

## **Southern Turkey in August: a bird watching trip report. (Owain Gabb, Garry Riddoch & Stuart Thomas)**

This report is a summary of a short trip to Southern Turkey (23rd to 29th August 2004 inclusive). This was very much a last minute trip as a planned excursion to Bulgaria that we had researched more fully had fallen through. We stayed at Alanya, some 1.5 hours east of Antalya on the south coast of Turkey. Despite some unforeseen logistical problems we enjoyed our time and picked up some nice birds.

The site guide we used was A birdwatcher's guide to Turkey by Moorhouse & Green. Combined with standard field guides including the Collins Guide, Lars?? title and The Raptors of Europe and the Middle East by Dick Forsman, this collection of texts proved more than adequate.

### **DAY 1 (23rd August) HILLS ABOVE ALANYA**

We did not venture far on our first day. We had not arrived at the hotel until the early hours of the morning following a two-hour bus ride from the airport. The general mood of excitement had waned considerably. Patience levels were further taxed by a small Scotsman who decided to wander off the bus for a quick fag while we were dropping people off at a hotel en route. He was not missed by anyone; even his wife failed to point out he had gone until about ten minutes later when we had to turn the bus round and go back for him.

The following morning was spent moaning about the lack of air conditioning (which we discovered we had to pay extra for), getting hold of our hire car and wandering around Alanya. By early afternoon we decided to head to the hills above Alanya and have a couple of hours birding.

We headed west towards the outskirts of town on the coast road until we found a minor road that appeared to be heading in the right direction. After following this for a while it turned into a dirt track and started to climb. We left the car as the track got steeper and continued to climb on foot. There was a banana plantation at the bottom of the hill, but the further up we got the more the vegetation became a collection of spiny, sprawling plants that appears to be typical of open habitats across much of Southern Turkey at this time of year.

The most obvious birds were rock nuthatch as they advertised their presence with distinctive calling. Rock nuthatches were seen or heard on numerous occasions during our stay. A black-eared wheatear seen briefly and was also the first of many. Blue rock thrushes were seen using the overhead cables as perches and flitting around the tops of the rocks in small groups. A long legged buzzard was also seen cruising overhead, although the ID of this bird was only confirmed fully after more extensive views later in the week. Lesser grey and red-backed shrikes were present, and by the following day we began to realise that these are both very common birds in Turkey. Masked shrike is slightly less common in our experience, but still well represented, and a female on top of a bush on the way back to the car was the highlight of the afternoon.

The butterflies here were also particularly attractive. There was a two tailed pasha around the car and we also got good views of scarce and 'common' swallowtail.

## **DAY 2 THE ROAD TO SILIFKE AND THE GOKSU DELTA**

It can be hard to gauge how long it takes to travel around Turkey, as the roads are very variable. The mileage from Alanya to Silifke is probably not astronomical, but in practice it is a long drive as the coastal road winds considerably for long stretches. Very slow moving trucks hold you up and the various insane overtaking manoeuvres of cars, coaches and antiquated motorbikes are an eye opener. The precise duration and mileage of the journey were not recorded, but with a couple of brief stops you are looking at about six hours.

Birds en route were largely unspectacular. Initially we stopped quite a few times to look at shrikes, but after a while it became apparent that red-backed and lesser grey at least were very common everywhere. A short-toed eagle flying low and close to the car was pleasant, but not unexpected, we got our first brief view of a hoopoe as it flew across the road, and an olivaceous warbler showed well in a tree when we stopped for a short break.

We stopped again outside Anamur in response to some birds moving at the side of the road. While trying to relocate these an olive tree warbler was found in some scrub and an *Aquila* eagle was seen soaring at considerable height and too distantly for a confident identification. This bird was either an adult golden or eastern imperial eagle as the contrast between the underwing coverts and the remiges was apparent even at this distance. However the proportions such as length of tail and the line of the trailing edge of the wing was very hard to assess. Eventually the original birds we had seen were relocated and identified as two spectacled bulbuls. This species, like rock nuthatch, is very vocal and over the next couple of days we became able to recognise it by some of its distinctive calls. The birds were reasonably approachable and it was possible to see the diagnostic yellow 'vent' and white eye ring.

Following this we pressed on towards Silifke keen to arrive while there was still a little time to visit the marshes. A pair of Egyptian vultures, one flying quite low over the road, provided good views for a minute or so before being lost to sight, but this was the last bird of note before we reached the lake at Akgol.

### **Akgol**

Following our arrival at Silifke, we made our way to the Lake at Akgol. There is a network of paths here and a viewing tower, but there is little opportunity to get close to the reeds. This means that gaining good views of reedbed passerines, and elusive species such as rails, takes luck (of which we had not a great deal).

On leaving the car we immediately noted a couple of crested larks, but of more interest was an olive tree warbler that proved very confiding perched in some thorny scrub. We were able to note all the key identification features and compare it with the other large *Hippolais* warblers of the region. A juvenile male marsh harrier was seen foraging distantly, passage waders included spotted redshank and green sandpiper, spectacled bulbuls were common and a few bearded tits were picked up 'pinging' in the reeds. The lake was quiet, with the only species of note being whiskered tern.

As there was relatively little going on, and the warblers in the scrub were proving to be either elusive or lesser whitethroats, we moved inland for the last hour of decent light. We drove back to the main coastal road and took a turning north into some low hills. After some time driving the road turned into a dirt track that we followed until it turned into an open quarried area with steep sides shrouded in scrub.

This area was to save what had been an average day. We got good views of black-eared (and northern) wheatear, hoopoe and rock nuthatch, but far more impressive was a pale morph adult Eleanor's Falcon that made two brief flights overhead.

We found accommodation in Silifke very easily. The Lades Hotel, situated in the port of Tasucu was cheap (£25 for the night for all three of us), had perishingly cold and brilliant air conditioning, pool, bar etc. The proprietor appeared to be a keen birder and the motel looks to fill up with birders during peak migration so if you plan to stay here during these times then it may be advisable to book. [www.ladesmotel.com](http://www.ladesmotel.com)

### **DAY 3 GOKSU DELTA**

On Day 3 we decided to take a different route into the Goksu (via Kurtulus?), which in retrospect was probably the best decision we made on the trip. The land was flat, with only a few low shrubs, and there were small irrigation and drainage channels and some shallow scrapes.

The first thing we noticed were large numbers of yellow wagtails including some bright males of the *feldegg* race. Some of the scrapes had grey heron, white stork, little and great white egrets, but more eye catching were glossy ibises, although we did not get a close up view at this stage. This was the only site at which we saw evidence of raptor passage with groups of honey buzzards passing over at considerable height. Also present was a booted eagle that gave good views. Marsh harrier was the most numerous raptor, and several were seen foraging in the area over the course of the morning. Common kingfishers were common here, as they seemed to be at every Turkish wetland. The areas of scrub had graceful warblers (graceful prinias), a bird with more charisma than can be easily illustrated and a male black-headed bunting that showed well briefly.

We were aware of waders, but views had been distant and affected by heat haze. We moved slightly further down the road to an irrigated area, and it was only here that we started to get some decent views of them. Two wood sandpipers close to the road encouraged us to give this area the once over, and it soon became apparent that it was a good place to stop. A couple of glossy ibises, green and common sandpiper, little and Temminck's stint were present and gave good views. The most delicate and attractive wader, however, was marsh sandpiper. Greenshank, wood sandpiper and marsh sandpiper close and in the same scope view gave an excellent comparison of size, markings and structure.

We moved briefly to the coast where we watched an adult Audouin's gull commuting back and fore. There were a few terns about, including black and Sandwich, but these were not generally foraging close to the shore and we decided that we might have better luck with these from a nearby peninsula. An isabelline wheatear was noted and there were a number of willow warblers in the coastal scrub, but the area was fairly barren in terms of birds. It

also became apparent that to go any further with the car was probably impossible without getting stuck in the deepening sand, so we headed back the way we had come.

Passing the irrigated area again a bird immediately caught the eye, a superb spur-winged plover that we watched for some time. We were to see another, a juvenile with buff fringes to the feathers on the back of the head, at very close quarters later in the day, but this was certainly one of the birds of the trip. Also present was a black-winged stilt that we saw arrive with a mixed group of sandpipers.

The last attempt to see birds at the Goksu was the least productive. We stopped at the aforementioned peninsula to try and gain better views of the terns. The area seemed ideal for waders, but there was very little present other than a single redshank, several grey herons, a few teal and the now obligatory shrikes. A good view of a masked shrike was still appreciated, despite the fact we had now seen a good number. Overall, however, there was not a lot present, we could get no closer to the offshore terns and we decided, with a six hour drive ahead of us to get going on our way back to Alanya.

### **'The Stony Hills'**

Although the road between Silifke and Alanya tends to follow the coast quite closely along much of the route, near Aydinçik it moves further inland into some relatively low lying hills. This area is extremely arid with rock outcrops, much bare ground, patches of thorny scrub and occasional trees. We had had a brief 'reccy' on the way to Silifke and wanted to spend an hour or so there on the way back which we duly did.

Birding here was difficult and a little frustrating. A Syrian woodpecker was present but it was very mobile, did not give prolonged views and was separated by call rather than plumage details from great spotted. Stuart flushed a sandgrouse (black-bellied by distribution), but this was also gone before any plumage details could be noted. There were numerous warblers, but typically those that 'popped up' were lesser whitethroats (even a garden warbler showed well). The only other warbler that we did get enough on was a juvenile orpheeon that was very obviously larger than a lesser whitethroat in the field. Other birds here were blackbird, hoopoe, three species of shrike and spectacled bulbul.

The road back was uneventful, although a long-legged buzzard gave good views and a distant male harrier flying at considerable altitude was probably a Montagu's owing to the noticeable kink in the wings and slender proportions.

### **DAY 4 AKSEKI AND SEYDISEHIR**

Fancying a shorter trip than the previous day we headed north to Akseki, where the cemetery is known as a good location for various birds. The roads inland seem generally better than those that follow the coast, and we made good time despite stopping to scan for raptors in likely looking areas and working some scrub areas for generally elusive passerines. While we had little luck with raptors (only a short-toed eagle and a common buzzard) and no luck with elusive *Sylvia* warblers (which was becoming a trend) we did see a few bee-eaters and a hoopoe.

On arrival in Akseki we quickly located the graveyard. There were numerous southern grayling butterflies around the fringes, but few birds to be seen. After about an hour we

had had decent views of olive tree warbler, seen numerous willow warblers and blue tits, heard but not seen a very elusive woodpecker (probably Syrian) and Stuart had seen a Kruper's nuthatch. The second booted eagle of the trip was noted passing over the nearby hills.

We then decided to head to the hills. There followed a tortuous three hours of birding in very unproductive mountainous scrub-land in the oppressive heat. The common birds were hooded crow, black-eared wheatear and rock nuthatch. We drove further up the road we had chosen, which now became littered with pot-holes and was bordered by a very steep drop. It seemed that a quality bird should have been round each corner, but after another hour we had seen only coal tit, spotted flycatcher and mistle thrush. Five alpine swifts were seen passing through briefly, and on the way back down we were able to watch a hoopoe foraging very close to the car. The butterfly book bought with Bulgaria in mind had reached its limit of usefulness - a form of purple emperor and another butterfly like a larger drabber meadow brown could not be conclusively identified.

Not to be deterred, we headed on inland towards Seydisehir where our map indicated there was a large lake and hence the opportunity to see ducks and waders and perhaps even a few raptors.

Whether the lake existed, we never really found out. As we headed north through some typical dry rocky country a number of birds were seen soaring very distantly. These turned out to be storks. The majority of these were white storks, but two or three were black and these birds really caught the eye. A wet area at the side of the road had numerous passerines. The calls were familiar, but out of context it took a few seconds to realise there was a flock of goldfinches present. Other birds here were house sparrow, yellow wagtail and chaffinch.

Encouraged by the number of birds in the area, if not the rarity or novelty of them, we took a right turn off the main road and headed into an open arid area. The land was very flat, bordered by low-lying rocky hills. The vegetation was a tough grass that occurred in scattered clumps. There was some speculation that the river passing through this area flooded in winter creating a shallow lake, and that it was this that was marked on our map.

Initially the birding was slow: hoopoes were particularly common, we saw another masked shrike and noted the eastern races of redstart (*samamisticus*) and long-tailed tit (*tephronotus*). Two long-legged buzzards and a juvenile short-toed eagle provided good prolonged views and indicated that the day was starting to cool slightly. We moved on to the other side of the plain where we picked up on another long-legged buzzard distantly, a further short-toed eagle and then a small harrier, clearly a Montagu's or pallid. This bird was distant at first. It was a juvenile, actively hunting, and oblivious or bold enough to let us get quite close. At about fifty metres distance we were able to scope the bird and clearly see the distinctive dark 'boa' and light collar. We could even make out the bold irregular barring, and an apparent lack of a dark trailing edge, to the outer hand. This allied with the very dark inner retrices indicated the bird was a pallid harrier. This was a new species for all of us, and coupled with the views we got it was certainly a highlight of the trip.

There was now only about an hour of daylight left, but the birds had started to appear. Three ortolans in scrub at the side of the road included a male, a sparrowhawk seen briefly was the only one on the trip, a long-legged buzzard perched high on a cliff face provided good views and a juvenile roller on overhead wires had been overdue. Following the river back to the main road we saw two distant kestrels and another juvenile harrier, but the views were not good enough for accurate identification this time. There were also wood sandpipers and a couple of green, as well as a large (50+) flock of white storks including juveniles. Two black storks also provided good close views.

#### **DAY 5 ROAD TO DALYAN**

The Birdwatcher's guide to Turkey indicates Dalyan to be particularly good for raptor passage, kingfishers and other wetland birds, and with these in mind we set out on our second long journey of the week. On the way we used the coast road, but in retrospect it would have been quicker and easier to use the inland route via Korkuteli that we used on the way back.

Despite setting off early, we did not reach Dalyan until mid afternoon, and on our arrival we headed to the main lake and looked for tracks fringing the reedbeds. The road had proved unproductive, a single sighting of peregrine, a large flock of coots on the sea and a single little grebe had not really kept our enthusiasm levels topped up. It was also proving difficult to get within reasonable distance of the reed bed. Two hours later, and with very limited daylight left we headed to the pub via a very inexpensive, but perfectly good pension. We had seen a juvenile purple heron, a small flock of whimbrel and heard what sounded like a great reed warbler alarming.

The highlight of the day was a bar next to the river that served very cold beer and played Pink Floyd. We all got bitten to death by mosquitoes, but by this stage we didn't care.

#### **DAY 6 DALYAN (The ruins and river) & the MOUNTAIN ROAD TO ANTALYA**

After a good breakfast we headed across the river to Kaunos (the ruins). We had stopped briefly in the town to check for Scops owls that have been known to sit on the mosque in the centre during the day. The Lycian rock tombs carved into the rock face were particularly impressive and other ruins here included Roman baths, Persian city walls, a greek theatre and a Byzantine basilica. The ruins are probably a far better hunting ground earlier in the season when birds are singing, and before the start of migration. We saw some large lizards, another orphean warbler and various familiar species including greenfinch and linnet. Overall, however, there were not many birds present and we fairly quickly moved on aware that we had a long drive back and still wanted to make an attempt at getting into the marshes.

We hired another boat, this time for two hours, to take us around the marshes. This cost us approximately £15. A large number of boats pass through the marshes: there are trips to beaches where turtles breed, and these are very popular even after the turtles have left! We asked our guide to take a different route if possible, but with a few exceptions he largely followed the ways taken by regular boat traffic.

The diversity of birds, probably due to the constant disturbance, was limited. Common kingfishers were everywhere, sedge and reed warbler were noted, a peregrine appeared briefly over some cliffs and another purple heron was seen. A sickly looking juvenile yellow-legged gull sat on a sand bar possibly had the same stomach problems as our party!

Going through the marshes in a rowing boat would probably have been a better option, but we did not have the time. Despite not seeing a great deal, it made us feel a bit better that we had had a good go at it. We headed out of town hoping that the Korkuteli road would provide a last chance to get some quality birding in before our last day.

### **The Mountain Road**

The inland road ascends to considerable altitude and after a few of hours of travel we were in a different type of country than we had seen before, open plateau with scattered scrub and a great deal of thinly vegetated ground.

Finding a track off the main road we decided to use the remaining light to see what was around. On a previous stop we had noted a nice male black redstart, linnets, northern wheatear and lesser whitethroat as well as a flock of vocal birds we could not immediately identify. These turned out to be rock sparrows. A flock of at least fifty was present in this area and they drew a great deal of attention to themselves with their chattering calls. The final additions to the trip list were common whitethroat and short-toed lark as the light began to fade.

### **DAY 7 THE FINAL DAY and reflections**

The final day was spent picking up postcards, packing, returning the hire car and doing a spot of sunbathing on the beach. We had no specific targets when we arrived, hadn't seen half the birds it was possible to see and had visited a few places that gave us very little reward. We had also failed to pin down a number of species that we had seen and put in a hell of a lot of time on the road. Looking at it from another angle, however, we had seen over 100 species including pallid harrier, Eleonora's falcon and spur winged plover, had spent time watching some quality waders and seen a good deal of southern Turkey in the process. We had also eaten some good Turkish food, relaxed and had a laugh and found the Turks to be very friendly decent people (although extremely poor drivers).

In retrospect the best and most flexible blueprint for a holiday in Turkey would have been to book a flight only into one of the major centres, pick up a pre-booked hire car (we used 'Europcar'(?)) and picked up accomodation wherever we needed to as there appears to be endless motels and pensions (very acceptable and dirt cheap). this would have given us more flexibility and the opportunity to explore some of the quality sites inland or further east.

A systematic list for the trip is included below:

NO	SPECIES	LATIN NAME	TURKISH STATUS
1	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Resident
2	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	Resident
3	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	Resident, winter & passage visitor
4	Great White Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>	Resident, winter & passage visitor
5	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	Resident and winter visitor
6	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Breeding and passage visitor
7	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	Widespread breeder
8	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Passage migrant in south, breeds in north
9	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Very localised breeder and passage migrant
10	Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Localised breeder, more widespread on passage
11	Egyptian Vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Summer visitor
12	Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>	Summer visitor
13	Booted Eagle	<i>Hieraetus pennatus</i>	Summer and passage visitor
14	Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Localised breeder, more widespread on passage
15	Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	Scarce passage migrant
16	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>	Resident
17	(Steppe) Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo (vulpinus)</i>	Resident and winter visitor
18	Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	Mainly passage visitor
19	Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>	Resident and winter visitor
20	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Resident
21	Eleonora's Falcon	<i>Falco eleonora</i>	Breeds on w. coast, passage visitor elsewhere
22	Peregrine	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Resident and winter visitor
23	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Resident
24	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Resident and winter visitor
25	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	Summer and passage visitor
26	Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Passage and winter visitor
27	Spur-winged Plover	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	Summer and passage visitor
28	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>	Passage migrant
29	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Passage migrant and winter visitor
30	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Passage migrant
31	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Passage migrant and winter visitor
32	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleuca</i>	Passage migrant
33	Redshank	<i>Tringa tetanus</i>	Resident, passage and winter visitor
34	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>	Passage migrant and winter visitor
35	Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Scarce passage migrant
36	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Passage migrant
37	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Uncommon passage migrant
38	Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Mainly winter visitor
39	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Mainly a passage migrant, localised breeder.
40	Audouin's Gull	<i>Larus audouinii</i>	Very localised resident, coastal
41	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Resident, coastal
42	Sandwich Tern	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Passage visitor to coastal areas
43	Black Tern	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Breeds in mid and northern areas, passage visitor to south
44	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>	Summer and passage visitor
45	Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Ubiquitous
46	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Resident, passage and winter visitor
47	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Resident, mainly coastal
48	Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>	Summer and passage visitor
49	Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Summer visitor
50	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Very localised breeder, more widespread winter visitor
51	Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant
52	Roller	<i>Coracias garrulous</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant
53	Syrian Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos syriacus</i>	Resident
54	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	Widespread resident
55	Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant
56	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant

57	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant
58	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant
59	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant
60	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava feldegg</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant
61	Spectacled Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus xanthopygo</i>	Resident
62	Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus samamisisicus</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant
63	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros ochruro</i>	Resident, winter & passage visitor
64	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant
65	Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant
66	Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica melanoleuca</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant
67	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Resident, summer visitor and passage migrant
68	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Resident, winter visitor and passage migrant
69	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Resident and passage migrant
70	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Breeds in north passage migrant elsewhere.
71	Orphean Warbler	<i>Sylvia hortensis</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant
72	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant
73	Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant
74	Graceful Warbler	<i>Prinia gracilis</i>	Resident
75	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant
76	Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant
77	Olive Tree Warbler	<i>Hippolais olivetorum</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant. Mainly reasonably coastal
78	Olivaceous Warbler	<i>Hippolais pallida</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant
79	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Passage migrant
80	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant
81	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	Resident
82	Coal Tit	<i>Parus ater</i>	Resident
83	Blue Tit	<i>Parus caeruleus</i>	Resident
84	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus tephronotus</i>	Resident
85	Bearded Tit	<i>Parus biarmicus</i>	Resident
86	Krüper's Nuthatch	<i>Sitta krueperi</i>	Resident
87	Rock Nuthatch	<i>Sitta neumayer</i>	Resident
88	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant
89	Masked Shrike	<i>Lanius nubicus</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant
90	Lesser Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius minor</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant
91	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	Resident
92	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	Resident
93	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus corone cornix</i>	Resident
94	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Resident
95	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Resident
96	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>	Summer visitor and coastal resident
97	Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>	Resident
98	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Resident
99	Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>	Resident
100	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Resident
101	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	Resident
102	Ortolan	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant
103	Black-headed Bunting	<i>Emberiza melanocephala</i>	Summer visitor and passage migrant