

Flowers of Italy's Gargano Peninsula

Naturetrek Tour Report

17th – 24th April 2026



Mediterranean Restharrow



Wall Brown



Field Gladiolus



Small-patterned Ophrys

Tour report by Andrew Cleave



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Day 1

Friday 17th April

Our tour began in the airport at Bari, where the group assembled after the EasyJet flight from Gatwick. Andrew was waiting at arrivals, having just said goodbye to last week's group. We were soon on our way along the autostrada out of Bari heading north to Gargano. The first part of the journey took us through a big expanse of flat agricultural land, with areas of market gardening, polytunnels, vines on wires and Olive groves. Some very colourful plants were spotted on the roadsides, including Crown Daisy, Giant Fennel, Woad and Common Mallow. We broke the journey at a service station, where we had our lunch and noticed the untidy nests of Monk Parakeets in the Eucalyptus trees planted nearby; we could only see Magpies near them, but there were groups of Italian Sparrows in the car park area, and a Kestrel was spotted hovering further along the road.

We drove on and left the autostrada towards the coast, still travelling across flat agricultural land, but with views of the Gargano massif in the distance. Birds spotted as we were driving included small groups of Lesser Kestrels and Corn Buntings on the overhead wires. When we reached the coast, we left the main road and drove down a sandy track, passing some abandoned saltpans, where there was plenty of bird activity. Our first close contact with Gargano flora was on the beach, where typical coastal species like Shore Medick, Sand Catchfly, Sea Knotgrass, Sea Rocket and Sharp Rush were in flower, and there was also some productive beachcombing, with a fascinating variety of shells found on the strand line and many curious "sea balls". These looked rather like sandy seeds or fruits, but are in fact formed from the fibres of Neptune Grass (*Posidonia oceanica*), which grows in shallow water offshore. Sadly, there was also a dead Green Turtle, which we had spotted on the previous trip. The gulls had started to feed on it, but it was still quite recognisable. There was plenty of bird-life in the lagoons and along the shoreline, including Pygmy Cormorant, Black-winged Stilt, Greenshank, Turnstone and Kentish Plover. Unusual gulls here included Slender-billed, showing their typical pink flush plumage, and some Little Gulls on the rocks just offshore. After a pleasant break and some refreshing sea air, we returned to the road and continued towards Gargano.

We noticed a number of White Stork nests on the roadside pylons, most of which seemed to be occupied, and some rather pale Greater Flamingoes on the lagoons. We arrived at the Manfredonia bypass, where there was a huge area of Prickly Pear cacti, and then took the turning to Monte Sant'Angelo. The road wound its way up the steep limestone escarpment, with many hairpin bends and lovely views back down to the Gulf of Manfredonia and the flat coastline we had just left. We drove through the historic town, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and noticed Jackdaws nesting in the walls and flocks of Swifts overhead. We arrived at the Palace Hotel, at almost the highest point of the town, and checked in.

We reassembled for a short orientation walk on the open hillside behind the hotel. This gave us the opportunity for a first look at some of the orchids for which Gargano is famous. A small fenced-off grassy patch close to the hotel entrance caught our attention, as there were variants of Early Spider Orchid (*Ophrys sphegodes*) growing in it, some showing the features of the local Gargano form. Other plants noted were the patches of the intensely blue-flowered Dyer's Alkanet (*Alkanna lehmanni*) and the yellow-flowered Allysum (*Aurinea saxatilis*), which grew in profusion on the rocky ground. We did not need to walk far to find some good examples of Gargano's special flora, including the very attractive Bertoloni's Bee Orchid (*Ophrys bertolonii*). Although we were only a few steps

from the hotel grounds, we had some classic Gargano flora at our feet, as well as wonderful views down to the sea and to the distant Appenine mountains.

We met again in the bar to go over our lists and to discuss the plans for the rest of the trip, and then we enjoyed our dinner in the dining room. After a very full day, most of us were ready for an early night.

Day 2

Saturday 18th April

For our first full day of the trip, the plan was to explore the hillsides close to Monte Sant'Angelo. We followed the narrow road to the Pulsano Abbey, which is an important historic site, but also one with a rich flora. One of the species found here is the endemic Siponto Ophrys (*Ophrys sphegodes* subsp. *sipontensis*), and we were pleased to find a few specimens still in flower. There were plenty more orchids in the surrounding area, including a few Giant Orchids (*Himantoglossum robertianum*) growing under some fig trees, and somehow surviving the attentions of the grazing donkeys. The surroundings of the historic abbey provided a very pleasant setting for our introduction to the orchids and wild flowers of Gargano, with a great display of colourful species all around. Field Marigolds and crane's-bills formed carpets of colour, and three species of asphodel were in flower alongside the paths. The walls of the abbey supported some typical species such as Pellitory of the Wall and Ivy-leaved Toadflax, but sadly the endemic Gargano Bellflower (*Campanula garganica*) was still not yet fully open. An attractive small umbellifer flowering on an archway turned out to be a medicinal herb, mainly confined to Italy, which was apparently used in the past to break up kidney stones. The "Rock Splitter" (or *spaccapieta*) (*Athamanta sicula*) was probably introduced to the abbey by early inhabitants, and has survived there for centuries. Some of the Tongue Orchids were not far advanced, so were not tricky to identify, apart from the Ploughshare species (*Serapias vomeracea*). We searched hard for the endemic Pale Goldendrops (*Onosma echioides*), and found a few plants in flower, but typically they were in rather precarious locations. There was time to explore other parts of the abbey and to admire the impressive views down into the gorge and the flat plains around Mafredonia, mostly planted with symmetrical rows of Olive trees, far below. From one viewpoint we could see vestiges of buildings and habitation clinging to the vertical sides of the gorge, some apparently dating back to the sixth century. The name Pulsano is said to derive from the pulses or leguminous plants grown here by early inhabitants.

We enjoyed our first picnic of local produce under the shade of the trees, and then explored the track, which led down the valley and seemed to end abruptly at a rock face. There was lots to see here, with some "swarms" of Bumblebee Orchids (*Ophrys bombyliflora*) and large numbers of Yellow Bee Orchids (*Ophrys lutea* subsp. *galilea*) growing alongside the track. A few small specimens of Late Spider Orchid (*Ophrys holosericea*) were found by a rickety gate, having been protected from kneeling photographers by large rocks placed by Andrew last week.

We had plenty of time to explore another area on our way back to the hotel, and stopped alongside a track leading to a radio mast. This land was used for grazing, and we saw a few ponies in a small field, with a bath tub as a drinking trough. Later on, some of them posed for the photographers in a very scenic spot. The typical, almost impenetrable Mediterranean thorny scrub was growing here, but we followed a path through to a more open area of small terraces, where a profusion of orchids and other plants awaited us. Most eye-catching were the Italian/Naked Man Orchids (*Orchis italica*), but we also found Man, Green-winged and Four-spotted Orchids, among other species such as the colourful *Anemone hortensis*, Tuberous Comfrey and Mediterranean Kidney Vetch. We took our time here, walking carefully over the tumbled stone walls, continuing to find new species. It was almost impossible to walk without stepping on something interesting. Some plants we recognized as familiar UK

species, such as the tiny Burnt Orchid (*Neotinea ustulata*), and others were more typical of this region, such as the Pink Butterfly Orchid (*Anacamptis papilionacea*) and its hybrid with Green-winged *Anacamptis* x *genarii*. Eventually, we reached the track to the radio mast, and had an easy walk back to the minibus down the road. After this very full first day of botanizing in Gargano, it was time to head back to the hotel for a break. We met again in the early evening to go over our lists for the day, and then enjoyed our evening meal.

Day 3

Sunday 19th April

We made a slightly earlier start today, and headed out of Monte Sant'Angelo down the zigzag road towards San Giovanni Rotondo. At the bottom, we noticed a sudden change in land use: the fertile valley floor was intensely cultivated, with wheat growing in large fields. Around the margins there were some interesting wild plants, but unfortunately we were too late to find any Wild Tulips in flower. However, there were a few curiosities on the margins, like Fiddle Dock (*Rumex pulcher*) and a small pennycress, and the leaf rosettes of Winter Aconite, which had finished flowering.

We moved out of the valley to an area of stony, open hillsides, with just a few patches of cultivation. Even before we left the minibus, we could see how rich this area was. A large field supported a huge population of *Orchis italica*, and extensive drifts of small Yellow Irises (*Iris lutea*). The edge of the bank was covered in two British rarities, in the form of White Rock-rose (*Helianthemum appeninum*) and Ground Pine (*Ajuga chamaepitys*). Around some isolated clumps of Hawthorn, some Giant Orchids were still in flower, and in one area there were some rosettes and tight buds of the related Lizard Orchid, but these were still some way off flowering. We crossed the road to explore the other part of the hillside, where there was an abandoned building and a few clumps of *Iris germanica*, presumably a garden escape. In a nearby copse of Turkey Oaks, there was a colourful display of the endemic *Viola merxmulleri*, easily recognized by its "rabbit's ears" and various colours. The next stop of the day was a short distance off the main road, where we found a shady bank with a fine display of *Paeonia mascula*, mostly in tight bud, but with some flowers fully open. We drove further into the forest, where the paved road gave way to a gravelly forest road, and fortunately met no traffic on the way. The Bosco Quarto is a large expanse of well-managed oak woodland, predominantly Turkey Oak, but with other areas of Beech and Hornbeam, and some dense stands of Holly.

After about thirty minutes, we arrived at an isolated picnic spot: the first challenge was to find Roman Orchids (*Dactylorhiza romana*), some of which were quite close by. Other interesting species here were Bird-in-a Bush (*Corydalis solida*), *Anemone appennina* and some British natives including Coralroot Bittercress (*Cardamine bulbifera*), Butcher's Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*) and Spurge Laurel (*Daphne laureola*). Andrew demonstrated the colour change of the large leafy lichen Tree Lungwort (*Lobaria pulmonaria*), which quickly changed from grey to green when a few drops of water were sprinkled on it.

After our picnic, we walked further into the forest, where a few more Roman Orchids were spotted on a bank, and eventually arrived at a remote clearing, where there was a fine display of drifts of the endemic *Iris bicapitata*, in a range of colours. There was plenty of the foodplant of the Southern Festoon butterfly, Birthwort (*Aristolochia pallida*), under the trees, with some showing the curious flask-shaped flowers. It was a sunny afternoon, and we were lucky enough to spot a couple of the butterflies on the wing, at the edge of the wooded area. On one of the steep sections, we were found several fine specimens of the Spectacled Orchid (*Ophrys argolica* subsp. *biscutella*), each one very slightly different from the next. We drove back out of the forest along the same road, and stopped in a spot where there was a fine display of *Narcissus poetica*, and some splashes of colour from Leopard's-bane

(*Doronicum columnae*). After another sunny, flower-filled day, it was time to head back to the hotel: some energetic members of the group had time to explore part of the town before dinner.

Day 4

Monday 20th April

We took a different route out of Monte Sant'Angelo this morning, and headed towards Mattinata, following another scenic and almost traffic-free road. There were the now-familiar hairpin bends, and far-reaching views of steep hillsides covered with terraces, planted with ancient Olive trees. We stopped to admire the view at a known site for Blue Rock Thrush, which some of us saw perched on a stone building some distance away. Roadside plants here included Pitch Trefoil and the attractive pink-flowered Mallow-leaved Bindweed. A grassy area within the hairpin bend had some fine specimens of Grape Hyacinth in full flower. The hillsides surrounding us had been terraced and were covered with ancient Olive trees, all of them pruned to a certain height and girth to make harvesting the fruit much easier. The route took us down to the flatter area around Mattinata, and we passed through an area of massive old Olive trees with impressive, gnarled trunks. After leaving Mattinata, we took another steep, narrow road, to head for the well-known botanical site of Monte Sacro. This is also a favourite walking route to the ruined abbey at the top of the mountain, so the path was clearly signposted and well-trodden.

We made very slow progress exploring the slopes of Monte Sacro, as there were so many new plants to be seen all along the way, most of them close to the path. New orchids included *Ophrys promontorii* and the most attractive Sparse-flowered Orchid (*Orchis pauciflora*). There were plenty of other orchids among the rocks, including some very good examples of, the Spectacled Ophrys, Four-spotted and Yellow Bee Orchids. Another British rarity found here was Spotted Rock-rose (*Tuberaria guttata*), which often drops its petals early in the morning. Fortunately, we found one or two in good condition.

After a full morning exploring the lower slopes of Monte Sacro, we had our picnic by the minibus, and then drove back down the road to stop at a site where, last week, we had found some fine examples of Bertoloni's Bee Orchid, the hybrid *Ophrys bertoloniformis* and *Ophrys sphagodes*, the other hybrid parent. They were still in good condition and worth photographing. On the almost bare patches of ground near the road, the little green star-like rosettes of *Evax pygmaea* were noted.

Our final stop for the day was at the historic site of Monte Saraceno, overlooking the Olive groves, Roman harbour and long shingle beach of Mattinata. On this limestone outcrop, hundreds of burial chambers had been hewn out of the rocks in the ninth century BCE. Long since plundered of any contents, the rocky hollows now provide a habitat for various plants, including Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum capillus veneris*) and Large Arum (*Arum italicum*), and some interesting invertebrates which make use of temporary pools of water. After a few sweeps with a small net, Andrew managed to catch some Fairy Shrimps, which can develop quickly from eggs once there is some water. They feed and grow rapidly, and by the time the pool dries up again, their eggs will have been deposited in the silt, where they can remain until it rains again. The diminutive Mediterranean Rest Harrow (*Ononis mitissima*) was tricky to find at first, but we soon started seeing plenty of it when we were down on our knees. Among the *Orobanch*e species here were Bean Broomrape (*Orobanch crenata*), possibly parasitising Bean Trefoil, and Branched Broomrape *O. ramosa* near the track. There was an impressive stand of Roman Nettle (*Urtica pillulifera*) in an abandoned pig sty, and at the end of the peninsula there was a large patch of White Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*). A rather twiggy-looking shrub with minute yellow flowers, growing near the old lookout building, turned out to be the semi-parasitic *Osyris alba*.

Along the trail leading to the end of the peninsula, we found the three native *Cistus* shrubs, which we had seen on the roadsides, but for which we had been unable to stop. The rather sticky-leaved Narrow-leaved *Cistus* was most common, but almost forming a total ground cover in places was the Sage-leaved *Cistus*, and there were also a few good specimens of the pink-flowered *Cistus creticus*. Two new orchids for the list were Eastern Tongue Orchid (*Serapias orientalis*), and the small, dark-flowered form of Yellow Bee Orchid (*Ophrys lutea* subsp. *galilea*). Other plants noted along the track included the attractive *Jurinea mollis*, looking like a prickly purple-flowered thistle, but having a soft texture, and Italian Catchfly (*Silene italica*), with its rather sticky stems.

Day 5

Tuesday 21st April

We made a later start this morning, in order to allow some time for an exploration of Monte Sant'Angelo. There was lots to see in the town, including the famous grotto, which has been the key destination for pilgrims for many centuries. The walls of the Norman castle were colourful, with large clumps of *Aubrieta*, but despite searching, no Gargano Bellflower was spotted. We headed off towards the wooded hills around Monte Calvo, the highest point in Gargano. The route took us past some more cultivated fields in the valley floor, and then an area of grazing land, dominated by flowering asphodels, both the common white and the yellow species. Both cattle and ponies were roaming here, accompanied by Cattle Egrets in one spot, and Little Egrets in an area that looked as if it had been flooded. There was nowhere to stop safely on this road, so we could not have a closer look. We eventually arrived at a secluded woodland picnic site, where there were some mossy tables in a clearing.

The light and airy woodland here had a ground flora of Wood Spurge (*Euphorbia amygdaloides*), *Anemone apennina*, *Narcissus poetica* and Pendulous Garlic (*Allium pendulinum*), and there were a few Roman Orchids in some spots. An information board listed some of the species found here, including several species of bats. After lunch, we explored another area nearby, where there was a large open area of limestone pavement, with a rich flora. There were more Spectacled Orchids, and several drifts of the Sparse-flowered Orchid. A single Elder-flowered Orchid (*Dactylorhiza sambucina*) was still in good condition, and was a new species for the list. We checked all the *Serapias* orchids carefully, and found many colour forms of the common Tongue Orchid (*Serapias lingua*). Some strange tassel-like plants scattered around were the early stages of the Yellow Asphodel, which we had seen in full flower in an open field on the way here: these were some way off flowering.

Our final stop of the day was in an area of farmland, with small fields and woods and some derelict buildings, on the edge of the National Park. Despite looking rather neglected, with a pot-holed road, it actually had quite a rich flora. A copse of Wild Service Trees (*Sorbus torminalis*) had hundreds of Roman Orchids in flower, and several large specimens of the Wedge-lipped Orchid (*Dactylorhiza saccifera*), unfortunately only in tight bud. There were a few spikes of the Violet Limodore (*Limodorum abortivum*) just emerging among many *Narcissus poetica*. Another scarce British native growing here was Purple Gromwell (*Buglossoides purpureocaerulea*). There were a few shuttered properties here, which looked like holiday homes, and their gardens were brim-full of Roman Orchids, presumably never seen by the occupants during their summer visits.

Day 6

Wednesday 22nd April

Today we packed up and said goodbye to Monte Sant'Angelo. Our route took us north through the National Park towards Peschici, but we made several stops on the way. We passed some large shrubs of Tree Heather (*Erica arborea*), but these were on a narrow section of road with no stopping places. Our first chance to stop was on a

roadside in a Corsican Pine plantation, where there was a colourful display of *Orchis italica* and some good specimens of *Ophrys sphegodes*, some of them very tall, and smaller numbers of Green-winged Orchids. There were also a few spikes of Violet Limodore under some Holm Oak trees, but they were still in tight bud. We drove on through an area of farmland, and then started the climb up into the Foresta Umbra, a vast area of Beech wood with a rich understorey of Yew, Holly, Butcher's Broom and Spurge Laurel. It was a rainy morning, but the wood looked very lush and green, and we were able to go for a walk.



Green-underside Blue



Bumblebee Ophrys



Red Cage Fungus



Tongue Orchid

We followed a trail through the forest to the Laghetto di Falascone, an artificial pond with various introduced species, such as Red-eared (Yellow-bellied) Slider terrapins, several of which were hauled out on the banks and cruising around the open water. The native toads seemed to be doing well, judging by the numbers of tadpoles at the margins. There were some magnificent Yew Trees growing beneath the Beech canopy, and lush growths of ferns in the deep hollows and valleys. This was a complete contrast to the more typical sun-baked open hillsides we had been exploring earlier in the week, and we enjoyed the cool, green habitat with its ferns, mosses and lichens.

After our picnic, we continued our journey through the forest, via many hairpin bends, and eventually reached a spot where we could pull off on the verge. Here there were patches of *Cyclamen repandum*, stretching away down the slope below us and under the trees on the other side of the road. They were in ideal condition for photography, but some Peonies in full flower higher up on the other side of the road were inaccessible. Another new plant here was the very large and glossy Irish Spleenwort fern (*Asplenium onopteris*), draping itself down the bank above us. We

continued making our way downhill out of the forest, and suddenly found ourselves back in the Mediterranean habitat, with Olives, vines and palm trees surrounding us.

Our final stop of the day was at a not very inviting-looking site by the road, where some rubbish had been dumped. However, once away from the road, this grassy area with encroaching shrubs was seen to have vast numbers of *Serapias* orchids coming into flower, mostly *Serapias vomeracea*, but with just a few Small-flowered Tongue Orchids (*Serapias parviflora*). In one slightly damp hollow there were a few Late Spider Orchids, which Andrew had protected with rocks the year before. The rocks had done their trick and the orchids were in fine condition. Other plants noted here were the tiny Hairy Lupin, and a large patch of *Osyris alba*.

The final leg of our journey took us along the coastal road, through some very attractive scenery. We passed one area where a forest fire had destroyed many of the trees, but there were signs of new growth, and the *Cistus* shrubs seemed to have benefitted. We eventually arrived at Peschici, ready to check in to the Hotel Elisa in its enviable position on the harbour. There was time for some exploration of the town and beach here, and then some of us gathered on the harbour wall to watch the fishing boats heading back in. There was a great deal of activity around the boats, with good numbers of Scopoli's Shearwaters passing by, and many gulls following the boats. Overhead, we had the wonderful spectacle of large numbers of Alpine Swifts displaying and calling, before flying into their nest sites in the cliffs. Known locally as *rondini* (Italian for Swallow!) they are quite a feature of the harbour, even though they have been incorrectly identified! After this pleasant end to the day, we were treated to a splendid supper of the local seafood and a sunset over the Adriatic. Even though we were on the east coast of Italy, the configuration of the Gargano Peninsula allowed us to watch the sun set over the sea in the west.

Day 7

Thursday 23rd April

For our final full day in Gargano, we headed west from Peschici, to explore the Bosca da Spina Pulci and surrounding hills. Our first stop was at the viewpoint overlooking the Trabuco, the traditional fixed-net fishing apparatus still used on this part of the coast. From the high vantage point, we had good views of birds on the sea below us, including Yellow-legged and Mediterranean Gulls. The walls of the tower had some fine specimens of Sicilian Snapdragon (*Antirrhinum sicula*) in flower, but sadly the Gargano Bellflower was still not fully open, although we did find one or two flowers just showing the blue colour. We drove on through extensive Olive and citrus groves and climbed a very steep hill, getting glimpses of the rich flora on either side of the road. Luckily, there was one spot where we could pull off, and here we scrambled down a bank to look at some splendid Lady Orchids in full bloom.

We had a few more hairpin bends to negotiate before reaching the start of the incomplete highway, originally planned to link the coastal towns of Gargano. We admired the well-engineered tunnels, bridges and flyovers, which made a pleasant change from the winding roads we had been used to earlier in the week. We stopped for a coffee break at a service station, which had a spectacular view of the Lago di Verano. It also had a grassy area to one side, covered in *Serapias* orchids, mainly *S. vomeracea*, but with a few *S. parviflora* among them, and several spikes of an *Orobanch*e species still in tight bud, which was not easy to identify.

We drove further west and turned off on a side road, crossing the railway line, and found ourselves in another agricultural area, with more Olives, vines and small fields. Among the spiny shrubs on a small side road, we found one or two spikes of the very attractive Purple Mullein (*Verbascum phoenicium*), and a few Pyramidal Orchids

(*Anacamptis pyramidalis*). The track was lined with some incredibly dense shrubs, including Christ's Thorn (*Paliurus spina-christi*) and the poisonous Bean Trefoil (*Anagyris foetida*), and twining among them were young shoots of Spiny Asparagus (*Asparagus acutifolius*). We had seen someone gathering these prized local delicacies, which are sold on the roadsides. We also found the emerging spikes of Bath Asparagus (*Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*), which is not an edible species.

We drove on a little further, turned up a steep side road into the Bosca da Spina Pulci ('Wood of the Spiny Flea'), and parked in an old quarry. Our target here was a very local subspecies of Late Spider Orchid, and we were pleased to find some fine specimens of the Small-patterned Ophrys under some dense shrubs. Once again, Andrew's protective ring of sharp stones had saved them from kneeling photographers! There were more cyclamens here, and we found another orchid in the form of Provence Orchid (*Orchis provincialis*). Although this area looked as if it had been grazed, with signs of trampling, there was a rich ground flora with many orchids, including Tongue and Yellow Bee. We enjoyed our final picnic of the trip here and explored the roadsides, where a few more Small-patterned Ophrys were found. Further down the road was a waymarked trail leading to another old quarry, and this proved to be a suntrap, with many butterflies on the wing, and some basking Italian Wall Lizards. An interesting find here was the Red Cage Fungus (*Clathrus ruber*) growing beside the path. Cretan Hound's-tongue (*Cynoglossum creticum*) was in flower and there were a few specimens of Narbon Bean (*Vicia narbonensis*) starting to show their purple flowers.

We could have spent more time here, but we returned to Peschici via the same route, so that we would have plenty of time for more exploration of the harbour and birdwatching before our final seafood dinner of the trip. An interesting plant on the cliffs at the west end of the beach was the large, shrubby Jupiter's Beard (*Anthyllis jovabarbi*), a relative of the Mediterranean Kidney-vetch which we had seen on most days. After another session watching the Alpine Swifts and the fishing boats returning with their following flocks of gulls, it was time for our final checklist, and another delicious seafood supper.

Day 8

Friday 24th April

We had to make a very early start from Peschici to get back to Bari for the flight to Gatwick. It was still dark as we finished loading the minibus, but we could hear the resident Blue Rock Thrush singing from a terrace above us. We followed the same route as yesterday to reach the autostrada for the drive back to Bari, and as the dawn light improved, we started seeing a few birds on the roadsides, including Hooded Crow, Magpie and Yellow-legged Gull. We made steady progress as we passed through more agricultural land. Although we could not stop, we spotted a few more roadside birds during the journey, including Buzzard, Skylark and Corn Bunting. After the wonderfully rich flora of Gargano, it all looked rather uniform here, but here and there were fields with patches of bright red poppies, and colourful verges with Crown Daisies and Giant Fennel. We could see the Gargano massif away to our left as we headed south. One area was clearly an important quarry, with large blocks of limestone stacked near the road.

There was time to break the journey at a service station before the final leg of the journey. By now the rush-hour traffic was increasing, but we were on schedule and had time to fill the minibus with fuel before Andrew dropped everyone at departures. Once he had returned the minibus, he was able to rejoin the group inside the airport, in good time for our flight back to Gatwick.

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Species lists

Plants

* = endemic		
Scientific name	Common name	Location
PTERIDOPHYTES	FERNS & ALLIES	
Lycophytes		
Selaginellaceae	Lesser Clubmoss Family	
<i>Selaginella denticulata</i>	Mediterranean Clubmoss	Bosca da Spina Pulci
Leptosporangiate Ferns	True Ferns	
Aspleniaceae	Spleenwort Family	
<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i>	Black Spleenwort	Bosco Quarto
<i>Asplenium ceterach</i>	Rustyback	Foresta Umbra lower slopes on roadside rocks
<i>Asplenium (Phyllitis) scolopendrium</i>	Hart's-tongue Fern	Foresta Umbra
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	Walls, rocks, common
Dennstaedtiaceae	Bracken Family	
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	Foresta Umbra
Dryopteridaceae	Buckler-fern Family	
<i>Dryopteris dilatata</i>	Broad Buckler-fern	Foresta Umbra
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	Soft Shield-fern	Foresta Umbra, Cyclamen site
Polypodiaceae	Polypody Family	
<i>Polypodium vulgare</i>	Common Polypody	Bosco Quarto, Foresta Umbra
Pteridaceae	Ribbon Fern Family	
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Maidenhair Fern	Monte Saraceno
GYMNOSPERMS	CONIFERS	
Cupressaceae	Juniper Family	
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	Pulsano
<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	Prickly Juniper	Pulsano
Pinaceae	Pine Family	
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	Coastal roadsides
<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine	nr Peschici
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone or Umbrella Pine	roadsides, widely planted
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Black Pine	plantations near Foresta Umbra
Taxaceae	Yew Family	
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Yew	Foresta Umbra
ANGIOSPERMS	FLOWERING PLANTS	
Pre-dicots	Primitive Angiosperms	
Aristolochiaceae	Birthwort Family	
<i>Aristolochia pallida</i>	a birthwort	Bosco Quarto
Eu-dicots	True Dicotyledons	
Acanthaceae	Bear's-breeches Family	
<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	Bear's-breeches	Peschici
Adoxaceae	Moschatel Family	
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	Dwarf Elder or Danewort	Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	roadsides
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Wayfaring Tree	roadside near Monte Sant'Angelo
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus	Monte Sant'Angelo
Aizoaceae	Dew-plant Family	
<i>Carpobrotus acinaciformis</i>	Sally-my-handsome	Peschici

* = endemic		
Scientific name	Common name	Location
Anacardiaceae	Sumac Family	
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic Tree	widespread
<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>	Turpentine Tree	widespread
Apiaceae	Carrot Family	
<i>Athamanta sicula</i>	"Rock Splitter"	Pulsano Abbey walls
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	roadsides
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	Peschici harbour walls
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot	Peschici
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Field Eryngo	basal leaves only, Pulsano
<i>Ferula communis</i>	Giant Fennel	widespread, roadside
<i>Laserpitium latifolium</i>	Broad-leaved Sermountain	basal leaves only, Tulip fields
<i>Oenanthe fistulosa</i>	Tubular Water-dropwort	brackish water by salt pans
<i>Orlaya grandiflora</i>	Orlaya	widespread and common
<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	Parsley	Pulsano
<i>Sanicula europaea</i>	Sanicle	Foresta Umbra
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Shepherd's Needles	Pulsano, common
<i>Smyrnium perfoliatum</i>	Perfoliate Alexanders	Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Thapsia garganica</i>	Thapsia	basal leaves only, Pulsano
<i>Tordylium apulum</i>	Tordylium	Pulsano. "False Tooth Plant"
Apocynaceae	Periwinkle Family	
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander	Pulsano, roadsides
<i>Vinca major</i>	Periwinkle	Monte Sant'Angelo
Aquifoliaceae	Holly Family	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	Widespread in forests
Araliaceae	Ivy Family	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	widespread, forests, rocky areas
Asteraceae	Daisy Family	
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	leaves only, Tulip stop roadside
<i>Andryala integrifolia</i>	Andryala	leaves and buds, Pulsano area
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	common
<i>Bellis sylvestris</i>	Southern Daisy	Pulsano area
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field Marigold	Pulsano area
<i>Carduus chrysacanthus</i>	Apennine Thistle	leaves and buds, Pulsano area
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian (Plymouth) Thistle	Pulsano
<i>Centaurea diomedeia</i> *	a fine-leaved knapweed	Monte Saraceno
<i>Crepis rubra</i>	Pink Hawksbeard	Pulsano, Monte Sacro
<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i>	Woody Fleabane	Not in flower, track to Monte Saraceno
<i>Doronicum columnae</i>	Heart-leaved Leopard's-bane	Bosco Quarto
<i>Filago pygmaea</i>	Evax	common, tracks, grassy areas
<i>Galactites tomentosus</i>	Galactites	mostly in bud, Pulsano
<i>Glebionis coronaria</i>	Crown Daisy	common roadside plant in agricultural areas
<i>Glebionis segetum</i>	Corn Marigold	fields near Bari
<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i>	Curry Plant	Monte Saraceno
<i>Hyoseris radiata</i>	Perennial Hyoseris	dandelion-like leaves, not in flower
<i>Inula verbascifolia</i>	Mullein-leaved Spikenard	Not in flower, on walls in Monte Sant'Angelo
<i>Jurinea mollis</i>	a 'soft' thistle	track to Monte Saraceno
<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>	Scented Mayweed	sandy areas on coast
<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>	Pallenis	roadside, Bosca da Spina Pulci

* = endemic		
Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i>	Phagnalon	Monte Saraceno
<i>Ptilostemon gnaphaloides</i>	a spiny thistle	a fine-leaved thistle, Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Scorzonera villosa</i> [<i>Gelasia villosa</i>]	Hairy Viper's Grass	Quite common, grassy areas, Pulsano
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel	Monte Sant'Angelo
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle	Bosca da Spina Pulci - final stop
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly Sow Thistle	Pulsano area
<i>Taraxacum</i> agg.	a dandelion	grassy areas
<i>Tragopogon crocifolius</i>	a goat's-beard	roadside, Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	Salsify	Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Scentless Mayweed	Tulip site lay-by
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Colt's-foot	leaves only, Tulip stop
<i>Urospermum dalechampii</i>	Urospermum	roadsides and verges
Betulaceae	Birch Family	
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	widespread and common in wooded areas
<i>Carpinus orientalis</i>	Eastern Hornbeam	Bosco Quarto
Boraginaceae	Forget-me-not Family	
<i>Alkanna tinctoria</i> (<i>lehmannii</i>)	Dyer's Alkanet	common on stony, open hillsides
<i>Anchusa cretica</i>	Cretan Alkanet	clearing on Monte Sacro
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage	Pulsano area
<i>Buglossoides</i> (<i>Lithospermum</i>) <i>arvense</i>	Corn Gromwell	Edge of tulip fields
<i>Buglossoides</i> (L.) <i>purpureo-caerulea</i>	Purple Gromwell	roadsides in Foresta Umbra, Monte Calvo
<i>Cerinthe major</i>	Honeywort	Lady Orchid site
<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>	Cretan Hound's-tongue	old quarry, Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's Bugloss	salt pans, roadside
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's-bugloss	roadsides
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Field Forget-me-not	Tulip stop
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Changing Forget-me-not	Pulsano area
<i>Myosotis ramosissima</i>	Early Forget-me-not	Pulsano area
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Wood Forget-me-not	Bosco Quarto
<i>Onosma echioides</i>	Pale Goldendrops	Pulsano, in bud
<i>Pulmonaria</i> (<i>montana</i>)	Mountain Lungwort	Bosco Quarto
Brassicaceae	Cabbage Family	
<i>Aethionema saxatile</i>	Burnt Candytuft	Bosco Quarto, Iris slopes
<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Garlic Mustard	Bosco Quarto
<i>Alyssum</i> (<i>montanum</i>) <i>diffusum</i> subsp. <i>garganicum</i>	Mountain Alyssum	near Monte Sant'Angelo
<i>Aurinia</i> (<i>Alyssum</i>) <i>saxatilis</i>	Yellow Alyssum	common in open areas
<i>Aurinia</i> (<i>Alyssoides</i>) <i>sinuata</i>	Alyssoides	old walls, Pulsano
<i>Arabis caucasica</i>	Garden Rockcress	common on roadsides in Monte Sant'Angelo
<i>Pseudoturritis turrita</i>	Tower Mustard	roadside in Bosco Quarto
<i>Arabis verna</i>	Spring Rockcress	Monte Sant'Angelo
<i>Aubrieta columnae</i> subsp. <i>italica</i>	an aubrieta	Monte Sant'Angelo
<i>Biscutella didyma</i>	Biscutella	Widespread and common in open grassy areas
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Rocket	Zaponetta
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	common - grassy areas, tracks

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Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Capsella rubella</i>	Pink Shepherd's Purse	filling station grassy area
<i>Cardamine bulbifera</i>	Coralroot Bittercress	Bosco Quarto
<i>Cardamine (plumieri)</i>	Ivy-leaved Bittercress	Bosco Quarto
<i>Erysimum × cheiri</i>	Wallflower	Peschici
<i>Diplotaxis</i> sp. (4 sp in Apulia)	a wall-rocket	Peschici
<i>Eruca (sativa) vesicaria</i>	Wild Rocket	Coastal salt pan area
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Hoary Mustard	roadsides
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	Woad	roadsides
<i>Lepidium (Cardaria) draba</i>	Hoary Cress	Peschici
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alison	Bosco Quarto Iris slopes
<i>Matthiola incana</i>	Hoary Stock	Trabuco site
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish	Coastal salt pan area
<i>Sinapis alba</i>	Charlock	roadsides
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard	roadsides
<i>Noccaea praecox</i>	a penny-cress	Tulip site
<i>Turritis brassica (Fourraea alpina)</i>	Tower Cress/Mustard	roadside in Bosco Quarto
Cactaceae	Cactus Family	
<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Prickly Pear	approaches to Manfredonia
Campanulaceae	Bellflower Family	
<i>Campanula garganica</i> *	a bellflower (near-endemic)	leaf rosettes only, in tight bud
Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle Family	
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian	common on walls
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Wild Teasel	near Bari, roadsides
<i>Lomelosia crenata</i> subsp. <i>delleportae</i> *	a scabious - near-endemic subsp.	track to Monte Sacro
<i>Lonicera etrusca</i>	Etruscan Honeysuckle	Peony site parking area
<i>Valeriana tuberosa</i>	Tuberous Valerian	Pulsano area, Monte Sacro
<i>Valerianella</i> agg.	a cornsalad	common, short grass areas
Caryophyllaceae	Pink Family	
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Sandwort	Pulsano area, fields near Bosco Quarto
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky Mouse-ear	Pulsano area
<i>Silene colorata</i>	Pink Catchfly	Monte Saraceno
<i>Silene conica</i>	Sand Catchfly	coastal dunes, Zaponetta
<i>Silene italica</i>	Italian Catchfly	Monte Saraceno
<i>Silene latifolia</i>	White Campion	roadsides
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Campion	Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common Chickweed	Monte Sant'Angelo
Celastraceae	Spindle Family	
<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle	Bosco Quarto
Cistaceae	Rock-rose Family	
<i>Cistus creticus</i>	Pink Cistus	Monte Saraceno
<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Narrow-leaved Cistus	Monte Saraceno
<i>Cistus salviifolius</i>	Sage-leaved Cistus	Monte Saraceno
<i>Helianthemum apenninum</i>	White Rockrose	Bosco Quarto open areas
<i>Helianthemum oelandicum</i> subsp. <i>incanum</i>	Hoary Rockrose	Pulsano area
<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Rockrose	Pulsano area
<i>Helianthemum salicifolium</i>	Willow-leaved Rockrose	Pulsano area
<i>Tuberaria guttata</i>	Spotted Rockrose	leaves only, Monte Sacro

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Scientific name	Common name	Location
Convolvulaceae	Bindweed Family	
<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Bindweed	roadside banks, common near Mattinata
Cornaceae	Dogwood Family	
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Dogwood	Monte Calvo area
Crassulaceae	Stonecrop Family	
<i>Sedum acre</i>	Biting Stonecrop	Autoroute verges
<i>Sedum album</i>	White Stonecrop	Monte Sant'Angelo
<i>Petrosedum sediforme</i>	Pale Stonecrop	Peschici, not in flower
<i>Sedum stellatum</i>	Starry Stonecrop	not in flower, Trabuco area walls
<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Wall Pennywort	very common on shaded walls and rocks
Cucurbitaceae	Cucumber Family	
<i>Bryonia dioica</i>	White Bryony	Peony site quarry
Ericaceae	Heather Family	
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry Tree	Monte Sant'Angelo
<i>Erica arborea</i>	Tree Heather	roadside woods approaching Foresta Umbra
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family	
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	Wood Spurge	Bosco Quarto, Foresta Umbra, common
<i>Euphorbia characias</i> subsp. <i>characias</i>	Mediterranean Spurge	Pulsano area, common
<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	Cypress Spurge	Pulsano abbey grounds
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge	Peschici fly-tip site
<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>	Broad-leaved Glaucous Spurge	Bosco Quarto Iris slopes
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge	autoroute service station
<i>Euphorbia spinosa</i>	Spiny Spurge	common on rocks, Pulsano
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual Mercury	Bosca da Spina Pulci
Fabaceae	Pea Family	
<i>Anagyris foetida</i>	Bean Trefoil	Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Anthyllis barba-jovis</i>	Jupiter's Beard	Peschici
<i>Tripodion tetraphyllum</i>	Bladder Vetch	Quarry site, Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> subsp. <i>maura</i>	Mediterranean Kidney Vetch (Pink)	Monte Sant'Angelo
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> subsp. <i>rubriflora</i>	a pink kidney vetch	poss. this subsp. at Monte Sant'Ange
<i>Astragalus hamosus</i>	a milk vetch (claw-like seed pods)	orchid fields, Bosco quarto
<i>Astragalus monspessulanus</i>	False Vetch	Monte Sant'Angelo
<i>Bituminaria bituminosa</i>	Pitch Trefoil	roadsides
<i>Calicotome infesta</i>	Spiny Broom	Pulsano area
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob	amongst olives, Lady Orchid site
<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas Tree	Pulsano abbey area
<i>Coronilla scorpioides</i>	Annual Scorpion Vetch	widespread and common, open, stony areas
<i>Cytisus spinescens</i>	a hairy broom	Pulsano (rocks in ravine walk)
<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>	Horseshoe Vetch	Pulsano area
<i>Hippocrepis emerus</i> subsp. <i>emeroides</i>	False Senna	Pulsano, Cyclamen site on roadside bank
<i>Hippocrepis unisiliquosa</i>	One-flowered Horseshoe Vetch	orchid fields, Bosco quarto
<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	Yellow Vetchling	Pulsano area
<i>Lathyrus cicera</i>	Red Pea/Vetchling	common in grassy areas

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Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Lathyrus clymenum</i>	Spanish Vetchling	a "two-tone" pea, Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Lathyrus setifolius</i>	Red Grass Vetchling	very common, Pulsano area
<i>Lathyrus vernus</i>	Spring Pea	Mostly in tight bud - Bosco Quarto
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot Trefoil	Pulsano area
<i>Lotus creticus</i>	Southern Bird's-foot Trefoil	shoreline near Zaponetta
<i>Lotus cytisoides</i>	a trefoil	on harbour rocks, Peschici
<i>Lupinus micranthus</i>	Hairy Lupin	Monte Sacro, field near Peschici
<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted Medick	Autoroute service station
<i>Medicago marina</i>	Sea Medick	Zaponetta
<i>Melilotus indica</i>	Small Melilot	Autoroute service station
<i>Onobrychis aequidentata</i>	a sainfoin	Pulsano, grassy slopes
<i>Ononis mitissima</i>	Mediterranean Restharrow	Monte Saraceno
<i>Pisum sativum</i> subsp. <i>elatius</i>	Cultivated Pea	roadsides in Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	widely planted on roadsides
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom	widespread
<i>Lotus tetragonolobus</i>	Winged or Asparagus Pea	Pulsano
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil	Peschici
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Lesser Trefoil	Pulsano abbey area
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red Clover	Tulip fields
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	Tulip fields layby
<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i>	Reversed Clover	Trabuco look-out site
<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	Star Clover	very common, man sites
<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Burrowing Clover	iris slopes, Bosco Quarto
<i>Vicia laeta</i>	a "two-tone" vetch	Bosco Quarto
<i>Vicia lutea</i>	Yellow Vetch	Cyclamen stop - on verge
<i>Vicia melanops</i>	Black Vetch	Bosco Quarto, roadside
<i>Vicia narbonensis</i>	Narbon Bean	quarry in Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Vicia sativa</i> agg.	Common Vetch	Monte Saraceno
Fagaceae	Beech Family	
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	Bosco Quarto
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Beech	Foresta Umbra
<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak	Bosco Quarto
<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	Spanish Oak	Pulsano area
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak	widespread
<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy Oak	Pulsano area
Gentianaceae	Gentian Family	
<i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i>	Yellow-wort	leaves and buds only, Pulsano
Geraniaceae	Crane's-bill Family	
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Stork's-bill	common in grassy areas
<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Stork's-bill	a few plants by abbey walls
<i>Geranium columbinum</i>	Long-stalked Crane's-bill	Monte Sacro meadows
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	side track in Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	Shining Crane's-bill	Bosco Quarto, Foresta Umbra
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Dove's-foot Crane's-bill	grassy sites, Tulip fields
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little Robin	quite common in shaded areas
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb Robert	Monte Sant'Angelo
<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaved Stork's-bill	Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody Crane's-bill	Bosca da Spina Pulci

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Scientific name	Common name	Location
Lamiaceae	Deadnettle Family	
<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>	Ground Pine	Bosco Quarto, open field area
<i>Clinopodium acinos</i>	Basil-thyme	Pulsano area
<i>Lamium bifidum</i>	Bifid Dead-nettle	Monte Saraceno
<i>Lamium garganicum</i>	Large Red Dead-nettle	Monte Sant'Angelo
<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	Spotted Dead-nettle	under trees near Monte Sant'Angelo car park
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	White Horehound	Monte Saraceno
<i>Origanum vulgare</i>	Oregano	common in sunny open areas
<i>Prasium majus</i>	Prasium	Monte Saraceno
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Selfheal	Foresta Umbra
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary	widespread and common
<i>Salvia argentea</i>	Silver Sage	basal leaves only
<i>Salvia fruticosa</i>	Three-leaved Sage	lower leaves only, Pulsano
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary	common in sunny open areas
<i>Thymbra capitata</i>	a thyme	Pulsano area
Linaceae	Flax Family	
<i>Linum tommasinii</i>	Flax	parking area, Bosco Quarto
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	Fairy (Purging) Flax	in many grassy areas
<i>Linum narbonense</i>	Blue Flax	hillside near Bosco Quarto
Malvaceae	Mallow Family	
<i>Malva arborea</i>	Tree Mallow	Peschici
<i>Malva multiflora</i>	Cretan Mallow	Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Malva neglecta</i>	Dwarf Mallow	Autoroute service station grass area
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	very common on roadsides, autoroute
<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Small-leaved Lime	Foresta Umbra
Moraceae	Mulberry Family	
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig	widespread
Oleaceae	Olive Family	
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Flowering Ash	widespread on open hillsides
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Privet	
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	widely planted in variety of sites
Orobanchaceae	Broomrape Family	
<i>Bellardia trixago</i>	Bellardia	Pulsano
<i>Euphrasia</i> agg.	an eyebright	Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Orobanche caryophyllacea</i>	Clove-scented Broomrape	Monte Saraceno track
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Common Broomrape	roadside stop before Mattinata
<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>	Branched Broomrape	Monte Saraceno
<i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>	Southern Red Bartsia	Monte Sant'Angelo, Monte Saraceno
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	Yellow Bartsia	leaves only, fly tip site
Oxalidaceae	Wood-sorrel Family	
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Procumbent Yellow Sorrel	Monte Sant'Angelo
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup	Fields near Peschici
Paeoniaceae	Paeony Family	
<i>Paeonia mascula</i>	a peony	steep bank near Bosco Quarto
Papaveraceae	Poppy Family	
<i>Corydalis solida</i>	Bird-in-a-bush	Bosco Quarto
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory	Monte Sant'Angelo
<i>Papaver hybridum</i>	Rough Poppy	Tulip fields

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<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy	cultivated fields
Plantaginaceae	Plantain Family	
<i>Antirrhinum siculum</i>	Sicilian Snapdragon	Trabuco site, Peschici
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved Toadflax	Pulsano Abbey walls
<i>Plantago arenaria</i>	Branched Plantain	fly-tip site, Peschici
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain	common, tracks and paths
<i>Plantago lagopus</i>	Hare's-foot Plantain	Pulsano Abbey walls
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort Plantain	roadsides
<i>Plantago maritima</i>	Sea Plantain	salt pans
<i>Plantago serraria</i>	Toothed Plantain	Bosca da Spina Pulci quarry
<i>Veronica cymbalaria</i>	Cymbalaria-leaved Speedwell	Monte Sant'Angelo
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> agg.	Ivy-leaved Speedwell	Peschici
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved Speedwell	Pulsano area
Plumbaginaceae	Thrift Family	
<i>Limonium virgatum</i>	a rock sea-lavender	not fully in flower, Peschici harbour walls
Polygalaceae	Milkwort Family	
<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	Common Milkwort	Pulsano area
Polygonaceae	Knotweed Family	
<i>Polygonum maritimum</i>	Sea Knotgrass	Zaponetta shore area
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Dock	Tulip fields layby
<i>Rumex pulcher</i>	Fiddle Dock	Tulip site, Cyclamen site
Primulaceae	Primrose Family	
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i> (Red & Blue forms)	Scarlet Pimpernel	Monte Sant'Angelo
<i>Cyclamen hederifolium</i>	Ivy-leaved Sowbread	leaves only, Foresta Umbra
<i>Cyclamen repandum</i>	Spring Cyclamen	Foresta Umbra roadside, Bosca da Spina Pulci
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup Family	
<i>Anemone apennina</i>	Blue Anemone	Foresta Umbra, Bosco Quarto
<i>Anemone hortensis</i>	Broad-leaved Anemone	Grassy areas, Pulsano, Bosco Quarto
<i>Clematis flammula</i>	(Fragrant Virgin's Bower)	roadsides below Monte Sant'Angelo
<i>Eranthis hyemalis</i>	Winter Aconite	leaves only, Tulip site
<i>Ficaria verna</i> agg.	Lesser Celandine	Monte Sant'Angelo
<i>Nigella damascena</i>	Love-in-a-mist	Pulsano area
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Meadow Buttercup	Bosco Quarto fields
<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>	Bulbous Buttercup	Monte Calvo area
<i>Ranunculus millefoliatus</i>	"thousand-leaved Buttercup"	common around Monte Sant'Angelo
<i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i>	Small-flowered Buttercup	Bari Airport flowerbeds
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	Bosco Quarto
<i>Ranunculus velutinus</i>	"velvet buttercup"	shaded woodland areas, Bosco Quarto
Resedaceae	Mignonette Family	
<i>Reseda alba</i>	White Mignonette	grassy area at service station
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild Mignonette	Monte Calvo area
<i>Reseda phyteuma</i>	Corn Mignonette	Pulsano area
Rhamnaceae	Buckthorn Family	
<i>Paliurus spina-christi</i>	Christ's Thorn	Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Mediterranean Buckthorn	Pulsano area

* = endemic		
Scientific name	Common name	Location
Rosaceae	Rose Family	
<i>Aremonia agrimonoides</i>	Bastard Agrimony	Bosco Quarto
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Pulsano area
<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	Dropwort	Pulsano area
<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Wild Strawberry	leaves only
<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Crab Apple	Monte Calvo woods
<i>Prunus amygdalus</i>	Almond	in cultivated areas, Mattinata
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	Bosco Quarto
<i>Pyrus amygdaliformis</i>	Almond-leaved Pear	widespread on stony hillsides
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	a rose	grassy area above Peony site
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Bramble	widespread and common
<i>Sanguisorba (Poterium) minor</i>	Salad Burnet	grassy areas, Bosco Quarto
<i>Sorbus torminalis</i>	Wild Service Tree	Monte Calvo woodlands
Rubiaceae	Bedstraw Family	
<i>Asperula taurina</i>	Southern Woodruff	Foresta Umbra
<i>Cruciata laevipes</i>	Crosswort	grassy area above Peony site
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	Tulip field margins
<i>Galium mollugo</i>	Hedge Bedstraw	Monte Sant'Angelo
<i>Galium odoratum</i>	Woodruff	Foresta Umbra#
<i>Galium verum</i>	Lady's Bedstraw	Foresta Umbra
<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Wild Madder	Peschici
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	common in short grass areas
<i>Valantia hispida</i>	Valantia	Monte Sacro
Rutaceae	Rue Family	
<i>Ruta chalepensis</i>	Fringed Rue	Pulsano
Santalaceae	Sandalwood Family	
<i>Osyris alba</i>	Osyris	Monte Saraceno
Sapindaceae	Maple Family	
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Field Maple	Foresta Umbra
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore	Foresta Umbra
<i>Acer opalus</i>	Italian Maple	Monte Sacro
Saxifragaceae	Saxifrage Family	
<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Meadow Saxifrage	Bosco Quarto
<i>Saxifraga rotundifolia</i>	Round-leaved Saxifrage	Peony site
<i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i>	Rue-leaved Saxifrage	On walls in Monte Sant'Angelo, Peony site
Scrophulariaceae	Figwort Family	
<i>Scrophularia peregrina</i>	Italian (Nettle-leaved) Figwort	Bosca da Spina Pulci quarry
<i>Verbascum longifolium</i>	a mullein	
<i>Verbascum phoeniceum</i>	Purple Mullein	Bosca da Spina Pulci lane
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Aaron's Rod	roadsides, common
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family	
<i>Hyoscyamus albus</i>	White Henbane	leaves only, Pulsano abbey walls
<i>Solanum sodomium</i>	Apple of Sodom	Trabuco look-out
Thymelaeaceae	Daphne Family	
<i>Daphne laureola</i>	Spurge Laurel	Bosco Quarto
Ulmaceae	Elm Family	
<i>Ulmus</i> agg.	an elm	large mature trees, Monte Sant'Angelo
Urticaceae	Nettle Family	
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory of the Wall	Pulsano Abbey

* = endemic		
Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Nettle	roadsides, Tulip site
<i>Urtica pilulifera</i>	Roman Nettle	Monte Saraceno
Violaceae	Violet Family	
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Field Pansy	Tulip fields
<i>Viola merxmuelleri</i> *	a pansy (purple or cream)	woodlands, Monte Calvo area
Vitaceae	Grape-vine Family	
<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Grape	widespread and common
Monocots	Monocotyledons	
Amaryllidaceae	Daffodil Family	
<i>Allium neapolitanum</i>	Naples Garlic	Monte Calvo woodlands
<i>Allium nigrum</i>	Broad-leaved Leek	Peschici, near harbour
<i>Allium pendulinum</i>	Pendulous Garlic	Monte Calvo woodlands
<i>Allium roseum</i>	Rose Garlic	roadsides near Peschici
<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Ramsons	Foresta Umbra
<i>Narcissus poeticus</i>	Pheasant's-eye Daffodil	Bosco Quarto
<i>Narcissus tazetta</i>	Bunch-headed Narcissus	seed heads only
Araceae	Arum Family	
<i>Arum italicum</i> subsp. <i>italicum</i>	Large Cuckoo Pint	Monte Saraceno
<i>Arum maculatum</i>	Cuckoo Pint	Foresta Umbra
Asparagaceae	Asparagus Family	
<i>Agave americana</i>	Century Plant	Peschici
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>	Spiny Asparagus	Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	Tassel Hyacinth	roadside near Mattinata
<i>Muscari neglectum</i>	Dark Grape Hyacinth	very common, rocky areas
<i>Ornithogalum angustifolium</i>	Common Star of Bethlehem	widespread
<i>Ornithogalum pyrenaicum</i>	Bath Asparagus	in bud only, Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	Solomon's Seal	Bosco Quarto
<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's Broom	Bosco Quarto
<i>Urginea maritima</i>	Sea Squill	basal leaves only, Pulsano area
Cyperaceae	Sedge Family	
<i>Carex caryophylla</i>	Spring Sedge	Pulsano area
<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	Wood Sedge	Cyclamen site
Dioscoreaceae	Yam Family	
<i>Dioscorea (Tamus) communis</i>	Black Bryony	Bosca da Spina Pulci
Iridaceae	Iris Family	
<i>Crocus</i> sp.	a crocus	leaves only
<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	Field Gladiolus	Lady Orchid site, Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Iris tuberosa</i>	Widow or Snake's-head Iris	seed pods only, Pulsano area
<i>Iris foetidissima</i>	Stinking Iris	Cyclamen site
<i>Iris lutescens</i> *	a small yellow (mostly) iris	fields near Bosco Quarto
<i>Iris bicaudata (pseudopumila)</i> *	mostly dark blue, taller	stony slopes in Bosco Quarto
Juncaceae	Rush Family	
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	Field Wood-rush	Bosca da Spina Pulci
Liliaceae	Lily Family	
<i>Tulipa sylvestris</i>	Wild Tulip	leaves only, not in flower
Orchidaceae	Orchid Family	
<i>Anacamptis morio</i> subsp. <i>morio</i>	Green-winged Orchid	common in grassy areas
<i>Anacamptis morio</i> × <i>A. papilionacea</i>	<i>Anacamptis</i> × <i>gennarii</i>	a few specimens in fields near Bosco Quarto
<i>Anacamptis papilionacea</i>	Pink Butterfly Orchid	common in grassy areas

* = endemic		
Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal Orchid	mostly in bud, Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Dactylorhiza maculata</i> subsp. <i>saccifera</i>	Wedge-lipped Spotted-orchid	leaves and buds only, Monte Calvo
<i>Dactylorhiza romana</i>	Roman Orchid	Monte Calvo
<i>Dactylorhiza sambucina</i>	Elderflower Orchid	scarce, Monte Calvo
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Broad-leaved Helleborine	basal leaves only, Bosco Quarto
<i>Himantoglossum hircinum</i>	Lizard Orchid	leaf rosettes and tight buds
<i>Himantoglossum robertianum</i>	Giant Orchid	Pulsano area and Bosco Quarto fields
<i>Limodorum abortivum</i>	Violet Limodore	stems and buds only, Monte Calvo
<i>Neotinea (Orchis) lactea</i>	Milky Orchid	Pulsano area
<i>Neotinea (Orchis) ustulata</i>	Burnt Orchid	Pulsano area, Bosco Quarto fields
<i>Neottia nidus-avis</i>	Bird's Nest Orchid	seed heads only, Bosco Quarto
<i>Ophrys × flavicans</i> nm. 'bertoloniformis'*	-	slopes of Monte Sacro
<i>Ophrys bertolonii</i>	Bertoloni's Bee Orchid	Monte Sant'Angelo, Monte Sacro
<i>Ophrys argolica</i> subsp. <i>biscutella</i>	Spectacled Ophrys	Bosco Quarto, Monte Sacro, Monte Calvo
<i>Ophrys bombyliflora</i>	Bumblebee Ophrys	Pulsano area
<i>Ophrys holosericea</i>	Late Spider Orchid	Pulsano area, Fly tip stop
<i>Ophrys holosericea</i> subsp. <i>apulica</i> *	Apulian Ophrys	Bosco Quarto fields
<i>Ophrys holosericea</i> subsp. <i>parvimaculata</i>	Small-patterned Ophrys	Bosca da Spina Pulci quarry site
<i>Ophrys lutea</i> subsp. <i>galilaea</i> (formerly <i>sicula</i>)	a small yellow bee orchid	common in several sites
<i>Ophrys lutea</i> subsp. <i>lutea</i>	Yellow Bee Orchid	Monte Sant'Angelo, Monte Sacro
<i>Ophrys × flavicans</i> nm. 'promontorii'*	-	Monte Sacro
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> subsp. <i>passionis</i> (garganica)	Gargano Ophrys	widespread in grassy areas, Monte Sant'Angelo
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> subsp. <i>sipontensis</i> *	Siponto Ophrys	Pulsano abbey grounds
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>	Early Spider Orchid	very common, most sites
<i>Ophrys neglecta</i> (<i>tenthredinifera</i>)	Sawfly Ophrys	common, Pulsano area, Bosco Quarto
<i>Orchis anthropophora</i>	Man Orchid	Pulsano area, Monte Sacro
<i>Orchis italica</i>	Naked (Italian) Man Orchid	very common, dominant in some sites
<i>Orchis pauciflora</i>	Sparse-flowered Orchid	Monte Sacro, Monte Calvo
<i>Orchis provincialis</i>	Provence Orchid	scarce, Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Orchis purpurea</i>	Lady Orchid	olive grove on road near Peschici
<i>Orchis quadripunctata</i>	Four-spotted Orchid	Pulsano area, Monte Sacro
<i>Platanthera chlorantha</i>	Greater Butterfly Orchid	leaves and buds only, Monte Calvo
<i>Serapias lingua</i>	Tongue Orchid	common in some sites, roadsides
<i>Serapias orientalis</i>	Eastern Tongue Orchid	a few specimens at Monte Saraceno
<i>Serapias parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Tongue Orchid	roadside stop near Peschici

* = endemic		
Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Serapias vomeracea</i>	Plough-share Tongue Orchid	common in many sites
Poaceae	Grass Family	
<i>Aegilops geniculata</i>	Aegilops	Monte Saraceno, Trabuco
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	coastal salt pans, Peschici beach
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal Grass	common
<i>Avena sp.</i>	an oat	field margins, Tulip site
<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	False Brome	Bosco Quarto
<i>Briza media</i>	Quaking Grass	roadside stop, Bosca da Spina Pulci
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft-brome	Trabuco site
<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Fern Grass	Trabuco site
<i>Festuca vivipara</i>	Viviparous Fescue	Bosca da Spina Pulci quarry
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall Barley	Pulsano
<i>Hordeum sp.</i>	a barley	roadsides, grassy areas
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's-foot Grass	Peschici
<i>Melica uniflora</i>	Wood Melick	Foresta Umbra
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	lagoons on coast near Zaponetta
<i>Stipa pennata</i>	a feather grass	stony hillsides near Mattinata
Smilacaceae	Smilax Family	
<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Common Smilax	Pulsano
Xanthorrhoeaceae	Asphodel Family	
<i>Asphodeline lutea</i>	Yellow Asphodel	Pulsano
<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i>	an asphodel	very common
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Hollow-leaved Asphodel	Pulsano

Lichens

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Lobaria pulmonaria</i>	Tree Lungwort	Bosco Quarto, Foresta Umbra

Fungi

Scientific name	Common name	Location
<i>Clathrus ruber</i>	Red Cage Fungus	Bosca da Spina Pulci quarry

Birds (H=heard only)

Common name	Scientific name	April 2026							
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	✓					✓		
Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>						✓	✓	
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>		H	H	H				
Rock Dove /Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓			✓				✓
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	✓							
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	✓							
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	✓						✓	
Common Redshank	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	✓							

Common name	Scientific name	April 2026							
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	✓							
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	✓							
Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>	✓							
Mediterranean Gull	<i>Ichthyaetus melanocephalus</i>							✓	
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Scopoli's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>						✓	✓	
Yelkouan Shearwater	<i>Puffinus yelkouan</i>							✓	
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	✓							
Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo pygmaeus</i>	✓							
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓					✓		
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>		✓				✓		
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓							
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
European Green Woodpecker	<i>Picus viridis</i>			H		H			
Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	✓							
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	✓							✓
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	✓	✓					✓	
Common Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>		✓		✓	✓		✓	
Marsh Tit	<i>Poecile palustris</i>				H	✓			
Eurasian Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>			H	H		✓		
Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	H	H	H		H	
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>		H	H					
Eurasian Skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>								✓
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>					H			
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>			H		H			
Eurasian Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>			H	H				
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>			✓	✓	H		✓	
Eastern Subalpine Warbler	<i>Curruca cantillans</i>		✓	✓	H	H	✓		
Common Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>			✓		H	H		
Eurasian Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			H		H	H		
Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>			H	H	H	✓		
Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>				✓	H	✓		
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	✓		✓					✓
Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>				H		H		
Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>					H	H		
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>					H	✓	H	
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>								
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			H		H	H	H	
Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>			H					
European Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>								
Common Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>			H					
Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>		H		✓			✓	H
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>				✓				
Italian Sparrow	<i>Passer italiae</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	
Eurasian Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>			✓	✓	H	✓		

		April 2026							
Common name	Scientific name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>				H			✓	
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		✓						
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	✓		✓					
Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>			✓	H	H	H	H	

Mammals

		April 2026							
Common name	Scientific name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Fallow Deer	<i>Dama dama</i>						✓		

Amphibians & reptiles

		April 2026							
Common name	Scientific name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
T=tadpoles									
Common Toad	<i>Bufo bufo</i>						T		
Eastern Green Lizard	<i>Lacerta viridis</i>				✓				
Italian Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis siculus</i>	✓							
European Slow-worm	<i>Anguis fragilis</i>			✓					
Red-eared Slider	<i>Trachemys scripta</i>						✓		
Green Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	✓							

Butterflies

		April 2026							
Common name	Scientific name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Scarce Swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides podalirius</i>		✓			✓		✓	
Common Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>		✓						
Southern Festoon	<i>Zerynthia polyxena</i>			✓		✓			
Common Grizzled Skipper	<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>			✓					
Common Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>		✓						
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias croceus</i>		✓						
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	✓	✓	✓		✓			
Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		✓			✓		✓	
Green-veined White	<i>Pieris napi</i>			✓				✓	
Eastern Dappled White	<i>Euchloe ausonia</i>		✓					✓	
Common Orange-tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>		✓	✓		✓		✓	
Green Hairstreak	<i>Callophrys rubi</i>		✓						
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>					✓			
Green-underside Blue	<i>Glaucopsyche alexis</i>					✓			
Brown Argus	<i>Aricia agestis</i>					✓			
Adonis Blue	<i>Polyommatus bellargus</i>		✓					✓	
Chapman's Blue	<i>Polyommatus thersites</i>		✓						
Common Blue	<i>Polyommatus icarus</i>								
Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>				✓				
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>	✓				✓			
Peacock Butterfly	<i>Aglais io</i>	✓	✓						
Large Tortoiseshell	<i>Nymphalis polychloros</i>		✓						
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>		✓					✓	

		April 2026							
Common name	Scientific name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria</i>			✓			✓		
Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>		✓			✓		✓	

Moths

		April 2026							
Common name	Scientific name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
L=larva									
a lackey	<i>Malacosoma franconica</i>				L				
an egg	<i>Eriogaster rimicola</i>			✓					
Cream-spot Tiger	<i>Arctia villica</i>		✓						

Other invertebrates

		April 2026							
Common name	Scientific name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Yellow-haired Barbary Bug	<i>Tropinota squalida</i>		✓						
Fairy Shrimp	<i>Chirocephalus sp.</i>				✓				
Ostracods	<i>Ostracoda sp.</i>				✓				
Pelican's-foot Shell	<i>Aporrhais pes-pelecanis</i>	✓							
Necklace Shell	<i>Natica sp</i>	✓							
Common Cerith	<i>Cerithium vulgatum</i>	✓						✓	
Ark Shell	<i>Arca noae</i>	✓							
Common Murex	<i>Bolinus brandaris</i>	✓						✓	
Mediterranean Cockle	<i>Acanthocardia tuberculata</i>	✓						✓	
Grooved Carpet Shell	<i>Ruditapes decussatus</i>	✓						✓	
Striped Venus Clam	<i>Chamelea gallina</i>							✓	