

# Crete, September 2009



Trip report by Per Henningson

## Background and logistics

September and the summer is beginning to lose its grip of Sweden. Time for a southward trip for some birding! This time we (my girlfriend Teresa and I) chose to spend a week on the Greek island Crete in the southern Aegean Sea with the hopes of finding some nice birds (possibly even some early migrants) and to experience some interesting nature. The trip was a combined relaxing and birding holiday so the birding was not overly strategic but rather opportunistic; no early mornings or long “stake-outs”. We left Copenhagen Airport, Denmark, at 7:00 am on the 5<sup>th</sup> of September and arrived at Chania Airport at 11:15 am local time (3:15 hours flight). The traveling agency was the Swedish company ‘Fritidsresor’ and airline was SAS.

Our hotel, named ‘Theros’, was located in the small village Tavronitis on the north coast, 20 km west of Chania. The hotel was newly built and very nice and the location was good. Tavronitis is a less “touristy” village compared to many others along the Chania coast. To be able to get out and explore the island we rented a Hyundai Getz for 4 days at a cost of 110 €. For this we went to Platania, which was our closest real tourist area and visited several companies before deciding which car rental to use. As always in these tourist towns there are many companies on the market and their prices can vary quite a lot (we found from 110 up to 150 € for similar cars). Be sure to get full insurance and unlimited mileage included, though. We used ‘Greco Tours’ and they were good - delivered the car in the morning to our hotel and picked it up on the last evening perfectly on time. We rented the smallest class car, which was absolutely enough, unless you want to go out on real off-road tracks. The dealers will probably want to rent you a bigger car because of all the mountain roads, but the little Getz climbed all hills without any problems. The traffic on Crete is okay, probably largely due to the roads being so good. Of course you will be driving 90 percent of the time on serpentine roads, but most of them are relatively wide (from a Greek perspective). The island is very mountainous and driving from point A to B is most of the times far from a straight line and the traveling time is often surprisingly long.



## Literature

There is an excellent birding guide book entitled 'A birdwatching guide to Crete' by Stephanie Coghlan (ISBN:1900159104), which we bought before the trip. It has descriptions of 50 sites around the island and a very handy list of all recorded birds with comments on where and when to find them. Whenever I write about a site that is described in this book I will refer to its number in brackets.

When it comes to maps, we found a decent map on the net, which we found good enough for the whole week. Here it is:

<http://www.georgiopolis.gov.gr/portal/page/portal/georgiopolis/CityOf/tourPromotion/Pool/Tab/Crete-eot.png>

For bird identification literature we used "Collins Bird Guide" ("Fågelguiden" in Swedish) by Lars Svensson et al. (ISBN 9134510389) and for nature related information Sunflower Books' guide 'Western Crete – car tours and walks' (ISBN 9781856913355). For general information we used, among others, Första Klass Reseguider 'Grekiska övärlden' (ISBN 9789178864676) which is one of the better inspirational guides to the Greek archipelago (this one in Swedish, but there is an English version of it as well: ISBN 1405311878).

## The island and the birding sites

Crete is the southernmost island in the Greek archipelago (well, actually, to be correct the tiny island Gavdos lies even further south) and is the fifth largest in the Mediterranean. It is about 260 km from east to west and 60 km at its widest. It's location in the Mediterranean is rather interesting; it lies only about 300 km from the coasts of North Africa, Asia and Europe. Given that perspective, it feels like anything could pop up on this island. Being a large island, separated early in history, the amount of endemic plants is large, but the island holds no endemic birds.

The island is very mountainous, with many peaks reaching over 2000 m. It is very beautiful, with fantastic mountain areas. The island lies just on top of where the Eurasian and the African tectonic plates meet and was created already during the Cretaceous period (145 to 65 million years ago). The island in its present shape has been formed through history by constant geological changes - folding, subsidence and uplifting. Therefore the whole island consists of an almost unbroken mountain range scattered with many gorges and plateaus. The gorges are often very beautiful areas and also from a birder's point of view very interesting. Just to mention the most obvious, these gorges often times are breeding areas for first of all Griffon Vulture but also in extremely small numbers Bearded Vulture.

Within this island you will find a fairly wide range of habitats. Since the island is very big and the mountain areas have many valleys and plains, the habitats can be quite diverse. Especially interesting are the high altitude plateaus, as for example Omalos (no. 34 in Coghlan), since they represent a quite unique environment that you normally do not find elsewhere. When we visited the Omalos plateau the large amount of birds there indicated a fertile area. Crete is a bit special among the Mediterranean islands in that it spans two climatic zones, the Mediterranean and the North African, and this further adds to the variety of habitats (although only the south coast belongs to the latter). Much of the island is rather 'green' apart from the high mountain areas, where the vegetation consists mainly of low scrub. The lower areas are to a very large extent agricultural, mostly olive grooves and vineyards (I read somewhere that the island possesses around 30 million olive trees!). Despite this, the farming is still fairly traditional and the farming areas are not bad, they can still be



interesting from birding perspective. On the other hand, I always consider olive grooves as being among the trickiest places for birding; they are often very dense in the canopy which makes it easy for the birds to hide there and then they are completely open on ground level making the birds there too aware of you.

Birding on Crete was very nice. There were lots of birds and many nice sites that were easy to access. We used the guide mentioned above to find some of them, but also stopped to have a look around wherever it seemed promising. As we normally do, we did not focus on maximize the number of species, but rather on finding interesting areas and birds. In the guide there are 50 sites described all over the island and we only had time to visit a few of them and we focused on the western part.

The weather during our stay was a bit shaky. We had a couple of days in the beginning of the week with perfect blue skies and temperatures around 30°C, but then a low pressure moved in from the south threatening us with rain. We were very lucky though, we had very good weather wherever we happened to be for the rest of the week even if it was raining elsewhere on the island. Well, sometimes you're lucky! The temperature decreased during this unstable period and was then in the range between 22 to 28°C.



The Greek goats really know how to live there lives... Gramvoussa Peninsula.

## Birding diary

Day 1 (5/9-09)

(Around Tavronitis)

The first day was, as always, mostly about getting our bearings, but we also walked in the closest surroundings to get a feeling for the potential of our area. We did not find any extremely exiting birds, but there was quite some activity. During our walk we saw **Common Stonechat**, **Red-backed Shrike**, some **Common Buzzards**, many **Collared Doves**, **Barn Swallows** and many **Italian Sparrows**. The Italian Sparrows are, at least in some countries, considered as subspecies to the House Sparrow and in some areas on Crete this subspecies is even more common than the nominate subspecies. As it would turn out during the week, the Tavronitis area was for sure one of these.

Day 2 (6/9-09)

(Around Tavronitis)

We spent the second day around our home village at a slow pace. We spent most of the time around the beach and coast. We also had a good view over the sea from our balcony and from it we saw a flock of nine **Night Herons** flying along the coast in the morning. We also saw one **Eleonora's Falcon**. Comfortable birding.

In the afternoon we took a walk to Tavronitis River (no. 48 in Coghlan) that lies just some 500 meters from the hotel. As always in the Mediterranean region, any fresh water source is of interest for a birdwatcher. However, the river was almost completely dried out this late in the summer, but a small pool of freshwater was at least still left at the mouth of the river by the coast. The most interesting birds we found during our visit were a couple of **Kingfishers**, but the site is otherwise supposed to be very good for migrating waders during spring or autumn when the water level is higher. The river is fairly easy to find and it may be worth a visit if you happen to be passing by. Along our walk we saw some **Common Buzzards** (among which one was potentially a *Vulpinus* subspecies) and one **Long-legged Buzzard**. **Sardinian Warblers** were heard at many places and **Crested Larks** were heard and seen. Also along the walk, quite a few flocks of **Yellow Wagtails**.

Day 3 (7/9-09)

(Around Tavronitis and Platania)

This day was still about relaxing and just spending time around our closest surroundings. We also went in to Platania to book the rental car. During the visit to Platania we did not see much in terms of birds, just a few **Red-rumped Swallows** from the bus and a few **Common Buzzards**. Back at the hotel we saw, from the balcony, several **Cory's Shearwaters** and **Yelkouan Shearwaters** flying relatively close to the shore. Also a large flock of **Garganeys**, maybe 250 or so, was lying on the water just off-shore.

Day 4 (8/9-09)

(Idi Mountains with Amari Valley and Kourtaliotiko and Kotsiphos Gorge )

This was the first day with car and the plan was to head for some of the best sites for Griffon Vulture and of course Bearded Vulture in the Idi (or Ida) Mountains. Griffon Vulture is relatively common on Crete, but the Bearded Vulture is very rare. However, in many of the reports we had read before the trip, Bearded Vultures had been recorded, so I guess the chances are fairly okay for seeing one, if one is lucky.

We headed east along the coast. In Armeni we saw a flock of around 20 **Alpine Swifts**. We made a stop at Georgioupoli Lake (no. 14 in Coghlan) since, again, any fresh water source is of interest in these places. It is very easy to stop by the lake for a short visit. We parked along the road, just by the bridge over the old road and walked down. From here we could only see a small part of the lake but we decided not to spend any time on walking around it. The lake looked very promising, but we did not see too much here. However, there were several **Coots**, **Moorhens** and **Little Grebes**. There were some **Goldfinches**, **Sardinian Warblers** and **Italian Sparrows**. A couple of **Common Buzzards** were circling above us. Other than that, relatively quiet.



The lake near Georgioupoli. This is the sort of view you get from the most easily accessed viewpoint, but the lake is actually about three times as big.

Heading on towards Idi Mountains we saw just outside Perivolia three **Turtle Doves** along the road. We drove past Rethymnon and then inland towards Prassies. As soon as we even got close to Prassies Valley (no. 5 in Coghlan and called ‘Amari Valley’), which was supposed to be good for vultures, we saw our first **Griffon Vultures**. Wow! Are these birds impressive, or what!? After this first encounter, we drove to the excellent view point which lies just by the road. There is a gravel layby. From this spot we could see, in total, ten **Griffon Vultures** flying. It was great! We also saw one **Eleonora’s Falcon**, some **Red-rumped Swallows** and a few **Common Stonechats**. From the spot where the picture below is taken, we also heard, but never saw, what we at the moment thought was a flock of Jackdaws. In retrospect, however, I think it may have been Red-billed Choughs. Their call is somewhat similar to the Jackdaw, but it has a slightly higher pitch and is more “bouncy”.



Vulture Country. This picture shows the Prassies Valley, which seems to be one of the best places to see Griffon Vultures. It is also a very beautiful area.

After spending some time around Prassies Valley we headed on towards Apostoli and the inner parts of Idi Mountains. Along the road, one **Blue Rock Thrush** was seen and in Apostoli we saw four **Griffon Vultures** circling above us. After passing Apostoli there was a sign towards some kind of centre for the protection of the Bearded Vultures. That sounded promising, since they claimed to have a feeding station for them as well. With hopes of being able to find this feeding station we headed to the centre. When we finally found it, it was closed! And I mean really closed and had been for quite some time! The protection of the Bearded Vulture was apparently not too active anymore. So, don’t bother to try and find

this “centre”. However, if one should believe in the information given, the area around Apostoli is supposed to be good for Bearded Vulture, so keep your eyes open! There was also a map, by the town square, showing a hiking trail leading to this feeding station in the mountains, but probably the station is not maintained anymore. However, it may still be a good route to take for searching for the vultures. We headed on through the mountains and soon entered the Amari Valley. This valley is rather big. We drove around it to Fourfouras. In Fourfouras, you have an excellent view over the valley and the mountains are high around you (see the front page picture for example). High up in the mountain ridges we saw, in total, six **Griffon Vultures** (they are really quite common). We also saw just outside the village a couple of **Common Stonechats**. The views of the beautiful landscape are perhaps more impressive than the amount of birds here, though.

From Fourfouras, we started driving towards Kourtaliotiko and Kotsiphos Gorge (no. 26 in Coghlan), both of which are supposed to be good for Bearded Vulture. We drove via Vizari, Gerakari and Spili. Along the route between Gerakari and Spili we saw another five **Griffon Vultures**, two **Common buzzards**, one **Cirl Bunting**, one **Wood Pigeon** and one female **Northern Wheatear**. We passed Frati and shortly after entered the Kourtaliotiko Gorge. We had no luck with the Bearded Vultures in neither of the valleys, but saw only a few **Common Buzzards**, **Common Kestrels** and one more **Griffon Vulture**, but the gorges were beautiful so we didn't suffer. After the visit to the two gorges it was late in the day and we drove home in the dark. Along the E75 just west of Chania we saw a **Barn Owl** flying over the road which was a nice way to finish this wonderful day.

Day 5 (9/9-10)                      (Topolia Gorge, Elafonissi)

As we did every morning, we scanned the sea from our balcony and this morning we saw three **European Shags**, again several **Cory's Shearwaters** and **Yelkouan Shearwaters** and a flock of 20 **Grey Herons**. We were planning to spend this day mostly on the wonderful beach Elafonissi in the southwestern corner of the island, so we suspected that this day would not be very fruitful in terms of birds. We chose small roads and on the way we stopped at Topolia Gorge. This is a very nice gorge with a couple of places to park the car along the road. We heard several **Blue Rock Thrushes** singing from the opposite side of the gorge and we saw a few **Crag Martins** and a couple of **Ravens**. We headed on and just outside Rogia we saw a **Hoopoe** flying next to the road and later on, just before reaching Elafonissi, we found several **Alpine Swifts** and **Sand Martins** foraging over the plain that lies between the coast and the mountains.

At Elafonissi, after some snorkeling and relaxing on the beautiful beach, we walked out on the narrow peninsula. The habitat here is quite interesting - sand dunes on the southern shore and sharp rocks on the northern. It was rather quiet, but we did at least see one **Kingfisher**, one **Lesser Grey Shrike** and several **Crested Larks**. We also saw one warbler that was skulking in the low shrubs. It took some time, but eventually we could see that it was a female **Subalpine Warbler**. When walking back towards the car park we found one **Sanderling**, two **Ruddy Turnstones** and two **White Wagtails** by the main shore.

After Elafonissi, in the afternoon, we decided to return to Topolia Gorge. On the way back we saw another **Hoopoe**, one **Woodchat Shrike** and one **Grey Wagtail**. When standing at the central view point in the gorge, again listening to the singing **Blue Rock Thrushes**, we could see a few **Griffon Vultures** flying over the opposite ridge. After a while two of them descend quickly towards the slope on the side of the gorge where we were standing. They disappeared behind a cliff, but it looked like they were coming in to land, so we quickly jumped into the car and drove back to the previous view point to see where they went. We then found a small **Griffon Vulture** roost! There were eight vultures together sitting just



about 50 meters up on a ledge on the slope of the gorge. We could watch the birds perfectly from there until it was dark. It was a memorable experience to see these magnificent birds in the light of the setting sun while listening to the **Blue Rock Thrushes** beautiful song in the background. Assuming that this roosting place is fairly permanent it may be worth paying it a visit in a late evening just before sunset. Park by the layby at Agia Sofia cave and church and look up the steep slope and you should find the roost easily.

Day 6 (10/9-09)

(Agia Lake, Omalos Plateau, Samaria Gorge)

During breakfast this morning, from our balcony, we saw a flock of 18 **Night Heron** flying past, which was a nice way to start the day. The plan for the day was to go to Samaria Gorge via Omalos Plateau. On the way, we visited Agia Lake (no. 2 in Coghlan), which is one of the few proper fresh water sites on the island. The lake did host quite a few birds and an elevated path along the shore closest to the parking made it easy to overlook the water surface. We heard two **Cetti's Warblers**, saw four **Purple Herons** in a tree on the opposite side of the lake, several **Little Grebes**, many **Coots** and **Moorhens** and an **Eleonora's Falcon** hunting over the lake. The falcon flew constantly around the lake and gave us wonderful opportunities to study it well. It was a dark phase. In the middle of the lake we found a tern perched on a pole and the bird was a bit tricky to identify. After quite some examination both in the field and after the trip by looking at photos, we eventually identified it as a **Gull-billed Tern** in an intermediate moult between juvenile and 1<sup>st</sup> winter plumage.



180 degree panorama of the Agia Lake. The lake hosted quite a lot of birds.

We headed on towards Omalos and on the way, by a valley between Fournes and Laki we found a flock of 20 **Bee-eaters** hunting. We stopped by the side of the road and could watch the birds closely and listen to their peculiar calls. Advancing slowly as we did, by the time we reached Omalos (no. 34 in Coghlan) it was time for lunch. Conveniently enough, there is a tavern on the Omalos plateau situated nicely to allow for some birding also during lunch. The plateau seemed to be relatively rich in birds. We saw in the area **Bee-eater**, **Crag Martin**, **Woodlark**, **Northern Wheatear**, **Black-eared Wheatear**, **Willow warbler**, **Wren** and **Griffon Vulture**.

After the visit to Omalos the weather started to change and a light rain started to fall. It was no heavy rain at all, but when we were about to enter the Samaria Gorge (no. 34 in Coghlan), we were told by the rangers that the forecast predicted lots of rain which will in turn increase the risk of falling rocks in the gorge. We were at first not allowed into the gorge at all, but after some discussions we were at least permitted to enter the gorge and walk the first kilometer. One kilometer of this beautiful gorge was quite different from our expectations for our visit, but on the other hand we did not want to get killed by falling rocks, so we respected the rangers' conditions. During our short walk in the gorge we saw a flock of 14 **Red-billed Choughs** flying high up, just below the heavy rain clouds that now were starting to form above the mountain tops. We could hear their Jackdaw-like calls. For



the rest, we did not see much in terms of birds, only three **Short-toed Treecreepers** and a few **Jays**, but the views over the dramatic gorge were outstanding. A proper hike through the gorge will have to be postponed to our next visit. We returned to the car just as the rain started to pour down and we drove home in very heavy rain and dense mist, which in itself was kind of an interesting experience.



The Samaria Gorge. Far up, just below the clouds, a flock of Red-billed Choughs was flying.

Day 7 (11/9-09)

(Falassarna, Gramvousssa Peninsula)

The heavy rain had past during the night and the morning weather looked promising. Every morning throughout the week we had seen something interesting from our balcony during breakfast and this morning was no different. A flock of 15-20 **Bee-eaters** flew closely over the hotel as we were cooking the breakfast and shortly after a mixed flock of 30 **Hérons, Grey and Purple**, past in the distance. Also a small flock of **Red-rumped Swallows** were sitting on a telephone wire just outside our bedroom window trying to dry up after a long night of continuous rain. We decided to head out on the Gramvousssa Peninsula in the northwestern corner, with a first stop at Falassarna (no. 11 in Coghlan). We

were very lucky with the weather because the sun was shining, as it appeared, more or less only above Gramvoussa. At Falassarna we saw a few **Cory's Shearwater**, one very close, in the small olive grove we saw one **Blue Rock Thrush** really close and while walking around the ruins of Ancient Falassarna a **Chukar** was flushed from the ground just about a meter in front of our feet.

After Falassarna we headed out on the peninsula. The route out there is beautiful but the road in itself is in really bad condition. It starts off relatively okay, but gradually deteriorates and by the end it is just barely good enough for a non four-wheel drive. But, taking it slow, we manage to drive our little Hyundai all the way out to the parking lot. Along the road out there we stopped regularly and saw five **Little Egrets**, two **Griffon Vultures**, five **Black-eared Wheatear**, many **Yellow Wagtails** and one **Common Whitethroat** and by the parking we saw one **Tawny Pipit**. We spent the rest of the day on the peninsula. In the evening we saw, from the balcony very briefly, a **Barn Owl** flying over the Hotel.



Gramvoussa Peninsula. A couple of Griffon Vultures were soaring above the ridge and quite a few passerines were found in the scattered bushes.

Day 8 (12/9-09)                      (Return trip)

Last day. Our pick-up time for going to the airport was sometime mid morning so we did not have time for much more than breakfast before leaving. We had a very smooth and easy trip back home.

We both found Crete to be a wonderful island, both for birding and as a holiday destination in general. The island is rather big, so one far from have time to see all it has to offer in the course of a single week. With a very varied nature, the range of interesting birding sites is

large and would keep you busy for quite some time. Our visit to the island was not perfectly timed to result in any overwhelming amount of birds (a visit during peak migration either during spring or autumn is probably quite fantastic) but we still saw many interesting birds and even got three new lifers!

If you have any questions or just liked this trip report, please drop me a line.

*Per Henningsson*

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The absolutely gorgeous view over Balos Bay out on the tip of the Gramvoussa Peninsula. Anyone who likes turquoise water?

## Species List

|    | English name              | Swedish name           | Scientific name                  |
|----|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1  | Eurasian Wigeon           | Bläsand                | <i>Anas penelope</i>             |
| 2  | Garganey                  | Årta                   | <i>Anas querquedula</i>          |
| 3  | Chukar                    | Berghöna               | <i>Alectoris chukar</i>          |
| 4  | Cory's Shearwater         | Gulnäbbad lira         | <i>Calonectris diomedea</i>      |
| 5  | Yelkouan Shearwater       | Medelhavslira          | <i>Puffinus yelkouan</i>         |
| 6  | European Shag             | Toppskarv              | <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> |
| 7  | Black-crowned Night Heron | Natthäger              | <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>     |
| 8  | Little Egret              | Silkeshäger            | <i>Egretta garzetta</i>          |
| 9  | Grey Heron                | Gråhäger               | <i>Ardea cinerea</i>             |
| 10 | Purple Heron              | Purpurhäger            | <i>Ardea purpurea</i>            |
| 11 | Eurasian Griffon Vulture  | Gåsgam                 | <i>Gyps fulvus</i>               |
| 12 | Common Buzzard            | Ormvråk                | <i>Buteo buteo</i>               |
| 13 | Long-legged Buzzard       | Örnvråk                | <i>Buteo rufinus</i>             |
| 14 | Common Kestrel            | Tornfalk               | <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>         |
| 15 | Eleonora's Falcon         | Eleonorafalk           | <i>Falco eleonorae</i>           |
| 16 | Common Moorhen            | Rörhöna                | <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>       |
| 17 | Eurasian Coot             | Sothöna                | <i>Fulica atra</i>               |
| 18 | Sanderling                | Sandlöpare             | <i>Calidris alba</i>             |
| 19 | Ruddy Turnstone           | Roskarl                | <i>Arenaria interpres</i>        |
| 20 | Yellow-legged Gull        | Medelhavstrut          | <i>Larus michahellis</i>         |
| 21 | Gull-billed Tern          | Sandtärna              | <i>Sterna nilotica</i>           |
| 22 | Rock Pigeon               | Klippduva              | <i>Columba livia</i>             |
| 23 | Wood Pigeon               | Ringduva               | <i>Columba palumbus</i>          |
| 24 | Eurasian Collared Dove    | Turkduva               | <i>Streptopelia decaoto</i>      |
| 25 | European Turtle Dove      | Turturduva             | <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>       |
| 26 | Barn Owl                  | Tornuggla              | <i>Tyto alba</i>                 |
| 27 | Tawny Owl                 | Kattuggla              | <i>Strix aluco</i>               |
| 28 | Alpine Swift              | Alpseglare             | <i>Apus melba</i>                |
| 29 | Common Kingfisher         | Kungsfiskare           | <i>Alcedo atthis</i>             |
| 30 | European Bee-eater        | Biätare                | <i>Merops apiaster</i>           |
| 31 | Eurasian Hoopoe           | Härfågel               | <i>Upupa epops</i>               |
| 32 | Crested Lark              | Tofslärka              | <i>Galerida cristata</i>         |
| 33 | Woodlark                  | Trädlärka              | <i>Lullula arborea</i>           |
| 34 | Sand Martin               | Backsvala              | <i>Riparia riparia</i>           |
| 35 | Eurasian Crag Martin      | Klippsvala             | <i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>    |
| 36 | Barn Swallow              | Ladusvala              | <i>Hirundo rustica</i>           |
| 37 | Red-rumped Swallow        | Rostgumpsvala          | <i>Hirundo daurica</i>           |
| 38 | Tawny Pipit               | Fältpiplärka           | <i>Anthus campestris</i>         |
| 39 | Yellow Wagtail            | Gulärta                | <i>Motacilla flava</i>           |
| 40 | Grey Wagtail              | Forsärta               | <i>Motacilla cinerea</i>         |
| 41 | White Wagtail             | Sädesärta              | <i>Motacilla alba</i>            |
| 42 | Wren                      | Gärdsmyg               | <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>   |
| 43 | European Robin            | Rödhake                | <i>Erithacus rubecula</i>        |
| 44 | Whinchat                  | Buskskvätta            | <i>Saxicola rubetra</i>          |
| 45 | Common Stonechat          | Svarthakad buskskvätta | <i>Saxicola torquatus</i>        |
| 46 | Northern Wheatear         | Stenskvätta            | <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>         |
| 47 | Black-eared Wheatear      | Medelhavsstenskvätta   | <i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>        |
| 48 | Blue Rock Thrush          | Blåtrast               | <i>Monticola solitarius</i>      |
| 49 | Common Blackbird          | Koltrast               | <i>Turdus merula</i>             |
| 50 | Willow warbler            | Lövsångare             | <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>    |
| 51 | Cetti's Warbler           | Cettisångare           | <i>Cettia cetti</i>              |



|     |                        |                       |                                  |
|-----|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 52  | Common Whitethroat     | Törnsångare           | <i>Sylvia communis</i>           |
| 53  | Subalpine Warbler      | Rödstrupig sångare    | <i>Sylvia cantillans</i>         |
| 54  | Sardinian Warbler      | Sammetshätta          | <i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>      |
| 55  | Spotted Flycatcher     | Grå flugsnappare      | <i>Muscicapa striata</i>         |
| 56  | Blue Tit               | Blåmes                | <i>Parus caeruleus</i>           |
| 57  | Great Tit              | Talgoxe               | <i>Parus major</i>               |
| 58  | Short-toed Treecreeper | Trädgårdsträdskrypare | <i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>     |
| 59  | Red-backed Shrike      | Törnskata             | <i>Lanius collurio</i>           |
| 60  | Lesser Grey Shrike     | Svartpannad törnskata | <i>Lanius minor</i>              |
| 61  | Woodchat Shrike        | Rödhubad törnskata    | <i>Lanius senator</i>            |
| 62  | Eurasian Jay           | Nötskrika             | <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>       |
| 63  | Red-billed Chough      | Alpkråka              | <i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>   |
| 64  | Jackdaw                | Kaja                  | <i>Corvus monedula</i>           |
| 65  | Hooded Crow            | Gråkråka              | <i>Corvus corone</i>             |
| 66  | Common Raven           | Korp                  | <i>Corvus corax</i>              |
| 67a | House Sparrow          | Gråsparv              | <i>Passer domesticus</i>         |
| 67b | Italian Sparrow        | Italiensk sparv       | <i>Passer domesticus italiae</i> |
| 68  | Common Chaffinch       | Bofink                | <i>Fringilla coelebs</i>         |
| 69  | European Greenfinch    | Grönfink              | <i>Carduelis chloris</i>         |
| 70  | European Goldfinch     | Steglits              | <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>       |
| 71  | Cirl Bunting           | Häcksparv             | <i>Emberiza cirlus</i>           |