

The Spanish Pyrenees

Naturetrek Tour Report

22 - 29 May 2016



Aisa Valley



Androsace vitaliana



Moneses uniflora



Ranunculus amplexicaulis

Report by Philip Thompson
Images by David Morris



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Tour participants: Philip Thompson and David Morris (leaders) with 14 Naturetrek clients

Summary

Day 1

Sunday 22nd May

For the majority of the group, the tour started with a flight from the UK to Zaragoza where we were met by Peter, our host for the week, who had organised the minibuses enabling a quick transfer onto the road and our journey north towards the Pyrenees. At the midway point we stopped opposite the Pinnacles of Riglos to stretch our legs and take in the view and first birds and flowers.

The remainder of the journey was soon over and we arrived at Casa Sarasa where we met the remaining members of the group who had made their own way to Spain. At dinner that evening the group got to know each other over a fine meal and wine.

Day 2

Monday 23rd May

After the early start many had yesterday, we undertook a more leisurely day today with no major journeys involved. Our morning was spent walking from the hotel down through the 'Badlands' to the Rio Veral. As we set off, early birds spotted were both Red and Black Kites and Booted Eagle drifting over the town of Berdun. As we reached the edge of the village, looking down towards the river a sizeable group of Griffon Vultures drifted by and with them was a single Black Stork, a notable bird never previously seen on this trip. Singing from among the scrubby vegetation were the familiar Corn Bunting and Garden Warbler, joined by a couple of Melodious Warblers. A surprising find was a pair of Red-backed Shrikes which are usually only found higher in the mountains in this region. Among the rich flora growing on the inhospitable dry slopes, the outstanding Beautiful Flax (*Linum narbonense*) caught the eye of most. Several orchid species were found such as Lady Orchid (*Orchis purpurea*) and Woodcock Orchid (*Ophrys scolopax*).

As we slowly made our way down to the river we came upon several species of flower that would become familiar during the coming week. A little time on the bridge was spent admiring the view before we crossed and took a path following the course of the river through a mixed habitat of alluvial shingle, scrub and light woodland. Our first butterflies were found including the Panoptes, Green-underside and Black-eyed Blues. Further species of orchids were found with the highlight being several large robust spikes of Military Orchid (*Orchis militaris*). We retraced our steps back to the main track that we then followed uphill to a small meadow. Here, a nice mix of orchids were present including several Lizard Orchid (*Himantoglossum hircinum*) that were still only in bud. A Spanish Fritillary was found keeping low in the grass out of the cool wind allowing the photographers of the group plenty of time and angles to get some good shots.

We returned to the hotel for lunch before heading out for a walk along the Rio Aragon, only a short distance from our base. Bird activity was a little quiet but was compensated for by the flowers, scenery and a few butterflies. One notable event was the witnessing of a Green-underside Blue being caught and eaten by a Conehead Mantis (*Empusa pennata*), which was raptly admired and photographed. The area here contained a confusing array of Ophrys orchids, now generally all lumped back into Early Spider Orchid (*Ophrys sphegodes*), to the delight or dismay of admirers depending on their viewpoint! After completing our circuit we spent some time

on the bridge watching Rock Sparrows and European Bee-eaters before boarding the buses to head back. A short stop was taken en route to photograph Berdun from probably its best angle with the high Pyrenean peaks behind it.

Day 3

Tuesday 24th May

We spent the morning in the hills of the pre-Pyrenees with a visit to the vulture feeding station and Chapel of the Virgin de la Pena footpath. After a rather borderline drive up an increasingly steep stone track, we ground to a halt a little before the car park and picnic site at the start of the footpath to the chapel. The walk led through some fresh leaved oak woodland of *Quercus pubescens subsp. subpyrenaica* mixed with a few *Quercus ilex* and *faginea*. These deciduous oaks are much favoured by Western Bonelli's Warblers, which did not disappoint as several were singing all around us. In the forest understory were several groups of the pretty *Brimeura amethystina* with abundant *Genista hispanica*. At one clearing overlooking the higher peaks and down into the lower ground, several interesting plants occurred such as *Dianthus pungens subsp. hispanicus*, *Ranunculus gramineus* and *Thalictrum tuberosum*. Due to our slow rate of progress we didn't have time to reach the tiny chapel built beneath a large rock overhang but returned to the vehicles to drive on to the vulture feeding site car park.

The walk here led through attractive habitat where we encountered several orchids, notably *Orchis insectifera* and *ustulata*. We arrived at the hide and waited patiently, spotting several Griffon Vultures soaring over the distant peaks. Unfortunately the awaited truck delivering animal carcasses and remains failed to arrive in time. Luckily the area still provided plenty to see and admire with other plants such as *Linum campanulatum*, *Thymelaea pubescens* and *Helianthemum oelandicum subsp. incanum*.

Our next destination was the monastery of San Juan de la Pena, which lay over the other side of the nearby large peak. We stopped on the drive up at a viewpoint bend. From here we could once more admire the wonderful views and find a number of new plants on the opposite slopes. Alongside a few *Fritillaria lusitanica*, a couple of *Tulipa sylvestris subsp. australis* were still in bud showing the orange backed outer tepals. We drove on past the old monastery built beneath an impressive rock overhang, only slowing to spot the endemic *Petrocoptis hispanica*, now named *Silene glaucifolia*, which was growing from the walls. As we arrived at the large new monastery built alongside some open meadows and Scots Pine woodland, we parked and had our picnic lunch on the benches provided.

With lunch completed, we walked in a loop through the car park forest and on to a panoramic viewpoint from where we could observe several of the snow-capped high Pyrenean peaks. At the start of the walk we picked up several feeding Red Crossbills high above us in the crowns of the pines with a few Eurasian Siskins accompanying them. At similar neck-breaking height, a couple of Crested Tits and Common Firecrests were also found. Once we reached the viewpoint, a look below the edge found numerous non-flowering rosettes of the iconic Pyrenean flower *Ramonda myconi* mixed with *Saxifraga fragilis*. A walk along the escarpment provided views of further interesting plants and a couple of frustrating views of a calling Black Woodpecker as it flew within the tree canopy.

We returned to the vehicles to drive back to the hotel in good time to allow for a rest before dinner and another evening excursion in search of Eurasian Eagle-Owl. This led us to a roadside verge where we parked and waited in the early evening light. As it became increasingly dark, the cry went up of "Owl" and a distant view was

obtained by some of the group of the owl silhouetted against the sky and flying away down the valley. It was all over in a flash leaving those that missed it frustrated and those that did a little disappointed! We then drove back by a circuitous route along minor roads during which a European Nightjar and a couple of Iberian Hares were seen.

Day 4

Wednesday 25th May

With a good weather forecast, we spent the day among the high peaks of the Pyrenees and a visit to the lovely unspoilt Aisa valley. The journey there passed uneventfully until a Bearded Vulture (Lammergeier) was spotted not far from our final stopping point. With this iconic bird safely logged and admired, we travelled the short remainder of the journey where we began our walk.

After a steep initial section, we rounded a corner where the valley opened out and lay before us. Catching our breath, we were then able to start to absorb the splendid colourful array of wildflowers growing at our feet! Amongst a varied selection the highlights, which were abundant, were both *Gentiana verna* and *acaulis*, *Dactylorhiza sambucina* in its usual two colour forms, *Scilla verna*, *Androsace vitaliana* and *villosa* and the pink flowered Kidney Vetch *Anthyllis vulneraria* subsp. *pyrenaica*. A small group of Pyrenean Chamois were noted feeding and resting on the rocky slopes above us, initially identified by some as 'shaggy goats'! Hard to miss had been the large flock of trilling Alpine Choughs that had been swirling ahead of us before settling to feed among the rocky pastures.

Then we began our slow passage up the valley, taking in the wonderful scenery and variety of plants along the way. The photographers spent some time at the attractive waterfalls attempting to capture a satisfactory image. On the grassy slopes a number of large colonies of the tiny delicate-flowered *Narcissus assoanus* were admired, being hard to pick out from the abundant Cowslips *Primula veris*. In the wet flushes a pink haze was provided by hundreds of *Primula farinosa* joined by the insectiferous *Pinguicula grandiflora*, *vulgaris* and *alpina*.

The morning passed and hunger pangs began to affect some of the group so we pressed on to a rocky hummock before which lay a large rock face among which a large colony of breeding Common House Martins were swirling. Here we sat, or lay back and ate our picnic. Refreshed after lunch, several of the group continued on higher, taking a steep track to one side of the rock face to arrive on a more level plateau at the top. During the ascent we were able to admire many more abundant groups of *Narcissus assoanus* growing from the tiny ledges and cavities among the rock. As we reached the more level ground, we then found many thousands of *Narcissus asturiensis* in flower alongside of recently melted snowfields. The previously abundant Cowslips were now replaced by Oxlip *Primula elatior*. Several other interesting plants were found but our attentions were drawn to the skies when a passing pair of Lammergeier were harassed by a Northern Raven and then a persistent Golden Eagle adult that made a number of aggressive stoops at these bone scavengers as they passed through the eagles territory! Elated, we rejoined the remainder of the group exploring (sleeping?) below.

Our walk back down the valley found a pair of Common Rock Thrush and a single Alpine Marmot to admire, and opportunities to reacquaint ourselves with the profusion of flowers seen earlier. A safe direct journey was then taken back to the hotel.

Day 5

Thursday 26th May

After our excursions high up yesterday and with the weather forecast to be a little unsettled, we headed south to explore a couple of areas in the pre-Pyrenean region. We began with a walk along a track beneath the Pinnacles of Aguero. Soaring around these pinnacles of conglomerate rock were numerous Griffon Vultures accompanied by a small number of Red-billed Chough, one or two Egyptian Vultures and a similar number of Northern Ravens; enough to keep us occupied! The flora was of a much more central Spanish 'Mediterranean' type with several plants not seen previously present such as *Phlomis lychnitis*, *Argyrobium zanonii*, *Jasminum fruticans*, *Rosmarinus officinalis* and *Lavandula latifolia* to name a few. In the scrub and stony hillsides a new selection of birds included Sardinian Warbler and Blue Rock Thrush, previously unseen on the trip.

Next we undertook a fascinating walk leading from Aguero to the village of Murillo de Gallego, through a varied range of habitats leading to sightings of numerous new and exciting species. Bird-wise, one of the undoubted highlights were the numerous Western Orphean Warblers singing and showing along the route, a species normally only occurring thinly and not usually easy to find. The increasingly scarce European Turtle Dove was heard a couple of times but did not show for us. There were numerous tall spikes of the parasitic broomrape *Orobanche latisquama* feeding on their host Rosemary *Rosmarinus officinalis* among new plants seen. As the walk progressed, the numbers and diversity of both orchids and butterflies increased with a fine tally by the end. Notable were the numerous flowering spikes of Violet Limadore *Limadorum arbotivum*, *Epipactis tremolsii* and White Helleborine *Cephalanthera damasonium*. Of the butterflies, the range of fritillaries provided the most interest with five species seen including both Spanish and Provencal Fritillaries. Our walk culminated in a small shaded picnic area with fresh spring water gushing from a geyser to wash our hands. We enjoyed a pleasant lunch here before continuing into the village and a café for a coffee and ice-cream.

For the afternoon we drove on to visit the 11th century Castillo de Loarre, built on a strategic rocky outcrop looking out over the plains southwards. As we began the final drive up to the castle we were stunned to observe a pair of Peregrine Falcons stooping at a Common Swift: an interesting match-up which the swift survived!

Once at the castle we split up to carry out our own exploration of the site. A few were keen to see the breeding Eurasian Hoopoes that use the castle crevices. This quest proved tricky with only a couple succeeding, but the birds were heard calling by most. Also breeding within the castle walls was a pair of showy and obliging Red-billed Chough, Eurasian Crag Martin, Black Redstart and Rock Sparrow. Overhead the choughs became agitated with the passing of a small number of European Honey Buzzards and pair of Booted Eagles that they playfully harassed. The much larger and numerous Griffon Vultures proved of little interest to the choughs, although soaring among them was the pair of Peregrine Falcons seen earlier. The grounds and rocky outcrops on which the castle was built held an interesting flora for those of the group prepared to have a little light scramble. Walking back to the vehicle a very obliging Melodious Warbler sang prominently from a thinly leafed trackside tree allowing for an excellent view and photographic opportunity. For the botanists, the handsome deep red *Adonis annua* was growing in small numbers in the car park.

Having re-boarded, we set off back to the hotel. The passengers of the second vehicle were lucky in seeing a Eurasian Wryneck by the roadside before they too headed home.

Day 6

Friday 27th May

Another day was spent among the peaks of the Pyrenees with our visit to the French/Spanish border at El Portalet. We took a short stop near our destination where we were taken by the warden to visit one of only three sites for the Lady's Slipper Orchid *Cypripedium calceolus* in the Pyrenees. We were just about in luck with one large plant near the track with numerous flowers on the point of being fully open (but not quite!). It was still an impressive plant and eagerly photographed. The number of plants on this site is increasing due to the reduction in trampling by visitors, brought about by the most impressive and early flowering specimens being very accessible.

Moving on, we parked at the large car park and after packing our lunches, we headed across the road up a rough quarry track. On the slopes alongside a whole fresh array of plants were found to capture peoples attention and slow our initial progress. Of immediate attention were the abundant *Narcissus pseudonarcissus* subsp. *bicolor* spilling down the grassy slopes among which numerous *Fritillaria pyrenaica* were just coming into flower. The rocky outcrops held a profusion of pink *Primula hirsuta* filling every crack and ledge, whilst one inaccessible ledge held a small population of the pale lemon-flowered *Orchis pallens* beneath which was growing *Iberis sempervirens*. On the opposite side of the track, a seepage beneath a large rock outcrop held a large number of *Scilla lilio-hyacinthus* with *Potentilla nivalis* and *Draba dubia* in the crevices above. Understandably we had not moved far in the first half an hour!

Birds were proving thin on the ground and in the air, but we did see Water Pipit, Northern Wheatear, Black Redstart and Common Rock Thrush among the rough terrain, whilst overhead during the course of the morning we spotted Griffon and Egyptian Vultures, Golden Eagle and both Black and Red Kites. A few Pyrenean Chamois were seen distantly.

We walked across the open mountainsides, crossing into France as the paths petered out. In the recently snow-cleared pastures abundant Alpine Snowbells *Soldanella alpina* made a lovely show, but we were still a little early for the main blooming season. Easily overlooked at one tumbling streamside, the previously abundant *Primula hirsuta* were replaced by the similar *Primula integrifolia* with their darker more notched petals and un-notched leaves. We paused for lunch, sheltered from the cool breeze and overlooking a wonderful panorama of mountain peaks and valleys. Whilst eating our al fresco lunch, a distant Alpine Marmot was spotted grazing among the grassy pastures. Only after setting up a telescope on the critter in question was it noticed that he was selectively moving through the grass and flowers eating only the flower heads of the Elder-flowered Orchids *Dactylorhiza sambucina*!

From our lunch spot the terrain was increasingly rocky and steep; ideal habitat for Alpine Accentor. Several of the group opted for the easier option of relaxing where they sat as a brave and determined section of the group headed onwards and upwards in search of this elusive bird. They eventually returned empty handed for their efforts beyond enjoying the walk and being able to watch a Pyrenean Chamois resting in the middle of a snowfield and sighting Water Pipit and Black Redstart. We all then made our way back by a slightly easier route, arriving back at the vehicles to unburden our gear and head for a coffee at the nearby restaurant.

Getting back to the hotel in good time allowed the enthusiasts a second opportunity to visit the owl site for another go and hopefully better views than the earlier evening. This paid off when we were able to watch the Eurasian Eagle-Owl on several occasions in better light as it broke the skyline and settled in the trees of the forested slopes. Everyone present was elated and much happier with this after the earlier attempts poor view. Also seen whilst waiting was a hawking European Nightjar and passing Eurasian Hobby.

Day 7

Saturday 28th May

We again headed north to visit some of the higher regions. Our destination was the Refugio de Gabardito where we parked and wasted no time in heading off along a path leading to a large vertical rock face. Birds and plants seen along the way were only given scant attention as we pressed on to our chosen spot beneath the cliff. The reason for the rather cursory attention given to our surroundings was to allow as much possible viewing time here in the hope of spotting the much sought after Wallcreeper. Our luck was with us as not long after settling ourselves, a pair of these birds was briefly seen. After a short wait a single bird then flew in above us and spent the next 20 minutes moving about on the vertical rock, periodically vanishing out of sight before changing position and being picked up once more. The whole group got at least a brief view through the telescope of these relatively small birds, which with binoculars can be hard to pick out clearly over the distance involved. The only drawback was the insistence of the bird in spending all its time directly above us, involving agonising neck-breaking upward peering! It did eventually fly to a rock face opposite at which we were almost level, before working its way up into the deep crevice around the back of which the nest presumably lay. It was a wonderful result for all. During our short wait we had also been able to observe Pyrenean Chamois on the opposite side of the deep valley, Griffon and Egyptian Vultures, Lammergeier, both Red-billed and Alpine Choughs, Eurasian Crag Martin and Black Redstart.

As we were preparing to leave a large number of other birders and walkers began to arrive making our timing perfect, having been able to observe the birds all to ourselves. As we began the walk back we could now begin to pay a little attention to the flora of the surrounding Beech and Pine forest. The first obvious candidates for attention were the large trumpet gentians of *Gentiana occidentalis*. Other less obvious plants present were a few flowering rosettes of *Saxifraga hirsuta*, *Arabis alpina* and Wood Sorrel *Oxalis acetosella*. Within the forest trees, Short-toed Treecreeper was heard plus Crested and Coal Tits. A rain of pine cone debris alerted us to the presence of a small flock of feeding Red Crossbills. Among the mossy forest floor a number of One-flowered and Pale Green Wintergreens (*Moneses uniflora* & *Pyrola chlorantha*) were found in bud only.

Back at the vehicles a rather grumpy Refugio manager refused to allow us to use their benches for our picnic, so we ate standing and boycotted his establishment for any coffees! Driving back down the winding access road, a stop was taken to allow photographs to be taken of the beautiful Sword-leaved Helleborines *Cephalanthera longifolia* growing close by.

Next we headed back down the Hecho valley to undertake a walk through the Foz de Binies. This is a narrow limestone gorge cut by the Rio Veral creating a microclimate full of interesting plants, butterflies and birds. Understandably our pace was slow as we made our way through the gorge to the meadow at the far end. Several notable new species of plant were found plus several that we were able to re-familiarise ourselves with. Of particular interest and very abundant on the rock walls was the endemic *Petrocoptis pyrenaica* (now apparently included with *Petrocoptis hispanica* under the name of *Silene glaucifolia*). Also putting on a wonderful show was another classic plant for this area, the numerous panicles of *Saxifraga longifolia* in full flower hanging from the rocks all around. We had up till now only seen the leaf rosettes so it was gratifying to see them at their best. Another excellent find was the very localised and endangered endemic *Allium pyrenaicum* in flower, here joined by its commoner yellow-flowered relative *Allium moly*. Of a rather more showy nature, the two-coloured pink and deep purple Wild Pea *Pisum sativum* caught the eye of many. Of the butterflies the two highlights within the gorge were a number of Chequered Blues and a single, rather worn Spanish Festoon. As a final botanical climax a

roadside boulder held a large number of *Ramonda myconi* in full flower to compensate for our previous sightings of plants in bud. Growing in close association were both *Saxifraga longifolia* and *Lonicera pyrenaica* making up a wonderful combination of classic Pyrenean plants. The birds had taken a slight step back but had included the usual vultures constantly passing overhead with a Short-toed Snake Eagle adding to the mix. Eurasian Crag and Common House Martins were everywhere, whilst on the river a number of Grey Wagtails passed by calling. The searched for Dipper failed to put in an appearance, which hopefully did not cause too much disappointment for some.

Having walked the length of the gorge, we arrived at a small grassy meadow by the river. Whilst not looking too special at first glance, we soon found several new species of butterfly in good numbers drinking the minerals brought to the surface by a drying puddle. The majority were Provence Chalkhill Blues but they were joined in smaller numbers by Little and Osiris Blues, and Oberthur's, Dingy, Marbled and Grizzled Skippers. A good find within the meadow was a single Spanish Heath and Glanville Fritillary. Having had a lot to digest mentally during the day, we then made our way back to the hotel and another pleasant meal, followed by the Champions League final on the television or a beer in Emilio's bar in town!

Day 8

Sunday 29th May

With our return flight not due to leave till late afternoon, we were able to enjoy visits to a couple of sites on the route back to Zaragoza which resulted in the addition of several new species for the trip.

Our first stop was at the Embalse de la Sotonera. As we approached the reservoir we passed through flat arable country with several White Storks on nests in the small villages. Upon arrival we walked some way along the shore and through the scrubby woodland alongside the open arable fields. The obvious change from the Berdun area was the increase in larks with good numbers of Calandra Larks among their more common Crested Lark relatives. In the marshy shoreline a number of Little Egrets were actively feeding and we disturbed a Purple Heron that moved a short distance before moving on again, grunting its disapproval. On the open water Great Crested Grebes mixed with both Common and Red-crested Pochards. Walking through an abandoned field of annuals and crop relics, a pair of Greater Short-toed Larks took to the air and gave a spell of song-flight display. Calling from the flooded scrub areas were a few Great Reed Warblers that were keeping their heads down in the windy conditions. A marshy corner had attracted both Little and Western Cattle Egrets to hunt, allowing us a chance to compare the two species. Another typical bird of this dry arable field edges was a Tawny Pipit that periodically gave voice to its simple song. A wet puddle near the lake edge had attracted a pair of Little Ringed Plovers which they were reluctant to abandon, allowing us some good telescope views. In these different conditions a few new plants were found, notably the yellow-flowered *Adonis microcarpa*, *Teucrium gnaphalodes* and *Sideritis fruticulosa*.

Our time was moving on so we then retraced our route back to the main road and continued on to Huesca where we diverted to the Romanesque Castillo de Montearagon in Quicena. This ruined castle stands out, strategically set atop a hillock of arid and uninviting bare earth and low scrub. We paused at the base of the hill for a scan of the slopes where we were successful in picking up both Black-eared Wheatear and the much more localised Black Wheatear. The Black Wheatear seemed to be favouring the castle itself for its territory and perches, so we drove on up towards the summit in the hope of closer views. The windy conditions made birding tricky but we did manage some further sightings, although still quite distant, of the bird perched on the castle

ramparts and beneath us on the rocks of the hillside. The Black-eared Wheatear made a further appearance together with a few Thekla Larks that failed to capture peoples imaginations, being almost indistinguishable from the much commoner and widespread Crested Larks.

We ate our lunch beneath the castle before moving on for our final approach to Zaragoza airport and our homeward flight. Once back in the UK another Naturetrek adventure came to an end.

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Berdun

Species Lists

Plants

Scientific name	Common name
PINOPSIDA (GYMNOSPERMS)	
CONIFERS	
Cupressaceae	Cypress Family
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Common Juniper
<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	Prickly Juniper
<i>Juniperus phoenicea</i>	Phoenician Juniper
Pinaceae	Pine Family
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Pinus nigra</i> ssp. <i>salzmannii</i>	Austrian Pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine
<i>Pinus uncinata</i>	
MAGNOLIOPSIDA	
FLOWERING PLANTS	
Magnoliidae (Dicotyledons)	
Aceraceae	Maple Family
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple
<i>Acer monspessulanum</i>	Montpelier Maple
<i>Acer opalus</i>	
Anacardiaceae	Sumach Family
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree
<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>	Turpentine Tree
Apiaceae	Carrot Family
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Cow Parsley
<i>Bupleurum rigidum</i>	
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	Earthnut
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot
<i>Eryngium bourgatii</i>	Pyrenean Eryngo
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Field Eryngo
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel
<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	
<i>Laserpitium gallicum</i>	a Sermountain
<i>Laserpitium latifolium</i>	Broad-leaved Sermountain
<i>Ligusticum lucidum</i>	
<i>Meum athamanticum</i>	Spignel
<i>Orlaya grandiflora</i>	
<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle
<i>Selinum pyrenaicum</i>	
<i>Seseli montanum</i>	-
<i>Thapsia villosa</i>	
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	
<i>Torilis nodosa</i>	Knotted Hedge Parsley
<i>Trinia glauca</i>	Honewort

Scientific name	Common name
Aquifoliaceae <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly Family Holly
Araliaceae <i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy Family Ivy
Aristolochiaceae <i>Aristolochia pistolochia</i>	Birthwort Family -
Asclepiadaceae <i>Vincetoxicum nigrum</i>	Milkweed Family Black Swallow-wort
Asteraceae <i>Achillea millefolium</i> <i>Andrayala integrifolia</i> <i>Antennaria dioica</i> <i>Anthemis arvensis</i> <i>Artemesia absinthium</i> <i>Artemesia campestris</i> <i>Artemesia herba-alba</i> <i>Artemesia vulgaris</i> <i>Bellis perennis</i> <i>Carduncellus mitissimus</i> <i>Carduus nutans</i> <i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i> <i>Centaurea montana</i> <i>Erigeron acer</i> <i>Filago pyramidata</i> <i>Helichrysum stoechas</i> <i>Hieracium pilosella</i> <i>Lactuca perennis</i> <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> <i>Onopordum acanthium</i> <i>Onopordum acaulon</i> <i>Pallenis spinosa</i> <i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i> <i>Silybum marianum</i> <i>Staehelina dubia</i> <i>Tanacetum corymbosum</i> <i>Tragopogon crocifolius</i> <i>Tragopogon pratensis</i> <i>Tussilago farfara</i> <i>Volutaria lippii</i> <i>Xeranthemum cylindricum</i>	Daisy Family Yarrow Andrayala Mountain Everlasting Pyrenean Wormwood Daisy Dwarf Blue Thistle Musk Thistle Red Star Thistle Perennial Cornflower Curry Plant Mouse-ear Hawkweed Blue Lettuce Oxe-eye Daisy Cotton Thistle Stemless Cotton Thistle Pallenis Lavender Cotton Milk Thistle Staehelina - Goat's-beard Colt's-foot -
Betulaceae <i>Betula pendula</i>	Birch Family
Boraginaceae <i>Anchusa azurea</i> <i>Borago officinalis</i> <i>Cynoglossum creticum</i> <i>Echium vulgare</i>	Borage Family Large Blue Alkanet Borage Blue Hound's-tongue Viper's Bugloss

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Lithodora fruticosa</i>	Shrubby Gromwell
<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>	
<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>	Alpine Forget-me-not
Brassicaceae	Cabbage Family
<i>Aethionema saxatile</i>	
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard
<i>Arabis caucasica</i> subsp. <i>alpina</i>	Alpine Rock-cress
<i>Arabis glabra</i>	Tower Mustard
<i>Arabis hirsuta</i>	Hairy Rock-cress
<i>Arabis turrita</i>	Tower Cress
<i>Barbarea intermedia</i>	
<i>Biscutella scaposa</i>	a Buckler Mustard
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse
<i>Coincya monensis</i>	
<i>Draba aizoides</i>	Yellow Whitlow-grass
<i>Draba dubia</i>	
<i>Erophila verna</i>	
<i>Erysimum canescens</i>	
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Evergreen Candytuft
<i>Lepidium campestre</i>	
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Charlock
<i>Sisymbrium austriacum</i>	
Buxaceae	Box Family
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Box
Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle Family
<i>Lonicera etrusca</i>	Etruscan Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera implexa</i>	
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera pyrenaica</i>	Pyrenean Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera xylostium</i>	Fly Honeysuckle
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	Dwarf Elder
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring Tree
Cannabaceae	Hop Family
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Wild Hop
Caryophyllaceae	Pink Family
<i>Arenaria aggregata</i> subsp. <i>oscensis</i>	
<i>Arenaria grandiflora</i>	
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	Field Mouse-ear
<i>Dianthus pungens</i> subsp. <i>hispanicus</i>	-
<i>Herniaria latifolia</i>	
<i>Minuartia verna</i>	Spring Sandwort
<i>Paronychia capitata</i>	-
<i>Paronychia kapela</i> ssp. <i>serpyllifolia</i>	
<i>Petrocoptis hispanica</i> (<i>Silene glaucifolia</i>)	
<i>Petrocoptis pyrenaica</i> (<i>Silene glaucifolia</i>)	Petrocoptis
<i>Petrorhagia prolifera</i>	Proliferous Pink
<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i>	Rock Soapwort

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Silene acaulis</i>	
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	
<i>Silene nutans</i>	Nottingham Catchfly
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Champion
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed
Celastraceae	Spindle Family
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Common Spindle
Cistaceae	Rockrose Family
<i>Cistus albidus</i>	Grey-leaved Cistus
<i>Fumana ericoides</i>	Fumana
<i>Fumana procumbens</i>	
<i>Fumana thymifolia</i>	
<i>Helianthemum apenninum</i>	White Rockrose
<i>Helianthemum marifolium</i>	
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Common Rockrose
<i>H.nummularium subsp. pyrenaicum</i>	Pink Rockrose
<i>H.oelandicum subsp. incanum</i>	Hoary Rockrose
Convolvulaceae	Bindweed Family
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed
<i>Convolvulus cantabrica</i>	Pink Bindweed
<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>	Dodder
Cornaceae	Dogwood Family
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Common Dogwood
Crassulaceae	Stonecrop Family
<i>Sedum acre</i>	Biting Stonecrop
<i>Sedum album</i>	White Stonecrop
<i>Sedum atratum</i>	
<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>	Thick-leaved Stonecrop
<i>Sedum sediforme</i>	
<i>Sempervivum arachnoideum</i>	
<i>Sempervivum montanum</i>	
<i>Umbelicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort
Cucurbitaceae	Cucumber Family
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony
Ericaceae	Heath Family
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry Tree
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Bearberry
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Ling
<i>Rhododendron ferrugineum</i>	Alpenrose
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Bilberry
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family
<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	Dwarf Spurge
<i>Euphorbia characias subsp. characias</i>	Large Mediterranean Spurge
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge
<i>Euphorbia minima</i>	

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Euphorbia serrata</i>	-
Fabaceae	Pea Family
<i>Anthyllis montana</i>	Mountain Kidney Vetch
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> subsp. <i>pyrenaica</i>	Pink Kidney Vetch
<i>Argyrolobium zanonii</i>	
<i>Astragalus glycyphyllos</i>	Wild Liquorice
<i>Astragalus monspessulanus</i>	False Vetch
<i>Astragalus hypoglottis</i>	Purple Vetch
<i>Astragalus sempervirens</i>	Mountain Tragacanth
<i>Bitumaria bituminosa</i>	Pitch Trefoil
<i>Coronilla minima</i>	
<i>Coronilla scorpioides</i>	Annual Scorpion Vetch
<i>Cytisophyllum sessilifolium</i>	
<i>Dorycnium hirsutum</i>	
<i>Dorycnium pentaphyllum</i>	-
<i>Echinopartum horridum</i>	Echinopartum
<i>Genista hispanica</i>	
<i>Genista scorpius</i>	
<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	Dyer's Greenweed
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	
<i>Hippocrepis emerus</i>	
<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	Yellow Vetchling
<i>Lathyrus cicera</i>	-
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Everlasting Pea
<i>Lathyrus linifolius</i>	Bitter Vetch
<i>Lathyrus pannonicus</i>	-
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	Meadow Vetchling
<i>Lotus alpinus</i>	
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Lucerne
<i>Medicago suffruticosa</i>	
<i>Medicago minima</i>	
<i>Melilotus altissima</i>	Tall Melilot
<i>Onobrychis argentea</i> ssp. <i>hispanica</i>	
<i>Onobrychis saxatilis</i>	
<i>Ononis fruticosa</i>	Shrubby Restharrow
<i>Oxytropis campestris</i>	
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Wild Pea
<i>Retama sphaerocarpa</i>	
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom
<i>Tetragonolobus maritimus</i>	Dragon's Teeth
<i>Trifolium alpinum</i>	Alpine Clover
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	
<i>Trifolium montanum</i>	Mountain Clover
<i>Trifolium ochroleucon</i>	Sulphur Clover
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted Vetch
<i>Vicia pyrenaica</i>	Pyrenean Vetch
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	
<i>Vicia sepium</i>	

Scientific name*Vicia villosa***Fagaceae**

Fagus sylvatica
Quercus x cerrioides
Quercus coccifera
Quercus faginea
Quercus ilex
Quercus pubescens

Gentianaceae

Blackstonia perfoliata
Gentiana acaulis
Gentiana occidentalis
Gentiana verna

Geraniaceae

Erodium ciconium
Erodium cicutarium
Erodium malacoides
Geranium columbinum
Geranium lucidum
Geranium pyrenaicum
Geranium robertianum
Geranium rotundifolium
Geranium sylvaticum

Gesneriaceae*Ramonda myconi***Globulariaceae**

Globularia cordifolia
Globularia nudicaulis
Globularia punctata
Globularia repens
Globularia vulgaris

Hypericaceae*Hypericum perforatum***Lamiaceae**

Acinos alpina
Acinos arvensis
Ajuga chamaepitys
Ballota nigra
Horminum pyrenaicum
Lamium amplexicaule
Lamium maculatum
Lavandula angustifolia
Lavandula latifolia
Marrubium vulgare
Melittis melissophyllum
Origanum vulgare

Common name**Oak Family**

Beech
 Kermes Oak
 Holm Oak
 Downy Oak

Gentian Family

Yellow-wort
 Trumpet Gentian
 Pyrenean Trumpet Gentian
 Spring Gentian

Geranium Family

Mallow-leaved Stork's-bill
 Long-stalked Crane's-bill
 Shining Crane's-bill
 Hedge Crane's-bill
 Herb Robert
 Round-leaved Crane's-bill
 Wood Crane's-bill

Gloxinia Family

Ramonda

Globularia Family

Matted Globularia
 Leafless-stemmed Globularia
 Common Globularia
 -

St John's-wort Family

Perforate St John's-wort

Dead-nettle Family

Alpine Basil-thyme
 Ground Pine
 Black Horehound
 Dragonmouth
 Hen-bit
 Lavender
 -
 White Horehound
 Bastard Balm
 Marjoram

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Phlomis lychnitis</i>	-
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary
<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	Meadow Clary
<i>Salvia sclarea</i>	
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary
<i>Satureja montana</i>	Winter Savory
<i>Sideritis fruticulosa</i>	
<i>Sideritis hirsuta</i>	-
<i>Stachys recta</i>	Yellow Woundwort
<i>Teucrium gnaphalodes</i>	
<i>Thymus pulegioides</i>	Large Thyme
<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Perennial Thyme
Lentibulariaceae	Butterwort Family
<i>Pinguicula alpina</i>	
<i>Pinguicula grandiflora</i>	Greater Butterwort
<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	Common Butterwort
Linaceae	Flax Family
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax
<i>Linum campanulatum</i>	
<i>Linum narbonense</i>	Beautiful Flax
<i>L. suffruticosum</i> subsp. <i>salsaloides</i>	Pyrenean Flax
<i>Linum strictum</i>	-
Loranthaceae	Mistletoe Family
<i>Viscum album</i> subsp. <i>austriacum</i>	Mistletoe
Malvaceae	Mallow Family
<i>Althaea hirsuta</i>	
<i>Malva neglecta</i>	
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	
<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	
Menyanthaceae	Bogbean Family
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Bogbean
Moraceae	Mulberry Family
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Wild Fig
Oleaceae	Olive Family
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash
<i>Jasminium fruticans</i>	Wild Jasmine
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Privet
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive
Orobanchaceae	Broomrape Family
<i>Orobanche gracilis</i>	Slender Broomrape
<i>Orobanche hederæ</i>	Ivy Broomrape
<i>Orobanche latisquama</i>	
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	
<i>Pedicularis pyrenaica</i>	Pyrenean Lousewort
<i>Rhinanthus mediterraneus</i>	a Yellow Rattle

Scientific name	Common name
Oxalidaceae	Oxalis Family
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood Sorrel
Papaveraceae	Poppy Family
<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Greater Celandine
<i>Corydalis solida</i>	
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	
<i>Papaver argemone</i>	Prickly Poppy
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Field Poppy
<i>Roemeria hybrida</i>	Violet Horned Poppy
Plantaginaceae	Plantain Family
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Snapdragon
<i>Chaenorhinum origanifolium</i>	Malling Toadflax
<i>Erinus alpinus</i>	Fairy Foxglove
<i>Linaria alpina</i>	Alpine Toadflax
<i>Linaria supina</i>	Pyrenean Toadflax
<i>Plantago alpina</i>	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	
<i>Plantago major</i>	
<i>Plantago maritima</i> ssp. <i>serpentina</i>	
<i>Plantago media</i>	Hoary Plantain
<i>Plantago sempervirens</i>	
<i>Veronica orsiniana</i>	
<i>Veronica prostrata</i>	
Plumbaginaceae	Thrift Family
<i>Armeria arenaria</i>	
<i>Armeria alpina</i>	Mountain Thrift
Polygalaceae	Milkwort Family
<i>Polygala calcarea</i>	
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common Milkwort
Polygonaceae	Dock Family
<i>Oxyria digyna</i>	
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	
<i>Rumex scutatus</i>	French Sorrel
Primulaceae	Primrose Family
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>foemina</i>	Blue pimpernel
<i>Androsace villosa</i>	
<i>Coris monspeliensis</i>	Coris
<i>Primula elatior</i>	Oxlip
<i>Primula farinosa</i>	Bird's-eye Primrose
<i>Primula hirsuta</i>	
<i>Primula integrifolia</i>	
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip
<i>Soldanella alpina</i>	Alpine Snowbell
<i>Vitaliana primuliflora</i>	Vitaliana
Pyrolaceae	Wintergreen Family
<i>Moneses uniflora</i>	One-flowered Wintergreen

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Pyrola chlorantha</i>	Pale-green Wintergreen
<i>Pyrola minor</i>	
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup Family
<i>Adonis annua</i>	Pheasant's-eye
<i>Adonis microcarpa</i>	
<i>Anemone narcissiflora</i>	Narcissus-flowered Anemone
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Common Columbine
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's Joy
<i>Consolida pubescens</i>	Forking Larkspur
<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	Stinking Hellebore
<i>Helleborus viridis</i>	Green Hellebore
<i>Hepatica nobilis</i>	Hepatica
<i>Ranunculus amplexicaulis</i>	Amplexicaule Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus auricomus</i>	Goldilocks Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus carinthiacus</i>	
<i>Ranunculus gouanii</i>	Gouan's Buttercup
<i>Ranunculus gramineus</i>	-
<i>Ranunculus parnassiifolius</i>	
<i>Ranunculus pyrenaicus</i>	Pyrenean Buttercup
<i>Thalictrum tuberosum</i>	-
Resedaceae	Mignonette Family
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild Mignonette
<i>Reseda luteola</i>	Weld
<i>Reseda phyteuma</i>	Corn Mignonette
Rhamnaceae	Buckthorn Family
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Mediterranean Buckthorn
<i>Rhamnus alpina</i>	
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	
<i>Rhamnus saxatilis</i>	
Rosaceae	Rose Family
<i>Alchemilla alpina</i>	Alpine Lady's Mantle
<i>Amelanchier ovalis</i>	Juneberry
<i>Craetegus mongyna</i>	
<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	Dropwort
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry
<i>Geum sylvaticum</i>	
<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Wood Avens
<i>Potentilla aurea</i>	
<i>Potentilla crantzii</i>	Alpine Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla micrantha</i>	
<i>Potentilla neumanniana</i>	Spring Cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla nivalis</i>	
<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	
<i>Rosa agrestis</i>	
<i>Rosa arvensis</i>	
<i>Rosa canina</i>	
<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Bramble

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Salad Burnet
Rubiaceae	Bedstraw Family
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Galium lucidum</i>	
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw
<i>Galium tricornutum</i>	Corn Cleavers
<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Madder
<i>Rubia tinctorum</i>	
Rutaceae	Rue Family
<i>Ruta angustifolia</i>	
Salicaceae	Willow Family
<i>Populus alba</i>	
Santalaceae	Sandalwood Family
<i>Osyris alba</i>	Osyris
<i>Thesium humifusum</i>	
<i>Thesium pyrenaicum</i>	
Saxifragaceae	Saxifrage Family
<i>Saxifraga fragilis</i>	
<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Meadow Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga hirsuta</i>	Kidney Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga longifolia</i>	Pyrenean Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga moschata</i>	White Musky Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga oppositifolia</i>	Purple Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga paniculata</i>	
<i>Saxifraga pubescens</i>	Hairy Saxifrage
<i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i>	
Scrophulariaceae	Figwort Family
<i>Scrophularia canina</i>	French Figwort
<i>Verbascum chaixii</i>	
<i>Verbascum lychnitis</i>	White Mullein
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family
<i>Atropa belladonna</i>	Deadly Nightshade
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	Henbane
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
Thymelaceae	Daphne Family
<i>Daphne laureola</i>	Spurge Laurel
<i>Thymelaea pubescens</i>	
Ulmaceae	Elm Family
<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	
<i>Ulmus minor</i>	
Urticaceae	Nettle Family
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory-of-the-wall

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle
Valerianaceae	Valerian Family
<i>Centranthus calcitrapae</i>	
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian
<i>Valeriana globularifolia</i>	Globularia-leaved Valerian
<i>Valeriana montana</i>	-
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	
<i>Valeriana tuberosa</i>	
Verbenaceae	Verbena Family
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Vervain
Violaceae	Violet Family
<i>Viola pyrenaica</i>	Pyrenean Violet
<i>Viola riviniana</i>	
Vitaceae	Vine Family
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Wild Grape-vine
Liliidae (Monocotyledons)	
Amaryllidaceae	Daffodil Family
<i>Allium moly</i>	Yellow Garlic
<i>Allium pyrenaicum</i>	
<i>Allium roseum</i>	Rosy Garlic
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	
<i>Narcissus assoanus</i>	
<i>Narcissus asturiensis</i>	
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus subsp. bicolor</i>	
Asparagaceae	Asparagus Family
<i>Aphyllanthes monspeliensis</i>	
<i>Brimeura amethystina</i>	Pyrenean Hyacinth
<i>Dipcadi serotinum</i>	
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	Tassel Hyacinth
<i>Muscari neglectum</i>	Grape Hyacinth
<i>Ornithogalum narbonense</i>	
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's Broom
<i>Scilla lilo-hyacinthus</i>	Pyrenean Squill
<i>Scilla verna</i>	Spring Squill
Dioscoreaceae	Yam Family
<i>Dioscorea communis</i>	Black Bryony
Iridaceae	Iris Family
<i>Crocus caeruleus</i>	Spring Crocus
<i>Gladiolus illyricus</i>	
<i>Iris germanica</i>	
<i>Iris latifolia</i>	-
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag
Liliaceae	Lily Family
<i>Fritillaria lusitanica</i>	

Scientific name**Common name**

<i>Fritillaria pyrenaica</i>	Pyrenean Snakeshead
<i>Gagea liotardii</i>	
<i>Lilium martagon</i>	Martagon Lily
<i>Tulipa sylvestris</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>	Wild Tulip

Melanthiaceae

<i>Veratrum album</i>	White False Helleborine
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Orchidaceae**Orchid Family**

<i>Anacamptis morio</i> subsp. <i>champagneuxii</i>	Champagne Orchid
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid
<i>Cephalanthera damasonium</i>	White Helleborine
<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	Sword-leaved Helleborine
<i>Cypripedium calceolus</i>	Lady's Slipper Orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza alpestris</i>	
<i>Dactylorhiza elata</i>	Robust Marsh Orchid
<i>Dactylorhiza sambucina</i>	Elder-flowered Orchid
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i> subsp. <i>tremolsii</i>	
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	Fragrant Orchid
<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>	Lizard Orchid
<i>Limodorum arbortivum</i>	
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid
<i>Ophrys fusca</i>	Sombre Bee Orchid
<i>Ophrys insectifera</i>	Fly Orchid
<i>Ophrys scolopax</i>	Woodcock Orchid
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>	Early Spider Orchid
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> subsp. <i>araneola</i>	
<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Early Purple Orchid
<i>Orchis militaris</i>	Military Orchid
<i>Orchis pallens</i>	
<i>Orchis purpurea</i>	Lady Orchid
<i>Orchis ustulata</i>	Burnt Orchid
<i>Plantathera bifolia</i>	Lesser Butterfly Orchid

Xanthorrhoeaceae

<i>Asphodelus albus</i>	White Asphodel
<i>Asphodelus cerasiferus</i>	
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted; H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	2		1			3		4
2	Red-crested Pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>								20
3	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>								8
4	Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>								1
5	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>								3
6	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>								6
7	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>								8
8	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		3				1		
9	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>								1
10	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	10							10

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
11	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>		1						
12	Bearded Vulture	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>				3	1		2	
13	Eurasian Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>	6	30+	30+	20	50	6	50	20
14	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	1	3		1	3	1	3	
15	Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>				1		1		
16	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>		1	2	2		1	2	1
17	Booted Eagle	<i>Aquila pennata</i>	2	6	1		2		1	
18	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>	2	6	10	4	✓	✓	✓	✓
19	Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>	✓	✓	✓	5	✓	✓	✓	✓
20	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	1	1						1
21	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>			1	3	✓	2	✓	✓
22	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>				4	15			
23	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		1						
24	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	4		1	1	2	1	2	3
25	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>						1	1	
26	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			1	1	2			
27	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>								2
28	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	2	1		2	3	1		25
29	Rock Dove / Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
31	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
32	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>					10		1	4
33	Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>			H	H	H			H
34	Eurasian Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>			1			1		
35	Eurasian Scops Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>					2	2		
36	European Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>			1			1		
37	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	8	20	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
38	Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>							10	
39	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>					1			1
40	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>		6			20			20
41	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>			1				H	
42	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		H						
43	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>		3	1	1	1	2	1	
44	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>					1			
45	Common Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		H				H		1
46	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	✓		1	1	6	✓	✓	✓
47	Thekla Lark	<i>Galerida Theklae</i>								4
48	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>		1			2			
49	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>								2
50	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>								8
51	Common Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>								1
52	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>	8		6	2	12	✓	✓	✓
53	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
54	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
55	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>		1						2
56	Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>						6		
57	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		2	2	2	4	2	2	6
58	Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava iberiae</i>		1						
59	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		1		2		1	4	
60	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>			H	4				
61	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		1	4	H			6	

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
62	Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	H	✓	✓	H	✓	✓	✓	H
63	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	2	4	4	4	6	10	6	3
64	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		1		6		12		
65	Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>								2
66	Black Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>								2
67	Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquata</i>		1	2	1	2	2	1	
68	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		H		H				H
69	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		6	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
70	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>					2			
71	Common Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>				2	1	1		
72	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>		4	H	H		2	H	
73	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		✓	H	6	H		6	
74	Western Orphean Warbler	<i>Sylvia hortensis</i>			H		15			2
75	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>					3	1	1	1
76	Subalpine Warbler	<i>Sylvia cantillans</i>		2	3		3			
77	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>								H
78	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		H						
79	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>								H
80	Melodious Warbler	<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>		4	1		3			
81	Western Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i>			✓	H			H	
82	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		H	H			H	H	
83	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>			3	H	✓		H	
84	Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>		H	H	H	H		H	
85	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>		1						
86	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓		2	1	✓	
87	European Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		✓	✓				✓	
88	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>			1	1			✓	
89	Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>			4				✓	
90	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		✓	✓		4			
91	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>			2					
92	Wallcreeper	<i>Tichodroma muraria</i>							2	
93	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>		3	H				✓	
94	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>		2	2	3	1	3	1	
95	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>	1				6			
96	Common Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
97	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		1	3	2	✓	2	✓	
98	Western Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	✓	✓						✓
99	Red-billed Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>			1	6	20	10	✓	
100	Alpine Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax graculus</i>				40		20	40	
101	Carrion Crow	<i>Corvus corone</i>	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
102	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		2	4	3	4		2	3
103	Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
104	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>		3	2	2	3	H	H	
105	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
106	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>		3	2	3	16	4	2	3
107	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
108	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓	H	4		2	✓	✓
109	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
110	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		✓		2	1	2	✓	2
111	Citrel Finch	<i>Carduelis citrinella</i>				3			6	
112	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>			2	3				

	Common name	Scientific name	May							
			22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
113	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
114	Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>			H	2				
115	Red Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>			15				8	
116	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>				6		2		
117	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>		3			4		1	
118	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	✓	✓	H	3	✓	✓	✓	✓
119	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>				8				

Mammals

Red Fox, *Vulpes vulpes*

Pyrenean Chamois (Izard), *Rupicapra pyrenaica*

Iberian Hare, *Lepus granatensis*

Stoat, *Mustela erminea*

Alpine Marmot, *Marmotta marmotta*

Amphibians & Reptiles

Painted Frog, *Discoglossus pictus*

Pyrenean Frog, *Rana pyrenaica*

Moorish Gecko, *Tarentola mauritanica*

Green Lizard, *Lacerta viridis*

Common Wall Lizard, *Podarcis muralis*

Common Toad, *Bufo bufo*

Iberian Water Frog, *Rana perezi*

Large Psammmodromus, *Psammmodromus algirus*

Common Lizard, *Podarcis vivipera*

Iberian Wall Lizard, *Podarcis hispanica*

Butterflies

Dingy Skipper, *Erynnis tages*

Grizzled Skipper, *Pyrgus malvae*

Mallow Skipper, *Cacharodus alceae*

Southern Marbled Skipper, *Cacharodus boeticus*

Spanish Swallowtail, *Iphiclides feisthamelii*

Wood White, *Leptidea sinapis*

Large White, *Pieris brassicae*

Orange Tip, *Anthocharis cardamines*

Clouded Yellow, *Colias crocea*

Little Blue, *Cupido minimus*

Holly Blue, *Celastrina argiolus*

Black-eyed Blue, *Glaucopsyche melanops*

Chequered Blue, *Scolitantides orion*

Common Blue, *Polyommatus icarus*

Provence Chalkhill Blue, *Lysandra hispana*

Small Tortoiseshell, *Aglais urticae*

Painted Lady, *Vanessa cardui*

Glanville Fritillary, *Melitaea cinxia*

Provençal Fritillary, *Melitaea deione*

Spanish Fritillary, *Euphydryas desfontainii*

Speckled Wood, *Pararge aegeria*

Red-underwing Skipper, *Spialia sertorius*

Oberthur's Grizzled Skipper, *Pyrgus armoricanus*

Marbled Skipper, *Cacharodus lavatherae*

Spanish Festoon, *Zerynthia rumina*

Swallowtail, *Papilio machaon*

Black-veined White, *Aporia cratargi*

Small White, *Pieris rapae*

Berger's Clouded Yellow, *Colias australis*

Brimstone, *Gonepteryx rhamni*

Osiris Blue, *Cupido osiris*

Green-underside Blue, *Glaucopsyche alexis*

Panoptes Blue, *Pseudophilotes panoptes*

Chapman's Blue, *Polyommatus thersites*

Adonis Blue, *Lysandra bellargus*

Large Tortoiseshell, *Nymphalis polychloros*

Red Admiral, *Vanessa atalanta*

Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary, *Clossiana selene*

Spotted Fritillary, *Melitaea didyma*

Marsh Fritillary, *Euphydryas aurinia*

Spanish Heath, *Coenonympha iphioides*

Wall Brown, *Lasiommata megera*

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Aisa Valley



Primula hirsuta