formentera

THE BIRDS OF FORMENTERA

Thekla's lark (*alerida theklae)*

THE BIRDS OF FORMENTERA

Edita i publica: Consell Insular de Formentera. Novembre 2022.

Fotografies i textos:
Jordi Serapio Riera, Endèmics.

THE BIRDS OF FORMENTERA

For lovers of Formentera's nature, the island holds amazing surprises everywhere you go. Its strategic location halfway between Europe and Africa, right in the middle of the world's main bird migration routes, makes the island an important point for European bird life. The island also has its own highly distinctive ecosystems. Every Mediterranean island has its own particular character and personality, determined by its biological diversity and varied landscapes.

The island's small size means it can be crossed from one end to the other in just one day. But to really explore and enjoy the charm of its natural areas, you need to spend at least a full week. Plus, the attractions you'll find here vary from season to season. Spring, a very intense time of year here, is one of the best moments to visit the island. The same as in the autumn months, also a very good time for bird watching, flocks of migratory birds swell the numbers of species to be seen.

The diversity of plant and animal life on Formentera is heavily influenced by its island nature and the quality of the habitats are the reason why a large expanse of terrain is part of the EU's Natura 2000 network. A number of sites have been designated Special Protection Areas for Birds and Sites of Community Importance.

Linnet *(Carduelis cannabina)*



THE ES FREUS ISLETS:
A SANCTUARY FOR MARINE BIRDS (page 4)

A TOUR OF THE LAGOONS AND THE SALT PANS (page 8)

A WALK ALONG
LA MOLA PLATEAU
(page 14)

WALKING ON THE PLAIN
AT ES CAP DE BARBARIA (page 20)

WHAT WILL YOU FIND IN THIS GUIDE?

In the following pages we invite you to discover birds and nature on Formentera. We'll look at the island's main nature sites, from its extensive white sandy beaches and turquoise waters, the high cliffs of La Mola, through to farming areas, forests and scrubland, lagoons and salt pans.

The information included here is aimed at both expert ornithologists wanting to add some of the top species to their field notebooks and budding bird watchers, as well as people who just want to take a pleasant walk in contact with nature. The colourful and iconic lizard, endemic to the island, will be our travelling companion on each and every outing.

Each of the suggested routes highlights a small group of the most iconic or typical bird species out of the **two hundred** that can be observed all through the year on Formentera (see appendix). In some cases they are species that are either found only on the Balearic Islands, such as the endangered Balearic shearwater (*Puffinus mauretanicus*) and the Balearic warbler (*Sylvia balearica*), or that are rare or usually found in other locations.

The intention of this short guide is none other than to invite you to respectfully enjoy the island's natural heritage. The guide also seeks to raise awareness of the extremely fragile nature of this environment. At the end you'll find a list of good practices to prevent possible environmental impact.







THE ES FREUS ISLETS



Group of Scopoli's shearwaters *(Calonectris diomedea)*

THE ES FREUS ISLETS: A SANCTUARY FOR MARINE BIRDS

Your initial contact with the birds and nature starts even before you reach the island. The ferry trip between Ibiza and Formentera enables you to observe the most common and, depending on the season, some of the most iconic marine birds, like Scopoli's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*), the Balearic shearwater (*Puffinus mauretanicus*) and Audouin's gull (*Larus audouinii*).

In Es Freus, the stretch of sea that separates Formentera from Ibiza, there's a string of little islets that are real larders for these species, as well as major nesting sites. In the spring, S'Espardell, on the Eastern side, is home to a large colony of Audouin's gull chicks, as well as dozens of pairs of European shag and Balearic shearwater. The same is true on the small islets of Es Penjats and Illes Negres.

S'Espalmador, the largest of Formentera's islets, is a microcosm of extraordinary biological wealth.

The dune systems at S'Alga beach, in Espalmador, are some of the best preserved in the Balearic Islands, and growing behind them is a valuable stand of coastal savin juniper trees. Inland, the island has a small saltwater wetland area called Sa Bassa de s'Espalmador, where pairs of





Audouin's gull (*Larus audouinii*) nesting colony on the island of S'Espardell.

the most frequently seen marine birds on Formentera congregate and breed: the Kentish plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*), the black-winged stilt (*Himantopus himantopus)* and the Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*). Plus, there is nesting site for a small colony of the endangered Balearic shearwater on the rocky outcrops in the sea around Espalmador, which can be seen during the ferry trip.

This series of islets gets very busy in the summer with large numbers of recreational boats going to and fro. The islets are inside the Ses Salines d'Eivissa i Formentera Natural Park and are also part of the EU's Natura 2000 network as a Site of Community Importance (SCI) and a Special Protection Area for Birds (SPAB). The sea that surrounds them, as a habitat for these priority species, enjoys international recognition as an Important Bird Area (IBA).

MAIN BIRD SPECIES

Balearic shearwater (*Puffinus mauretanicus*)
Scopoli's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*)
European storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)
European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii*)
Audouin's gull (*Larus audounii*)
Yellow-legged gull (*Larus michahellis*)
Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*)
Northern gannet (*Sula bassana*)
Great skua (*Stercorarius skua*)



Audouin's gull *(Larus audoulnii)*



A TOUR OF THE LAGOONS AND THE FORMENTERA SALT PANS



A TOUR OF THE LAGOONS AND THE FORMENTERA SALT PANS

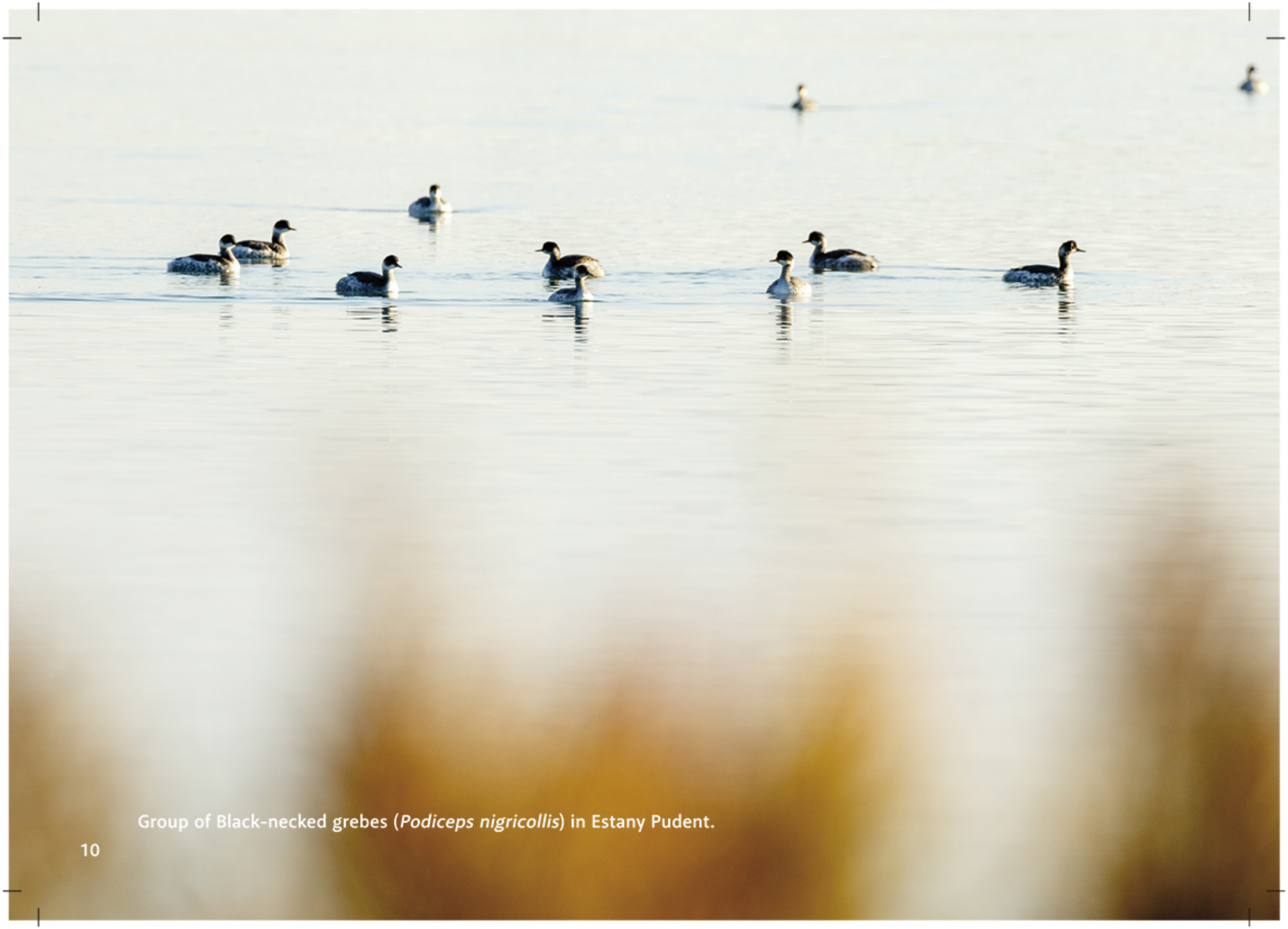
Near the port of La Savina is the only area of wetland on Formentera, formed by two large lagoons and a former salt pan. For the local community this is an iconic spot that has played a major role in the island's recent history, connected with the salt production industry. It's also the site with a high biodiversity and great opportunities for birdwatching. As you drive along the road leading from La Savina to the town of Es Pujols you can already catch a glimpse of the species typically found in this area, such as the Greater flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus*), Black-winged stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*) and Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*). It's obvious that the area is one of great natural wealth.

> Estany Pudent, Estany des Peix and the Ferrer and Marroig salt pans make up this site in Ses Salines Natural Park.

The protected area also includes a huge expanse of sea, which is crucial due to the presence of extensive meadows of *Posidonia oceanica*, which form the basis of the entire ecosystem. Extremely valuable dune systems lead to the nearby of beaches of Illetes, Llevant and Cavall d'en Borràs with their superb turquoise waters.




Group of Greater flamingos *(Phoenicopterus roseus)*



Group of Black-necked grebes (*Podiceps nigricollis*) in Estany Pudent.

Since time immemorial, the salt pans have been a place of interaction between nature and humans, who have exploited the salt pans and encouraged the development of a habitat that birds have made the most of. Small wetland areas in the Mediterranean are vitally important for European marine birds. As they flee from the cold winter weather, many species seek shelter in these parts of southern Europe, either to overwinter or as a stopover place where they can rest and eat before continuing their journey to far-flung destinations.

Taking a walk along the Es Brolls footpath, which runs around Estany Pudent, allows you to get a close-up view of the various species of waders, ducks, geese, swans and herons that come here every year. Some, like the Kentish plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*), are resident here, whereas others come in the summer months to nest or are only seen in the winter. A large group of birds only visit sporadically during the migration season. This is the case, for example, of the Purple heron (*Ardea purpurea*).

> Estany Pudent is the site of one of the largest gatherings of Black-necked grebes (*Podiceps nigricollis*) in the whole of Europe.

In late summer and early autumn, the Black-necked grebe is the most abundant species here. Some years there are thousands of them. Watching them on a calm day, with the lake water looking like a mirror, is an amazing spectacle.





Chorlitejo patinegro *(Charadrius alexandrinus)*

This natural area is teeming with life all year round, but it's in the spring and autumn, coinciding with the migrations, when you can see the widest range of species. Even so, many waders start their post-breeding movements as early as August, and from then onwards, the shores of the lagoons have some interesting surprises in store.

MAIN BIRD SPECIES:

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)
Greater flamingo (*Phoenicopterus roseus*)
Eurasian teal (*Anas crecca*)
Common shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*)
Black-necked grebe (*Podiceps nigricollis*)
Pied avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*)
Black-winged stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*)
Kentish plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*)
Little ringed plover (*Charadrius dubius*)
Little stint (*Calidris minuta*)
Zitting cisticola (*Cisticola juncidis*)
Yellow wagtail (*Motacilla flava*)
Balearic warbler (*Sylvia balearica*)
Sardinian warbler (*Sylvia melanocephala*)
Dartford warbler (*Sylvia undata*)

GREEN ROUTES:

1 (La Savina - Ses Illetes), **2** (La Savina - Sant Francesc - Es Pujols),
3 (La Savina - Cala Saona), **4** (Sant Francesc - Ses escoles - Can Marroig).



Common shelduck *(Tadorna tadorna)*



Black-winged stilt *(Himantopus himantopus)*

WALK ROUND LA MOLA



WALK ROUND LA MOLA

La Mola is a site that stamps its own personality on the Formentera landscape. It's the highest part of the island, with impressive cliffs that soar over the sea making a huge rocky outcrop. Standing at 195 metres at its highest point, Sa Talaiassa, rainfall here is slightly higher than in the rest of Formentera. Its natural beauty and wealth of bird life comes from the wide variety of habitats found here. Seen from the air, it looks like a mosaic of reddish farming land, small patches of forest and tall cliffs stretching down to the sea.

Formentera keeps its rural spirit alive and walking along the inland footpaths of La Mola is probably the best way of immersing yourself in it. Amongst the fields of fig trees, cereals and vines, you'll see a long list of bird species that make their home in the countryside, including small groups of goldfinch and other finches, hoopoes, shrikes, stonechats, etc.

> In the village of El Pilar, right on the edge of the church, a pair of Barn swallows (*Hirundo rustica*) comes back to nest each year.

It's important to emphasise that birds associated with farming areas are currently in decline all over the world. Factors such as changes to land use and more technology-based farming methods are causing this fall in numbers.

Amongst the pine and savin pine forests and other shrubby vegetation, it's easy to spot the island's two most abundant warblers: *Sylvia melanocephala*




Rock sparrow *(Petronia petronia)*

Balearic shearwater *(Puffinus mauretanicus)*

(Sardinian warbler) and *Sylvia balearica* (Balearic warbler). In spring and summer this is a nesting ground for the European turtle dove (*Streptopelia turtur*) and the Balearic spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa tyrrhenica balearica*), a subspecies endemic to the Balearic Islands. The Long-eared owl (*Asio otus*), a little known and difficult to spot species, builds its nest in the thickest pine trees.

The limestone rocks that form La Mola means that the cliffs are full of holes, caves and caverns. This is site chosen by Balearic shearwater every year to set up their nesting colonies and rear their one and only chick. The Balearic shearwater is Europe's most endangered bird, an endemic species that only breeds in the Balearic Islands and is in critical danger of extinction.

> In terms of numbers, the Balearic shearwater (*Puffinus mauretanicus*) colony in La Mola is the most important in the world.

The total breeding population of this species is thought to be 3,000 pairs, and on the cliffs of La Mola there are some 460 (around 700 pairs on the entire island of Formentera including those on the islets of S'Espalmador and S'Espardell). Researchers estimate that 14% of the breeding population is lost each year, so at this rate the Balearic shearwater could be extinct in a little over 60 years. Interaction with the fishing industry and sea pollution are just some of the threats these birds encounter out at sea, where they live practically all year round. They only return to dry land to nest, where predators introduced by humans (rats and cats) take their eggs and chicks. A conservation project is currently underway to alleviate some of these threats.



Eurasian hoopoe *(Upupa epops)*



This popular bird is well known with Formentera locals, who refer to inhabitants of La Mola by their nickname of "virots", which is the local name for this species on the island. Other birds from the same family as the Balearic shearwater also nest on the cliffs at La Mola, namely Scopoli's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*) and European storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*). Plus, a minimum of three pairs of Peregrine falcons (*Falco peregrinus*) have also established their breeding sites here. A walk along the line of cliffs enables you to observe and listen to the characteristic calls of Rock sparrows (*Petronia petronia*), the reedy call of the Blue rock thrush (*Monticola solitarius*) and the shrieks of Common swift (*Apus apus*), all of which are species commonly found in this area.

MAIN BIRD SPECIES

Balearic shearwater (*Puffinus mauretanicus*)
Scopoli's shearwater (*Calonectris diomedea*)
European storm petrel (*Hydrobates pelagicus*)
Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)
Long-eared owl (*Asio otus*)
Eurasian scops owl (*Otus scops*)
Eurasian stone-curlew (*Burhinus oedicnemus*)
Eurasian hoopoe (*Upupa epops*)
Woodchat shrike (*Lanius senator badius*)
Blue rock thrush (*Monticola solitarius*)
Balearic spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa tyrrhenica balearica*)
Balearic warbler (*Sylvia balearica*)
Sardinian warbler (*Sylvia melanocephala*)
Rock sparrow (*Petronia petronia*)
Thekla's lark (*Galerida theklae*)

GREEN ROUTES: **25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32**



Peregrine falcon *(Falco peregrinus)*

WALKING ON THE PLAIN

AT ES CAP DE BARBARIA



WALKING ON THE PLAIN AT ES CAP DE BARBARIA

The southern end of Formentera is also the southernmost tip of the Balearic archipelago. This estate, which was purchased by the Balearic Island Government, is called *Sa Tanca d'Allà Dins*. On first sight, what is initially striking about this spot is its unique landscape and desolate appearance. This is the site of the famous Barbaria lighthouse and an 18th century watchtower.

Despite the apparently sterile appearance of this dry, stony place, with its wind-battered shrubby vegetation, savin pines, olive trees and rosemary, there are some unusual bird species that prefer living in wide open spaces. This is the habitat of the Greater short-toed lark (*Calandrella brachydactyla*), which arrives in the spring to build its nest and transform the sound landscape of this flat plain with its tuneful song. This is a vulnerable species in decline all over the world, although it's abundant here on Formentera and Cap de Barbaria is the best place to watch it. Thekla's lark (*Galerida theklae*), from the same lark family, is also easy to spot here. The species is abundant and present all year round in different locations on the island.

> One iconic bird that you can see at Es Cap is the Balearic warbler (*Sylvia balearica)*

This small passerine, which on Formentera is known as *ganyet* or *enganyeta*, is from the warbler family and, together with the Balearic shearwater, it's one of the two endemic Balearic Island species. Restless by nature, you can watch them as they move between the shrubs,







Balearic warbler *(Sylvia balearica)*

and it's even easier to hear the harsh call made by the males from the tops of small vantage points amongst the vegetation. This resident species is quite common across the island, although it's only found on Formentera, Ibiza and Mallorca, a birdwatching gem not to be missed.

The popular Eurasian stone curlew (*Burhinus oedicnemus*) also lives and breeds at Es Cap de Barbaria, and is also found living in much of the farmed land in the island's interior.

> The flat plain at Es Cap serves as a kind of landing strip for migrant birds coming in from the south.

During early spring, coinciding with the prenuptial migration, it's easy to spot small passerines on their migration stopover, such as the Northern wheatear and the Black-eared wheatear (*Oenanthe Oenanthe* and *Oenanthe hispanica*), Tawny pipit (*Anthus campestris*) and a few birds of prey like the Booted eagle (*Aquila pennata*) and harriers (*Circus sp*).

The island coastline is formed by rocks rising out of the sea and reaching a height of close to 40 metres, split by mostly dry ravines that become raging torrents when there is heavy rainfall. The long coastline is home to large populations of Balearic shearwater, European shag and Yellow-legged gull (*Larus michahellis*). At least one pair of Peregrine falcons (*Falco peregrinus*) have their nest site on these cliffs.





Greater short-toed lark *(Calandrella brachydactyla)*

A highly recommended and perhaps unusual experience is to visit Es Cap de Barbaria at night. Quiet nights in March and April are great times to hear the bizarre songs of the Balearic shearwater. At this time of year, activity in the breeding colonies is nothing short of frenetic. Plus, the almost complete lack of light pollution, with the Barbaria lighthouse as the only source of light, makes the trip a real spectacle for the senses.

MAIN BIRD SPECIES

Balearic shearwater (*Puffinus mauretanicus*)
European shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii*)
Yellow-legged gull (*Larus michahellis*)
Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)
Eurasian stone-curlew (*Burhinus oedicnemus*)
Blue rock thrush (*Monticola solitarius*)
Greater short-toed lark (*Calandrella brachydactyla*)
Thekla's lark (*Galerida theklae*)
Tawny pipit (*Anthus campestris*)
Balearic warbler (*Sylvia balearica*)
Sardinian warbler (*Sylvia melanocephala*)
Wheatears (*Oenanthe oenanthe* and *Oenanthe hispanica*)
Rock sparrow (*Petronia petronia*)
Linnet (*Carduelis cannabina*)

GREEN ROUTES: **8, 9, 10, 11 and 12**



CODE OF GOOD PRACTICE

Any activity taking place in the natural environment, however harmless it may seem, may have a series of negative impacts on bird habitats and species. Formentera is a small and extremely fragile place. Every trip into the countryside and every bird watching session should be planned according to a code of good practice that safeguards the welfare of the species being observed and ensures their habitats are preserved. We all have to take our share of responsibility. A few recommendations are listed below:

· Bird welfare and site conservation is always the top priority. Try to avoid disturbing the species you're trying to observe, keeping a safe distance so you don't affect their behaviour, especially during the nesting and migrating seasons.

· Respect private land and the rules applicable in protected nature reserves; don't enter restricted areas; don't stray from marked footpaths, etc.

· Collaborate in providing information. Observations obtained by all kinds of amateur birdwatchers can provide very interesting data, which are very useful for knowing the distribution of the species, and can even help with information about global problems such as climate change. We encourage you to share your observations with local ornithologists and conservation organisations (see website links).

USEFUL WEBSITES

· Official Formentera tourism website: www.formentera.es
· Natura 2000 network in the Balearic Islands: www.xarxanatura.es
· GEN GOB Ibiza: www.gengob.org
· Balearic Islands ornithological register www.citau.gobmallorca.com
· SEO BirdLife: www.seo.org
· Rare birds in Spain: www.rarebirdspain.net
· Balears Natura: www.ca.balearsnatura.com
· Can Marroig (Ses Salines Natural Park Interpretation Centre): For information and tours, call the Natural Park on: 971.30.14.60 Ext. 3.

FULL LIST OF BIRDS THAT CAN BE OBSERVED ON FORMENTERA

Throughout the year you can spot more than 200 bird species on Formentera, counting the resident population (birds that nest and spend the entire year on the island), birds that come only in winter, others that come in spring and summer to breed, and a large number that only appear during the migration season. Their numbers are swelled by a group of vagrant or accidental birds that visit the island on an irregular and occasional basis. Maybe you can add new species to this list. Bird watching is a pastime that involves the unexpected!

SCIENTIFIC NAME	POPULAR NAME	STATUS
ANATIDAE		
☐ *Anser albifrons*	Greater white-fronted goose	🔴
☐ *Anser anser*	Greylag goose	🟤
☐ *Tadorna tadorna*	Common shelduck	🟡 🟤 🔵
☐ *Anas penelope*	Eurasian wigeon	🔵 🟤
☐ *Anas strepera*	Gadwall	🔵 🟤
☐ *Anas crecca*	Eurasian teal	🔵 🟤
☐ *Anas platyrhynchos*	Mallard	🟢
☐ *Anas acuta*	Northern pintail	🔵 🟤
☐ *Anas querquedula*	Garganey	🟤
☐ *Anas clypeata*	Northern shoveler	🔵 🟤
☐ *Netta rufina*	Red-crested pochard	🔴
☐ *Aythya ferina*	Common pochard	🔵 🟤
☐ *Aythya nyroca*	Ferruginous duck	🔴
☐ *Aythya fuligula*	Tufted duck	🔴
☐ *Aythya marila*	Greater scaup	🔴
☐ *Melanitta nigra*	Common scoter	🔴
☐ *Mergus serrator*	Red-breasted merganser	🔵 🟤
PHASIANIDAE		
☐ *Alectoris rufa*	Red-legged partridge	🟢
☐ *Coturnix coturnix*	Common quail	🟡 🟤
☐ *Phasianus colchicus*	Common pheasant	🟢
PODICIPEDIDAE		
☐ *Tachybaptus ruficollis*	Little grebe	🔴
☐ *Podiceps cristatus*	Great crested grebe	🔴
☐ *Podiceps nigricollis*	Black-necked grebes	🔵 🟤 🟡 ○
PROCELLARIIDAE		
☐ *Calonectris diomedea*	Scopoli's shearwater	🟡
☐ *Puffinus mauretanicus*	Balearic shearwater	🟡
☐ *Puffinus yelkouan*	Yelkouan shearwater	🔴
HYDROBATIDAE		
☐ *Hydrobates pelagicus*	European storm petrel	🟢

🟢 RESIDENT 🟡 SUMMER-BREEDING 🔵 HIBERNATING 🟤 MIGRANT 🔴 VAGRANT ○ NON-BREEDING

FULL LIST OF BIRDS THAT CAN BE OBSERVED ON FORMENTERA

	SULIDAE		
☐	*Morus bassanus*	Northern gannet	🔵
	PHALACROCORACIDAE		
☐	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	Great cormorant	🔵
☐	*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*	European shag	🟢
	ARDEIDAE		
☐	*Botaurus stellaris*	Eurasian bittern	🔴
☐	*Ixobrychus minutus*	Little bittern	🔴
☐	*Nycticorax nycticorax*	Black-crowned night heron	🟤
☐	*Ardeola ralloides*	Squacco heron	🟤
☐	*Bubulcus ibis*	Western cattle egret	🔵 🟤
☐	*Egretta garzetta*	Little egret	🔵 🟤
☐	*Egretta alba*	Great egret	🟤
☐	*Ardea cinerea*	Grey heron	🔵 🟤
☐	*Ardea purpurea*	Purple heron	🟤
	CICONIIDAE		
☐	*Ciconia nigra*	Black stork	🔴
☐	*Ciconia ciconia*	White stork	🟤
☐	*Mycteria ibis*	Yellow-billed stork	🔴
	THRESKIORNITHIDAE		
☐	*Plegadis falcinellus*	Glossy ibis	🔴
	PHOENICOPTERIDAE		
☐	*Phoenicopterus roseus*	Greater flamingo	🟡 🔵 ○
	ACCIPITRIDAE		
☐	*Pernis apivorus*	European honey buzzard	🟤
☐	*Milvus migrans*	Black kite	🟤

	ACCIPITRIDAE		
☐	*Milvus milvus*	Red kite	🟤
☐	*Gyps fulvus*	Griffon vulture	🔴
☐	*Circaetus gallicus*	Short-toed snake eagle	🔴
☐	*Circus aeruginosus*	Western marsh harrier	🔵 🟤
☐	*Circus cyaneus*	Hen harrier	🟤
☐	*Circus pygargus*	Montagu's harrier	🟤
☐	*Accipiter nisus*	Eurasian sparrowhawk	🔵 🟤
☐	*Buteo buteo*	Common buzzard	🟤
☐	*Aquila pennata*	Booted eagle	🔵 🟤
	PANDIONIDAE		
☐	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey	🔵 🟤
	FALCONIDAE		
☐	*Falco naumanni*	Lesser kestrel	🔴
☐	*Falco tinnunculus*	Common kestrel	🟢
☐	*Falco vespertinus*	Red-footed falcon	🟤
☐	*Falco columbarius*	Merlin	🔴
☐	*Falco subbuteo*	Hobby	🟤
☐	*Falco eleonorae*	Eleonora's falcon	🟤
☐	*Falco peregrinus*	Peregrine falcon	🟢
	RALLIDAE		
☐	*Rallus aquaticus*	Water rail	🔵 🟤
☐	*Porzana porzana*	Spotted crake	🟤
☐	*Crex crex*	Corn crake	🔴
☐	*Gallinula chloropus*	Common moorhen	🟢
☐	*Porphyrio porphyrio*	Western swamphen	🔴

🟢 RESIDENT 🟡 SUMMER-BREEDING 🔵 HIBERNATING 🟤 MIGRANT 🔴 VAGRANT ○ NON-BREEDING

FULL LIST OF BIRDS THAT CAN BE OBSERVED ON FORMENTERA

	RALLIDAE		
☐	*Fulica atra*	Eurasian coot	🔵🟤
	GRUIDAE		
☐	*Grus grus*	Common crane	🟤
	HAEMATOPODIDAE		
☐	*Haematopus ostralegus*	Eurasian oystercatcher	🟤
	RECURVIROSTRIDAE		
☐	*Himantopus himantopus*	Black-winged stilt	🟡🟤🔵
☐	*Recurvirostra avosetta*	Pied avocet	🟡🟤
	BURHINIDAE		
☐	*Burhinus oedicnemus*	Eurasian stone-curlew	🟢
	GLAREOLIDAE		
☐	*Glareola pratincola*	Collared pratincole	🟤
	CHARADRIIDAE		
☐	*Charadrius dubius*	Little ringed plover	🟡🟤
☐	*Charadrius hiaticula*	Common ringed plover	🔵🟤
☐	*Charadrius alexandrinus*	Kentish plover	🟢
☐	*Charadrius morinellus*	Eurasian dotterel	🟤
☐	*Pluvialis apricaria*	European golden plover	🔵🟤
☐	*Pluvialis squatarola*	Grey plover	🔵🟤
☐	*Vanellus vanellus*	Northern lapwing	🔵🟤
	SCOLOPACIDAE		
☐	*Calidris canutus*	Red knot	🟤
☐	*Calidris alba*	Sanderling	🟤
☐	*Calidris minuta*	Little stint	🔵🟤
☐	*Calidris temminckii*	Temminck's stint	🟤

	SCOLOPACIDAE		
☐	*Calidris ferruginea*	Curlew sandpiper	🟤
☐	*Calidris alpina*	Dunlin	🔵🟤
☐	*Philomachus pugnax*	Ruff	🟤
☐	*Lymnocryptes minimus*	Jack snipe	🟤
☐	*Gallinago gallinago*	Common snipe	🔵🟤
☐	*Gallinago media*	Great snipe	🟤
☐	*Scolopax rusticola*	Eurasian woodcock	🔵🟤
☐	*Limosa limosa*	Black-tailed godwit	🟤
☐	*Limosa lapponica*	Bar-tailed godwit	🟤
☐	*Numenius phaeopus*	Whimbrel	🟤
☐	*Numenius arquata*	Eurasian curlew	🟤
☐	*Tringa erythropus*	Spotted redshank	🟤
☐	*Tringa totanus*	Common redshank	🟤
☐	*Tringa stagnatilis*	Marsh sandpiper	🟤
☐	*Tringa nebularia*	Common greenshank	🔵🟤
☐	*Tringa ochropus*	Green sandpiper	🟤
☐	*Tringa glareola*	Wood sandpiper	🟤
☐	*Actitis hypoleucos*	Common sandpiper	🔵🟤
☐	*Arenaria interpres*	Ruddy turnstone	🔵🟤
	STERCORARIIDAE		
☐	*Stercorarius skua*	Great skua	🔵🟤
	LARIDAE		
☐	*Larus melanocephalus*	Mediterranean gull	🔵🟤
☐	*Hydrocoloeus minutus*	Little gull	🔵🟤
☐	*Chroicocephalus ridibundus*	Black-headed gull	🔵🟤

🟢 RESIDENT 🟡 SUMMER-BREEDING 🔵 HIBERNATING 🟤 MIGRANT 🔴 VAGRANT ⭕ NON-BREEDING

FULL LIST OF BIRDS THAT CAN BE OBSERVED ON FORMENTERA

	LARIDAE		
☐	*Chroicocephalus genei*	Slender-billed gull	🟤
☐	*Larus audouinii*	Audouin's gull	🟡 🔵 🟤
☐	*Larus michahellis*	Yellow-legged gull	🟢
☐	*Rissa tridactyla*	Black-legged kittiwake	🔵
	STERNIDAE		
☐	*Gelochelidon nilotica*	Gull-billed tern	🟤
☐	*Hydroprogne caspia*	Caspian tern	🟤
☐	*Sterna sandvicensis*	Sandwich tern	🔵 🟤
☐	*Sterna hirundo*	Common tern	🟤
☐	*Sternula albifrons*	Little tern	🟤
☐	*Chlidonias hybrida*	Whiskered tern	🟤
☐	*Chlidonias niger*	Black tern	🟤
☐	*Chlidonias leucopterus*	White-winged tern	🟤
	ALCIDAE		
☐	*Alca torda*	Razorbill	🔵 🟤
☐	*Fratercula arctica*	Atlantic puffin	🔵 🟤
	COLUMBIDAE		
☐	*Columba livia*	Rock dove	🟢
☐	*Columba palumbus*	Common wood pigeon	🟢
☐	*Streptopelia decaocto*	Eurasian collared dove	🟢
☐	*Streptopelia turtur*	European turtle dove	🟡 🟤
	STRIGIDAE		
☐	*Otus scops*	Eurasian scops owl	🟢
☐	*Athene noctua*	Little owl	🔴
☐	*Asio otus*	Long-eared owl	🟢
	STRIGIDAE		
☐	*Asio flammeus*	Short-eared owl	🟤
	CUCULIDAE		
☐	*Clamator glandarius*	Great spotted cuckoo	🔴
☐	*Cuculus canorus*	Common cuckoo	🟤
	TYTONIDAE		
☐	*Tyto alba*	Barn owl	🟢
	CAPRIMULGIDAE		
☐	*Caprimulgus europaeus*	European nightjar	🟤
	APODIDAE		
☐	*Apus apus*	Common swift	🟡 🟤
☐	*Apus pallidus*	Pale swift	🟤
☐	*Apus melba*	Alpine swift	🟤
	ALCEDINIDAE		
☐	*Alcedo atthis*	Eurasian kingfisher	🔵 🟤
	MEROPIDAE		
☐	*Merops apiaster*	European bee-eater	🟤
	CORACIIDAE		
☐	*Coracias garrulus*	European roller	🔴
	UPUPIDAE		
☐	*Upupa epops*	Eurasian hoopoe	🟢
	PICIDAE		
☐	*Jynx torquilla*	Eurasian wryneck	🔵 🟤
	ALAUDIDAE		
☐	*Calandrella brachydactyla*	Greater short-toed lark	🟡 🟤
☐	*Galerida theklae*	Thekla's lark	🟢

🟢 RESIDENT 🟡 SUMMER-BREEDING 🔵 HIBERNATING 🟤 MIGRANT 🔴 VAGRANT ⭕ NON-BREEDING

FULL LIST OF BIRDS THAT CAN BE OBSERVED ON FORMENTERA

	ALAUDIDAE		
☐	*Alauda arvensis*	Eurasian skylark	🔵 🟤
	HIRUNDINIDAE		
☐	*Riparia riparia*	Sand martin	🟤
☐	*Ptyonoprogne rupestris*	Eurasian crag martin	🟤
☐	*Hirundo rustica*	Barn swallow	🟡 🟤
☐	*Cecropis daurica*	Red-rumped swallow	🟤
☐	*Delichon urbicum*	House martin	🟡 🟤
	MOTACILLIDAE		
☐	*Anthus campestris*	Tawny pipit	🟡 🟤
☐	*Anthus pratensis*	Meadow pipit	🔵
☐	*Anthus trivialis*	Tree pipit	🟤
☐	*Anthus spinoletta*	Water pipit	🔵 🟤
☐	*Motacilla flava*	Yellow wagtail	🟡 🟤
☐	*Motacilla cinerea*	Grey wagtail	🔵 🟤
☐	*Motacilla alba*	White wagtail	🔵 🟤
	TROGLODYTIDAE		
☐	*Troglodytes troglodytes*	Eurasian wren	🟢
	PRUNELLIDAE		
☐	*Prunella modularis*	Dunnock	🟤
	TURDIDAE		
☐	*Cercotrichas galactotes*	Rufous-tailed scrub robin	🔴
☐	*Erithacus rubecula*	European robin	🔵 🟤
☐	*Luscinia megarhynchos*	Common nightingale	🟤
☐	*Luscinia svecica*	Bluethroat	🟤
☐	*Phoenicurus ochruros*	Black redstart	🔵 🟤

	TURDIDAE		
☐	*Phoenicurus phoenicurus*	Common redstart	🟤
☐	*Saxicola rubetra*	Whinchat	🟤
☐	*Saxicola rubicola*	European stonechat	🟢
☐	*Oenanthe oenanthe*	Northern wheatear	🟤
☐	*Oenanthe hispanica*	Black-eared wheatear	🟤
☐	*Oenanthe deserti*	Desert wheatear	🔴
☐	*Oenanthe leucura*	Black wheatear	🔴
☐	*Monticola saxatilis*	Rock thrush	🟤
☐	*Monticola solitarius*	Blue rock thrush	🟢
☐	*Turdus torquatus*	Ring ouzel	🟤
☐	*Turdus merula*	Common blackbird	🟢
☐	*Turdus pilaris*	Fieldfare	🔵 🟤
☐	*Turdus philomelos*	Song thrush	🔵 🟤
☐	*Turdus iliacus*	Redwing	🔵 🟤
☐	*Turdus viscivorus*	Mistle thrush	🔵 🟤
	SYLVIIDAE		
☐	*Cettia cetti*	Cetti's warbler	🟤
☐	*Cisticola juncidis*	Zitting cisticola	🟢
☐	*Locustella naevia*	Common grasshopper warbler	🟤
☐	*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*	Sedge warbler	🟤
☐	*Acrocephalus scirpaceus*	Eurasian reed warbler	🟡 🟤
☐	*Acrocephalus arundinaceus*	Great reed warbler	🟤
☐	*Iduna opaca*	Western olivaceous warbler	🟤
☐	*Hippolais icterina*	Icterine warbler	🟤
☐	*Hippolais polyglotta*	Melodious warbler	🟤

🟢 RESIDENT 🟡 SUMMER-BREEDING 🔵 HIBERNATING 🟤 MIGRANT 🔴 VAGRANT ⭕ NON-BREEDING

FULL LIST OF BIRDS THAT CAN BE OBSERVED ON FORMENTERA

	SYLVIIDAE		
☐	*Sylvia atricapilla*	Eurasian blackcap	🔵 🟤
☐	*Sylvia borin*	Garden warbler	🟤
☐	*Sylvia nisoria*	Barred warbler	🔴
☐	*Sylvia curruca*	Lesser whitethroat	🟤
☐	*Sylvia communis*	Common whitethroat	🟤
☐	*Sylvia conspicillata*	Spectacled warbler	🟤
☐	*Sylvia undata*	Dartford warbler	🔵 🟤
☐	*Sylvia balearica*	Balearic warbler	🟢
☐	*Sylvia cantillans*	Subalpine warbler	🟤
☐	*Sylvia melanocephala*	Sardinian warbler	🟢
☐	*Phylloscopus bonelli*	Western Bonelli's warbler	🟤
☐	*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*	Wood warbler	🟤
☐	*Phylloscopus collybita*	Common chiffchaff	🔵 🟤
☐	*Phylloscopus trochilus*	Willow warbler	🟤
☐	*Regulus regulus*	Goldcrest	🟤
☐	*Regulus ignicapilla*	Common firecrest	🟢
	MUSCICAPIDAE		
☐	*Muscicapa tyrrhenica balearica*	Balearic spotted flycatcher	🟡
☐	*Muscicapa striata*	Spotted flycatcher	🟤
☐	*Ficedula albicollis*	Collared flycatcher	🔴
☐	*Ficedula hypoleuca*	European pied flycatcher	🟤
	ORIOLIDAE		
☐	*Oriolus oriolus*	Golden oriole	🟤
	LANIIDAE		
☐	*Lanius collurio*	Red-backed shrike	🟤
☐	*Lanius meridionalis*	Southern grey shrike	🟤
☐	*Lanius senator*	Woodchat shrike	🟡 🟤
	CORVIDAE		
☐	*Corvus corax*	Common raven	🟢 ⭕
	STURNIDAE		
☐	*Sturnus vulgaris*	Common starling	🔵 🟤
	PASSERIDAE		
☐	*Passer domesticus*	Common sparrow	🟢
☐	*Petronia petronia*	Rock sparrow	🟢
	FRINGILLIDAE		
☐	*Fringilla coelebs*	Chaffinch	🔵 🟤
☐	*Serinus serinus*	Serin	🟢
☐	*Carduelis chloris*	Greenfinch	🟢
☐	*Carduelis carduelis*	Goldfinch	🟢
☐	*Carduelis spinus*	Eurasian siskin	🔵 🟤
☐	*Carduelis cannabina*	Linnet	🟢
☐	*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*	Hawfinch	🟤
	EMBERIZIDAE		
☐	*Emberiza hortulana*	Ortolan bunting	🟤
☐	*Emberiza pusilla*	Lesser bunting	🔴
☐	*Emberiza schoeniclus*	Common reed bunting	🔵 🟤
☐	*Emberiza calandra*	Corn bunting	🟢

🟢 RESIDENT 🟡 SUMMER-BREEDING 🔵 HIBERNATING 🟤 MIGRANT 🔴 VAGRANT ⭕ NON-BREEDING

Source: Anuari ornitològic de les Balears, 2016. Grup Balear d'Ornitologia i defensa de la naturalesa



lue rock thrush (*onticola solitarius)*

Consell Insular
de Formentera

www.formentera.es

formentera