

Go Slow...in Istria in Autumn

Naturetrek Tour Report

28th Sept – 5th October 2021

Report by Luca Boscain



Naturetrek Mingledown Barn Wolf's Lane Chawton Alton Hampshire GU34 3HJ UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Tour participants: Luca Boscain (leader) with eight Naturetrek clients.

Summary

We enjoyed a wonderful week (despite Covid paperwork), with a great group, excellent Mediterranean weather of warm sunny days and a rich flora and fauna.

Birding was particularly rewarding, with sightings of most of the target species, including six species of woodpecker, Griffon Vulture, Goshawk, Eagle Owl and Great Grey Shrike, and an astonishing last day at Isola della Cona with amazing flocks of hundreds of geese, ducks and waders, resting and flying together in a renewed wetland.

The butterfly sightings were also excellent with a remarkable list of 28 species, helped by the presence of a rich variety of late blooms, including hundreds of Lady's-tresses Orchids.

Day 1

Tuesday 28th September

Trieste Airport (IT); Trieste (IT); Istarske Toplice in Sv. Stjepan/Santo Stefano (our hotel accommodation) - Weather details: sunny; 14°C - 27°C

After a good flight from Stansted, we landed at the Trieste-Ronchi dei Legionari airport at 4.15 p.m. Here it took a little while to check the documents required to enter in the European Community.

The airport was very small, so it was no problem to find Luca, our local tour leader, at the Arrivals Hall. We walked out into warm temperature of 27.5°C, and took the minibus to the Istrian peninsula.

Soon Luca pointed out some Mediterranean Gulls among the flocks of numerous Black-headed Gulls fluttering over the fields.

We drove for about 45 minutes, first along a comfortable motorway and then following the attractive Costiera road to Trieste, coloured by the warm light of the afternoon, noticing the tall flowering spikes of the Chimney Bellflower (*Campanula pyramidalis*) and pretty saplings of the invasive Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*).

Luca stopped for five minutes, giving us a quick photo opportunity, in front of the Trieste main square, "Piazza Unità d'Italia", where we could admire the beauty of the Habsburg palaces in the clear orange light of the sunset.

This was an opportunity to learn about the history of the city that used to be called the "Port of Wien" until the end of the First World War. It was one of the most important harbours in the Mediterranean, with an interesting mixed population of Italians and Slovenians. Luca explained the complicated history of Istria, with a mix of populations (Italians, Slovenians, Croatians and Romanians), often causing conflict and migrations of people since the Medieval age, when Slavs populations established inland, and Hungary and Austria reached the Adriatic, and the Republic of Venice included the coastal towns within its maritime empire.

This complicated history meant that there was no issue crossing through Slovenia, but tighter controls at the Croatian border – but we did get a feast of lovely new stamps! After about 15 minutes, we continued on our way. As dusk was falling as we travelled along the rather remote and deserted roads we saw first a Great Egret in a stream and then a Brown Hare.

We arrived at the Istarske Toplice hotel, which is based in an ancient thermal spot surrounded by dramatic vertical rocks and wide forests (rich in truffles), and checked in to our rooms. We met again for dinner shortly afterwards, at the Konoba Oprtalj restaurant.

The narrow road appeared more bendy in the darkness, but when we reached Oprtalj/Portole (the majority of the Istrian places names are provided bilingually, with a Slav and an Italian name), we were able to see its scenic Venetian Loggia (a space surrounded by columns and covered by a roof where the important personalities of the village used to meet to discuss important matters), and a number of winged Saint Mark's lions (the symbol of the Republic of Venice that used to rule in most of Istria until 1797).

We had a bean soup followed by lovely tagliatelle pasta with local ham, drinking the Croatian beer Osijek or the local wines Terrano and Malvazija. For the liquor lovers, the restaurant offered also a selection of shots with cherry, mistletoe and pure grappa.

Getting out after dinner, we explored a bit the village, being delighted by the clear view of the Milky Way and noticing the loud chirps of crickets and the flight of the European Free-tailed Bats (*Tadarida teniotis*), seen in the town wall's lights. Everything in an absolute quiet, with no artificial noises of cars or even dogs barking in the air. What a lovely first evening!

Day 2

Wednesday 29th September

Around the hotel in Sv. Stjepan/Santo Stefano; Mirna-Quieto valley; Motovun/Montona - Weather details: sunny and hot; 16° - 26°C

We enjoyed breakfast at 8am: a buffet rich of interesting balcanic savory dishes - sausages, hot vegetables and cheese lasagne, but also more international options like tasty scrambled eggs.

Walking a short distance, we could hear the first calls of the sough-after Grey-headed and Lesser Spotted Woodpeckers.

We met at 9am to have a walk around Sv. Stjepan/Santo Stefano: we first saw two Marsh Tits on the cedar in front of the gate. The Green Woodpeckers were very active, calling from every corner, with one climbing a trunk right in front of us. Despite many birds here, it wasn't easy at all to getting views in amongst the foliage but we recorded Nuthatches, Firecrests, Long-tailed Tits, Short-toed Treecreepers, Song Thrushs and Siskins.

There were still a lot of blooming plants around, even this late in the season and some past their best: Branched St. Bernard's Lilies (*Anthericum ramosum*), Keeled Garlics (*Allium carinatum*), *Allium ericetorum*, Rock-roses (*Helianthemum nummularium*), Moth Mulleins (*Verbascum blattaria*), Oreganos (*Origanum vulgare*), Winter Savories (*Satureja montana*), Pink Bindweeds (*Convolvulus cantabrica*) and the attractive Blue speedwell (*Veronica barrelieri*).

With the sunshine heating the meadows, butterflies started to climb the stems, often posing on the top of the flowers: it was particularly impressive, with every new specimen spotted belonging to a different species! The series of the "blues" (Lang's Short-tailed, Adonis, Common Blue, Brown Argus), the "whites" (Small, Wood, Southern Small, Large), the "clouded yellows" (Common and Berger's or Pale), the "browns" (Meadow and Wall), the "graylings" (Woodland and Common) and a couple of Small Coppers and worn Silver-washed Fritillaries: Luca helped us to work through the identification features of each species.

We scanned the clear sky seeing a Peregrine Falcon, a Raven and a pair of Common Buzzards, while a bit of climb along a track led us to a nice panorama of the valley, with the thermal site Istarske Toplice dominated by a huge rock with the ruins of the Saint Stephen church on the top. After a brief comfort stop, we followed another footpath to the cliff edge: here we noticed some European Cyclamens (*Cyclamen purpurascens*) in the shady corners and the endemic sandwort (*Moebria tommasinii*) in the crevices of the rock, unfortunately with only few withered flowers left.

Later on, Luca went shopping to Buzet/Pinguente, followed by a look around the local shops or to have a coffee. The picnic lunch was set out by Luca on the ping-pong tables outside our block, in the shade of oak and maple trees, and included a variety of local cheese and ham, vegetables, green olives and chocolate biscuits.

For the afternoon excursion, we met at 2.30pm and we drove along the Mirna/Quieto river valley, but since it was a little quite with just a few Goldfinches, we decided to drive directly to the mouth of the river, passing through the town of Novigrad. The first stop was on a dyke between brackish water lakes and a sea bay: though the telescopes, we found a flock of Wigeons, together with three Pochards, plus a number of Mute Swans, Great Crested Grebes, Great Cormorants, Common Sandpipers and Little Egrets. A loud Oystercatcher crossed in flight, followed by a dozen migrating Yellow Wagtails, while male and female Marsh Harrier patrolled a salty prairie covered in purple flowers of Sea Lavender (*Limonium* *cf.* *narbonense*) and Sea Aster (*Tripolium pannonicum*). We then walked to the opposite corner of the lagoon and found a stunning Great Grey Shrike, allowing Tony to get some photos.

The banks were covered in colourful flowers, including Spiny Restharrow (*Ononis spinosa*), Common Toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*), Brown Knapweed (*Centaurea jacea*), Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), Cocklebur (*Xanthium orientale*) and Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*).

We then returned inland and Luca took the group close to the gate of the ancient hilltop town of Motovun/Montona. The steep cobbled road led us to see first the Venetian Loggia, with its wonderful panorama to the Mirna/Quieto valley, and then to the attractive Duomo square, dominated by the 700 years old Romanesque bell-tower. Some of us also managed to find also delicious ice-creams, while Luca appeared a few minutes later, coming from a much lower car park, to show us the interesting moths resting under the town gate: Bedrule Brocade (*Mniotype solieri*), Brick (*Agrochola circumcellaris*) and the commoner Willow Beauty (*Peribatodes rhomboidaria*).

We got back to the hotel at 5.30pm, with some spare time to relax before meeting for the check-list at 7pm followed by the short drive to dinner. After the checklist, we walked outside and spotting a flock of Alpine Swifts flying very high in the sky and we heard first the Eagle Owl calling from the cliffs, and then the odd autumn calls of a young Tawny Owl.

The short drive to Konoba Dolina gave the unexpected crossing of five Wild Boars followed by two Roe Deer. A delightful dinner with omelette and delicate local truffles, pork and chocolate cake was accompanied by carafes of Cabernet Sauvignon and Chardonnay.

Back to Istarske Toplice, Mary spotted the startling (but not aggressive), Radiated Wolf Spider (*Hogna radiata*), while Luca settled the moth trap outside.

Day 3

Thursday 30th September

Rt Kamenjak/Capo Promontore; Pula/Pola; Monkodonia/Moncodogno - Weather details: thunderstorm at night, then sunny but windy; 14° - 22°C

At about midnight a violent thunderstorm forced Luca to switch off the moth-trap, so in the morning just a Willow Beauty (*Peribatodes rhomboidaria*), was in the net. Having a wander around the block with the early risers, we spotted a Praying Mantis (*Mantis religiosa*), an Orange Swift (*Triodia sylvina*), a worn Blair's Mocha (*Cyclophora puppillaria*) and the green bush-crickets (*Phaneroptera nana*) and (*Tylopsis lilifolia*), all attracted at night by the artificial lights of the hotel.

We left at 9am and, after about one hour of driving, we arrived at the village of Premantura/Promontore, where we had to search around for a while before discovering that the ticket office of the Rt Kamenjak/Capo Promontore peninsula had been moved in a new place further on: we took the opportunity to have a nice coffee in a bar.

Driving through some bumpy and dusty tracks, we journeyed south across the peninsula until we reached a large Austro-Hungarian bunker situated almost to the southernmost point. We left the minibus under the shade of some odd Aleppo Pines, bent by the strong Bura winds, and climbed the hill of the bunker, going through a Mediterranean maquis of Myrtles (*Myrtus communis*), Prickly Junipers (*Juniperus oxycedrus*) and Mastics (*Pistacia lentiscus*), with rich clusters of red berries, and having brief views of Sardinian Warblers, Blackcaps and Firecrests. However, finding small passerines in the strong wind was challenging.

From the terrace above the bunker roof, we had a 360° view, going from the far peak of Ucka/Monte Maggiore, the tallest mountain in Istria (1,396 m), behind the village of Medulin/Medolino, to the elongated islands of Cres/Cherso and Lošinj/Lussino, to the deep blue Adriatic sea and to the skyscrapers of Pula/Pola, emerging behind some short hills. Here we saw a Sparrowhawk and a couple of Barn Swallows on migration, while few Pallid Swifts battled against the breeze overhead. In the scattered patches of dry grass, we noticed tens of pretty flowers of Lady's-tresses Orchids and Autumn Squill (*Prospero autumnale*), but also the sea-lavender (*Limonium cancellatum*) and the pink (*Dianthus ciliates*), both endemic of the Adriatic basin. Nearby in the "Safari bar", very popular among tourists in summertime, we saw a poor Common Redstart that had found a sheltered place away from the wind among the two hulls of a beached catamaran where it fed before continuing its journey to Africa.

We descended almost to the rocky shore, among Tree Heaths (*Erica arborea*) and Rock Samphires (*Crithmum maritimum*), noticing a number of grasshoppers and Common Graylings (*Hipparchia semele*), when Luca left us some spare time to wander while he rushed back to the minibus to prepare the picnic. It took some time and discussion to decide that the black bird swimming in front of us was a Mediterranean Shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii*) and not the commoner Great Cormorant, before we walked back to the shade of the pines for lunch. Later we drove for about half an hour to the city of Pula/Pola where we parked right in front of the Roman amphitheatre. Luca told us about the general differences about the function and the shows between Greek theatres and Roman amphitheatres, then we had a loop around the cavea, noticing here and there Common Wall Lizards (*Podarcis muralis*) with its distinctive green back, some Jackdaws flying around a distant bell-tower and a number of short rock plants including Common Purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*), Prostrate Sandmat (*Euphorbia*

prostrata), Cantabrian Morning Glory (*Convolvulus cantabrica*) and the invasive Tropical Horseweed (*Erigeron sumatrensis*) from America.

Then we drove north, following the western coast of Istria to Rovinj/Rovigno, and turned into a countryside track to reach the castelliere of Monkodonia/Moncodogno, a Bronze Age Celtic village surrounded by walls almost like a primitive castle. We walked few hundred metres in the maquis of Downy (*Quercus pubescens*) and Holm Oaks (*Q. ilex*) to a hill top with a magnificent view to the coast till the Brijuni/Brioni islands and a series of derelict ruins and walls. The peace of the place was total in the warm colours of the afternoon, so we enjoyed exploring the archaeological site where quite a few plants were still in bloom, including Yellow Bartsia (*Odontites luteus*) and Lady's-tresses Orchids, attracting many insects like Eastern Bath White (*Pontia edusa*), Eastern Baton Blue (*Pseudophilotes vicrama*), Northern Wall Brown (*Lasiommata maera*), Cone-headed Grasshopper (*Acrida ungarica*) and Hornet Robber Fly (*Asilus crabroniformis*). The birding was pretty slow, possibly because of the heat, and we only flushed a possible Cirl Bunting while a Yellow Wagtail on migration flew over the bush of Christ's-thorns (*Paliurus spina-christi*), nicknamed "tortellini bush" by Luca.

Then it was time to drive home, arriving around 6 pm. At the check-list time, we heard Eagle Owl once again, and Alpine Swifts. For dinner we had an appetizer with Istrian ham, cheese and warm bread, followed by ravioli with wild asparagus and fusi (a local homemade pasta) with truffles, ending with a fruit of the forest cake and honey and herb liquors.

Day 4

Friday 1st October

Učka/Monte Maggiore; Hum/Colmo - Weather details: sunny; 7° - 20°C

Today we started a bit later than usual, at 9.30am so Luca could go shopping for the next two days. Luca heard a Black Woodpecker early morning and later, when we were all loading the minibus, a Middle-spotted Woodpecker came to perch on a dead tree nearby, showing perfectly for everybody, while a Nuthatch was pecking on the ground: what a great start!

After about 45 minutes of driving, climbing through beautiful forests of Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Italian Maple (*Acer opalus*) and Hop-Hornbeam (*Ostrya carpinifolia*), we arrived at a stunning view point in the northern edge of mount Učka, from which we could admire the Kvarner Gulf from Rijeka/Fiume to Mount Velebit, to the islands of Cres/Cherso and Krk/Veglia, the only Croatian island to occasionally host some Brown Bears.

After a comfort stop at the Visitor Centre of Vela Učka, we drove few more minutes along a narrow road among the Black (*Pinus nigra*) and Scots Pines (*Pinus sylvestris*) that led us to the southern foothill of the mount Učka: here were a series of nice clearings and scattered settlements called Mala Učka. We started to walk spotting Coal Tit, Chiffchaff, Firecrest, Greenfinch, Chaffinch and Goldfinch, while were only heard Hawfinches and Crossbills. In the thermophile pastures there were still a lot of flowers, including the last blue stems of Italian Eringo (*Eryngium amethystinum*), two species of savory, (*Satureja montana*) and (*Satureja subspicata*) (the second sub-endemic of ex-Yugoslavia), Autumn Crocus (*Colchicum autumnale*), Silver Horehound (*Marrubium incanum*) and the endemic wallflower (*Erysimum carniolicum*). We also found the shrubs with fruits like Burnet Rose (*Rosa spinosissima*), Whitebeam (*Sorbus aria*), Dwarf Elder (*Sambucus ebulus*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) and a number of brambles (*Rubus spp.*). Walking along a peaceful road among buildings that were possibly mainly summer or even abandoned houses, we kept finding new species of flowers, from Wood Pink (*Dianthus sylvestris*), to Stemless Carline Thistle (*Carlina acaulis*), Hairy Hemp-nettle (*Galeopsis pubescens*), Wall Germander (*Teucrium chamaedrys*) and

Dwarf Mallow (*Malva neglecta*) and the leaves most likely of the endemic hellebore (*Helleborus multifidus istriacus*.) In the sky we noticed Sparrowhawk, Common Buzzard and two Ravens then Mary spotted a rare Griffon Vulture gliding from the Učka straight to the nesting colonies on the island of Cres/Cherso.

For lunch we settled in the sunshine among some derelict houses, with a wide panorama to the whole Istria that was lying below us and saw a nice Rock Bunting that perched on the top of a bush. The grass was filled in grasshoppers, including Blue-winged (*Oedipoda caerulea*) and Red-winged (*Oedipoda germanica*), Italian Locust (*Calliptamus italicus*) and Meadow Grasshopper (*Pseudochorthippus parallelus*). Descending along the same road, we spotted a black morph Red Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*) from the minibus. Clearly the group of Brits that stopped and came back a hundred metres to see the rodent, offered the most exciting event of the day for the family of loud dogs of the nearby isolated farm!

We arrived at Hum/Colmo, the “smallest walled town in the World”. We decided the best idea would be to relax a bit and drink a coffee in the lovely veranda of a bar, enjoying the mild sunshine and the pleasure of chats for a while. We then explored the town now only inhabited by just a couple of dozens of people mainly involved in tourism, with several souvenir stores and drinking spots: we saw the tombstones with the mysterious Glagolitic alphabet, the tiny Venetian Loggia, the local liquor biska flavoured with mistletoe and the façade of the parish church, unfortunately closed, as usual. Local wildlife included House Sparrows, Common Wall Lizard, Geranium Bronze (*Cacyreus marshalli*) and Hornet Mimic Hoverfly (*Volucella zonaria*).

We came back to the hotel at 4.30pm, having plenty of time for a long check-list that this evening included also the plants particularly for Ann.

The supper at the Konoba Dolina offered beef soup with spaghetti, ćevapčići (the typical balcanic sausages) with ajvar sauce (made mainly with red peppers) and, for pudding, apple strudel.

When we got outside the restaurant, we spent some time admiring the gorgeous Milky Way and the thousands of stars in such a clear sky, far from any pollution and civilization, listening the song of a Tawny Owl.

Day 5

Saturday 2nd October

Zrenj/Stridone; Cepic/Ceppich; Oprtalj/Portole; “Mlaka” nearby Sv. Stjepan/Santo Stefano -
Weather details: sunny; 14° - 22°C

Once again, going to the main block for breakfast, where heard Middle-spotted, Grey-headed and Black Woodpecker, while a Song Thrush was hopping in the grass.

We left at 9 o'clock and drove for about half an hour to the village of Zrenj/Stridone. Our timing was perfect as we got out of the minibus as the cypresses and hedges near the cemetery were filled in birds: Hawfinches, Starlings, Chaffinches, Jays, Blue Tits, Lesser Whitethroat... and, later on, a singing Cirl Bunting, Siskins and Tree Pipits on migration etc; Luca, even picked out the distinctive calls of a Red-throated Pipit and of some Crossbills!

In the meadows there were many pretty spikes of Lady's-tresses Orchids and a number of butterflies heating up in the sunshine: Clouded Yellow, Small Copper, Red Admiral, Common Grayling, Meadow Brown and Ann managed to photograph the only Queen of Spain Fritillary (*Issoria lathonia*) of the trip. Back on the minibus, we

continued seeing a second dark Red Squirrel crossing the road near Sveta Lucija/Santa Lucia, then we reached another rural village, Cepic/Ceppich, where we descended by foot along track in the woodland to a rather popular climbing wall.

There were finches and pipits on passage, clear sign of the migration in action, while the dry meadows showed some more Italian Eryngos, Branched St. Bernard's Lilies, European Cyclamens and the pink *Dianthus ciliatus*. We also added few more butterflies, including a gorgeous Southern White Admiral (*Limenitis reducta*) and Speckled Wood (*Pararge aegeria*), both posing on a leaf, and some more interesting insects like Common Darter (*Sympetrum striolatum*), Italian Striped Bug (*Graphosoma italicum*) and Rufous Grasshopper (*Gomphocerippus rufus*).

We arrived at the beautiful view point from where we could scan a peaceful clearing edged by White Willows (*Salix alba*): we heard the distinctive call of a Black Woodpecker and we spotted a Red Fox that was hunting in the grass, totally oblivious he was being watched, then a juvenile of Northern Goshawk flew right above it, showing its large size in comparison with the carnivore and the boldly striped buffish chest, and continued flying over the woodland.

We kept descending for few hundred metres when a male Lesser-spotted Woodpecker came to perch on a dead tree, showing its red crown.

The lunch spot was near the Saint Mary of the Snows church of Cepic/Ceppich, where we enjoyed a slice of tasty melon or a sandwich but had to pay some attention when walking in the short grass, so we did not trample on the ubiquitous Lady's-tresses Orchids and Veronica barrelieri speedwells. Ann spotted a cute Parasol Mushroom (*Macrolepiota procera*) in a bush, while Luca showed to the members of the group a large Eastern Green Lizard (*Lacerta viridis*), hiding in the weeds.

Driving back to the Mirna valley, we stopped for a quarter of an hour at Oprtalj/Portole, to take some photos in daylight of the scenic village. In the picturesque Venetian Loggia, we found a French Red Underwing (*Catocala elocata*) resting on a wall, unfortunately not showing the attractive hindwings.

We spent the afternoon in the plain woodlands on the other side of river Mirna/Quieto then Sveti Stjepan/Santo Stefano, in a locality possibly called "Mlaka". With the heat, the birdwatching was hard work but we still enjoyed some wildlife including Eastern Green, Common Wall and Dalmatian Wall Lizard (*Podarvis melisellensis*) and insects like Southern Hawker (*Aeshna cyanea*), Praying Mantis, Southern White Admiral, Silver-washed Fritillary, Oberthur's Grizzled Skipper (*Pyrgus armoricanus*) and a wonderful caterpillar of Common Swallowtail (*Papilio machaon*).

After some spare time, we met at 6.30pm with the intention of trying to see the Eagle Owl we kept hearing: we first detected a male singing from a southern cliff, then a second one even further and once again the loud Alpine Swifts having their evening chatterings high above our heads. We decided to try to go closer in the minibus when the deep booming calls started to come from the much closer northern cliff, just above our block. Luca quickly spotted the Eagle Owl on a prominent rock, so everybody could see clearly, through the telescope, the bird inflating its white throat: what a view!

We celebrated another great day enjoying a dinner of omelette with fresh golden chanterelles, gnocchi with beef and boar stew, a lemon cheesecake and a sage grappa.

Day 6

Sunday 3rd October

Pre-breakfast walk around the hotel in Sv. Stjepan/Santo Stefano; take off "Zavoj"; Buzet/Pinguente; Srbanj/Serbani; Savudrija/Salvore - Weather details: cloudy in the morning, then sunny and breezy; 17° - 24°C

Considering that there were six species of woodpeckers around the hotel, it was worth spending some time to try and get a better view, so Luca met with two of the group at 7am for a pre-breakfast walk. The sky was cloudy and the morning rather dark, not the best weather conditions for the observations, but we went anyway to walk along the stream alongside the Mirna/Quieto valley forest. We first noticed a Grey Wagtail, a Kingfisher in flight and again the Alpine Swifts in the sky, then we stopped near some promising large Pedunculate Oaks (*Quercus robur*). At the beginning, we could see only tits feeding in the foliage, then a Grey-headed Woodpecker appeared, staying for a while calling on a dead trunk, so we could get a good view through the telescope. On the way back, we spotted Middle and Lesser Spotted Woodpecker on the same tree, followed by a pair of Short-toed Treecreepers: really a successful hour!

After breakfast, we drove east, passing Buzet/Pinguente and then along a deserted road almost to the border with Slovenia. We stopped for a walk here, where the paragliders take off, called "Zavoj": it was almost like a natural terrace, with a wide view to the valley on one side and a rather flat prairie area on the northern side, where we could see the fence with barbed wire marking the border of the European Community. We noticed an unusual buff coloured lark together with the Woodlarks that were feeding on the gravel of the track: checking carefully, Luca identified it as another Woodlark, but with a very unusual isabelline plumage! However with a rather chilly climate and grey skies, birding was particularly slow, with only two Skylarks, some Chaffinches and two Crossbills on migration. More interesting was the flora, with the flowers of Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*), Mountain Onion (*Allium senescens*), *Allium ericetorum* and Giant Scabious (*Cephalaria leucantha*), all emerging obviously from the yellow dry grass, and the green leaves of the endemic subspecies of Sweet Iris (*Iris pallida illyrica*).

Back at the minibus, we descended to have a look in a scattered grove of Black Pines: mission accomplished because we managed to see two very obliging Crested Tits, plus Coal Tit and Firecrest.

Then the group had some free time to explore the old Venetian centre of Buzet/Pinguente, on the top of a hill, and accompanying Ann to buy some local cheese.

Considering rain was forecast, we had our picnic under a nice shelter nearby the graveyard of Srbanj/Serbani. After few raindrops, the weather improved and while we were enjoying some good Italian gorgonzola cheese and Croatian peppers filled with hummus sauce, wide glimpses of blue appeared in the sky.

The birdwatching from a wonderful view point overlooking the Mirna/Quieto valley produced six Ravens, two Common Buzzards, Red Kite, Sparrowhawk and Kestrel, while through the telescope we could see some Coypus grazing peacefully on the sides of ponds and canals, including an albino individual. The dry meadows hosted also some more Lady's-tresses Orchids, Autumns Squills, *Dianthus ciliatus*, Graylings and a Praying Mantis, despite the great grazing job of sheep and goats. In the cemetery Luca pointed us the quantity of Italian surnames on the tombstones: Italians used to account for about half of the Istrian population before the end of the Second World War, when more than 300.000 people were forced to leave their houses to emigrate to Italy.

After half an hour of driving along a motorway, we arrived to Savudrija/Salvore, by the shore of the Adriatic sea. We stopped at a nice little bay where, with the low tide, there were plenty of Yellow-legged Gulls in the mud flats. Scanning carefully, we also noticed a Little Stint, Dunlin and a juvenile Mediterranean Gull.

Then we drove a kilometre more and then went hiking, in a yellow sea of Sticky Fleabanes (*Dittrichia viscosa*), until we reached a pristine coastline with white rocks and crystalline turquoise waters. Looking across the panorama to the far town of Piran/Pirano in Slovenia, we spotted three distant Shags and three late Barn Swallows, but what we enjoyed more was the lack of people and the general peace, even if things might change in the future with the huge new hotel being built: it was a paradise, but possibly not for a longer time. Here we saw Italian Wall Lizard (*Podarcis siculus*), Southern Darters (*Sympetrum meridionale*), Honey Bees and Common Blue (*Polyommatus icarus*).

Supper this evening included a spicy beef paté, chicken and sausages and, for pudding, frittelle and crostoli, two pastries that in Venice were served during the Carnival.

On the way back to the hotel, we spotted the silhouettes, illuminated from behind, of a large Wild Boar sow with at least three piglets, grazing peacefully on a meadow.

Day 7

Monday 4th October

Hrastovlje/Cristoglie (SLO); Skocjanski Zatok/Val Stagnon (SLO); Koper/Capodistria (SLO); Secovlje/Sicciole (SLO) - Weather details: cloudy in the morning, then sunny; 17° - 26°C

The plan for the day was to go to Slovenia for the day and then come back to Croatia for the last night at Istarske Toplice. In so doing we would be entering in the Schengen area. Now the UK is not part of the EU and with additional Covid-19 rules in each country, we hoped for a smooth crossing. We had already filled the Croatian form before our arrival and each member of the group had brought a lateral Covid-test just in case they were needed. We had spent some time the night before preparing the necessary forms for each country.

Driving to the border, nearby Buzet/Pinguente, we noticed a road-killed Badger, then arrived the time of the truth. We caused quite a queue behind our minibus, because the guards of the two nationalities checked each passport twice, then at the Slovenian side they checked also the vaccination certificates. Despite the odd bit of confusion, we were allowed into Slovenia... quite stressful, but at least we did it! From there, we drove once again along the very quiet Slovenian roads until the village of Hrastovlje/Cristoglie, where we went to see the ancient Romanesque church of the Holy Trinity, surrounded by a tall wall to protect it from the raids of the Turks. This type of walled church is called Tabor in Slovene. We had to wait our turn for the visit, so we enjoyed some Serins, the Chimney Bellflower, growing in the wall, and Blackbirds and Starlings feasting on a fig.

Inside the church, we could admire the frescos dating back to 1490 and a guide switched on a tape with an interesting explanation in English about each painting, showing the scenes it was telling about through a bamboo cane. Luca pointed out the painting of a bird with a curved bill that was possibly identified as a Bald Ibis, a species that became extinct in Europe by the end of XVII century.

We then had a coffee break in a bar, hearing the distant song of a Woodlark, before driving for 15 minutes to the Adriatic coast, where we went to the beautiful reserve of Skocjanski Zatok/Val Stagnon. Here we were welcomed by Domen, a friend of Luca, who allowed us to visit the largest tower, now officially closed for decorating, and told us something about the history of the wetland. There used to be a large tidal lagoon

surrounding the ancient city of Koper/Capodistria, but it had been progressively drained and substituted by the container modern port until a group of children, particularly interested in nature, managed to stop the expansion of cement and to preserve the surviving part of marsh. This area was therefore protected and renewed in order to recreate a suitable habitat for the wildlife and make it usable by citizens, creating footpaths, blinds and hides.

From the huge and attractive tower, we could admire a 360° view to the marsh and to the tidal bay: the introduced Camargue white horses, used to control the growth of the vegetation, were followed by Cattle and Little Egrets, and a Hobby flew above. The lowest level of the tower, almost underground, offered an unexpected perspective, because it had windows showing the underwater world, with tens of tiny Mosquito Fishes (*Gambusia holbrooki*). From another hide, we scanned the lagoon where there were hundreds of Mallards, Wigeons and Teals, plus Mute Swans, Great Crested Grebes and Great Cormorants. In the glasswort prairies, we spotted some Greenshanks and a Curlew. There were hundreds of mating dragonflies, including Southern Darters (*Sympetrum meridionale*) and Migrant Hawkers (*Aeshna mixta*) as we walked along the reedbed trails.

We had our last picnic in the shade of the visitor centre, eating another mix of cheese, including the famous Pag cheese, a delicious melon and a variety of dark chocolate biscuits.

After lunch, we went to have a short wander in the Koper/Capodistria city centre: Luca pointed out the common features of each town inside the maritime empire of the Republic of Venice, going from the cisterns under each square, to the winged lions, to the Islamic-like decorations of the windows. Then we arrived at Tito's square, with its City Hall with Ghibelline battlements, the large Loggia and the Duomo, and continued until a view point to the commercial port, the most important in Slovenia, with tens of cranes and thousands of containers.

Coming back, we stopped for a wonderful Italian gelato, particularly welcome for all the group.

Just before the border with Croatia, we turned into a track that led us to the edge of the Secovlje/Sicciole salt pans. The stream on the side of the road was populated by Moorhens, Coypu and tens of mullets and Sea Basses (*Dicentrarchus labrax*). The light of the afternoon cast the area with wonderful warm colours, but there weren't many birds around: scanning by telescope Luca only spotted a distant Great Grey Shrike and the second Hobby of the day. Surprisingly the border passage didn't give us any problems, so we drove back to Croatia smoothly.

Konoba Dolina prepared fish for our last evening, starting with tasty baccalà mantecatto (a typical Venetian cod sauce) and bread, then a Sea Bass or Sea Bream and finishing with a superb tiramisù. We couldn't miss, the selection of four different liquors and grappas for our last supper.

Back to the hotel, the Eagle Owl was in song and we noticed a variety of interesting moths trapped in the corridors of our block, including Yellow Shell (*Camptogramma bilineata*), Scalloped Oak (*Crocallis elinguarina*), Scarce Blackneck (*Lygephila cracca*), Square-spot Rustic (*Xestia xanthographa*), Beautiful Arches (*Mniotype satura*) and Flame Brocade (*Trigonophora flammea*).

Day 8

Tuesday 5th October

Marina Nova (IT); Isola della Cona (IT); Valle Cavanata (IT); Trieste Airport (IT) - Weather details: Mainly sunny, but very humid and windy; 17°-24°C

Just after breakfast, perfectly on time at 8.45am, we were ready to load our suitcases, while the dark clouds soon turned into heavy rain. At the border once again, the guards only needed to see passports, so it didn't take too long and, from there, we had about one hour of driving, first along the bendy roads of Slovenia and then in the much more comfortable Italian motorway, while the weather improved. Our first stop was nearby the harbour of Monfalcone, at Marina Nova, where you can sometimes find rarer grebes and divers, but possibly because of the high tide and of the warm and humid Sirocco wind, there were almost no birds at all.

We then travelled to the Isola della Cona, possibly the most important birding reserve in Italy, with an astonishing checklist of about 330 species of bird. We set down at the bar "Al pettirosso" (= of the robin) where we could drink a coffee enjoying a wonderful view through the huge window: hundreds of geese, ducks, waders and gulls feeding and resting in a restored wetland.

We also met Paul Tout who usually leads the Istria tour who rescued a large Edible Frog (*Pelophylax kl. esculentus*) that had entered in the bar.

We went up to the upper floor of the same building where we could get even better views, overlooking most of the marsh. Greylag Geese, Teals, Wigeons, Shovelers, Lapwings, Snipes, Black-headed and Mediterranean Gulls in their hundreds, some Pintails and Gadwalls, but also one Ruddy Duck, two Bar-headed Geese and two Canada Geese, all probably escapes. In the distance, in a group of Ruffs, Luca spotted a Wood Sandpiper, while a Marsh Harrier passed in flight.

Then we went through the footpath that leads to the "Marinetta" hide: along the trail, we saw a delicate Eastern Willow Spreadwing (*Chalcolestes parvidens*), many Migrant Hawkets and darters and a couple of Lang's Short-tailed Blues. At the "Cavaliere" hide, we found a dozen of Pied Avocets but also we met one of the most famous Italian ornithologists, Pierandrea Brichetti, the author of "Ornitologia Italiana", the encyclopaedia about Italian birds. At the "Marinetta" hide, with nobody else around, we opened the large windows to overlook a memorable spectacle: another mix of waterfowl, but first of all, hundreds of Dunlins with a number of Ringed Plovers, Greenshanks, Curlews, Little Stints and at least one Curlew Sandpiper, mottled because it was moulting its summer plumage from brick red to white. We could have spent all day there, scanning and looking for more species, but the day was short, so we had to come back to the bar "Al pettirosso" for lunch, enticed by good lasagne with Bolognese sauce or mushrooms. In the pond in front of the window, covered by floating Fringed Water-lilies (*Nymphaoides peltata*), we noticed a Little Grebe, a Great Egret, a Grey Heron, a pair of Gadwalls, a dozen Red-eared Sliders (*Trachemys scripta elegans*) and some more frogs.

There was still some more time left for a last bit of birding, so we transferred to another reserve, Valle Cavanata. After a short walk in the shrubs, we reached a hide, but with the wind, most of the birds had moved far away to shelters near the opposite bank, including 15 Greater Flamingos, mainly youngsters but also two pink adults. We were at the north-eastern limit of their distribution in Italy, they never appear in thousands like in other Italian wetlands. Then Sue achieved her desire, because Luca found four Pygmy Cormorants perched together on some stakes and got the telescope on them. It was the last sighting of a wonderful last day: we were at the Trieste

airport just before 3pm with plenty of time to explore each corner of such a small building and to go through the last border controls before the journey to Stansted.

Receive our e-newsletter

Join the Naturetrek e-mailing list and be the first to hear about new tours, additional departures and new dates, tour reports and special offers. Visit www.naturetrek.co.uk to sign up.

Social Media

We're social! Follow us on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram and be the first to hear about the launch of new tours, offers and exciting sightings and photos from our recently returned holidays.



www.facebook.com/naturetrekwildlifeholidays



www.twitter.com/naturetrektours



www.instagram.com/naturetrek_wildlife_holidays

Checklist

Birds

	Common name	Scientific name	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
Our Tour checklist follows the names and Taxonomy (including species order) of the International Ornithological Congress list of the Birds of the World (version 9.2), which seems destined to become the global standard in future.										
	N.B.									
	H = Heard									
	LO = Leader only									
	x = units									
	xx = tens									
	xxx = hundreds									
1	Common Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>					1			
2	hybrid with Canada Goose [feral]	<i>x Branta canadensis</i>								2
3	Bar-headed Goose [feral]	<i>Anser indicus</i>								2
4	Greylag Goose	<i>Anser anser</i>								xxx
5	Mute Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>		10					20	xx
6	Ruddy Shelduck [feral]	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>								1
7	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>								xx
8	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>								xx
9	Eurasian Wigeon	<i>Mareca penelope</i>		100					3	xx
10	Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>								5

	Common name	Scientific name	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
11	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		2				x	xx	xx
12	Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		3					20	xxx
13	Common Pochard	<i>Aythya ferina</i>		3						
14	Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>		25	H		25	10		
15	Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>			3					
16	Rock Dove [feral]	<i>Columba livia</i> var. <i>domestica</i>		10	10	1	2	10	xx	xxx
17	Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>		1	1			50	xx	1
18	Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>								15
19	Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>								3H
20	Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>					1		5	5
21	Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>							100	xx
22	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		1					5	1
23	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		2					6	
24	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>								15
25	Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>								10
26	Eurasian Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>		1						
27	Northern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>								100
28	Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>								4
29	Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>							1	2
30	Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>								10
31	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>						1		xxx
32	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>								1
33	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>						1		5
34	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		2						
35	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>								1
36	Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>								3
37	Black-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	xxx	xx				1	5	xxx
38	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>	x					1		50
39	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	x	x	x			50	xx	xx
40	Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i>								10
41	European (Mediterranean) Shag	<i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii</i>			1			3		
42	Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		10					10	15
43	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>							2	50
44	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>		2		1			10	10
45	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	1	5					2	5
46	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>		2				2	20	xx
47	Griffon Vulture	<i>Gyps fulvus</i>				1				
48	Eurasian Sparrowhawk	<i>Accipiter nisus</i>		2	1	1		1	1	
49	Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>					1			
50	Western Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		2						1
51	Red Kite	<i>Milvus milvus</i>						1		
52	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		5	2	4	5	5	1	2
53	Eurasian Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo bubo</i>		H	H		2	2H	H	
54	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>		H	H	H	H		H	
55	Common Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		H				1	H	H
56	Middle Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocarpus medius</i>				1	H	1	H	
57	Lesser Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates minor</i>		H			1	2		
58	Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major</i>				2	2	3H	2	H
59	Black Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus martius</i>				H	2H			

	Common name	Scientific name	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
60	European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>		3		H	3	5	2H	H
61	Grey-headed Woodpecker	<i>Picus canus</i>		H			H	2	H	1
62	Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>			1			1		2
63	Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>							2	
64	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>		1						
65	Great Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>		1				1	1	
66	Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	x	x	x	x	xx	x	xx	x
67	Eurasian Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	x	1	x			2	x	x
68	Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	15		10			2		5
69	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	1	1	10			50	x	x
70	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		1		2	7	7	2	
71	Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>		3		H	5	2H	H	
72	Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>				2	5	2		
73	Crested Tit	<i>Lophophanes cristatus</i>						2		
74	Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>		H	H	6	3	2	H	
75	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		5	H	3H	5	5	3H	H
76	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>					2	4	H	
77	Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>						2		
78	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>			3			3		1
79	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>		H					H	3H
80	Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus</i>		2H			5		H	5
81	Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		2H		5	3H	3H		H
82	Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			3		H		5	
83	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Curruca curruca</i>					1			
84	Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>		2H	5H					
85	Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapillus</i>		H	1	3	H	H		H
86	Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>				2H		H		
87	Dunnock	<i>Prunella modularis</i>					2H			
88	Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>		H	H	H	2H	3	H	
89	Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>		H	1	2	5	3		
90	Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		10			100	10	50	xx
91	Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	3	5	2	5	5	5	2	3
92	Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>		3H		1	2	3		1
93	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>					4		1	
94	European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>		5	H	5	5	5	2	x
95	Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			2					1
96	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		1	3	5	H		20	
97	Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>								1
98	Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>		10	1					
99	Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>		2		1		2	1	
100	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>		5	20	10	10	20	10	5
101	Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>					H			
102	Meadow Pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i>		5	20	10	10	20	10	5
103	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>					2			
104	Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>				10	20	10		
105	Common Crossbill	<i>Loxia curvirostra</i>				9	H	2		
106	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i>				H	5	2H	8	
107	European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>				5	3			
108	European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		15		1	5	H	5	
109	European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>							5	

	Common name	Scientific name	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
110	Eurasian Siskin	<i>Spinus spinus</i>		H			3H	2H		
111	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>			?		5			
112	Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>				6				

	Common name	Scientific name	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
	N.B.									
	C = Caterpillar									
	S = signs									
	LO = Leader only									
	x = units									
	xx = tens									
	xxx = hundreds									
	BUTTERFLIES:									
		Papilionidae								
1	Common Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>					1C			
		Pieridae								
2	Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>		1				1		
3	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		1	1		1	2		
4	Southern Small White	<i>Pieris mannii</i>		1						
5	Wood White	<i>Leptidea cfr. sinapis</i>		2						
6	Eastern Bath White	<i>Pontia edusa</i>			2					
7	Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>		5	10		10	3		1
8	Berger's/Pale Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias alfacariensis/hyale</i>		2		1				
		Lycaenidae								
9	Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>		1		1	1			
10	Geranium Bronze	<i>Cacyreus marshalli</i>				1				
11	Lang's Short-tailed Blue	<i>Leptotes pirithous</i>		1						2
12	Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>		1						
13	Eastern Baton Blue	<i>Pseudophilotes vicrama</i>			1					
14	Adonis Blue	<i>Polyommatus bellargus</i>		2		1	3			
15	Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>		5	1	1		5		
		Nymphalidae								
16	Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>		1	3	5	5		1	1
17	Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>			1					
18	Southern White Admiral	<i>Limenitis reducta</i>					2			
19	Silver-washed Fritillary	<i>Argynnis paphia</i>		3			1			
20	Queen of Spain Fritillary	<i>Issoria lathonia</i>					1			
21	Woodland Grayling	<i>Hipparchia fagi</i>		5			1			
22	Grayling	<i>Hipparchia semele</i>		1	3	5	10	5	2	
23	Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria aegeria</i>					3			2
24	Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		2	1	1	5	2	1	1
25	Meadow Brown	<i>Maniola jurtina</i>		2	3	1	5			
26	Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>		5		2	10	1		
27	Large Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata maera</i>			3					
		Hesperiidae								

	Common name	Scientific name	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
28	Oberthur's Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus armoricanus</i>					1			
	MOTHS:									
1	Orange Swift	<i>Triodia sylvina</i>			1					
2	Blair's Mocha	<i>Cyclophora puppillaria</i>			1					
3	a Wave	<i>Idaea camparia</i>							1	
4	Single-dotted Wave	<i>Idaea dimidiata</i>			1					
5	Yellow Shell	<i>Camptogramma bilineata</i>							1	
6	Scalloped Oak	<i>Crocallis elinguaris</i>							1	
7	Willow Beauty	<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>		3	1		2		5	
8	a Footman	<i>Eilema</i> sp.			2				1	
9	a Yellow Underwing	complex <i>Noctua janthina</i>							1	
10	Large Yellow Underwing	<i>Noctua pronuba</i>							1	
11	Square-spot Rustic	<i>Xestia xanthographa</i>							1	
12	White Point	<i>Mythimna albipuncta</i>							2	
13	a Noctuid	<i>Mythimna congrua</i>							1	
14	Straw Underwing	<i>Thalpophila matura</i>					1			
15	Beautiful Arches	<i>Mniotype satura</i>							1	
16	European Noctuid	<i>Mniotype solieri</i>		1						
17	Flame Brocade	<i>Trigonophora flammea</i>							3	
18	Brick	<i>Agrochola circumcellaris</i>		1						
19	Vine's Rustic	<i>Hoplodrina ambigua</i>							1	
20	Dark Spectacle	<i>Abrostola triplasia</i>							1	
21	French Red Underwing	<i>Catocala elocata</i>					1			
22	Passenger	<i>Dysgonia algira</i>					1D			
23	Mother Shipton	<i>Callistege mi</i>						1C		
24	Scarce Blackneck	<i>Lygephila cracca</i>							2	
25	Buttoned Snout	<i>Hypena rostralis</i>				1			5	
26	a Crambid	Crambidae sp.					1			
	OTHER INVERTEBRATES:									
1	Eastern Willow Spreadwing	<i>Chalcolestes parvidens</i>								3
2	Southern (Blue) Hawker	<i>Aeshna cyanea</i>					1			
3	Migrant Hawker	<i>Aeshna mixta</i>							xx	xx
4	Southern Darter	<i>Sympetrum meridionale</i>						2	xxx	
5	Common Darter	<i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>					2			
6	a Darter	<i>Sympetrum</i> sp.			1					xx
7	Southern Sickie Bush-cricket	<i>Phaneroptera nana</i>		1	1			1	3	
8	Lily Bush-Cricket	<i>Tylopsis lilifolia</i>			1					
9	Common Maquis Grasshopper	<i>Pezotettix giornae</i>				1	1			
10	Italian Locust	<i>Calliptamus italicus</i>				1	1			
11	Cone-headed (Nosed) Grasshopper	<i>Acrida ungarica</i>			10			2		
12	Red-winged Grasshopper	<i>Oedipoda germanica</i>				1	1			
13	Blue-winged Grasshopper	<i>Oedipoda caerulea</i>		x	2	2	3	2		
14	Broad Green-winged	<i>Aiolopus strepens</i>				1				

	Common name	Scientific name	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
	Grasshopper									
15	Slender Digging Grasshopper	<i>Acrotylus patruelis</i>			1					
16	Woodland Grasshopper	<i>Omocestus rufipes</i>		1			1		1	
17	Rufous Grasshopper	<i>Gomphocerippus rufus</i>					1			
18	Bornhalm's Grasshopper	<i>Chorthippus</i> cfr. <i>bornhalmi</i>			1					
19	Meadow Grasshopper	<i>Pseudochorthippus parallelus</i>				1				
20	Praying Mantis	<i>Mantis religiosa</i>		1	2		1	1		
21	Italian Striped Bug	<i>Graphosoma italicum</i>					2			
22	Southern Green Stink Bug	<i>Nezara viridula</i>							1	
23	Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	<i>Haylomorpha halys</i>					1			
24	Western Conifer Seed Bug	<i>Leptoglossus occidentalis</i>							1	
25	Gendarme Bug	<i>Lygaeus equestris</i>				1				
26	Fire Bug	<i>Pyrrhocoris apterus</i>		1		1	1			
27	a Scorpion-fly	<i>Panorpa</i> sp.		1						
28	a Crane-fly	<i>Tipula</i> sp.			10	1	1		2	
29	Stripe-eyed Lagoon Fly	<i>Eristalinus taeniops</i>						1		
30	Drone-fly	<i>Eristalis tenax</i>				1				
31	Hornet Mimic Hover Fly	<i>Volucella zonaria</i>				2			1	
32	Hornet Robber Fly	<i>Asilus crabroniformis</i>			1					
33	a Green lacewing	<i>Pseudomallada</i> sp.							1	
34	a Caddis-fly	<i>Hydropsyche</i> sp.			1					
35	a Paper wasp	<i>Polistes associus</i>			xx					
36	Hornet	<i>Vespa crabro</i>		1			1		3	1
37	a Wasp	<i>Scolia hirta</i>		1						
38	a Sweet bee	<i>Lasioglossum</i> sp.		1						
39	Mossy Rose Gall Wasp	<i>Diplolepis rosae</i>					5			
40	Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa violacea</i>		1						
41	Common Carder Bee	<i>Bombus pascuorum</i>				1				
42	a Bee	<i>Megachile</i> sp.		1						
43	Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>						x	x	1
44	a Smooth harvester ant	<i>Messor</i> sp.			xx			xx		
45	7-Spot Ladybird	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>					1			
46	Springtime Dung Beetle	<i>Trypocopris vernalis</i>			1D					
47	a Broad-nosed weevil	<i>Otiorhynchus</i> sp.							1	
48	a Jumping spider	<i>Heliophanus melinus</i>						1		
49	Diadem Spider	<i>Araneus diadematus</i>		1			1			
50	Radiated Wolf Spider	<i>Hogna radiata</i>	1	2	1					
51	Marbled Cellar Spider	<i>Holocnemus pluchei</i>					1			
52	Long-bodied Cellar Spider	<i>Pholcus phalangioides</i>		1						
53	a Scorpion	<i>Euscorpis</i> sp.			2				1	
54	Garden Snail	<i>Cornu aspersum</i>			x					
55	a Snail	<i>Ceriuella</i> cfr. <i>neglecta</i>							x	
56	a Snail	<i>Campylaea</i> cfr. <i>illyrica</i>		1						
57	Turbinate Monodont	<i>Phorcus turbinatus</i>						x		
58	a Limpet	<i>Patella</i> sp.						x		
59	Beadlet Anemone	<i>Actinia mediterranea</i>						1		

	Common name	Scientific name	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5
	N.B.									
	S = Signs									
	D = Dead									
	H = Heard									
	LO = Leader only									
	x = units									
	xx = tens									
	xxx = hundreds									
	MAMMALS:									
1	European Mole	<i>Talpa europaea</i>								S
2	European Free-tailed Bat	<i>Tadarida teniotis</i>	2					H		
3	Kuhl's Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus cfr. kuhii</i>			H	H			H	
4	Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>					1			
5	European Badger	<i>Meles meles</i>							1D	
6	Wild Boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>		5			1	4		
7	European Roe Deer	<i>Capreolus capreolus</i>		3				1		
8	European Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	1						1D	
9	Eurasian Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i>				1	1			
10	Coypu	<i>Myocastor coypus</i>						19	1	5
	AMPHIBIANS:									
1	European Tree Frog	<i>Hyla arborea</i>		H			H			
2	Perrin's Tree Frog	<i>Hyla cfr. perrini</i>								H
3	Edible Frog	<i>Pelophylax kl. esculentus</i>								10
4	Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>		2				1		
	REPTILES:									
1	Red-eared Slider	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>								10
2	Eastern Green Lizard	<i>Lacerta viridis</i>					2			
3	Common Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis muralis</i>			5	1	3			
4	Dalmatian Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis melisellensis</i>					1			
5	Italian Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis siculus</i>			2			1	5	
	FISHES:									
1	European Seabass	<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>							x	
2	A mullet	Mugilidae sp.							xx	
3	Eastern Mosquitofish	<i>Gambusia cfr. holbrooki</i>							xx	

Plants

Scientific name**Common name****Location****N.B.**

* = Endemic or limited distribution

[] = Introduced or escape

PTERIDOPHYTES**FERNS & ALLIES**

Scientific name	Common name	Location
Calamophytes		
Equisetaceae		
<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>	Great Horsetail	Istarske Toplice
Leptosporangiate Ferns		
Aspleniaceae		
<i>Asplenium ceterach</i>	Rustyback Fern	Istarske Toplice
<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Wall-rue	Mala Ucka
<i>Asplenium scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue	Cepic
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	Istarske Toplice
Dennstaedtiaceae		
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	Mlaka
Polypodiaceae		
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Common Polypody	Cepic
GYMNOSPERMS		
Cupressaceae		
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Juniper	Mala Ucka
<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	Prickly Juniper	Kamenjak
Pinaceae		
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	Kamenjak
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Black Pine	Istarske Toplice
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scots Pine	Mala Ucka
ANGIOSPERMS		
Pre-Dicots		
Aristolochiaceae		
<i>Aristolochia clematitis</i>	Yellow Birthwort	Savudrija
Eu-dicots		
Adoxaceae		
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	Danewort or Dwarf Elder	Mala Ucka
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	Mala Ucka
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring Tree	Mala Ucka
Amaranthaceae		
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	Redroot Amaranth	Zrenj
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Creeping Saltbush	Savudrija
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat Hen	Hrastovlje
<i>Salicornia europea</i>	Common Glasswort	Skocjanski Zatok
<i>Salsola soda</i>	Fleshy Russian Thistle	Savudrija
<i>Suaeda maritima</i>	Annual Sea-Blite	Skocjanski Zatok
Anacardiaceae		
<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	Smoke Bush	Istarske Toplice
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree	Kamenjak
<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>	Turpentine Tree	Srbani
Apiaceae		
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	Kamenjak
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot	Istarske Toplice
CONIFERS		
Juniper Family		
Pine Family		
FLOWERING PLANTS		
Primitive Angiosperms		
Birthwort Family		
True Dicotyledons		
Moschatel Family		
Goosefoot Family		
Sumach Family		
Carrot Family		

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Eryngium amethystinum</i> *	Italian Eryngo	Kamenjak
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Field Eryngo (dead stems)	Kamenjak
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	Mirna mouth
<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	Wild Parsnip	Hum
<i>Seseli tortuosum</i>	-	Kamenjak
<i>Trinia glauca</i>	Honewort	Mala Ucka
Apocynaceae	Periwinkle Family	
[<i>Vinca major</i>]	Greater Periwinkle	Savudrija
Araliaceae	Ivy Family	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	Istarske Toplice
Betulaceae	Birch Family	
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Black Alder	Isola della Cona
<i>Carpinus orientalis</i>	Oriental Hornbeam	Istarske Toplice
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	Cepic
<i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i>	Hop-hornbeam	Mala Ucka
Boraginaceae	Forget-me-not Family	
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's-bugloss	Istarske Toplice
<i>Heliotropus officinalis</i>	Heliotrope	Monkodonja
Brassicaceae	Cabbage Family	
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	Mala Ucka
<i>Diplotaxis</i> sp.	a Rocket	Istarske Toplice
<i>Erysimum</i> cfr. <i>carniolicum</i> *	a Wallflower	Mala Ucka
[<i>Lobularia maritima</i>]	Sweet Alyssum (planted)	Hum
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard	Mala Ucka
Campanulaceae	Bellflower Family	
<i>Campanula pyramidalis</i>	Chimney Bellflower	Hrastovlje
<i>Campanula</i> sp.	a Bellflower	Mala Ucka
<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	Nettle-leaved Bellflower	Istarske Toplice
Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle Family	
<i>Cephalaria leucantha</i>	Giant Scabious	Take off "Zavoj"
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel (dead stems)	Mirna valley
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp.	A scabious	Istarske Toplice
Caryophyllaceae	Pink Family	
<i>Cerastium</i> sp.	a Mouse-ear Chickweed	Mala Ucka
<i>Dianthus ciliatus</i> *	a Pink	Kamenjak
<i>Dianthus sylvestris</i>	Wood Pink	Mala Ucka
<i>Moehringia tommasinii</i> *	a Sandwort (leaves)	Istarske Toplice
<i>Petrorhagia saxifraga</i>	Tunic Flower	Istarske Toplice
<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	Common Soapwort	Cepic
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion	Istarske Toplice
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion	Istarske Toplice
Celastraceae	Spindle Family	
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle	Istarske Toplice
Cistaceae	Rock-rose Family	

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Cistus creticus (incanus)</i>	Pink Cistus (leaves)	Kamenjak
<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Narrow-leaved Cistus (leaves)	Kamenjak
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Rock-rose	Istarske Toplice
Compositae (Asteraceae)	Daisy Family	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	Mala Ucka
<i>Artemisia</i> sp.	a Wormwood	Take off "Zavoj"
<i>Bellis</i> cfr. <i>perennis</i>	Daisy	Savudrija
<i>Bellis sylvestris</i>	Southern Daisy	Monkodonja
<i>Bidens frondosa</i>	Beggar-ticks	Mlaka
<i>Buphthalmum salicifolium</i>	Ox-eye	Hum
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Nodding Thistle	Mala Ucka
<i>Carlina acaulis</i>	Stemless Carlina Thistle	Mala Ucka
<i>Carlina corymbosa</i>	Clustered Carlina-Thistle	Kamenjak
<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	Brown Knapweed	Istarske Toplice
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	Istarske Toplice
<i>Cirsium eriophorum</i>	Woolly Thistle (dead stems)	Mala Ucka
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	Mlaka
<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i>	Woody Fleabane	Kamenjak
<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	Annual Fleabane	Istarske Toplice
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Canadian Horseweed	Mlaka
<i>Erigeron sumatrensis</i>	Tropical Horseweed	Pula
<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Hemp-agrimony	Mlaka
<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>	Gallant Soldier	Mala Ucka
[<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>]	Jerusalem Artichoke	Mirna valley
<i>Helichrysum italicum</i>	Curry Plant	Kamenjak
<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Bristly Ox-tongue	Savudrija
<i>Jacobaea</i> sp.	a Ragwort	Istarske Toplice
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Ox-eye daisy	Zrenj
<i>Limbarda crithmoides</i>	Golden Samphire	Savudrija
<i>Pentanema</i> sp.	a Fleabane	Zrenj
<i>Picris hieracioides</i>	Hawkweed Ox-tongue	Istarske Toplice
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear Hawkweed	Zrenj
<i>Pulicaria dysenterica</i>	Common Fleabane	Mlaka
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Common Groundsel	Hum
<i>Scolymus hispanicus</i>	Common Golden Thistle	Savudrija
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Canada Goldenrod	Mlaka
<i>Sonchus</i> cfr. <i>asper</i>	Prickly Sowthistle	Mala Ucka
[<i>Symphotrichum</i> sp.]	a Blue Aster	Isola della Cona
<i>Symphotrichum squamatum</i>	Saltmarsh Aster	Skocjanski Zatok
<i>Taraxacum</i> cfr. <i>officinale</i>	Common Dandelion	Hum
<i>Tripolium pannonicum</i>	Sea Aster	Mirna mouth
<i>Xanthium orientale italicum</i>	a Cocklebur	Mirna mouth
Convolvulaceae	Bindweed Family	
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	Hedge Bindweed	Istarske Toplice
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	Savudrija
<i>Convolvulus cantabrica</i>	Pink Bindweed	Istarske Toplice
[<i>Ipomoea</i> cfr. <i>purpurea</i>]	Common Morning-Glory (planted)	Istarske Toplice
Cornaceae	Dogwood Family	
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	Mirna mouth
Crassulaceae	Stonecrop Family	

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Sedum album</i>	White Stonecrop	Hum
<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>	Thick-leaved Stonecrop	Oprtalj
<i>Sedum hispanicum</i>	Spanish Stonecrop	Mala Ucka
<i>Sedum sexangulare</i>	Tasteless Stonecrop	Istarske Toplice
Ericaceae	Heather Family	
<i>Erica arborea</i>	Tree heath	Kamenjak
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family	
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	Cypress Spurge	Istarske Toplice
<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	Spotted Spurge	Pula
<i>Euphorbia</i> cfr. <i>nicaeensis</i>	Nice Spurge	Kamenjak
<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i>	Prostrate Spurge	Pula
Fagaceae	Beech Family	
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	Zrenj
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European Beech	Vela Ucka
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	Istarske Toplice
<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy Oak	Monkodonja
<i>Quercus robur</i>	Pendunculate Oak	Istarske Toplice
Geraniaceae	Crane's-bill Family	
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	Mala Ucka
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb-Robert	Mala Ucka
<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaved Crane's-bill	Mala Ucka
Hypericaceae	St. John's wort Family	
<i>Hypericum</i> cfr. <i>perforatum</i>	Perforate St John's-wort	Istarske Toplice
Juglandaceae	Walnut Family	
[<i>Juglans regia</i>]	Walnut	Mala Ucka
Lamiaceae	Deadnettle Family	
<i>Betonica officinalis</i>	Common Hedge-Nettle	Mlaka
<i>Clinopodium</i> sp.	A calamint	Istarske Toplice
<i>Galeopsis</i> cfr. <i>pubescens</i>	Hairy Hemp-nettle	Vela Ucka
<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	Hyssop	Take off "Zavoj"
<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	Spotted Deadnettle	Mala Ucka
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i>	European Water-Horehound	Mlaka
<i>Marrubium incanum</i> *	Silver Horehound	Mala Ucka
<i>Mentha aquatica</i>	Watermint	Mlaka
<i>Mentha</i> cfr. <i>longifolia</i>	Horse Mint	Zrenj
<i>Mentha</i> sp.	a Mint	Mala Ucka
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Oregano	Istarske Toplice
<i>Prunella vulgare</i>	Selfheal	Istarske Toplice
<i>Salvia glutinosa</i>	Sticky Sage	Mlaka
<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	Garden Sage	Kamenjak
<i>Salvia</i> cfr. <i>pratensis</i>	Meadow Clary (leaves)	Zrenj
<i>Salvia verticillata</i>	Whorled Clary	Vela Ucka
<i>Satureja montana</i>	Winter Savory	Istarske Toplice
<i>Satureja subspicata</i> *	Lilac-flowered Savory	Mala Ucka
<i>Stachys annua</i>	Annual Yellow-Woundwort	Zrenj
<i>Stachys recta</i>	Yellow Woundwort	Monkodonja
<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	Wall Germander	Mala Ucka

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Teucrium polium capitatum</i>	Felty Germander	Monkodonja
<i>Thymus</i> sp.	a Thyme	Mala Ucka
Leguminosae (Fabaceae)	Pea Family	
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	Desert False Indigo	Isola della Cona
[<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>]	Honey Locust	Savudrija
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Sweet Pea	Istarske Toplice
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medick	Istarske Toplice
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Lucerne	Mirna mouth
<i>Melilotus albus</i>	White Melilot	Istarske Toplice
<i>Melilotus</i> sp.	a Yellow melilot	Zrenj
<i>Ononis spinosa</i>	Spiny Restharrow	Mirna mouth
[<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>]	False Acacia	Istarske Toplice
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom	Kamenjak
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	Mala Ucka
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	Mlaka
Loranthaceae	Mistletoe Family	
<i>Viscum album</i>	Mistletoe	Mirna valley
Malvaceae	Mallow Family	
<i>Althaea cannabina</i>	Hemp-leaved Mallow	Mlaka
<i>Malva neglecta</i>	Dwarf Mallow	Mala Ucka
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	Istarske Toplice
[<i>Tilia</i> sp.]	a Lime tree	Cepic
Menyanthaceae	Bogbean Family	
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	Fringed Water-lily	Isola della Cona
Moraceae	Mulberry Family	
[<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>]	Paper Mulberry	Istarske Toplice
[<i>Ficus carica</i>]	Fig	Istarske Toplice
Myrtaceae	Myrtle Family	
<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Common Myrtle	Kamenjak
Oleaceae	Olive Family	
<i>Fraxinus</i> cfr. <i>angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved Ash	Istarske Toplice
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Flowering Ash	Take off "Zavoj"
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Wild Privet	Cepic
Onagraceae		
<i>Epilobium</i> cfr. <i>hirsutum</i>	Hairy Willowherb	Isola della Cona
Orobanchaceae	Broomrape Family	
<i>Melampyrum</i> sp.	a Cow-wheat (dead stems)	Take off "Zavoj"
<i>Odontites luteus</i>	Yellow Odontites	Monkodonja
<i>Odontites vulgaris</i>	Red Bartsia	Savudrija
<i>Orobanche hederarum</i>	Ivy Broomrape (dead stems)	Istarske Toplice
Oxalidaceae	Woodsorrel Family	
<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Wood-Sorrel	Cepic
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Creeping Woodsorrel	Pula

Scientific name	Common name	Location
Papaveraceae <i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Poppy Family Greater Celandine	Mala Ucka
Plantaginaceae <i>Cymbalaria muralis</i> <i>Globularia cordifolia</i> <i>Linaria vulgaris</i> <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> <i>Plantago major</i> <i>Veronica barrelieri</i>	Plantain Family Ivy-leaved Toadflax Matted Globularia (leaves) Common Toadflax Ribwort Plantain Greater Plantain A speedwell	Mala Ucka Mala Ucka Mirna mouth Zrenj Mala Ucka Istarske Toplice
Plumbaginaceae <i>Limonium cancellatum*</i> <i>Limonium</i> cfr. <i>narbonense</i>	Plumbago Family a Sea Lavender a Sea Lavender (leaves)	Kamenjak Mirna mouth
Polygonaceae <i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotweed Family Prostrate Knotweed	Istarske Toplice
Portulacaceae <i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Purslane Family Purslane	Pula
Primulaceae <i>Cyclamen purpurascens</i> <i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Primrose Family European Cyclamen Scarlet Pimpernel	Istarske Toplice Zrenj
Ranunculaceae <i>Clematis vitalba</i> <i>Consolida regalis</i> <i>Helleborus</i> cfr. <i>multifidus istriacus*</i> <i>Helleborus</i> cfr. <i>niger</i> <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	Buttercup Family Old Man's Beard Forking Larkspur an Hellebore (leaves) Christmas Rose (leaves) a Buttercup	Istarske Toplice Zrenj Mala Ucka Mala Ucka Cepic
Resedaceae <i>Reseda lutea</i>	Mignonette Family Mignonette	Istarske Toplice
Rhamnaceae <i>Frangula alnus</i> <i>Paliurus spina-christi</i>	Buckthorn Family Alder Buckthorn Christ's-thorn	Mlaka Monkodonja
Rosaceae <i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <i>Fragaria</i> cfr. <i>vesca</i> <i>Geum urbanum</i> <i>Potentilla cinerea</i> <i>Potentilla reptans</i> <i>Prunus avium</i> <i>Prunus spinosa</i> <i>Rosa</i> cfr. <i>canina</i> <i>Rosa spinosissima</i> <i>Rubus</i> cfr. <i>caesius</i> <i>Rubus</i> sp. <i>Rubus</i> cfr. <i>ulmifolius</i> <i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Rose Family Common Agrimony Hawthorn Wild Strawberry (leaves) Wood Avens (leaves) Abbotswood Potentilla (leaves) Creeping Cinquefoil Wild Cherry Blackthorn Dog Rose Burnet Rose European Dewberry a Bramble Elmleaf Blackberry Salad Burnet	Savudrija Mala Ucka Mala Ucka Mala Ucka Cepic Mala Ucka Mala Ucka Skocjanski Zatok Mirna valley Mala Ucka Mala Ucka Istarske Toplice Istarske Toplice

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Whitebeam	Mala Ucka
Rubiaceae	Bedstraw Family	
<i>Galium</i> sp.	a Bedstraw	Mala Ucka
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	Mala Ucka
Rutaceae	Rue Family	
<i>Ruta officinalis</i>	Rue	Take off "Zavoj"
Salicaceae	Willow Family	
<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	Mlaka
<i>Populus nigra</i>	Black Poplar	Istarske Toplice
<i>Salix alba</i>	White Willow	Istarske Toplice
<i>Salix purpurea</i>	Purple Willow	Mlaka
Santalaceae	Sandalwood Family	
<i>Osyris alba</i>	Poet's Cassia	Istarske Toplice
<i>Thesium divaricatum</i>	A Bastard toadflax	Cepic
Sapindaceae	Maple Family	
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	Istarske Toplice
<i>Acer monspessulanum</i>	Montpelier Maple	Istarske Toplice
<i>Acer opalus</i>	Italian Maple	Vela Ucka
Scrophulariaceae	Figwort Family	
<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>	Moth Mullein	Istarske Toplice
<i>Verbascum</i> cfr. <i>thapsus</i>	Great Mullein	Savudrija
Simaroubaceae	Tree of Heaven family	
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven	Trieste
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family	
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Jimsonweed	Isola della Cona
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet Nightshade	Savudrija
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade	Istarske Toplice
Tamaricaceae	Tamarisk Family	
<i>Tamarix</i> sp.	Tamarisk	Mirna mouth
Urticaceae	Nettle Family	
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pelitory-of-the-Wall	Istarske Toplice
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Common Nettle	Mala Ucka
Verbanaceae	Vervain Family	
<i>Verbena officinale</i>	Vervain	Istarske Toplice
Vitaceae	Vine Family	
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper	Savudrija
<i>Vitis sylvestris</i>	Wild Vine	Zrenj
Monocots	Monocotyledons	
Alismataceae	Water-plantain Family	
<i>Alisma plantago-aquatica</i>	European Water-plantain	Isola della Cona

Scientific name	Common name	Location
Amaryllidaceae		
<i>Allium carinatum pulchellum*</i>	Keeled Garlic	Istarske Toplice
<i>Allium ericetorum</i>	a Garlic	Istarske Toplice
<i>Allium senescens</i>	Mountain Onion	Take off "Zavoj"
[<i>Sternbergia lutea</i>]	Winter Daffodil	Buzet
Asparagaceae		
<i>Anthericum ramosum</i>	Branched St. Bernard's Lily	Istarske Toplice
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>	Spiny Asparagus	Cepic
<i>Asparagus officinale</i>	Asparagus	Secovlje
<i>Prospero autumnale</i>	Autumn Squill	Kamenjak
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's-Broom	Monkodonja
Colchicaceae		
<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>	Autumn Crocus	Mala Ucka
Iridaceae		
<i>Iris pallida illyrica*</i>	Iris Family Sweet Iris (leaves)	Take off "Zavoj"
Orchidaceae		
<i>Spiranthes spiralis</i>	Orchid Family Autumn Lady's-tresses Orchid	Kamenjak
Poaceae		
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Grass Family Giant Reed	Mirna mouth
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall Barley	Mala Ucka
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's Tail Grass	Kamenjak
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	Istarske Toplice
<i>Setaria pumila</i>	Yellow Bristle-grass	Istarske Toplice
Smilacaceae		
<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Smilax Family Smilax	Kamenjak
FUNGI		
<i>Macrolepiota procera</i>	Parasol Mushroom	Cepic
<i>Lycoperdon</i> sp.	a Puffball	Kamenjak