

Western Turkey – Birds, History and Flowers

Naturetrek Tour Report

16 - 23 April 2013



Campanula tomentosa by Kathy Molan



White-throated Robin



Spur-winged Plover



Lesser Grey Shrike

Report compiled by Andy Harding
Images courtesy of Kathy Molan & Andy Harding



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Day 1

Tuesday 16th April

16 degrees C in Izmir with a cool breeze

Having started from three different airports in the UK as well as Istanbul, all of us arriving at Izmir within 20 minutes of one another was pretty impressive. At Izmir airport we were greeted by Kerem, our Turkish guide and Ihsan, our driver of the superb bus. As we drove into the heart of the city Kerem gave us a potted history of Izmir itself, the general area surrounding it, and something of the history of modern Turkey.

After settling into our Otel Kordon we took a short stroll down to the seafront, where the cool northerly breeze was even more in evidence. As well as the delightful promenade and superb views both across the bay and the hilly backdrop to the city, we were able to get really good views of both adult and young Mediterranean Gulls, a few Common Terns and noted several Barn Swallows migrating through, while both Pallid and Alpine Swifts wheeled overhead. After a convivial meet-up in the hotel bar, dinner was equally convivial, before we retired...

Day 2

Wednesday 17th April

Having enjoyed the superb choice of breakfast options we packed the bus and headed north to the Gediz Delta where we spent most of the day exploring the saltpans and other habitats along the shore of the Bay of Izmir. Ever present was the Greater Flamingo, in twos and threes, flocks of 20 or 30, larger groups still and a nesting colony. Even larger in size, but not in numbers, were Dalmatian Pelicans of which ones and twos flew remarkably close, while the small breeding colony was only sensibly viewed through the scopes.

Muddy edges to the saltpans provided feeding grounds for small waders such as Little Stints, Curlew Sandpipers and Sanderlings, while Kentish Plovers preferred slightly drier habitat. A pair of Stone Curlews was a real highlight, one flying off but a second staying in view close to the bus for an age. Grey Plover, Oystercatcher and Greenshank were represented only by singles. An Isabelline Wheatear perched conveniently on a fence alongside the bus allowing the finer points of its identification to be discussed. This was a new bird for most of the group, as was Ruddy Shelduck, which was a good deal more gaudy and obvious.

The salt pans are a much more attractive habitat to the eye than might be imagined, enhanced by Tassel Hyacinths, Salsify and many other flowers. We stopped for tea and coffee at the Reserve Centre where a Kingfisher was very obliging, as was our first Pygmy Cormorant. Even more so was a pair of Lesser Kestrels nesting in the roof of the Centre Building! A male Spanish Sparrow appeared occasionally on the same roof.

As we moved further into the pans towards huge limestone outcrops new highlights were 5 Black-necked Grebes and a Hobby. At the outcrops themselves a pair of Black-eared Wheatear immediately appeared. We saw the first butterflies of the trip including Swallowtail and Eastern Dappled White and a vast gathering of tadpoles and froglets in a shallow pool. Our lunch was ordered by phone and brought from a nearby village to the Reserve Centre. Salad with flatbreads filled with meat, cheese or both was much enjoyed.

We then moved to the delta village of Süzbeyli where double-figures of Lesser Kestrel could be observed at leisure. They were joined by a male Red-footed Falcon and a stunning Short-toed Eagle while a pair of White Storks looked on from their pylon nest, the base of which was thronged by Spanish Sparrows on their nests.

We now moved back to Izmir, but managed a lovely pair of Black-winged Stilts en route. Having been reunited with Ihsan, our driver for the rest of the tour, we headed toward Kuşabasi. We could not resist a decent stop at the reservoir of Tahta Köprü where we encountered Red-rumped Swallow and Long-legged Buzzard for the first time. A splendid Broomrape had been photographed a few times before someone realised there was a small Spur-thighed Tortoise right next to it! Another much appreciated little cameo.

Our final unplanned stroll was along a small road with a pine forest on one side and polytunnel agriculture on the other. The pleasant walk provided more botany than birds, with Hound's Tongue and Star of Bethlehem the most photographed. Then we headed on to Kusabasi to our splendid accommodation Otel Derici, on the sea front. The after dinner species log was punctuated by much banter. A nice end to a superb day!

Day 3

Thursday 18th April

18°C Sunny, breezy and cooler in the shade

After breakfast we headed south to the northern parts of the Dilek National Park. Before we cleared the town we could see many of the 50 odd Mediterranean Gulls, which had been noted earlier loafing off shore. We made a series of stops in clearings close to the road. Short-toed Eagle was occasionally seen overhead, Swallows were noted in numbers migrating north, but new birds were few - Coal Tit in its distinctive Turkish contrasting plumage being the most obvious until a Hoopoe deigned to walk slowly across the track just in front of us. The views over the trees and the sea were stunning, but many of the group had their noses to the ground with several Serapias and the endemic Selene Catchfly to occupy them. Judas Trees and Carobs were a delightful part of the scenery. The proliferation of flowers and sunshine meant more butterflies. Scarce Swallowtail, not really scarce at all, was perhaps the most spectacular, but amid UK favourites such as Holly Blue and Speckled Wood, Large Tortoiseshell and Eastern Festoon were new species to most. Our final stop was at a lower, indeed beach, level, where Yellow 'Poppy' and a start-shaped fruit grew. Brackish pools behind the beach seethed with both frog and toad tadpoles. Having taken a quick takeaway lunch back at Kusadasi we saw the Mediterranean Gulls, joined by a single Audouin's Gull in more active mode as we again drove along the seafront.

From there we drove straight to Ephesus, known best for the connection with St Paul. A Greek city with subsequent Roman and then post-Christianisation influences, this is a vast, incredible site where the wonders of the 'Council area' the Library, the Theatre, and the major highways are simply outstanding. Our modest, but very well-informed tour lasted a mere three and a half hours. It may have only scratched the surface, but the atmosphere of the site was lost on none of us. To test the acoustics of the theatre Japanese 'singers' from different tourist groups sang in both traditional and modern styles from the centre of the performance area...it was both impressive and entertaining, and considered a highlight of the day!

A multitude of Red-rumped Swallows were constantly on patrol as was a Long-legged Buzzard, Jays were very tame but Kathy's obliging Little Owl stole the show for us, if not for the Blackbird it was frightening. Brief visits to the Temple of Artemis, a few kilometres distant, and the mouth of the old Meander (the original one) River, followed before we returned rather late for another excellent buffet dinner.

Day 4

Friday 19th April

20°C - Sunny and breezy

Having packed and left Kusabasi, we first explored the southern side of Dilek National Park. We walked into an Olive grove full of wild Gladioli, where the plant highlight here was *Cerithe Major*, a Honeywort. Both Nightingale and Thrush Nightingale, a migrant here, were singing, albeit intermittently, with the wind reducing both song and the visibility of small birds. Both Cretzschmar's and Ortolan Buntings were seen well, a female Hen Harrier put on an excellent display, while a pair of Short-toed Eagles displayed overhead.

Our next stop was the result of a Harrier been seen from the bus – it proved to be a quite early female Montagu's Harrier which also put on a really good show. A male Masked Shrike in a roadside bush also brought us to a halt and we eventually all had great views. A splurge of *Euphorbia rigida* also merited disembarkation, but we needn't have bothered since as we eventually approached the Reserve Centre it was even more abundant, and that together with *Sarcopoterium spinosum* (the chicken wire plant!) and Asphodel appeared dominant in a substantial tract of habitat. The Reserve Centre was shut but the area produced both a Red-backed and a second Masked Shrike. We then drove to the end of the road to the coast to take a fabulous Sea Bass lunch in a most beautiful setting, with three Ruddy Shelducks and a distant offshore flock of Yelkouan Shearwaters for company. A post-lunch stroll produced the wonderful blue endemic *Campanula tomentosa*, a pair of Black-eared Wheatears and a Spotted Flycatcher.

Our final stop was Priene, and having had a reviving coffee we strolled round this ancient city set on a high and easily defended hilly site. The theatre and the Temple of Artemis are well preserved and a huge amount of the stone, often beautifully carved, lies around the site. The main streets, the Agora and the centre of the government are all clearly visible. It was increasingly windy and cold, so the wildlife score consisted of one small Racer snake! By the time we reached our new hotel on Lake Bafa, it had even started to rain a little. Let's hope it has stopped by tomorrow morning.

Day 5

Saturday 20th April

22°C - Sunny

A bright, dry and comparatively windless start to the day was enhanced by a Holy Orchid in the grounds of our hotel and then saw us heading to the north-western corner of Lake Bafa. Just before reaching the entrance track a Red-backed Shrike demanded attention and a diversion into a small Olive grove produced a splendid *Allium nigrum*. The fence of the fish hatchery right at the entrance was guarded by a confident male Spanish Sparrow just a couple of feet from the bus. Once inside the first bird of note was a real shock... a sub-adult Greater Spotted Eagle, seen in flight and then at length on the low branch of a Eucalypt. On the bridge crossing the channel, 2 Penduline Tits, not seen by all, and 4 Spur-winged Plovers were the stars, quickly followed by a Squacco Heron and Wood Sandpiper on a pool adjacent to the village. A Great Reed Warbler was only briefly glimpsed before we set forth across the dry mud-flats. A small mixed group of Blue-headed and Black-headed Wagtails were judged more attractive than the attendant Short-toed Larks. A few Kentish and a couple more Spur-winged Plovers were flown over by two Gull-billed Terns and a Purple Heron was flushed from a small pool.

We then took lunch outside a small roadside café – all the choices were delicious, and cheap, before heading to Miletos. Miletos is surrounded by several marshes and we could not resist stopping; 16 Glossy Ibises, 2 Whiskered Terns, 3 Marsh Sandpipers, 80 Ruff, 15+ Wood Sandpipers, our first Great White Egrets, numerous Black-winged Stilts and Greenshanks, a male Garganey and get yet more Spur-winged Plovers were perhaps the pick of an avian cornucopia.

Then onto Miletos ruins proper, with its imposing theatre. It is a very ancient city, much adapted by successively occupying powers. It once had four harbours, but is now 15km from the sea, so understandably was ultimately deserted. It is a huge site and the ancient city had an estimated population of 100,000. It also has a few birds; prime amongst them for us was a fine and showy Penduline Tit, particularly as those seen earlier in the day were not seen by all. In addition Bee-eaters showed rather better than previously. On leaving, we stopped at a smaller pool which played host to 33 Wood Sandpipers and we could not resist the main marsh again in the beautiful light of the early evening sun, before returning to our idyllically situated hotel.

Day 6

Sunday 21st April

20°C - Sunny. Cooler for last couple of hours of day light

The Cirl Bunting, heard on the previous day, was actually seen this morning just before our departure. We had not travelled far before a flock of birds ensured a rapid stop: at least 58 Night Herons, mainly immatures, were descending to roost – a magnificent sight. Our morning journey today was a long one, largely on major roads, so only a coffee, or pomegranate juice stop was taken – along with quite a lot of shopping! We booked into the Reis Apartment Otel in Karahayit, before taking lunch nearby.

Then it was off to Hierapolis, Phrygia, a huge site with highlights of its vast necropolis and amazing huge Roman theatre, which is being lovingly restored. We spent around three hours on the archaeology, punctuated by excellent views of Western Rock Nuthatches, as well as their amazing mud nests, and Finsch's Wheatears at their westernmost breeding outpost. The group was bowled over by the site, but in terms of the spectacular the best was yet to come...two miles of snowy petrified cascades, with hundreds of barefoot visitors walking up and down the ever-flowing stream: a quite astonishing sight. So again it was a later than planned return after a superb afternoon and evening.

Day 7

Monday 22nd April

22°C - Sunny all day

The first birds photographed were a pair of White Storks nest building on the roof of the local mosque, while water was being bought in a local store.

Our destination for the day was Lake Acigol, which at its western end is surrounded by steppe-like habitat – hence 18 Short-toed Eagles and 2 Long-legged Buzzards on patrol. Equally typical were Calandra and Short-toed Larks, Isabelline Wheatears and less so, a migrant male Whinchat. As we reached the lake proper, the habitat changed to rocky vegetated hillsides, and anywhere can produce birds. A stop predicated by a few Cretzschmar's Buntings flying alongside the bus, proved quite a long one. A singing male White-throated Robin was the star of the show, but Blue Rock Thrush and Ruppell's Warbler competed well. Black-eared Wheatears abounded and birds were just easier to see in the calm conditions. We made several similar stops and while looking up the marquis hillside to the cliffs all of the aforementioned species were seen again, augmented by Sombre Tit, Orphean Warbler, Ravens and calling Choughs. 3 Red-fronted Serins appeared too briefly for all to see them, and refused to be re-found despite a prolonged search. Compensation came in the form of a stunning male Collared Flycatcher, again spotted from the bus, and super views of a Nightingale which came twice to join Serins and a Redstart at a small spring.

When we turned round to view the lake itself and adjacent marshes 150 pink-tinged Slender-billed Gulls feeding on Brine Shrimps caught the eye. A Black Stork landed in front of us, while Short-toed Eagles displayed overhead. New waders were Spotted Redshank, Avocet and Little Ringed Plover, while the Flamingos were a reprise of our first full day. Pintail and Wigeon were added to the duck list, but Garganey were more admired. The lake produced a huge tally of birds with many seen at close range in superb light, so it was very difficult to call a halt, but eventually we had to leave. Our day was not yet quite over as, on the return drive, in quick succession we saw our first Lesser Grey Shrike swallowing a huge beetle on the roadside wire, with six Rollers nearby further along the wire.

Day 8

Tuesday 23rd April

23°C

With a prompt start we had time to take a sizeable diversion up into the foothills of Mount Honaz. Mistle Thrushes and Starlings were new for the trip, but, unfortunately, our real objective of this visit, Kruper's Nuthatch was only seen well by half of the group as it moved around usually high in the dense pine foliage: otherwise it was regular singing punctuated by occasional flight views, albeit in a very beautiful setting.

Then we took off on the lengthy drive to Izmir airport. Our fairly brief lunch stop allowed Maurice to formally thank our driver Ihsan and Kerem for being fantastic ambassadors for their country and giving us a brilliant holiday. We arrived bang on schedule and bid sad farewells before taking our various flights to Birmingham, Manchester and London, all via Munich, or Istanbul for those extending their holiday there... Particular thanks to all who contributed to the plant list and David Hartill for compiling it. However everyone in the group contributed hugely to the success of the holiday in so many ways and I thank them whole-heartedly!

Species List

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

	Common Name	Scientific Name	April							
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>					7			
2	Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>		5						
3	Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>		2					20	
4	Yelkouan Shearwater	<i>Puffinus Yelkouan</i>				50				
5	Dalmatian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>		40+		2	2			
6	Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>		2		1	16	x		
7	Pygmy Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>		50+						
8	Bittern	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>							2h	
9	Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>				1		58		
10	Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>					5		1	
11	Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
12	Great Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>					6		2	
13	Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
14	Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>					1			
15	Black Stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>							1	
16	White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>		3	6	2	12	✓	✓	✓
17	Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>		✓			3		✓	
18	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>					16			
19	Shelduck	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>		8						
20	Ruddy Shelduck	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>		5	3	3	9		8	
21	Wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i>							2	
22	Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>							2	
23	Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>		✓		3	4		✓	
24	Garganey	<i>Anas querquedula</i>					1		4	
25	Spotted Eagle	<i>Aquila clanga</i>					1			
26	Short-toed Eagle	<i>Circaetus gallicus</i>		1	2	4	3	1	25	
27	Hen Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>				1				
28	Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>				1				
29	Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>		3	1		2		10	
30	Long-legged Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufinus</i>		2	1	1	1		4	
31	Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>		1	1	1			1	
32	Red-footed Falcon	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>		2						
33	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	✓		1	1		1	2	1
34	Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>		1		1				
35	Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>		20			7			
36	Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>				h				
37	Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>		2	2	1	12		✓	
38	Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>		✓			✓		✓	
39	Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>		1						
40	Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>		2			30		12	
41	Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>							2	
42	Stone Curlew	<i>Burhinus oedichnemus</i>		2						
43	Little Ringed Plover	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>							3	

	Common Name	Scientific Name	April							
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
44	Kentish Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>		7				3		
45	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>		1						
46	Spur-winged Plover	<i>Vanellus spinosus</i>						12		
47	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>		3						
48	Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i>		1						
49	Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>		40						
50	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>		2						
51	Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>						50		1
52	Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>								1
53	Spotted Redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus</i>								1
54	Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>		1				12		10
55	Marsh Sandpiper	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>						3		
56	Ruff	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>						80		3
57	Black-headed Gull	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	2					2		10
58	Slender-billed Gull	<i>Larus genei</i>								150
59	Mediterranean Gull	<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>	6		50	✓	200	✓		
60	Audouin's Gull	<i>Larus audouinii</i>			1					
61	Yellow-legged Gull	<i>Larus cacchianans</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
62	Baltic Gull	<i>Larus fuscus fuscus</i>		1						
63	Little Tern	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>		3						
64	Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>						2		
65	Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	2	2				8		1
66	Caspian Tern	<i>Sterna caspia</i>		3						
67	Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybridus</i>						2		6
68	Woodpigeon	<i>Columba palumbus</i>			2					4
69	Rock Dove / Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
70	Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
71	Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>								2
72	Tawny Owl	<i>Strix aluco</i>								2h
73	Little Owl	<i>Athene noctua</i>			1					
74	Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
75	Pallid Swift	<i>Apus pallidus</i>	✓	✓						
76	Alpine Swift	<i>Apus melba</i>	15					1		
77	Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>			1	2				4
78	Kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>		1						1
79	European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>						25		
80	European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>				1				6
81	Skylark	<i>Aulauda arvensis</i>								2
82	Crested Lark	<i>Galerida cristata</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
83	Woodlark	<i>Lullula arborea</i>						h	h	h
84	Short-toed Lark	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>						3+		15
85	Calandra Lark	<i>Melanocorypha calandra</i>								20
86	Sand Martin	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		2				20		
87	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
88	Red-rumped Swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>		1	50	✓	6	3		
89	House Martin	<i>Delichon urbica</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

	Common Name	Scientific Name	April							
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
90	Tree Pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>				1				
91	White Wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i>		2		1			3	1
92	Blue-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava flava</i>					5			
93	Black-headed Wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava feldegg</i>		6			5		5	
94	Robin	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>				h				
95	Nightingale	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>				h		h	1	
96	Thrush Nightingale	<i>Luscinia luscinia</i>				h				
97	White-throated Robin	<i>Irania gutturalis</i>							4	
98	Redstart	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i>					1		1	
99	Isabelline Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i>		1					2	
100	Black-eared Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>		2		2			14	
101	Finsch's Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe finschii</i>						5		
102	Whinchat	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>							1	
103	Blue Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola Solitarius</i>							5	
104	Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>		3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
105	Mistle Thrush	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>								6
106	Garden Warbler	<i>Sylvia borin</i>				h				
107	Blackcap	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>				h			2	1
108	Eastern Orphean Warbler	<i>Sylvia crassirostris</i>							2	
109	Lesser Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia curruca</i>				2			1	
110	Rüppell's Warbler	<i>Sylvia ruppellii</i>							5	
111	Whitethroat	<i>Sylvia communis</i>							h	
112	Sedge Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>					1			
113	Cetti's Warbler	<i>Cettia cetti</i>				h	h	h		
114	Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>				1	2			
115	Great Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>					1			
116	Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>							1	
117	Chiffchaff	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>		h						
118	Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>				1				
119	Collared Flycatcher	<i>Ficedula albicollis</i>							1	
120	Great Tit	<i>Parus major</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
121	Sombre Tit	<i>Parus lugubris</i>							4	
122	Coal Tit	<i>Pariparus ater</i>			1					
123	Penduline Tit	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i>					3			
124	Western Rock Nuthatch	<i>Sitta neumayer</i>						8	1	
125	Kruper's Nuthatch	<i>Sitta krueperi</i>								1
126	Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>				1	2			
127	Masked Shrike	<i>Lanius nubicus</i>				2				
128	Lesser Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius minor</i>							1	
129	Magpie	<i>Pica pica</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
130	Jay	<i>Garrulus glandarius</i>		2	✓	✓	✓			
131	Jackdaw	<i>Corvus monedula</i>			✓	✓	✓			
132	Hooded Crow	<i>Corvus corone cornix</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
133	Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>							5	
134	Chough	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>							h	
135	Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>								4

	Common Name	Scientific Name	April							
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
136	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
137	Spanish Sparrow	<i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>		12	1		2	1	40	
138	Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>		h	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
139	Linnet	<i>Acanthis cannabina</i>						1	8	
140	Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>					3	✓	✓	
141	Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>		2		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
142	Serin	<i>Serinus serinus</i>							30	12
143	Red-fronted Serin	<i>Serinus pusillus</i>							3	
144	Ortolan Bunting	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>				5				
145	Cretzschmar's Bunting	<i>Emberiza caesia</i>				2		h	12	
146	Cirl Bunting	<i>Emberiza cirlus</i>				h	h	1		1
147	Corn Bunting	<i>Miliaria calandra</i>		2		2		✓	✓	

Mammals

Persian Squirrel

Reptiles & Amphibians

Spur-thighed Tortoise

Caspian Terrapin

Agama Lizard

Asia Minor Dwarf Racer

Dice Snake

Edible Frog

Marsh Frog

Grass Frog

Green Toad

Common Toad

Butterflies

Swallowtail

Scarce Swallowtail

Eastern Festoon

Large White

Eastern Dappled White

Orange Tip

Clouded Yellow

Holly Blue

Green-underside Blue

Common Blue

Large Tortoiseshell

Painted Lady

Red Admiral

Wall Brown

Speckled Wood

Mallow Skipper

Moths

Hummingbird Hawk-moth

The Four-spotted

Plants

Common Name

Scientific Name

FAGACEAE (OAK FAMILY)

Kermes Oak

Quercus coccifera

Common

SANTALACEAE (SANDALWOOD)

Osyris

Osyris alba

Pirene

URTICACACEAE (NETTLE)

Roman Nettle

Urtica pilulifera

Several sites

Pellitory of the Wall

Parietaria judaica

Common on ruins

Common Name	Scientific Name	
CHENOPODIACEAE (GOOSEFOOT)		
Glasswort, Sea Samphire	<i>Salicornia europaea</i>	
CARYOPHYLLACEAE (PINK)		
Kohlrauschia	<i>Petrorhagia velutina</i>	
RANUNCULACEAE (BUTTERCUP)		
Pheasant's Eye	<i>Adonis annua</i>	Frequent by roadsides &c
Turban Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i>	
PAPAVERACEAE (POPPY)		
Common Poppy	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Everywhere on the roadsides
Hypecoum	<i>Hypecoum imerbe</i>	
CRUCIFERAE (CABBAGE)		
Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	One specimen
White Mustard	<i>Sinapis alba</i>	Everywhere on the roadsides and fields
Rocket	<i>Eruca sativa</i>	
CRASSULACEAE (STONECROP)		
Navelwort	<i>Umbilicus rupestris</i>	Ruins
ROSACEAE (ROSE)		
Bramble	<i>Rubus sanctus agg</i>	
Thorny Burnet	<i>Sarcopoterium spinosum</i>	"Chicken wire" plant
LEGUMINOSAE (PEA)		
Judas Tree	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	
Carob	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	
Spanish Broom	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	
Pitch Trefoil	<i>Psoralea bituminosa</i>	
Hairy Yellow Vetch(ling)	<i>Vicia hybrida</i>	
Red Vetchling	<i>Lathyrus cicera</i>	
Melilot	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	
Blue Fenugreek	<i>Trigonella caerula</i>	
Star Clover	<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	
Shield Clover	<i>Trifolium clypeatum</i>	
GERANIACEAE (GERANIUM)		
Tuberous Cranesbill	<i>Geranium tuberosum</i>	
Round-leaved Crane's-bill	<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	
Long-beaked Stork's-bill	<i>Erodium gruinum</i>	
EUPHORBIACEAE (SPURGE)		
Narrow-leaved Glaucous Spurge	<i>Euphorbia rigida</i>	Dilek Park, abundant and colourful
Annual Mercury	<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	

Common Name	Scientific Name	
ANACARDIACEAE (PISTACHIO)		
Turpentine Tree	<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>	
MALVACEAE (MALLOW)		
Common Mallow	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	
Cretan Mallow	<i>Lavatera cretica</i>	
CISTACEAE (ROCKROSE)		
Cretan Cistus	<i>Cistus creticus</i>	
Small-leaved Cistus	<i>Cistus parviflorus</i>	
Arabian Fumana	<i>Fumana arabica</i>	
UMBELLIFERAE (CARROT)		
Field Eryngo	<i>Eryngium campestre</i>	
Perfoliate Alexanders	<i>Smyrniium perfoliatum</i>	
Fennel	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	
Giant Fennel	<i>Ferula communis</i>	
Tordylium	<i>Tordylium apulum</i>	Distinctive round fruit with pale beaded edges
Artemisia	<i>Artemisia squamata</i>	Olive Grove
PRIMULACEAE (PRIMROSE)		
"Scarlet" Pimpernel	<i>Anagalis arvensis or foemina</i>	Small blue flowers
STYRACEAE (STORAX)		
Storax	<i>Styrax officinalis</i>	
OLEACEAE (OLIVE)		
Wild Jasmine	<i>Jasminum fruticans</i>	
Olive	<i>Olea europea</i>	
BORAGINACEAE (BORAGE)		
Scrambling Gromwell	<i>Lithodora diffusum</i>	aka Lithospermum
Honeywort	<i>Cerinthe major</i>	
Narrow-leaved Bugloss	<i>Echium angustifolium</i>	
Blue Hound's Tongue	<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>	
Alkanet	<i>Anchusa ?officinallis</i>	
LABIATAE (MINT)		
Ground Pine	<i>Ajuga chamaepitys</i>	
Prasium	<i>Prasium majus</i>	
Dead Nettle	<i>Lamium moschatum</i>	
Three-leaved Sage	<i>Salvia fructiosa/triloba</i>	
Clary	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	

Common Name**Scientific Name****SCROPHULARIACEAE (FIGWORT)**

French Figwort	<i>Scrophularia canina</i>	
Mulleins	<i>Verbascum sinuatum</i>	And others not identified
Blue Water Speedwell	<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>	
Bellardia	<i>Bellardia trixago</i>	

OROBANCHACEAE (BROOMRAPE)

Broomrape	<i>Orobanche sp.</i>	
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PLANTAGINACEAE (PLANTAIN)

Hare's foot Plantain	<i>Plantago lagopus</i>	
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CAMPANULACEAE (BELLFLOWER)

Bellflowers	<i>Campanula sp</i>	Numerous attractive plants
*Endemic	<i>Campanula tomentosa</i>	Stunning light blue flowers on the cliffs in the Dilek Park.
Venus's Looking Glass	<i>Legousia speculum-veneris</i>	

COMPOSITAE (DAISY)

Daisies		Many white/yellow "daisies" not identified.
Helichrysum	<i>Helichrysum stoechas</i>	
Phagnalon	<i>Phagnalon rupestre</i>	Ruins
Pallensis	<i>Pallensis spinosa</i>	
Crown Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>	But not the all yellow flower form
A Thistle	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	But no <i>Galactites</i> ?
Tyrimnus	<i>Tyrimnus leucographus</i>	
Milk Thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Roadsides. everywhere
Cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	
Goat's Beard/Salsify	<i>Tragopogon/Geropogon hybridum</i>	

MONOCOTYLEDONS**LILIACEAE (LILY)**

Common Asphodel	<i>Asphodelus aestivus</i>	
Star of Bethlehem	<i>Ornithogalus narbonense</i>	and another species
Tassel Hyacinth	<i>Muscari comosum</i>	
Grape Hyacinth	<i>Muscari neglectum</i>	
Naples Garlic	<i>Allium neapolitanum</i>	
Allium	<i>Allium nigrum</i>	Tall

IRIDACEAE (IRIS)

Barbary Nut	<i>Gyandris sisyrrinchium</i>	
Field Gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	

Common Name**Scientific Name****ARACEAE (ARUM)**

Dragon Arum	<i>Dracunculus vulgaris</i>	Unfortunately not in full flower
Cuckoo Pint, Lords & Ladies &c	<i>Arum italicum</i>	Miletos &c

ORCHIDACEAE (ORCHIDS)

?Cephalanthera	?? <i>Cephalanthera sp</i>	Pirene
Holy Orchid	<i>Orchis sancta</i>	One in Lake Bafa hotel grounds
?Orchid	<i>Orchis sp</i>	Unopened in Olive Grove
Tongue Orchid	<i>Serapias sp</i>	

GRAMINEAE (GRASS)

Large Quaking Grass	<i>Briza maxma</i>	
Giant Reed	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Used for Şiş Kebab skewers

FERNS

Rusty Back Fern	<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>	Pirene
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