

Lesbos in Autumn

Naturetrek Tour Report

26 September – 3 October 2015



Fanneromeni



Black-winged Stilt and Wood Sandpiper on
Kalloni Salt pans



Sea Daffodil



Swallowtail Butterfly

Report & images compiled by Chris Murphy



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Introduction

From our base in the small fishing village of Skala Kallonis, we made a relaxed exploration of this lovely Aegean island, looking at autumn birds, scenery and culture. With the exception of the upland Petrified Forest Geopark and some exposed western headlands, the temperature remained in the low to mid-twenties, making for comfortable birding in light clothes. The few thousand or so wintering avocets, flamingoes, cormorants and egrets that graced the local salt pans were joined by a good variety of passage migrants that included Ruddy Shelduck, Black Stork, Dalmatian Pelican and *tringa* sandpipers. Eighteen species of birds of prey were seen during the week. Migrant songbirds included Spotted Flycatcher and Lesser Whitethroat. We also had several sightings of two Lesbos specialities: Western Rock and Krüper's Nuthatches. At this time of year we usually encounter a good variety of butterflies, dragonflies and reptiles and this autumn was no exception. We were also thrilled to find the Sea Daffodil, one of the most beautiful of wild flowers.

Day 1

Saturday 26th September

The morning flight from London Gatwick to Lesbos landed in sunny Mytilene at noon, 30 minutes ahead of schedule. Those of us on this flight then had a short sea-watching session not far from the airport while we waited for the remainder of the group to arrive from Manchester. Two Bottlenose Dolphins showed well, breaking the surface of a flat calm sea as Scopoli's Shearwaters circled languidly in the distance. Two Honey Buzzards circled overhead before drifting, somewhat tentatively, out to sea on their southerly migration; the theme for the week. A pair of Eastern Rock Grayling butterflies settled on the quiet road beside us allowing exceptional views of both their upper and under wings, without which a positive identification would not have been possible. Resident Sardinian Warblers rattled from the coastal maquis below us, occasionally showing themselves, while single migrant Willow Warbler, Whinchat and Red-backed Shrike were also noted in the short time before returning to the airport.

We collected the rest of the group and soon we were heading through the narrow streets of Mytilene and across the island to our hotel in Skala Kallonis, a delightfully easy-going fishing village located at the head of Kalloni Bay, a long and shallow sea inlet famous for its sardine fishery. A seafood lunch by the harbour was followed by a brief familiarisation of the harbour and village square. Aristotle lived here some 2,400 years ago. His deductions following two years of careful observation of the birds and wildlife in Kalloni Bay and formed the basis of a new idea: Biology! Passing a shop in the square, the murmuring of Barn Owls could be heard from within a chimney; something for us to look for at dusk. We then took a walk by the Tsiknias River, which is on the edge of the village. Tsiknias is the Greek word for heron. No water in the river meant no herons today, but Marsh Harrier, Green Sandpiper, Hoopoe, Kingfisher, Redstart, Spotted Flycatcher, lots of Willow Warblers, and 20 Red-backed Shrikes made for an enjoyable end to our first day's birding.

Tonight we ate in the village. A Green Toad was encountered on the five-minute walk from the hotel. The young Barn Owls called continually but remained out of sight. Returning from the restaurant, some of us could hear Scops and Little Owls, and Janet's bat detector picked up the frequency of Daubenton's Bats flying about the hotel.

Day 2

Sunday 27th September

We woke to a clear blue sky ahead of another sun-drenched day. An early start gave us the whole morning to explore the east side of the Kalloni salt pans. Highlights included four Dalmatian Pelicans, nine Black Storks and 26 Slender-billed Gulls. Among the smaller migrants were Whinchat, Stonechat, Wheatear and Yellow Wagtail (most likely of the Blue-headed race), while resident songbirds included a Cirl Bunting (in song), a pair of Fan-tailed Warblers (*Zitting Cisticolas*), and the ever-present Crested Larks and Corn Buntings. Butterflies included Aegean Meadow Brown, Balkan Grayling, Clouded Yellow and Swallowtail. Sharron found the recently shed skin of a slender Dice Snake while Chris got up close to some pimply Onchidiid Marine Slugs.

We enjoyed another splendid lunch in Skala Kallonis before returning to the hotel for a swim and a siesta. We went out again from 5pm till 7pm, this time looking at the west side of the salt pans. On arrival we watched one of the resident Peregrines making repeated stoops at a Short-toed Snake Eagle. Scattered across the expanse of salt pans, we estimated there were at least 1,000 Greater Flamingoes, and we made a count of 1,200 Avocets in the lagoon closest to us, which also held three elegant *tringas*: Spotted Redshank, Greenshank and Marsh Sandpiper side by side for ease of comparison! At sunset a Little Owl emerged onto the red roof tiles of an isolated house and parties of Flamingoes flew across the moon and out to sea, possibly commuting to the island's other area of salt pans at Polichnitos. Dinner was in the hotel tonight.

Day 3

Monday 28th September

Whilst an 80% chance of rain was forecast for today, we woke to another fine morning, a flat calm sea, and that's how it remained for most of the day. A little rain would have been welcome - it might have provided a fall of migrants. As it was, we were to have a week of unbroken sunshine - good for the birds and good for us. Breakfast between 7.30am and 8.30am allowed time for the early risers to do some birding in the hotel grounds or by the Christou River.

We departed at 9am to Skala Kallonis. While waiting for the next batch of wood-fired oven-baked bread and Spanakopita (spinach and feta pie) we had a look at the variously-aged Yellow-legged Gulls in Skala Kallonis harbour with an adult Mediterranean Gull among them. As the fishermen went about the business of mending nets, David and Brenda noticed that a little Sea Horse was caught in one net which they rescued and returned unharmed to the sea. We then spent an hour watching raptors over a ridge behind the salt pans: two Short-toed Snake Eagles, two Common Buzzards, one larger, unidentified buzzard, five Red-footed Falcons, two Peregrines, a Goshawk, a Sparrowhawk, a Kestrel and a dark phase Eleanora's Falcon. Across the road on the edge of the salt pans we close-focused on dragonflies: Keeled Skimmer and Red-veined, Ruddy and Scarlet Darters, which made a welcome change from looking skyward.

Continuing around Kalloni Bay, a Kingfisher was keenly spotted from a bridge on the approach to the pinewoods of Achlideri Forest, allowing us all to watch it through telescopes as it dived into the clear waters of the Vouvaris River abundantly populated with little fish and Stripe-necked Terrapins. A Black Stork, three Honey Buzzards and a Red-footed Falcon flew overhead, and the air was filled with the melancholy yodeling Wood Larks and a rattling Cirl Bunting. As we entered the woods at Achlideri we heard the loud calls of a Short-toed Treecreeper close beside us. Before we could locate it we heard the nasal calls of a Krüper's Nuthtach, a species we were very keen to see as the pine forests of Lesbos offer the only chance of seeing this diminutive

nuthatch in Europe. Feeding high up among pine cones it was not easy to get a clear view but with perseverance and a bit of luck most of us managed to see the black cap, white supercilium and rusty red breast patch. Both nuthatch and tree creeper are restless little birds and clear views were proving difficult. It was much the same story with the Middle-spotted Woodpeckers: we could easily hear them but couldn't see them. There was probably at least three of each of these woodland denizens that were leading us such a merry dance, so we decided to have a picnic and try another day.

There are two bird-rich salt pans on the island and after lunch we visited the second such habitat near the village of Polichnitos. Almost immediately on arrival it was apparent that there were many more gulls and terns here: Black-headed, Yellow-legged, about 50 Mediterranean and six Slender-billed Gulls, plus 12 Sandwich Terns. There were also two juvenile pelicans tucked up asleep. They were possibly both Dalmatian Pelicans, certainly one that briefly stretched its neck was. Also seen were seven Black Storks and a good sprinkling of waders including Black-winged Stilt, Temminck's Stint, Wood Sandpiper and Little Ringed Plover. We slowly made our way to the shore of Kalloni Bay where we compared Cormorants and Shags in flight before picking our way through a hillside of olive groves back onto a main road. We stopped occasionally to watch Whinchat and Serin, and a Middle Spotted Woodpecker that seemed to be part of a large mixed flock of small birds which included at least 30 Great Tits. A large snake slithered across the forest road on the return to Skala Kallonis.

Tonight we ate out again. A young Barn Owl sat out for us to see, and on one occasion we watched it being fed by an adult. For anyone up during the night there was no shortage of nocturnal birds to listen to in the still air with two Quail singing throughout and Barn, Little and Scops Owls calling intermittently. A Stone Curlew flew over.

Day 4

Tuesday 29th September

Dawn broke at 6.30am with the sweet song of Crested Larks accompanied by a rather less talented backing group, which consisted of sheep, goats, chickens, Guinea Fowl, Hooded Crow, House Sparrow and Blue Tit. It was fully light by 7am, breakfast was from 7.30am, and then with fresh picnic supplies loaded, we were on the road by 9am. There was a nice sighting of a Great Egret standing motionless in the shallow waters of Kalloni Bay. Then we spotted twenty Mediterranean Shags perched on rocks below the road, among them a single Cormorant for useful comparison.

As we approached the chapel of Aghios Ioannis (St John), Rupert spotted a Rock Nuthatch from the bus, which was just the start of some very enjoyable birding at what for us will be forever known as 'Nuthatch Corner'. Rock Nuthatches were constantly on view here, as was a Black-eared Wheatear which, like the nuthatches, posed nicely for the photographers among us. A male Blue Rock Thrush sang from treetops, his mate never far away, and Cirl Bunting, Stonechat, Sombre Tit, Blackcap, Whitethroat and Lesser Whitethroat all put in appearances.

Stopping next in this increasingly arid, rocky countryside we were pleasantly surprised to find a small pond that held Green Sandpiper, Common Snipe and two White Wagtails, plus a variety of reptiles, amphibians, butterflies and dragonflies.

Our principal destination this morning took us well off the beaten track, first to the tiny coastal hamlet of Tavari where we had lunch and iced coffee by the sea. Over lunch Chris helped a large black insect with red wings that

seemed to be in distress. Once he had freed his finger from its velcro grip and placed it carefully in a bush, a few pictures were taken. We were blissfully unaware that this was a Pepsis Spider Wasp which has a sting described on the Schmidt Sting Pain Scale as akin to someone dropping a running hair dryer into your foam bath! No harm done, we left Tavari on the road to Chrousos, soon reaching a lush green valley in an otherwise a dry, barren landscape. Here we parked up and strolled among olive groves, orchards and fields of Lucerne. A Golden Oriole flash by, Yellow Wagtails flew over calling and a Red-backed Shrike posed for us as they so often do. Some time was spent trying to get a clear view of another shrike, which would ultimately defy identification. Maybe it was a leucistic Red-backed Shrike, or perhaps it was a weird Woodchat, we'll never know.

A sandy track led us past a flock of shade-seeking sheep to a small, deserted beach where several Scopoli's Shearwaters wheeled about close inshore and some Yelkouan Shearwaters sailed the far horizon. A stunningly beautiful plant with large white, funnel-shaped flowers grew out of the sand. It was a rare Sea Daffodil; the beauty of which inspired Minoan artists who painted it on the palace walls of Knossos. We retraced the winding road - they're all winding in this part of Lesbos - to Skala Kallonis, where we ate in the hotel, later joining other residents to watch some Champions League football.

Day 5

Wednesday 30th September

Another warm and sunny day began with a look at gulls in the harbour and a visit to the bakery to collect some spanakopita, and apple and cinnamon slices to have with our picnic. Our next visit was to the 16th century Limonas Monastery, in the rugged, wooded hills above Kalloni. Here there is a chapel for every saint's day, each one beautifully crafted from traditional materials to fit naturally into an unspoiled, wildlife-rich landscape. Limonas is an important centre for breeding Chukar, a game bird hunted throughout Greece. Even on Lesbos it could probably do with some help if it is to sustain a viable population. With the hunting season now opened for two weeks (from 15 September), any Chukars in the wild would be wise to keep their lights low. There is a strictly enforced bag limit of two birds per gun, and anyone caught flouting the law will receive a hefty fine, their hunting licence revoked, their guns confiscated and quite possibly also their car. While the only Chukars we saw were all safely behind bars, there was much else beside cage-birds to interest us. Stand out birds included Sombre Tit, Spanish Sparrow and Middle Spotted Woodpecker, and we all saw the attractive Persian Squirrel, with its bushy red tail and a grey back.

After morning coffee at Limonas we continued to wend our way across the island, making another stop for refreshments at Perivolis Monastery where a walk by the Voulgaris River was enlivened by the soft pink of Greek Sowbread *Cyclamen graecum* and leaping Levant Marsh Frogs. Above us were Crag Martins and Red-rumped Swallows, and a male Marsh Harrier followed the valley south. Shortly after passing beneath Ipsilou Monastery we made a detour to look at the 20 million year old Petrified Forest, however this is where we encountered the strongest wind of the week and we could barely stand up. This is an internationally renowned geopark which calls for another visit - a good excuse to come back in spring!

As we resumed our quest to the west we found welcome respite in 'Australia', a popular taverna in Sigri, so named because many Lesviots including the father and uncle of Costas, the present proprietor, had emigrated south and returned homesick once they had made some money. Costas is a keen deep-sea diver and his taverna is like a maritime museum in miniature with precious urns dating back hundreds of years and all sorts of marine skeletons.

It was difficult for us to gauge the level of migration, so strong was the wind, but a recently cut field thronged with wagtails, warblers and Whinchats hinted at the potential. We tried sea watching but with the wind coming straight from Turkey there was nothing doing. Sea Holly and Yellow-horned Poppy grew among a carpet of Cottonweed; a five star rarity at home. We returned via the remote and wild Vergias Valley, which completed our round trip of the west, the sun behind us all the way. Tonight we dined out.

Day 6

Thursday 1st October

Today we tried again for Achlideri's pesty nuthatches and tricky tree creepers! It took us two attempts with a break for refreshments, but we eventually had good views of both Krüper's Nuthatch and Short-toed Treecreeper - success at last! A group, led by Chris, found the feathers of a Jay, most likely predated by a Goshawk. Mike's group found the Goshawk!

Although the Scops Owl is a summer visitor to Lesbos, we could hear one singing from our hotel at night, so from Achleideri we headed back to Kalloni and stopped in a mini-park on the outskirts of town. This little park is not called 'Scops Copse' for nothing. In spring it is a magical place to see Scops Owls, but we were into October and it seemed a long shot. That was until Dorothy noticed the word 'OWL' written in large red capitals on the trunk of one of the tall eucalyptus trees, with a big arrow pointing up the left side! Surely this was old news; these owls have a tendency to switch roosts on a daily basis, and anyway, they should have all gone by now. All except for one, and in the blink of an eye Mike had located the little beauty; a bird no bigger than a starling, almost entirely hidden behind foliage with its vermiculations perfectly matching the peeling eucalyptus bark. It took the rest of us a lot longer to locate it, but find it we eventually did, and with the aid of telescopes we enjoyed pretty amazing views.

After a picnic in the hills we returned to the hotel for a few hours while the heat went out of the day, before going out again from 5pm till 7pm. It only takes a few minutes to reach the salt pans by road so we were soon enjoying some quality birding. We added several new species, the best being a superb pair of Long-legged Buzzards, which are so much bigger and more colourful than their more familiar cousin, and an Osprey was quite unexpected. Later we saw the Osprey with a fish it had caught in the sea.

Day 7

Friday 2nd October

Today we had breakfast at 7.30am and departed at 9am. First stop was Skala Eresou, where we watched Kingfishers and terrapins from the bridge over the River Vergias before walking down to the beach. There were a few migrants in the tamarisk and *flava* wagtails flying overhead. There were interesting wild flowers including Sea Daffodils *Pancratium maritimum*. Dragging ourselves away, we took the minor road from Eressos to Sigri in the hope of finding a Little Owl or Chukar. We saw neither but were more than compensated by a veritable exaltation of Wood Larks. Sightings of Rock Nuthatch, Stonechat, Short-toed Snake Eagle, Red-backed Shrike and Lesser Whitethroat kept us busy up to lunchtime. We enjoyed lunch under the shade of trees before continuing on to Sigri for coffee in 'Australia', and fresh figs courtesy of Costas.

We made the return journey via the thinly wooded slopes of Mount Ordymnos on which is situated the impressive Ipsilou Monastery (Greek Orthodox) that crowns its summit at 634 metres. Dating from the

Byzantine period, the present main church, re-built in 1832, is dedicated to St John Theologis. From here we drove directly to Limonas Monastery for a photo stop prior to taking a short cut back to the hotel. We saw Black Stork, Kingfisher and Middle Spotted Woodpecker en route. We enjoyed dinner in downtown Skala Kallonis, with Barn Owls between courses and an Eastern Hedgehog on the walk home.

Day 8

Saturday 3rd October

With three different departure times, the 'farewells' began early. Half the group delayed packing away their telescopes and tripods in order to make one last visit to the salt pans. At this time of year no two visits are the same with new birds arriving all the time. As the morning sun lit the reflections of hundreds of egrets, flamingoes, avocets and storks, five Ruddy Shelduck lifted off the water and circled round for all to see; one of several new species there for us. We had time to enjoy watching a Little Owl that was perched on a hillside boulder before bidding a last goodbye to new friends on the tour and old friends at the Hotel Pasiphae.

Not that we were through birding. As we pulled into Mytilene airport, flying this way and that in front of us was a Great Spotted Cuckoo, showing that it pays to keep your binoculars round your neck! We promptly checked in before stepping outside for a light lunch under the Aegean sun prior to boarding. All too soon our week of blue skies and island birding was up. Thanks to everyone for contributing to a thoroughly enjoyable holiday. We hope to see you all again before long.

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Species Lists

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

	Common name	Scientific name	September/October							
			26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
1	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>								5
2	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		20						30
3	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		9		6	15			20
4	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>								6
5	Shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i>								1
6	Scopoli's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	8			20				
7	Yelkouan Shearwater	<i>Puffinus yelkouan</i>				5				
8	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		1	1	1	1		1	
9	Dalmatian Pelican	<i>Pelicanus crispus</i>		4				5		6
10	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	1,000		1,000			1,000		
11	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>		10	7	1	3		1	2
12	Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>		10	2	2				3
13	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	2	10	8	8	4	30	4	20
14	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		15	15	5	1	20		40
15	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	4	20	20	4		20	3	20
16	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	2	40	12	2		30	1	100
17	Mediterranean Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii</i>		1	2	20		1	20	
18	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>						1		
19	European Honey Buzzard	<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	2		3		3			
20	Short-toed Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>		1	2	8	6		2	
21	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	1				1	1		
22	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>					1			
23	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		1	1	1	4	1	2	1
24	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>			1			1		
25	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	2	2	2	2	6	1	4	
26	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>						2		
27	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>							1	
28	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1	4	1			2	1	1
29	Red-footed Falcon	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>		1	6	5	1			
30	Eleonora's Falcon	<i>Falco eleonora</i>			1					
31	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>				1	1			
32	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		1	2		1			
33	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>							4	
34	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>							2	
35	Eurasian Stone-Curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>		3		H		H		
36	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		2	6			2		2
37	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>		1,200	500			400	400	300
38	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>		3	2					6
39	Common Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>		2						
40	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>			4	2		2		
41	Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>				1				
42	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	1	10	1			2		2
43	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>		1	1			1		1
44	Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>		50	10			5		20
45	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>		1	1					
46	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	3	4	4			4		10
47	Green Sandpiper	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	2		1	1		1		

	Common name	Scientific name	September/October							
			26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
48	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>			2	1				
49	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>			1					
50	Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>			2					
51	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>		1						1
52	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		2	1	1				1
53	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>		2						1
54	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	4		200	1	1	1		
55	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>			50	1				
56	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
57	Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>		26	6					
58	Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>			12					
59	Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>							1	
60	Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia 'feral'</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
61	European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>		1			1	2		
62	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
63	Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>								1
64	Western Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	H		2	H			2	
65	Eurasian Scops Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>	H		H			1		
66	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>	H	1		H	1	1		1
67	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	2	1	2				3	1
68	Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	2	H						
69	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos medius</i>			1,2H	2H	1,1H	1,1H	2	H
70	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	20	20	6	2	5	1	20	1
71	Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>				1				
72	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	2	2	6	5	3	4	6	2
73	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>			29	20	130		20	
74	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
75	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>			2	1	2	1		
76	Sombre Tit	<i>Poecile lugubris</i>				3	1			
77	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>	3	1	30	30	10	10	6	
78	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	2	2	2	4	4	4	2	
79	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	6	20	30	30	20	10	30	20
80	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>			1,2H	3,3H	1	2	4	
81	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>		H						
82	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	1							
83	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	6	1	3		2		2	
84	Eurasian Crag Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>					4			
85	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>					6			
86	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	8	H	1	2	2	2	6	
87	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	10	8	8	10	6	2	4	
88	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	1	1	1				1	1
89	Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>			1					
90	Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>		5	4			1		
91	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>				3	1	1		
92	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>			3	1	2		2	
93	Common Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>			1				1	
94	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	3							
95	Krüper's Nuthatch	<i>Sitta krueperi</i>			3			4		
96	Western Rock Nuthatch	<i>Sitta neumayer</i>				8	3		6	
97	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>			1,2H			4		
98	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>			2	1	1	1	2	

	Common name	Scientific name	September/October							
			26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
99	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>	1							
100	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	4	10	5	4	6		1	
101	European Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>		5	1	4	1	1	8	
102	Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	7	4	2	1	1	2	5	
103	Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>				1			1	
104	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>								1
105	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>				2			1	
106	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	
107	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
108	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>				1	1			
109	Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>	3	4	8	H	12	2	2	4
110	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		20	2		7	30	1	3
111	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	1		1					
112	Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>					1			
113	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		1	12	8	10	2	2	
114	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>			20					
115	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>			6	8	2	2		
116	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	20	10	10	6	8	100	10	
117	Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>				2			5	
118	Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>		20	20	10	20	70	20	100
119	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>		1	2	2	4		6	H

Butterflies and Moths

Swallowtail	Pygmy Skipper	Balkan Grayling
Clouded Yellow	Mallow Skipper	Freyer's Grayling
Small White	Millet Skipper	Eastern Rock Grayling
Eastern Bath White	Small Copper	Samos Grayling
Clouded Yellow	Long-tailed Blue	Painted Lady
Cardinal	Lang's Short-tailed Blue	Holly Blue
Aegean Meadow Brown	Common Blue	Brown Argus
Red Admiral	Humming-bird Hawk-moth	

Mammals

Bottlenose Dolphin	Daubenton's Bat	Red-veined Darter
Beech Marten (dead)	Red Fox (dead)	Eastern Hedgehog
Persian Squirrel	Brown Hare	

Dragonflies & Damselflies

Scarlet Darter	Blue Emperor	Southern Darter
Ruddy Darter	Keeled Skimmer	Blue-tailed Damselfly

Other invertebrates

Blue-winged Grasshopper	Nosed Grasshopper	Violet Carpenter Bee
Red-winged Grasshopper	Egyptian Grasshopper	Mole Cricket
Pepsis Spider Wasp	Giant Solitary Wasp	Scorpion
Lesbos Cicada		

Reptiles & Amphibians

Spur-thighed Tortoise

Dice Snake (Skin)

Starred Agama

Snake-eyed Lizard

A large snake

Levantine Marsh Frog

Turkish Gecko

Stripe-necked Terrapin

Green Toad

Marine

Grey Mullet

Sea Horse

Onchidiid Marine Slug