

# PLACES OF ORNITHOLOGICAL INTEREST

## 12 CHINIJO ARCHIPIELAGO

## 11 ELVIRA SÁNCHEZ RAVINE

## 1 FAMARA

## 3 LOS RISQUETES

## 9 TENEGÜIME RAVINE

## 2 EL JABLE

## 8 LA GERIA

## 4 TIMANFAYA N. PARK

## 6 LOS AJACHES

## 5 JANUBIO

## 10 LLANOS DE LA MARETA AND CANTIL DEL RUBICÓN

## 10 LLANOS DE LA CORONA AND TEGALA GRANDE

## 7 MARINA DE ARRECIFE

### CONSERVATION STATUS



Red Book of birds of Spain



Critical Endangered



Endangered



Vulnerable



Near Threatened



Spanish Catalogue of Endangered Species\*



In Danger of Extinction

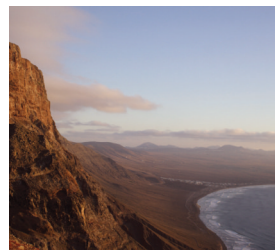


Vulnerable

\*RD 139/2011

## 1 FAMARA (NTP, SPA, SAC)

A geomorphological structure where the highest point of the island is located (Peñas del Chache, 671 m). We can watch different species of cliff-nesting birds.



Common quail  
*Coturnix coturnix*



Common raven  
*Corvus corax canariensis*



Osprey  
*Pandion haliaetus*

## 2 EL JABLE (SPA)

A semi-desert ecosystem of great cultural, agricultural and biological value formed by the accumulation of sands of marine origin. This natural area is one of the spots with greater presence of steppe birds in the Canary Islands.



Cream-coloured courser  
*Cursorius cursor*



Houbara bustard  
*Chlamydotis undulata fuerteventurae*



Lesser short-toed lark  
*Alauda rufescens polatzeki*

## 3 LOS RISQUETES (SAC)

A rocky salt marsh with a predominance of rocky ground waterlogged by seawater. This place contains halophilic vegetation and it is very important for migratory birds and for nesting marine species.



Kentish plover  
*Charadrius alexandrinus*



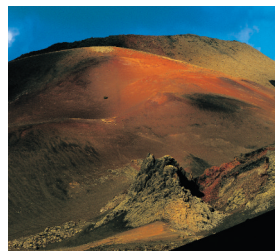
Yellow-legged gull  
*Larus michahellis*



Little egret  
*Egretta garzetta*

## 4 TIMANFAYA NATIONAL PARK (NP, SPA, SAC)

A volcanic habitat barely colonized by vegetation. Seabirds are the most representative species in the coastal area of this National Park.



Cory's shearwater  
*Calonectris diomedea borealis*



Barbary falcon  
*Falco pelegrinoides*



Bulwer's petrel  
*Bulweria bulwerii*

## 5 JANUBIO (SSI, SPA)

A saline formation with great cultural, heritage and biological value. An important place of refuge, nesting and egg-laying for migratory waterbirds.



Ruddy shelduck  
*Tadorna ferruginea*



Black-winged stilt  
*Himantopus himantopus*



Trumpeter finch  
*Bucanetes githagineus amantun*

## 6 LOS AJACHES (NM, SPA)

A geomorphological structure representative of the old volcanic structures. We can watch birds of prey, steppe birds and seabirds in small coastal cliffs.



Egyptian vulture  
*Neophron percnopterus majorensis*



Barbary partridge  
*Alectoris barbara*



Barn owl  
*Tyto alba glaciirostris*

## 7 MARINA ARRECIFE

This is the best coastal area in the Canary Islands for watching migratory species such as gulls and waders. It is home to the largest colony of cattle egrets in the Canary Islands.



Eurasian collared-dove  
*Streptopelia decaocto*



Spanish sparrow  
*Passer hispaniolensis*



Cattle egret  
*Bubulcus ibis*

## 8 LA GERIA (PL, SPA)

A unique landscape of great beauty, and geomorphological and anthropological interest where vineyards and fruit trees are cultivated. Passerine birds can be found here.



Common linnet  
*Linaria cannabina harterti*



Eurasian hoopoe  
*Upupa epops*



Berthelot's pipit  
*Anthus berthelotii*

## 9 TENEGÜIME RAVINE (PL)

A geomorphological structure of great heritage and agricultural value. Small birds and birds of prey fly among old fruit trees which have been planted in gavias and nateros (agricultural rainwater harvesting systems).



Plain swift  
*Apus unicolor*



African blue tit  
*Cyanistes teneriffae degener*



Common kestrel  
*Falco tinnunculus dacotiae*

## 10 LLANOS Y MARETAS (SPA)

Stony plains in an arid environment and with scarce vegetation where steppe birds prevail.



Eurasian stone-curlew  
*Burhinus oedicnemus insularum*



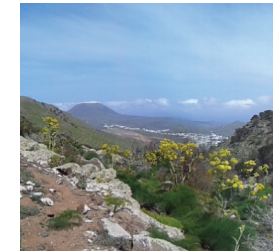
Southern grey shrike  
*Lanius meridionalis koenigi*



Spectacled warbler  
*Sylvia conspicillata*

## 11 ELVIRA SÁNCHEZ RAVINE

An area with great diversity of vegetation and with pools of water during autumn and winter. Passerine birds, turtle-doves, and birds of prey can be found here.



European goldfinch  
*Carduelis carduelis*



European turtle-dove  
*Streptopelia turtur*



Sardinian warbler  
*Sylvia melanocephala*

## 12 CHINIJO ARCHIPIELAGO (NTP, SPA)

Islets in the north of Lanzarote, some of them uninhabited, where the most important seabird colonies in the Canary Islands are located. Steppe birds and cliff-nesting birds can also be found here.



White-faced storm-petrel  
*Pelagodroma marina*



Eleonora's falcon  
*Falco eleonorae*



European storm-petrel  
*Hydrobates pelagicus*

Canary Islands Law on Protected Areas: NP: National Park - NTP: Natural Park - PL: Protected Landscape - NM: Natural Monument - SSI: Site of Scientific Interest

NATURA NETWORK 2000: SPA: Special Protection Areas - SAC: Special Areas of Conservation



# GOOD PRACTICES FOR BIRDWATCHING

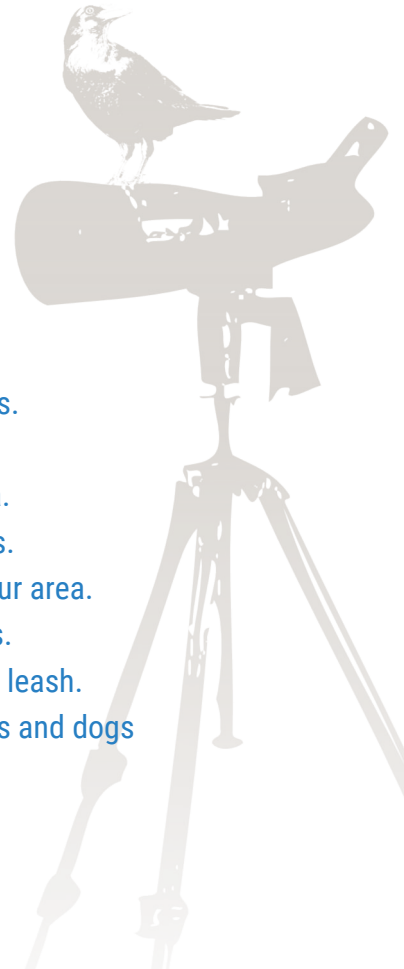
- The welfare of the birds must come first.
- Their habitat must be protected.
- Do not alter the birds' behaviour.
- If you find an injured bird, report it immediately.
- Do not disturb migratory birds or rare birds.
- Respect regulation on bird protection at all times.
- Respect property owners' rights.
- Respect individual rights in the observation area.
- Share your records with other local birdwatchers.
- Behave as you would like others to behave in your area.
- Avoid walking off the indicated paths and tracks.
- If you bring your dogs, you must keep them on a leash.
- Do not litter in order to avoid attracting rats, cats and dogs and to conserve the environment.



## Did you know that...

... the Eleonora's falcon travels 10,000 km each year from Madagascar in order to breed in the islets of the Chinijo Archipelago.

... more than 11,000 pairs of shearwaters breed in Lanzarote and its islets. The islet of Alegranza holds one of the greatest colonies in the world.



# WHEN CAN YOU SEE NESTING BIRDS?

GROUP	SPECIES	Measurements*		W	L	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
AQUATIC	Kentish plover	▲◆		16	44												
	Black-winged stilt			35	75												
	Yellow-legged gull			55	145												
	Lesser black-backed gull			52	140												
	Ruddy shelduck	▲●		70	110												
ANTHROPIC	Eurasian hoopoe	●		27	46												
	Cattle egret			48	88												
	Spanish sparrow			15	24												
	Barbary partridge			33	55												
	European turtle-dove	▲		31	50												
	Laughing dove			24	42												
STEPPE	Eurasian stone-curlew	▲		41	82												
	Cream-col courser	▲◆		25	53												
	Houbara bustard	▲◆		55	130												
	Lesser short-toed lark	▲		13	28												
	Great grey shrike	▲		24	31												
SHRUBLAND	Berthelot's pipit			13	22												
	Atlantic canary			13	23												
	Common quail			17	33												
	Sardinian warbler			13	16												
	Spectacled warbler			12	15												
	African blue tit	▲		11	18												
	European goldfinch			12	23												
	Common linnet	▲		13	23												
	European storm-petrel	▲●		15	49												
	Band-rumped storm-petrel	▲●		20	45												
PELAGIC	White-faced storm-petrel	▲●		20	42												
	Cory's shearwater	▲●		53	122												
	Little shearwater	▲◆●		27	63												
	Bulwer's petrel	▲●		27	70												
	Osprey <sup>[1]</sup>	▲◆		56	150												
CLIFF NESTING	Long-eared owl			37	100												
	Trumpeter finch	▲		12	27												
	Common kestrel	▲		34	73												
	Common raven	▲		60	125												
	Egyptian vulture <sup>[2]</sup>	▲◆		70	165												
	Eleonora's falcon	▲●		39	94												
	Barbary falcon	▲◆		37	86												
	Barn owl	▲		36	80												
	Rock dove			33	65												
	Plain swift			17	41												

\*Wingspan (from one wingtip to the other) and Length (from bill to tail) <sup>[1]</sup> Locally Known as **Guincho** <sup>[2]</sup> Locally Known as **Guirre**

Bird species have been classified taking into consideration their habitat and groups.  
● Migrating species ▲ Red Data Book ◆ Spanish Catalogue of Endangered Species

# DISCOVER THE BIRDS OF LANZAROTE

- AQUATIC BIRDS**  
They are linked to freshwater and/or saltwater areas.
- ANTHROPIC BIRDS**  
They are found in urban areas or areas that have been altered by humans.
- STEPPE BIRDS**  
They live in semi-desert areas.
- SHRUBLAND BIRDS**  
They are small songbirds that live in areas of abundant vegetation.
- PELAGIC BIRDS**  
They live miles offshore, only returning to land to breed.
- CLIFF-NESTING BIRDS**  
They spend their life in cliffs, ravines and even badlands (malpais)



2016

# BIRD WATCHING IN LANZAROTE



In Lanzarote there are 40 bird species that nest during different times of the year, some of the most interesting ones are the steppe birds and the seabirds. This is one the best birdwatching sites in Europe. According to the Spanish Catalogue of Endangered Species, three species are in danger of extinction and seven of them are vulnerable.

Until now, more than 300 species of migratory birds have been watched from all around Europe. The best time for birdwatching is between August and November.

You can start **your first field notebook** now, by writing down the species you have spotted, the place and the number of birds.

GROUP	SPECIES	PLACE	NUMBER
AQUATIC			
ANTHROPIC			
STEPPE			
SHRUBLAND			
PELAGIC			
CLIFF NESTING			



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