

Cyprus – The Autumn Flowers of Aphrodite’s Isle

Naturetrek Tour Report

12 - 19 November 2018



Narcissus serotinus



Crocus veneris



Cyclamen cyprum



Taraxacum aphrogenes

Report and images by Yiannis Christofides



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Summary

An interesting week was spent by a group of Naturetrek travellers on the island of Cyprus. The aim was to see some of the autumn-flowering bulbs but also some of the other rich fauna of the island. The weather was warm and sunny during the whole week, and butterflies, lizards and other insects were still active, providing much interest. A team effort ensured that many species of fauna and flora were seen during the week.

Day 1

Monday 12th November

The group arrived at Paphos airport where they were met by Yiannis. The weather was dry and warm and the sun still shining, so we went the short distance to Mandria beach to have a look at some of the beach flora. There were masses of dried up flowers of *Paronychia argentea*, which flowers in spring. There were a few flowers on *Echium angustifolium*, *Verbascum sinuatum* and one flower on *Glaucium flavum*. We saw *Pancratium maritimum* leaves and some dried-up *Eryngium maritimum*. The beach is also a good area for birds and we had excellent views of Crested Lark. There were also many Stonechats, some Greenfinch, a Black Redstart and Kestrel. Most unexpected was a Hare (an endemic subspecies of Brown Hare), seen by some members of the group.

Having explored the area we boarded our bus and headed for Paphos, making a stop at the Paphos sewage works to see the many Spur-winged Plovers there. We arrived at our hotel in good time for a rest before going out for our evening meal.

Day 2

Tuesday 13th November

Today, we would spend the day at the two archaeological sites in Paphos, on the World Heritage list. Our first stop was the Tomb of the Kings and soon after entering the site, we found our first plants, *Muscari parviflorum*. The habitat here was rocky terrain with a little soil in pockets. Plants of a typical garrigue were to be seen, such as *Thymbra (Thymus) capitata* and *Phagnalon rupestre*. We saw *Asparagus horridus* again, and *Ephedra foeminea* draped over the rocks. The thin soil supported a huge number of bulbs and we soon found more *Muscari parviflorum*, *Prospero autumnale* (formerly known as *Scilla autumnalis*) and *Narcissus obsoletus* (formerly known as *N. serotinus*). These three we were to find in carpets throughout the site.

We moved on now, to explore some of the amazing tombs that had been carved out of the rock. Reaching the sand dunes we examined some of the plants that grow there, finding *Echium angustifolium*, again in flower. Spiny-footed Lizards were everywhere. Surprisingly, we found three plants of *Drimia (Urginea) maritima* starting to flower, when all the others had finished a long time ago and were in seed. An interesting plant of the Semi-steppe shrublands of the Middle East, *Noaea mucronata*, was common, showing its attractive pink bracts. We completed a circuit of the site, finding *Cyclamen persicum* in leaf.

We then boarded our bus for the short journey to the Paphos archaeological site where had our lunch and then looked at the mosaics in the three houses on the site. We then regrouped to check on the birds. Stonechats were everywhere, and we also saw Sardinian Warblers, Black Redstarts and a bird which, after some discussion, turned out to be a beautifully marked Red-throated Pipit. The weather had started fine but we could see and hear distant

thunder and as the storm approached, we sought shelter at the entrance of the park. However, it did not come to much, and we were able to go for a walk along the promenade and to have some coffee.

Day 3

Wednesday 14th November

The overnight storm had cleared and the day dawned clear and warm. Today we would spend the day in the area surrounding Paphos to observe different habitats and fauna. Our journey initially took us to the village of Episkopi where we visited the environmental centre there. We had a look at the exhibits of the different habitats, plants and fauna that inhabit the Ezousa valley, many also common to all the areas in the Paphos district that we would be visiting during the week.

We then visited the garden which had examples of various habitat types and saw the plants growing there. Amongst them was *Centaurea akamantis* in flower, a very rare plant growing in a two small gorges in the western Akamas. We then boarded our bus and went to the base of the cliff, where we scanned the cliff face for birds. There were many noisy Jackdaws, but sitting in a crack was the resident Peregrine Falcon. On the cliff we saw one of the chasmophytic plants that is also at home here, *Verbascum levanticum*, as well as *Asplenium ceterach*. Looking in the verges the group found our first *Arisarum vulgare* and *Cyclamen cypricum* in flower. *Datura innoxia*, an introduced species, was also flowering here.

We continued our journey down the valley and up the other side to another area to look for Finsch's Wheatear. Stonechats and Goldfinches were darting about, and eventually one appeared on the ridge above us, giving us good views before disappearing again. Tall *Echinops spinosissimus* and *Daucus carota* stems were still standing all around us. The area is also usually good for the autumn bulbs we were also searching for, but due to the late season little else was flowering here.

It was lunchtime by now so we dropped down to the coast and had a meal in a restaurant. We then visited the area around the Asprokremmos reservoir to look for plants but also for Cyprus Warbler which is resident here during spring and summer. We found Sardinian Warblers, Chukar, Stonechats and a single Red-backed Shrike, but no Cyprus warblers. *Fagonia cretica* was also flowering here, as well as an out-of-season *Genista fasselata*. A slim raptor above with a white rump caused the group to be divided between Hen and Pallid Harrier. The sun was by now getting low on the horizon so we boarded our bus again and moved to the reservoir wall where we could look down on the water. There were distant Yellow-legged gulls and a possible Grey Heron but not much else.

Day 4

Thursday 15th November

We left our hotel today to transfer to our next base in the Akamas peninsula. However we had a full programme of botanical and cultural highlights. Our first stop was the Monastery of Agios Neophytos where we looked at the wall paintings in the hermitage and also the church. The garden and surrounding areas provided examples of interesting trees, including *Pistacia atlantica*, *Populus nigra* ssp. *afganica*, *Populus alba*, *Platanus orientalis*, *Celtis australis*, *Quercus infectoria* and a rare for Cyprus stand of *Cupressus sempervirens*. A beautiful specimen of *Brugmansia aurea* adorned the courtyard. We continued our journey to the coastal area of Agios Georgios where we searched the rocky coastline for our target species, *Taraxacum aphrogenes*, soon found growing within a few metres of the sea. It is a beautiful autumn-flowering endemic plant with yellow flowers and interesting leaves. We scanned the area

for any late migrant birds but none were seen. A Kestrel was seen perched and then flying over the nearest cliffs and many Yellow-legged gulls populated the little island opposite.

We then moved up to the little settlement and visited the site of the early-Christian basilica with its impressive columns and mosaics. It has been a very dry year and the plant life had not as yet started to recover from the summer drought. It was lunchtime by now so we moved higher up to the forest of Pikni where we had our picnic. The forest consists of *Pinus brutia* and *Juniperus phoenicea*, and is in contrast to the barren landscape that surrounds it. It also hosts an important habitat, that of the vernal pools with their specialised flora to come later in spring. However for now it provided another three interesting species to add to our list, those of *Spiranthes spiralis*, *Euphorbia dimorphocaulon*, and *Ranunculus bullatus*, all seen in flower. *Narcissus obsoletus* and *Prospero autumnale* were also in flower.

Our next destination was the slopes above Kritou Terra where we soon found our target species the endemic *Crocus veneris*, growing in profusion. *Arisarum vulgare* was also in flower amongst the stones. Moving down the road we found *Styrax officinalis* and *Smilax aspera*, the later with beautiful red berries. A little diversion provided specimens of the endemic *Cyclamen cyprium* nicely set in the stone wall and more *Crocus veneris*. Having completed our programme, we set off for our next hotel located on the Akamas peninsula.

Day 5

Friday 16th November

We had a change of habitat today, as we headed towards the Paphos forest and the foothills of the Troodos mountains. Our first stop was to pick up our picnic and to admire the impressive *Quercus infectoria*. At the same time we noticed a couple of Dark Grass Blue butterflies. Our next stop was above the gorge at Peristerona to look for raptors and also plants. Not much was flying about, until a Goshawk flew above us. We then walked down the slope, seeing carpets of yellow *Ranunculus bullatus*. *Ferula communis* was just appearing above ground, to make an impressive sight later in spring. New plants for today were the spiny *Rhamnus oleoides* and *Salvia fruticosa*.

Located a short distance in the village was the Byzantine museum, holding icons from the long history of Cyprus. Outside, an unexpected plant was seen in flower, *Sternbergia lutea*; this is not thought to be an indigenous Cyprus plant, but rather a garden escape. Continuing our journey higher up, we reached the boundary of the Paphos forest, with an obvious change in geology and habitat, the dominant plant now being *Pinus brutia*. We stopped shortly after to walk through the forest and see its constituent plants. *Arbutus andrachne* with its attractive bark was noted. Another roadside stop to inspect the impressive geology also produced some interesting plants in *Phlomis cypria* and *Andrachne telephiodes*, the later seen in flower.

We reached Stavros in time for our picnic. We had expected rain today but instead we had bright sunshine, enjoyed by the Troodos Lizards basking on the wall opposite. Having finished our picnic we walked round the Mouflon enclosure, also looking at the endemics oak *Quercus alnifolia* and *Cyclamen cyprium* in flower. We then boarded our bus and climbed higher to see yet another of Cyprus's endemic trees, *Cedrus brevifolia*. We returned the same way, stopping above Evretou to scan the reservoir for birds, finding Coot, Moorhen, Cormorant and Little Grebe.

Day 6

Saturday 17th November

A pre-breakfast walk from our hotel turned up a number of birds. We saw Black Redstart, Sardinian Warbler, Chiffchaff, Greenfinch and Goldfinch, Robin, Collared Dove and Kestrel. After breakfast we headed for the fields above our hotel, initially looking at the plants on the verge. A common plant was *Euphorbia hypericifolia*, originally recorded in the flora as *E. hirta*. The small butterfly that was flitting about eventually stopped and everybody was able to take photos of the Dark Grass Blue, *Zizæeria karsandra*. A little further along we examined a mass of *Dittrichia viscosa* and found another small blue, Lang's Short-tailed Blue, which again posed for us. The first Clouded Yellow was also seen and, a little later, a Mallow Skipper. We headed higher up the hill examining the verges. At the top a Nosed Grasshopper (*Acrida hungarica*) was found, and again photographed. Walking along the ridge we had wonderful views of the coast below and the Akamas peninsula in the distance.

Last year's group had found masses of *Narcissus tazetta* and we looked for these. However the terrain was very dry and our hopes diminished until a group was spotted flowering on top of a rock. We soon found a few more examples lower down, just starting to flower. *Cyclamen persicum* leaves were everywhere, but no flowers as yet. We had seen the Common Lizards by now, including more Troodos Lizard but now we had a new species, Budak's Snake-eyed Skink, a species endemic to the Near-East. The small skink was quite content to stay still and let us photograph it.

We continued down the road, crossing into a different habitat of extensive rock pools where we had our lunch. Masses of *Narcissus serotinus* were still in flower. We examined the rocky beach lower down and found the little endemic *Taraxacum aphrogenes* in good flower again. We then returned to the hotel via the beach.

Day 7

Sunday 18th November

We boarded our bus for the short trip to the beginning of the Akamas, and went into the botanic garden to see some of the plant collections. *Cyclamen persicum* leaves were everywhere. We saw *Bosea cypria*, one of the most interesting of the Cypriot endemics, and *Arbutus andrachne*. Walking on to Aphrodite's pool we saw the ferns *Adiantum capillus-veneris* and *Anogramma leptophylla*. Back to the track we stopped for a few moments to admire a Blue Rock Thrush that was posing on the rocks above. We continued our walk on the coastal path looking for birds and examining the geology. Sardinian Warblers were common on the slopes here.

At lunchtime we boarded our bus and drove to the village of Neo Chorio for a typically Cypriot lunch. We were then taken to the ridge above the village where we looked at the specialist habitat of serpentine rocks and the plants that grow there, finding *Carlina pygmaea*, a Cypriot endemic still in good flower. We then retraced our steps towards the village, being amazed at the hundreds of *Spiranthes spiralis* that grew in the pine forest and were still in good flower. At a pool a large fresh water crab posed for us. We continued our walk back to the village and then on to our hotel.

Day 8

Monday 19th November

We set off after breakfast for our return trip to Paphos in order to stop on the way. We revisited the *Crocus veneris* slopes, and as the sun was shining, they were now fully open. We enjoyed the moment and then returned to our bus, stopping once more in the fields around Paphos airport to scan for any birds.

At Paphos airport the group said farewell to Yiannis and boarded their flights, after a great week in Aphrodite’s Isle.

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Dark Grass Blue *Zizeeria karsandra*

Species Lists

Plants (* indicates that a species is endemic)

Nomenclature contained within this list follows the taxonomic amendments, based on DNA analysis, made by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew and the Missouri Botanic Garden, and following The Plant List, an internationally accepted list of vascular plant families, published and maintained by these two Institutions.

Scientific name	Common name	Date first recorded
PTERIDOPHYTES		
FERNS & ALLIES		
Lycophytes		
Clubmosses & Quillworts		
Lesser Clubmoss Family		
Selaginellaceae		
<i>Selaginella denticulata</i>	Mediterranean Clubmoss	7
Horsetails		
Equisetaceae		
<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i>		
Leptosporangiate Ferns		
True Ferns		
Spleenwort Family		
Aspleniaceae		
<i>Asplenium ceterach</i>	Rusty-back Fern	7
Ribbon Fern Family		
Pteridaceae		
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Maidenhair Fern	7
<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i>	Jersey Fern	7
GYMNOSPERMS		
CONIFERS		
Juniper family		
Cupressaceae		
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	7
<i>Juniperus phoenicea</i>	Phoenicean Juniper	7
Joint-pine Family		
Ephedraceae		
<i>Ephedra fragilis</i>	Joint-pine	2
Pine Family		
Pinaceae		
<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Calabrian Pine	4
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine	4
ANGIOSPERMS		
FLOWERING PLANTS		
Pre-Dicots		
Primitive Angiosperms		
Laurel Family		
Lauraceae		
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay Tree	5
Eu-Dicots		
True Dicotyledons		
Pigweed Family		
Amaranthaceae		
<i>Bosea cypria*</i>	-	7
<i>Noaea mucronata</i>	-	2
Sumach Family		
Anacardiaceae		
<i>Pistacia atlantica</i>	Mount Atlas Mastic Tree	4
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree	2

Scientific name	Common name	Date first recorded
<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>	Turpentine Bush	5
Apiaceae		
Carrot Family		
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Sea Samphire	
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot	2
<i>Ferula communis</i>	Giant Fennel	2
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	3
<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	Alexanders	7
Boraginaceae		
Borage Family		
<i>Echium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved Bugloss	4
<i>Heliotropium hirsutissimum</i>	-	2
<i>Lithodora hispidula</i>	-	3
		5
Brassicaceae		
Cabbage Family		
<i>Alyssum akamasicum</i> *	-	2
		3
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Rocket	5
<i>Erucaria hispanica</i>	Spanish Mustard	2
<i>Sinapis alba</i>	White Mustard	4
Capparaceae		
Caper Family		
<i>Capparis spinosa</i>	Caper Bush	1
		1
Caprifoliaceae		
Honeysuckle Family		
<i>Pterocephalus multiflorus</i>		4
Caryophyllaceae		
Pink Family		
<i>Dianthus strictus</i> subsp. <i>troodi</i>		7
<i>Paronychia argentea</i>	Algerian Tea	1
Cistaceae		
Cistus Family		
<i>Cistus ladanifer</i>	Gum Cistus	
<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Narrow-leaved Cistus	2
<i>Fumana arabica</i>	Arabian Fumana	3
Compositae (Asteraceae)		
Daisy Family		
<i>Aster squamatus</i>	-	6
<i>Bellis sylvestris</i>	Southern Daisy	3
<i>Carlina libanotica</i>		3
<i>Carlina pygmaea</i>	-	7
<i>Centaurea akamantis</i> *	-	3
<i>Centaurea veneris</i> *	-	7
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>		3
<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i>	Stink Aster	1
<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	-	3
<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i> subsp. <i>barrelieri</i> (<i>conglobatum</i>)	-	7
<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i>	Phagnalon	1,2
<i>Ptilostemon chamaepeuce</i>	Shrubby Ptilostemon	7
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Smooth Sow-thistle	6
<i>Taraxacum aphrogenes</i> *	a Dandelion	4
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Spiny Cocklebur	1

Scientific name	Common name	Date first recorded
Convolvulaceae		
<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Bindweed Family Mallow-leaved Bindweed	2
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>		6
Cucurbitaceae		
<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	Gourd Family Squirting Cucumber	3
Ericaceae		
<i>Arbutus andrachne</i>	Heather Family Eastern Strawberry Tree	5
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>		7
Euphorbiaceae		
<i>Andrachne telephioides</i>	Spurge Family	5
<i>Euphorbia dimorphocaulon</i>	-	3
<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	-	1
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual Mercury	4
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor-oil Plant	2
Fagaceae		
<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	Oak Family Kermes Oak	4
<i>Quercus infectoria</i>	Deciduous or Royal Oak	4
<i>Quercus alnifolia</i>		5
Frankeniaceae		
<i>Frankenia hirsuta</i>	Sea-heath Family Sea-heath	4
Geraniaceae		
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>		6
Lamiaceae		
<i>Calamintha incana</i>	Dead-nettle Family	3
<i>Micromeria nervosa</i>		6
<i>Prasium majus</i>	Prasium	4
<i>Salvia fruticosa</i>	Greek Sage	5
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary	4
<i>Teucrium kotschyannum</i>		5
<i>Thymus capitatus</i>	Capitate Thyme	1
<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Chaste Tree	6
Leguminosae (Fabaceae)		
<i>Calicotome (Calycotome) villosa</i>	Pea Family Spiny Broom	
<i>Ceratonía siliqua</i>	Carob	3
<i>Genista fasselata (sphacelata)</i>	-	2
Myrtaceae		
<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Myrtle Family Myrtle	5
Oleaceae		
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive Family Olive	2
Oxalidaceae		
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Sorrel Family Bermuda Buttercup	1

Scientific name	Common name	Date first recorded
Platanaceae	Plane Tree Family	
<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Plane Tree	4
Plumbaginaceae	Thrift Family	
<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	Winged Sea Lavender	1
<i>Limonium virgatum</i>		4
<i>Plumbago europaea</i>	Common Leadwort	3
Polygonaceae	Dock Family	
<i>Polygonum equisetiforme</i>	-	1
Primulaceae	Primrose Family	
<i>Cyclamen cypricum</i> *	Cypriot Sowbread	3
<i>Cyclamen persicum</i>		2
<i>Samolus valerandi</i>	Brookweed	7
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup Family	
<i>Clematis cirrhosa</i>	Maiden's Bower	4
<i>Ranunculus bullatus</i>	-	4
Rhamnaceae	Buckthorn Family	
<i>Rhamnus oleoides</i>	-	5
	-	
Rosaceae	Rose Family	
<i>Crataegus azarolus</i>	Mediterranean Hawthorn	3
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat	2
<i>Pyrus syriaca</i>	Syrian Pear	7
<i>Rubus sanctus</i>	a Bramble	3
<i>Sarcopoterium spinosum</i>	Thorny Burnet	2
Rubiaceae	Bedstraw Family	
<i>Rubia laura</i>	-	7
<i>Rubia tenuifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Madder	4
Rutaceae		
<i>Ruta chalepensis</i>		2
Salicaceae		
<i>Populus alba</i>		4
<i>Populus nigra</i> subsp. <i>afganica</i>		4
Scrophulariaceae	Figwort Family	
<i>Verbascum levanticum</i>	-	3
<i>Verbascum sinuatum</i>	-	1
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family	
<i>Datura innoxia</i>		3
<i>Lycium schweinfurthii</i>	-	7
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade	5
<i>Solanum villosum</i>	-	4
Styracaceae	Storax Family	
<i>Styrax officinalis</i>	Storax	3

Scientific name	Common name	Date first recorded
Verbenaceae		
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Verbena Family Vervain	3
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>		3
Zygophyllaceae		
<i>Fagonia cretica</i>	Caltrop Family -	3
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Maltese Cross	5
Monocots		
Monocotyledons		
Amaryllidaceae		
<i>Narcissus obsoletus</i> (<i>N. serotinus</i>)	Daffodil Family -	2
<i>Narcissus tazetta</i>	Bunch-flowered Narcissus	6
<i>Pancratium maritimum</i>	Sea Daffodil	1
Araceae		
<i>Arisarum vulgare</i>	Arum Family Friar's Cowl	3
Asparagaceae		
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>	Asparagus Family	3
<i>Asparagus horridus</i> (<i>A. stipularis</i>)		1
<i>Drimia maritima</i>	Sea Squill	2
<i>Muscari parviflorum</i>	Autumn Grape Hyacinth	2
<i>Prospero autumnale</i> (<i>Scilla autumnalis</i>)	Autumn Squill	2
Iridaceae		
<i>Crocus veneris</i> *	Iris Family Cyprus Crocus	4
Orchidaceae		
<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>	Orchid Family Autumn Lady's Tresses	2 6
Poaceae		
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Grass Family Giant Reed	1
<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Common Thatching Grass	3
<i>Oryzopsis miliacea</i>	-	4
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	1
Smilacaceae		
<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Smilax Family Smilax	4
Xanthorrhoeaceae		
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Asphodel Family Hollow-stemmed Asphodel	7
<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i>	Common Asphodel	3

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

	Common name	Scientific name	November						
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Chukar Partridge	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>				✓	✓		✓
2	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>				✓	✓		
3	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>		✓			✓		
4	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		✓		✓	✓		
5	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>				✓			
6	Spur-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>		✓					

	Common name	Scientific name	November						
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18
7	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>					✓		
8	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			✓				
9	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓
10	Feral Pigeon - I	<i>Columba livia var. domestica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			✓				
15	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>			✓				
16	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
17	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
18	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19	Great Tit	<i>Parus major aphrodite</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓
20	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	✓		✓				
21	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓
22	Cyprus Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanothorax</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
23	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>				✓			✓
24	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>					✓		
25	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓
26	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
27	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>							✓
28	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
29	Finsch's Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe finschii</i>			✓				
30	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
31	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		✓			✓		
32	Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>		✓					
33	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
34	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
35	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
36	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>						✓	✓
37	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>				✓			
38	Common Reed Bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus reiseri</i>		✓					

Mammals

1	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus cyprius</i>	✓						
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Amphibians & Reptiles:

1	Green Toad	<i>Bufo viridis</i>		✓					
2	Starred Agama	<i>Laudakia stellio</i>	✓						
3	Kotschy's Gecko	<i>Cyrtopodion kotschyi</i>		✓					
4	Snake-eyed Lizard	<i>Ophisops elegans</i>		✓			✓		
5	Schreiber's Spiny-footed Lizard	<i>Acanthodactylus schreiberi</i>	✓	✓			✓		
6	Troodos Wall Lizard*	<i>Phoenicolacerta troodica</i>				✓	✓	✓	
7	Budak's Snake-eyed Skink	<i>Ablepharus budaki</i>					✓	✓	

Butterflies:

1	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>	✓	✓					
2	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>						✓	
3	Eastern Bath White	<i>Pontia edusa</i>						✓	
4	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		✓	✓		✓		

	Common name	Scientific name	November						
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18
5	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
6	Dark Grass Blue	<i>Zizeeria karsandra</i>					✓	✓	
7	Lang's Short-tailed Blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>						✓	
8	Long-tailed Blue	<i>Lampides boeticus</i>		✓					
9	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	✓					✓	✓
10	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Mallow Skipper	<i>Carcharodus alceae</i>					✓		

Moths

1	Humming-bird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>				✓	✓		
2	Crimson-speckled Footman	<i>Utetheisa pulchella</i>	✓						

Insects

1	Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>			✓				✓
2	Eastern Cone-headed Grasshopper	<i>Truxalis eximia</i>			✓				
3	Common Cone-headed Grasshopper	<i>Acrida ungarica</i>						✓	
4	African Mantis	<i>Sphodromantis viridis</i>			✓				

Crustacea

1	Cyprus Freshwater Crab*	<i>Potamius potamius</i>							✓
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