

BIRDING EXTREMADURA



HONEYGUIDE WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS

&

Casa Rural El Recuerdo and Birding Extremadura

5th February – 12th February 2024



Itinerary

5th February 2024: Pick-up at Madrid airport

6th February 2024: Plains west of Trujillo, Trujillo and Almonte River south of Jaraicejo

7th February 2024: Plains between Trujillo and Cáceres

8th February 2024: Sierra Brava Reservoir, Madrigalejo, Vegas Altas and Moheda Alta

9th February 2024: Campo Lugar plains and Alcollarín Reservoir

10th February 2024: Monfragüe National Park

11th February 2024: Arrocampo, Almaráz and Jaraicejo

12th February 2024: Transfer to Madrid

TRIP REPORT

5th February 2024: Pick-up at Madrid airport

Despite a couple of the incoming flights being slightly delayed and arrivals happening in two different terminals at the airport, we managed to leave the airport close to the scheduled time (just after 17.00) enabling us to cover over half of the journey in daylight. We headed off around the southern ring-road of Madrid under clear blue skies. The traffic was quite light and soon we were out on the motorway heading to Extremadura. Red Kites and White Storks were the main birds seen on the journey. We stopped for a pause just after the halfway point and reached Casa Rural El Recuerdo at 20.15. We were welcomed by Claudia who had prepared a delicious evening meal.

6th February 2024: Plains west of Trujillo, Trujillo and Almonte River south of Jaraicejo



Storks in Trujillo

As we gathered by the minivan after breakfast, we watched Barn Swallows flying overhead and Iberian Magpies swooping through the trees. We spent the first part of the morning on an introductory visit to the plains just west of Trujillo. Here to the south of the road was a *dehesa* landscape dominated by holm oaks, whilst to the north the vast *pseudosteppe* habitat extended almost to the skyline. We walked

along a *cordel* (part of the network of medieval drovers' trails). Calandra Larks sang above us and Thekla Larks dust-bathed. Corn Buntings were also in song from all sides. The fields were full of rocket and mayweed.

We then visited Trujillo. In the main square the infrastructure for the carnival festivities had already been erected, but we still managed to get a sense of the beauty of the place, with renaissance palaces around the square, whilst behind the town walls, medieval fortified palaces built from granite and thanks to the wealth from the merino wool. This was enhanced as we climbed to the Arab castle to enjoy the superb view and gaze across the granite landscape (the *berrocal*) nearby and onward to the plains and distant mountains. We saw three Geniez's Wall Lizards sunning themselves. Crag Martins were circling the buildings, White Storks bill-clapped, Serins sang and we watched a Hoopoe calling from a bare tree. As we left Griffon Vultures and Black Vulture cruised overhead.



Hoopoe

We then drove to the River Almonte, just south of Jaraicejo. This was an idyllic spot for a picnic, the river looking beautiful and crossed by three bridges, the first dating back to 1450. Sand Crocuses were in flowers and on the river were White and Grey Wagtails. As we left we watched a territorial dispute between three Spanish Imperial Eagles, one then soaring above us in superb light.

We returned to Trujillo in the evening to dine at the Mesaguera restaurant on the main square, with the historic buildings looking beautifully illuminated and the White Storks stoically gazing down from their nests.

7th February 2024: Plains between Trujillo and Cáceres

There had been some light rain before dawn and it was overcast as we set off after breakfast. The day remained mainly cloudy and indeed the morning's fresh breeze made it feel a lot colder than the previous day. We drove west towards the provincial capital of Cáceres, moving onto the open plains south of Santa Marta de Magasca. Here, at our first stop we admired a small group of male Great Bustards, two of which performed their extraordinary displays. As is typical in this habitat Calandra Larks and Corn Buntings were abundant. Red Kites sat on pylons, waiting for the day to brighten up. Nearby there were groups of Golden Plover, some brief views of Pin-tailed Sandgrouse and a pool full of Water's Crowfoot.

We stopped overlooking the Tamuja River and were immediately rewarded by a fly-past of an adult Spanish Imperial Eagle. This deep *ribera* landscape contrasted greatly from the plains, with wild olives a dominant tree. Crag Martins and House Martins sought high-flying insects. We had an excellent coffee in the village, where, as in Trujillo, preparations were being made for Carnival.

North of the village we also stopped beside the River Magasca.



The drovers' trail

Back on the plains we had our picnic alongside the Cañada Real Puente Mocha (a 75-metre-wide drovers' trail dating back to the 13th century) and enjoyed a great walk along the trail. Here we found a variety of plants, but the pride of place, thanks to James and Joanna, were the tiny Least Adder's Tongue ferns. We made a final, brief stop in the gorgeous *berrocal* granite landscape north of Trujillo. Here *Linaria spartea* was already in flower, as was the White Broom.

8th February 2024: Sierra Brava Reservoir, Madrigalejo, Vegas Altas and Moheda Alta

It remained overcast throughout the day, but generally the wind was light. We headed southwards today, crossing the watershed divide to the Guadiana basin,

passing through the town of Zorita and across the plains south to the Sierra Brava reservoir. This was an excellent spot to understand the landscape which was a great contrast to that we had spent the last couple of days in. Here a megaproject of reservoirs and canals, brought water to the floodplain to enable rice and maize to be grown. Villages were specially built in the 1960s to house the rice farmers. We could see too how this relatively modern landscape (which was also a valuable one for wildlife) was now being transformed to intensive fruit growing, especially olives, which represented a loss of wildlife habitat.

At the dam of the reservoir, we saw a large flock of Common Shelduck, wintering Greylag Geese and a pair of Great Spotted Cuckoos being chased frantically by their host species: Common Magpies.

We descended to the rice fields (which stood as stubble or wet muddy fields at this time of the year), where we saw our first small groups of Common Coots. Black-winged Stilts were also feeding in a wet field, together with Spoonbills. Beyond two thermal-solar farms, we stopped to watch a delightful Black-winged Kite and had close views of a Great Spotted Cuckoo.

We passed through the historic town of Madrigalejo and onto one of the rice villages of Vegas Altas for coffee. Finding the bar closed, we continued southward. Here in a maize field we saw a wonderful flock of Common Cranes, perhaps a thousand strong. It was a pleasure to watch such a dense flock. Another Black-winged Kite was hovering beside the road.



Cranes on maize stubble

We found a bar open in the village of Obando, a typical small rural bar where we were warmly welcomed. We were not far from the Moheda Alta *dehesa*, we had a picnic to the sound of Common Cranes calling around us. This was followed by an excellent walk. Although the weather conditions were not suitable for butterflies, we were staggered by the density of winter webworm caterpillars, which were feeding on everything growing, including Sea Squill.



Winter webworm

Amongst the plants we found some more Least Adder's Tongue fern. A fine male Hen Harrier was seen from the observation hide at the end of the walk. As we returned the first drops of rain fell and by the time we returned to base for afternoon tea, the rain was getting heavier.



Least adder's tongue



Male Hen harrier

9th February 2024: Campo Lugar plains and Alcollarín Reservoir

There had been heavy rain during the night and as we left in the morning there was drizzle and hill mist. Fortunately, as we descended towards the plains of Campo Lugar, the precipitation eased and visibility improved. We had an excellent morning with superb views of a group of male Great Bustards and a lovely male Lesser kestrel, just recently arrived. As to be expected in such habitat, we were yet again serenaded continuously by Calandra Larks and Corn Buntings. Flocks of Golden Plover passed and Red Kites were busy collecting food items from a track: perhaps caterpillars? We found a few specimens of Weasel's snout in flower.



At the edge of Campo Lugar village we had clear views of a winter roost of Stone Curlew, resting in a pasture.

Following coffee, we moved onto the Alcollarín Reservoir. Just a decade old, it has become the most important wintering site for waterfowl in Extremadura. Thousands of ducks were present, mainly Shoveler and Pintail. We also had good views of three species of grebe: Little, Black-necked and Great Crested.



We had our picnic in the shelter of holm oaks, watching Spoonbills, a Common Sandpiper and ducks busily foraging, and sometimes being put up by Marsh Harriers. Heavy showers of rain became a feature of the afternoon, and after a visit to the western shore of the reservoir, where as well as the throngs on duck, there were a party of Black-tailed Godwits, we decided to move back to Casa Rural El Recuerdo for tea. By late afternoon, the sun had appeared and the opportunity was taken by most of the group to enjoy a walk along the lanes.

10th February 2024: Monfragüe National Park

Weatherwise it was a changeable day, with a fresh south-westerly wind, periods of sunshine, but also showers. We visited the Monfragüe National Park, entering the park from the northern side, through extensive cork oak *dehesa*. Our first stop was at the Portilla del Tiétar, the gateway of the Tiétar river into the park, through an impressive rocky gorge of quartzite. Griffon Vultures were incubating on their nests and on top of the crag stood a Black Vulture, along with other Griffon Vultures, opening their wings to dry their feathers. A Blue Rock Thrush occasionally appeared as well. At one moment a pair of Spanish Eagles soared into view and just a few minutes later an Egyptian Vulture appeared amongst the other vultures.



Portilla del Tiétar

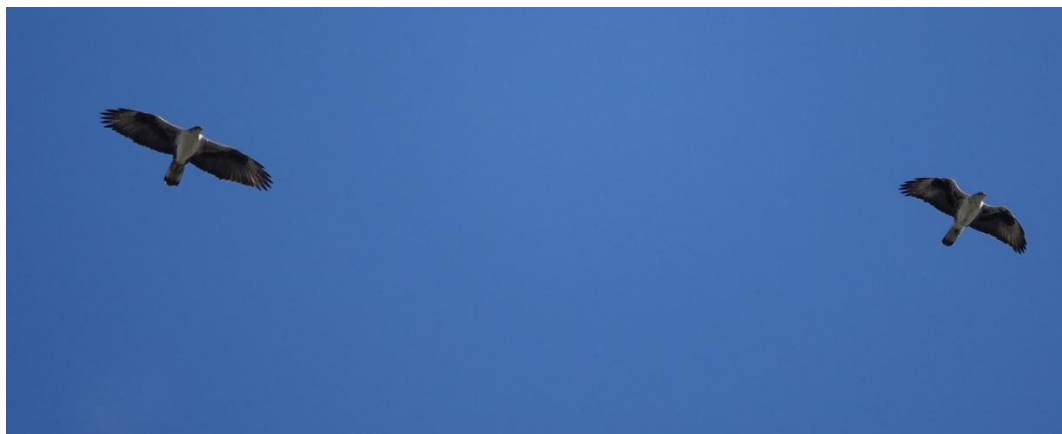


Brown Hairbell

The plants were a huge distraction from the birds. Angel's Tears and Hoop Petticoat Narcissus were in flower on the banks, as well as a beautiful Brown Hairbell and

some Spanish Bluebells. Along the road we saw clumps of Spanish Milk Vetch in flower and admired the hillsides covered in Gum Cistus.

We continued to the hamlet of Villareal de San Carlos for coffee, where marquees had been set up for the forthcoming Extremadura Bird Fair. We then retraced our steps a short way to have lunch at the Tajadilla viewpoint, beside the Tiétar river. Here too Griffon and Black Vultures were present as well as smaller birds such as Sardinian Warbler. Just as we were leaving a pair of Bonelli's Eagles appeared overhead and we had superb views of them gliding over.



Pair of Bonelli's Eagle: the larger female on the left

Stopping beside the River Tagus, we were able to compare the forest on the north facing slope of the ridge with the oak dominated south-facing slopes opposite. There we found a Black Vulture nest with the pair present. We had an interesting walk beside the river, finding a few more plant species for the trip.

We completed our visit at the Salto de Gitano viewpoint, looking across to the massive Peña Falcon cliff. We were amazed by the sheer number and proximity of the vultures, which dwarfed a pair of Peregrines. A Rock Bunting was seen by some members of the group.

We returned to Casa Rural el Recuerdo, through showers of rain on an almost straight road through an immense *dehesa* landscape. At base, whilst enjoying out afternoon tea and cakes, calls from outside alerted us and we enjoyed a fine male Hawfinch on top of the almond tree in front of the house.

11th February 2024: Arrocampo, Almaráz and Jaraicejo

The weather forecast was superbly accurate, with no rain during the night, but starting just as we set off after breakfast, and continuing (at varying strengths) right through the day until we returned. Notwithstanding the challenge of the weather we had a superb day, visiting first the *Typha*-fringed reservoir of Arrocampo. This provides cooling water to the adjacent Almaráz nuclear power station. Here we watched Western Swamphens, admired sleeping Black-crowned Night Herons, and had a series of superb views of Kingfishers. After a coffee in the village of Saucedilla, we moved on, in the heavier rain, to the Orchydarium, the information centre about orchids at Almaráz. Luisa the curator, gave us an excellent tour and whetted many appetites in thinking of a return visit in the spring to see the orchids in the nearby hillside.



We passed the hill of Almaráz on our way to the lunch spot, over the Tagus River and on a hillside where Mastic Tree and Kermes Oak grew. There were some tiny Rue-leaved Saxifrage in flower.

We headed back southwards making a stop north of Jaraicejo at the Arroyo de la Vid, and then to admire the nearby cork oak grove which had been fairly recently harvested. There was a fine show of Angel's Tears Narcissus.



Cork oaks

It was then back to base in time for tea and cakes and our final checklist of the holiday.

12th February 2024: Transfer to Madrid

Sadly, we bade farewell to Casa Rural el Recuerdo and set off at 09.00 for our return to Madrid. The sky was overcast at the start of the journey but as we approached Madrid, the sun was breaking through the clouds and we reached the airport in sunshine, somewhat ironic given the rather challenging weather during most of the week. We saw several Red Kites on the journey, White Storks and, as we left the *dehesas* of Extremadura, parties of Common Cranes too.

Wildlife sightings of the week (and other highlights), as nominated by group members

Stuart: Martin's quince jam, Great Spotted Cuckoo

Philip: Claudia's lemon curd, the Orchydarium

Jackie: Claudia's lemon curd, Great Spotted Cuckoo

Jamie: *Ophioglossum lusitanicum* (the Least Adder's Tongue) and seeing it in the context of a cultural landscape

Joanna: Martin & Claudia, Hawfinch, Bonelli's Eagle

Tim: Lots of cranes, the raptors especially the large numbers of vultures

Philyda: Kingfisher, Great Bustards

Martin: Spending a week with such a wonderful group, *Ophioglossum lusitanicum*

Annotated list of bird species seen

Little Grebe Seen at Alcollarín Reservoir.

Great Crested Grebe Seen at Alcollarín Reservoir.

Black-necked Grebe Seen at Alcollarín Reservoir.

Cormorant Seen most days.

Little Bittern Heard at Arrocampo.

Night Heron Ten roosting birds at Arrocampo.

Squacco Heron One at Alcollarín Reservoir.

Cattle Egret Seen on three days.

Little Egret Seen at Alcollarín and Arrocampo.

Great White Egret Seen on two days.

Grey Heron Seen on most days.

White Stork Seen every day.

Spoonbill Seen at Alcollarín and on the rice fields.

Greylag Goose A small party at Sierra Brava Reservoir.

Egyptian Goose Seen at Alcollarín Reservoir.

Shelduck A large group (165) seen at Sierra Brava.

Wigeon Hundreds at Alcollarín Reservoir.

Gadwall Seen at Alcollarín Reservoir.

Teal Seen at Alcollarín Reservoir.

Mallard Seen most days.

Pintail Thousands at Alcollarín Reservoir.

Shoveler Thousands at Alcollarín Reservoir.

Black-winged Kite Two birds seen near Madrigalejo and one near Vegas Altas.

Red Kite Seen daily.

Egyptian Vulture An adult seen at Monfragüe.

Griffon Vulture Seen on two days.

Black Vulture Seen on two days.

Marsh Harrier Seen almost every day.

Hen Harrier Two males seen on the rice fields.

Common Buzzard Seen on three days.

Spanish Imperial Eagle Seen on three days (on the plains and in Monfragüe)

Bonelli's Eagle A pair seen in Monfragüe.

Lesser Kestrel A male on the plains near Campo Lugar.

Common Kestrel Seen on three days.

Peregrine A pair seen in Monfragüe.

Red-legged Partridge Seen on the plains.

Water Rail Several heard at Arrocampo.

Moorhen Seen at Arrocampo.

Western Swamphen Several seen at Arrocampo.

Coot Large numbers at Alcollarín.

Crane Seen on four days with over a thousand near Vegas Altas.

Great Bustard Seen near Santa Marta de Magasca (including displaying birds) and near Campo Lugar.

Stone Curlew Roosting birds near Campo Lugar.

Black-winged Stilt Seen on the rice fields.

Golden Plover Seen on the plains.

Lapwing Seen most days.

Snipe Seen at Arrocampo.

Black-tailed Godwit A party at Alcollarín Reservoir.

Green Sandpiper Seen on two days.

Common Sandpiper Seen at Alcollarín Reservoir.

Black-headed Gull Seen on four days.

Lesser Black-backed Gull Seen on three days.

Pin-tailed Sandgrouse Seen near Santa Marta de Magasca.

Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon Seen daily.

Woodpigeon Seen on three days.

Collared Dove Seen daily.

Great Spotted Cuckoo Seen at Sierra Brava and near Madrigalejo.

Kingfisher Seen at Arrocampo.

Hoopoe Seen almost every day.

Calandra Lark Seen on the plains.

Crested Lark Seen on three days.

Thekla Lark Seen on three days.

Woodlark Singing near Santa Marta de Magasca.

Crag Martin Seen almost every day.

Swallow Seen most days.

House Martin Seen on four days.

Meadow Pipit Seen almost every day.

Grey Wagtail Seen on two days.

White Wagtail Seen almost every day.

Wren Recorded on three days.

Robin Seen on two days.

Black Redstart Seen on one day.

Stonechat Seen most days.

Blue Rock Thrush Seen in Monfragüe.

Blackbird Seen daily.

Song Thrush Seen most days.

Mistle Thrush Seen on two days.

Cetti's Warbler Seen at Arrocampo.

Zitting Cisticola Seen on the plains near Santa Marta de Magasca.

Sardinian Warbler Seen in Monfragüe.

Blackcap Seen almost every day.

Chiffchaff Seen almost every day.

Long-tailed Tit Seen on one day.

Blue Tit Seen on two days.

Great Tit Seen once.

Short-toed Treecreeper Heard near Valdecañas dam, near Almaráz.

Iberian Grey Shrike Seen on two days.

Iberian Magpie Seen every day.

Common Magpie Seen almost every day.

Jackdaw Seen almost every day.

Raven Seen most days.

Spotless Starling Seen daily.

House Sparrow Seen daily.

Spanish Sparrow Seen most days.

Common Waxbill Seen at Arrocampo.

Chaffinch Seen most days.

Serin Seen on three days.

Greenfinch Seen on two days.

Goldfinch Seen on three days.

Linnet Seen on two days.

Hawfinch Seen at Casa Rural El Recuerdo.

Rock Bunting Seen in Monfragüe.

Corn Bunting Seen almost every day.

MAMMALS

Wild boar *Sus scrofa* – rootings

Red deer *Cervus elaphus hispanicus*

Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*

Iberian mole *Talpa occidentales* – hills

REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS

Natterjack Toad *Epidalea calamita*

Stripeless Tree Frog *Hyla meridionalis*

Geniez's Wall Lizard *Podarcis virescens*

BUTTERFLIES

Green-striped White/Western Dappled
White

Wall Brown

Small Heath

OTHER INVERTEBRATES

Hummingbird hawk-moth

Macroglossum stellatarum

Caterpillars of the tiger moth

Ocnognyna boetica

7-spot ladybird *Coccinella 7-punctata*

Plants

Numbers on the right refer to Blamey & Grey-Wilson, *Mediterranean Wild Flowers*.

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

Where there is no number, usually these are plants in floras from northern Europe e.g. *Wild Flowers of Britain & Europe* by Fitter, Fitter & Blamey.

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

Common northern European plants e.g. shepherd's purse, groundsel, are not usually noted; planted trees are noted when of special interest.

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Pinaceae | <i>Pinus pinea</i> | Stone / umbrella pine (3) |
| | <i>Pinus nigra</i> | Black pine (4) |
| Cupressaceae | <i>Juniperus communis</i> | Common juniper (13) |
| Fagaceae | <i>Quercus coccifera</i> | Kermes oak (24) |
| | <i>Quercus rotundifolia</i> | Holm oak (26) |
| | <i>Quercus suber</i> | Cork oak (27) |
| | <i>Quercus faginea</i> | Portuguese oak (30) |
| Ulmaceae | <i>Ulmus minor</i> | Elm sp. (c. 38) |
| | <i>Celtis australis</i> | Southern nettle-tree (39) |
| Urticaceae | <i>Urtica membranacea</i> | Membranous nettle (49) |
| | <i>Urtica urens</i> | Annual nettle |
| Polygonaceae | <i>Rumex scutatus</i> | Rubble dock or French sorrel NiF |
| Caryophyllaceae | <i>Corrigiola litoralis</i> | Strapwort |
| | <i>Paronychia capita</i> | Paronychia (134) |
| | <i>Spergularia arvensis</i> | Corn spurrey |
| | <i>Silene colorata</i> | Mediterranean catchfly (180) |
| Ranunculaceae | <i>Ranunculus</i> sp. | Water crowfoot sp. |
| Fumariaceae | <i>Fumaria capreolata</i> | Ramping fumitory (303) |

Cruciferae *Raphanus raphanistrum* Wild radish (369)
 Sinapsis arvensis Charlock

 Diplotaxis siifolia Wall rocket

 Teesdalia coronopifolia Shepherd's cress

Resedaceae *Reseda luteola* Weld

Crassulaceae *Umbilicus rupestris* Navelwort (396)

Saxifragaceae *Saxifraga tridactylites* Rue-leaved saxifrage
 Saxifraga granulata Meadow saxifrage

Leguminosae *Acacia dealbata* 'Mimosa' or Silver wattle (432) P
 Adenocarpus argyrophyllus Spanish adenocarpus
 Astragalus lusitanicus Iberian milk-vetch (504)
 Cercis siliquastrum Judas tree (430) P
 Cytisus multiflorus White broom
 Cytisus scoparius Broom (456)
 Lygos monosperma Retama (480) NiF
 Lupinus angustifolius Narrow-leaved lupin (486) NiF
 Medicago arabica Spotted medick (623) NiF

Oxalidaceae *Oxalis pes-caprae* Bermuda buttercup (735)

Geraniaceae *Geranium rotundifolium* Round-leaved cranesbill (743)
 Erodium cicutarium Common storksbill (761)
 Erodium botrys Mediterranean or long-beaked storksbill (758)

Anacardiaceae *Pistacia lentiscus* Mastic Tree or lentisc (865)

Violaceae *Viola (arvensis) kitaibeliana* Dwarf pansy (931)

Thymelaeaceae *Daphne gnidium* Daphne (936)

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| Cistaceae | <i>Cistus albidus</i> | Grey-leaved cistus (961) NiF |
| | <i>Cistus salviifolius</i> | Sage-leaved cistus (965) |
| | <i>Cistus ladanifer</i> | Gum cistus (971) NiF |
| Cactaceae | <i>Opuntia maxima</i> (=ficus-indica) | Prickly pear (1040) |
| Umbelliferae | <i>Ferula communis</i> | Giant fennel (1141) NiF |
| Ericaceae | <i>Arbutus unedo</i> | Strawberry tree (1176) |
| | <i>Erica arborea</i> | Tree heath (1178) NiF |
| | <i>Erica australis</i> | Spanish heath (1181) |
| Oleaceae | <i>Phillyrea angustifolia</i> | Phillyrea or false olive (1246) |
| | <i>Olea europaea</i> | Olive (1248) |
| | <i>Olea europaea</i> spp <i>oleaster</i> | Wild olive (1248a) |
| Boraginaceae | <i>Echium plantagineum</i> | Purple viper's bugloss (1383) |
| | <i>Anchusa undulata</i> | Undulate anchusa (1406) |
| Labiatae | <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> | Henbit deadnettle (1478) |
| | <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> | Rosemary (1526) |
| | <i>Lavandula stoechas</i> | French lavender (1528) NiF |
| | <i>Stachys arvensis</i> | Field woundwort |
| Solanaceae | <i>Hyosciamus albus</i> | White henbane (1555) |
| | <i>Datura stramonium</i> | Thornapple (1575) fruit |
| Scrophularicaea | <i>Misopates orontium</i> | Lesser Snapdragon/weasel's snout (1611) |
| | <i>Cymbalaria muralis</i> | Ivy-leaved toadflax (1632) |
| | <i>Parentucellia latifolia</i> | a tiny, red bartsia |
| | <i>Linaria spartea</i> | a yellow-flowered toadflax |
| Compositae | <i>Anthemis arvensis</i> | Corn mayweed |
| | <i>Bellis annua</i> | Annual daisy (1791) |
| | <i>Bellis perennis</i> | Perennial daisy (1792) |

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| <i>Bellis sylvestris</i> | Southern daisy(1793) |
| <i>Phagnalon rupestre</i> | (1831) |
| <i>Calendula arvensis</i> | Field marigold (1908) |
| <i>Galactites tomentosa</i> | Galactites (1971) NiF |
| <i>Cynara cardunculus</i> | Cardoon NiF |
| <i>Silybum marianum</i> | Milk thistle (1982) NiF |

Liliaceae

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <i>Asphodelus aestivus</i> | Common asphodel (2089) NiF |
| <i>Gagea sp lutea?</i> | Yellow star-of-Bethlehem (c 2106) |
| <i>Ornithogalum ?narbonense</i> | Star-of-Bethlehem sp (2171) |
| <i>Urginea maritima</i> | Sea squill (leaves & dead flower spikes) (2163) |
| <i>Dipcadi serotinum</i> | Dipcadi (2178) |
| <i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i> | Spanish Bluebell (2191) |
| <i>Ruscus aculeatus</i> | Butcher's broom (2219) |
| <i>Narcissus triandrus</i> | Angel's tears (Polunin) |
| <i>Narcissus bulbocodium</i> | Hoop petticoat narcissus (2281) |

Iridaceae

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|-------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Romulea columnae</i> | Sand crocus (2320) |
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Gramineae:

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|---------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>Typha angustifolia</i> | Lesser reedmace |
|---------------------------|-----------------|

FERNS (PTERIDOPHYTA)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Ceterach officinarum</i> | Rustyback fern (2532) |
| <i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i> | Least adder's tongue |