

Gert Ottens

Açores 2000

March 30th - April 6th



Birding Trip Report

AÇORES 2000

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Introduction:

From the 30th of March until the 6th of April we enjoyed a birding-holiday on the islands of the Açores. These Portuguese islands are well known mostly for transatlantic vagrants since the islands are located at about one-third of the distance between mainland Portugal and North America.

The best period for these last birds is undoubtedly late September until early November. Out of curiosity we decided to try the Açores in spring, and while we still had our share of American birds (see 5. Species List), fall is probably the better season.

The islands of São Miguel, Pico and Terceira were visited. All islands are of volcanic origin and on most islands there are signs of volcanic activity like thermal springs (for instance near Lagoa Furnas, São Miguel) and actual volcanoes like the one on Pico with its typical cone reaching 2351 m. Especially the more mountainous islands are covered with lush and dense vegetation, probably due to soil fertility and the mild oceanic climate with a relatively high humidity. As most of the coastline is rather rocky and steep, the few sandy (sometimes black!) beaches should be checked for waders and/or gulls.

The islands have got one endemic bird species, the Azores Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula murina*). With around 60-200 breeding pairs it is also one of the rarest birds of the Açores and indeed of the Western Palearctic. It is restricted to laurel-forests of Pico da Vara and Serra da Tronqueira on São Miguel (see 6. Azores Bullfinch). Recently a distinct form of Madeiran Storm-petrel (*Oceanodroma castro*) was discovered which may well be a good species. Species status has been or will be proposed for the (near)endemic Woodpigeon (ssp. *azoricus*), Yellow-legged Gull (*atlanticus*) and Chaffinch (*moreletti*). The latter would then form a species with other subspecies from Madeira and the Canary Islands. Several other birds are represented by endemic subspecies as well (see Species list).

Another major attraction are the seabird colonies on the islands and islets. With species like Bulwer's Petrel (*Bulweria bulweri*), Madeiran Storm-petrel, Little Shearwater (*Puffinus assimilis*), Cory's Shearwaters (*Calonectris borealis*) and even Red-billed Tropicbirds (*Phaeton aethereus*) and Sooty Tern (*Sterna fuscata*) (of both one breeding pair). The islands, most notably Pico, also hold important numbers of breeding Roseate Terns (*S. dougallii*).

As well as seabirds, the Açores are famous for their other sealife. 21 species of cetaceans live in the Atlantic Ocean surrounding the islands. From May to September whale watching trips can produce most of these impressive mammals (see 7. Useful addresses), like different species of dolphins and whales.

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1. The Açores:

1.1. Situation:

The Açores are situated in the Northern Atlantic, about 1500 kms. west of mainland Portugal and form an autonomous region within that country. The nine islands consist of an eastern (São Miguel and Santa Maria), a central (Pico, Terceira, Faial, São Jorge and Graciosa) and a western (Corvo and Flores) island group.

1.2. Climate:

The weather is quite mild. The mean temperatures in winter are 12° C. and in summer 25° C. Together with a humidity of 95% in summer, this gives an almost tropical impression. In winter, spring and (especially) fall the weather is rather unpredictable but quite windy and wet. During our stay the temperature was around 17° with a few rainshowers every now and then, but usually windy. At times of bad weather on one side of a island, the weather is normally better on the other side.

1.3. Getting there and around:

The Açores are best accessible by plane from Lisbon, Portugal. There are daily, direct flights to Terceira and São Miguel with either TAP Air Portugal or SATA Azorean Airlines. From the United States these airports can be reached from Boston, MA., because of a large number of Azorean immigrants there.

SATA offers flights between all of the islands. These inter-island flights are relatively cheap. The best, but obviously most time consuming, way to get from one island to the next is by ferry. But these offer great views of seabirds and cetaceans. During the summer there is somewhat of a regular schedule, but in spring and autumn the weather is often the decisive factor. It is best to check to local tourist information-offices (of which there is one in the capitol of every island) for the timetables.

Most islands have (few but regular) busservices but the best way to get around is either by rented car (relatively expensive) or by taxi (cheaper). On the island of Sao Miguel a car is indispensible, because of the size of this island. On the other islands cabs and busses are probably the best way of getting around.

1.4. Lodging and food:

Lodging is generally cheap, especially in the off-season. We had no problems finding good, clean and cheap family-run pensions ('pens_o') in all the places we stayed, without having to book beforehand.

The local cuisine is excellent with plenty of fish- and meatdishes (as well as vegetarian) for very reasonable prices. You should really try local dishes, they are usually simple but very good. For example at Furnas the hot volcanic springs are used like micro-waves creating incredible dishes!

2. Itinerary:

- March 30th: Arrival São Miguel, day spent travelling and birding the western part of this island. Sites include: Lagoa Azul, Lagoa Verde, Ponta Mosteiros, Ribeira Grande and various lookout-points over the Atlantic Ocean. Spent the night in Ribeira Grande.
- March 31st: Morning spent looking for the endemic bullfinch, afterwards birding at a few lookout-points on the eastern part of the island and around Lagoa Furnas. The night was spent in Furnas.

- April 1st: This day was spent travelling and birding to Ponta Delgada, through Lagoa do Fogo, then around Ponta Delgada harbour.
- April 2nd: Flight to Pico, then straight to Lajes do Pico. The rest of the day birding around this village. Spent the night there.
- April 3rd: Day off.
- April 4th: Sea-birding around Cais do Pico. The night was spent in Cais do Pico as well.
- April 5th: Flight to Terceira. After arrival straight to the famous coastal quarry near Cabo da Praia, spent half of the day there.
- April 6th: Before taking a flight back to Lisbon, went birding at the quarry.

3. Short description of sites:

3.1. São Miguel:

Lagoa Azul & Lagoa Verde, Sete Cidades:

These are two beautiful freshwater lakes near the village of Sete Cidades in the western part of São Miguel.

Both lakes are partly fringed by lush vegetation, which seems excellent for rails and egrets. The southern shore of Lagoa Azul consists of a small sandy strip, which is good for waders while the nearby campingsite looks promising for warblers. Obviously the lakes themselves are very good for ducks and grebes.

Ponta dos Mosteiros, Mosteiros:

This rocky outcrop with shallow tidal pools is excellent for seabirding (when the weather permits) while the pools are very good for waders. Some rocky patches in the harbour of Mosteiros should be checked for waders, terns and gulls.

Serra de Tronqueira:

Apart from Pico do Vara this is the best preserved authentic, extensive stretch of Laurel-forest on the islands and therefore one of the few reliable spots for the endemic Azores Bullfinch, as well as (endemic) Woodpigeons and Goldcrests. The area is protected as a reserve for the bullfinches.

Lagoa Furnas & Lagoa do Fogo:

Lagoa Furnas has mostly sandy shores, which are good for waders. The lake itself can produce ducks and grebes. The nearby volcanic 'geisers' are also worth checking. Due to time restraints we only visited Lagoa do Fogo briefly and only got distant

views of it, because of the unpredictable weather up there. The lake looks very promising for waders, rails, ducks and grebes. It has beautiful sandy shores and grassy areas around it (see picture on cover). Huge numbers of gulls were present because of the sheltered nature of the lake.

Ponta Delgada (Marina & Parks):

While not really interesting landscape-wise, the rocky area around the ocean swimmingpool (at the Ocean-boulevard) can be good for waders, terns and gulls. At low tide some rocks emerge which can also hold these birds. The fishing harbour is good for gulls and seawatching. The city also has some beautiful parks, especially Jardim Antonio Borges and Jardim Parque do Palacio Santana are worth checking for warblers as well Monarchs, other butterflies and beautiful exotic flowers and trees.

3.2. Pico:

Lajes do Pico:

This area consists of rocky coastline, with (some well vegetated) tidal pools just outside the village of Lajes do Pico. It is an excellent spot for waders, rails and herons. Under the right circumstances it is possible to get good views of seabirds.

Cais do Pico:

Also at this village the coastline is very rocky with tidal pools here and there. The ocean swimming pools along the coast can hold waders in the right season. Some outcrops are excellent for seawatching.

Madalena Harbour:

The fishing harbour always holds large numbers of gulls, and is very good for watching seabirds between Pico and Faial Islands.

Pico-lakes:

The island's interior holds a few freshwater lakes, which could be productive as well, but these weren't visited.

3.3. Terceira:

Coastal quarry near Cabo da Praia:

This sheltered quarry is probably the best place in the Western Palearctic to see Nearctic waders. It is therefore a must for visiting birders. During our visit construction work was being done near the entrance to the quarry as well as the

construction of an asphalt-road leading to the quarry. This will probably have an impact on this excellent area.

4. Species list:

Nomenclature, taxonomy and sequence used in this list is according to Beaman (1994) and recent decisions by the Dutch Committee on Avian Systematics (CSNA).

Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*)*

♂ 30-3 1 ad female, Lagoa Azul, Sete Cidades, SãoMiguel

Great Northern Diver (*Gavia immer*)

♂ 2-4 1 1st winter, Lajes do Pico, Pico

Common Quail (*Coturnix coturnix*)

♂ Several males calling on SãoMiguel, Pico and Terceira Islands, a few per day

Cory's Shearwater (*Calonectris borealis*)*

♂ 30-3 1000+, Ponta dos Mosteiros, Mosteiros, SãoMiguel

♂ 31-3 500+, Ponta do Cint_o, SãoMiguel

♂ 1-4 500+, Ponta Delgada, SãoMiguel

♂ 2-4 250+, Lajes do Pico, Pico

♂ 4-4 500+, Cais do Pico, Pico

♂ 5-4 100+, Cabo da Praia, Terceira

Sooty Shearwater (*Puffinus griseus*)

♂ 30-3 1, Ponta dos Mosteiros, Mosteiros, SãoMiguel

♂ 4-4 2, Cais do Pico, Pico

Manx Shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*)

♂ 4-4 2, Cais do Pico

Little Shearwater (*Puffinus assimilis baroli*)*

♂ 2-4 1, Madalena, Pico

Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*)

♂ 30-3 1 imm., Lagoa Azul, Sete Cidades, SãoMiguel

♂ 2-4 2 ad., Lajes do Pico, Pico

Grey Heron (*Ardea cinerea*)

- ♂ 30-3 2 ad., Lagoa Verde, Sete Cidades, SãoMiguel
♂ 31-3 2 ad., Lagoa Furnas, Furnas, SãoMiguel

Common Buzzard (*Buteo b. rothschildi*)

- ♂ Common throughout SãoMiguel, Pico and Terceira Islands, around 30 per day

Common Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*)

- ♂ 2-4 1 ad. Female, Lajes do Pico, Pico

Common Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*)

- ♂ 30-3 3 ad., Lagoa Azul, Sete Cidades, SãoMiguel

Eurasian Coot (*Fulica atra*)

- ♂ 30-3 1 ad. calling, Lagoa Azul, Sete Cidades, SãoMiguel

Common Ringed Plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*)

- ♂ 5-4 2 ad., Cabo da Praia, Terceira
♂ 6-4 3 ad., Cabo da Praia, Terceira

Kentish Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*)

- ♂ 30-3 1 ad., Ribeira Grande, SãoMiguel
♂ 5-4 15+, Cabo da Praia, Terceira
♂ 6-4 15+, Cabo da Praia, Terceira

American Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominicus*)*

- ♂ 6-4 1 ad. winter, Cabo da Praia, Terceira

Grey Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*)

- ♂ 2-4 10 ad. winter, Lajes do Pico, Pico

Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*)

- ♂ 5-4 5 ad. winter, Cabo da Praia, Terceira

Sanderling (*Calidris alba*)

- ♂ 5-4 30 ad. winter, Cabo da Praia, Terceira
♂ 6-4 30 ad. winter, Cabo da Praia, Terceira

Little Stint (*Calidris minuta*)

♂ 6-4 few ad. winter/ 1st winter, Cabo da Praia, Terceira

Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)*

♂ 5-4 1 ad. winter, Cabo da Praia, Terceira

♂ 6-4 same individual present

Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*)

♂ 5-4 2-3 ad. winter, Cabo da Praia, Terceira

♂ 6-4 1 ad. winter, Cabo da Praia, Terceira

Purple Sandpiper (*Calidris maritima*)

♂ 5-4 1 ad. winter, Cabo da Praia, Terceira

Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*)

♂ 5-4 10 ad. winter/ 1st winter, Cabo da Praia, Terceira

♂ 6-4 15 ad. winter/ 1st winter, Cabo da Praia, Terceira

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*)

♂ 30-3 2, Ponta dos Mosteiros, Mosteiros, SãoMiguel

♂ 2-4 1, Lajes do Pico, Pico

♂ 5-4 1, Cabo da Praia, Terceira

Common Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*)

♂ 30-3 2, Lagoa Azul, Sete Cidades, SãoMiguel

♂ 2-4 1, Lajes do Pico, Pico

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*)*

♂ 1-4 1 1st winter, Ponta Delgada Marina, SãoMiguel

♂ 2-4 1 1st winter, Lajes do Pico, Pico and
1 ad. summer, Lajes do Pico, Pico

♂ 4-4 1 ad. summer, Cais do Pico, Pico

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)

♂ 30-3 20, Ponta dos Mosteiros, Mosteiros, SãoMiguel

♂ 1-4 3, Ponta Delgada, Sao Miguel

♂ 2-4 20, Lajes do Pico, Pico

♂ 5-4 5, Cabo da Praia, Terceira

Yellow-legged Gull (*Larus michahellis atlantis*)

∞ Very common throughout SãoMiguel, Pico and Terceira Islands, all agegroups present, adults in summer plumage

Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougalli*)*

∞ 4-4 4 ad. summer, Cais do Pico, Pico

Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*)

∞ 1-4 50+, Ponta Delgada Marina, SãoMiguel

∞ 4-4 100+, Cais do Pico, Pico

Wood Pigeon (*Columba palumbus azoricus*)

∞ 30-3 2, Lagoa Azul, Sete Cidades, SãoMiguel

∞ 31-3 3, Sierra de Tronqueira, SãoMiguel

∞ 1-4 3, Ponta Delgada, SãoMiguel

∞ 2-4 1, Lajes do Pico, Pico

∞ 4-4 2, Cais do Pico

Rock Dove (*Columba livia*)

∞ Rather common throughout SãoMiguel, Pico and Terceira Islands, but interbreeding with feral pigeons common as well

Grey Wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea patriciae*)

∞ Common in a wide range of habitats throughout SãoMiguel, Pico and Terceira Islands

European Robin (*Erithacus rubecula*)

∞ Common throughout SãoMiguel, Pico and Terceira Islands

Blackbird (*Turdus merula azorensis*)

∞ Very common throughout SãoMiguel, Pico and Terceira Islands

Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*)

∞ Quite common throughout SãoMiguel, Pico and Terceira Islands

Goldcrest (*Regulus r. azoricus*)

∞ 31-3 few males singing, Serra de Tronquiera, SãoMiguel

Common Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris granti*)

∞ Common throughout SãoMiguel, Pico and Terceira Islands

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)

∞ Very common throughout SãoMiguel, Pico and Terceira Islands

European Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs moreletti*)

∞ Rather common throughout SãoMiguel, Pico and Terceira Islands

Canary (*Serinus canaria*)*

∞ Rather common throughout SãoMiguel, Pico and Terceira Islands, usually in groups of up to 25 individuals

European Greenfinch (*Chloris c. aurantiiventris*)

∞ 31-3 1, Ribeira Grande, SãoMiguel, in group of Canaries

∞ 1-4 2, Ponta Delgada, SãoMiguel

European Goldfinch (*Carduelis c. parva*)

∞ Common throughout SãoMiguel, Pico and Terceira Islands

Azores Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula murina*)*

∞ 31-3 1-2, heard and briefly seen, Serra de Tronqueira, SãoMiguel

Butterflies:

Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*)*

· 4-4 1 briefly seen in a garden at Cais do Pico, Pico

As well as a few unidentified species of butterflies

6. Azores Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula murina*):

by Jaime A. Ramos, from *Bulletin of the African Bird Club*, volume 7:1, March 2000.

6.1. Introduction

The Azores Bullfinch (local name Priôlo) is a very distinct form, which has only ever been known to occur at the east end of the island of São Miguel. Goodman, who discovered the species, described it as one of the characteristic birds of mountainous areas on the island. The present population, of c120 pairs, is confined to the largest fragments of native vegetation (Macaronesian Laurel Forests). At the end of the last century it had a wider range and was regarded as a pest in orange orchards, being easily taken for museum collections. Native vegetation has been cleared for pasture and/or forested with the exotic Japanese Red Cedar *Cryptomeria japonica*. The remaining fragments have been invaded by aggressive exotic plants: *Pittosporum undulatum*, *Hedychium gardnerianum* and *Clethra arborea*. Azores Bullfinch is now considered Endangered by IUCN and is included within the Portuguese Red Data Book. It is also included in Annex I of the European Union's Wild Birds Directive. In 1995, the local forestry service initiated a programme (with European Union funding) in an attempt to restore and expand the area of laurel forest and increase the population of Azores Bullfinch.

6.2. Plumage

Azores Bullfinch differs markedly from its mainland counterpart. The sexes are virtually identical in coloration, although males sometimes possess a slight reddish-tawny suffusion on the vent and flanks. The traditional method of ageing Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*)- colour differences in the greater coverts - is difficult to apply in Azores Bullfinch because adults have buffish-edged coverts too, unlike the greyer tones in mainland Bullfinch. Male Azores Bullfinches are significantly larger than females.

6.3. Population and habitat

Three main areas of native vegetation are present within the range of the Azores Bullfinch: the largest, centred on the Pico da Vara summit and the Serra da Tronqueira, where birds are resident, and Salto do Cavalo, in the west of the range, where it has been observed in September - December. The population was estimated at 30-40 birds in the late 1970s, 100 pairs in 1989 and 60-200 pairs in 1991-1996 (pers. obs. JAR). Native vegetation is always preferred but there are seasonal variations in habitat selection: in summer, birds utilise bare ground, short vegetation and forest edges, including exotics, within 200 m of native forest. In January -April it is less catholic and virtually confined to native vegetation. Changes in habitat can be explained by seasonal variation in food resources between habitats: birds move from area to area following the fruiting of food plants. Therefore, the species is more mobile in summer, crossing areas of mature forest to reach areas with herbaceous plants. Colour ringing has demonstrated that longer movements (up to 3 km along streams) occur in May, with birds descending from c700 m to 300 m to feed on herbaceous seeds.

6.4. Breeding and feeding

The species' behaviour in May and early June - bill caressing and twig display - indicates pre-breeding activity, Females with brood patches occur in mid-June - late August, suggesting a later and shorter breeding season than that of the mainland Bullfinch. Adults moult from September onward. I found two nests in 1992. The first was located in a low plantation (<5 m height) of *C. japonica* and the second within an area of *C. arborea* and native forest, but both were placed on a *C. japonica* tree at c3 m above ground. Nests were alike, consisting of an outer layer of twigs of *C. arborea* and *Erica azorica* and an inner layer of rootlets, grass and moss.

The progressive appearance of juveniles in the field suggests two young are usually raised. Azores Bullfinch is a granivorous-herbivorous bird, consuming food from at least 37 different plant species, of which 13 are known to be important. In summer, birds take herbaceous seeds (*Polygonum capitatum*, *Prunella vulgaris*, *Leontodon filii*), in autumn seeds of fleshy fruits (*Rubus* sp., *Vaccinium cylindraceum*, *Leicosteria formosa*), in winter tree seeds (*C. arborea*) and fern sporangia (*Woodwardia radicans*, *Culcita macrocarpa*), and in spring flower buds (*Ilex perado*), fern sporangia (*Osmunda regalis*), fern fronds (*O. regalis*, *Pteridium aquilinum*) and moss tips. Fern fronds and moss tips are only taken when other foods are scarce. Native plants comprise the majority of the diet in August-September and April. In this month the species appears heavily dependent on flower buds of *I. perado* (with few or no alternative foods available). Seeds of *C. arborea* are ignored (presumably because they are too dry and indigestible) once flower buds reach a length of c2.8-3.0 mm. Seeds of other exotic species are very rarely consumed, especially *C. japonica*, because the species cannot extract the seed from its cone. Therefore, Azores Bullfinch may face food shortages in late winter, because *I. perado* is present at relatively low densities and most flower buds have already been consumed.

6.5. Conservation

The laurel forest around the Pico da Vara summit (the stronghold of Azores Bullfinch) has been designated a Natural Forest Reserve by the Regional Government of the Azores. It was also designated a Special Protection Area by the Azorean Government under the EU Wild Birds Directive. The control of invasive exotics and planting of native species, raised in nurseries, began in early 1995 following the approval of a EU LIFE grant. The main aim of this project is to re-establish and improve the laurel forest, to ensure and maintain a viable population of Azores Bullfinch in the long term.

6.6. Hints for visitors

Azores Bullfinch is easiest to see in May-September, along the mountain road from Nordeste to Povoação, near Miradouro da Serra da Tronqueira; birds feed along this road and adjacent openings on seeds of herbaceous plants, especially *P. capitatum* (which forms a small carpet of pink flowers). In September- November it is possible, although more difficult, to see juveniles near Salto do Cavalo (above Furnas), and beyond Miradouro da Ponta da Madrugada, on the coast road from Nordeste to Povoação.

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8. Useful addresses:

Espaço Talassa (whale watching trips and lodging):

Lajes do Pico, Pico

Tel. 035192 - 672 010

Fax 035192 - 672 617

e-mail: talassa@telepac.pt

SATA Azorean Airlines:

www.sata.pt

e-mail: main@sata.pt

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