

# CUCAMACUCA STAIRWAY

## BIODOMUS AT CUCAMACUCA STAIRWAY - B4

Along the Cucamacuca Stairway you will find fauna and flora observation points, called **BIODOMUS**, with reference to various species, some of which are in danger of extinction and are listed in Annex II of the Habitats Directive.



### Deer pine

(*Quercus ilex* L.)

It is an evergreen tree endemic to the Iberian Peninsula and northern Morocco. The male acorns do not germinate in places with the poor soils and its long, highly branched roots and leaves covered in sticky droplets which trap and digest insects, are related to their odor and pine.



Photo: Deer pine (1) - 10000000

### Goose

(*Ulex europaeus*)

It is a shrub native to Central and Western Europe. It is characterized by its small, rigid stems full of thorns and yellow flowers, which appear between February and June. It forms very dense, strong evergreen bushes. This plant has a great ability to regenerate after fire, regenerating through its roots and sprouting rapidly for most germination.



Photo: Goose (1) - 10000000

### The Common buzzard (Balded tailed)

It is one of the most abundant birds of prey in our country. It is distinguished by having a clear crescent-shaped hole on its chest. It can have a wingspan of up to 33cm. It feeds mainly on small mammals, but also eats insects and earthworms. It can also show scavenging behavior when the opportunity arises. The typical parade of this species consists of the male performing various aerial acrobatics, during which he offers the female material to build the nest.



Photo: The Common Buzzard (1) - 10000000

### Iberian green woodpecker (Four stripes)

It is Portugal's largest woodpecker. It has a green back and wings, a bright red crown and a crown tail with a yellow ring. Males have a red mustache, while females have a black one. This bird nests in holes in trees and feeds mainly on ants and other insects it catches on the ground. Its characteristic movement is a "huff", which is why, in certain regions, this bird is known as the "causão-rufado" (huffing cause).



Photo: Iberian green woodpecker (1) - 10000000

### The blue emperor dragonfly (Anax imperator)

It is the largest dragonfly in the national fauna, reaching 9cm in length. It is easy to recognize with its blue abdomen, black-green legs and green thorax sides. It almost always occurs near places with lots of water and is identified by VERTICED.



Photo: The blue emperor dragonfly (1) - 10000000. Photo: The blue emperor dragonfly (2) - 10000000. Photo: The blue emperor dragonfly (3) - 10000000.

### Orange-spotted emerald (Chrysaera carnea)

Can be identified by the strong presence of orange and/or yellow or orange spots on its abdomen. It is an extremely and aggressive predator, both as an adult and as a nymph. Adults feed mainly on flying insects, such as butterflies, or other dragonflies, while nymphs feeding on aquatic and semi-aquatic. It is classified as a species of community interest in the Habitats Directive due to its rarity.



Photo: Orange-spotted emerald (1) - 10000000