species formerly considered the most critically endangered cat in the world. Conservation measures, such as the Captive Breeding project and release, restoring native habitat and maintaining the European Rabbit populations, have improved the status of the species. Our local guide during this part of the trip, Inma, and the patience and skills of the participants were instrumental on going to the right place and finding the lynx. We ended up seeing two lynxes! and enjoyed them at length in the scope. A perfect ending for a great day in these beautiful mountains.

26 April, Day 8: Full day in Sierra de Cazorla

Our next morning we woke up early to drive to Sierra de Cazorla (Cazorla mountains), one of the most spectacular nature reserves, composed of high limestone mountains, conifers and oak forests. We conveniently stopped in several lookouts, with our main target in mind: the **Bearded Vulture**, which is now present in these mountains thanks to a reintroduction project. While looking for the bone-crusher, we got great views of **Western Bonelli's Warbler** and **Firecrest**, and heard a **Tawny Owl** calling in the middle of the day. While looking to a small flock of **Eurasian Griffons** we found an unusually-shaped one with a long tail - a **Bearded Vulture** indeed! We could enjoy the flight of this bird in the scope and dedicated the rest of the afternoon to walk on trails with impressive vistas, with birds like **Golden Eagle**, **Iberian Green Woodpecker**, **Red-billed Chough**, **Cirl Bunting** and a good flock of **Red Crossbill**. With a splendid dinner at the Parador de Cazorla, we celebrated another good day.



A gorgeous Red Fox approached and watched us while walking in Cazorla

27 April, Day 9: Full day in Sierra de Cazorla

This day was mostly a transition one, driving from the mountains of Sierra de Cazorla to the city of Granada, where we would dedicate most of the time to visit La Alhambra, a palace used by the Emirate of Granada which is now a UNESCO World Heritage site and the most visited historical compound in Spain. After the guided visit to La Alhambra and El Generalife, there was time, of course, to have a real Tapas experience and even some time to do some shopping in the narrow streets of the Albaicín.

28 April, Day 10: Fuente de Piedra and city tour in Seville

Fuente de Piedra is conveniently located on the way from Granada to Seville and is normally a good stop to see some birds. 2018 marks the record year of number of **Greater Flamingo**, with around 35.000 pairs! We spent the entire morning scanning over the large lagoon, as well as walking the trails and visiting the hides next to the visitor center. It was well worth it: aside from the huge number of **Greater Flamingo**, we could locate up to five **Lesser Flamingoes**, a recent colonist to the lagoon, and good numbers of waterfowl, including **Red-crested Pochard** and **White-headed Duck**, which were new



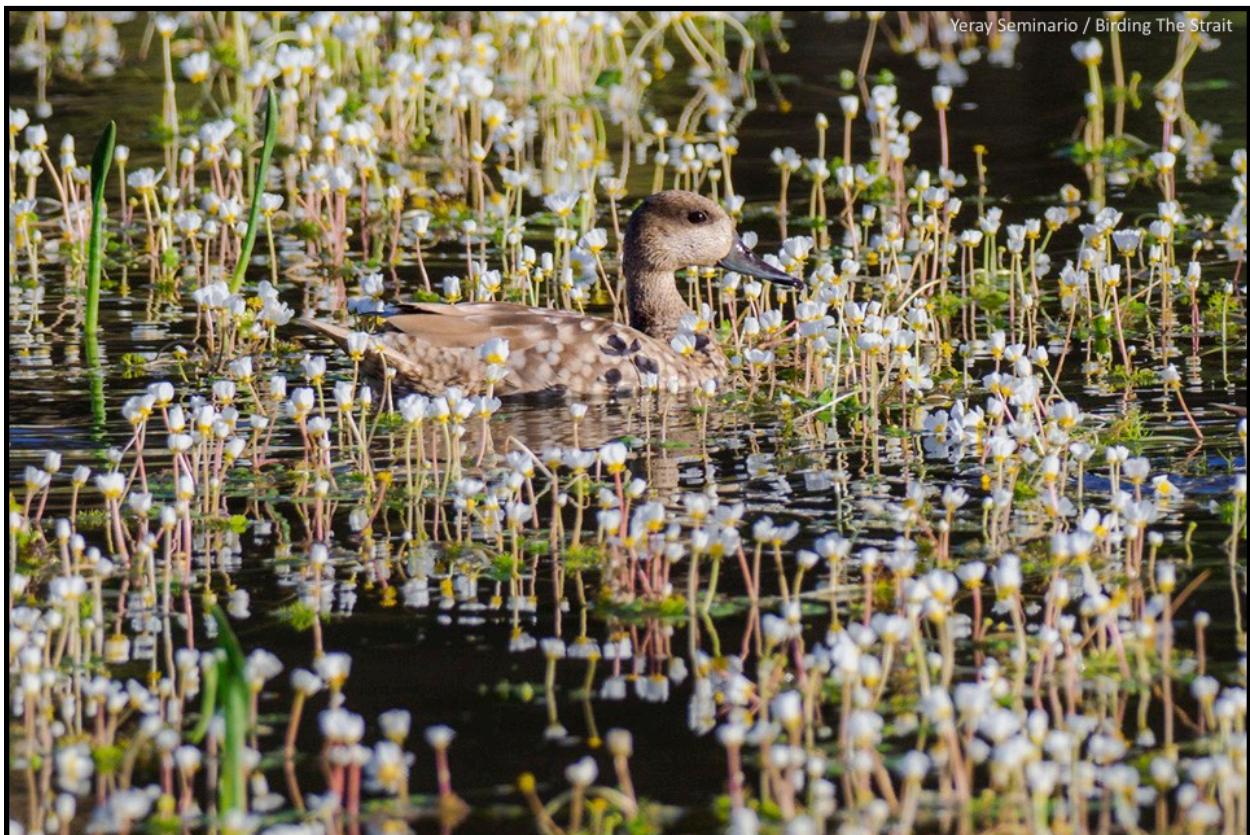
Isabelline Warblers can be sometimes difficult to see among the thick vegetation - not this one!

for the trip. There were also small numbers of shorebirds, which we carefully checked out, seeing our first **Ruffs** and **Curlew Sandpipers**. There were also large numbers of **Gull-billed Tern**. Among the passerines, we got to see **Isabelline Warbler**, **Eurasian Reed Warbler** and **Great Reed Warbler**. It was a very enjoyable morning, with beautiful weather.

Then, we kept driving to Seville, arriving in time to checking in our hotel and taking a city walk, stopping by Plaza de España and La Giralda, among other sites. We saw the **Lesser Kestrels** at La Giralda and the two invasive psittacines: **Rose-ringed Parakeet** and **Monk Parakeet**.

29 April, Day 11: Dehesa de Abajo and Doñana National Park (Northern side)

We had a busy day ahead of us, so we departed early from Seville, and in less than half an hour we were close to Dehesa de Abajo (Las Dehesillas). The storks were clacking away, and the flowers were in full bloom - a fantastic sight! Here, and thanks to the abundant rainfall, there were some small ponds where we found **Marbled Teal** and other ducks: **Gadwall**, **Northern Shoveler** and **Red-crested Pochard**, among others. The



One of the two Marbled Teals that we saw well near Dehesa de Abajo

Isabelline and **Great Reed Warblers** were singing loudly. Nearby, three **Bar-tailed Godwits** could be seen in full breeding plumage (as most of the shorebirds during the trip).

Then, we headed to the northern part of Doñana National Park, and here the numbers of birds rapidly escalated, particularly herons, egrets and ibis, like the **Glossy Ibis**. We also added **Red Kite**, **Caspian Tern**, **Black-bellied Plover**, **Greater** and **Lesser Short-toed Lark** (great views of these ones) as well as a single **Ferruginous Duck**, right at the José Antonio Valverde Visitor Center. At Lucio del Lobo, there were numerous **Eared Grebes** and **Purple Herons**, and we had great views of **Whiskered Tern** and **Collared Pratincole**. After a long day in the field, we headed to El Rocío where we would spend the following two nights to keep exploring the vast National Park of Doñana.

30 April, Day 12: Doñana National Park (Western side)

We simply stepped out of the hotel before sunrise and stood next to the lagoon in El Rocío, taking a short walk before breakfast. Here, we had splendid views of **Little Bittern**, and surprising large flocks of **Bank Swallows**, **Eurasian Reed Warbler** and **Great Reed**



The views from the backdoor of our hotel were fantastic!

Warbler were also well seen among the reeds. After breakfast we went to La Rocina, visiting most of the hides and paying attention to the bird sounds. We had our first **Iberian Chiffchaff**, which we could identify thanks to its song, several **Savi's Warblers**, which were quite difficult to really see until we got one in the scope, while singing its mechanical insect-like reeling.

In the afternoon we went to El Acebuche, where we added **Eurasian Tree Sparrow** and had good views of **Dartford Warbler**, **Melodious Warbler** and **Iberian Magpie**. After dinner, we gave it a try to the nightjars and ended up seeing six **Red-necked Nightjars** near El Rocío.

1 May, Day 13: Brazo del Este and Bonanza Salt-pans

We had another early wake up in order to be at Brazo del Este at a good birding time. It really paid off, seeing almost 60 species in less than two hours is not too bad for this nature reserve. We didn't add many species, however, a single **Black-tailed Godwit**, several **Kentish Plovers**, **Common Greenshank** and the introduced **Black-headed Weaver**. This is a good place for crakes, but we missed the main peak which happens in



One of the highlights at Bonanza, a nice addition for a Spanish tour: Red-necked Phalarope

the month of March and early April. We kept driving south, towards Bonanza, stopping in the countryside near the town of Trebujena, where we tried to find **Rufous-tailed Scrub-Robin** to no avail, as they seemed to be arriving late this year. We spent a good time in El Codo de la Esparraguera, a nice road next to the Guadalquivir river, which gave us the opportunity to scan some flocks of shorebirds. Among them there were hundreds of **Common Ringed Plover**, several **Bar-tailed Godwits** and **Dunlin**, and most importantly, three **Eurasian Curlews** and four **Red Knots**, these also in bright breeding plumage.

After a nice picnic lunch, we explored El Tarelo lagoon, with good numbers of breeding **Eurasian Spoonbill**, **Black-crowned Night-Heron** and even a few **Squacco Herons**. Here and in the surrounding ponds, the male **White-headed Ducks** looked spectacular with their colorful blue bills and engaged in territorial disputes. We spent the last hours of the day at the Bonanza salt-pans, where good numbers of **Slender-billed Gull** and **Little Tern** were feeding. The highlight, however, was a single **Red-necked Phalarope**, an uncommon species in Spain that was a big plus for our trip. After Bonanza we started driving to our next destination: Tarifa.

2 May, Day 14: Tarifa, Punta Carnero and Barbate

The loud call of the **Pallid Swifts** were our wake up call in our first morning in Tarifa. We walked from the hotel, in the charming old part of town, to the harbor and set the scope to do some sea-watching. Due to the easterly winds, the birds tend to stay away from the coastline, but even then we could see and identify our main targets: **Scopoli's Shearwater** and **Balearic Shearwater**, and also got **Northern Gannet** on the list. We tried, unsuccessfully, to get better views of **Hawfinch** in the cork forest, and went to Punta Carnero, to see if we had more luck with the migration. It was pretty slow at the beginning, but after the first hour we started to get more activity, with some **Eurasian Griffons** flying in, along with **Egyptian Vulture**, several **European Honey-Buzzards**, **Short-toed** and **Booted Eagles**, **Eurasian Marsh-Harrier**, many **Black Kites** and a close **Eurasian Hobby**.

After lunch, we then went to La Barca de Vejer, mainly to visit the **Northern Bald Ibis** colony. the rest of the afternoon, we explored the Barbate Marshes, which were quite productive, with good numbers of shorebirds, including **Eurasian Thick-knee**, **Little Stint** and lots of **Collared Pratincoles**, and also a single **Audouin's Gull**, our first for the trip. We also had great views of several larks: **Calandra**, **Greater Short-toed** and **Crested Lark**.



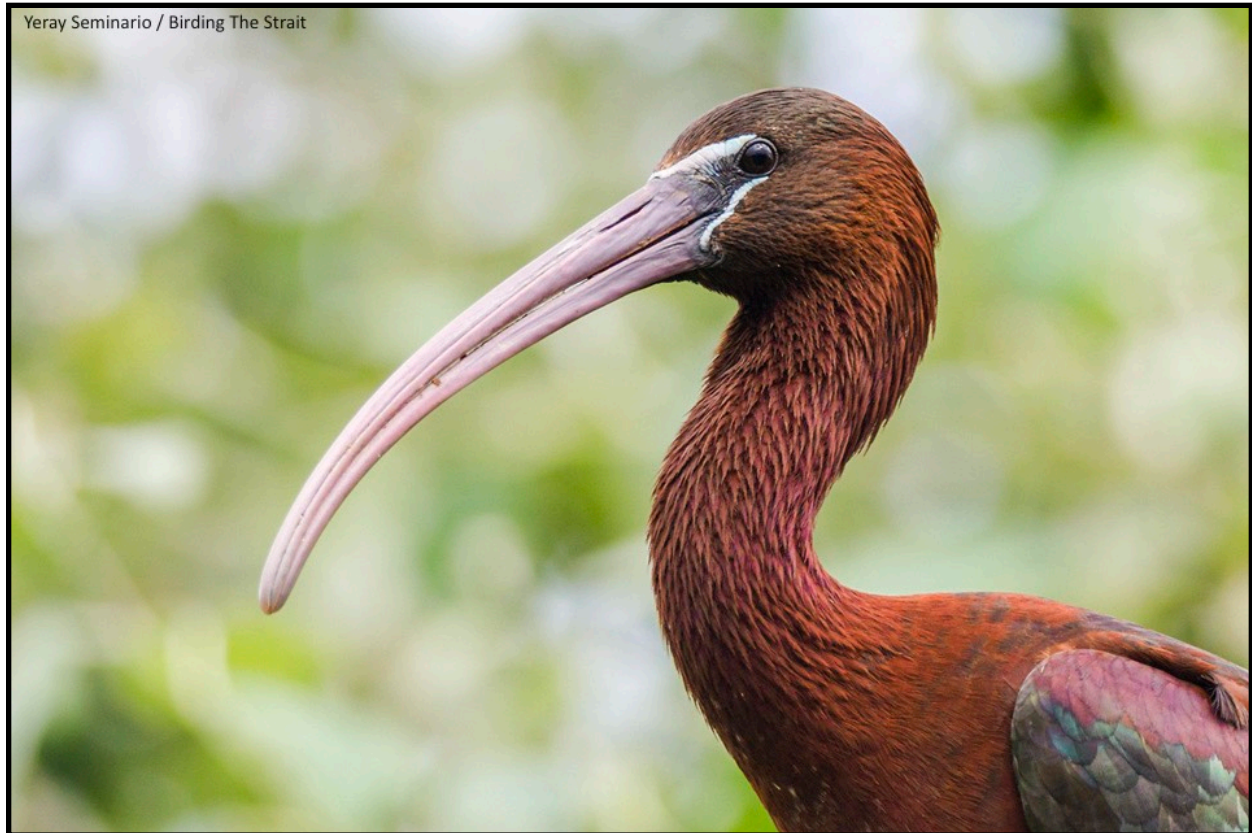
Adult female European Honey-Buzzard seen in migration at Punta Carnero, Strait of Gibraltar

3 May, Day 15: Los Lances, Sierra de La Plata and La Janda

On our last full day of the tour we were going to explore more of the Tarifa surroundings. We started at the classical site of Los Lances, which was a bit slow, but gave us our first **Whimbrel** (nominal subspecies) of the trip. Nearby, in Punta Camorro, there was no visible migration, but we enjoyed the display of a **Tawny Pipit**, singing high in the sky and diving to the ground in a fast swoop. Our visit to Sierra de La Plata wasn't very productive in terms of species either, but gave us the chance to see and learn more about Roman history while we watched the city of Baelo Claudia from the top of the mountain. We had yet to see the **Eurasian Eagle-Owl**, so we drove near the mountain of El Retín, where we knew a pair has its territory. We didn't find any of the fledglings around, but after a long time exploring the cliff, we could make out the shape of a very well hidden adult! Once we knew where it was we could enjoy it on the scope at pleasure.

La Janda was excellent, as always, and it became the perfect closure for this trip. We had a glimpse of a flying **Common Quail**, after some time hearing it call in the pasture, good

numbers of raptors, including the now locally scarce **Montagu's Harrier** and abundant **European Bee-eaters**. The very end of the tour came with a Flamenco Show in Tarifa with local musicians - a perfect finale for a Birding and Culture Tour in Spain.



The rookery at La Janda allowed us super-close views of Glossy Ibis

List of birds

| | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|----|---------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| 1 | Graylag Goose | 31 | Little Egret | 61 | Black-winged Stilt |
| 2 | Egyptian Goose | 32 | Cattle Egret | 62 | Pied Avocet |
| 3 | Common Shelduck | 33 | Squacco Heron | 63 | Black-bellied Plover |
| 4 | Northern Shoveler | 34 | Black-crowned Night-Heron | 64 | Kentish Plover |
| 5 | Gadwall | 35 | Glossy Ibis | 65 | Common Ringed Plover |
| 6 | Mallard | 36 | Northern Bald Ibis | 66 | Whimbrel |
| 7 | Marbled Teal | 37 | Eurasian Spoonbill | 67 | Eurasian Curlew |
| 8 | Red-crested Pochard | 38 | Bearded Vulture | 68 | Bar-tailed Godwit |
| 9 | Common Pochard | 39 | Egyptian Vulture | 69 | Black-tailed Godwit |
| 10 | Ferruginous Duck | 40 | European Honey-buzzard | 70 | Ruddy Turnstone |
| 11 | White-headed Duck | 41 | Cinereous Vulture | 71 | Red Knot |
| 12 | Common Quail | 42 | Eurasian Griffon | 72 | Ruff |
| 13 | Red-legged Partridge | 43 | Short-toed Snake-Eagle | 73 | Curlew Sandpiper |
| 14 | Ring-necked Pheasant | 44 | Booted Eagle | 74 | Sanderling |
| 15 | Little Grebe | 45 | Spanish Eagle | 75 | Dunlin |
| 16 | Great Crested Grebe | 46 | Golden Eagle | 76 | Little Stint |
| 17 | Eared Grebe | 47 | Bonelli's Eagle | 77 | Red-necked Phalarope |
| 18 | Greater Flamingo | 48 | Eurasian Marsh-Harrier | 78 | Common Sandpiper |
| 19 | Lesser Flamingo | 49 | Montagu's Harrier | 79 | Common Greenshank |
| 20 | Cory's Shearwater (Scopoli's) | 50 | Eurasian Sparrowhawk | 80 | Wood Sandpiper |
| 21 | Balearic Shearwater | 51 | Northern Goshawk | 81 | Common Redshank |
| 22 | Black Stork | 52 | Red Kite | 82 | Collared Pratincole |
| 23 | White Stork | 53 | Black Kite | 83 | Slender-billed Gull |
| 24 | Northern Gannet | 54 | Common Buzzard | 84 | Black-headed Gull |
| 25 | Great Cormorant | 55 | Great Bustard | 85 | Audouin's Gull |
| 26 | European Shag | 56 | Little Bustard | 86 | Yellow-legged Gull |
| 27 | Little Bittern | 57 | Western Swamphen | 87 | Lesser Black-backed Gull |
| 28 | Gray Heron | 58 | Eurasian Moorhen | 88 | Little Tern |
| 29 | Purple Heron | 59 | Eurasian Coot | 89 | Gull-billed Tern |
| 30 | Great Egret | 60 | Eurasian Thick-knee | 90 | Black Tern |

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|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 91 Caspian Tern | 123 Eurasian Golden Oriole | 155 Cetti's Warbler |
| 92 Whiskered Tern | 124 Eurasian Jay | 156 Willow Warbler |
| 93 Pin-tailed Sandgrouse | 125 Iberian Magpie | 157 Iberian Chiffchaff |
| 94 Black-bellied Sandgrouse | 126 Eurasian Magpie | 158 Common Chiffchaff |
| 95 Rock Pigeon | 127 Red-billed Chough | 159 Western Bonelli's Warbler |
| 96 Common Wood-Pigeon | 128 Eurasian Jackdaw | 160 Isabelline Warbler |
| 97 European Turtle-Dove | 129 Carrion Crow | 161 Melodious Warbler |
| 98 Eurasian Collared-Dove | 130 Common Raven | 162 Eurasian Reed Warbler |
| 99 Great Spotted Cuckoo | 131 Greater Short-toed Lark | 163 Great Reed Warbler |
| 100 Common Cuckoo | 132 Calandra Lark | 164 Savi's Warbler |
| 101 Eurasian Eagle-Owl | 133 Lesser Short-toed Lark | 165 Zitting Cisticola |
| 102 Little Owl | 134 Wood Lark | 166 Eurasian Blackcap |
| 103 Tawny Owl | 135 Eurasian Skylark | 167 Garden Warbler |
| 104 Red-necked Nightjar | 136 Thekla's Lark | 168 Subalpine Warbler |
| 105 Alpine Swift | 137 Crested Lark | 169 Sardinian Warbler |
| 106 Common Swift | 138 Bank Swallow | 170 Spectacled Warbler |
| 107 Pallid Swift | 139 Eurasian Crag-Martin | 171 Greater Whitethroat |
| 108 Eurasian Hoopoe | 140 Barn Swallow | 172 Dartford Warbler |
| 109 Common Kingfisher | 141 Red-rumped Swallow | 173 Spotted Flycatcher |
| 110 European Bee-eater | 142 Common House-Martin | 174 European Robin |
| 111 European Roller | 143 Coal Tit | 175 Common Nightingale |
| 112 Lesser Spotted Woodpecker | 144 Crested Tit | 176 European Pied Flycatcher |
| 113 Great Spotted Woodpecker | 145 Eurasian Blue Tit | 177 Black Redstart |
| 114 Eurasian Green Woodpecker | 146 Great Tit | 178 Rufous-tailed Rock-Thrush |
| 115 Lesser Kestrel | 147 Eurasian Penduline-Tit | 179 Blue Rock-Thrush |
| 116 Eurasian Kestrel | 148 Long-tailed Tit | 180 Whinchat |
| 117 Eurasian Hobby | 149 Eurasian Nuthatch | 181 European Stonechat |
| 118 Peregrine Falcon | 150 Short-toed Treecreeper | 182 Black Wheatear |
| 119 Rose-ringed Parakeet | 151 Eurasian Wren | 183 Northern Wheatear |
| 120 Monk Parakeet | 152 White-throated Dipper | 184 Black-eared Wheatear |
| 121 Southern Gray Shrike | 153 Goldcrest | 185 Eurasian Blackbird |
| 122 Woodchat Shrike | 154 Firecrest | 186 Mistle Thrush |

- 187 Spotless Starling
- 188 Dunnock
- 189 Western Yellow Wagtail
- 190 Gray Wagtail
- 191 White Wagtail
- 192 Tawny Pipit
- 193 Tree Pipit
- 194 Cirl Bunting
- 195 Rock Bunting
- 196 Corn Bunting
- 197 Common Chaffinch
- 198 Hawfinch
- 199 European Greenfinch
- 200 Eurasian Linnet
- 201 Red Crossbill
- 202 European Goldfinch
- 203 Citril Finch
- 204 European Serin
- 205 House Sparrow
- 206 Spanish Sparrow
- 207 Rock Petronia
- 208 Eurasian Tree Sparrow
- 209 Black-headed Weaver
- 210 Common Waxbill

- 7 Granada Hare
- 8 European Rabbit
- 9 Eurasian Red Squirrel

List of Reptiles

- 1 Schreiber's Green Lizard
- 2 Large Psammodromus
- 3 Moorish Gecko
- 4 European Pond Terrapin
- 5 Red-eared Slider
- 6 Spanish Terrapin

List of Mammals

- 1 Fallow Deer
- 2 Western Roe Deer
- 3 European Red Deer
- 4 Iberian Ibex
- 5 Iberian Lynx
- 6 Red Fox