

# Go Slow ... in Southern Cyprus

Naturetrek Tour Report

20 - 27 March 2019

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Naked Man Orchid by Andy Bunten



Redstart & Praying Mantis by Yiannis Christofides



Hoopoe by Andy Bunten



Kotschy's Naked-toed Gecko by Andy Bunten

Report by Report compiled by Andy Bunten  
Images courtesy of Andy Bunten and Yiannis Christofides



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Tour participants: Andy Bunten and Yiannis Christofides (Leaders) with 15 Naturetrek clients

## Summary

We had a wonderful few days on this lovely island. A very wet winter had caused the orchids to bloom a little later than normal so we were treated to some brilliant shows of a very large number of different species including *Himantoglossom robertiana*, *Ophrys italica*, *levantina* and *mammosa* and three species of *Serapias*.

The birds were also very obliging with close up views of the, now, endemic Cyprus Scops Owl – really couldn't have been better – Cyprus Wheatears almost in abundance, a very obliging Cyprus Warbler (for some of the group), a very obliging Black Francolin (for all of the group) and a host of other nice species – Black-eared and Isabelline Wheatear, Black and Common Redstart, Wryneck, Long-legged Buzzards, Spur-winged Plovers and Alpine Swifts.

We were lucky in other ways too with an unforgettable migration of Painted Ladies with literally thousands flying past us by the hour. We also had a very rare encounter with a Chameleon -slowly crossing the track in front of us and rapidly changing its colour as it reached sanctuary in a bush

All this and some lovely warm spring weather, delicious wine and wonderful Cypriot food. What a good way to kick off the Spring

## Day 1

## Wednesday 20th March

### Arrive Cyprus to Mandria Beach and nearby sewage farm

Six of us arrived on the flight from Gatwick and met up at Paphos airport with four others who'd arrived earlier. We gathered our bags and then headed off in the warm sunshine to Mandria Beach.

Here we found a really nice Hoopoe as well as a couple of Northern and Isabelline Wheatears. Sardinian Warblers were calling, singing and showing themselves in the bushes too but star attraction was a pair of Kestrels which seemed to be nesting in a palm tree and which were active and very vocal. While we watched the female caught a lizard and sat on a nearby post to eat it. Zitting Cisticolas 'zitted' around us with their usual bouncy flight before we left.

Botanists were having a rare old time too and heads down they discovered various plants of note including *Limonium sinuatum*, *Glebionis coronarium*, *Medicago marina*, *Centaurea aegialophila*, *Matthiola tricuspidata*, *Cakile maritima*, *Trifolium argutum*, *Trifolium resurpinatum*.

To the sewage farm and two Spur-winged Plovers were lurking on the concrete edge of the construction and as we headed into the surrounding fields we found a further eight birds.

We drove slowly through the village of Mandria looking for the Laughing Doves that do live there but only found many Collared Doves and Wood Pigeons

Then it was on to our family run hotel in Paphos which gives splendid views of the sweeping bay. We met at 18.30 to do our checklist and have the various introductory talks before the short walk to the local taverna for the first of a number of very nice meals.

## Day 2

Thursday 21st March

### Paphos Archaeological Site, Environmental Centre at Episkopi and site at Minthis Hills

We left the hotel in lovely sunshine and headed straight to the Paphos Archaeological Site, home of the Paphos Mosaics. We learned that these beautiful and rare Roman mosaics were discovered by accident when the land was being ploughed in 1962. Over 40 mosaics have now been unearthed, containing many interesting geometrical patterns usually surrounding a central mythological scene. The mosaics, most of which date from around the third century AD, are situated in four main areas around which we gently wandered in the pleasant sunshine.

Around the site there was a Black Redstart, Crested Larks singing away, Hoopoes' heads appeared above the grass and our first Corn Buntings with their distinctive jangling calls. Wheatears appeared and disappeared among the ruins and eventually we found Northern, Isabelline and some quick glimpses of the endemic Cyprus Wheatear – very similar to the more widespread Pied Wheatear found in other parts of Europe.

Sardinian Warblers were much in evidence and being quite obliging in sitting in exposed parts of the low bushes and scrub. Our very keen and knowledgeable botanists were finding *Allium neapolitanum*, *Phagnalon rupestre*, *Papaver rhoeas*, *Lotus tetragonolobus*, and *Tragopogon sinuatus*.

Heading past the amphitheatre we saw small flocks of Corn Buntings occasionally being joined by little groups of Meadow Pipits. A Zitting Cisticola was calling in the middle distance and being fairly typically elusive but a little later another one sat extremely obligingly on a nearby bush allowing us to put the telescope on it and have marvellous views of its stripy head and streaked back. As we were walking out of the site a Great Spotted Cuckoo flew past and landed in a tree. Although a little obscured we were still able to see it pretty well and by its darker plumage we assumed it was a first summer bird. A good sighting.

Then, as it was nearly lunch-time, we drove to Episkopi to eat in the lovely sunshine outside the centre. After lunch Yiannis had a trick up his sleeve as he'd heard about two Cyprus Scops Owls in the trees there. We quickly found these newly pronounced endemic birds and a few hundred photographs later we left very happy to have a look around the centre.

This is an excellent centre and clearly the result of a huge amount of work focussed around conserving and interpreting the ecology of the Natura 2000 site Ezousas Valley. We spent a happy hour here going through the exhibitions and being led round the former school garden by Yiannis discussing the various plants that were neatly laid out and labelled. These included *Lathyrus annuus*, *L. gorgonei*, *Vicia peregrina*, *Styrax officinalis*, *Allium hirsutum*, *Phlomis cyprica* and *Phlomis lunarifolia*.

Away from Episkopi we stopped at a large rock face to look for Peregrine Falcon which dutifully flew in after a few minutes giving us all very good views indeed. There were some good plants in the vicinity too as we found *Verbascum levanticum*, *Umbilicus rupestre*, *Asplenium ceterach* and *Vicia cypria*.

Our final stop was at a site at the entrance to a new golf course at Minthis Hills. Our regular Corn Buntings were singing and a Whitethroat joined in but botany was the key aspect here with an amazing selection of orchids. The display of Giant Orchids had apparently been best a couple of weeks ago but was still pretty stunning and the variety of other orchids – nine species in all – was fantastic. Among the stars were *Helichrysum conglobatum*, *Ophrys flavomarginata*, *Ophrys iricolor*, *Ophrys umbilicata*, *Ophrys sicula*, *Ophrys cinereophila*, *Anacamptis syriaca*, *Orchis italica* and *Himantoglossum robertianum*. We all had to be extremely careful where we put our feet as orchids were literally everywhere.

Then it was time to return to our hotel, do the checklist and walk down to the Taverna for dinner.

## Day 3

Friday 22nd March

### Akrotiri Peninsula

The bus was just a little later this morning and this gave Yiannis an excellent opportunity to tell us about the Carob tree – a fine specimen of which was growing just next to our hotel. Together with the Olive Tree the distribution of the Carob defines the extent of the Mediterranean region. Carob syrup is known as Cyprus's black gold and is used in toffee, sugar and syrup. The seeds of the Carob were used as a standard unit of weight and from their Arabic name carrat we derive the term carat to measure the purity of gold and unit of mass for gemstones. Our group were getting primed for the final exams!

After this we drove east towards the Akrotiri Peninsula and stopped at a wonderful bakery to select our lunch. We resisted the temptation to buy from the astonishing array of startingly coloured cakes and settled for sensible carbs before heading on to our first stop at the elevated hide at Zakaki Marsh.

Here we experienced an impressive frog chorus through which we could just discern a Sedge Warbler singing away and a Zitting Cisticola calling too. A rather surprisingly suppressed sounding Cetti's Warbler was also in those reeds somewhere. While the birders of the party were gazing over the reeds the botanists were busily finding a variety of plants including *Salicornia* sp. *Suaeda verna*, *Polygonum equisetiforme* and *Melilotus* sp.

The heavy rains over the winter were good for Cyprus but not so good for us as the water appeared to be too deep for a lot of waders. There were just none to be seen. Gulls too were in relatively short supply – Black-headed but no others that we could find.

We drove slowly down Lady's Mile and found one Greater Flamingo and a few Little Egrets but nothing much else in the bird line, though plants seen included *Zygophyllum album* and *Pancreatum maritimum*, so we headed to the Bishop's Pool a little further down the peninsula.

Here we had our lunch and had a good hour's look around. Ferruginous Duck, whinnying Little Grebe, vocal Cetti's Warblers, Teal and our first Common Sandpiper were some of the birds we saw here with Chiffchaffs and

Blackcaps moving around the bushes near the hide. We recorded *Acacia cyanophylla* here and Black Francolins were calling but although we kept looking these elusive birds were being.....elusive.

After a short walk alongside a fruit orchard we drove to a special site next to the salt lake where hundreds of Greater Flamingos were feeding, as were millions of mosquitoes – unfortunately the latter on us. Yiannis had found a very special site for a special orchid and those who braved seeing this wonderful orchid species also bravely donated quite a lot of blood. However the rewards were seeing *Ophrys kotschyi*, *Fumana thymifolia*, *Cistus parviflorus*, *Cistus salvifolius*, *Cistus creticus* and *Ranunculus asiaticus*.

We drove off swatting as we travelled.

Our next stop was the less insect-infested Akrotiri Marsh hide where we found a number of Cattle Egrets, some very young Coots and a Little Grebe. Before that though we had a wonderful sighting of two Great Spotted Cuckoos, one of which was certainly a full adult, in a bush just next to our bus.

We then headed off West to the Kensington Cliffs. Here we studied this fascinating limestone pavement area with its wonderful flora and array of bushes in which just about any migrant could appear. *Palenis spinosa* with its extremely spiny bracts, the white ‘yellow’ star of Bethlehem caught our eye as did the mass of white *Cistus* flowers. Other plants included *Thymelea hirsuta*, *Plantago cretica*, *P. lagopus*, *Plantago coronopifolium*, *Sedum caespitosum*, *Ptilostemon chamaepeuce* (one in flower), the endemic *Ornithogalum pedicellare*, and *Gagea graeca*.

Some stuttered screaming above made us aware of Alpine Swifts that were dashing around the cliff edges and these amazing aerial acrobats entertained us for the next hour as they swept around the cliff tops. Sharp eyes then picked up a warbler that was singing away lustily at the top of a bush– Cyprus Warbler! We had wonderful views as it stayed on top of the bush for around eight minutes so we were able to get our telescopes onto it. This was a lovely male with classically marked breast.

Our extra birding had made us a little late and this was somewhat compounded by the various road diversions so when we finally got back to our hotel we were later than planned at around 18.00

However we found the energy to do our list and then head to our Taverna for a final lovely meal, and then back to the hotel.

## Day 4

Saturday 23rd March

### Agios Georgios, Pegeia and Pegeia Forest

This morning we said farewell to the Axiothea Hotel and headed north towards our next hotel. We stopped briefly to collect a picnic for our lunch and then arrived at the beach area of Agios Georgios. Shortly after getting off the bus a Red-rumped Swallow was seen gliding away from us. The botanists settled down to unearth various treasures including *Anchusa aegyptia*, *Aizoon hispanicum*, *Mesebryanthemum nodiflorum*, *Frankenia hirsuta*, *Taraxacum aphrogenes*, *Malva aegyptia*, and *Convolvulus althaeoides* while the rest of us found an obliging Sardinian Warbler

singing from a nearby bush and then checked out the offshore Aphrodite's Island which had a number of Yellow-legged Gulls on it and a handful of European Shags.

The bushes and open areas of grassland proved productive too with both Northern and Isabelline Wheatears and a persistent Zitting Cisticola living up to its name by bouncing around us. A Black Francolin was calling in the middle distance and we found it perched high on a bush. It stayed in this position for a good 10 minutes giving us all really excellent views and the frustrations of the previous day were quickly forgotten.

Sightings were coming relatively thick and fast now – a Spur-winged Lapwing landed close by, Corn Buntings were calling from a number of bushes and Crested Larks were competing for the sound space. Wagtails started appearing too and there were a couple of lovely Blue-headed type followed soon after by two of the Black-headed 'Feldegg' type. Beautiful birds. Reptiles didn't want to be ignored and Snake-eyed Lizard and Kotschy's Naked-toed Gecko both put in an appearance. To round off our ornithological highlights two Chukar appeared on a wall on the hills nearby giving us excellent scoped views.

All of these wonderful sightings were overshadowed by the amazing sight of thousands of Painted Ladies streaming through. Yiannis' contact had said that large numbers were leaving Israel and this was clearly them making land on Cyprus. Painted Ladies were absolutely everywhere.

A little before midday we drove up the hill to have a quick look at the archaeological site there and do some investigation of nearby bushes and scrub. Greenfinches wheezed at us and the odd Chiffchaff moved around the bushes while the Painted Ladies were joined by a Swallowtails and a few Orange Tips. The main bird sighting was a large number of very vocal Spanish Sparrows feeding in the fields below us which were able to see well through the telescope.

Then it was off for our lunch at the nearby Pikni picnic site in the Pegeia Forest. We had our picnic to the accompaniment of a lot of very lively school and family groups before we embarked on a delightful stroll along forest tracks where botany was definitely the order of the day with some lovely orchids – including *Serapias aphrodite* and *S. bergonii*. *Ophrys levantina* and *mammosa*. Shepherd's needle (*Scandix pecten-veneris*), a rare plant in the UK, attracted our attention and we examined the Thorny Broom (*Genista fasselata*) not so much for its intrinsic beauty but more because it is the food plant for the endemic Pathos Blue butterfly. Sadly, the butterfly was not in evidence. Other plants included *Gagea peduncularis*, *Biscutella didyma* and *Anacamptis syriaca*.

A very special sighting was that of a small Chameleon which was crossing the road in front us. We shepherded it across the path where it climbed into a dark green bush and rapidly changed from the very pale green colour it had adopted in crossing the sandy track into one of a more suitable dark green. A fascinating and very prehistoric looking creature.

Then it was back into our bus for the final leg of our journey to the wonderful Aphrodite Beach hotel which was to be our home for the next four nights. We were enthusiastically met by the owner and ushered to our various rooms where we could relax until we were to meet later to do our checklists and have the first of the delicious buffet meals. Swallows, House Martins and a lovely group of around 50 Red-rumped Swallows dashed around feeding and perching on the telegraph wires. A great end to a very rewarding day of wildlife sightings.

## Day 5

Sunday 24th March

### Baths of Aphrodite and Botanical Gardens; Coastal path; Evretou Reservoir

Six of us rose relatively early for a pre-breakfast walk near the hotel. It was a beautiful morning and we quickly heard and then saw a Cyprus Wheatear singing vigorously from the top of nearby tree. Our walk along the road produced more Red-rumped Swallows, House Martins and Barn Swallows together with various birds in the nearby crops including Spanish Sparrows, Greenfinches, Linnets, Serins and Goldfinches.

After breakfast we quickly got some more provisions for lunch and then headed off to the nearby Botanical Gardens where the botanists found a variety of things of interest including *Euphorbia hierosolymitana*, *Salvia dominica*, *Bosea cypria* and *Arum sintenisii* but sadly the strong (and cool) wind seemed to be keeping the birds down with only Sardinian Warblers, Cetti's Warbler and Serins braving the conditions to sing. In the botanics Yiannis gave us a fascinating insight into the geology of Cyprus – something which clearly underpins the distribution of the plants and hence insects and so much more.

We walked along the beautiful coastal path where Cyclamen (*Cyclamen persicum*), and Turban Buttercup (*Ranunculus asiaticus*) were in profusion and other plants included *Adiantum capillus-veneris*, *Anogramma leptophylla*, *Selaginella denticulate* and *Arbutus andrachne*. Birds were a little trickier to find in this cool and fairly strong wind but we did get good sightings of a pair of Cyprus Wheatears. We retraced our steps down this lovely cliff path before moving for lunch to a picnic site at the Polis Camping site.

After lunch we drove to the Evretou Dam where we watched some very dark clouds and listened to rumbles of thunder with some concern. However, the rain held off for long enough for us to find a pair of Cyprus Wheatears moving along a fence line, two Common Sandpipers on the edge of the reservoir and a Common Moorhen swimming along the distant far shore of the water.

We were about to head back to our bus when a flight of ducks appeared and landed on the reservoir. There were twenty four lovely Garganeys with around half of these the beautiful male birds. At around the same time a group of around seventeen White Wagtails appeared out of nowhere to land on the dam for a minute or two before heading off again.

Our final ports of call were the rock pools just east of our hotel where we found *Sedum microcarpum*, *Crassula vaillantii*, *Crassula alata* and *Ranunculus peltatus* as well as disturbing a couple of Chukar.

Our walk back to the hotel took us via a small meadow full of various flowers and especially orchids – *Ophrys flavomarginata*, *Ophrys astarte*, *Ophrys kotschyi*, *Ophrys umbilicata*, *Serapias aphrodite*, *Serapias bergonii* and *Serapias orientalis*. Also in this field we found a tiny little Praying Mantis clambering around among the grasses. A lovely, if cool, day was completed by the excellent sighting of a Woodchat Shrike which swayed from the top of a nearby small tree as it gazed down for likely prey.

Back to our hotel a little after 16.30 we had some down time before meeting to complete our burgeoning checklist and dive in to another delicious buffet supper.

## Day 6

## Monday 25th March

### Peristerona Gorge and Stavros in Paphos Forest

Our early morning walk at 07.00 was in brilliant sunshine and blue sky, although a cool wind was blowing. House Martins and Swallows were swooping around and a Cetti's Warbler was calling but it was fairly quiet. A Northern Wheatear appeared briefly and our first Long-legged Buzzard of the trip hovered over a nearby rise but otherwise, apart from the ubiquitous calls of Sardinian Warblers, it was an uneventful morning.

We headed off to the Troodos Mountains via a nearby bakery to collect our lunch and had the added bonus of seeing a huge Royal Oak (*Quercus infectoria*) right opposite the bakery. Signs said it was 170 years old but many of us suspected it could be older than that.

Our next stop was the Peristerona Gorge where we saw Wild Olive (*Olea europaea*) and Kermes Oak (*Quercus coccifera*). Chukar were present too and a lovely, vocal flock of Western Jackdaws would occasionally appear from the cliffs. Other plants included *Helianthemum obtusifolium*, *Helianthemum salicifolium*, *Rhamnus oleoides* and *Pistacia terebinthus*.

A Great Spotted Cuckoo was heard and then seen and Red-rumped Swallows joined a pair of Kestrels in gliding around in front of the various caves and cliff faces of the limestone gorge. Just as we were about to leave a lovely, pale Long-legged Buzzard appeared, cupped the wind and moved on graciously. Another botany masterclass was given before we left with the clear explanation of how to tell Geranium from Erodium. Geranium has palmate veins and Erodium pinnate.

We then left this limestone area and moved upwards to igneous rocks with a very clear change of vegetation from Oak and Carob to pine trees and their associated flora.

Stopping by the road side we noticed a locust-like grasshopper but also found the awe inspiring *Minuartia montana* -discovered originally by Yiannis! A little further up the track were a number of specimens of the endemic *Orchis troodi*, the Troodos Orchid, as well as *Tuberaria guttata*, *Orchis anatolica*, *Dactylorhiza romana*, *Linaria pelisseriana*, *Lupinus micranthus* and *Trifolium stellatum*, Also up this track were several butterfly species - Paphos Blue, Orange Tip and Cleopatra - as well as our first view of the local sub-species of Coal Tit. We had reasonable views of this bird and could see its darker plumage.

We continued uphill and found a few Hoopoes performing well for us and giving reasonable views through the coach windows. The sheeted dyke complex provided *Silene laevigata*, *Phlomis cypria*, *Andrachne telephioides* and *Asperula cypria*. We saw our first Chaffinch of the trip too before arriving at Stavros Psokas for our picnic lunch.

Chaffinches and a rather odd sounding Coal Tit entertained us during our lunch before we admired the Golden Oaks (*Cedrus brevifolia*) and moved on to find a few more plants including *Arabis purpurea*, *Vicia cassia*, and *Vicia narbonense*.

We had a quick visit to see the Mouflon which were reckoned to have been introduced to Cyprus thousands of years ago and to learn the difference between sheep and goats (*aspice cauda* as my Latin teacher used to say) and then we headed home via a quick stop to see the endemic Thyme (*Thymus integer*) and *Astragalus lusitanicus*, *Senecio*

*leucanthemifolius* plus a bonus view of a lovely Cyprus Wheatear on a tree top before we headed home for a couple of hours relaxation in our lovely hotel.

## Day 7

Tuesday 26th March

### Area above Smygies, walk to Neo Chorio and back to hotel

A few of us met at 07.00 to see what might be around. We were ready for a short walk but in the event didn't leave the hotel gardens! A Cyprus Wheatear was present as was a beautiful male Common Redstart. Feeding on the ground were a whole variety of birds, including Greenfinches, Serins and House Sparrows. A male and female Blackcap then joined them before we noticed a Wryneck there too. We managed excellent views of this bird as it hopped up onto an ancient Olive Tree stump and contentedly fed on the ants there.

Also in the gardens were three marvellous Hoopoes which trotted about feeding on worms and giving great photographic opportunities. Best of all though was Yiannis's Common Redstart photo which, on further perusal, showed a sizeable Praying Mantis hanging from the small branch the Redstart was on. What a wonderful start to the day.

Our usual delicious breakfast followed before we headed off the short distance to the area above Smygies where we started a slow walk downhill finding all sorts of amazing plants - and especially orchids - on the way. At the top small birds were calling and a female Cyprus Warbler, briefly joined by a male, popped out from a bush before diving back in again.

The serpentine rocks were providing all sorts of botanical interest with numerous endemics and a stunning array of different Tongue Orchids. Other plants included *Abyssum akamasicum*, *Minuartia picta*, *Serapias orientalis*, *Ophrys elegans*, *Linum nodiflorum*, *Anacamptis syriaca*, *Ophrys lapethica*, *Ophrys israelitica*, *Ophrys cinereophila*, *Ophioglossum lusitanicum*, *Rubia lauræ* and *Geranium tuberosum*.

The warm sun, away from the cool wind, was good for butterflies too and Cleopatra, plenty of Pathos Blues, Orange Tips and, inevitably, Painted Ladies were in evidence.

We had another Cyprus Wheatear, (we'd done very well for this bird on our trip), a Eurasian Sparrowhawk circled overhead and everywhere there were the calls of Serins, Goldfinches, Greenfinches and Great Tits.

As we headed towards our Taverna for lunch we found a couple of wheatears – a male and female Black-eared Wheatear. Interestingly the male was of the pale throated variety, so only had a dark mark through the eye. This form is more usual in the west of the Mediterranean and was slightly unusual to find here in Cyprus.

At our Taverna we had a wonderful meal of spinach omelette, beans, haloumi and salad with some local red and white wines before we set off again towards our hotel. Some stayed on the bus to get back a little earlier while the rest walked the 2 km back, finding Festoon butterfly, as well as splendid displays of the three tongue orchid species and of *Campanula erinus*, *Orchis punctulata*, *Ophrys mammosa*, *Ophrys morio*.

A Woodchat Shrike - perhaps the same individual as before - flew up onto a nearby wire and a Black Francolin called in its characteristic way though sadly this time it didn't reveal itself.

Back at the hotel we found the Hoopoes still in evidence in the gardens as were the Common Redstarts and Cyprus Warbler. A welcome addition was another Black-eared Wheatear though this time the more usual black-throated type giving us an excellent opportunity to compare the two different morphs.

It had been another wonderful day, and sadly our last full one in Cyprus. We recorded our various sightings before another toothsome buffet meal in this most welcoming of hotels.

## Day 8

## Wednesday 27th March

### Travel to Paphos via Stroumpi and to airport via Acheleia

Our early morning walk once again produced a few Hoopoes, a nice Cyprus Wheatear, four Blackcaps, both male and female, lots of Greenfinches, Red-rumped and Barn Swallows and House Martins all in the little orchard at the hotel. A short walk brought us a couple of very exhibitionist Zitting Cisticolas and a nice male Common Whitethroat obligingly sitting out in the open for some time.

Spanish and House Sparrows were darting around the fields and at the end of our short walk a very strange sound came intermittently from the depths of a bush. It sounded like a rather misfiring Grasshopper Warbler but this is a very rare bird in Cyprus so we put it down to an unknown insect –perhaps a Cicada species. Another rewarding morning in this lovely rural area.

We left around 09.00 and made a couple of stops for lunch purchases and some quick souvenir shopping before arriving at a site at Stroumpi to have a walk along a very muddy track and see some rather fine *Tulipa agenensis*. For the birders amongst us there was another smart male Black-eared Wheatear – once again the dark throated form.

Then it was back to our Paphos hotel to drop three of the group who were going to explore the town until their later flight while the rest of us went to the airport via a quick stop off at the sewage farm site where we saw around 12 Spur-winged Plover, a Common Blue and Clouded Yellow and a rapidly disappearing Yellow Wagtail.

We arrived at the airport at 12.00 where we said our final goodbyes and people settled in to await their various flights back to the early spring of the UK.

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## Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	March							
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>					24			
2	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>			10					
3	Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>			2					
4	Chukar Partridge	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>			4	2	2	6	2	H
5	Black Francolin	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>			H	1	H		H	
6	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>			2					
7	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>			500					
8	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>			7					
9	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>				1				
10	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>			4					
11	European Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i>				4				
12	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		25			3			
13	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>							1	
14	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>						2	1	
15	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo vulpinus</i>			1					
16	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>			2		1			
17	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>			6					
18	Spur-winged Lapwing	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>	10			1				
19	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			1		2			
20	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>			21	✓				
21	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>		1	12	40	30+	6	6	
22	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	50+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	12	20	20	10	20	10	15	20
25	Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>		1	2			1		
26	Cyprus Scops Owl - E	<i>Otus cypricus</i>		2						
27	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>			7					
28	Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	12	6	10	4				
29	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	1	2			1	4	3	
30	Eurasian Wryneck	<i>Jynx torquilla</i>							1	
31	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	6	8	2		3	4	2	4
32	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		1						
33	Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>					1		1	
34	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	1	4	3	12	2	6	6	4
35	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	2	60+	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
36	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
37	Cyprus Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater cypriotes</i>						4		
38	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	6	8	4	H	6	2	10	4
39	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	H	12	6	3				
40	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	20	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
41	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>					2	1		
42	Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		12		18	6	16	8	✓
43	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>		1	50	6	8	1		
44	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		H		1	H	H		
45	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		3	4	1			2	1

	Common name	Scientific name	March							
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
46	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>		H	H					
47	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	1	2	H	1	1		1	2
48	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>		3	2		1		2	4
49	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>		H						1
50	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	4	6	4	4	6	4	12	2
51	Cyprus Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanothorax</i>			1				2	
52	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			1					
53	Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>		1	1					
54	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>							2	
55	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		2						
56	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	2	2		2	1	2		
57	Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>	2	1	1	1				
58	Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>							3	
59	Cyprus Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe cypriaca</i>		2			5	1	5	
60	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
61	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>				60	20			
62	Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>				2				1
63	Black-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava feldegg</i>				2				
64	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			1					
65	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		1	3	1	20	2	1	
66	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		6		4				
67	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>						2		
68	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>			2	1	8	8	20	10
69	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>					4			
70	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	3	5	6	2	10	4	20	6
71	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>					6		10	
72	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		15	2	5				

## Mammals

1	Mouflon	<i>Ovis orientalis</i>						✓		
2	Kuhl's pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus kuhlii</i>	✓						✓	
3	Shrew sp	<i>Crocidura/Suncus sp</i>				Dead				

## Reptiles & Amphibians

1	Roughtail Rock Agama	<i>Laudakia stellio</i>		15				1	2	
2	Mediterranean Chameleon	<i>Chamaeleo chamaeleon</i>				1				
3	Kotschy's Naked-toed Gecko	<i>Mediodactylus kotschyi</i>				1				
4	Snake-eyed Lizard - E	<i>Ophisops elegans schlueteri</i>				3				
5	Troodos Lizard - E	<i>Phoenicolacerta troodica</i>						1		
6	Large Whip Snake	<i>Dolichophis jugularis</i>							1	
7	Levant Water Frog	<i>Rana bedriagae</i>			✓		✓			

## Butterflies

1	Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>		✓		✓				
2	Eastern Festoon	<i>Zerynthia cerisyi</i>							✓	
3	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
4	Small White	<i>Artogeia rapae</i>	✓			✓			✓	
5	Orange-tip	<i>Anthrocharis cardamines</i>				✓	✓	✓	✓	
6	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>	✓	✓					✓	
7	Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx Cleopatra</i>						✓	✓	

	Common name	Scientific name	March							
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
8	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		✓	✓				✓	✓
9	Painted Lady	<i>Cynthia cardui</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>							✓	
11	Paphos Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche paphos</i>							✓	✓

## Other Invertebrates

1	Dragonfly species	<i>Anax sp</i>			✓					
2	Nosed Grasshopper	<i>Acrida hugariora</i>			✓					
3	Fire Bug	<i>Rhapalus subrutus</i>				✓				✓
4	Beetly	<i>Bombylius fimbriatus</i>				✓				
5	Praying Mantis	<i>Mantis religiosus</i>					✓			✓
6	Grasshopper sp							✓		✓
7	False Widow Spider	<i>Steatoda paykulliana</i>								✓
8	Water Crab	<i>Potamon potamios</i>								✓

## Plants

Scientific Name	Common Name	Day first recorded
<b>PTERIDOPHYTES</b>		
<b>Lycophytes</b>		
<b>Selaginellaceae</b>		
<i>Selaginella denticulata</i>	Lesser Clubmoss Family Mediterranean Clubmoss	Day 5
<b>Leptosporangiate Ferns</b>		
<b>Aspleniaceae</b>		
<i>Asplenium (Ceterach) officinarum</i>	Spleenwort family Rusty-back Fern	Day 2
<b>Pteridaceae</b>		
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Ribbon-fern Family Maidenhair Fern	day 5
<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i>	Jersey Fern	day 5
<b>GYMNOSPERMS</b>		
<b>Cupressaceae</b>		
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Juniper Family Italian Cypress	Day 1
<i>Juniperus phoenicea</i>	Phoenician Juniper	Day 3
<b>Ephedraceae</b>		
<i>Ephedra fominea (E. fragilis subsp. campylopoda)</i>	Joint Pine Family a Joint Pine	day 3
<b>Pinaceae</b>		
<i>Cedrus brevifolia*</i>	Pine Family Cyprus Cedar	day 6
<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Turkish or Brutia Pine	day 3
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Umbrella or Stone Pine	day 3

Scientific Name	Common Name	Day first recorded
<b>ANGIOSPERMS</b>		
<b>FLOWERING PLANTS</b>		
<b>Pre-dicots</b>		
<b>Eu-dicots</b>		
<b>Aizoaceae</b>		
<i>Aizoon hispanicum</i>	Spanish Iceplant	Day 4
<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Slender-leaf Iceplant	Day 4
<b>Amaranthaceae</b>		
<i>Salicornia</i> sp.	Glasswort sp.	day 3
<i>Suaeda vera</i>	Shrubby Seablite	day 3
<b>Anacardiaceae</b>		
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree	day 3
<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>	Turpentine Tree	day 6
<b>Apiaceae</b>		
<i>Ferula communis</i>	Giant Fennel	Day 1
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Shepherd's-needle	day 4
<i>Smyrnium olusatrum</i>	Alexanders	Day 2
<b>Apocynaceae</b>		
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander	day 3
<b>Boraginaceae</b>		
<i>Anchusa aegyptiaca</i>	Eastern Anchusa	day 4
<i>Anchusa undulata</i> subsp. <i>hybrida</i>	-	day 2
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	Corn Gromwell	day 5
<i>Echium angustifolium</i>	-	Day 1
<i>Lithodora hispidula</i> (L.h. subsp. <i>versicolor</i> )	-	day 3
<b>Brassicaceae</b>		
<i>Arabis purpurea</i> *	-	day 6
<i>Biscutella didyma</i>	Biscutella	day 4
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Rocket	Day 1
<i>Matthiola tricuspidata</i>	Three-horned Stock	Day 1
<i>Sinapis alba</i>	White Mustard	day 4
<i>Thlaspi perfoliatum</i>	Cotswold Pennycress	day 6
<i>Turritis laxa</i>	-	day 6
<b>Caprifoliaceae</b>		
<i>Valeriana italica</i>	-	day 5
<i>Valerianella vesicaria</i>	-	day 5
<b>Caryophyllaceae</b>		
<i>Minuartia hybrida</i>	Slender Sandwort	day 6
<i>Minuartia montana</i>	-	day 6
<i>Paronychia argentea</i>	-	Day 1
<i>Petrorhagia (velutina) dubia</i>	-	day 2
<i>Silene discolor</i>	-	day 4
<i>Silene laevigata</i> *	-	day 6
<i>Spergularia marina</i>	Lesser Sand Spurrey	day 4

Scientific Name	Common Name	Day first recorded
<b>Cistaceae</b>		
<b>Rock-rose Family</b>		
<i>Cistus creticus</i>	-	day 3
<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Narrow-leaved Cistus	day 4
<i>Cistus parviflorus</i>	-	day 3
<i>Cistus salvifolius</i>	Sage-leaved Cistus	day 3
<i>Fumana arabica</i>	Arabian Fumana	day 6
<i>Fumana thymifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Fumana	day 3
<i>Helianthemum obtusifolium</i> *	-	day 6
<i>Helianthemum salicifolium</i>	-	day 6
<i>Helianthemum stipulatum</i>	-	
<i>Tuberaria guttata</i>	Spotted Rock-rose	day 6
<b>Compositae (Asteraceae)</b>		
<b>Daisy Family</b>		
	-	day 6
<i>Anthemis rigida</i>	-	day 4
<i>Anthemis tomentosa</i>	-	Day 1
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field Marigold	day 3
<i>Carduus argentatus</i>	-	day 4
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Plymouth Thistle	
<i>Centaurea aegialophila</i>	-	Day 1
<i>Cota (Anthemis) palaestina</i>	-	day 6
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>		day 3
<i>Glebionis (Chrysanthemum) coronarium</i>	Crown Daisy	Day 1
<i>Helichrysum conglobatum</i>	-	day 2
<i>Helichrysum italicum</i>	-	day 6
<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>	-	day 3
<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i> subsp. <i>graecum</i>	-	day 2
<i>Ptilostemon chamaepeuce</i> subsp. <i>cypria</i> *	-	day 3
<i>Senecio leucanthemifolius</i>		day 6
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow-thistle	day 4
<i>Taraxacum aphrogenes</i> *	-	day 4
<i>Tragopogon sinuatus</i>	-	day 2
<i>Urospermum picroides</i>		day 3
<b>Convolvulaceae</b>		
<b>Bindweed Family</b>		
<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Bindweed	<b>day 4</b>
<i>Convolvulus coelesyriacus</i>	-	day 5
<i>Convolvulus siculus</i>	Small Blue Bindweed	day 4
<b>Crassulaceae</b>		
<b>Stonecrop Family</b>		
<i>Crassula alata</i>		day 5
<i>Crassula vaillantii</i>		day 5
<i>Sedum caespitosum</i>	-	day 3
<i>Sedum rubens</i>	-	day 5
<i>Sedum sediforme</i>	-	day 3
<i>Telmisssa microcarpa</i>	-	day 5
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Navelwort	day 2
<b>Cucurbitaceae</b>		
<b>White Bryony Family</b>		
<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	Squirting Cucumber	Day 3
<i>Bryonia cretica</i>		day 5

Scientific Name	Common Name	Day first recorded
<b>Ericaceae</b>		
<i>Arbutus andrachne</i>	Heather Family Eastern Strawberry-tree	day 5
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>		
<i>Andrachne telephioides</i>	Spurge family -	day 6
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge	day 2
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	-	day 5
<b>Fagaceae</b>		
<i>Quercus alnifolia</i> *	Beech Family Golden Oak	day 6
<i>Quercus coccifera</i> (Q.c. subsp. <i>calliprinos</i> )	Kermes Oak	day 6
<i>Quercus infectoria</i> subsp. <i>veneris</i>	Royal Oak	day 6
<b>Gentianaceae</b>		
<i>Centaurium pulchellum</i>	Gentian Family Lesser Centaury	day 3
<b>Geraniaceae</b>		
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Geranium Family Common Stork's-bill	day 6
<i>Erodium gruinum</i>	Long-beaked Stork's-bill	day 4
<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Narrow-leaved stork'sbill	day 3
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Doves-Foot Crane's-bill	day 2
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little Robin	day 3
<b>Lamiaceae</b>		
<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>	Dead-nettle Family Ground-pine	day 2
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit Deadnettle	day 5
<i>Lamium moschatum</i>	-	day 2
<i>Micromeria nervosa</i>	-	day 3
<i>Phlomis cypria</i> subsp. <i>occidentalis</i> *	-	day 2
<i>Phlomis lunariifolia</i>	-	day 2
<i>Prasium majus</i>	Prasium	Day 3
<i>Salvia dominica</i>	-	day 5
<i>Salvia fruticosa</i>	-	day 5
<i>Salvia viridis</i>	Red-topped Sage	day 5
<i>Thymus capitatus</i>	-	day 5
<i>Thymus integer</i> *	-	day 6
<b>Leguminosae (Fabaceae)</b>		
<i>Acacia cyanophylla</i>	Pea Family Blue-leaved Wattle	day 3
<i>Astragalus lusitanicus</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>	-	day 6
<i>Calycotome villosa</i>	-	day 4
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob	day 3
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree	Day 5
<i>Coronilla scorpioides</i>	Annual Scorpion Vetch	day 3
<i>Genista (sphacelata) fasselata</i> var. <i>fasselata</i>	Thorny Broom	day 4
<i>Hippocrepis multisiliquosa</i>	-	day 3
<i>Lathyrus annuus</i>	-	day 2
<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	Annual Pea	day 4
<i>Lathyrus blepharicarpos</i>	-	day 2
<i>Lathyrus gorgonei</i>	-	day 2
<i>Lathyrus ochrus</i>	-	day 5
<i>Lotus edulis</i>	Edible Lotus	day 3
<i>Lotus tetragonolobus</i> ( <i>Tetragonolobus purpureus</i> )	Asparagus Pea	Day 1

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Day first recorded</b>
<i>Lupinus micranthus</i>	Small-flowered	day 6
<i>Medicago disciformis</i>	-	day 6
<i>Medicago marina</i>	Sea Medick	Day 1
<i>Medicago minima</i>	-	day 3
<i>Medicago orbicularis</i>	-	day 6
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Small Melilot	day 3
<i>Melilotus sulcatus</i>	-	day 3
<i>Trifolium argutum</i>	-	Day 1
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil	day 3
<i>Trifolium clypeatum</i>	Shield Clover	day 2
<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	Starry Clover	day 6
<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i>	Woolly Trefoil	Day 1
<i>Vicia cassia</i>	-	day 6
<i>Vicia hybrida</i>	-	Day 3
<i>Vicia narbonensis</i>	-	day 6
<i>Vicia peregrina</i>	-	day 2
<i>Vicia sativa</i> agg.	Common Vetch	day 3
<b>Linaceae</b>	<b>Flax Family</b>	
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale Flax	day 5
<b>Malvaceae</b>	<b>Mallow Family</b>	
<i>Malva multiflora</i> ( <i>Lavatera cretica</i> )	Lesser Tree-mallow	day 3
<i>Malva aegyptia</i>	-	Day 4
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Least Mallow	day 4
<b>Meliaceae</b>	<b>Persian Lilac Family</b>	
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Indian Bead-tree	day 2
<b>Moraceae</b>	<b>Mulberry Family</b>	
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig	day 3
<b>Myrtaceae</b>	<b>Myrtle Family</b>	
<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>	Black Gum	day 5
<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Myrtle	day 5
<b>Nyctaginaceae</b>	<b>Bougainvillea Family</b>	
<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	Bougainvillea	day 6
<b>Oleaceae</b>	<b>Olive Family</b>	
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	day 4
<b>Orobanchaceae</b>	<b>Broomrape Family</b>	
<i>Orobanche alba</i>	Thyme Broomrape	day 6
<i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>	Southern Bartsia	day 3
<b>Oxalidaceae</b>	<b>Wood Sorrel Family</b>	
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup	Day 1
<b>Papaveraceae</b>	<b>Poppy Family</b>	
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow Horned-poppy	Day 1

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Day first recorded</b>
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy	Day 2
<b>Plantaginaceae</b>	<b>Plantain Family</b>	
<i>Plantago afra</i>		day 5
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain	day 3
<i>Plantago lagopus</i>		day 3
<i>Plantago cretica</i>		day 3
<i>Veronica cymbalaria</i>	White Speedwell	day 2
<b>Plumbaginaceae</b>	<b>Thrift Family</b>	
<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	Winged Sea-lavender	Day 2
<b>Polygonaceae</b>	<b>Dock Family</b>	
<i>Emex spinosa</i>	Emex	<b>day 2</b>
<i>Polygonum equisetiforme</i>	-	<b>day 3</b>
<b>Primulaceae</b>	<b>Primrose Family</b>	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> subsp. <i>foemina</i>	Blue Pimpernel	day 3
<i>Cyclamen cyprium</i> *	Cyprus Sowbread	day 6
<i>Cyclamen persicum</i>	Persian Sowbread	day 2
<i>Samolus valerandi</i>	Brookweed	day 5
<b>Ranunculaceae</b>	<b>Buttercup Family</b>	
<i>Anemone coronaria</i>	Crown Anemone	day 2
<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i>	Turban Buttercup	day 3
<i>Ranunculus paludosus</i> (n)	Jersey Buttercup	Day 4
<i>Ranunculus peltatus</i>	Pond Water-crowfoot	Day 5
<b>Resedaceae</b>	<b>Mignonette Family</b>	
<i>Reseda orientalis</i>	-	day 4
<b>Rhamnaceae</b>	<b>Buckthorn Family</b>	
<i>Rhamnus lycioides</i> subsp. <i>oleoides</i>	-	day 6
<b>Rosaceae</b>	<b>Rose Family</b>	
<i>Crataegus azarolus</i>	Azarole	day 6
<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	Almond	day 3
<i>Sarcopoterium spinosum</i>	Spiny Burnet	day 3
<b>Rubiaceae</b>	<b>Bedstraw Family</b>	
<i>Asperula cypria</i> *	-	<b>day 6</b>
<i>Rubia tenuifolia</i>	-	day 6
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	day 3
<i>Valantia hispida</i>	Valentia	day 4
<b>Rutaceae</b>	<b>Rue family</b>	
<i>Citrus limon</i>	Lemon	day 6
<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	Grapefruit	day 6
<i>Ruta chalepensis</i>	Fringed Rue	day 2
<b>Sapindaceae</b>	<b>Maple Family</b>	
<i>Acer obtusifolium</i>		day 6

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Day first recorded</b>
<b>Solanaceae</b>		
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	-	day 2
<i>Mandragora officinarum</i>	Spring Mandrake	day 4
<b>Styracaceae</b>		
<i>Styrax officinalis</i>	Storax	day 2
<b>Tamaricaceae</b>		
<i>Tamarix tetragyna</i>	-	Day 2
<b>Thymelaea</b>		
<i>Thymelaea hirsuta</i>	Daphne Family	day 3
<b>Zygophyllaceae</b>		
<i>Fagonia cretica</i>	Caltrop Family	day 3
<i>Zygophyllum album</i>	Fagonia	day 3
<b>Monocots</b>		
<b>Monocotyledons</b>		
<b>Amaryllidaceae</b>		
<i>Allium neapolitanum</i>	Onion Family	day 2
<i>Allium trifoliatum</i>	-	day 2
<i>Pancratium maritimum</i>	Sea Daffodil	day 3
<b>Araceae</b>		
<i>Arum sintenisii</i>	Arum Family	day 5
<b>Asparagaceae</b>		
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>	Asparagus Family	day 3
<i>Asparagus stipularis</i>	-	day 3
<i>Bellevalia nivalis</i>	-	day 4
<i>Bellevalia trifoliata</i>	-	day 2
<i>Drimia (Urginea) maritima</i>	Sea Squill	day 2
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	-	day 5
<i>Ornithogalum pedicellare*</i>	-	day 3
<b>Iridaceae</b>		
<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	Iris Family	day 2
<i>Moraea (Gynandriris) sisyrinchium</i>	Field Gladiolus	day 2
	Barbary Nut	day 2
<b>Liliaceae</b>		
<i>Gagea graeca</i>	Lily Family	day 3
<i>Gagea peduncularis</i>	-	day 4
<i>Tulipa agenensis</i>	-	Day 8
<p>N.B. The following Orchid nomenclature follows the locally accepted classification, as understood by local botanists on the Island.</p>		
<b>Orchidaceae</b>		
<i>Anacamptis syriaca</i>	Orchid Family	day 2
<i>Dactylorhiza romana</i>	A Green-winged Orchid	day 6
<i>Himantoglossum (Barlia) robertiana</i>	Roman Orchid	day 2
	Giant Orchid	day 2

Scientific Name	Common Name	Day first recorded
<i>Ophrys apifera</i> var. <i>apifera</i>	Bee Orchid	day 5
<i>Ophrys astarte</i> * (Inc. <i>O. attica</i> & <i>O. rhodia</i> )	-	day 5
<i>Ophrys cinereophila</i>	-	day 2
<i>Ophrys elegans</i> *	-	day 6
<i>Ophrys flavomarginata</i>	-	day 2
<i>Ophrys iricolor</i>	Rainbow Ophrys	day 2
<i>Ophrys israelitica</i>	-	day 6
<i>Ophrys kotschyi</i> *	-	day 3
<i>Ophrys lapethica</i>	-	day 6
<i>Ophrys levantina</i>	-	day 4
<i>Ophrys mammosa</i>	Mammose Ophrys	day 4
<i>Ophrys sicula</i>	a Yellow Bee Orchid	day 2
<i>Ophrys umbilicata</i>	-	Day 5
<i>Orchis anatolica</i> subsp. <i>troodi</i> *	Troodos Orchid	day 6
<i>Orchis italica</i>	Naked Man Orchid	day 2
<i>Orchis sezikiana</i>	-	day 4
<i>Serapias aphrodite</i>	A Tongue Orchid	day 4
<i>Serapias bergonii</i>	A Tongue Orchid	day 5
<i>Serapias levantina</i>	A Tongue Orchid	day 5
<b>Poaceae</b>	<b>Grass Family</b>	
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	Day 3
<i>Briza media</i>	-	Day 3
<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	-	day 2
<b>Smilacaceae</b>	<b>Smilax Family</b>	
<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Smilax	day 5
<b>Xanthorrhoeaceae</b>	<b>Asphodel Family</b>	
<i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>	Common Asphodel	day 2
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Hollow-leaved Asphodel	day 5

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