

Honeyguide

WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS

36 Thunder Lane, Thorpe St Andrew, Norwich NR7 0PX

Telephone: 01603 300552

www.honeyguide.co.uk E-mail: chris@honeyguide.co.uk



Crete
6 – 13 April 2011

Participants

Suzanne Hunter and
Lesley Scott
David and Lesley Lord
Margaret Seed
Sue Davy

David and Diana Melzack
Rob and Pam May
David and Steph Bennett
Phil Brew
Stan Lovett

Leaders

Chris Durdin and Rob Lucking

Daily diary by Rob Lucking with additions by Chris Durdin. Plant list by Chris, other lists by Rob.



Is it lammergeier? No, just another griffon. Picture (and caption!) by David Bennett.

Photos edged blue by David Bennett, edged yellow by Rob May, edged green by Chris Durdin and edged red by Phil Brew.

Cover photos: Sardinian warbler, and pollen beetle *Oxythyrea funesta* on crown daisy with purple vipers bugloss.

As with all Honeyguide holidays, part of the price was put towards a conservation project, in this case for the lammergeier project of the Hellenic Ornithological Society (HOS), which is based in Athens but whose work covers the whole of Greece and its islands. The conservation contribution this year of £40 per person was supplemented by gift aid through the Honeyguide Wildlife Charitable Trust. We sent £706 (€812) to HOS, which brings Honeyguide's total contributions to HOS since the first Honeyguide holiday in Crete in 1995 to £7,944. The total for conservation contributions through Honeyguide since 1991 was £72,591 by June 2011.

There is more information about the work to protect bearded vultures – as they prefer to call lammergeiers in Greece – on the website of the Hellenic Ornithological Society www.ornithologiki.gr/page_cn.php?aID=907 and the Natural History Museum of Crete www.nhmc.uoc.gr/life_gypaetus/index_en.html.

The web page 'Cretan Flora through a Macro Lens, reflections on a Honeyguide wildlife trip to Crete' www.honeyguide.co.uk/Cretefloramacro.htm - is written by Honeyguider Phil Brew and illustrated with his photos.

Daily diary

Wednesday 6 April – Gatwick to Heraklion and Plakias

An early start with the group meeting at Gatwick North Terminal at 05h00 to check in for our 07h20 EasyJet flight to Heraklion, Crete. The flight was slightly late taking off but made up time during the flight, landing at Heraklion on time. We met up with Sue, who had made her own way to Crete from her home in the Peloponnese, loaded up the minibuses and were soon on our way.

We stopped at a recommended taverna en route and enjoyed a splendid lunch of tsatziki, Greek salad, chips and courgette fritters. Not much in the way of birds, though, with only the first Italian sparrows of the trip of note. The car park held some interesting flora including the Mediterranean field thistle *Galactites*, henbit deadnettle, Mediterranean hartwort and branched broomrape.

We pushed on towards Plakias, making a stop at the impressive Kourtaliótiko Gorge. Incredibly the first bird we saw on getting out of the minibus was a lammergeier or bearded vulture. Most of the group got a quick look at this impressive bird as it soared quickly over the gorge. A distant griffon vulture and a couple of choughs were also seen. Our first orchids were also quickly found – fan-lipped, naked man, yellow bee orchid and some tongue orchids but the strong wind blowing through the gorge made photography difficult.

We arrived at the Hotel Sofia in Plakias, our base for the week, at 18h00 and were efficiently booked by Joanna. After a quick wash and brush up we headed out to the Gio-Ma taverna for dinner, the first of many splendid taverna meals.

Thursday 7 April – local walk from Plakias to Myrthios

A blustery start for the small number of pre-breakfast walkers, with a strong and gusty north-westerly wind – not quite the balmy Mediterranean early spring weather we were hoping for! Not many birds about but the stream by the bridge in Plakias held blue-headed, white and pied wagtails, little ringed plover and common sandpiper.

Following breakfast the group assembled for our walk to the village of Myrthios. We stopped again at the bridge in Plakias for the rest of the group to catch up with the wagtails, little ringed plover and common sandpiper. Heading out of Plakias we stopped at a patch of waste ground to look at various wayside flowers including yellow clumps of honeywort, bright red asparagus pea and purple salsify. Due to gusting winds and rain showers birds were thin on the ground but a Cetti's warbler sang loudly from clumps of giant reed.

Carrying on up towards Myrthios we added more plants to the list including classic garrigue species such as mastic, thorny burnet and tree heath and two types of tongue orchid. Yellow splashes of Jerusalem sage and thorny broom added colour. Our first Cretan endemic was Cretan ebony but here, unlike those we saw later on the beach at Plakias, it wasn't yet in flower. By this time the rain had eased and in a sunny spot, sheltered from the wind, butterflies were on the wing. We saw several southern speckled woods, clouded yellow and large white but the highlight was a swallowtail flapping languidly by. A few swallows took advantage of the sun and headed north.

We'd worked up an appetite and arrived gratefully at the Panorama Taverna with its spectacular view across Plakias Bay. We all shared a selection of dishes including giant white beans, artichokes, cheese and spinach pies and mushrooms and lovely fresh bread.

After lunch the group took the opportunity for a bit of retail therapy in the local craft shop but not before Chris pointed out a second Cretan endemic, Cretan rock lettuce or *petromarula*, growing on a wall opposite the taverna. Wandering slowly back down the hill we continued to admire the wayside flowers with, among many others, cockscomb sainfoin, Jersey toadflax and field woundwort added to the list.

Back at Plakias we had a much needed cup of tea or coffee at a beachside bar and then retired to the hotel for a rest before dinner. En route to the local souvlaki house we saw a night heron come in off the sea, battling a strong headwind. A few minutes later we saw what was presumably the same bird flying rapidly backwards!

Friday 8 April – Kourtaliótiko Gorge, Festos and Ayia Triada

It was with some relief that the pre-breakfast walkers/birders noted that the winds had dropped overnight and the day dawned bright and clear. The number of little ringed plovers by the bridge increased to five but there were still only two common sandpipers. There was a steady passage of swallows taking advantage of the more clement weather and seven little egrets flew in off the sea.

After breakfast we met up at the minibuses and drove a short way to one of the local bakeries to pick up a picnic lunch. A roadside stop overlooking the Kourtaliótiko Gorge was very productive with singing serin, two lammergeiers, at least six griffon vultures, a Bonelli's eagle and two buzzards catching the early morning thermals.

We pressed on east through the towns of Spili and Timbaki to the famous Minoan site of Festos. Stonechat was a new species for the holiday and butterflies were on the wing, including both swallowtail and scarce swallowtail. Some of the group patronised the café while others explored the archaeological site. Rob got a great photo of an ocellated skink (the picture is the checklists on page 12 of this report).



We then headed up towards Ayia Triada, another archaeological site 3km away, for our picnic lunch. The walkers enjoyed a pair of chukars on their way (pictured left), while up at Ayia Triada we heard a cuckoo and saw our first hoopoe.

After lunch we wandered down the track towards the Geropotamus river valley. Cretan ebony was common but not in full bloom and a male Sardinian warbler showed itself to the group after responding to playback of the song Chris had on his mobile phone. Around the foundations of an old building several Cretan bee-orchids were in flower but the two giant orchids were well past their best. Pools in the river held seven wood sandpipers and a male black-headed wagtail.

Back at Plakias we ate again at the Gio-Ma taverna.

Saturday 9 April – Kourtaliótiko Gorge and Spili Bumps

Another sunny, clear day and the pre-breakfast birders were rewarded with our first woodchat shrike of the week along with a female wheatear. Seven purple herons flew west along the bay and seven alpine swifts appeared high up and slowly circled north.

After breakfast we headed out of Plakias and stopped at the entrance to Kourtaliótiko Gorge. Two griffon vultures soon became nine as the thermals started to form and we kept our 100% record of seeing lammergeier here when one flew over the gorge affording good but brief views. Peregrine and crag martin were new species for the week. At least three blue rock thrushes sang from the gorge and Chris athletically captured our first Cretan festoon butterfly.

We wandered slowly down the steps to the chapel of Agias Nicholai, seeing some good plants en route including the crucifer *Ricotia cretica*, Cretan cyclamen and Cretan gorge comfrey. Down by the chapel we enjoyed prolonged views of a pair of Bonelli's eagles and the lammergeier showed again briefly.

We lunched in the square at Spili beside the lion-mouth fountains, foregoing the Honeyguide tradition of kebabs in favour of our packed lunches. Another Cretan festoon flew past while we ate. We then retired to the welcome shade of a nearby café for refreshments.

Soon the lure of Spili bumps overcame us and we piled back in the minibuses for the short drive up in the mountains to the famous bumps – more strictly the Kedros foothills. For a botanist this is close to heaven. We parked in the lay-by just beyond the bumps, and here the long list of orchids started. These included an early spider orchid of the Cretan subspecies *Ophrys sphegodes cretensis*; here there were good numbers of pale pink milky orchids and yellow few-flowered orchids, the latter perhaps the showiest orchid in the area alongside the many Italian man orchids.



Orchids in the bank alongside the track looping round the back of the bumps included *Orchis boryi*, bumblebee and four-spotted orchids, alongside perfoliate alexanders, one-flowered clover and *Gagea graeca*. On the right, with some fellow botanists, we puzzled over the similar sombre bee orchid types, namely *Ophrys creberrima* and the larger *Ophrys iricolor*, the rainbow ophrys. Others found included sawfly orchid, marengo orchid *Ophrys heldreichii* and a sprinkling of yellow bee and tongue orchid species.

Good though the orchids are, there would be lots to see here without them. Arable fields were sprinkled with bright red tulips *Tulipa doerfleri*; we saw people walking away with armfuls they'd picked. Equally bright red were crown anemones (left). Cretan valerian, friar's cowl and *Iris cretensis* were a few of the non-orchid flowers noted. Birds singing included woodlarks and corn buntings and, at this slightly higher altitude the more familiar songs of blackcap and wren, and there were several stonechats and some six tawny pipits.

Reluctantly we dragged ourselves away for the drive back to Plakias. As few of the local tavernas were open for business we paid a return visit to the Panorama taverna in nearby Myrthios (where we lunched on our first day) for our evening meal.

Sunday 10 April – Ayia reservoir and Omalos Plateau

The usual selection of birds for the pre-breakfast birders. Yesterday's woodchat shrike was still present.

After breakfast we made a prompt getaway at 09h05 for our long journey to the Omalos Plateau via Ayia Reservoir. We stopped briefly at a lay-by near Rethymnon for a leg-stretch and to see the distinctive spined cups of Valonia oak. Pressing on past Rethymnon and Hania we arrived at the small Ayia Reservoir at around 11h00. The lake may have been small but it was certainly full of life with coot and little grebe being the most immediately apparent species. After a bit of searching in the lakeside vegetation, one of our target species was quickly found – two little crakes (one below).



Later on we also found two Baillon's crakes in the same patch of vegetation and our first squacco heron flew past on white wings and then doing its 'disappearing trick' when landing. Sedge warbler, great reed warbler and marsh harrier were all new for the week.

Retiring to the lakeside taverna we refreshed ourselves with coffee and fresh orange juice, the latter presumably from the extensive orange groves surrounding the lake. We ate our picnic lunches on the banks of the lake before moving on to our next stop, the Omalos Plateau.

The steep mountain road took us higher and higher through a series of hairpin bends and into some spectacular scenery. We stopped briefly to view over the plateau (Oliver Rackham in his book 'The Makings of a Cretan Landscape' prefers to call them mountain plains), one of Crete's most distinctive landscape features. A few new plant species included some heavily grazed Kermes oak 'topiary' with its distinctive holly-shaped leaf and clumps of *Daphne sericea*.

Up on the plateau we stopped first to admire a field of pink tulips *Tulipa saxatilis*. Interestingly they were only growing in fields that had been fenced off from grazing animals. Woodlarks sang around us. In another fenced field we found some small clumps of crown anemone and widows iris. At the far end of the plateau is the famous Samaria Gorge, reputedly the longest gorge in Europe. Later in the year it is possible to walk its 16km length but in April the gorge is closed to walkers.

We admired the view and saw a couple of interesting plants including *Aubretia* and the diminutive Cretan mouse-ear before heading up the steep steps to a small taverna for drinks. We systematically searched the adjacent slopes for the rare kri-kri, the Cretan wild goat, but to no avail. However our secret weapon Aristotelis, a local chap Chris had met on previous trips, eventually appeared and quickly located a female kri-kri. Eventually, when we had worked out where it was and got it firmly in our scopes, everyone enjoyed good but distant views (here, below the tree trunk).



Tearing ourselves away from the views we made our way back to the minibuses and circumnavigated the plateau, stopping for some better views of widow iris. A small lake, or more properly a 'temporary Mediterranean pond' in EU Habitats Directive language, held little bird interest but was an interesting 'habitat tick'! Finally a large flock of Spanish sparrows was a new species for the week and we enjoyed good views as they flew from bush to bush.

It was now getting late so we headed off home. The taverna we'd intended to visit at the foot of the mountain was closed so we pressed on to Rethymnon to a taverna Chris had used on previous trips. We suspect that the family was rather unprepared for sixteen hungry Honeyguiders on a Sunday night but they rose to the challenge ... though those chewing on the overcooked souvlaki might say otherwise!

Monday 11 April – Turkish Bridge, Moní Préveli and Kotsiphou Gorge

A more relaxed start after yesterday's long day but the keen Chris got out before breakfast and was rewarded by a stone-curlew coming in off the sea.

After breakfast we made the short journey to Moní Préveli, stopping on the way at the Turkish bridge over the Megalopotamus River. An honourable mention for Stan for finding a freshwater crab in the river, although it didn't stick around long enough for everyone to see. A storax tree was coming into flower.

On up to the Moní Préveli monastery, famous for sheltering Allied troops in World War Two, where Chris explained the theory behind the origins of the sparse *phrygana* vegetation. The settled weather made it very quiet for migrant birds although a couple of tree pipits flew over calling and all the group got good views of chukar and black-eared wheatear. A mallow skipper was a new

butterfly for the week. Vivid splashes of colour were provided by poppies, purple vipers bugloss and the ubiquitous crown daisy.

Unfortunately the café at the monastery was closed so we retraced our steps to the bridge for lunch, stopping first at the memorial for the monks who sheltered British, Australian and New Zealand soldiers during the German occupation of Crete.

After lunch we returned to Plakias. John, Lesley and Margaret walked from Plakias up to Myrthios, Suzanne and Lesley stayed in Plakias and the rest of the group headed over to the nearby Kotsiphou Gorge. Parking up above the gorge we explored the verges, finding our first monkey orchids. Walking down through the gorge there was more of the Cretan gorge comfrey, Cretan arum and the yellow-flowered tree flax. It was cold and windy in the gorge so birds were few and far between, griffon vulture and two choughs being the only notable species. That evening we made a return visit to the Gio-Ma taverna for dinner.

Tuesday 12 April – Souda, Frangocastello and the area above Kotsiphou Gorge

For a change of scene the small group of pre-breakfast birders headed off to the next bay to the east of Plakias – Damnoni beach. The settled conditions meant few migrants although two red-rumped swallows were presumably new in. Chris thought he saw some distant Yelkouan shearwaters. Three shags were more identifiable.

Following breakfast we headed west to a small valley just above Souda, a short hop west of Plakias, where a small grove of the near endemic Cretan palm grows. Chris found a tightly closed bud of bug orchid. A large flock of mixed hirundines contained good numbers of red-rumped swallows along with barn swallows and house martins. A few swifts were mixed in for good measure. A mystery warbler singing from deep in the scrub eventually showed itself – subalpine warbler!

We then moved on to Frangocastello, travelling along an incredibly scenic and twisting road. We parked up in the shade of the old castle and sought refreshments in a nearby taverna built in an 'interesting' architectural style and run by a Cretan Peter Stringfellow look-alike.

On the wall of the castle we found a splendid Erhard's wall lizard and within the castle walls we quickly found white henbane, rayless mayweed and many mandrakes, the last well-known to Harry Potter fans as the plant with roots that squeal when pulled out of the ground. In the coastal scrub we found more subalpine warblers and two tawny pipits showed well back on the minibuses. While eating lunch, a squacco heron flew in from the sea and landed in a nearby tree. We failed to locate any spectacled warblers but we did find the sandalwood-scented *Osiris*.

We headed back towards Plakias, making several stops en route to look at hairy lupins and to enjoy the spectacular views back over to Plakias bay. Chris led us to an orchid bank he had found a couple of years earlier above the head of Kotsiphou Gorge. Some of the bank had been ploughed but the area that remained held Italian man, few-flowered and yellow bee orchids along with good numbers of the endemic Cretan arum. Our final stop was a small area of oak and cypress woodland whose understory was a blanket of Cretan cyclamen. The snowy-white carpet was flowers was breathtaking.

We returned to the Panorama taverna in Myrthios for our final evening meal of the holiday. A beech martin in the car park back at Plakias was a surprise for a lucky few in Rob's bus.

Wednesday 13 April – homeward bound

Not much time for birdwatching today as we had to be away from Plakias at 09h30 for the return journey to Heraklion. A flock of 14 little egrets as we were departing was the largest flock of the week. The journey to the airport was uneventful and we arrived in plenty of time to check in. Unfortunately Michalis Probonas from the Hellenic Ornithological Society had been called away on urgent business and was unable to meet us at the airport to receive the donation from the Honeyguide Charitable Trust. Then the flight and smoothly and safely home.

Highlights of the week, as nominated by group members

Lesley L: the crakes.

David L: lammergeier, just about the first bird the group saw.

Sue: chukars running down the road; fields of gladioli.

Steph: chukars; huge variety of flowers, each patch unique; lunch at the Venetian bridge.

David B: stunning scenery; having lunch watching crakes.

Pam: crakes; tulips at Omalos plateau.

Rob M: crakes; carpets of flowers.

Suzanne: flashes of yellow as we drove; lammergeier in the gorge.

Lesley S: cyclamen grove.

Stan: Sardinian warbler; overall botany.

David M: black-eared wheatear; tiny flowers especially Jersey toadflax.

Diana: field marigold; Spili bumps and the conversation there with the botany professor from Edinburgh.

Margaret: crakes and Ayia reservoir; the very first patch of rough ground where there was so much to see.

Phil: meeting two old friends on the plane; lammergeier (his own sighting) and crakes; yellow bee orchid and Barbary nut.

Rob L: Bonelli's eagle; the man baring his bottom in the cyclamen wood!

Chris: migration surprises, such as the stone-curlew, backwards flying night heron and red-rumped swallows; widow iris. Suzanne cleaning minibus windows; sharing Lesley S's lemon.



Field gladioli

SYSTEMATIC LISTS

BIRDS

Little grebe <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Common Agias Lake 10 April
Shag <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii</i>	2 Damnoni beach 12 April
Night heron <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	1 Plakias 7 April; 10 Plakias 9 April
Squacco heron <i>Ardea ralloides</i>	1 Agias Lake 10 April; 1 Frangocastello 12 April
Little egret <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	1 Plakias 7 April; 10 Plakias (incl. 1 flock of 7) & 1 Ayia Triada 8 April; 1 Plakias 9 April; 1 Agia Lake 10 April; 1 by Venetian Bridge nr Moní Préveli 11 April; 1 Plakias 12 April; 14 Plakias 13 April
Grey heron <i>Ardea cinerea</i>	1 near Plakias 9 & 12 April
Purple heron <i>Ardea purpurea</i>	7 Plakias 9 April; 2 Agia Lake 11 April
Shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i>	A pair Agia Lake 10 April
Lammergeier (Bearded Vulture) <i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	1 Kourtaliótiko Gorge 6 April; 2 Kourtaliótiko Gorge 8 April; 1 Kourtaliótiko Gorge 9 April
Griffon Vulture <i>Gyps fulvus</i>	2 Kourtaliótiko Gorge 6 April; 6+ Kourtaliótiko Gorge 8 April; 9+ Kourtaliótiko Gorge 9 April; 2 Omalos Plateau 10 April; 2 nr Moní Préveli 11 April; 2 en route to Frangocastello 12 April; 9 en route to Heraklion 13 April
Sparrowhawk <i>Accipiter nisus</i>	1 Kourtaliótiko Gorge 8 April
Common buzzard <i>Buteo buteo</i>	Common and widespread
Bonelli's eagle <i>Hieraetus fasciatus</i>	1 Kourtaliótiko Gorge 8 April; 2 Kourtaliótiko Gorge 9 April
Kestrel <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Common and widespread
Peregrine <i>Falco peregrines</i>	1 Kourtaliótiko Gorge 9 April
Chukar <i>Alectoris chukar</i>	2 between Festos & Ayia Triada 8 April; 2 Moní Préveli 11 April; 1 nr Frangocastello 12 April
Little crane <i>Porzana parva</i>	Several Agia Lake 10 April
Baillon's crane <i>Porzana pusilla</i>	2 Agia Lake 10 April
Moorhen <i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	1 Geropotamus river 8 April; common at Agia Lake 10 April
Coot <i>Fulica atra</i>	Common Agia lake 10 April
Stone-curlew <i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>	1 Plakias 11 April
Common sandpiper <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Small numbers at Plakias throughout, 1 near Moní Préveli 11 April; 1 Damnoni beach 12 April
Little ringed plover <i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Small numbers at Plakias throughout
Wood sandpiper <i>Tringa glareola</i>	5 Geropotamus river 8 April
Yellow-legged gull <i>Larus cachinnans</i>	Common and widespread

Feral pigeon/Rock dove <i>Columba livia</i>	Common and widespread. Birds at Omalos Plateau on 10 April were probably genuine rock doves.
Woodpigeon <i>Columba palumbus</i>	2 Festos 8 April; 1 Plakias 9 April; 2 Omalos Plateau 10 April; 1 nr Moní Prevali 11 April; 1 nr Plakias 12 April
Collared dove <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Common throughout, especially in towns and villages
Turtle dove <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	1 near Plakias 7 April, 1 Plakias 8 April; 1 near Plakias 9 April; 1 heard at cyclamen wood 12 April
Cuckoo <i>Cuculus canorus</i>	1 Ayia Triada 8 April
Alpine swift <i>Apus melba</i>	7 Plakias & 12+ Kourtaliótiko Gorge 9 April; 3 nr Frangocastello 12 April
Swift <i>Apus apus</i>	2 Kourtaliótiko Gorge 8 April; 2 Agia Lake 10 April; several nr Souda 12 April
Kingfisher <i>Alcedo atthis</i>	1 Plakias 10 April
Hoopoe <i>Upupa epops</i>	1 Ayias Triada 8 April; 1 Moní Préveli 11 April; 2 Frangocastello 12 April
Crested lark <i>Galerida cristata</i>	Seen in small number daily
Woodlark <i>Lululla arborea</i>	Several singing Spili bumps 9 April; several singing & seen Omalos Plateau 10 April; singing nr Moní Prevoli 11 April
Sand martin <i>Riparia riparia</i>	1 Plakias 8 April
Crag martin <i>Ptyonoprogne rupestris</i>	2 Kourtaliótiko Gorge 9 April; 3-4 Omalos Plateau 10 April
Swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Small migrating flocks most days
Red-rumped swallow <i>Hirundo daurica</i>	1 Plakias 8 April; 2 Damnoni beach and several Souda 12 April
House martin <i>Delichon urbica</i>	1 between Plakias & Myrthios 7 April; several Souda 12 April
Tree pipit <i>Anthus trivialis</i>	1 between Plakias & Myrthios 7 April; several over Moní Préveli 11 April
Meadow pipit <i>Anthus pratensis</i>	1 heard Spili bumps 9 April
Tawny pipit <i>Anthus campestris</i>	6 Spili bumps 9 April; 2 Frangocastello 12 April
Black-headed wagtail <i>Motacilla flava feldegg</i>	1 male Geropotamus river 8 April; 1 female Agia Lake 10 April
Blue-headed wagtail <i>Motacilla flava flava</i>	1 Plakias 7 April
Pied wagtail <i>Motacilla alba yarellii</i>	1 male at Plakias, seen daily 6–9 April
White wagtail <i>Motacilla alba alba</i>	Small numbers on Plakias beach throughout
Stonechat <i>Saxicola torquata</i>	At least five between Festos & Ayia Triada 8 April; 2 Spili bumps 9 April; 2 Omalos Plateau 10 April; 1 Moní Préveli 11 April; several Frangocastello 12 April
Wren <i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Heard Spili bumps 9 April; heard Agia lake 10 April; heard cyclamen woods 12 April
Nightingale <i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	1 sub-singing between Plakias & Myrthios 7 April; 1 Ayia Triada 8 April; 1 singing Souda 12 April
Northern wheatear <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	1 Plakias 7 April; 2 Plakias 8 April; 1 Plakias 9 April; 1 Frangocastello 12 April
Black-eared wheatear <i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>	1 Kourtaliótiko Gorge 9 April; 1 Omalos Plateau 10 April; 3+ Moní Préveli 11 April
Blackbird <i>Turdus merula</i>	Widespread, seen or heard daily.

Cetti's warbler <i>Cettia cetti</i>	Several heard between Plakias & Myrthios 7 April, 1 heard Ayia Triada 8 April; heard between Plakias & Myrthios 9 April; heard Agia Lake 10 April; heard Plakias & near Moní Préveli 11 April; heard Damnoni bay & Souda 12 April
Sedge warbler <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Several Agia Lake 10 April
Great reed warbler <i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	1 Agia Lake 10 April
Subalpine warbler <i>Sylvia cantillans</i>	2 Souda and 2 Frangocastello 12 April
Sardinian warbler <i>Sylvia melanocephala</i>	Widespread in scrubby habitats
Whitethroat <i>Sylvia communis</i>	1 nr Moní Préveli 11 April
Blackcap <i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	1 singing Spili bumps 9 April; 1 singing Kosiphou Gorge 11 April; 1 singing Souda 12 April
Chiffchaff <i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Several Agia Lake 10 April
Blue tit <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Common and widespread
Great tit <i>Parus major</i>	Common and widespread
Woodchat shrike <i>Lanius senator</i>	1 Plakias 9 & 10 April; 2 Moní Préveli 11 April
Jay <i>Garrulus glandarius</i>	1 cyclamen woods 12 April
Chough <i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	2 Kourtaliótiko Gorge 6 April; 1 Kourtaliótiko Gorge 9 April; 2 Kosiphou gorge 12 April
Jackdaw <i>Corvus monedula</i>	Common in Kourtaliótiko and other gorges
Hooded crow <i>Corvus cornix</i>	Common and widespread
Raven <i>Corvus corax</i>	2 between Plakias & Myrthios 7 April; 2 Ayia Triada 8 April; 2 Kourtaliótiko Gorge 9 April; 4 Omalos Plateau 10 April; 2 Moní Préveli 11 April; 2 Frangocastello 12 April
Italian sparrow <i>Passer (domesticus) italiae</i>	Common and widespread
Spanish sparrow <i>Passer hispaniolensis</i>	Flock of 50+ birds Omalos Plateau 10 April
Chaffinch <i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Common and widespread
Serin <i>Serinus serinus</i>	1 Kourtaliótiko Gorge 8 April; 1 at Ochid bank above Kotsiphou Gorge 12 April
Greenfinch <i>Carduelis chloris</i>	Common and widespread
Goldfinch <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Common and widespread
Linnet <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Small numbers seen most days
Cirl bunting <i>Emberiza cirlus</i>	Heard only at several sites throughout the week.
Corn bunting <i>Miliaria calandra</i>	Several Spili bumps 9 April; Plakias 10 April; Moní Previli 11 April; Frangocastello 12 April

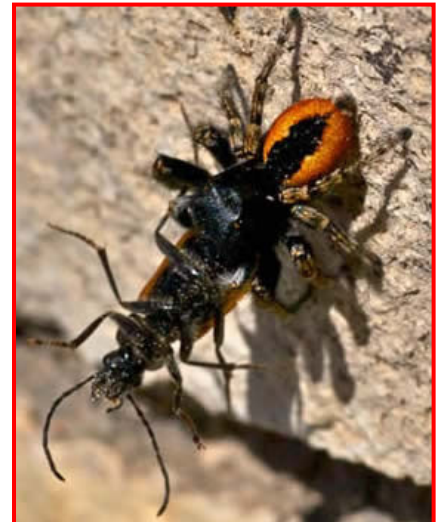
Butterflies

Mallow skipper
Swallowtail
Scarce swallowtail
Cretan festoon
Large white
Small white
Clouded yellow

Painted lady
Red admiral
Southern speckled wood
Small copper
Lang's short-tailed blue
Common blue
Holly blue

Other notable invertebrates

Freshwater crab *Potamon potamios*
Nosed grasshopper *Acrida ungarica*
Red-winged grasshopper *Oedipoda germanica*
Egyptian locust *Anacridium aegyptiacum*
Hummingbird hawkmoth *Macroglossum stellatarum*
Pollen beetle *Oxythyrea funesta*
Ground bug / Cretan soldier beetle *Lygaeus saxatilis*
Ground bug *Spilostethus pandurus*
Bee-fly sp.
Violet carpenter bee *Xylocopa violacea*
Lesser emperor *Anax parthenope*
Blue-tailed damselfly *Ischnura elegans*
Red jumping spider *Philaeus chrysops* (right)



Amphibians and reptiles

Common tree frog – heard only
Balkan terrapin – Agia lake
Balkan green lizard
Erhard's wall lizard – Frangocastello
Ocellated skink – Festos (right)
Dice snake – Agia lake



Mammals

Badger – roadkill only
Beech marten – Plakias
Wild goat (Kri-Kri) – Omalos
Rat sp., presumably black rat – en route to Heraklion

PLANTS

The following list comprises the more obvious plants seen and identified during the week.

Key and nomenclature

Latin names of plants follows those used in *Flora of the Cretan Area* (Turland et al 1993), with additions from *Mediterranean Wild Flowers* (Blamey & Grey-Wilson 1993). Also used as references: *The Orchids of Crete and Karpathos* by Albertis Antonis (a photoguide); *Wild Flowers of Crete* by George Sfikas; *Flowers of Crete* by J Fielding & N Turland; and *Wild Flowers of Crete* by Vangelis Papiomitoglou.

* Endemic to Crete.

Introduced and not native to Crete and cultivated or planted species.

// New to Honeyguide records in 2011 (or improved identification).

FERNS AND ALLIES

<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Maidenhair fern
<i>Cheilanthes pteridioides</i>	Scented cheilanthes
<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i>	A horsetail
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
<i>Selaginella denticulata</i>	Mediterranean club-moss

CONIFERS

Cupressaceae – Cypress Family

<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Cypress
<i>C. sempervirens</i> var. <i>pyramidalis</i>	Funeral cypress
<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i> ssp. <i>macrocarpa</i>	

Ephedraceae – Joint pines

<i>Ephedra distachya</i>	Joint pine
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Pinaceae – Pine Family

# <i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Norfolk Island pine
<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Calabrian pine
# <i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone pine

FLOWERING PLANTS – Dicotyledons

Aceraceae – Maple Family

<i>Acer sempervirens</i>	
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Aizoaceae – Aizoon Family

# <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot fig
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Anacardiaceae – Pistacio Family

<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic tree or lentisc
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Apiaceae (=Umbelliferae) – Carrot Family

<i>Apium nidiflorum</i>	Fool's watercress
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild carrot
<i>Ferula communis</i> ssp. <i>communis</i>	Giant fennel
// <i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>	Tubular water dropwort
<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Shepherd's needle
<i>Smyrniolum olusatrum</i>	Alexanders
<i>Smyrniolum perfoliatum</i> ssp. <i>rotundifolium</i>	Perfoliate alexanders
<i>Tordylium apulum</i>	Mediterranean hartwort (equally 2-lobed petals)

Asteraceae (=Compositae) – Daisy Family

<i>Anthemis chia</i>	
<i>Anthemis rigida</i> ssp. <i>rigida</i>	Rayless chamomile
<i>Asteriscus (Pallenis) spinosus</i>	Spiny golden star
<i>Bellis annua</i>	Annual daisy
<i>B. perennis</i>	Daisy
<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field marigold
<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> var. <i>coronarium</i> (now <i>Glebionis coronaria</i>)	Crown daisy
<i>C. coronarium</i> var. <i>discolor</i>	Crown daisy

<i>Filago (Evax) pygmaea</i>	Evax
<i>Galactites tomentosa</i>	Mediterranean thistle
<i>Geropogon (Tragopogon) hybridus</i>	
<i>Phagnalon graecum</i>	Shrubby cudweed
<i>Ptilostemon chamaepeuce</i>	
<i>Scorzonera cretica</i>	Cretan viper's-grass
// <i>Senecio rupestris</i>	Rock ragwort
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk thistle
<i>Tragopogon sinuatus (porrifolius)</i>	Salsify
Apocynaceae – Oleander Family	
<i>Nerium oleander</i> ssp. <i>oleander</i>	Oleander
Berberidaceae – Barberry Family	
<i>Berberis cretica</i>	
Boraginaceae – Borage Family	
<i>Anchusa italica (azurea)</i>	Large blue alkanet
<i>Borago officinalis</i>	Borage
<i>Cerinthe major</i>	Honeywort
<i>Cynoglossum columnae</i>	
<i>C. creticum</i>	Blue hound's-tongue
<i>Echium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaved bugloss
<i>E. arenarium</i>	
<i>E. italicum</i>	Pale bugloss
<i>E. plantagineum</i>	Purple viper's-bugloss
<i>Myosotis</i> sp.	Forget-me-not
<i>Onosma graecum</i>	Goldendrop
<i>Symphytum creticum (Procopiaia cretica)</i>	Procopiaia or Cretan gorge comfrey
Cactaceae – Cactus Family	
# <i>Opuntia ficus-barbarica (O. ficus-indica)</i>	Prickly pear
Campanulaceae – Bellflower Family	
<i>Campanula erinus</i>	
* <i>Petromarula pinnata</i>	Cretan wall lettuce
Caprifoliaceae – Honeysuckle Family	
# <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
Caryophyllaceae – Pink Family	
<i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved sandwort
* <i>Cerastium scaposum</i>	Cretan mouse-ear
<i>Petrorhagia velutina (Kohlrauschia velutina)</i>	
<i>Silene bellidifolia</i>	
<i>S. colorata</i>	Mediterranean catchfly
<i>S. gallica</i>	Small-flowered catchfly
// <i>Stellaria media</i> or <i>cupaniana</i>	Common or southern chickweed t.b.c.
Chenopodiaceae – Goosefoot Family	
// <i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Nettle-leaved goosefoot
Cistaceae – Rockrose Family	
<i>Cistus (incanus ssp.) creticus</i>	Cretan cistus
<i>C. salvifolius</i>	Sage-leaved cistus
<i>Fumana arabica</i>	
<i>F. thymifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved fumana
Clusiaceae – St John's-wort Family	
<i>Hypericum empetrifolium</i> ssp. <i>empetrifolium</i>	Shrubby St. John's-wort
Convolvulaceae – Bindweed Family	
<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow-leaved bindweed
<i>C. (althaeoides) elegantissimus</i>	Cut leaves, pale in centre of flower
<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>	Dodder

Crassulaceae – Stonecrop Family

<i>Crassula alata</i>	
// <i>Sedum creticum</i>	
<i>S. litoreum</i>	
<i>Umbilicus horizontalis</i>	
<i>U. parviflorus</i>	Small-flowered navelwort

Cruciferae (=Brassicaceae) – Cabbage Family

<i>Arabis verna</i>	Spring rock-cress
<i>Aubrieta deltoidea</i>	Aubrieta
<i>Biscutella didyma</i>	Buckler mustard
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black mustard
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's-purse
// <i>Erysimum raulini</i>	Crete wallflower
<i>Matthiola tricuspidata</i>	Three-horned stock
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild radish
* <i>Ricotia cretica</i>	Ricotia
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Charlock

Cucurbitaceae – Cucumber Family

<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	Squirting cucumber
<i>Bryonia cretica</i> ssp. <i>cretica</i>	Cretan white bryony

Dipsacaceae – Scabious Family

<i>Scabiosa maritima</i>	Mournful widow
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Dioscoraceae – Yam Family

<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black bryony
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Ericaceae – Heather Family

<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry-tree
<i>Erica arborea</i>	Tree-heath

Euphorbiaceae – Spurge Family

<i>Euphorbia acanthothamnus</i>	Greek spiny spurge
<i>E. characias</i>	Mediterranean spurge
<i>E. dendroides</i>	Tree spurge
<i>E. helioscopia</i>	Sun spurge
# <i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor oil plant
<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual mercury

Fabaceae (=Leguminosa) – Pea Family

# <i>Acacia cyanophylla</i>	Mimosa / blue-leaved wattle
<i>Anagyris foetida</i>	Bean trefoil
<i>Astragalus hamosus</i>	
<i>Bituminaria (Psoralea) bituminosa</i>	Pitch trefoil
<i>Calicotome villosa</i>	Hairy thorny broom
# <i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Judas tree
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob tree
* <i>Ebenus cretica</i>	Shrubby sainfoin (Cretan ebony)
<i>Genista acanthoclada</i>	
<i>Hymenocarpus circinnatus</i>	Disk trefoil
<i>Lathyrus articulatus</i>	
<i>L. aphaca</i>	Yellow vetchling
<i>Lotus cytisoides</i>	
<i>L. halophilus</i>	
<i>L. peregrinus</i>	
<i>Lupinus micranthus</i>	Hairy lupin
<i>Medicago arborea</i>	Tree medick
<i>M. arabica</i>	Spotted medick
<i>M. marina</i>	Sea medick
<i>M. orbicularis</i>	Large disk medick
<i>M. polymorpha</i>	Toothed medick
<i>Melilotus sulcatus</i>	Small melilot
<i>Onobrychis caput-galli</i>	Cock's-comb sainfoin

<i>Robina pseudoacacia</i>	False acacia
<i>Securigera (Coronilla) cretica</i>	Cretan crown vetch
// <i>S. (Coronilla) parviflora</i>	
<i>S. securidaca</i>	A yellow crown vetch with flattened pods
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom
<i>Tetragonolobus purpureus</i>	Asparagus pea
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop trefoil
<i>T. nigrescens</i>	A common annual white clover
<i>T. resupinatum</i>	Reversed clover
<i>T. stellatum</i>	Starry clover
<i>T. tomentosum</i>	Woolly trefoil
<i>T. uniflorum</i>	One-flowered clover
<i>Tripodion (Anthyllis) tetraphyllum</i>	Bladder vetch
<i>Vicia hybrida</i>	Hairy yellow vetchling
<i>V. sativa</i>	Common vetch
<i>V. villosa</i>	Fodder vetch

Fagaceae – Oak Family

<i>Quercus coccifera</i>	Kermes oak
<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm or evergreen oak
<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy oak
<i>Q. ithaburensis</i> ssp. <i>macrolepis</i>	Valonia oak; acorn cups with long, spreading scales

Fumariaceae – Fumitory Family

<i>Fumaria macrocarpa</i>

Gentianaceae – Gentian Family

<i>Centaurium pulchellum</i>	Lesser centaury
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Geraniaceae – Geranium Family

<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common storksbill
<i>E. malacoides</i>	Mallow-leaved storksbill
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved cranesbill
<i>G. lucidum</i>	Shining cranesbill
<i>G. molle</i>	Dovesfoot cranesbill
<i>G. purpureum</i>	Little robin
<i>G. rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaved cranesbill

Lamiaceae (=Labiatae) – Mint Family

<i>Coridothymus (Thymus) capitatus</i>	Shrubby thyme
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit dead-nettle
<i>L. bifidum</i>	
<i>Lavandula stoechas</i>	French lavender
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	White horehound
// <i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal
<i>Phlomis fruticosa</i>	Jerusalem sage
<i>Prasium majus</i>	Spanish hedge-nettle
// <i>Salvia arvensis</i>	Field woundwort
<i>S. fruticosa</i> (formerly <i>S. triloba</i>)	Shrubby or 3-leaved sage
<i>S. verbenaca</i>	Wild clary
<i>S. viridis</i>	Red-topped sage
<i>Satureja (Micromeria) nervosa</i>	
<i>S. thymbra</i>	Summer savory
// <i>Teucrium alpestre</i>	

Linaceae – Flax Family

<i>Linum arboreum</i>	Tree flax
<i>L. bienne</i>	Pale flax

Malvaceae – Mallow Family

<i>Lavatera cretica</i>	Lesser tree mallow
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Small-flowered mallow
<i>M. sylvestris</i>	Common mallow

Moraceae – Fig Family	
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig
Oleaceae – Olive Family	
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive
<i>O. europaea</i> ssp. <i>oleaster</i>	Wild olive
Orobanchaceae – Broomrape Family	
<i>Orobanche crenata</i>	Bean broomrape
<i>O. lavandulacea</i>	
<i>O. minor</i>	Common broomrape
<i>O. ramosa</i>	Branched broomrape
Oxalidaceae – Sorrel Family	
# <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda buttercup
Papaveraceae – Poppy Family	
<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow horned-poppy
// <i>Papaver argemone</i>	Prickly poppy
<i>P. purpureomarginatum</i>	
<i>P. rhoeas</i>	Common poppy
Pittosporaceae – Pittosporum Family	
# <i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Pittosporum
Plantaginaceae – Plantain Family	
<i>Plantago afra</i>	
<i>P. coronopus</i>	Buckshorn plantain
<i>P. lagopus</i>	
Platanaceae – Plane Tree Family	
<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental plane
Polygalaceae – Milkwort Family	
<i>Polygala venulosa</i>	Eastern milkwort
# <i>Polygala x dalmaisiana</i>	Sweet pea shrub
Polygonaceae – Dock Family	
<i>Rumex bucephalophorus</i>	Horned dock
Primulaceae – Primrose Family	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel (scarlet and blue forms)
* <i>Cyclamen creticum</i>	Cretan cyclamen
Punicaceae – Pomegranate Family	
<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate
Ranunculaceae – Buttercup Family	
<i>Adonis microcarpa</i>	Yellow pheasant's-eye
<i>Anemone coronaria</i>	Crown anemone
<i>A. hortensis</i> ssp. <i>heldreichii</i>	
<i>Nigella damascena</i>	Love-in-a-mist
<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i>	Turban buttercup
<i>R. ficaria</i> ssp. <i>chrysocephalus</i>	Lesser celandine
<i>R. gracilis</i>	
<i>R. peltatus</i> ssp. <i>fucoideus</i>	Pond water-crowfoot
Resedaceae – Mignonette Family	
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild mignonette
Rosaceae – Rose Family	
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ssp. <i>azarella</i>	Hawthorn
# <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat
<i>Pyrus spinosa</i>	Almond-leaved or wild pear
<i>Rubus sanctus</i>	Bramble
<i>Sanguisorba minor</i> ssp. <i>verrucosa</i>	Mediterranean salad burnet
<i>Sarcopterium spinosum</i>	Thorny burnet

Rubiaceae – Bedstraw Family	
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field madder
<i>Valantia hispida</i>	
Rutaceae – Rue Family	
# <i>Citrus limon</i>	Lemon
# <i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Orange
<i>Ruta chalepensis</i>	Rue
Santalaceae – Sandalwood Family	
<i>Osyris alba</i>	Osyris
Scrophulariaceae – Figwort Family	
<i>Bellardia trixago</i>	Bellardia
<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Ivy-leaved toadflax
<i>Linaria pelisseriana</i>	Jersey toadflax
<i>Misopates orontium</i>	Lesser snapdragon (weasel's snout)
<i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>	
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	Yellow bartsia
<i>Scrophularia lucida</i>	Shining figwort
<i>Scrophularia peregrina</i>	Nettle-leaved figwort
* <i>Verbascum arcturus</i>	Hanging mullein
<i>V. macrurum</i>	
<i>V. sinuatum</i>	
<i>Veronica cymbalaria</i>	
Solanaceae – Potato Family	
<i>Hyoscyamus albus</i>	White henbane
<i>Mandragora autumnalis</i>	Mandrake
# <i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Tree tobacco
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black nightshade
Styracaceae – Storax Family	
<i>Styrax officinalis</i>	Storax
Thymelaeaceae – Daphne Family	
<i>Daphne sericea</i>	
<i>Thymelaea hirsuta</i>	Thymelea
Urticaceae – Nettle Family	
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory of the wall
// <i>Urtica membranacea</i>	Membranous nettle
<i>U. pilulifera</i>	Roman nettle
Valerianaceae – Valerian Family	
<i>Centranthus calcitrapae</i>	
* <i>Valeriana asarifolia</i>	Cretan valerian
Verbenaceae – Verbena Family	
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Vervain
<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Chaste tree
Vitaceae – Vine Family	
<i>Vitus vinifera</i>	Grape vine
Monocotyledons	
Agavaceae – Agave Family	
# <i>Agave americana</i>	Century plant
Amaryllidaceae – Daffodil Family	
<i>Pancratium maritimum</i>	Sea daffodil (leaves only)
Araceae – Arum Family	
<i>Arisarum vulgare</i>	Friar's cowl
<i>Arum concinatum</i>	
<i>A. creticum</i>	Cretan arum
<i>Dracunculus vulgaris</i>	Dragon arum

Areaceae – Palm Family

<i>Phoenix theophrasti</i>	Cretan palm
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Iridaceae – Iris Family

<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	Field gladiolus
<i>Gynandriris sisyrinchium</i>	Barbary nut
<i>Hermodactylus tuberosus</i>	Widow iris
* <i>Iris cretensis</i>	Cretan iris
<i>Iris pseudocorus</i>	Yellow flag

Liliaceae – Lily Family

<i>Allium nigrum</i>	
<i>Asphodeline lutea</i>	Yellow asphodel
<i>Asphodelus ramosus (aestivus)</i>	Common asphodel
<i>Charybdis (Drimia, Urginea) maritima</i>	Sea squill
<i>Gagea bohemica</i>	Yellow star-of-Bethlehem (Omalos)
<i>G. graeca</i>	
<i>Muscari comosum</i>	Tassel hyacinth
<i>Ornithogalum exscapum</i>	
<i>O. narbonense</i>	A spiked star-of-Bethlehem
<i>Romulea bulbocodium</i>	A sand crocus
<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Common smilax or sarsparilla
* <i>Tulipa doerfleri</i>	(Red, Spili)
<i>T. saxatilis</i>	Rock tulip (pink, Omalos)

Orchidaceae – Orchid Family

<i>Aceras anthropophorum</i>	Man orchid
<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal orchid
<i>Barlia robertiana</i>	Giant orchid
<i>Ophrys bombyliflora</i>	Bumblebee orchid
* <i>O. (fusca) creberrima</i>	
<i>O. cretica</i>	Cretan bee orchid
<i>O. (scolopax) heldreichii</i>	Marengo orchid
<i>O. iricolor</i>	Rainbow orchid
<i>O. phrygana</i>	Phrygana orchid, a yellow bee orchid
<i>O. sicula</i>	Sicilian orchid, another yellow bee orchid
<i>O. sphegodes ssp. cretensis</i>	Early spider orchid
<i>O. tenthredinifera</i>	Sawfly orchid
<i>Orchis boryi</i>	
<i>O. coriophora ssp. fragrans</i>	Bug orchid (in bud)
<i>O. collina</i>	Fan-lipped orchid
<i>O. italica</i>	Italian man orchid
<i>O. lactea</i>	Milky orchid
<i>O. (provincialis) pauciflora)</i>	Few-flowered orchid
<i>O. quadripunctata</i>	Four-spotted orchid
<i>O. simia</i>	Monkey orchid
<i>Serapias bergonii (S. vomeracea ssp. laxiflora)</i>	Bergon's tongue-orchid
<i>S. lingua</i>	Tongue orchid
<i>S. orientalis</i>	

Poaceae – Grass Family

<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant reed
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Greater quaking-grass
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall barley
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's-tail
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed
<i>Typha domingensis</i>	

