

The Canary Islands

Naturetrek Tour Report

13th – 20th November 2021



Monarch butterfly on Silk Floss tree



Houbara Bustard



Tenerife Lizard



Canary Islands Candle Plant

Report compiled by Jessica Turner

Images courtesy of Stephen & Sue Custance-Baker



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Summary

The Canary Islands encompass a great variety of endemic birds, plants and other wildlife, in contrasting habitats. From our delightful hotel in Vilaflor, complete with wonderful, resident Blue Chaffinches, not to mention Canaries, we explored both high and low altitudes, enjoying especially the Laurel and Bolle's Pigeons and the wonderful laurel forest, the amazing views of Cory's Shearwaters, Dolphin species and Short-finned Pilot Whales between Tenerife and La Gomera, the flowering display of Canary Twayblade at Chinamada, and the morning and evening light on El Teide and the caldera. On Fuerteventura we had exceptional views of Houbara Bustards – eight in a morning! – plus really good views of Trumpeter Finch, Spectacled Warbler, Canary Island Stonechat and Egyptian Vulture, as well as Plain Tiger and Canary Blue butterflies. So many highlights in a great week's wildlife watching!

Day 1

Saturday 13th November

Fly to Tenerife

In a change from the usual timings for this tour, most of the group had lunchtime flights, arriving at Tenerife South airport in the early evening. Five group members met with Jessica at Gatwick, while others flew in from Manchester, Bristol and Stansted. Those on the Edinburgh flight had arrived in the early afternoon and were already at the hotel, having been met by Guillermo, who had come over from his home island of Gran Canaria. The top of Mount Teide could be seen as we flew in, as could the ash plume emanating from the La Palma volcano. Those who had arrived from Manchester reported three Plain Swift over the airport. As soon as we were all gathered, we loaded the minibuses and set off in the dark up the slopes of Teide to Vilaflor and the Hotel Spa Villalba, our base for the first four nights of our trip.

After a little time to settle in, we met at 8.45pm for a delicious dinner – the hospitality and food here are excellent. During the meal, Jessica outlined plans for the morrow and following few days, after which we were ready to retire after a long day of travelling.

Day 2

Sunday 14th November

Anaga Peninsula

Our first full day in the field started with a pre-breakfast walk around the hotel grounds and local area. It was initially very quiet but, as the sunlight reached the trees, the birds began to become active. The Canary Island subspecies of Goldcrest, (also known as Tenerife Kinglet but now treated as a subspecies of Goldcrest), was seen well, as was a male Great Spotted Woodpecker, while Atlantic Canaries flitted around the trees opposite. Tenerife Blue Chaffinch was heard but not seen.

After a delicious breakfast, and with a picnic on board, we drove in daylight this time, down towards the sea, stopping for excellent views of a Great Grey Shrike (Canary Islands subspecies *koenigi*). Partridge seen were probably Barbary, as within the Canary Islands, Red-legged is only in Gran Canaria. We picked up the coastal motorway to drive round the eastern side of the island towards Santa Cruz, our destination being the long

peninsula in the north-east of Tenerife. As we drove close to the sea, sharp-eyed spotters recorded two Bryde's Whales (pronounced 'Broodus'), seen first by the blow. Our first destination was the picnic site at Llano de los Viejos, which was already very busy with Sunday visitors. Here we got our first introduction to the laurel forest, with Azores Laurel (*Laurus novocanariensis*) being the dominant tree, but we also saw Canary Tree Heather (*Erica canariensis*), Broad-leaved Holly (*Ilex perado* subsp. *lopezilloi*, formerly subsp. *platyphylla*) in berry, Canary Island Guelder Rose (*Viburnum rugosum*, formerly *rigidum*) and the cherry *Prunus lusitanica* subsp. *bixa*. Goldcrest, Canary Islands Chiffchaff, the *superbus* subspecies of European Robin and the Tenerife subspecies of Common Chaffinch all showed well. We didn't linger but, as we were leaving, we found a magnificent orange flower of Canary Bellflower (*Canarina canariensis*) and Guillermo demonstrated how Canary Island Chiffchaffs will 'ring the bell' to displace the abundant, watery nectar. Our next stop was at Cruz de Carmen, where we were able to use the facilities and enjoy more good views of Common Chaffinch, some quite small Tenerife Lizards and a selection of native plants that were labelled. A Tenerife Brimstone flew around.

Moving on, we took the steep and narrow road down to Chinamada, passing cascading enormous fronds of Chain Fern (*Woodwardia radicans*) and the much smaller Hare's-foot Fern (*Davallia canariensis*). The western Canary Island subspecies of Common Kestrel (*canariensis*) was seen, and a Sardinian Warbler showed itself in a roadside bush. We parked at the end of the road and enjoyed our picnic which included local bananas, dried figs, cheeses and wines, while seeing a large Canary Island Bumblebee and Small White butterfly. Birds included Atlantic Canaries, Sardinian Warblers, Berthelot's Pipit and Canary Islands Chiffchaff, while Spectacled Warbler (the Macaronesian subspecies *orbitalis*) was heard. The area is a mecca for botanists, with many specialities, including beautiful spikes of the green-flowered orchid Canary Twayblade (*Habenaria tridactylites*), bushes of *Echium leucophaeum* with a few remaining white flowers, flowering *Lavandula buchii*, and some fine 'wall plants', including a good colony of the very localised and critically endangered *Monanthes wildpretii* amongst trailing colonies of *Monanthes laxiflora* and *M. anagensis*. A 'mystery' shrubby creeper with hairy leaves was Canary Bindweed (*Convolvulus canariensis*). A Canary Blue posed well, and other insects included Canary Speckled Wood, Canary Flower Bee (western Canary Islands subspecies), with its black-and-white striped abdomen, and Blue Emperor dragonfly. From the viewpoint the scenery was stunning, and Buzzards (Canary Islands subspecies – what else?) and Kestrels circled overhead, while as we walked back, we found a clump of the scabious-like *Pteroccephalus virens* with a few flowers; the Canarian name for this translates as 'Little Rose of Anaga'. Meanwhile, those who walked back first reported larger Tenerife Lizards with their prominent blue markings of the males, and a butterfly at first thought to be a Plain Tiger was, in fact a mimic: a female Diadem, also known as Danaid Eggfly; this species, in which the male is black with white wing patches, is an irregular migrant in the late autumn.

Next, we drove back into the laurel forest, to the viewpoint of Pico de los Ingles. From here we could look down into the forest and saw several Bolle's Pigeons, mainly in flight or moving round in the trees, but one perched, plus a couple of Laurel Pigeons. A roof held the endemic Stemless and Anaga Sow-thistles (*Sonchus acaulis* and *S. congestus*), as well as large plants of *Aeonium urbicum*. After a further brief stop at Cruz de Carmen, where Canary Red Admiral was seen, it was time to take the long journey back to Vilaflor, where we enjoyed another delicious meal and updated our checklists after a long but excellent day.

Day 3

Monday 15th November

La Gomera

An early start was very much in order today, as we needed to be at the Los Cristianos ferry terminal in time for the first crossing to La Gomera. Leaving the hotel at 6.45am, as the first streaks of dawn silhouetted the pines on the ridge opposite, we made our way down to the coast, with little in the way of traffic at this early hour. After breakfast overlooking the harbour, where Lesser Black-backed Gull was noted alongside Yellow-legged Gulls, we boarded the ferry. As we were leaving, several Sandwich Terns were seen and then two Dolphins, which were identified from a photograph as Rough-toothed. Soon we were seeing good numbers of Cory's Shearwaters, some very close to the boat. More Dolphins, probably Common, plus a probable distant Short-finned Pilot Whale were reported; four large fish leaping clear of the water may have been Atlantic Bluefish, and a Flying Fish lived up to its name as it spread its fins. As we approached the harbour, a Bottlenose Dolphin was feeding round marker buoys in the little bay, very close to us and to the shore.

Landing in San Sebastian, we parked up, crossing a dry storm drain / channel to a park, where introduced House Sparrows mingled with native Spanish Sparrows, Blackcap (subspecies *heineken*) was singing, and Blackbird (subspecies *cabreræ*) and Canary Islands Chiffchaff were seen. A magnificent Monarch butterfly glided around the top of a flowering Silk Floss tree (*Ceiba speciosa* – thanks to Catherine for the id) and a tiny African Grass Blue was over the turf. As we walked back across the storm drain, a Spectacled Warbler showed extremely well, as did Berthelot's Pipit. Plants included Shrub Tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*) and River Tamarind (*Leucaena leucocephala*) a mimosa-like shrub with white flowers, and a Canary Flower Bee was nectaring.

We moved on up towards the centre of the island, stopping just after a road tunnel to walk back along what was the old road. Here we found Canary Island Lavender (*Lavandula canariensis* subsp. *gomerensis*; each island has an endemic subspecies) with much more fragrant, greener leaves than the *Lavandula buchii* found at Chinamada. Other plants included Canary Dock (*Rumex lunaria*), a bushy *Echium aculeatum*, Gomeran False Sage (*Sideritis gomerae*) and thyme-like Gomeran Savory (*Micromeria lepida*). Ravens (subspecies *tingitanus*) flew over calling loudly, Common Kestrel (subspecies *canariensis*) was seen and some of the group saw four partridge, almost certainly Barbary Partridge (subspecies *koenigi*).

Moving on, we entered the laurel forest of the Garajonay National Park, stopping at the El Riejo viewpoint for our picnic. After a little scanning, a sudden burst of activity gave good views of probably seven Laurel Pigeons flying between the trees, plus a Bolle's Pigeon – all fairly distant but the tails and overall shape and colour clearly visible. We could hear the Laurel Pigeons' deep calls, too. Meanwhile, the botanists were enjoying Capitana (*Phyllis nobla*), Tree Pellitory (*Gesnouria arborea*), Canary Laurel (*Persea*, formerly *Apollonias*, *barbujana*), with its characteristic galls produced by the species-specific *Eriophyes barbujana* mite, Common Calamint (*Calamintha sylvatica*), and the leaves of Canary Island Crane's-bill (*Geranium reuteri*). Replete after our hotel-provided picnic (included as we didn't have breakfast at the hotel), we moved on to the Mirador El Bailadero. Here there was a lot of the Gomeran Bugloss (*Echium acanthocarpum*), and we also recorded *Juniperus cedrus*, with some magnificent lichens including Golden Hair-lichen (*Teloschistes flavicans*), a Beard Lichen (*Usnea* species, with greyish threads) and Tree Lungwort (*Lobaria pulmonaria*), which quickly turns bright green when wet. Some of the group walked through a tunnel in the forest to another viewpoint, having good views of an African Blue Tit (subspecies *teneriffae*) and an extremely close Goldcrest. Insects included La Gomera Brimstone, Canary Blue and Canary Red Admiral, as well as Red-winged Grasshoppers, and other plants included the various succulent rosettes of the

Gomera endemic variety Flat Houseleek (*Aeonium canariense* subsp. *latifolium*), *Aeonium*, formerly *Greenovia* sp. – probably both *Aeonium aureum* and *A. diplocyclum*, but they are very hard to tell apart when not flowering), the hairy-leaved *Aichryson parlatorei*, and the almost bushy, non-hairy, island subspecies of *Aichryson pachycaulon* (subsp. *gonzalesbernandezii* – rather a mouthfull!). Other plants along the road verge included the mauve-flowered perennial wallflower *Erysimum virescens*, formerly *bicolor*, Gomera Yellow Daisy (*Argyranthemum callichrysum*, but actually white), and *Cedronella canariensis* with fragrant leaves.

We drove through the forest, dropping down to the Roque Agando, a dominant volcanic plug. From here we saw Barbary Falcon (now treated as a subspecies of Peregrine Falcon), Buzzard and Kestrel, as well as having good views of the endemic Boettger's Lizard. Our final stop before the harbour was in a layby with several Ravens around. We did not have long to wait before we boarded the ferry for our return journey, and most of us gathered on deck where we could view from both sides of the boat. Fish jumping quite distantly showed dolphins feeding, possibly Common Dolphin, but later there was no doubt, as a large pod of maybe 100 individuals fed and dived round the boat. While many were Common Dolphin, photographs showed that there were also Atlantic Spotted Dolphin present – these species often form mixed pods. A group of about 12 Short-finned Pilot Whales were viewed for some time, while another was seen very close to the boat. Added to this were Cory's Shearwaters, Flying Fish and three Bottlenose Dolphins by Los Christianos harbour: everyone agreed that it had been an amazing journey! We enjoyed the sunset as we drove back up the hill to Vilaflor and another delicious meal.

Day 4

Tuesday 16th November

Teno Peninsula; north coast; El Teide

We needed another early start today as we needed to reach our first destination before the access road closed at 10am. After breakfast at 7am, we left at 8am and drove back down towards Los Christianos, this time taking the route north. Before we left, a male Blue Chaffinch was seen in the garden, giving good views, and a Great Spotted Woodpecker was nearby. Despite a short diversion for roadworks, we reached the barrier in time and took the winding road which hugs the cliffs. Passing some flowering Canary Tree Mallow (*Malva canariensis*, formerly *Lavatera acerifolia*) near the barrier, we were able to stop at El Fraile, where the botanically-minded looked at Leafless Spurge (*Euphorbia aphylla*), the Sea Heath *Frankaenia ericifolia* subsp. *latifolia*, with a few tiny pink flowers, the fleshy-leaved 'umbellifer' Canary Samphire (*Astydamia latifolia*), the leaves of Teno Knapweed (*Cheirolophus burchardii*) and tiny succulent rosettes of *Monanthes silensis*, the latter two species occurring only here. Others enjoyed the views and scanned the sea. Our next stop was at disused buildings of a Banana plantation, where two lizards were seen; from the description these were probably Tenerife Speckled Lizard, another species restricted to this area. At the point, filming restricted our access somewhat, but the sea-scanners saw much splashing without fins – probably a Tuna species feeding, and a distant dolphin species. On land, lizards were heard, a couple of Berthelot's Pipits were seen, and plants included perpendicular columns of Canary Island Cactus-spurge (*Euphorbia canariensis*), almost leafless bushes of Balsam Spurge (*E. balsamifera*) and *E. lamarckii*, *Salsola divaricata* (with pinkish sepals) and the leafless but very spiny *Lycium intricatum* (with a single purple flower). Everything was exceptionally dry here, so some of the group returned to the previous stop, but the flora was the same, with the addition of the Prickly Pear species (*Opuntia ficus-indica* and the smaller but spinier *O. dilennii*)

We stopped in Los Silos for coffee and for the leaders to shop for lunch, then joined the main west-east coast road, stopping at Barranco de Ruiz for our picnic. Unfortunately, we were joined here by a JCB, so it was rather noisy, but nevertheless, two Barbary Falcons, Kestrel and the Canary Island subspecies of Eurasian Sparrowhawk were seen, as well as a Canary Sea Daffodil (*Pancratium canariense*).

We continued along the coast road, turning inland at Orotava to climb up El Teide. We moved from the coastal vegetation, through Sweet Chestnut (*Castanea sativa*), then into the Laurisilva, complete with cloud and drizzle, and the Tree Heath-Juniper zone, with orange-fruited Canary Strawberry Trees (*Arbutus canariensis*). We entered the Canary Island Pine zone and cleared the cloud, reaching the caldera at over 2,000 metres. We stopped at the visitor centre at El Portillo, where plants included the Teide White Broom (*Cytisus*, formerly *Spartocytisus, supranubius*), the much smaller Teide Sticky Broom (*Adenocarpus viscosus*) and *Descurania bourgeana*, all just showing leaves and pods, while occasional flowers were found on Canary Island Wallflower (*Erysimum scoparium*), Teide Knapweed (*Cheiranthus teydis*), the scabious *Pteroccephalus lasiospermus* and even on one of the enormous mainly dead flower spikes of Teide Bugloss (*Echium wildpretii*), many of which were two to three metres tall. Guillermo explained something of the geology and history of the volcano and caldera as we drove past black, shining obsidian and the green rocks of Los Azulejos. We stopped at Los Roques de Garcia for photographs of the peak of El Teide in the evening light and an obliging Great Grey Shrike, and again at Mirador Pico Viejo, viewing the last recorded eruption of 1798.

From here, we drove a short distance north-west, back down into the Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*) zone, to the picnic site at Pinar de Chio. The site was closed off, but we were able to park and walk in. Immediately we started seeing Blue Chaffinches in the pines overhead, probably about 10 birds. In the open area was a drinking fountain, which Guillermo turned on while we sat at a suitable distance. Very quickly Blue Chaffinches came to drink and bathe, with about a dozen birds, including some fine males. Meanwhile, a Great Spotted Woodpecker was doing a Wallcreeper impression, climbing the stone column of the other fountain, before drinking from the dripping tap! The light was fading so we had to leave, driving back up to the caldera and down to Vilaflor, enjoying the sunset aftermath over the sea of clouds that encircled the top of the island. It had been another long day, but we relaxed over dinner after experiencing some of the best of the island of Tenerife.

Day 5

Wednesday 17th November

El Teide; transfer to Fuerteventura; Tindaya

It was our transfer day to Fuerteventura today, which meant we had to build our itinerary around the flight schedule of an early afternoon departure from Tenerife North airport. Before breakfast the garden was rather quiet, with no Blue Chaffinches, although those who walked up to the Pino Enano (the 'Dwarf Pine') saw five in the morning sun. After breakfast at 8am, we checked out and were on our way at 9am, with our first stop being the picnic site of Las Lajas, a short distance above Vilaflor. Here, in the morning light, we enjoyed the sight and sound of a flock of Canaries, Blue Chaffinches coming to drink, and the opportunity to climb the hill or look more closely at the plants. Our next stop was at Boca Tauce, where we looked at the channel in the lava and the peak of Teide, before driving again, slowly through the stunning scenery of the caldera. This time we stopped at Minas de San José, a plain of straw-coloured pumice, where some walked across to the edge and Berthelot's Pipits hopped around. The cloud was seeping into the caldera from the north as we reached El Portillo and turned north, down towards the coast. Our last stop was at Aguamansa, where we looked more closely at (and

some tasted the orange fruits of) Canary Strawberry Tree. Mediterranean Daphne (*Daphne gnidium*) was in flower and berry here. We were under cloud as we got to the airport, even having some light rain. At the airport, we checked in and had lunch before we boarded our flight and headed eastwards. First views of Fuerteventura from the air revealed what an arid landscape we were heading into and showed the stark contrast between the eastern and western islands here.

Once on the ground, we got our vehicles sorted and decided to head north-westwards, to visit the desert area near Tindaya. We saw White Wagtail and Laughing Dove, as well as the ever-present Berthelot's Pipit but, otherwise, it was quiet, bird-wise. New plants included *Salsola vermiculata* and the rock-rose *Helianthemum canariense*. There was another beautiful sunset, and we made the journey to the hotel mainly in the dark. We checked into our rooms and met for dinner at 8pm.

Day 6

Thursday 18th November

Costa Calma; Jandia; La Lahita

This morning we met up at 6.45am, outside the hotel for the 10-minute drive to the desert plain behind Costa Calma, to look for desert specialities. As we were driving towards Costa Calma, a Stone-curlew (the east Canary Islands subspecies *insularum*) flew up from the road edge and landed again in full view – a great start. We drove slowly with regular stops to scan, seeing Rabbits, a flock of Barbary Partridge and several Mediterranean (Lesser) Short-toed Larks (Lesser Short-toed Larks have recently been split into two separate species). A small group of fairly distant Cream-coloured Coursers was located, and Black-bellied Sandgrouse was heard, seen in flight and then one was found on the ground. The next treat was a very close Houbara Bustard (subspecies *fuerteventurae*), followed by more, until we had eight sightings of different birds, several seen very well. We also saw Great Grey Shrike, Ravens and Yellow-legged Gulls before we returned to the hotel for a late breakfast.

We met again at 10.30am, this time turning south, towards the Jandia peninsula. We drove through the sprawl of Morro Jable, where a Cattle Egret was perched outside a shop, and continued onto the windswept expanses beyond. The target species here was the very rare and highly localised *Euphorbia handiensis*, a species found in only a handful of small barrancos at the very southern end of Fuerteventura. Birds seen here included Spectacled Warbler, Canary Islands Stonechat (also known as Fuerteventura Stonechat as this is its only island location), Kestrel (east Canaries subspecies *dacotiae*), Raven and Trumpeter Finch (Canary Islands subspecies *amantum*), as well as Atlantic Lizard, a species of the east Canary Islands. Other plants included Barbed-wire Bush (*Launea arborescens*) and Shrub Tobacco. A male Red-veined Darter dragonfly was round the car park.

After a brief stop in Morro Jable, where the access road to the golf course was closed, but we saw several more Cattle Egrets, a couple of Ruddy Shelduck and an obliging Laughing Dove, we headed north for lunch in Costa Calma. Replete after enormous pizzas, we headed a little further up the coast again, stopping at a development on the edge of La Lahita. Here we explored some rough ground with a water tank, opposite the zoo. We soon added good views of more Laughing Doves, Hoopoe, Canary Islands Stonechats, a very obliging Spectacled Warbler, several Grey Herons, both Little and Cattle Egrets, Red-vented Bulbuls, Little Ringed Plovers and a Common Sandpiper. Canary Blue, Canary Red Admiral and Monarch butterflies, and Red-veined Darter and Blue Emperor dragonflies were seen, the female of the latter species ovipositing on vegetation in the water tank. An unexpected plant in full flower was *Nanorrhinum (Kickxia) heterophyllum*.

We then returned for another drive through the Costa Calma desert. This time it was quieter, although we had good views of Great Grey Shrike, Kestrel, Ravens and Mediterranean Short-toed Larks, as well as another beautiful sunset and clumps of the rare and localised *Convolvulus caput-medusae* – a remarkable bindweed which has evolved into a spiny bush. Back at the hotel, a walk along the beach area gave views of several wader species, including Bar- and Black-tailed Godwits, and both Whimbrel and Curlew. After dinner we updated our lists, before some explored the hotel grounds by torchlight, finding an Algerian Hedgehog.

Day 7

Friday 19th November

Costa Calma, La Pared; Castillo de Lara; Vega de Rio Palmas; Ajuy

We repeated our early morning trip into the desert, with more good views of Mediterranean Short-toed Larks, Berthelot's Pipits, Great Grey Shrike and Kestrel. This morning we saw five Houbara Bustards, a single one, then two and another two. While we were watching, a hunting dog trotted up past us, heading in the direction of the two birds but they froze, brilliantly camouflaged, and the dog just kept going. Maybe only rabbits were on the menu! We also saw a total of four Black-bellied Sandgrouse in flight in the course of our session.

After another good breakfast, we left again at 10am, today heading north. Before we set off, Monarch and African Grass Blue butterflies had been seen and photographed. Our first stop was on the access road to the goat farm at La Pared. Here a group of Trumpeter Finches showed well, as did Canary Islands Stonechats. Plain Tiger, Clouded Yellow, Red Admiral and Canary Blue butterflies were on the wing, and Atlantic Lizard was seen. At the goat farm an Egyptian Vulture (subspecies *majorensis*) was feeding on the ground, maybe on a dead kid, and was later seen in flight. Little Ringed Plovers and White Wagtails were round a leaky pipe, Hoopoe was on a fence and a flock of Ruddy Shelduck gathered on a hillside. Common Purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*) was in flower.

From here we pushed on north to a picnic area at Castillo de Lara where, as well as enjoying a fine picnic lunch which included award-winning cheese from the goat farm, we were entertained by Barbary Ground Squirrels and also saw Barbary Falcon and the Fuerteventuran subspecies (*degener*) of African Blue Tit. Although it was again very dry, we found some of the extraordinary spikes and white-hairy maroon flowers of *Apteranthes* (formerly *Caralluma*) *burchardii*, *Euphorbia regis-jubae* and *Asparagus pastorianus*. Turning back the way we had come, we dropped into Vega de Rio Palmas and walked along the main barranco, again, very dry. As we walked through the Giant Reeds (*Arundo donax*), we also noted Woody Fleabane (*Dittrichia viscosa*), Sharp Rush (*Juncus acutus*) and Canary Island Candle Plant (*Kleinia neriifolia*). African Blue Tit showed well, Spanish Sparrows twittered loudly, and insects included a fine male Canarian Crested Grasshopper with white eyes, a striped abdomen, yellow legs and red wings. Only the males are colourful, and the yellow-legged subspecies is endemic to Fuerteventura. We also paused for photos at Mirador Las Peñitas, where Berthelot's Pipits and Northern Raven posed beautifully, and Barbary Ground Squirrels caused much amusement.

We finished the day with a visit to the sea at Ajuy, where we could see the most ancient rocks of the island, which underlie the volcanic ones, and enjoy drinks or ice cream on the black sandy beach, watching the waves break over the rocks in the evening sun. As we drove home there was a final gorgeous sunset and a full moon to light our way.

Day 8

Saturday 20th November

Playa de Sotovento; Barranco de Rio Cabras; Playa de las Caletillas; flight home

With various departure times today, we did some mixing and matching. While Guillermo took two up to Puerto Rosario for a ferry to Gran Canaria, Jessica led a walk along the beach below the hotel, exploring the lagoons. Red-vented Bulbuls were vocal in the gardens and Robin (the 'ordinary' European one!) and Canary Islands Chiffchaff were heard. We saw Little Egret, Grey Heron, a pair of Ruddy Shelduck, a fly-over Spoonbill and later and more distantly, two roosting Spoonbills. Gulls included Great Black-backed and possible Lesser Black-backed, as well as Yellow-legged, and Sandwich Terns were over the sea. Waders included Eurasian Whimbrel, Eurasian Oystercatcher, and Grey, Kentish and Common Ringed Plovers, and a Spectacled Warbler perched on a shrub of *Salicornia fruticosa* in the lagoon.

After breakfast and time to finish packing, we checked out of the hotel at 10.30am and drove to the Barranco de Rio Cabras, passing a couple of Egyptian Vultures en route. Here we saw Black-winged Stilts, Common Greenshank and Little Ringed Plovers in and by the water below, where Canary Island Tamarisk (*Tamarix canariensis*) was growing, a female Canary Islands Stonechat, and several Egyptian Vultures, perched and soaring overhead. As the next group were taken to the airport for 1pm, the rest of us stayed watching the Egyptian Vultures, Buzzards, Ravens and a Kestrel. We then drove to a café just south of the airport, where we met with Guillermo again and had a relaxed lunch, watching the planes. It was a short drive to the shore, where we had good views of Whimbrel, Grey, Common Ringed and Kentish Plovers and Grey Heron, with Cory's Shearwaters out to sea. A bit of beachcombing turned up shells of a selection of Periwinkle, Limpet and Cowrie species, plus a fossilised *Strombus bobonius* Conch, probably of Quaternary origin.

It was now time for the rest of us to leave the sunny coast to head the short distance to the airport, where we checked in for our respective flights back to the UK. It had been a great week with some wonderful animals and plants to enjoy – thank you all for your spotting skills and participation.

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Species Lists

* = Near-endemic Species (also occurring on Madeira & Azores); ** = Endemic Species/ subspecies.

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted; H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	November							
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Our tour checklist follows the names and taxonomy, including species order, of the International Ornithological Congress list of the birds of the world (version 11.2, July 2021) which seems destined to become the global standard in future.										
1	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>						✓	✓	✓
2	Barbary Partridge (C.Is-I)	<i>Alectoris barbara koenigi</i>			✓	H		✓		
3	Plain Swift *	<i>Apus unicolor</i>	✓							
4	Houbara Bustard (e.C.Is**)	<i>Chlamydotis undulata fuertaventurae</i>						8	5	
5	Black-bellied Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles orientalis</i>						✓	4	
6	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>			✓	✓		✓		
7	Feral Pigeon - I	<i>Columba livia feral</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	Bolle's Pigeon**	<i>Columba bollii</i>		3+	1					
9	Laurel Pigeon**	<i>Columba junoniae</i>		2	7+					
10	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>					✓	✓		
12	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>								✓
13	Eurasian Stone-curlew (e.C.I**)	<i>Burhinus oedicephalus insularum</i>						✓		
14	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>								✓
15	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>								✓
16	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>								✓
17	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>								✓
18	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>							✓	✓
19	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>								✓
20	Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>						✓		✓
21	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>						✓		
22	Bar-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>						✓		
23	Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>						✓		
24	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>						✓		✓
25	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>								✓
26	Cream-coloured Courser	<i>Cursorius cursor</i>						3		
27	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>						✓		
28	Great Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus marinus</i>								✓
29	Yellow-legged Gull (*)	<i>Larus michahellis atlantis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30	Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i>			✓					✓
31	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>			LO			✓		✓
32	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>			✓					✓
33	Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea borealis</i>			✓	✓				✓
34	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>								✓
35	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bulbulcus ibis</i>						✓	✓	✓
36	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		✓				✓		✓
37	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			✓			✓		✓
38	Egyptian Vulture (C.Is**)	<i>Neophron percnopterus majorensis</i>							✓	✓
39	Eurasian Sparrowhawk (*)	<i>Accipiter nisus granti</i>				✓				

			November							
	Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
40	Common Buzzard (C.Is**)	<i>Buteo buteo insularum</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
41	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>						✓	✓	
42	Great Spotted Woodpecker (T**)	<i>Dendrocopos major canariensis</i>		✓		✓	✓			
43	Common Kestrel (w.C.Is**)	<i>Falco tinnunculus canariensis</i>		✓	✓	✓				
44	Common Kestrel (e.C.Is**)	<i>Falco tinnunculus dacotiae</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Peregrine Falcon (Barbary F)	<i>Falco peregrinus pelegrinoides</i>			✓	✓			✓	
46	Great Grey Shrike (C.Is**)	<i>Lanius excubitor koenigi</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
47	Northern Raven (C.Is**)	<i>Corvus corax canariensis</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
48	African Blue Tit (e.C.Is**)	<i>Cyanistes teneriffae degener</i>							✓	
49	African Blue Tit (T, La G**)	<i>Cyanistes teneriffae teneriffae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
50	Mediterranean Short-toed Lark (e.C**.)	<i>Alaudala rufescens polatzeki</i>						✓	✓	H
51	Red-vented Bulbul - I	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>						✓	✓	✓
52	Canary Islands Chiffchaff**	<i>Phylloscopus canariensis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		H
53	Eurasian Blackcap (sw Iber.& CI)	<i>Sylvia atricapilla heineken</i>			✓	H				
54	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>		✓	✓	✓				
55	Spectacled Warbler (C.Is,Mad,CV*)	<i>Curruca conspicillata orbitalis</i>		H	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
56	Goldcrest (C.Is**)	<i>Regulus regulus teneriffae</i>		✓	✓	H	✓			
57	Common Blackbird (C.Is, Mad*)	<i>Turdus merula cabrerai</i>		✓	✓	✓				
58	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>						✓	✓	
59	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>								H
60	European Robin (T**)	<i>Erithacus rubecula superbus</i>		✓	H					
61	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>							?	
62	Canary Islands Stonechat**	<i>Saxicola dacotiae</i>						✓	✓	✓
63	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
64	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>			✓					
65	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		✓		✓		✓		✓
66	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>					✓		✓	
67	Berthelot's Pipit*	<i>Anthus berthelotii berthelotii</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
68	Common Chaffinch (T, La G**)	<i>Fringilla coelebs canariensis</i>		✓	✓					
69	Tenerife Blue Chaffinch**	<i>Fringilla teydea</i>		H		✓	✓			
70	Trumpeter Finch (C.Is**)	<i>Bucanetes githagineus amantum</i>						✓	✓	
71	Common Linnet (e.C.Is**)	<i>Linaria cannabina harterti</i>								?
72	Common Linnet (w.C.Is**)	<i>Linaria cannabina meadowaldoi</i>		✓						
73	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>						✓		
74	Atlantic Canary*	<i>Serinus canaria</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			H
75	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>						H?		

Invertebrates

			November							
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Butterflies									
1	Canary Islands Large White	<i>Pieris cheiranthi**</i>		✓						
2	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
3	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colius crocea</i>							✓	

			November							
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4	Canary Brimstone (T.)	<i>Gonepteryx cleobule</i> ***		✓						
5	Canary Brimstone (La G.)	<i>Gonepteryx eversi</i> ***			✓					
6	Canary Blue	<i>Cyclotrius webbianus</i> **		✓	✓			✓	✓	
7	African Grass Blue	<i>Zizeeria knysna</i>			✓				✓	
8	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		✓					✓	
9	Canary Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa vulcanica</i> **		✓	✓			✓		
10	Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>		✓	✓			✓		
11	Plain Tiger	<i>Danaus chrysippus</i>							✓	
12	Common Diadem or Danaid Eggfly	<i>Hypolimnas misippus</i>		✓						
13	Canary Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge xiphioides</i> **		✓						
Other Invertebrates										
1	Blue Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>		✓				✓		
2	Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>						✓	✓	
3	A Red-winged Grasshopper	<i>Acrotylus insubricus</i>			✓				✓	
4	Canarian Crested Grasshopper	<i>Dericorys lobata luteipes</i> ***							✓	
5	Gendarme Bug	<i>Lygaeus sp.</i>							✓	
6	Canary Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus canariensis</i> **		✓	✓					
7	Canary Flower Bee (w.Ca)	<i>Anthophora alluaudi allaudii</i> **		✓	✓					
8	European Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>			✓	✓				
9	Millipede sp.	<i>Dolichoilulus sp.</i>		✓						
10	Tropical Tent Web Spider	<i>Cyrtophora citricola</i>			✓					
11	Funnel-web spider sp.								✓	
12	cf Tidal Spray Crab	<i>Plagusia depressa</i>			✓					
13	A Sally Lightfoot Crab	<i>Grapsus adscensionis</i>			✓	✓				
14	Cowrie sp.									✓
15	Limpet sp.									✓
16	Periwinkle sp.									✓

Vertebrates

			November							
	Common name	Scientific name	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Mammals:										
1	Algerian Hedgehog	<i>Atelerix algirus</i>						✓		
2	Common Dolphin	<i>Delphinus delphis</i>			✓					
3	Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>			✓					
4	Atlantic Spotted Dolphin	<i>Stenella frontalis</i>			✓					
5	Rough-toothed Dolphin	<i>Steno bredanensis</i>			✓					
6	Dolphin sp.				✓					
7	Short-finned Pilot Whale	<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>			✓					
8	Bryde's Whale	<i>Balaenoptera brydei</i>		✓						
9	Barbary Ground Squirrel	<i>Atlantoxerus getulus</i>						✓	✓	
10	Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>						✓		
11	House Mouse	<i>Mus musculus</i>			✓					
Reptiles:										
1	Boettger's Lizard	<i>Gallotia caesaris</i>			✓					
2	Tenerife Lizard	<i>Gallotia galloti</i>		✓						
3	Atlantic Lizard	<i>Gallotia atlantica</i>						✓	✓	
4	Tenerife Speckled Lizard	<i>Gallotia intermedia</i>				✓				

	Common name	Scientific name	November							
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Fish:									
1	Flying Fish sp.				✓					
2	cf. Atlantic Bluefish				✓					
3	Tuna sp.					✓				

Plants

	<i>Scientific name</i>	Common name	Day	Location
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Key

* = Atlantic Island endemic, ** = Canary Islands endemic, *** = Single Island endemic, [] = Introduced or planted

Nomenclature contained within this list follows Plants of the World Online (POWO), an internationally accepted database of vascular plant families published by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

PTERIDOPHYTES

Lycophytes

Sellaginellaceae

Selaginella denticulata

Leptosporangiate Ferns

Aspleniaceae

Asplenium onopteris

Blechnaceae

*Woodwardia radicans**

Davalliaceae

*Davallia canariensis**

Dennstaedtiaceae

Pteridium aquilinum

Polypodiaceae

*Polypodium macaronesticum**

GYMNOSPERMS

Cupressaceae

*Juniperus cedrus**

Pinaceae

*Pinus canariensis***

ANGIOSPERMS

Pre-Dicots

Lauraceae

*Laurus novocanariensis**(*L. azorica*)

*Persea (Apollonias) barbujana**

Eu-Dicots

Adoxaceae

FERNS & ALLIES

Clubmosses & Quillworts

Lesser Clubmoss Family

Mediterranean Clubmoss

2 Chinamada

True Ferns

Spleenwort Family

Irish Spleenwort

3 La Gomera

Hard Fern Family

Chain Fern

2,3 Chimamada rd & La G

Hare's-foot Fern Family

Hare's-foot Fern

2 Cruz de Carmen

Bracken Family

Bracken

2 Roadsides

Polypody Family

Macaronesian Polypody

2 Chinamada

CONIFERS

Cypress Family

3 El Bailadero

Pine Family

Canary Islands Pine

2 Widespread

FLOWERING PLANTS

Primitive Angiosperms

Laurel Family

Azores Laurel

2 Pico de los Ingles

Canary Laurel

3 La Gomera

True Dicotyledons

Moschatel Family

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<i>Viburnum rugosum (rigidum)**</i>	Canary Island Guelder Rose	2	Llano de los Viejos
Aizoaceae	Dewplant Family		
<i>Aizoon canariense</i>	-	6	Jandia
<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	Ice Plant	7	Ajuy
Amaranthaceae (Chenopodiaceae)	Goosefoot Family		
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	-	6	La Lahita
<i>Caroxylon (Salsola) vermiculatum</i>	-	5	Common in desert areas
<i>Salsola divaricatum**</i>	-	4	Teno Peninsula
<i>Suaeda vermiculata (mollis)</i>	-	6	Jandia
Apiaceae	Carrot Family		
<i>Astydamia latifolia</i>	Canary Samphire	4	Teno Peninsula
<i>Bupleurum salicifolium*</i>		2	Chinamada
<i>Ferula linkii**</i>		7	Vega de Rio Palmas
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	2	Chinamada
Apocynaceae	Periwinkle Family		
<i>Apteranthes (Caralluma) burchardii ssp. b.**</i>	-	7	Castillo de Lara
<i>Periploca laevigata*</i>	-	4	Teno Peninsula
Aquifoliaceae	Holly Family		
<i>Ilex canariensis**</i>	Canary Island Holly	2	Cruz de Carmen
<i>Ilex perado subsp. lopezlilloi (platyphylla)**</i>	Broad-leaved Holly	2	Llano de los Viejos
Araliaceae	Ivy Family		
<i>Hedera canariensis**</i>	Canary Ivy	2	Pico de los Ingles
Asteraceae (Compositae)	Daisy Family		
<i>Andryala pinnatifida**</i>	-	2	Chinamada (yellow flower)
<i>Argyranthemum callichrysum***</i>	Gomera Yellow Daisy	3	El Bailadero
<i>Artemisia thuscula (A. canariensis) **</i>	-	2	Chinamada
<i>Asteriscus (Nauplius) sericeus***</i>	Fuerteventura Sea-daisy	7	Fuerteventura mountain roadsides
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Bur Marigold	2	Scattered
<i>Carlina xeranthemoides***</i>	-	5	Las Lajas
<i>Cheirolophus burchardii***</i>	Teno Knapweed	4	Teno cliffs
<i>Cheirolophus teydis**</i>	Teide Knapweed	4	Teide
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Cardoon	3	La Gomera roadsides
<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i>	Stink Aster	7	Vega de Rio Palmas
<i>Gonospermum fruticosum**</i>	Canary Tansy	2	Chinamada
<i>Helichrysum luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed	2	Chinamada
<i>Kleinia nerifolia**</i>	Canary Islands Candle Plant	2	Widespread
<i>Launaea arborescens</i>	Barbed-Wire Bush	2	Teno & Fuerteventura
<i>Pericallis tussilaginis**</i>	-	2	Chinamada (leaves)
<i>Schizogyne sericea*</i>	Canary Samphire	4	Teno Peninsula
<i>Sonchus acaulis**</i>	Stemless Sow-thistle	2	Pico de los Ingles
<i>Sonchus congestus**</i>	Anaga Sow-thistle	2	Pico de los Ingles
<i>Sonchus gomeraensis***</i>	-	3	La Gomera
<i>Sonchus hierrensis**</i>	-	3	La Gomera (hairy lvs)
<i>Sonchus leptocephalus (Atalanthus pinnatus)**</i>	-	2	Chinamada
Boraginaceae	Borage Family		
<i>Echium acanthocarpum***</i>	Gomera Bugloss	3	El Bailadero
<i>Echium aculeatum**</i>	-	3	La Gomera road tunnel
<i>Echium leucophaeum***</i>	-	2	Chinamada

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's-bugloss	2	Chinamada
<i>Echium simplex</i> ***	Silver Viper's-bugloss	2	Chinamada, leaves
<i>Echium wildpretii</i> subsp. <i>wildpretii</i> ***	Teide Bugloss	4	Teide
<i>Heliotropium ramosissimum</i>	-	7	La Pared
Brassicaceae	Cabbage Family		
<i>Descurania bourgeauana</i> **	-	4	Teide
<i>Descurainia millefolia</i> **	Canary Flixweed	2	Chinamada
<i>Erysimum scoparium</i> **	Canary Island Wallflower	4	Teide
<i>Erysimum virescens (bicolor)</i> **	-	3	El Bailadero
<i>Lobularia canariensis</i> *	Canary Islands Alison	2	Chinamada
Cactaceae	Cactus Family		
[<i>Opuntia dellinii</i>]	-	2	Common
[<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>]	Barbary Fig	2	Common
Campanulaceae	Bellflower Family		
<i>Canarina canariensis</i> **	Canary Bellflower	2	Llano de los Viejos
Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle Family		
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian	5	Roadsides Orotava
<i>Pterocephalus lasiospermus</i> ***	-	4	Teide
<i>Pterocephalus virens</i> ***	-	2	Chinamada
Caryophyllaceae	Pink Family		
<i>Polycarpaea latifolia</i> **	-	2	Chinamada
Casuarinaceae	Sheoak Family		
[<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>]	-	6	La Lahita
Cistaceae	Cistus Family		
<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Narrow-leaved Cistus	3	La Gomera road tunnel stop
<i>Cistus symphytifolius</i> **	Canary Cistus	5	Aguamansa
<i>Helianthemum canariense</i>	Canary Rock-rose	5	Tindaya
Convolvulaceae	Bindweed Family		
<i>Convolvulus canariensis</i> **	Canary Bindweed	2	Chinamada
<i>Convolvulus caput-medusae</i> **	-	6	Costa Calma desert
<i>Convolvulus floridus</i> **	Canary Tree Bindweed	7	Vega de Rio Palmas (planted)
<i>Cuscuta planiflora</i>	Small-seeded Dodder	6	Hotel approach rd
Crassulaceae	Stonecrop Family		
<i>Aeonium (Greenovia) aureum</i> **	Golden Houseleek	3	El Bailadero
<i>Aeonium canariense</i> **	Canary Houseleek	2	Chinamada
<i>Aeonium canariense</i> subsp. <i>latifolium</i> ***	Flat Houseleek	3	El Bailadero
<i>Aeonium castello-paivae</i> ***	-	3	El Bailadero
<i>Aeonium (Greenovia) diplocyclum</i> ***	-	3	El Bailadero
<i>Aeonium lindleyi</i> subsp. <i>lindleyi</i> ***	-	2	Chinamada
<i>Aeonium tabulaeforme</i> ***	Saucer Houseleek	2	Chinamada
<i>Aeonium urbicum</i> ***	Giant Houseleek	2	Chinamada
<i>A. pachycaulon</i> ssp. <i>gonzaleshernandezii</i> *	-	3	El Bailadero
<i>Aichryson parlatorei</i> **	-	3	El Bailadero
<i>Crassula tillaea (C. muscosa)</i>	Mossy Stonecrop	2	Chinamada
<i>Monanthes anagensis</i> ***	-	2	Chinamada
<i>Monanthes laxiflora</i> **	-	2	Chinamada
<i>Monanthes silensis</i>	-	4	Teno cliffs
<i>Monanthes wildpretii</i> ***	-	2	Chinamada

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
Cucurbitaceae	White Bryony Family		
<i>Bryonia verrucosa</i> **	-	2	Chinamada
Ericaceae	Heather Family		
<i>Arbutus canariensis</i> **	Canary Strawberry Tree	5	Aguamansa
<i>Erica canariensis</i> **	Canary Tree Heather	2	Llano de los Viejos
<i>Erica platycodon</i> **	Canary Besom Heath	2	Cruz de Carmen
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family		
<i>Euphorbia aphylla</i> **	Leafless Spurge	4	Teno cliffs
<i>Euphorbia balsamifera</i>	Balsam Spurge	4	Teno Peninsula
<i>Euphorbia canariensis</i> **	Canary Island Cactus-spurge	4	Teno Peninsula
<i>Euphorbia handiensis</i> ***	-	6	Jandia
<i>Euphorbia (broussonetii) lamarckii</i> **	-	3	La Gomera road tunnel stop
<i>Euphorbia regis-jubae</i> ***	Common Canary Spurge	7	Castillo de Lara
[<i>Ricinus communis</i>]	Castor Oil Plant	3	La Gomera
Fabaceae (Leguminosae)	Pea Family		
<i>Adenocarpus viscosus</i> ***	Teide Sticky Broom	4	Teide
<i>Bitumaria bituminosa</i>	Pitch Trefoil	2	Chinamada
<i>Cytisus (Spartocytisus) supranubius</i> ***	Teide White Broom	4	Teide
<i>Chamaecytisus proliferus</i> **	Tagasaste	3	La Gomera
<i>Genista (Teline) canariensis</i> **	Canary Broom	2	Chinamada
[<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>]	River Tamarind	3	San Sebastian
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	4	Roadsides NW
Fagaceae	Beech Family		
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	4	Roadsides Orotava
Frankeniaceae	Sea Heath Family		
<i>Frankenia ericifolia</i> subsp. <i>latifolia</i> *	a Sea Heath	4	Teno cliffs
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family		
<i>Geranium reuteri</i> ** (G. <i>canariense</i>)	Canary Island Crane's-bill	3	La Gomera (leaves)
Hypericaceae	St.John's-wort Family		
<i>Hypericum canariense</i> *	Canary St.John's-wort	5	Aguamansa
<i>Hypericum grandifolium</i> *		3	La Gomera
<i>Hypericum reflexum</i> **	Reflexed St.John's-wort	2	Chinamada, Aguamansa
Lamiaceae	Dead-nettle Family		
<i>Bystropogon canariensis</i> **	-	3	El Bailadero
<i>Calamintha sylvatica</i>	Common Calamint	3	La Gomera
<i>Cedronella canariensis</i> *	-	3	El Bailadero
<i>Lavandula buchii</i> ***	-	2	Chinamada
<i>Lavandula canariensis</i> subsp. <i>gomerensis</i> ***		3	La Gomera road tunnel stop
<i>Micromeria lepida</i> *** (split fr <i>varia</i>)	Gomera Savory	3	La Gomera road tunnel stop
<i>Micromeria varia</i> **	Common Canary Savory	2	Chinamada
<i>Sideritis dendrochahorra</i> ***	Anaga False Sage	2	Chinamada
<i>Sideritis gomeræ</i> ***	Gomera False Sage	3	La Gomera road tunnel stop
Malvaceae	Mallow Family		
[<i>Ceiba speciosa</i>]	Silk Floss Tree	3	San Sebastian
<i>Malva acerifolia</i> **	Canary Tree Mallow	4	Teno road
Moraceae	Fig Family		

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
[<i>Ficus carica</i>]	Common Fig	2	Scattered
Myricaceae	Sweet Gale Family		
<i>Myrica faya</i>	Wax Myrtle	2	Chinamada
Nyctaginaceae	Bougainvillea Family		
[<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>]	Bougainvillea	2	Chinamada
Oleaceae	Olive Family		
<i>Chrysojasminum odoratissimum*</i>	a Jasmine	3	El Bailadero
Oxalidaceae	Wood Sorrel Family		
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup	2	Chinamada
Papaveraceae	Poppy Family		
<i>Eschscholzia californicum</i>	Californian Poppy	2	Vilaflor road
Plantaginaceae	Plantain Family		
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	2	Chinamada
<i>Nanorrhinum (Kickxia) heterophyllum</i>	-	6	La Lahita
<i>Plantago arborescens</i> ssp. <i>arborescens**</i>	Canarian Shrubby Plantain	2	Chinamada
Polygonaceae	Dock Family		
<i>Rumex lunaria**</i>	Canary Dock	3	La Gomera road tunnel stop
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	3	La Gomera
Portulacaceae	Purslane Family		
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Common Purslane	7	La Pared
Primulaceae	Primrose Family		
<i>Lysimachia (Anagallis) arvensis</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>	Blue 'Scarlet' Pimpernel	2	Chinamada
Rhamnaceae	Buckthorn Family		
<i>Rhamnus glandulosa*</i>	-	2	Cruz de Carmen
Rosaceae	Rose Family		
<i>Prunus lusitanica</i> subsp. <i>hixa*</i>	-	2	Llano de los Viejos
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>	-	2	Chinamada
Rubiaceae	Bedstraw Family		
<i>Phyllis nobla*</i>	Capitana	2	Llano de los Viejos
<i>Plocama pendula**</i>	Balo	4	Barranco de Ruiz
<i>Rubia fruticosa*</i>	Madder	3	La Gomera road tunnel stop
Salicaceae	Willow Family		
<i>Salix pedicellata</i> subsp. <i>canariensis*</i>	Canary Willow	3	La Gomera
Scrophulariaceae	Figwort Family		
<i>Scrophularia glabrata**</i>	-	4	Teide
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family		
<i>Lycium intricatum</i>	-	4	Teno Peninsula & Fuerteventura
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Shrub Tobacco	3	San Sebastian
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade	2	Chinamada
Tamaricaceae	Tamarisk Family		
<i>Tamarix canariensis</i>	Canary Tamarisk	8	Barranci de Rio Cabras

<i>Scientific name</i>	Common name	Day	Location
<i>Thymelaceae</i>	Mezereon Family		
<i>Daphne gnidium</i>	Mediterranean Daphne	5	Aguamansa
<i>Urticaeae</i>	Nettle Family		
<i>Forsskaolea angustifolia</i> **	Narrow-leaved Forskaolea	5	Tindaya
<i>Gesnouinia arborea</i> **	Tree Pellitory	3	La Gomera
<i>Urtica morifolia</i> *		3	El Bailadero
<i>Zygophyllaceae</i>	Caltrop Family		
<i>Zygophyllum (Tetraena) fontanesii</i>	Canarian Bean-Caper	8	Puerto Rosario coast
Monocots	Monocotyledons		
<i>Amaryllidaceae</i>	Daffodil Family		
<i>Pancratium canariense</i> **	Canary Sea Daffodil	4	Barranco de Ruiz
<i>Arecaceae</i>	Palm Family		
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> **	Canary Palm	2	Widespread
[<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>]	Date Palm	2	Widespread
<i>Asparagaceae</i>	Asparagus Family		
[<i>Agave americana</i>]	Century Plant	2	Widespread
<i>Asparagus pastorianus</i>	-	7	Castillo de Lara
<i>Dracaena draco</i>	Dragon Tree	2	Chinamada
<i>Cyperaceae</i>	Sedge Family		
<i>Cyperus involucratus</i>		2	Near Cruz de Carmen
<i>Juncaceae</i>	Rush Family		
<i>Juncus acutus</i>	Sharp Rush	7	Vega de Rio Palmas
<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Orchid Family		
<i>Habenaria tridactylites</i> **	Canary Twayblade	2	Chinamada
<i>Poaceae</i>	Grass Family		
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	7	Vega de Rio Palmas
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking Grass	3	La Gomera
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Fountain Grass	7	Scattered widely
<i>Smilaxaceae</i>	Smilax Family		
<i>Smilax canariensis</i> *	Canary Smilax	2	Chinamada
LICHENS:			
<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>	Tree Lungwort Lichen	3	El Bailadero
<i>Teloschistes flavicans</i>	Golden Hair-lichen	3	El Bailadero
<i>Usnea</i> sp.	A Beard Lichen	3	El Bailadero



El Teide