





**Honeyguide Madeira Holiday**  
**17th – 24th February 2010**



**Leaders:**

Catarina Fagundes and Hugo Romano



**Participants:**

Sallie Bottomley, John Durdin, Maurice Hutt, Rob and Pam May, David and Diana Melzack

Our base for the holiday was the comfortable Finca do Furão in Santana, overlooking the ocean from the top of sheer cliffs and with a heated indoor swimming pool and solarium.

[www.quintadofurao.com](http://www.quintadofurao.com)

Report by Catarina Fagundes with some additions by Helen Crowder, a visitor on the 2008 trip. Photos edged red by Madeira Wind Birds. Photos edged yellow by Rob May. Zino's petrel photo on page 6 by Frank Zino and illustration from the Species Action Plan. Common chaffinch photo on page 9 from Wikipedia.

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As with all Honeyguide holidays, part of the price of this one was put towards a local conservation project, in this case for the Freira Conservation Project (FCP), working for the conservation of Zino's petrel, Europe's rarest breeding seabird which is endemic to Madeira and once thought to be extinct. During the week the group were given a presentation by the FCP's president Francis (Frank) Zino, son of Alec Zino who rediscovered the bird and named it as a separate species, on the conservation work undertaken by the FCP.

The conservation contribution this year of £35 per person was supplemented by Gift Aid through the Honeyguide Wildlife Charitable Trust, leading to a total of £315.00.

## 17th February – Wednesday

After meeting Hugo, Catarina and the other members of the group, we left the airport by midday on a greyish day in Madeira.

On the way to the hotel we passed under the runway, then Machico, and after a few tunnels we were on the north coast and soon arrived at Quinta do Furão.

After checking in and settling in to our rooms we went out to São Jorge for lunch, first visiting the church there with its intricately decorated gold altar. The restaurant was made of wood with a thatched roof and the local speciality was a delicious shrimp soup contained in a round, hollowed-out loaf of bread. For dessert some of us tried custard apple ice cream while others chose the guava flavor. Custard apple trees, which belong to the sub-tropical *Annonaceae* family, are planted commercially on Madeira where they are celebrated with their own festival, the Anona Festival, which started in 1990 when a group of producers wanted to promote their products such as liquors, puddings, ice creams and drinks. It now attracts hundreds of people.

Outside we noticed some clay birds decorating the eaves corners of some house roofs. Catarina explained that these were doves, as tradition says they will bring peace to the home, whilst a likeness of a child's head will bring fertility to the couple in the house.

We then headed to a viewpoint that was once a whaling watch spot. Here we could see the north coast as far as Porto Moniz to our left side and our hotel on the right side. Around a Madeira laurel tree that was on the edge of the cliff we spotted a firecrest - *Regulus madeirensis* (below left), a species endemic to Madeira. It differs from the firecrest *Regulus ignicapillus* in having a shorter supercilium, duller orange crest and a longer bill, as well as a different song and call notes.



We also saw a canary *Serinus canaria* (above right), which is a Macaronesian endemic, and a speckled wood butterfly.

Returning to the hotel, our guides gave us some information about Madeira and a short briefing on our proposed schedule for the week.

Just before dinner in the hotel's restaurant, which is renowned for its traditional regional cuisine, some of us visited the cellars for a tasting of Madeira wine and we learned a bit more about it with José, the waiter there. Madeira has a long winemaking history dating back to the Age of Exploration when the island was a standard port of call for ships. To prevent the wine from spoiling, neutral grape spirits were added. On the long sea voyages the wines would be exposed to excessive heat and movement which transformed its flavour, as the wine producers of Madeira found out when an unsold shipment of wine was returned after a round trip. Today, Madeira is noted for its unique

winemaking process which involves heating the wine up to temperatures as high as 60°C and deliberately exposing it to some levels of oxidation. Due to this process, Madeira is a very robust wine that keeps very well even after being opened, and it has Protected Designation of Origin (PDO) status within the European Union.

### **18th February – Thursday**

The morning was dark, not only outside due to the stormy weather but also inside as there was a power-cut for the whole island, so we had no electricity in our rooms, but the hotel's generator was able to provide power to the public areas.

After breakfast we met at 9.30 in the reception area. Hugo told us that due to the lack of power we could not know about road closures and weather warnings and that it would be prudent to stay at the hotel until we had some information about the safe places to go. So we sat on the comfy sofas chatting while Maurice and Catarina read and Hugo tried to find out more about the situation on his laptop. By 11:00 he had some news about the unsettled weather and so an indoor programme was organised for today: a visit to the Natural History Museum lead by Manuel Biscoito, the museum's curator who we were going to meet again on Friday, together with Frank Zino. We enjoyed our lunchtime picnics at the hotel while outside it was still raining with strong winds, and then set to leave for the museum in Funchal.

When we got to Funchal the sun was already trying to show itself between the clouds but we headed to the museum where Manuel Biscoito was waiting for us. The guided visit through the natural history of Madeira was very interesting, as 'our leader' really knew what to say and with the right dosage of scientific information. We left the museum at 5:15, drove a short way along Funchal roads with a bit of traffic jam and started heading east, back to the hotel, but in between we stopped at Garajau, a very nice viewpoint with a Christ statue, like in Rio de Janeiro but on a much smaller scale. Here we could observe some endemic species of flora which make the coastal cliffs their habitat. Some of us also had a glimpse of a spectacled warbler.

We noticed the rain approaching from the east while the sun was setting just in front of Funchal Bay and so it was time to head back to Santana.

### **19th February – Friday**

What a bright sunny day with just a light breeze at the sea! At 9:30 we drove towards the south-east of Madeira, to Caniçal marina where the Wind Birds' brand new boat 'Oceanodroma' is based. David decided not to join us as he does not feel so good in boats and so Hugo went to drop him at Caniçal village for a visit to the whaling museum instead, though it turned out to be closed.

On board, we headed towards the eastern-most tip of Madeira with a short stop to see the snow on the highest peaks and another one to count seven grey herons around the fish farm. Once we reached the tip of the island we turned west to take the big waves on the stern of the boat. For a while we did not see any living creature except gulls, but suddenly, just below the runway, Hugo spotted a big group of whales with some calves. These were short-finned pilot whales *Globicephala macrorhynchus* a pelagic species which can be seen all year around Madeira but mainly between November and March. The body is stocky with the dorsal fin set forward, the fin varying in shape depending on how old the whale is and whether it is male or female. *Globicephala* is a member of the *Delphinidae* family and so are formally classified as dolphins although their behaviour is closer to that of the larger whales and they are not normally acrobatic, preferring to move slowly in social groups and 'log' at the surface. The name 'pilot whale' is believed to originate from the idea that the pods or herds were piloted by a leader whale. Males can live to 45, females to 60+ and adults are

3.5 to 6.5 metres long. The pod structure reflects their highly social nature, the average size being 20-90 individuals sharing close relationships. Pilot whales can remain submerged for 15 minutes, although typical submersion periods are generally several minutes less. Their diet is mainly squid, with some fish. We stopped the boat and had very good views as the whales came alongside.



After this close encounter we headed closer to the coast and spotted five little egrets in Machico Bay and then, in Caniçal harbour south pier, there was a ring-billed gull *Larus delawarensis* (below left) and two dunlins, one sanderling, two ringed plovers and some turnstones, all vagrant birds.

We returned to the marina around 1:20 pm where there were two marine policemen waiting to check the boat's documentation. This delayed our picnic but everything went well and by 2:15 we were at a nice viewpoint eating our packed lunches. From here we could see the north and south coast at the same time but also Porto Santo island. After lunch we went for a short walk around the area to observe Berthelot's pipits *Anthus berthelotii madeirensis* (below right), a different subspecies from those in the Canaries, distinguished by its longer beak. There is only a slight variation in the plumage between the sexes. It is distributed throughout almost all the islands of the archipelago of Madeira, except the Selvagens, where the species from the Canaries is found. It is relatively common on Madeira and Porto Santo, but the number of individuals on the Desertas islands is small. Breeding takes place on dry plains, stony and sandy terrain with low vegetation and also mountain slopes.



We also observed some pyroclastic bombs, small rocks composed of volcanic materials and commonly associated with explosive volcanic activity – a reminder that Madeira is the emergent top of a massive volcano that rises about 6 km from the floor of the Atlantic ocean. The last known eruption was around 6,500 years ago.

Floristically, we noted some rare endemics such as Mandon's chrysanthemums *Argyranthemum pinnatifidum ssp. succulentum*, a subspecies which inhabits rocky cliffs, Madeira calendula *Calendula maderensis*, belonging to the Asteraceae family, its bright yellow flowers looking like a chrysanthemum though each of its petals have like two small cuts on its tip, and Madeira sea stock *Matthiola madeirensis*.

This was followed by a visit to Machico for a short walk along the riverside to look for waxbills, an introduced species, but we found none so it turned out to be a tropical fruit trees tour instead.

We arrived back at the hotel around 5:30 pm and an hour later were enjoying a presentation by Frank Zino and Manuel Biscoito about their work with Zino's petrels and the Freira Conservation Project, the beneficiary of our Honeyguide conservation contributions. Birds restricted to islands are susceptible to extinction, and burrow or ground-nesting birds are particularly vulnerable to introduced mammalian predators and human intervention. The endemic Zino's Petrel, *Pterodroma madeira*, also known as Madeira freira or just freira, is no exception and by the middle of the last century was considered extinct, but a relict population was rediscovered in 1969 by Alec Zino with the help of a shepherd called Lucas who was able to distinguish its call. After much investigation the breeding colonies were found.

This is a small seabird. The wings and back are almost black, with white underparts and a grey tail. It has an incomplete breast band and a delicate bill, which is a distinguishing feature when compared to Fea's petrel. The flight is rapid, sweeping up in the wind and then quickly down again with a marked 'W' angulation of the wings.

It feeds at sea where squid, small fish and surface crustaceans make up part of the diet. The birds return from sea to their breeding grounds in late March or early April. Nests are located in burrows situated on well vegetated ledges in the high central mountain massif, and a single egg is laid. The young fledge during the first three weeks of October. The birds are strictly nocturnal at the breeding sites to avoid predation by gulls. This and the mountainous remoteness of the breeding areas makes the essential monitoring work of recording nests very challenging.



With the discovery of a new breeding ledge, the population is now estimated at between 65 and 80 breeding pairs.

It was an informative and very pleasant evening with much amusement at dinner.

## 20th February – Saturday

Another rainy morning which ended as a calamity day for Madeira Island. The weather forecast was for rain all day but nobody could imagine what was coming.

As it was our free day we were going to spend it at Funchal and Monte, though we had already decided before leaving the hotel that Monte gardens were not suitable for a rainy day. We would still visit the market place and some churches and museums at Funchal.

We left the hotel for Funchal for what was supposed to be a relaxed morning, although wet. In the north there was almost no rain but when we got to Machico the rain started to fall heavily. As we drove towards Funchal the rain increased and the motorway was starting to flood with water falling from the walls. We left the motorway at the Pena exit and descending that steep road there were lots of potholes and the road looked more like a river. Water was coming down from everywhere! At Palácio da Justiça (Funchal courthouse) Hugo stopped the minibus to film the river and he then decided not to go any further but to take us back to Quinta do Furão.

Water was stopping and damaging cars but the most strange feeling was the smell of soil in the air. The rivers were carrying mud, not water, which sped down together with big rocks. We got back to Quinta do Furão safely and only later realized that luck was with us and that we had dodged a terrible cataclysm!

The rest of the morning was spent recovering from that stress and after lunch we had another interesting presentation about Madeira's natural history by Manuel Biscoito and Frank Zino, who fortunately were still at the hotel, covering the topics of conservation work with Fea's petrels on Bugio island and Dr. Zino's work in the Selvagens Islands.

## 21st February – Sunday

The morning was sunny and calm and so after breakfast we decided to keep to the programme as it was to be a day spent in the local area, the safest place to be. So we were driven first to Achada do Teixeira at 1800 meters of altitude where the wind was strong and temperature low but the views were amazing. We did not spend much time up there as the weather was not comfortable and so we went down to Pico das Pedras to do an easy levada walk to Queimadas, which took us about an hour and a half, through the laurel forest and some mud and water as well. Hugo took the minibus to Queimadas and Catarina guided the walk, so when we got to Queimadas we had our picnic on a round rocky table. After Hugo's demonstration of how a monkey peels a banana, and having a great laugh seeing the banana falling down, we went for another walk to a viewpoint over São Jorge's valley.

Coming down to Santana we passed by some typical thatched houses and stopped at a spot to look for trocaz pigeons and vagrant cattle egrets but none were to be seen. The Trocaz pigeon (*Columba trocaz*), also known as the long-toed pigeon, is a Madeiran endemic and characteristic of the laurel forest. Once endangered due to loss of habitat, it now enjoys the protection which the nature reserve status of the forest provides. It is a dark grey corpulent pigeon with big red toes, a red bill, an indistinct glossy silvery patch on the side of the neck and a visible white stripe across the tail.

Instead we saw plain swifts returning to breed, hopefully a sign of better weather to come, and resident canaries and goldfinches (on Madeira, *Carduelis carduelis parva*).

Then on to São Jorge river mouth for another short walk, this time along the seaside where we saw some more endemic plants and interesting geological formations and landscape. As nobody wanted to walk the zigzag way up the mountain to the hotel we all went back by minibus.

## 22nd February – Monday

The news about Funchal was not getting any better. The number of deaths was already 42 and some roads and bridges had collapsed leaving a few villages and houses isolated. There were terrible scenes on the local news.

A slightly cloudy morning but the sun was peeking over the clouds in Santana. Again, we followed the programme, a full day around Madeira. We started along the north coast, heading west to São Jorge and our first stop was at Cabanas viewpoint where we could see all the coast contour line as far as Porto Moniz. We then drove through Arco de São Jorge, Boaventura and Ponta Delgada.

We stopped at São Vicente but just before we got out of the minibus it started raining heavily, so we kept driving to Seixal, went up to Chão da Ribeira, but then there was a landslide (like many other minor ones that we passed by) which made us turn back and get a different way up. We got to the top of Chão da Ribeira where again it started to rain heavily and with strong winds as well. So, again we did not leave the minibus and continued our trip to the west. Finally we got to a non-raining place, Ribeira da Janela, where there was a green-winged teal and a common teal, together with muscovy ducks and a mallard.

After looking at the view of the two islets just in front of the river mouth and observing a few species of stonecrops, we continued to Porto Moniz. There we walked from the harbor to the restaurant, alongside the coast, admiring the rough sea hitting the rocks.

At lunch we all ate the scabbard fish with banana, which was very good. After lunch we had some time for shopping and to admire once more the waves show. We tried to go to Lamaceiros to look for trocaz pigeons but once again rain did not let us leave the minibus.

By this time our guides had decided that the safest way to return to Santana was by retracing our route as news from the south coast was not good. Villages were being evacuated and a landslide had closed the motorway from Ribeira Brava to Funchal. So we went back to Seixal and stopped at a small pier with a nice view of three waterfalls coming down from the high mountains into the sea. Here we looked for Cory's shearwaters but saw instead the first common terns of the year for Madeira. Then we had a second attempt at São Vicente, which ended as a successful one in terms of birds.



We saw three whimbrels, which winter in African coastal areas and are common vagrants on Madeira, but one was different – it was a Hudsonian whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus*), the



New World sub-species which breeds in North America and winters from the southern USA to southern Chile (where it is known as perdiz de mar – sea partridge). It differs from the nominate in being browner in colour with brown rather than whitish underwings and a brown rather than white rump, features which are mostly visible on the bird to the left in the photo on page 8. This is a bird rarely seen in western Europe and was probably blown in during the south to south-westerly storms.

On the way back to the minibus we had a glimpse of a white wagtail, another common vagrant, and observed some grey wagtails, resident breeding birds here, before returning to the hotel, which took about an hour.

## 23rd February - Tuesday

A lovely shining morning with blue sky and warm sun! We left the hotel and made for the mountains and Ribeiro Frio but were stopped by the police for an inspection of the vehicle documents. Fortunately, everything was in order but this was already the second police encounter during our stay.

At Ribeiro Frio everything was very quiet. We started the walk along an almost dry levada but with a path full of small broken branches. It seemed that the wind had been strong here on the days before. On the way Catarina showed us several endemic plants and a few close firecrests. We got to Balcões where beautiful scenery appeared behind a rock. The high mountains surrounded us on the left side while a valley sloped down to the sea on our right side. After admiring the view we went back and stopped for a coffee, still in Ribeiro Frio, and then headed towards Porto da Cruz on the north coast, where the weather was like summer and we walked along the shore, spending some time looking into a small cave on the rocks that sprayed seawater every time a wave hit it.

It was more than time for lunch so we headed to Caniçal for some fish delicacies such as limpets, scabbard fish, sardines and octopus.

After lunch we went for another short walk along the experimental vineyards planted by the government, looking for Spanish sparrows and waxbills. We spotted the first sparrows just after leaving the restaurant but waxbills did not help at all as we could not find any. Then we went to Machico to look for newspapers which some people had requested, but no luck there either.

Last stop was Portela, a viewpoint good for trocax pigeons which again eluded us, although we did see a sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus ssp. granti*, the subspecies which occurs in Madeira and the Canaries) and chaffinches, the Madeiran endemic subspecies *Fringilla coelebs madeirensis* which is absent from the other islands in the archipelago. (The *coelebs* part of its name means 'bachelor' -



this species was named by Linnaeus in his home country of Sweden, where the females depart in winter but the males often remain).

As with all chaffinches, there are marked differences between the sexes. Both have white wing bars and white tail-sides, but the male is easily identified by his rosy breast, bluish crown and greenish-brown back. The female has a cream chest and brownish back. The previous page illustrates the subtle differences between the chaffinch we see at home, pictured right and the Madeiran subspecies on the left.

Altogether there are five endemic subspecies of chaffinch in Macaronesia: one in Madeira (*F.c.madeirensis*), one in the Azores (*F.c.morelettis*) and three on the Canaries archipelago. In the highlands of Tenerife and Grand Canaria there is also the scarce endemic blue chaffinch, *Fringilla teydea*.

By 5:10 pm we were back at the hotel and by 7:00 we were leaving again for our farewell dinner in Machico, where we had a very nice meal of beef *espetada* with fried polenta, chips and salad. The *espetada* is a typical Portugese dish made of large chunks of skewered meat with vegetables such as onions and bell peppers, grilled over smouldering wood chips. The dish is served on the skewer, which would once have been a bay laurel twig but is now metal, which hangs from a hook on a stand as it is presented at the table.

## 24th February - Wednesday

Again, a grey morning which really did not matter much as the departing flight was at 11.40 and we needed to be at the airport two hours before that. Pam and Rob were the lucky ones staying for a few more days in Funchal.

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### Honeyguide postscript

The storms which hit the island during the week were unusually intense and received international media attention. As events unfolded it must have been a very worrying time for Hugo and Catarina. Fortunately they suffered no personal losses. We wish Madeira a full recovery.



Species seen in Madeira  
February 2010

**BIRDS**

Berthelot's Pipit *Anthus berthelotii madeirensis*

19<sup>th</sup> February - seen in Caniçal

Blackbird *Turdus merula cabreræ*

Seen almost every day in Quinta do Furão

Blackcap *Sylvia atricapilla heineken*

Seen often in Quinta do Furão

Buzzard *Buteo buteo harterti*

19<sup>th</sup> - Seen on the 19<sup>th</sup> in Caniçal

Canary *Serinus canaria*

Seen almost every day in hotel garden

Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs madeirensis*

Seen on the 21<sup>st</sup> in Queimadas

Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*

3 birds seen on the 22<sup>nd</sup> in Seixal – the first birds of the year

Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos*

19<sup>th</sup> - Vagrant bird seen in Caniçal marina

Cory's Shearwater *Calonectris diomedea borealis*

Seen only by scope by some of us

Dunlin *Calidris alpina*

1 bird on the pier at Caniçal harbour on the 19<sup>th</sup>

Feral Dove *Columba livia feral*

Everywhere

Goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis parva*

Seen in Caniçal and in Santana

Greenfinch *Carduelis chloris aurantiiventri*

17<sup>th</sup> – At São Jorge's viewpoint

Green-winged Teal *Anas carolinensis*

Madeira 1<sup>st</sup> record - still in Ribeira da Janela for more than 3 years, seen on the 21<sup>st</sup>

Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*

7 at the fish farm in Caniçal, on the 19<sup>th</sup>

Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea schmitzi*

Several seen along the week

Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus canariensis*

Observed almost every day

Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*

1 flying in Garajau on the 18<sup>th</sup> and 5 in Machico bay on 19<sup>th</sup>

Madeira Firecrest *Regulus madeirensis*

The most seen bird during all week

Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos*

Seen a pure one on the 21<sup>st</sup> in Ribeira da Janela

Plain Swift *Apus unicolor*

Seen on the 17<sup>th</sup>, 21<sup>st</sup> and on the 22<sup>nd</sup>

Ring-billed Gull

1 in Caniçal harbour on the 19<sup>th</sup>

Ringed Plover

1 in Caniçal harbour on the 19<sup>th</sup>

Robin *Erithacus rubecula rubecula*

Seen by some of us at the hotel's garden

Sanderling *Calidris alba*

1 in Caniçal harbour on the 19<sup>th</sup>

Spanish Sparrow *Passer hispaniolensis*

Very few seen after lunch, on the 23<sup>rd</sup>

Sparrowhawk *Accipiter nisus ssp. Granti*

1 at Portela on the 23<sup>rd</sup>

Spectacled Warbler *Sylvia conspicillata orbitalis*

Some of us saw a glimpse of one in Garajau on the 18<sup>th</sup>

Teal *Anas crecca*

1 seen in Ribeira da Janela, together with green-winged teal

Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*

Several seen on Caniçal harbor on the 19<sup>th</sup>

Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*

2 seen in São Vicente river bed on the 22<sup>nd</sup> together with a **Hudsonian Whimbrel**

White Wagtail *Motacilla alba*

1 in São Vicente river bed on the 22<sup>nd</sup>

Yellow-legged Gull *Larus michahellis atlantis*

Everywhere

## **BUTTERFLIES**

Clouded Yellow *Colias crocea*

Indian Red Admiral *Vanessa vulcanica*

Madeira Speckled Wood *Pararge xiphia*

Small White *Artogeia rapae*

## **CETACEANS**

Seen on sea trip on the 19<sup>th</sup> February

Short-finned Pilot whale *Globicephala macrorhynchus*

## **REPTILES**

Madeira Wall Lizard *Lacerta dugesii*

Everywhere where the sun was shining, which was rare

## **FLORA**

Disc Houseleek *Aeonium glandulosum*

Viscid Houseleek *Aeonium glutinosum*

Madeira Stonecrop *Aichryson domosum /divaricatum*

Madeira Sow Thistle *Andryala crithmifolia*

Downy Sow Thistle *Andryala glandulosa glandulosa*

Madeira Chrysanthemum *Argyranthemum pinnatifidum montanum*

Madeira Chrysanthemum *Argyranthemum pinnatifidum succulentum*

Mandon's Chrysanthemum *Argyranthemum haematomma*

*Bystropogon madeirensis*

Madeira Marigold *Calendula maderensis*

Lily-of-the-valley Tree *Clethra arborea*

Dragon Tree *Dracena draco*

Pride of Madeira *Echium nervosum*

Small Green-flowered Heather *Erica platycodon maderincola*

Madeira Mountain Stock *Erysimum bicolor*

Melliferous Spurge *Euphorbia mellifera*

Smooth Spear-leaved Spurge *Euphorbia piscatoria*

Anemone-leaved Cranesbill *Geranium palmatum*

Globe flower *Globaria salicina*

Madeira Ivy *Hedera maderensis*

White Everlasting *Helichrysum melaleucum*

Silver Everlasting *Helichrysum obconicum*

Madeira Holly *Ilex canariensis*  
Yellow Foxglove *Isoplexis sceptrum*  
Madeira Juniper *Juniperus cedrus madeirensis*  
Bay Laurel *Laurus novocanariensis*  
Birdsfoot Trefoil *Lotus glaucus*  
Madeira Sea Stock *Matthiola maderensis*  
Black Parsley *Melanoselium decipiens*  
Golden Musschia *Musschia aurea*  
Wollaston's Musschia *Musschia wollastonii*  
Madeira Laurel *Ocotea foetens*  
Wild olive tree *Olea maderensis*  
Madeira Groundsel *Pericallis aurita*  
Picconia *Picconia excelsa*  
Madeira Mahogany *Persea indica*  
Buttercup *Ranunculus cortusifolius major*  
*Rubia fruticosa fruticosa*  
*Salix canariensis*  
Climbing Butcher's Broom *Semele androgyna*  
Madeira Moneywort *Sibthorpia peregrina*  
Smooth stonecrop *Sedum nudum*  
Sow Thistle *Sonchus ustulatus maderensis*  
Madeira Bilberry *Vaccinium padifolium*



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