

LABEL Wildlife Estates[®]



APPLICATION FORM QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of Estate:

Name of Owner/Manager:

Date of application:

Last version: February 2013
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CONTACT DETAILS (to be filled by the manager/owner)		
OWNER	Name and Surname	
	Telephone number	
	E-mail	
	Address	
MANAGER/ CONTACT PERSON	Name and Surname	
	Telephone number	
	E-mail	
	Address	

ASSESSOR DETAILS (to be filled by the assessor)	
Name and Surname	
Address	
Telephone Number	
E-mail	
I.D./Passport No	

**APPLICATION FORM
ATLANTIC -CONTINENTAL BIOGEOGRAPHIC REGION
QUESTIONNAIRE¹**

Parts A, B, & C

A- ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA
B- GENERIC INDICATORS
C- SPECIFIC INDICATORS

¹ This questionnaire must be completed by the owner and/or manager of the Estate

A - ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

A.1 BIOGEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

A.1.1 The estate/territory (from now E/T) is located in an EU Member Country:

- ☐ Yes, please specify: _____
- ☐ No

A.1.2 The E/T belongs to one of the following biogeographical regions:

- ☐ Atlantic
- ☐ Mediterranean
- ☐ Boreal
- ☐ Continental
- ☐ Macaronesian
- ☐ Alpine
- ☐ Other, please specify: _____

A.1.3 The E/T belongs to at least one of the following categories (select all that apply)

- ☐ i) Mountains
- ☐ ii) Wetlands
- ☐ iii) Woodlands
- ☐ iv) Farmlands
- ☐ v) Coastlands

All the categories are habitats mentioned in the Habitats Directive (COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC, 21 May 1992)

A.2 IDENTITY

A.2.1 The E/T has a manager:

- ☐ Yes, name and surname: _____.
- ☐ No

A.2.2 Define the exact type of E/T according to the use:

- ☐ Private Landownership
- ☐ Municipal ownership
- ☐ River preserve
- ☐ Hunting/fishing
- ☐ Regional preserve
- ☐ Other, please specify _____

A.2.3 Indicate the official management documents on the E/T:

- ☐ Hunting Management Plan
- ☐ Forestry Plan
- ☐ Plan of defense against fire
- ☐ Management Plan (agriculture and livestock)
- ☐ Conservation Plan/s (flora/fauna/landscape)
- ☐ Management Plan of Natural Resources (*Country specific*)
- ☐ Master Plan for Use and Management (*Country specific*)
- ☐ Other, please specify: _____

A.2.4 The E/T engages in wildlife management practices, actions and proceedings for game species and protected animals (installation of waterers, feeders, special crops, resting areas, nest protection and breeding areas, others,...)

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

A.2.5 The E/T engages in sustainable hunting and fishing management.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

A.2.6 The E/T promotes communication activities such as:

- ☐ Visits (field visits, ornithologists, educational visits,...)
- ☐ Open days
- ☐ Exchange programs (researchers, keepers,...)
- ☐ Participation in publications in different media formats
- ☐ Website
- ☐ Others, please specify: _____

- ☐ No

B - GENERIC INDICATORS

B.1 Geographic information: complete the following information in relation to the E/T.

B.1.1

Location: _____

Country: _____

Province: _____

Region: _____

Municipality: _____

B.1.2 Area of the E/T: _____ ha

B.1.3 List the surrounding estates and properties, starting by the N in a clockwise direction:

B.1.4 Give a brief description of the morphology and typology of the landscape: include **physical geography, main vegetation, hydrology** (attach the map/cartography of the E/T with the complete application). If possible mark the principal elements of the morphology and landscape).

B.1.5 Check and give details of the approximate area (ha) covered by the following habitats, if present.

	Habitat	Area approx. (ha)
☐	Mountain chains without forest	
☐	Wetlands (swamps, ponds, lakes,...)	
☐	Woodland (scrub, coniferous forest, deciduous forest and others)	
☐	Arable land	
☐	Natural/semi-natural grass (pasture) land (grasslands, meadows)	
☐	Coastal habitats and dunes (marine water, beaches, cliffs)	
☐	Other:	

B.2 Protected natural areas.

B.2.1 The E/T is enclosed or within the Natura 2000 network (SPAs, SCI, SAC):

☐ No

☐ Yes, please specify:

	Type	Name	Code	Affected area of the territory (ha)	Naming Date
☐	SPAs ²				
☐	SCI ³				
☐	SAC ⁴				

When were you first aware that the territory was part of the Natura 2000 Network?

Year: _____

How did you learn that the territory was part of the Natura 2000 Network?

Did the local authorities contact you during the naming process?

☐ Yes. If so, how many times?: _____

☐ No

Do you know any information platform on Natura 2000 in Spain (web, agency...)?

☐ Yes. If so, specify: _____

☐ No

Has the Master Plan for Use and Management (MPUM) affecting your territory been written?

☐ Yes. If so, do you know the measures included?: _____

☐ No

² SPAs: Special Protection Areas

³ SCI: Sites of Community Importance

⁴ SAC: Special Areas of Conservation

☐ I don't know

B.2.2 The E/T has another conservation action:

☐ No

☐ Yes, please specify:

	Name	Affected area of the territory (ha)
☐		
☐		
☐		

B.2.3 The E/T belongs to a BIA⁵:
☐ No

☐ Yes, please specify: _____

B.2.4 Do you manage the territory in cooperation with other entities?

☐ No

☐ Yes, please specify below:

☐ National authorities

☐ NGOs (Please adapt this list to those organizations relevant for your country):

☐ Wildlife Estates

☐ Birdlife

☐ Others: _____

☐ Business (consulting)

☐ National and natural park guards and agents, and other agents from EENNPP

☐ Forestry agents

☐ Universities

☐ Associations, please specify: _____

B.2.5 Do any of the aforementioned associations carry out monitoring activities on the territory?

☐ No

☐ Yes, please specify (Please adapt this list to those organizations relevant for your country):

☐ National authorities

⁵ BIA: Bird Important Area. Designated by Birdlife International.

☐ NGOs:

- ☐ Wildlife Estates
☐ Birdlife
☐ Others: _____

☐ Business (consulting)

☐ National and natural park guards and agents, and other agents from EENNPP

☐ Forestry agents

☐ Universities

☐ Associations, please specify: _____

B.2.6 From where do you receive funding for the management of the territory?

- ☐ Own funding
☐ EU
☐ CAP (Pillar I or Pillar II)
☐ European projects (LIFE, Horizon 2020, others)
☐ Regional funding: FEADER, Cohesion funds
☐ Local/regional authorities
☐ NGOs
☐ Others

B.3 Indicate the main exploitation and activities:

Activity/exploitation		
☐ Agriculture	Crop type:	Area (ha):
☐ Livestock	Species:	Regimen:
☐ Sylviculture	Exploitation type (timber, firewood, cork, other):	
☐ Hunting	☐ Preferred activity Big game	Main species
	☐ Preferred activity Small game	Main species
	☐ Preferred activity Aquatic small game	Main species

☐ Fishing	Main species
☐ Renewable energy	Brief description:
☐ Ecotourism	Brief description:
☐ Others	Brief description:

B.4 Make a short list of **historical and cultural heritage** of the E/T if there is any.

☐ It does not have any Heritage.

☐ It has Heritage

Here are examples of what we consider Heritage, but where in doubt do not hesitate to add any others you consider appropriate:

-Historic Heritage: Ancient buildings, constructions, castles, fortresses, palaces, chapels, caves, deposits, ruins and historic remains, others

-Cultural Heritage: Traditional usages, activities, techniques

Compilations of traditions, anecdotes, legends and local stories

Promoting popular traditions and culture, oral traditions.

Glens, trails, historic places

B.5 In the E/T there are **emblematic and/or protected species**:

☐ Yes, indicate some:

☐ No

B.6 Mark all the **hunnable/fishable species** in the E/T (indicate presence in the column headed 'Exist'). Of the species present, indicate those that are hunted/fished (in the column headed 'Hunted' or 'Fished')

The species lists below are based on those susceptible to being hunted/fished in the Mediterranean biogeographic region and are divided in three tables. There is extra space to add the species that might exist in your own biogeographical region and we ask you to amend/update the list accordingly.

Class	Specie	Common name	Exist	Hunted
Mammals	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	Red deer	☐	☐
	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>	Roe deer	☐	☐
	<i>Dama dama</i>	Fellow deer	☐	☐
	<i>Capra pyrenaica</i>	Ibex	☐	☐
	<i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i>	Chamois	☐	☐
	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Wild boar	☐	☐
	<i>Lepus granatensis</i>	Iberian hare	☐	☐
	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	European hare	☐	☐
	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit	☐	☐
	<i>Canis lupus</i>	Wolf	☐	☐
	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox	☐	☐
	<i>Mustela vison</i>	American mink	☐	☐

Class	Specie	Common name	Exist	Hunted
Birds	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	Red Legged Partridge	☐	☐
	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Common Quail	☐	☐
	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Common Pheasant	☐	☐
	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>	Eurasian Woodcock	☐	☐
	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	Common Snipe	☐	☐
	<i>Limnocryptes minimus</i>	Jack Snipe	☐	☐
	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Northern Lapwing	☐	☐
	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Caspian Gull	☐	☐
	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	European Herring Gull	☐	☐
	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-Headed Gull	☐	☐
	<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-Backed Gull	☐	☐
	<i>Anser anser</i>	Greylag Goose	☐	☐
	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard / Wild Duck	☐	☐
	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall Duck	☐	☐
	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Eurasian Wigeon Duck	☐	☐
	<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail Duck	☐	☐
	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler Duck	☐	☐
	<i>Anas crecca</i>	Eurasian Teal	☐	☐
	<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-Crested Pochard	☐	☐
	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	Common Pochard	☐	☐
	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	☐	☐

	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Eurasian Coot	☐	☐
	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	Common Wood Pigeon	☐	☐
	<i>Columba oenas</i>	Stock Dove	☐	☐
	<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Dove	☐	☐
	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	Turtle Dove	☐	☐
	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian Collared Dove	☐	☐
	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Song Thrush	☐	☐
	<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	Redwing	☐	☐
	<i>Turdus pilaris</i>	Fieldfare	☐	☐
	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	☐	☐
	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	Spotless Starling	☐	☐
	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling	☐	☐
	<i>Pica pica</i>	Eurasian Magpie	☐	☐
	<i>Corvus monedula</i>	Western Jackdaw	☐	☐
	<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carrion Crow	☐	☐

Group	Species	Common name	Exist	Fished
Fish	<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Brown Trout	☐	☐
	<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic Salmon	☐	☐
	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Rainbow Trout	☐	☐
	<i>Esox lucius</i>	Northern Pike	☐	☐
	<i>Luciobarbus sp. Barbus sp.</i>	Barbus	☐	☐
	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Common Carp	☐	☐
	<i>Perca fluviatilis/Sander lucioperca</i>	European Perch/ Zander	☐	☐
	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	European Eel	☐	☐
	<i>Silurus glanis</i>	Wels Catfish	☐	☐
	<i>Austropotamobius lusitanicus</i>	Crayfish (called by latin name)	☐	☐
Others	<i>Procambarus clarkii</i>	Crayfish	☐	☐
	<i>Pascifastacus leniusculus</i>	Signal Crayfish	☐	☐

Indicate the total number of hunted species in the E/T: _____ species

Indicate the total number of fished species in the E/T: _____ species

B.7 Censuses are conducted of the hunted and fished species in the E/T:

☐ Yes

☐ No

B.8 Management and conservation activities are conducted for the hunted and fished species and for the emblematic and protected species:

☐ Yes, some of which are:

☐ No, no activity is conducted for the management and conservation of the hunted/fished or protected fauna.

B.9 The E/T has an **annual catch plan**:

☐ Yes

☐ No

B.10 List the **objectives of the E/T** for the next 5 years regarding the wildlife management.

C - SPECIFIC INDICATORS

IMPORTANT:

The following questionnaire, consisting of 14 parts, focuses on the precise indicators taken into account when assigning the Wildlife Estate Label.

In filling out the following Questionnaire, you agree to answer truthfully, expressly authorising visits to the E/T, where it is considered necessary to check anything.

At the end of each of the 14 parts, there is a box to add any observations you might think relevant to explain, specify or include information you consider pertinent in relation to the questions asked.

1 - Level of tranquillity/Surveillance.
1.1 Type of E/T:

- ☐ The Estate is privately owned or similar (do not answer the questions 1.27-1.28)
☐ The Estate is municipal/regional or similar (do not answer the questions 1.27-1.28)

1.2 The E/T a Natural Protected Area where there is hunting, exploitation or management capture?⁶ (Answer all the questions)

- ☐ Yes, please specify: _____ .
☐ No

1.3 Do you have indicators for poaching in the E/T?

- ☐ Yes, if so these are:
 ☐ Sporadic
 ☐ Constant
☐ No

1.4 Non-manager/owner 'outsiders' (walkers, gatherers, cyclists, motorists, workers, etc.) are present on the E/T. This includes transversing roads, agricultural labourers, shepherds, farmers, self-guided tours, etc.

- ☐ Yes, is so presence is
 ☐ Sporadic
 ☐ Constant
☐ No

1.5 The distance from the edge of the E/T to the nearest town is: _____ km.

Name of the town: _____

1.6 The population of the nearest town or total number of people living in the area:

_____ inhabitants

1.7 Solid urban waste from the nearest town:

- ☐ Are processed in a treatment plant. The distance from the edge of the E/T is: _____ km
☐ Are left in open municipal dumping sites. The distance from the edge of the E/T is: _____ km

1.8 The closest town to the E/T has a sewage treatment plant:

- ☐ Yes
☐ No, in this case indicate where deposits are dumped:

1.9 If there are farmhouses and farm buildings, do these have septic tank / green filter?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

1.10 What is the length of all national and local roads and motorways which cross or border of the E/T: _____ km (approx.)

⁶ E.g. National Park

1.11 Indicate the length of internal private footpaths, tracks, trails within the E/T: _____ km (approx.)

1.12 How many experienced gamekeepers and/or technical or surveillance staff from security companies work on the E/T? _____ Gamekeepers.

1.13 The gamekeepers are uniformed:

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

1.14 How many additional part-time and/or full-time employees and gamekeepers are working within the estate? (Auxiliary employees specifically hired for the task and employees working in forestry and agricultural activities performing their tasks and helping the gamekeepers are also considered).

- ☐ Auxiliary employees, nº: _____
☐ Employees helping the gamekeepers of the E/T, nº: _____

1.15 What means of transport do the gamekeepers have to carry out their duties?

- ☐ 4x4 vehicles or others nº: _____
☐ Motorcycles nº: _____
☐ Chivalry nº: _____
☐ Motorised boats: _____
☐ Others, specify which and how many: _____

1.16 What means of transport do the auxiliary employees have (vehicles can be their own)?

- ☐ 4x4 vehicles or others nº: _____
☐ Motorcycles nº: _____
☐ Chivalry nº: _____
☐ Others, indicate which and how many: _____
☐ The employees of the E/T (excluding gatekeepers) move in their own vehicles.

1.17 Indicate the length of the roads, tracks, trails and other routs trafficable within the E/T by 4x4 vehicles: _____ km

1.18 Are there monitoring stations, observation points and sites in the E/T?

- ☐ Yes, specify which:
☐ Observation towers nº: _____
☐ Monitoring stations nº: _____
☐ No

1.19 The gamekeepers have optic gear for surveillance (binoculars, etc.):

- ☐ Yes, specify which: _____
☐ No

1.20 The gamekeepers carry regulatory weaponry:

- ☐ Yes, specify which: _____
☐ No

1.21 The gamekeepers are equipped with communication gear:

- ☐ Yes, specify which
☐ Mobile phones
☐ Walkie-talkies

☐ No

1.22 The E/T is enclosed:

- ☐ Yes, the E/T the entire perimeter is enclosed by any of the types indicated in 1.24
- ☐ Yes, but only partially enclosed by any of the types indicated in 1.24
- ☐ No, The E/T is not enclosed by any of the types indicated in 1.24 (do not answer to 1.24 nor 1.26)

1.23 Does the E/T have any element like chains or entry barriers restricting the entrance from the access roads?

- ☐ Yes, Indicate which: _____
- ☐ No

1.24 Indicate the main surrounding enclosure for the E/T (the one occupying more length of the perimeter)

- ☐ Game fence 200-20-30 or similar
- ☐ Other type of fence more than 1.80 m height (rhomboid, simple torsion, other)
- ☐ Walls more than 1.80 m in height
- ☐ Livestock fence 140-9-30 or similar
- ☐ Cattle fence of 5 wire or similar
- ☐ Stone wall up to 1.20 m height
- ☐ Stone wall between 1.20 and 2 m height
- ☐ Public Works enclosures (motorways/train), more than 1.80 m in height
- ☐ Perimeter channels over 4m wide
- ☐ Ditches / trenches more than 0.5m deep
- ☐ Elements of the physical environment: water bodies, rivers, reservoirs, rugged terrain relief (ravines, ditches)
- ☐ Hawthorn hedges (gorse, brambles, other)

1.25 Indicate the length of the perimeter of the E/T: _____ km

1.26 Indicate the length of the perimeter enclosed by any of the above listed enclosures: _____ km

1.27 What is the total area to which the self-guided visitors have access in the Protected Natural Area (PNA)? _____ ha

1.28 What % of the area of the PNA could be classified as Integral Reserve or Wildlife Sanctuary? _____ ha

1.29 Observations

2.- Measures helping the sustainable balance between the different activities taking place on the E/T.

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES:

2.1 Are agricultural crops potentially being used by wild fauna in the E/T (cereal, grasslands, others)?

☐ Yes, specify

Total arable land area used by wild fauna (include cultivated and fallow land):
_____ha

Total arable land area used by wild fauna (include only cultivated land):
_____ha

Main crops (indicate some species): _____

☐ No

2.2 Part or all of the crops are cultivated through direct sowing:

☐ Yes, specify the extension: _____ha

☐ No

2.3 Cultivated crops are left for wild fauna:

☐ Yes, almost all cultivated land.

☐ No, almost all cultivated land is harvested.

2.4 The date of harvest is delayed as much as possible to leave a refuge for wildlife:

☐ Yes

☐ No

2.5 The harvesting is done so the harm to wildlife is minimal, from the centre of the plot to the edges:

☐ Yes

☐ No

2.6 There are uncultivated areas which are not chemically treated between the different cultivated lands:

☐ Yes

☐ No

2.7 Indicate the height at which the stubble is left once the crops are harvested: _____cm

2.8 The stubble, root or crop standing after harvesting is burnt:

☐ Yes

☐ No

2.9 The combine harvester or mower is equipped with elements on the front to lift up the fauna lying down:

☐ Yes, Indicate which: _____

☐ No

2.10 The use of plant protection products is minimised or eliminated:

☐ Yes

☐ No

2.11 When fences are used to protect agricultural land (big game fences, electric fence, rabbit hutches, etc.), are they open or removed when the crop has been harvested so game can take advantage the stubble?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No, because there are no enclosures and the animals are always free to consume the crops.
☐ No

2.11 Some crops (whether intended for wildlife or not) are produced by the cropping system contemplated within agri-environment support⁷:

Crop type (tick if it exists)	Method (tick if there is any of the following)
☐ Fruit	☐ Integrated production in growing stone fruit
☐ Vineyard	☐ Organic production in the cultivation of vines for winemaking
☐ Rain fed arable cereals and Leguminosae (in SPAs or SCI)	☐ Agricultural systems of particular interest for the protection of steppe birds
☐ Others, indicate:	

LIVESTOCK ACTIVITIES

2.12 Is there any commercial livestock activity (including sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, pigeons, bees, fish, others) within the E/T?:

- ☐ Yes, in an intensive or semi-intensive way for the following species: _____ (do not answer 2.15 - 2.17 both inclusive)
☐ Yes, in an extensive way for the following species: _____ (do not answer 2.13)
☐ No, there is no commercial livestock activity.

2.13 Manure, dung and animal excrement are treated by the farm:

- ☐ Yes, specify how: _____
☐ No

2.14 The farm applies appropriate medical and prevention measures to avoid pathogens and diseases.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

2.15 The farm prevents livestock from troubling the wildlife during reproduction and breeding

- ☐ Yes, specify how: _____
☐ No

2.16 There is competition between the livestock and the wildlife (signs of excess stocking: damaged forest cover, poor regeneration of the bush, etc.)

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

⁷ All these cropping systems are included within the agri-environment support offered by the CAP.

2.17 If using sheepdogs, during the breeding season is their use limited?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

2.18 Indicate if the livestock is held according to either of these models ⁸:

- ☐ Organic farming, for the following species: _____
☐ Beekeeping to improve biodiversity

FORESTRY ACTIVITIES

2.19 Are forestry activities like thinning, clearing, pruning, picking fruit, resin and others taking place in the E/T?

- ☐ Yes, specify which: _____
☐ No

2.20 Are these forestry activities carried out in a way to minimise the disturbance to wildlife especially during reproduction and nesting / breeding?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

2.21 What are the techniques used to minimize potential environmental impacts? Movement of personnel, vehicles, machinery, soil compaction, dust production, crossing streams, noise, etc.

- ☐ Please specify

- ☐ None are used

HUNTING AND FISHING ACTIVITIES

2.22 Censuses are performed and/or the populations of emblematic/protected species present in the E/T (wolves, birds of prey...) are known?

- ☐ Yes, specify which: _____
☐ No

2.23 Censuses are performed to know the populations and analyse the annual breeding success of game species (counting adults, offspring, etc.)?

- ☐ No
☐ Yes, fill the table:

Species	Census type/Methodology	Date/ periodicity

2.24 Captures fit the state of the populations for different species?

⁸ Within the agri-environment support offered by the CAP.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

2.27 Are there mechanisms of reaction to crises (drought, heavy snow, hail, cold waves, fires, infectious diseases, epidemics, etc.):

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

2.28 Can any negative impacts on the environment be observed due to some big or small game species (lack of natural regeneration, cover damaged)?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

2.29 Are there measures to correct the **overpopulation of game**?

- ☐ Yes, indicate how:

- ☐ No

2.30 Is the hunting/fishing activity compatible with other land uses in terms of time and methods?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

2.31 Are the hunting and fishing techniques adequate to respect the biological cycle of the species?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

2.32 Other observations

3. Natural, semi-natural or intensive hunting and fishing grounds.

3.1 Indicate the different animal species and methods of hunting/fishing/capturing which are performed in the E/T.

- Small game hunting

Species	Methods (check applicable)
Rabbit	☐ To hunt on foot with/without dogs ☐ Driven hunt ☐ Stalk ☐ Hunting with ferret ☐ Hunting with dogs (exclusively) ☐ Live capture (ferret, traps, other) ☐ Falconry ☐ Others:
Hare	☐ To hunt on foot with/without dogs ☐ Driven hunt ☐ Stalk ☐ Falconry ☐ Others:
Partridge	☐ To hunt on foot with/without dogs ☐ Bird driven hunt ☐ Falconry ☐ Bird driven hunt ☐ Others:
Pheasant	☐ To hunt on foot with/without dogs ☐ Bird driven hunt ☐ Falconry ☐ Others:
Waterfowl	☐ To hunt on foot ☐ Hunt from a fixed blind ☐ Evening Hunting ☐ Hunting in Step ☐ Others:
Coot	☐ Hunt from a fixed blind ☐ Others:
Snipe	☐ To hunt on foot ☐ Raid ☐ Evening Hunting
Pigeons	☐ To hunt on foot ☐ Hunting in Step ☐ Hunt from a fixed blind ☐ Hunt from a fixed blind over bait
turtledove	☐ To hunt on foot ☐ Hunting in Step ☐ Hunt from a fixed blind over bait ☐ Others:
Quail	☐ To hunt on foot
Woodcock	☐ To hunt on foot ☐ Evening Hunt ☐ Others:
Thrushes	☐ To hunt on foot ☐ Hunt from a fixed blind over bait ☐ Hunting from a fixed position
Fox	☐ Hunting with Dogs at the Burrow ☐ Driven hunt ☐ Stalk ☐ To hunt walking up

- Big game hunting

Species	Methods (check applicable)
Red deer	☐ Stalk ☐ Hunting Rut ☐ Driven hunt ☐ Stalk ☐ Live capture
Fellow deer	☐ Stalk ☐ Hunting at the Ronca ☐ Driven hunt ☐ Stalk ☐ Live capture
Roe deer	☐ Stalk ☐ Driven hunt ☐ Stalk ☐ Live capture
Ibex	☐ Stalk ☐ Live capture
Chamois	☐ Stalk
Wild boar	☐ To hunt on foot ☐ Driven hunt ☐ Stalk ☐ Other:
Wolf	☐ Stalk ☐ Driven hunt ☐ Stalk

- Fishing species

Species	Methods (check applicable)
Common trout	
Rainbow trout	
Red salmon	
Atlantic salmon	
Northern pike	
Barbus	
Common carp	
Zander and perch	
Black-bass	
Siluridae Catfish	
Eel	
Crabs	
Others	

3.2 Carrying out of releases. Indicate if in the E/T is to carry out the release of any species:

- ☐ No, no releases are carried out
☐ Yes, releases are carried out, please specify:
 ☐ Small game species. Answer section a)
 ☐ Big game species. Answer section b)
 ☐ Fishing species. Answer section c)

a) E/T where there is management of small game species

E/T whose principal activity is small game		
Species	Nº of individuals released annually on the E/T.	Nº of natural days between the release and capture of the animals.
☐ Partridge		
☐ Rabbit		
☐ Hare		
☐ Duck (Mallard)		
☐ Pheasant		

Tick if any of the following species is introduced to **repopulate** in order to use them for hunting purposes in the future (at least 12 months later):

- ☐ Partridge
☐ Rabbit
☐ Hare
☐ Duck (Mallard)
☐ Pheasant

b) E/T where there is management of big game species

E/T whose principal activity is big game			
Species	Nº of individuals released annually on the E/T.	Nº of natural days between the release and capture of the animals.	Indicate if it is for renewal blood purposes (Yes/No)
☐ Red deer			
☐ Fallow deer			
☐ Wild boar			

Check, if any of the following species is introduced to **repopulate** in order to use them for hunting purposes in the future (at least 24 months later):

- ☐ Red deer
☐ Fallow deer
☐ Roe deer
☐ Ibex
☐ Wild boar

c) E/T where there is management of fishing species

E/T whose principal activity is fishing.				
Species	Nº of individuals released annually on the E/T.	Nº of natural days between the release and capture of the animals.	Nº of repopulations done per year.	Is an intensive preserve for this species Yes/No
☐ Common trout				
☐ Rainbow trout				
☐ Salmon				
☐ Other salmonidae				
☐ Barbus				
☐ Northern pike				
☐ Common carp				
☐ Zander and perch				
☐ Black-bass				

Check, if any of the following species is introduced to repopulate and recover their population, with no existing link towards their immediate exploitation (the capture is done at least 12 months later).

- ☐ Salmon
- ☐ Barbus, Eel
- ☐ Common carp
- ☐ Zander and perch
- ☐ Black-bass
- ☐ Others: _____

3.3 Observations

4. Conservation plans.**4.1** The E/T has conservation measures or plans:☐ Yes

Indicate the existing Conservation Plans: including soil, water, flora, fauna, landscape, fire prevention and other Plans. Name them referring to the species and/or objective. Also, regarding these Plans, indicate the measures carried out.

If there were no existing Conservation Plans as such, but specific conservation measures being developed in the E/T to ensure their objectives are pursued, give details in the second box.

Conservation Plans (if they exist and are drafted). Indicate objectives and measures implemented to achieve these objectives.

Conservation measures (If there are no drafted conservation plans). Indicate objectives and measures implemented to achieve these objectives.

☐ No**4.2** Observations

5. Biodiversity areas.

5.1 The table below indicates the different conservation areas that will be considered. Indicate the area or length that they occupy, if present in the E/T.

Check	Type of biodiversity area	Measure	Unit
☐	Isolated trees (1 tree/ha approx.)		Tree
☐	Mountain pastures, summer pastures and other herbaceous areas included in Natura 2000 Network		ha
☐	Permanent pastures, mountain pastures and summer pastures (not included in Natura 2000) and uncultivated		m ²
☐	Annual surface of stubble and fallow		ha
☐	Forest		ha
☐	Peat bogs		ha
☐	Bush areas (no trees)		ha
☐	Borders between bush areas and crops, meadows or pastures		m lineal
☐	Borders between forestry areas with bush areas and pastures		m lineal
☐	Borders between different crops (strips and natural borders)		m lineal
☐	Ditches, irrigation canals, waterways (rivers and streams) that are less than 3 m wide		m lineal
☐	Ditches, irrigation canals, waterways (rivers and streams) that are more than 3 m wide		m lineal
☐	Ponds, swamps, wetlands, flooded areas		m ²
☐	Walls or low dry stone/soil walls		m lineal
☐	Hedgerows (brambles, etc.)		m lineal
☐	Low stone walls, gullies, nozzle, rocky areas		m ²
☐	Abandoned quarries ⁹ , caves and cavities without galleries		m ²
☐	Natural caves, caverns and tunnels of mining ¹⁰ (measure length of the galleries only until 100m in depth)		m lineal
☐	Tunnels (ancient roads, etc.) in disuse ¹⁰ .		m lineal

5.2 Indicate the area used for agriculture if any.

Check	Type	Measure	Unit
☐	Permanent area taken up by vineyards, orchards and similar.		ha
☐	Area occupied by other crops annually, for example, sugar beet, vegetables, cereal crops or similar (not including fallow land)		ha

5.3 Observations:

⁹ It must have been at least three years from the termination of any activity.

6. Prevention and mitigation measures against natural crises and extreme conditions (fire, heavy snow, floods, cold waves)

This section aims to assess the measures carried out in the E / T in order to prevent or mitigate the effects produced by natural crises such as forest fires or heavy snow.

Before filling out the questionnaire, some concepts are clarified:

Firebreak – Fireroad - Fire line (6 - 20m wide): *Artificial or natural barrier to divide, stop and control the spread of fire or to have a containment line from which to work when fire fighting. It can be grazed or dug down to mineral soil, or be a strip in the open or covered with certain trees, maintained to contain the possible spread of fire.*

Firebreak Area – Breakage Element (more than 20m wide): *Relatively wide area in which natural dense and highly flammable vegetation is modified to get another less flammable with minor biomass vegetation in order to stop or more easily control the fires that reach it, providing a basis for establish lines of defence.*

6.1 The E/T has a perimeter Firebreak (more than 6m wide).

- ☐ Yes, Length: _____ km
☐ No

6.2 In the E/T there are Firebreak Areas more than 20m wide (we consider firebreak areas crops, fallow land, olive groves, vineyards, cleared meadows, cleared forest areas, etc.):

☐ Yes, check existing zones and indicate the area:

Zone	Area (ha)
☐ Crops, fallow, natural pastures, meadows.	
☐ Orchards, vineyards and similar.	
☐ Bush/reforestation cleared and pruning lower branches	
☐ Flooded areas (wetlands)	
☐ Others:	

☐ No

6.3 Besides the perimeter Firebreak, do other Fire lines (more than 6m wide) exist within the E/T?

- ☐ Yes, Length: _____ km
☐ No

6.4 Are there monitoring stations (observation towers and other) and appropriate ways to reach them in the E/T?

- ☐ Yes, specify type and nº
☐ Observation towers, nº: _____
☐ Others: _____
☐ No

6.5 Are the roads passable for heavy fire extinguisher vehicles within the E/T?

- ☐ Yes, Length: _____ km
☐ No

6.6 Are there cisterns with a capacity of at least 20,000 litres where vehicles can be loaded within the E/T?

- ☐ Yes, indicate nº: _____
- ☐ No

6.7 Are there ponds where firefighting helicopters can be loaded with at least 100 m³ water in the E/T?

- ☐ Yes, indicate nº: _____
- ☐ No

6.8 There is a reservoir inside or around the E / T where firefighting helicopters and vehicles can be loaded?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

6.9 Is there any Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to protect and equip the employees in the event of fire in the E/T, were they forced to extinguish the first flames? These consist of forest protection helmet with mask or an eye protection with self-filtering oronasal mask, safety boots, forest fireproof overalls and rucksack with flame retardant.

- ☐ Yes, indicate nº: _____
- ☐ No

6.10 The following is available on-site to the staff in case of fire:

- ☐ Axes, nº: _____
- ☐ Billhooks, nº: _____
- ☐ Pickaxes, nº: _____
- ☐ Chainsaws, nº: _____

6.11 An on-site tractor is available with farm implements to pull a fire line in case of a fire.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

6.12 The E/T has at least one tank with a pump which can be used in fire extinguishing work either in an autonomous vehicle or trailer.

- ☐ Yes, nº de tank: _____, capacity: _____ litres
- ☐ No

6.13 The E/T has supplies of food (grain, feed) for distribution if necessary (if there is a snowstorm or the wildlife cannot find food)

- ☐ Yes, specify the approximate amount stored: _____ kg
- ☐ No

6.14 If you answered yes to the previous question, indicate how the distribution of these provisions occurs:

6.15 In the E/T there are automatic feeders that work properly and are protected from frost (installed under a roof or evergreen trees) that can be used in case of heavy snow or lack of food:

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

6.16 There are waterers, which function properly, and natural water points (ponds, lakes), on which the surface ice is broken if necessary in the event of heavy snow or cold waves:

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

6.18 In case of floods, terrestrial animals present in the E / T have access to elevated areas (inside or outside the E / T).

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

6.19 Incase there is no possibility of escape for the animals in the event of floods, walls are built walls to help contain the flooding.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

6.20 Observations

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7. Food availability

This section aims to assess the food resources available to wildlife in the E/T.
You just have to answer one of the following two assumptions ¹⁰:

a) E / T where big or small game hunting is practiced (not in wetlands).

7.1 In the E/T there are natural pastures (meadows and others):

- ☐ Yes, indicate area: _____ ha.
☐ No

7.2 In the E/T there are agricultural crops (cereal crops, pastures multiannual) that can be exploited directly or indirectly by wildlife (because they are not fenced, the stubble is open, etc.):

- ☐ Yes, indicate area ¹¹: _____ ha,
 Crops: _____.
☐ No

7.3 In the E/T there are crops specifically for wildlife:

- ☐ Yes, indicate area: _____ ha,
 Crops: _____.
☐ No

7.4 Improvements are made in natural pastures in order to enhance their quality and / or productivity:

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

7.5 Food is provided for animals in times of scarcity:

- ☐ Yes, type:
 ☐ Compound feed
 ☐ Grain
 ☐ Bales of straw or hay
 ☐ Other, specify: _____.
☐ No

b) E / T where small game (mainly aquatic) hunting is practiced in a wetland.

7.6 Cereal crops border the flooded area:

- ☐ Yes, specify:
 Area they occupy: _____ ha
 Crop type: _____
☐ No (Do not answer the following questions in this section)

7.7 These crops are managed using some conservation measures good for wildlife:

- ☐ No
☐ Yes, e.g.: _____

¹⁰ If there were two cases, respond to the relevant section with the larger surface in the E / T

¹¹ Include fallow + area sown annually.

Tick if applicable	Measure
☐	Strips are left unharvested
☐	The harvesting is delayed as far as possible, trying to do it once duck molting ends.
☐	The crops are specific for the wildlife
☐	Other:

7.8 Observations

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8. Water availability

A key element to maintain a large population of animals, especially in summer is the presence of water. It is essential that the latter is **uniformly distributed** over the entire area, even if it is in small amounts.

To answer the following question, weigh **all the water points that can be found in the E / T during the months of June to September in an average summer rainfall** (it is understood that in the remaining months rainfall will be more abundant). Take 'water point' to mean anything that is **accessible to wildlife** and that is intended to encourage and contain water in a fair condition.

The following may be considered 'water points': ponds, rivers, streams, artificial waterers, wet surfaces (lakes, reservoirs, irrigation terraces, orchards), ponds, water troughs for livestock, drains, etc.

8.1 Indicate how often (in hectares) one of these water points can be found:

In the E / T there is a water point every ____ ha. (approx.).

8.2 Tick in case of having any of the following within or on the edge of the E / T, which is available to the wildlife, and specify the number. Remember, only tick those water points from the following list which contain water during the months of June to September in normal summer rainfall (naturally or artificially) and are accessible to wildlife.

- ☐ Ponds, nº: ____
- ☐ Sources, nº: ____
- ☐ Springs, nº: ____
- ☐ Rivers / streams / irrigation ditches accessible to terrestrial fauna more than 3m wide. Total length: ____m
- ☐ Rivers / streams / irrigation ditches accessible to terrestrial fauna less than 3m wide. Total length: ____m
- ☐ Artificial waterers, nº: ____
- ☐ Lagoons, nº: ____ Total length of shore: ____m
- ☐ Irrigation or hydroelectric reservoirs, nº: ____ Total length of shore: ____m
- ☐ Irrigated area, orchards that can be puddled, total length of edges of plots: ____m.
- ☐ Others: _____

8.3 What is the preferred activity on the E/T:

- ☐ Big game hunting
- ☐ Small game hunting
- ☐ Fishing

8.4 Observations

9. Presence of restoration measures and improving the reception capacity of the habitat for wildlife.

Of the measures detailed in the following sections, tickck those that take place in the E / T. In case you do not practice any of the following, and perform other actions with the same purpose, note in "9.12 Observations".

9.1 Re-vegetation / reforestation actions:

- ☐ Linear, forest-island, densifications
- ☐ In river banks
- ☐ In wetlands and ponds

9.2 Tasks carried out to build and maintain boundaries between crops, types:

- ☐ Ridges between strips of crops covered with natural vegetation (Beetle-banks)
- ☐ Hedges with thorny bushes with fruit
- ☐ Natural boundaries
- ☐ Conservation of blueberry bushes

9.3 Sylviculture tasks such as:

- ☐ Opening dense bushy areas, thinning, clearing in some areas
- ☐ Keep (left standing) old dead trees
- ☐ Keeping natural vegetation plots in monoculture timber plantations.

9.4 In wetlands and river channels:

- ☐ Design of winding shores
- ☐ Accessible shores
- ☐ Creating islands
- ☐ Construction of ponds
- ☐ Construction of wildlife crossings in the rivers and wetlands
- ☐ Construction of scales for salmonids and other species in large and small dams and weirs

9.5 There are measures that favour the breeding of various species such as:

- ☐ Placement of artificial nesting boxes for birds and bats
- ☐ Construction of vertical slopes for troglodyte species
- ☐ Conservation and protection of nests of protected and emblematic species
- ☐ Building dovecotes

9.6 Building and maintenance of shelters and refuges for wildlife:

- ☐ Maintenance and / or construction of stone walls
- ☐ Shelters for partridges
- ☐ Shelters for hares
- ☐ Spots of scrubs between cultivated/open areas
- ☐ Breeding shelters and hiding spots for big game: keeping dense patches of forest
- ☐ Protection of bear dens
- ☐ Protection of the capercaillie's habitat

9.7 Food and others:

- ☐ Maintenance of specific crop plots for partridge (*Perdix perdix*)

- ☐ Creation and maintenance of wild fruit orchards to be used by wildlife (bears, deer, wild boar and other)
- ☐ Distribution of food supplements (mineral blocks, salt licks, medicated feeds, etc.)
- ☐ Scavenger birds feeders (dunghills)
- ☐ Sanitary and vaccination tasks

9.8 Actions to encourage pollinating insects:

- ☐ Planting favouring crops to pollinators between crops
- ☐ Hives installation

9.9 The treatment of household waste is carried out by any of these means:

- ☐ Septic tank
- ☐ Green Filter
- ☐ Settling basins, sand filters

9.10 Protection of vegetation:

- ☐ Stands of special interest vegetation are protected through fencing
- ☐ Installation of poles for the deer's antlers
- ☐ Individual protection of some vegetation species from deer antlers

9.11 Opportunistic predator control. Indicate the species that are controlled in the E / T and the method used:

Species	Method
☐ Fox	
☐ Wild dogs and cats	
☐ American mink	
☐ Crow	
☐ Magpie	
☐ Rats	
☐ Wild boars	
☐ Other:	

9.12 Observations

10. Presence of prey species (for calculation of the biomass / ha available under according criteria)

This section assesses the presence of prey species on WE Estates, that have a great influence on the appearance of other species of emblematic and/or threatened wildlife. To fill it you must use the census data available.

- If the E / T is principally engaged in **big game hunting or is a protected natural area with an abundance of these species**, only answer **10.1**
- If the E / T is principally engaged in **small game hunting or is a protected natural area with an abundance of these species**, only answer **10.2**
- If the E / T is principally an **intensive small game hunting site**, answer **10.2 and 10.3**.
- If the E / T is principally a **fishing preserve**, answer **10.4**

10.1 Big game. From the following species list, indicate the number of individuals present in the E/T:

Species	Nº of individuals present in the E/T
☐ Red deer (♀♂)	
☐ Fellow deer (♀♂)	
☐ Roe deer (♀♂)	
☐ Mouflon (♀♂)	
☐ Ibex (♀♂)	
☐ Chamois (♀♂)	
☐ Wild boar (♀♂)	

If you have disaggregated data for the numbers of male, female and offspring of the above species, please complete the following table:

Species	Males	Females	Offspring
☐ Red deer			
☐ Fellow deer			
☐ Roe deer			
☐ Mouflon			
☐ Ibex			
☐ Chamois			
☐ Wild boar			

If you also have livestock, note the number of individuals and the months they remain grazing outdoors

Species	Nº Individuals	Months of residence
☐ Cattle (mothers)		
☐ Sheep (adults)		
☐ Goats (adults)		
☐ Horses (adults)		
☐ Pigs		

10.2 Small game. Indicate from the following species list, the average number of individuals per hectare in the E / T (please specify the average density of these species across the surface of the E / T) (If intensive exploitation takes place, fill 10.3 as well)

E/T main activity small game/wetland	
Species	Nº individuals/ha (use decimals if necessary)
☐ Rabbit	R=____ Rabbits/ha
☐ Partridge	P=____ Partridges /ha
☐ Hare	H=____ Hares /ha
☐ Pigeon	Pi=____ Pigeons /ha
☐ Turtledove	T=____ Turtledoves /ha
☐ Coot (<i>Fulica sp.</i>)	C=____ Coots /ha
	Nº of months they stay in the E/T (wintering):____
☐ Huntable ducks (Mallard Duck and others) (<i>Anas sp.</i>)	D=____ ducks /ha
	Nº of months they stay in the E/T (wintering):____
☐ Pheasant	Ph=____ Pheasants /ha
☐ Wild boar (if there are)	W =____ Wild boar /ha

10.3 Intensive exploitation of small game. Indicate the number of existing individuals during the period of maximum intensive repopulation, (please specify the average density of these species across the surface of the E / T).

Intensive exploitation areas of small game		
Species	Nº individuals/ha	Months taken for repopulation
☐ Partridge		
☐ Duck		
☐ Pheasant		

10.4 E/T with fishing species management

Fishing Management	
Species	Nº individuals
☐ Common trout	
☐ Rainbow trout	
☐ Salmon	
☐ Other salmonidae	
☐ Barbus	
☐ Common Carp	
☐ Zander and perch	
☐ Black-bass	

10.4 Observations

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11. Presence of valuable wildlife.

Both this point and the following aim to demonstrate the great importance of the E / T as a producer of both hunting and protected wildlife. Below you are asked to select the species considered emblematic. The emblematic species are listed in:

- *Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds. Within it, the species are listed in Annex I (Country specific)*
- *Council Directive 92/43/CEE of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats as well as wild fauna and flora. Within it, the fauna species are listed in Annex II (Country specific).*

The following list includes only the species existing in Spain (*Country specific*). It should be adapted by your National Delegation to reflect those species present in your own Country.

11.1 Tick those in the following list of the species present in the E / T (based on usual sightings, even if this is for only a few months a year: this refers to birds that are nesting and staying in the territory).

If you do not have specific information and / or you are unfamiliar with the species in the following list you can obtain the information from the following sources:

1. If the E / T has any special protective figure (SPA, SCI, etc.) you can access the list of species by typing the name or number of the SPA into an internet search engine.
2. Consult adjoining or neighbouring Natural/National Parks vertebrate brochures, consulting experts, neighbour estates, etc.
3. On the website (*country specific*) there are lists of most parts of these species with pictures/drawings to help you identify them.

BIRDS. Valuable emblematic species

Order Gaviiformes

Family Gaviidae

- ☐ Colimbo Chico – *Gavia stellata*
- ☐ Colimbo ártico – *Gavia artica*
- ☐ Colimbo Grande – *Gavia immer*

Order Procellariiformes

Family Procellariidae

- ☐ Petrel Gon-gon - *Pterodroma feae*
- ☐ Petrel Freira – *Pterodroma madeira*
- ☐ Petrel de Bulwer - *Bulweria bulwerii*
- ☐ Pardela Cenicienta - *Calonectris diomedea*
- ☐ Pardela Balear - *Puffinus mauretanicus*
- ☐ Pardela Mediterránea - *Puffinus yelkouan*
- ☐ Pardela Chica - *Puffinus assimilis*

Family Hydrobatidae

- ☐ Paíño Pechialbo - *Pelagodroma marina*
- ☐ Paíño Europeo - *Hydrobates pelagicus*
- ☐ Paíño de Madeira – *Oceanodroma castro*

Order Pelecaniformes

Family Phalacrocoracidae

- ☐ Cormorán Moñudo - *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*

Order Ciconiiformes

Family Ardeidae

- ☐ Avetoro Común - *Botaurus stellaris*
- ☐ Avetorillo Común - *Ixobrychus minutus*
- ☐ Martinete Común - *Nycticorax nycticorax*
- ☐ Garcilla Cangrejera - *Ardeola ralloides*
- ☐ Garceta Común - *Egretta garzetta*
- ☐ Garceta Grande - *Egretta alba*
- ☐ Garza Imperial - *Ardea purpurea*

Family Ciconiidae

- ☐ Cigüeña Negra - *Ciconia nigra*
- ☐ Cigüeña Blanca - *Ciconia ciconia*

Family Threskiornithidae

- ☐ Morito Común - *Plegadis falcinellus*
- ☐ Espátula Común - *Platalea leucorodia*

Order Phoenicopteriformes

Family Phoenicopteridae

- ☐ Flamenco Común - *Phoenicopterus ruber*

Order Anseriformes

Family Anatidae

- ☐ Tarro Canelo - *Tadorna ferruginea*
- ☐ Porrón Pardo - *Aythya nyroca*
- ☐ Cerceta Pardilla - *Marmaronetta angustirostris* –
- ☐ Serreta chica - *Mergus albellus*
- ☐ Malvasía Cabeciblanca - *Oxyura leucocephala*

Order Falconiformes

Family Accipitridae

- ☐ Abejero Europeo - *Pernis apivorus*
- ☐ Elanio Común - *Elanus caeruleus*
- ☐ Milano Negro - *Milvus migrans*
- ☐ Milano Real - *Milvus milvus*
- ☐ Quebrantahuesos - *Gypaetus barbatus*
- ☐ Alimoche Común - *Neophron percnopterus*
- ☐ Buitre Leonado - *Gyps fulvus*
- ☐ Buitre Negro - *Aegypius monachus* –
- ☐ Culebrera Europea - *Circaetus gallicus*
- ☐ Aguilucho Lagunero Occidental - *Circus aeruginosus*
- ☐ Aguilucho Pálido - *Circus cyaneus*
- ☐ Aguilucho Cenizo - *Circus pygargus*
- ☐ Azor Común - *Accipiter gentilis*
- ☐ Gavilán Común - *Accipiter nisus*
- ☐ Aguila moteada - *Aquila clanga*
- ☐ Aguila Imperial Ibérica - *Aquila adalberti*
- ☐ Aguila Real - *Aquila chrysaetos*
- ☐ Aguillilla Calzada - *Hieraaetus pennatus* –
- ☐ Aguila Perdicera - *Hieraaetus fasciatus* –

Family Pandionidae

- ☐ Aguila Pescadora - *Pandion haliaetus* -
- Family Falconidae
 - ☐ Cernícalo Primilla - *Falco naumanni*
 - ☐ Halcón de Eleonora - *Falco eleonorae*
 - ☐ Halcón Peregrino - *Falco peregrinus*

Order Galliformes

- Family Tetraonidae
 - ☐ Urogallo- *Tetrao urogallus*
- Family Phasianidae
 - ☐ Perdiz gris- *Perdix perdix hispanensis*

Order Gruiformes

- Family Turnicidae
 - ☐ Torillo Andaluz - *Turnix sylvatica*
- Family Rallidae
 - ☐ Polluela Pintoja - *Porzana porzana*
 - ☐ Polluela Bastarda - *Porzana parva*
 - ☐ Polluela Chica - *Porzana pusilla*
 - ☐ Guión de codornices – *Crex crex*
 - ☐ Calamón Común - *Porphyrio porphyrio*
 - ☐ Focha Moruna - *Fulica cristata*
- Family Gruidae
 - ☐ Grulla Común - *Grus grus* -
- Family Otidae
 - ☐ Sisón Común – *Tetrax tetrax* -
 - ☐ Avutarda Común - *Otis tarda*
 - ☐ Avutarda Húbara – *Chlamydotis undulata*

Order Charadriiformes

- Family Recurvirostridae
 - ☐ Cigüeñuela Común - *Himantopus himantopus* - ☐ Avoceta Común - *Recurvirostra avosetta*
- Family Burhinidae
 - ☐ Alcaraván Común - *Burhinus oedicnemus*
- Family Glareolidae
 - ☐ Canastera Común - *Glareola pratincola*
 - ☐ Corredor sahariano – *Cursorius cursor*
- Family Charadriidae
 - ☐ Chorlitejo Patinegro - *Charadrius alexandrinus* –
 - ☐ Chorlito Carambolo - *Charadrius morinellus*
 - ☐ Chorlito Dorado Europeo - *Pluvialis apricaria*
- Family Scolopacidae
 - ☐ Combatiente - *Philomachus pugnax*
 - ☐ Aguja Colipinta - *Limosa lapponica*
 - ☐ Agachadiza real – *Gallinago media*
 - ☐ Andarríos Bastardo - *Tringa glareola*
 - ☐ Falaropo picofino – *Phalaropus lobatus*
- Family Laridae
 - ☐ Gaviota Cabecinegra - *Larus melanocephalus*
 - ☐ Gaviota Enana - *Larus minutus*
 - ☐ Gaviota de Audouin - *Larus audouinii*
 - ☐ Gaviota Picofina - *Larus genei*
- Family Sternidae

- ☐ Pagaza Piconegra – *Gelochelidon nilotica*
- ☐ Pagaza Piquirroja – *Hydroprogne (Sterna) caspia*
- ☐ Charrán Patinegro - *Thalasseus sandvicensis*
- ☐ Charrán Rosado – *Sterna dougallii*
- ☐ Charrán Común - *Sterna hirundo*
- ☐ Charrán Ártico - *Sterna hirundo*
- ☐ Charrancito Común - *Sterna paradisaea*
- ☐ Fumarel Cariblanco - *Chlidonias hybrida*
- ☐ Fumarel Común - *Chlidonias niger*

Family Alcidae

- ☐ Arao Común - *Uria aalge ibericus*

Order Pterocliiformes

Family Pteroclididae

- ☐ Ganga Ortega - *Pterocles orientalis*
- ☐ Ganga Ibérica - *Pterocles alchata*

Order Columbiformes

Family Columbidae

- ☐ Paloma Turqué – *Columba bollii*
- ☐ Paloma Rabiche – *Columba junoniae*

Order Strigiformes

Family Strigidae

- ☐ Búho Real - *Bubo bubo*
- ☐ Búho Campestre - *Asio flammeus* –
- ☐ Mochuelo boreal – *Aegolius funereus* -

Order Caprimulgiformes

Family Caprimulgidae

- ☐ Chotacabras gris - *Caprimulgus europaeus*

Family Apodidae

- ☐ Vencejo Cafre - *Apus caffer*

Order Coraciiformes

Family Alcedinidae

- ☐ Martín Pescador Común - *Alcedo atthis*

Family Coraciidae

- ☐ Carraca - *Coracias garrulus* -

Order Piciformes

Family Picidae

- ☐ Pito Negro - *Dryocopus martius*
- ☐ Pico Picapinos – *Dendrocopos major canariensis*
- ☐ Pico Mediano - *Dendrocopos medius*
- ☐ Pico Dorsiblanco - *Dendrocopos leucotos*

Order Passeriformes

Family Alaudidae

- ☐ Alondra de Dupont - *Chersophilus duponti*
- ☐ Calandria - *Melanocorypha calandra*
- ☐ Terrera Común - *Calandrella brachydactyla*
- ☐ Cogujada Montesina - *Galerida theklae*
- ☐ Totovía - *Lullula arborea*

Family Motacillidae

- ☐ Bisbita Campestre - *Anthus campestris*

Family Troglodytidae

- ☐ Chochín – *Troglodytes troglodytes*

Family Turdinae

- ☐ Pechiazul - *Luscinia svecica*
☐ Collalba Negra - *Oenanthe leucura* -
☐ Carricerín Real - *Acrocephalus melanopogon*
☐ Curruca Sarda - *Sylvia sarda*
☐ Curruca Rabilarga - *Sylvia undata*

Family Laniidae

- ☐ Alcaudón Dorsirrojo - *Lanius collurio*
☐ Alcaudón Chico - *Lanius minor*

Family Corvidae

- ☐ Chova Piquirroja - *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*

Family Fringillidae

- ☐ Pinzón Azul – *Fringilla teydea*
☐ Camachuelo Trompetero - *Bucanetes githagineus*

MAMMALS. Valuable emblematic species

Order Insectivora

Family Talpidae

- ☐ Desmán ibérico - *Galemys pyrenaicus* -

Order Quiroptera

Family Vespertilionidae

- ☐ Barbastela - *Barbastella barbastellus*
☐ Murciélago de cueva - *Miniopterus schreibersi*
☐ Murciélago ratonero mediano - *Myotis blythii*
☐ Murciélago ratonero patudo - *Myotis capaccinii*
☐ Murciélago ratonero pardo - *Myotis emarginatus*
☐ Murciélago ratonero forestal - *Myotis bechsteinii*
☐ Murciélago ratonero grande - *Myotis myotis*

Family Rhinolophidae

- ☐ Murciélago grande de herradura - *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*
☐ Murciélago pequeño de herradura - *Rhinolophus hipposideros*
☐ Murciélago mediterráneo de herradura - *Rhinolophus euryale*
☐ Murciélago mediano de herradura - *Rhinolophus mehelyi*

Order Rodentia

- ☐ Topillo de Cabrera - *Microtus cabreræ*

Order Carnívora

Family Ursidae

- ☐ Oso pardo – *Ursus arctos*

Family Canidae

- ☐ Lobo - *Canis lupus* (poblaciones españolas al sur del Duero)

Family Mustelidae

- ☐ Nutria - *Lutra lutra*
☐ Visón europeo- *Mustela lutreola*

Family Felidae

- ☐ Lince ibérico - *Lynx pardina*

Order Pinnipedia

Family Phocidae

- ☐ Foca monje del Mediterráneo- *Monachus monachus*

- ☐ Foca moteada- *Phoca vitulina*
- ☐ Foca ocelada- *Phoca hispida*

Order Artiodactyla

- ☐ Cabra mallorquina- *Capra aegagrus (poblaciones naturales)*

REPTILES. Valuable emblematic species

Order Quelonios

Family Cheloniidae

- ☐ Tortuga boba - *Caretta caretta*

Family Emydidae

- ☐ Galápagos leproso - *Mauremys leprosa*
- ☐ Galápagos europeo – *Emys orbicularis*

Family Testudinidae

- ☐ Tortuga mora - *Testudo graeca*
- ☐ Tortuga mediterránea - *Testudo hermanni*

Order Squamata

Family Lacertidae

- ☐ Lagarto verdinegro - *Lacerta schreiberi*
- ☐ Lagartija serrana - *Iberolacerta monticola*
- ☐ Lagartija balear - *Podarcis lilfordi* -
- ☐ Lagartija de las Pitiusas - *Podarcis pityusensis* -

AMPHIBIANS. Valuable emblematic species

Order Caudata

Family Salamandridae

- ☐ Salamandra rabilarga – *Chioglossa lusitanica*

Order Anura

Family Discoglossidae

- ☐ Sapillo balear - *Alytes muletensis*
- ☐ Sapillo pintojo ibérico - *Discoglossus galganoi*

FISH. Valuable emblematic species

Order Petromyzontiformes

Family Petromyzontidae

- ☐ Lamprea de río - *Lampetra fluviatilis*
- ☐ Lamprea de arroyo – *Lampetra planeri*
- ☐ Lamprea marina - *Petromyzon marinus*

Order Acipenseriformes

Family Acipenseridae

- ☐ Esturión - *Acipenser sturio*

Order Clupeiformes

Family Clupeidae

- ☐ Sábalo - *Alosa alosa*
- ☐ Saboga - *Alosa fallax*

Order Salmoniformes

Family Salmoniidae

- ☐ Salmón - *Salmo salar* (solo en agua dulce)

Order Cypriniformes

Family Cyprinidae

- ☐ Jarabugo - *Anaocypris hispanica*
- ☐ Barbo comizo - *Luciobarbus comizo*
- ☐ Barbo de montaña - *Barbus meridionalis*
- ☐ Colmilleja - *Cobitis paludica*
- ☐ Bermejuela - *Achondrostoma (Rutilus) arcasii*
- ☐ Calandino - *Iberocypris (Rutilus) alburnoides*
- ☐ Madrila - *Parachondostoma (Chondostoma) miegii (toxstoma)*
- ☐ Pardilla - *Iberochondrostoma lemmingii*

Family Cobitidae

- ☐ Boga del Tajo - *Chondrostoma polylepis*
- ☐ Boga del Guadiana - *Chondrostoma willkommii*

Order Atheriniformes

Family Cyprinodontidae

- ☐ Fartet - *Aphanius iberus*

Family Valenciidae

- ☐ Samaruc - *Valencia hispanica*

INVERTEBRATES

- ☐ Cangrejo de río – *Austrophotambius pallipes*

11.2 Count and total all the emblematic species marked in the previous section. The number of emblematic species present in the E / T is: _____

11.3 Observations

12. Faunal balance

There follows a list of the vertebrate species of in Spain (*Country specific*)¹². It should be adapted by your National Delegation to reflect those species present in your own Country.

The list includes the species present in all the different biogeographic regions in Spain (*country specific*).

12.1 Tick from the following list the species present in the E / T (based on usual sightings, even if this is for only a few months a year: this refers to birds nesting and staying in the territory).

FISH

Order Petromyzontiformes

Family Petromyzontidae

- ☐ Lamprea de río - *Lampetra fluviatilis*
- ☐ Lamprea de arroyo - *Lampetra planeri*
- ☐ Lamprea marina - *Petromyzon marinus*

Order Acipenseriformes

Family Acipenseridae

- ☐ Esturión - *Acipenser sturio*

Order Clupeiformes

Family Clupeidae

- ☐ Sábalo - *Alosa alosa*
- ☐ Saboga - *Alosa fallax*

Order Anguilliformes

Family Anguillidae

- ☐ Anguila - *Anguilla anguilla*

Order Salmoniformes

Family Salmonidae

- ☐ Salmón del Danubio - *Hucho hucho*
- ☐ Salmón del Pacífico - *Oncorhynchus kisutch*
- ☐ Trucha arco-iris - *Oncorhynchus mykiss*
- ☐ Salmón - *Salmo salar*
- ☐ Trucha común - *Salmo trutta*
- ☐ Salvelino - *Salvelinus fontinalis*

Family Esocidae

- ☐ Lucio - *Esox lucius*

Order Cypriniformes

Family Cyprinidae

- ☐ Brema blanca - *Abramis bjoerkna*
- ☐ Alburno - *Alburnus alburnus*
- ☐ Jarabugo - *Anaocypris hispanica*
- ☐ Barbo común - *Luciobarbus bocagei*
- ☐ Barbo comizo - *Luciobarbus comizo-Barbus comiza*
- ☐ Barbo de Graells - *Luciobarbus graellsii*

¹² www.vertebradosibéricos.org

- ☐ Barbo mediterráneo - *Luciobarbus guiraonis*
- ☐ Barbo colirrojo - *Barbus haasi*
- ☐ Barbo de montaña - *Barbus meridionalis*
- ☐ Barbo cabecicorto - *Luciobarbus microcephalus*
- ☐ Barbo gitano - *Luciobarbus sclateri*
- ☐ Barbo del Guadiana - *Luciobarbus steindachneri*
- ☐ Pez rojo - *Carassius auratus*
- ☐ Bermejuela - *Achondrostoma (Rutilus) arcasii*
- ☐ Bermejuela occidental (Ruivaco do Oeste)- *Achondrostoma occidentale*
- ☐ Ruivaco - *Achondrostoma oligolepis*
- ☐ Sarda- *Achondrostoma salmantinus*
- ☐ Loina - *Parachondrostoma arrigonis*
- ☐ Madrija - *Parachondrostoma turiense*
- ☐ Madrilla - *Parachondrostoma miegii (Chondrostoma toxostoma)*
- ☐ Pardilla – *Iberochondrostoma (Rutilus) lemmingii*
- ☐ Mira pardelha - *Iberochondrostoma almaçai*
- ☐ Pardilla portuguesa - *Iberochondrostoma lusitanicum*
- ☐ Pardilla oretana - *Iberochondrostoma oretanum*
- ☐ Boga de boca arqueada do Tejo - *Iberochondrostoma olisiponensis*
- ☐ Boga del Duero - *Pseudochondrostoma duriense*
- ☐ Boga del Tajo - *Pseudochondrostoma polylepis*
- ☐ Boga del Guadiana - *Pseudochondrostoma willkommii*
- ☐ Carpa - *Cyprinus carpio*
- ☐ Gobio - *Gobio lozanoi*
- ☐ Piscardo - *Phoxinus phoxinus*
- ☐ Rutilo - *Rutilus rutilus*
- ☐ Gardí - *Scardinius erythrophthalmus*
- ☐ Calandino – *Iberocypris (Rutilus) alburnoides*
- ☐ Bogardilla - *Iberocypris palaciosi*
- ☐ Bordallo - *Squalius carolitertii*
- ☐ Bordallo de Arade - *Squalius aradensis*
- ☐ Bagre - *Squalius laietanus*
- ☐ Cacho malagueño - *Squalius malacitanus*
- ☐ Cacho - *Squalius pyrenaicus*
- ☐ Cacho de Torgal - *Squalius torgalensis*
- ☐ Cacho levantino - *Squalius valentinus*
- ☐ Cacho del Gallo - *Squalius castellanus*
- ☐ Tenca - *Tinca tinca*

Family Cobitidae

- ☐ Lamprehuela - *Cobitis calderoni*
- ☐ Colmilleja - *Cobitis palúdica (taenia)*
- ☐ Colmilleja del Alagón - *Cobitis vettonica*
- ☐ Misgurno – *Misgurnus anguillicaudatus*

Family Balitoridae

- ☐ Lobo de río - *Barbatula quignardi*

Order Siluriformes

Family Ictaluridae

- ☐ Pez gato negro - *Ameiurus melas*
- ☐ Pez gato punteado - *Ictalurus punctatus*

Family Siluridae

- ☐ Siluro - *Silurus glanis*

Order Cyprinodontiformes

Family Cyprinodontidae

- ☐ Fartet oriental - *Aphanius fasciatus*
- ☐ Fartet atlántico - *Aphanius baeticus*
- ☐ Fartet - *Aphanius iberus*

Family Fundulidae

- ☐ Fúndulo - *Fundulus heteroclitus*

Family Valenciidae

- ☐ Samaruc - *Valencia hispanica*

Family Poeciliidae

- ☐ Gambusia - *Gambusia holbrooki*
- ☐ Gupi - *Poecilia reticulata*

Order Atheriniformes

Family Atherinidae

- ☐ Pejerrey - *Atherina boyeri*

Order Gasterosteiformes

Family Gasterosteidae

- ☐ Espinoso - *Gasterosteus gymnaurus*

Order Scorpaeniformes

Family Cottidae

- ☐ Cavilat - *Cottus hispaniolensis*
- ☐ Burtaina - *Cottus aturi*

Order Perciformes

Family Blenniidae

- ☐ Fraile - *Salaria fluviatilis*

Family Cichlidae

- ☐ Chanchito - *Herichthys facetum*

Family Centrarchidae

- ☐ Pez sol - *Lepomis gibbosus*
- ☐ Perca americana - *Micropterus salmoides*

Family Percidae

- ☐ Perca de río - *Perca fluviatilis*
- ☐ Lucioperca - *Sander lucioperca*

Order Syngnathiformes

Family Syngnathidae

- ☐ Aguja de río - *Syngnathus abaster*

AMPHIBIANS

Order Caudata

Family Salamandridae

- ☐ Salamandra rabilarga - *Chioglossa lusitanica*
- ☐ Salamandra común - *Salamandra salamandra*
- ☐ Tritón pirenaico - *Calotriton asper*
- ☐ Tritón del Montseny - *Calotriton arnoldi*
- ☐ Gallipato - *Pleurodeles waltl*
- ☐ Tritón alpino - *Mesotriton alpestris*
- ☐ Tritón ibérico - *Lissotriton boscai*
- ☐ Tritón palmeado - *Lissotriton helveticus*
- ☐ Tritón jaspeado - *Triturus marmoratus*
- ☐ Tritón pigmeo - *Triturus pygmaeus*

Order Anura

Family Discoglossidae

- ☐ Sapo partero ibérico - *Alytes cisternasii*
- ☐ Sapo partero bético - *Alytes dickhilleni*
- ☐ Sapo partero común - *Alytes obstetricans*
- ☐ Ferreret/sapillo balear - *Alytes muletensis*
- ☐ Sapillo pintojo ibérico - *Discoglossus galganoi*
- ☐ Sapillo pintojo meridional - *Discoglossus jeanneae*
- ☐ Sapillo mediterráneo - *Discoglossus pictus*

Family Pelobatidae

- ☐ Sapo de espuelas - *Pelobates cultripes*

Family Pelodytidae

- ☐ Sapillo moteado común - *Pelodytes punctatus*
- ☐ Sapillo moteado ibérico - *Pelodytes ibericus*

Family Bufonidae

- ☐ Sapo común - *Bufo bufo*
- ☐ Sapo corredor - *Epidalea calamita*
- ☐ Sapo balear - *Pseudepidalea balearica*

Family Hylidae

- ☐ Ranita de San Antonio - *Hyla arborea*
- ☐ Ranita meridional - *Hyla meridionalis*

Family Ranidae

- ☐ Rana ágil - *Rana dalmatina*
- ☐ Rana patilarga - *Rana iberica*
- ☐ Rana pirenaica - *Rana pyrenaica*
- ☐ Rana bermeja - *Rana temporaria*
- ☐ Rana común - *Pelophylax perezi*

REPTILES

Order Quelonios

Family Testudinidae

- ☐ Tortuga mora - *Testudo graeca*
- ☐ Tortuga mediterránea - *Testudo hermanni*

Family Emydidae

- ☐ Galápagos europeo - *Emys orbicularis*
- ☐ Galápagos de Florida - *Trachemys scripta*

Family Bataguridae

- ☐ Galápagos leproso - *Mauremys leprosa*

Family Dermochelyidae

- ☐ Tortuga laúd - *Dermochelys coriacea*

Family Cheloniidae

- ☐ Tortuga carey - *Eretmochelys imbricata*
- ☐ Tortuga boba - *Caretta caretta*
- ☐ Tortuga golfina - *Lepidochelys kempii*
- ☐ Tortuga verde - *Chelonia mydas*

Order Squamata

Family Chamaeleontidae

- ☐ Camaleón común - *Chamaeleo chamaeleon*

Family Amphisbaenidae

- ☐ Culebrilla ciega - *Blanus cinereus*

Family Anguidae

- ☐ Lución - *Anguis fragilis*

Family Gekkonidae

- ☐ Salamanquesa rosada - *Hemidactylus turcicus*
- ☐ Salamanquesa común - *Tarentola mauritanica*
- ☐ Perenquén majorero - *Tarentola angustimentalis*
- ☐ Perenquén de Boettger - *Tarentola boettgeri*
- ☐ Perenquén de Delalande - *Tarentola delalandii*
- ☐ Perenquén gomero - *Tarentola gomerensis*

Family Scincidae

- ☐ Eslizón ibérico - *Chalcides bedriagai*
- ☐ Eslizón tridáctilo - *Chalcides striatus*
- ☐ Lisneja - *Chalcides simonyi*
- ☐ Lisa grancanaria - *Chalcides sexlineatus*
- ☐ Lisa dorada - *Chalcides viridanus*
- ☐ Lisa de Salvador - *Chalcides coeruleopunctatus*

Family Lacertidae

- ☐ Lagarto ocelado - *Timon lepidus*
- ☐ Lagarto verdinegro - *Lacerta schreiberi*
- ☐ Lagarto verde - *Lacerta viridis*
- ☐ Lagarto ágil - *Lacerta agilis*
- ☐ Lagartija de turbera - *Zootoca vivipara*
- ☐ Lagartija serrana - *Iberolacerta monticola*
- ☐ Lagartija carpetana - *Iberolacerta cyreni*
- ☐ Lagartija batueca - *Iberolacerta martinezricai*
- ☐ Lagartija leonesa - *Iberolacerta galani*
- ☐ Lagartija pirenaica - *Iberolacerta bonnali*
- ☐ Lagartija aranesa - *Iberolacerta aranica*
- ☐ Lagartija pallaresa - *Iberolacerta aurelio*
- ☐ Lagartija de Bocage - *Podarcis bocagei*
- ☐ Lagartija de Carbonell - *Podarcis carbonelli*
- ☐ Lagartija andaluza - *Podarcis vaucheri*
- ☐ Lagartija ibérica - *Podarcis hispanica*
- ☐ Lagartija roquera - *Podarcis muralis*
- ☐ Lagartija colirroja - *Acanthodactylus erythrurus*
- ☐ Lagartija de Valverde - *Algyroides marchi*
- ☐ Lagartija colilarga - *Psammodromus algirus*
- ☐ Lagartija cenicienta - *Psammodromus hispanicus*
- ☐ Lagartija de Marruecos - *Scelarcis perspicillata*
- ☐ Lagartija balear - *Podarcis lilfordi*
- ☐ Lagartija de las Pitiusas - *Podarcis pityusensis*
- ☐ Lagartija italiana - *Podarcis sicula*
- ☐ Lagarto atlántico - *Gallotia atlantica*
- ☐ Lagarto gigante de Gran Canaria - *Gallotia stehlini*
- ☐ Lagarto de Lehrs - *Gallotia caesaris*
- ☐ Lagarto gigante de El Hierro - *Gallotia simonyi*
- ☐ Lagarto tizón - *Gallotia galloti*
- ☐ Lagarto canario moteado - *Gallotia intermedia*
- ☐ Lagarto Gigante de La Gomera - *Gallotia bravoana*
- ☐ Lagarto Gigante de La Palma - *Gallotia auaritae*

Family Colubridae

- ☐ Culebra de herradura - *Hemorrhois hippocrepis*
- ☐ Culebra verdiamarilla - *Hierophis viridiflavus*
- ☐ Culebra lisa europea - *Coronella austriaca*
- ☐ Culebra lisa meridional - *Coronella girondica*
- ☐ Culebra de cogulla occidental - *Macroprotodon brevis*
- ☐ Culebra de Esculapio - *Zamenis longissimus*

- ☐Culebra de escalera - *Rhinechis scalaris* –
- ☐Culebra bastarda - *Malpolon monspessulanus* –
- ☐Culebra viperina - *Natrix maura* –
- ☐Culebra de collar - *Natrix natrix*

Family Viperidae

- ☐Víbora aspid - *Vipera aspis*
- ☐Víbora hocicuda - *Vipera latastei* -
- ☐Víbora cantábrica - *Vipera seoanei* -

BIRDS

Order Gaviiformes

Family Gaviidae

- ☐Colimbo Chico - *Gavia stellata*
- ☐Colimbo Artico - *Gavia arctica*
- ☐Colimbo Grande- *Gavia immer*

Order Podicipediformes

Family Podicipedidae

- ☐Zampullín Común - *Tachybaptus ruficollis*
- ☐Somormujo Lavanco - *Podiceps cristatus*
- ☐Zampullín Cuellinegro - *Podiceps nigricollis*

Order Procellariiformes

Family Procellariidae

- ☐Fulmar Boreal - *Fulmarus glacialis*
- ☐Petrel Gon-gon - *Pterodroma feae*
- ☐Petrel Freira – *Pterodroma madeira*
- ☐Petrel de Bulwer - *Bulweria bulwerii*
- ☐Pardela Cenicienta - *Calonectris diomedea*
- ☐Pardela Capirotada - *Puffinus gravis*
- ☐Pardela Sombria - *Puffinus griseus*
- ☐Pardela Pichoneta - *Puffinus puffinus*
- ☐Pardela Balear - *Puffinus mauretanicus*
- ☐Pardela Mediterránea - *Puffinus yelkouan*
- ☐Pardela Chica - *Puffinus assimilis*

Family Hydrobatidae

- ☐Paíño de Wilson - *Oceanites oceanicus*
- ☐Paíño Pechialbo - *Pelagodroma marina*
- ☐Paíño Europeo - *Hydrobates pelagicus*
- ☐Paíño de Madeira – *Oceanodroma castro*

Order Pelecaniformes

Family Phaetontidae

- ☐Rabijunco Etéreo– *Phaeton aethereus*

Family Sulidae

- ☐Alcatraz Atlántico - *Sula bassana*

Family Phalacrocoracidae

- ☐Cormorán Grande - *Phalacrocorax carbo*
- ☐Cormorán Moñudo - *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*
- ☐Cormorán Pigmeo - *Phalacrocorax pygmeus* –

Order Ciconiiformes

Family Ardeidae

- ☐ Avetoro Común - *Botaurus stellaris*
- ☐ Avetorillo Común - *Ixobrychus minutus*
- ☐ Martinete Común - *Nycticorax nycticorax*
- ☐ Garcilla Cangrejera - *Ardeola ralloides*
- ☐ Garcilla Bueyera - *Bubulcus ibis*
- ☐ Garceta Común - *Egretta garzetta*
- ☐ Garceta Grande - *Egretta alba*
- ☐ Garza Real - *Ardea cinerea*
- ☐ Garza Imperial - *Ardea purpurea*

Family Ciconiidae

- ☐ Cigüeña Negra - *Ciconia nigra* –
- ☐ Cigüeña Blanca - *Ciconia ciconia*

Family Threskiornithidae

- ☐ Morito Común - *Plegadis falcinellus*
- ☐ Espátula Común - *Platalea leucorodia*

Order Phoenicopteriformes

Family Phoenicopteridae

- ☐ Flamenco Común - *Phoenicopterus ruber*
- ☐ Flamenco Enano - *Phoenicopterus minor*

Order Anseriformes

Family Anatidae

- ☐ Cisne Vulgar - *Cygnus olor*
- ☐ Ansar Campestre - *Anser fabalis*
- ☐ Ansar Chico - *Anser erythropus*
- ☐ Ansar Común - *Anser anser*
- ☐ Tarro Canelo - *Tadorna ferruginea*
- ☐ Tarro Blanco - *Tadorna tadorna*
- ☐ Silbón Europeo - *Anas penelope*
- ☐ Anade Friso - *Anas strepera*
- ☐ Cerceta de Baikal - *Anas formosa*
- ☐ Cerceta Común - *Anas crecca*
- ☐ Anade Azulón - *Anas platyrhynchos*
- ☐ Anade Rabudo - *Anas acuta*
- ☐ Cerceta Carretona - *Anas querquedula*
- ☐ Cuchara Común - *Anas clypeata*
- ☐ Cerceta Pardilla - *Marmaronetta angustirostris*
- ☐ Pato Colorado - *Netta rufina*
- ☐ Porrón Europeo - *Aythya ferina*
- ☐ Porrón Pardo - *Aythya nyroca*
- ☐ Porrón Moñudo - *Aythya fuligula*
- ☐ Porrón Bastardo - *Aythya marila*
- ☐ Eider Común - *Somateria mollissima*
- ☐ Pato Havela - *Clangula hyemalis*
- ☐ Negrón Común - *Melanitta nigra*
- ☐ Negrón Especulado - *Melanitta fusca*
- ☐ Porrón Osculado - *Bucephala clangula*
- ☐ Serreta Chica - *Mergus albellus*
- ☐ Serreta Mediana - *Mergus serrator*
- ☐ Serreta Grande - *Mergus merganser*
- ☐ Malvasía Canela - *Oxyura jamaicensis*
- ☐ Malvasía Cabeciblanca - *Oxyura leucocephala*

Order Falconiformes

Family Accipitridae

- ☐ Abejero Europeo - *Pernis apivorus*
- ☐ Elanio Común - *Elanus caeruleus*
- ☐ Milano Negro - *Milvus migrans*
- ☐ Milano Real - *Milvus milvus*
- ☐ Quebrantahuesos - *Gypaetus barbatus*
- ☐ Alimoche Común - *Neophron percnopterus*
- ☐ Buitre Leonado - *Gyps fulvus*
- ☐ Buitre Negro - *Aegypius monachus*
- ☐ Culebrera Europea - *Circaetus gallicus*
- ☐ Aguilucho Lagunero Occidental - *Circus aeruginosus*
- ☐ Aguilucho Pálido - *Circus cyaneus*
- ☐ Aguilucho Cenizo - *Circus pygargus*
- ☐ Azor Común - *Accipiter gentilis*
- ☐ Gavilán Común - *Accipiter nisus*
- ☐ Busardo Ratonero - *Buteo buteo*
- ☐ Aguila Moteada - *Aquila clanga*
- ☐ Aguila Imperial Ibérica - *Aquila adalberti*
- ☐ Aguila Real - *Aquila chrysaetos*
- ☐ Aguillilla Calzada - *Hieraaetus pennatus*
- ☐ Aguila Perdicera - *Hieraaetus fasciatus*

Family Pandionidae

- ☐ Aguila Pescadora - *Pandion haliaetus*

Family Falconidae

- ☐ Cernícalo Primilla - *Falco naumanni*
- ☐ Cernícalo Vulgar - *Falco tinnunculus*
- ☐ Esmerejón - *Falco columbarius*
- ☐ Alcotán Europeo - *Falco subbuteo*
- ☐ Halcón de Eleonora - *Falco eleonora*
- ☐ Halcón Peregrino - *Falco peregrinus*
- ☐ Halcón Tagarote - *Falco pelegrinoides*

Order Galliformes

Family Tetraonidae

- ☐ Lagópodo Alpino - *Lagopus mutus*
- ☐ Urogallo Común - *Tetrao urogallus*

Family Phasianidae

- ☐ Perdiz Roja - *Alectoris rufa*
- ☐ Perdiz Moruna - *Alectoris barbara*
- ☐ Perdiz Pardilla - *Perdix perdix*
- ☐ Codorniz Común - *Coturnix coturnix*
- ☐ Faisán Vulgar - *Phasianus colchicus*

Order Gruiformes

Family Turnicidae

- ☐ Torillo Andaluz - *Turnix sylvatica*

Family Rallidae

- ☐ Rascón Europeo - *Rallus aquaticus*
- ☐ Polluela Pintoja - *Porzana porzana*
- ☐ Polluela Bastarda - *Porzana parva*
- ☐ Polluela Chica - *Porzana pusilla*
- ☐ Guión de Codornices - *Crex crex*
- ☐ Gallineta Común - *Gallinula chloropus*

- ☐ Calamón Común - *Porphyrio porphyrio*
- ☐ Focha Común - *Fulica atra*
- ☐ Focha Moruna - *Fulica cristata*

Family Gruidae

- ☐ Grulla Común - *Grus grus*

Family Otidae

- ☐ Sisón Común - *Tetrax tetrax*
- ☐ Avutarda Hubara - *Chlamydotis undulata*
- ☐ Avutarda Común - *Otis tarda*

Order Charadriiformes

Family Haematopodidae

- ☐ Ostrero Euroasiático - *Haematopus ostralegus*
- ☐ Ostrero Negro Canario - *Haematopus meadewaldoi*

Family Recurvirostridae

- ☐ Cigüeñuela Común - *Himantopus himantopus*
- ☐ Avoceta Común - *Recurvirostra avosetta*

Family Burhinidae

- ☐ Alcaraván Común - *Burhinus oedicephalus*

Family Glareolidae

- ☐ Corredor Sahariano - *Cursorius cursor*
- ☐ Canastera Común - *Glareola pratincola*

Family Charadriidae

- ☐ Chorlitejo Chico - *Charadrius dubius*
- ☐ Chorlitejo Grande - *Charadrius hiaticula*
- ☐ Chorlitejo Patinegro - *Charadrius alexandrinus*
- ☐ Chorlito Carambolo - *Charadrius morinellus*
- ☐ Chorlito Dorado Europeo - *Pluvialis apricaria*
- ☐ Chorlito Gris - *Pluvialis squatarola*
- ☐ Avefría Europea - *Vanellus vanellus*

Family Scolopacidae

- ☐ Correlimos Gordo - *Calidris canutus*
- ☐ Correlimos Tridáctilo - *Calidris alba*
- ☐ Correlimos Menudo - *Calidris minuta*
- ☐ Correlimos de Temminck - *Calidris temminckii*
- ☐ Correlimos Pectoral - *Calidris melanotos*
- ☐ Correlimos Zarapitín - *Calidris ferruginea*
- ☐ Correlimos Oscuro - *Calidris maritima*
- ☐ Correlimos Común - *Calidris alpina*
- ☐ Combatiente - *Philomachus pugnax*
- ☐ Agachadiza Chica - *Limnodytes minimus*
- ☐ Agachadiza Común - *Gallinago gallinago*
- ☐ Agachadiza Real - *Gallinago media*
- ☐ Chocha Perdiz - *Scolopax rusticola*
- ☐ Aguja Colinegra - *Limosa limosa*
- ☐ Aguja Colipinta - *Limosa lapponica*
- ☐ Zarapito Trinador - *Numenius phaeopus*
- ☐ Zarapito Real - *Numenius arquata*
- ☐ Archibebe Fino - *Tringa stagnatilis*
- ☐ Archibebe Oscuro - *Tringa erythropus*
- ☐ Archibebe Común - *Tringa totanus*
- ☐ Archibebe Claro - *Tringa nebularia*
- ☐ Andarríos Grande - *Tringa ochropus*
- ☐ Andarríos Bastardo - *Tringa glareola*
- ☐ Andarríos Chico - *Actitis hypoleucos*

- ☐ Vuelvepiedras Común - *Arenaria interpres*
- ☐ Falaropo Picofino - *Phalaropus lobatus*
- ☐ Falaropo Picogrueso - *Phalaropus fulicarius*

Family Stercorariidae

- ☐ Págalo Grande - *Stercorarius skua*

Family Laridae

- ☐ Gaviota Cabecinegra - *Larus (Ichthyaetus) melanocephalus*
- ☐ Gaviota Enana - *Larus minutus*
- ☐ Gaviota Reidora - *Larus ridibundus*
- ☐ Gaviota Pico fina - *Larus genei*
- ☐ Gaviota de Audouin - *Larus audouinii*
- ☐ Gaviota Cana - *Larus canus*
- ☐ Gaviota Sombria - *Larus fuscus*
- ☐ Gaviota Argétea - *Larus argentatus*
- ☐ Gaviota Patiamarilla - *Larus cachinnans (michahellis)*
- ☐ Gavión Atlántico - *Larus marinus*
- ☐ Gaviota Tridáctila - *Rissa tridactyla*

Family Sternidae

- ☐ Pagaza Piconegra - *Gelochelidon nilotica*
- ☐ Pagaza Piquirroja - *Hydroprogne caspia*
- ☐ Charrán Real - *Thalasseus maximus*
- ☐ Charrán Patinegro - *Thalasseus sandvicensis*
- ☐ Charrán Rosado - *Sterna dougallii*
- ☐ Charrán Común - *Sterna hirundo*
- ☐ Charrán Artico - *Sterna paradisaea*
- ☐ Charrancito Común - *Sterna albifrons*
- ☐ Fumarel Cariblanco - *Chlidonias hybrida*
- ☐ Fumarel Común - *Chlidonias niger*

Family Alcidae

- ☐ Arao Común - *Uria aalge*
- ☐ Alca Común - *Alca torda*
- ☐ Frailecillo Atlántico - *Fratercula arctica*

Order Pteroclitiformes

Family Pteroclididae

- ☐ Ganga Ortega - *Pterocles orientalis*
- ☐ Ganga Ibérica - *Pterocles alchata*

Order Columbiformes

Family Columbidae

- ☐ Paloma Bravía - *Columba livia*
- ☐ Paloma Doméstica - *Columba domestica*
- ☐ Paloma Zurita - *Columba oenas*
- ☐ Paloma Torcaz - *Columba palumbus*
- ☐ Paloma Turqué - *Columba bollii*
- ☐ Paloma Rabiche - *Columba junoniae*
- ☐ Tórtola Turca - *Streptopelia decaocto*
- ☐ Tórtola Común - *Streptopelia turtur*
- ☐ Tórtola de Collar - *Streptopelia risoria*

Order Psittaciformes

Family Psittacidae

- ☐ Cotorra Argentina - *Miyopsitta monachus*
- ☐ Cotorra de Kramer - *Psittacula krameri*

Order Cuculiformes

Family Cuculidae

- ☐ Críalo Europeo - *Clamator glandarius*
- ☐ Cuco Común - *Cuculus canorus*

Order Strigiformes

Family Tytonidae

- ☐ Lechuza Común - *Tyto alba*

Family Strigidae

- ☐ Autillo Europeo - *Otus scops*
- ☐ Búho Real - *Bubo bubo*
- ☐ Mochuelo Europeo - *Athene noctua*
- ☐ Cárabo Común - *Strix aluco*
- ☐ Búho Chico - *Asio otus*
- ☐ Búho Campestre - *Asio flammeus*
- ☐ Mochuelo Boreal - *Aegolius funereus*

Order Caprimulgiformes

Family Caprimulgidae

- ☐ Chotacabras Europeo - *Caprimulgus europaeus*
- ☐ Chotacabras Cuellirrojo - *Caprimulgus ruficollis*

Family Apodidae

- ☐ Vencejo Unicolor - *Apus unicolor*
- ☐ Vencejo Común - *Apus apus*
- ☐ Vencejo Pálido - *Apus pallidus*
- ☐ Vencejo Real - *Tachymarptis melba*
- ☐ Vencejo Cafre - *Apus caffer*

Order Coraciiformes

Family Alcedinidae

- ☐ Martín Pescador Común - *Alcedo atthis*

Family Meropidae

- ☐ Abejaruco Europeo - *Merops apiaster*

Family Coraciidae

- ☐ Carraca Europea - *Coracias garrulus*

Family Upupidae

- ☐ Abubilla - *Upupa epops*

Order Piciformes

Family Picidae

- ☐ Torcecuello Euroasiático - *Jynx torquilla*
- ☐ Pito Real - *Picus viridis*
- ☐ Pico Negro - *Dryocopus martius*
- ☐ Pico Picapinos - *Dendrocopos major*
- ☐ Pico Mediano - *Dendrocopos medius*
- ☐ Pico Dorsiblanco - *Dendrocopos leucotos*
- ☐ Pico Menor - *Dendrocopos minor*

Order Passeriformes

Family Alaudidae

- ☐ Alondra de Dupont - *Chersophilus duponti*
- ☐ Calandria - *Melanocorypha calandra*
- ☐ Terrera Común - *Calandrella brachydactyla*
- ☐ Terrera Marismeña - *Calandrella rufescens*
- ☐ Cogujada Común - *Galerida cristata*

- ☐ Cogujada Montesina - *Galerida theklae*
- ☐ Totovía - *Lullula arborea*
- ☐ Alondra Común - *Alauda arvensis*
- ☐ Alondra Cornuda Lapona - *Eremophila alpestris*

Family Hirundinidae

- ☐ Avión Zapador - *Riparia riparia*
- ☐ Avión Roquero - *Ptyonoprogne rupestris*
- ☐ Golondrina Común - *Hirundo rustica*
- ☐ Golondrina Dáurica - *Hirundo daurica*
- ☐ Avión Común - *Delichon urbica*

Family Motacillidae

- ☐ Bisbita Campestre - *Anthus campestris*
- ☐ Bisbita Caminero - *Anthus berthelotti*
- ☐ Bisbita Arbóreo - *Anthus trivialis*
- ☐ Bisbita Común - *Anthus pratensis*
- ☐ Bisbita Alpino - *Anthus spinoletta*
- ☐ Bisbita Costero - *Anthus petrosus*
- ☐ Lavandera Boyera - *Motacilla flava*
- ☐ Lavandera Cascadeña - *Motacilla cinerea*
- ☐ Lavandera Blanca - *Motacilla alba*

Family Bombycillidae

- ☐ Ampelis Europeo - *Bombycilla garrulus*

Family Cinclidae

- ☐ Mirlo Acuático - *Cinclus cinclus*

Family Troglodytidae

- ☐ Chochín - *Troglodytes troglodytes*

Family Prunellidae

- ☐ Acentor Común - *Prunella modularis*
- ☐ Acentor Alpino - *Prunella collaris*

Family Turdidae

- ☐ Alzacola - *Cercotrichas galactotes*
- ☐ Petirrojo - *Erithacus rubecula*
- ☐ Ruiseñor Común - *Luscinia megarhynchos*
- ☐ Pechiazul - *Luscinia svecica*
- ☐ Colirrojo Tizón - *Phoenicurus ochrurus*
- ☐ Colirrojo Real - *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*
- ☐ Tarabilla Norteña - *Saxicola rubetra*
- ☐ Tarabilla Común - *Saxicola torquata*
- ☐ Tarabilla Canaria - *Saxicola dacotiae*
- ☐ Collalba Gris - *Oenanthe oenanthe*
- ☐ Collalba Rubia - *Oenanthe hispanica*
- ☐ Collalba Negra - *Oenanthe leucura*
- ☐ Roquero Rojo - *Monticola saxatilis*
- ☐ Roquero Solitario - *Monticola solitarius*
- ☐ Mirlo Capiblanco - *Turdus torquatus*
- ☐ Mirlo Común - *Turdus merula*
- ☐ Zorzal Real - *Turdus pilaris*
- ☐ Zorzal Común - *Turdus philomelos*
- ☐ Zorzal Alirrojo - *Turdus iliacus*
- ☐ Zorzal Charlo - *Turdus viscivorus*

Family Sylviidae

- ☐ Ruiseñor Bastardo - *Cettia cetti*
- ☐ Buitrón - *Cisticola juncidis*
- ☐ Buscarla Pintoja - *Locustella naevia*
- ☐ Buscarla Unicolor - *Locustella luscinioides*

- ☐ Carricerín Real - *Acrocephalus melanopogon*
- ☐ Carricerín Común - *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*
- ☐ Carricero Políglota - *Acrocephalus palustris*
- ☐ Carricero Común - *Acrocephalus scirpaceus*
- ☐ Carricero Tordal - *Acrocephalus arundinaceus*
- ☐ Zarcero Pálido - *Hippolais pallida*
- ☐ Zarcero Común - *Hippolais polyglotta*
- ☐ Curruca Sarda - *Sylvia sarda*
- ☐ Curruca Rabilarga - *Sylvia undata*
- ☐ Curruca Tomillera - *Sylvia conspicillata*
- ☐ Curruca Carrasqueña - *Sylvia cantillans*
- ☐ Curruca Cabecinegra - *Sylvia melanocephala*
- ☐ Curruca Mirlona - *Sylvia hortensis*
- ☐ Curruca Zarcerilla - *Sylvia curruca*
- ☐ Curruca Zarcera - *Sylvia communis*
- ☐ Curruca Mosquitera - *Sylvia borin*
- ☐ Curruca Capirotada - *Sylvia atricapilla*
- ☐ Mosquitero Papialbo - *Phylloscopus bonelli*
- ☐ Mosquitero Silbador - *Phylloscopus sibilatrix*
- ☐ Mosquitero Común - *Phylloscopus collybita*
- ☐ Mosquitero Ibérico - *Phylloscopus brehmii*
- ☐ Mosquitero Musical - *Phylloscopus trochilus*
- ☐ Reyezuelo Sencillo - *Regulus regulus*
- ☐ Reyezuelo Listado - *Regulus ignicapillus*

Family Muscicapidae

- ☐ Papamoscas Gris - *Muscicapa striata*
- ☐ Papamoscas Cerrojillo - *Ficedula hypoleuca*

Family Timaliidae

- ☐ Bigotudo - *Panurus biarmicus*

Family Aegithalidae

- ☐ Mito - *Aegithalos caudatus*

Family Paridae

- ☐ Carbonero Palustre - *Poecile palustris*
- ☐ Herrerillo Capuchino - *Lophophanes cristatus*
- ☐ Carbonero Garrapinos - *Periparus ater*
- ☐ Herrerillo Común - *Cyanistes caeruleus*
- ☐ Herrerillo Canario - *Cyanistes teneriffae*
- ☐ Carbonero Común - *Parus major*

Family Sittidae

- ☐ Trepador Azul - *Sitta europaea*

Family Tichodromadidae

- ☐ Treparriscos - *Tichodroma muraria*

Family Certhiidae

- ☐ Agateador Norteño - *Certhia Familyris*
- ☐ Agateador Común - *Certhia brachydactyla*

Family Remizidae

- ☐ Pájaro Moscón - *Remiz pendulinus*

Family Oriolidae

- ☐ Oropéndola - *Oriolus oriolus*

Family Laniidae

- ☐ Alcaudón Dorsirrojo - *Lanius collurio*
- ☐ Alcaudón Chico - *Lanius minor*
- ☐ Alcaudón Real - *Lanius meridionalis*
- ☐ Alcaudón Común - *Lanius senator*

Family Corvidae

- ☐ Arrendajo - *Garrulus glandarius*
- ☐ Rabilargo - *Cyanopica cyana*
- Urraca - *Pica pica*
- ☐ Chova Piquigualda - *Pyrrhocorax graculus*
- ☐ Chova Piquirroja - *Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*
- ☐ Grajilla - *Corvus monedula* ☐ Graja - *Corvus frugilegus*
- ☐ Corneja Negra - *Corvus corone*
- ☐ Cuervo - *Corvus corax*

Family Sturnidae

- ☐ Estornino Pinto - *Sturnus vulgaris*
- ☐ Estornino Negro - *Sturnus unicolor*

Family Passeridae

- ☐ Gorrión Común - *Passer domesticus*
- ☐ Gorrión Moruno - *Passer hispaniolensis*
- ☐ Gorrión Molinero - *Passer montanus*
- ☐ Gorrión Chillón - *Petronia petronia*
- ☐ Gorrión Alpino - *Montifringilla nivalis*

Family Estrildidae

- ☐ Bengalí Rojo - *Amandava amandava*
- ☐ Pico de Coral - *Estrilda astrild*

Family Fringillidae

- ☐ Pinzón Vulgar - *Fringilla coelebs*
- ☐ Pinzón Real - *Fringilla montifringilla*
- ☐ Verdecillo - *Serinus serinus*
- ☐ Canario - *Serinus canarius*
- ☐ Verderón Serrano - *Serinus citrinella*
- ☐ Verderón Común - *Carduelis chloris*
- ☐ Jilguero - *Carduelis carduelis*
- ☐ Lúgano - *Carduelis spinus*
- ☐ Pardillo Común - *Carduelis cannabina*
- ☐ Piquituerto Común - *Loxia curvirostra*
- ☐ Camachuelo Trompetero - *Bucanetes githagineus*
- ☐ Camachuelo Común - *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*
- ☐ Picogordo - *Coccothraustes coccothraustes*

Family Emberizidae

- ☐ Escribano Nival - *Plectrophenax nivalis*
- ☐ Escribano Cerillo - *Emberiza citrinella*
- ☐ Escribano Soteño - *Emberiza cirrus*
- ☐ Escribano Montesino - *Emberiza cia*
- ☐ Escribano Hortelano - *Emberiza hortulana*
- ☐ Escribano Palustre - *Emberiza schoeniclus*
- ☐ Triguero - *Miliaria calandra*

MAMMALS

Order Insectivora

Family Soricidae

- ☐ Musaraña canaria - *Crocidura canariensis*
- ☐ Musaraña gris - *Crocidura russula*
- ☐ Musaraña de campo - *Crocidura suaveolens*
- ☐ Musgaño enano - *Suncus etruscus*
- ☐ Musaraña enana - *Sorex minutus*
- ☐ Musaraña bicolor - *Sorex araneus*
- ☐ Musaraña ibérica - *Sorex granarius*
- ☐ Musaraña tricolor - *Sorex coronatus*

- ☐ Musgaño patiblanco - *Neomys fodiens*
- ☐ Musgaño de Cabrera - *Neomys anomalus*

Family Talpidae

- ☐ Desmán ibérico - *Galemys pyrenaicus*
- ☐ Topo común - *Talpa europaea*
- ☐ Topo ibérico - *Talpa occidentalis*

Family Erinaceidae

- ☐ Erizo común - *Erinaceus europaeus*
- ☐ Erizo moruno - *Atelerix algirus*

Order Quiroptera

Family Vespertilionidae

- ☐ Murciélago ratonero bigotudo - *Myotis mystacinus*
- ☐ Murciélago ratonero bigotudo pequeño - *Myotis alcathoe*
- ☐ Murciélago ratonero pardo - *Myotis emarginatus*
- ☐ Murciélagos ratoneros grises - *Myotis nattereri* / *Myotis escaleraei*
- ☐ Murciélago ratonero forestal - *Myotis bechsteinii*
- ☐ Murciélago ratonero grande - *Myotis myotis*
- ☐ Murciélago ratonero mediano - *Myotis blythii*
- ☐ Murciélago ratonero ribereño - *Myotis daubentonii*
- ☐ Murciélago ratonero patudo - *Myotis capaccinii*
- ☐ Murciélago enano - *Pipistrellus pipistrellus*
- ☐ Murciélago de Cabrera - *Pipistrellus pygmaeus*
- ☐ Murciélago de Nathusius - *Pipistrellus nathusii*
- ☐ Murciélago de borde claro - *Pipistrellus kuhli*
- ☐ Murciélago montañero - *Hypsugo savii*
- ☐ Nóctulo mediano - *Nyctalus noctula*
- ☐ Nóctulo pequeño - *Nyctalus leisleri*
- ☐ Nóctulo grande - *Nyctalus lasiopterus*
- ☐ Murciélagos hortelanos - *Eptesicus serotinus* / *Eptesicus isabellinus*
- ☐ Barbastela - *Barbastella barbastellus*
- ☐ Orejudo dorado - *Plecotus auritus*
- ☐ Orejudo gris - *Plecotus austriacus*
- ☐ Orejudo alpino - *Plecotus macrobullaris*
- ☐ Orejudo canario - *Plecotus teneriffae*
- ☐ Murciélago de cueva - *Miniopterus schreibersi*

Family Molossidae

- ☐ Murciélago rabudo - *Tadarida teniotis*

Family Rhinolophidae

- ☐ Murciélago grande de herradura - *Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*
- ☐ Murciélago pequeño de herradura - *Rhinolophus hipposideros*
- ☐ Murciélago mediterráneo de herradura - *Rhinolophus euryale*
- ☐ Murciélago mediano de herradura - *Rhinolophus mehelyi*

Order Rodentia

Family Arvicolidae

- ☐ Topillo campesino - *Microtus arvalis*
- ☐ Topillo de Cabrera - *Microtus cabrerarum*
- ☐ Topillo agreste - *Microtus agrestis*
- ☐ Topillo lusitano - *Microtus lusitanicus*
- ☐ Topillo mediterráneo - *Microtus duodecimcostatus*
- ☐ Topillo pirenaico - *Microtus gerbei*
- ☐ Topillo nival - *Chionomys nivalis*
- ☐ Rata topera - *Arvicola terrestris*
- ☐ Rata de agua - *Arvicola sapidus*

- ☐ Topillo rojo - *Myodes glareolus*
- ☐ Rata almizclera - *Ondatra zibethicus*

Family Muridae

- ☐ Ratón espiguero - *Micromys minutus*
- ☐ Ratón leonado - *Apodemus flavicollis*
- ☐ Ratón de campo - *Apodemus sylvaticus*
- ☐ Ratón casero - *Mus musculus*
- ☐ Ratón moruno - *Mus spretus*
- ☐ Rata parda - *Rattus norvegicus*
- ☐ Rata negra - *Rattus rattus*

Family Myoxidae

- ☐ Lirón careto - *Eliomys quercinus*
- ☐ Lirón gris - *Glis glis*
- ☐ Muscardino - *Muscardinus avellanarius*

Family Sciuridae

- ☐ Ardilla roja - *Sciurus vulgaris*
- ☐ Marmota alpina - *Marmota marmota*

Family Myocastoridae

- ☐ Coipú - *Myocastor coipus*

Family Castoridae

- ☐ Castor europeo - *Castor fiber*

Order Lagomorpha

Family Leporidae

- ☐ Liebre europea - *Lepus europaeus*
- ☐ Liebre de piornal - *Lepus castroviejo*
- ☐ Liebre ibérica - *Lepus granatensis*
- ☐ Liebre alpina - *Lepus timidus*
- ☐ Conejo - *Oryctolagus cuniculus*

Order Carnívora

Family Ursidae

- ☐ Oso pardo - *Ursus arctos*

Family Canidae

- ☐ Lobo - *Canis lupus*
- ☐ Zorro - *Vulpes vulpes*

Family Mustelidae

- ☐ Armiño - *Mustela erminea*
- ☐ Comadreja - *Mustela nivalis*
- ☐ Visón europeo - *Mustela lutreola*
- ☐ Visón americano - *Neovison vison*
- ☐ Turón - *Mustela putorius*
- ☐ Marta - *Martes martes*
- ☐ Garduña - *Martes foina*
- ☐ Nutria - *Lutra lutra* –
- ☐ Tejón - *Meles meles* -

Family Viverridae

- ☐ Meloncillo - *Herpestes ichneumon*
- ☐ Jineta - *Genetta genetta*

Family Felidae

- ☐ Lince ibérico - *Lynx pardinus*
- ☐ Gato montés - *Felis silvestris*

Order Pinnipedia

Family Odobenidae

- ☐ Morsa - *Odobenus rosmarus*

Family Phocidae

- ☐ Foca moteada - *Phoca vitulina*
☐ Foca ocelada - *Phoca hispida*
☐ Foca barbuda - *Erignathus barbatus*
☐ Foca gris - *Halichoerus grypus*
☐ Foca de casco - *Cystophora cristata*
☐ Foca monje del Mediterráneo- *Monachus monachus*

Order Artiodactyla

Family Suidae

- ☐ Jabalí - *Sus scrofa* -

Family Bovidae

- ☐ Muflón - *Ovis aries* –
☐ Cabra montés - *Capra pyrenaica* –
☐ Rebeco - *Rupicapra pyrenaica* –
☐ Arrui - *Ammotragus lervia*

Family Cervidae

- ☐ Ciervo - *Cervus elaphus* –
☐ Gamo - *Dama dama* –

Family Capreolidae

- ☐ Corzo - *Capreolus capreolus* -

12.2 Count and total all the species listed in the previous section. The number of vertebrate species in the E/T is: _____

12.3 Observations:

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13. Preservation of historical and cultural Heritage.

Make a detailed list of all historical and cultural heritage present in the E / T, their condition and actions to preserve and promote them, if they exist.

Here are examples of what we consider Heritage, but if in doubt do not hesitate to add others you consider appropriate:

- Historic Heritage: Ancient buildings, constructions, castles, fortresses, palaces, chapels, caves, deposits, ruins and historic remains, others
- Cultural Heritage: Compilation of implements/ traditional usage
 - Compilation of traditions, anecdotes, legends and local stories
 - Promoting popular traditions and culture, oral traditions.
 - Glens, trails, historic places

14. Communication Program.

14.1 Organised activities are practised in the E/T to reveal fauna, flora, hidden landscapes, new techniques and management methods, etc.

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

14.2 How many people participating in these activities visit the estate per year?
_____people

14.3 What profile do these visitors have?

- ☐ General public in open doors days
☐ Ecotourism (horse riders, walker, cyclists etc.)
☐ Students, academics, etc
☐ Scientists, technicians, ornithologists, researchers
☐ Schoolchildren, educational visits, etc.

14.4 Specify, according to the previous profiles the average time of these visits (daily, weekly...)

14.5 Participation in publications/studies/features of the E / T in different media formats (newspapers, magazines, books, videos, websites, projects, documentaries, educational and/or university activities...)

- ☐ Yes, specify which:

- ☐ No

14.6 Observations:

