









Status: Summer. Recommended Zone: Bay of

Cádiz (3) Season present: From April-May to the end of summer. **Observation:** Easy to find them feeding at beaches as they hover above to locate their prey and then plunge down for the capture. The dispersed colonies are increasingly



the best time is from October to May

numbers decline.

when marshes are flooded and tourist

Status: Resident. Status: Resident. Recommended Zone: Lagunas del Recommended Zone: Doñana (1) Sur de Córdoba (40). Season present: Year round, but

a large amount of their water and re full of birdlife. Observation: Good network of Observation: A diving duck species, observation points and footbridges characterised by its stiff upright tail. but numbers are scarce and sighting The male is easily recognised by its not easy. Eagles like to scan from prominent blue beak. trees where the sand meets the



Status: Passage migrant. **Recommended Zone:** Strait of Gibraltar (6).

Season present: From mid-November to early January and especially in July and August. Observation: Easy, as they move in large flocks. Good network of observation points. During strong easterly winds they tend to shelter in valleys near the strait.



Status: Resident. Recommended Zone: Peñón de Zaframagón (44). Season present: Year round. Observation: Easy; the breeding colony is next to the Vía Verde de



Recommended Zone: Sierra Pelada and Rivera del Aserrador (35). Season present: Year round. Observation: Easy; once thermal updrafts have formed they can be seen circling in search of carrion.



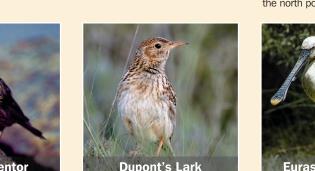
Season present: Year round: in fall

and winter the lakes have recovered

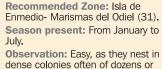
Status: Resident. Recommended Zone: Charca de Suárez (47). Season present: Year round. Observation: A shy bird; you must be very attentive to see them when they peek out from the vegetation on the small islands and edges of

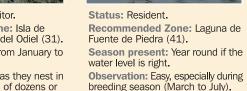


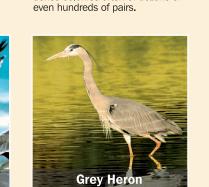
Status: Resident. Recommended Zone: Sierra Norte de Sevilla (18). Season present: Year round. **Observation:** Somewhat complicated, as they are nocturnal oirds. Better to take advantage of twilight hours; most active during mating season, December-January



Status: Resident. Status: Summer visitor. Recommended Zone: Cabo de Gata-Níjar (4). Season present: Year round. Observation: Shy and elusive, easier to locate through their song







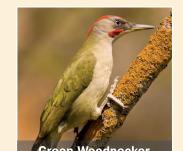
Season present: Fall and winter.



Observation: Easy, as this is a large colony. Commonly seen perched in



Season present: Year round. Observation: Easy: look for them on the rocky crags they use as



Recommended Zone: Albufera de

Observation: Easy, as this is a very

Season present: Year round.

Adra (38)

large colony.



Status: Resident. Nieves (15).



Status: Winter visitor.





















del Turismo y del Deporte de Andalucía, S.A. C/ Compañía, 40.

















A BIRD'S EYE VIEW

Owing to its location- between Europe and Africa-, Andalusia forms a wide **corridor** encompassing the migratory routes of the aquatic bird species that travel between the two continents every year.



THE WETLANDS: DOÑANA

field guide.

Andalusia has the richest and most well-preserved coastal and inland wetland natural heritage in the European Union, including some twenty sites listed under the **Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance** (RAMSAR List). From an ecological stance, these sites are extremely important for the preservation of many bird species as they serve as important wintering grounds when extreme

bright colours), a pair of binoculars and a good illustrated



bird refuge, for breeding as well as for wintering and passage. This is where different species threatened with extinction breed, such as the emblematic **Iberian** Imperial Eagle, the Marbled Teal and the Red-knobbed Coot. The region has no equal

as a **wintering habitat** (the annual numbers of wild geese range between 40,000 and 80,000 birds) and it regularly sustains over one percent of the Western Mediterranean populations of at least twenty aquatic species.

Laguna de Fuente de Piedra in Malaga is famous as an exceptional breeding environment for the Greater Flamingo. The lake hosts the largest flamenco colony on the Iberian Peninsula with up to 12,000 birds nesting there each year. In order to study them, and when the chicks reach a certain age, several hundred volunteers gather to capture and tag the young birds - which is quite a sight to see for onlookers.



The Laguna Amarga, Laguna de Tiscar, Laguna de Zoñar, Laguna de Rincón, Laguna de los Jarales and Laguna del Salobral or del Conde Nature Reserves are all part of a group of wetlands known as Lagunas del Sur de **Córdoba**. The recommended time to visit is **winter** and the

observation points are ideal for watching - binoculars in hand- the Purple Swamphen, the Common Pochard, the Red-crested Pochard, the Great Crested Grebe and the White-headed Duck- the area's most emblematic species- easily recognised by its blue beak and

Other wetlands of interest are Huelva's Marismas del Odiel whose Isla de Enmedio is a haven for one of Europe's largest **Eurasian Spoonbill** breeding colonies; **Salinas de Cabo de** Gata - realm of the Greater Flamingo: Albuferas de Adrathe wintering grounds of the White-headed Duck; and Cañada



de los Pájaros, very near Doñana, which hosts a large population of threatened species living in semi-freedom.

SIERRAS AND RAPTORS

In the mountains of Sierras de Cazorla, Segura y Las Villas, inland shorebirds and raptors

share the habitat with some of the **Lammergeier** specimens released under the specie's reintroduction programme run by the Regional Ministry of Environment at the natural park of the same name and where the **Guadalentín Captive Breeding** Centre is located. The Gypaetus Foundation collaborates with

volunteer programmes in addition to organising free guided tours both to the breeding centre (in the summer) and to the **Threatened Species Theme** Centre in Cazorla.

the centre and develops local

The **Sierra Norte** owes its ornithological prestige to the presence of some 125 bird species, of which over twenty are considered to be of special community importance. We can find populations of **such** emblematic species as Black Stork, Short-toed Eagle, Monk Vulture, Iberian Imperial Eagle, Azure-winged Magpie, Eagle Owl, Golden Oriole and European Roller. The area is a gathering place for one fourth of all species considered of importance to the



European Union. El Peñon de Zaframagón is home to the largest nesting colony of Griffon Vultures in Western Andalusia, as well as to an Interpretive Centre and Ornithological **Observatory** whose Video Monitoring System focused on the vulture's roosting sites



at the Strait of Gibraltar, an extremely interesting area as here can be found a convergence of Atlantic and **Mediterranean species** that aficionados can admire from the **many public observation** points set up for birdwatching. Few **natural displays** are as impressive as the phenomenal postnuptial migration of the European Honey Buzzard, the Black Kite or the White Stork, to mention just a few of the species that gather here each year. In addition to watching the raptors in flight, birders can observe other types of birdlife like waders, gulls and passerines, as well as such rare species as the Little Swift and the Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin. The **Migres Foundation** was established in 2003 under the auspices of the Regional Ministry of Environment to support economic development related to the Strait's migratory bird phenomena and to establish a forum focused on preserving and disseminating the

important ecological and cultural value of the Campo de Gibraltar region. The foundation coordinates the Monitoring Migration in the Strait Volunteer **Programme** (the Migres Programme).



is the centre's main

predominant bird group in

Sierra Nevada as well (with

over sixty species), likewise

n Hornachuelos, the

Subbéticas, Cardeña y

Montoro, Sierra de las

Nieves. Alcornocales. Sierra de Grazalema (home



Status: Resident.

Nevada (2).

not shy.

Recommended Zone: Sierra

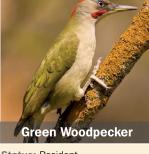
Season present: Year round.

Observation: Relatively easy;

Recommended Zone: Cañada de Season present: Year round. **Observation:** Easy: there are several pairs prepared for breeding in



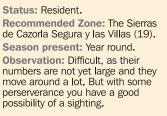
Status: Resident. Recommended Zone: Playa de los Lances (33). Season present: Year round. Observation: Easy to find on the edges of the marshes of the River Jara and on the beach.

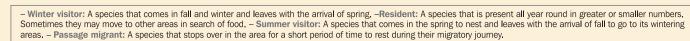


Recommended Zone: Sierra de las Season present: Year round. Observation: This woodpecker is abundant and easy to observe as long as you remain quiet. Its flight is rhythmical and its sound is similar to a strident laugh.



Recommended Zone: Parque Periurbano de Fuente la Zarza (55). Season present: Fall and winter. **Observation:** Easy from the observation point. They return in the evening to their sleeping area, arriving in flocks of fifty individuals flying in a V formation and making loud trumpeting sounds.





Bird-watching Tourism

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👢 Marina

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BIRDLIFE

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www.foandaluza.com

www.fundacionmigres.org

Fundación Migres

Tel. 953 720 923

Tel. 956 136 372

Zaframagón

fundacion@gypaetus.org

Observatorio Peñon de

Centro de Interpretación y

Cañada de los Pájaros

Puebla del Río-Sevilla

Centro Temático de

Especies Amenazadas

Tel. 955 772 184

Tel. 953 720 923

Red de

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Spanish

Punta de Benzú

Reservas de

Where to See Birds

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[i]① • • a • &

5 La Breña and Marismas del Barbate- Osprey, Black-winged Stilt, Peregrine Falcon,

Harrier, Northern Gannet, Shearwaters, Griffon Vulture Lesser Kestrel, White and Black Stork, European Honey Buzzard, Peregrine Falcon, Black and Red Kite

B Los Alcornocales- Hoopoe, Booted, Short-toed an Bonelli's Eagle, Montagu's Harrier, Woodchat Shrike Egyptian Vulture, Eurasian Jay, European Scops Ow Eagle Owl, Griffon Vulture, Tawny Owl, Black Stork, Cuckoo, Red-rumped Swallow, Peregrine Falcon,

Black Kite, Buzzard, Magpie [i] (i) 🚉 🔯 🙉 🕹 👃 and Golden Eagle, Woodchat Shrike, Egyptian Vulture, Eagle Owl, Griffon Vulture, Monk Vulture, Black Stork

Sierra de Aracena y Picos de Aroche- Booted, Short-toed and Golden Eagle, Eagle Owl, Griffon and Monk Vulture, Tawny Owl, Black Stork, Red-rumped Swallow, Black and Red Kite

Sierra de Castril- Golden Eagle, Egyptian Vulture,

13 Sierra de Grazalema- Booted, Short-toed, Boneli's and Golden Eagle, Woodchat Shrike, Egyptian Vulture, Eurasian Jay, European Scops OM, Eagle OM, Griffon Vulture, Tawny OM, Lesser Kestrel, Red-billed Chough, Cuckoo, Red-rumped Swallow, Peregrine Falcon, Black Mite, Green Woodpecker, Buzzard, Blue Rock Thrush, Magpie [i] ① 🚉 🗖 â ❖ ఈ

[i] 🕏 🗖 🕹 🕹 18 Sierra Norte- Common Bee-eater, Hoopoe, Booted,

Short-toed, Imperial and Golden Eagle, Woodchat Shrike, Egyptian Vulture, European Scops OM, Eagle OW, Griffon and Monk Vulture, Tawny OW, European Roller, Black Stork, Peregrine Falcon, Black and Red Kite, Azure-winged Magpie, Buzzard, Blue Rock Thrush

19 Sierras de Cazorla, Segura y las Villas- Comm Bee-eater, Booted, Short-toed, Bonelli's and Gold Ouckoo, Red-rumped Swallow, Peregrine Falcon, Black and Red Kite, Dipper, Green Woodpecker, Lammergeier, Azure-winged Magpie, Buzzard, Blue Lammergeler, Azure-winged imagno, Rock Thrush, Magnie

20 Sierras de Tejeda, Almijara y Alhama- Hoopog Short-toed, Bonelli's and Golden Eagle, Woodch and Southern Grey Shrike, European Scops Owl, Eagle Owl, Tawny Owl, Red-billed Chough, Black Wheatear, Cuckoo, Red-rumped Swallow, Peregrin Falcon, Green Woodpecker, Buzzard, Blue Rock Thrus [i] (i) 🚉 🔯 🤞

21 Sierras Subbéticas- Common Bee-eater, Hoopoe, Booted, Short-toed, Bonelli's and Golden Eagle, Montagui s'Améric, Woodchat and Southern Grey Shrike, Egyptian Vulture, Eurasian Jay, European Scops Owl, Eagle Owl, Griffon Vulture, Tawny Owl, European Roller, Lesser (Festrel, Quekoo, Red-rumped Swallow, Peregrine Falcon, Black and Red Kite, Green Woodpecker, Buzzard, Blue Quekocker, Buzzard, Blue Quekocker, Buzzard, Blue

Acantilados de Maro Cerro Gordo- Hoopoe, Bonelli´s Eagle, Northern Gannet, Great Cormorant, Peregrine Falcon, Shearwaters

Cascada de la Cimbarra- Booted, Imperial, Bonelli's and Golden Eagle, Eagle Owl, Black Stork. Common Bee-eater, Egyptian Vulture, Tawny Owl

24 Desfiladero de los Gaitanes- Hoopoe, Booted, Bonelli's and Golden Eagle, Eurasian Jay, European Scops Owl, Eagle Owl, Griffon Vulture, Tawny Owl,

25 Estero de Domingo Rubio- Marsh Harrier, Pintail

28 Laguna de Palos y las Madres- Pintail, Greylag

35 Sierra Pelada and Ribera del Aserrador- Booted

36 Torcal de Antequera- Bonelli's and Golden Eagle

Cañada de los Pájaros- Purple Swamphen, Marbled

Teal, Black and White Storks, Red-knobbed Coot, Squacco and Purple Heron, Crane, White-headed Duck, Glossy Ibis

Charca de Suárez- Marsh Harrier, Marbled Teal, Black-winged Stilt, Red-knobbed Coot, Squacco and Purple Heron, White-headed Duck

48 Cañón de las Buitreras- Griffon Vulture 49 Isla de San Andrés- Little Tern, Great Cormorant 50 Isla de Terreros and Isla Negra- Black Wheatear

51 Punta del Boquerón- Black-winged Stilt, Flamingo

52 Sotos de la Albolafia- Osprey, Northern Lapwing, Avocet, Purple Swamphen, Lesser Kestrel. Black-winged Stilt, Great Cormorant, Squacco and Purple Heron, Black Kite, Glossy Ibis

Campiñas de Sevilla- Montagu's Harrier, Great Bustard, Collared Pratincole, Lesser Kestrel, Black-bellied Sandgrouse, Pin-tailed Sandgrouse, Little Bustard, Black-shouldered Kite, European Roller, Black and Red Kite

55 Parque Periurbano Fuente la Zarza- Crane

Laguna de El Padul- Marsh Harrier, Northern Lapwing, Purple Swamphen, Dupont's Lark 57 Cerros de Abajo- Dupont's Lark.