

# Raptor migration in the Strait of Gibraltar (autumn)

## Trip Report 19-25 September, 2022

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The Northern Bald Ibis, one of the most localized and endangered species in Europe

Report and all images by tour leader Álvaro Peral



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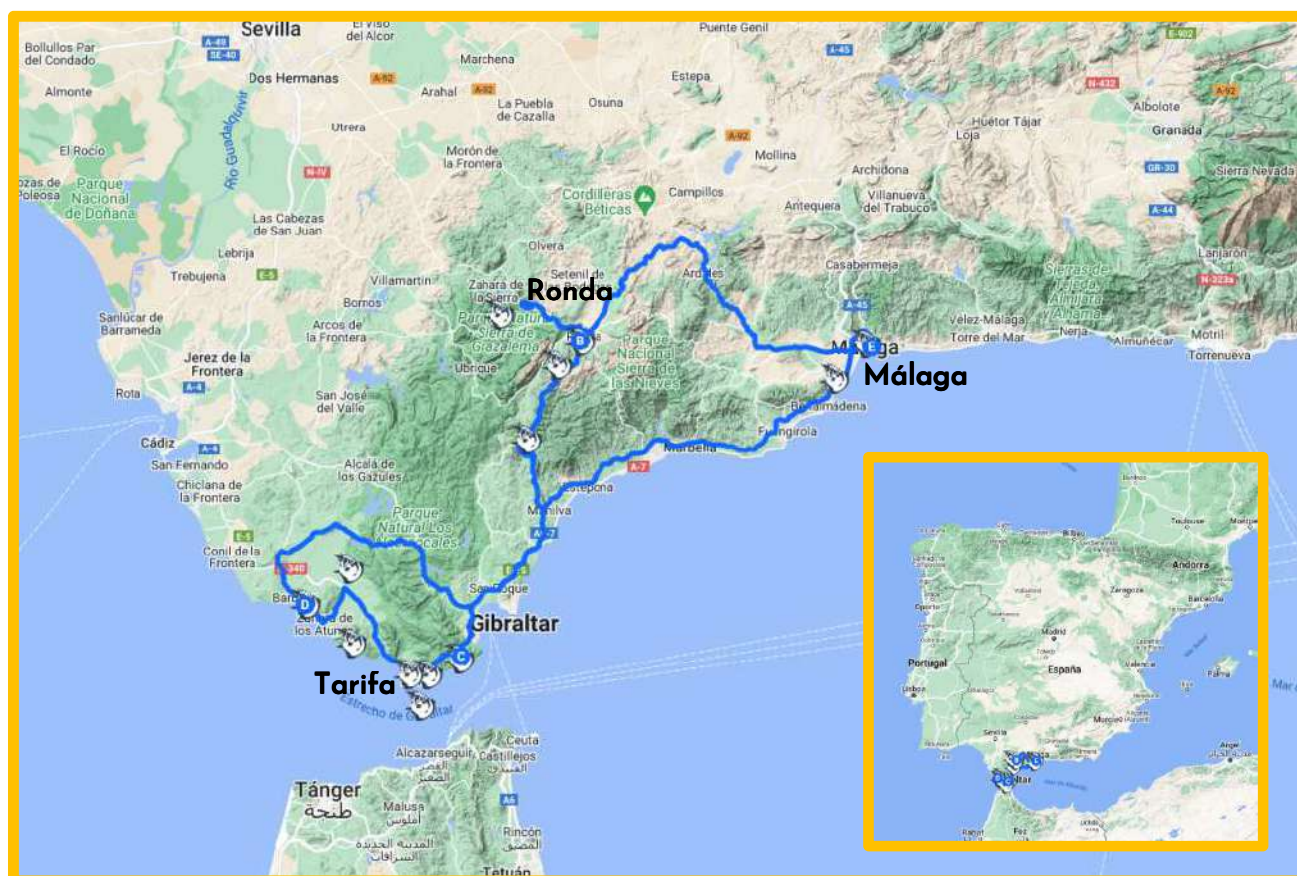
## Introduction

This bird tour aims to get the best of gliding bird autumn migration crossing the bottleneck of the **Strait of Gibraltar** and also discovering the interesting wildlife and scenery of the **Ronda region**, known for its biodiversity and Spain's recently declared National Park: Sierra de las Nieves.

The Strait of Gibraltar –referred here as Tarifa as well- is arguably the best place to witness fall migration in Western Europe. Scores of adult and juvenile raptors and storks gather in the area before making its move south towards the African continent.

Full information about number of birds, species and their peak migratory times of the can be found on this article: <http://www.wildandalucia.com/bird-migration-strait-of-gibraltar/>

The itinerary below took 7 days / 6 nights overall. The temperatures were warm but nice and certainly bearable. Very luckily the wind was just strong in one of our days, which is a great success in the Strait. A visiting naturalist may find adding a couple of days very useful, as there's a nice array of locations that can bring interesting new sightings plus helping to buffer the itinerary in case of strong winds and the Strait, which is not unusual.



**IMPORTANT:** please note that the itinerary here described is not likely to be exactly the same one on upcoming tours. Your guide will make all the necessary changes according to weather, bird, schedule and other planning-related reasons.

## Day 1 (Sept 19) - Arrival to Málaga and inland birding

The crew gathered in Málaga airport and a nearby hotel just before noon. It was nice to welcome Linda, Carol, Joan and John again, with whom I enjoyed a fantastic Lynx tour just a few before the Covid-19 breakout. We soon set off north towards Fuente de Piedra village, where we enjoyed our first and plentiful meal.

We soon headed to the nearby Nature Reserve of its endorrheic lagoon, which is second largest lagoon in the country and usually the largest Greater Flamingo breeding spot in the country –and second in Europe-. I certainly knew it was nearly dried up, but there's a couple of spots that preserve enough water to maintain a rich bird community throughout the year.

On this reserve I've had over 130 bird species to date and it was the first wetland I guided tours at. One of the first birds we came across was a **Wood Sandpiper**, a not very common species to see here in Southern Spain. Nearby, in a shallow area we found a very active **Common Snipe**, together with several subadult and juveniles **Greater Flamingos** and a lonely **Northern Lapwing**.



A few **Common Ringed Plovers** and a few more **Little Ringed Plovers** were active along the shore, but it was a juvenile **Bluethroat** that really got us excited. A distant view that just a few of us got to see through the scope. Moving on to another side of the reserve we found a lonely Black-winged Stilt and a female **Marsh Harrier** hunting along the reed line.

With the scope we could make out up to 10 **White-headed Ducks** and 3 **Marbled Ducks**. These are among the most endangered waterfowl in the Western Palearctic!

On the way back we stopped to see a small flock of **Stone Curlews** well covered down among the dirt field. In late September the flowers are generally scarce and we found the only *dittrichia viscosa* yellow flowers in the area, which soon provided us lovely views of a Cardinal Fritillary. This striking butterfly is native to Southern Europe and Northwest Africa.

After a short stop to get fresh drinks we arrived in Ronda to check-in at the hotel near the famous "New Bridge". With an hour and a half gap to settle in and relax, we met just before sunset to walk





from there a discover the most iconic bird of the town, the **Red-billed Chough**. A delightful local dinner topped up a strong start to our tour.

## Day 2 (Sept 20) - Birding across the Serranía de Ronda

Today we met earlier than on the rest of the days, the reason being of course a very special bird: we simply had to cross our fingers and try for Eagle Owl before sunrise. But sometimes that's not enough! We didn't find it this time but what we did see were a few **Red Crossbills** and **Rock Buntings**.

The route took us to a spot where an obliging **Little Owl** (below, left) was posing very well on top of a tree. Nearby, another cooperative **Crested Lark** walked along the field at short distance from us, a real delight! A **Spotted Flycatcher** –very common on migration- also added another nice bird to our list, and a serious flock of Linnets were actively feeding on flower seeds along the road. The vegetated road stripes are always a small sanctuary for birdlife here in Spain now that we lack big meadows and native prairies.

We went for breakfast out in the field, where we enjoyed watching a few **Griffon Vultures** as enjoyed the typical toasts with several sorts of pork lard (or tomato for the most conservative).



Then we headed to a private land that we manage to try to enhance wildlife. There I was happy to show the Majoletto Hide (previous page, bottom, right), a hide built to photograph tricky mountain birds of the region. Walking along the valley we saw a family of **Red-legged Partridges**, a distant **Blue-Rock Thrush** and were treated to lovely views of a male **Sardinian Warbler** (below, right) and a female **Dartford Warbler** flying from gorse to gorse.

After leaving this nice plot, we kept driving to some nice view points and made a couple of nice short walks, where we added a **Hen Harrier** flying high, a couple of **Thekla Larks** and finally our very special **Black Wheatear**. Rock Grayling butterfly was common. I was glad to see how the rugged limestone landscape was highly appreciated by everybody.

Time to discover the Sierra de las Nieves National Park, where we were greeted by a few **Woodlarks** popping up from the ground every few meters! Other species such as **European Goldfinch**, **Eurasian Jay** and **Red-billed Chough** were seen, but it was the local pair of **Booted Eagles** pair that made everybody smile as they were calling actively.



The perfect place to continue was the beautiful Sierra de Grazalema Natural Park. A quick but nice tapas lunch break and we were ready to discover the impressive mountains of this Park. We first visited a mostly dried creek where we got a **Grey Wagtail** and several **Blackcaps**.

Then we headed to see a **Griffon Vulture** (above, left) nest site at eye level –something not very easy to find!-, and I was very glad to witness one of the first flights the juvenile Griffon Vulture took (although the one shown in the picture above is one of the adults). It was very special as I've been following the whole life of this bird in particular. The scope views were productive, getting some new **Black Wheatears** and **Iberian Grey Shrike**. We failed to see the emblematic Bonelli's Eagle though, but getting to its hunting grounds was interesting and we had scores of Griffon Vultures overhead.

A delightful dinner tasting the wonderful local wines of Ronda was very much appreciated!

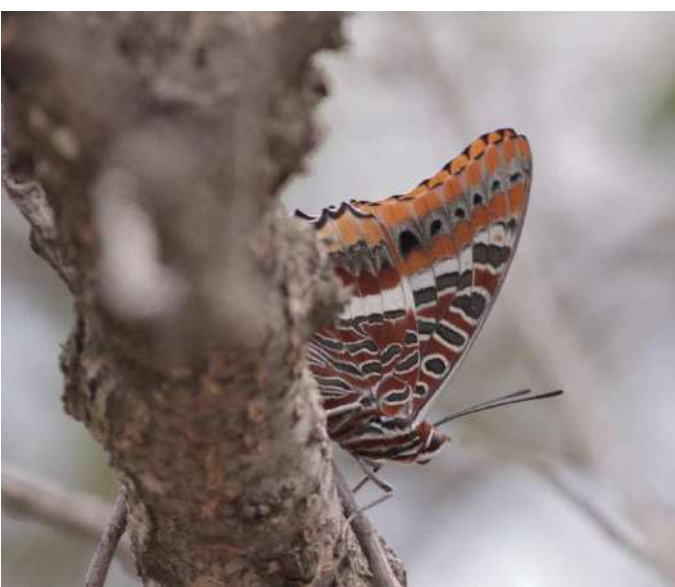




## Day 3 (Sept 21) - Migrating towards the Strait

We started the day on a hidden valley South of Ronda, which showed interesting prehistoric remains. The most exciting sighting was probably the amounts of Thekla Larks there –several dozens-, feeding in small groups on the ground. The morning light was fantastic and sometimes you just got caught by the mountains... till the next bird showed up! A migrating **Northern Wheatear** did, and a distant **Blue Rock Thrush** was watching us from the top of a rocky outcrop. We also added our third **Iberian Grey Shrike** of the tour. Just when we entered the van a beautiful male **Cirl Bunting** sang and most of us got quick but nice views of it among the Hawthorn tops. We drove down the Genal Valley, which is actually a migration flyway for birds towards the Strait of Gibraltar. On route we found **Common Buzzard** and Violet Dropwing.

After a comfort stop we went into the Alcornocales Natural Park, the largest Cork Oak forest in the world! We went to a spot with nice populations of Firecrest, which didn't take us long to find! Not far from there, another **Common Buzzard** came out as we drove, and also a **Great Spotted Woodpecker**. I knew the crew was keen on butterflies, so we headed to a place where the largest native butterfly in Europe, the Two-tailed Pasha (below, right) lives near its host trees, the Strawberry trees. It took us some time to find them but we did! This species reminds you of a bat in flight, it's huge and colourful. Delighted by 2 of these butterflies, Linda was happy to find her first **Short-toed Treecreepers** climbing up a Cork Oak. We also got a couple of reptiles there: the Andalusian Wall Lizard and a Large Psammmodromus. We then visited the beautiful hill-top town of Castillo de Castellar (below, right) and talked about the important moorish legacy in Andalucía and the Reconquest process, which was very violent in this region.



Walking along the narrow and white streets was very enjoyable and the perfect little break in the morning. From the castle walls we saw a small but determined stream of birds –mostly **Short-toed Eagles** and **Griffon Vultures**- heading towards Gibraltar. We then headed to a place to find a couple of Monarch butterflies and we heard a **European Kingfisher**.

To finish the day birding we went to the easternmost observatory of the Strait, where we enjoyed nice numbers of **Booted Eagles** mostly, followed by several **Eurasian Sparrowhawks**, a **Black Kite** and a **Red Kite**.

Time to head to our next base of the tour, the Mesón de Sancho, where he checked-in and enjoyed a rich dinner.



## Day 4 (Sept 22) - A day for waders and birds of prey

The day started with blue skies and no wind. This is not always the case in the Strait! Our first stop was a tidal pool just North of Tarifa named *Los Lances*. Walking there we came across scores of the always noisy **Spotless Starlings** and even a few more **Corn Buntings**. With this full passage of waders, we got a lot of them there. To start with, several **Bar-tailed Godwits** stood out of the many other smaller species. We then made out a few **Curlew Sandpipers** moving among **Dunlins**, **Sanderlings**, **Common Ringed Plovers** and a few **Kentish Plovers**. The fields opposite the pool also hosted a nice array of birds: **Zitting Cisticolas** were playing hide-and-seek among the rushes. A **Whinchat** decided to stop in front of us as we were delighted by many small flocks of **Yellow Wagtails** passing by every now and then.



Looking far along the shore we got a couple of **Audouin's Gulls** (my favourite Gull species!) and a few **Red Knots**. Over the sea we had distant scope views of **Northern Gannets** plunging into the water regularly, and a few Shearwaters, one **Balearic** and three **Cory's**.

Walking back along the fields we also enjoyed the hunting techniques of Ant Lions and the very cautious Fiddler Crabs *uca tangeri*.

The day was getting very hot and we headed to grab some picnic meals, with a little butterfly stopover in another white town, which produced Swallowtail and the invasive Geranium Bronze. Our next stopover would take us further north near the fishermen town of Barbate.

There we went directly to a small location by a saltpan with great concentration of birds and even a few islets. At some point we were delighted to photograph a couple of **Sanderlings**, a **Common Ringed Plover**, a few Dunlins and even a **Little Stint** at just a few meters from our van (pictures on the following page).

Everybody was excited about the amount and variety of birds (peak passage!). Once on foot we checked the whole area and got +50 **Pied Avocets**, several **Greater Flamingos** and a couple of **Ruffs**. We improvised a shady spot to enjoy our picnic lunch and, as usual, it had to be interrupted





by nice bird sightings, one of them was a flock of around 40 **Eurasian Spoonbills** (bottom) flying low. A little local pumpkin cake to make our desert delights followed by a little time to cloth up our optics, a bit covered in icing sugar.

A sweet stopover in all senses, which was topped up with a further stop to look for the undoubted “bird of the day”, the **Northern Bald Ibis**. I have to admit it was hard to find them as we had reached the middle of the afternoon and they weren’t on their usual feeding grounds. Luckily we went to our last potential place to see them, way inland, and yes, not just a few of them but a flock of 37 individuals were seen.

Even a small party obliged and flew not far from us –see cover image-. Coming across this number of Northern Bald Ibis is something special outside its breeding season, relatively difficult and we were certainly one of the few birders –if not the only ones- witnessing this marvelous sight today in the whole Western Europe!

Having some time for the rest of the day I suggested some choice for the crew to choose, so we headed toward the Roman town of Baelo Claudia to add a little bit of historical context to the tour. Everybody liked it, and although there were not many birds there, the stop was enriching. Standing on a Roman street we found one of the most striking moths in Spain, the *utetheisa pulchella*.

We made our way back to our hotel and allowed a last comfort stop by a bar with sea views. There we enjoyed watching Moroccan rugged coastline and were happy to see big numbers of migrating **Alpine Swifts**, the largest swift species in the world!



## Day 5 (Sept 23) - Birding La Janda and the coastline

The wind forecast is something to pay very much attention to at the Strait. And it pointed at moderate to strong easterlies, which is nearly the worst case scenario. With that in mind, we enjoyed a long breakfast and went birding a bit inland, to the once unparalleled lagoon of *La Janda* near Vejer de la Frontera.

The light there was simply fantastic, and right at the access we came across a decent number of **Zitting Cisticolas** literally following our green van along the track. A family flock of nearly a dozen **Red-legged Partridges** flew away as a **Short-toed Eagle** controlled all the fields from a top electrical pylon. We soon made a spotting stopover (below, right), which produced a distant but big flock of **Glossy Ibis**, alongside a few **Western Marsh Harriers** and the first **Spanish Sparrows** of the tour. A sweet start of the day!



The Northern Banded Groundling (above, left) was very common there. Far in a rice field a big number of Glossy Ibis kept flying in and out alongside a few **Eurasian Jackdaws**. Driving along the tracks we heard a **Kingfisher** and –I hate to say this- I was the only one to remark a **Purple Swamphen** quickly hiding into the reeds. A next spotting stop followed, where we also enjoyed the local plants there, plus Swallowtail and American Crayfish. John quickly pointed a **Black-winged Kite** flying over some eucaliptus and luckily this time everybody had a view of it.

Our next sighting was another great, a juvenile **Montagu's Harrier** (bottom, right) that crossed the road in front of us. Juveniles *Monty's* are recognized by its beautiful orangy breast colour. The breed nearby, and we saw one of their hacking facilities in the distance, where the chicks would be fed at night to have no human interference.

The abundance of flocks of Spanish Sparrows and Glossy Ibis was just magical, as Linda pointed. On some fields there were seeds leftovers, which attracted wildlife –we estimated a flock of +200 **Cattle Egrets** there!-. But what John and Joan enjoyed a lot was when we came across a flock of



over 40 **Lesser Kestrels** hunting in a group, all looking in the same direction. All the birds were static in the air and eventually some of them would be coming down one by one to get what presumably were shrews or micemaking the most after the sunflowers were harvest. I must say the first time you witness this it seems bizarre if not a bit scary!

Some more Western Marsh Harriers (previous page, bottom, left) were seen, making a total of the day of a dozen. **Common Kestrels** were also seen, usually over electricity towers. And **Yellow Wagtails** were constantly passing by in small flocks, just as yesterday. These were easily noticed first by their calls.

With this very productive morning, we agreed on grabbing our freshly-made packed lunch and on a comfort stop. Our next stop was devoted to the beautiful coastline of the Cádiz province, where everybody could take pictures of the shore with Tarifa and Morocco as a background. The sand was literally swallowing the umbrella pines and road to get there!



We enjoyed our picnic past Tarifa in one of the observation lookouts over the coast. The wind was not that strong by then, and we enjoyed a strong passage of **Red-rumped Swallows**, which were at times harassed by the many **Sparrowhawks** there (above, right).|

Among them the impressive silhouette of a **Goshawk** made an appearance, we could tell the size was considerable larger than those of the Sparrowhawks. **Booted Eagles** were actively present, a bit high though. So I had a higher lookout in mind, we packed back the van and drove East for a few minutes. On the way a praying mantis was welcome to jump into the van, which was nice.





Around 3 pm we went to *Álvaro's pass* –as I like to call it-, a stranded high place among the many hills not far from El Bujeo, and made one of my favourite little walks to try to photograph birds a bit closer. We were lucky and got closer views of a variety of the expected birds of prey, including very close views of a couple of **Black Kites** (last page, bottom, right).

We enjoyed 2 more hours moving along several viewpoints, with stunning views to the African coast, particularly the *Jbel Mussa*, the highest peak on the picture below. We got back to our hotel by 6pm, ready to chill out before dinner. Another great day in the Strait!





## Day 6 (Sept 24) - Seawatching and much more!

Today is the last full day at the Strait. Our itinerary took us to Tarifa village, right to the southernmost causeway of Europe, we could say the Mediterranean meets the Atlantic here (image above). Not very often we get the chance to see dolphins from here, but we did! In terms of birds, there was plenty of the resident **Yellow-legged Gulls**, which actually breed in the island at the background of the picture below.

Sanderlings were common along the sandy patches along the causeway and we also saw a juvenile Whimbrel at the far end. Looking far on both sides, but particularly in the Atlantic's, among the many gulls we could see a big flock of several dozens of **Cory's Shearwaters** flocking on the water. Not far from them we also got 2 **Balearic's**, distant enough to identify them with the scope but not with binoculars though. **Gannets** kept plunging far in the distance.

Time to walk in town and discover its nice streets and history, binoculars on, because we were lucky enough to get a **Common Bulbul** at some city gardens. Nobody expected this bird, which was a lifer for many! It was a lovely view, specially when this is just one of the few individuals of this African bird that breeds in Europe! Its song always put me back to Morocco, where we are planning to run a tour there next spring.

It was time to embark our boat to do a 2h cetacean watching trip. I have to say this excursion involves a little bit of pain to organize, as cancellations for bad sea conditions are common, plus it takes overall around 3 h. We may not include this on upcoming trips, something to be discussed.

The truth is we were very lucky with the wave height, for grabbing the best spot in the boat and because the sightings were very good, something not to take for granted! Just when we left Tarifa's harbor we had a few flying fish jumping out of the water near us, a real delight!



But it was the encounter with the **Pilot Whales** (bottom image in the previous page) that really got into our memory. Specially when a juvenile one popped out of the water one side of its head to watch us, which we learned it's called *spyhopping*. In total we must have had about a dozen of these, always moving in small groups of around 2-6 individuals.

Several **Bottlenose Dolphins** also came and swam following our boat, which was enjoyable. Several **Shearwaters** could be seen flying far, but luckily a Balearic one landed over the water at a reasonable distance to see all its features, how lucky! Just getting back to the harbour, a male **Marsh Harrier** flew over the town, which also made us discover a flock of around 500 **White Storks** moving on a migration flock or we'd rather say cloud as it was very thick kettle.

We went off the boat and had lunch in a coffee in town and then headed directly to another of the renown observation points relatively high over the water. There we chanced these White Storks again (pictures below). Taking into account these are early migrants (mainly July and August), I must say we were lucky to encounter such a big flock in late September. They went through dramatic attempts to make it across the Strait, to later on split in smaller flocks, gather again over the Spanish side and gain altitude, repeatedly.

What Linda and I pointed first as a Black Stork (image below, right), was actually either a dirty or melanistic White Stork. This situation happens every year while observing Stork passage, but, as a new species for the tour, it's always thrilling to see a potential one! Would we finally see any Black Stork on this tour? Not today.

And by observing and photographing all these we finally made out 4 juvenile **Egyptian Vultures**, smaller, mostly dark and showing its beautiful wedge-shaped tail. Too far for a decent picture but certainly one of the top birds on the tour as this species is unfortunately decreasing in number and wiped out of many territories as breeding birds including the Ronda region.

As usual, we saw several **Booted Eagles**, **Sparrowhawks** and **Common Kestrels**. **Sardinian Warblers** were common near us, but challenging as always. Down in the valley we heard **Girl Buntings** and saw another **Common Buzzard**.

We reached our hotel by 6 pm and enjoyed 1 or 2 Alhambra beers each while updating our checklist and identifying a tricky lycaenid butterfly. By dinner we enjoyed a delightful veg-paella.





## Day 7 (Sept 25) - Time to say goodbye!

After a last and plentiful breakfast it was time to pack our stuff and enjoy a last little walk near our hotel, to see **Blackcaps** and a few other passerines among the Cork Oaks. We wouldn't like leave the Strait of Gibraltar without visiting a last bird observatory.

The sea mist was hiding the last birds of prey in our tour near the Algarrobo watchpoint. A **Black Kite** followed by a few **Booted and Short-toed Eagles** were coming in every now and then. At the mountain tops, a decent number of **Griffon Vultures** flew right and left, struggling to get the early thermals of the day.

It felt a bit windy and cold, and just as we were getting back to the van we were treated to see a flock of 8 **Black Storks** (below, left) at short distance from us. Finally! They kept flying low, probably to fight the winds in an attempt to land nearby.



We went back East towards Málaga airport along the coastal motorway. Everybody was flying back on the same plane, which made possible birding till the last minute. With a clock on one hand and the scope on the other, we stopped to check a spot along the Guadalhorce river –not the estuary though- to enjoy 20 more min of birding! John, officially the Hoopoe spotter, got one more Hoopoe feeding along the river vegetation. We saw two Kingfishers flying across the river several times and had nice scope views on the female. On the way back we came across a local festival and it was nice to see families dressed up on horses and charts, enjoying life and singing! A very last stop to hear Sedge Warblers and see Common Waxbills among the reeds added a few new birds for the tour.

On time to check-in, we said goodbye at the airport, after a tour that took us to see 138 bird species across many of the Andalusian Nature Reserves and birding hotspots. We greeted and talked about a potential butterfly tour in Spain in the future. To me, another great tour that I am sure I've enjoyed guiding as much as everybody!

## Tour impressions

In terms of bird sightings, we have just mentioned the most remarkable species. Hence, we highly recommend looking at the **bird checklist** at the end of this report.

In the **Ronda** leg of the tour we got all the iconic birds of the area except Bonelli's Eagle and Common Rock Thrush. For both species, more time would have been needed.

In the **Tarifa** leg of the tour, the main one, we missed the iconic –and yet very scarce– Rüppell's Vulture. Some delayed migrants such as Eurasian Roller or a couple of local rare hybrid raptors would have been nice local ticks too. Our regular wild olive road stripe for Red-necked Nightjar was lost after some unconscious road works, so we didn't allow time to search for this one.

We may think of adding an extra day on upcoming tours in order to reach some other iconic birds of the Iberian Peninsula. Overall, the tour and sightings were rich and enjoyable, some of them allowing for excellent photography opportunities. We look forward to many more tours like this.

Thank you for your time and interest while reading this tour report.

You can have a look at our natural history tours on [www.wildandalucia.com](http://www.wildandalucia.com)

All the best,

Alvaro Peral – **Wild Andalusía**



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## BUTTERFLY CHECKLIST

<i>Muschampia proto</i>	Sage Skipper	X
<i>Cacyreus marshalli</i>	Geranium Bronze	X
<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>	Lang's Short-tailed Blue	X
<i>Polyommatus celina</i>	Southern Blue	X
<i>Charaxes jasius</i>	Two-tailed Pasha	X
<i>Argynnis pandora</i>	Cardinal Fritillary	X
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch	X
<i>Hipparchia fidia</i>	Striped Grayling	X
<i>Hipparchia alcyone</i>	Rock Grayling	X
<i>Hyponphele lycaon</i>	Dusky Meadow Brown	X
<i>Lasiommata megera</i>	Wall Brown	X
<i>Papilio machaon</i>	Swallowtail	X
<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>	Cleopatra	X
<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Large White	X
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Small White	X

## BIRD CHECKLIST

See next page →



X: species was seen  
H: species was heard only  
200: number of specimens

Name / Nombre	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>ANSERIFORMES: ANATIDAE</b>							
<b>Northern Shoveler</b> <i>Spatula clypeata</i> / Cuchara común	X			X			
<b>Mallard</b> <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> / Ánade azulón	X						
<b>Marbled Duck</b> <i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> / Cerceta pardilla	X						
<b>Common Pochard</b> <i>Aythya ferina</i> / Porrón europeo	X						
<b>White-headed Duck</b> <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> / Malvasía cabeciblanca	X						
<b>GALLIFORMES: PHASIANIDE</b>							
<b>Red-legged Partridge</b> <i>Alectoris rufa</i> / Perdiz roja		X			X		
<b>PROCELLARIIFORMES: PROCELLARIIDAE</b>							
<b>Cory's Shearwater</b> <i>Calonectris borealis</i> / Pardela cenicienta canaria				X		200	
<b>Balearic Shearwater</b> <i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i> / Pardela balear				X		3	
<b>PODICIPEDIFORMES: PODICIPEDIDAE</b>							
<b>Little Grebe</b> <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> / Zampullín común	X						X
<b>Black-necked Grebe</b> <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> / Zampullín cuellinegro	X						
<b>PHOENICOPTERIFORMES: PHOENICOPTERIDAE</b>							
<b>Greater Flamingo</b> <i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i> / Flamenco común	X			X			
<b>CICONIIFORMES: CICONIIDAE</b>							
<b>Black Stork</b> <i>Ciconia nigra</i> / Cigüeña negra							8
<b>White Stork</b> <i>Ciconia ciconia</i> / Cigüeña blanca			X		200	500	X
<b>PELECANIFORMES: THRESKIORNITHIDAE</b>							
<b>Northern Bald Ibis</b> <i>Geronticus eremita</i> / Ibis eremita				37			
<b>Glossy Ibis</b> <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> / Morito común					X		
<b>Eurasian Spoonbill</b> <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> / Espátula común				45			
<b>PELECANIFORMES: ARDEIDAE</b>							
<b>Western Cattle Egret</b> <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> / Garcilla bueyera			X	X	X	X	
<b>Grey Heron</b> <i>Ardea cinerea</i> / Garza real	X			X	X		
<b>Purple Heron</b> <i>Ardea purpurea</i> / Garza imperial					X		
<b>Little Egret</b> <i>Egretta garzetta</i> / Garceta común				X	X		X
<b>SULIFORMES: SULIDAE</b>							
<b>Northern Gannet</b> <i>Morus bassanus</i> / Alcatraz atlántico				X		X	
<b>SULIFORMES: PHALACROCORACIDAE</b>							
<b>Great Cormorant</b> <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> / Cormorán grande				X	X	X	
<b>ACCIPITRIFORMES: ACCIPITRIDAE</b>							
<b>Black-winged Kite</b> <i>Elanus caeruleus</i> / Elanio común					X		
<b>Egyptian Vulture</b> <i>Neophron percnopterus</i> / Alimoche común						X	
<b>Griffon Vulture</b> <i>Gyps fulvus</i> / Buitre leonado	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

<b>Short-toed Snake Eagle</b> <i>Circus gallicus</i> / Culebrera europea		X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Booted Eagle</b> <i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i> / Águila calzada	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Eurasian Sparrowhawk</b> <i>Accipiter nisus</i> / Gavilán común			X	X	X	X	
<b>Northern Goshawk</b> <i>Accipiter gentilis</i> / Azor común					X		
<b>Western Marsh Harrier</b> <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> / Aguilucho lagunero occidental	X			X	X	X	
<b>Hen Harrier</b> <i>Circus cyaneus</i> / Aguilucho pálido		X					
<b>Montagu's Harrier</b> <i>Circus pygargus</i> / Aguilucho cenizo					X		
<b>Red Kite</b> <i>Milvus milvus</i> / Milano real			X	X			
<b>Black Kite</b> <i>Milvus migrans</i> / Milano negro			X	X	X	X	X
<b>Common Buzzard</b> <i>Buteo buteo</i> / Busardo ratonero			X	X	X		X
<b>FALCONIFORMES: FALCONIDAE</b>							
<b>Lesser Kestrel</b> <i>Falco naumanni</i> / Cernícalo primilla					X	X	
<b>Common Kestrel</b> <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> / Cernícalo vulgar	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Peregrine Falcon</b> <i>Falco peregrinus</i> / Halcón peregrino		X					
<b>GRUIFORMES: RALLIDAE</b>							
<b>Western Swamphen</b> <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i> / Calamón común					X		
<b>Common Moorhen</b> <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> / Gallineta común	X						X
<b>Eurasian Coot</b> <i>Fulica atra</i> / Focha común	X						
<b>CHARADRIIFORMES: BURHINIDAE</b>							
<b>Eurasian Stone-curlew</b> <i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i> / Alcaraván común	X						
<b>CHARADRIIFORMES: RECURVIROSTRIDAE</b>							
<b>Black-winged Stilt</b> <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> / Cigüeñuela común	X			X	X		
<b>Pied Avocet</b> <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> / Avoceta común				X			
<b>CHARADRIIFORMES: CHARADRIIDAE</b>							
<b>Northern Lapwing</b> <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> / Avefría europea	X				X		
<b>Grey Plover</b> <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> / Chorlito gris				X			
<b>Common Ringed Plover</b> <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> / Chorlitejo grande	X			X		X	
<b>Little Ringed Plover</b> <i>Charadrius dubius</i> / Chorlitejo chico	X						
<b>Kentish Plover</b> <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> / Chorlitejo patinegro				X			
<b>CHARADRIIFORMES: SCOLOPACIDAE</b>							
<b>Eurasian Whimbrel</b> <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> / Zarapito trinador				X		X	
<b>Bar-tailed Godwit</b> <i>Limosa lapponica</i> / Aguja colipinta				X			
<b>Red Knot</b> <i>Calidris canutus</i> / Correlimos gordo				X			
<b>Ruff</b> <i>Calidris pugnax</i> / Combatiente				X			
<b>Curlew Sandpiper</b> <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> / Correlimos zarapitín				X			
<b>Sanderling</b> <i>Calidris alba</i> / Correlimos tridáctilo				X		X	
<b>Dunlin</b> <i>Calidris alpina</i> / Correlimos común				X			
<b>Little Stint</b> <i>Calidris minutilla</i> / Correlimos pequeño							

<i>Calidris minuta</i> / Correlimos menudo				^			
<b>Common Snipe</b> <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> / Agachadiza común	X						
<b>Common Sandpiper</b> <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> / Andarríos chico	X						
<b>Green Sandpiper</b> <i>Tringa ochropus</i> / Andarríos grande	X				X		
<b>Common Redshank</b> <i>Tringa totanus</i> / Archibebe común	X			X			
<b>Wood Sandpiper</b> <i>Tringa glareola</i> / Andarríos bastardo	X						
<b>CHARADRIIFORMES: LARIDAE</b>							
<b>Black-headed Gull</b> <i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i> / Gaviota reidora				X			
<b>Audouin's Gull</b> <i>Ichthyaelus audouinii</i> / Gaviota de Audouin				X			
<b>Yellow-legged Gull</b> <i>Larus michahellis</i> / Gaviota patiamarilla			X	X	X	X	X
<b>Lesser Black-backed Gull</b> <i>Larus fuscus</i> / Gaviota sombría	X						
<b>Sandwich Tern</b> <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i> / Charrán patinegro				X		X	
<b>CHARADRIIFORMES: ALCIDAE</b>							
<b>Razorbill</b> <i>Alca torda</i> / Alca común						X	
<b>COLUMBIFORMES: COLUMBIDAE</b>							
<b>Rock Dove</b> <i>Columba livia</i> / Paloma bravía	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Common Wood Pigeon</b> <i>Columba palumbus</i> / Paloma torcaz	X	X	X				X
<b>European Turtle Dove</b> <i>Streptopelia turtur</i> / Tortola europea	X						
<b>Eurasian Collared Dove</b> <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> / Tórtola turca	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>STRIGIFORMES: STRIGIDAE</b>							
<b>Little Owl</b> <i>Athene noctua</i> / Mochuelo europeo		X		H			
<b>Long-eared Owl</b> <i>Asio otus</i> / Búho chico	X						
<b>APODIFORMES: APODIDAE</b>							
<b>Alpine Swift</b> <i>Tachymarptis melba</i> / Vencejo real		X		X	H		
<b>Common Swift</b> <i>Apus apus</i> / Vencejo común	X						
<b>Pallid Swift</b> <i>Apus pallidus</i> / Vencejo pálido	X					X	X
<b>BUCEROTIFORMES: UPUPIDAE</b>							
<b>Eurasian Hoopoe</b> <i>Upupa epops</i> / Abubilla				X			X
<b>CORACIIFORMES: ALCEDINIDAE</b>							
<b>Common Kingfisher</b> <i>Alcedo atthis</i> / Martín pescador común			H		H		X
<b>CORACIIFORMES: MEROPIDAE</b>							
<b>European Bee-eater</b> <i>Merops apiaster</i> / Abejaruco europeo		H					
<b>PICIFORMES: PICIDAE</b>							
<b>Great Spotted Woodpecker</b> <i>Dendrocopos major</i> / Pico picapinos			H				
<b>PSITTACIFORMES: PSITTACIDAE</b>							
<b>Monk Parakeet</b> <i>Myiopsitta monachus</i> / Cotorra gris argentina							X
<b>PASSERIFORMES: LANIIDAE</b>							
<b>Iberian Grey Shrike</b> <i>Lanius meridionalis</i> / Alcaudón real		X	X				
<b>PASSERIFORMES: CORVIDAE</b>							
<b>Eurasian Jay</b> <i>Garrulus glandarius</i> / Arrendajo euroasiático		X	X				



<b>Red-billed Chough</b> <i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i> / Chova piquirroja	X	X					
<b>Western Jackdaw</b> <i>Coloeus monedula</i> / Grajilla occidental	H			X	X		
<b>Northern Raven</b> <i>Corvus corax</i> / Cuervo grande		X	X		X		
<b>PASSERIFORMES: PARIDAE</b>							
<b>Great Tit</b> <i>Parus major</i> / Carbonero común		X	X				
<b>Eurasian Blue Tit</b> <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> / Herrerillo común	H	X	X	H	H	X	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: ALAUDIDAE</b>							
<b>Crested Lark</b> <i>Galerida cristata</i> / Cogujada común	H	X		X	X		
<b>Thekla's Lark</b> <i>Galerida theklae</i> / Cogujada montesina		X	X		H	H	
<b>Woodlark</b> <i>Lullula arborea</i> / Alondra totovía		X					
<b>PASSERIFORMES: PYCNONOTIDAE</b>							
<b>Common Bulbul</b> <i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i> / Bulbul naranjero						X	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: HIRUNDINIDAE</b>							
<b>Sand Martin</b> <i>Riparia riparia</i> / Avión zapador	X			X			
<b>Eurasian Crag Martin</b> <i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i> / Avión roquero		X	X				
<b>Common House Martin</b> <i>Delichon urbicum</i> / Avión común	X	X		X	X	X	X
<b>Barn Swallow</b> <i>Hirundo rustica</i> / Golondrina común	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Red-rumped Swallow</b> <i>Cecropis daurica</i> / Golondrina dáurica				X	X	X	X
<b>PASSERIFORMES: CETIIDAE</b>							
<b>Cetti's Warbler</b> <i>Cettia cetti</i> / Cetia ruiseñor	H	H	H		H	H	H
<b>PASSERIFORMES: PHYLLOSCOPIDAE</b>							
<b>Willow Warbler</b> <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> / Mosquero musical		X					
<b>Common Chiffchaff</b> <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i> / Mosquero común				H			
<b>PASSERIFORMES: ACROCEPHALIDAE</b>							
<b>Eurasian Reed Warbler</b> <i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i> / Carricero común	H				H		
<b>Sedge Warbler</b> <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i> / Carricerín común							H
<b>PASSERIFORMES: SYLVIIDAE</b>							
<b>Eurasian Blackcap</b> <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> / Curruca capilotada		X	X		X	X	
<b>Sardinian Warbler</b> <i>Curruca melanocephala</i> / Curruca cabecinegra	H	X	X	X	X	X	H
<b>Dartford Warbler</b> <i>Curruca undata</i> / Curruca rabilarga		X	H				
<b>PASSERIFORMES: CISTICOLIDAE</b>							
<b>Zitting Cisticola</b> <i>Cisticola juncidis</i> / Cisticola buitrón	H			X	X	H	H
<b>PASSERIFORMES: REGULIDAE</b>							
<b>Common Firecrest</b> <i>Regulus ignicapilla</i> / Reyzeuelo listado			X	H	H		
<b>PASSERIFORMES: TROGLODYTIDAE</b>							
<b>Eurasian Wren</b> <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> / Chochín paleártico			H		H		
<b>PASSERIFORMES: SITTIDAE</b>							
<b>Eurasian Nuthatch</b> <i>Sitta europaea</i> / Trepador azul			X				
<b>PASSERIFORMES: CERTHIIDAE</b>							
<b>Short-toed Treecreeper</b> <i>Certhia brachyactya</i> / Agateador europeo	H	H	X		H	H	

<b>PASSERIFORMES: STURNIDAE</b>							
<b>Spotless Starling</b> <i>Sturnus unicolor</i> / Estornino negro	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>PASSERIFORMES: TURDIDAE</b>							
<b>Common Blackbird</b> <i>Turdus merula</i> / Mirlo común		X	X	X	X		H
<b>PASSERIFORMES: MUSCICAPIDAE</b>							
<b>Spotted Flycatcher</b> <i>Muscicapa striata</i> / Papamoscas gris		X					
<b>European Pied Flycatcher</b> <i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i> / Papamoscas cerrojillo		X	X				
<b>European Robin</b> <i>Erithacus rubecola</i> / Petirrojo europeo		H			X		
<b>Bluethroat</b> <i>Luscinia svecica</i> / Ruiseñor pechiazul	X						
<b>Common Redstart</b> <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i> / Colirrojo real		X			X		
<b>Blue Rock Thrush</b> <i>Monticola solitarius</i> / Roquero solitario		X	X				
<b>Whinchat</b> <i>Saxicola rubetra</i> / Tarabilla norteña				X			
<b>European Stonechat</b> <i>Saxicola rubicola</i> / Tarabilla europea	X	X	X	X	X	X	H
<b>Northern Wheatear</b> <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> / Collalba gris			X				
<b>Black Wheatear</b> <i>Oenanthe leucura</i> / Collalba negra		X					
<b>PASSERIFORMES: PASSERIDAE</b>							
<b>Rock Sparrow</b> <i>Petronia petronia</i> / Gorrión chillón			X				
<b>Spanish Sparrow</b> <i>Passer hispaniolensis</i> / Gorrión moruno					X		
<b>House Sparrow</b> <i>Passer domesticus</i> / Gorrión común	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>PASSERIFORMES: ESTRILDIDAE</b>							
<b>Common Waxbill</b> <i>Estrilda astrild</i> / Estrilda común					X		X
<b>PASSERIFORMES: MOTACILLIDAE</b>							
<b>Western Yellow Wagtail</b> <i>Motacilla flava</i> / Lavandera boyera	X			X	X	H	
<b>Grey Wagtail</b> <i>Motacilla cinerea</i> / Lavandera cascadeña		X	H				X
<b>White wagtail</b> <i>Motacilla alba</i> / Lavandera blanca		X		X	H	H	
<b>PASSERIFORMES: FRINGILIDAE</b>							
<b>Common Chaffinch</b> <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> / Pinzón vulgar		X	X				
<b>Hawfinch</b> <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i> / Picogordo común		H					
<b>European Greenfinch</b> <i>Chloris chloris</i> / Verderón común	H	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Common Linnet</b> <i>Linaria cannabina</i> / Pardillo común		X			X		
<b>Red Crossbill</b> <i>Loxia curvirostra</i> / Piquituerto común		X	H				H
<b>European Goldfinch</b> <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> / Jilguero europeo	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>European Serin</b> <i>Serinus serinus</i> / Serín verdecillo		X		H	H	H	X
<b>PASSERIFORMES: EMBERIZIDAE</b>							
<b>Corn Bunting</b> <i>Emberiza calandra</i> / Escribano triguero			X	X	X		
<b>Rock Bunting</b> <i>Emberiza cia</i> / Escribano montesino		H					
<b>Cirl Bunting</b> <i>Emberiza cirlus</i> / Escribano soteño			X			H	