

# Cyprus at Christmas

Naturetrek Tour Report

20th – 27th December 2025

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*Cyclamen persicum*



Sardinian Warbler



*Romulea tempskyana*



Bunch-flowered Narcissus

Tour report by Andy Bunten



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Tour participants: Andy Bunten and Yiannis Christofides (leaders) with 16 Naturetrek clients

## Summary

What could be better for a Christmas break than some warm sunny weather, some wonderful plants, some special birds and a lovely group of people? Our Christmas in Cyprus provided all of these and more. We started in Paphos, where we visited the amazing archaeological site with its stunning mosaics, and saw Spanish Sparrows, Black Redstarts and Sardinian Warblers.

A coastal visit provided wintering Marsh and Hen Harriers hunting the mixed lark flocks, and a trip to a valley searching for Finsch's Wheatear provided a brief glimpse for a couple of the group, but lengthier views for all of Long-legged Buzzard and Bonelli's Eagle dive-bombing each other. The excellent Akrotiri Marsh produced various raptors, waders, Slender-billed Gulls and some lovely pink Greater Flamingoes.

At our second beautiful coastal hotel, we had some lovely walks to find flowering orchids and the stunning Least Adder's Tongue Fern, while a trip to the mountains was a geologists delight and gave close views of the spectacular endemic Cyprus Cedar.

And in among all this, we had some wonderful Cypriot food in characterful tavernas, some excellent pastries from local bakeries and, of course, some classic Naturetrek picnics! Best of all though was the festive fun the group had together, including an amazing nature-based game of charades. It was a wonderful trip, and we had a wonderful Christmas.

## Day 1

**Saturday 20th December**

### Flight in to Paphos

The flights from both Gatwick and Stansted were fairly late ones, and we arrived into Paphos around 8.00pm to be met by Pieris, our driver. We made the brief journey to our family-run hotel in Paphos old town.

Here, we were met by our local guide and superb botanist/geologist Yiannis, and we quickly headed to a characterful local grill taverna for a delicious meal. The sausages and a much-needed beer were particularly appreciated.

## Day 2

**Sunday 21st December**

### Paphos Archaeological Park, Anarita Park and Mandria beach

In the morning, at our extensive buffet breakfast, we met the three members of our group who had arrived earlier on the Saturday, before making our way to the nearby Paphos Archaeological Site. Here we viewed the amazing mosaics, some enclosed in low buildings, but others open to the elements. The colours and vibrancy of these artifacts was amazing, and Yiannis talked us through the story of Theseus and the Minotaur, beautifully depicted in front of us.

He also introduced us to the Castor Oil plant (*Ricinus communis*) and explained how the deadly poison ricin is extracted from its seeds. The bushes and low vegetation around the site held Spanish Sparrows, Sardinian Warblers and Corn Buntings, while Black Redstarts popped up regularly to shake their tails at us from the top of the low, ancient stonework. A flock of Golden Plover entertained us by circling around overhead, before dipping back down to rest in low vegetation near the coast.

Lunch was delicious local pastries, and then we headed to Anarita Park, but sadly the weather gods weren't with us, and we had torrential rain which turned into sizeable hailstones. The weather looked poor inland too, so we headed to Mandria Beach near the airport in an attempt to avoid it.

Crested Larks hopped around near the bus as we arrived, and we noticed some sizeable flocks of small birds feeding and flying around the low grass area. Closer observation revealed these to be Linnets, Goldfinches and some beautifully coloured Greenfinches. As we watched, the whole flock took off in a panic as a female Hen Harrier flashed through. Shortly afterwards, we also saw both male and female Marsh Harriers gliding around the coastal plain. The botanists explored the area too, of course, and found *Glaucium flavum*, *Cakile maritima* and *Matthiola tricuspidate*.

We continued our walk around the coast to a ploughed field, where we had great views of both Skylarks and Crested Larks, and were able to study their differences through the telescope. A Eurasian Sparrowhawk soared overhead, a winter visitor that we encountered quite regularly throughout our trip. Just as we were leaving the site we encountered a group of Autumn Daffodils (*Narcissus obsoletus*) and Autumn flowering Buttercups (*Ranunculus cythareus*).

Our last call of the day was to a sewage farm, of course, where we found a number of Spur-winged Lapwings roosting on the roofs of the buildings, and a Green Sandpiper, which shot off as we arrived. By now it was getting dark, so it was time to head back to the Axiothea to relax, to do our list and then to walk the short distance to the lovely To Steno taverna for our evening meal.

## Day 3

## Monday 22nd December

### Akrotiri Peninsula

It was a brighter start to the day and quite warm, around 18°C; we aimed to head east to the Akrotiri Peninsula via Anarita Park again, after yesterday's washout. Our target species was the wintering Finsch's Wheatear and we scoured the hillsides looking for it. We thought we'd missed out completely, when two of group found the bird on a ridge, but sadly it flipped away before the rest of the group could get onto it! Such is birding.

However, we had compensation in the form of beautiful views of a perched Long-legged Buzzard, looking very cinnamon-coloured in the sunlight, and later the wonderful sight of a Bonelli's Eagle and our Long-legged Buzzard interacting as they flew around the low hills. We added a distant Blue Rock Thrush and a persistently calling Cetti's Warbler to our list before heading off to Akrotiri.

Stopping for a quick coffee, we viewed some distant Greater Flamingoes before going to the marsh site itself, where Migrant Hawkers cruised low over water while coupled Common Darters clung to the emergent vegetation.

Marsh Harriers were omnipresent, gliding over the reeds, which included both Giant (*Arundo donax*) and Common Reeds (*Phragmites australis*), while the pools held many duck species, plus some very smart looking Spur-winged Lapwings and lanky-legged Black-winged Stilts. Both Meadow and Water Pipits were present, and we had fun separating these species as they flipped and flew skittishly around the low tussocks.

Cattle Egrets lived up to their name by riding on the backs of cattle, and we found more Greater Flamingoes as we drove along Lady's Mile. A Slender-billed Gull was the only bird of interest at the pool, but the extensive expanse of garrigue vegetation gave Yiannis an opportunity to discuss the species richness of this habitat, in contrast to woodland and maquis.

Over the day we'd found various plants including the blue flowered Chicory (*Cichorium intybus*), the bushy Shrubby Sea Blite (*Sueda vera*) and classic salt marsh plants Perennial (*Salicornia fruticosa*) and Glaucous Glassworts (*Arthrocaulon macrostachyum*).

Our final brief stop was at Kensington Cliffs, where we looked for, but didn't find, Griffon Vulture, but were successful with *Juniperus phoenicea*, the Phoenician Juniper. Then it was back to our hotel and our final meal at the wonderful To Steno taverna.

## Day 4

Tuesday 23rd December

### Perimeter of the Paphos Archaeological site, Gios Georgios and Kretou Tera

A massive thunderstorm with thunder and lightning apparently in our hotel attic entertained us during the night! By breakfast it had dissipated, and morning was hot and sunny, so we went to walk around the perimeter of the archaeological site.

House and Spanish Sparrows were flitting around, but one sparrow landed on the ground only a few metres in front of us and revealed itself to be a Tree Sparrow, an uncommon winter visitor to Cyprus. Three Laughing Doves showed themselves off to us, perched in the sunlight in a low tree, and yet another Sparrowhawk shot past, its eyes doubtless on the abundant sparrow flocks. A flock of over a hundred Golden Plovers settled on the ground close to the perimeter fence and gave us excellent views, their plumage shining golden in the strong sun.

On the shore we found Common Sandpiper, followed by a Grey and then Kentish Plover. There was no Greater Sand Plover on this occasion! The flocks of Spanish Sparrows were proving elusive as they danced around the low tussocky vegetation, until one decided to dry itself on a tall stalk after a vigorous wash, even allowing us to get the telescope onto it.

Today was our transfer day, so we made our way north up the coast to Agios Georgios, where a walk along the shore produced Mandrake (*Mandragora autumnalis*) leaves and two very close Crested Larks. Best of all were some very special dandelions, only found in western Cyprus and only on the coast within fifty metres of the sea: *Taraxacum aphrogenes*! This is a very special special endemic, 'born of the foam' like Cyprus's favourite goddess Aphrodite. Close by, we carefully turned over some rocks and found a small and very sleepy Cyprus Rock Agama, and an even smaller, but more sprightly, Kotschy's Gecko.

As we drove to our taverna for an immense and delicious lunch, we saw a Long-legged Buzzard looking for his own meal among the tumbling rocks. Lunch was perfectly timed, as the rain came again, and we waited in style before visiting our last stop of the day at Kritou Tera, where Yiannis led the search for some lovely plants, including Cyprus Crocus (*Crocus veneris*), the endemic Cypriot Sowbread (*Cyclamen cyprium*), Maiden's Bower (*Clematis cirrhosa*), Kermes Oak (*Quercus coccifera*) and the delightful flowers of Friar's Cowl (*Arisarum vulgare*). From here it was just a short drive to our new hotel, the lovely Aphrodite Beach Hotel.

## Day 5

Wednesday 24th December

### Peristerona Gorge, Stavros and Evretou Reservoir

Today we headed up into the hills to Stavros, but most of us met pre-breakfast for a gentle walk in the area around the hotel, where we found familiar birds like Chiffchaffs, Robins and scolding Sardinian Warblers. We gathered our picnic for the lunch to come, and then drove towards Peristerona Gorge. En route, Yiannis gave us an insight into the local geology and the composition of maquis vegetation comprising low trees and bushes of various kinds, including Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*), Olive (*Olea europaea*), Turpentine Tree (*Pistacia terebinthus*) and Storax (*Styrax officinalis*).

We arrived at the gorge and saw stalks of the impressive Giant Fennel (*Ferula communis*) lining the roadsides; we parked to look across the stony valley. A Sparrowhawk did a low fly past and a Long-legged Buzzard also appeared, but only to glide over our heads and away. Chukars were calling from the valley below, but the sounds of occasional gunshots may have explained why they were keeping their heads down.

The plant hunters found Three-leaved Sage (*Salvia fruticosa*), Greek Spiny Spurge (*Euphorbia acanthothamnus*) and impressive carpets of the autumn flowering buttercup (*Ranunculus cytheraeus*), and Yiannis explained a few things about the amazing Carob tree, including that the consistent conformity of its seeds meant they used as standard weights to measure precious metals: the word 'carat' derives from the plant's name. A brief stop to look at the geology and to locate a flitting Coal Tit also produced a Red Admiral, Red-winged Grasshopper and Troodos Wall Lizard.

At Stavros, we had a wander around the Mouflon enclosure to admire these wonderful-looking sheep and to try to track down the elusive Coal Tits, which were calling all around us but only producing occasional glimpses. The endemic Cypriot Sowbread (*Cyclamen persicum*) proved easier to find, and had better flowers than on our previous sighting. Golden Oak (*Quercus alniifolia*) was another endemic flourishing in this area.

We had our picnic, plus some very strong Cypriot coffee, on the picnic tables outside the café, and spent the rest of the time trying, with various degrees of success to get reasonable views of the constantly-calling Coal Tits.

After lunch, we drove still higher to see the very impressive endemic cedar (*Cedrus brevifolia*), before our final stop of the day down at the Evritou Reservoir, where we added Coot to our trip list, heard Cetti's Warblers singing, and saw charms of Goldfinches flitting to and fro.

## Day 6

Thursday 25th December

### A local walk around the hotel

After breakfast, we gathered for a local Christmas Day walk in the hot sun, having given our driver Pieris the day off to spend with his family. Chukars were calling invisibly in the distance, while Robins and Blackcaps sang gently from the depths of bushes. A Clouded Yellow joined the Large and Small Whites, and an oil beetle scuttled along the track, its tiny elytra looking as if they'd shrunk in the wash.

A raptor circled high in the sun above us, and it wasn't until we could get a proper view that we were able to identify it as a Buzzard, a winter visitor to Cyprus. A few moments later another winter visitor, a Sparrowhawk, circled around with its classic flap, flap, glide flight.

Heading downhill towards the sea, we came across a beautiful drift of Crown Anemones (*Anemone coronaria*), followed by a profusion of Persian Sowbread (*Cyclamen persicum*) with some wonderful clumps seemingly growing out of blocks of solid limestone. We found our first orchid in flower; Fan-lipped Orchid (*Anacamptis collina*), with just a few buds opening, before coming across veritably Wordsworthian stands of beautiful Bunch-flowered Narcissi (*Narcissus tazetta*) emitting their strong, distinctive smell. A little further on, sharp eyes found a solitary but gorgeous Purple Sand Crocus (*Romulea tempskyana*).

As we advanced on some freshwater rock pools the threatened rain appeared and we retreated to the hotel for our lunch, a drink and some mince pies smuggled in from the UK. After a bit of siesta, a group of us sallied forth again for another brief local walk, during which we found the ubiquitous Stonechat, more singing Blackcaps, and a very fine Oriental Hornet, a species whose ability to withstand high levels of ethanol seemed appropriate for the time of the year!

## Day 7

Friday 26th December

### Androlikou, Smigies and the Akamas Peninsula

It was a little damp this morning, so after picking a few items for our picnic and having a quick look at the 'magic oak' (*Quercus infectoria*) opposite the supermarket, we drove to the old Turkish village of Androliku. The open fields and stone walls here can hold a number of species, and after a while we found a small flock of mixed plovers (Lapwing and Golden Plovers) quietly feeding among the low grasses.

Our drive took us past some big herds of sheep and goats and an open picnic area where a mixed flock of Greenfinches, Goldfinches, Linnets and House Sparrows foraged around the tables.

Arriving in the lower part of Smigies, we walked the gently-sloping track and found some very handsome orchids: *Ophrys omegaifera* subsp. *israelitica*. We added our first proper views of some mosses and ferns, including Mediterranean Clubmoss (*Selaginella denticulata*) and an amazing stand of Least Adder's-tongues (*Ophioglossum lusitanicum*), which Yiannis very proudly pointed out to us. The delicate little endemic *Hyacinthella millingenii* clung to a huge boulder, its little white bells just starting to emerge and contrasting with the purply-blue of the *Muscari inconstitutum*.

Our last stop before lunch was to look at a small patch of serpentine rock, which held around twelve endemic plants! All of these were in a vegetative state at this time of year, but we all admired the delicate, spirally-arranged hairs on the leaves of the *Alyssum akamasicum*, and the sprawling *Thymus integer*, both of which would produce their flowers in a couple of months.

We had our picnic in Smigies before driving to the Akamas Peninsula, and took a walk through the botanic gardens, where various plants, including Gum Cistus (*Cistus ladanifer*) and Smilax (*Smilax aspera*) had escaped the tender ministrations of the local authority. Cetti's Warblers called as we continued our walk along a lovely high path with fabulous views of the deep blue Mediterranean. Daffodils and Persian Sowbreads brightened up the wayside. and both Chiffchaffs and skulking Blackcaps called from the surrounding scrub.

After a good walk along these cliffs, it was time to return to our hotel for our list and a wonderful buffet meal.

## Day 8

## Saturday 27th December

### Local walk at hotel, Chrysochou Valley and Mandria Beach

Today was our last day and our last local walk, particularly to look for an odd *Curruca* warbler that had been noticed previously. We had no joy in finding anything different, but saw lots of familiar friends in the form of Sardinian Warblers, Blackcaps, Black Redstarts and the ubiquitous Stonechats. A female type Marsh Harrier soared around the distant ridges as we repaired for another delicious breakfast.

We drove the short distance south and along the Chrysochou Valley, with its large stands of tall reeds, before walking around to explore the area, a favourite spot for migrant birds in the spring. A Long-legged and a Common Buzzard appeared above us and gave an excellent opportunity to compare and contrast. A further raptor in the shape of a dark female Marsh Harrier added to our raptor identification day.

Negotiating the muddy conditions to get a bit closer to the river, we came across very vocal Cetti's Warblers, including a couple of extrovert individuals which gave brief but good views as they moved through the undergrowth. We left the valley (known locally as "Gold Valley" according to Pieris our driver) and had a lovely pitta bread lunch in a great little taverna not far from Kathikas.

Three of our group had earlier flights, so we headed to the airport, making a quick supermarket stop on the way. As we waited, the so-far elusive Zitting Cisticola suddenly appeared and rose, calling, from the fields behind the supermarket. At last!

After we'd dropped our friends off, we returned to Mandria Beach, where we once again found sizeable flocks of Skylarks and Crested Larks, together with Greenfinches and Linnets, all foraging in the weedy low grasslands. Then, with a last look at a Laughing Dove, we all went to the airport to make our separate ways home.

It had been a fabulous Christmas, with some lovely birds, unique plants and, best of all, some wonderful people and abiding shared memories.

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## Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

Common name	Scientific name	December 2025							
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>			✓					
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>			✓					
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>			✓					
Chukar Partridge	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>					H	H		
Feral Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			✓					
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>					✓			
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>			✓					
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>			✓					
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>				✓				
European Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>		✓		✓			✓	
Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>							✓	
Spur-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>		✓	✓					
Kentish Plover	<i>Anarhynchus alexandrinus</i>				✓				
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>				✓				
Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>		✓						
Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>			✓					
Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			✓					
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Armenian Gull	<i>Larus armenicus</i>				✓				
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
European Shag	<i>Gulosus aristotelis</i>		✓		✓		✓	✓	
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			✓					
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>		✓	✓					
Bonelli's Eagle	<i>Aquila fasciata</i>			✓					
Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>		✓						
Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		✓	✓					
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>			✓			✓		✓
Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>					✓			
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		✓		✓				
Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>		✓		✓			✓	✓
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>			H		H		H	✓
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>								✓
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>					H	✓	H	✓

Common name	Scientific name	December 2025							
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Goldcrest	<i>Regulus regulus</i>						✓		
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>					✓		✓	
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochrurus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>			✓					
European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Finsch's Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe finschii</i>			✓					
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>				✓				
Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>		✓	✓	✓				
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		✓	✓	✓				
Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>			✓					
Eurasian Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓		✓			✓	
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		✓	✓					

## Mammals

Common name	Scientific name	December 2025							
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Cyprus Mouflon	<i>Ovis aries ophion</i>					✓			

## Reptiles

Common name	Scientific name	December 2025							
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Kotschy's Gecko	<i>Mediodactylus kotschy</i>				✓				
Troodos Wall Lizard	<i>Phoenicolacerta troodica</i>					✓			
Cyprus Rock Agama	<i>Laudakia cypriaca</i>				✓				

## Butterflies

Common name	Scientific name	December 2025							
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>						✓	✓	
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓	
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>					✓			

## Moths

Common name	Scientific name	December 2025							
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Hummingbird Hawk-moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>					✓	✓	✓	
Pine Processionary	<i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i>					✓			

## Other insects

Common name	Scientific name	December 2025							
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
<b>Dragonflies</b>									
Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>			✓					
Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>			✓					
<b>Grasshoppers and allies</b>									
Red-winged Grasshopper	<i>Oedipoda germanica</i>					✓			
Barbary Grasshopper	<i>Calliptamus barbarus</i>						✓		
Cricket sp.	Gryllidea sp.		✓						
<b>Mantises</b>									
Mantis sp	Mantodea sp.							✓	
<b>Cicadas</b>									
a cicada (exuvia)	Cicadoidea sp.							✓	
<b>Wasps and bees</b>									
Oriental Hornet	<i>Vespa orientalis</i>						✓		
Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>					✓			
<b>Beetles</b>									
7-spot Ladybird	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>					✓			
an oil beetle	Meloidae sp.						✓		

## Fungi

Scientific name	Common name
Geastraceae sp.	Earth Star sp.
<i>Rickenella</i> sp.	cf. Orange Moss-cap
<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i>	Jelly Ear

## Plants

E = endemic		
Scientific name	Common name	Day
<b>PTERIDOPHYTES</b>	<b>FERNS &amp; ALLIES</b>	
<b>Lycophytes</b>	<b>Clubmosses &amp; Quillworts</b>	
<b>Selaginellaceae</b>	<b>Lesser Clubmoss Family</b>	
<i>Selaginella denticulata</i>	Mediterranean Clubmoss	7
<b>Eusporangiate Ferns</b>	<b>Adder's-tongues &amp; Moonworts</b>	
<i>Ophioglossum lusitanicum</i>	Least Adder's-tongue	7
<b>Leptosporangiate Ferns</b>	<b>True Ferns</b>	
<b>Pteridaceae</b>	<b>Ribbon Fern Family</b>	
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Maidenhair Fern	7

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<b>GYMNOSPERMS</b>	<b>CONIFERS</b>	
<b>Cupressaceae</b>	<b>Juniper family</b>	
<i>Juniperus phoenicea</i>	Phoenicean Juniper	3
<i>Cedrus brevifolia</i> - E	Cyprus Cedar	5
<b>Pinaceae</b>	<b>Pine Family</b>	
<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Calabrian Pine	5
<b>ANGIOSPERMS</b>	<b>FLOWERING PLANTS</b>	
<b>Pre-Dicots</b>	<b>Primitive Angiosperms</b>	
<b>Lauraceae</b>	<b>Laurel Family</b>	
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay Tree	6
<b>Eu-Dicots</b>	<b>True Dicotyledons</b>	
<b>Amaranthaceae</b>	<b>Pigweed Family</b>	
<i>Suaeda vera</i>	Shrubby Sea-blite	3
<i>Salicornia fruticosa</i>	Perennial Glasswort	3
<i>Arthrocaulon macrostachyum</i>	Glaucous Glasswort	3
<b>Anacardiaceae</b>	<b>Sumach Family</b>	
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic Bush	2
<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>	Turpentine Tree (deciduous)	4
<b>Apiaceae</b>	<b>Carrot Family</b>	
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Sea Samphire	2
<i>Daucus carota</i> subsp. <i>maxima</i>	Wild Carrot	6
<i>Ferula communis</i>	Giant Fennel	5
<i>Smyrniolus olusatrum</i>	Alexanders	4
<b>Asteraceae (Compositae)</b>	<b>Daisy Family</b>	
<i>Bellis sylvestris</i>	Southern Daisy	4
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field Marigold	4
<i>Centaurea akamantis</i> - E	-	7
<i>Centaurea cyprensis</i> - E	Cyprus Knapweed	7
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	3
<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i>	Woody Fleabane	3
<i>Leontodon tuberosum</i>	Tuberous Hawkbit	3
<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i>	Phagnalon	7
<i>Ptilostemon chamaepeuce</i>	Shrubby Ptilostemon	5
<i>Taraxacum aphrogenes</i> - E	a Dandelion	4
<b>Boraginaceae</b>	<b>Borage Family</b>	
<i>Echium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved Bugloss	2
<i>Heliotropium hirsutissimum</i>	-	2
<i>Lithodora hispidula</i>	-	5
<b>Brassicaceae</b>	<b>Cabbage Family</b>	
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Rocket	2
<i>Sinapis alba</i>	White Mustard	4
<i>Matthiola tricuspidata</i>		2
<b>Capparaceae</b>	<b>Caper Family</b>	
<i>Capparis spinosa</i>	Caper Bush	7
<b>Cistaceae</b>	<b>Cistus Family</b>	
<i>Cistus creticus</i>	-	7
<i>Cistus ladanifer</i>	Gum Cistus	7
<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Narrow-leaved Cistus	7

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<i>Cistus parviflorus</i>	Small-flowered Cistus	7
<i>Cistus salviifolius</i>	Sage-leaved Cistus	7
<b>Ericaceae</b>	<b>Heather Family</b>	
<i>Arbutus andrachne</i>	Eastern Strawberry Tree	5
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>	<b>Spurge Family</b>	
<i>Euphorbia dimorphocaulon</i>	-	7
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual Mercury	3
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor-oil Plant	2
<b>Fabaceae</b>	<b>Pea Family</b>	
<i>Calicotome (Calycotome) villosa</i>	Spiny Broom	6
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob	2
<b>Fagaceae</b>	<b>Oak Family</b>	
<i>Quercus alnifolia</i> - E	Golden Oak	5
<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	Kermes Oak	4
<i>Quercus infectoria</i> subsp. <i>veneris</i>	Aleppo Oak	4
<b>Geraniaceae</b>	<b>Geranium Family</b>	
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musk Stork's-bill	6
<b>Lamiaceae</b>	<b>Dead-nettle Family</b>	
<i>Thymbra capitata</i>	Capitate Thyme	5
<i>Thymus integer</i> - E	-	7
<b>Meliaceae</b>	<b>Persian Lilac Family</b>	
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Indian Bead Tree	2
<b>Myrtaceae</b>	<b>Myrtle Family</b>	
<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Myrtle	6
<b>Oleaceae</b>	<b>Olive Family</b>	
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	3
<i>Phylliera latifolia</i>		5
<b>Oxalidaceae</b>	<b>Sorrel Family</b>	
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup	3
<b>Plantaginaceae</b>	<b>Plantain Family</b>	
<i>Plantago maritima</i>	Sea Plantain	3
<b>Platanaceae</b>	<b>Plane Tree Family</b>	
<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane Tree	5
<b>Plumbaginaceae</b>	<b>Thrift Family</b>	
<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	Winged Sea Lavender	2
<b>Polygonaceae</b>	<b>Dock Family</b>	
<i>Polygonum equisetiforme</i>	-	3
<b>Primulaceae</b>	<b>Primrose Family</b>	
<i>Cyclamen cyprium</i> - E	Cypriot Sowbread	4
<i>Cyclamen persicum</i>	Persian Sowbread	6
<b>Ranunculaceae</b>	<b>Buttercup Family</b>	
<i>Anemone coronaria</i>	Crown Anemone	6
<i>Clematis cirrhosa</i>	Maiden's Bower	4
<i>Ranunculus cytheraeus</i>	An autumn-flowering Buttercup	2
<b>Rosaceae</b>	<b>Rose Family</b>	
<i>Rubus sanctus</i>	a Bramble	7
<i>Sarcopoterium spinosum</i>	Thorny Burnet	5

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<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>	<b>Figwort Family</b>	
<i>Verbascum sinuatum</i>	Wavy-leaved Mullein	2
<b>Solanaceae</b>	<b>Nightshade Family</b>	
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	-	3
<i>Lycium schweinfurthii</i>	-	
<i>Mandragora autumnalis</i>	Mandrake	4
<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Indian Ginseng	2
<b>Styracaceae</b>	<b>Storax Family</b>	
<i>Styrax officinalis</i>	Storax	7
<b>Verbenaceae</b>	<b>Verbena Family</b>	
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Vervain	4
<b>Zygophyllaceae</b>	<b>Caltrop Family</b>	
<i>Zygophyllum album</i>		3
<b>Monocots</b>	<b>Monocotyledons</b>	
<b>Amaryllidaceae</b>	<b>Daffodil Family</b>	
<i>Narcissus obsoletus</i>	Autumn Daffodil	2
<i>Narcissus tazetta</i>	Bunch-flowered Narcissus	6
<i>Pancratium maritimum</i>	Sea Daffodil	2
<b>Araceae</b>	<b>Arum Family</b>	
<i>Arisarum vulgare</i>	Friar's Cowl	4
<b>Asparagaceae</b>	<b>Asparagus Family</b>	
<i>Asparagus horridus</i> (A. <i>stipularis</i> )		2
<i>Drimia aphylla</i>	A Sea Squill (E. Med)	2
<i>Hyacinthella millingenii</i> - E	-	7
<i>Pseudomuscari</i> ( <i>Muscari</i> ) <i>inconstrictum</i>		7
<b>Asphodelaceae</b>	<b>Asphodel Family</b>	
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Hollow-stemmed Asphodel	7
<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i>	Common Asphodel	2
<b>Iridaceae</b>	<b>Iris Family</b>	
<i>Crocus veneris</i> - E	Cyprus Crocus	4
<i>Romulea tempskyana</i>	-	6
<b>Orchidaceae</b>	<b>Orchid Family</b>	
<i>Anacamptis</i> ( <i>Orchis</i> ) <i>collina</i>	Fan-lipped Orchid	6
<i>Ophrys omegaifera</i> subsp. <i>israelitica</i>	-	7
<b>Poaceae</b>	<b>Grass Family</b>	
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	3
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	3
<b>Smilacaceae</b>	<b>Smilax Family</b>	
<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Smilax	7