

Spring in North Cyprus

Naturetrek Tour Report

24 - 31 March 2012



Squacco Heron



Serapia vomeracea - Long-lipped Tongue Orchid



Zerynthia (Allancastris) cerisyi - Eastern Festoon



Lygaeus pandurus - a ground bug

Report compiled by Andy Harding & Alan Outen



Naturetrek Cheriton Mill Cheriton Alresford Hampshire SO24 0NG England

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

F: +44 (0)1962 736426

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Tour Leaders:	Andy Harding	Ornithologist
	Alan Outen	Botanist
Participants:	Sally Gordon	
	David Hartill	
	Evelyn Hide	
	Alison Hunter	
	Irmgard Huttner	
	Jan Krause	
	Angela Marks	
	Pat Marks	
	Beryl Morris	
	Jeff Morris	
	Carole Ross	
	Margaret Surzyn	
	Stan Surzyn	
	Chris Ward	

Day 1

Saturday 24th March

Alan and Andy met all but one of the group before we embarked at Heathrow Terminal 3, and Andy ended up sitting next to the last member of the group on the plane.. The large Naturetrek sign visible as we exited the luggage retrieval area of Larnaca airport ensured we had no problem in meeting our luxury coach transport which was to take us through Nicosia/Lefkosa, the south/north border and on the Kyrenia/Girne. The journey was done in good time and we arrived at the Bellapais Monastery Village Hotel in daylight, so that sunset could be enjoyed over drinks. There was plenty of time to settle in and freshen up, before our introductory meeting at 7pm. Our excellent dinner started around 40 minutes later. The group were rather surprised that we should order breakfast towards the end of dinner, but were assured by Andy that this could save us half an hour in the morning.

Day 2

Sunday 25th March

... and so it proved. During a surprisingly well-attended 7am stroll to the local vegetated gorge, 2 pairs of Chukar were the bird highlights, with Squirting Cucumber, Blue Houndstongue (*Cynoglossum creticum*) and Golden Henbane the plants attracting most interest. After a most efficient and enjoyed breakfast we set off on the short journey uphill to Bellapais Monastery. The already warm stone of the buildings were host to a host of the endemic Agama Lizards – of all sizes. Here we saw a range of plants among them Ramping Fumitory (*Fumaria capreolata*), Blue Storksbill (*Erodium gruinum*), Branched Broomrape (*Orobanche ramosa*), Naples Garlic (*Allium neapolitanum*) and the planted *Solandra maxima* with its massive yellow flowers, while the trees were also of interest as they included Judus Tree (*Cercis siliquastrum*), Peruvian Mastic (*Schinus molle*), *Dodonaea viscosa* and *Tetraclinis articulata*.

After spending an interesting hour and a half we moved back down to Girne then up into the mountains and the area beneath Five-finger Mountain in particular. A pair of Peregrines was pre-eminent, both perched on or soaring above the distant peaks, while both Sardinian and Cyprus Warbler showed well at closer range. Here we had our first good view of the stunning male Cleopatra butterfly, of which we saw many examples at our next stop, whilst a longhorn beetle species was later identified from images as the rare *Phytoecia* (= *Helladia*) *millefolii*. Similarly an oil beetle (a group now very rare in the UK) was subsequently identified as probably *Meloe violaceus*. The flora was also of considerable interest with *Lathyrus cicera*, Southern Bartsia (*Parentucellia latifolia*), *Gagea chlorantha*, *Bellevalia nivalis*, and the diminutive *Muscari inconstictum* of particular note, together with our first orchids *Orchis italica* (Naked Man Orchid), *O. quadripunctata* (Four-spotted Orchid) and *Orchis anatolica* (Anatolian Orchid).

Before we reached the Herbarium we made our usual (nameless) mountain road stop, at which the orchids were as always superb including *Ophrys morio*, *O. sicula*, *O. elegans*, *O. iricolor*, *O. bornmuelleri*, Dense-flowered Orchid (*Neotinea maculata*), as well as more Anatolian and Naked Man Orchid and due to the slightly later start to the season, Giant Orchid *Barlia robertiana*, which we had not seen on previous instantiations of this trip. Another *Gagea* species, this time *G. peduncularis*, and a Hummingbird Hawk-moth provided additional interest.

Our packed lunch was taken on seats provided by the local ramshackle café, near the Herbarium and then we took a lengthy but leisurely walk higher into the hills. The Cyprus Cedar (*Cedrus brevifolia*), actually endemic to Southern Cyprus is planted here whilst other plants of interest included *Anemone coronaria*, *Arabis verna*, Ground Pine (*Ajuga chamaepitys* ssp. *palaestina*), Barbary Nut (*Gynandiris sisyrinchium*), *Silene beben* and the endemic *Silene fraudatrix* as well as another orchid species, *Ophrys flavomarginata*. Two Mistle Thrushes were something of a surprise and 3 Eastern Festoon butterflies were new to us for this site.

Our last stop of the day was Arapkoy Reservoir. A number of expected bird species were added to the list but the major birding talking point was of a male Stonechat showing many but not all characteristics of 'Siberian Stonechat'. A huge Violet Carpenter Bee assailing a telegraph pole and the difficulty of most members of the group actually seeing the Cyprus Marsh Frogs at the margins of the reservoir provided a different focus of interest. Botanists enjoyed Winged Asparagus Pea (*Tetragonolobus purpureus*), *Anchusa aegyptiaca*, Mount Carmel Daisy (*Scabiosa prolifera*), *Bellevalia trifoliata* and many other interesting plants. The endemic Cyprus Bee Orchid (*Ophrys kotschy*), was yet another addition to the day's orchid list.

On returning to the hotel with plenty of time for refreshing of body and soul, an excellent dinner was taken in similar humour before the lengthy log call and bed.

Day 3

Monday 26th March

The pre-breakfast walk again starred Chukar Partridges. A slightly different meandering to the previous day produced a toadflax species that did not key out and which was presumably therefore a garden escape. Alan later identified this as *Linaria maroccana*.

Our first stop just before St Hilarion Castle saw obvious evidence of Redstarts on passage with perhaps 6 hopping about. A distant Peregrine was the only other bird of note, apart from the first mass viewing of Cyprus Wheatear, of which there were several within the castle itself.

This is always a productive plant stop however and so it proved, with the highlights being fine specimens of Mandrake, Tuberous Cranesbill (*Geranium tuberosum*), *Helianthemum obtusifolium* and several orchid species, though none of these were new.

The birding at the castle required some patience, but eventually superb views of Blue Rock Thrush were the reward. Most extraordinary was watching the female of the pair clearly singing on more than one occasion: some research into this is clearly required back in the UK. (postscript: thanks to Sally who has been in touch to say that the females do sing, if less frequently than the males). There were, as always, many special plants at the castle including the endemics St.Hilarion's Cabbage (*Brassica hilarionis*), Cyprus Rock Cress (*Arabis cypria*), *Rosularia cypria* (not in flower until later) and Tufted Golden Drops (*Onosma caespitosa*) with the addition of *Styrax officinalis*, *Hyoscyamus aureus*, Star of Bethlehem (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*), *Scilla cilica* and many more. Among the Ferns here were *Cheilanthes pteridioides* and a fine colony of the annual Jersey Fern (*Anogramma leptophylla*)

The spectacular drive across the top of the Besparmak Range was at times obscured by some mist, but in the clear patches quite fantastic. As usual we stopped at 'the tank', which is a reminder of the fairly recent violent history of the island and also provides us with an *Anemone coronaria* packed lunch stop. These are present in a range of colours as is the Turban Buttercup (*Ranunculus asiaticus*) whilst *R.millefoliatus* and *Ancbusa humilis* were among the other species of note. The large centipede *Scolopendra cingulatus* was found under stones whilst several Troodos Lizards (*Lacerta troodi*) were enjoying the sun.

From there we moved back down to the coast road and went to Gecitkoy Reservoir. Talk of development of a freshwater pipeline from mainland Turkey to this area seems to have already resulted in some destruction of previously enjoyed habitat, but ultimately it was yet another good stop with Purple Heron starring among the new bird species seen. Plants included the endemics *Tulipa cypria* and *Ophrys lapethica* as well *Orchis syriaca*, some more fine specimens of *Ophrys kotschyi*, as well as other orchids we had already seen, *Leontice leontopetalum* and *Rumex cypria* (both with impressive fruits), *Lathyrus gorgonii* etc. Insect interest came in the form of Blue tailed Damselflies and the attractive beetles *Haplomalachius flabellatus*.

On returning to the hotel we had another excellent dinner, enlivened at the end by Mehmet's' feats of prestidigitation (magic!).

Day 4

Tuesday 27th March

A well-watched pair of nesting Sardinian Warblers was the star attraction of the pre-breakfast walk. The umbellifer *Bunium ferulaceum* was another new plant. Our large luxury coach was ready for us well before 9 am and we set off towards Korucam Burnu, the westernmost tip of Cyprus. As in other years we stopped on a largely deserted straight piece of road en-route. The sheer colour and abundance of the flowers covering a relatively harsh environment was breath-taking. Of course the botanists took in the detail of this landscape, noting particularly all three Cyprus *Cistus* species, *C.parviflorus*, *C. creticus* and *C. salvifolius*, *Gagea graeca*, *Ornithogalum pedicellare* (yet another endemic), *Centaureum tenuifolium*, *Helianthemum stipulatum*, *Tuberaria guttata*, *Convolvulus sicula* and *C. althaeoides* together with our first Tongue Orchids of the trip *Serapias vomeracea* and *S.orientalis*. The curious long nosed grasshopper *Truxalis nasuta* was also seen. Birding was interesting in beautiful surroundings but yielded no new species with certainty.

We then moved on to the water-tank at Sadrazamkoy, which proved extremely productive. Over about an hour a dozen Cretzschmar's Buntings, a few Linnets, including some stunning males, male Spanish Sparrows, Serins, Lesser Whitethroats dropped in to drink while 4 Red-rumped Swallows flew over. Meanwhile the botanists were also birding after a fashion with two Pheasant's Eyes, *Adonis annua* (red flowers) and *A.microcarpa* (yellow flowered) the main plant highlights! Butterflies as always here were also noteworthy, including many Festoons, Painted Lady and Red Admiral whilst a large handsome longhorn beetle, clearly an *Agapanthea* sp. was later identified from the images by the leading European authority on this group as *A.suturalis*. Lizards were abundant including Troodos lizards and the ubiquitous Agamas whilst under a large stone Worm Snake was a notable find.

We then started to walk towards the tip, during which a male Pallid Harrier was the highlight. The 'Big Hedge' proved disappointingly empty with the exception of an unusually grey Willow Warbler, but at one end two Stone Curlews were flushed. Among the plants noted on this walk were *Gladiolus italicus*, *Anchusa azurea* (=italica), Dyer's Alkanet (*Alkanna lehmanii*) and another endemic Golden-drops, *Onosma fruticosum*.

The moonscape at the very tip held a decent flock of Short-toed Larks, but the most astonishing thing about the whole day was the complete absence of Northern Wheatear. The flora here is unsurprisingly very specialised and well worth investigation, with familiar British coastal plants such as Sea Rocket (*Cakile maritima*) and Sea Holly (*Eryngium maritimum*) joined by *Lotus halophilus*, Sea Medick (*Medicago marina*), Hairy Sea Heath (*Frankenia hirsuta*), *Asteriscus aquaticus*, *Centaurea aegilophila*, *Minuartia thymifolia*, three Sea Lavenders *Limonium albidum*, *L.meyeri* and Winged Sea Lavender (*Limonium sinuatum*), as well as *Zygophyllum album* (reminiscent of a child's construction toy!).

We returned to Girne in time to spend some time in the town, and specifically to visit its ancient harbour, which we have made an integral part of our varied itinerary. Here we found Tree Medick (*Medicago arborea*) the only European shrub species in this genus. Native in places like Crete it is introduced here.

An excellent dinner at our excellent hotel and so-obliging staff was naturally tinged with the disappointment of departure the next day.

Day 5

Wednesday 28th March

No early morning walk and a slightly late start were concessions to packing. After a brief stop at a pharmacy and opticians we headed for Haspolat Sewage Works. We had not visited this site for a couple of years, but were expertly guided in, by a friend of Turgay's, who worked there. So we had an escorted visit. The hoped for Spur-winged Plovers were easily seen, but in truth they were the only highlight.

We had heard that there was still water in Koprulu Reservoir ten days earlier, so we gave it a go. We were well rewarded with 36 immature Greater Flamingos with just one adult nearby, a decent flock of Black-winged Stilt, large flocks of Ruff, respectable numbers of Garganey and Shoveller, and at least 50 Little Grebes. Up to three Marsh Harriers were constantly on patrol, while 5 Cattle Egrets and a single Great White Egret expanded that section of our list. Plants added here included *Paronychia argentea*, *Medicago intertexta*, *Erucastrum hispanicum* and *Hypocoum imberbe*, a curious member of the poppy family. Scarlet Darters were much photographed, whilst a rather smart fly species, abundant at flowers of the introduced *Eucalyptus gomphocephala*, was subsequently identified from images as *Bibio* cf. *hortulanus*.

A hint of rain saw us back in the bus and heading towards Gazimagusa. We found the causeway across the freshwater lake that we sought, but access with a coach was problematic. After a short hesitation as we sat out a heavy shower, we eventually got there on foot and were rewarded by more Spur-winged Plovers, view of the large heronry (or egretty) and 3 Glossy Ibises which dropped in. The only plant species of note was the Syrian Thistle *Notobasis syriaca* of which there were many fine specimens.

Pushing our luck we had time to drop in to Mehmetcik, which is, like Koprulu, sometimes bone dry, but again we were in luck. Almost immediately three Ruddy Shelducks appeared – not a species we have previously encountered on our several trips to Cyprus. Another large flock of Ruffs were augmented by three delightfully delicate Marsh-Sandpipers, and to complete a trio of ‘threes’, the same number of Squacco Herons. The Water Crowfoot species *Ranunculus peltatus* ssp. *microcarpus* was providing a superb carpet of white flowers in the shallows whilst the variety *discolor* of Crown Daisy attracted interest from several of the group.

We arrived at the Malibu Beach Hotel bang on time and after being allocated to our rooms enjoyed a very different but delicious dinner – of mezze starters – eight dishes in all, followed by fish caught that day by the joint owner (also a fisherman) and fresh salad. During and after dinner, three moths were rapidly boxed for photographing (to facilitate identification) before they were then released.

Day 6

Thursday 29th March

Strong winds and some rain had been noted by most of the group during the night and a very different turbulent sea greeted the dawn. However by the time the 7am group ventured out the wind had started to drop. As we were still gathering, a coasting Purple Heron put in an appearance. The passerine cast in the ‘waste’ land near the hotel was quite disappointing, but an Osprey, whose size was only really evident when it tangled with a Yellow-legged Gull was a big bonus. Four Audouins Gulls, which is a miss-able species, were sitting on the harbour walls. Among a good range of plants, many of which were now becoming familiar, the most significant novelties were *Bellardia trixago* and *Convolvulus oleifolius*.

Our buffet-style breakfast was more traditional than the previous hotel, but no less enjoyable for that. We travelled north up the Karpaz Peninsula, and made our first planned stop near the Blue Sea Hotel, where we took tea and coffee after a lengthy exploration, produced the very first Northern Wheatears of the trip. Here grew *Salvia viridis*, *Emex sinosa* (with its fiercely spined fruits), Pink Pirouette (*Silene colorata*), Harestail Grass (*Lagurus ovatus*) and Hollow-leaved Asphodel (*Asphodelus fistulosus*). Shells on the beach also attracted the attention of some with the Mediterranean Cowrie and Mediterranean Cone Shell the best of the finds. The curious Peacock Tail Alga *Padina pavonina* was of interest for its vernacular name as well as its appearance.

Our next stop was fortuitous indeed. A Harrier seen from the moving coach proved to be a female Hen when watched after the coach had stopped. At the same spot the Violet Horned Poppy *Roemeria hybridus*, a distant Starling and two Hoopoes maintained attention until a pair of Bonelli’s Eagles appeared. This universally rare raptor normally occurs in very small numbers in the most mountainous areas of Cyprus, so they were scrutinised most carefully in this unusual situation, before we moved on towards the very northern tip. The feral Donkeys always attract attention, but a small ‘foal’ was most enjoyed.

The lack of small birds at various points north made us quite pessimistic of what we would find at the end, except glorious scenery and a pleasant packed lunch. In fact while birds were not present in large numbers we did extremely well. The highlights were a pair of Ruppell's Warblers, some Black Redstarts, a Blue Rock Thrush, Tawny Pipits, Cretzschmars Buntings, a superb Isabelline Wheatear and a Peregrine. Among many interesting plants found by the Botanists were *Anthemis rigida*, *Enarthrocarpus arcuatus*, *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*, Edible Lotus (*Lotus edulis*), Egyptian Mallow (*Malva aegyptiaca*) and rather unexpectedly an ordinary Bee Orchid (*Ophrys apifera*), which attracted significantly more attention than the endemic Dandelion *Taraxacum cyprium*!

As the bus returned towards Monastery Apostolou Andrea it flushed an adult Night Heron. Another stop was to see the fantastic Golden Sands Turtle Beach, which also added a few commoner species to the list. As we returned towards Dipkarpaz village we carefully examined all the scattered ruined buildings for Little Owl and turned up that species in one of them. That exercise then turned up trumps in the shape of a Black Francolin at close range, calling away oblivious to us hidden behind the windows of the coach. A great end to our day, since we had struggled to see this species up to this point...

Given the windy start to the day we had been so lucky to enjoy fabulous weather for virtually the whole time. Then back to the hotel for another excellent meal, accompanied by a display of Alan's photos of birds taken during our several North Cyprus spring tours.

Day 7

Friday 30th March

The pre-breakfast walk saw 3 Red-rumped Swallows as the highlight, while at our very varied breakfast the yoghurt was voted the tops.

Our first stop today was the wild Gladioli field for photographic purposes. Here we also saw Eastern Bath White Butterfly. Thereafter we drove to Agios Philon, where the ancient church, the Roman harbour and the café were enhanced by 3 Hoopoes and a pair of Orphean Warblers. The fairly lengthy stroll produced a number of interesting bird species, but nothing else new. Two new plants however were the broomrapes *Orobanche crenata* and *O. pubescens* whilst Kotschy's Gecko, Spiny-footed Lizard, a Green Toad, Clouded Yellow Butterfly, the large Egyptian Grasshopper, a red and black spider *Steatodea paykulliana* and a sadly deceased Cypriot Hedgehog provided additional faunal interest. We took coffee overlooking a beautiful clear blue sea in a spot enjoyed by the ancients.

Our next stop was neither botanical nor ornithological: the Greek Orthodox Church in Dipkarpaz. Our timing coincided with prayers at the neighbouring mosque, so some shops and the petrol station, declaring themselves 'open', were briefly not so. We then crossed to the eastern side of the Karpaz Peninsula and found a splendid spot for lunch, followed by a stroll during which the calls of Quail were a regular feature.

Our final scheduled stop was the 'orchid bank', and after a false stop at a similar looking place, we found it again, just short of the village of Avtepe. A fantastic display of 'Naked Man' Orchid greeted us, in the fullest extent of shapes and ranging markedly in the intensity of the flower colour. Eight orchid species in total were present, but no new species for the trip. A calling Corncrake and an Eastern Bonellis' Warbler added to the bird list. More universally enjoyed was a Little Owl in a garden tree in a nearby village.

Chicken Kebabs were the centrepiece of our splendid evening meal and the sweet sponge and orange pudding proved two large for most. Last evenings provoked the usual range of emotions, with thanks to our guide Turgay and our main driver, Selahi, beautifully expressed by Jeff. Our thanks go to a group of clients who had gelled so well, and put up with any minor hiccup with tolerant good humour.

Day 8

Saturday 31st March

Sadly our return day... However the day started brightly with excellent weather, as it had been throughout. A singing male Spectacled Warbler improved it further for those who ventured out before breakfast. The whole group were as punctual as ever, so we were able to leave the Malibu Beach Hotel on time. This meant we could take a short diversion to Mehmetcik to check for any new arrivals. Only a Greenshank fell into that category, but superb views of Purple Heron, which had previously been seen only in flight, Ruddy Shelducks and Little Egrets were much enjoyed during our brief stop.

We then headed south to the ruined city of Salamis. This is an impressive site anyway, but this visit was much enhanced by a superb guide, rustled up by Turgay at very short notice. Having been taken through the astonishing achievements of the city's builders, and the activities of its 120,000 citizens, which incidentally explained so many modern words and phrases, we moved to the nearby restaurant. Having pre-ordered our meals on arrival at Salamis our table and meals arrived in unison.

We then drove to the 'border' with a British sovereign base, where we bid farewell to Turgay and Selahi, our driver, and transferred to another coach, which brought us to Larnaca airport for our flight back to Heathrow.

We thank everybody for their positive and humorous approach to the week, making our job very easy. We look forward to seeing you again on future Naturetrek holidays with us!

Highlights of the Week

Pat Marks	Learning from two experts.
Angela Marks	Orchids
Chris Ward	<i>Ophrys kotschyi</i> and <i>O.bornmuelleri</i> .
Jan Kraus	Wild Orchids.
Sally Gordon	Black Francolin.
Jeff Morris	Rueppel's Warbler/ endemic Cyprus Tulip.
Beryl Morris	Alan's Botanical knowledge/ endemic species.
David Hartill	Diversity of flowers.
Carole Ross	<i>Ophrys</i> species/ learning from experts.
Irmgard Huttner	Headland at Karpaz/ Little Owl.
Stan Surzyn	St Hilarion and the plants there/ Stilt behaving naturally.
Margaret Surzyn	Squacco Heron/ massed Gladioli.
Alison Hunter	Two experts for birds and flowers/ Paphos Blue & Little Owl.
Evelyn Hide	Expertise of leaders/ Huge variety of birds, flora and insects seen.
Alan Outen	<i>Onosma caespitosum</i> seen for first time.
Andy Harding	Black Francolin

Species List

Plants (Bold type = endemic; nf = not flowering)

Family	Latin name	Common Name	Dates seen 2012
Pteridophytes	<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i>	Jersey Fern/ Annual Fern	26; 29;
	<i>Ceterach officinarum</i> (=Asplenium)	Rustyback Fern	26;
	<i>Cheilanthes pteridioides</i> (=maderensis)	Scented Cheilanthes	25; 26;
	<i>Selaginella denticulata</i>	Mediterranean Clubmoss	25;
Gymnosperms	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine	25; Roadsides;
	<i>Cedrus brevifolia</i> (endemic S Cyprus)	Cyprus Cedar [planted]	25;
	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	25; Roadsides
	<i>Juniperus phoenicia</i>	Phoenician Juniper	27; 29;
	<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Brutian Pine/Calabrian Pine	25;
	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	28;
	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine	25;
	<i>Tetraclinis articulata</i>	Sandarac Tree	25;
DICOTS			
Aceraceae	<i>Acer obtusifolium</i>		25; 26;
Aizoaceae	<i>[Aptenia cordifolia]</i>	[escape only]	25; 30;
	<i>Carpobrotis edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig	25;
	<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>		29;
Anacardiaceae	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree (No term leaflet)	25; 26;
	<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>	Turpentine Tree	25; 26; 27;
	<i>Schinus molle</i>	Californian Pepper Tree	25; Roadsides;
Apiaceae	<i>Ainsworthia trachycarpa</i>	Ainsworthia	28;
	<i>Bunium ferulaceum</i>	Balkan Pignut	27;
	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	30;
	<i>Eryngium creticum</i>	Small-headed Blue Eryngo	30;
	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	Sea Holly	27; 29;
	<i>Ferula communis</i>	Giant Fennel	24; 25; 30;
	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> ssp. <i>piperatum</i>	Fennel	roadside 27;
	<i>Pseudorlaya pumila</i>		29;
	<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Shepherd's-needle	25; 26;
	<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	Alexanders	25; 26;
	<i>Tordylium aegyptiacum</i>		27; 29; 31;
	<i>Zosima absinthiiifolia</i>		25;
Apocynaceae	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander	25;
	<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle	25;
Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia parviflora</i>		27;
Asteraceae	<i>Anthemis palaestina</i>		27;
	<i>Anthemis pseudocotula</i>		26;
	<i>Anthemis rigida</i>	Rayless Chamomile	29;
	<i>Asteriscus aquaticus</i>		27;
	<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field Marigold	25;
	<i>Carduus argentatus</i>		25;
	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>		28;
	<i>Centaurea aegialophila</i>		26; 27; 29;
	<i>Centaurea hyalolepis</i>	Yellow Star Thistle	27; 28; (all nf)
	<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> (=Glebionis)	Crown Daisy	Daily

Family	Latin name	Common Name	Dates seen 2012
	<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> var <i>discolor</i>		28;
	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	Roadsides
	<i>Crupina crupinastrum</i>	Crupina	27;
	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Cardoon/ Wild Artichoke	25;
	<i>Cynara cornigera</i>	White-flowered Artichoke	25;
	<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Stink Aster	29;
	<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i>		25;
	<i>Evax pygmaea</i>		30;
	<i>Filago pyramidata</i>	Broad-leaved Cudweed	30;
	<i>Helichrysum conglobatum</i>		29;
	<i>Hyoseris scabra</i>		27; 28; 29;
	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce	25;
	<i>Notobasis syriaca</i>	Syrian Thistle	28; 30;
	<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>		27; 28;
	<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i> ssp <i>graecum</i>		25; 27; 29;
	<i>Ptilostemon chamaepeuce cypria</i>	Shrubby Ptilostemon	25 nf;
	<i>Senecio leucanthemifolius</i>	Eastern Groundsel	29;
	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel	25;
	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle	25; 28; 29;
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sowthistle	25;
	Taraxacum cyprium	Cyprus Dandelion	29;
	<i>Tragopogon (Geropogon) hybridus</i>		25; 29; 30;
	<i>Tragopogon sinuatus</i>		25; 30;
	<i>Urospermum picroides</i>		30;
Berberidaceae	<i>Leontice leontopetalum</i>	Leontice	26 (fr);
Boraginaceae	<i>Alkanna lehmanii</i>	Dyer's Alkanet	27;
	<i>Anchusa aegyptiaca</i>		25;
	<i>Anchusa azurea (=italica)</i>	Large Blue Alkanet	26; 27;
	<i>Anchusa humilis</i>		26;
	<i>Anchusa strigosa</i>		25;
	<i>Anchusa undulata</i>		26;
	<i>Buglossoides arvensis (=Lithospermum)</i>	Corn Gromwell	30;
	<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>	Blue Hound's-tongue	25; 26; 29; 30;
	<i>Echium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved V.B	25; 27;
	<i>Echium arenarium</i>		29;
	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's-bugloss	29;
	<i>Lithodora hispidula</i> ssp <i>versicolor</i>		25;
	Onosma caespitosum	Tufted Goldendrop	26;
	Onosma fruticosum	Shrubby Golden-drop	27;
	<i>Onosma giganteum</i>	Giant Golden-drop	26 nf;
Brassicaceae	<i>Alyssum strigosum</i>		25; 29;
	Arabis cypria	Cyprus Rock Cress	26;
	<i>Arabis verna</i>	Spring Rock Cress	25; 26;
	<i>Biscutella didyma</i>	Biscutella	25; 29;
	Brassica hilarionis	St Hilarion's Cabbage	26;
	<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Rocket	27; 29;
	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> var <i>brachycarpa</i>	Shepherd's Purse	25;
	<i>Clypeola jonthlaspi</i>	Clypeola	30;

Family	Latin name	Common Name	Dates seen 2012
	<i>Enarthrocarpus arcuatus</i>	Enarthrocarpus	29;
	<i>Eruca sativa</i>	Eruca	25; 29;
	<i>Erucaria hispanica</i>	Spanish Mustard	28;
	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Hoary Mustard	26;
	<i>Lepidium (=Cardaria) draba</i>	Hoary Cress	28; Roadsides
	<i>Malcolmia flexuosa</i>		26; 27;
	<i>Sinapis alba</i>	White Mustard	25;
	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Charlock	25; 27;
	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London Rocket	25;
	<i>Thlaspi perfoliatum</i>		26;
Cactaceae	<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Prickly Pear	25;
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Arenaria leptoclados (=serpyllifolia ssp.)</i>	Thyme-leaved Sandwort	25;
	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear	26;
	<i>Kohlrauschia velutina (=Petrohragia)</i>		27; 29;
	<i>Minuartia thymifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Sandwort	27;
	<i>Paronychia argentea</i>	[lvs hairless]	28;
	<i>Paronychia macrosepala</i>	[leaves c close pressed hairs]	29;
	<i>Silene behen</i>		25;
	<i>Silene colorata</i>	Pink Pirouette	29;
	<i>Silene fraudatrix</i>	Alevkaya Champion	25;
	<i>Silene vulgaris ssp vulgaris</i>	Bladder Champion	26; 27;
	<i>Spergularia bocconii</i>		28; 29;
	<i>Spergularia marina</i>	Lesser Sand Spurrey	29;
	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	25;
Casuarinaceae	<i>[Casuarina equisetifolia (=Allocasuarina)]</i>	Horsetail Tree	25; Roadsides
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Atriplex halimus</i>	Shrubby Orache	29;
	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>	Beet	28; 29;
	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat Hen	25;
	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Nettle-leaved Goosefoot	25;
Cistaceae	<i>Cistus creticus</i>		27; 30;
	<i>Cistus parviflorus</i>		27;
	<i>Cistus salvifolius</i>	Sage-leaved Cistus	25; 27;
	<i>Fumana thymifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Fumana	26; 27; 30;
	<i>Helianthemum obtusifolium</i>		26;
	<i>Helianthemum stipulatum</i>		27;
	<i>Tuberaria guttata</i>	Spotted Rockrose	27;
Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	29;
	<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Bindweed	27; 28; 29; 30;
	<i>Convolvulus oleifolius var. oleifolius</i>		29;
	<i>Convolvulus siculus</i>	Small Blue Bindweed	27; 29;
Crassulaceae	<i>Rosularia cypria</i>		26;
	<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort	25;
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Bryonia cretica</i>	White Bryony	30;
	<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	Squirting Cucumber	25; 26;
Dipsacaceae	<i>Scabiosa prolifera</i>	Carmel Daisy	25; 26; 27; 29; 31;
Ericaceae	<i>Arbutus andrachne</i>	Eastern Strawberry-tree	25;
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Andrachne telephioides</i>	Andrachne	27; 29;
	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge	25; 27;

Family	Latin name	Common Name	Dates seen 2012
	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge	30;
	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge	25;
	<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual Mercury	25; 29; 29;
	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Oil Plant	24; 25;
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia cyanophylla</i>	Blue-leaved Wattle	24; 25; 26;
	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Orchid Tree	25;
	<i>Calycotome villosa</i>		25;
	[<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>]		25;
	[<i>Cassia didymobotrya</i>]		Roadside 30;
	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob	25; 26;
	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree	24; 25;
	<i>Coronilla emerus</i>	Scorpion Vetch	29;
	<i>Coronilla scorpioides</i>	Annual Scorpion Vetch	25; 28; 29;
	<i>Genista sphacelata var sphacelata</i>	Thorny Broom	30;
	<i>Hedysarum spinosissimum</i>	Spiny Sainfoin	25; 29;
	<i>Hippocrepis unisiliquosa</i>		26;
	<i>Hymenocarpus circinnatus</i>	Disc Trefoil	25;
	<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	Yellow Vetchling	25; 26; 28;
	<i>Lathyrus blepharicarpus</i>	(orange)	30;
	<i>Lathyrus cicera</i>	(red)	25; 26; 28;
	<i>Lathyrus gorgonii</i>		25; 26; 28;
	<i>Lathyrus sativus</i>	Chickling Pea	29; 30;
	<i>Lotus collinus</i>		30;
	<i>Lotus halophilus</i>		27;
	<i>Lotus edulis</i>	Edible Lotus	29;
	<i>Lygos rhaetan</i>	White Broom	25;
	[<i>Medicago arborea</i>]	Tree Medick - planted	27;
	<i>Medicago constricta</i>		28;
	<i>Medicago intertexta</i>		28;
	<i>Medicago littoralis</i>		27;
	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	26;
	<i>Medicago marina</i>	Sea Medick	27; 29;
	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Toothed Medick	25;
	<i>Medicago scutellata</i>		28;
	<i>Medicago truncatula</i>		29;
	<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Small Melilot	25; 26;
	<i>Onobrychis caput-galli</i>	Cockscomb Sainfoin	25;
	<i>Ononis viscosa</i>		26; 30;
	[<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>]		28;
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Wild Pea	25; 29; 30;
<i>Psoralea (=Aspalthium) bituminosa</i>	Pitch Trefoil	26;	
[<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>]	False Acacia	Roadsides	
<i>Scorpiurus muricatus</i>	Scorpiurus	27;	
<i>Tetragonolobus purpureus</i>	Winged Asparagus Pea	25; 26; 29;	
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil	25; 27; 29;	
<i>Trifolium clypeatum</i>	Shield Clover	25;	
<i>Trifolium nigresens</i>		27; 30;	
<i>Trifolium pamphylicum</i>		29;	

Family	Latin name	Common Name	Dates seen 2012
	<i>Trifolium pilulare</i>	Ball Cotton Clover	27; 29;
	<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i>	Reversed Clover	27; 29;
	<i>Trifolium scabrum</i>	Rough Clover	30;
	<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	Starry Clover	25; 29;
	<i>Vicia cypria</i>	[fls white with mauve-blue blotch]	26;
	<i>Vicia ervilia</i>		29;
	<i>Vicia faba</i>	Broad Bean	25;
	<i>Vicia hybrida</i>	Hairy Yellow Vetchling	25; 26; 27; 29;
	<i>Vicia peregrina</i>		25; 29; 30;
	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	25; 30;
	<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Fodder Vetch	29;
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	Kermes Oak	25;
Frankeniaceae	<i>Frankenia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Sea Heath	27; 29;
Fumariaceae	<i>Fumaria bracteosa</i>		25;
	<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	Ramping Fumitory	25; 26;
Gentianaceae	<i>Centaurium pulchellum</i>	Lesser Centaury	29;
	<i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i>	Slender Centaury	27;
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	25; 26;
	<i>Erodium gruinum</i>	Long-beaked Stork's-bill	25; 26; 31;
	<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Stork's-bill	25;
	<i>Geranium molle</i>	Doves-Foot Crane's-bill	25;
	<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little Robin	25;
	<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaved Cranesbill	25;
	<i>Geranium tuberosum</i>	Tuberous Crane'sbill	26;
Juglandaceae	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Walnut	Roadsides
Lamiaceae	<i>Ajuga chamaepitys ssp palaestina</i>	Ground-pine	25; 26;
	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit Deadnettle	25; 26;
	<i>Lamium moschatum</i>		25;
	<i>Micromeria microphylla</i>		25;
	<i>Micromeria nervosa</i>	[calyces with long hairs]	27;
	<i>Prasium majus</i>	Prasium	25; 26; 29;
	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary	25; 26;
	<i>Salvia fruticosa</i>	Three-leaved Sage	25; 27;
	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary	26; 27;
	<i>Salvia viridis</i>	Red-topped Sage	29; 30;
	<i>Sideritis curvidens</i>		26;
Lauraceae	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Laurel or Sweet Bay	25;
Linaceae	<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax	29;
	<i>Linum strictum ssp strictum</i>	Upright yellow Flax	29;
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Hibiscus	25; BMV; Roadsides
	<i>Lavatera cretica</i>	Lesser Tree-mallow	25; 28;
	<i>Malva aegyptia</i>	Egyptian Mallow	29;
	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Least Mallow	27;
	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	25; 27;
Meliaceae	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Indian Bead-tree	26; 27; 29; roadsides
Moraceae	<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig	25;
	<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Rubber Tree	25;
	<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	25; Roadsides

Family	Latin name	Common Name	Dates seen 2012
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Black Gum	28;
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	Bougainvillea	BMV; Roadsides;
Oleaceae	[<i>Jasminum fruticans</i>]	Wild Jasmine [planted]	25; 27;
	[<i>Jasminum officinale</i>]	White Jasmine [[planted]	25;
	<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Myrtle	26;
	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	25; Roadsides
Orobanchaceae	<i>Orobanche crenata</i>		30;
	<i>Orobanche pubescens</i>		30;
	<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>	Branched Broomrape	25; 27; 29;
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Procumbent Yellow Sorrel	25; BMV;
	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup	25; 26; 28;
Papaveraceae	<i>Hypecoum imberbe</i>		28;
	<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	Rough Poppy	25; 28;
	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Corn Poppy	25; 28; 29;
	<i>Roemeria hybrida</i>	Violet Horned Poppy	29;
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago afra</i>	Sticky Branched Plantain	27;
	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain	27; 28;
	<i>Plantago cretica</i>	Cretan Plantain	27; 29;
	<i>Plantago lagopus</i>		25; 29;
	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	25;
	<i>Plantago notata</i>		28;
Platanaceae	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane	Roadsides
Plumbaginaceae	<i>Limonium albidum</i>		27; 29;
	<i>Limonium meyeri</i>		27;
	<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	Winged Sea-lavender	27; 29; 30;
Polygonaceae	<i>Emex spinosa</i>	Emex	29;
	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass	25;
	<i>Polygonum equisetiforme</i>		30;
	<i>Rumex cyprius</i>	Cyprus Dock	25; 26;
Primulaceae	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	25; 27; 29;
	<i>Anagallis arvensis var. caerulea</i>	Blue Pimpernel	25;
	<i>Cyclamen persicum</i>	Persian Sowbread	25; 29; 30;
Punicaceae	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate	Roadside
Ranunculaceae	<i>Adonis annua</i>	Pheasant Eye	27; 29;
	<i>Adonis microcarpa</i>	Yellow Pheasant Eye	27;
	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>	Crown Anemone	25; 26;
	<i>Clematis cirrhosa</i>	Virgin's Bower	26;
	<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i>	Turban Buttercup	25; 26; 27; 29;
	<i>Ranunculus marginatus</i>		26;
	<i>R. millefoliatus ssp leptaleus</i>		25; 26;
	<i>Ranunculus peltatus ssp microcarpus</i>		28;
Resedaceae	<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild Mignonette	29;
	<i>Reseda orientalis</i>		27;
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus azarolus</i>	Azarole/Medlar [styles 2-3]	25; 26;
	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat	25; BMV grounds;
	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Wild Cherry	Roadsides
	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	Almond	25;
	<i>Pyrus syriaca</i>	Syrian Pear	25;

Family	Latin name	Common Name	Dates seen 2012
	<i>Rubus sanctus</i>	Bramble	25; 30;
	<i>Sarcopoterium spinosum</i>	Spiny Burnet	25; 29;
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goosegrass	25;
	<i>Rubia tenuifolia</i>		29;
	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	25;
	<i>Valantia hispida</i>	Valantia	25;
Rutaceae	<i>Citrus aurantiaca</i>	Seville Orange	25;
	<i>Citrus deliciosa</i>	Mandarine, Tangerine	25;
	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Lemon	25;
	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	Grapefruit	Roadsides
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Dodonaea	25;
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Snapdragon	25; 26;
	<i>Bellardia trixago</i>	Bellardia	28; 29; 30; 31;
	<i>Linaria chalapensis</i>		30;
	[<i>Linaria maroccana</i>]		27;
	<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Weasel Snout	27;
	<i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>	Southern Bartsia	25; 26;
	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Foxglove Tree	Roadside
	<i>Verbascum levanticum</i>		26;
	<i>Verbascum undulatum</i>		25; 26; 29;
	<i>Veronica cymbalaria</i>		25; 26;
Solanaceae	<i>Hyoscyamus aureus</i>	Golden Henbane	25; 26;
	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>		31;
	<i>Lycium schweinfurthii</i>		28; 31;
	<i>Mandragora officinarum</i>	Spring Mandrake	26; 29;
	<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Shrub Tobacco	25;
	<i>Solandra maxima</i>		25;
	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade	25;
Sterculiaceae	[<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>]	Bottle Tree	24; BMV grounds;
Styracaceae	<i>Styrax officinalis</i>	Storax	26;
Tamaricaceae	<i>Tamarix tetrandra</i>		25; 28;
	<i>Tamarix tetragyna</i>		28;
Urticaceae	<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory-of-the-wall	25;
	<i>Urtica pilulifera</i>	Roman Nettle	25; 26; 28;
	<i>Urtica urens</i>	Small Nettle	28;
Valerianaceae	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian	25;
	<i>Valeriana italica</i>	Italian Valerian	26;
	<i>Valerianella coronata</i>		25;
Verbenaceae	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana [naturalised]	25; BMV grounds;
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Zygophyllum album</i>		27;
MONOCOTS			
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Pancratium maritimum</i>	Sea Daffodil	27; 29; (all nf)
Agavaceae	<i>Agave americana</i>	Century Plant	25;
Araceae	<i>Arisarum vulgare</i>	Friar's Cow	27; 29 (nf);
	<i>Arum dioscoridis</i>		25 (nf);
Arecaceae	[<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>]	Date Palm	24; 25;
	[<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>]		24; 25;

Family	Latin name	Common Name	Dates seen 2012
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus capitatus</i>		29;
Dioscoreaceae	<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black Bryony	25;
Iridaceae	<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	Field Gladiolus	27; 29; 30;
	<i>Gynandiris sisyrinchium</i> (=Moraea)	Barbary Nut	25; 26;
Liliaceae	<i>Allium neapolitanum</i>	Naples Garlic [lvs glabrous]	25; 31;
	<i>Allium trifoliatum</i>	[leaves narrow, margins hairy]	27;
	<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>		25;
	<i>Asparagus stipularis</i>		25;
	<i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>	Common Asphodel	25; 26;
	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Hollow-leaved Asphodel	29;
	<i>Bellevalia nivalis</i>		25; 26; 29; 31;
	<i>Bellevalia trifoliata</i>		25; 26; 30;
	<i>Gagea chlorantha</i>		25;
	<i>Gagea graeca</i>		27;
	<i>Gagea peduncularis</i>		25; 26;
	<i>Muscari comosum</i>	Tassel Hyacinth	26; 27;
	<i>Muscari inconstictum</i>		25;
	Ornithogalum pedicellare		27;
	<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	Star of Bethlehem	25; 26;
	<i>Scilla cilicica</i>		26;
	<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Common Smilax	25; 26;
	Tulipa cypria	Cyprus Tulip	26;
	<i>Urginea maritima</i>	Sea Squill	26 (nf);
Orchidaceae	<i>Barlia robertiana</i> (=Himantoglossum)	Giant Orchid	25;
	<i>Neotinea maculata</i> (=Orchis)	Dense-flowered Orchid	25;
	<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid	29;
	<i>Ophrys bornmuelleri</i>	Bornmueller's Ophrys	25;
	<i>Ophrys elegans</i>	Eyed or Elegant Ophrys	25;
	<i>Ophrys flavomarginata</i>	Yellow-rimmed Ophrys	25; 26; 30;
	<i>Ophrys iricolor</i> s.s.	Rainbow Ophrys	25;
	Ophrys kotschyi	Kotschy's Ophrys	25; 26; 30;
	<i>Ophrys lapethica</i> (=scolopax ssp)	Lapethos Ophrys	26; 27; 30;
	<i>Ophrys morio</i>		25;
	<i>Ophrys sicula</i>	Sicilian Ophrys	25; 26; 27; 30;
	<i>Ophrys umbilicata</i>		26; 30;
	<i>Orchis anatolica</i>	Anatolian Orchid	25;
	<i>Orchis fragrans</i> (coriophora ssp)	Mediterranean Bug Orchid	30 (in bud only);
	<i>Orchis italica</i>	Naked Man Orchid	25; 26; 30;
	<i>Orchis quadripunctata</i>	Four-spotted Orchid	25; 26;
	<i>Orchis syriaca</i> (=morio ssp)	Med Green-winged Orchid	26;
	<i>Serapias levantina</i>	Levant Serapias	30;
	<i>Serapias orientalis</i>		27; 29; 30;
	<i>Serapias vomeracea</i>		27; 29;
Poaceae	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	25; 29;
	<i>Avena sterilis</i>	Winter Wild-oat	28;
	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Large Quaking-grass	27;
	<i>Hordeum bulbosum</i>		30;
	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	[cf Wall Barley]	25; 26; 28;

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	<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	Sea Barley	29;
	<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's-tail	29; 31;
	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	28;
	<i>Phalaris minor</i>	Lesser Canary-grass	26; 28;
	<i>Phleum subulatum</i>		29;
	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	28;
	<i>Rostraria cristata</i>	Crested Hair-grass	25; 29;
Posidoniaceae	<i>Posidonia oceanica</i>	Posidonia	29; 30;

Fungi

<i>Puccinia malvacearum</i>	on <i>Malva sylvestris</i>
<i>Puccinia smyrnii</i>	on <i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>
<i>Puccinia recondita</i>	on <i>Echium angustifolium</i>
<i>Ramularia ari</i>	on <i>Arum dioscoridis</i>

Algae Seaweeds etc

	<i>Cytoseira barbata</i>
	<i>Jania rubens</i>
	<i>Laurencia obtusa</i>
Sea Lettuce	<i>Ulva</i> sp.
Peacock Tail	<i>Padina pavonia</i>

Bryophytes Mosses and Liverworts

Homalothecium sericeum

Birds (✓ = recorded but not counted; h – heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	March							
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Chukar Partridge	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>		6	2	4	3	6	h	
2	Black Francolin	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>		h	h	h	h	1	h	
3	Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>							h	
4	Corncrake	<i>Crex crex</i>							h	
5	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>					3			3
6	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓				✓			
7	Northern Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>					20			
8	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>					30			
9	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>					15			
10	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>			10		50			
11	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	20				37			
12	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>					3			
13	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>						1		
14	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>					100	1		
15	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>					3			1
16	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>					5	1		6
17	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>			1			1		1
18	Western Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>					1	1		
19	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>					3	1		3
20	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>						9		
21	Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>					3			
22	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>						1		
23	Pallid Harrier	<i>Circus macrourus</i>						1		

	Common name	Scientific name	March								
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
24	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>							1		
25	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>							1		
26	Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>							2		
27	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	2	3	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
28	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		2	1				1	1	
29	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		✓	✓			✓			
30	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓	✓			✓			✓
31	Eurasian Stone-Curlew	<i>Burhinus oedichnemus</i>				2					
32	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>						19			
33	Spur-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>						16			
34	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>						1			
35	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>						3			
36	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>									1
37	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>						2			
38	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>						7			
39	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>						100			50
40	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>							25		
41	Audouin's Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus audouinii</i>							5	5	3
42	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓			✓			✓	✓	✓
43	Rock Dove / Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
44	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
46	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>								1d	
47	Eurasian Scops Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>	h	h	h	h					
48	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>							2	1	
49	Swift sp	<i>Apus sp</i>		✓					✓		
50	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>			✓	✓					
51	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>							2	3	
52	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
53	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
54	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
55	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		2	1						
56	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
57	Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>				20			25	12	6
58	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>			1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
59	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
60	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>				4	2	6	3		
61	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		h	1	1	h	h	h	h	h
62	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>				1			1		
63	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
64	Eastern Bonelli's Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus orientalis</i>								1	
65	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		h							
66	Eurasian Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>		1				✓			
67	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>						h		h	
68	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		10	5	✓	✓		1	✓	
69	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>			1	1			4	3	
70	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>							1		
71	Eastern Orphean Warbler	<i>Sylvia hortensis</i>								2	
72	Spectacled Warbler	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>									
73	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>		1		✓			✓	✓	
74	Cyprus Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanothorax</i>		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓

	Common name	Scientific name	March								
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
75	Ruppell's Warbler	<i>Sylvia rueppelli</i>							2		
76	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			h						
77	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>							1		
78	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivora</i>		2							
79	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			2				1		
80	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>							6		
81	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			6						
82	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>				1					
83	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		4		2			✓	✓	1
84	Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>							1		
85	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>							12	3	
86	Cyprus Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe cyprica</i>		1	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
87	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>		h	2				1		
88	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
89	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>				4			2	20	
90	Black-headed Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava feldegg</i>								3	
91	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	1	4	1	15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
92	Tawny Pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i>							3		
93	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>				h	2				
94	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>				1					
95	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓				1			
96	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>				2					
97	European Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>		6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
98	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
99	Common Linnet	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i>				12			15	✓	10
100	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>			1	4	2	✓	✓	✓	
101	Cretzschmar's Bunting	<i>Emberiza caesia</i>				20			6	1	

Mammals

148	Cypriot Long-eared Hedgehog	<i>Hemiechinus auritus</i>								✓	
149	Feral Goat	<i>Capra aegagrus</i>							✓		
150	Feral Donkey	<i>Equus asinus</i>							✓		

Reptiles and Amphibians

153	Green Toad	<i>Bufo viridis</i>								✓	
154	Cyprus Marsh Frog	<i>Pelodytes cypriensis</i>	h	✓	✓	✓					
155	Kotchy's Gecko	<i>Cyrtodactylus kotchi fitzingeri</i>								✓	
156	Hardun or Starred Agama	<i>Agama stellio cypriaca</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
157	Spiny-footed Lizard	<i>Acanthodactylus schreiberi</i>					✓	✓	✓		
158	Troodos Rock Lizard	<i>Lacerta laevis troodica</i>			✓	✓	✓				
159	Snake-eyed Lizard	<i>Ophisops elegans schlueteri</i>			✓						
160	Snake-eyed Skink	<i>Ablepharus kitaibelii</i>			✓	✓					
161	Schneider's Skink	<i>Eumeces schneideri</i>		✓							
162	Grass Snake	<i>Natrix natrix</i>								✓	
163	Worm Snake	<i>Typhlops vermicularis</i>				✓					

Fish

166	Grey Mullet	<i>Liza sp.</i>				✓					
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Butterflies

Lepidoptera

1	Eastern Festoon	<i>Zerynthia cerisyi</i>		✓		✓		✓	✓		
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	Common name	Scientific name	March							
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
2	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			
3	Eastern Bath White	<i>Pontia edusa</i>								✓
4	Orange-tip	<i>Anthrocharis cardamines</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
5	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>				✓			✓	✓
6	Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>		✓	✓	✓				
7	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phaeas</i>								✓
8	Paphos Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche paphos</i>							✓	
9	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓		

Moths

1		<i>Udea ferrugalis</i>								✓
2	Pine Processionary [larval web-nests]	<i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i>		✓	✓			✓		✓
3		<i>Chiasmia aestimaria</i>					✓	✓		
4		<i>Egira tibori</i>					✓			
5	Lime-speck Pug	<i>Eupithecia centaureata</i>						✓		
6	Hummingbird Hawkmoth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓	
7	Yellow Belle	<i>Semiaspilates ochrearia</i>								✓
8	Common Silver Y	<i>Autographa gamma</i>		✓	✓	✓				
9	Mullein Moth [larvae]	<i>Shargacucullia verbasci</i>								✓

Dragonflies & Damselflies

Odonata

1	Scarlet Darter	<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i>						✓		
2	Blue-tailed Damselfly	<i>Ischnura elegans</i>		✓	✓					

Grasshoppers & Crickets

Orthoptera

1	a long nosed grasshopper species	<i>Truxalis nasuta</i>				✓				✓
2	Egyptian Grasshopper	<i>Anacridium aegyptium</i>								✓
3	grasshopper sp. red flash colours	<i>Acrotylus insubricus</i>						✓		
4	Speckled Bush Cricket	<i>Leptophyes punctatissima</i>		✓						

Earwigs

Dermaptera

1	Common Earwig	<i>Forficula auricularia</i>						✓	✓	
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Bugs

Hemiptera

1	red & black bug sp. on Zosima	<i>Dionconotus neglectus (=cruentus)</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
2	Sloe Bug	<i>Dolycoris baccarum</i>								✓
3		<i>Lygaeus pandurus</i>						✓		
4	Scantius aegyptius			✓						

Lacewings, Ant-lions and allies

Neuroptera

1	ant lion sp pits				✓		✓	✓	✓	
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True Flies

Diptera

1	a Bibionid fly species	<i>Bibio cf. hortulanus</i>					✓			
2	a Bee-fly species	<i>Conophorus cf. virescens</i>				✓				
3	a Ulidiid fly species	<i>Dorycera maculipennis</i>				✓				
4	a hoverfly sp	<i>Episyrphus balteatus</i>		✓						
5	a Robber Fly	<i>Pyconopogon sp.</i>						✓		

Bees, Wasps etc

Hymenoptera

1	Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>		✓	✓	✓				
2	Wood Ant sp.	<i>Formica sp.</i>		✓						
3	a paper wasp	<i>Polistes cf. gallicus</i>					✓			
4	Violet Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa violacea</i>		✓	✓	✓				✓

	Common name	Scientific name	March								
			24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

Beetles

Coleoptera

1	Agapanthea suturalis	<i>a longhorn beetle sp.</i>				✓				
2	7-spot Ladybird	<i>Coccinella 7-punctata</i>						✓	✓	
3		<i>Haplomalachius flabellatus</i>			✓	✓			✓	✓
4	a Tenebrionid beetle sp.	<i>Megischia curvimana</i>						✓		
5	an Oil Beetle	<i>Meloe sp ? poss M.violaceus</i>		✓						
6	a flower chafer	<i>Oxythyrea funesta</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
7	a longhorn beetle sp.	<i>Phytoecia (=Helladia) millefolii</i>		✓						
8	a large black chafer beetle	<i>Protaetia afflicta</i>								✓

Arachnida

Spiders etc

1	Sheep Tick	<i>Ixodes ricinus</i>				✓				
2	Green Huntsman Spider	<i>Micrommata virescens</i>						✓		
3	Nursery-web Spider	<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i>		✓						
4	a red & black spider sp.	<i>Steatodea paykulliana</i>				✓			✓	
5	a crab spider species	<i>Synema globosum</i>							✓	

Crustacea

1	Pill Woodlouse	<i>Armadillidium sp.</i>				✓			✓	
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Centipedes and Millipedes

Myriapoda

1	Mediterranean Banded Centipede	<i>Scolopendra cingulatus</i>			✓	✓			✓	
2	millipede sp				✓					

Mollusca

1	Rough Cockle	<i>Acanthocardia tuberculata</i>							✓	
2	an ark clam sp.	<i>Barbatia barbatia</i>						✓	✓	
3	Rayed Wheel Limpet	<i>Cellana radiata</i>					✓	✓	✓	
4		<i>Cochlicella barbara</i>					✓	✓		✓
5	Mediterranean Cone Shell	<i>Conus ventricosus</i>						✓		
6	a Mediterranean Cowrie	<i>Cypraea spurca</i>						✓		
7	a large snail sp.	<i>Eobania vermiculata</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	a Top Shell	<i>Gibbula sp.</i>						✓		
9	cf Roman Snail	<i>Helix assemnis</i>							✓	
10	a conch shell sp.	<i>Strombus decorus raybaudii</i>						✓		✓
11	Mediterranean Coastal Snail	<i>Theba pisana</i>					✓	✓		
12	Cuttlefish [cuttlebone only!]	<i>Sepia officinalis</i>								✓

Echinodermata

1	a Heart Urchin sp.								✓	✓
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Coelenterata

1	Snakelocks Anemone	<i>Anemonia viridis</i>							✓	
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Acknowledgements

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