

# Go Slow ... in Grand Canaria

Naturetrek Tour Report

26th February – 5th March 2022

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Canary Crocus



Gran Canaria Giant Lizard



Atlantic Canary



Canary Island Sage

Tour report and images by Jessica Turner

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Tour participants: Guillermo Bernal and Jessica Turner (leaders) with 14 Naturetrek clients

## Summary

Gran Canaria has a wealth of magnificent scenery, fascinating geology and many endemic species or subspecies of flowers, birds and insects to offer, and we were delighted to experience some of the best of this on our Go Slow tour. Cory's Shearwaters and dolphins on our boat trip, good views of Gran Canaria Blue Chaffinch, the fascinating Gran Canaria Giant Lizards with their penchant for banana, and many endemic flowers were just some of the wildlife highlights. There was plenty of time too to enjoy the stunning scenery, the contrasting habitats, history, culture and excellent local dishes and wines while we were out, as well as time to relax in our delightful hotel overlooking the sea. Due to the size of the island there is more travelling than on some Go Slow tours, and unsettled weather meant we had to rearrange the itinerary so that we ended up with two consecutive long days but nevertheless, we all enjoyed an excellent week.

### Day 1

Saturday 26th February

#### Fly to Gran Canaria; transfer to Agaete

Fourteen group members flew from several UK destinations to Gran Canaria's Las Palmas Airport, arriving at different times throughout the day. The earlier arrivals took a taxi to the hotel, while Jessica and Guillermo were able to meet the later ones, Jessica having travelled from Fuerteventura after a previous trip and Guillermo living locally. We were fortunate to have a bus and driver for the week. The transfer to Agaete was smooth, along the main roads round the north coast of the island, with views of the Atlantic rollers breaking on cliffs, plenty of Feral Pigeons and several Yellow-legged Gulls (of the Azorean subspecies *atlantis*). A Kestrel of the west and central Canary Islands subspecies *canariensis* flew across, and a Common Buzzard (Canary Island and Azores subspecies *insularum*) was seen from the bus.

We arrived at the Spa Roca Negra hotel, our base for the week, and checked in, the last arrivals going straight to dinner. Most of the group met up for a briefing and watched the sun set over the sea and the dramatic cliffs of the 'dragon's tail' of Tamadaba, before enjoying a good meal. Afterwards we were all very ready to retire to our comfortable rooms for much-needed sleep, to the sound of the waves crashing on the rocks below.

### Day 2

Sunday 27th February

#### Bandama caldera; Botanic Garden.

With daylight we could see the sea from our rooms as we woke to a cloudy and breezy morning, with the north-easterly trade wind blowing. We met up for a delicious breakfast and we left the hotel at 9am, retracing our route along the north coast towards Las Palmas.

Our first destination was the Bandama caldera, the results of Gran Canaria's most recent volcanic activity, 2000 years ago. Technically a maar rather than a caldera, because it was formed when groundwater came into contact with the hot lava causing a massive explosion, it rises 569 metres above sea level and the crater is one kilometre across and 200 metres deep, with dramatic cliff-like walls. The road climbed steeply past vineyards which flourish

on the rich volcanic soil, and the views from the top, down into the caldera were stunning. A Barbary Falcon flew across, and we saw Kestrel and Buzzard. Closer to hand, Canary Islands Chiffchaff was moving through the bushes, and a Berthelot's Pipit showed briefly. Plants here included Canary Dock (*Rumex lunaria*), a very common bush with rounded, shiny leaves, Canary Tree Bindweed (*Convolvulus floridus*), Gran Canaria Bugloss (*Echium decaisnei*), with white flowers, looking green when they were over, the endemic pink daisy *Pericallis webbii*, and several *Aeoniums*, each with succulent rosettes on woody stems, the brighter green *Aeonium arboreum*, and the more glaucous *Ae. percarneum*.

We dropped down into the settlement of Santa Brigida, where we took a short walk into the caldera, continuing to look at the birds and plants. A Northern Raven (Canary subspecies *canariensis*) flew by the peak, and we saw African Blue Tit (Gran Canaria subspecies *bedwigeae*). Plant-wise, we looked at Common Canary Spurge (*Euphorbia regis-jubae*), two enormous but very different-looking sow-thistles, Stemless Sow-thistle (*Sonchus acaulis*) with large yellow flowers, and *Sonchus leptocerus* which has very finely divided leaves, and Canary Island Lavender (*Lavandula canariensis* subsp. *canariensis*; each island has its own subspecies), among the many other species. Overhead, a Common Buzzard was being mobbed by a Kestrel.

We then moved on to the Jardín Botánico Viera y Clavijo, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria's Botanic Garden, the largest in Spain. The garden was created by the Swedish botanist Eric Sventenius in 1952, around the Guinguada ravine, and is very beautiful. The garden contains examples of the endemic and special species of the islands, set out in different ecosystems, and we looked at some key species and habitats as we walked through, especially *Echiums*, *Euphorbias* and the constituents of Laurel forest. A flock of Plain Swifts, along with some Common House Martins were hawking along the ravine, and we saw Canary Speckled Wood and Small White butterflies. We had our picnic here, enjoying delicious local wines and cheeses among other delights. Afterwards, the sun came out and we looked for the Gran Canaria Giant Lizards resident here, finding one, which showed only its well-camouflaged head. A Monarch butterfly glided down the ravine and a Hawker-type dragonfly was probably Vagrant Emperor. We had good views of European Robin (Gran Canarian subspecies *marionae*) and added Sardinian Warbler (Canary subspecies *leucogastra*). A Small Copper and Canary Flower Bees were enjoying flowers of a Sea-lavender (*Limonium* sp.), and Pollen Chafers *Oxythyria funesta* were on the yellow daisy-like flowers of *Asteriscus sericeus*. As we gently made our way back to the entrance, noting the variety of *Aeoniums*, we learnt about the endemic Gran Canaria Dragon Tree (*Draco tamaranae*), restricted to one gorge in the wild.

Our final destination was in the town of Arucas where more Gran Canaria Giant Lizards live in the stone walls around the car park. With the temptation of a little banana, several showed well for us. Back at the hotel, we thanked Samuel, who had been our driver for the last two days, and had time for a break before meeting to do our checklists and enjoying a delicious meal, after a fascinating introduction to the island's riches.

## Day 3

Monday 28th February

### The Laurel forest – Firgas & Los Tilos

We woke to another cloudy and breezy morning, but with patches of blue sky showing. After another good breakfast, we were collected by Jorge and the bus and left at 9am, to journey to the Laurel forest of the northern hill slopes. We drove about half-way along the north coast before turning inland, taking the road to our first

destination, the Barranco de la Virgen, just beyond the water-bottling plant at Firgas. Here the ravine is green and lush, and full of birds.

Our target species here was the Laurel Pigeon, a species confined to the Laurel forests of the western Canary Islands. Thought to have become extinct on Gran Canaria due to habitat destruction and hunting (although some question whether the species was ever actually present) it has been re-introduced over recent years through a conservation project using eggs from La Palma (where the Laurel Pigeon is more abundant) fostered by Turtle Doves in a captive-breeding programme. There has also been a major plant-breeding and forest-restoration scheme alongside. The birds are now successfully re-establishing themselves and breeding in the wild, with just over 200 birds released between 2013 and 2017, but at least 30 non-ringed young ones found by the end of the main part of the project in 2017.

Our first stop was in a layby, and almost immediately a Laurel Pigeon was spotted perched on the tall flowering-stem of an *Agave*. Another was seen in flight and soon we were seeing more of them, maybe about 10 in total, some giving excellent views, so we could see the dark purple and green tones on the body plumage and the bright white tail band. We could also hear their distinctive deep cooing. A couple of Kestrels circled overhead, and Canary Island Chiffchaffs were calling noisily. A yellow flowered plant in front of us with very angular leaves was, appropriately, *Senecio angulatus*, naturalised from South Africa. A pair of African Blue Tits sat on an overhead line and Blackcaps were singing.

Jorge then drove us further up the road, carefully negotiating a narrow gateway with inches to spare, passing a Muscovy Duck by a wet area. Pulling in by a finca, we met a local Conservation Officer who, unexpectedly, invited us to visit the grounds of the finca, which is the centre of the Laurel Pigeon Conservation project. Here they continue to breed and release small numbers, to feed and to monitor the populations, and we were treated to the unexpected sight of several Laurel Pigeons busily eating seed on a bird table! It was also being visited by Common Chaffinches (Gran Canaria subspecies *bakeri*), and we could see easily the dark slate back and peachy underparts of the very smart males. Overhead, we saw three Eurasian Sparrowhawks (Canary Island subspecies *granti*), not a common sight here.

Plants included carpets of Purple Viper's-bugloss (*Echium plantagineum*), abundant bushes of Canary St. John's-wort (*Hypericum canariense*), Canary Dock (*Rumex lunaria*) and Giant Reed (*Arundo donax*). We saw more lush and large plants of the Stemless Sow-thistle and also the tall shrubby Canary Sow-thistle (*Sonchus canariensis*). Smaller plants included Corn Marigold (*Glebionis segetum*) and Weasel-snout (*Misopates orontium*). Small White and Canary Speckled Wood butterflies were seen, plus a tiny endemic Ladybird *Coccinella miranda*. Two of the group saw a Greater White-toothed Shrew which ran in front of them across the road.

We walked out of the finca grounds and up the road past some cliffs with Canary Islands Alison (*Lobularia canariensis*), Canary Carlina Thistle (*Carlina salicifolia*) and several non-flowering or in-bud Canary Houseleek (*Aeonium canariense* subsp. *virgineum*). We scanned the cliffs and were fortunate to see a Barbary Falcon (now regarded as a subspecies of Peregrine) swoop in and land, so we were able to see it, very distantly and rather well camouflaged, perched on a clump of *Aeonium*, high up. Delighted with all this, we walked back to the bus.

We then moved on to Los Tilos, where we could experience more closely the restored Laurel forest. We had our picnic at the Visitor Centre, accompanied by very tame Common Chaffinches, showing their characteristic colours very clearly. We took a shady walk under the trees, seeing Azores Laurel (*Laurus novocanariensis*),

Stinkwood (*Ocotea foetens*), Canary Laurel (*Persea barbujana*) with its typical galls caused by the spider mite *Eriophyes barbujana*, and Canary Island Guelder Rose (*Viburnum rigidum*), among others. There were large patches of the green-flowered orchid Gennaria (*Gennaria diphylla*), and the island-endemic, blue *Echium callithyrsum* was flowering beautifully along the road. Returning to the minibuses, we saw another Laurel Pigeon; they have naturally colonised this area.

We arrived back at 4.15pm, with plenty of time to relax and swim or to explore the surroundings. Relaxed and happy, we met at 6.15 (after a much less dramatic sunset) to update our lists and have dinner.

## Day 4

Tuesday 1st March

### Necropolis de Maipes; Valle de Agaete; Finca La Laja

We woke to another cloudy morning with sun sometimes breaking through. We had a more relaxed breakfast this morning, gathering to leave at 9.30am. Our destinations today were all very local, with our first being a visit to the Archaeological Park on the edge of Agaete. This houses a large necropolis where the indigenous people of the island, used to bury their dead, mainly between the eighth and tenth centuries AD. The site is on a 3,000-year-old lava flow, still almost unvegetated (Maipes comes from mal pais, which means 'bad lands') and in over a square kilometre, there are about 700 tumuli, built of laval boulders. Different styles indicate the status of the occupant, some being topped with red- or yellow-coloured stones which must have been brought in. It was a fascinating place, and Guillermo guided us round.

Noting natural history as well, some saw a couple of Red-legged Partridge flying off, while Kestrels and Plain Swifts were overhead. Plants included the medicinal *Withania aristata* bush, used locally in historic times and now under investigation as an anti-leukaemia drug. Near the entrance we found pink-flowered Fagonia (*Zygophyllum creticum*), white-flowered Heliotrope (*Heliotropium ramossissimum*) and the leaves and dead remains of *Aizoon canariense*, and as we went round, we found the beautiful Canary Island Sage (*Salvia canariensis*), and Guillermo demonstrated how the stamens drop onto a visiting bee, depositing pollen. As we were leaving, we encountered many caterpillars of the Barbary Spurge Hawk-moth, large and striking, on their food plant of Common Canary Spurge (*Euphorbia regis-jubae*).

We then moved on up the valley to the end of the public road, at El Sao, being very glad to be driven by Jorge in a smaller vehicle today, as the road is narrow with tight bends. The light breaking through onto the mountain sides was dramatic, and we had good views of Canary, a pair of Blackcaps, displaying Buzzards, one bringing in a dead Rabbit, and a local Donkey, half-hidden in the vegetation below us. A sturdy, yellowish Umbellifer was *Athamanta montana*, with several different bees and flies visiting its flowers. We marvelled at the mountainside homes, and Guillermo explained something of the history and culture of the area.

It was by now past 1pm, and so we drove back down the valley to Finca La Laja, a farm which grows tropical fruit and coffee and makes its own wine. Here we enjoyed local cheese, chorizo-and-white-wine spread, apple-and-coffee jam, and cake, while tasting a selection of the wines and finishing with home-grown coffee. While we were waiting to eat, we watched Monarch butterflies visiting Mexican Butterfly Weed (*Asclepias curassavica*, a Milkweed), and soon found fine caterpillars on this, their foodplant. We also saw an empty chrysalis. Afterwards, we watched Canary Islands Chiffchaff visiting the outdoor tables for cake crumbs, then took a wander round the

site, enjoying looking at the Coffee, Orange, Papaya and Mango trees, amongst others, and Guillermo explained about the coffee and wine production. Blackcaps, Robins and Blue Tits were among the other birds, and we found Canary Bumble Bees plus many Honey Bees and more of the tiny Ladybird *Coccinella miranda*. It was a lovely, relaxed time.

Eventually we returned to the minibus and drove back down into Agaete, stopping to admire some fine Spanish Sparrows and shrubs covered in Small-seeded Dodder (*Cuscuta planifolia*). We arrived back at 4.45pm, with plenty of time for a break. We met at 6.30pm to discuss the day and update our lists before dinner.

## Day 5

## Wednesday 2nd March

### Maspalomas: La Charca and dunes; Barranco de Guayadeque

Today we were heading down to the south of the island, so we left at 9am, taking the motorway past Las Palmas and the airport. It was cloudy in the north, very windy on the coastal plain, but the sun was shining strongly, and it was more sheltered as we reached our first stop, La Charca, a brackish lagoon in the middle of the tourist centre of Maspalomas. Spanish Sparrows were calling as we walked the short distance from where Jorge had dropped us, and the first birds we saw were a flock of Sanderling, a Common Greenshank and a Kentish Plover. Guillermo was particularly pleased to see the latter as it is a very scarce species in Gran Canaria. We had excellent views of a Black-crowned Night Heron, later joined by another individual, as well as of Little Ringed Plover, clearly showing its eye-ring. Eurasian Whimbrel were flying past, and a sizeable flock were roosting at the top end, along with a Black-tailed Godwit and an Oystercatcher. Several Grey Herons and a Little Egret were on the far shore and perched in trees, while other waders were Black-winged Stilts, Common Ringed Plover, Dunlin, Common Sandpiper and Common Redshank. Lesser Emperor dragonfly was clearly seen, as well as both Monk and Rose-ringed Parakeets, Plain Swifts and a small Giant Lizard, while a lilac-flowered bush on the far shore was *Limonium tuberculatum*, a rare endemic Sea-lavender restricted to this area of Gran Canaria.

We then drove round to the point where we could access the main part of the dune system. Formed by sand exposed from a marine shelf in the last Ice Age, blown by the ever-present wind, the dunes are an impressive 400 hectares of golden sand, constantly shifting, with occasional bushes of *Traganum moquinii*. They are accessed through an archway under a rather posh hotel, the Hotel Riu Palace. In the area just before the dunes we noted Canary Bean-caper (*Zygophyllum fontanesii*) with green and gold 'bobbly' leaves, very different from the pink-flowered *Zygophyllum creticum* at Agaete. A flowering Gran Canaria Bugloss (*Echium decaisnei*) was attracting many insects including a Long-tailed Blue butterfly, Canary Flower Bees and Sand Wasps *Bembix olivacea*. A large Carpenter Bee was seen, purple-black with a golden patch on the thorax: this is *Xylocopa pubescens*, found across North Africa and Asia, but only recorded on Gran Canaria since 2020. A very black-and-white bee was a Cuckoo Bee *Thyreus histrionicus*. Red-winged Grasshoppers were also around. Some of the group walked out to the top of a dune, seeing a distant Berthelot's Pipit, but there was too much blowing sand to look for the tracks of the endemic Darkling Beetles which get their moisture from dew.

We were then pleased to return to the shelter of the coach, where we headed back east before turning north through Agüimes and into the Barranco de Guayadeque, one of the steep-sided ravines which radiate from the centre of the island. This ravine carries water, so is well-vegetated, and has been home to Indigenous peoples through history, with many cave dwellings and storage silos, some still in use today. We drove to the top of the

public road up the barranco, to Restaurante Tagoror, set in a series of caves carved into the cliff. Here we enjoyed a delicious Tapas lunch of local specialities: padron peppers, gofio (from roasted grain), tortilla and pork being among the tasty dishes on offer. To drink there was 'abocado' their own blend of red and sweet white wine, fruity and delicious. We started a walk round the rocky outcrop, noting several endemic plants, including *Kickxia pendula* with its yellow Toadflax-like flowers, *Allagopappus viscosissimus*, with narrow, bright-green, sticky leaves and yellow flowers, plants restricted to this ravine. Kestrel and Buzzard were overhead. Unfortunately, our path was closed due to a rock fall, so we had to retrace our steps, stopping again at the restaurant for coffee and ice cream and continuing to enjoy the stunning views and to wonder at life in some of the cave dwellings. We stopped briefly on the way down to see another Guayadeque-special plant, *Parolinia platypetala*, a shrub in the Cabbage family with greyish needle-like leaves, before dropping back down to the motorway and heading home.

We didn't do our lists today but had time for a break before dinner.

## Day 6

Thursday 3rd March

The central mountains – Llanos de la Pez; Pico de las Nieves; Tejada; Parador Hotel

We set out at 9am this morning, following the motorway round towards Las Palmas and then starting to head inland through Santa Brigida and San Mateo, winding our way up the north-east side of the central volcanic cone. The cloud cleared and the scenery was stunning. Our first destination was an area of Canary Pine forest, where there is a small population of the very rare Gran Canaria Blue Chaffinch. This species, split from the Tenerife Blue Chaffinch, is much rarer and harder to locate. Jorge dropped us at the picnic area of Llanos de la Pez, and we took a gentle walk, listening and scanning. A Common Chaffinch (Gran Canarian subspecies *bakeri*) flew called and perched above our heads. A little further on, we had good views of two Great Spotted Woodpeckers (Gran Canarian subspecies *thanneri*) and added Canary Island Chiffchaffs, African Blue Tits and a occasional Robin which set pulses racing for a while as it imitated the Blue Chaffinch call. A Red Kite, still rare in Gran Canaria, flew overhead against the cloudless sky, and Northern Ravens (Canary Island subspecies *canariensis*) were flying round.

Round our feet, especially round the bases of the trees, were the purple stars of Canary Crocus (*Romulea columnae* subsp. *grandiscapa*, a Sand Crocus rather than a true Crocus), and other plants included the white endemic daisy *Agyranthemum adauctum* subsp. *canariense*, with a few flowers, and not-yet-flowering Common Asphodel (*Asphodelus ramosus*), Sticky Broom (*Adenocarpus foliosus*) and *Genista microphyllus*, the latter having smaller, more silvery leaves. There were plants of Stemless Sow-thistle (*Sonchus acaulis*), the leaf rosette of which is stemless but the flower spike tall, the endemic *Cistus borrens* and False Sage *Sideritis dasygnaphala*, and plenty of the mauve Perennial Wallflower *Erysimum scoparium* (formerly recognised as a separate species *E. albescens*). Insects and Canary Island Chiffchaffs were enjoying the flowering white Broom Tagasaste (*Chamaecytisus proliferus*). We walked through areas known to hold territories of the Blue Chaffinch but were not able to locate them. Jorge then drove Guillermo and the group a little further to another spot, while Jessica prepared the picnic. At this location they were successful, with most of the group seeing a male and some also a female Blue Chaffinch – wonderful! Also here were 'ordinary' and Canary Red Admirals on the same bush, so the differences could be seen.

Delighted, the group returned for the picnic, after which we drove to the very top of the island at Pico de las Nieves, at 1,956 metres above sea level. The vistas from here were amazing, especially over to Tenerife, and a

flock of very tame Canaries kept us entertained. Moving on again, we did not visit the Roque Bentayga as the Visitor Centre was closed, so we stopped to view the massive caldera that makes up the centre of the island. Plants here included the white-flowered *Echium onosmifolium*, the yellow Mustard-like Canary Flixweed (*Descurania preauxiana*), and *Aeonim simsii*, looking more like a *Sempervivum*, with its bristly rosettes. We drove into and round the caldera to the pretty town of Tejeda, where we sampled the local almond pastries and ice cream.

We then drove up to the Parador hotel at Cruz de Tejeda, with the wind strengthening and the cloud rolling in like a waterfall down into the caldera. Our beautiful day seemed to be disappearing, but the cloud kept opening up, revealing stunning views of the Roque Nublo and across to the west, in amazing light, although Tenerife was no longer visible. The sunset was extremely dramatic as it disappeared behind a bank of cloud, illuminating it from behind. When the show was over, we went down to the dining room to enjoy a delicious meal, before being driven back to the hotel, arriving about 10.30pm. We agreed it had been a long but wonderful day.

## Day 7

## Friday 4th March

### The west coast; La Aldea; boat trip from Puerto Rico

We awoke to a disappointingly wet and windy morning and, having already rearranged the itinerary due to strong winds earlier in the week, wondered if another change was necessary. However, the bad weather was due to stay in the northern two-thirds of the island, so we decided to go ahead as planned. We had an early start at 8.30am, and Jorge set off to drive us along the twisty road that runs along the cliffs of the north-west. The rain was now drizzly and the sky looked brighter beyond, so we were hopeful. Initially passing through the Parque Natural Tamadaba, the views along this narrow winding road were stunning, and we drove very slowly to enjoy the many and varied panoramas. The vegetation on the dry slopes was mainly bushes of Balsam Spurge (*Euphorbia balsamifera*) and Common Canary Spurge (*Euphorbia regis-jubae*), with Canary Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) planted in the barrancos. Along the road we noted some special plants, especially the rare and localised Leafless Spurge (*Euphorbia aphylla*) in little green clumps, the white daisy *Agyranthemum lidii*, and roadside green patches of *Lotus callis-viridis* with scattered yellow pea-flowers, the latter two species being totally restricted to these cliffs. A new road is being built and we could see the tunnelling works. We joined it at El Risco to continue to La Aldea.

Here we stopped for a break at El Charco, a brackish pool by the sea. Out to sea, a few distant Cory's Shearwaters could be seen. It was still drizzly, so we abandoned the idea of an early picnic here, but visited a nearby barranco. Although rather unprepossessing in appearance, this area holds good numbers of the western Canary Islands subspecies of Stone-curlew, and we soon had good views of several of these well-camouflaged birds. As we were driving up, a small bird was identified as a Spectacled Warbler, but it disappeared from sight before we could have a good look at it. However, after some searching, at least one was located, and one posed beautifully on a dead twig. A strange-looking Conehead Grasshopper *Truxalis nasuta* was found in the dead grass.

We continued on our way, with Guillermo explaining more about the geology of the island, and took a short break at Los Azulejos, where ancient volcanic hydrothermal activity caused the formation of brightly coloured rocks, now exposed by erosion and the road, showing the ancient crater rim. The large patches of green, yellow, red and purple rocks looked amazing in the now-bright sun, and a couple of Berthelot's Pipits were around the little bar there. We dropped down to Puerto de Mogan, where the road to the sea was closed so we parked up for a hasty picnic lunch before heading on to Puerto Rico.



We reached the busy port and boarded the 'Spirit of the Sea' for our pelagic boat trip in beautiful sunshine. It was breezy and there was some swell on the Atlantic, but being in the wind- (and rain-) shadow of the island, it wasn't as bad as it might have been, although some passengers did rather suffer when we were further offshore. Two Sandwich Terns were seen, and we were soon having excellent views of Cory's Shearwaters gliding low over the waves. Some also saw a couple of Gannets. However, the stars of the trip were the dolphins: we encountered a pod of Bottlenose Dolphins which swam and dived round the boat, with everyone having excellent views. We then moved on and found a pod of Atlantic Spotted Dolphins. These were much smaller and more agile than the Bottlenose, and it was a joy to watch them surfing the waves and leaping. The ones we saw were mainly young, not yet having developed the spots which give their name. We turned back towards the shore, checking a couple of neighbouring harbours; in one there was a line of yellow floats each one with a Sandwich Tern perched on it. The boat moored near the shore for those who wished to swim, while the rest of us enjoyed the warm sun.

When we landed, we took some time to regain our land legs, sit in the sun or have a coffee, before setting off at 5pm, with Jorge taking us home via the smooth motorway. It was still cloudy in the north and exceedingly windy. We arrived back at 6.30pm and thanked Jorge for driving us so competently all week, manoeuvring the coach in some tight places and always stopping for birds and plants where possible. After a break, we did our final list and had dinner at about 8pm, enjoying a very pleasant final evening together.

## Day 8

Saturday 5th March

### Journey home

Today was the final day of the tour and, after breakfast, we said our farewells to each other and the hotel. Those with earlier flights left at 9.15am, while the later ones had the morning to finish packing and relax, before leaving just before 1pm.

We all agreed that we had had an excellent week in good company and had enjoyed some wonderful scenery and fascinating wildlife. The group found it hard to find one highlight among so many, and we felt our eyes had been opened to all Gran Canaria has to offer. This was in no small part due to Guillermo's extensive knowledge and good humour, as an excellent guide to an island he so obviously loves. Jessica and Guillermo would like to thank the group for their interest, good humour and spotting skills, and we hope to see you again on future occasions.

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## Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

Common name	Scientific name	February – March 2022							
		26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5
<b>* = Near Endemic Species (also occurring on Madeira &amp; Azores)</b>									
<b>** = Endemic Species</b>									
Red-legged Partridge - I	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>				✓	LO	✓		
Plain Swift *	<i>Apus unicolor</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Feral Pigeon - I	<i>Columba livia feral</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Laurel Pigeon**	<i>Columba junoniae</i>			c20					
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>					✓			
Eurasian Stone-curlew (w.Ca)	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus distinctus</i>							✓	
Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Himantopus ostralegus</i>					✓			
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>					✓			
Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>					✓			
Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>					✓			
Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>					✓			
Eurasian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>					✓			
Black-tailed Godwit	<i>Limosa limosa</i>					✓			
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>					✓			
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>					✓			
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>					✓			
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>					✓			
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>					✓			
Yellow-legged Gull (*)	<i>Larus michahellis atlantis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lesser Black-backed Gull	<i>Larus fuscus graellsii</i>					✓			
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>							✓	
Cory's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris borealis</i>							✓	
Northern Gannet	<i>Morus bassanus</i>							✓	
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>					✓			
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bulbulcus ibis</i>			✓					
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>					✓	✓		
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		✓			✓		✓	
Eurasian Sparrowhawk (C.Is. & Mad*)	<i>Accipiter nisus granti</i>			3					
Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>						✓		
Common Buzzard (C.Is. & Azores*)	<i>Buteo buteo insularum</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Great Spotted Woodpecker (GC**)	<i>Dendrocopos major thanneri</i>						✓		
Common Kestrel (w.C.Is.**)	<i>Falco tinnunculus canariensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Peregrine Falcon (Barbary Falcon)	<i>Falco peregrinus pelegrinoides</i>		✓	✓					
Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>					✓			

Common name	Scientific name	February – March 2022							
		26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5
Rose-ringed Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>					✓			
Northern Raven (**)	<i>Corvus corax canariensis</i>		✓			LO	✓	✓	
African Blue Tit (GC**)	<i>Cyanistes teneriffae hedwigae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		✓						
Canary Islands Chiffchaff**	<i>Phylloscopus canariensis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla heineken</i>		H	H	✓				
Spectacled Warbler (C.Is, Mad,CV*)	<i>Sylvia conspicillata orbitalis</i>							✓	
Sardinian Warbler (C.Is.**)	<i>Sylvia melanocephala leucogastra</i>		✓						
Common Blackbird (C.Is.& Mad*)	<i>Turdus merula cabrae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
European Robin (GC**)	<i>Erithacus rubecula marionae</i>		✓	✓	✓	H	✓		
Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>		✓	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Common Waxbill - I	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>		LO H						
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>						✓		
Berthelot's Pipit*	<i>Anthus berthelotii berthelotii</i>		✓			✓		✓	
Common Chaffinch (GC**)	<i>Fringilla coelebs bakeri</i>			✓			✓		
Gran Canaria Blue Chaffinch**	<i>Fringilla polatzeki</i>						2		
Atlantic Canary*	<i>Serinus canaria</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

## Other vertebrates

Common name	Scientific name	February - March							
		26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Mammals:</b>									
Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>								✓
Atlantic Spotted Dolphin	<i>Stenella frontalis</i>								✓
Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>				D		✓		
Greater White-toothed Shrew	<i>Crocidura russula</i>			✓					
Goat					✓				
Donkey					✓				
<b>Amphibians &amp; Reptiles:</b>									
Iberian Water Frog	<i>Rana perezi</i>		T						
Gran Canaria Giant Lizard	<i>Gallotia stehlini</i>		✓			✓	✓		
Gran Canaria Skink	<i>Chalcides sexlineatus</i>						LO		
<b>Fish:</b>									
Tilapia sp.						✓			

## Invertebrates

Common name	Scientific name	February - March							
		26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5
<b>BUTTERFLIES:</b>									

Common name	Scientific name	February - March								
		26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Bath White	<i>Pontia daplidice</i>					✓				
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		✓							
Long-tailed Blue	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>						✓			
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>						✓			
Canary Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa indica</i> **						✓			
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>		✓		✓+	C			LO	
Canary Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge xiphioides</i> **		✓	✓	✓	✓				
<b>MOTHS:</b>										
Barbary Spurge Hawk-moth	<i>Hyles tithymali</i>				C					
<b>OTHER INVERTEBRATES:</b>										
Blue Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>						✓			
Lesser Emperor	<i>Anax parthenope</i>					✓				
Vagrant Emperor	<i>Anax ephippiger</i>		✓							
A Red-winged Grasshopper	<i>Acrotylus insubricus</i>		✓			✓				
A Cone-head Grasshopper	<i>Truxalis nasuta</i>							✓		
Grasshopper sp.				✓	✓	✓				
Coccineal Scale Insect	<i>Dactylopius coccus</i>		✓							
Robber Fly sp.	Asilidae sp.						✓			
Orange Hoverfly sp.	<i>Myathropa florea</i>		✓							
Hoverfly sp.				✓						
A Sand Wasp	<i>Bembix olivacea</i>					✓				
A Ruby-tailed Wasp (Cuckoo Bee)	cf. <i>Chrysa canaria</i>					✓				
Canary Bumble Bee	<i>Bombus canariensis</i> **			✓	✓	✓	✓			
a 'Long-horned' Bee	<i>Eucera lanuginosa canariensis</i> **			✓						
Canary Flower Bee	<i>Anthophora alluaudi</i> **		✓			✓	✓			
Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
A black-and white Cuckoo Bee	<i>Thyreus histrionicus</i>					✓				
A Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa pubescens</i>					✓				
A Pollen Chafer	<i>Oxythyria funesta</i>		✓							
A Seven-spot Ladybird	<i>Coccinella algerica</i>				✓		✓			
Endemic Ladybird	<i>Coccinella miranda</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓		
Tropical Tent-web Spider	<i>Cyrtophora citricola</i>		✓							
Orange-brown Spider sp.				✓						
A Sally Lightfoot Crab	<i>Grapsus adscensionis</i>						✓			

## Plants

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<b>NB.</b>			
* = Atlantic Islands endemic			
** = Canary Islands endemic			
*** = Single Island endemic			
[ ] = Introduced or planted			

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
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.			
<b>PTERIDOPHYTES</b>			
<b>Leptosporangiate Ferns</b>			
<b>Aspleniaceae</b>		<b>True Ferns</b>	
<b>Spleenwort Family</b>			
<i>Asplenium hemionitis</i>	Mule's fern	3	Los Tilos
<i>Asplenium onopteris</i>	Irish Spleenwort	3	Los Tilos
<b>Davalliaceae</b>		<b>Hare's-foot Fern Family</b>	
<i>Davallia canariensis</i> *	Hare's-foot Fern	2	Botanic Gardens
<b>Dennstaedtiaceae</b>		<b>Bracken Family</b>	
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	3	Los Tilos
<b>Polypodiaceae</b>		<b>Polypody Family</b>	
<i>Polypodium macaronesicum</i> *	Macaronesian Polypody	3	Los Tilos
<b>Pteridaceae</b>		<b>Ribbon-fern Family</b>	
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Maidenhair Fern	2	Botanic Gardens
<b>GYMNOSPERMS</b>		<b>CONIFERS</b>	
<b>Cupressaceae</b>		<b>Cypress Family</b>	
<i>Juniperus cedrus</i> *		2	Botanic Gardens
<i>Juniperus turbinata</i>		2	Bandama
<b>Pinaceae</b>		<b>Pine Family</b>	
<i>Pinus canariensis</i> **	Canary Islands Pine	2	Bandama
<b>ANGIOSPERMS</b>		<b>FLOWERING PLANTS</b>	
<b>Pre-Dicots</b>		<b>Primitive Angiosperms</b>	
<b>Lauraceae</b>		<b>Laurel Family</b>	
<i>Laurus novocanariensis</i> * ( <i>L. azorica</i> )	Azores Laurel	3	Los Tilos
<i>Ocotea foetens</i> *	Stinkwood	3	Los Tilos
<i>Persea (Apollonias) barbujana</i> *	Canary Laurel	2	Botanic Gardens
<i>Persea indica</i> *		3	Los Tilos
<b>Eu-Dicots</b>		<b>True Dicotyledons</b>	
<b>Adoxaceae</b>		<b>Moschatel Family</b>	
<i>Viburnum rugosum (rigidum)**</i>	Canary Island Guelder Rose	3	Los Tilos
<b>Aizoaceae</b>		<b>Dewplant Family</b>	
<i>Aizoon canariense</i>	-	4	Necropolis
<b>Amaranthaceae (Chenopodiaceae)</b>		<b>Goosefoot Family</b>	
<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Devil's Coach-whip	2	Botanic Gardens
<i>Bosea yervamora</i>		2	Botanic Gardens
<i>Traganum moquinii</i>	-	5	Maspalomas Dunes
<b>Anacardaceae</b>		<b>Sumach Family</b>	
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Lentisk	2	Bandama

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<b>Apiaceae</b>			
<b>Carrot Family</b>			
<i>Astydamia latifolia</i>	Canary Samphire	6	Roadsides in N
<i>Athamanta (Todaroa) montana</i> **	-	4	Valle de Agaete
<i>Bupleurum salicifolium</i> *	A Hare's-ear	6	Roadsides in Caldera
<i>Drusa glandulosa</i>	-	3	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Ferula linkii</i> **	A Giant Fennel	2	Bandama
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	2	Arucas
<b>Apocynaceae</b>			
<b>Periwinkle Family</b>			
<i>Periploca laevigata</i> *	-	2	Bandama
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle	3	Barranco de la Virgen
<b>Aquifoliaceae</b>			
<b>Holly Family</b>			
<i>Ilex canariensis</i> **	Canary Island Holly	3	Los Tilos
<b>Araliaceae</b>			
<b>Ivy Family</b>			
<i>Hedera canariensis</i> **	Canary Ivy	2	Bandama
<b>Asteraceae (Compositae)</b>			
<b>Daisy Family</b>			
<i>Allagopappus viscosissimus</i> ***		5	Guayadeque
<i>Argyranthemum adauctum</i> ssp <i>canariensis</i> ***		6	Llanos de la Pez
<i>Argyranthemum escarrei</i> ***		6	Llanos de la Pez
<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i> agg.**	Paris Daisy	2	Botanic Gardens
<i>Argyranthemum lidii</i> ***		7	Roadsides Tamadaba
<i>Artemisia thuscula</i> ( <i>A. canariensis</i> **)	-	2	Bandama
<i>Asteriscus graveolens</i> ssp. <i>stenophyllus</i> ***		2	Botanic Gardens
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Bur Marigold	2	Botanic Gardens
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field Marigold	2	Botanic Gardens
<i>Carlina salicifolia</i> *	Canary Carlina Thistle	3	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Cotula australis</i>	a Buttonweed	2	Botanic Gardens
<i>Galactites tomentosa</i>	Galactites	3	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Glebionis coronaria</i> var. <i>discolor</i>	Crown Daisy	4	Necropolis
<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Corn Marigold	3	Barranco de la Virgen finca
<i>Kleinia neriifolia</i> **	Canary Islands Candle Plant	2	Bandama
<i>Launaea arborescens</i>	Barbed-Wire Bush	4	Necropolis
<i>Pericallis webbii</i> ***	A pink daisy / Cineraria	2	Bandama
<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i>	Phagnalon	3	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Schizogyne glaberrima</i> ***		5	Maspalomas Dunes
<i>Schizogyne sericea</i> *	Canary Samphire		Paths near hotel
<i>Senecio angulatus</i>		3	Barranco de la Virgen layby
<i>Sonchus acaulis</i> **	Stemless Sow-thistle	2	Bandama
<i>Sonchus canariensis</i> **	Canary Sow-thistle	3	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Sonchus leptocephalus</i> **	A fine-leaved Sow-thistle	2	Bandama
<i>Urospermum picroides</i>	-	2	Botanic Gardens
<i>Volutaria canariensis</i> **	-	3	Barranco de la Virgen
<b>Boraginaceae</b>			
<b>Borage Family</b>			
<i>Echium callithyrsum</i> ***		3	Los Tilos
<i>Echium decaisnei</i> **	Gran Canaria Bugloss	2	Bandama

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<i>Echium onosmifolium</i> ***		5	Guayadeque
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's-bugloss	3	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Echium simplex</i>	Silver Bugloss	2	Botanic Gardens
<i>Echium strictum</i> **	Rough-leaved Bugloss	2	Botanic Gardens
<i>Heliotropium ramosissimum</i>	Heliotrope (commoner)	4	Necropolis
<i>Myosotis latifolia</i> *	Broad-leaved Forget-me-Not	3	Los Tilos
<b>Brassicaceae</b>	<b>Cabbage Family</b>		
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	3	Barranco de la Virgen finca
<i>Descurainia preauxiana</i> ***	Canary Flixweed	5	Guayadeque
<i>Erysimum scoparium</i> **		6	Llanos de la Pez
<i>Erysimum virescens (bicolor)</i> **	-	2	Botanic Gardens
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Hoary Mustard	4	Necropolis
<i>Lobularia canariensis</i> *	Canary Islands Alison	3	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Parolinia platypetala</i> ***		5	Guayadeque
<b>Cactaceae</b>	<b>Cactus Family</b>		
[ <i>Opuntia dellinii</i> ]	-	2	Bandama
[ <i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i> ]	Barbary Fig	2	Bandama
<b>Campanulaceae</b>	<b>Bellflower Family</b>		
<i>Canarina canariensis</i> **	Canary Bellflower	3	Laurel forest (& B. Gardens)
<b>Caprifoliaceae</b>	<b>Honeysuckle Family</b>		
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian	2	Bandama
<b>Caryophyllaceae</b>	<b>Pink Family</b>		
<i>Paronychia canariensis</i> **	-	5	Guayadeque
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered Catchfly	3	Barranco de la Virgen
<b>Casuarinaceae</b>	<b>Sheoak Family</b>		
[ <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> ]	-	7	La Aldea
<b>Cistaceae</b>	<b>Cistus Family</b>		
<i>Cistus horrens</i> ***		6	Llanos de la Pez (not in flr)
<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Narrow-leaved Cistus	2	Botanic Gardens
<b>Convolvulaceae</b>	<b>Bindweed Family</b>		
<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Bindweed	6	Roadsides near Tejeda
<i>Convolvulus canariensis</i> **	Canary Bindweed	3	Los Tilos
<i>Convolvulus floridus</i> **	Canary Tree Bindweed	2	Bandama
<i>Cuscuta planiflora</i>	Small-seeded Dodder	4	Agate
[ <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> ]	Common Morning Glory		Scattered
<b>Crassulaceae</b>	<b>Stonecrop Family</b>		
<i>Aeonium arboreum</i> **	-	2	Bandama
<i>Aeonium canariense</i> subsp. <i>virgineum</i> ***	Canary Houseleek	3	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Aeonium percarneum</i> ***		2	Bandama
<i>Aeonium simsii</i> ***		6	Roadsides near Tejeda
[ <i>Crassula argentea</i> ]	Jade Plant	2	Bandama
<i>Monanthes brachycaulos</i> **	-	2	Bandama

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<i>Umbilicus gaditanus</i>	A Wall Pennywort	2	Bandama
<b>Cucurbitaceae</b>			
<b>White Bryony Family</b>			
<i>Bryonia verrucosa</i> **	-	4	Necropolis
<b>Ericaceae</b>			
<b>Heather Family</b>			
<i>Arbutus canariensis</i> **	Canary Strawberry Tree	3	Los Tilos
<i>Erica canariensis</i> **	Canary Tree Heather	3	Los Tilos
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>			
<b>Spurge Family</b>			
<i>Euphorbia aphylla</i> **	Leafless Spurge	7	Roadsides Tamadaba
<i>Euphorbia balsamifera</i>	Balsam Spurge	2	Botanic Gardens
<i>Euphorbia canariensis</i> **	Canary Island Cactus-spurge	2	Botanic Gardens
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge	2	Botanic Gardens
<i>Euphorbia regis-jubae</i>	Common Canary Spurge	2	Botanic Gardens
[ <i>Ricinus communis</i> ]	Castor Oil Plant	2	Arucas
<b>Fabaceae (Leguminosae)</b>			
<b>Pea Family</b>			
<i>Adenocarpus foliolosus</i> **	Sticky Broom	6	Llanos de la Pez (in bud)
<i>Anagyris latifolia</i> **	Broad-leaved Bean Tree	2	Botanic Gardens
<i>Bitumaria bituminosa</i>	Pitch Trefoil	2	Bandama
<i>Chamaecytisus proliferus</i> **	Tagasaste	6	Llanos de la Pez
<i>Genista (Teline) microphylla</i> ***	-	6	Llanos de la Pez / nr Tejeda
<i>Genista (Teline) stenopetala</i> **	-	5	Guayadeque
<i>Lathyrus clymenum</i>	('Party Pea')	3	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Lotus callis-viridis</i> ***		7	Roadsides Tamadaba
<i>Medicago minima</i>	Least Medick	4	Necropolis
<i>Ononis angustissima</i> **		7	Roadsides Tamadaba
<i>Retama rhodorhizoides</i> **	Retama / Bridal Veil	2	Bandama
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom	6	Roadsides near Tejeda
<i>Vicia lutea</i>	A cream Vetch	3	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Vicia hybrida</i>	Common Vetch (pink)	3	Barranco de la Virgen
<b>Fagaceae</b>			
<b>Beech Family</b>			
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	6	Nr Llanos de la Pez
<b>Geraniaceae</b>			
<b>Geranium Family</b>			
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	6	Llanos de la Pez
<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Stork's-bill	2	Botanic Gardens
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musk Stork's-bill	3	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little Robin	3	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Geranium pyrenaicum</i>	Hedgerow Crane's-bill	5	Guayadeque
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	3	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaved Crane's-bill	3	Barranco de la Virgen
[ <i>Pelargonium capitatum</i> ]	Rose Geranium	2	Bandama
<b>Hypericaceae</b>			
<b>St. John's-wort Family</b>			
<i>Hypericum canariensis</i> *	Canary St. John's-wort	3	Barranco de la Virgen
<b>Lamiaceae</b>			
<b>Dead-nettle Family</b>			
<i>Lavandula canariensis</i> subsp. <i>canariae</i> ***	Canary Island Lavender	2	Bandama



Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<i>Lavandula minutellii</i> **	-	5	Guayadeque
<i>Micromeria lanata</i> ***		4	Valle de Agaete
<i>Salvia canariensis</i>	Canary Island Sage	3	Necropolis
<i>Sideritis dasygnaphala</i> ***	Gran Canaria False Sage	6	Llanos de la Pez
<i>Stachys ocymastrum</i>	Hairy Woundwort	3	Barranco de la Virgen
<b>Linaceae</b>	<b>Flax Family</b>		
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax	2	Barranco de la Virgen
<b>Malvaceae</b>	<b>Mallow Family</b>		
<i>Malva acerifolia</i> **	Canary Tree Mallow	2	Bandama
<b>Moraceae</b>	<b>Fig Family</b>		
[ <i>Ficus carica</i> ]	Common Fig	3	Barranco de la Virgen
<b>Nyctaginaceae</b>	<b>Bougainvillea Family</b>		
[ <i>Bougainvillea glabra</i> ]	Bougainvillea	3	Roadsides
<b>Oleaceae</b>	<b>Olive Family</b>		
<i>Chrysojasminum odoratissimum</i> *	a Jasmine	2	Botanic Gardens
<b>Oxalidaceae</b>	<b>Wood Sorrel Family</b>		
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup	2	Bandama
<b>Papaveraceae</b>	<b>Poppy Family</b>		
<i>Eschscholzia californicum</i>	Californian Poppy	6	Roads to the mountains
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy	4	Valle de Agaete
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Opium Poppy	2	Botanic Gardens
<b>Plantaginaceae</b>	<b>Plantain Family</b>		
<i>Campylanthus salsoloides</i> **	Sea Rosemary	2	Bandama
<i>Kickxia pendula</i> ***	-	5	Guayadeque
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Weasel-snout	3	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Nanorrhinum (Kickxia) scoparium</i> **	-	4	Necropolis
<i>Plantago ovata</i>	A Plantain	4	Necropolis
<b>Plumbaginaceae</b>	<b>Thrift Family</b>		
<i>Limonium tuberculatum</i>	(V rare in GC, also Afr)	5	La Charca
<b>Polygonaceae</b>	<b>Dock Family</b>		
<i>Rumex lunaria</i> **	Canary Dock	2	Bandama
<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>	-	4	Necropolis
<b>Primulaceae</b>	<b>Primrose Family</b>		
<i>Lysimachia (Anagallis) arvensis</i> var. <i>caerulea</i>	Blue Scarlet Pimpernel	2	Botanic Gardens
<b>Ranunculaceae</b>	<b>Buttercup Family</b>		
<i>Ranunculus cortusifolius</i> *	Atlantic Islands Buttercup	5	Guayadeque
<b>Rhamnaceae</b>	<b>Buckthorn Family</b>		

<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Day</b>	<b>Location</b>
<i>Rhamnus crenulata</i> **	-	2	Botanic Gardens
<b>Rosaceae</b>	<b>Rose Family</b>		
<i>Bencomia caudata</i> *	-	3	Los Tilos
<i>Marcetella moquiniana</i> **	Red Shrubby Burnet	2	Botanic Gardens
[ <i>Prunus dulcis</i> ]	Almond	3	Barranco de la Virgen
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>	Bramble	3	Barranco de la Virgen
<b>Rubiaceae</b>	<b>Bedstraw Family</b>		
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	2	Botanic Gardens
<i>Rubia fruticosa</i> *	A Madder	2	Botanic Gardens
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder		
<b>Salicaceae</b>	<b>Willow Family</b>		
<i>Salix pedicellata</i> subsp. <i>canariensis</i> *	Canary Willow	3	Los Tilos
<b>Solanaceae</b>	<b>Nightshade Family</b>		
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Shrub Tobacco	2	Arucas
<i>Withiana aristata</i>		4	Necropolis
<b>Tamaricaceae</b>	<b>Tamarisk Family</b>		
<i>Tamarix canariensis</i>	Canary Tamarisk	5	La Charca
<b>Urticaeae</b>	<b>Nettle Family</b>		
<i>Forsskaolea angustifolia</i> **	Narrow-leaved Forskaolea	2	Bandama
<i>Urtica morifolia</i> *	Membranous Nettle	3	Barranco de la Virgen
<b>Zygophyllaceae</b>	<b>Caltrop Family</b>		
<i>Zygophyllum (Fagonia) creticum</i>	Fagonia	4	Necropolis
<i>Zygophyllum (Tetraena) fontanesii</i>	Canarian Bean-Caper	5	Maspalomas Dunes
<b>Monocots</b>	<b>Monocotyledons</b>		
<b>Amaryllidaceae</b>	<b>Daffodil Family</b>		
<i>Nothoscordum gracile</i>	-	5	Guayadeque
<b>Araceae</b>	<b>Arum Family</b>		
<i>Arisarum vulgare</i>	Friar's Cowl	5	Guayadeque
<i>Dracunculus canariensis</i>	Canary Dragon Arum	3	Los Tilos (lvs)
<b>Arecaceae</b>	<b>Palm Family</b>		
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i> **	Canary Palm	2	Widespread
<b>Asparagaceae</b>	<b>Asparagus Family</b>		
[ <i>Agave americana</i> ]	Century Plant	2	Widespread
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>		2	Bandama
<i>Asparagus umbellatus</i> *		2	Bandama
<i>Dracaena draco</i>	Dragon Tree	2	Botanic Gardens
<i>Dracaena tamaranae</i> ***	Gran Canaria Dragon Tree	2	Botanic Gardens
<i>Scilla haemorrhoidalis</i> **	-	4	Necropolis
<i>Semele androgyna</i> *	-	3	Los Tilos
<i>Semele gayae</i> ***		3	Los Tilos

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<b>Asphodelaceae</b>		<b>Aloe Family</b>	
<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i>	Common Asphodel	4	Necropolis
<b>Dioscoraceae</b>			
<i>Dioscoea (Tamus) edulis</i>	Black Bryony	3	Los Tilos
<b>Iridaceae</b>		<b>Iris Family</b>	
<i>Romulea columnae</i> subsp. <i>grandiscapa</i> **	Canary Crocus	6	Llanos de la Pez
<b>Orchidaceae</b>		<b>Orchid Family</b>	
<i>Gennaria diphylla</i>	Gennaria	4	Los Tilos
<b>Poaceae</b>		<b>Grass Family</b>	
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	2	Bandama
<i>Lamarckia aurea</i>	Lamarck's Golden Grass	2	Botanic Gardens
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Fountain Grass	2	Bandama
<b>FUNGI:</b>			
<i>cf Daldinia macaronesica</i>	"King Alfred's Cake" fungus	3	Los Tilos
<i>cf Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	Jelly Ear	3	Los Tilos
<i>Phallus impudicus</i>	Stinkhorn	3	Los Tilos
<b>LICHENS:</b>			
<i>Roccella canariensis</i>	Orchilla (purple dye lichen)	2	Botanic Gardens
<i>Stereocaulon vesuvianum</i>		4	Necropolis

