

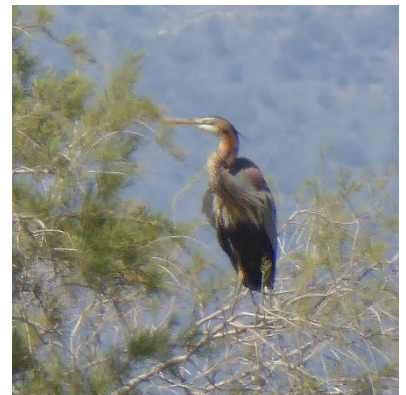
# Honeyguide

**WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS**

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**Crete**  
**12 – 19 April 2022**

Chris Ash  
Sue Burge  
Malcolm & Helen Crowder

**Participants**  
Ann Greenizan  
Jill Jordan  
Ken Leggett

Jon Rosser & Julia Greaves  
Daphne Rumball  
Colin Taylor

**Leaders**  
Chris Durdin and Rob Lucking  
Report by Rob Lucking, plant list by Chris Durdin.



Photos in this report as noted, others by Chris Durdin, all taken during the holiday.  
Above: Mediterranean catchfly *Silene colorata*, Plakias.  
Cover, top: few-flowered orchid *Orchis pauciflora* with eastern dappled white, Spili Bumps.  
Bottom: land crab (= freshwater crab), Plakias; *Tulipa doerfleri*, Spili;  
a migrating purple heron alights on a tamarisk, Kalamaki Pools (HC).  
We stayed at the family-run Hotel Sofia in Plakias, [www.sofiahotelpiakias.com](http://www.sofiahotelpiakias.com).  
Below: the group at Frangocastello.



As with all Honeyguide holidays, £40 of the price of the holiday was put towards a conservation project, in this case raptor study and protection by the Hellenic Ornithological Society. HOS, BirdLife Greece, is based in Athens and its work covers the whole of Greece and its islands. Honeyguide's donation to HOS for Crete this year was £690, made up of £40 per person and supplemented by gift aid through the Honeyguide Wildlife Charitable Trust. It takes our running total of donations to HOS since our first Crete group in 1995 to £14,525. The total for all conservation contributions through Honeyguide since 1991 was £140,497, to May 2022.

## DAILY DIARY

### Tuesday 12 April – to Crete

The group met early at Gatwick. Bag check and security took less time than we were expecting and we were soon through to the departure lounge for breakfast. Our easyJet flight departed on time and with a favourable tailwind we arrived at Chania half an hour earlier than scheduled, enjoying excellent views of the Italian Alps en route.

We picked up the minibuses and as we were completing the paperwork saw our first Italian sparrows with a chestnut crown, much like a tree sparrow but with an unmarked white cheek. At a diesel stop we saw our first swallows along with several alpine swifts and our more familiar common swift.

Driving initially east we enjoyed spectacular views of the snow-topped mountains before dropping south towards the village of Plakias, our base for the week. We stopped briefly in the impressive Kourtaliótiko Gorge and saw several griffon vultures and a few more alpine swifts before the keen wind that was funnelling down through the gorge sent us hurrying back into the minibuses.

Before long we had reached Plakias and were soon checked into the comfortable Sofia Hotel, our base for the week. After time to unpack and to have a bit of an explore we dined at the Gorgona taverna where our host was a bit confused and gave us the table and starters that should have been for the Naturetrek Group who were dining at the same taverna!

### Wednesday 13 April – Mirthios and Kanevos

After breakfast we walked from Plakias to the small village of Mirthios. Gathering outside the hotel, we looked at the wayside flora finding honeywort, asparagus pea and long-beaked storksbill growing in rough ground by the hotel. A night heron briefly circled a small patch of damp ground before heading up the valley. In Plakias bay we saw our first common sandpiper of the trip.

Heading inland and upwards, we heard and saw our first Sardinian warblers along with the more familiar chaffinches and blackbirds. Flora included our first endemic plants: Cretan ebony (not in flower yet), Cretan viper's-grass, Cretan cistus and our first orchid – eastern tongue orchid.

Butterflies were also well represented by the southern race of speckled wood – much more brightly coloured than the ones we're used to in the UK – swallowtail, scarce swallowtail and best of all eastern festoon, which in Crete is represented by an endemic subspecies, maybe even an endemic species.

As the day warmed up, we saw our first of numerous buzzards and several griffon vultures circling on the thermals. Ravens were also numerous as we climbed the hill towards Mirthios.

While stopping for a breather we heard a tree pipit calling in one of the many olive groves. Eventually it flew up and showed itself on an overhead wire. Unfortunately, the same couldn't be said for the golden oriole which was only seen by Rob as we entered the village. Fortunately, a wood warbler showed well and was seen by all.



An old olive tree near Plakias; crown daisy with a pollen chafer *Oxythrea cinctella*.

As our usual taverna was still closed, we had lunch at the Dionysos taverna, named after a Greek god with an extensive portfolio including wine making, vegetation, insanity and ritual madness. Quite an appropriate mix for a Honeyguide group!

After lunch, Rob and Chris took the minibus we had brought up to Mirthios earlier back down to Plakias to collect the other minibus. While we sorted the transport logistics, the rest of the group indulged in more birding and some shopping.

We then travelled on to our next stop above the village of Kanevos. We parked by the side of the road in some shady woodland carpeted by the endemic Cretan cyclamen and saw our first friar's cowl.



Cretan cyclamen and friar's cowl.

We walked along the road a little further into an area of open meadow and scrubland with spectacular views across to snow-capped mountains. We had splendid views of a pair of girl buntings and our first wood pigeons of the holiday.

Our final stop of the day was in an area of open olive groves and farmland where we found a good number of Italian man orchids and a small stand of Cretan arum. Along the roadside were several eastern sawfly orchids and two giant orchids, the latter both past their best. A highlight though was a clump of white Cretan valerian.

Dinner was at the Kri Kri taverna, named after the wild Cretan goat.

#### **Thursday 14 April – Festos, Kalamaki Pools and lagoons near Timbaki**

The pre-breakfast walk was along the beach at Plakias where we were rewarded with at least five whinchats but unfortunately no sign of yesterday's woodchat shrike. New plants included sea stock, reversed clover and sea daffodil.

At breakfast we made up our packed lunches and headed east to the Minoan ruins at Festos/Phaestos, one of the most important palaces of ancient Crete. Walking from the car park to the cafe we watched several whinchats feeding in the scrub below us. A number of interesting non-native trees and shrubs had been planted included the Peruvian pepper tree, whose leaves smelt strongly of pepper, and the Indian bead tree. At the cafe we found a crab spider in an *Osteospermum* flower and a geranium bronze butterfly, an introduced species from South Africa, in one of the troughs planted up with Pelargoniums. The first bee-eaters of the holiday flew down the valley and we followed them on the narrow road leading to Agia Triada.

Chris found several bryony ladybirds on squirting cucumber plants and the botanists in the group were having a field day with the range of flora on show, such as white turban buttercups, the bi-coloured *Bellardia* and our first pyramidal orchids. A swallowtail butterfly was flitting among the flowers. Ann noticed that it was ovipositing on fronds of fennel and found two tiny, yellow eggs.

We ate our packed lunches at Agia Triada before heading off towards the coast to some wetland sites. Crossing a dry ford we saw a squacco heron, our first yellow wagtails and flushed several green sandpipers.

Our first wetland site was the Kalamaki Pools and on the track in we were treated to fantastic views of bee-eaters and Colin found us three stone-curlews resting under the shade of the scrub.

Walking through the dunes to the pools we saw stonechat and northern wheatear and heard crested lark singing. The pools themselves seemed quiet with just a little egret, a couple of coots and a moorhen. But then we picked up a small flock of large birds heading towards us which transpired to be three grey herons and our first purple heron of the trip. The purple heron eventually landed and was lost to view but was later flushed, along with a second bird, and both perched atop a tamarisk giving excellent scope views. Returning to the vans we saw our first hoopoe and a turtle dove.

Our final (and best!) stop was at the Katayki lagoons near Timbaki. We knew it was going to be good when, from the road approaching the site, we saw a large flock of around 80 herons. Of these around 70 were purple herons and eight were night herons. On the largest of the pools were over 200 wood sandpipers, three black-winged stilts, at least ten little stints and around 30 garganey. Further on was a smaller pool with two little ringed plovers and best of all, a marsh sandpiper.

After the long drive back, dinner was at the Muses taverna.



At Katayki lagoons: black-winged stilt with wood sandpipers, and ruff with little stints.

#### Friday 15 April – Spili area

The pre-breakfast outing was to nearby Souda, just to the west of Plakias. Birds were thin on the ground with only white wagtail, common sandpiper and Sardinian warbler of note. However, a stand of the near-endemic Cretan palm was a new species.

After breakfast we headed straight out to ‘Honeyguide’s Secret Valley’ having already decided that the wind would be too strong to stop at Kourtaliótiko Gorge. As soon as we got out of the buses, we heard woodlark and corn bunting singing and stonechat, whinchat and woodchat shrike were seen in the hillside scrub. The area proved rich for orchids with fan-lipped, loose-flowered and giant orchid seen along the roadside and woodcock, milky, Hera’s, bumblebee and phrygana orchids in the low-intensity farmland. We also saw our first Cretan irises.



Pink butterfly orchid at ‘Helen’s Hill’; *Iris cretensis*; Fan-lipped or hill orchid *Orchis collina*.

We moved up the road a little to a place where previous Honeyguide groups had found nesting bee-eaters. Unfortunately, they hadn’t yet arrived so we retraced our steps for another short walk in the area, adding a few more plant species to the list, including Cretan bee orchid, man orchid and sand crocus. We had our packed lunches by the roadside before heading off a short distance to the town of Spili for coffee and a bit of retail therapy, where at least two red-rumped swallows were seen from the car park and Sue saw a southern comma.

We then drove up to the foothills of the Kedros mountains (also known as Spili bumps), an area known for its orchids and other flowers. We were surrounded by woodlark song as we walked down the road into the ‘bumps’, immediately finding several new orchids including few-flowered (*Orchis pauciflora*), four-spotted and Boryi’s orchids. In a cereal field we saw the endemic tulip *Tulipa doerfleri* alongside red crown anemones, so bright we almost mistook them for poppies! On one of the bumps we found good numbers of rock tulip. A fine male eastern black-eared wheatear was a new addition to the bird list.

Back at Plakias a flock of 25 little egrets and five squacco herons were fresh arrivals on the rocks next to the harbour. They looked as though they had settled down for the night but, after our dinner at the Sirocco taverna, they had moved on.



Rock tulips *Tulipa saxatilis* at 'Spili Bumps'; rocks at Plakias, a favoured resting spot for migrating egrets (AG).

#### **Saturday 16 April – Moní Préveli and Kotsiphou Gorge**

The pre-breakfast walk was along the beach front at Plakias. The usual whinchats were in the scrubby area along with a woodchat shrike. Yellow bartsia was a new plant for the list and a little ringed plover was on the beach as we headed back to the hotel for breakfast.



Yellow asphodels, with Moní Préveli in the distance.

Our first stop after breakfast was the monastery at Moní Préveli. As we were getting ready two choughs flew over, one carrying nesting material, and a tree pipit perched briefly in a nearby tree. We started to walk down towards the sea and stopped to try and see the chukar that we could hear calling. After much searching Colin found a bird silhouetted against the sky on the top of a ridge and through the scope the distinctive shape of a chukar could be made out. We also found eastern black-eared wheatears of both the pale and dark throated forms and a fine male blue rock thrush.

Our first dragonfly was a fine southern skimmer resting in a culvert and at the end of the track, a cuckoo perched obligingly and a flycatcher in an oak tree turned out to be a female collared flycatcher.

Most of the group had a look around the monastery, famous for giving shelter to allied troops hiding from the occupying German forces during WW2. On the way to our lunch stop we stopped at the WW2 memorial where we heard ortolan bunting singing but failed to see it.

Our lunch stop was the nearby Turkish Bridge and most of the group took advantage of the local café for drinks. It was busy here and there were few birds apart from a night heron as we arrived, two spotted flycatchers and two wood sandpipers as we left.

After lunch we stopped at Kotsiphou Gorge, firstly at a small quarry where Ruppell's warblers are known to breed but we didn't see them. We did see good numbers of griffon vultures but best of all a sub-adult Bonelli's eagle. We then drove through the gorge and parked at the other end for the botanists to go botanising and the birders to scan through the vultures for the hoped-for bearded vulture or lammergeier. Sadly there were no sign of bearded vulture but good views of griffon vultures as they flew in low to enter the gorge. The botanists added monkey orchid to the list and a range of gorge specialists including tree flax, Cretan gorge comfrey and a small valerian *Centranthus calcitrapae* with interesting seeds.

Dinner tonight was back in the Gorgona taverna.

### **Sunday 17 April – Damnoni Beach, Kourtaliótiko George, local excursions**

We awoke to a cloudy and humid day. The wind had turned to the south and brought with it a light sprinkling of fine Saharan dust. The pre-breakfast gang enjoyed good views of a kingfisher on the rocks in the harbour and of a blue-headed wagtail sheltering on the beach.

After breakfast we headed to the next beach to the east of Plakias, Damnoni beach. We saw another kingfisher in giant reeds and little else as the wind picked up and it started to rain.

Our next stop was Kourtaliótiko Gorge where we parked at a lay-by and walked down the steps to the chapel at the bottom of the gorge. Griffon vultures were again in evidence, and we saw a crag martin at the gorge bottom. The gorge was home to several botanical specialities including Cretan gorge comfrey and the endemic crucifer *Ricotia cretica* with its mauve flowers. On our way back up the road, Chris spotted a new orchid for the trip – Bishop's ophrys or *Ophrys episcopalis*.

We drove a short way up to the head of the gorge to scan for bearded vultures but sadly drew a blank and retraced our steps to Souda to eat our picnic lunches by the beach in warm sunshine.



Bishop's ophrys, Kourtaliótiko George; speckled wood on a discarded cigarette packet, Plakias; Cretan door snails, which we saw in several places.

The afternoon was a free afternoon and half of the group elected to stay in and around Plakias with Chris while the other half went with Rob in the van back to the Moní Préveli area.

Rob's group had excellent views of a male black-headed wagtail but sadly no luck with the ortolan bunting. We then stopped off at a new site, Préveli Palm Beach where the river that passes through Kourtaliótiko Gorge flows out to the sea. The ground was carpeted with tiny blue Barbary nut irises and we walked down some very steep steps to a viewpoint where a long grove of Cretan palms could be seen alongside the river.

Other group members had a quiet afternoon in Plakias before meeting up with Chris for a local walk. They started with a short walk up the road from Hotel Sofia, past the ditch with several flowering plants of brookweed in it, then to a rather anonymous, low gravelly bank. On here were scores of the tiny yet pretty endemic flower solenopsis (*Solenopsis minuta* ssp. *annua*), plus a couple of Jersey toadflaxes. Just down the road from the hotel, Ann was alert to a southern speckled wood that had settled on a discarded cigarette packet, then Jill pointed out a freshwater crab – here perhaps better called a land crab – that retreated from us under a gate.

Our walk took us around the back of Plakias; the best bird was early in the circuit, a rather confiding woodchat shrike that Jon was first to point out. Otherwise, we were mostly recapping on what we'd seen earlier in the week, the first day especially, such as pollen chafers on almost every crown daisy and galactites bloom. There were two whinchats on the fences where we'd been seeing them every morning.

On the seafront a little egret dropped into the river, though a flock of about 30 herons were just too distant to identify with confidence as they went out of sight in a dark grey cloud, just as Rob's minibus group returned to Plakias. For dinner we returned to the Gorgona taverna.

### Monday 18 April – Frangocastello

Pre-breakfast birders enjoyed a night heron that flew up from the river, a pair of little ringed plovers on the beach and the usual whinchats in the scrubby area. New species included a whitethroat, also in the scrubby area, and a sand martin which flew through with a flock of swallows.

After breakfast we congregated in the car park and had very good views of a red-rumped swallow sitting on the overhead wires, alongside the swallows we're all familiar with.

The first scheduled stop of the day was Kotsiphou Gorge where we planned to have another crack at the Ruppell's warblers that eluded us two days before. This time a few of us were more lucky and Chris D and Colin enjoyed fleeting views of a pair. The rest of us had to make do with griffon vultures and a pair of Bonelli's eagles – hardly a hardship!

We then headed towards the coastal plain of Frangocastello, dominated by the 14<sup>th</sup> century Venetian fortress. The previous evening, Chris had offered a prize for the first person to find a mandrake plant, a member of the potato family with thick roots that can resemble a human torso. Reputedly if a mandrake was uprooted it would scream, killing anyone who heard it. Helen found the first one – a rather insignificant rosette of leaves that gave no indication of the horrors that lay underground. And I'm not sure whether Helen ever received her prize! Later on, we found plants in flower and in fruit.



Two mandrake plants, one with a fruit; red-throated pipit (HC).

Walking along the track past the taverna where we had enjoyed hot drinks, including powerful, Greek coffee, we saw crested lark, and a small flock of birds that flew up from the field of crown daisies and yellow-horned poppies turned out to be short-toed larks. They eventually dropped down close to the fence and with a bit of perseverance we got reasonable views as they crept around mouse-like close to the ground.

The roadside plants were, as usual, diverse and kept the botanists busy. New species included wild clary and rayless mayweed, though it was the colourful crown daisies of both forms that caught the eye.

A small pipit that landed on a fence was a red-throated pipit, confirmed by Helen's photograph and another new bird for the list.



After lunch we walked down to the beach where we saw numerous small tiger beetles and a wasp that had immobilised a large caterpillar and was dragging it off into the undergrowth. Our first damselfly species was the rather drab winter damselfly. As we walked around the beach Chris D called 'bee-eater' and we all got our binoculars onto a flock of ten or so bee-eaters heading west. But hang on, they were green! We'd found ourselves a flock of blue-cheeked bee-eaters, a rare visitor to Crete. Two squacco herons fed in a large puddle full of tadpoles and we found a scarlet darter dragonfly.



Blue-cheeked bee-eaters (RL): they confirm the green back and face pattern of this species.

We headed back towards Plakias, stopping at a lay-by where Chris D had seen ortolan bunting on previous trips but without any luck today. We then stopped again at the Ruppell's warbler quarry to try and get better views. We heard the male singing and it gave a couple of very brief views. Most of the group were getting cold and headed off back to the hotel with Chris, leaving a hardy few behind with Rob, eventually getting excellent views of the male atop a bush as the sun broke through the low cloud.

Our final evening meal on Crete was at Muses again and at the hotel Chris, having obtained a guitar, treated (I think this is the right term!) the group to a selection of 60s tunes.

#### Tuesday 19 April – Agia Lake and return to UK

There was no pre-breakfast walk this morning though Chris and Colin saw a cattle egret on the harbour wall first thing, and there were two red-rumped swallows on the wires outside the hotel. We said farewell to our hosts at the Sofia Hotel, loaded the minibuses and departed Plakias for the airport and our flight home.

We had deliberately left early to give us time to stop off at Agia Lake, a wetland site we ordinarily visit on the way to the Omalós plateau. The lake is actually a water storage reservoir, and its vegetated fringes can be very good for water birds.

The weather didn't look promising as we drove north, with heavy rain as we approached the lake but fortunately it cleared as we arrived. After coffee at the lakeside cafe we walked along the path that runs along one side of the lake. There were good numbers of coots on the water with a couple of little grebes and moorhens in the fringing vegetation. The vegetation seemed to have grown considerably in recent years and it was difficult to scan the edges for birds. However, some of the group managed glimpses of a little crane as it scrambled through the reeds. Much more obliging were several Balkan terrapins and a large American bullfrog, the latter a relatively recent (1990s) introduction.

It was then a short journey to the airport at Chania where check-in was smooth and we were on our way home.



Two holiday highlights: giant fennel, and a swallowtail egg on 'ordinary' fennel (AG).

## Holiday highlights

<b>Ann</b>	Female swallowtail ovipositing; heron flock; flock of egrets and herons in Plakias Bay.
<b>Jill</b>	Fabulous flowers; great scenery; kingfishers and bee-eaters (both sorts).
<b>Helen</b>	Purple herons; all the orchids, pink butterfly orchid especially; abundant giant fennel.
<b>Malcolm</b>	Heron flypast; blue-cheeked bee-eaters; enjoyed being outside with all this space, freedom after the last two years.
<b>Julia</b>	Swallowtail egg-laying on fennel; purple herons; bee-eaters; lunch at 'Helen's Hill' with the array of orchids and other flowers; everyone's knowledge.
<b>Jon</b>	Orchids!
<b>Colin</b>	Day with herons and waders, out of this world; two lifers of blue-cheeked bee-eaters and Rüppell's warbler; orchids and all the flowers were wonderful.
<b>Ken</b>	As for Colin; orchids; seas of colour. Good company, good food, good weather.
<b>Sue</b>	Purple herons, amazing flight with no sense of direction; 'Helen's Hill' with pink butterfly orchids; Spili bumps; medicks.
<b>Daphne</b>	Colour, landscapes and details; blue-cheeked bee-eaters; Rüppell's warbler; learning more about bird song; egret and squacco heron flock over a blue sea.
<b>Chris A</b>	Yellow and purple against mountain ranges topped with snow; bee-eaters – very green blue-cheeked bee-eaters; Bonelli's eagle. Landscapes and colours.
<b>Rob</b>	Big flock of purple herons; blue-cheeked bee-eaters.
<b>Chris D</b>	Heron flypasts, especially the big purple heron flock; blue-cheeked bee-eaters; yellow hillsides, giant fennel especially; getting the show on the road again after two years.

## SPECIES LISTS

### BIRDS

<b>Little grebe</b>	Agia Lake, 19/04
<b>Cormorant</b>	1 Plakias harbour 13/04
<b>Squacco heron</b>	1 near Chania 12/04; 1 in ford over river near Agia Triada & 1 at Katayki Pools 14/04, 5 Plakias 15/04
<b>Cattle egret</b>	1 Plakias 19/04
<b>Little egret</b>	1 Kalamaki pools 14/04; 25 Plakias Harbour 15/04; 2 Plakias 16/04; singles Plakias 17-19/04 & 1 Frangocastello 18/04
<b>Little bittern</b>	1 Agia reservoir 19/04
<b>Night heron</b>	1 Plakias 13/04; 9 Katayki Pools 14/04; 1 by Turkish bridge 16/04 & 1 Plakias 18/04
<b>Grey heron</b>	1 Plakias & 3 Kalamaki Pools 14/04 & 1 Plakias 17/04
<b>Purple heron</b>	2 Kalamaki Pools & 70+ Katayki Pools 14/04
<b>Mute swan</b>	1 Katayki Pools 14/04 & 2 Agia reservoir 19/04
<b>Garganey</b>	c. 40 Katayki Pools 14/04
<b>Shoveler</b>	2, Agia Lake, 19/04
<b>Marsh harrier</b>	1 Katayki Pools 14/04; 1 Frangocastello 18/04 & 1 Agia Reservoir 19/04
<b>Sparrowhawk</b>	1 Souda 15/04 & one from Chris's bus near Frangocastello 18/04
<b>Common buzzard</b>	Small numbers seen throughout
<b>Bonelli's eagle</b>	1 sub-adult Kotsiphou Gorge 16/04 & 2 adults Kotsiphou Gorge 18/04
<b>Kestrel</b>	Small numbers seen most days
<b>Peregrine</b>	1 Agia Reservoir 19/12
<b>Chukar</b>	Several heard & 1 seen Moní Préveli 16/04 & heard again Moní Préveli 17/04
<b>Moorhen</b>	1 Kalamaki Pools: 5 Katayki pools 14/04 & several Agia Reservoir 19/04
<b>Coot</b>	2 Kalamaki Pools 14/04 & around 40 Agia reservoir 19/04
<b>Stone-curlew</b>	3 Kalamaki Pools 14/04
<b>Black-winged stilt</b>	3 Katayki Pools 14/04
<b>Little ringed plover</b>	2 Katayki Pools 14/04; 1 Plakias Beach 16/04 & 2 Plakias beach 18/04
<b>Little stint</b>	c.10 Katayki Pools 14/04
<b>Ruff</b>	2 Katayki Pools 14/04
<b>Marsh sandpiper</b>	1 Katayki Pools 14/04
<b>Green sandpiper</b>	3-4 river ford near Agia Triada 14/04
<b>Wood sandpiper</b>	7 Kalamaki Pools & 220 Katayki Pools 14/04; 2 in a puddle Spili bumps 15/04 & 2 Turkish bridge 16/04
<b>Common sandpiper</b>	1 Plakias 13/04; 1 Plakias 14/04; 1 Souda 15/04; 1 by Turkish bridge 16/04; 1 Souda 17/0 & 2 Plakias 18/04
<b>Yellow-legged gull</b>	Widespread & seen at all coastal sites
<b>Feral pigeon/Rock dove</b>	Seen daily. Some in the gorges looked good for rock dove, many didn't!
<b>Woodpigeon</b>	Several seen in the woodland above Kanevos 13/04, 1 en route to Moní Préveli 16/04

<b>Collared dove</b>	Common and widespread, especially in the lowlands around towns & villages
<b>Turtle dove</b>	1 Kalamaki Pools 14/04 & 1 Moní Préveli 16/04
<b>Cuckoo</b>	1, 14/04 & 1 Moní Préveli 16/04
<b>Common swift</b>	Small numbers seen daily
<b>Alpine swift</b>	Several near Chania 12/04; Plakias 13/04 & Spili 14/04
<b>Kingfisher</b>	1 Plakias & 1 Damnoni Beach 17/04 & 1 Agia reservoir 19/04
<b>Bee-eater</b>	Several at Festos and along the road to Agia Triada, c.20 Kalamaki Pools 14/04 & heard Moní Préveli 17/04
<b>Blue-cheeked bee-eater</b>	At least 10 flew west at Frangocastello 18/04
<b>Hoopoe</b>	1 heard from road to Agia Triada & 1 at Kalamaki Pools 14/04
<b>Short-toed lark</b>	Around 10 at Frangocastello 18/04
<b>Crested lark</b>	Several Kalamaki Pools 14/04; several Moní Préveli 16/04 & 17/04
<b>Woodlark</b>	Several at 'Honeyguide's Secret Valley' & Spili Bumps 15/04; several Moní Préveli 16/04 & 17/04
<b>Sand martin</b>	1 Plakias 18/04 & many at Agia reservoir 19/04
<b>Crag martin</b>	Several Kourtaliótiko Gorge 15/04; 1 Kotsiphou Gorge 16/04 & 2-3 Kourtaliótiko Gorge 17/04
<b>Swallow</b>	Seen in good numbers throughout. Several large flocks passing though Plakias
<b>Red-rumped swallow</b>	1 Plakias 13/04, 2 Spili town 15/04; 1 Plakias 18/04: 2 Plakias 19/04
<b>House martin</b>	Small numbers seen throughout
<b>Tree pipit</b>	1 near Mirthios 13/04, several at 'HSV' 15/04, heard at Moní Préveli 16/04
<b>Yellow wagtail</b>	Black-headed & grey-headed Kalamaki Pools; black-headed Katayki Pools 14/04; blue-headed Plakias beach & black-headed Moní Préveli 17/04
<b>White wagtail</b>	4 flew over Plakias 14/04 & 1 Souda & 1 Plakias 15/05
<b>Wren</b>	Heard, 13/4
<b>Redstart</b>	A distant female at Moní Préveli, 17/04
<b>Nightingale</b>	1 singing near Mirthios 13/04 & 1 singing Moní Préveli 16/04
<b>Whinchat</b>	Up to 5 in the scrubby area at the east end of Plakias beach throughout; 2 Festos 14/04; several HSV 15/04 & at Moní Préveli 16 & 17/04
<b>Stonechat</b>	Widespread with small numbers seen throughout
<b>Northern wheatear</b>	1 Kalamaki pools 14/04, 2 Spili Bumps 15/04
<b>Eastern black-eared wheatear</b>	1 Spili bumps 15/04; several Moní Préveli 16/04 & 17/04 of both dark & pale throated forms; Damnoni Beach 17/04 and in both gorges on 17 & 18/04
<b>Blue rock thrush</b>	2-3 Moní Préveli 16/04; Damnoni beach & Moní Préveli 17/04
<b>Blackbird</b>	Small numbers seen and heard throughout. Represented in Crete by the subspecies <i>Turdus merula insularum</i> , endemic to Crete and Rhodes
<b>Cetti's warbler</b>	Heard in Plakias throughout, in woodland above Kanevos 13/04, at Kalamaki Pools 14/04 and in several upland areas
<b>Olivaceous warbler</b>	1, Agia Lake, 19/04
<b>Sedge warbler</b>	Several at Agia Lake, 19/04
<b>Sardinian warbler</b>	Common and widespread
<b>Whitethroat</b>	1, 18/4 Plakias, and 2, Agia Lake, 19/04
<b>Rüppell's warbler</b>	Pair in quarry below Kotsiphou Gorge 18/04
<b>Blackcap</b>	Heard, occasionally seen, most days
<b>Wood warbler</b>	2 on path up to Mirthios 13/04
<b>Spotted flycatcher</b>	2 by Turkish bridge 16/04, 1 Agia Lake, 19/04
<b>Collared flycatcher</b>	1 Moní Préveli 16/04
<b>Blue tit</b>	Seen in small numbers most days
<b>Great tit</b>	Seen in small numbers most days. Represented on Crete by endemic subspecies <i>Parus major niethemmeri</i>
<b>Golden oriole</b>	1 near Mirthios 13/04
<b>Woodchat shrike</b>	1 Plakias 13/04, 3/4 Festos 14/04, 1 HSV & 1 Plakias 15, 16 & 17/04
<b>Chough</b>	2 Moní Préveli 16/04; 2 Kourtaliótiko Gorge 17/04
<b>Jackdaw</b>	Common in Kotsiphou Gorge 16/04 & Kourtaliótiko Gorge 17/04
<b>Hooded crow</b>	Common and widespread
<b>Raven</b>	Seen most days in small numbers
<b>Italian sparrow</b>	Common and widespread.
<b>House sparrow</b>	1 reported on 14/4
<b>Chaffinch</b>	Common and widespread
<b>Serin</b>	Just 1 on the path up to Mirthios 13/04
<b>Greenfinch</b>	Heard on the path up to Mirthios 13/04; Festos 14/04 & Moní Préveli 15/04
<b>Goldfinch</b>	Small numbers seen most days
<b>Cirl bunting</b>	Pair in woodland above Kanevos 13/04
<b>Ortolan bunting</b>	Heard at Moní Préveli 16/04
<b>Corn bunting</b>	2 Katayki Pools 14/04; several at HSV & Spili Bumps 15/04 & at Frangocastello 18/04

AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES		
American toad		Cretan marsh frog
Cretan wall lizard		Balkan (Stripe-necked) terrapin
MAMMALS (all roadkill)		
Stone marten	Badger	Eastern hedgehog
FISH		
Grey mullet		
BUTTERFLIES		
Swallowtail	Clouded yellow	Meadow brown
Scarce swallowtail	Southern comma	Geranium bronze
Cretan festoon	Painted lady	Small copper
Large white	Red admiral	Holly blue
Small white	Southern speckled wood	Common blue
Eastern dappled white	Wall brown	Mallow skipper
MOTHS		
Pine processionary moth (tents)	Crimson speckled moth	Silver-Y
BEES, WASPS AND FLIES		
<i>Xylocopa violacea</i> violet carpenter bee		Long-horned bee sp.
<i>Lomatia</i> sp. a bee fly		
BUGS AND BEETLES		
<i>Graphosoma italicum</i> a black & red bug		<i>Cicindela littoralis</i> a tiger beetle
<i>Eurydema spectabilis</i> a brassica bug		<i>Coccinella 7-punctata</i> seven-spotted ladybird
<i>Oxythyrea cinctella</i> a black-and-white flower chafer (white border to thorax)		<i>Henosepilachna elaterii</i> Gourd or bryony ladybird
<i>Tropinota hirta</i> a hairy chafer		<i>Trichodes creticus</i> a chequered or bee hive beetle
ODONATA		
<i>Orthetrum brunneum</i> Southern skimmer		<i>Sympetrum fonscolombii</i> Red-veined darter
<i>Crocothemis erythraea</i> Scarlet darter (Broad scarlet)		<i>Anax imperator</i> Emperor (Blue emperor)
<i>Sympecma fusca</i> Winter damselfly		
ORTHOPTERA		
Nosey cone-headed grasshopper <i>Truxalis nasuta</i>		Egyptian grasshopper <i>Anacridium aegyptium</i>
OTHER INVERTEBRATES		
Freshwater (=land) crab <i>Potamon potamios</i>		<i>Thomisus onustus</i> a crab spider
Cretan door snail <i>Albinaria (corrugata) inflata</i>		



Balkan (stripe-necked) terrapin, Agia Lake; southern skimmer at Moní Préveli (RL); Cretan wall lizard on a pile of rubble at Souda (AG).



Pelargonium with geranium bronze butterfly; common blue butterfly on Mediterranean hartwort, the 'false teeth' plant (HC); crab spider.

## PLANT LIST 2022

The main references for identification and names of plants are *Mediterranean Wild Flowers* (Blamey & Grey-Wilson 1993), *Wild Flowers of Crete* by Vangelis Papiomitoglou, *Flowers of Crete* by J Fielding & N Turland and [www.cretanflora.com](http://www.cretanflora.com)

\* = Endemic to Crete P = Planted NiF = not in flower

# = Introduced and not native to Crete, and cultivated or planted species

<b>FERNS AND ALLIES</b>		
	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Maidenhair fern
	<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>	Rustyback fern
	<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i>	Great horsetail
	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken
	<i>Selaginella denticulata</i>	Mediterranean club-moss
<b>CONIFERS</b>		
<b>Cupressaceae Cypress Family</b>	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Cypress
	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> var. <i>pyramidalis</i>	Funeral cypress
<b>Pinaceae Pine Family</b>	# <i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Norfolk Island pine
	<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Calabrian pine
	# <i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone pine
<b>FLOWERING PLANTS Dicotyledons</b>		
<b>Aceraceae Maple Family</b>	<i>Acer sempervirens</i>	
<b>Aizoaceae Aizoon Family</b>	<i>Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum</i>	Slender-leaved iceplant
	# <i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot fig
<b>Anacardiaceae Pistacio Family</b>	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Mastic tree or lentisc
	# <i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian peppertree
<b>Apiaceae (=Umbelliferae) Carrot Family</b>	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Rock samphire
	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Wild carrot
	<i>Eryngium campestre</i> NiF	Field eryngo
	<i>Ferula communis</i> ssp. <i>communis</i>	Giant fennel
	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> NiF	Fennel
	* <i>Ferulago thyrsoiflora</i> NiF	(in Kotsiphou gorge)
	<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>	Corky-fruited 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
<b>Asteraceae (Compositae) Daisy Family</b>	<i>Anthemis chia</i>	Mayweed
	<i>Anthemis rigida</i> ssp. <i>rigida</i>	Rayless chamomile
	<i>Bellis annua</i>	Annual daisy
	<i>Calendula arvensis</i>	Field marigold
	<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> var. <i>coronarium</i> ( <i>Glebionis coronaria</i> )	Crown daisy
	<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i> var. <i>discolor</i>	Crown daisy
	<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>	Corn marigold
	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory
	<i>Crupina crupinastrum</i>	Crupina
	<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i> NiF	Aromatic inula
	<i>Echinos spinosissimus</i>	Spiny globe thistle
	<i>Filago pyramidata</i>	Broad-leaved cudweed
	<i>Galactites tomentosa</i>	Mediterranean thistle
	<i>Helichrysum conglobatum</i>	a curry-plant without scent
	<i>Leontodon tuberosus</i>	a hawkweed with backward pointing teeth
	<i>Notobasis syriaca</i>	
	<i>Pallenis (Asteriscus) spinosus</i>	Spiny golden star
	<i>Phagnalon graecum</i>	Shrubby cudweed
	<i>Ptilostemon chamaepeuce</i> NiF	
	<i>Scorzonera cretica</i>	Cretan viper's-grass
	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Groundsel
	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk thistle
	* <i>Stachelina arborea</i> NiF	
	<i>Tragopogon sinuatus</i> ( <i>porrifolius</i> )	Salsify
<b>Apocynaceae Oleander Family</b>	<i>Nerium oleander</i> ssp. <i>oleander</i>	Oleander
<b>Boraginaceae Borage Family</b>	<i>Anchusa italica</i> ( <i>azurea</i> )	Large blue alkanet
	<i>Cerintho major</i>	Honeywort

	<i>Cynoglossum columnae</i>	
	<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>	Blue hound's-tongue
	<i>Echium arenarium</i>	
	<i>Echium italicum</i>	Pale bugloss
	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Purple viper's-bugloss
	<i>Symphytum creticum</i> ( <i>Procopiana cretica</i> )	Procopiana or Cretan gorge comfrey
<b>Cactaceae Cactus Family</b>	# <i>Opuntia ficus-barbarica</i> ( <i>O. ficus-indica</i> )	Prickly pear
	<i>Campanula erinus</i>	
<b>Campanulaceae Bellflower Family</b>	* <i>Solenopsis minuta</i> ssp. <i>annua</i> ( <i>Laurentia gasparrinii</i> )	
<b>Capparaceae Caper Family</b>	<i>Capparis spinosa</i> NiF	Caper
<b>Caprifoliaceae Honeysuckle Family</b>	# <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder
<b>Caryophyllaceae Pink Family</b>	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> or <i>Cerastium brachypetalum</i> ssp. <i>roseri</i>	a mouse-ear – species needs checking
	<i>Petrorhagia velutina</i> ( <i>Kohlrauschia velutina</i> )	
	<i>Silene colorata</i>	Mediterranean catchfly
	<i>Silene gallica</i>	Small-flowered catchfly
	<i>Spergularia</i> sp. probably <i>bocconeii</i> (tbc)	Greek (?) sea-spurrey
	<i>Stellaria media</i> or <i>cupaniana</i> (tbc)	Common or southern chickweed
	<i>Salicornia europaea</i>	Marsh samphire or glasswort
<b>Cistaceae Rockrose Family</b>	<i>Cistus (incanus</i> ssp.) <i>creticus</i>	Cretan cistus
	<i>Cistus salvifolius</i>	Sage-leaved cistus
	<i>Fumana arabica</i>	
	<i>Fumana thymifolia</i>	Thyme-leaved fumana
	<i>Tuberaria guttata</i>	Spotted rock-rose
<b>Convolvulaceae Bindweed Family</b>	<i>Convolvulus althaeoides</i>	Mallow-leaved Bindweed
	<i>Convolvulus (althaeoides)</i> <i>elegantissimus</i>	cut leaves, pale in centre of flower
	<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>	Dodder
<b>Crassulaceae Stonecrop Family</b>	<i>Sedum creticum</i> NiF	
	<i>Umbilicus horizontalis</i>	Navelwort / wall pennywort
<b>Cruciferae (=Brassicaceae) Cabbage Family</b>	<i>Arabis verna</i>	Spring rock-cress
	<i>Biscutella didyma</i>	Buckler mustard
	<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea-rocket
	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's-purse
	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Watercress
	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild radish
	* <i>Ricotia cretica</i>	Ricotia
<b>Cucurbitaceae Cucumber Family</b>	<i>Ecballium elaterium</i>	Squirting cucumber
<b>Dipsacaceae Scabious Family</b>	<i>Scabiosa maritima</i>	Mournful widow
<b>Dioscoraceae Yam Family</b>	<i>Tamus communis</i>	Black bryony
<b>Ericaceae Heather Family</b>	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry-tree
	<i>Erica arborea</i>	Tree-heath
<b>Euphorbiaceae Spurge Family</b>	<i>Euphorbia acanthothamnos</i>	Greek spiny spurge
	<i>Euphorbia characias</i>	Mediterranean spurge
	<i>Euphorbia dendroides</i>	Tree spurge
	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>	Sun spurge
	<i>Euphorbia hirsuta</i>	(wetlands)
	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea spurge
	# <i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor oil plant
	<i>Mercurialis annua</i>	Annual mercury
<b>Fabaceae (=Leguminosa) Pea Family</b>	# <i>Acacia cyanophylla</i>	Mimosa / blue-leaved wattle
	<i>Anagyris foetida</i>	Bean trefoil
	<i>Anthyllus hermanniae</i> NiF	spiny broom-like bush
	<i>Anthyllus vulneraria</i> ssp. <i>praepropera</i> (= <i>rubriflora</i> )	Red (Mediterranean) kidney vetch
	<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>Coronilla scorpioides</i> (see also <i>Securigera</i> ssp.)	Scorpion-vetch
	* <i>Ebenus cretica</i>	Shrubby sainfoin (Cretan ebony)
	<i>Hymenocarpus circinnatus</i>	Disk trefoil
	<i>Lathyrus aphaca</i>	Yellow vetchling

	<i>Lotus edulis</i>	inflated seed pods
	<i>Lotus halophilus</i>	pair of long pods
	<i>Lotus peregrinus</i>	3 downward pointed pods
	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	Greater birdsfoot trefoil
	<i>Lupinus pilosus</i>	A blue lupin
	<i>Medicago arborea</i>	Tree medick
	<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted medick
	<i>Medicago constricta</i>	another medick
	<i>Medicago minima</i>	Bur medick
	<i>Medicago marina</i>	Sea medick
	<i>Medicago murex</i>	a medick
	<i>Medicago orbicularis</i>	Large disk medick
	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Toothed medick
	<i>Medicago sativa</i> NiF	Lucerne
	<i>Medicago truncatula</i>	yet another medick
	<i>Melilotus sulcatus</i>	Small melilot
	<i>Onobrychis caput-galli</i>	Cock's-comb sainfoin
	<i>Ononis (natrix) hispanica</i>	Large yellow restharrow
	<i>Ononis reclinata</i>	Small restharrow
	# <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	False acacia
	<i>Scorpiurus muricatus</i>	Scorpiurus
	<i>Securigera (Coronilla) parviflora</i>	yellow or pink flowers
	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom
	<i>Tetragonolobus purpureus</i>	Asparagus pea
	<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop trefoil
	<i>Trifolium nigrescens</i>	a common annual white clover
	<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i>	Reversed clover
	<i>Trifolium stellatum</i>	Starry clover
	<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i>	Woolly trefoil
	<i>Trifolium uniflorum</i>	One-flowered clover
	<i>Tripodion (Anthyllis) tetraphyllum</i>	Bladder vetch
	<i>Vicia bithynica</i>	Bithynian vetch (two-tone purple & white)
	<i>Vicia cretica</i>	pink, Kotsiphou, protected by spiny shrub
	<i>Vicia hybrida</i>	Hairy yellow vetchling
	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common vetch
	<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Fodder vetch
<b>Fagaceae Oak Family</b>	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm or evergreen oak
Deciduous oaks on Crete, both doubtfully native, are		
	<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Downy oak
	<i>Quercus ithaburensis</i> ssp. <i>macrolepis</i>	Valonia oak; acorn cups with long, spreading scales
<b>Fumariaceae Fumitory Family</b>	<i>Fumaria macrocarpa</i>	
<b>Gentianaceae Gentian Family</b>	<i>Centaurium maritimum</i>	Yellow centaury
	<i>Centaurium pulchellum</i>	Lesser centaury
	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common storksbill
<b>Geraniaceae Geranium Family</b>	<i>Erodium gruinum</i>	Long-beaked storksbill
	<i>Erodium malacoides</i>	Mallow-leaved storksbill
	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaved cranesbill
	<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little robin
	<i>Geranium rotundifolium</i>	Round-leaved cranesbill
<b>Lamiaceae (=Labiatae) Mint Family</b>	<i>Ballota pseudodictamnus</i>	
	<i>Coridothymus (Thymus) capitatus</i>	Shrubby thyme
	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	Henbit dead-nettle
	<i>Lavandula stoechas</i>	French lavender
	<i>Phlomis fruticosa</i>	Jerusalem sage
	<i>Prasium majus</i>	Spanish hedge-nettle
	<i>Salvia fruticosa</i> (formerly <i>S. triloba</i> )	Shrubby or 3-leaved sage
	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>	Wild clary
	<i>Satureja (Micromeria) nervosa</i>	
	<i>Stachys cretica</i> NiF	Mediterranean woundwort
	* <i>Scutellaria sieberi</i>	Cretan skullcap
	<i>Teucrium alpestre</i>	
<b>Linaceae Flax Family</b>	<i>Linum arboreum</i>	Tree flax
	<i>Linum bienne</i>	Pale flax
	<i>Linum strictum</i>	
<b>Lythracea Loosestrife Family</b>	<i>Lythrum junceum</i>	

<b>Malvaceae Mallow Family</b>	<i>Lavatera cretica</i>	Lesser tree mallow
	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Small-flowered mallow
	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Common mallow
<b>Meliaceae Persian Lilac Family</b>	# <i>Melia azedarach</i>	Indian bead tree or Persian lilac
<b>Moraceae Fig Family</b>	<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig
	# <i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry
<b>Myoporaceae Myoporum Family</b>	# <i>Myoporum laetum</i> P	Ngaio (from New Zealand)
<b>Oleaceae Olive Family</b>	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive
<b>Orobanchaceae Broomrape Family</b>	<i>Orobanche ramosa</i>	Branched broomrape
<b>Oxalidaceae Sorrel Family</b>	# <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Bermuda buttercup
<b>Papaveraceae Poppy Family</b>	<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	Yellow horned-poppy
	<i>Papaver purpureomarginatum</i>	
	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Common poppy
<b>Pittosporaceae Pittosporum Family</b>	# <i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Pittosporum
<b>Plantaginaceae Plantain Family</b>	<i>Plantago afra</i>	
	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buckshorn plantain
	<i>Plantago lagopus</i>	
	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain
<b>Platanaceae Plane Tree Family</b>	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental plane
<b>Polygalaceae Milkwort Family</b>	<i>Polygala venulosa</i>	Eastern milkwort
	# <i>Polygala x dalmatisiana</i>	Sweet pea shrub
<b>Polygonaceae Dock Family</b>	<i>Rumex bucephalophorus</i>	Horned dock
<b>Primulaceae Primrose Family</b>	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel (scarlet & blue forms)
	* <i>Cyclamen creticum</i>	Cretan cyclamen
	<i>Samolus valerandi</i>	Brookweed
<b>Punicaceae Pomegranate Family</b>	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate
<b>Ranunculaceae Buttercup Family</b>	<i>Adonis microcarpa</i>	Yellow pheasant's-eye
	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>	Crown anemone
	<i>Anemone hortensis</i> ssp. <i>heldreichii</i>	
	<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i>	Turban buttercup
	<i>Ranunculus creticus</i>	
	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i> ssp. <i>chrysocephalus</i>	Lesser celandine
	<i>Ranunculus gracilis</i>	
	<i>Ranunculus marginatus</i>	coastal wetlands
	<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>	Rough-fruited buttercup, wet places
<b>Resedaceae Mignonette Family</b>	<i>Reseda alba</i>	White mignonette
	<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Wild mignonette
<b>Rosaceae Rose Family</b>	<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>Sarcopoterium spinosum</i>	Thorny burnet
<b>Rubiaceae Bedstraw Family</b>	<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Wild madder
	<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field madder
	<i>Valantia hispida</i>	
<b>Rutaceae Rue Family</b>	# <i>Citrus limon</i>	Lemon
	# <i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Orange
	<i>Ruta chalepensis</i>	Rue
<b>Santalaceae Sandalwood Family</b>	<i>Osyris alba</i>	Osyris
<b>Scrophulariaceae Figwort Family</b>	<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>Scrophularia lyrata</i>	a water figwort
	* <i>Verbascum arcturus</i>	Hanging mullein
	<i>Verbascum macrurum</i>	
	<i>Verbascum sinuatum</i> NiF	
	<i>Veronica cymbalaria</i>	
<b>Solanaceae Nightshade Family</b>	<i>Hyoscyamus albus</i>	White henbane
	<i>Mandragora autumnalis</i>	Mandrake
	# <i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Tree tobacco
<b>Styracaceae Storax Family</b>	<i>Styrax officinalis</i>	Storax
<b>Tamaricaceae Tamarix Family</b>	# <i>Tamarix smyrnensis</i>	Tamarisk



<b>Thymelaeaceae Daphne Family</b>	<i>Thymelaea hirsuta</i>	Thymelea
<b>Urticaceae Nettle Family</b>	<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Pellitory of the wall
	<i>Urtica pilulifera</i>	Roman nettle
<b>Valerianaceae Valerian Family</b>	<i>Centranthus calcitrapae</i>	
	* <i>Valeriana asarifolia</i>	Cretan valerian
<b>Verbenaceae Verbena Family</b>	# <i>Lantana cámara</i>	Lantana
	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> NiF	Chaste tree
<b>Vitaceae Vine Family</b>	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Grape vine
<b>Monocotyledons</b>		
<b>Agavaceae Agave Family</b>	# <i>Agave americana</i>	Century plant
<b>Amaryllidaceae Daffodil Family</b>	<i>Narcissus tazetta</i> NiF	Paperwhite narcissus
	<i>Pancratium maritimum</i> NiF	Sea daffodil (leaves only)
<b>Araceae Arum Family</b>	<i>Arisarum vulgare</i>	Friar's cowl
	<i>Arum concinatum</i>	
	<i>Arum creticum</i>	Cretan arum
	<i>Dracunculus vulgaris</i>	Dragon arum
<b>Arecaceae Palm Family</b>	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary date palm
	<i>Phoenix theophrasti</i>	Cretan palm
	# <i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	Washingtonia
<b>Iridaceae Iris Family</b>	<i>Gladiolus italicus</i>	Field gladiolus
	<i>Gynandryis sisyrinchium</i>	Barbary nut
	<i>Iris (was Hermodactylus) tuberosus</i>	Widow iris
	# <i>Iris albicans</i>	
	* <i>Iris (unguicularis) cretensis</i>	Cretan iris
	<i>Iris pseudocorus</i>	Yellow flag
<b>Liliaceae Lily Family</b>	<i>Asphodeline lutea</i>	Yellow asphodel
	<i>Asphodelus ramosus (aestivus)</i>	Common asphodel
	<i>Charybdis (Drimia, Urginea) maritima</i>	Sea squill
	<i>Gagea graeca</i>	
	<i>Muscari comosum</i>	Tassel hyacinth
	* <i>Muscari spreitzenhoferi</i>	
	<i>Ornithogalum exscapum</i>	
	<i>Ornithogalum narbonense</i>	a spiked star-of-Bethlehem
	<i>Romulea bulbocodium</i>	a sand crocus
	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Butcher's broom
	* <i>Tulipa doerfleri</i>	red, Spili
	<i>Tulipa saxatilis</i>	Rock tulip, pink, Spili
<b>Orchidaceae Orchid Family</b>	<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>Ophrys (fusca) creberrima</i>	
	<i>Ophrys cretica</i>	Cretan bee orchid
	<i>Ophrys (scolopax) heldreichii</i>	
	<i>Ophrys episcopalis/holoserica</i>	Bishop's ophrys
	<i>Ophrys (lutea) phryganae</i>	Phrygana orchid – a yellow bee orchid; hairy speculum
	<i>Ophrys (sphegodes) herae</i>	Hera's ophrys
	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i> ssp. <i>cretensis</i>	Early spider orchid
	<i>Ophrys (tentredinifera) villosa</i>	Eastern sawfly orchid
	<i>Orchis boryi</i>	
	<i>Orchis collina</i>	Fan-lipped or hill orchid
	<i>Orchis italica</i>	Italian man orchid
	<i>Orchis lactea</i>	Milky orchid
	<i>Orchis laxiflora</i>	Loose-flowered orchid
	<i>Orchis (provincialis) pauciflora</i>	Few-flowered orchid
	<i>Orchis quadripunctata</i>	Four-spotted orchid
	<i>Orchis papilionacea</i> ssp. <i>alibertis</i>	Albertis's butterfly orchid
	<i>Orchis simia</i>	Monkey orchid
	<i>Serapias orientalis</i>	
<b>Poaceae Grass Family</b> (very incomplete)	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram
	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant reed
	<i>Avena</i> sp	oats
	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Greater quaking-grass
	<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's-tail
	<i>Lamarckia aurea</i>	Golden dog's-tail
	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common reed
<b>Posidoniaceae Sea-grass Family</b>	<i>Posidonia aceanica</i>	Neptune-weed

<b>Smilacaceae Smilax Family</b>	<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Common smilax or sarsaparilla
<b>Typhaceae Reedmace Family</b>	<i>Typha domingensis</i>	



One-leaved clover; woolly clover; mallow-leaved bindweed.



Barbary nut irises; widow iris (over a milky orchid), Spili.

<b>Fungus</b>	<i>Inonotus tamaricis</i>	Tamarisk bracket fungus
<b>Gall</b>	an epiphyte pathogen (bacterium) <i>Pseudomonas savastanoi</i>	Olive knot



Tamarisk bracket fungus, Plakias; olive knot gall, Plakias, made by a bacterium.