



Honeyguide

WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS

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Fuerteventura
11 – 17 March 2017

Holiday participants

Derek and Zena Tutt
Graham Harris
Margaret Dixey
Phyllis Davis
Jan Farbridge

Leader

David Collins

Our holiday was based at the Hotel Oasis Casa Vieja in La Oliva

<http://www.oasiscasavieja.com/en/>

Report and photos by David Collins.

Cover photo: southern grey shrike.

Below: group members in Verdant Valley.



As with all Honeyguide holidays, part of the price of the holiday was put towards a conservation project, in this case for La Sociedad Española de Ornitología (SEO), the Spanish Ornithological Society, and its work in the Canary Islands. The conservation contribution this year of £40 per person was supplemented by gift aid through the Honeyguide Wildlife Charitable Trust.

This year's donation of £290 brings the total given to SEO since the first Honeyguide holiday in Spain in 1991 to £17,965. The total for conservation contributions from all Honeyguide holidays as at March 2017 was £113,469.

ITINERARY

Saturday 11 March	Fly to Fuerteventura and drive to hotel
Sunday 12 March	La Oliva area
Monday 13 March	Los Molinos, Antigua and Tindaya
Tuesday 14 March	Pájara and the Rio Palmas Valley
Wednesday 15 March	Rosa de Taro, Betancuría and Toston
Thursday 16 March	Las Salinas, Los Alares, Antigua and Tindaya
Friday 17 March	Return to the UK

DIARY

Saturday 11 March: arrival

A day of travel and settling into our accommodation at Casa Vieja, which consisted of one three bedroom villa and three rather grand rooms in the hotel itself.

Sunday 12 March: La Oliva

After breakfast we set out for a leisurely walk from the hotel. In the first hundred yards or so we admired the unusual roadside weed flora with its mix of Mediterranean and African species. It was already clear that the winter rains had been better than usual and there were plenty of the attractive, dark centred yellow flowers of *Reichardia tingitana*, together with white-flowered *Heliotropium ramosissimum*. Both of the native mesembryantheums (*nodiflorum* and *crystallinum*) were easily found, although the flowers were still closed up at this hour. The relatively wet winter had evidently also been of benefit to butterflies, and both green-striped whites and clouded yellows were plentiful.

We had good views of three laughing doves, including one singing from an agave spike. Surprisingly handsome birds these, with rich chestnut and blue colours. We also spotted a single African collared dove amongst the many ordinary collared doves, allowing for close comparison. The paler appearance and in particular the pale margins to the wing coverts of the African species could clearly be seen.

Rather surprisingly, only a few hundred yards from the hotel, and before we were even clear of the village, we found our first pair of Fuerteventura chats. This set a new record for the time taken for a Honeyguide group to spot this delightful endemic bird (about an hour).

After leaving the village behind us we took an old mule track that crosses the lava field which was formed tens of thousands of years ago by the imposing volcanic cone of Montaña Arena, which we could see to our left. Here we had good views of several southern grey shrikes, and other birds included spectacled warblers and Berthelot's pipits. We also had our first glimpses of Barbary ground squirrel. More surprisingly, two adult Egyptian vultures flew past.

Plants of note included the succulent *Kleinia nereifolia*, a bizarre relative of the ragwort, and the equally odd succulent fingers of *Caralluma burchardii*, a rare member of the milkweed family that is confined to a few places in the Eastern Canary Islands. A third succulent was *Euphorbia regis-jubae* with its yellow bracts. Spiny plants included *Lycium intricatum* with its edible red berries (beloved by houbara bustards and a range of other birds) and *Asparagus pastorianus*. There was a good variety of ruderal species flowering along the track, including lots of the pretty magenta-flowered fagonia *Fagonia cretica* and the showy little dock *Rumex vesicarius* with its large red fruits. By mid-day the temperature was close on 80°F and on the way back to the hotel we noted that the mesembryantheum flowers had now opened up. We were grateful for a shady spot in the hotel garden to eat our packed lunches.



After a leisurely lunch we drove the mile or so to the fields south of La Oliva. These are always good for small birds, and we had our first decent views of Berthelot's pipits and lesser short-toed larks, as well as corn buntings and linnets. There were lots of hoopoes and several more southern grey shrikes¹, and a pair of ruddy shelducks was in attendance near the water tank. We eventually had quite good views of several trumpeter finches too, including one or two handsome pink males, and three pairs of black-bellied sandgrouse were seen in flight (*one of them is pictured left*).

¹ It is worth noting here that both hoopoe and southern grey shrike were so numerous this year that they barely get a mention in the rest of this account!

Migrant birds were not much in evidence, but there were two swallows and a group of four little ringed plovers flew down low over the water tank before carrying on north – perhaps heading for a gravelly lake somewhere in England.

The anxious squawking of a passing yellow-legged gull high above alerted us to the presence of a Barbary falcon. The falcon gave up on the gull after a while and then flew over us, swooping on something unseen before disappearing back the way it had come. This is a hit and miss bird in Fuerteventura, and we were lucky to catch up with one on the first day.

Butterflies included lots more green-striped whites and also a few greenish black-tips. We remarked on the fact that this is an odd name for what is essentially a lemon-yellow butterfly!

Given the hot weather some of the group retired to the cool of the hotel at the end of the afternoon, but the rest of us drove out onto the plains to the west of La Oliva in search of desert birds. Despite scanning from a number of vantage points we saw very little, but we enjoyed the silence, the desert landscape with its backdrop of mountains, and the little oasis at Rosa de los Negrinos with its palm trees and crops.

Monday 13 March: Los Molinos Reservoir, Antigua and Tindaya Plain

Graham joined me for an hour's pre-breakfast birding at the La Oliva fields. A small group of (wintering) meadow pipits and a single tree pipit were additional to the birds seen yesterday afternoon in the same area. At least one red-throated pipit was also heard in flight though not seen on the ground. Much more obliging and very unexpected was a handsome male white-spotted bluethroat perched on the fence by the water tank, allowing me to take a few record shots before it disappeared back into low scrub and fringing vegetation. This is a rare migrant in the Canaries, but one that is starting to make a habit of putting in an unexpected appearance on Honeyguide trips to the island!

We enjoyed telling the rest of the group about our find over breakfast, and the word 'bluethroat' seemed to crop up surprisingly often during the rest of the day.

Our first scheduled stop of the second day was at the reservoir at Los Molinos. However, we had literally only progressed a few hundred yards when we came upon one of the highlights of the whole week. As we were about to join the main road we spotted a pair of stone-curlews just over a wall next to the hotel. From the minibus we had amazing close views of these odd, boggle-eyed birds. Needless to say we stopped at the same spot on the way out every morning thereafter – but we never saw them again. A good example, we thought, of how chance events play such an important role in the success or otherwise of nature watching.

At the reservoir the most obvious birds were ruddy shelducks, which kept up an almost constant din of braying and yelping noises, perhaps at least partly because several pairs had parties of very young goslings in tow. There were at least 120 of these handsome birds (adults): more or less par for the course these days.

Waders included black-winged stilts, greenshank, common sandpiper and little ringed plover. There was also a single spotted redshank exhibiting unusual behaviour. It was swimming rather than wading, and made its way right across the reservoir, looking for all the world like a large phalarope!

Other waterfowl included a small group of teal and a male wigeon – quite an unusual bird for Fuerteventura. We had decent views of a small group of trumpeter finches and several flocks of black-bellied sandgrouse were seen passing over the reservoir. Single northern wheatear and sand martin reminded us that spring migration was underway.

We had lunch overlooking the reservoir and then headed further south to walk along a small valley above Antigua. There was a gusty wind at the start of the walk but once we were into the valley this was less of a problem. After good winter rains the valley was surprisingly green, a real tonic after the barren terrain near the reservoir. Fagonia, Canary Island rockrose *Helianthemum canariense* and the endemic yellow-flowered bird's-foot trefoil *Lotus lancerottensis* were amongst the showier of the many flowers by the track. We also noted an endemic umbellifer *Rutheopsis herbanica* with its pale yellow flowers and relatively undivided leaves. Other flowers included small restharrow *Ononis laxiflora*, scorpion vetch *Scorpiurus muricatus* and branched broomrape *Orobanche ramosa*. No wonder, then, that the group dubbed this site the 'Verdant' Valley.

Despite the wind butterflies were much in evidence too, including more clouded yellows, green-striped whites and greenish black-tips, but also common and long-tailed blue. Best of all though were both monarch and plain tiger butterflies (briefly) near the small pool at the end of the track, where scarlet darter, emperor dragonfly and African blue-tailed damselfly were all seen.

Blackcaps and both Sardinian and spectacled warblers chattered and fluted from the scattered trees and a family of canaries showed for some of the group. An adult Egyptian vulture flew over, a single Fuerteventura chat also put in an appearance, and we had our first sightings of African blue tits.

On the way back north we took a diversion to the plains near Tindaya for our second attempt at desert birds. This time we were much more successful. From the minibus we had wonderful close views of about ten cream-coloured coursers. They are such elegant and unusual birds and it is always special to watch them at close quarters. In contrast our first view of houbara bustard was disappointing – a rather distant bird seen against the light before disappearing, so not all the group saw it at all. But then we spotted a more obliging one while we were watching a group of coursers, and a little further on a handsome male was much admired.

All in all, a very full and rewarding day.



Cream-coloured courser; group members in 'Verdant Valley'.

Tuesday 14 March: Pájara and the Rio Palmas Valley

This morning's pre-breakfast trip took Graham and I in search of a clump of trees where long-eared owls had been reported. This is a new breeding bird on Fuerteventura, although it is common on the nearby island of Gran Canaria. Sure enough we flushed two though we did not see them well.

After breakfast we stopped briefly at the fields south of La Oliva where both meadow and tree pipits were feeding side by side and an immature red-throated pipit put in a very brief appearance. No sign of the bluethroat though. Then we continued south, stopping briefly in Antigua to buy postcards and other supplies before proceeding to the rather leafy village of Pájara. Yellow-browed warbler had been seen in the park through the winter but we were unable to find it. Goldfinch was the only addition to the list.

We then headed into the Betancuría mountains towards the valley of Vega de Rio Palmas with its stately palm trees. Lunch was taken at the end of the road overlooking a healthy looking crop of potatoes, palm trees and tamarisks. We then walked down the stream through giant reed and tamarisk to the reservoir at Las Peñitas. Dragonflies included epaulet skimmer, and we had good views of plain tiger butterflies.

Turtle doves singing in the tamarisks were much admired, and we had good views of laughing dove too, as well as a Barbary partridge calling from the top of a rock. At the reservoir itself, which had a surprising amount of water, there were a few ruddy shelduck as well as coot and moorhen.



Epaulet skimmer.

At the end of the walk we retired to the nearby café for ice-creams and drinks looking out over the palm-filled valley before heading home.

Wednesday 15 March: Rosa de Taro, Betancuría and Toston

Our first stop of the day was at the small wetland at Rosa de Taro, with its large stand of giant reed. The water level was high, so any crakes that might have been present remained well and truly hidden. There were a few of the now obligatory ruddy shelducks and coots. Some fine clumps of large yellow-flowered restharrow *Ononis hesperia* were in flower in a gully below the dam. However, there was little else to detain us and we were soon on our way again.



Buzzard on an agave.

We now drove up into the Betancuría mountains and parked just above the pretty village. From there we followed a track above a fertile little valley where a crop of potatoes was being grown amongst the palm trees and acacias. Agaves have been planted on either side of the track, and there were plenty of flowers too, especially fagonia, Canary rock rose and the endemic *Lotus lancerottensis*.

Turtle doves purred in the trees and a pair of buzzards mewed anxiously: it looked as though they were nesting in one of the palm trees. Sardinian warbler, blackcap and spectacled warbler were all both seen and heard, as were African blue tits, and a female Fuerteventura chat also gave good views. Two song thrushes (scarce winter visitor) disappeared into a flowering mimosa never to appear again!

There were plenty of butterflies. Lots of green-striped whites and clouded yellows again, one of which was the pale form (not pale clouded yellow). Common and long-tailed blues were also seen and we had really good views of the stunning plain tiger.

Moving on through Betancuría we made use of a shady picnic table at the Castillo de Lara pine forest. This made a perfect cool and very peaceful spot for a midday break, with the added bonus of high quality toilets! During lunch an African blue tit brought food to a nest hole close by and a blackcap sang to us from a nearby acacia. And there were yet more plain tiger butterflies.



Valley above Betancuría; the endemic *Lotus lancerottensis*.



But we had still not seen canary very well, so we tried another short walk up a little valley lined with acacia trees. Although we could hear one singing we never saw it, so had to make do with southern grey shrike, hoopoe and excellent views of a male Sardinian warbler.

We arrived back at the hotel a little earlier than usual so there was time for those who wanted to for a late afternoon visit to the coast near Toston lighthouse. There were Cory's shearwaters passing fairly close offshore, and six gannets flew north. On the coastal rocks we spotted a turnstone, grey plover, ringed plover, whimbrel and common sandpiper.

Unusual shore plants included the succulent sub-shrub *Zygophyllum fontanesii* (which I refer to as sea grape) and the yellow broomrape *Cistanche phelypaea*.

Thursday 16 March: Las Salinas, Los Alares, Antigua, Tindaya Plain

Our last day began with a quick stop on the coast at the small salt pans at Las Salinas. Along the rocky foreshore a few waders included ringed plovers and single whimbrel and greenshank. Sandwich terns were passing in small groups.

Next was a visit to the small wetland at Los Alares. At this roadside pool we had close views of several black-winged stilts, a pair of little ringed plovers, a very confiding ruddy shelduck and a common sandpiper. Trumpeter finches came down to drink, four black-bellied sandgrouse did a fly-by (no doubt also wanting to drink) and a pair of Fuerteventura chats made a brief appearance in the dense sedge growth.



Ruddy shelduck; *Echium bonnetii*.

We had enjoyed our earlier visit to the Verdant Valley so much that it seemed right to go back there. On this occasion we drove straight to the end of the track to have lunch by the little pool with its dragonflies – and small fish. It was generally agreed that these were two species of tropical aquarium fish. On our previous visit we had been the only people in the valley, but this time there were two locals with vehicles. One was collecting hay with a scythe and the

other was taking the opportunity to have a good chat with him. So not quite as peaceful this time, but they did eventually leave and we had the place to ourselves again.

Species noted were much the same as before, indeed we had close views of what was probably the same monarch butterfly. And this time we also had much better views of the rather smaller but equally lovely plain tigers. A few more plants were found, including the pretty little yellow gromwell and *Micromeria varia* which is the common labiate in rocky mountain areas that looks a bit like a thyme.

There were several canaries in the valley but it took quite a bit of time before everybody had finally seen one. Once they had all done so we were ready to move on. Just as we were driving away someone spotted a Barbary partridge in the valley below, so we stopped to watch it. And it seemed to watch us without moving. We soon realised why when first one and then lots of very small chicks appeared. I noted nine of them, but there may well have been more. A little further on we stopped again to admire a particularly confiding southern grey shrike on a roadside wall. I had to back the minibus up slightly in order to get it in focus for a photograph!



Barbary partridge with chicks.

There was just enough time for a quick courser hunt before returning to the hotel to pack in readiness for the return flight. After a bit of driving around on the Tindaya plain we found one and then three more, with further good views from the minibus before calling it a day.

Friday 17 March: travel back to England

Highlights of the week as nominated by group members

Derek	Close views of stone-curlew.
Zena	Close views of stone-curlew, cochineal bugs, monarch.
Graham	Fuerteventura chat.
Margaret	Cream-coloured courser.
Phyllis	Cream-coloured courser.
Jan	Houbara, African blue tit, green-striped white.

Everybody also greatly enjoyed seeing so many plain tigers.

BIRDS (63 species)

Cory's Shearwater	Several passing Toston on 15 th
Gannet	6 past Toston
Little Egret	4 at Los Molinos and 2 at Las Salinas
Grey Heron	4 at Los Molinos and up to 3 at La Oliva
Ruddy Shelduck	120 at Los Molinos, and a few in lots of places
Teal	Ten or so at Los Molinos
Wigeon	Male at Los Molinos
Egyptian Vulture	Up to 3 on three dates
Buzzard²	Frequently seen
Barbary Falcon	Young male at La Oliva on 12 th
Kestrel³	Frequently seen
Barbary Partridge	One or two seen most days & a female with at least 9 chicks at Verdant Valley on 16 th
Moorhen	A few at most of the wetlands
Coot	Perhaps 50 at Los Molinos, a few elsewhere
Houbara Bustard	3 near Tindaya on 13 th .
Black-winged Stilt	Perhaps 5 at Los Molinos, 3 at Los Alares, and 2 at La Oliva
Stone-curlew	Pair by the hotel in La Oliva
Cream-coloured Courser	Up to ten at Tindaya
Little Ringed Plover	Pairs at Los Molinos and Los Alares & 4 migrants over La Oliva on 12 th
Ringed Plover	On the shore at both Toston and Las Salinas
Grey Plover	One at Toston
Whimbrel	Toston and Las Salinas
Spotted Redshank	One at Los Molinos
Greenshank	2 at Los Molinos and one at Las Salinas
Common Sandpiper	Seen at Los Molinos, Las Salinas, Los Alares and Toston
Turnstone	One at Toston
Black-headed Gull	2 at Los Molinos
Yellow-legged Gull	Numerous
Sandwich Tern	3 at Las Salinas
Black-bellied Sandgrouse	Couples and small flocks in flight most days at various locations
Long-eared Owl	2 flushed from trees near La Oliva on 14 th
Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	Numerous
Collared Dove	Numerous
African Collared Dove⁴	One at La Oliva on 12 th
Turtle Dove	Small numbers seen and heard in the Betancuría area on three dates
Laughing Dove	3 at La Oliva on 12 th , and singles at Betancuría and the Rio Palmas valley
Pallid Swift	2 definitely this species at Los Molinos and a few others seen in other locations not specifically identified
Hoopoe	Numerous everywhere
Lesser Short-toed Lark	Seen each day, especially La Oliva fields
Sand Martin	One at Los Molinos
Swallow	One at La Oliva fields on 12 th .
House Martin	One near Antigua on 13 th
Berthelot's Pipit	Numerous
Tree Pipit	One or two at La Oliva fields throughout
Meadow Pipit	Up to 5 (wintering) at La Oliva fields
Red-throated Pipit	One briefly at La Oliva fields
Bluethroat	Male white-spotted form at La Oliva fields on 13 th
Fuerteventura Chat	One or two seen in various places most days
Northern Wheatear	2 on 17 th
Spectacled Warbler	Numerous
Sardinian Warbler	Seen and heard at the Verdant Valley, around Betancuría and in Rio Palmas valley
Blackcap	One or two each day in various locations
Chiffchaff	One around the hotel gardens throughout and singles seen in various locations
Willow Warbler	One in the hotel gardens and other singles in various locations
African Blue Tit⁵	Seen in Verdant Valley, around Betancuría and in Rio Palmas valley
Southern Grey Shrike⁶	Numerous
Raven	Small numbers each day
Spanish Sparrow	Numerous
Canary	Seen at Verdant Valley and around Betancuría
Goldfinch	5 at Pájara
Linnet	Small numbers each day
Trumpeter Finch	Small numbers each day
Corn Bunting	Several singing at La Oliva fields throughout

² The Canary Islands sub-species is *Buteo buteo insularum*.

³ The Eastern Canary Islands sub-species is *Falco tinunculus dacotiae*.

⁴ This introduced species is now considered to be established as a wild bird in the Canary Islands.

⁵ The sub-species found in Fuerteventura is *Cyanistes ultramarinus degener*

⁶ The sub-species found in Fuerteventura is *Lanius meridionalis koenigi*

MAMMALS			
Algerian hedgehog <i>Atelerix algirus</i> – several road corpses but none were seen alive			
Rabbit <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		Barbary ground squirrel <i>Atlantoxerus getulus</i>	
REPTILES			
Eastern Canary Islands Lizard <i>Gallotia atlantica</i>		Eastern Canary Island Gecko <i>Tarentola angustimentalis</i>	
BUTTERFLIES			
Green-striped White	Large White	Plain Tiger	Common Blue
Greenish Black-tip	Small White	Red Admiral	Long-tailed Blue
Clouded Yellow	Monarch	Painted Lady	
OTHER INVERTEBRATES			
Emperor dragonfly <i>Anax imperator</i>		Cochineal (cactus scale bug) <i>Dactylopius coccus</i>	
Scarlet Darter <i>Sympetrum erythraea</i>		'Black and white Bee' <i>Anthophora</i> sp.	
Epaulet Skimmer <i>Orthetrum chrysostigma</i>		'Sand Dart' Moth <i>Agrotis</i> sp.	

PLANTS (73 species)		
Pinaceae		
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Islands Pine	Planted in the Castillo de Lara forest
Aizoaceae		
<i>Mesembryanthum crystallina</i>		Large white fls.
<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>		Forming red patches all over the island – small white fls.
Apiaceae		
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	Rio Palmas valley
<i>Rutheopsis herbanica</i>	Tall, yellowish flowers	Verdant Valley, Betancuría. Endemic to Fuerteventura and Lanzarote
<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	Spreading hedge-parsley	Rocky ground above hotel
Asclepiadaceae		
<i>Caralluma burchardii</i>		Stone-like succulent near hotel etc.
Asteraceae		
<i>Asteriscus sericeus</i>		Small shrub with silvery leaves and yellow fls. in mountains near Betancuría. Fuerteventura endemic
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Annual marigold	Weed of cultivation
<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>	Crown daisy	
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Cardoon	Big thistle in mountains
<i>Dittricha (Inula) viscosa</i>		Betancuría area
<i>Kleinia neriifolia</i>		The common succulent 'ragwort' shrub
<i>Launaea arborescens</i>		Shrub with soft spines
<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i>		Mountains
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk thistle	
<i>Reichardia tingitana</i>	False sowthistle	Roadsides and grassy fields
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Dandelion	Road verge in Fustes
Boraginaceae		
<i>Echium bonnetii</i>		Endemic viper's bugloss species
<i>Echium decasnei</i>		Endemic white flowered shrub planted here and there
<i>Heliotropium erosum</i>	Heliotrope	Low plant with white flowers
<i>Neatostema apulum</i>	Yellow gromwell	Verdant Valley
Cactaceae		
<i>Opuntia dillenii</i>		Small, yellowish, widely naturalised
<i>Opuntia ficud-indica</i>		Large plantations, some naturalised
Caesalpiniaceae		
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob	In gardens
Chenopodiaceae		
<i>Patellifolia (Beta) patellaris</i>		Straggling on rocks
Cistaceae		
<i>Helianthemum canariense</i>	Canary rock rose	Mountain rocks etc.
Convolvulaceae		
<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow-leaved bindweed	Roadsides
Crassulaceae		
<i>Aeonium balsamiferum</i>		Antigua. Eastern Canary Isles endemic
<i>Umbilicus gaditanus</i>	Navelwort	Verdant valley
Euphorbiaceae		
<i>Euphorbia canariensis</i>	Canary Islands spurge	Planted on roundabout
<i>Euphorbia balsamifera</i>		Mountains
<i>Euphorbia regis-jubae</i>		Widespread
<i>Euphorbia trigona</i>		Very tall non-native cactus-like plant at hotel etc.
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual mercury	Weedy species
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor oil plant	

Fabaceae		
<i>Asphaltum bituminosum</i>	Bitumen vetch	Roadsides etc.
<i>Lathyrus clymenum</i>		Red and purple vetchling in cultivated areas etc.
<i>Lotus lancerottensis</i>		Widespread yellow flowered lotus
<i>Ononis hesperia</i>	Large yellow restharrow	Rosa del Taro
<i>Ononis laxiflora</i>	Small-flowered Restharrow	Pale pink flowers, Verdant Valley
<i>Scorpiurus muricatus</i>	Scorpion vetch	Frequent weed
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop trefoil	Verdant Valley
Geraniaceae		
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common storksbill	Weed on paths etc.
Malvaceae		
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Least mallow	Weed at hotel etc.
Mimosaceae		
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>		Roadsides etc. in mountains
Moraceae		
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig tree	
Orobanchaceae		
<i>Cistanche phelypaea</i>		Large yellow broomrape in coastal sands
<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>	Branched broomrape	Mauve-flowered species in mountains eg Verdant Valley
Oxalidaceae		
<i>Oxalis pas-caprae</i>	Bermuda buttercup	
Plumbaginaceae		
<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>		Near Antigua
Polygonaceae		
<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>		Dock with large red fruits
Primulaceae		
<i>Anagalis arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel	Blue flowered form
Resedaceae		
<i>Reseda lancerotae</i>		Pale yellow fls, mountains. E. Canary Islands endemic
Rubiaceae		
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goosegrass	La Oliva lava fields
<i>Rubia fruticosa</i>	Madder	Lavafields and mountain rocks
Scrophulariaceae		
<i>Kickxia sagittata</i>		Yellow flowered toadflax
Solanaceae		
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Thorn-apple	
<i>Lycium intricatum</i>		Low, thorny shrub, mauve fls.
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	False tobacco	
Tamaricaceae		
<i>Tamarix canariensis</i>	Canary Islands tamarisk	In barrancos
Zygophyllaceae		
<i>Fagonia cretica</i>		Attractive, sprawling pink flowered weed
<i>Zygophyllum fontanesii</i>	Sea grape	Succulent on coastal rocks / sand
Agavaceae		
<i>Agave americana</i>	Century plant	
Arecaceae		
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Islands palm	Río Palmas etc.
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date palm	Widely cultivated
Juncaceae		
<i>Juncus acutus</i>	Sharp rush	Río Palmas
Liliaceae		
<i>Aloe vera</i>		Commonly planted and cultivated
<i>Asparagus pastorianus</i>		Spiny shrub
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Hollow-leaved asphodel	Common small species
<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i>	Common asphodel	Larger species in mountains
<i>Drimia maritima</i>	Sea squill	Leaves seen near hotel
Poaceae		
<i>Arundo docax</i>	Giant reed	
<i>Lamarkia aurea</i>		Small dense-flowered species

