

Spring Birding in Sicily

Naturetrek Tour Report

14th – 20th April 2023



Yellow Bee Orchid



Spectacled Warbler



Scops Owl



Spoonbill

Tour report and images by Luca Boscain



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Day 1

Friday 14th April

Catania airport and Foce del Simeto

We landed at the Catania airport on time at 14.25. The air was clear from the plane, many of us could admire the huge mass of the Mount Etna with snow and some steam, coming out from the top of the volcano. Outside the arrivals, we met Luca, our local guide, while Dave had travelled with us from Gatwick.

We had a lot of spare time for a snack or a coffee at the airport because, as usual, the rental activities took some time: in Sicily the nature of people is definitely Mediterranean, so extremely relaxed!

Then we drove for about 20 minutes to the Ionian coast, reaching the mouth of the river Simeto, the second longest in Sicily. The light was bright, with a blue sky covered by flecks of grey and white clouds and a wonderful turquoise coloured sea, lying down in front of us. We walked along the bank a few hundred metres to the beach noticing, on the sides of the path, the colourful mix of flowers like Italian Sainfoin (*Hedysarum coronarium*), Purple Viper's Bugloss (*Echium plantagineum*), Italian Thapsia (*Thapsia garganica*) and the invasive Fountain Grass (*Cenchrus setaceus*), from North Africa and Middle East.

By telescope, Luca noticed a Baltic Gull (*Larus fuscus* ssp. *fuscus*), with its black wings and upper parts, and two Little Egrets, while Dave showed us Scopoli's Shearwater, the Mediterranean equivalent of Cory's, and Caspian Tern.

On the way back, on a flower of the introduced Bermuda Buttercup (*Oxalis pes-caprae*), we found a tiny Napoleon spider (*Synema globosum*), with its distinctive black shape of the captain's hat on the red abdomen.

Driving back to the motorway, we had a Corn Bunting on a naked stick and our first deep red Italian Gladioluses (*Gladiolus italicus*). A White Stork was incubating on its nest on the top of an electricity pole.

Arrived in Pozzo di Mazza, after an hour of driving, we were welcomed by singing Serins and by the kind Ms Carmen, who showed us our rooms in lovely a complex of ancient rural buildings, all restored in order to accommodate tourists, surrounded by a well cared for garden with a mix of local and exotic flowers and trees.

Dinner, fixed every day at 8pm, included a selection of appetizers like *ricotta* cheese, potato croquettes and aubergines, followed by peas pasta, swordfish, lemon sorbet and homemade *limoncello* cream.

Day 2

Saturday 15th April

Southern lakes and Marzamemi

We met at 7 am to have a walk in the hotel garden: the light was stunning on the old houses and there was no wind at all. We first admired Italian Sparrows with *hispaniolensis* genes and striped flanks, sitting on the roof, and a male

Serin singing on a bare tree. Then we had a lovely view of the countryside with foreign workers, mainly from North Africa, and an ancient *masseria* in the distance.

There were no signs of migration, with only resident Sardinian Warblers, Wood Pigeons, Zitting Cisticolas and Goldfinches around, so we had a look to the plants, noticing the exotic Chinaberry Tree (*Melia azedarach*), Silk Floss Tree (*Ceiba speciosa*), etc. But also local ones like Soft Stork's-bill (*Erodium malacoides*), Purple Viper's-bugloss, Mallow Bindweed (*Convolvulus althaeoides*), Borage (*Borago officinalis*) and Smooth Tare (*Vicia tetrasperma*).

For breakfast, Carmen pampered us with two different homemade cakes and locally produced *ricotta*, yogurt, marmalade and orange juice.

At 9 am, we headed south, stopping first in Avola to shop for the picnic lunch, then continuing in cultivated countryside as far as Pantano Cuba, a brackish water lake. Here we were welcomed by Nino, one of enthusiastic guys that give their soul to the project that involved the area. In fact, he told us about an history started in 2016, when the *Stiftung pro Artenvielfalt*, a German no-profit foundation, decided to invest money (so far almost 3.5 million euros) in order to buy the area of two lakes, Pantano Cuba and Pantano Longarini, and surrounding areas, to enclose them with a fence in order to exclude poachers, and to re-wild the habitats, once covered in garbage, greenhouses and even an illegal horse racecourse, of one of the crucial migratory stop overs of the European birds.

The president of the foundation and his wife were here and welcomed us into the reserve. On a wall, we observed a colony of Sicilian Mortar Bee (*Megachile sicula*): with the cool wind, only an individual was in the open, but there were plenty of dry mud nests. Luca pointed out a number of orchids in the fields that in the past were covered by litter: the endemic *Ophrys fuciflora biancae*, Lesser Tongue-Orchid (*Serapias parviflora*) and tens of dead stems of Giant Orchid (*Himantoglossum robertianum*) while a couple of Hoopoe were flying around.

In the lake there were tens of Coots and Greater Flamingos but, scanning by scope, we soon found also a dozen Ferruginous Ducks, Little Egrets, Slender-billed Gulls, Garganeys, three Northern Pintails and a small group of Black-necked Grebes.

Around a patch of Wild Fennels (*Foeniculum vulgare*) was flying a Swallowtail (*Papilio machaon*) while, along the path, we noticed a Southern Darter (*Sympetrum meridionale*), a couple of pairs of Red-veined Darters (*Sympetrum fonscolombii*), Island Bluetail (*Ischnura genei*), Clouded Yellow (*Colias croceus*), including the *helice* form, and Southern Blue Butterfly (*Polyommatus celina*), the North African twin of Common Blue.

A pair of cute donkeys were kept in order to keep the grass short: their selective diet allowed gladioluses and orchids to survive, including a lovely Naked-man Orchid (*Orchis italica*), Bumble Bee Orchid (*Ophrys bombyliflora*), Bee Orchid (*Ophrys apifera*) and most likely the endemic *Serapias orientalis* ssp. *siciliensis*.

On the fence were a few signs of migration: a couple of Whinchats and a Northern Wheatear. Another sign were the thousands of Common Swifts flying over the *pantano* together with Pallid Swifts, Sand Martins and Barn Swallows, in numbers that had become uncommon on the last years!

Luca and Dave rushed back to Nino's hut to prepare the picnic, set out on a table with a selection of cheese and vegetables.

After lunch, we walked just on the other side of the road, seeing the swallow house and a stone garden with the rare broom *Retama raetam*, showed proudly by Nino and his colleague Paolo.

We walked for more than a kilometre along the Pantano Longarini, looking for the object of the LIFE project, the Marbled Ducks. After the project 30 ducks from Spain were released, to help the exiguous native population and now five or six pairs were established but, possibly because of the strong wind, they kept hidden. Another part of the plan was to build artificial sandy islands where we observed a pair of Kentish Plovers and a flock of nine Gull-billed Terns, doing like cyclists do: the front tern faced the wind for a short time before hopping behind to the last position of the group, well sheltered from the wind, leaving another individual facing the wind for few more seconds. A much larger Caspian Tern was also joining the party. On the sides of the path were Mediterranean Catchfly (*Silene colorata*), Barbary-Nut (*Moraea sisyrinchium*), Rosy Garlic (*Allium roseum*), Hairy Garlic (*Allium subhirsutum*) and *Limonium narbonense*, surprisingly in bloom earlier than usual.

Susan spotted a Pied Flycatcher on a fence, while a couple of Marsh Harriers were patrolling the salty prairies.

After we said goodbye to Paolo and Nino, who had patiently told us about their job, a request came from the group: *gelato*! So Luca moved all the group to the pretty village of Marzamemi, still rather quiet in this season, but extremely crowded in summertime. We saw the large '600 royal tuna factory and we got our deserved awarded ice-cream, despite the chilling breeze.

A passage led us to the ancient Marzamemi saltpans, where we saw two Black-winged Stilts and a stunning adult Audouin's Gull, endemic of the Mediterranean basin.

Driving back for 45 minutes, we were held up by two different rail-crossings, enjoying the warm light of the evening that made every landscape attractive, and we came to Pozzo di Mazza at 19.00. We met before supper to fill the long check-list of the day, then *antipasti*, pasta *capuliatu* with ricotta and dried tomatoes, chicken skewer with lemon, *tiramisù* e *zibibbo*, a sweet local dessert wine.

Day 3

Sunday 16th April

Syracuse, Saline di Priolo and Penisola Magnisi

During the night, some of us heard a Scops Owl, while in the morning the terrain was wet because of light rain. Luca and Dave had set up a moth trap in the garden, under a shelter, and we found three Cypress Carpets (*Thera cupressata*), two Vine's Rustics (*Hoplodrina ambigua*), a lovely Mediterranean Brocade (*Spodoptera littoralis*) and a few micros.

Despite the weather, the only sign of migration was a bright Wood Warbler hopping in the open on a tree in the garden. At 9 o'clock, we left with still some light rain, and we drove to the Syracuse archaeological park. Luca explained something about the history of the city and about *Neapolis*, the "new town" built outside the city walls, then we explored the *Latomie del Paradiso*, a sort of quarried area.

A Hoopoe was sitting on the top of a columnar rock with the ruins of a wall on the top. Unknown prisoners excavated the limestone cliff in centuries gone by, creating a labyrinth of columns and cavities which crevices were occupied by Jackdaws, Feral Pigeons and Maidenhair Ferns (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*).

The luxuriant vegetation of the gardens, with scented lemon trees in blossom, was literally covered by a mix of exotic and local species of flowers, going from Common Lantana (*Lantana camara*) and Castor Bean (*Ricinus communis*) to Squirting Cucumber (*Echallium elaterium*), Hoary Stock (*Matthiola incana*), Nettle-leaved Figwort (*Scrophularia peregrina*) and the sub-endemic *Pseudodictamnus hispanicus*. Quite a few Wall Browns (*Lasiommata megera*) and very dark and orange Speckled Woods (*Pararge aegeria aegeria*) were flying around.

By the Greek amphitheatre, we had a wonderful view into the southern gulf of Syracuse. The limestone was like a natural botanical garden where each crevice was occupied by Ground-pine (*Ajuga chamaepitys*), Sicilian Snapdragon (*Antirrhinum siculum*), Sky Stone-crop (*Sedum caeruleum*) and Common Ironwort (*Sideritis romana*). In the distance, we spotted a Common Buzzard on a pylon and a Woodchat Shrike appeared on a bush, not far from the *nymphaeum* fountain.

We did a second loop on the other side, admiring the huge Hiero's altar and the Roman amphitheatre, with its oval shape. With a bit of sunshine, a few Moorish Geckos (*Tarentola mauritanica*) came up, exposing their dark bodies to the sun. Then we had time to have coffee break in the shade, before continuing north to the wetland called Saline di Priolo.

The reserve managed by LIPU, after the fire of 2019, was once again luxuriant, but the hides were not re-built yet. So we first walked along the southern path to a view point where a former pipeline, now mostly dismantled, used to cross the marsh. From here we could see Greater Flamingos and three Spoonbills. At 2 pm, we found our picnic ready under the shade of the Carob Trees.

Then we walked along the eastern bank of the saltpans, among the Golden Wreath Wattle (*Acacia saligna*), introduced from Australia, in blossom. Here in the clearings were plenty of flowers with bees and beetles, while piles of logs were the terrain which the Italian Wall Lizards (*Podarcis siculus*) love.

We reached the only surviving hide but found the windows rather challenging - only designed for short or tall people! Despite this, the view was great, with tens of Flamingos, some of those very close, walking in the deep water. A couple of islands hosted two Little Stints and two Dunlins.

On the way back, we could only hear the song of a Willow warbler, while from the beach, covered in the leaves of Sea Daffodils (*Pancratium maritimum*), we admired the incomparable turquoise of the sea.

Then we said goodbye to the friendly Giancarlo and we moved on to the nearby Penisola Magnisi. A not so distant thunderstorm contrasted strongly with the warm afternoon light that was lighting the light-house when we went through a wonderful prairie, rich with thistles of every colour. Despite the wind, the Crested Larks were engaging in a song contest. The patches of limestone were surrounded by red carpets of Sky Stone-crop, but also Little Bur-clover (*Medicago minima*), Star Clover (*Trifolium stellatum*) and Hairy Clover (*Trifolium cherleri*). Many Ragusa's Nine-spot Moths (*Amata marjana*) were flying among the flowers, often blown by the wind. We flushed also a few Short-

toed Larks and a couple of pairs of Stone Curlews, that disappeared into the thick grass. Just over the deep blue sea, Scopoli's Shearwaters and Audouin's Gulls passed by.

In a small garden surrounded by prickly pears, we had the umpteenth Hoopoe.

In the evening, dinner included *capponata*, *panelle palermitane* with chickpeas, pasta with broccoli, veal balls and lemon ice-cream with strawberries.

Day 4

Monday 17th April

Cava Grande del Cassibile and Noto

There were few things in the moth trap this morning, including Lorimer's Rustic (*Caradrina flavirena*) and Shuttle-shaped Dart (*Agrotis puta*). In the garden we heard a male of Golden Oriole singing, but it was invisible behind the Giant Reeds (*Arundo donax*).

After breakfast and a shopping stop, we climbed the bendy road to the Hyblaean upland. The panorama from a viewpoint, with the clear air, showed the deep blue Ionian Sea, the town of Avola and the hill slopes, formerly cultivated through a system of terraces.

Luca heard a Blue Rock-thrush that was soon spotted on the roof of a house by Dave: what a good team job! We continued climbing up among Manna Ashes (*Fraxinus ornus*), Red Valerians (*Centranthus ruber*), Giant Fennels (*Ferula communis*) and many other flowers to a village of summer houses, then we had another break to scan a valley and hope for Sicilian Rock Partridge. A few Rock Sparrows were there, while a very distant Little Owl was sitting on a stone wall, playing at being a partridge!

Arrived by the edge of the Cava Grande gorge, more than 400m deep, we continued on foot. A Cirl Bunting was singing on a bare tree, while the sky was once again full of plenty of Common Swifts. In a patch of short grass, looking carefully, we spotted tiny little orchids: Mirror (*Ophrys speculum*), Lesser Yellow Bee (*Ophrys lutea sicula*), Yellow Bee (*Ophrys lutea*), Plough-share Tongue (*Serapias vomeracea*), Sombre Bee (*Ophrys fusca*), Dark Bee (*Ophrys sphogodes atrata*) and impressive Pink Butterfly Orchids (*Orchis italica*).

We continued along a track until we took a left to enter an area noted for Spectacled Warbler and a male suddenly appeared on a bush, showing for minutes in front of all the group, followed by a Siberian-looking Stonechat: Sicilian Stonechats show in fact, not rarely, bright white sides of the breast and just a touch of orange, like in *maurus*.

From a hill covered in Field Marigold (*Calendula arvensis*), Mediterranean Heath (*Erica multiflora*) and Hoary Rock-rose (*Cistus creticus*), we admired the view to the deep valley lying below us, the stream forming green pools on the way to the sea, and a group of 11 Ravens were seen. On a wire Graham spotted a Woodlark, then we continued through a garigue of Spiny Burnet (*Sarcopoterium spinosum*). The sunshine woke up the Sicilian Wall Lizards and a number of butterflies like Swallowtail, Scarce Swallowtail (*Iphiclides podalirius*), Small Heath (*Coenonympha pamphilus*), Orangetip (*Anthocharis cardamines*), Clouded Yellow (*Colias croceus*), Southern Blue, Wall Brown and two sought-after individuals of Italian Festoon (*Zerynthia cassandra*), unfortunately showing only for few tens of seconds.

A contact call revealed the presence of a Subalpine Warbler; then the male showed perfectly on a bush, while the female was flying from one bush to another, impressed by its tail opened as a fan to show the white outer feathers.

At lunch time, we sat at the tables outside a café, where our guides prepared another tasty picnic. Most of us were still sitting when Graham, by telescope, spotted a flying Sicilian Rock Partridge on the other side of the gorge: the efforts to relocate it were unsuccessful.

After lunch, we moved inland, going through unspoiled countryside. A Woodchat Shrike crossed in front of the minivans, then we took a secondary road almost as far as a quarry. Here we explored a slope of Mediterranean maquis holding a number of orchids. New ones included Sawfly Orchid (*Ophrys tenthredinifera*) and *Ophrys exaltata*, plus gorgeous plants of Naked Man orchids. Birders could see another male Subalpine Warbler, singing from a bush.

After another good 20 minutes of driving, our leaders dropped us down in front of the Royal gate of Noto and we had almost an hour of spare time to walk along the main street, admiring the marvels of the Sicilian Baroque architecture, kissed by the warm sunshine of the afternoon. Somebody had a cup of tea, somebody a *granita* or an ice-cream, then we all gathered in front of the breath taking *duomo*, not far from which were possibly 40 active nests of House Martins, and Dave came to collect us.

Dinner offered a spicy meat jelly, a kind of pizza roll, pasta with *bolognese* sauce, breaded sausages and an orange jelly.

When we went out, on the way to the bed, a Scops Owl was singing in the distance: we waited for a while, then the bird came closer and we managed to get it in our torches: we had several minutes eye to eye with this tiny fluffy bird, seeing perfectly its yellow irises: what a happy end of the day!

Day 5

Tuesday 18th April

In the trap this morning there were a dozen moths, including Knot Grass (*Acronicta rumicis*), Pale-shouldered Cloud (*Chloantha hyperici*), *Mythimna languida*, Portland Ribbon Wave (*Idaea degeneraria*), Lustrous Least Carpet (*Idaea filicata*) and the attractive *Hecatera weissi*. Mary instead, exploring the garden, finally managed to get a view of a Golden Oriole.

After another breakfast outside on the *patio*, we drove south half an hour to Vendicari, a reserve that protects some large brackish water lakes, the surrounding Mediterranean maquis and some of the most attractive sandy beaches in Sicily. We had just arrived in the car park when a Bee-eater crossed over, then we soon spotted a Turtle Dove singing in the open on a short bare tree and a rather cooperative Ocellated Skink (*Chalcides ocellatus*), ogling from under a carob pot.

From the first hide, the view into the former saltpans was brilliant, with six sleeping Spoonbills, hundreds of Flamingos and a large variety of waders. The most elegant were the Black-winged Stilts and the Pied Avocets, but we also noticed Spotted Redshanks that well deserved their name, flocks of Ruffs feeding in the deep water, Greenshanks and Ringed Plovers.

We continued along a concrete path that went through a reed bed where a Common Reed Warbler and a Blackcap were singing. We reached a fascinating beach, naturally covered by Neptune's Grass (*Posidonia oceanica*) egagrophila and dead leaves, then we continued to walk south to a second hide. The path crossed a maquis of Sweet Thorn (*Vachellia karroo*) and Large-berried Juniper (*Juniperus macrocarpa*) with blooming clumps, here and there in clearings, of Mediterranean Catchfly (*Silene colorata*), Three-horned Stock (*Matthiola tricuspidata*), Southern Bugle (*Ajuga reptans*) and Bloody Broomrape (*Orobanchaceae sanguinea*). The southern lake had a rather high water level, allowing only Greater Flamingos and Great Crested Grebes to find their food. On the right, on a muddy peninsula, were having rest nine Grey Plovers, while a Marsh Harrier crossed in the sky.

Later we walked beside the northern lake, scanning with the scopes: despite the haze, we managed to identify two Kentish Plovers and a dozen Curlew Sandpipers and Dunlins.

On a little island were three Little Terns, Sandwich Terns and Slender-billed Gulls, showing their pale pink breasts.

A third hide only offered a young Spoonbill feeding in its odd way and a Common Sandpiper, so we explored the very well restored Swabian tower and former tuna factory, now looking like a roofless church, spotting crabs (*Eriphia verrucosa* and *Pachygrapsus marmoratus*) and a shoal of smelts (*Atherina* sp.) in the narrow canal that connects the northern lagoon with the deep turquoise sea.

Another stop at the first hide allowed us to get much better views of Little Stints, Ruffs, Spotted Redshanks, Wood Sandpipers and Ringed Plovers, but, despite the efforts, unfortunately only Luca and David managed to see a Temminck's Stint with its distinctive yellow legs.

The picnic was prepared in the back of the minivans, in the shade of trees and Giant Reeds, then we drove northward to visit Capo Murro di Porco. During a journey of about 45minutes, the weather changed, with an obvious downpour occurring offshore and more dark clouds gathering inland.

We arrived to the point of the peninsula where the sun was still shining, then we went on foot to the lighthouse. The trail went through an attractive maquis of Dwarf Palms (*Chamaerops humilis*), Tree Spurns (*Euphorbia dendroidea*) and Spiny Burnets but, maybe because of the wind, the garigue was not busy at all. From the lighthouse, we did some sea-watching observing a close Scopoli's Shearwater, three Audouin's Gulls and a Sandwich Tern.

We continued on rather rocky terrain through the palm bushland, alongside the rough limestone coast. When we finally located a few Wheatears and Whinchats, plus a lark that most likely was a Short-toed, the shower started, so we ran back to the minivans avoiding the worst.

Driving back the downpour was heavy and most of the roads became streams of water if not even pools. When we arrived at the hotel, before 5pm, the rain was almost over.

This evening supper offered an anchovies *bruschetta*, peppers filled with rice and meat, *pasta alla norma*, meat and cheese rolls and the *cannolati*, the usual *cannoli* filling, with *ricotta* and pistacchio.

After the meal, some of the group could hear the audible calls of a European Free-tailed Bat (*Tadarida teniotis*), while others were delighted by the sighting of a pair of Scops Owls in singing duet.

Day 6

Wednesday 19th April

Mount Etna

The moth trap offered of new a Five-spot Ermel (*Ethmia terminella*) and a Bordered Straw (*Heliothis peltigera*). When we were loading the vans, after breakfast, a male Sardinian Warbler enchanted Janet, coming to suck the pollen of an Aloe and allowing wonderful photos.

We drove about an hour and half along the fast motorway first, then through a labyrinth of roads in the foothills of Etna: Luca and David definitely showed their driving skills in this urban jungle with wild parking, narrow roads, potholes and melted asphalt.

We finally arrived by a pair of craters, not far from Nicolosi, called Monti Rossi: they were in fact an interesting patch of pinewood with a mix of Black and Aleppo Pines, all growing along the cone's slopes. The first few hundred metres were the steepest, along a paved track, but we had a break to take a breath and observe, in the light-and-shade of the trees, Brancifort's (*Orchis brancifortii*) and Green-winged Orchids (*Anacamptis morio* ssp. *longicornu*), both sub-endemic of Sicily.

When the path got flatter, we started to find more birds. In a few minutes we located Coal Tit, Short-toed Treecreeper, Firecrest, Great Spotted Woodpecker and the sought-after *siculus* local race of Long-tailed Tit: two individuals showed perfectly in the open for minutes, so we could appreciate by our bins their pale brown head and grey mantle, very different from our Long-tailed Tits at home.

We continued on the thermophilic southern side of the crater, enjoying the sunshine and the cool breeze: under the pines, growing from the volcanic ash, lay a multi-coloured carpet of Woad (*Isatis tinctoria*), Red Valerian, Annual Valerian (*Valeriana calcitrapae*), Hairy Vetch (*Vicia villosa*), *Vicia glauca* and Long-headed Poppy (*Papaver dubium*). With such a lovely smell of pollen, it couldn't lack pollinators, going from bees and flies to Common and Scarce Swallowtails, ordinary and Eastern Orangetips (*Anthocharis damone*), Small Copper (*Lycena phlaeas*), Wall Brown and many other butterflies.

A Cirl Bunting was singing in the distance, while troops of Jays were doing weird calls and a couple of Kestrels and Buzzards crossed in the sky. The next stop, by a rather barren lava flow, was much less productive, especially because we missed again the Sicilian Rock Partridge.

We continued climbing through the orchards and the Chestnut Tree groves of Monte Concilio. Another stop offered a fast passage of Bee-eaters in the sky, the calls of Nuthatch, Cuckoo and an odd singing Chiffchaff and a single Roman Orchid (*Dactylorhiza romana*), grown on the roadside.

After 1pm, we reached the Rifugio Sapienza village to have a delicious lunch in a self-service restaurant. We could choose among a variety of *primo*, appetizers and fruit, before the group split into two components. Seven of us decided to go by cable-car to the highest reachable point, catching then a 4x4 vehicle that, climbing among ash fields partially covered by the snow, downloaded us at an altitude of about 2,700m. Following a vulcanologist guide, we arrived at the edge of the so-called Valle del Bove, where usually most of the eruptions flow freely,

without threatening people or buildings. Although going the wind was on our back, on the return we had to face it and some of us struggled to come back to the bus.

The other half of the group went slightly lower to an open clearing called Piano Vetore. Here we walked first beside a pinewood, hoping for Crossbills, then we went through a path between two lines of Black Poplars (*Populus nigra*): a male Rock Bunting showed perfectly through the scopes, singing on a rock, and so did a number of Woodlarks, in full concert. Back among the Black Pines, we disturbed a Firecrest that showed well its open orange crown.

Most of the flora was still in winter mode, so we could only guess the leaves of *Tanacetum siculum*, *Astragalus siculus*, *Potentilla calabra* and the spines of the *Berberis aetnensis*, but at least Dave pointed us a few Etna Pansies (*Viola aethnensis*) in bloom.

We all met again at the restaurant for a coffee at 4 o'clock, before starting downhill. Along the way we had a few breaks seeing a distant male Black Redstart and a Yellow Asphodel (*Asphodeline lutea*), then we had time to relax along the motorway.

After the check-list, Luca went with Graham to try with the Echo Meter to contact again the European Free-tailed Bat of the day before. The Stone Curlews were calling in the distance, while Luca heard with his bare ears the call of Kuhl's Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus kuhlii*): going into the "orchard", there was still light enough to see the bat flipping around among the trees and the bat detector confirmed the identification.

The last supper included a *mozzarella in carrozza*, pasta with shrimps and courgettes, swordfish rolls, *tiramisù* and *zibibbo*: once again a memorable meal!

Day 7

Thursday 20th April

Catania airport

Before breakfast the people that went out along a path out of the hotel, had a Woodchat Shrike, a female Whitethroat and a Wood Warbler, while the others that had a wander in the garden heard the subsong of a Great Reed Warbler coming from the Giant Reeds.

After another luxury breakfast, we had time for a group photo, then we headed to Catania airport. One hour of driving in which we saw two Common Buzzards and again three White Storks on their nests, and finally we were dropped down at the Fontanarossa airport. Thank you very much for such an enjoyable week. Luca and Dave, goodbye Sicily!

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Species lists

Birds (h = Heard only)

Common name	Scientific name	April 2023						
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		5	5		20		
Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>		10			3		
Garganey	<i>Spatula querquedula</i>		6					
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		20	1		3		
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>		3					
Eurasian Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>		5					
Ferruginous Duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>		15					
Sicilian Rock Partridge	<i>Alectoris (græca) whitakeri</i>				1			
Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>		8					
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		10			3		
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>		5			2		
Scopoli's Shearwater	<i>Calonectris diomedea</i>	1		4		4		
Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>			4		2		
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>		1					
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	2	15	1		15		
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		1					
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1	2			1		
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	1					4	
Eurasian Spoonbill	<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>			3		7		
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>		200	170		400	25	
Common Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	1	2	2	1	1	2	
Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	1	3			2		
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	1	2	1		3	1	
Water Rail	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>		2h					
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		1	2h				
Eurasian Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		50	20				

Common name	Scientific name	April 2023						
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>					20		
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		2	h		10		
Stone Curlew	<i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>			5	h	2	2h	
Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>					10		
Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>		2			2		
Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>					15		
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>			2		3		
Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>					10		
Temminck's Stint	<i>Calidris temminckii</i>					1		
Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>			2		25		
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>					60		
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	h	5			15		
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>		2	1		2		
Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>					15		
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		3			15		
Eurasian Curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i>		1					
Slender-billed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus genei</i>		3			10		
Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus michahellis</i>	5	20	5		10		
Audouin's Gull	<i>Larus audouinii</i>		1	2		3		
Baltic (Lesser Black-backed) Gull	<i>Larus fuscus</i> cfr. <i>fuscus</i>	1						
Little Tern	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>					3		
Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	1				10		
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>		9					
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	1	1					
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i> var. <i>domestica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common Wood Pigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>	10	10	10	5	5	5	5
Eurasian Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	1	5	2	3	2	1	1
European Turtle Dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>					3		
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>						h	
Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>				1			
Eurasian Scops Owl	<i>Otus scops</i>		h	h	2	2	h	
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>	15	200 0	100	300	30	20	
Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>	1	30	10	1		5	
Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>				1			
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>		3	3	1	1	1	
European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>				1	1	20	
Great Spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dendrocopos major italiae</i>						2	
Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	2	5	10	h	5		2
Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>				1		5	
Greater Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>			5		1?		
Common Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		15					
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	10	10	20	5	10	5	5
Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Cecropis daurica</i>					1		
Common House Martin	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>		5	5	100	2		
Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>							h
Red-throated Pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	h						
White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba alba</i>	2		h		2	1	
Yellow Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i>		10			h		
Grey Wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>			h				
European Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>			h			3h	

Common name	Scientific name	April 2023						
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Common Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>				h	1		
Black Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus ochruros</i>						2	
Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>		1	3		3		
Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>		3	1		2		
Common Stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i>				2		1	
Common Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	1	3	5	1	1	2	1
Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>				1			
Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	1		2h	2h	2h	2h	
Common Whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i>							1
Spectacled Warbler	<i>Curruca conspicillata</i>				2			
Sardinian Warbler	<i>Curruca melanocephala</i>	3	5	10	3	3	2	h
Eastern Subalpine Warbler	<i>Curruca cantillans</i>				3		2	
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	3	10	3	3h	3	2	
Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	h	3h	4	h	2		h
European Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>			h		2		
Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>							h
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>			2				
Wood Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>			1	1			1
Common Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>						2	
Firecrest	<i>Regulus ignicapilla</i>						3	
Winter Wren	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>			1	h		2h	
Pied Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>		1	1				
Great Tit	<i>Parus major aphrodite</i>	h	3	2	3	2	3	h
Coal Tit	<i>Periparus ater</i>						10	
European Blue Tit	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>			2	5	2	5	
Sicilian Long-tailed Tit	<i>Aegithalos caudatus siculus</i>						2	
Eurasian Nuthatch	<i>Sitta europaea</i>						2h	
Short-toed Treecreeper	<i>Certhia brachydactyla</i>						5	
Woodchat Shrike	<i>Lanius senator</i>			1	1			1
Common Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	5	5	3	3	10	3	2
Eurasian Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius albipectus</i>			5		1	10	
Western Jackdaw	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>			5	10			
Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus cornix</i>	1	2	6	3	5	5	1
Common Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>				12		2	
Eurasian Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>			2				
Spotless Starling	<i>Sturnus unicolor</i>	3	10	20	15	20	5	2
Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>				h	1	h	
Italian Sparrow	<i>Passer italiae</i>	20	10	30	10	5	10	3
Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>		h	10	2	3		2
Common Rock Sparrow	<i>Petronia petronia</i>				3			
Common Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>				2h		3	
Common Linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i>		5	3	2	2	5	3
European Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	2	5	5	5	5	5	2
European Greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i>			5h		3	2h	2
European Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>	2h	2	3	2	2	3	2
Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>				3		2h	
Corn Bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	1	1	3	3h			
Rock Bunting	<i>Emberiza cia</i>						3	

		April 2023						
Common name	Scientific name	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
MAMMALS:								
Kuhl's Pipistrelle	<i>Pipistrellus kuhlii</i>						1	
European Free-tailed Bat	<i>Tadarida teniotis</i>				h	h		
AMPHIBIANS:								
Italian Edible Frog	<i>Pelophylax synkl. hispanicus</i>			h				
REPTILES:								
Italian Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis siculus</i>		5	10	10	20	5	
Sicilian Wall Lizard	<i>Podarcis waglerianus</i>			1	3			
Moorish Gecko	<i>Tarentola mauritanica</i>			5		1	1	
Ocellated Skink	<i>Chalcides ocellatus tiligugu</i>					1		
FISH:								
Big-scale Sand Smelt	<i>Atherina cfr. boyeri</i>					✓		
Eastern Mosquitofish	<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>					1		

Invertebrates

		April 2022						
Common name	Scientific name	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BUTTERFLIES:								
Papilionidae								
Italian Festoon	<i>Zerynthia cassandra</i>				2			
Swallowtail	<i>Papilio machaon</i>		2		1	1	2	
Scarce Swallowtail	<i>Iphiclides podalirius</i>				2		1	
Pieridae								
Large White	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>			1	2	2	1	
Small White	<i>Artogeia rapae</i>		5	3	5	2	3	
Eastern Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis damone</i>						2	
Orange Tip	<i>Anthocharis cardamines</i>				3		3	
Clouded Yellow	<i>Colias crocea</i>		3	3	2	1	2	
Cleopatra	<i>Gonepteryx cleopatra</i>					2		
Brimstone	<i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i>				1			
Lycaenidae								
Small Copper	<i>Lycaena phlaeas</i>			1	1		1	
Holly Blue	<i>Celastrina argiolus</i>					2		
Little Blue	<i>Cupido minimus</i>				2			
Southern Blue	<i>Polyommatus celina</i>		5	2	5		1	
Nymphalidae								
Nettle-tree Butterfly	<i>Libythea celtis</i>				1			
Painted lady	<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	1		2		1		
Red Admiral	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>						2	
Wall Brown	<i>Lasiommata megera</i>			3	2		3	
Small Heath	<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>			1	5	1		
Speckled Wood	<i>Pararge aegeria aegeria</i>			15		3	1	
Hesperiidae								
Mallow Skipper	<i>Carcharodus alceae</i>			2				

		April 2022						
Common name	Scientific name	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
T=recorded in Moth Trap								
MACRO MOTHS:								
Pale Shoulder	<i>Acontia lucida</i>				1			
Knot-grass	<i>Acronicta rumicis</i>					1T		
Shuttle-shaped Dart	<i>Agrotis puta</i>				1T			
Ragusa's Nine-spotted	<i>Amata marjana</i>			10				
Yellow Belle	<i>Aspitates ochrearia</i>			1				
Porter's Rustic	<i>Athetis hospes</i>			1T	1T	1T	1T	
Flame	<i>Axylia putris</i>			1T		1T	1T	
Pale Mottled Willow	<i>Caradrina clavipalpis</i>						1T	
Lorimer's Rustic	<i>Caradrina</i> cfr. <i>flavirena</i>				1T	1T		
Pale-shouldered Cloud	<i>Chloantha hyperici</i>					1T	1T	
Oak-tree Pug	<i>Eupithecia</i> cfr. <i>dodoneata</i>					1T		
Double-striped Pug	<i>Gymnoscelis rufifasciata</i>			1T				
A noctuid	<i>Hecatera weissi</i>					1T		
Bordered Straw	<i>Heliothis peltigera</i>						1T	
Vine's Rustic	<i>Hoplodrina</i> cfr. <i>ambigua</i>			2T	1T	1T	1T	
Portland Ribbon Wave	<i>Idaea degeneraria</i>					1T		
Lustrous Least Carpet	<i>Idaea filicata</i>					1T	1T	
A forester	<i>Jordanita</i> cfr. <i>tenuicornis</i>			1	1		1	
A carpet	<i>Lithostege</i> cfr. <i>duponcheli</i>						1	
Hummingbird Hawk Moth	<i>Macroglossum stellatarum</i>					2	2	1
A noctuid	<i>Mythimna languida</i>					2T		
Mediterranean Brocade	<i>Spodoptera littoralis</i>			1T				
Pine Processionary Moth	<i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i>						S	
Cypress Carpet	<i>Thera cupressata</i>			3T	2T	1T	3T	
Four-spotted	<i>Tyta luctuosa</i>		1	1	1			
Six-spot Burnet	<i>Zygaena filipendulae</i>		10	10		1		
MICRO MOTHS								
Hampshire Dowd	cfr. <i>Blastobasis phycidella</i>			1T		1T		
A pyralid	<i>Bostra obsoletalis</i>			1T				
Privet Tortrix	<i>Clepsis</i> cfr. <i>consimilana</i>			1T				
Cotton Tipworm Moth	<i>Crociosema plebejana</i>				1T			
Morning-glory Plume Moth	<i>Emmelina monodactyla</i>			1T	1T	1T	1T	
Five-spot Ermel	<i>Ethmia terminella</i>						1T	
Hoary Bell	<i>Eucosma</i> cfr. <i>cana</i>						1T	
Plume moth sp.	Pterophorinae sp.			1T				
A gelechid	cfr. <i>Tuta absoluta</i>				1T			
OTHER INVERTEBRATES								
Island Bluetail	<i>Ischnura genei</i>		2			1		
Blue Emperor	<i>Anax imperator</i>		1					
Lesser Emperor	<i>Anax parthenope</i>			1				
Red-veined Darter	<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i>		5					
Southern Darter	<i>Sympetrum meridionale</i>		1					
Common Digging Grasshopper	<i>Acrotylus insubricus</i>				1			
Egyptian Grasshopper	<i>Anacridium aegyptium</i>			1	1	1		
Nosed Grasshopper	<i>Acrida ungarica</i>		1	1				
Giant-cricket	<i>Brachytrupes megacephalus</i>					1		
Bloodred Froghopper	<i>Cercopis</i> cfr. <i>sanguinolenta</i>			1				

Common name	Scientific name	April 2022						
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Cretan Seed Bug	<i>Lygaeus creticus</i>			✓	1			
An assassin bug	<i>Rhynocoris erythropus</i>				1		1	
A flat-faced longhorn beetle	<i>Agapanthia suturalis</i>	1						
Littoral Tiger Beetle	<i>Calomera littoralis nemoralis</i>		5			✓		
A leaf beetle	<i>Chrysolina viridana</i>				1			
A leaf beetle	<i>Cryptocephalus rugicollis</i>			1	✓			
Seven Spot Ladybird	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>		2					
A darkling beetle	<i>Erodus cfr. siculus</i>			1				
Daffodil Leaf-Beetle	<i>Exosoma lusitanicum</i>				1			
A leaf beetle	<i>Lachnaia italica</i>							1
A glowworm	<i>Lampyris ambigena</i>			1				
A false blister beetle	<i>Oedemera simplex</i>		✓					
Mediterranean Spotted Chafer	<i>Oxythyrea funesta</i>			2	✓			
A darkling beetle	<i>Pimelia rugulosa</i>						1	
A soft-winged flower beetle	<i>Psilothrix aureola</i>		1					
Common Red Soldier Beetle	<i>Rhagonycha cfr. fulva</i>		1	2				
A darkling beetle	<i>Tentyria grossa</i>		1					
A leaf beetle	<i>Timarcha sp.</i>		1	✓				
A checkered beetle	<i>Trichodes alvearius</i>		1					
A robber fly	<i>Asilidae sp.</i>				1			
A bee fly	<i>Bombylius medius</i>		1		2			
A hover fly	<i>Chrysotoxum cfr. intermedium</i>				1			
Small False Greenbottle	<i>Neomyia cfr. cornicina</i>		1					
A bee fly	<i>Parusia taeniolata</i>				✓			
A bee fly	<i>Usia manca</i>			1				
A bee fly	<i>Usia versicolor</i>				✓			
A bee fly	<i>Villa cfr. hottentotta</i>			1				
Honey Bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>			1	✓	✓	✓	
A bumblebee	<i>Bombus cfr. lapidarius</i>	2						
A bumblebee	<i>Bombus cfr. terrestris</i>	1			3		2	2
Sicilian Mortar Bee	<i>Megachile sicula</i>		1		2	✓		
Mammoth Wasp	<i>Megascolia bidens</i>					1		
A cutworm wasp	<i>Podalonia cfr. hirsuta</i>						1	
A paper wasp	<i>Polistes sp.</i>		✓					
A red-resin bee	<i>Rhodanthidium sp.</i>			✓	✓			
A scolid wasp	<i>Scolia cfr. hirta</i>		1					
An ant	<i>Tapinoma sp.</i>					✓		
Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa violacea</i>	2		1		1		
Gorse Orbweaver	<i>Agalenatea redii</i>						1	
A cobweb spider	<i>Kochiura aulica</i>		1					
Half-edged Wall Jumping Spider	<i>Menemerus semilimbatus</i>		1					
Napoleon Spider	<i>Synema globosum</i>	1	1					
Pink Crab Spider	<i>Thomisus onustus</i>				1			
A pillbug	<i>Armadillidium sp.</i>					1		
Warty Crab	<i>Eriphia verrucosa</i>					1		
Marbled Crab	<i>Pachygrapsus marmoratus</i>					2		
Yellow-legged Millipede	<i>Pachyiulus flavipes</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Chocolate-band Snail	<i>Cornu aspersum</i>					1		
Chocolate Band Snail	<i>Eobania vermiculata</i>		✓					

Flora

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
** = Endemic to Sicily			
* = Endemic to Italy and Sicily			
PTERIDOPHYTES	FERNS & ALLIES		
Leptosporangiate Ferns	True Ferns		
Aspleniaceae	Spleenwort Family		
<i>Asplenium ceterach</i>	Rustyback	6	Etna
<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Maidenhair Spleenwort	6	Etna
Dennstaedtiaceae	Bracken Family		
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken	6	Etna
Polypodiaceae	Polypody Family		
<i>Polypodium cambricum</i>	Southern Polypody	6	Etna
Pteridaceae	Ribbon Fern Family		
<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Maidenhair Fern	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Anogramma leptophylla</i>	Jersey Fern	6	Etna
GYMNOSPERMS	CONIFERS		
Cupressaceae	Juniper Family		
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Juniper	6	Etna
<i>Juniperus macrocarpa</i>	Large-berried Juniper	5	Vendicari
Pinaceae	Pine Family		
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Pinus nigra laricio</i>	Corsican Pine	6	Etna
<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone or Umbrella Pine	3	Syracuse archaeological park
ANGIOSPERMS	FLOWERING PLANTS		
Eu-dicots	True Dicotyledons		
Acanthaceae	Bear's-breech Family		
<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	Bear's-breech	3	Syracuse archaeological park
Amaranthaceae	Amaranth Family		
<i>Atriplex portulacoides</i>	Sea-purslane	2	Pantano Longarini
<i>Suaeda</i> cfr. <i>vera</i>	Shrubby Sea-blite	1	Foce del Simeto
Anacardiaceae	Sumach Family		
<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Lentisc or Mastic	2	Pantano Cuba
Apiaceae	Carrot Family		
<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock Samphire	5	Vendicari
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild Carrot	3	Syracuse archaeological park

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	Field Eryngo	3	Penisola Magnisi
<i>Ferula communis</i>	Giant Fennel	3	Penisola Magnisi
<i>Ferulago nodosa</i>	-	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	2	Pantano Cuba (leaves)
<i>Smyrniolus olusatrum</i>	Alexanders	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Smyrniolus perfoliatum rotundifolium</i>	Perfoliate Alexanders	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Thapsia gargarica</i>	Thapsia	3	Penisola Magnisi
<i>Tordylium apulum</i>	Tordylium	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
Apocynaceae	Periwinkle Family		
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle	3	Syracuse archaeological park (planted)
Araliaceae	Ivy Family		
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy	3	Syracuse archaeological park
Berberidaceae	Barberry Family		
<i>Berberis aetnensis</i>	Etna Barberry	6	Etna
Boraginaceae	Borage Family		
<i>Alkanna tinctoria</i>	Spanish-bugloss	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Anchusa azurea</i>	Large Blue Alkanet	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Anchusa undulata hybrida</i>	Undulated Bugloss	6	Etna
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage	1	Foce del Simeto
<i>Cerinthe majus</i>	Honeywort	2	Pantano Longarini
<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>	Blue Hound's-tongue	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Echium arenarium</i>	Sand Bugloss	3	Saline di Priolo
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple Viper's-bugloss	1	Foce del Simeto
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's Bugloss	6	Etna
<i>Myosotis</i> cfr. <i>ramosissima</i>	Early forget-Me-Not	6	Etna
Brassicaceae	Cabbage Family		
<i>Arabis verna</i>	Spring Rockcress	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Biscutella didyma</i>	Mediterranean Buckler-mustard	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea Rocket	5	Vendicari
<i>Capsella</i> cfr. <i>bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's-purse	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Diplotaxis erucoides</i>	White Wall-rocket	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Erysimum etnense</i> *	a wallflower	6	Etna
<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	Woad	6	Etna
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alyssum	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Matthiola incana</i>	Hoary Stock	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Matthiola sinuata</i>	Mediterranean Stock	1	Foce del Simeto
<i>Matthiola tricuspidata</i>	Three-horned Stock	5	Vendicari
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Jointed Charlock	3	Saline di Priolo
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard	6	Etna
Capparaceae	Caper Family		
<i>Capparis orientalis</i>	Rock Caper	3	Syracuse archaeological park

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle Family		
<i>Centranthus calcitrapa</i>	Annual Valerian	6	Etna
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Teasel	1	Foce del Simeto (dead stems)
<i>Fedia</i> cfr. <i>graciliflora</i>	-	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Sixalix atropurpurea</i>	Sweet Scabious	3	Penisola Magnisi
<i>Valerianella</i> cfr. <i>eriocarpa</i>	Hairy-fruited Cornsalad	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
Caryophyllaceae	Pink Family		
<i>Silene colorata</i>	-	2	Pantano Longarini
<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered Catchfly	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder campion	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Stellaria</i> cfr. <i>media</i>	Common Chickweed	6	Etna
Cistaceae	Rockrose Family		
<i>Cistus creticus</i>	Cretan Cistus	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Cistus salvifolius</i>	Sage-leaved Cistus	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
Compositae (Asteraceae)	Daisy Family		
<i>Anthemis secundiramea</i>	-	5	Capo Murro di Porco
<i>Artemisia arborescens</i>	a wormwood	3	Saline di Priolo
<i>Bellis</i> cfr. <i>annua</i>	Annual Daisy	3	Saline di Priolo
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Daisy	3	Saline di Priolo
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field Marigold	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Carduus</i> cfr. <i>corymbosus</i>	-	3	Penisola Magnisi
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Plymouth Thistle	3	Penisola Magnisi
<i>Centaurea napifolia</i>	a knapweed	1	Foce del Simeto
<i>Centaurea sicula</i>	a yellow star-thistle	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Centaurea sphaerocephala</i>	-	3	Saline di Priolo
<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i>	Stink Aster	5	Capo Murro di Porco
<i>Galactites tomentosus</i>	Galactites	1	Foce del Simeto
<i>Glebionis coronaria</i>	Crown Daisy	1	Foce del Simeto
<i>Helichrysum</i> cfr. <i>stoechas barrelieri</i>	Curry Plant	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Hypochaeris achyrophorus</i>	Mediterranean Cat's-ear	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Limbarda crithmoides</i>	Golden Samphire	2	Pantano Longarini (leaves)
<i>Onopordum illyricum</i>	Illyrian Thistle	3	Penisola Magnisi
<i>Pallenis spinosa</i>	Pallenis	3	Penisola Magnisi
<i>Phagnalon saxatile</i>	Mediterranean Phagnalon	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Reichardia picroides</i>	Common Brighteyes	2	Pozzo di Mazza
<i>Scolymus grandiflorus</i>	Oyster Plant	3	Penisola Magnisi
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel	6	Etna
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk Thistle	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Sonchus tenerrimus</i>	Slender Sow Thistle	2	Pozzo di Mazza
<i>Tanacetum siculum</i>	-	6	Etna (leaves)
<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	Salsify	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Urospermum dalechampii</i>	Urospermum	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<i>Urospermum picroides</i>	Prickly Goldenfleece	2	Pozzo di Mazza
Convolvulaceae	Bindweed Family		
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Large Bindweed	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Bindweed	2	Pozzo di Mazza
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Convolvulus elegantissimus</i>	-	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	Blue Dawnflower	3	Siracusa
Crassulaceae	Stonecrop Family		
<i>Sedum caeruleum</i>	Blue stonecrop	3	Penisola Magnisi
<i>Umbilicus</i> cfr. <i>rupestris</i>	Wall Pennywort	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
Cucurbitaceae	Gourd Family		
<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	Squirting Cucumber	3	Syracuse archaeological park
Ericaceae	Heather Family		
<i>Erica multiflora</i>	Mediterranean Heath	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family		
<i>Euphorbia characias</i>	Large Mediterranean Spurge	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Euphorbia dendroides</i>	Tree Spurge	5	Capo Murro di Porco
<i>Euphorbia exigua</i>	Dwarf Spurge	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun Spurge	3	Penisola Magnisi
<i>Euphorbia segetalis</i>	Grainfield Spurge	3	Penisola Magnisi
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	Geraldton Carnation Weed	3	Penisola Magnisi
<i>Mercurialis annuus</i>	Annual Mercury	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Oil Plant	1	Foce del Simeto
Fagaceae	Beech Family		
<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Sweet Chestnut	6	Etna
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holly Oak	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy Oak	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
Frankeniaceae	Sea-heath Family		
<i>Frankenia hirsuta</i>	Hairy Sea-heath	3	Penisola Magnisi
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family		
<i>Erodium acaule</i>	a stork's-bill	6	Etna
<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Stork's-bill	2	Pozzo di Mazza
<i>Erodium</i> cfr. <i>moschatum</i>	Musk Stork's-bill	3	Pozzo di Mazza
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved Crane's-bill	2	Pozzo di Mazza
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	Shining Crane's-bill	6	Etna
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little Robin	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaved crane's-bill	3	Syracuse archaeological park
Lamiaceae	Dead-nettle Family		

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>	Yellow Bugle	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Ajuga iva</i>	Southern Bugle	5	Vendicari
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit Dead-nettle	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Micromeria</i> cfr. <i>graeca</i>	-	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Phlomis fruticosa</i>	Jerusalem Sage	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Prasium majus</i>	Prasium	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Pseudodictamnus hispanicus</i>	-	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Salvia fruticosa</i>	Greek Sage	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild Clary	3	Penisola Magnisi
<i>Sideritis romana</i>	Common Ironwort	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Teucrium fruticans</i>	Shrub Germander	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Thymbra capitata</i>	Spanish Oregano	3	Penisola Magnisi
Leguminosae (Fabaceae)	Pea Family		
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Golden Wreath Wattle	1	Foce del Simeto
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria maura</i>	-	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Astragalus boeoticus</i>	Yellow Milkvetch	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Astragalus siculus</i>	-	6	Etna (leaves)
<i>Calicotome</i> cfr. <i>infesta</i>	Thorny Broom	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob Tree	3	Saline di Priolo
<i>Genista aetnensis</i> **	Etna Broom	6	Etna
<i>Hedysarum coronarium</i>	Italian Sainfoin	1	Foce del Simeto
<i>Hippocrepis ciliata</i>	Lesser Horseshoe Vetch	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Hippocrepis emerus</i>	Pale Crown Vetch	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Lathyrus anuus</i>	-	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Lathyrus cicera</i>	Red Vetchling	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Lathyrus clymenum</i>	Crimson Pea	2	Pantano Longarini
<i>Lathyrus ochrus</i>	Cyprus Pea	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Lathyrus</i> cfr. <i>sphaericus</i>	Grass Pea	6	Etna
<i>Lotus</i> cfr. <i>creticus</i>	Cretan Bird's-foot	5	Vendicari
<i>Lotus</i> cfr. <i>cytisoides</i>	-	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Lotus edulis</i>	-	3	Penisola Magnisi
<i>Lotus</i> cfr. <i>ornithopodioides</i>	Southern Bird's-foot	1	Foce del Simeto
<i>Lotus tetragonolobus</i>	Asparagus Pea	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Melilotus</i> cfr. <i>messanensis</i>	Sicilian Melilot	2	Pantano Longarini
<i>Medicago minima</i>	Little Bur-Clover	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Melilotus</i> cfr. <i>indicus</i>	Small Melilot	1	Foce del Simeto
<i>Ononis natrix ramosissima</i>	-	3	Saline di Priolo
<i>Ononis reclinata</i>	Small Restharrow	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Ornithopus compressus</i>	Yellow Serradella	6	Etna
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Wild Pea	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False Acacia	1	Siracusa
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom	1	Catania
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Trefoil	1	Foce del Simeto
<i>Trifolium cherleri</i>	Hairy Trefoil	3	Penisola Magnisi
<i>Trifolium nigrescens</i>	Small White Clover	1	Foce del Simeto
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	3	Syracuse archaeological park

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i>	Reversed Clover	1	Foce del Simeto
<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	Starry Clover	3	Penisola Magnisi
<i>Tripodion (Anthyllis) tetraphyllum</i>	Bladder Vetch	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Vachellia karroo</i>	Sweet Thorn	5	Vendicari
<i>Vicia</i> cfr. <i>benghalensis</i>	Reddish Tufted Vetch	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Vicia</i> cfr. <i>glauca</i>	-	6	Etna
<i>Vicia lutea</i>	Yellow Vetch	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Vicia</i> cfr. <i>sativa</i>	Fodder Vetch	2	Pantano Longarini
<i>Vicia</i> cfr. <i>tetrasperma</i>	Smooth Tare	1	Foce del Simeto
<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Fodder Vetch	3	Saline di Priolo
Linaceae	Flax Family		
<i>Linum bienne</i>	Biennial Flax	3	Saline di Priolo
Malvaceae	Mallow Family		
<i>Malva cretica</i>	Cretan Hollyhock	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Malva multiflora</i>	Cretan Mallow	2	Pozzo di Mazza
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common Mallow	2	Pantano Cuba
Moraceae	Mulberry Family		
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig	2	Pantano Cuba
Oleaceae	Olive Family		
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Flowering Ash	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	1	Foce del Simeto
Orobanchaceae	Broomrape Family		
<i>Bartsia (Bellardia) trixago</i>	Bellardia	1	Foce del Simeto
<i>Orobanche crenata</i>	Bean Broomrape	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Orobanche sanguinea</i>	Bloody Broomrape	5	Vendicari
<i>Phelipanche nana</i>	Dwarf Sorrel Broomrape	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	Yellow Bartsia	2	Pantano Cuba
Oxalidaceae	Wood-sorrel Family		
<i>Oxalis pres-caprae</i>	Bermuda Buttercup	2	Pantano Cuba
Papaveraceae	Poppy Family		
<i>Fumaria</i> cfr. <i>capreolata</i>	White Ramping Fumitory	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Fumaria</i> cfr. <i>officinalis</i>	Common Fumitory	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow Horned-poppy	5	Vendicari (leaves)
<i>Papaver</i> cfr. <i>dubium</i>	Long-headed Poppy	6	Etna
<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common Poppy	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Opium Poppy	3	Syracuse archaeological park
Phyllanthaceae	Andrachne Family		
<i>Andrachne telephioides</i>	Andrachne	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
Plantaginaceae	Plantain Family		
<i>Antirrhinum siculus</i>	a snapdragon	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Linaria reflexa</i>	a toadflax	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Linaria triphylla</i>	Three-leaved Toadflax	5	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Weasel-snout	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Plantago afra</i>	Glandular Plantain	2	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Stag's-horn Plantain	3	Saline di Priolo
<i>Plantago crassifolia</i>	Fleshy Plantain	2	Pantano Longarini
<i>Plantago lagopus</i>	Hare's-tail Plantain	2	Pozzo di Mazza
<i>Plantago serraria</i>	a plantain (toothed leaves)	3	Penisola Magnisi
Plumbaginaceae	Thrift Family		
<i>Limonium narbonense</i>	Narrow-leaved Sea-lavender	1	Foce del Simeto (leaves)
<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	Blue Statice	5	Capo Murro di Porco
<i>Limonium</i> cfr. <i>virgatum</i>	Olive-leaved Sea-lavender	5	Vendicari
Polygonaceae	Dock Family		
<i>Rumex bucephaliflorus</i>	Horned Dock	6	Etna
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	2	Pantano Longarini
<i>Rumex scutatus aetnensis</i> **	Etna Sorrel	6	Etna
Primulaceae	Primrose Family		
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	1	Foce del Simeto
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup Family		
<i>Anemone hortensis</i>	an anemone	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Nigella damascena</i>	Love-in-a-mist	3	Penisola Magnisi
<i>Ranunculus millefoliatus</i>	Million-leaved Buttercup	6	Etna
<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>	Rough-fruited Buttercup	2	Pozzo di Mazza
<i>Ranunculus</i> cfr. <i>sceleratus</i>	Cursed Crowfoot	2	Pozzo di Mazza
Resedaceae	Mignonette Family		
<i>Reseda alba</i>	White Mignonette	2	Pantano Cuba
Rhamnaceae	Buckthorn Family		
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Mediterranean Buckthorn	3	Penisola Magnisi
Rosaceae	Rose Family		
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Potentilla calabra</i>	-	6	Etna (leaves)
<i>Prunus amygdalus (dulcis)</i>	Almond	3	Penisola Magnisi
<i>Pyrus amygdaliformis/spinosa</i>	Almond-leaved Pear	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i> agg.	Bramble	3	Penisola Magnisi
<i>Sarcopoterium spinosum</i>	Spiny Burnet	3	Penisola Magnisi
Rubiaceae	Bedstraw Family		
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	2	Pozzo di Mazza

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Madder	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Valantia muralis</i>	Wall Valantia	3	Syracuse archaeological park
Salicaceae	Willow Family		
<i>Populus nigra</i>	Black Poplar	6	Etna
Santalaceae	Sandalwood Family		
<i>Osyris alba</i>	Osyris	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
Scrophulariaceae	Figwort Family		
<i>Scrophularia peregrina</i>	Nettle-leaved Figwort	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Verbascum</i> cfr. <i>thapsus</i>	Great Mullein	6	Etna (leaves)
Simaroubaceae	Tree of Heaven family		
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven	3	Syracuse archaeological park
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family		
<i>Hyoscyamus albus</i>	White Henbane	5	Vendicari
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet Nightshade	5	Vendicari
Urticaceae	Nettle Family		
<i>Parietaria judacea</i>	Pelitory-of-the-Wall	2	Pozzo di Mazza
<i>Urtica membranacea</i>	Mediterranean Nettle	2	Pantano Cuba
Tamaricaceae	Tamarisk Family		
<i>Tamarix</i> cfr. <i>gallica</i>	French Tamarisk	1	Foce del Simeto
Verbenaceae	Verbena Family		
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	Turkey Tangle Frogfruit	2	Pozzo di Mazza
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Common Vervain	3	Penisola Magnisi
Violaceae	Violet Family		
<i>Viola aethnensis</i> **	Etna Pansy	6	Etna
Monocots	Monocotyledons		
Amaryllidaceae	Daffodil Family		
<i>Allium roseum</i>	Rosy Garlic	1	Foce del Simeto
<i>Allium subhirsutum</i>	Hairy Garlic	3	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Pancratium maritimum</i>	Sea Daffodil	1	Foce del Simeto (leaves)
Araceae	Lords and Ladies Family		
<i>Arum italicum</i>	Large Cuckoo Pint	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Calla Lily	3	Syracuse archaeological park
Asparagaceae	Asparagus Family		

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>	Prickly Asparagus	1	Foce del Simeto
<i>Drimia (Urginea) pancration</i>	Sea Squill	3	Penisola Magnisi (leaves)
<i>Muscari (Leopoldia) comosum</i>	Tassel Hyacinth	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Ornithogalum</i> cfr. <i>divergens</i>	a star of Bethlehem	2	Pantano Longarini
Cyperaceae	Sedge Family		
<i>Scirpoides</i> cfr. <i>holoschoenus</i>	Round-headed Clubrush	3	Saline di Priolo
Iridaceae	Iris Family		
<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	Italian Gladiolus	1	Foce del Simeto
<i>Iris</i> × <i>germanica</i>	Bearded Iris	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Moraea sisyrinchium</i>	Barbary Nut	2	Pantano Longarini
Juncaceae	Rush Family		
<i>Juncus</i> cfr. <i>acutus</i>	Spiny Rush	3	Saline di Priolo
Orchidaceae	Orchid Family		
Note: The Orchidaceae are an evolving group, and subject to debate between 'splitters' (eg. Delforge) and 'lumpers' (eg Kew). This list follows the Kew classification.			
<i>Anacamptis morio longicornu</i>	-	6	Etna
<i>Anacamptis papilionacea grandiflora</i>	Pink Butterfly Orchid	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Dactylorhiza romana</i>	Roman Orchid	6	Etna
<i>Himantoglossum robertianum</i>	Giant Orchid	2	Pantano Cuba (dead stems)
<i>Ophrys apifera</i>	Bee Orchid	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Ophrys bombyliflora</i>	Bumblebee Orchid	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Ophrys fuciflora biancae</i> **	Beaked Ophrys	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Ophrys fusca</i> agg.	Sombre Bee Orchid	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Ophrys lutea sicula (minor)</i>	-	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Ophrys lutea lutea</i>	Yellow Bee Orchid	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Ophrys speculum speculum</i>	Mirror Orchid	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Ophrys sphegodes (exaltata)</i>	A Late Spider Orchid	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Ophrys sphegodes atrata (incubacea)</i>	Dark Ophrys	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> cfr. <i>panormitana</i> *	an Early Spider Orchid	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Ophrys tenthredinifera</i>	a Sawfly Orchid	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Orchis brancifortii</i> *	Brancifort's Orchid	6	Etna
<i>Orchis italica</i>	Naked Man Orchid	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Serapias</i> cfr. <i>bergonii</i>	-	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Serapias</i> cfr. <i>orientalis siciliensis</i> **	a plough-share tongue Orchid	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Serapias parviflora</i>	Small-flowered Tongue Orchid	2	Pantano Cuba
<i>Serapias vomeracea</i>	Plough-share Tongue Orchid	2	Pantano Cuba
Poaceae	Grass Family		
<i>Ampelodesmos mauritanicus</i>	Mauritanian Grass	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	2	Pozzo di Mazza
<i>Avena</i> sp.	an oat	2	Pozzo di Mazza
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Great Quaking-grass	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile

Scientific name	Common name	Day	Location
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	a cheatgrass	1	Foce del Simeto
<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>	Fountain Grass	1	Foce del Simeto
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall Barley	2	Pantano Longarini
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's-tail Grass	2	Pantano Longarini
<i>Lamarckia aurea</i>	Goldentop Grass	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed	1	Foce del Simeto
Smilacaceae	Smilax Family		
<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Smilax	4	Cava Grande del Cassibile
Xanthorrhoeaceae	Asphodel Family		
<i>Asphodeline lutea</i>	Yellow Asphodel	6	Etna
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Hollow-stemmed Asphodel	3	Syracuse archaeological park
<i>Asphodelus ramosus</i>	Branched Asphodel	2	Pantano Longarini
FUNGI			
Lecanoromycetes	LICHENS		
<i>Stereocaulon vesuvianum</i>	Mount Vesuvius Lichen	6	Etna