



# *Honeyguide*

## **WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS**

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**La Mancha**  
**14 – 21 May 2019**



### Participants

Diana and Steve Licence  
Malcolm and Helen Crowder

Colin Taylor  
John Coish

### Leaders

Pau Lucio and Chris Durdin.  
Report by Chris Durdin.



Photos by John Coish (JC), Chris Durdin (CD), Colin Taylor (CT),  
Helen Crowder (HC) and Pau Lucio (PL), all taken on the holiday.

Cover, top row: windmills at Mota del Cuervo; Los Callejones (CD). Bottom: eagle owl on nest (PL).  
Above: Large psammophilus (CD). Below: the group with sculpture of Don Quixote (JC).



We stayed at:

**Hospedería Real La Beltraneja** in Belmonte [www.casonalabeltraneja.com](http://www.casonalabeltraneja.com)

**Hotel El Tablazo** in Villalba de la Sierra [www.hoteltablazo.com](http://www.hoteltablazo.com)

As on every Honeyguide wildlife holiday, we contributed to a conservation project. The conservation contribution of £40 per person, supplemented by gift aid through the Honeyguide Wildlife Charitable Trust, totalled to £300 for to the Grupo de Anillamiento Pit-Roig (pit-roig is the robin in Catalan), which runs bird ringing stations in Valencia. Pit-Roig is supported by both our Valencia and La Mancha holidays. The total for all conservation contributions through Honeyguide since 1991 is £130,772 (May 2010).

**La Mancha Húmeda and Serranía de Cuenca Natural Park**  
**14 – 21 May 2019**

**DAILY DIARY**

**Tuesday 14 May – Valencia to Belmonte**

This week's group gathering started early as seven of us met at the Corner House Hotel in Horley and ate together on the Monday evening. This morning's routines went smoothly, namely the transfer to Gatwick North Terminal, bag drop and security then a wait and breakfast in Pret a Manger until our gate number appeared on screens. It was a slightly late take-off on account of waiting for a slot from air traffic control, but the time was made up as we flew, over the Pyrenees and to a distinctly hot Valencia. I went through to meet Pau and complete Europcar paperwork while the last of the bags arrived. Having navigated our way out of the car park we headed west along the motorway, all an uneventful journey. A little over an hour later we stopped at a service station at Castillejo de Iniesta for lunch, where the set hot meal was perhaps over-generous and also surprisingly a little cheaper than those, like me, who had *bocadillos*.



*Sad stock, and Linaria aeruginea (CD).*

Outside, we homed in on a patch of ruderal land that was brilliant for wild flowers. Most obvious were big patches of the intense blue of beautiful flax. White rock-rose, curry plant, corn gromwell, the unusual and rather beautiful toadflax *Linaria aeruginea*, rush-like scorpion vetch (*Coronilla juncea*), *Coronilla scorpiodes* and rather variably-coloured stock *Matthiola fruticulosa* (sometimes called sad stock) were a few of the many flowers noted. A pale phase booted eagle flew past. Spanish festoons showed well and there were briefer views of green-underside blue and clouded yellow.

Back along the motorway it was mostly a landscape of fairly intensive arable and vines, though the scattering of birds of prey was boosted by a big flock of kites, mostly black though with the odd red kite mixed in. Pau's former satnav nicknamed Dolores had been replaced by a new voice from Google maps, which we named Doris after Doris Day who we heard had just died. Another hour or so on, Doris instructed Pau to turn towards Belmonte and Pau said to look out for rollers – which showed on roadside wires just after the bee-eaters.

The next stop was quite a pilgrimage for Steve who had three times read Don Quixote. In the area known as 'La Sierra' are the seven windmills of Mota del Cuervo. We turned and arrived at the hilltop windmills and metal sculptures celebrating Don Quixote, Sancho Panza and Dulcinea, Quixote's fantasy ideal woman. Bee-eaters flew around and Colin found a hoopoe. The slopes around the windmills had a lot of white-flowered *Teuchrium pseudochamaepitys*, Mediterranean kidney-vetch and various other flowers. There were two golden orioles in the mulberry trees as we descended.

Belmonte town and castle soon came into view and we settled into the elegant rooms at our hotel, the Hospedería Real La Beltraneja. Pau nipped out for some errands and later we met in the interior courtyard before walking to La Muralla restaurant as the hotel doesn't do evening meals. We enjoyed a mix of local specialities under an evening sky that was busy with large number of swifts. A Moorish gecko hid under the hotel's sign by the back door – at least the third visit with it there.



### Wednesday 15 May – farmland near Belmonte, lagoon at Alcazar de San Juan and Belmonte Castle

Some were up early exploring Belmonte and found golden orioles near one the town's squares. Breakfast was at 7:30 to allow an 8:30 departure so we had time in the field before the higher temperatures of another hot day. It was just a few minutes' drive past the castle and into the countryside adjacent to Belmonte, a lovely and varied area of mixed farming alongside an old quarry, especially compared with the intensive farming elsewhere. We stopped by a building and in moments had found a rock sparrow with house sparrows on the roof. There were plenty of views of these, including later when rock and house sparrows lined up on the top bar of an old swing. Bee-eaters buzzed around, we heard nightingale and golden orioles and hoopoes put in appearances. Several times pale phase booted eagles flew over, sometimes two, and it seemed likely that they were nesting nearby.

Pau led us through an area rich for flowers, including both yellow and white rock-roses, bushes of jasmine and long-beaked storksills. Pau's route took us to a place where we could overview low cliffs in old quarry where an eagle owl was brooding her chicks. Some saw her there, others as she flew away, and some just the small chicks left on the ledge. We didn't linger.

Helen quite reasonably described the odd-looking and rather prostate poppy *Hypecoum imberbe* as underwhelming, though Steve begged to differ. Another unusual poppy was the purple-flowered *Roemeria hybrida* found close to the minibus. In the meantime, several warblers put on good shows: subalpine and melodious warblers both showed very well and Bonelli's warbler a little less so. Three gull-billed terns flew over and we had an excellent view of a short-toed eagle. There was a single spotted flycatcher and we peered into a tree at what was probably a just-fledged rock sparrow. It was a difficult place to leave.



*Hypecoum imberbe*, an unusual member of the poppy family (CD).



Flowers and seeds on *Erodium ciconium* (CD).

It was about an hour's drive onto the town of Alcázar de San Juan where we had coffee or beer under the sunshades of a café, our late morning routine that combines a drink with a 'comfort stop'. The nearby lake – *Reserva Natural Complejo Lagunar de Alcázar de San Juan* – was a very short drive from there. Greater flamingos were the most obvious birds in the lagoon and marsh harriers were constantly on the move above us and over the reedbeds. Scanning the water, among the coots there were several white-headed ducks, red-crested pochards and black-necked grebes, plus pochards, gadwalls and shelducks. Whiskered terns were constantly on the wing. Red-veined darters were present in good numbers and many were ovipositing into the water.

Reed and great reed warblers were singing and we saw the latter well once we'd reached a hide. From here all the black-headed gulls took to the air and with a bit of searching we found the booted eagle that had spooked them. A white stork's nest on a pole had tree sparrows on it. A puzzling plant was later identified as Syrian bean caper *Zygophyllum fabago*, naturalised in parts of the western Mediterranean; some of sniffed the *Lavatera triloba* to get a hint of the musk-like scent mentioned in the field guide. We retraced our steps and drove a short distance to picnic in the shade under some Aleppo pines.

A second lagoon had a scattering of waders, including black-winged stilts and ringed plovers, though best was the pratincole at the water's edge. The lagoon itself had shelducks and flamingos but little else, signs of its saline nature.

We returned to Belmonte where John, Colin and Pau went for a walk and found a pied flycatcher, while five of us visited Belmonte Castle. We dipped into many of the rooms, helped by commentary from audio-gadgets, enjoying especially some of the intricate ceilings and fine views of the surrounding countryside from the battlements.

After catching up on two days of checklists we returned to La Muralla restaurant where two geckos appeared on the courtyard wall just before we walked back to the hotel.

#### Thursday 16 May – Las Tablas de Daimiel National Park

An extraordinary sight, as we approached the lagoon of Manjavacas, was three gull-billed terns flying over and dropping into a field of barley, to hunt insects. We continued to see gull-billed terns all around the lagoon area. Some lapwings in an arable field were breeding birds: they are mostly winter visitors in Spain and scarce as breeders. Cattle egrets landed briefly on the road around the lagoon. After a wet April the lagoon's water levels were good and long-legged waders – avocets, black-winged stilts and two black-tailed godwits – were among the shelducks and many flamingos. A few black terns were our first and only ones of the holiday. Ringed plover was the most numerous small wader, plus several redshanks, common sandpipers and a dunlin, and Kentish plovers were briefly seen before they all flew off. Three pin-tailed sandgrouse called and flew quickly past and there were other brief sightings. Near a small hide we watched a male lesser kestrel. We completed a circuit of the lagoon with little new on the far side bar our first red-legged partridges, though the geometry of regularly planted vines was absorbing as we drove past.

Approaching the wetlands of Las Tablas de Daimiel we stopped for coffee where Colin and Malcolm were quick to wander down the road and find a roller and red-rumped swallows. The rest of us caught up with these a very short distance farther on where we walked along a boardwalk through ruderal vegetation that took us towards the wetland's edge. There were distractions along the way in the form of a Queen of Spain fritillary, an Egyptian locust and a plastic lesser kestrel on a rooftop ridge. The last hasn't yet drawn in real ones to nest in the boxes provided. A night heron flew past; a golden oriole called almost continuously; white storks were obvious on nests perched on dead trees. The route took us to the back of a large water mill where we overlooked water and dead trees. A roller flew through and perched prominently. Two black vultures flew over, joined by a single griffon. Our first little egret put in an appearance and a red-rumped swallow collected mud. From the macro to the micro: at the wall's base was a lot of a tiny bedstraw, *Galium verticillatum*, that I know from Extremadura. A feature of this species is round seeds, big for the size of the plant, with raised, 'globose' lobes. What caught my eye was a procession of ants moving these seeds into a tiny hole in the wall. Presumably the seeds have a food value and some also end up in cracks where they germinate. A crowd of visitors taking selfies prompted us to return to the minibus.



From the mill at Las Tablas, where storks and rollers were nesting (CD).



Ants moving seeds of *Galium verticillatum* (CD).

A short drive took us the main entrance to the wetland reserve where we had our picnics in the shade. It had really heated up by then as we walked onto the yellow trail along boardwalks into reedbeds and pools. A nightingale sang almost continuously, and we had a good view of a reed warbler in a tamarisk. By the first small lagoon we had several good sightings of great reed warbler and some bearded tits flew past. An even better bird was a reed bunting: familiar and routine at home for some of us, but this male was from the subspecies *witherbyi*, one of two Spanish subspecies of reed bunting and certainly the scarcest and most-threatened type of bird we saw all week. A tame female red-crested pochard must have come from the breeding scheme here. Dragonflies – lesser emperors, red-veined darters and black-tailed skimmers – moved constantly. The route took us to a hilltop viewing point then around and back through the marshes, where a European pond terrapin surfaced briefly in a pool in the reedbeds.





Black-necked grebe (PL).

Driving away there was a brief view of an Egyptian mongoose dashing across the road as we made our way to the *depuradora* – water purification lake – for the nearby town. Yet again there were flamingos, various ducks, nesting black-headed gulls and a few whiskered terns. Just about the closest birds were more white-headed ducks; a very young black-necked grebe was fed by a parent. We walked along the road to a tiny hide that allowed amazing views of an adult black-necked grebe and an equally close male white-headed duck. Across the small road, black-winged stilts and avocets hung around the legs of greater flamingos.

The return journey was the best part of an hour and a half, ending at a bodega on the edge of Belmonte where some bought local wine. We returned to La Muralla restaurant for the third and final time, and as it was a little windy we were seated at a table only half outside, with a distracting TV in one direction and two geckos on the wall behind us.



Moorish gecko at La Muralla restaurant (CD).

#### Friday 17 May – travel to Serranía de Cuenca Natural Park

After two hot days, there was a distinctly chilly wind as we packed and left the hotel, and it stayed like that all day. (Those of us in shorts regretted that choice.) We drove a short distance into open farmland near Belmonte. It wasn't long before Pau found what he hoped for: a little bustard in a bare field. While watching it a whistle of wings caused us to turn around to see two more little bustards flying past with their characteristic fast, low wing beats. A calandra lark sang in the distance and along the way we saw crested and Thekla larks; tumbledown buildings had stock doves. Farther on the distant chatter of Spanish sparrows prompted a diversion into a small wood of stone pines. The sparrows were numerous though on the move, unlike the recently fledged serin.

We stopped by a dry hillside – metamorphic limestone, John suggested – that looked botanically promising. Asphodels were obvious then we found two more little gems: *dipcadi* (brown bells) and *Coris monspeliensis*. Diana, Steve and Helen walked a short way along the road from where they saw a great bustard fly past.

Driving on, still in the Belmonte area, three Montagu's harriers were flying over a field of oilseed rape. The pale grey male was obvious, and the female was seeing off what appeared to be an immature male. We watched for a while then, just as we set off, male and female settled either side of the road ahead of the minibus. Outstanding views, made possible with some local information, of a species whose numbers in Spain seem to be taking nose-dive.

We drove north, stopping for our usual coffee, this time with pastries. Pau dropped us on the edge of Cuenca and elected to stay with the minibus, having had recent experience of a vehicle break-in, albeit elsewhere in Spain. We went over the footbridge that spans the gorge in front of the amazing hanging houses of the city, though the cold wind – as well as the vertiginous view from the bridge – meant we moved quickly. We lunched on the go as there was no obvious sheltered stop to pause at today. Growing from the walls were *Chaenorhinum*, also called Malling toadflax, and large clumps of *Sarcocapnos enneaphylla*, an unusual member of the poppy family that looks like a toadflax and is known locally as *boca de dragón* or dragon's mouth. Two red-billed choughs flew past, alpine swifts chattered alongside screaming common swifts, then an adult Egyptian vulture came into view. From a viewpoint inside the city we added a black vulture and several griffons.

"You must be English," ventured a lady seeing the shorts. The cool day meant it was best to keep moving so we passed through the main square with the cathedral and headed steadily down the hill, a route Helen recalled from a rainy visit four years ago. We passed many fine buildings then turned left at the watercourse that led to the car park by the *Auditorio*. A black kite mobbed a booted eagle and we saw our first grey wagtails by the stream.



In Cuenca (CD).



The water wheel near El Tablazo hotel (JC).

The outskirts of Cuenca are as ugly as the centre is beautiful, but that was just part of a short next leg as it was only twenty kilometres to our next base at El Tablazo Hotel. A golden oriole called in the poplars as we arrived. After settling in, we walked through the adjacent open wood alongside the River Júcar, accompanied by a young ginger cat that seemed to enjoy human company. There were lots of flowers, including patches of pink rock soapwort, yellow vetchling, blue aphyllantes, brown vetch and blue gromwell, all suggesting calcareous conditions. We were pleased to see our first orchids for the holiday: white and narrow-leaved helleborines and many early spider orchids. The route led to an old metal water wheel; though some 100 years old it's still turning and lifting water to a higher channel for local use. Birds included our first robin, short-toed treecreeper and garden warbler.

It was cool enough for the fire to be lit in the bar area where we had dinner at El Tablazo Hotel: a very Spanish meal, nice but meat heavy.



## Saturday 18 May – Serranía de Cuenca Natural Park: Río Cuervo, Río Júcar and Ventano del Diablo

Colin was up with the singing quail, so as to speak, and others who went out early saw a great spotted woodpecker and heard cuckoo and golden oriole, among other things, before breakfast of toast and *revuelto* at eight o'clock.

From 34°C in La Mancha Húmeda to 4°C here was quite a contrast, as Pau remarked, as we set out with the sky covered in cloud. We switched the itinerary around so our destination was more for birds and flowers rather than butterflies, namely the source of the River Cuervo – *Nacimiento del Río Cuervo*. Despite the cool it was quite busy, being a Saturday, with Spanish people out enjoying the countryside, which was good to see. It didn't take long to find the star species: *Orchis cazorlensis*, an orchid with a restricted distribution that is pictured in the brochure. Nearby were many spikes of *Orchis olbiensis* and more of *Orchis cazorlensis*, around 20 spikes of the latter, and more again later this morning. It seems likely that the damp April helped a good flowering year. Other flowers included a few late-flowering hepaticas, patches of chalk milkwort and hundreds of the low but bright yellow *Geum sylvaticum*.



Chalk milkwort with *Geum sylvaticum*; *Orchis olbiensis* (CD).

A crested tit called in the Scots pines and showed quite well, but better still was a confiding firecrest. These were both as we made our way along boardwalks and up the hill past waterfalls and pools. An open area had a large spreading *Juniperus sabine*. The turning point was the pool and spring that is the source of the River Cuervo, a spot that was busy with visitors. We descended via a different route, which included an open area with champagne orchids and close views of a firecrest again. Back at the car park it was warming up a little and the sunshine and free picnic table made it a good idea to seize the moment for lunch, so out came big bowls of salad and plates of cheese prepared by the hotel.



*Orchis cazorlensis* (CD).



A confiding firecrest (PL).

After coffee in the café over the road we moved onto a quiet road for our afternoon walk towards the source of the Júcar River. It was glorious spot: the steep limestone bank was full of wild flowers, with amelanchier bushes and white rock-roses the most obvious, but many others including fairy foxglove, a blue-flowered hedgehog broom called *Erinacea anthyllis*, mountain kidney-vetch and more early spider orchids.



Two golden eagles appeared briefly over the ridge, and a booted eagle and crag martins were noted. Sunshine brought out a few butterflies; it was still cool enough for knapweed and meadow fritillaries to concentrate on warming themselves despite our cameras. The same was also true for a large psammodromus, which is not a lizard that usually allows a close approach. Better still was an ocellated lizard that hid from us only partly out of sight under some brambles.

On the drive back, Pau glimpsed a rock bunting conveniently by a lay-by. Not only we did see that but he also caught the sound of a western orphean warbler, one of the trickiest warblers to see. We had clear if brief view in a bush, soon followed by Helen finding Dartford warblers in low bushes across the road.

There was time for a brief stop at the viewpoint of Ventano del Diablo, the Devil's Window viewpoint. We didn't do much more than walk to the viewpoint and back, though new plants included the spiny crucifer *Alyssum spinosum* and the pretty snapdragon *Antirrhinum pulverulentum*. No-one bought from the stall selling colourful pottery and we returned to El Tablazo. One starter for the evening meal – today in the dining room as, being Saturday, the hotel was busy – was a huge plate of grilled vegetables and for the main course, trout from the hotel's fishery.

### **Sunday 19 May – Serranía de Cuenca: Los Callejones of Las Majadas, Laguna de Uña**

Hoopoe, quail and cuckoo singing at the same time impressed John and me on our pre-breakfast stroll, plus good views of spotted flycatcher, melodious warbler and serin.

There were wheatears by the village of Las Majadas and a short distance farther on we stopped by the roadside as it looked like a promising spot. It was a team effort: Helen was sure she'd seen another orphean warbler and it was Colin who located it. Under our feet was first one then scores of yellow bee orchids, then champagne orchids. Steve and I found the unusual meadow-rue *Thalictrum tuberosum*, though it was the peonies that were the star flowers here, several big clumps growing in the open. Just around the corner and we were at the car park for the extraordinary limestone columns and cliffs of Los Callejones of Las Majadas, like a limestone pavement on steroids. The morning had seemed mild at the hotel, then bright but chilly, and so it continued. We took the signed path off the central arena of Los Callejones and that seemed to help us not to get lost in the limestone labyrinth. Crested tits were heard and seen several times in the black pines, a black redstart sang and Bonelli's warblers trilled. It was mostly too chilly for butterflies so much of the time we spent looking at flowers, both impressive masses and individual species. Low cliffs held creeping globularia and dwarf buckthorn *Rhamnus pumilus*.



Orphean warbler (CT).



Peony; ocellated lizard; yellow bee orchid with globularia (CD).

Everywhere there were rock-roses and meadow saxifrage; Montpellier milk-vetch and lots of the yellow daisy *Leucanthemopsis pallida* ssp. *virescens* were noted just a few paces from where we'd parked. Two flowers that proved especially popular were the red toadflax *Linaria aeruginea*, yet again, and grass-leaved buttercup. We kept quiet to avoid disturbing a large ocellated lizard that was then disturbed by a noisy human family, but it hardly mattered as we soon saw two more equally well.



Los Callejones of Las Majadas (CD).

Nearing the end of the circuit Di spotted an unfamiliar nodding red bud and stalk with yellow just discernable inside the flower: later research revealed that it was *Tulipa australis*.

It was too cool to use the picnic tables here, so we drove to Uña village. After coffee in Bar Zaballos we spread our picnic on the low wall by the benches behind the minibus.

The afternoon was spent walking and enjoying the wildlife on an anticlockwise circuit of the Laguna de Uña. Crag and house martins were hunting low over the water; Steve and I enjoyed a rare view of a Cetti's warbler in open vegetation on the lake's edge and there was soon the curious combination of the guttural song of a great reed warbler in a reedbed to our left and the trill of Bonelli's warbler in oaks on the slope to our right. A viewpoint over the lake was mostly to enjoy the spectacular landscape setting of Uña lake, especially the cliffs beyond, though it also led to our best views of short-toed treecreeper as it disappeared into a crack in a timber of a shelter, the bird creeping in with food and darting out with a faecal sack. Though generally too cool for butterflies – albeit a good temperature for walking, even though I'd split my trousers – we found perched grizzled skippers and a swallowtail dashed through. There were numerous flowers to enjoy: corn mignonette and hoary rockrose are two examples. We spent time listening to and watching a garden warbler, appreciating its large, dark eye as an ID feature.

We turned left, walked through the 'fish school' and continued around the back of the lake. An excellent view of a bright Adonis blue was one of the few butterflies. From the hide over the lake there were coots, mallards and a black kite. Two ground bugs mating were *Spilostethus saxatilis*. Like this morning there were lots of orchids of species previously seen, especially *Orchis olbiensis* and white helleborines, and Pau added another on the final leg, a sombre bee orchid. I found the egg-laying scars of willow emerald damselflies on a wild rose and a sallow, both of which were growing out beyond the water's edge.

Once Pau had sorted the challenge of noting everyone's dinner choices, we settled into our evening meals, today back in the bar area. Afterwards the lucky ones heard a midwife toad near the hotel's lower door.

#### Monday 20 May – Serranía de Cuenca: Huélamo and Laguna de Uña



"We watched a very tame Bonelli's warbler" (PL).



Egyptian vulture (JC).

A much better day, starting with a stop at a lay-by with viewpoint over a reservoir where we watched a very tame Bonelli's warbler. It was ideal for the gentle uphill walk at the pretty hill village of Huélamo, warm despite being at 1450 metres. The village was almost deserted as we walked through, past the church and the tiny bullring, the latter being used to store building materials.



From there it was a short and safe climb to the top of the rocky outcrop overlooking the village, the valley of the River Júcar and, today, regular northern wheatears and melodious warblers here and below.



Huélamo (CD).

Meanwhile, down below, Colin and Pau had found rock thrushes, which prompted a delightful walk in the rough pasture next to the village's high point. The late arrivals missed the rock thrushes but we did catch sight of an orphean warbler, the third of the holiday, which is quite remarkable. There was also our first woodchat shrike and soon after we saw a pair mating. There were circler buntings and rock sparrows then Egyptian vultures floated by, one of which landed.

After drinks in the sunshine at the village's friendly bar we descended to re-visit Uña, starting with a picnic of tortilla and salad on the same wall as yesterday. A booted eagle descended rapidly into a garden behind Bar Zaballo before we settled down to eat in the mix of sun and shade. Brimstone and comma appeared, the start of a good afternoon for butterflies. This time we started a clockwise circuit of the lake, but out and back to spend time in the best area for butterflies. This started with several tiny panoptes blues, the list growing via scarce swallowtail and Spanish and pearly heaths to a very respectable 34 species.

There was a relaxed end-of-holiday mood: a drink in the bar at Uña was followed by a brief stop at Devil's Window viewpoint for either pot shopping or wildlife watching.

## Tuesday 21 May – to Valencia and home

An early breakfast at 7:30 and we left just before 8:30. The journey was straightforward, taking two and half hours, with a comfort and re-fuelling stop in Valencia near the airport with a brief foray to look at chicory, purple viper's bugloss and the two-tone scabious *Knautia integrifolia*. We said goodbye to Pau and flew back to Gatwick.

### The best bits

At the start of our final evening meal at El Tablazo we shared our holiday highlights, noted below.

Helen	Little bustards then the great bustard flyover while botanising; firecrest; orchids especially <i>Orchis cazorlensis</i> , butterfly catching at Uña.
John	Farmland/quarry near Belmonte; the stop just before Los Callejones; woodchat shrikes and Egyptian vultures at Huélamo.
Colin	Getting the hang of warblers; Molinos at Las Tablas with storks, rollers etc.
Malcolm	Tapas meal with swifts overhead at La Muralla; landscape in the Serranía de Cuenca; pratincole; close black-necked grebe and white-headed duck; firecrest.
Di	Dawn chorus at Belmonte of swifts and starlings and at El Tablazo with golden oriole and cuckoo; toadflaxes; gull-billed terns over barley fields.
Steve	Windmills at Mota del Cuervo and the sculptures; gull-billed terns feeding as terns shouldn't; little bustards; orchids; birthwort; grass-leaved buttercup; ocellated lizards; green olives in tapas.
Pau	Montagu's harriers; local race of reed bunting; Las Tablas de Daimiel with so many birds; number of orchids; orphean warbler and rock thrush; Egyptian mongoose.
Chris	Eagle owl; Orphean warblers; flowers and landscape in Serranía de Cuenca.

## WILDLIFE LISTS

### BIRDS

References here to NPs are Las Tablas de Daimiel National Park and Serranía de Cuenca Natural Park.  
Dates refer to May 2019.

Little grebe	Heard or seen at Las Tablas de Daimiel NP and Uña Lake.
Great crested grebe	Las Tablas de Daimiel NP only.
Black-necked grebe	About 10 at San Juan lagoon and close views at the <i>depuradora</i> .
Cormorant	Las Tablas de Daimiel NP.
Night heron	Las Tablas de Daimiel NP.
Cattle egret	Manjavacas lagoon.
Little egret	Las Tablas de Daimiel NP.
Great white egret	Las Tablas de Daimiel NP.
Grey heron	Uña Lake.
Purple heron	Views in flight at Las Tablas de Daimiel NP.
White stork	Nesting at San Juan lagoon and Las Tablas de Daimiel NP.
Greater flamingo	Many at San Juan lagoon and at the <i>depuradora</i> .
Greylag goose	Las Tablas de Daimiel NP.
Shelduck	San Juan and Manjavacas lagoons.
Gadwall	Las Tablas de Daimiel NP.
Mallard	Seen on 5 days.
Shoveler	A single male at the <i>depuradora</i> .
Red-crested pochard	San Juan lagoon and at the <i>depuradora</i> ; tame birds in Las Tablas de Daimiel NP likely to be released birds and perhaps the others, too.
Pochard	San Juan lagoon, <i>depuradora</i>
White-headed duck	San Juan lagoon; close views at the <i>depuradora</i> .
Black kite	Seen every day
Red kite	With a big group of black kites on route to La Mancha.
Egyptian vulture	Cuenca and Huélamo.
Black vulture	2 at Las Tablas de Daimiel, 1 over Cuenca
Griffon vulture	Seen every day, including over Belmonte town and around cliffs in the Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Short-toed eagle	A single near Belmonte, 15 <sup>th</sup> .
Marsh harrier	2 days in La Mancha Húmeda, numerous at Las Tablas de Daimiel NP; both visits to Uña Lake.
Montagu's harrier	3 over arable near Belmonte and a 4 <sup>th</sup> nearby, 17 <sup>th</sup> .
Buzzard	Seen every day.
Booted eagle	Seen every day with especially good views near Belmonte on 15 <sup>th</sup> .
Lesser kestrel	Manjavacas lagoon.
Common kestrel	Seen on 5 days.
Red-legged partridge	Seen on 2 days.
Quail	Heard every morning in fields near El Tablazo hotel.
Moorhen	2 days in La Mancha Húmeda.
Coot	2 days in La Mancha Húmeda; both visits to Uña Lake.
Water rail	Heard at San Juan and to Uña Lake.
Little bustard	4 on arable or flying past near Belmonte, 17 <sup>th</sup> .
Great bustard	1 flew past near Belmonte, 17 <sup>th</sup> .
Black-winged stilt	2 days in La Mancha Húmeda.
Avocet	Manjavacas lagoon and at the <i>depuradora</i> .
Collared pratincole	1 on the second lagoon at San Juan, 15 <sup>th</sup>
Little ringed plover	Manjavacas lagoon.
Ringed plover	Commoner than little ringed plovers on saline lagoons in La Mancha Húmeda.
Kentish plover	Brief views at Manjavacas lagoon.
Lapwing	Nesting near Manjavacas lagoon.
Dunlin	Saline lagoons at San Juan and Manjavacas.
Ruff	Manjavacas lagoon.
Black-tailed godwit	2, Manjavacas lagoon, 16 <sup>th</sup> .
Redshank	A flock of 50 at San Juan, saline lagoons at San Juan and Manjavacas.
Common sandpiper	2 days in La Mancha Húmeda, also at El Tablazo hotel.
Black-headed gull	2 days in La Mancha Húmeda, breeding colonies.
Lesser black-backed gull	Recorded at Manjavacas lagoon.
Gull-billed tern	Several on 2 days in La Mancha Húmeda, memorably hunting over a barley field; also near Belmonte, 17 <sup>th</sup> .
Whiskered tern	Numerous at San Juan lagoon; a few at the <i>depuradora</i> .
Black tern	Manjavacas lagoon, 16 <sup>th</sup> .
Pin-tailed sandgrouse	5 at Manjavacas lagoon, 16 <sup>th</sup> , also on 17 <sup>th</sup> .
Feral pigeon	Seen on 6 days.
Woodpigeon	Seen on 6 days.
Stock dove	Around tumbledown buildings in arable near Belmonte, 17 <sup>th</sup> .
Turtle dove	2 days in Belmonte area.
Collared dove	Seen on 4 days.
Cuckoo	Seen or heard every morning around El Tablazo hotel.
Scops owl	A daytime call near Belmonte, 16 <sup>th</sup> .
Eagle owl	Adult with chicks on nest near Belmonte.
Swift	Seen daily.



Alpine swift	In Cuenca only.
Kingfisher	Heard or seen on 2 days at El Tablazo hotel.
Bee-eater	Seen or heard on 6 days, including near the windmills and especially in the Belmonte area, often on roadside wires.
Roller	From the minibus by Mota del Cuervo & nesting at Las Tablas de Daimiel NP.
Hoopoe	Seen on 6 days, in both areas.
Iberian green woodpecker	Heard on 2 occasions in Serranía de Cuenca NP, the latter at Huélamo.
Great spotted woodpecker	Heard or seen daily in the Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Crested lark	Recorded on 5 days.
Thekla lark	Near Belmonte, 17 <sup>th</sup> .
Woodlark	Heard or seen on 3 days.
Sand martin	A few birds on 16 <sup>th</sup> , Las Tablas de Daimiel NP.
Crag martin	3 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Swallow	Seen every day.
Red-rumped swallow	Las Tablas de Daimiel NP, 16 <sup>th</sup> .
House martin	Recorded daily.
Grey wagtail	3 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
White wagtail	Seen on 3 days.
Wren	Heard each day in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Robin	Recorded on all 4 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP, especially around the hotel.
Black redstart	1 in Belmonte, then Huélamo and two other days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Stonechat	Travel day, 14 <sup>th</sup> , then recorded on 2 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Northern wheatear	3 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Black-eared wheatear	Recorded one day only in Huélamo in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Rock thrush	A pair at Huélamo, 19 <sup>th</sup> .
Blackbird	On 5 days, mostly in in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Song thrush	18 <sup>th</sup> , in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Mistle thrush	Heard or seen on 3 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Cetti's warbler	Seen at Las Tablas de Daimiel NP; heard daily in Serranía de Cuenca NP, especially around the hotel.
Fan-tailed warbler	On 2 days in La Mancha Húmeda.
Great reed warbler	Heard at both reedbeds in La Mancha Húmeda, namely San Juan lagoon and Las Tablas de Daimiel NP, also seen at Uña Lake.
Reed warbler	Heard or seen at the two reedbeds in La Mancha Húmeda.
Melodious warbler	Seen or heard on 5 days, in countryside near Belmonte and several places in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Dartford warbler	Seen on a roadside parking place in Serranía de Cuenca NP, 18 <sup>th</sup> .
Western orphea warbler	Remarkably, seen and heard three times in Serranía de Cuenca NP, 18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> .
Subalpine warbler	Singing & good views near Belmonte, 15 <sup>th</sup> , again on 19 <sup>th</sup> in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Garden warbler	Good views at Uña Lake, recorded on 4 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Blackcap	Heard or seen on 4 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Bonelli's warbler	15 <sup>th</sup> near Belmonte then 3 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Firecrest	Cuervo River in Serranía de Cuenca NP, 18 <sup>th</sup> .
Bearded tit	Seen on 15 <sup>th</sup> and 16 <sup>th</sup> , especially at Las Tablas de Daimiel NP.
Long-tailed tit	3 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Crested tit	3 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Coal tit	4 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Blue tit	Recorded on 6 days in a range of places.
Great tit	Recorded on 5 days in a range of places.
Penduline tit	Heard only, but not well, on 2 days in La Mancha Húmeda.
Nuthatch	Seen well at Uña Lake.
Short-toed treecreeper	Daily in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Golden oriole	Seen daily, especially around El Tablazo hotel.
Woodchat shrike	2 at Huélamo, 20 <sup>th</sup> .
Jay	Near Belmonte, but mostly in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Maggpie	Recorded daily.
Red-billed chough	Cuenca and 2 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Jackdaw	Recorded on 5 days.
Carrion crow	Recorded daily.
Raven	4 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Spotless starling	Daily, especially around the hotel in Belmonte.
House sparrow	Recorded almost daily.
Spanish sparrow	In a stone pine woodland in the farmland near Belmonte, 17 <sup>th</sup> .
Tree sparrow	On 3 days in La Mancha Húmeda, including in a stork nest at San Juan lagoon.
Rock sparrow	Good views near Belmonte; also in Belmonte; 2 days in Serranía de Cuenca.
Chaffinch	Recorded on 5 days.
Greenfinch	Recorded on 6 days.
Serín	Recorded on 5 days; best seen near at El Tablazo hotel.
Goldfinch	Recorded every day.
Linnet	Recorded on 6 days, including at the restaurant in Belmonte.
Cirl bunting	3 days in Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Rock bunting	18 <sup>th</sup> , Serranía de Cuenca NP.
Reed bunting	Here the very scarce subspecies <i>witherbyi</i> , heard on 15 <sup>th</sup> at San Juan lagoon then seen well, albeit briefly, at Las Tablas de Daimiel NP, 16 <sup>th</sup> .
Corn bunting	Seen or heard every day.

MAMMALS				
Iberian hare	Rabbit	Egyptian mongoose	Wild boar (rootings)	Roe deer
REPTILES				
European pond terrapin	Ocellated lizard	Iberian wall lizard ( <i>complex – this area is on the border of the ranges of Catalanian and Geniez's wall lizards</i> )		
Moorish gecko	Large psammodromus			
AMPHIBIANS				
Iberian water frog			Common midwife toad (heard)	
FISH				
Carp sp.		Mosquitofish <i>Gambusia</i> sp.	Barbel	
BUTTERFLIES				
Southern grizzled skipper	Moroccan orange-tip	Knapweed fritillary	Small copper	
Mallow skipper	Clouded yellow	Glanville fritillary	Panoptes blue	
Swallowtail	Berger's clouded yellow	Meadow fritillary	Green-underside blue	
Scarce swallowtail	Brimstone	Meadow brown	Southern brown argus	
Spanish festoon	Wood white	Small heath	Adonis blue	
Small white	Comma	Spanish heath	Common blue	
Bath white	Painted lady	Pearly heath	Small blue	
Western dappled white	Silver-washed fritillary	Speckled wood		
Orange tip	Queen of Spain fritillary	Wall brown		



Knapweed fritillary (CD); mating green-underside blues (HC); meadow fritillary (CD).

MOTHS		
Pine processionary moth (tents)	Latticed heath	Mother Shipton
Hummingbird hawkmoth	Chimney sweeper	Clouded buff
ODONATA		
Common Winter Damsel fly	Blue Emperor	Black-tailed Skimmer
Western Willow Spreadwing, egg-laying scars	Lesser Emperor	Red-veined Darter
		Broad Scarlet
OTHER NOTABLE INVERTEBRATES		
Ascalaphid sp.	Beetle <i>Trichodes octopunctatus</i>	
An ant-lion, cf <i>Creoleon lugdunensis</i>	A red-collared beetle <i>Heliotaurus ruficollis</i>	
Red-winged grasshopper	A darkling beetle cf <i>Scaurus punctatus</i>	
Blue-winged grasshopper	7-spot ladybird	
Egyptian locust	A ground bug <i>Spilostethus saxatilis</i>	
Paper wasp <i>Polistes</i> sp.	A fire bug <i>Scantius aegypticus</i>	
Violet carpenter bee	Gorse shield bug <i>Piezodorus lituratus</i>	
Potter wasp <i>Eumenes</i> sp.	Bishop's mitre bug, probably <i>Aelia rostrata</i> (landed on Colin's arm at Las Tablas de Daimiel)	
Robin's pincushion, caused by a gall wasp <i>Diplolepis rosae</i>	<i>Graphosoma italicum</i>	



Beetles *Heliotaurus ruficollis* and *Trichodes octopunctatus*; Ground bugs *Spilostethus saxatilis* (CD).



## PLANTS

Numbers on the right refer to Blamey & Grey-Wilson, *Mediterranean Wild Flowers*,  
generally the best reference in La Mancha Húmeda.

**Alp** means the plant is in Blamey/Grey-Wilson's Alpine Flowers, in all cases in the Serranía de Cuenca Natural Park.

**www** means the ID was from internet sources, mostly [www.florasilvestre.es/](http://www.florasilvestre.es/), mostly plants in the Serranía.

Polunin refers to Polunin & Smythies, *Flowers of south-west Europe*.

Where there is no number, often these are plants in floras from northern Europe

e.g. *Wild Flowers of Britain & Europe* by Fitter, Fitter & Blamey.

Some are planted, marked P. NiF = not in flower.

Common northern European plants are often not noted; planted trees are noted when of special interest.

Pinaceae		
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	aleppo pine	1
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	stone / umbrella pine	3
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	black pine	4
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots pine	
Cupressaceae		
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian cypress	11
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	common juniper	13
<i>Juniperus sabine</i>	savin (low, spreading)	Polunin 15
<i>Juniperus thurifera</i>	Spanish juniper (tree)	Polunin 16
Corylaceae		
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	hazel	
Fagaceae		
<i>Quercus rotundifolia</i>	holm oak	26
<i>Quercus faginea</i>	Portuguese oak	30
Urticaceae		
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	stinging nettle	
<i>Urtica urens</i>	annual nettle	
Aristolochaceae		
<i>Aristolochia paucinervis</i>	green-flowered birthwort	www
Santalaceae		
<i>Thesium humifusum</i>	bastard toadflax	
Loranthaceae		
<i>Viscum album</i> ssp. <i>austriacum</i>	mistletoe (on pine)	Alp
Chenopodiaceae		
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	fat hen	
Caryophyllaceae		
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	thyme-leaved sandwort	
<i>Minuartia hybrida</i>	fine-leaved sandwort	
<i>Paronychia capita</i>		134
<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i>	rock soapwort	Alp
<i>Spergularia arvensis</i>	corn spurrey	
<i>Spergularia media</i>	greater sea-spurrey	144
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	bladder campion	157
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	white campion	158
<i>Silene colorata</i>	Mediterranean catchfly	180
<i>Silene nutans</i>	Nottingham catchfly	Alp
<i>Kholrauschia</i> (= <i>Petrohragia</i> ) <i>prolifera</i>		189
Ranunculaceae		
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	columbine	Alp
<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	stinking hellebore	202
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	traveller's joy	206 NiF
<i>Hepatica nobilis</i>	hepatica	Alp
<i>Consolida orientalis</i>	eastern larkspur	266
<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>	corn buttercup	
<i>Ranunculus gramineus</i>	grass-leaved buttercup	www
<i>Ranunculus ollisiponensis</i>	a buttercup at Uña	www
<i>Thalictrum tuberosum</i>	a meadow-rue	www
<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	globeflower	Alp
Paeoniaceae		
<i>Paeonia officinalis</i>	peony	Alp
Berberidaceae		
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	barberry	Alp

<b>Papaveraceae</b>		
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	common poppy	283
<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	rough poppy	290
<i>Roemeria hybrida</i>	roemeria	292
<i>Hypecoum imberbe</i>		297
<i>Sarcopnos enneaphylla</i>	dragon's mouth	Polunin 358
<b>Fumariaceae</b>		
<i>Fumaria</i> sp.	a ramping fumitory	c. 303
<i>Platycapnos spicata</i>	spiked fumitory	Polunin/www
<b>Cruciferae (Brassicaceae)</b>		
<i>Alyssum alyssoides</i>	small Alison	NiF
<i>Alyssum spinosum</i>		www
<i>Hormathophylla</i> (=Alyssum) <i>lapeyrousiana</i>	a bushy crucifer at Huélamo	www
<i>Matthiola fruticulosa</i> ( <i>M. tristis</i> )	sad stock	328
<i>Biscutella didyma</i>	buckler-mustard	341
<i>Cardaria draba</i>	hoary cress	353
<i>Diplotaxis erucoides</i>	white wall rocket	Polunin 358
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	wild radish	369
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	watercress	
<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	tall rocket	
<b>Resedaceae</b>		
<i>Reseda alba</i>	white mignonette	375
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	wild mignonette	376
<i>Reseda luteola</i>	weld or dyer's rocket	377
<i>Reseda phyteuma</i>	corn mignonette	378
<b>Crassulaceae</b>		
<i>Sedum acre</i>	biting stonecrop	385
<i>Sedum album</i>	white stonecrop	386
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	navelwort	396
<b>Rosaceae</b>		
<i>Amelanchier ovalis</i>	amelanchier or snowy mespilus	Alp
<i>Crataegus mongyna</i>	hawthorn	420
<i>Geum rivale</i>	water avens	
<i>Geum sylvaticum</i>		www
<i>Potentilla rupestris</i>	rock cinquefoil	Alp
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	wild strawberry	
<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	St Lucie's cherry (cereza de Santa Lucia)	Alp
<i>Potentilla caulescens</i>	shrubby white cinquefoil / lax potentilla	Alp/Polunin 447
<i>Rosa canina</i>	dog rose	
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	sweet briar	
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	salad burnet	
<i>Sorbus</i> sp.	whitebeam	
<b>Saxifragaceae</b>		
<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	meadow saxifrage	
<b>Leguminosae (Fabiaceae), alphabetical order</b>		
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> P	'mimosa' or silver wattle	432
<i>Anthyllis montana</i> subsp. <i>hispanica</i>	mountain kidney-vetch	
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>	Mediterranean kidney-vetch	690
<i>Astragalus monspessulanus</i>	Montpellier milk-vetch	Alp
<i>Argyrolobium argenteum</i>		www
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i> P	Judas tree	430
<i>Colutea arborens</i>	bladder senna	449
<i>Coronilla emerus</i>	scorpion senna	693
<i>Coronilla juncea</i>	rush-like scorpion-vetch	693
<i>Coronilla scorpiodes</i>		696
<i>Erinacea anthyllis</i>	a blue-violet hedgehog broom	Polunin 515
<i>Genista scorpius</i>	spiny broom	
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	horseshoe vetch	
<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	yellow vetchling	553p
<i>Lathyrus cicera</i>	(red)	545
<i>Lathyrus linifolius</i>	(blue/mauve)	
<i>Lathyrus setifolius</i>	brown vetch	Alp



<i>Lygos monosperma</i>	retama	480 NiF
<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	sainfoin	
<i>Medicago orbicularis</i>	large disk medick	599
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	lucerne/alfalfa	596
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	small melilot	572
<i>Psoralea bituminosa</i>	pitch trefoil NiF	508
<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	false acacia	
<i>Spartium junceum</i> P	Spanish broom	481
<i>Tetragonobulus maritimus</i>	dragon's teeth	680
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	tufted vetch	
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	common vetch	531
<i>Vicia villosa</i>	fodder vetch	510
<b>Oxalidaceae</b>		
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	yellow oxalis	
<b>Geraniaceae</b>		
<i>Geranium molle</i>	dovesfoot cranesbill	741
<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	round-leaved cranesbill	743
<i>Geranium columbinum</i>	long-stalked cranesbill	746
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	herb Robert	747
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	shining cranesbill	749
<i>Erodium ciconium</i>	a long-beaked storksbill	760
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	common storksbill	761
<b>Zygophyllaceae</b>		
<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>	Syrian bean caper	764
<b>Linaceae</b>		
<i>Linum narbonense</i>	beautiful flax	775
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>		
<i>Euphorbia serrata</i>		817
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	sun spurge	799
<b>Meliaceae</b>		
<i>Melia azedarach</i> P	Indian bead tree or Persian lilac	843
<b>Aceraceae</b>		
<i>Acer monspessulanum</i>	Montpellier maple	856
<b>Aquifoliaceae</b>		
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	holly	856
<b>Anacardiaceae</b>		
<i>Pistacia terabinthus</i>	turpentine tree, terebinth	861
<i>Rhus coriaria</i>	sumach	867
<b>Polygalaceae</b>		
<i>Polygala calcarea</i>	chalk milkwort	
<i>Polygala nicaeensis</i>	Nice milkwort	849
<b>Buxaceae</b>		
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	box	878
<b>Malvaceae</b>		
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	least mallow	897
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	common mallow	898
<i>Lavatera triloba</i>	musk-scented lavatera	919
<b>Violaceae</b>		
<i>Viola alba</i>	Mediterranean white violet	925
<b>Guttiferae</b>		
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	perforate St John's wort	957 NiF
<b>Rhamnaceae</b>		
<i>Rhamnus pumilus</i>	dwarf buckthorn	Alp
<b>Cistaceae</b>		
<i>Tuberaria guttata</i>	spotted rockrose	985
<i>Helianthemum apenninum</i>	white rockrose	993
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	common rockrose	996
<i>Helianthemum canum</i>	hoary rockrose	1005
<i>Fumana thymifolia</i>	thyme-leaved fumana	1014

<b>Tamariceae</b>		
<i>Tamarix canariensis</i>	tamarix	1018
<b>Cucurbitaceae</b>		
<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	squirting cucumber; in Spanish <i>pepinillo</i> or <i>pepino del Diablo</i> , Devil's cucumber	1032
<i>Bryonia cretica</i>	white bryony	1033
<b>Cornaceae</b>		
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	dogwood	
<b>Umbelliferae</b>		
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	cow parsley	
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	hemlock	
<i>Conopodium majus</i>	pignut	
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	field eryngo	1081
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	shepherd's needle	1097
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> subsp <i>piperitum</i>	fennel	1108
<i>Cachrys (Prangos) trifida</i>		1114
<i>Daucus carota</i>	wild carrot	1168
<i>Sanicula europea</i>	sanicle	
<b>Primulaceae</b>		
<i>Coris monspeliensis</i>	coris	1196
<i>Primula elatior</i>	oxlip	Alp
<i>Primula veris</i>	cowslip	Alp
<b>Plumaginaceae</b>		
<i>Armeria filicaulis</i>	thrift sp.	www
<b>Araliaceae</b>		
<i>Hedera helix</i>	ivy	
<b>Lentibulaceae</b>		
<i>Pinguicula mundi</i>	A butterwort	
<b>Oleaceae</b>		
<i>Olea europaea</i> P	olive	1248
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	wild privet	
<b>Apocynaceae</b>		
<i>Jasminum fruticans</i>	wild jasmine	1239
<i>Nerium oleander</i> P	oleander	1256
<b>Rubiaceae</b>		
<i>Asperula arvensis</i>	blue woodruff	1288
<i>Galium verticillatum</i>		1299
<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	wild madder	1305
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	field madder	
<b>Convolvulaceae</b>		
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>		1334
<b>Boraginaceae</b>		
<i>Buglossoides purpureocaerulea</i>	blue/purple gromwell	1348
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	corn gromwell	1349
<i>Lithodora fruticosa</i>	shrubby gromwell	1355
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	purple viper's bugloss (Valencia service station)	1383
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	viper's bugloss	1384
<i>Anchusa azurea</i>	large blue alkanet	1409
<i>Cynoglossum cherifolium</i>	houndstongue	1404
<b>Lamiaceae (Labiatae)</b>		
<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>	ground-pine	1425
<i>Galeopsis angustifolia</i>	red hemp-nettle	
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	white horehound	1445
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	henbit deadnettle	1478
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	rosemary	1526
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	common lavender	1532
<i>Lavandula stoechas</i>	French lavender	1528
<i>Mentha longifolia</i>	horse mint	Alp
<i>Salvia verbeneca</i>	wild clary	1545
<i>Stachys recta</i>	yellow woundwort	
<i>Teucrium pseudochamaepitys</i>	white-flowered, dry hillsides	www
<i>Phlomis lychnitis</i>	a Jerusalem sage	1460



<b>Solanaceae</b>		
<i>Hyosciamus albus</i>	white henbane	1555
<i>Hyosciamus niger</i>	henbane	1556
<i>Solanum dulcamum</i>	bittersweet. woody nightshade	
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>		
(toadflaxes are in Antirrhinaceae on Flora Silvestre website)		
<i>Antirrhinum pulverulentum</i>		Polunin 1197f
<i>Chaenorhinum origanifolium</i>	Chaenorhinum or Malling toadflax	Alp
<i>Linaria aeruginea</i>		www
<i>Linaria supina</i>	Pyrenean toadflax	Alp
<i>Erinus alpinus</i>	fairy foxglove	Alp
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	great mullein	1597
<i>Verbascum sinuatum</i>		1601
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	ivy-leaved toadflax	1632
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	yellow bartsia	1651
<i>Bellardia trixago</i>	bellardia	1653
<i>Scrophularia auriculata</i>	water figwort	
<i>Scrophularia umbrosa</i>	green figwort	
<i>Scrophularia canina</i>	French figwort	Alp
<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>	water speedwell	
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	wall speedwell	
<b>Orobanchaceae</b>		
<i>Orobanche gracilis</i>	slender broomrape	1672
<b>Globulariaceae</b>		
<i>Globularia repens</i>	creeping globularia	Polunin 1263a
<i>Globularia vulgaris</i> subsp. <i>valentina</i>	globularia	www
<b>Plantaginaceae</b>		
<i>Plantago afra</i>		1706
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	buckshorn plantain	
<i>Plantago media</i>	hoary plantain	
<b>Caprifoliaceae</b>		
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	dwarf elder/danewort	1710
<i>Lonicera implexa</i>	a perfoliate honeysuckle	1713
<i>Lonicera xylosteum</i>	fly honeysuckle	Polunin 1302
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	wayfaring tree	
<b>Valerianaceae</b>		
<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	common valerian	
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	red valerian	1723
<i>Centranthus calcitrapa</i>		1725
<b>Dipsacaceae</b>		
<i>Knautia integrifolia</i>	(at Valencia service station)	1736
<b>Campanulaceae</b>		
<i>Campanula erinus</i>		1774
<b>Compositae</b>		
<i>Achillea ageratum</i>	a yellow yarrow	www
<i>Anacyclus valentinus</i>	a rayless daisy (Valencia Service Station)	www
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>	field mayweed	1858
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	perennial daisy	1792
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	field marigold	1908
<i>Carthamus carduncellus</i>		www
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	red star-thistle	1990
<i>Centaurea pullata</i>		2006
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	chicory	2023
<i>Cirsium eriophorum</i>	woolly thistle	1956
<i>Crepis albida</i>		
<i>Evax pygmaea</i>	evax	1805
<i>Galactites tomentosa</i>	Mediterranean field thistle (Valencia service station)	1973
<i>Helicrysum stoechas</i>	curry plant	1824
<i>Leucanthemopsis pallida</i> ssp. <i>virescens</i>	a common yellow daisy at Los Callejones	
<i>Onopordum illyricum</i>	Illyrian scotch thistle	1971
<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>		1847
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	mouse-ear hawkweed	

<i>Silybum marianum</i>	milk thistle	1982
<i>Volutaria lippii</i>	volutaria	1987
<i>Tragopogon arvensis</i>	goatsbead	2059
<i>Tragopogon porrifolius ssp. australis</i>	salsify	2055
<b>MONOCOTYLEDONS</b>		
<b>Liliaceae</b>		
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	hollow-leaved asphodel	2087
<i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>	common asphodel	2089
<i>Aphyllanthes monspeliensis</i>	aphyllanthes / blue-grass lily	2096
<i>Tulipa australis</i>		2139
<i>Ornithogalum narbonense</i>	a spiked star-of-Bethlehem	2166
<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	star-of-Bethlehem	2171
<i>Dipcadi serotinum</i>	brown bells	2178
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	tassel hyacinth	2201
<i>Muscari neglectum</i>	grape hyacinth	2206
<b>Agavaceae</b>		
<i>Agave americana</i>	agave, century plant	2253
<b>Iridaceae</b>		
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	yellow flag iris	
<b>Orchidaceae</b>		
<i>Orchis cazorlensis</i>		
<i>Orchis champagneuxii</i>	champagne orchid	
<i>Orchis olbiensis</i>		
<i>Ophrys lutea</i>	yellow bee orchid	2423
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>	early spider orchid	2428
<i>Ophrys fusca</i>	sombre bee orchid	
<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	narrow-leaved helleborine	2383
<i>Cephalanthera damasonium</i>	white helleborine	2384
<b>Gramineae</b>		
<i>Avena sp.</i>	wild oats	
<i>Lygeum spartum</i>	esparto grass	2482
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	reed	
<i>Arundo donax</i>	giant reed	2494
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	lesser reedmace	
<b>FERNS (PTERIDOPHYTA)</b>		
<i>Andiantum capillus-veneris</i>	maidenhair fern	2522
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	maidenhair spleenwort	2525
<i>Asplenium fontanum</i>	smooth rock spleenwort	2528
<b>LIVERWORT</b>		
<i>Conocephalum conicum</i>	a liverwort	



Purple viper's bugloss and *Knautia integrifolia* at a Valencia service station (JC on phone).