

Pardela cenicienta

ashy-backed shearwaters

They live offshore. They go ashore only to breed. They feed mainly on squid. They often come close to fishing boats to feed on the remains. They nest in colonies in rocky hollows or in depressions that they dig. They nest in colonies in rocky hollows or in depressions that they dig. Like other seabirds, the two members of the pair incubate the egg in turns and care for the chick until it fends for itself.





Chorlitejo grande

Ringed plover

They ingest small invertebrates that they capture by pecking the sand or stirring up the mud with their feet so that they come out and catch them before they flee.

Common on the coasts of the Canary Islands.



Correlimos común

Dunlin

The male makes several holes for the nest. The female inspects them and chooses one of the holes to make the nest and covers it with grass, moss and leaves.



Andarrio chico

Common Sandpiper

The male proposes to the female several holes that he digs himself to make the nest. The female chooses one of the holes and finishes making it with herbs and leaves from the surroundings. If there is a threat nearby, the male confronts the intruder while the female flees with her chicks into the undergrowth to bring her chicks to safety.



Garceta

little egret

With a beak adapted to capture small fish and frogs. Although it also eats invertebrates, small lizards and birds. It is often seen on our shores in winter.

During the breeding season, that is, in summer, the adults grow two very long feathers on the nape of the head. It is common to see it in ponds and puddles in Tenerife.

Gaviota patiamarilla

yellow-legged gull

It is one of the most common and cosmopolitan gulls in the world. They eat everything, even the chicks of other gulls of the same species.

It is aggressive and territorial, displacing other species of gulls in the area. Immature genera are mottled brown and gray.



Zarapito trinador

Whimbrel

The chicks leave the nest immediately after hatching. Father and mother take care of the young, although they feed themselves. Adults do not hesitate to attack predators that fly close to the nest, even trying to persuade humans that get too close to the nest by flying directly towards them to deviate only at the last moment.

Its long, curved beak allows it to partially submerge it and explore the surface of the mud.





Vuelvepiedra

turnstone

It lives in rocky areas on the coasts. Turns over stones, logs, and other objects in search of invertebrates to feed on. It also feeds on carrion and decaying fish.