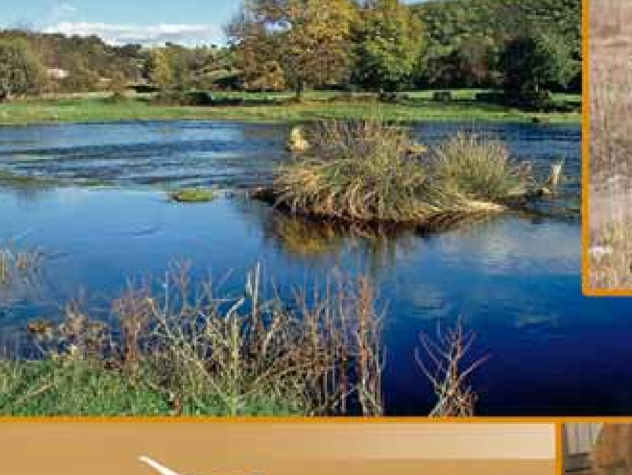
Nature and Ornithological Tourism

SPAIN

Come
and get to know **Castilla y León**

Discover
the most interesting **birds**

Rest
in our **accommodations**



TRINO
Rural Inland Tourism and Ornithology

Junta de Castilla y León

FONDO EUROPEO AGRÍCOLA DE DESARROLLO RURAL: EUROPA INVIERTE EN LAS ZONAS RURALES

LEADER

GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA — MINISTERIO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y MEDIO RURAL Y MARINO

TRINO project
Rural Inland Tourism and Ornithology

The **TRINO** Project ('TRINO' stands for Rural Inland and Ornithological Tourism) is a proposal of twenty four Local Action Groups of the LEADERCAL Programme , within Axis 4 of European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) in Castilla y León (Spain), whose main objective is to promote ornithological tourism in Castilla y León.

This project works to offer rural tourism accommodation best suited to nature and ornithological tourism, with a sustainability criterion and a commitment to follow good environmental practices.

Courses imparted by the TRINO Project, about customer care and management of ornithological tourism.

Technical birdwatching outing into a Nature Reserve.

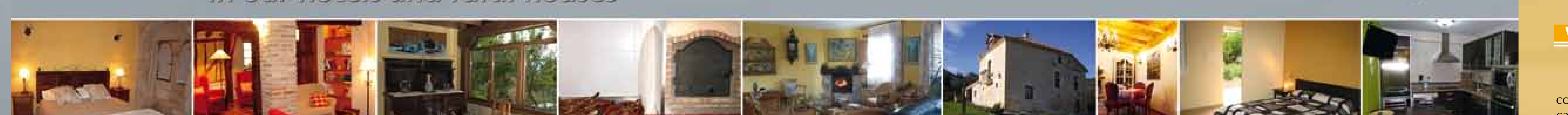
Creation of routes respectful of the environment.

Without a doubt, environmental education for children and youth, sensitizing agriculturists, forest farmers and cattle raisers, and training of guides, represent other goals we have set ourselves, so that our territories and the whole country get to higher levels of environmental awareness.

Conservation actions with protected species, the creation of birdwatching routes, respectful to wildlife and its environment, to be covered by different means of transport (bicycle, horse, horse cart, etc.) according to the species to observe, are measures that will, for sure, contribute to make you not to leave disappointed.

Training of Nature Guides.

Come and relax
in our hotels and rural houses



TRINO
Rural Inland Tourism and Ornithology

Network of accomodation establishments joined to the TRINO Project (by province)

The rural accommodation establishments joined to TRINO have undertaken to develop a series of urgent actions, with the aim of offering a high quality service, adapted to the ornithological tourist. With this objective their owners have attended courses of ornithological training, in order to get to know know the local birdlife and the needs of birdwatchers.

In these establishments, information about the birdlife present in each territory will be at your disposal. Additionally, the implementation of good environmental practices in these establishmentes allows to make the touristic activity compatible with sustainable development.

ÁVILA

- CRA La Herreria y CRA Besana www.casa-herreria.com
- Posada del Tietar www.posadadeltietar.com

BURGOS

- CRA La Cambija www.lacambija.com
- CTR El Sembrador www.el-sembrador.com
- H La Posada de Castrojeriz www.laposadadecastrojeriz.es
- CRA Abánades www.abanades.com
- PR Rte. Monasterio Tórtoles de Esgueva www.posadamonasterio.es
- Posada Real "Prado Mayor" www.pradomayor.com
- CTR "La Gandara" www.lagandara.com
- Posada Molino del Canto www.molinodelcanto.com
- Posada Granja Ribacardo www.posadagranjaribacardo.com
- CR El Horno y el Horno II
- CR Zalama www.casazalama.com
- CR Punto y Aparte www.puntoyaparterural.com
- CTR El Mirador de Merindades www.elmiradordemerindades.es
- CRAC La Ondina www.laondina.com
- CR Poza de la Torca www.pozadelatorca.es
- CTR Aldeas de Treviño www.aldeasdetrevino.com
- CR La Casa del Huerto www.lacasadelhuerto.es
- Albergue de Villambistia www.elrefugioderiano.com
- CTR San García www.laposadadelobispo.com
- CR El Sol www.casaruralelsol.es
- CR El Castillo www.riberadeldueroburgalesa.com/donde-dormir.php
- CR Los Tulipanes www.lostulipanes.es
- CR El Artesano www.casaelartesano.com
- CTR Rte. Las Baronas www.lasbaronas.com
- H Milagros Rio Riaza www.hotelmilagrosriaza.com
- CTR Rte. La Parada del Cid www.laparadadelcid.com
- CR Rte. La Casa de Aza www.lariberadelduero.com/casadeaza
- CR Baco www.riberadeldueroburgalesa.com/donde-dormir.php
- Hostal Rte. El Ventorro www.elventorro.com
- H Rte. El Prado de Las Merinas www.pradodelasmerinas.com
- CR La Tejera latejera.eu5.org
- Beloaventura y Albergue El Corro www.beloaventura.org
- CRAC Quinta Término www.quintatermino.com
- CTR Santa Casilda www.santuariosantacasilda.es
- CTR El Molino de Plata www.elmolinodeplata.com
- Camping Cavia www.campingcavia.es
- CTR La Consulta De Isar www.consultadeisar.com
- CR Puerta Norte www.casaruralpuertanorte.com
- CR Villa de Brullés www.villadebrulles.com
- H Rte. Villadiego www.viacos.com
- CRAC El Lobo y La Luna www.elloboyaluna.es
- CTR El Safari www.metomolasdevilladiego.com
- Hostal Rural Villacobos www.hostalruralvillacobos.com

LEÓN

- H Tierra de la Reina www.hoteltierradelareina.com
- CRA El Casar del Puente www.elcasardelpuente.es
- CRAC Las Caldas de Boñar www.lascaldasdebonar.com
- CRA El Invernal de Picos www.elinvernal.com
- CTR El Caminero www.elcaminero.es
- CTR Hospederia Los Reales www.hospederialosreales.com
- CTR Astura www.asturarural.com
- CTR Molino Galochas www.molinogalochas.com
- CTR El Sabinar www.elsabinar.net
- Casas de Montaña Alto Curueño www.casasdelugueros.com
- Albergues El Refugio y El Mampodre www.elrefugioderiano.com

PALENCIA

- CTR Amanecer en Campos www.amanecerencampos.com
- CTR San Hipolito www.sanhipolito.com
- CRA Las Cuatro Torres www.lascuatrotorres.com
- CTR Estrella de Campos www.estrelladecampos.com
- CRA El Portal del Cerrato www.elportaldelcerrato.com
- CRA La Toba www.latobacasarural.com
- CRA La Cañuela www.lacañuela.es
- CTR La Casona de Doña Petra www.casonadepetra.com
- CR ENTRENIDOS www.casaentrenidos.com
- CR TARABAS
- HOTEL RTE. PACHO www.hrpacho.es

SALAMANCA

- CTR La Casa del Cura www.lacasadelcura.net
- Complejo Ocio Rural Aldeaduero www.aldeaduero.com
- CRA Therma Agreste www.arribesverde.com/turismorural
- CTR Faenas Camperas www.faenascamperas.com
- CTR Las Mugas www.arribesocio.com
- CTR La Judería de las Arribes www.juderiadelasarribes.com
- CRA Casa Balneario www.arribesverde.com/turismorural
- CTR El Sayal www.elsayal.com
- H Abadengo www.hotelabadengo.com
- CTR Mesa del Conde www.mesadelconde.es
- CRA Orgullo Rural www.arribesverde.com/turismorural
- CTR La Charca www.casarurallacharca.com
- CTR Casa Mudayyan www.casamudayyan.com
- CTR El Caño I y II www.galinduste.com
- CTR VII Carreras www.turismoruralviicarreras.com
- CTR Las Uces www.casalasuces.com

SEGOVIA

- CRAC La Gurriata www.lagurriata.com
- CRA El Molino www.elmolinodenieva.com
- CRA El Molino de Nieva II www.elmolinodenieva.com
- CRA Palacio de Hoyuelos: www.palaciodehoyuelos.com
  - -Ala de Naciente
  - -Ala de Poniente
- CRAC El Caserón del Viajero www.elcaserondelviajero.com
- CRA Camino del Prado www.caminodelprado.com
- CR El Rincón de Miguel Angel www.casaruralelrincondemiguelangel.com
- CTR El Lagar de Vegafría www.ellagardevegafria.com

SORIA

- CRA La Sierra www.casalasierra.com
- H Hostal Castilla www.hostalruralcastilla.com

VALLADOLID

- CTR "La Huerta Mantilla" www.lahuertamantilla.com
- CTR Fuerte de S. Mauricio www.casaruralfuertesanmauricio.com
- H Venta del Alon www.ventadelalon.es
- CRAC El Encuentro www.casaruralelencuentro.com
- CTR Rincon de Doña Inés www.rinconines.com
- CTR La Posada del Canal www.laposadadelcanal.com
- PR "Las Mieses" www.lasmieses.com
- CTR Bodega La Tata www.ctrlatata.com
- CTR Quinta del Canal www.quintadelcanal.com
- CRA El Tejar www.casaruraltorrelobaton.com
- CRA El Rincon de Torozos www.elrincondetorozos.com
- CRA La Casa del Valle www.lacasadelvalle.com
- CTR San Pelayo www.centrosanpelayo.com
- CR El Pozo Seco www.casaruralpozoseco.com
- CR La Panera del Sacristan www.lapaneradelsacristan.com
- CTR Pago de Trascasas www.bodega-santamaria.com
- CR Don Diego

ZAMORA

- CRA Ca Madre www.geo.ya.com/camadre
- CRA La Casa del Pueblo www.lacasadelpueblo.es
- CTR Las Torres www.geo.ya.com/rurallastorres
- CRA La Paloma www.casalapaloma.es
- CTR Altejo www.altejo.com
- Posada Los Condestables www.posadaloscondestables.com
- CTR Pago de Alafes www.ctrpagodealafes.com
- CRA Las Siete Ruedas www.lacasonadelassieteruedas.com
- CRA Casa Pintas www.casapintas.com
- H La Huerta www.hotelapartamentolahuerta.blogspot.com
- CTR Las Arribas www.lasarribas.com
- CTR Marqués de Liseda mliseda.helcom.es

Active tourism companies

- Guheko www.guheko.com
- Naturaltur www.naturaltur.com
- Zamora Natural www.zamoranatural.com
- Beloaventura www.beloaventura.org

CRA: Rural House to Rent || **CRAC:** Rural House of Shared Lodging || **CTR:** Centre of Rural Tourism
PR: Royal Inn || **H:** Hotel || **HS:** Hostel

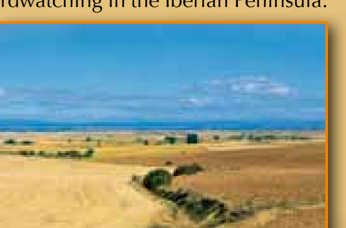
With the publication of this leaflet, the TRINO Project intends to publicize Castilla y León as a territory with a great ornithological diversity, where you can enjoy thrilling birdwatching days, discovering many of the most singular European species, together with our landscapes and cultural heritage.

By yout own foot, so you can enjoy your journey at the pace you choose.

Why Castilla y León?

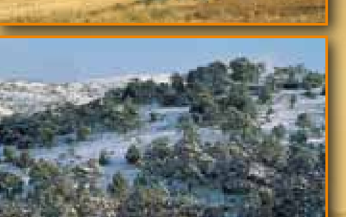
• The extensive and diverse territory of Castilla y León is a privileged place for birdwatching in the Iberian Peninsula.

• In this territory, plenty of different habitats can be found: agricultural countryside, mountains of the Cantabrian mountain range, steppe lagoons, river canyons, Holm oak woods and Mediterranean Dehesas, mountain ranges of the Sistema Central, villages and hamlets, high moors and gallery forests.



• 18.94% of the Castilla y León territory belongs to the European ecological network, Network Natura 2000. Seventy SPA, which cover about two million hectares, somewhat more than 21% of the regional territory, have been designated.

• 361 species of birds have been recorded, 218 of them considered as breeding, from the total of 266 in the whole Spain.

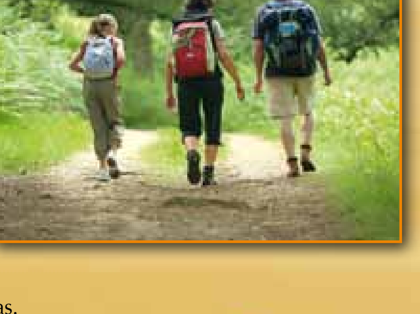


• Many singular species, both at European and world level, can be found: Great Bustard, Dupont's Lark, Bonelli's Eagle, Spanish Imperial Eagle, Black Stork, Cantabrian Capercaillie, Purple Heron, Lesser Kestrel, White Stork...

• You can enjoy your birdwatching quietly and comfortably, since there are a number of bird observatories and signed routes.

Practice responsible and sustainable tourism

This tourism is sustained on defined criteria that have, as final goals, socioeconomic development, non-mass tourism, not to have an environmental impact on the areas visited, that is, respect and benefit of the local population, the economy and the environment.



Through responsible tourism we try to guarantee:

- An approach to local culture and environment through the participation of the local population in tourism.
- Mitigating the negative effects of touristic activities.
- Increasing the positive effects of touristic activities. Thus, the local population will obtain economic, social, educational and enviromental benefits.

Some recommendations to take into account during your visit:

- Respect current regulations, with special care within protected natural areas.
- When possible, visit information offices or interpretation centres. There you will find useful information on how to arrange and enjoy your visit, as well as knowing about its environmental values, how to gain access to routes and paths, allowed uses...
- Avoid any practice that can cause fire.
- Do not leave rubbish or scraps. Leave everything in the same state as it was when you arrived.
- A pair of binoculars, some field guides and appropriate clothing will make your field outing more interesting and comfortable.
- Whenever you walk on paths and routes, try to mimimize human impact.
- Be respectful to local culture and traditions.
- Buy local products, you will be supporting the local economy.
- Hire local guides to get a deeper knowledge of the area.

TRINO
Rural Inland Tourism and Ornithology

www.birdwatchinginspain.com

FSC Fuentes Mixtas

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Come and discover

the birds of Castilla y León

The extensive and diverse territory of Castilla y León is a privileged place for birdwatching in the Iberian Peninsula. From the wide plains of the interior to the high summits of its mountains, many different environments can be found, with a rich and varied avian fauna. **361 species** species of birds have been recorded, 218 of them considered as breeding, from the total of 266 in the whole Spain. Among the main species, according to their breeding populations in the European and national context, the following can be highlighted: White Stork, Black Stork, Red Kite, Egyptian Vulture, Griffon vulture, Black Vulture, Spanish Imperial Eagle, Hen Harrier, Montagu's Harrier, Lesser Kestrel, Peregrine, Great Bustard, Capercaillie, Middle Spotted Woodpecker, Dupont's Lark, Bluethroat and Rook.

Castilla y León is the Spanish Autonomous Community with the greatest representation in the European ecological network, Network Natura 2000, with 18.94% of the total.

In this framework, the network of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for birds was established. The SPA designation grants protection to the habitat of the majority of the most threatened populations of birds within the European Union. Seventy SPA, which cover about two million hectares, somewhat more than **21%** of the regional territory, have been designated.

Natura 2000 network in Castilla y León

20 birds within your reach in Castilla y León

BLACK STORK *Ciconia nigra*

Presence throughout the year: J F M A M J J A S O N D

Distributed throughout the Southern strip of the Community, regularly breeding in the provinces of Ávila, Salamanca, Segovia and Zamora. Castilla y León holds the second most important population of Spain in terms of numbers.

Population trend: In expansion

WHITE STORK *Ciconia ciconia*

Presence throughout the year: J F M A M J J A S O N D

Widely distributed throughout the whole Community, from the inland countryside to mountainous areas. It breeds in all 9 provinces, with the biggest population centres in León, Salamanca, Segovia and Zamora. Big concentrations on days prior to migration.

Population trend: In expansion

EGYPTIAN VULTURE *Neophron percnopterus*

Presence throughout the year: J F M A M J J A S O N D

It occupies mainly the Cantabrian mountain range, Arribes del Duero and the Iberian mountain range and its foothills. Absent from the inland countryside, due to lack of appropriate nesting sites. Regular breeding in all provinces but Valladolid. Most remarkable are the Burgos population and the population centre of the Arribes del Duero river canyons, in Zamora and Salamanca.

Population trend: In regression

GRIFFON VULTURE *Gyps fulvus*

Presence throughout the year: J F M A M J J A S O N D

Distributed in mountainous areas and river canyons, mainly in the Eastern and South-Western parts of the Community. Scarce as breeding species in the Sistema Central mountain range and absent from the cereal-producing areas of the interior and North-Western mountainous areas. It breeds in all 9 provinces of castilla y León.

Population trend: In expansion

20 birds within your reach in Castilla y León

GOLDEN EAGLE *Aquila chrysaetos*

Presence throughout the year: J F M A M J J A S O N D

Its distribution seems to be conditioned by the existence of inland cliffs, occupying mainly mountain ranges and most of the river canyons in the Community. It avoids deforested areas of the interior.

Population trend: In expansion

LESSER KESTREL *Falco naumanni*

Presence throughout the year: J F M A M J J A S O N D

Summer nesting and common migrant bird. Widely distributed throughout the interior of Castilla y León, mainly in the countryside North and South of River Duero, and also in high moorlands and foothills of the Sistema Central mountain range. It breeds in all 9 provinces, with the largest populations in Zamora, Salamanca, Valladolid and Palencia.

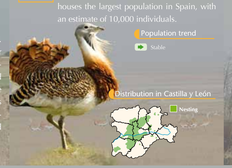
Population trend: In expansion

GREAT BUSTARD *Otis tarda*

Presence throughout the year: J F M A M J J A S O N D

Wide distribution throughout the countryside to the North and South of River Duero, with the biggest population centres located in the Tierra de Campos, La Moraña (AV), Campo de Peñaranda (SA) and Tierra de Medina (VA) regions, while the densest populations are in the South East of León, South West of Palencia, North East of Zamora, North of Valladolid and North East of Salamanca. Castilla y León houses the largest population in Spain, with an estimate of 10,000 individuals.

Population trend: Stable



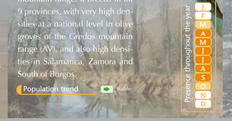
EUROPEAN BEE-EATER *Merops apiaster*

Distribution in Castilla y León

Presence throughout the year: J F M A M J J A S O N D

Widely distributed throughout the whole Community, being less numerous in the Cantabrian mountain range, and lacking from some spots of the Iberian mountain range. It breeds in all 9 provinces, with very high densities at a national level in river canyons of the Gredos mountain range (AV), and also high densities in Salamanca, Zamora and South of Burgos.

Population trend: Stable



20 birds within your reach in Castilla y León

ALPINE ACCENTOR *Prunella collaris*

Presence throughout the year: J F M A M J J A S O N D

The breeding population occupies the highest altitudes of the Castilla y León mountain ranges: Gredos (AV), Cantabrian mountain range (LE-PA), Montes de León (LE), La Moraña and Sierra de Neila (BU), Sierra de Guadarrama (SG) and Picos de Urbión (SO), between 900 and 2,500 metres of altitude. In winter it is more spread out and numerous, and appears in rocky limestone areas of middle altitude.

Population trend: Stable

GOLDEN ORIOLE *Oriolus oriolus*

Presence throughout the year: J F M A M J J A S O N D

Very abundant and widely distributed in Castilla y León. High breeding numbers in all 9 provinces, although it is scarce in the driest and most deforested areas of the centre of the Community, as well as in montainous areas. The highest densities occur in the North East of Zamora and the South East of Burgos. It is a typical inhabitant of riparian forests.

Population trend: In expansion

GREYLAG GOOSE *Anser anser*

Presence throughout the year: J F M A M J J A S O N D

Average wintering population of 30,000 birds. Villafáfila lagoons are the main area for this species, with an average of 24,843 birds, thus being the second most important site in Spain, after the Guadalquivir marshes. Other interesting sites are La Nava and Boada lagoons, in Palencia, the Rosarito reservoir and El Oso lagoon in Ávila, the Ricobayo reservoir in Zamora, and the River Ebro dam in Burgos.

Population trend: In expansion

RED KITE *Milvus milvus*

Presence throughout the year: J F M A M J J A S O N D

Widely distributed, though it seems to avoid North West areas and the deforested countryside in the interior of Castilla y León. It breeds in all 9 provinces, with the main breeding population centres located in areas of dehesa of Salamanca and Zamora, and in the North face of the Sistema Central mountain range, where the highest densities occur. Breeding population estimated at 1,000 pairs.

Population trend: In regression

BLACK VULTURE *Aegypius monachus*

Presence throughout the year: J F M A M J J A S O N D

Its breeding colonies are restricted to the Sistema Central mountain range. It breeds in the provinces of Ávila, Salamanca and Segovia, with the main population centres located at Sierra de Guadarrama mountain range, Eastern massif of Gredos and Sierra de Francia mountain range.

Population trend: In expansion

MONTAGU'S HARRIER *Circus pygargus*

Presence throughout the year: J F M A M J J A S O N D

Widely distributed throughout the whole Community, prefers open and deforested spaces of the countryside and high moors in the Duero basin. More disperse and scarce in the rest, especially in broad mountainous areas. It breeds in all 9 provinces, with the biggest population centres in the cereal-producing areas of the interior, such as Tierra de Campos and La Moraña.

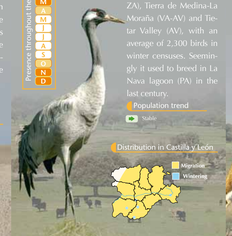
Population trend: Stable

COMMON CRANE *Grus grus*

Presence throughout the year: J F M A M J J A S O N D

Distributed in the areas of Tierra de Campos (PA-ZA), Tierra de Medina-La Moraña (VA-AV) and Tierra de Tar Valley (AV), with an average of 2,300 birds in winter censuses. Seemingly it used to breed in La Nava lagoon (PA) in the last century.

Population trend: Stable

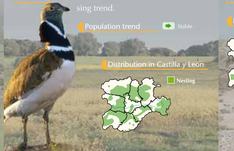


LITTLE BUSTARD *Tetrax tetrax*

Presence throughout the year: J F M A M J J A S O N D

Broad distribution, in the open and deforested spaces of the inland cereal-producing countryside, high moors and foothills of the Montes de León mountain range. It breeds in all 9 provinces, with the highest numbers in León, Zamora and Salamanca. The Iberian populations, as well as the ones in the rest of its European distribution area, show an overall continuous decreasing trend.

Population trend: Stable



BLACK-BELLIED SANDGROUSE *Pterocles orientalis*

Presence throughout the year: J F M A M J J A S O N D

Considered as resident, although it makes some so far not too known seasonal movements. Wide distribution throughout the countryside and high moors. It breeds in all 9 provinces, with the largest population centres in the cereal-producing areas to the South of River Duero, mainly in Ávila, Salamanca, Valladolid, and Soria.

Population trend: Stable

DUPONT'S LARK *Chersophilus duponti*

Presence throughout the year: J F M A M J J A S O N D

It occupies two distinct and separate population centres. The first one (and most important) is located in the North-Eastern high moors of the Community, and the second one in some sites of the Western area of Zamora. Confirmed breeding in the provinces of Burgos, Palencia, Segovia, Soria and Zamora, possible in Ávila, Valladolid, and Salamanca. The population in Castilla y León is the largest one in Spain.

Population trend: In regression

WALLCREEPER *Tichodroma muraria*

Presence throughout the year: J F M A M J J A S O N D

The nesting population is located in León and Palencia. The highest abundance in Castilla y León occurs in Picos de Europa mountain range (LE), especially in the Central Massif. The average altitude during breeding time is 1,680 meters in the Cantabrian mountain range. While migrating and wintering, it can be found in altitudes even below 800 metres.

Tendencia poblacional: Stable

AZURE-WINGED MAGPIE *Cyanopica cyana*

Presence throughout the year: J F M A M J J A S O N D

Wide distribution within the Southern part of the Community, reaching its northernmost boundary in the River Arlanza and Lara area, in Burgos, without going beyond the Iberian mountain range and with the River Duero as North-Eastern boundary. It breeds in all provinces but León, with small population centres in the South West of Palencia.

Population trend: Stable