

Birding tour to Extremadura & Doñana (Spain)

Trip Report

14 - 20 April, 2024



Eurasian Black Vulture, one of the most emblematic birds in the Iberian Peninsula

Report and all images by tour leader **Álvaro Peral**



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A birdwatching tour into two prime birding regions in SW Europe

Both Extremadura region and Doñana natural areas are renowned birding destinations for both European and non-European birdwatchers. Combining them in a week tour is a delightful idea that can bring a significant part of the most-sought bird species in the Iberian Peninsula.

Extremadura is a very sparsely populated region and gathers big flowered plains, *dehesa* pastures and the famous Monfragüe National Park, a hotspot for birds of prey in SW Europe.

Doñana and its formerly overwhelming wetlands is nowadays a complex area that holds a few magnificent birding spots that marinated with local knowledge can produce many birds, particularly egrets, waders, ducks and warblers.

Staying in the charming villages of Trujillo and El Rocío was also very much appreciated, not just for the undeniable cultural aspects of the tour but also for the joy of being able to see abundances of birds right at our doorstep.

Extended information on this tour can be found here:

<https://www.wildandalucia.com/birding-tours/extremadura-donana/>



TRIP REPORT

Day 1 (April 14) - Arrival to Sevilla and birding Extremadura

We met in a nice cafeteria in Sevilla in mid morning, where people arrived without any major delay despite being the start day for the famous “feria de abril”. Joy was in the ambience and those who chose to arrive a day or two in advance could certainly see Seville getting ready for the big day. The big day started for us at the same time and after a welcome coffee and the first conversations we set north avid for some birding before lunchtime.

In the crew we had 6 tour participants:

- Sheila & Christophe (UK), who had already been touring with us in a couple of occasions
- Thomas & Olivia (Denmark)
- David & Jane (Australia)

The drive along the A-66 motorway provided nice landscapes throughout, particularly the Holm Oak forests and “dehesas” of the Sierra Morena mountain range.

Our first stop took us to the farmlands near Fuente de Cantos, where we had our first encounters with **Corn Buntings**. A Common Quail was heard singing from the distance and we made a short stroll along fields of well grown Oats. Although it was midday and the Sun was strong we were lucky to get some nice sightings, from which a flock of flying **Collared Pratincoles** were probably the highlight.



White Storks and Zitting Cisticolas were commonly seen throughout the lowlands

Zitting Cisticolas were singing and flying around actively. The telescope provided views of **Common Buzzard** perched on an eucalyptus and a few Linnets were flying by to drink from a puddle. Swallowtail butterflies were common and a joy to see. Later on we continued for a few

minutes patrolling some dirty paths aboard the van, which turned out great to get comparative nice views of **Crested and Greater Short-toed Larks** together feeding in a fallow.

Back to the road we could see a few **Black Kites** and a pair of **Red-rumped Swallows**. We stopped for a consistent lunch at Villafranca de los Barros, where Antonia served us a delicious paella and other local specialities.

Next I decided to take the group to Mérida as it is always rewarding to go birding there. Juvenile **(Eurasian) Greenfinches** were begging from the orange trees as we walked along a park by the Guadiana river. One of the best sightings was a male **European Pied Flycatcher** that was fluttering around a small tree near a **Woochat Shrike**. Small flocks of (European) Bee-eaters and Glossy Ibis were flying along the river every now and then and were well seen by everyone.

Then we approached the famous roman bridge and noticed that the singing **Golden Orioles** were actually quite busy with displaying flights and we had relatively good views of several males, including one flying under the bridge! The area also produced views of **(Western) Jackdaw**, a **Booted Eagle** and a **Red Kite**.

Back to the road towards Trujillo we came across two flying **(Eurasian) Hoopoes** and Olivia made us all envious as she briefly saw a **Black-winged Kite** en route.

Once in Trujillo –our base for the next days- we highly enjoyed a checklist drink in the main square at sunset, as it was bursting with **Common Swifts**, **White Storks** and a few **Pallid Swifts**, and **Crag and House Martins**. A wonderful introductory day, which turned out to produce 51 species.



The Roman Bridge in Mérida, declared Unesco World Heritage Site, is a privileged birding scenery

Day 2 (April 15) - Birding The Plains

Today we will focus our bird quest on the vast plains north and west of Trujillo. The site forms part of an important bird area ([ZEPA Llanos de Magasca](#)) and has a worldwide reputation in terms of birding. Meeting at 0630 and a delightful local breakfast (coffee and toasts) kept us well awake for a magnificent morning out. The first bird that got our attention –still at sunrise- was the endemic **Iberian Grey Shrike** that Thomas noticed on a wire. We had nice scope views and could see its diagnostic colour palette.

Next, a very obliging **(Common) Nightingale** made us decide to stop in a little stream where we could finally make it out after a decent scan of all trees. It was a joy to hear not just it but many other songbirds singing actively in the morning. The Nightingale was one of David's special requests for the tour and I am glad we managed a decent view of it. A **Short-toed Eagle** was seen nicely perched in a pole not very far, and several Bee-eaters gathered in a bush before they set off for their breakfast routine. A male **Sardinian Warbler** soon joined to the show offering considerably close views that we all could admire.



The Llanos de Cáceres plains offer great bird watching opportunities in the early morning

An absolutely enjoyable early morning that was soon topped up with an **European Hedgehog** that crossed the road in front of us. Back to the van we soon felt the urge to jump out as a few pairs of **Bee-eaters** were nesting in a small sand bank along a temporary creek. We gathered together at a reasonable and respectful distance so that they could be enjoyed doing their low glides at ease.

Luckily most of Spain was blessed with decent rains during Easter, hence the fields were absolutely flowered in all purples, yellows and whites. A flock of over a dozen **Eurasian Spoonbills** - presumably on migration- flew overhead, which took us by surprise as any suitable wetland was at a considerable distance.

Corn Buntings and **Black Kites** were seen throughout the journey and after a while we all got used to seeing them. I had to brake as a small group of **(Eurasian) Black and Griffon Vultures** were seen roosting on the ground and flying low.



General view of the Llanos de Trujillo

We moved on to a meadow full of viper bugloss flowers. There was a remarkable abundance of **Calandra Larks**, many of them flying in pairs and singing actively. A real delight!

A last stop before our lunch break and we walked along a track over a ridge that produced a few **Spanish Sparrows** and 3 **Tawny Pipits** walking along it. The Holm Oak cleared woodland held a few **Iberian Magpies** and also a couple of **Melodious Warblers** on their way north.

Lunch took place in the calm village of Santa Marta de Magasca: cold drinks and sandwiches in the pleasant shade of a big tree. Griffon Vultures were continuously flying overhead of us during lunch.

The afternoon birding started overlooking a small river where both **Crag Martins** and **Red-rumped Swallows** were building their nests under a bridge. We then moved to a fantastic road where there were nest boxes set in every telephone post. These nestboxes were all the same and attracted good numbers of **Lesser Kestrels** and (**Eurasian**) **Rollers**. Scope views turned productive not so scare any bird and we managed to see at least 3 pairs of Rollers using them. A distant **Hoopoe** was found after heare singing, and we all had our firs **Montagu's Harrier** flying over the fields.

Moving on in the van both Olivia and me called alarm at once when a male **Great Bustard** appeared nicely exposed feeding among the flowers on top of a ridge overlooking the town of Cáceres. It was a considerably good view of it, which was followed by another Montagu's Harrier – a male this time-, a **Booted Eagle** and a quick **Ocellated Green Lizard** that came across the road.

With a warm 28°C afternoon we called it a day and headed back to Trujillo main square, where we made a little urban birding and went up the castle to see several nestlings of **White Stork** at eye level alongside a few Lesser Kestrels and scores of **Common Swifts**.

Time for updating our checklists over a drink and each one headed for dinner in this already familiar nice little town.



Day 3 (April 16) - Monfragüe

Another typical breakfast at 0630 and we soon hit the road towards the Arrocampo reservoir, undoubtedly the hotspot for water birds in the Cáceres province. The reeds held many active songbirds in the morning but it was a **Gull-billed Tern** and a **Great White Egret** that really made it worth stopping at the first of the two spots we checked there.

The second spot took us near the Saucedilla Visitor Centre, where we soon were captivated by some very active **Little Bitterns** that were making a mess of the reed tops trying to get a vantage point over their grounds. **Cetti's Warblers** were actively singing and we were surprised to see a **Canada Goose** in flight. Scope views finally made it possible to locate a **Savi's Warbler** we'd kept hearing for some time. It was then that Thomas made us all envious with his digiscoping equipment and skills. He took a brilliant video the bird singing that was easily seen by everyone on his phone.



Birding the Almaraz reservoir in the early morning is always a rewarding experience

We made a small donation to the friendly lady at the visitor centre there and some of us also bought some gifts. Then we drove across a magnificent Cork Oak forest where Bee-eaters were abundant.

I made sure we could get to Monfragüe to enjoy some of the fresh hours of the morning, getting us to the magnificent Portilla del Tiétar viewpoint where I picked up a majestic **Egyptian Vulture** in flight right as we stepped out of the van.

The views of several **Black Storks** flying across the cliff there were just delightful, as much as an obliging male **Blue Rock Thrush** that regularly scouted its territory with display flights. Although we missed the Eurasian Eagle Owl that usually nests somewhere in that cliff we enjoyed other nice sightings there and seeing those high levels of water in the Tiétar river was something I never witnessed before. **Long-tailed Tits** were active moving through the bushes at eye level and made a delightful appearance on a couple of times.



We then moved to another couple of viewpoints that proved quite successful in previous years. Shame, but we managed just very distant views of a **Spanish Imperial Eagle** that a nice young man shouted as we arrived! We also enjoyed eye-level views of a **Griffon Vulture** nest, where the parents were feeding the youngster surprising amounts of food, which we found it funny. Among other non-avian sightings, a female **Red Deer** and a recently emerged **Speckled Wood** were enjoyed just before lunch.

We enjoyed a nice tapas lunch in the charming village of Villarreal de San Carlos, where shade and cold drinks were highly appreciated. After lunch we headed to a spot where clouds of hundreds of **Common House Martins** and a few **Alpine Swifts** were actively flying in groups. A short stroll also produced a couple of **Nettle-tree butterflies**.

Another further stop at the Salto del Gitano viewpoint produced nice views of 3 pairs of **Black Stork** that were still busy building their nests. We picked a **Rock Bunting** and a **Blue Rock Thrush** singing from the top of a needle rock and enjoyed some funny conversations with other birding mates.

I then canvassed the group about a little hike up to the top of the castle, which everyone joined and actually turned out worthwhile despite the warm temperatures of the middle of the day. We enjoyed nice views of Griffon Vultures flying overhead but also below eye level, which is not often easy to get elsewhere! A **Peregrine Falcon** and a **Booted Eagle** were also seen stooping, and a few **Common Swallowtails** and a **Wall Brown butterfly** were hilltopping and basking in the sun.

We called it a day and enjoyed the regular checklist drink in a terrace bar in Torrejón el Rubio. Another excellent day out!

Day 4 (April 17) - Northern Extremadura

Our foray in search of **Little Bustards** started at 0630 directly into their most favoured singing areas. We had missed this iconic bird in the previous days due to high temperatures, so today it had to be the day. En route, still before sunrise we were delighted to find 2 **Iberian Hares** running along our road. We reached the Little Bustard spot in the Llanos de Cáceres right before sunrise and it turned out a great decision as right as we stepped out of the van we could hear the first one singing.

It took us just a few minutes to locate it singing on top of a ridge at some 500 m distance. Another male soon was heard in flight –the males have modified their primaries to produce a whistle as they fly- and even dark, we would just see our first male kicking it away from his grounds.

This process happened several times and we could count up to 4 males in just that magnificent spot. Just as the light increased we took the picture shown below and headed straight away for some nice croissants and coffees to Torrejón el Rubio. Of course more wildlife showed up as usual, this time a roosting **Short-toed Eagle**, a **Woodlark** perched atop a tree and a **Red Fox** on the run.



Little Bustards have suffered a sharp decline in Spain, but Extremadura still remains a stronghold for this species

Next, we met Jesús with whom I had arranged a visit to his raptor feeding station. This came as a surprise as it wasn't advertised on the tour page and it turned out to be highly enjoyed by everyone! We entered the spacious and comfortable hide built in front of it when there were no birds visible in the sky. Surprisingly, just a few minutes later, scores of vultures dotted the sky and it didn't take long till the first ones came into land in front of us to eat the chopped pieces of meat being placed for them.

Black Kites were the first ones to join the feast, doing some nice plummeting catches. Soon after, about a hundred vultures came in, landing one by one. About one third of them were **Black Vultures**, whereas the rest were **Griffons**.

A **Northern Raven** and a couple of **Red Kites** also attended the party, and photographic opportunities were served even for the non-photographer part of the group, who couldn't help using their phones to capture some nice shots. The surprise came when up to 4 Egyptian Vultures came in, in different plumages and watching them interacting with the other vultures was interesting. **Rock Sparrows** and a **Woodchat Shrike** also showed up briefly.



The stay at the hide proved unbeatable to enjoy comparative views of plumage for Egyptian, Griffon and Black Vultures

We stayed there just for some 2,5 hours and then moved back to Monfragüe National Park. We made a short stroll in a field where wild Lavender was in full flower and soon moved forward for a nice lunch under a Holm tree –the main choice was tomato salad-.

Thomas kindly reminded about his desire to see a **Dartford Warbler** and -being used to this bird in my hometown (Ronda), where they are very abundant- I could easily pick up its calls while we were driving. We stopped at a nice flowered bushland where Gum Rockroses held a very active couple of them! It was nice to see this skittish bird long enough and appreciate its red eyering and hyperactive behaviour.

The weather was great, slightly fresher than the previous days, reaching a pleasant maximum of 25°C which produced a bit more of bird activity. We checked several of the renown viewpoints along the main Monfragüe road and picked up a variety of birds. Perhaps the one that turned out to be the most productive was La Malavuelta, where we had relatively good views of an adult **Bonelli's Eagle** and heard some **Golden Orioles**. A **Great-spotted Woodpecker** put in an appearance and we headed back to our hotel in Trujillo after a highly productive journey.

Day 5 (April 18) - Transitioning from bird to bird

Having a little birding time before breakfast turns out to be quite productive, as in these southern latitudes the birds make the most of the fresher hours of the day. Hence we went visiting a new location west of Trujillo where I hoped to improve the views and numbers of the steppic species as it was our last chance for these. It was a humid early morning and the fog made wonderful landscapes and challenging spotting, but we soon found a very distant **Great Bustard** far away. It was rewarding to get both **Black-bellied** and **Pin-tailed Sandgrouses** flying overhead multiple times. It was easier to hear them though, and numbers were too low, sometimes even just individuals, which is not what I used to see here just a few years ago...

Calandra Larks were in full swing, their song was the background melody throughout, that was only interrupted by the always distant calls of **Stone Curlews**, **Little Bustard** and **Quails**. Just Olivia and me managed to see the brief flight of a Little Bustard that soon disappeared in the horizon.

The surprise came when back to the van there were 2 **Great-spotted Cuckoos** came in walking along the ditch of the road to stop at just a few meters from us. They seemed not to fear our presence and they let us have nice scope views and even pictures when they perched up nicely on a fence gate.



Birding opportunities often come up easily while driving along the minor roads of Extremadura

We found a group of 8 Great Bustards that stayed in the area the whole time and we all had nice views of it. It was then time to move south and enjoyed a simple but nice *café y tostadas* breakfast in the village of La Cumbre.

Moving on towards the south we drove through another set of nest boxes on posts, where we saw another 2 pairs of **Eurasian Roller**. A short stop there produced binocular views of **Hoopoe**, **Bee-eaters** and a **Short-toed Eagle**.

Our next stop was the interesting reservoir of Alange, where we picked a few dozens of **Common** and **Alpine Swifts**. There were also a few **Crag Martins** and in the water some **Great Crested Grebes** and **Egyptian Gueese** were seen. It was very hot weather by then, but fortunately a **Black Wheatear** showed up over the rock boulders. This is a charismatic species I try to get in all tours when possible.



Calandra Larks and Eurasian Rollers benefit from the low-impact land management in some regions of Extremadura

Lunch stop took place in one of my favourite local *ventas* in [Santa Olalla del Cala](#), this time was a variety of local dishes to share. By 5pm we reached the iconic village of [El Rocío](#), our base for the second leg of the tour. This year we were lucky to have some nice water levels there and we allowed some time birding the marsh right in town, which produced **Eurasian Spoonbills**, **Greater Flamingos** and we heard **Common Snipes** and still more **Golden Orioles**.

The checklist today showed that we had already passed the 100 species and it felt like a nice day of birding despite being a transition day between our two bases.

Day 6 (April 19) - Northern Doñana

Today we met for a plentiful buffet breakfast at first thing in the morning -0630- and we set off towards the Northern areas of Doñana natural area. A short stop over Iberian Lynx grounds took us along a beautiful Stone Pine forest where we saw **Sardinian Warbler** and evidences of the Lynx.

A beautiful sun just rised could be seen through the mist as we headed towards the always interesting Dehesa de Abajo Nature Reserve. This year the iconic **White-headed Duck** was well seen as three pairs were breeding. This is a species that doesn't often occur there and we were quite happy to find all three pairs and even took nice pictures at water level. A few **Marbled Ducks** were also seen, and even a pair of **Ferruginous Ducks!** These three can be presumably included within the most endangered species of ducks in the Western Palearctic and it was a joy to see them together in a relatively small area. Other nice sightings included **Black-crowned Night-Herons**, **Red-crested Pochards**, **Greater Flamingos** and, as every day on the tour, **Black Kites**.



Male White-headed Ducks show blue in their beaks from early February till mid summer in Spain

We then moved on the van along the Guadamar river and made regular stops whenever interesting. Water levels are nowadays very fluctuant in Doñana because of many anthropogenic reasons. This year we were lucky to enjoy considerably high levels and hence flocks of **Glossy Ibis**, Flamingos and **Spoonbills** were seen all along this route. A **Great Reed Warbler** also put in an appearance.

The tamarisks along the track hid a few interesting birds, such as a couple of **Pied Flycatchers**, a very obliguing **Hoopoe** and a few **Squacco Herons** showing their stunning blue breeding markings. Along the road we also came across a couple of Greater **Short-toed Larks** sandbathing, a few **Linnets** and two **Common Redstarts** on migration.

Another remarkable sighting were a small group of **Slender-billed Gulls** swimming among the many Flamingos. As usual, Thomas captured delightful evidences of them with his powerful digiscoping setup.

Lunch took place at José Antonio Valverde visitor centre and it was delightful as many egrets were nesting nearby. In fact, at least half a doze **Purple Herons** were seen incubating their eggs alongside scores of Glossy Ibis, Black-crowned Night-Herons and **Little** and **Cattle Egrets**.



We also noticed some **Moorish Geckos** that inhabited the interior of the visitor centre, whereas a walk in the outside of it produced a flock of a dozen **Black-tailed Godwits** and some **Pied Avocets**.

By the car park there was a **White Stork** nest that also served as a home to several **Spanish and House Sparrows**. The many thistles growing nearby attracted Red Admirals and Painted Ladies.

On the way back towards el Rocío we took a different road that allowed us come across a few **Lesser Kestrel** colonies. We stopped to see **Northern Shovelers**. Being a common species in Europe we hadn't found any of these yet. And the stop also rewarded us with a male **Garganey** and a few **Yellow Wagtails** of the iberian subspecies.

As usual, **Bee-eaters** and **Iberian Magpies** were commonly seen across the forests near El Rocío. We all dined together and completed our checklists in a hectic Friday night in a pre-pilgrimage atmosphere!

Day 7 (April 20) - El Rocío & back home

An optional sunrise foray to look for Iberian Lynx was attended by half of the crew. As we drove into the woods we chanced a **Red-necked Nightjar**, which unfortunately flew off at once. It was nice to see them back though! We made a relaxed walk of over an hour and were lucky to get Lynx footprints in the sand. It is always nice to give the Lynx a little chance but of course this was not the purpose of the tour and we all were aware of that.

The sound of so many songbirds was spectacular, particularly **Common Nightingales**. The abundance of rains together with hot temperatures on the previous days made mosquitoes appear in serious numbers and I must say it was a bit annoying during the early morning –normally this is not the case-. On the way back to the van we heard a familiar sound... it was great to see a pair of **Lesser Spotted Woodpeckers** moving across the upper branches of a Poplar.

Back to our hotel in El Rocío we met the rest of the group for another buffet breakfast and set off for a nice walk around La Rocina. Walking along the path was great and the first of the many birds we noticed was a **Western Bonelli's Warbler** skulking the branches of the Stone Pine in front of the visitor centre.

The woodland held a nice population of **Tree Sparrow**, a bird that has declined their numbers enormously in Spain. The drumming of yet another Lesser-spotted Woodpecker allowed us to manage short although very nice views of it. Some of us were quick enough to get a **Bluethroat** that was happily cocking its tail in the bushes near the water.

The bird observatory was enjoyable and I was surprised to find a pair of **Egyptian Gueese** down here. Jane pointed out a **Woodchat Shrike** too. We were also lucky enough to get nice binocular views of another **Savi's Warbler** singing up the Yellow Iris alongside a nearby **Common Reed Warbler**. Back to the car park some of us could see 2 **Hawfinches** that soon vanished into the bushes.

It was then time to pick our luggage back from the hotel and we hit the road for our last lunch near Seville, where we updated our checklist for the last time. Timing was great and we had a few minutes after lunch to check a regular site for **Little Owl**. Thomas was the first one to find it and we had nice views of it, our last species of the tour.

The tour unfortunately came to an end around 4pm and our lovely crew was dropped off in convenient places in Seville.

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

All the best,

Alvaro Peral – [Wild Andalusia](http://www.wildandalucia.com)



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BIRD CHECKLIST

X: species was seen D: domestic/scapee
H: species was heard only G: guide only

N.	Name / Nombre	Status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ANSERIFORMES: ANATIDAE									
1	Canada Goose <i>Branta canadensis</i> / Barnacla canadiense grande	V			D				
2	Greylag Goose <i>Anser anser</i> / Ánsar común	W M	D				X	X	X
3	Egyptian Goose <i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i> / Ganso del Nilo	Int r					X		X
4	Common Shelduck <i>Tadorna tadorna</i> / Tarro blanco	R						X	
5	Northern Shoveler <i>Spatula clypeata</i> / Cuchara común	R						X	
6	Garganey <i>Spatula querquedula</i> / Cerceta carretona	M S						X	
7	Gadwall <i>Mareca strepera</i> / Ánade friso	R					X	X	
8	Mallard <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> / Ánade azulón	R	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9	Marbled Duck <i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i> / Cerceta pardilla	r						X	
10	Red-crested Pochard <i>Netta rufina</i> / Pato colorado	R						X	X
11	Common Pochard <i>Aythya ferina</i> / Porrón europeo	R W					X	X	X
12	Ferruginous Duck <i>Aythya nyroca</i> / Porrón pardo	r W						X	
13	White-headed Duck <i>Oxyura leucocephala</i> / Malvasía cabeciblanca	r						X	
GALLIFORMES: PHASIANIDE									
14	Red-legged Partridge <i>Alectoris rufa</i> / Perdiz roja	R		X	X	X	H		X
15	Common Quail <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> / Codorniz común	R	X				X		
CAPRIMULGIFORMES: CAPRIMULGIDAE									
16	Red-necked Nightjar <i>Caprimulgus ruficollis</i> / Chotacabas cuellirrojo	S							X
PODICIPEDIFORMES: PODICIPEDIDAE									
17	Little Grebe <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> / Zampullín común	R		X				X	X
18	Great Crested Grebe <i>Podiceps cristatus</i> / Somormujo lavanco	R					X	X	
19	Black-necked Grebe <i>Podiceps nigricollis</i> / Zampullín cuellinegro	R						X	
PHOENICOPTERIFORMES: PHOENICOPTERIDAE									
20	Greater Flamingo <i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i> / Flamenco común	R					X	X	X
CICONIIFORMES: CICONIIDAE									
21	Black Stork <i>Ciconia nigra</i> / Cigüeña negra	r			X	X			
22	White Stork <i>Ciconia ciconia</i> / Cigüeña blanca	S r	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
PELECANIFORMES: THRESKIORNITHIDAE									
23	Glossy Ibis <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> / Morito común	R	X		X		X	X	X
24	Eurasian Spoonbill <i>Platalea leucorodia</i> / Espátula común	R		X			X	X	X
PELECANIFORMES: ARDEIDAE									
25	Little Bittern <i>Ixobrychus minutus</i> / Avetorillo común	S r			X				
26	Black-crowned Night Heron <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> / Martinete común	R						X	
27	Squacco Heron	S r						X	

27	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i> / Garcilla cangrejera	R							
28	Western Cattle Egret <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> / Garcilla bueyera	R	X				X	X	
29	Grey Heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i> / Garza real	R	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
30	Purple Heron <i>Ardea purpurea</i> / Garza imperial	S M			X			X	
31	Great Egret <i>Ardea alba</i> / Garceta grande	R			X				
32	Little Egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i> / Garceta común	R						X	X
SULIFORMES: PHALACROCORACIDAE									
33	Great Cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> / Cormorán grande	W r	X	X	X		X	X	X
ACCIPITRIFORMES: ACCIPITRIDAE									
34	Egyptian Vulture <i>Neophron percnopterus</i> / Alimoche común	S M r			X	X			
35	Griffon Vulture <i>Gyps fulvus</i> / Buitre leonado	R	X	X	X	X	X		
36	Cinereous Vulture <i>Aegypius monachus</i> / Buitre negro	r		X	X	X			
37	Short-toed Snake Eagle <i>Circaetus gallicus</i> / Culebrera europea	S M		1		1	1		
38	Booted Eagle <i>Hieraaetus pennatus</i> / Águila calzada	S M r	1	1	2	2		1	
39	Spanish Imperial Eagle <i>Aquila adalberti</i> / Águila imperial ibérica	r			1				
40	Bonelli's Eagle <i>Aquila fasciata</i> / Águila perdicera	R				1			
41	Western Marsh Harrier <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> / Aguilucho lagunero occidental	R W		1	1			1	
42	Montagu's Harrier <i>Circus pygargus</i> / Aguilucho cenizo	S M		2					
43	Red Kite <i>Milvus milvus</i> / Milano real	R	1	1		2			
44	Black Kite <i>Milvus migrans</i> / Milano negro	M S r	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
45	Common Buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i> / Busardo ratonero	R W	2				1	2	
FALCONIFORMES: FALCONIDAE									
46	Lesser Kestrel <i>Falco naumanni</i> / Cernícalo primilla	S M r		20+	1			20+	
47	Common Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> / Cernícalo vulgar	R						2	
48	Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i> / Halcón peregrino	R m			1				
OTIDIFORMES: OTIDIDAE									
49	Great Bustard <i>Otis tarda</i> / Avutarda euroasiática	R		1			7		
50	Little Bustard <i>Tetrax tetrax</i> / Sisón común	r				4	1		
GRUIFORMES: RALLIDAE									
51	Water Rail <i>Rallus aquaticus</i> / Rascón europeo	R			H				
52	Western Swampphen <i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i> / Calamón común	R	H		H			X	
53	Common Moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> / Gallineta común	R	X		H			X	X
54	Eurasian Coot <i>Fulica atra</i> / Focha común	R					X	X	X
CHARADRIIFORMES: TURNICIDAE									
55	Common Buttonquail <i>Turnix sylvaticus</i> / Torillo andaluz	Ext?							
CHARADRIIFORMES: BURHINIDAE									
56	Eurasian Stone-curlew <i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i> / Alcaraván común	R				2	H	H	
CHARADRIIFORMES: RECURVIROSTRIDAE									
57	Black-winged Stilt <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> / Cigüeñuela común	R s						X	
58	Pied Avocet	R						v	

PASSERIFORMES: ORIOLIDAE									
86	Eurasian Golden Oriole <i>Oriolus oriolus</i> / Oropéndola europea	S	5			H	1	H	H
PASSERIFORMES: CORVIDAE									
87	Eurasian Jay <i>Garrulus glandarius</i> / Arrendajo euroasiático	R			2	1	2		
88	Iberian Magpie <i>Cyanopica cooki</i> / Rabilargo ibérico	R	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
89	Eurasian Magpie <i>Pica pica</i> / Urraca	R	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
90	Western Jackdaw <i>Coloeus monedula</i> / Grajilla occidental	R	X	X	X		X	X	
91	Northern Raven <i>Corvus corax</i> / Cuervo grande	R		X	X	X	X	X	
PASSERIFORMES: PARIDAE									
92	Great Tit <i>Parus major</i> / Carbonero común	R		H	X	X	H		X
93	Eurasian Blue Tit <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i> / Herrerillo común	R	X	X	H	X			H
94	European Crested Tit <i>Lophophanes cristatus</i> / Herrerillo capuchino	R							H
PASSERIFORMES: ALAUDIDAE									
95	Crested Lark <i>Galerida cristata</i> / Cogujada común	R	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
96	Thekla's Lark <i>Galerida theklae</i> / Cogujada montesina	R			X				
97	Woodlark <i>Lullula arborea</i> / Alondra totovía	R		H		X			
98	Greater Short-toed Lark <i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i> / Terrera común	S	2					2	
99	Calandra Lark <i>Melanocorypha calandra</i> / Calandria común	R		X		X	X		
PASSERIFORMES: HIRUNDINIDAE									
100	Eurasian Crag Martin <i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i> / Avión roquero	R	X	X	X	X	X		
101	Common House Martin <i>Delichon urbicum</i> / Avión común	S M r	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
102	Barn Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i> / Golondrina común	S M r	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
103	Red-rumped Swallow <i>Cecropis daurica</i> / Golondrina dáurica	S M	G	X	X	X	X		X
PASSERIFORMES: CETIIDAE									
104	Cetti's Warbler <i>Cettia cetti</i> / Ceta ruiseñor	R	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
PASSERIFORMES: AEGITHALIDAE									
105	Long-tailed Tit <i>Aegithalos caudatus</i> / Mito común	R	H		X	X			X
PASSERIFORMES: PHYLLOSCOPIIDAE									
106	Western Bonelli's Warbler <i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i> / Mosquero papialbo	S M							X
107	Willow Warbler <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> / Mosquero musical	M		X	X	H			
PASSERIFORMES: ACROCEPHALIDAE									
108	Eurasian Reed Warbler <i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i> / Carricero común	M S			X		X	X	X
109	Great Reed Warbler <i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i> / Carricero tordal	S						X	
110	Melodious Warbler <i>Hippolais polyglotta</i> / Zarcero políglota	S							H
PASSERIFORMES: LOCUSTELLIDAE									
111	Savi's Warbler <i>Locustella luscinioides</i> / Buscarla unicolor	M S			2		H		1
PASSERIFORMES: SYLVIIDAE									
112	Eurasian Blackcap <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i> / Curruca capirotada	R	X		H				
113	Western Orphean Warbler <i>Curruca hortensis</i> / Curruca mirlona occidental	S		H		H			
114	Sardinian Warbler <i>Curruca melanocephala</i> / Curruca cabecinegra	R		X	H	H	H	H	X

115	Dartford Warbler <i>Curruca undata</i> / Curruca rabilarga	R				X			
PASSERIFORMES: CISTICOLIDAE									
116	Zitting Cisticola <i>Cisticola juncidis</i> / Cisticola buitrón	R	X	X	H		H	X	
PASSERIFORMES: TROGLODYTIDAE									
117	Eurasian Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i> / Chochín paleártico	R		H	H	H			X
PASSERIFORMES: CERTHIIDAE									
118	Short-toed Treecreeper <i>Certhia brachydactyla</i> / Agateador europeo	R			H	H	H		H
PASSERIFORMES: STURNIDAE									
119	Spotless Starling <i>Sturnus unicolor</i> / Estornino negro	R	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
PASSERIFORMES: TURDIDAE									
120	Common Blackbird <i>Turdus merula</i> / Mirlo común	R	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
PASSERIFORMES: MUSCICAPIDAE									
121	European Pied Flycatcher <i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i> / Papamoscas cerrojillo	M s	X					X	
122	European Robin <i>Erithacus rubecola</i> / Petirrojo europeo	R			H				
123	Bluethroat <i>Luscinia svecica</i> / Ruiseñor pechiazul	r							1
124	Common Nightingale <i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i> / Ruiseñor común	S		X	X	H	H	H	H
125	Black Redstart <i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i> / Colirrojo tizón	R W			H			H	
126	Common Redstart <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i> / Colirrojo real	M S						2	
127	Blue Rock Thrush <i>Monticola solitarius</i> / Roquero solitario	R			X				
128	European Stonechat <i>Saxicola rubicola</i> / Tarabilla europea	R	X	X	X	X	X	X	H
129	Northern Wheatear <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> / Collalba gris	M S						3	
130	Black Wheatear <i>Oenanthe leucura</i> / Collalba negra	R					1		
PASSERIFORMES: PASSERIDAE									
131	Rock Sparrow <i>Petronia petronia</i> / Gorrión chillón	R		X	H	X			
132	Eurasian Tree Sparrow <i>Passer montanus</i> / Gorrión molinero	R							10+
133	Spanish Sparrow <i>Passer hispaniolensis</i> / Gorrión moruno	R		X	X			X	
134	House Sparrow <i>Passer domesticus</i> / Gorrión común	R	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
PASSERIFORMES: ESTRILDIDAE									
135	Common Waxbill <i>Estrilda astrild</i> / Estrilda común	Int R						H	
PASSERIFORMES: MOTACILLIDAE									
136	Western Yellow Wagtail <i>Motacilla flava</i> / Lavandera boyera	M S						X	
137	Grey Wagtail <i>Motacilla cinerea</i> / Lavandera cascadeña	R		H		X			
138	White wagtail <i>Motacilla alba</i> / Lavandera blanca	R W	X	X	X	X	X	X	
139	Tawny Pipit <i>Anthus campestris</i> / Bisbita campestre	M S		X					
PASSERIFORMES: FRINGILIDAE									
140	Common Chaffinch <i>Fringilla coelebs</i> / Pinzón vulgar	R		X	X	X	H		X
141	Tenerife Blue Chaffinch <i>Fringilla teydea</i> / Pinzón azul de Tenerife	r(Cl)							2
142	European Greenfinch <i>Chloris chloris</i> / Verderón común	R	X	H	X		H	X	X
143	Common Linnet <i>Linaria cannabina</i> / Pardillo común	R	X		H	X	H	X	
144	European Goldfinch	R	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

¹⁴⁴	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i> / Jilguero europeo	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
145	European Serin <i>Serinus serinus</i> / Serín verdecillo	R	X	X	X	X	X	X
PASSERIFORMES: EMBERIZIDAE								
146	Corn Bunting <i>Emberiza calandra</i> / Escribano triguero	R	X	X	X	X	X	X
147	Rock Bunting <i>Emberiza cia</i> / Escribano montesino	R			X		X	