

# SPRING

In spring the biodiverse meadow is filled with colour. The green of annual herbs is enriched with bright flowers. Herbivores and many insects take advantage of the tender shoots to begin to replenish the energy lost in the cold of winter and begin to prepare for mating. The entire food chain exults from the heat brought by the sun's rays, which pass through an atmosphere cleared of dust by the recent rains. Many animals mate, nest, reproduce.

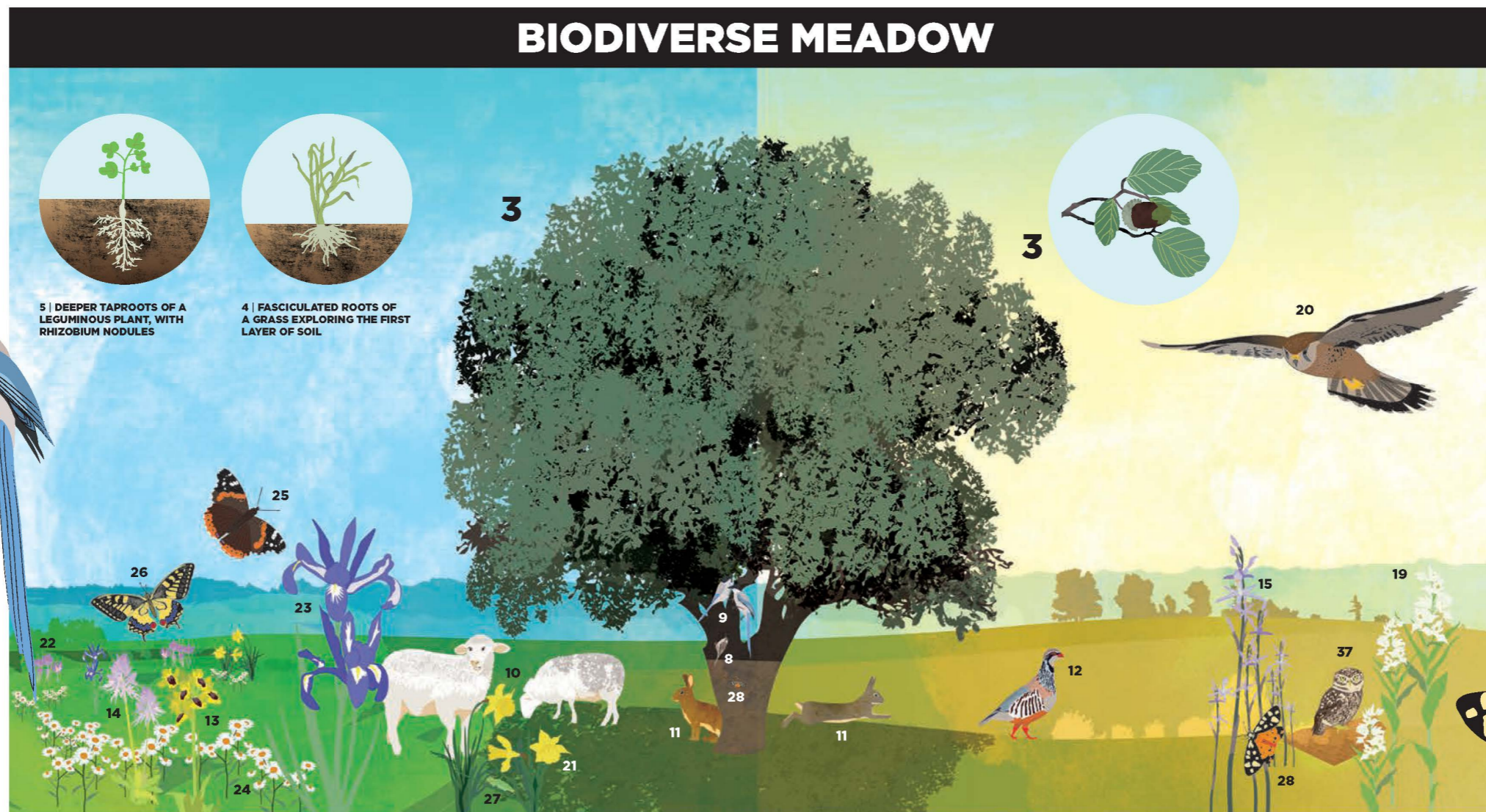
## FAUNA

- 8 | SHORT-TOED TREECREEPER (*Certhia brachydactyla*)
- 9 | IBERIAN MAGPIE (*Cyanopica cooki*)
- 10 | SHEEP (*Ovis aries*)
- 11 | RABBIT (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)
- 25 | RED ADMIRAL BUTTERFLY (*Vanessa atalanta*)
- 26 | OLD WORLD SWALLOWTAIL BUTTERFLY (*Papilio machaon*)
- 27 | TWO-TAILED PASHA BUTTERFLY CATERPILLAR (*Charaxes jasius*)
- 28 | CREAM-SPOT TIGER MOTH (*Archia villica*)



## FLORA

- 3 | CORK OAK (*Quercus suber*)
- 4 | GRAMINEAE (fam. Poaceae)
- 5 | LEGUMINOSAE (fam. Fabaceae)
- 13 | YELLOW BEE-ORCHID (*Ophrys lutea*)
- 14 | ITALIAN ORCHID (*Orchis italica*)
- 21 | PETTICOAT DAFFODIL (*Narcissus bulbocodium*)
- 22 | SAFFRON CROCUS (*Crocus sativus*)
- 23 | IRIS (*Iris sp.*)
- 24 | ANNUAL DAISY (*Bellis annua*)



# AUTUMN

In autumn, the leaves of the oaks turn brown and begin to fall. The lizard still tries to take advantage of the already weak rays of the sun. The first rains convert the apparently dry soil into an extensive covering of green. The summer fruits are gone and now the birds are limited to eating the olives and arbutus fruits. Strawberry trees flower and bear fruit at this time, as the fruit takes a year to ripen. Its flowers are specifically pollinated by the giant strawberry tree butterfly (two-tailed pasha butterfly). On the ground, the diversity of mushrooms invites us to a closer look.

## FAUNA

- 6 | EURASIAN BLUE TIT (*Cyanistes caeruleus*)
- 7 | GREAT SPOTTED WOODPECKER (*Dendrocopos major*)
- 27 | TWO-TAILED PASHA BUTTERFLY (*Charaxes jasius*)
- 36 | JEWELLED LIZARD (*Timon lepidus*)

## FLORA

- 1 | ENGLISH OAK AND ITS ACORN (*Quercus robur*)
- 17 | PARASOL MUSHROOM (*Macrolepiota sp.*)
- 18 | RUSSULA MUSHROOM (*Russula sp.*)



# SUMMER

The yellowing of mature crops is reflected in the biodiverse meadows through the colour of the grasses, which are so frequent here. Ladybugs look for small insects that they can feed on, grasshoppers jump and the almost deafening song of cicadas superimposes the high-pitched squeal of the kestrel or an eagle flying over the meadow. But the insects don't feel safe at all: the partridge roams around, and on the trees, treecreepers and titmice don't give them a rest. Wild spring orchids began to wither and in the exuberance of colour their place was replaced with summer orchids. As night descends, the sound of the cricket and the high-pitched whistle of the little owl give way to the intermittent glow of fireflies.

## FAUNA

- 11 | RABBIT (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)
- 12 | RED-LEGGED PARTRIDGE (*Alectoris rufa*)
- 20 | COMMON KESTREL (*Falco tinnunculus*)
- 28 | CREAM-SPOT TIGER MOTH (*Archia villica*)
- 37 | LITTLE OWL (*Athene noctua*)



## FLORA

- 3 | CORK OAK AND CORK ACORN (*Quercus suber*)
- 15 | ORCHID (*Limodorum trautmanianum*)
- 19 | SWORD LEAVED HELLEBORINE (*Cephalanthera longifolia*)

# WINTER

The grey sky sometimes turns into rain, revealing the smell of wet earth. The now leafless oaks let the light reach the ground and the herbs (herbaceous plants) take advantage of it to start their growth, waiting for the spring explosion. In the midst of the brownish fallen leaves foliage, the friar's cowls look like small islands of green and the only vestiges of life. But the leaves hide rich soil fauna that works avidly on its decomposition. In a small pond, covered with duckweed, frogs stop croaking and even newts and salamanders can only be seen as tadpoles. On a small stick of a dry bush, the dragonfly still perches, resting from its last flights of the year.



## FAUNA

- 29 | IBERIAN GREEN FROG (*Pelophylax perezi*)
- 30 | NORTHERN CRESTED NEWT (*Triturus cristatus*)
- 31 | IBERIAN RIBBED NEWT (*Pleurodeles waltii*)
- 34 | EMPEROR DRAGONFLY (*Anax imperator*)
- 35 | FIRE SALAMANDER (*Salamandra salamandra*)
- 16 | FRIAR'S COWL (*Anisarium vulgare*)
- 19 | SWORD LEAVED HELLEBORINE (*Cephalanthera longifolia*)
- 32 | POND WATER-CROWFOOT (*Ranunculus peltatus*)
- 33 | COMMON DUCKWEED (*Lemma minor*)