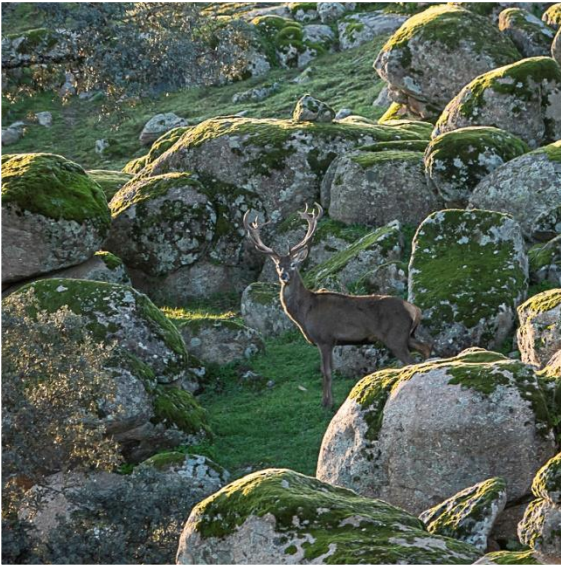


Tour Report

Spain – Iberian Lynx Quest

14 - 21 January 2024

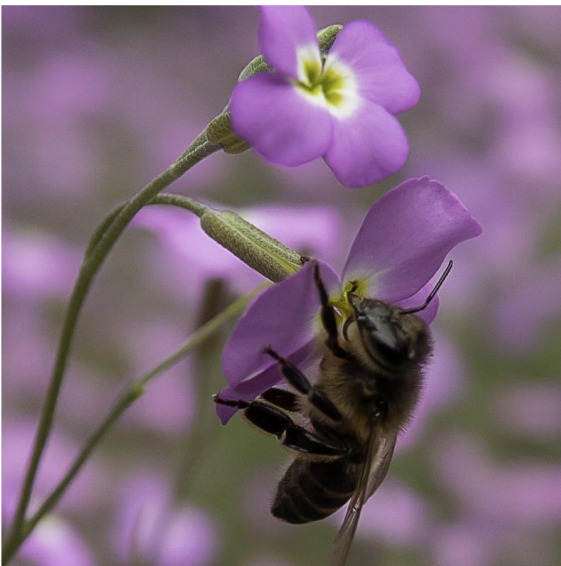
Red deer stag



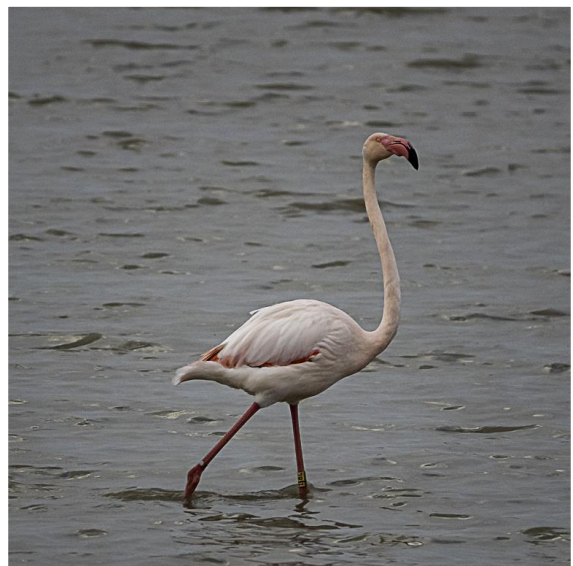
Woodchat shrike



Honey bee on sand stock



Greater flamingo



Compiled and images by John Muddeman

Introduction

The plight of the Iberian lynx can be summarised as follows: It reached a minimum population of less than one hundred individuals in 2002, but thanks to massive investment in conservation measures, it has now reached a little over 1600 individuals in the wild. By coincidence, the two areas where it survived in 2002, the Doñana and Andújar areas of Andalucía, share some great similarities, such as both were, or are, areas for large game hunting, housed relict populations of European rabbit (crucial for successful breeding of the lynx), support many of the same shrub and tree species present, plus host the largest and second largest religious festivals in Spain, respectively! The landscapes couldn't really look a lot more different, however, with the almost entirely flat coastal area of much of the Coto de Doñana contrasting with the steep pleated valley sides and rocky outcrops in the hills of Andújar. The species is still very much restricted to where huge estates have provided a quiet refuge, so only in those few places where there is adequate access to try and see this often elusive animal can we easily try and see it in the wild. 1600 might sound like a good number, but if there were just that number of people on the planet, then it would be easy to imagine how difficult it would be to see us! Mid-winter sees the peak of the breeding season and greater Iberian lynx activity by day, making it an excellent time to visit. Combining these two areas gives us an even greater chance of seeing them active in at least one of them. So, did we?

Day 1: London to Seville to El Rocío

Sunday 14 January 2024

After heading down to Seville on the train from Madrid, I rented the vehicle out as Sergio picked up Ben and Diane, who'd been in Seville for a couple of days. We met at the airport arrivals shortly before Eric, Leslie, and Trevor came in from the UK and Maarten, just 20 minutes or so later, from Paris!

The trip to El Rocío, where we were to spend the next four nights, went without any problems, and we even had the chance to spot a superb black-winged kite hovering just off the motorway as we slowed to take the exit!

It was dusk as we arrived, with numerous Eurasian crag martins over the hotel as we parked, but given the simultaneous arrival of two other groups just ahead of us, most of the group took the very short walk to spend a few minutes down by the edge of the lagoon to see what was there, before checking in. Greater flamingos, Eurasian spoonbills and glossy ibis were amongst the more notable. However, it was soon time to head back to reception and settle nicely in our rooms before going across the square for our first evening meal.

Day 2: El Rocío, Doñana N marshes inc. Dehesa de Abajo

Monday 15 January 2024

With sunrise not until nearly 8:40, we headed over for breakfast at 8:15, noting the relatively mild and rather murky conditions outside.

Sergio took most of the group off for a walk at 9:00 while I headed off for a couple of little jobs, including shopping for the picnics, coincidentally returning just as the group were retracing their steps to the hotel after enjoying a fine variety of birds on the lagoon. These included those noted the night before, plus a smart close common snipe and a good view of a Cetti's warbler, amongst others.

We headed out to the north of the National Park, passing through kilometres of the stone pine-dominated forest in the buffer zone afforded by the Doñana Natural Park, plus, of course, some of the intensive agricultural interests also knocking on the park's doors, particularly of the irrigated fruit crops which have figured in the news so highly over the past few years.

We detoured off down a couple of tracks to start to sample some of the local birdlife, with numerous white storks, singing corn buntings, zitting cisticolas bouncing past, and plenty of meadow pipits and common linnets in the pastures, amongst others. The first main stop was for a dapper black-winged kite on a small

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dead tree, but a woodchat shrike on the fence much closer to us was very, VERY unexpected in January! The bird clearly had a badly damaged right wing, though, meaning it was unable to fly more than a few metres at a time. But it was clearly in good shape and rather annoyed by our presence, as manifested by some almost violent tail swinging it exhibited before finally moving off into some low bushes to try and hide!

Plenty of European golden plover and northern lapwings adorned another part of the pasture where numerous meadow pipits and a couple of flocks of wintering Eurasian skylarks were present near foraging spotless starlings, but a single call further along still alerted us to a bird flying quite high over, which stalled for a moment mid-air before plummeting towards the ground and disappearing into the longer grass and low bushes: a wintering Richard's pipit, probably all the way from China! The webs of the innumerable caterpillars of all different stages of the lovely little *Ocnogyna baetica* moth coated the plants alongside the track, and we put our cameras to good use to record them.

A few harvested rice paddies ahead looked completely birdless as we approached, but no sooner did we get out than we started to notice lots of waders were present. Common greenshank and green sandpipers called on the closest paddy, while scanning with the telescopes also revealed good numbers of plovers, including common ringed, little ringed and also a fine little group of smart Kentish plovers! With a calling spotted redshank also being found at the back near sanderling, little stint and dunlin. It was a great little haul and lovely to also see the flocks twisting and swirling in flight a couple of times as they rose in panic for mostly unseen raptors, including a gorgeous adult male hen harrier, which cruised past at one point.

One of the other decent wetlands in the area lay not much further ahead, and we were almost immediately treated to the sight of lots of quaint marbled ducks flying out onto the open water from the recently re-landscaped islands. Though there was far more here too, including single drake northern pintail and Eurasian wigeon, a colourful group of red-crested pochard, lots of northern shoveler and common shelduck, greater flamingos, hundreds of common coot and even a few pied avocet amongst the fray. However, it was definitely an impressively bulky, greater spotted eagle, flying very low over a western harrier above a grassy spit at the back, which stole the show for the rarest bird! It finally landed deep in the vegetation, showing head and shoulders above the grass and refused to budge, so we finally moved on and headed into the nearby forest for a late lunch.

A tasty picnic was enjoyed in relatively mild conditions under the trees, with swathes of pale mauve sand stock flowering in their thousands opposite.

Iberian lynx in winter tend to be a little more active during the day, so we packed the food away and started a slow drive along the back roads and tracks crisscrossing the area. We had no luck, nor indeed was there actually much else to see, but we ended up parking in an area of western holm oak dehesa with views over a decent tract of open ground in front and we waited it out until dusk in the hopes of seeing a lynx come in to hunt one of the seemingly innumerable European rabbits that appeared in ever greater numbers as darkness approached. Calling tawny and little owls rounded off the session, despite a couple of Eurasian hoopoes, almost two hundred common linnets which regularly swirled around in a noisy flock, a pair of "cronking" common ravens flying over and a few other birds to keep us occupied as we scanned for our furred quarry.

The mizzle predominating for much of the wait was perhaps partly to blame for the absence of any lynx, but it was a lovely location, and once out on the road, the drive back was completely along the tarmac for our return.

Tomorrow, we hoped!

Day 3: El Rocío, Marismas del Odiel, Mazagón, El Acebuche

Tuesday 16 January 2024

The day dawned mild, very still and relatively clear. We took a pre-breakfast trip out to the border of the national park close to the edge of El Rocío in the hopes that a lynx might appear...

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The walk out to reach it along a broad sandy track was accompanied by a late winter dawn chorus of Cetti's warblers, song thrushes, European stonechats and great tits amongst a few others, with European serins and calling common chiffchaffs in the most wooded part at the end. Unfortunately, these had to compete with the loud sounds of a couple of hard-working chainsaws off in the nearby pine forest, which virtually only ever stopped when the loud crashing of falling tree limbs confirmed that they were successful!

As the light improved, some very even drumming then started on a nearby tree and it was a delight to locate a male lesser spotted woodpecker using a dead grey poplar trunk as a sounding board. It stayed in place for over 20 minutes, giving us all the time to see it, as well as those who wanted pictures to photograph it. A grey wagtail flitted down onto a small sandy island, vigorously wagging its tail, but was almost immediately and noisily off upon seeing us. At the same time, an even more noisily calling green sandpiper came in for a fast landing but never even touched down before yelling as it careered off in surprise!

With a squad of park litter-picking staff accompanied by a pick-up making their noisily out towards us, it was quite clear that wasn't to be our best option for trying to see lynx, so we called it a day and headed back out to enjoy a late breakfast.

About an hour to the west, we reached the extensive estuary near Huelva, noting a few grubby juvenile Eurasian spoonbills and a couple of western cattle egrets before reaching the main bridge over the river.

The traffic disappeared immediately once we turned down into the reserve and alongside huge salt pans, even allowing an Iberian grey shrike the peace it needed to scan from a roadside wire. Given the very low tide and visibly approaching bad weather, we only stopped for a short while in the top part of the park, despite our first little egret, grey plover, Eurasian curlew and common redshank all being seen in the bottom of an adjacent creek.

The estuary area is very long, though quite thin, but harbours a fantastic number of wintering and migrant birds, a few of which we noted as we continued. However, it wasn't until we got out for a short walk across to an extensive area of mud that the area's true potential became clear. A fine male bluethroat perched in the depths of a saltmarsh bush but was only seen by most in flight as it dashed from one bit of cover to the next on a couple of occasions. Even the West African fiddler crabs were hiding in the burrows closer to us, though many hundreds could be seen well out on the extensive exposed tidal flats. A superb pinkish-bodied slender-billed gull cruised past, though it was seen better later once it returned, while we also picked out a couple of dapper Eurasian oystercatchers and even single Audouin's and yellow-legged gulls amongst lots of roosting lesser black-backed gulls. If it weren't for the wintering Kentish plovers, bar-tailed godwit and Eurasian whimbrel, the mixture of common ringed plovers, dunlin, sanderling, grey plover, common redshank and Eurasian curlew out on the mud and in the creeks meant that we could have been almost anywhere in coastal western Europe!

The river was very quiet, apart from small numbers of scattered wintering black-necked grebes. After noting another Audouin's gull on the road, we took a quick walk over the boardwalks to the sea, which was also remarkably (and strangely) quiet. Four female common scoters could be seen with the scopes offshore, and two tremendous flocks of lesser-black gulls were resting on the beach.

It was time to nip back to the visitor's centre before it closed at 15:00 in order to have our picnic lunch, though the weather started to turn as we started back upriver. A large female Eurasian goshawk flapped out of a roadside tree, to our surprise as we progressed, while a quick check of one of the osprey nesting platforms by the second minibus actually revealed a perched peregrine on an attached perching branch!

With the wind picking up and rain coming in, we hastened picnic preparations and then its consumption, fortunately just being able to eat lunch before it got a little too wet!

We started our return, though thanks to a bit of a break in the rain, we also enjoyed a short session at a coastal

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lagoon. Very few birds were present, but a flock of three fine ferruginous ducks were a real treat and two purple swamphens were a fine supporting cast! An attempt to find another route into the back of the lake was abandoned, but a quick trip down to a leisure port found us encountering a staggering group of almost 400 Audouin's gulls roosting on the floating jetties instead!

With very poor light and their fiendish speed (!), it was no surprise that attempts to properly photograph any of a large flock of Iberian magpies close at one of the park's visitor's centres were thwarted, but we enjoyed views of a couple of the Iberian lynx belonging to the site's captive breeding centre, plus a hot drink in the little cafe! A group of Iberian pool frogs hauled out on vegetation in an artificial pool nearly all leapt off when approached with cameras from outside, yet ignored us while closer inside behind the glass! There might not seem to be much going on inside a frog's brain, but clearly, they knew from which way danger potential comes!

We arrived back early and headed straight to our rooms as the wind picked up and rain fell not too heavily, but persistently, outside and continued erratically into the night accompanied by a few lightning bolts and corresponding thunder.

Day 4: Doñana National Park inc. Coto del Rey, Villamanrique area

Wednesday 17 January 2024

Our earlier 7:15 breakfast was followed by our also earlier than usual (pre-sunrise) exit shortly after 8:00 in two 4x4 vehicles with local Doñana guides. The slippery tracks with abundant puddles and swollen streams on the edge of El Rocío were a testament to the overnight rain, though as soon as we crossed into the National Park and uncompacted ground, this was barely noticeable!

We wound our way through the stone pine-dominated buffer zone of the Natural Park adjacent to Doñana 'proper', seeing how the drought of recent years has taken a heavy toll on the excessive number of pines, but also how a biofuels company was working its way along the Raya Real to selectively fell and take out as much of this wood as it could. This is a win-win situation for once since the company pays the National Park for the material and also has to do the 'dirty work' of thinning and removing pines (the main way to improve the habitat for Iberian lynx, European rabbits and just about everything else native here), which so often has been delayed before for some reason or another when it was up to the National Park authorities to do!

A few red deer were noted in passing, but it was rather quiet and with all eyes looking hard for lynx, virtually nothing else was seen! We reached the only spot where we could disembark from the vehicles and get the scopes out however, where a fine subadult Spanish imperial eagle adorned the crown of an oak, large numbers of red deer, including tussling and bellowing males given that the cooler conditions of the past two weeks and rain had stimulated them into rutting again, and a few Iberian grey shrikes and our first little owl were seen. Surprisingly, many hundreds of black-tailed godwits winged their way rapidly over in a series of waves, reinforcing the idea that they are presumably beginning to move at the start of their migration back north, as also witnessed by the large numbers in the El Rocío lagoon the day before. Another final check of the treetops now revealed a pair of Spanish imperials perched together with a few red kites cruising behind.

We headed just out of the park - seeing a smart male hen harrier quartering and then briefly perched en route to check a vast pasture. Large numbers of common and spotless starlings mixed amongst the cattle, plentiful common cranes and greylag geese fed in the distance and a scattering of European golden plover, including one totally grey individual, which from photos, turned out to be a tiny grey plover!

We headed into the Coto del Rey, walking across the open pastures while noting a few very fresh tracks in the sand, including red fox and Egyptian mongoose, plus Iberian hare. The wind was picking up now, and a few drops of rain fell occasionally as showers slipped past, fortunately on either side! More scans and checks over the extensive flat areas failed to produce anything new, so we headed over to the Palacio del Rey itself to look at the patio, old stables and even the saddle room, complete with old photos and even the old lances used for hunting wild boar here.

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With the wind now really strong and occasional showers, it was clearly time to head to La Garvija, the old hunting outhouse on the former edge of the salt marsh, where we greatly enjoyed a delicious and impressive picnic lunch laid out for us.

The return was uneventful, though we were able to see how the clearance work of the dead pines was progressing, and we could visualise how much more open and better it was going to be once it started to recover. A pity that the edge of El Rocío continues to creep out towards the National Park boundary fence, including a large new building in construction and some strange channels dug across some of the lovely open pastures that border the eastern side of the town, but Sergio also mentioned how some other pastures nearby had also been bought by the park recently, presumably in an attempt to safeguard them from future development.

While still windy, it was now lovely and sunny, so after a short break, we headed out again, deciding to opt for the longer drive to the site we'd tried on Monday, where we considered that we stood more chance compared to the rather busy and disturbed habitats close to El Rocío. We took a longer route around on good tracks, knowing some would be impassable after the rain, also noting some lovely paperwhite narcissi in flower on the way and parked discretely behind some huge wild olives, with flowers of the peculiar local birthwort or Dutchman's pipe species (*Aristolochia baetica*) out in number on the stems of the vines scrambling up the adjacent tree before we headed out to watch as before.

Sadly, once again, no Iberian lynx were noted, but the antics of the local European rabbits were enjoyed again, along with the local Sardinian warblers, common linnet and European goldfinch flock and briefly calling tawny and little owls once again.

Day 5: El Rocío, transfer to Andújar: La Lancha

Thursday 18 January 2024

Thanks to Storm Juan, which was affecting most of the Iberian Peninsula, the day dawned very overcast, though after our usual 8:00 breakfast, and before loading the vans with our cases, there were still a few minutes to take a look over the El Rocío lagoon. Despite the rising water levels, large numbers of gorgeous greater flamingos, colourful northern shoveler, and other waterbirds were still present to enjoy, plus impressive numbers of Eurasian crag martins wheeling overhead and a couple of healthy-sized flocks of glossy ibis passing over.

It turned into a largely rainy day, leading to a rather dull drive from El Rocío to Andújar, despite a few special birds noted on the way, including plenty of red kites and common buzzards (most of which had opened their wings in an attempt to try and dry off between showers), plus a single booted eagle, a hovering black-winged kite and a small flock of common cranes from the second bus. The very green countryside and water lying in the fields were no doubt a very welcome change for the immense majority of the farmers around, and also undoubtedly for the wildlife, given the current drought conditions prevailing across southern Andalucía.

We stopped for a drink and leg stretch at a roadside service station and then paused again in Andújar to pick up some odds and ends for the picnic. We reached and checked into our accommodation with a little time to settle into our rooms before readjourning for our picnic lunch at Sergio's!

Despite the continued rain, we decided to head out to the main lynx-watching area in Andújar, observing several mistle thrushes in the 'dehesa' and a flighty green sandpiper along a small temporary stream en route. Despite the windy and often wet weather, we spent some time wandering up and down a stretch of track where a lynx had apparently been holed up sleeping all morning, only to be informed that one was being seen further along the track. We moved swiftly ahead and, thankfully, all managed to get telescope views of one crouched over the last remains of a rabbit it had caught, but even as we were in the process of moving ahead again to get closer, it moved up and into the scrub and was lost for good before we could get nearer.

Wet and quite cold, we returned relatively early, given the very poor light conditions, but with the heating

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having been on full in the rooms, we were quickly restored, giving us a decent break before our 20:00 meal.

Day 6: El Encinarejo & La Lancha

Friday 19 January 2024

The poor weather still persisted, with abundant clouds all day, strong south-westerly winds and plenty of rain at times, though we were still able to get out into the field for most of the day. Indeed, it was much stiller, and only light showers fell at first as Sergio took the group down to the River Jándula for a couple of hours. I went to Andújar to get more picnic stuff for the next two days before rejoining the group in the field. Common kingfisher and Eurasian blackcap were both spotted by the group, while the mist and low cloud wafting along the valley also made a fine sight.

We headed back out to where we had observed the lynx the day before, hearing rifle shots in the huge adjacent estate as we passed (given the annual hunt there going on today), only to discover that a lynx had also been seen that morning, but only very briefly, and had played a serious game of “hide and seek”! Despite looking, looking and looking, including moving up and down a little way to try new angles, we were far more impressed by the sheer number of vultures coming out of the centre of the black cloud consolidated to the west in the mountains than by the mammals present, enjoying watching as they played up and down the ridge just above us! Lots of griffon vultures were joined by a few cinereous, while at least one pair of Spanish imperial eagles hung in the wind overhead for some time, though the mid-grey cloud above them rendered them all as black silhouettes. Oh well, it enabled an excellent opportunity to learn to identify them by shape and behaviour! A single hawfinch even decided to adorn the top of a tiny dead bush for Eric, Lesley, and me to enjoy, but was soon off again. Large numbers of both Iberian and Eurasian magpies were present again, either perching on treetops to dry off between the showers or keeping down and out of sight, but none seemed interested in spending time hassling any lynx that may have been present!

We eventually decided that, in the face of heavy and persistent rain, it was impossible to eat outside, so we decided to return to base and once again have lunch “Chez Sergio”!

The rain was supposed to pass, and indeed, as we wound our way back, it had largely eased. Enough for a golden eagle to wheel around over one of the valleys and be visible briefly to those in the second vehicle. They were also lucky to spot a small herd of buck fallow deer as they lay under some trees on the way.

The rest of the afternoon was as the morning as we left (apart from a couple of lost dogs from the hunt wandering along the track), a couple of us in the back vehicle briefly noted a huge wild boar rushing through the trees and rocks some way above, presumably fleeing from more of the hunter’s dogs roaming the estate. Again, it was great to return to hot and dry rooms before another large evening meal!

Day 7: La Lancha, Baños de la Encina area

Saturday 20 January 2024

The forecast for today was generally much better, supposedly improving by the evening and getting markedly warmer. Unfortunately, it was actually down to 5°C in one spot as we drove out under slightly drizzly and very overcast conditions: this clearly wasn’t going to clear for some time! Thankfully, the temperature didn’t drop further when we got out, and it was barely drizzling either!

Lots of watchers, boosted by weekenders, were out along the track and indeed, almost immediately, the word went around that a lynx had been spotted up on a large slope not far in front of us. But as more and more of us gathered to search, there seemed to be a general lack of coordination following the sighting, and no one really seemed very interested, given that it had apparently “wandered off” already. Most of us hung around for some time, but thankfully, Sergio headed off to try elsewhere and quite quickly rang to inform us of another, back along the track. This was lying just off the steep bend in a track on a quite distant slope but was completely out on short grass and gave good scope views. Excellent! Despite completely falling asleep, it suddenly sat up and, after a few seconds, stood on all fours and wandered up the slope a little before cutting off into the scrub and promptly disappeared, never to be seen again! A superb adult Spanish imperial eagle atop a hom oak with its

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back to us, white braces glowing and three fine male mouflon lying in the grass on a ridge added to the scene.

Having voiced my doubts about the first animal even having been present, given the seeming lack of interest early on, we decided to change plans and head onwards and down to the dam for a change of scenery. Fortunately, I had to eat my words since just as we rounded a corner below the back of the same large slope of the first sighting, I noticed how an Iberian lynx 'bounced' across the track in front at speed, right between two small groups of watchers!

No one else in the vehicle had seen it, though, so I got everyone out and organised parking with Sergio, who pulled up shortly afterwards and even went back for Maarten before returning, only to discover that the large numbers of watchers assembled, who were almost falling off the edge of the track in front, had it located buried in the depths of a large bush just some six or seven metres from the track! However, it wasn't visible and even finally (after about an hour?!) managed to sneak off between the bushes down the gully it was in before turning and climbing up across a slope with scattered bushes towards a large fire break where, after doubling back on itself, we lost it.

It was very unlikely to reappear soon, so it was time to drop down to the dam and take a look there, even though Maarten stayed behind to try and get a better look and though it was remarkably still and very quiet as we looked over the reservoir and river, a couple of small groups of Iberian ibex were noted, both on the move and quickly disappeared amongst the trees. A flighty blue rock thrush on the dam structure at least allowed Eric the chance of a few shots.

Our picnic lunch was taken quite quickly on the way back in the quite pleasant and very still conditions at a viewpoint over a huge reservoir, with Maarten being picked up shortly afterwards, as in the absence of any further sightings, he had started to walk down towards us.

We decided to make a change, and with better light likely at the base of the mountains, headed out along another track to try our luck. Not only did we head into oncoming fine weather, including a lovely drop of sunshine in blue skies, but there was absolutely no one else, and it was a treat to have the hills to ourselves! We stopped and looked at a few sites, seeing plenty of rabbits and red deer, plus another huge male mouflon in the distance as we departed, returning to the 'fighting bulls' corner up until sunset, with a fine red deer stag appearing a couple of times in the pleated landscape and the colourful hues of a decent sunset rounding off the day.

Day 8: El Encinarejo and transfer to Seville

Sunday 21 January 2024

The day dawned clear and bright and, of course, early compared to the largely heavily clouded week before. After a short breakfast, we made good use of the lovely conditions with a drive down to the river, passing verdant green hillsides covered in moss-covered boulders and patches of lush green grass between and under the trees.

According to other observers already present, an otter had shown at first light very briefly before disappearing without a trace seconds later, but otherwise, it was all quiet. After noting a brief common kingfisher and a small flock of Eurasian crag martins overhead, we decided to leave the gathering behind and look elsewhere nearby, taking a very gentle walk downstream parallel to the river, also looking for tracks and other possible signs of lynx, though to no avail; the rain had clearly destroyed any scats and other possible traces. A small group of great cormorants resting in a tree threw some excellent reflections in the near-dead-still water of a large pool where an immature common moorhen, our first for the week (!), was paddling along. A calling grey wagtail on the rocks in the river was also a new addition, but some woodland birds put in a welcome appearance in the trees in a small recreational area, including crested tits in the oaks -a bit of a surprise for those only used to them in the Caledonian pine forests of Scotland!- and a lovely and of course hyper-active, common firecrest.

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We headed back up the winding road, with numerous tiny yellow flowers of the wild dwarf daffodil, *Narcissus fernandesii*, in loose colonies dotted along the verge in places. We returned with plenty of time to do any final packing and load up the vehicles.

The journey was punctuated by a comfort stop where we also had lunch, and we reached the airport -with a fly-over booted eagle just beforehand- almost exactly two hours before the first flight back, where we said our goodbyes, including to Trevor, who was staying on for some cultural visits for another six days.

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Checklist for Iberian Lynx Quest



	Common Name	Scientific Name	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8
	BIRDS									
1	Greylag goose	<i>Anser anser</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
2	Common shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		✓	✓					
3	Northern shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>	✓	✓	✓					
4	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>		✓	✓					
5	Eurasian wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>		✓						
6	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓	✓	✓					✓
7	Northern pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>		✓						
8	Eurasian teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		✓	✓					
9	Marbled duck	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>		✓						
10	Red-crested pochard	<i>Netta rufina</i>		✓						
11	Ferruginous duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>			✓					
12	Common scoter	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>			✓					
13	Red-legged partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>		✓	H	✓			✓	
14	Rock dove / Feral pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>			✓		✓			
15	Common wood pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



16	Eurasian collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	
17	Common moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			H				✓	
18	Eurasian coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
19	Western swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>			✓					
20	Common crane	<i>Grus grus</i>		✓		✓	✓			
21	Little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	✓							
22	Black-necked grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>			✓					
23	Greater flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
24	Eurasian oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>			✓					
25	Black-winged stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		✓	✓					
26	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>		✓	✓					
27	Northern lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
28	European golden plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>		✓		✓	✓			
29	Grey plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>			✓	✓				
30	Common ringed plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		✓	✓					
31	Little ringed plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>		✓						
32	Kentish plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>		✓	✓					
33	Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>			✓					
34	Eurasian curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>			✓					
35	Bar-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>			✓					
36	Black-tailed godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			

37	Ruddy turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>			✓					
38	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>		✓	✓					
39	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		✓	✓					
40	Little stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>		✓						
41	Eurasian snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>		✓	✓					
42	Green sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		✓	✓		✓			
43	Common redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>			✓					
44	Spotted redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>		✓						
45	Common greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		✓	✓					
46	Slender-billed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>			✓					
47	Black-headed gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>		✓	✓					
48	Audouin's gull	<i>Ichthyaetus audouinii</i>			✓					
49	Yellow-legged gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>			✓					
50	Lesser black-backed gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i>			✓	✓		✓		
51	Sandwich tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>			✓					
52	Black stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>			✓					
53	White stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
54	Great cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
55	Glossy ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
56	Eurasian spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓			
57	Western cattle egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			

58	Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
59	Great egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>			✓					
60	Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			✓	✓	✓			
61	Black-winged kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	✓	✓			✓			
62	Griffon vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>				✓		✓	✓	
63	Cinereous vulture	<i>Aegypius monachus</i>						✓	✓	
64	Greater spotted eagle	<i>Clanga clanga</i>		✓						
65	Booted eagle	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>				✓	✓			✓
66	Spanish imperial eagle	<i>Aquila adalberti</i>				✓		✓	✓	
67	Golden eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>						✓		
68	Eurasian sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		✓						
69	Eurasian goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>			✓					
70	Western marsh harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		✓	✓					
71	Hen harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>		✓		✓				
72	Red kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
73	Common buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
74	Little owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>		H		✓			H	
75	Tawny owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>		H		H				
76	Eurasian hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		
77	Common kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>			✓			✓		✓
78	Lesser spotted woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>			✓					

79	Great spotted woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>							✓	
80	Iberian green woodpecker	<i>Picus sharpei</i>							✓	
81	Common kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓				
82	Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			✓				✓	
83	Iberian grey shrike	<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>		✓		✓			✓	
84	Woodchat shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>		✓						
85	Iberian magpie	<i>Cyanopica cooki</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
86	Eurasian magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
87	Red-billed chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>							✓	
88	Western jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>		✓						✓
89	Northern raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
90	Crested tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>								✓
91	Eurasian blue tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>			✓		✓	✓		✓
92	Great tit	<i>Parus major</i>			✓			✓		✓
93	Eurasian skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		✓		✓				
94	Crested lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>		✓		✓		✓	✓	
95	Eurasian crag martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
96	Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓	✓	✓				
97	Cetti's warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		✓	✓			H		H
98	Long-tailed tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		H					✓	✓
99	Common chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓

100	Zitting cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		✓	✓						
101	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>					✓	✓			✓
102	Sardinian warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>		✓	✓	✓				✓	
103	Dartford warbler	<i>Curruca undata</i>				✓					
104	Common firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>									✓
105	Eurasian wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			✓					H	
106	Eurasian nuthatch	<i>Sitta europea</i>								H	
107	Common starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>				✓					
108	Spotless starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
109	Song thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>			✓						
110	Mistle thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>					✓	✓	✓		
111	Common blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
112	European robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
113	Bluethroat	<i>Luscinia svecica</i>			✓						
114	Black redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
115	Blue rock thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>								✓	
116	European stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
117	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
118	Eurasian tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		✓							
119	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>								✓	
120	Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			✓					✓	

121	White wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
122	Richard's pipit	<i>Anthus richardi</i>		✓						
123	Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		✓		✓		✓		
124	Eurasian chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
125	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>						✓		
126	European greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>			✓			✓		
127	Common linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓		✓			✓	
128	European goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
129	European serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	
130	Corn bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		✓		✓			✓	
131	Rock bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>					✓		✓	
	MAMMALS									
1	European rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
2	Iberian lynx	<i>Lynx pardinus</i>					✓		✓	
3	Soprano pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	✓	✓		✓				
4	Eurasian wild boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>						✓		
5	Red deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	
6	Fallow deer	<i>Dama dama</i>						✓	✓	
7	Spanish ibex	<i>Capra pyrenaica</i>							✓	
8	Mouflon	<i>Ovis orientalis</i>							✓	

9	Rodent sp.					✓				
	REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS									
1	Spanish terrapin	<i>Mauremys leprosa</i>				✓				
2	Stripeless tree frog	<i>Hyla meridionalis</i>	H							
3	Iberian water frog	<i>Pelophylax perezi</i>				✓				
	BUTTERFLIES									
1	Bath white	<i>Pontia dapidice</i>					✓			
2	Clouded yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>			✓		✓			
3	Red admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>			✓		✓			
4	Painted lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>			✓		✓			
	DRAGONFLIES									
1	Vagrant emperor	<i>Hemianax ephippiger</i>					✓			
	PLANTS									
1	Umbrella pine	<i>Pinus pinea</i>								
2	Italian arum	<i>Arum italicum</i>								
3	Friar's cowl sp.	<i>Arisarum sp.</i>								
4	Summer asphodel	<i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>								

5	Paperwhite narcissus	<i>Narcissus papyraceus</i>								
6	Sea squill - leaves only	<i>Drimia maritima</i>								
7	Stork's-bill sp.	<i>Erodium sp.</i>								
8	Gum tree species	<i>Eucalyptus spp</i>								
9	Bermuda buttercup	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>								
10	Iberian milk-vetch	<i>Erophaca boetica</i>								
11	Western holm oak	<i>Quercus ilex rotundifolia</i>								
12	Cork oak	<i>Quercus suber</i>								
13	Western strawberry tree	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>								
14	Narrow-leaved ash	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>								
15	Wild olive	<i>Olea europaea</i>								
16	Wild rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>								
17	Yellow-flowered rock rose	<i>Halimium atriplicifolium</i>								
18	Gum cistus / rock rose	<i>Cistus ladanifer</i>								
19	Pink cistus / rock rose	<i>Cistus albidus</i>								