



GUIDE TO THE BIRDS OF ANAGA AND TENO

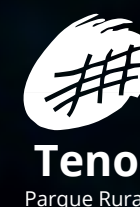
sky Dancers

We invite you to discover and learn more about these fascinating creatures that have mastered the art of flight, each with its own unique choreography, making them true masters and dancers of the skies: birds.

In addition to their remarkable ballet, they have developed a musical language of their own which captivates the ears of attentive listeners.

To see these birds, nothing beats a visit to the Anaga and Teno massifs. These settings boast natural and rural scenery of breathtaking beauty, where these unique aerial navigators play a starring role.

Take the time to enjoy this spectacle of nature.





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RESIDENT NATIVE BIRDS

MIGRATORY BIRDS

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Introduction

*Know them to value them and
value them to protect them.*

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We have always enjoyed the company of birds, our closest allies in many areas: they disperse seeds and pollinate plants, control pests, form part of the food chain in ecosystems and, with their songs and trills, they play their part in composing a soundtrack for nature.

The presence of these airborne dancers is a sign of the quality of the environment in which we live. If they are flitting around above our heads, then all is well. But if we do not see their aerial dance, we should be concerned.

In the following pages, with the aid of maps of the parks, we have compiled various locations for spotting the most significant birds found in the two rural parks of Tenerife. You can see these birds anywhere, but the likelihood of spotting them is greater at these sites. The list is intended to cover all habitats, from the coast to the forested summits.

We have selected eighteen species out of all of the birds that nest in the two parks, each of which is described in this guide. There were two selection criteria: either they are endemic species, or they are common and easy to spot.

Each entry contains a drawing of the species and a description of the bird's identifying features to help you to recognise it. There is also a link for more information on each species.

The last pages feature the most common species, both resident and migratory, grouped under the habitats that are indicated on the maps. Some species, such as the common kestrel, can be found in different habitats, as their range is not bound to a particular habitat, while others, such as the Bolle's pigeon, are found only in the monteverde ecosystem, and are seldom seen anywhere else.

The Anaga and Teno Rural Parks

Anaga and Teno are protected natural areas with immense heritage value. Extending from coast to summit, they are home to myriad landscapes. These areas were declared rural parks in 1994 with the aim of protecting nature and helping to conserve the cultural heritage that is still safeguarded today by local residents of the hamlets dotted throughout the two massifs. Rural parks are like open books that testify to the cultural and natural history of Tenerife.

The island possesses a vast, unique biodiversity, including many nesting birds, some of which are found only in the archipelago of the Canary Islands. For many others, once widespread and abundant on the island, these massifs are now their last refuge, as they seek sanctuary in the cliffs, ravines, and inaccessible islets.

And then there are others that choose to spend a season in the Teno and Anaga massifs or to rest and feed on their long migrations, contributing to the ornithological diversity and importance of these two natural areas.

For these reasons, both natural areas were nominated and, in 2006, designated SPAs (Special Protection Areas for birds) under the EU Natura 2000 network.

In addition, in 2015, UNESCO declared the entire Anaga massif a Biosphere Reserve, in recognition of its high natural and cultural value at a global level.



Native birds found nowhere else in the world

Of all the bird species that you can see in the Teno and Anaga massifs, around fifty or so are residents, living on the island all year round and nesting here. Most of them are native. This means that they arrived naturally on the islands a long time ago.

However, others, such as the Eurasian collared dove, have only recently arrived in the Canary Islands.

Some of these nesting birds have been introduced by humans. Some, such as the Barbary partridge, were brought to the island as game birds, others as pets that were released or escaped and have managed to establish themselves in the wild.

As with other ocean islands located far from the continents, the number of birds in the Canary archipelago is not high. Nevertheless, we are home to a considerable percentage of endemic species. These birds, unique in the world, trace their ancestry to the continent, but because they have inhabited the islands for many years without any genetic interaction with their continental relatives, they have evolved to become their own species, found exclusively on the archipelago.

Of the nine species of birds that are endemic to the Canary Islands, five live in the two rural parks. In addition to this figure, there are the endemic subspecies, which make up a large part of the native birds of the archipelago. We also share endemic species that are exclusive to Macaronesia, such as the Atlantic canary, with the Azores and Madeira.



ENDEMIC SPECIES OF MACARONESIA





Grey heron



Northern lapwing



Black-tailed godwit

Winter tourists and round-trip visitors

Many of the birds that you can see in the two rural parks are seasonal visitors. They are migratory species that come from far away, mostly from Eurasia. During the winter they migrate to more southerly latitudes to escape the cold of the north. They spend this season in the Canary Islands and, when the weather conditions improve in their breeding grounds, they return home. A smaller number arrive from Africa during the summer in search of more pleasant temperatures.

Many others are just passing through and make a short stopover on the islands to regain their strength to then continue their long outbound or inbound journey. They are usually seen for only a few days. Some are regular visitors and others are vagrant.



Green sandpiper

CANARY ISLANDS

Atlantic route
between Eurasia
and Africa

EURASIA

ÁFRICA



CONTENTS

Conservation and the future of birds

Bird populations are in decline all over the world. In the latest edition of the Red List of Spanish Birds, SEO/Birdlife reports that a third of bird populations have declined and almost a hundred species are on the verge of disappearing.

Birds in the Canary Islands are not immune to this situation. They are also disappearing from our countryside, leaving a void in the complex functioning of island ecosystems, causing significant imbalance. Extinctions on our islands go back a long way, but the decline in populations and the disappearance of species on the island of Tenerife has accelerated since the middle of the last century.

The red kite disappeared in the second half of the 20th century, a victim of pesticides. In 1986, the last pair of Egyptian vultures,



Trumpeter finch



Red kite

which had found refuge in the Teno massif, also disappeared. A few years later, the Mediterranean short-toed lark joined the list of extinct species in Tenerife.

In this century, this trend has continued. Recently, the Kentish plover and, in all probability, the common starling have disappeared from the island. The trumpeter finch, the corn bunting and the rock sparrow also seem to have their days numbered.

Of particular concern is the survival of the osprey, with very few breeding pairs clinging onto survival on the cliffs of Los Gigantes, or the dwindling populations of the stone-curlew, Iberian grey shrike and hoopoe, which until a few years ago were common. Seabirds, such as the Barolo shearwater and the Manx shearwater, also have an uncertain future, as does the little ringed plover.



The causes of this decline lie in the fragmentation of habitats, with no possibility for birds to find natural corridors between the small pockets where they still survive. We humans exert great pressure on these last few enclaves, especially in coastal areas (there is hardly a stretch of coastline without buildings, harbours, beaches crowded with bathers, dogs roaming free in the thickets where birds nest, tourist and recreational boats...). The presence of invasive species, such as feral cats and rats, is another of the main threats. And to this list we can add pollution, which, together with climate change and the increase in extreme weather events, and the devastating forest fires they cause, put the final nail in the coffin for the survival of our birds.

But this is not always the case. The raven, which was almost lost, is now beginning to recover thanks to a recovery programme in the Teno Rural Park. It is now beginning to be seen and heard relatively frequently on the rest of the island. A similar case is that of the Barbary falcon, which until a few years ago was also on the verge of extinction and is now well and truly on the road to recovery. Both cases are a ray of hope and show us the way forward.





Birdwatching tips

Before setting out into the countryside to go birding, bear in mind the following tips which will help you to achieve your goal.

- > The first thing you need to put in your backpack, in addition to **good binoculars**, a **bus pass** and this guide, is patience. **Lots of patience**. Birds are sometimes easy to spot and sometimes less so.
- > The best times of the day to observe them are at dawn and dusk. Your chances of seeing them are better at these two times of day.
- > It is important **not to make any noise or sudden movements**. And it is highly advisable to wear clothing that blends in as much as possible with the environment you are going to.
- > **Respect the privacy** of the residents of Anaga and Teno.
- > Remember, of course, that **wild birds must not be fed**, as this would lead to changes in their diet and habits and could also lead to disease. Do not be tempted to use food as a lure.
- > **It is not advisable to take your dog** with you. If your pet accompanies you, you will have very little chance of seeing birds.
- > **Do not leave litter or stray from authorised paths and trails**.
- > If you see an injured bird, call the **Tahonilla Wildlife Recovery Centre** (Centro de Recuperación de Fauna Silvestre de la Tahonilla 900 282 228 – freephone).
- > If you have had a successful day, celebrate by sampling some **local cuisine** to take home a memorable taste of your experience. And if you have not achieved your goals, there is a good excuse to celebrate anyway. Eating local produce helps to keep farmland in production, for which many birds linked to agriculture will thank you.

Birdwatching sites in the Teno massif

Teno should preferably be reached by bus. In this way you can contribute to not clogging up this protected natural area with cars, to saving energy and to the fight against climate change.

CLICK ON MAP

Habitats



Marine coastal



Thermophilous and scrub



Lowland scrub



Wetlands and reservoirs



Cropland and grassland



Thermophilous

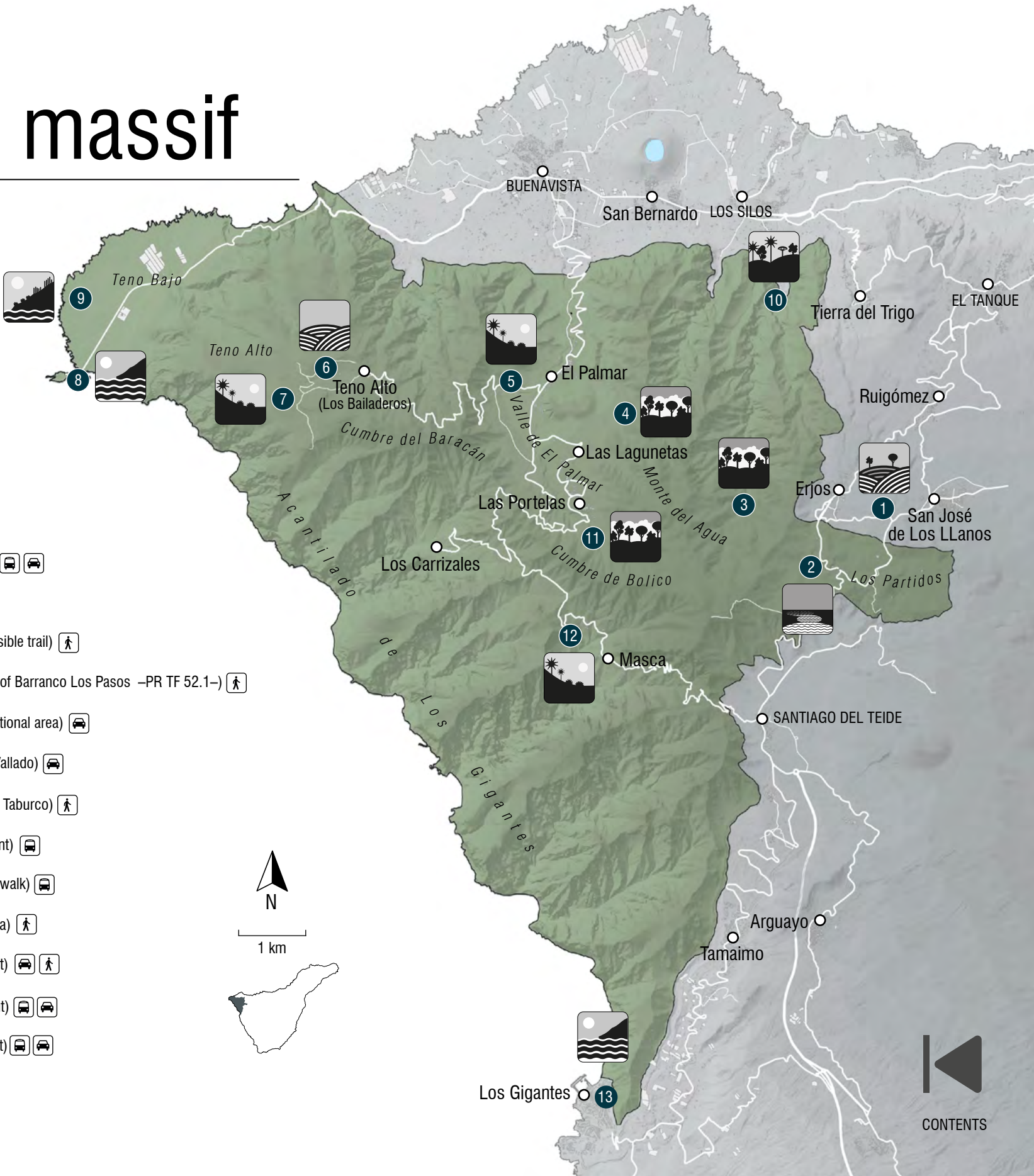
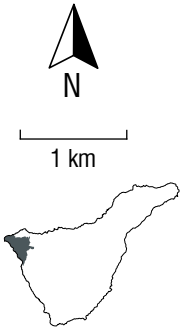


Cropland



Monteverde

- 1 El Tanque Ecomuseum
- 2 Charcas de Erjos
- 3 Monte del Agua (Accessible trail)
- 4 Monte del Agua (Views of Barranco Los Pasos -PR TF 52.1-)
- 5 Los Pedregales (Recreational area)
- 6 Teno Alto (Montaña El Vallado)
- 7 Teno Alto (Degollada de Taburco)
- 8 Punta de Teno (Viewpoint)
- 9 Punta de Teno (Coastal walk)
- 10 Cuevas Negras (La Isleta)
- 11 Bolico Hostel (Viewpoint)
- 12 Cruz de Hilda (Viewpoint)
- 13 Los Gigantes (Viewpoint)

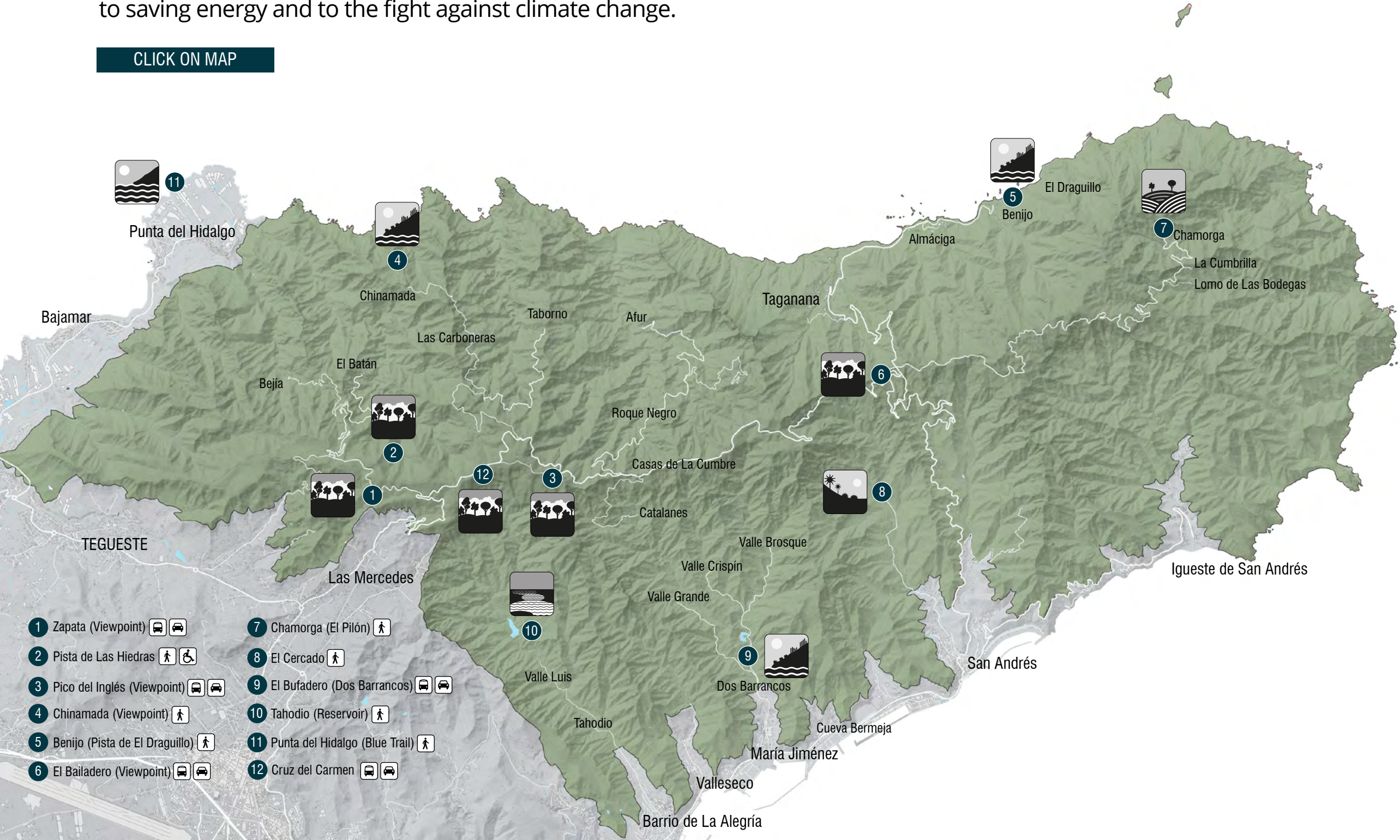


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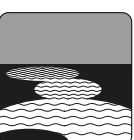

Birdwatching sites in the Anaga massif

Anaga should preferably be reached by bus. In this way you can contribute to not clogging up this protected natural area with cars, to saving energy and to the fight against climate change.

CLICK ON MAP



Habitats

-  Marine coastal
-  Lowland scrub
-  Cropland
-  Thermophilous and scrub
-  Wetlands and reservoirs
-  Monteverde

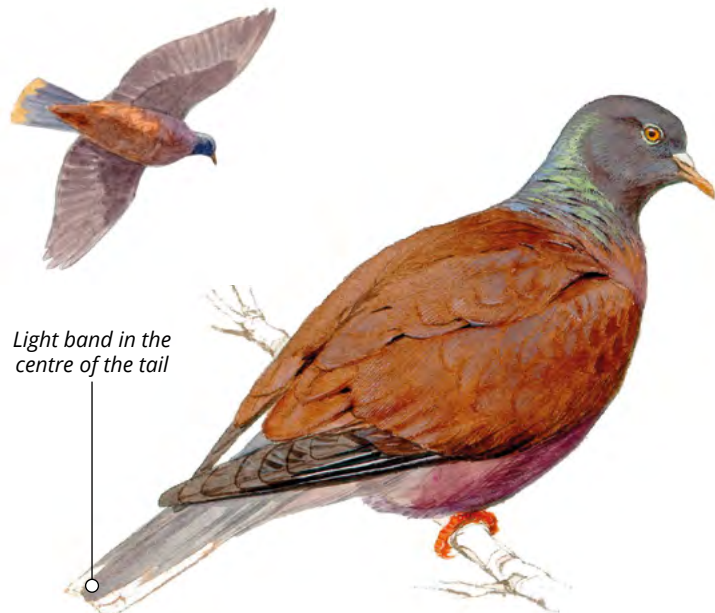


Bolle's pigeon
Turcón, palomo, torcaza
Columba bollii



***	Native, nesting, endemic Canary Island species	👤	In families
📍	Tenerife, La Gomera, La Palma and El Hierro	👁	Thin
🏠	Monteverde (also pine forest and croplands)	🚶	Short
🐦	Same as a pigeon	👤	Fan-shaped
		♀	Monomorphism

Inhabits the laurel forest together with the white-tailed laurel pigeon. This species is endemic to the Canary Islands and is considered a living fossil – as is its natural habitat. Perfectly adapted to the monteverde ecosystem, although it also frequents the mixed pine forest in the north of the island, where it hides away in thick woodland. As is common in many island birds, it lays only one egg, instead of two like other pigeons. Its only natural predator is the sparrowhawk, although it is also vulnerable to feral cats and rats. It nests in trees and is often seen in small groups.

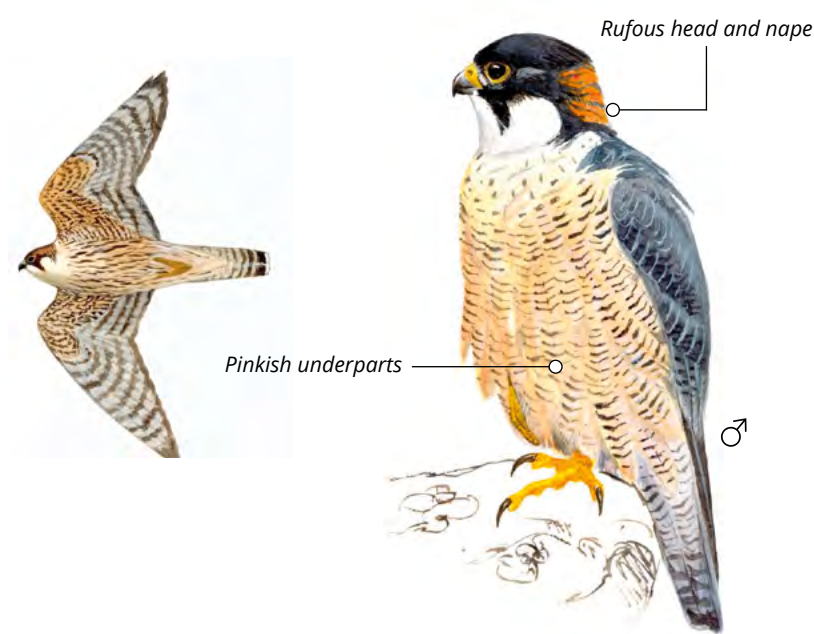


Laurel pigeon
Rabil, raboblanco
Columba junoniae



***	Native, nesting, endemic Canary Island species	👤	In families
📍	Tenerife, La Gomera, La Palma, Gran Canaria and El Hierro	👁	Thin
🏠	Pockets of thermophilous and laurel forest.	🚶	Short
🐦	Same as a pigeon	👤	Fan-shaped
		♀	Monomorphism

Also known as the white-tailed laurel pigeon, this is the other pigeon species endemic to the archipelago. Unlike Bolle's pigeon, it lives at altitudes below the monteverde forest. It was most likely a species native to thermophilous forests, which are nowadays largely depleted. It seeks refuge in the lower reaches of the laurel forest, in ravines and on rocky escarpments, where it lays a single egg on the ground, and on the ledges and crevices of rock faces, which makes it easy prey for rats and feral cats. It sometimes ventures into cultivated areas in search of food.



Barbary falcon
Falcón
*Falco peregrinus pelegrioides**



👤	Native, nesting	👤	Solitary, in pairs
📍	Canary Islands, North Africa, Middle East and South Asia	👁	Hooked
🏠	Sea cliffs and ravine walls	🚶	Medium
🐦	Larger than a pigeon	👤	Square
		♀♂	Dimorphism

There is much debate about the classification of this falcon. For some authors, it is a subspecies of the smaller and lighter peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus pelegrioides*), and for others it is a separate species*. It is the fastest bird in the world, reaching 300 km/h when it swoops down on a rock pigeon, its favourite prey. It lives on sea cliffs and steep ravines where it builds its nest and keeps watch over its hunting grounds. In the Canary Islands it is an endangered species, although in recent years its population has steadily recovered.





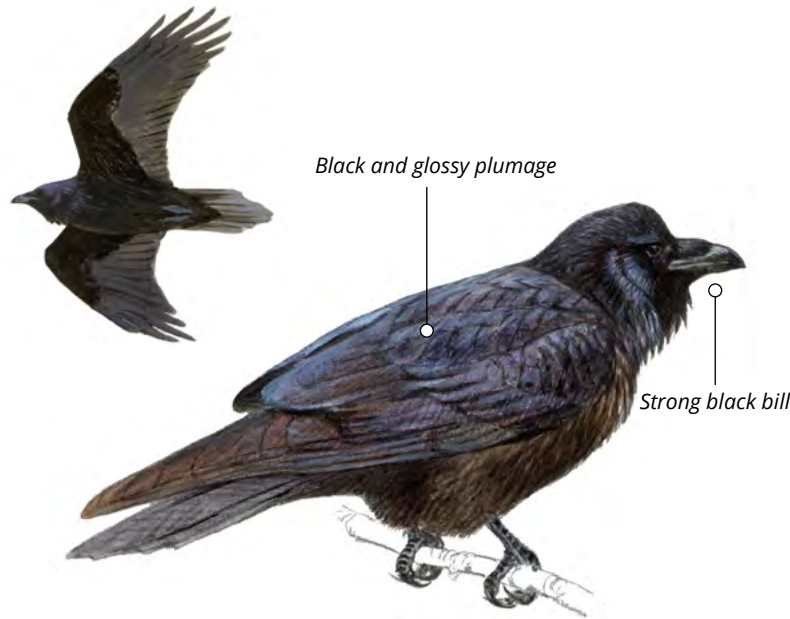
Common buzzard
Aguililla
Buteo buteo insularum



	Native, nesting, endemic Canary Island subspecies		Solitary, in pairs
	Canary Islands		Hooked
	Lower edges of monteverde and pine forest and in ravines		Medium
	Larger than a pigeon		Fan
			Monomorphism

Easily recognised by its circling flight and plaintive call and cat-like mew, the buzzard resembles a small, stocky eagle with its outspread wings with splayed tips. Today, it is one of the most common and widespread birds of prey in the two rural parks. Buzzards are skilled hunters of rats and rabbits, two introduced species that have proven to be harmful to the balance of the fragile island ecosystems.

Endangered



Canary Islands raven
Cuervo
Corvus corax canariensis



	Native, nesting, endemic Canary Island subspecies		In families
	Canary Islands		Hooked
	From the coast to the high mountains		Medium
	Larger than a pigeon		Pointed
			Monomorphism

Although it may not look like it, the raven is a passerine or perching bird, like the sparrow or the canary. But it is the largest perching bird in the world, reaching 65 cm in length, and is also one of the most intelligent. It was once found in great numbers in the countryside of Tenerife, in connection with crops and livestock, as it feeds on cereal, fruit and carrion. The disappearance of traditional agriculture and livestock farming, together with poisons and other threats, drove ravens to the brink of extinction on most of the Canary Islands.



Osprey
Guincho
Pandion haliaetus



	Native, nesting		Solitary, in pairs
	North America and Eurasia. Tenerife, La Gomera, El Hierro and Lanzarote		Hooked
	Sea cliffs, ponds and inland reservoirs		Medium
	Larger than a pigeon		Abanico
			Monomorfismo


The largest bird of prey in the archipelago, with a wingspan up to 174 cm. The osprey is a fish-eating bird of prey. Its diet consists exclusively of fish. For this reason, it has a number of morphological adaptations that are unique among birds of prey. It is widely distributed in the northern hemisphere, but in the Canary archipelago its presence is currently limited to a few islands, although the large number of toponyms (the local name for osprey is “guincho”) that dot the coasts of the Canary Islands suggests that it was once much more widespread. Its last refuge on Tenerife is the Teno Rural Park.

Endangered



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Plain swift
Andoriña
Apus unicolor

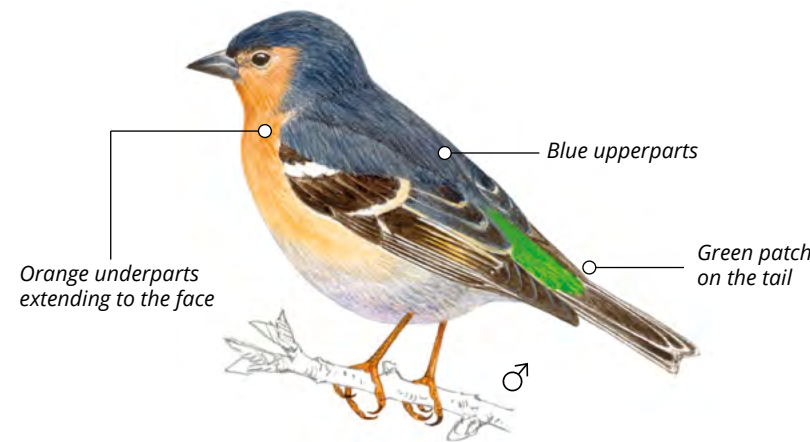
FURTHER INFORMATION


Native, nesting	Colony
Canary archipelago and Portugal (Madeira and Oporto)	Hooked
From the coast to the high mountains	Short
Same as a sparrow	Forked
	Monomorphism

Of the three species of swift found in the Canary Islands, the plain swift is the only species native to the Canary Islands and Portugal (Madeira and Oporto), although its population is mostly confined to our archipelago.

Every aspect of the swift’s world is remarkable: its acrobatic flying skills as it hunts insects, its only food, and its ability to remain in the air for most of its life, only landing to breed.

It is easy to spot on summer evenings, around lampposts and street lighting. It usually nests, among other places, in abandoned buildings and construction sites. The loss of breeding colonies due to the demolition of these buildings is one of its main conservation threats.





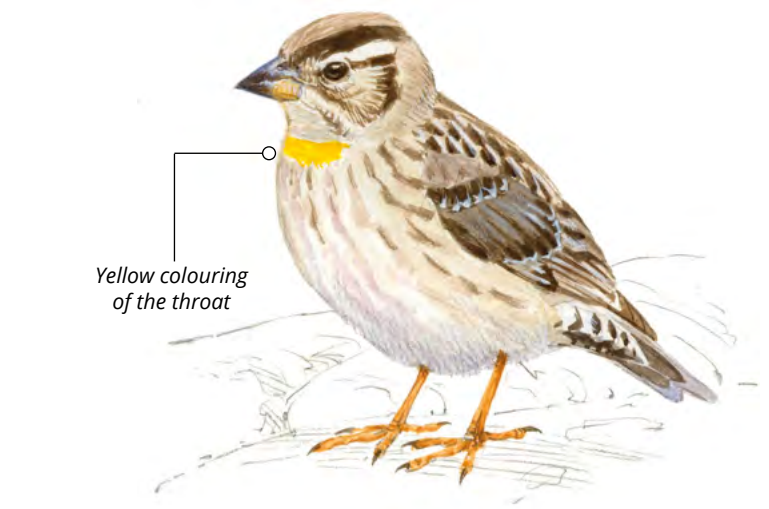
Canary Island chaffinch
Tintillón, pájaro de monte
Fringilla canariensis

FURTHER INFORMATION

Native, nesting, endemic to the Canary Islands	Solitary, in pairs
Canary archipelago, except Fuerteventura and Lanzarote	Thick
Monteverde, mixed pine forest and chestnut woodland	Medium
Same as a sparrow	Square
	Dimorphism

Recent scientific studies have elevated this bird – which until now was considered a subspecies of the chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*) – to the status of endemic Canary Island species. This new classification has added yet another jewel to the biodiversity of our islands.

This chaffinch is omnivorous, like all of its family, and is found in abundance in the monteverde woodland of Anaga and Teno. Easy to spot, this species exhibits a pronounced sexual dimorphism: the males have colourful plumage while the females have duller, more uniform colours.



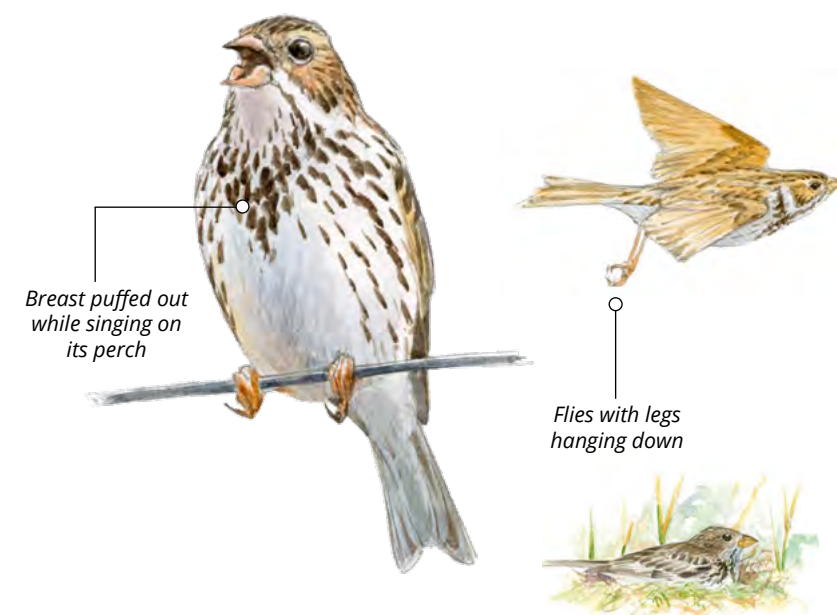


Rock sparrow
Chillón, pájaro risquero
Petronia petronia

FURTHER INFORMATION

Native, nesting	Colony
North Africa and temperate regions of Eurasia. Madeira and Canary Islands, except Fuerteventura and Lanzarote.	Thick
Mid-altitude vegetation belt and lowland scrub	Medium
Same as a sparrow	Square
	Monomorphism

This is a strictly protected species. Although in its global range the populations of this bird are not facing serious conservation problems, this is not the case in the Canary Islands. In the past it was abundant, linked to croplands and steppe environments where it congregated in large flocks. The abandonment of crops and the reduction and fragmentation of its natural habitat have confined it to Teno Alto, where the last population in Tenerife is found.



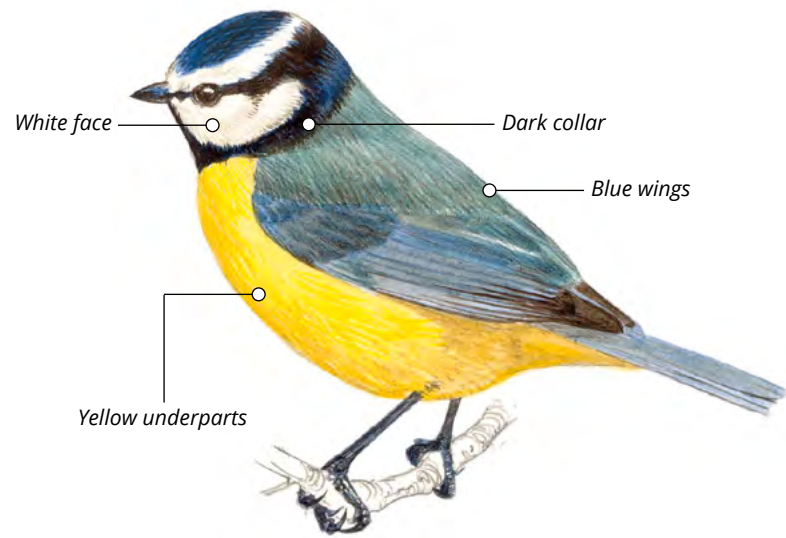
Corn bunting
Triguero, pájaro pollo
Emberiza calandra



	Native, nesting		Solitary
	North Africa and temperate regions of Europe and Western Asia. On all the islands of the Canary archipelago		Thick
	Grassland and mid-altitude scrubland and farmland		Medium
	Larger than a sparrow		Forked
			Monomorphism

Range and habitat similar to the house sparrow, also sharing the same fate. The corn bunting, once abundant in Tenerife’s cereal fields, has seen its numbers drastically reduced. Until recently, the last populations were located in Los Rodeos, Teno Alto, the valley of El Palmar and Icod el Alto. But its worrying decline continues, and it is now confined to Teno Alto and another small population in Los Rodeos.

The male is easy to identify when he performs his metallic song from a branch, puffing out his chest. This species nests on the ground, which makes it very vulnerable to rats, dogs and cats.



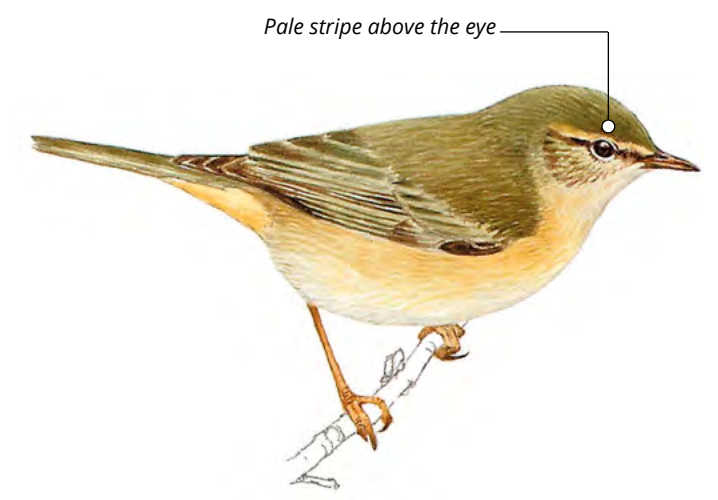
African blue tit
Frailero, corbatita
Cyanistes teneriffae



	Native, nesting, endemic to the Canary Islands and Africa		Solitary, in pairs
	Canary Islands and northern Africa		Thin
	Pine forest, monteverde and farmland with groves of trees		Medium
	Smaller than a sparrow		Square
			Monomorphism

The range of the African or Canary blue tit extends from the seven largest islands of the Canary archipelago to north-east Africa. It is the most diversified bird species in the Canary Islands, as up to five subspecies have been identified and described, all of which are endemic to the archipelago.

It is also the acrobat par excellence of our birdlife. It forages for the invertebrates it feeds on like a circus tightrope walker, hanging from the branches and leaves of trees, showing off its colourful and striking plumage. This bird also likes fleshy fruits and nectar. It nests in cracks and holes in trunks and walls and is the most common occupant of nesting boxes.



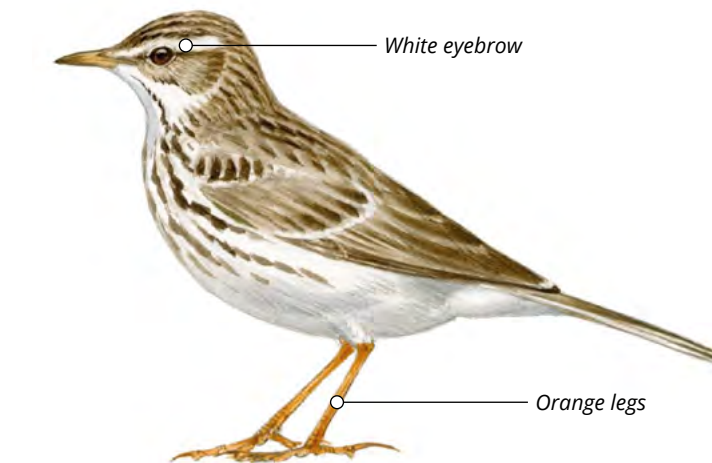
Canary Island chiffchaff
Hornero
Phylloscopus canariensis



	Native, nesting, endemic to the Canary Islands		Solitary, in pairs
	Canary Islands, except Fuerteventura and Lanzarote		Thin
	Scrubland and bushes from the coast to the high mountains		Medium
	Smaller than a sparrow		Square
			Monomorphism

The Canary Island chiffchaff is another of the endemic birds found only in the Canary Islands, occurring in both the Anaga and Teno massifs. It lives in all types of environments where vegetation is present and is the most abundant bird in the Canary Islands. The chiffchaff is insectivorous, although it also feeds on nectar from different flowers, which makes it an important pollinator of certain endemic plants, such as the Canary Island bellflower (*Canarina canariensis*), known locally as bicácaro.

You can spot it and hear its constant calls as it constantly hops among the vegetation in search of food. It builds its nest in the shape of an old-fashioned bread oven, with a side entrance.

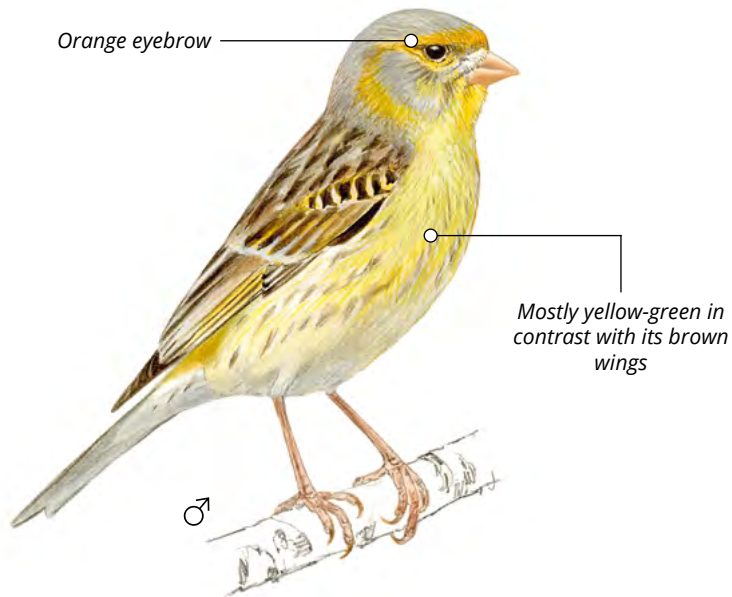


Berthelot's pipit
Correcaminos
Anthus berthelotii



	Native, nesting, endemic to Macaronesia		Solitary, in pairs
	Canary Islands, Madeira and Selvagens Islands		Thin
	Open, sparsely wooded environments, from the coast to the high mountains		Medium
	Same as a sparrow		Square
			Monomorphism

This is one of the most widely distributed birds and, except in dense woodland, it is very common and easy to observe in all habitats. It is an all-rounder, ranging from the intertidal zone on the coast to more than 3,000 metres above sea level, from malpais (lava terrain) and farmland to villages and towns. It has a habit of running along the ground and rarely flies. As it nests on the ground, when it senses a threat, it feigns injury in order to distract potential predators from the nest.

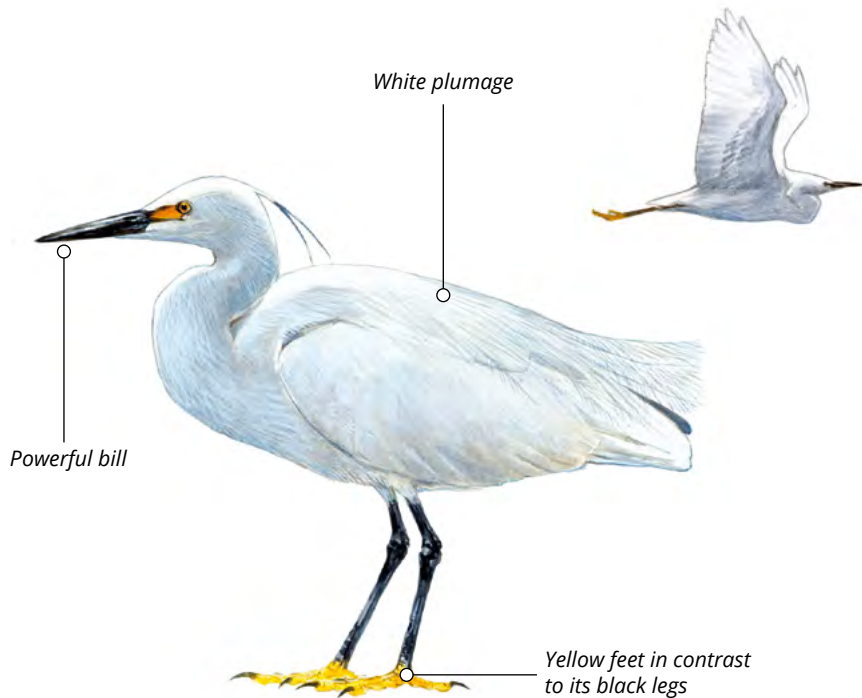


Atlantic canary
Canario de monte
Serinus canaria



	Native, nesting, endemic to Macaronesia		In families
	Canary Islands, Madeira and Azores		Thick
	Open, sparsely wooded environments, from the coast to the high mountains		Medium
	Same as a sparrow		Forked
			Dimorphism

The Atlantic canary, despite its name, is not exclusive to the Canary Islands, but is also found in Madeira and the Azores. It is probably the most iconic bird in the world. The king of songbirds, it has one of the most melodious songs of all birds and is the ancestor of the domestic canary. This bird lives in groups, feeds on the ground and is able to adapt to a variety of habitats, preferring meadows and sparse woodlands, especially thermophilous vegetation and farmland.



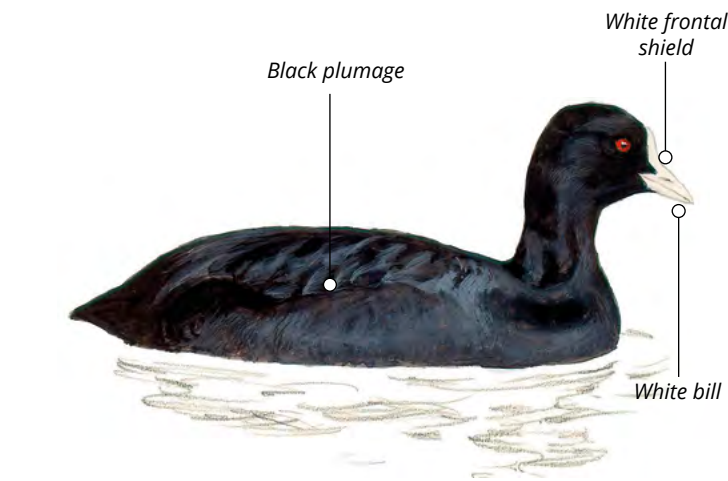
Little egret
Garza blanca
Egretta garzetta



	Native, nesting/migrant		In colonies
	Tenerife, Lanzarote and Cape Verde archipelago Africa, Eurasia and Australia		Tapered
	Coastal areas and freshwater reservoirs		Long
	Larger than a pigeon		Square
			Monomorphism

Another recent coloniser of the Canary Islands, this all-white, small heron occasionally nests on Tenerife. Colonies are made up a few pairs, but when they are joined by pairs that migrate to spend the winter here, they may number up to two hundred individuals. The little egret frequents intertidal pools where it hunts crustaceans and small fish, but can also be found in inland pools, where it catches frogs, fish and insects with its harpoon-like bill.





Eurasian coot
Gallinuela de agua
Fulica atra

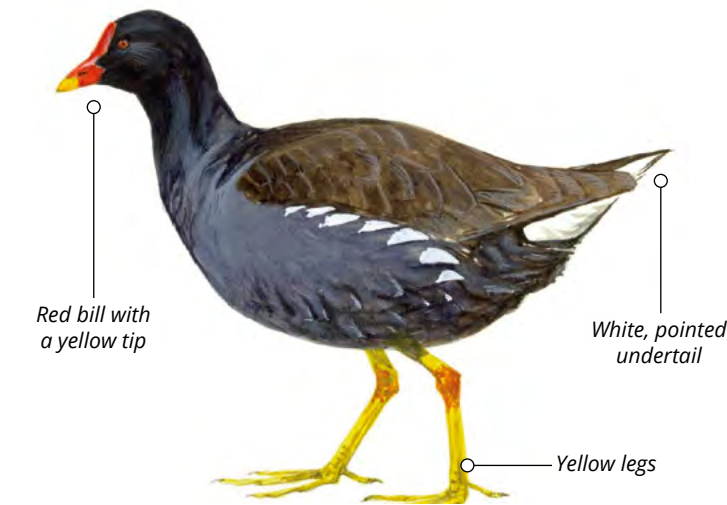


	Native, nesting		In couples and families
	Azores and Canary Islands (Tenerife, Gran Canaria, La Gomera and Fuerteventura) Eurasia, Australia and North Africa		Thick
	Freshwater ponds and reservoirs		Medium
	Larger than a pigeon		Square
			Monomorphism

The coot is thought to be a recent coloniser of the islands. The first records of it nesting date from the 1980s, probably earlier, perhaps as a result of the expansion of irrigation and the construction of dams and reservoirs.

It lives on the banks of pools without much vegetation, where it feeds on fruits, seeds, invertebrates, and aquatic plants, sometimes diving for its food.

During breeding season, it becomes very territorial, and scuffles and fights are common, with both members of the pair getting involved. In these skirmishes, they are often seen “running” over the water as they flee or chase each other.



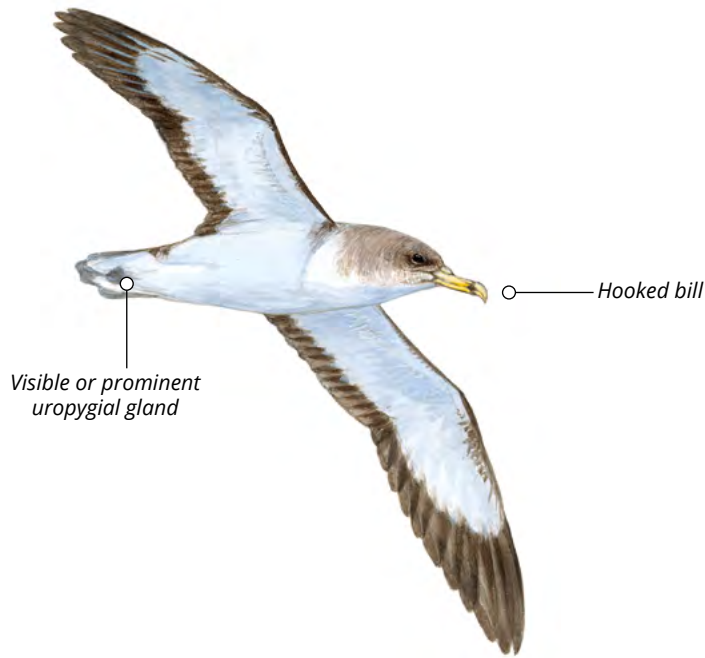
Common moorhen
Polla de agua
Gallinula chloropus



	Native, nesting		In couples and families
	Canary Islands (except Lanzarote), Azores and Madeira. Western Palaearctic including North Africa		Thick
	Freshwater pools and reservoirs		Medium
	Larger than a pigeon		Pointed
			Monomorphism

Its worldwide distribution makes it a species that adapts remarkably well to any environment. It is a wary, elusive bird, always seeking the shelter of reeds, rushes and aquatic plants. Nervous in its movements, its pointed tail is always in motion when it is on the go. At the slightest threat, it dives underwater and holds on to the vegetation with its head poking out of the water to keep watch.

It is omnivorous, but prefers to feed on aquatic plants.



Cory's shearwater
Pardelo, gúaña-gúaña
Calonectris borealis



	Native, nesting		In colonies
	Coast of all the islands and islets of the Canary archipelago Madeira, Azores and Selvagens Islands		Hooked
	High seas and coastal cliffs		Webbed
	Larger than a pigeon		Square
			Monomorphism

This spectacular bird is the best known and largest of the seabirds that breed in the Canary Islands. It spends its entire long life on the open ocean, feeding on fish and squid that it catches by diving to a depth of up to fifteen metres. At night it gathers in large congregations that rest on the ocean surface. It only returns to land to breed in burrows, crevices on cliff faces, ravines and on sea stacks and islets. It comes to feed its chick at night, emitting its peculiar and mysterious call reminiscent of a crying baby.

One of the traits that it shares with other shearwaters and petrels, and which enables it to live on the high seas all year round, is the uropygial gland, known also as the preen gland, which secretes a viscous oil that it uses to waterproof its plumage.



Birds of coastal marine habitats



Cory's shearwater
Calonectris borealis



Band-rumped storm petrel
Hydrobates castro
(Only in Anaga)



Manx shearwater
Puffinus puffinus
(Only in Teno)



Barolo shearwater
Puffinus baroli



European storm petrel
Hydrobates pelagicus



Common tern
Sterna hirundo



Bulwer's Petrel
Bulweria bulwerii



Common ringed plover
Charadrius hiaticula
(migratory)



Barbary falcon
Falco pelegrinoides



Osprey
Pandion haliaetus
(Only in Teno)



Sanderling
Calidris alba
(migratory)



Common sandpiper
Actitis hypoleucos
(migratory)



Grey plover
Pluvialis squatarola
(migratory)



Yellow-legged gull
Larus michahellis



Little egret
Egretta garzetta



Rock pigeon
Columba livia



Eurasian whimbrel
Numenius phaeopus
(migratory)



Black-winged stilt
Himantopus himantopus
(migratory)



Ruddy turnstone
Arenaria interpres
(migratory)





Birds of lowland scrub



Spectacled warbler
Curruca conspicillata



Canary Island chiffchaff
Phylloscopus canariensis



Common linnet
Linaria cannabina



European turtle dove
Streptopelia turtur



Common kestrel
Falco tinnunculus



Barn owl
Tyto alba



Atlantic canary
Serinus canaria



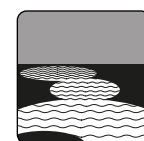
Laughing dove
Spilopelia senegalensis



Barbary partridge
Alectoris barbara
(introduced)



Berthelot's pipit
Anthus berthelotii



Birds of wetlands and reservoirs



Grey wagtail
Motacilla cinerea



Yellow-legged gull
Larus michahellis



Black-crowned night heron
Nycticorax nycticorax



Eurasian coot
Fulica atra



Common moorhen
Gallinula chloropus



Osprey
Pandion haliaetus
(Only in Teno)



Little egret
Egretta garzetta



Common ringed plover
Charadrius hiaticula
(migratory)



Black-winged stilt
Himantopus himantopus
(migratory)



Common sandpiper
Actitis hypoleucos
(migratory)

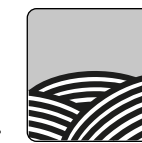


Grey heron
Ardea cinerea
(migratory)





Birds of cropland and grassland



African blue tit
Cyanistes teneriffae



Atlantic canary
Serinus canaria



European goldfinch
Carduelis carduelis



Canary Island chiffchaff
Phylloscopus canariensis



Pallid swift
Apus pallidus



Plain swift
Apus unicolor



Eurasian blackcap
Sylvia atricapilla



Barn owl
Tyto alba



Common kestrel
Falco tinnunculus



European greenfinch
Chloris chloris



Eurasian collared dove
Streptopelia decaocto



Common linnet
Linaria cannabina



Common raven
Corvus corax



Common buzzard
Buteo buteo



Spanish sparrow
Passer hispaniolensis



Common quail
Coturnix coturnix



European turtle dove
Streptopelia turtur



Corn bunting
Emberiza calandra
(Only in Teno)



Berthelot's pipit
Anthus berthelotii



Rock sparrow
Petronia petronia
(Only in Teno)





Birds of thermophilous forests and scrubland



Laurel pigeon
Columba junoniae



Canary Island chiffchaff
Phylloscopus canariensis



Long-eared owl
Asio otus



African blue tit
Cyanistes teneriffae



Common kestrel
Falco tinnunculus



Plain swift
Apus unicolor



Atlantic canary
Serinus canaria



Eurasian blackcap
Sylvia atricapilla



Spectacled warbler
Curruca conspicillata



Sardinian warbler
Curruca melanocephala



Common raven
Corvus corax



European turtle dove
Streptopelia turtur



Tenerife robin
Erithacus superbus



Berthelot's pipit
Anthus berthelotii



Barn owl
Tyto alba



Barbary partridge
Alectoris barbara
(introduced)



Common buzzard
Buteo buteo



Common blackbird
Turdus merula





Birds of the monteverde



Long-eared owl
Asio otus



Canary Island chiffchaff
Phylloscopus canariensis



Tenerife goldcrest
Regulus regulus



African blue tit
Cyanistes teneriffae



Canary Island chaffinch
Fringilla canariensis



Bolle's pigeon
Columba bollii



Eurasian sparrowhawk
Accipiter nisus



Tenerife robin
Erithacus superbus



Laurel pigeon
Columba junoniae



Eurasian woodcock
Scolopax rusticola



Common blackbird
Turdus merula



Barn owl
Tyto alba

NOCTURNAL BIRDS OF PREY

Birdwatching at night is a complicated task. But even if we do not see them, nocturnal birds are out there.

The rulers of the night skies are the owls: long-eared owls and barn owls.

Long-eared owls prefer forest habitats, while barn owls are more common in rural areas and ravines.

Both owls are accomplished rodent hunters, making them important allies in pest control.

A pair of barn owls, for example, is capable of hunting an average of 1400 rodents in a year. Having owls near our houses and crops means that rats and mice are kept at bay, with no need to use poisons. They work for free and reduce the need to use highly toxic substances, which affect both wildlife and our health.



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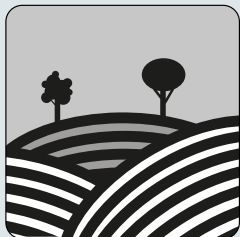
CONTENTS

BIRDWATCHING SITES IN TENO

1

El Tanque Ecomuseum

Birdwatching spot above the ponds.
(5-minute walk from the ecomuseum car park)



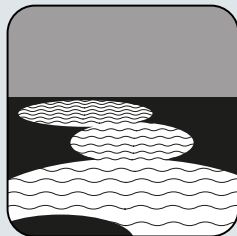
Cropland



2

Charcas de Erjos

Accessible only on foot from Erjos.
Birdwatching spot next to the interpretative panel.
(15 minutes from Erjos)



Wetlands



3

Monte del Agua

Accessible only on foot from Erjos.
Walkway at the end of the accessible path.
(20 minutes on foot from Erjos)



Monteverde



4

Monte del Agua

Follow the PR TF-52.1 trail for 0.8 km to enjoy open
views of the ravine called Barranco de Los Pasos.



Monteverde



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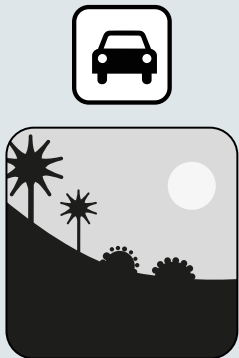
MAP

BIRDWATCHING SITES IN TENO

5

Los Pedregales

Recreational area. Accessible by private vehicle from El Palmar



Thermophilous and scrub



6

Teno Alto

Montaña El Vallado. Accessible by private vehicle as far as Los Bailaderos. About a 30-minute walk along a dirt track from Los Bailaderos.



Cropland and grassland



7

Teno Alto

Degollada de Taburco. Accessible by private vehicle as far as Los Bailaderos. Walk along the PR TF-51 trail in the direction of Los Llanos. (20 minutes on foot with steep slopes)



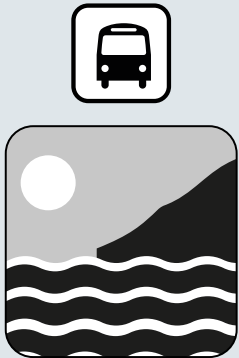
Thermophilous and scrub



8

Punta de Teno

Viewpoint at the end of the walkway. Accessible by public transport only



Marine coastal



BIRDWATCHING SITES IN TENO

9

Punta de Teno

Along the coastal path (not signposted).
Accessible by public transport only



Lowland scrub



10

Cuevas Negras

La Isleta. Accessible on foot only from
Los Silos in about 15 minutes



Thermophilous



11

Bolico Hostel

Viewpoint above the hostel.
Accessible by private vehicle or on foot



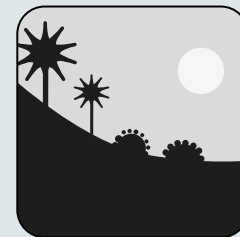
Monteverde



12

Cruz de Hilda

Viewpoint on the TF-436 road above Masca.
Accessible by private vehicle
and public transport



Thermophilous and scrub



13

Los Gigantes

Viewpoint on Calle Adelfas,
entrance from the TF-454 road.
Accessible by private vehicle and public transport.



Marine coastal



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MAP

BIRDWATCHING SITES IN ANAGA

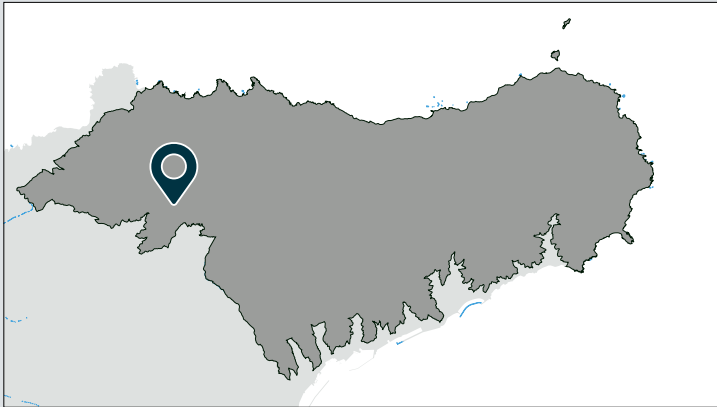
1

Zapata

Viewpoint on the TF-143 road (in the direction of El Batán).
Accessible by private vehicle and public transport



Monteverde



2

Pista de Las Hiedras

The track can be reached by private vehicle and public transport via roads TF-143 or TF-145.
Accessible on foot (section adapted for people with reduced mobility from the TF-143 road)



Monteverde



3

Pico del Inglés

Viewpoint on the TF-12 road (Pico del Inglés turnoff).
Accessible by private vehicle and public transport



Monteverde



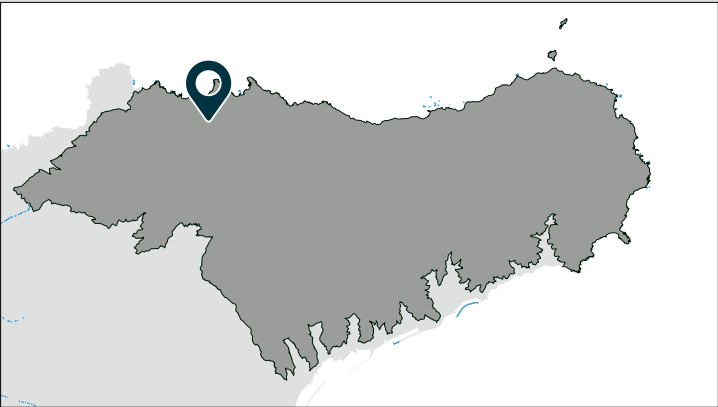
4

Chinamada

Aguaide viewpoint.
Accessible on foot



Lowland scrub and farmland



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MAP

BIRDWATCHING SITES IN ANAGA

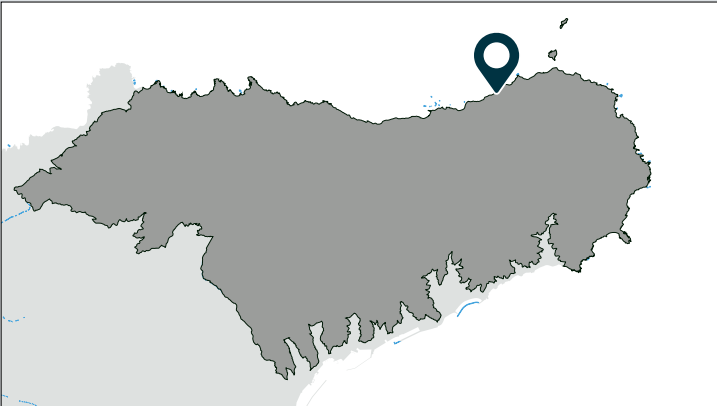
5

Benijo

Pista al Draguillo.
Accessible on foot



Lowland scrub



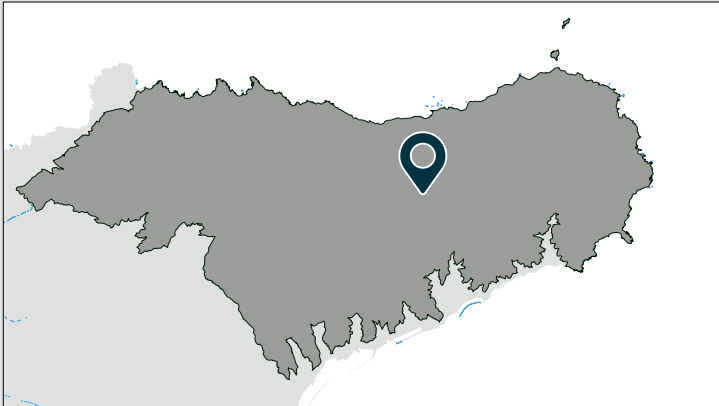
6

El Bailadero

Viewpoint on the TF-123 road
(in the direction of Chamorga).
Accessible by private vehicle and public transport



Monteverde



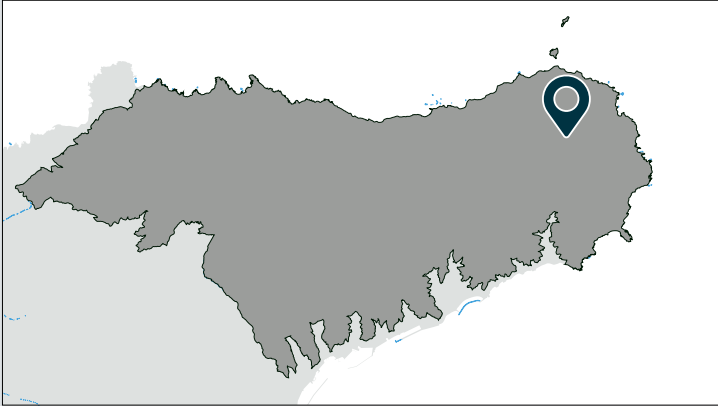
7

Chamorga

El Pílon viewpoint,
accessible on foot from Chamorga



Farmland and monteverde



8

El Cercado

Barranco de El Cercado can be reached from San An-
drés along an asphalted track. Birdwatching site accessi-
ble only on foot along a path through the palm grove



Thermophilous and lowland scrub



CONTENTS



MAP

BIRDWATCHING SITES IN ANAGA

9

El Bufadero

Birdwatching site located in Dos Barrancos. Accessible by public transport and private vehicle by asphalted road from María Jiménez



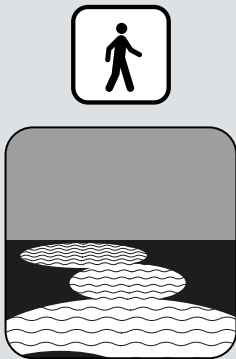
Lowland scrub, farmland and reservoirs



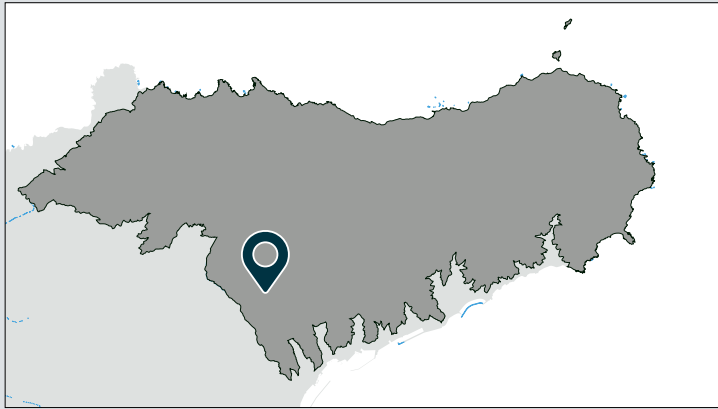
10

Tahodio Reservoir

Accessible by asphalted road from the La Alegría neighbourhood to the end of the road. From there, walk to the reservoir. The birdwatching site is located on the path that runs along the eastern slope of the reservoir



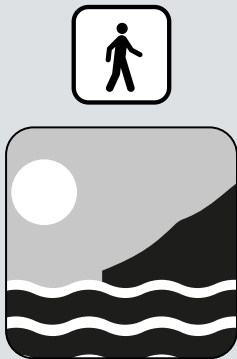
Aquatic environment and lowland scrub



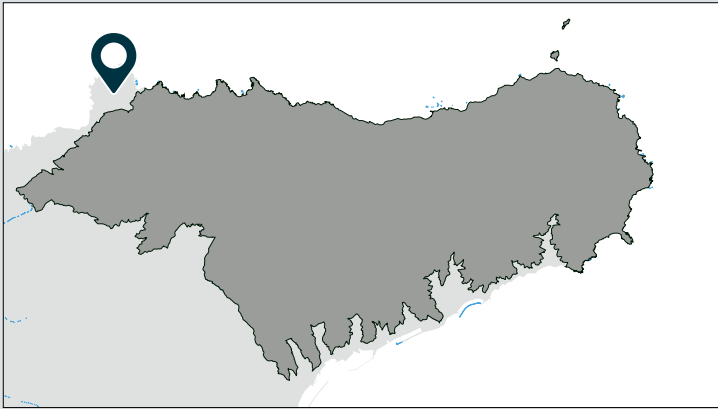
11

Punta del Hidalgo

Accessible on foot along the coastal Blue Trail (camino de San Juanito). This route includes a hide and signs providing information on birdlife



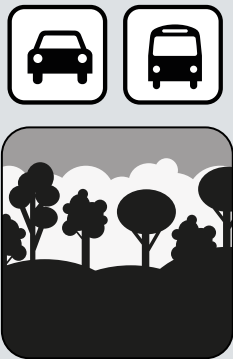
Marine coastal



12

Cruz del Carmen

Birdwatching site located in the area around the Cruz del Carmen visitor centre. Accessible by public transport and private vehicle



Monteverde

