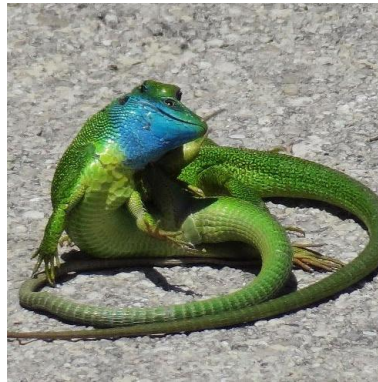




Honeyguide

WILDLIFE HOLIDAYS

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Istria

8th – 16th May 2013

Holiday participants

Steve and Kathy Kourik
Alan George and June Lawrence
Mary Wardle
Keith Wallace and Ellen Löh

Leader

Paul Tout

Our holiday was based at the spa hotel Istarske Toplice

www.istarske-toplice.hr/en/default.asp

Report and lists by Paul Tout.

Photos by Steve Kourik unless otherwise indicated.

More photos on the facebook link at <http://www.honeyguide.co.uk/news.html>

Cover, clockwise from top: Monkey orchid, female red-backed shrike, pink butterfly orchid, scarce swallowtail, purple heron, Tommasini's sandwort, and in the middle, male green lizards having a scrap on the road at Zlepčari. Below: the group and leader at Motovun.



This holiday, as for every Honeyguide holiday, also puts something into conservation in our host country by way of a contribution to the wildlife that we enjoyed. The conservation contribution of £40 per person, supplemented by gift aid, meant we were able to donate 410€ (£340) to Birdlife Slovenia (DOPPS) for research on ortolan buntings, which are a scarce and declining species in the Slovenia part of Istria. There is a thank you letter from the Director of DOPPS at the end of this report.

As at June 2013, the total for all conservation contributions through Honeyguide since 1991 was £89,420.

DAILY DIARY

Day 1, Thursday 9th May. Učka Nature Park – Učka Vela and Brgudac



After a late arrival at the hotel last night just before midnight, we weren't exactly off to a flyer this morning and after ironing out a few problems and retrieving the passports we set off at about 09.15 for the Učka Nature Park. We got to the top of Učka Vela at just after eleven and were ambushed by an angry ranger who said that a) the road was closed and b) I was guiding the group within the Park without permission. I gave him the number of an old friend working in tourism in Istria who could vouch for me and, after a bit of a tussle, we were on our way.

Apart from three-leaved valerian, not many flowers were out along the rocky footpath to the summit but we did manage to hear lesser whitethroat and have an amazing view out over the surrounding countryside. On the descent we stopped off at a section of beech wood and found a wonderful variety of bittercress species including drooping and coralroot, wood anemones and bulbous corydalis.



Wild daffodil
Narcissus radiflorus
and Trieste gentian
Gentiana tergestina

Retreating to Mala Učka the birding improved a bit (but not much) ... no raptors or ravens at all ... but we did see red-backed shrike and ortolan bunting, hearing woodlark, the ubiquitous cuckoos and chiffchaffs. The flora was brighter than higher up, with Trieste gentians, wild daffodils, common star-of-Bethlehem and huge numbers of the butch and brightly coloured *columnae* subspecies of the cowslip. The village of Mala Učka is still inhabited by shepherds and the flocks of sheep and goats maintain a rich short sward unlike much of Istria where grazing has been abandoned and animals are kept in barns year-round and fed hay. Some of these changes are being hastened by rising populations of wolves and brown bears which entail expensive and often not very effective defensive measures such as electric fences and large Balkan sheepdogs.

After stopping off to admire the Josip II water fountain we moved on towards the village of Semici and wonderful meadows with three-toothed, green-winged, military and lady orchids, before moving on to Brgudac where a stroll along a wooded forest road yielded dozens of lady orchids, some 50cm tall, common twayblade, some slots of a large red deer and three interesting lepidopterans: tau emperor moth, early thorn moth and a rather tatty southern festoon butterfly.

Before heading back to the hotel for a well-earned shower, we stopped off in the fragments of meadow left in along the road from Brgudac and which yielded thousands more star-of-Bethlehem, more southern festoons, very showy early purple orchids of the subspecies *signifera*, mountain pasqueflower and, to top it all, a huge specimen of wild peony in flower in superb condition. All-in-all a disappointing day bird-wise but this should improve tomorrow at Premantura, the southernmost tip of Istria.



Josip II fountain – Mala Učka

As on most other evenings, at 7 pm we headed off to the local restaurant, Dolina, where Eddi and his team looked after us splendidly, on this occasion with wild asparagus and truffles as an opener!

Day 2, Friday 10th May. P.ta Premantura/Kamenjak



Today was always going to be a bit special and Premantura certainly did not disappoint. The area escaped tourist development as it was the main military base for the coastal defence forces of the Yugoslav National Army and closed to the general public until the mid-1990s. Now it is a landscaped park and protected. Two years ago the area was in the grip of a drought and we struggled to find more than a handful of orchids. Today, following a winter of heavy rain there were thousands. But more of that later.

We began the day with a walk around the grounds of the hotel at 07.00. I still think that this section of the Quieto/Mirna river is one of the finest for birds in Istria. A pair of ravens were playing around on the rock as we came out and we quickly picked up spotted flycatcher on 'song'. From dawn, between us, we'd

already heard golden oriole, green woodpecker and short-toed treecreeper, and we soon added red-backed shrike, alpine swift, ciril bunting, a pair of peregrines, 'singing' wryneck and melodious warbler to the list, alongside the ubiquitous song thrushes and blackbirds. House martins were prospecting for nest sites on the old buildings below the quarry and a trip up to the flat roof above the hotel and below the rock revealed a male blue rock thrush on a hotel chimney, a great spotted woodpecker, and a black redstart in song. Seemingly growing straight out of the rock the endemic Tommasini's sandwort (*Moehringia tommasini*) could be seen in flower (photo on front cover).



Common tongue orchid
Serapias lingua

After breakfast at 09.00 we made our way to Premantura. It was clear as we approached that environmental conditions were very different from two years ago, everything was verdant, well-watered and looking full of life. Various tongue and bee orchids stood out along the roadside and by the time we arrived at the bunkers it was clear we were in for a treat. There must have been tens of thousands of tongue orchids across the short turf, thousands of early spider orchids beginning to go over, with butterfly orchids just emerging and beautifully plump. A full list of species here would be tedious and is in the plant list beginning on p.12, but all the flora was in glorious form, the three species of *Cistus* (*salviifolius*, *incanus* and *monspeliensis*) all in bloom along with the brooms and herbaceous plants.

On the bird front we added a few species including bee-eater, red-backed shrike, nightingale, a wheatear sp., Mediterranean shag, a 'proper' rock dove, tawny pipit, corn bunting, Sardinian and subalpine warblers, before rain stopped play a little early around 13.00.

As we left the site a woodchat shrike obligingly perched beside the road at one of the stop-offs ... very good, but not the best bird of the day! Following a stop-off at Pula's Roman amphitheatre we came back along the motorway and along the Mirna river where we added a probable whinchat and an obliging black-headed bunting perched beside the van for all to see.

Day 3, Saturday 11th May. Hrastovlje, Škocjanski zatok, Sečovlje salinas & Mirna/Quieto Valley



Heavy rain and thunderstorms overnight raised hopes and fears for the day ahead. Hopes that it might bring down a few migrants and fears that the entire day might be a washout. In the end neither hopes nor fears were realized. Setting off at 08.40 we arrived at Hrastovlje nice and early to see a swarm of scouts streaming off two coaches towards the heavily fortified late-Romanesque church, world-famous for its murals which miraculously survived under plaster applied later. At this point we decided on a quick walk around the village. 300 m from the van the heavens opened and it began to pour. We took shelter in a barn (with nesting swallow) and waited for it to pass. The scouts trooping down the road, mostly better equipped than us, was our signal to dash to the church where we slotted in between two other groups and managed to get the English guided tour tape.



Bankers? Yes! Bishops? Yes! But there are no birders in John of Castua's *Danse Macabre* in the Hrastovlje Church! (stock photo).

A quick coffee to dry off a little in the Gostilna Schwab and we were off to the reserve at Škocjanski zatok (Val Stagnon). The start of the walk in heavy rain yielded little other than many great reed warblers intent on staying out in the open, singing strongly. Further round however we managed purple, grey and squacco herons, little and great white egrets, a few shelducks, common tern, whinchat, Cetti's and marsh warblers as well as a handful of wood sandpipers flushed by a marsh harrier. From there it was on to Sečovlje salinas for lunch in pleasant sunshine and a chance to dry off the waterproofs. Not a lot was added to the list other than large numbers of black-winged stilts and a good view of a great spotted woodpecker in its nest-hole. Keith found the most interesting plant of the day, the Neapolitan garlic (*Allium neapolitanum*).

Leaving the salinas we crossed back into Croatia, reaching Uvala Tarska by about 14.30. This bay in Istria's west coast can sometimes be excellent for waterbirds but not today, although we did manage to add a nice bright Italian (rather than a Dalmatian) wall lizard, an identification confirmed by photograph by Dr. Nicola Bressi, director of the Trieste Natural History Museum and an authority on the various lizards of the genus *Podarcis* (photo in species lists on p. 12).

The journey up the valley was relatively uneventful with a few more black-headed gulls, a Spanish sparrow, melodious warbler, a marsh harrier, two female-type Montagu's harriers, one an evident reddish juvenile from 2012, stonechats, a lovely second woodchat shrike and many, many corn buntings. On the non-ornithological front two coypus provided splendid views of their vile bright orange teeth in the same ditch as some marsh frogs and a pair of European pond terrapins. Then it was back to the hotel to dry off our boots and have some dinner.

Day 4, Sunday 12th May. Local day around the hotel and in the hills above



The area right around the hotel is excellent for wildlife and we devoted today to exploring it. The main karst features right behind the hotel are a disused marble quarry and the large limestone bluff above the hotel itself. Spotted flycatchers were 'ticking' and chasing around the large poplars in front of the hotel as we gathered for the walk together with the ever-present serins. A stroll towards the quarry is particularly good for birds and we decided to explore this first. The uphill path revealed the male of one of the two pairs of red-backed shrikes in the hotel grounds and there were brief snatches of song from a melodious warbler and the resident nightingale, although both the latter remained frustratingly out of sight as did the singing male cirl bunting atop the poplar at the corner of the tennis courts.

The path up to the quarry is hot, south-facing and rich in wild flowers and thus excellent for butterflies. This year (2013) the spring has been cool and damp and the first Glanville fritillaries and small blues were only now on the wing. Arriving up at the quarry we were treated to a fine view of a male black redstart, evidently with a nest, while above the quarry the resident blue rock thrush treated us to views of its short, gliding song flights. The resident ravens were playing around the rock face above us and we could hear the small colony of alpine swifts and rock doves calling from within the caves stretching back into the rock-face



Glanville fritillary *Melitaea cinxia*

The trip up to the top of the rock above the hotel was less productive than hoped although there were plenty of interesting wild flowers on show and this year we found the flowery cushions of the very rare endemic Tommasini's sandwort *Moehringia tomamasinii*, found only on damp rock faces in the Karst and here at its most southerly station right at the base of the cliff and in-your-face! This is probably because the plant, a so-called chasmophyte, a plant growing in cracks in the rocks, has benefitted from the enormous amount of rain this spring, allowing it to spread much more widely than usual.

Moving up the rock slowly, the Mediterranean nature of the flora becomes evident and we encountered many species in rapid succession including bay laurel, broad-leaved fillyrea, the sandalwood *Osyris alba* and plenty of evergreen oaks and eastern hornbeams *Carpinus orientalis* as well as wild asparagus, the blue-flowered perennial lettuce *Lactuca perennis* and quite substantial stands of red valerian, dittany *Dictamnus albus* and white lace flower *Orlaya grandiflora*. The short stretch of path in dense damp woodland at the base of the rock produced a couple of surprises in the shape of some narrow-leaved helleborines and an Adriatic lizard orchid *Himantoglossum adriaticum* about to come into flower.



Adriatic lizard orchid *Himantoglossum adriaticum*

After lunch a trip across the road to Mlaka tributary promised a lot more lizard orchids if 2011 was anything to go by and things started well, with a newly-emerged marsh fritillary on a flower-head beside the road, but it was not to be, a short walk along the track revealed some blue (as opposed to common) bugle and plenty of lady orchids but the spring rain had also brought forth a host of mosquitoes and we were driven back to the hotel by the winged hordes. An alternative Adriatic lizard orchid venue with one spike in full flower and others on the way was found on the road up to Ipsi and a lovely walk in afternoon sunshine to Jadroni, on the hills above the hotel, produced a fleeting view of goshawk, a singing male woodlark, cirl bunting, whitethroat, mistle thrush and red-backed shrike, together with good numbers of

commoner butterflies (wood white, Glanville fritillary, adonis blue, orange tip and brimstone) and lots more wild flowers including the deep red subspecies of the Carthusian pinks (ssp. *sanguineum*) just coming into bloom.

Day 5, Monday 13th May. Zlepčari, Hum and Kotle



The next day entailed just over an hour's drive to the south-east and the lovely waterfalls at Zlepčari. This is one of the most isolated areas of central Istria and rather difficult to get to. We stopped for a pair of 'insurance' bee-eaters sitting on a telephone line beside the road ... and it was just as well we did ... see below. I'm not sure why, but compared to the karst around Trieste the hoopoe is quite a rare bird in Istria and we don't see it every year on these trips, so when one crossed the road close to our first stop it was worth pulling over and watching it feed unconcernedly around some haystacks. At the same spot there was a family of woodlarks and a 'singing' male bobwhite quail, its powerful 'bob-white' call ringing out from below some small oak trees not far from the van. This American species was introduced widely across continental Europe in the years after WW2 but has died out almost everywhere except in Istria.

Our usual route to the waterfall was blocked by the powerful flow of the stream which I've never seen so deep and fast at any time of the year. Walking back to take another route we were sad to find the large bee-eater colony with dozens of holes completely deserted. Bee-eaters are not popular birds in Istria when they set up home near people who make a living producing honey but sometimes the desertion of colonies may be for natural reasons such as a couple of snakes around the colony learning to raid the nests and finding that the nestlings make easy pickings.

Coming down the hill we flushed a pair of bobwhites close to the stream but they gave poor views. The waterfall, however, was magnificent and another orchid species, lax-flowered orchid, in bloom along the stream, was added to the list. The scrub behind the stream held cirl bunting, melodious and olivaceous warbler, all in song, although only the melodious warbler was co-operative. Olivaceous warblers are particularly rare in Istria and almost always associated with the giant cane *Arundo donax* but this is the second time in five years that I have found the species at this site without a giant cane in sight. A walk upstream to a nearly abandoned village for lunch produced a few more interesting plants including several spikes of the rather local monkey orchid, a species difficult to find, even in Istria.



Male green lizards (*Lacerta viridis*) battling it out on the road in front of the van at Zlepčari (another photo is on the front cover).

Moving on we first stopped off at Hum, the world's smallest walled 'city' with only a dozen or so inhabitants and spiritual home to the strange Glagolitic script, used in the area in the Middle Ages and developed from the lower case Greek alphabet to try to reunify the Slav world, divided into the eastern and western churches and the Cyrillic and Roman scripts. The final stop-off was at the mill-stream village of Kotle with its now-abandoned watermill which last functioned, grinding grain, in the late 1970s. All the 'works' are still present but the stream is now prevented from reaching the wheel by a steel plate. This stream was also flowing powerfully down the watercourse and over the falls. Grey wagtail was added to the species list at this site as well as good views of the local *calanchi*, the closest English translation being 'badlands', heavily eroded mudstone and bauxite deposits with little or no vegetation.

Dolina being closed for the evening, a nice dinner was had at the restaurant Sveti Ivan close to Buzet.

Day 6, Tuesday 14th May. Sbevnica, Raspor, Vodice and Črnotiče



An early-morning walk around the grounds of the hotel produced the usual suspects but continuing the walk along the road and alongside the oak forest did turn up a few niceties including good views of melodious warbler and red-backed shrike (a third pair close to the hotel) as well as calls and brief view of the local black woodpecker. June saw (and we all later heard) a 'ticking' hawfinch close to the aqueduct pumping station. The species is very scarce this year, perhaps because the winter of 2011/12 was a very good mast year followed by 2012/13, an absolute disaster where the trees produced almost no seed. Nuthatch is another species which appears to have suffered badly, being common around the hotel in 2009 and 2011 but not recorded at all in 2013.

The hotel at Istarska Toplice is located midway between the coast and the Dinaric Alps, a chain of mountains running south-east from the Julian Alps in NE Italy and parallel to the eastern coast of the Adriatic like a fold in a rug. Today we visited Sbevnica, one of the more accessible peaks where the powerful *bora* that blows for much of the year keeps the forest at bay and maintains large stretches of subalpine grassland. The winter rains had damaged the road, cutting deep gullies, but by emptying the van of its Honeyguiders we were able to get it up the track without grounding. A brief view of a short-toed eagle on the way up was followed by excellent views of a pair displaying, their dark gorgets and dangling legs being clearly visible in the bright sunshine. The walk up produced some interesting birds including a female northern wheatear, a late migrant, many skylarks and the only common kestrel of the week. There were plenty of signs of activity by wild boar and roe deer but alas only a dropping of a rock partridge was found on the path. Flowers were well to the fore with the last of the Trieste gentians still in flower as well as peonies and white asphodel, a few wild (poet's-type) narcissi *Narcissus radiflorus* and the occasional rock buckthorn.

Butterflies were well represented with scarce and common swallowtails, southern festoons, and many, many grizzled (and dingy) skippers darting along the path in front of us. The walk back down was pleasant but uneventful, and during our lunch we were serenaded by a parachuting tree pipit



Green-winged orchid *Orchis morio*, lady orchids *Orchis purpurea* and wild peony *Paeonia officinalis*.

Moving on through Ciceria, the interior of Istria occupied by the 'Cici' (pronounced 'chichi' like the 1960s London Zoo panda), we arrived at Raspor. The suffix 'cici' on a village name shows its ethnic origins. The Cici are descended from Romanian charcoalmakers brought in to shore up the populations of eastern Istria by the Venetians following the plagues of the Middle Ages and still speak an early form of Romanian at home, much studied by linguists from Bucharest as it maintains many primitive structures that have died out in modern Romanian. We spotted three real 'cici' as we came through the village of Rača Vas, dark-skinned with a lot of Roma gypsy blood. Here the effects of depopulation in the interior of Istria are all too easy to see with villages hemmed in by huge forests, the residents cultivating just a few fields close to the houses, many of which have collapsed or were destroyed during WW2 and never rebuilt. The meadows that are still cut for hay are a rich blend of colours, full of green-winged and lady orchids, the occasional wild peony and, on thinner soils, large numbers of narcissi. Red-backed shrikes were perched everywhere along the route but the several golden orioles we encountered stayed well hidden. We stopped off at a beautiful pond beside the road, full of marsh frogs before moving on to take a look at the old road running across the border from Vodice and into Slovenia. Unfortunately this was at the quietest time of the day, mid-afternoon, and there was little to be seen or heard apart from a good number of butterflies of species we had seen earlier in the day.

Crossing over the border and into Slovenia our final stop was at Črnotiče, a much hotter and drier grassland. Again very few birds apart from mistle thrushes, skylarks and woodlarks, with no sign of the tawny pipits of recent years but by compensation there were large stands of wild sage coming into flower as well as the first plumes of the steppe grass *Stipa eriocalis*.

Day 7, Wednesday 15th May, Čepić, sv. Marije Snježne Church & Zrenj (Stridone)

The final full day of the holiday was spent on the high karst ground close to the hotel, a fine mix of habitats, culture and landscape. First stop was the village and karstic depression of Čepić. This area has held up well in population terms with a thriving farm tourism sector and will probably do even better following Croatia's entry into the EU when the various border crossings with Slovenia, currently open only to locals, are liberalized. As I write (03/07/2013) Croatia has become the 28th member of the EU and future trips to the area should be less encumbered with passports and formalities.



Coming down into the Čepići depression we passed rapidly from karstic scrub and grassland (with hoopoe) through the cutting in the rock with plenty of interesting plants including mossy sandwort *Moehringia muscosa* growing out of the rockface.

Lady orchids, fragrant hellebores and narrow-leaved helleborines were in the undergrowth. The water had dropped to just a trickle on the karst *polje*'s swallow-hole but the summer snowflake was in flower and in the small pond close to the ditch we were able to get excellent views of a large female Italian great crested newt *Triturus carnifex* before she dived under the weed. A walk along the ditch filled with common spike rush revealed large numbers of 'green' frogs croaking noisily, smooth newt 'newt-poles' and a patrolling Norfolk hawk dragonfly. Watching the marsh frogs, Kathy's eagle eyes spotted something stock-still but bright green on a piece of vegetation emerging from the water, a European tree-frog! At this point the "woop-woopwoop" from a puddle on the other side of the ditch revealed the presence of a yellowbellied toad, a species I was sad we'd missed on day 4 when driven back from Mlaka by the mosquito hordes. Walking round we soon spotted and netted the 'singing' male, who, after a little handling, was persuaded to perform his yellow-belly display to indicate his inedibility. A superb haul of amphibians for the site.



Grožnjan/Grisignana, a well-preserved medieval hilltop town, now a centre for art and music.

Moving on through the village with its amazing stonework we stopped off for lunch at the sv. Marije Snježne (St. Mary of the Snows) Church perched on high, dry karstic ground with a huge and centuries-old small-leaved lime shading its entrance. Wild bees have made the church their home and large numbers were moving in and out of holes in the walls. The ground around the church is excellent for plants and butterflies and we quickly added violet helleborine and pyramidal orchid, neither yet quite in flower, to the list, together with large numbers of butterflies including Glanville and marsh fritillaries, adonis and small blues, scarce swallowtails and brimstones darting amongst the thyme, dittany, cow-wheat and green-winged orchids. Birds present included singing male melodious warbler and ciril bunting.

Zrenj (Stridone in Italian) is another nice old village with some splendid hay-meadows and traditional agriculture although the presence of electric fences around the fields of onions and potatoes showed the problems that farmers in these areas now face from wild boar. Lots of swallows and house martins around the meadows close to the cemetery were indicative of a good insect fauna. Apart from green-winged orchids in profusion there was little of interest and although a wryneck was calling close to the

village there were no signs of the bobwhite quails that we had seen and heard here on the Honeyguide trips in 2009 and 2011. A circular walk from the village added a short and close view of a perched honey buzzard, some ravens, red-backed shrikes and a few more plant species including the rather rare (and new for the leader) lesser honeywort *Cerintho minor*.

Our final meal at Dolina. I think Eddi was sad that we didn't eat more but quite simply, after a week of excellent food in large quantities, everyone was probably looking forward to a week of salads!

Day 8, Thursday 16th May. Departure, Carsiana & Isola della Cona.



The final morning dawned overcast and by the time we had crossed the various borders and reached the botanical gardens of Carsiana, featuring the flora of the Karst and located above Trieste, it was raining. A quick trip around the gardens reintroduced and reconfirmed in our minds a lot of the species that we had encountered during the holiday. At this point it would have been nice to spend some more time and explore the gardens carefully but as the rain intensified we 'cut and ran' for Isola della Cona. Here the rain was a veritable deluge and as I write it is still raining every day! We had been 'lucky with the weather', losing just a few hours to rain over the 8 days. Cona produced the usual common wetland birds, great white and little egret, mute swan, black-winged stilts and yet more coypus, but the rain was so heavy it was inadvisable to put our noses out of the restaurant and at just after mid-day we headed for

the airport where everything went smoothly in spite of the weather.

SPECIES LISTS

BIRDS								
PRINCIPAL LOCALITIES	Ucka Vela + Brgudac	Premantura	Val Stagnon + Quietto Valley	Local Day	Zlepcari + Hum	Sbevnica + Crnotice	Cepici, + Stridone	Carsiana + Cona
DATE	12/5	13/5	14/5	15/5	16/5	17/5	18/5	19/5
Little grebe			x					
Shag		x						
Squacco heron			x					
Little egret			x					
Great white egret			x					
Grey heron			x					
Purple heron			x					
Mute swan			x					
Greylag goose								x
Shelduck			x					x
Mallard		x	x		x			
Honey buzzard							x	
Short-toed eagle						x		
Marsh harrier				x				
Montagu's harrier				x				
Common buzzard	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Lesser kestrel				x				
Common kestrel						x		
Hobby	x							
Eleonora's Falcon		x						
Bobwhite quail					x			
Pheasant	x	x	h	x				
Coot			x					
Black-winged stilt			x					
Little ringed plover			x					
Lapwing			x					
Curlew								x
Wood sandpiper			x					
Black-headed gull			x					
Yellow-legged gull	x	x	x					
Common tern			x					
Rock dove/feral pigeon	fp	rd				rd		
Woodpigeon	x	x	x					
Collared dove		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Turtle dove		x	x		x		x	
Cuckoo	x	x	x	h	h		h	
Scops owl						h	h	
Nightjar	h							
Swift	x	x	x		x	x	x	
Alpine swift	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Bee-eater		x	x	x	x		x	
Hoopoe					x	x	x	
Wryneck		h				h	h	
Green woodpecker		h	h	x		h	h	
Grey-headed woodpecker				h	h	h	h	
Black woodpecker						x	h	
Great spotted woodpecker		x	x			x		
Woodlark	h			x	x		x	
Skylark	x		h			x		
Swallow	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
House martin	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	

Tawny pipit		x						
Tree pipit					x			
Yellow wagtail (ashy-headed)		x						
Grey wagtail					x			
White wagtail	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Robin	h	h		h		h		
Nightingale	h	h	h	x	h	h	h	
Black redstart		h	x	x	x	x		
Whinchat		x	x					
Stonechat			x					
Northern wheatear						x		
Blue rock thrush		x	h	x				
Blackbird	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Song thrush	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Mistle thrush						x	x	
Cetti's warbler			x					
Marsh warbler			h					
Reed warbler			h					
Great reed warbler			x					
Melodious warbler		h	x		x	x	x	
Olivaceous warbler					x			
Subalpine warbler		x						
Sardinian warbler		x						
Lesser whitethroat	h							
Whitethroat	x		x	x	x	x	x	
Blackcap	x	h	h	x		h	h	
Chiffchaff	h			x			h	
Wood warbler		h						
Spotted flycatcher	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Long-tailed tit			x					
Marsh tit	x			x				
Coal tit	x			h				
Blue tit				h	x	x	x	
Great tit	x	x	x	h	x	x	x	x
Short-toed treecreeper	h	h		h	h	x		
Golden oriole		h	x	h	h	h	h	
Red-backed shrike	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Woodchat shrike		x	x					
Jay		x	x		x	x	x	
Magpie		x	x					
Hooded crow		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Raven		x	h	x	x	x	x	
Starling		x	x		x		x	
Spanish Sparrow			x					
House sparrow		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Chaffinch	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Serin	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Goldfinch	x		x	x		x	x	
Linnet		x						
Hawfinch						x		
Black-headed Bunting		x						
Cirl bunting	h	h	h	x	h	h	h	
Rock bunting						x		
Ortolan Bunting		x						
Corn bunting	x	x	x			x	x	

MAMMALS		
Southern white-breasted hedgehog (roadkill)	Polecat (roadkill)	
European mole (molehills)	Beech marten (roadkill)	
European brown hare	Badger (prints)	
Red squirrel	Wildcat (prints, probable, given location)	
Coypu	Roe deer	
REPTILES		
Green lizard	European whipsnake	Aesculapian snake
Italian wall lizard	(roadkill)	European pond terrapin
AMPHIBIANS		
Common toad	European tree frog	Italian great crested newt
Yellow-bellied toad	'Green'frog species	Smooth newt



Italian wall lizard *Podarcis sicula* and 'green' frog species *Pelophylax sp.*

MISCELLANEOUS INVERTEBRATES			
Mole cricket <i>Gryllotalpa sp.</i>	Norfolk hawkler <i>Aeshna isosceles</i>	Broad-bodied chaser	
BUTTERFLIES			
Swallowtail	Chequered blue	Marsh fritillary	
Scarce swallowtail	Green-underside blue	Glanville fritillary	
Southern festoon	Small blue	Heath fritillary	
Clouded yellow	Adonis blue	Meadow brown	
Brimstone	Common blue	Small heath	
Wood white	Small tortoiseshell	Wall brown	
Orange tip	Southern white admiral	Large skipper	
Small white	Painted lady	Dingy skipper	
Brown argus	Red admiral	Grizzled skipper	
MOTHS			
Early thorn	Tau emperor moth	Great peacock moth (dead)	Cream-spot tiger

VASCULAR PLANTS			
English name	Scientific name	Family	German name
field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Aceraceae	Feldahorn
Montpelier maple	<i>Acer monspessulanum</i>	Aceraceae	Französische Ahorn
Italian maple	<i>Acer obtusatum</i>	Aceraceae	Schneeball-Ahorn
Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Aceraceae	Spitzahorn
Naples garlic	<i>Allium neapolitanum</i>	Alliaceae	Neapolitanischer Lauch
wild garlic	<i>Allium ursinum</i>	Alliaceae	Bärlauch
summer snowflake	<i>Leucojum aestivum</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Sommer-Knotenblume
poet's narcissus	<i>Narcissus radiiflorus</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Stern-Narzisse
smokebush	<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	Anacardiaceae	Gewöhnliche Perückenstrauch
turpentine tree	<i>Pistacia terebinthus</i>	Anacardiaceae	Terpentin-Pistazie
lentisk	<i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>	Anacardiaceae	Mastixstrauch

white lace flower	<i>Orlaya grandiflora</i>	Apiaceae	Strahlen-Breitsame
ground elder	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	Apiaceae	Giersch
rock samphire	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>	Apiaceae	Meerfenchel
wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Apiaceae	Wilde Möhre
amethystine eryngo	<i>Eryngium amethystinum</i>	Apiaceae	Amethyst-Mannstreu
hacquetia	<i>Hacquetia epipactis</i>	Apiaceae	Schaftdolde
common hogweed	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>	Apiaceae	Wiesen-Bärenklau
sermontain	<i>Laserpitium siler</i>	Apiaceae	Berg-Laserkraut
lesser periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i>	Apocynaceae	Immergrün
ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Araliaceae	Efeu
swallow-wort	<i>Vincetoxicum hirundinaria</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Schwalbenwurz
wild asparagus	<i>Asparagus acutifolius</i>	Asparagaceae	Spitzblättriger Spargel
garden asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Asparagaceae	Spargel
common star-of-Bethlehem	<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	Asparagaceae	Doldiger Milchstern
male fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Aspidiaceae	Gewöhnlicher Wurmfarne
wall-rue	<i>Asplenium ruta-muraria</i>	Aspleniaceae	Mauerraute
maidenhair spleenwort	<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>	Aspleniaceae	Braunstielige Streifenfarne
rustyback fern	<i>Ceterach officinarum</i>	Aspleniaceae	Milzfarne
yarrow, milfoil	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Asteraceae	Gemeine Schafgarbe
absinthe wormwood	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	Asteraceae	Wermut
English daisy	<i>Bellis perennis</i>	Asteraceae	Gänseblümchen
stemless carline thistle	<i>Carlina acaulis</i>	Asteraceae	Silberdistel
cornflower	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Asteraceae	Kornblume
perennial cornflower	<i>Cyanus triumfettii</i>	Asteraceae	Filz-Flockenblume
annual fleabane	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	Asteraceae	Einjähriges Berufkraut
hemp agrimony	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>	Asteraceae	Wasser-Dost
jurinea	<i>Jurinea mollis</i>	Asteraceae	Weiche Silberscharte
wall lettuce	<i>Lactuca muralis</i>	Asteraceae	Kompass-Lattich
blue lettuce	<i>Lactuca perennis</i>	Asteraceae	Blauer Lattich
smooth golden fleece	<i>Urospermum dalechampii</i>	Asteraceae	Weichhaarige Schwefelkörbchen
Liburnian oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum liburnicum</i>	Asteraceae	Liburnischen Wucherblume
common dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Asteraceae	Löwenzahn
common barberry	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Berberidaceae	Gewöhnliche Berberitze
lesser honeywort	<i>Cerinthe minor</i>	Boraginaceae	Kleine Wachsblume
viper's bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Boraginaceae	Natternkopf
Illyrian golden-drop	<i>Onosma stellulata</i>	Boraginaceae	Illyrische Lotwurz
blue lungwort	<i>Pulmonaria australis</i>	Boraginaceae	Südliches Lungenkraut
common lungwort	<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>	Boraginaceae	Geflecktes Lungenkraut
coralroot bittercress	<i>Cardamine bulbifera</i>	Brassicaceae	Zwiebel-Zahnwurz
drooping bittercress	<i>Dentaria enneaphyllos</i>	Brassicaceae	Quirlblättrige Zahnwurz
European box	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Buxaceae	Gewöhnliche Buchsbaum
Judas-tree	<i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>	Caesalpinaceae	Gewöhnliche Judasbaum
pale bellflower	<i>Campanula bononiensis</i>	Campanulaceae	Filz-Glockenblume
peach-leaved bellflower	<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	Campanulaceae	Pfirsichblättrige Glockenblume
pyramidal bellflower	<i>Campanula pyramidalis</i>	Campanulaceae	Pyramiden-Glockenblume
Italian honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera caprifolium</i>	Caprifoliaceae	Wohlriechendes Geißblatt
Etruscan honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera etrusca</i>	Caprifoliaceae	Etruskisches Geißblatt
elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Caprifoliaceae	Schwarzer Holunder
Carthusian pink	<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Kartäusernelke
mossy sandwort	<i>Moehringia muscosa</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Moos-Nabelmiere
Tommasini's sandwort	<i>Moehringia tommasinii</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Tommasini Nabelmiere
Italian catchfly	<i>Silene italica</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Italienisches Leimkraut
Spanish catchfly	<i>Silene otites</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Ohrlöffel-Leimkraut
bladder campion	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Caryophyllaceae	Taubenkropf-Leimkraut

common spindle	<i>Euonymus europaea</i>	Celastraceae	Gewöhnliches Pfaffenhütchen
hairy rockrose	<i>Cistus incanus</i>	Cistaceae	Graubehaarte Zistrose
salvia-leaved cistus	<i>Cistus salviifolius</i>	Cistaceae	Salbeiblättrige Zistrose
Montpelier cistus	<i>Cistus monspeliensis</i>	Cistaceae	Montpellier-Zistrose
common rockrose	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Cistaceae	Sonnenröschen
lily-of-the-valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Convallariaceae	Maiglöckchen
dwarf morning glory	<i>Convolvulus cantabrica</i>	Convolvulaceae	Kantabrische Winde
dogwood	<i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornaceae	Kornelkirsche
cornelian cherry	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	Cornaceae	Rote Hartriegel
common hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Corylaceae	Hainbuche
eastern hornbeam	<i>Carpinus orientalis</i>	Corylaceae	Orientalische Hainbuche
common hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Corylaceae	Grüne Haselnuss
European hop-hornbeam	<i>Ostrya carpinifolia</i>	Corylaceae	Europäische Hopfenbuche
common houseleek	<i>Sempervivum tectorum</i>	Crassulaceae	Dach-Hauswurz
common juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Cupressaceae	Wacholder
spiny juniper	<i>Juniperus oxycedrus</i>	Cupressaceae	Zedern-Wacholder
Phoenician juniper	<i>Juniperus phoenicea</i>	Cupressaceae	Phönizische Wacholder
common spike-rush	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	Cyperaceae	Gewöhnliche Sumpfbirse
black bryony	<i>Tamus communis</i>	Dioscoreaceae	Gemeine Schmerwurz
Illyrian scabious	<i>Knautia illyrica</i>	Dipsacaceae	Illyrische Witwenblume
winter heath	<i>Erica carnea</i>	Ericaceae	Schneeheide
tree heath	<i>Erica arborea</i>	Ericaceae	Baumheide
wood spurge	<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Mandelblättrige Wolfsmilch
cypress spurge	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Zypressen-Wolfsmilch
strawberry spurge	<i>Euphorbia fragifera</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Hohe Wolfsmilch
Wulfen's spurge	<i>Euphorbia wulfenii</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Palisaden-Wolfsmilch
wild liquorice	<i>Astragalus glycyphyllos</i>	Fabaceae	Bärenschote
Montpellier milk vetch	<i>Astragalus monspessulanus</i>	Fabaceae	Montpellier-Tragant
hairy broom	<i>Chamaecytisus hirsutus</i>	Fabaceae	Rauhaariger Kälberkropf
clustered broom	<i>Chamaecytisus supinus</i>	Fabaceae	Kopf-Geißklee
crowned scorpion vetch	<i>Coronilla coronata</i>	Fabaceae	Berg-Kronwicke
dyer's greweed	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	Fabaceae	Färber-Ginster
common laburnum	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	Fabaceae	Gewöhnlicher Goldregen
broad-leaved everlasting pea	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Fabaceae	Breitblättrige Platterbse
spring pea	<i>Lathyrus vernus</i>	Fabaceae	Frühlings-Platterbse
black broom	<i>Lembotropis nigricans</i>	Fabaceae	Schwarzwerdende Geißklee
birdsfoot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Fabaceae	Gewöhnlicher Hornklee
alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Fabaceae	Saat-Luzerne
Spanish broom	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Fabaceae	Pfriemenginster
red clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Fabaceae	Wiesen-Klee
red feather clover	<i>Trifolium rubens</i>	Fabaceae	Purpur-Klee
European beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Fagaceae	Buche
Turkey oak	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Fagaceae	Zerreiche
holm oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Fagaceae	Steineiche
sessile oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Fagaceae	Trauben-Eiche
downy oak	<i>Quercus pubescens</i>	Fagaceae	Flaum-Eiche
pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Fagaceae	Eiche
Trieste gentian	<i>Gentiana terebinthifolia</i>	Gentianaceae	Triestiner Enzian
herb robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Geraniaceae	Stinkender Storchschnabel
bloody cranesbill	<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Geraniaceae	Blutroter Storchschnabel
heart-leaved globe-daisy	<i>Globularia cordifolia</i>	Globulariaceae	Herzblättrige Kugelblume
common globularia	<i>Globularia punctata</i>	Globulariaceae	Hochstengel-Kugelblume
bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Hypolepidaceae	Adlerfarn

pale iris	<i>Iris cengialti</i>	Iridaceae	Rovereto Schwertlilie
grassy-leaved iris	<i>Iris graminea</i>	Iridaceae	Grasblättrige Schwertlilie
yellow flag	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Iridaceae	Sumpf-Schwertlilie
common walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Juglandaceae	Walnuss
upright bugle, blue b.	<i>Ajuga genevensis</i>	Lamiaceae	Heide-Günsel
common bugle	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Lamiaceae	Kriechender Günsel
ground ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Lamiaceae	Gundelrebe
yellow archangel	<i>Lamiaeum galeobdolon</i>	Lamiaceae	Gewöhnliche Goldnessel
mountain yellow archangel	<i>Lamiaeum montanum</i>	Lamiaceae	Berg-Goldnessel
large deadnettle	<i>Lamium orvala</i>	Lamiaceae	Riesen-Taubnessel
Jupiter's distaff	<i>Salvia glutinosa</i>	Lamiaceae	Klebriger Salbei
wild sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	Lamiaceae	Salbei
meadow clary	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>	Lamiaceae	Wiesensalbei
winter savory	<i>Satureja montana</i>	Lamiaceae	Winter-Bohnenkraut
lilac-flowered savory	<i>Satureja subspicata</i>	Lamiaceae	Kleines Bohnenkraut
wall germander	<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	Lamiaceae	Edel-Gamander
yellow germander	<i>Teucrium flavum</i>	Lamiaceae	Gelber Gamander
mountain germander	<i>Teucrium montanum</i>	Lamiaceae	Berg-Gamander
common thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Lamiaceae	Gewürz-Thymian
bay tree	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Lauraceae	Lorbeer
white asphodel	<i>Asphodelus albus</i>	Liliaceae	Weißer Affodill
autumn crocus	<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>	Liliaceae	Herbstzeitlose
common grape hyacinth	<i>Muscari botryoides</i>	Liliaceae	Traubenhyazinthe
solomon's seal	<i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i>	Liliaceae	Vielblütige Weißwurz
spiny ivy	<i>Smilax aspera</i>	Liliaceae	Rauhe Stechwinde
Austrian flax	<i>Linum austriacum</i>	Linaceae	Österreichischer Lein
perennial flax	<i>Linum narbonense</i>	Linaceae	Ausdauernder Lein
white mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>	Moraceae	Weißer Maulbeerbaum
myrtle	<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Myrtaceae	Myrte
mannan ash	<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Oleaceae	Blumen-Esche
narrow-leaved ash	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	Oleaceae	Schmalblättrige Esche
wild privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Oleaceae	Liguster
broad-leaved phillyrea	<i>Phillyrea latifolia</i>	Oleaceae	Breitblättrige Steinlinde
monkey orchid	<i>Orchis simia</i>	Orchidaceae	Affen-Knabenkraut
lady orchid	<i>Orchis purpurea</i>	Orchidaceae	Purpur-Knabenkraut
green-winged orchid	<i>Orchis morio</i>	Orchidaceae	Kleine Knabenkraut
three-toothed orchid	<i>Orchis tridentata</i>	Orchidaceae	Dreizählige Knabenkraut
military orchid	<i>Orchis militaris</i>	Orchidaceae	Helm-Knabenkraut
early purple orchid	<i>Orchis mascula</i>	Orchidaceae	Männliches Knabenkraut
lax-flowered orchid	<i>Anacamptis laxiflora</i>	Orchidaceae	Lockerblütiges Knabenkraut
pink butterfly orchid	<i>Anacamptis papilionacea</i>	Orchidaceae	Schmetterlings-Knabenkraut
pyramidal orchid	<i>Anacamptis pyramidalis</i>	Orchidaceae	Pyramiden-Hundswurz
common spotted orchid	<i>Dactylorhiza fuchsii</i>	Orchidaceae	Fuchs' Knabenkraut
plough-share tongue orchid or long-lipped serapias	<i>Serapias vomeracea</i>	Orchidaceae	Pflugschar-Zungenstendel
Istrian tongue orchid	<i>Serapias istriaca</i>	Orchidaceae	Istrien-Zungenstendel
common tongue orchid	<i>Serapias lingua</i>	Orchidaceae	Einschwielige Zungenstendel
early spider orchid	<i>Ophrys sphegodes</i>	Orchidaceae	Große Spinnen-Ragwurz
Bertoloni's bee-orchid	<i>Ophrys bertolonii</i>	Orchidaceae	Bertolonis Ragwurz
Adriatic lizard orchid	<i>Himantoglossum adriaticum</i>	Orchidaceae	Adria-Riemenzunge
narrow-leaved helleborine	<i>Cephalanthera longifolia</i>	Orchidaceae	Langblättriges Waldvöglein
broad-leaved helleborine	<i>Epipactis helleborine</i>	Orchidaceae	Breitblättrige Sumpfwurz
violet helleborine	<i>Limodorum abortivum</i>	Orchidaceae	Violetter Dingel
common twayblade	<i>Listeria ovata</i>	Orchidaceae	Großes Zweiblatt

wood-sorrel	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	Oxalidaceae	Wald-Sauerklee
wild peony	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i>	Paeoniaceae	Gemeine Pfingstrose
Christ's thorn	<i>Paliurus spina-christi</i>	Paeoniaceae	Christusdorn
greater celandine	<i>Chelidonium majus</i>	Papaveraceae	Schöllkraut
bulbous corydalis	<i>Corydalis cava</i>	Papaveraceae	Hohler Lerchensporn
black pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Pinaceae	Schwarzkiefer
hare's-tail grass	<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Poaceae	Samtgras
large quaking grass	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Poaceae	Große Zittergras
common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Poaceae	Gewöhnliches Schilf
autumn moor-grass	<i>Sesleria autumnalis</i>	Poaceae	Herbst-Blaugras
narrow-leaved moor grass	<i>Sesleria juncifolia</i>	Poaceae	Schmalblättriges
steppe grass	<i>Stipa eriocalis</i>	Poaceae	Zierliches Federgras
Nicean milkwort	<i>Polygala nicaeensis</i>	Polygalaceae	Nizza-Kreuzblume
common cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>	Primulaceae	Wiesen-Schlüsselblume
primrose	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primulaceae	Kissen-Primel
wood anemone	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	Ranunculaceae	Buschwindröschen
yellow wood anemone	<i>Anemone ranunculoides</i>	Ranunculaceae	Gelbes Windröschen
fragrant virgin's bower	<i>Clematis flammula</i>	Ranunculaceae	Brennende Waldrebe
upright clematis	<i>Clematis recta</i>	Ranunculaceae	Aufrechte Waldrebe
Balkan hellebore	<i>Helleborus multifidus</i>	Ranunculaceae	Vielblütige Nieswurz
fragrant hellebore	<i>Helleborus odorus</i>	Ranunculaceae	Wohlriechende Nieswurz
hepatica	<i>Hepatica nobilis</i>	Ranunculaceae	Leberblümchen
mountain pasqueflower	<i>Pulsatilla montana</i>	Ranunculaceae	Berg-Kuhsschelle
Italian buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Rhamnaceae	Stechpalmen-Kreuzdorn
rock buckthorn	<i>Frangula rupestris</i>	Rhamnaceae	Felsen-Faulbaum
alpine buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus alpina</i>	Rhamnaceae	Alpen-Kreuzdorn
common hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Rosaceae	Eingriffelige Weißdorn
dropwort	<i>Filipendula vulgaris</i>	Rosaceae	Kleines Mädesüß
wild strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Rosaceae	Walderdbeere
herb bennet	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	Rosaceae	Echte Nelkenwurz
grey cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla acaulis</i>	Rosaceae	Sand-Fingerkraut
white cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla alba</i>	Rosaceae	Weißes Fingerkraut
St. Lucy's cherry	<i>Prunus mahaleb</i>	Rosaceae	Stein-Weichsel
dog rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Rosaceae	Heckenrose
burnet rose	<i>Rosa pimpinellifolia</i>	Rosaceae	Bibernell-Rose
evergreen rose	<i>Rosa sempervirens</i>	Rosaceae	Immergrüne Rose
raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	Rosaceae	Himbeere
salad burnet	<i>Sanguisorba minor</i>	Rosaceae	Kleiner Wiesenknopf
common whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Rosaceae	Echte Mehlbeere
wild madder	<i>Rubia peregrina</i>	Rubiaceae	Levantinische Krappwurzel
butcher's broom	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>	Ruscaceae	Stechende Mäusedorn
burning bush	<i>Dictamnus albus</i>	Rutaceae	Diptam
rue	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	Rutaceae	Weinraute
osyris	<i>Osyris alba</i>	Santalaceae	Weißer Harnstrauch
ivy-leaved toadflax	<i>Cymbalaria muralis</i>	Schrophulariaceae	Zymbelkraut
small-leaved lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Tiliaceae	Winter-Linde
large-leaved lime	<i>Tilia platyphyllos</i>	Tiliaceae	Sommer-Linde
field elm	<i>Ulmus minor</i>	Ulmaceae	Feld-Ulme
stinging nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Urticaceae	Große Brennnessel
red valerian	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Valerianaceae	Rote Spornblume
three-leaved valerian	<i>Valeriana tripteris</i>	Valerianaceae	Dreiblättriger Baldrian
hairy violet	<i>Viola hirta</i>	Violaceae	Rauhaariges Veilchen
early dog-violet	<i>Viola reichenbachiana</i>	Violaceae	Wald-Veilchen



Mr. Chris Durdin,
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Ljubljana, 7th June 2013

Dear Mr. Durdin (and all Honeyguide participants on the tour),

thank you very much for the €410 donation resulting from the recent Honeyguide tour of your company in Istria. I understand some great birds were seen!

We intend to use the donation to buy some necessary research tools (colour rings and a mist net) for the research of Ortolan Bunting in the Slovene part of Istria. This species has become almost extinct in Slovenia and this knowledge will be very important for its preservation. At this moment, less than 50 pairs are left.

Looking forward to your return to Slovenia in the years to come,

Yours sincerely,
dr. Damijan Denac, director of DOPPS

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