



Erratum and update

Crossbill Guide to Extremadura - Spain

Corrections of the text

Page 89: The correct scientific name of the Sharp-ribbed salamander is *Pleurodeles waltl* instead of *Pleurodeles watl*.

Page 99: text box of interesting plant species. Under the header shrubs, read *Adenocarpus telonensis* instead of *A. telonensis*.

Page 101: We state that the Iberian lynx, Pyrenean desman and Egyptian mongoose are extremely rare in the Extremadura. This situation has changed. The first two are now presumably extinct in Extremadura while the mongoose is probably fairly common, only hard to spot. Reintroduction of the Iberian lynx in Extremadura is planned for 2010.

Page 108: During the breeding season, Thekla Larks are more found in dehesas than in the steppes. The Crested Lark on the other hand, is very numerous in the steppes.

Page 118: The picture shows a Southern marbled newt. All 'marbled newts' in Extremadura are this species.

Page 124: According to Wildlife guide John Muddeman, Camberwell beauties are very scarce in Extremadura, and only so far recorded in 4 of its extreme N and upland 10km squares. Small heath or speckled wood are very common.

Route 1: Point 10: "follow the small road", the small road has been upgraded and straightened.

Route 2: The right English name of the Mediterranean Hackberry is the Southern Nettle Tree.

Route 4: Point 6, read 'Spanish Snakeshead' (*Fritillaria lusitanica*) instead of 'Spanish Fritillaria'.

Route 5: Instead of starting just after kilometre post 34.5, the route actually starts after kilometre post 31.5!



Route 8: Point 1, Lesser Grey Shrike should be Southern Grey Shrike. Point 4, Note that the 'trail around' the reservoir is very long. We propose just a small excursion and not the entire loop. Collared Pratincoles also breed on islands if they form in the reservoir.

Route 10: Point 1, Lesser Grey Shrike should be Southern Grey Shrike. Point 2: we have heard that the sandgrouse have become very scarce in this area.

Route 12: Point 1, White-bellied Sandgrouse should be Pin-tailed Sandgrouse.

Route 18: Garganta de los infiernos. The description of trails splitting off, is not entirely correct, or at least confusing in the field (depending on your definition of 'trail'). In order not to make more kilometres and having to walk the same way back, here's a more simple description:

From point 2 onwards, keep following the blue trail. Only after point 4 our route takes a short cut by crossing the stream (as is said in the text). After crossing the stream, you're on the blue trail again, which will lead you all the way to Jerte.

Also: At point 1 we list a number of forest species which can be found along the trail. The species we called White Flax here, actually is Mountain Sandwort (*Arenaria montana*).

Bird list p. 199: Olivaceous warbler is not a confirmed breeding bird in the region.

Update and additional information

Page 102: Some additional information on the rabbit problem.

Iberian Lynx is now in a critical state in Spain primarily due to the Rabbit problem. Over 90% of the Lynx's diet consists Rabbit, and since the Rabbit population plummeted, the Lynx decreased as well. The elaboration of the road network has increased the number of accidents with lynxes, which is another factor contributing to the decrease of the Lynx. Spanish Imperial Eagle has a much more flexible diet and when Rabbits are scarce, can take to other prey. The numbers of Spanish Imperial Eagles rose to 200 pairs in recent times. Although this is largely due to better surveys and not to an absolute increase in animals, the decline of the Rabbit has not affected Imperial Eagles in the way Iberian Lynxes have been affected.

An intensive species protection and reintroduction program for Iberian Lynx seems to turn the tide. In the Sierra Morena on the border of Extremadura and Andalusia, 61 young Lynxes were born in 2008. For more information, visit iberianature.com/material/iberian-lynxnews.htm

Page 114: Update numbers Spanish Imperial Eagle: Estimations rose to 200 pairs. The website www.walkingextremadura.com/ lists several walking routes in addition to the ones described in this book.